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# **PYRAMIDS AROUND THE WORLD & LOST PYRAMIDS OF BOSNIA**

Sarajevo, 2014

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Title : **Pyramids Around the World & Lost Pyramids  
of Bosnia**

Edition : Fourth

Publisher : “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the  
Sun” Foundation

For the publisher : Ahmed Bosnic

Editor : Sabina Osmanagich

Copyright : Sam Osmanagich, PhD

Print : CPU, The Printing Company, d.o.o., Sarajevo,  
Bosnia-Herzegovina

For the Printing Company : Nedžad Dzafić

Year : 2014

Translated by : Rita Mills, Sam Osmanagich

Design : Idriz Balihodžić

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CIP – Catalogized in publication of National and University Library of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Osmanagich, Sam

Pyramids around the World/Osmanagich, Sam/Sarajevo, “Archaeological park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” Foundation

About the author: Back cover, bibliographical and other notes in the text

ISBN: 978-9958-674-01-3

COBISS: BH-ID 18571782

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## FOREWORD

Almost everything they teach us about the ancient history is wrong: the origin of man, civilizations and pyramids. History books will have to be re-written.

At the turn of the most recent millennium, we proudly thought that we knew our own history, but new findings both on the surface of the planet and in the ocean's depths have shown us that our knowledge is small, our ignorance infinite. By systematical work on archaeological sites in China and Japan, Cambodia, Mauritius, Egypt, Sudan, the Canary Islands, the southern countries of Europe, and Central and South America, we have a chance to learn more about our superior ancestors who lived in balance with nature.

The pyramids were built in the middle of all these cultures. That is no coincidence. In order to understand these magnificent structures properly, we have to examine them from physical, energy and spiritual realms. Only then will the magic of archaeology show us how learning from the past helps us resolve the accumulated problems of modern civilization. New archaeological discoveries are completely changing our understanding of the beginning of human cultures. And when the beginning is changed, all that follows must be changed as well.





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## INTRODUCTION

For more than a hundred years, history professors have taught their students that “Pyramids were built in Egypt as pharaohs' tombs; they also exist in Mexico, but only as ceremonial, sacrificial buildings.”

They taught us incorrectly.

There is no evidence that the oldest and biggest Egyptian pyramids ever served as tombs, and, although there are three well-known pyramids at Giza, another 130 pyramids line the Nile.

There is also no evidence that the oldest and biggest pyramids in Mexico were sacrificial places. Thousands of pyramids were built in Mexico, and only the latest, built by Aztecs, served as sacrificial arenas for prisoners. All other pyramids, and particularly Mayan pyramids, do not reveal their purpose.

Pyramids were built not only in Egypt and Mexico. The impressive fact is that pyramids were built in Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Belize in Central America; hundreds of pyramids were built in Peru and Bolivia in South America; tens of pyramids exist in the Canaries and Mauritius; there are two hundred twenty-four pyramids in Nubia (what is now north Sudan); and hundreds of pyramids lie throughout China and Cambodia. Further research should confirm pyramid existence in Amazon (Brazil), Brisbane (Australia), Ecuador, Indonesia, bottom of Caribbean of the coast of Cuba...

The pyramid concept is present worldwide and has existed for millennia. We have been taught that until the arrival of superior, white, European man, there was no communication between continents. Wrong. Archaeologists and historians have tried to put the construction of pyramids in a time frame that suits them, but it is clear that pyramids in Peru and Mexico, Bolivia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, China or Mauritius are much older than most have been willing to say.

The filtration of archaeological information by elite groups stops now. There are too many independent explorers, with open minds, ready to use modern satellite, thermal, geo-radar, geophysics and new dating methods for deception to continue.

The door of the new world is open.

## **Part One:**

### **Pyramids around the World**

## Chapter 1.

### SEVEN PYRAMIDS FROM MAURITIUS DEMAND ANSWERS

The African island of Mauritius, situated in the southern Indian Ocean, lies two thousand kilometers from the African continent and almost a thousand kilometers from Madagascar. The island is seventy kilometers long, and in its widest part, narrower than fifty kilometers. The population of Mauritius today is 1.2 million people.

The first European documents mention Mauritius at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when sailors arrived from Portugal, Italy and Spain, and then later from Holland, France and England. The official science claims that there were no inhabitants on the island before Europeans, and only Indian and African immigrants later. Some say Arabian seamen may have visited the island in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries.

This volcanic island was always far away from land and advanced civilizations. In the midst of a vast ocean area, and without traces of the existence of a local population in the distant past, Mauritius should not be a candidate for a pyramid location. However, in the southern part of the island, close to where the international airport now sits, and amidst enormous sugar cane plantations, in the area Plaine Magnien, seven pyramids are situated.



Pyramid No. 1 in Mauritius has properties identical to the pyramids in Guimar, at Tenerife; shaped volcanic stone was used as a construction material; corner stones were shaped on both sides; pyramid triangular face is oriented towards the east



Pyramid No. 1, the highest pyramid, has 13 steps; its height is 15 meters; the dimensions of the rectangular base are 21 x 28 meters.



The Eastern triangular face of Pyramid No. 1 matches the sunrise during the summer solstice on December 21<sup>st</sup> (Mauritius is located in the Southern Hemisphere so summer solstice is in December)





Pyramid No. 2 has 11 steps, and correct square base of 25 x 25 meters, and it is surrounded by sugar cane fields



Orientation of the sides of Pyramid No. 2 is identical to Pyramid No. 1. It is also surrounded by sugar cane fields





The road towards this pyramid goes through densely planted...



...sugar cane which can grow to 3.5 meters



Pyramid No. 3 has 11 steps with the plateau at the top,



... a rectangular base with dimensions 25 x 31  
and a plateau of 7 x 14 meters





Pyramid No. 4 has seven steps, identical orientation, like other the pyramids with a square plateau.



Pyramid No. 5, so-called the “white pyramid” because it’s made from lighter-colored volcanic stone, consists of 11 steps and has a square base of 24.95 x 24.95 meters



Pyramid No. 6 has six steps, a rectangular base of 24 x 28 meters...



... and a damaged central portion.



Pyramid No. 7 consists of seven steps and a rectangular base 17 x 10 meters...



... is now converted into a Hindu Temple





All were built from volcanic stone.



The edges are made of shaped corner stones.



Pyramid No. 1 in Guimar, at Tenerife island, has identical characteristics like the pyramids in Mauritius; volcanic stone is used as a construction material, corner stones are shaped at 90 degrees edges, orientation is to the east.



The same building system is implemented at all steps at Mauritius: Larger volcanic stone lines the edges, and smaller stones fill in the internal sections





The internal slope contributes to the stability of the building.  
The east side of each pyramid is oriented toward the Indian Ocean.



Also, the deflection of around 20 degrees of each pyramid coincides to the orientation towards the sunset on 21 December, the summer solstice.  
(Mauritius is in the southern hemisphere.)





The uniform construction reveals the planned nature of these structures.



The compact construction of all seven pyramids is visible; although there is no bonding material, the structures have remained preserved for a long period of time due, I believe, to the mastery of their ancient builders.



The first three pyramids lie in a line. My estimate for the construction of these buildings is that more than 30,000 tons of material was processed, brought to this location, and installed in these structures. One hundred people and five years of constant work would be necessary for the construction of this complex.



Damage is visible, specifically at the base of all pyramids.  
(pyramid No. 2 is in the photo)





The most damage is at pyramid No. 6, where more than two tons of material are missing. Present authorities at Mauritius consider these structures as “heaps of stones,” made by local workers at sugar plantations during the 1940s while preparing the land for sowing; they do not acknowledge any scientific or historical significance to these pyramids.

But the discovery of pyramids at Mauritius has global scientific importance.

First, the list of countries that have pyramids built in the ancient past is extended for another member. In this list are Mexico, Egypt, China, Salvador, Peru, Honduras, Canaries' (Spain), Greece, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belize, Cambodia, Thailand, Bolivia, Guatemala, Tahiti, and now we may add Mauritius.

Second, here we have the island that was not populated before the arrival of Europeans, at the beginning of the XVI century. There are no traces of ancient civilizations. One thing is for sure, neither Europeans of the 16<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, nor Arabs of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries are the authors of these pyramids. It is logical then to ask who, when and why.

It seems that pyramids at Mauritius present the first solid evidence that in the ancient past, advanced civilizations, during their sea travels, temporarily stopped by the islands in the Pacific Ocean (Tahiti), Indian Ocean (Mauritius), Atlantic Ocean (Canaries) and Mediterranean Sea (Sicily) and built neat, compact pyramids from local material.

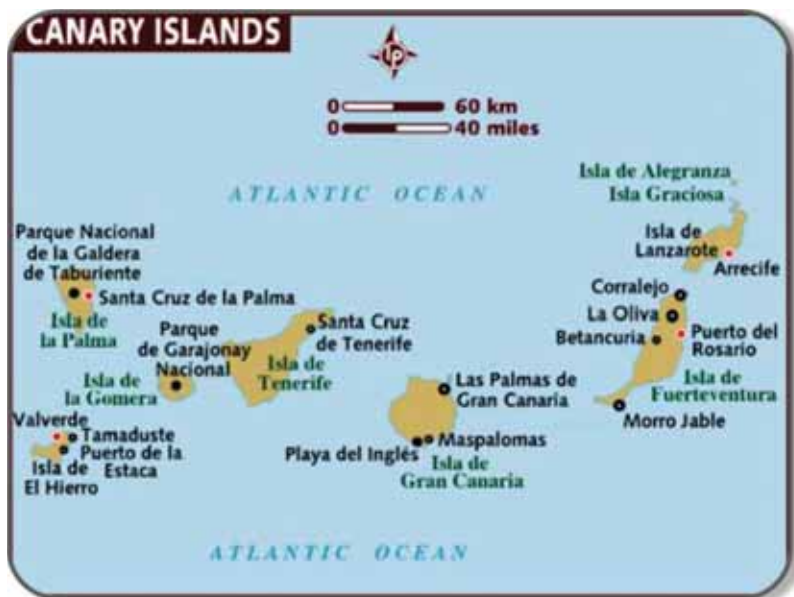
We now face the process of finding answers to newly opened questions.

## Chapter 2.

### PYRAMIDS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS: SPANISH SCIENCE IS RESERVED

The Canaries are a group of several islands located in the Atlantic Ocean that belongs to Spain. The largest seven islands—Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, Tenerife, La Gomera, La Palma and El Hierro—are treated administratively as two units. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria is the capital of the first three islands and is home to 380,000 people, while Santa Cruz de Tenerife with its 220,000 citizens is administrative authority for the remaining four islands.

Geographically, these islands are situated near the north-west coast of Africa in a radius of 210 kilometers though covering an area bigger than 7200 square kilometers. Lanzarote is only 95 kilometers from Morocco and El Hierro is the most distant. Spain is over 1100 kilometers away.



All the islands have volcanic origins, and it is supposed they are millions of years old. Relatively large areas of each island are characterized by mountain crests, valleys, desert areas, sea cliffs, craters, and forest areas. The climate is sub-tropical, and the temperature ranges from 18-25° celsius during the year. Tourism is the leading economic sector, with 11 million tourists in 2008 although the cultivation of many agricultural products is also present.



*Tenerife Island*

Tenerife Island offered extraordinary living conditions during previous millennia. Between coasts washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the volcanic peak El Teide, whose height of over 3700 m, is the highest peak in Spain, there are fertile valleys, mountain areas full of caves, dense forests, plenty of water, and volcanic stone suitable for processing and construction.



Volcanic peak El Teide

At the east side of Tenerife, in a fertile valley, sits the town of Guimar. Even from the road, terraces of pyramidal structure are visible within the enclosed complex.

The access to the pyramids is good, but the road seems too close to the structures. It was later proven that the construction of new buildings and roads destroyed parts of the complex. It is possible to find out, from multiple sources, that there were nine pyramids at Guimar once.

Three of them were destroyed in uncontrolled new construction, in which the volcanic stone was used as building material. Also, at almost every corner of the island, there are supporting walls made by the local population as they cleared the land for agricultural production. Many houses use these supporting walls in foundations or fences (*paredones* or *Morras*).

However, it is very easy to distinguish the planned construction of structures like step pyramids from land clearing and heaps of stone or supporting walls for agricultural terraces.



View of the pyramidal structure from the road outside the Guimar museum.





One of the reconstructed pyramids in Guimar, Tenerife

The protected complex of six stepped pyramids of Guimar, a museum building, a modern auditorium, and a Visitors' center are situated on several acres of land. Around 100,000 tourists visit these pyramids each year.

The museum setting is impressive with its pyramid models and posters from around the world. It is about the concept of pyramids on different continents and communication between the ancient people. Models of artifacts from Central and South America are identical to objects from Babylon, Egypt and China.

One of the most interesting artifacts is a text which is an excerpt from the 1632 diary of Friar Juan de Abreu Galindo. Here he describes the buildings and the original inhabitants, Guanchi:

“They were placing many rocks forming a pyramidal shape, building as high as they could ....”

Each of the six surviving pyramids in Guimar have a planned approach, carefully shaped corner stones, and rectangular base, the side of which is between 15 and 80 meters. Each pyramid reaches a height of about 12 meters.

"They used to put plenty of stones together into a pyramidal heap, which they would build as high as using loose stones would permit them; and on those days they had dedicated to such devotions, all of them assembled there around that heap of stones, and there they would dance, sing dirges, and wrestle as well as perform other challenges they used to have for recreation; and these were their festivities of devotion."  
Fray Juan de Abreu Galindo, 1632

Translation of passages from the diary of the Spanish Friar Galindo in which he describes how Guanchi built pyramids

Pyramids No. 5 and 6 were renovated in the late 1990s and at the beginning of this century, but the first four pyramids needed only minor reconstruction. Pyramid number 5 is the combination of volcanic stone of the same length at the edges of stairs, with volcanic gravel on the stairs and processed volcanic rocks from both sides of the edges; the stairs of pyramid No.6 were made on the western side, the identical orientation of the access stairs of the other pyramids.



All pyramids in Guimar have rectangular bases with dimensions ranging from 15-80 meters.





Pyramid No. 5 combines same size volcanic rocks at the pyramid edges, volcanic gravel inside and shaped corner volcanic stones. A planned approach is obvious.



Carefully shaped triangular rocks are positioned in the corners.



The stairway on Pyramid No. 6 is located on western side.



Pyramids No. 1 (right corner) and 2 (in the middle of the photo)

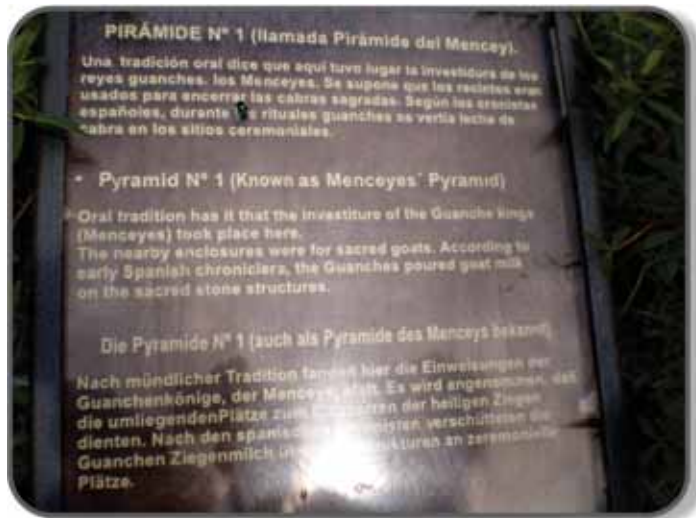




The southern face of the Pyramid No. 2 extends so this side  
matched orientation east-west.

The first alert I received was during a visit to Ethnographic Park of the Pyramids of Guimar—and it is strange that the pyramids are located in an “ethnographic park” and not an archaeological park. During conversations with the employees and the scientific director of the Museum, David Ortiz, I realized there is considerable restraint in the description of the complex of pyramids (actually, the scientific community in Spain). The only university in a city of over a million, University La Laguna in Tenerife; museum institutions, government institutions ... not a one of them officially recognizes the existence of unique pyramidal structures on Tenerife.

Their thesis—that they are “piles of volcanic stones” that peasants made while preparing the land for agricultural uses—is officially published in the academic community, at scientific meetings, in encyclopedias, and on the Internet. A “free encyclopedia” such as Wikipedia, written by readers and anonymous authors without any control, is used to reinforce the status quo. They may say that there are some “controversies” around these “incidental piles of stones,” but they often repeat that science has already rejected the thesis that they are “planned structures.”



The oral tradition of Guanchi records that goats were kept in the enclosed terraces around the pyramids in order to perform ceremonial rites later. It is quite possible that this was one of the functions in the period before the arrival of Spaniards in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The real purpose, so far, remains unknown.



Enclosed terrace on the south side of the pyramid number 2



The view on the west, regular triangular side of the pyramid number 2



The tunnel passage in the volcanic rock beneath the western side





The inner passageway is 8 meters long; according to the georadar screening, behind the wall, the passageway extends for an additional 3 meters. The actual length is not known because the government does not allow further research.



Pyramid number 2, fully preserved, did not require any reconstruction works. The south side of it is elongated, rhombus-like, to coincide with the proper east-west orientation. The official scientific view here and in Spain is that this is a “pile of stones” which nineteenth-century peasants created as a “by-product” during land clearing. Such an outrageous and unscientific stance is supported by the leading Spanish academic institutions and many internet sites such as “Wikipedia.”



The view of the line of the pyramids 2, 3 and 4



This sign explains astronomical orientation of the pyramids.

It is clear that pyramids are special buildings. Construction and archaeo-astronomical elements are evidence enough to confirm the careful planning and architectural approach that pyramid builders had in Guimar. The inscription explains that the northern walls of pyramids 2 and 4 are sunrise oriented during summer solstice, an extraordinarily important date for ancient peoples. The Spanish Friar Galindo wrote at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century that Guanchi built stone pyramids at the holy places.



The view of terrace, giving access to the plateau of pyramid No. 2



View of the pyramid walls 2 and 4 and the ceremonial terrace





An illustration found in the Museum explains astronomical orientation.

Given that the pyramidal complex was built on sloping ground, the walls of pyramid 2 were raised to be horizontal, while the walls of pyramid 4 were sunk for the same reason. An illustration at the Guimar Museum shows the orientation of pyramids 2 to 4 at sunrise and sunset during the summer solstice. Also, it is obvious that the ceremonial terrace in the pyramid 2 complex has a regular east-west orientation.



View from Pyramid 2 on the mountain top where a double sunset takes place during the summer solstice; if you move a few meters away from the pyramids, on either side, this phenomenon disappears.



View of the west side of the pyramid number 2, the plateau and ceremonial staircase from which you can see the sunrise, exactly in the middle of the pyramid, on the summer solstice.

Before a lecture I attended at University La Laguna, the only institution of higher learning on the island, I talked to several professors of the Faculty of Technical Architecture.

The conversation went like this:

“Did you visit the pyramids of Guimar?” I asked.

“Yes.”

“And what do you think about them?”

“Well, we are not archaeologists. We do not know whether they are piles of stones or structures. There are controversies [about them].”

“But obviously, it is planned construction, orientation, terraces that are equal in size, shaped corner stones along the edges, the same dimensions of volcanic stone on the terraces, which are connected by gravel,” I insisted.

“We are not doctors of archaeology!”

And that was the end of the discussion with my hosts.

It's very sad. The fear syndrome that they might accidentally say something wrong and support the pyramid project is not only a Bosnian syndrome. These

academically educated intellectuals, instead of paving the way to discoveries, frantically delay the development of science.

For centuries, the step pyramids of Tenerife lay before the eyes of the descendants of Spanish immigrants and seemed not to attract their attention. And then, one day, after reading a newspaper article about this phenomenon, the famous Norwegian author and explorer Thor Heyerdahl decided to visit the Canary Islands and revealed to the world: There were step pyramids in Guimar whose builders and age were unknown.

The life path of Heyerdahl is interesting; as a young researcher he claimed that there was ancient communication between the continents and that ancient people traveled thousands of kilometers in ships made of sticks. As usually happens, the scientific community was opposed to such claims, calling them meaningless. Heyerdahl was persistent and repeatedly built ships, whose dimensions and materials were identical to those in the old drawings and successfully sailed them from Africa to South America, from South America and the Pacific islands to Iran (Persia) and the African continent, attracting the attention of the world. His book *Kon-Tiki* became the world's bestselling and most read book after the Bible. From that initial ridicule, Heyerdahl has filled his path with a dozen honorary doctorates.

Most interesting for this discussion is that Heyerdahl spent the last ten years of his life on Tenerife, where, with the help of his friend the industrialist Charles Olsen, he purchased the land on which the pyramids were situated and formed a museum and research zone. There are numerous copies of statues and objects in the museum from all continents that show the inter-relationship of ancient cultures. The Tenerife location is particularly significant because it is situated in the flow of the Gulf Stream, which the ancient seamen used for navigation.

The reputation of Heyerdahl and the establishment of the Ethnographic Park of the Pyramids of Guimar at Tenerife undermined the ruling opinion of the academic community of this island and Spain. That is why archaeologists from the University La Laguna organized an archaeological excavation in 1992 at three locations: between pyramids 3 and 4 (one probe), in a cave below pyramid 1, and at the plateau between pyramids 2 and 3 (eight probes).

The results were as follows:

- \* on the terrace located between pyramids 3 and 4, a modest volume of excavation was made and findings were modest;
- \* There is a cave / passage under pyramid 1 between the volcanic rocks in which bones, ceramics and items belonging to Guanchi were found;

according to radiocarbon analysis, the age is between 680 and 1020 AD. Surprised by this discovery, archaeologists and anthropologists of the University La Laguna proclaimed that there was no connection between the cave and pyramid 1. However, when one sees the cave, specifically the passage, an entirely different conclusion comes to mind. The existence of the passage below and inside the pyramids is an accompanying phenomenon in similar buildings throughout the world, and there is no reason that Tenerife be the exception.

The exploration of the cave area showed that its length is five meters, but ground penetrating radar instruments showed that behind the wall there were three additional meters of the passage. However, archaeologists did not go any further, but stopped the investigation at that point. Is the underground passage longer than this?

The logical answer would be affirmative, and I mentioned that to David Ortiz, the Scientific Director of the complex during a tour of the Pyramids. His answer was surprising. He agrees with me, but they do not have permits for new research although the pyramids are situated on their private land.

- \* And, finally, the third location of the research is a large plateau between pyramids 2 and 3. Fairly extensive excavations were conducted here, and showed a great variety of materials. The first stratum of 20 centimeters records the presence of trees, vines, cones, glass, metals and plastics, all of which belong to the second half of the twentieth-century; the next stratum, 25 centimeters, contains remnants of grape vines, imported pottery, homemade pottery, all from the second half of the nineteenth- and first half of the twentieth-century; and the third stratum, at a depth of 50-150 centimeters, shows the presence of volcanic rocks and gravel that were used to flatten the terrain. The upper part of the third stratum records rare remains of the traditional Canarian pottery and older, imported pottery. Pyramids were constructed on these leveled, artificial terraces.

The age of these construction works could not be determined. Therefore, the answer to the question whether they are built structures (as Heyerdahl claimed) or piles of volcanic rocks made while the villagers cleared the ground for cultivation (as claimed by specialists from University La Laguna) is unequivocal: What we have here is the planned construction of the pyramids.

Heyerdahl's attempt to continue with research on the pyramids was unsuccessful because the University withdrew, and the museum pyramid complex never got government permission for further research. Later, after the death of Heyerdahl, the owner of the Museum (Foundation Fern) did not express a desire for new archaeological works. A decade and a half after the research, the University has

not yet admitted defeat. The thesis that they are just “piles of stones” or, at best, “controversial” still remains.

Given that the archaeological research, however inadequate and imperfect, confirmed the fact (so obvious) that someone built the pyramids, then the next step would be to “find” the creators of these objects. Was it Spaniards in the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, or 20<sup>th</sup>-century? Or Spaniards at all in any other century? Here we come to the facts that are known to even primary school pupils. The Spaniards never built pyramids anywhere, and, in fact, they always destroyed pyramids regardless of their physical location. So it was with the pyramids in Peru, where they almost destroyed the largest facility in South America, the Pyramid of the Sun (Huaca del Sol) in Trujillo. So it was in Tenochtitlán, the capital of the Aztecs, when they destroyed pyramids and used that material for construction of Spanish palaces and cathedrals. So it was in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Belize and Mexico when the Spanish relentlessly destroyed Maya pyramids to build their churches, palaces and temples. And, finally, that was the case in the Canary Islands when they knocked down the stone towns, temples and pyramids of the Guanchi people. In order to justify themselves in history, now they claim that here were primitive tribes, and not creative constructors.

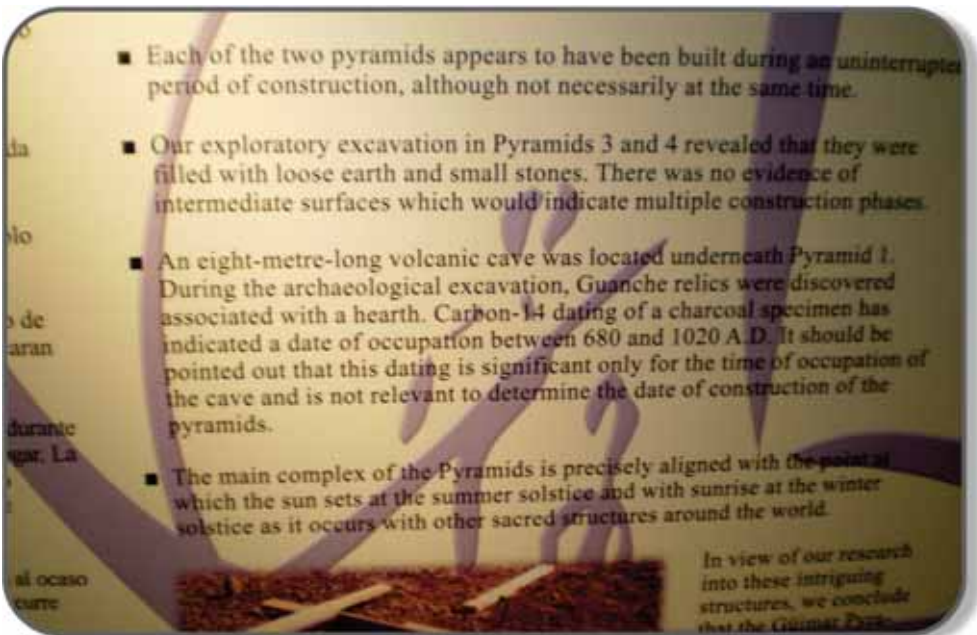


Eight archaeological trenches between pyramid No. 2 and No. 3





Thor Heyerdahl was present during the excavation.



An excavation report shows presence of Guanchi in the cave under the Pyramid No. 1.



Cave opening under Pyramid No. 1 in 1992



## Archaeological work in the cave under the Pyramid No. 1



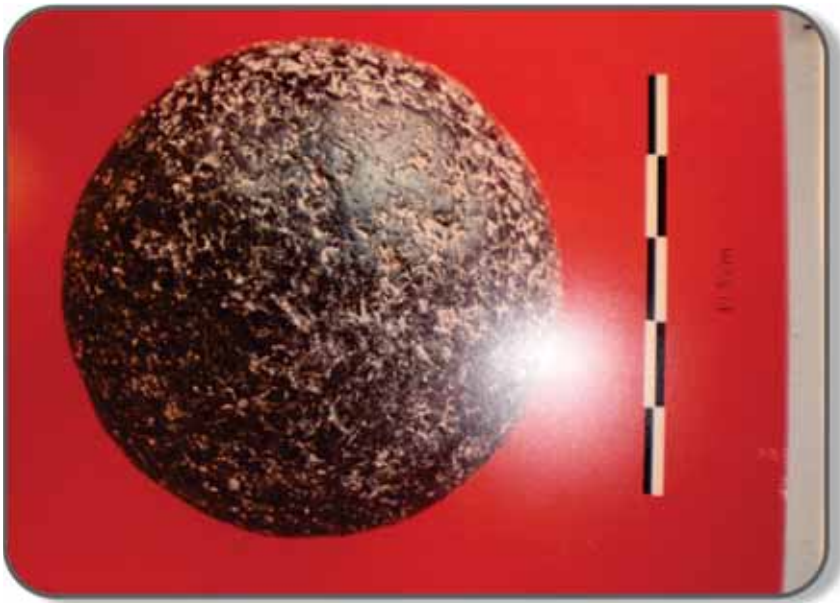


Inner space in the cave under the Pyramid No. 1



The protected entrance to the cave (2009)





Stone ball found in the pyramid complex

Interestingly, pyramids on the western side of Tenerife are unknown and cannot be found on the Internet or from other sources. However, in the town of Icod, on the coast known as Santa Barbara, there are several pyramids, hidden from view. The owners of the land vow that the structures are not pyramids but piles of stones formed during clearing of the surrounding land.

However, the abandoned pyramids in Icod still show the proper geometry with four triangular sides--or three sides with access to the plateau from the west--and oriented towards the west, towards the sunset in the bay. Unlike the pyramids in Guimar, these buildings in Icod do not have wide steps with volcanic gravel on terraces, but narrow stairs built from carefully selected stones of the same length. For the edges of the pyramid, the constructors used volcanic stones which were obviously treated from both sides and well-processed volcanic stone was used at the edge of the pyramid wall. At the base of the south side of one of the pyramids is a volcanic rock that served as the foundation with a possible entrance. A fourth pyramidal structure is neglected and damaged, without protection.

Behind the main street in Icod and close to new construction, remains of several pyramids are hidden in the middle of a garbage heap. It is only a matter of days before they also will be destroyed by urban expansion. No research has been done so far.

On the neighboring island of La Palma there is a record of only one step

pyramid with the same characteristics as the pyramids of Tenerife.

Our stay in Tenerife showed that some mysteries surround these pyramids from the distant past as well as from our own time.



Stone step pyramid in Icod, Tenerife, hidden from the view



Second pyramid in Icod, three sides are preserved well



Pyramids in Icod are oriented to the west, sunset in the gulf.



Deserted Icod pyramids still show the regular geometry and four triangular faces.





Unlike Guimar pyramids, these pyramids in Icod don't have wide, but narrow steps.



At the footstep of one of the Icod pyramids, there exists volcanic rock used as a foundation with the potential entrance.  
No excavation has been performed so far.





Same-size shaped volcanic stones have been used for the pyramid steps.



Pyramid corners are built from the shaped corner stones.



Nicely shaped corner stones



Behind the main street in Icod and in the middle of trash, there are several pyramid ruins. It's a matter of days until the pyramids will be destroyed in urbanization process.





The forth pyramidal structure in Icod is deserted and unprotected.



**Los Cancajos, La Palma  
(España, Spain, Spanien)**

There is one step pyramid on La Palma island with the same design as Tenerife pyramids.



## Chapter 3.

### PYRAMIDS ON SICILY: LOCAL OR PAN-AFRICAN BUILDERS?

Africa is surrounded by three large bodies of water: the Indian and Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean sea. The pyramids were built on the islands of the eastern, western and northern sides of this continent.

History books, encyclopedias or internet sites do not mention their existence!

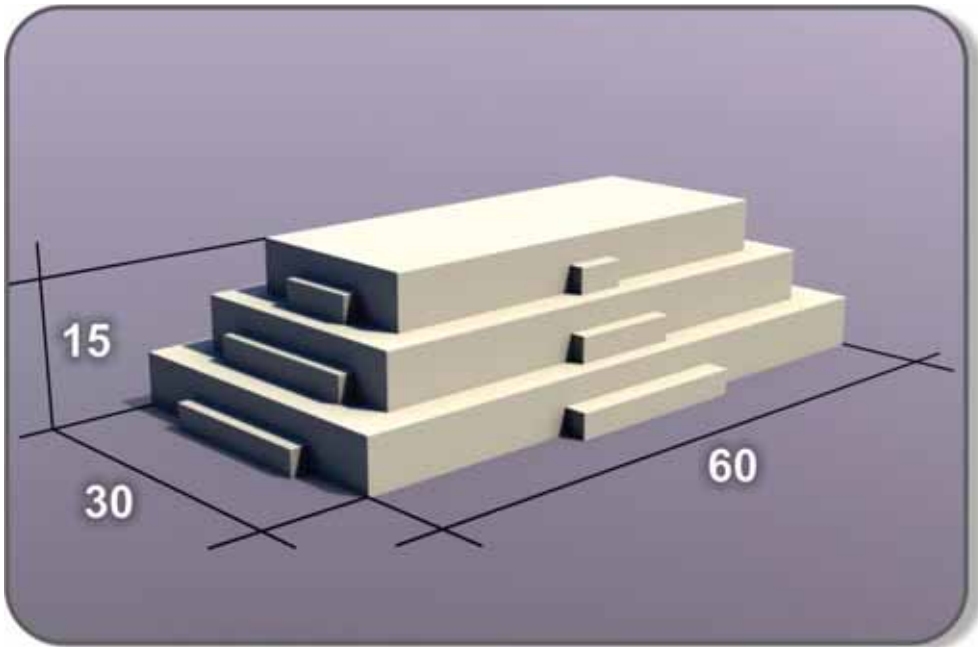
Specifically, on the Italian island of Sicily, the remains of more than 40 stone pyramids are present in the landscape. Volcanic stone was shaped in a similar way as to Tenerife and Mauritius pyramids. Corner stones were shaped on both sides. The regularity of the width of the stairs and their geometry is obvious.

Unfortunately, no systematic scientific investigation of these constructions sites has been done, and there are no recorded documents of their builders or purpose.

So, at this moment both options are open: (1) That the pyramids were built by local residents about which we know nothing, and who did not live long on the island, or (2) That the pyramids were the result of overseas culture, which sailed the seas and, for some reason, built pyramidal structures.



More than 30 ruins of step pyramids on Sicily are present today on the island.



Model of the Pietraperzia pyramid with the regular geometry



Ruins of step pyramid on the Italian island of Sicily (photo: Giuseppe Trope)

## Chapter 4.

### PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT: WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE OF THE PHARAOHS' ARCHITECTS?

Whenever I visit the pyramids in Egypt, I get two impressions: (1) They are of architectural genius, and, at the same time, (2) there is a great absence of evidence of the creators of the oldest and largest pyramids.

According to various estimates, between 118 and 138 pyramids were built along the Nile River, most of them on the western side and concentrated in the lower part of this large river, in a wide range between the ancient capital of Memphis and the present capital, Cairo. Differences in the numbers are due to the existence of civil structures that are much damaged and in ruined states, so it is hard to determine with certainty whether they are former pyramids, mastabas, or temples. Twenty million citizens of Cairo are spread toward the Giza plateau, and the town and pyramids are now separated only by a concrete wall. The pyramids are paying a price due to increased pollution and numerous tourist visits.

According to the claims of Egyptologists, the pyramids were built by pharaohs of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Dynasties of the Old Kingdom; a pharaoh of the twelfth from the Middle Kingdom; and a pharaoh of the eighteenth from the New Kingdom.

The huge Giza plateau is partially carved and leveled in limestone and another part is tiled in limestone blocks. On that area, three pyramids, known under their Greek names, were built: Cheops, Chephren and Menkaura. At each of them there are several satellite pyramids, significantly smaller.

The best known, the Cheops pyramid, has a square base with sides 230 meters long and an estimated height of 147 meters. The plateau, at the very top of the pyramid, has been damaged. It is assumed that its surface was 10 x 10 meters, that it once had a single piece of granite pyramidion with a mass of nine tons atop, and that this mass had perfect pyramidal geometry.

There are fractions of the pyramidion in the vicinity.

This is the largest of all the Egyptian pyramids, with a volume of nearly 2.6 million cubic meters and more than two million tons of blocks. However, it is obvious that the Cheops pyramid is missing a large number of blocks. Over a period of several thousand years, various cultures have taken stone blocks from Cheops pyramid and reused them in their own buildings.

It is a regular four-sided pyramid with an identical inclination of 51° 50' 40". The orientation is toward the cardinal points with deviation towards geographical north from zero degrees and two minutes. Close to Cheops pyramid lie four smaller pyramids. Egyptologists claim that it is one satellite and three separate "queen's"



pyramids.

Excavation of the pyramid has so far discovered three rooms inside, two above the ground level at the height of one third of the pyramid (the “King” and “Queen”), and one underground (“Unfinished”). Even so, there are no clues about who constructed the pyramid, either on the outer walls of the pyramid or in the passages that lead toward the chambers. In the chambers, there are no royal insignia, hieroglyphics, or symbols that would point to the creators, year of construction or the purposes of this colossal structure. Dimensions of the room correspond to mathematical proportion  $\Phi$  ( $10.46 \text{ m} \times 5.23 \text{ m} \times 5.81 \text{ m}$ ), and it is built of red granite. There is no royal furniture, no mummies, bones, or organic materials. Only in the “King's” chamber is there a rectangular black granite “bed,” 2.25 meters long and one meter wide and larger than the passage by its dimensions. That enabled Egyptologists to speculate that here was the tomb of Cheops, and that the “bed” was placed prior to construction of the outer layer of the pyramid.

The lack of material evidence about architects, age, logistics, engineering, construction, and purpose of this structure indicates that the research of the best known pyramid in the world is not complete. On the contrary, we're still at the beginning.

Chephren pyramid, with a height of 144 meters and a square base of sides with 215 meters, is impressive. Its position between two great pyramids creates an optical illusion that suggests it is even higher than Cheops pyramid. Chephren's sides are placed in a slightly larger angle of  $53^\circ 10'$ , and its volume is about 2.2 million cubic meters. Near Chephren pyramid, there is a smaller satellite pyramid of whose origin little is known so far.

Menkaura (Menkaure) pyramid is the diminished replica of Cheops pyramid. Its basis is square with sides 103 meters long and a height of nearly 66 meters. The slope is almost identical to Cheops:  $51^\circ 20' 25''$ . At approximately 235,000 cubic meters, the volume of this structure is considerably smaller than the two largest. With this pyramid there are three smaller pyramids, which scholars describe as “queen's” pyramids. Pyramids on the Giza plateau are connected by underground tunnels.

A list of pyramidal structures on the Giza plateau concludes with a building that scholars attribute to Pharaoh Kentkovesu from the Fourth Dynasty. This structure is erected on a natural foundation of stepped shaped limestone. The basis of it is almost a regular square ( $46 \times 46$  meters) with a height of 17 meters. The slope at the edge of the stepped structure is  $74^\circ$ .

But these 12 pyramidal structures on the plateau of Giza do not fill out the list because there are disputes about the existence of another, smaller pyramid, close to the Cheops pyramid. The exact number of pyramids is almost impossible to determine, given that many blocks, particularly from smaller pyramids, are gone forever, taken away from the plateau to be made into other buildings.

The story of the Egyptian pyramids allegedly began two hundred years

prior to the construction of the pyramids at Giza and in the area that is further south, at the plateau of Saqqara. Egyptologists claim that the first pyramid was dedicated to the Third Dynasty Pharaoh Djoser, 4,650 years ago. It is a magnificent stone structure in a stepped design. The foundation is rectangular (121 x 109 meters); it looms a respectable height of 60 meters. Below the pyramid there is a tunnel network that, according to official data, continues at least five kilometers. A wall, taller than 10 meters, encircled this complex.

A comprehensive reconstruction of the outer layer of this step pyramid is ongoing as cracked and ruined blocks are being replaced by new blocks. Scaffolds are placed on all four sides. At some places, it is evident that even the original geometry of the pyramid is being changed by the reconstruction procedure.

On the plateau of Saqqara there are many buildings from different periods. One of the structures, with an impressive square base and 120 meter-long sides but only seven meters high, is called the “unfinished pyramid” of Pharaoh Sekemket, who belonged to the Third Dynasty of the Old Kingdom.

Further to the south, there is the “mastaba of Pharaoh Sepseskaf,” which looks like a Mayan step pyramid. This pharaoh belonged to the Fourth Dynasty. The dimensions of the foundation of this rectangular structure are 100 x 75 meters with a height of 18 meters and a volume of 150,000 cubic meters. The slope of the edge towards the base is 70°.

The construction of a now-ruined pyramid in the immediate vicinity of the step pyramid on the Saqqara plateau is attributed to the Fifth Dynasty Pharaoh Userkaf. It had a square construction (73 x 73 meters) with a height of 49 meters. The slope was 53° 7' 48". Close to this one, there is a smaller pyramid.

Further to the south, there is the pyramid known as the Fifth Dynasty pyramid of Pharaoh Isesi. It has a square foundation (79 x 79 meters), a height of 52 meters, and a slope of 52°.

Close to this one are the remains of two smaller pyramids. Pharaoh Unas of the Fifth Dynasty was “awarded to” a pyramid of a square base (57 x 57 meters), a height of 43 meters, and a slope of 56°, with another satellite pyramid nearby.

Sixth Dynasty Pharaoh Teti has a complex that consists of one larger pyramid (79 x 79 meters, height 53 meters) and three smaller. Identical are the dimensions of other pharaohs' pyramids from the Sixth Dynasty: Pepi I (with six smaller pyramids), Pepi II (with four smaller pyramids in the immediate vicinity), and Pharaoh Merenre. The slopes range from 53-57°.

Pharaoh Kvakare is the only ruler of the Eighth Dynasty who has a pyramidal structure in Egypt: the basis of the building is a square (32 x 32 meters) with a height of 21 meters.

A list of the pyramids at Saqqara can be concluded by citing the one built for Pharaoh Kendjer of the Thirteenth Dynasty. The “real” pyramid with its square foundation (53 x 53 meters), height of 38 meters and slope of 55° dominated the fenced complex.

Remains of the step pyramid at the site Zawyjet Al-Aryan are attributed to Pharaoh Khaba of the Third Dynasty although still without any material evidence. The base of it is square, with sides 84 meters long and a supposed height of 20 meters. And the second pyramid at this location is in ruins. The 200 meter foundation dimensions are impressive. Egyptologists attribute this pyramid to the Fourth Dynasty Pharaoh Nebki.

The great enigma, due to their size, location and design were the three pyramids attributed to Pharaoh Snefer, who established the Fourth Dynasty. Allegedly, the father of Cheops built three colossal pyramids. In none of these were his remains, bones, mummy, hieroglyphics, furniture, inscriptions, ceramics found. Until now, the inner passages in these pyramids led to rooms that have no properties, not only of this pharaoh, but of pharaonic Egypt in general.

The step pyramid in Meidum is impressive with a height of 92 meters and square base of 144 x 144 meters. The pyramid was rebuilt after the original was completed out of the desire to make a “real” pyramid—one in which the steps are filled. Its slope is 51° 50' 35" and it is obvious that architecturally it belongs to the series of pyramids in Giza although it has the stepped character. Next to this pyramid, there is a rectangular structure that also has a stepped design. It is called a mastaba although with very scarce evidence. Tourists are very rare in this location. In fact, during 2010, only the Giza plateau was well visited, but mainly by Russian and Polish tourists.

Two architectural beauties are situated in Dashur: Red and Bent Pyramids. The perfect construction of the Red Pyramid draws attention: 220 meter sides, height a respectable 105 meters, volume of 1.7 million cubic meters, and a slope of 43° 22'. The flow of time is making its mark: Stone blocks are slowly turning into desert sand. Once again, the interior passageways and rooms do not offer answers about the builders, about the period of construction or its purpose.

The explanation of Egyptologists for Bent Pyramid is the most bizarre: they say that for structural reasons, in the middle of the construction works, the slope was changed from 54° 50' 35" to 43° 22'. Keeping in mind that this pyramid displays an exceptionally high level of architectural and construction skills, it is then irrational to think that such cardinal mistakes occurred and then were corrected in the midst of construction. It is much more logical to believe that the authors of these structures experimented with angles, heights and designs. Supposedly, the altered slope of 43° is identical to the slope of the Red Pyramid, which is nearby and has the same height (105 meters). The base of the pyramid is a square (188 x 188),



and its volume is larger than 1.2 million cubic meters. Further research will produce an answer to the question as to why the pyramid “bends” just at a particular place and what energy effects it produces. One smaller satellite pyramid is situated nearby.

Close by are the remains of the pyramid structure that is attributed to Pharaoh Amenemat II, from the Twelfth Dynasty. It is estimated that the length of the square base sides was 50 meters.

In the vicinity of Giza, there is the location of Abu Ravash. This pyramidal complex is in ruins. It is attributed to Pharaoh Djedefre from the Fourth Dynasty. It is estimated that the pyramid had a square base with sides 106 meters long, the height of 68 meters and a slope of 52°. Close to the larger pyramid, there are visible remnants of the satellite pyramid.

My visit to the site Abusir in March, 2010, was slightly longer than usual. This location has been closed to visitors for a while, and it can be entered only with the permission of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquity. I used the fact that I was the only visitor on that day to carefully visit all pyramids.

There are four larger pyramids and four step pyramidal structures (“satellite pyramids”) that are attributed to the Fifth Dynasty pharaohs by Egyptologists, for reasons known only to them. They are impressive by their dimensions and appearance although lagging behind those at Giza, Saqqara, Meidum or Dashur.

Pharaoh Sahure's Pyramid has a square base with sides of 79 meters and height of 47 meters. The slope is 50° 11' 40". This is the only pyramid which I entered and whose passage and small room are damaged. Officially, the pyramid is in the reconstruction phase although nothing has been done for years.

Particularly interesting is the step pyramid attributed to Pharaoh Neferirkare because it does not have any pharaonic characteristics. This is the largest pyramid in Abusir with a square base of 105 x 105 meters, a height of 54 meters, volume of 257,000 cubic meters, and a slope of 70°. Efforts to transform the step pyramid into a “proper” or “real” one are visible. The entrance to this pyramid is unveiled. Egyptologists claim that it was rebuilt and reconstructed into the “real” pyramid. The search for the entrance to the pyramid Neferirkare did not produce results.

Pharaoh Neferefre allegedly began building his pyramid, but it was never completed. Its base is 65 x 65 meters. Also on this location are visible traces of later cultures. There are remains of the numerous pharaonic hieroglyphs, stone columns, carved cartouches, combined basalt, marble and limestone. However, these residues have no connection with the nearby pyramids that are much older.

The fourth major pyramid in Abusir, according to official doctrine,

belongs to Pharaoh Niuserrer. Its rectangular base has sides of 80 meters long; it's 52 meters high and has angles of  $51^{\circ} 50' 35''$ , identical to the Cheops pyramid.

I had the opportunity to visit the indoor pyramid complex at the Lisht site in 2007. Two major pyramids were followed by ten smaller ones. The Twelfth Dynasty Pharaoh Amenemhat was, according to Egyptologists, the creator of the pyramid whose dimensions are 84 x 84 x 55 meters with a slope of  $54^{\circ} 27' 44''$ . Pharaoh Senusret I comes from the same dynasty; he made a pyramid that has double the volume: 105 x 105 x 61 meters with a slope of  $49^{\circ} 24'$  and a volume of a quarter million cubic meters. The combination of larger and smaller blocks is noticeable on both pyramids which suggests that some older pyramids were demolished and new were made from their blocks. I have not noticed any symbols belonging to the pharaonic era of Egypt on either of these pyramids.

Near Dashur there is a pyramid at El-Lahun which is attributed to the Twelfth Dynasty Pharaoh Senusret II. Its dimensions are 106 x 106 x 49 meters with a slope of  $42^{\circ} 35'$ . From a distance, it resembles a step pyramid from Meidum, but as one gets closer, it becomes clear that the pyramid is damaged more heavily.

Known as the eternal resting place of Pharaoh Amenemhat III from the Twelfth Dynasty, the stone pyramid of Hawara has dimensions of 105 x 105 x 58 meters, with a slope of  $48^{\circ} 45'$ .

At Mazghuna, the pyramidal base has smaller dimensions (53 x 53 meters) and is attributed to the Pharaoh Amenemhet IV. At Dhara, there are remains of a great pyramid building with a square base of 130 x 130 meters that is assumed to have belonged to Pharaoh Khuia. Much farther to the south, at Abydos, there are remains of the only pyramid which Egyptologists claim belonged to the Eighteenth Dynasty Pharaoh Ahmose. Its dimensions are 53 x 53 x 40 meters, with a slope of  $60^{\circ}$ .

Pyramid researcher Dr. Nabil Swelim, during his long-term work, explored the "Seven layered monuments of the early Old Kingdom." He described in detail the ruins at Seil, Sink, Elephantine, Heben, Nubt, El, and El Qula Ghanimiya. Considering that a great deal of damage had been done, and that a lot of building material was missing--which makes it difficult to determine whether these are pyramids--everything indicates that they are step pyramid formations. We can add to this list a series of pyramids built of inferior materials (brick, mud) that paid the price of the passing time.





View of Cheops pyramid, March 2010. The damage at the edges of the pyramid is obvious.



Note the erosion of the access plateau at Giza, which is composed of blocks of limestone.



The damaged outer layer of Cheops pyramid reveals that there is still a dilemma as to how the blocks were installed in this structure: (1) Formed in three nearby quarries, (2) Cast on site, which gives them “blended” appearance, or (3) The combination of these two construction techniques.



At temperatures of more than 30° Celsius, the shade of Cheops pyramid is welcome.





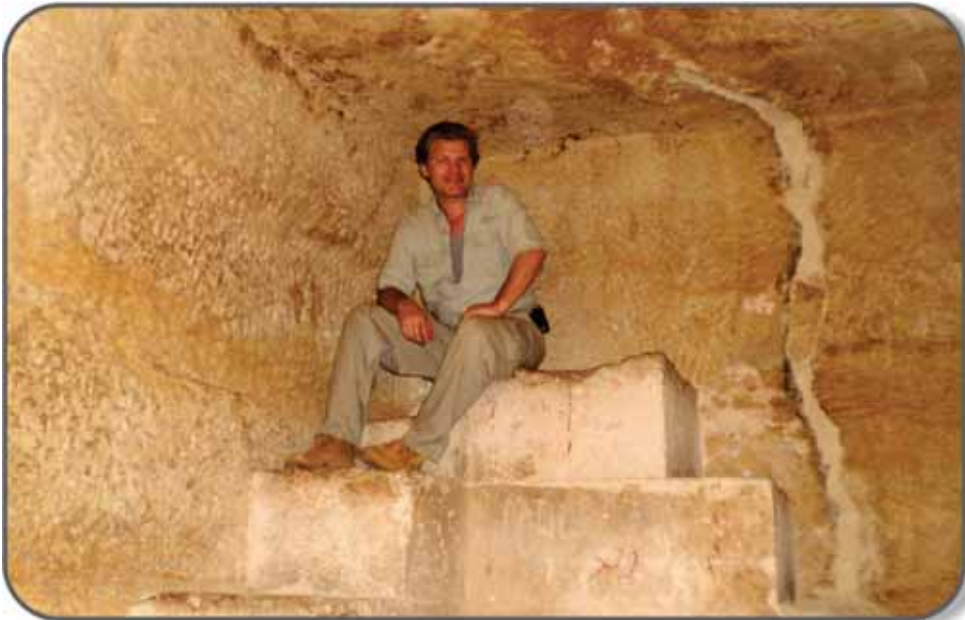
In many sections of the outer layer of Cheops pyramid, clearly cut blocks cannot be seen, but they seem to be “merged” blocks.



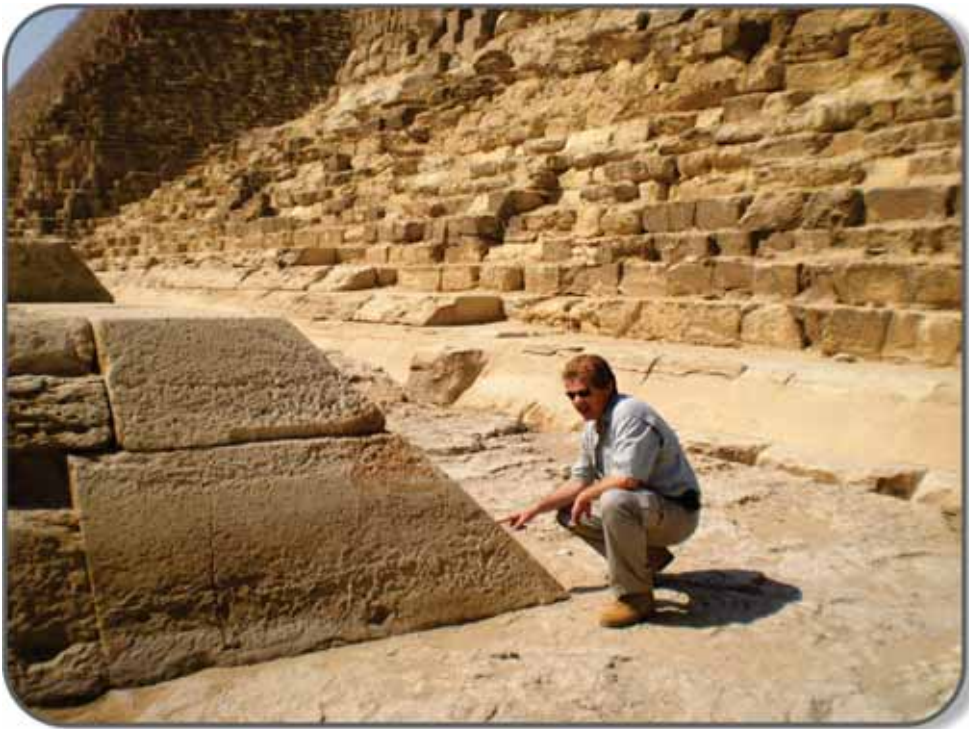
A small passage that serves as the entrance and leads into the underground space of a smaller satellite pyramid, considered by Egyptologists as the eternal resting place of Queen Hetepheres from the Fourth Dynasty (2521-2528 BCE)



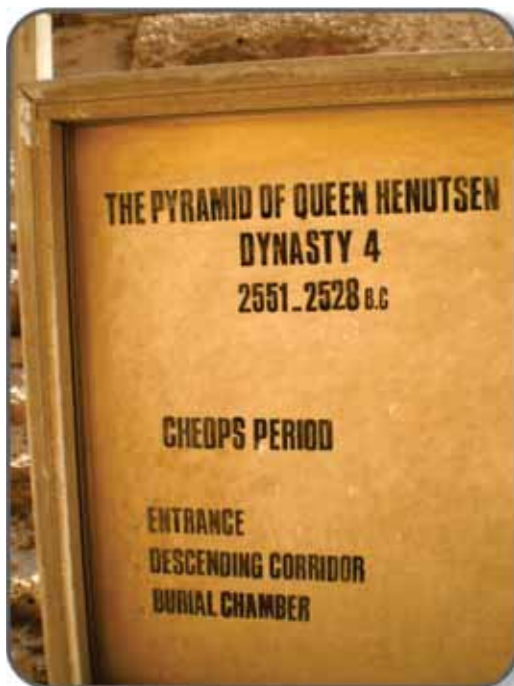
A canal that connects the surface and underground premises. These passageways are identical in all pyramids that are attributed to the Old Kingdom.



Inside the underground room. Apart from the stone blocks, note that there are no traces of hieroglyphs, furniture, artifacts, or symbols.



Remains of piramidion in front of Cheops pyramid



The panel at the entrance to the underground passage with the written claim that this was a pyramid of Queen Henutsen from the Fourth Dynasty.





Satellite pyramids on the Giza plateau in the shadow of Cheops pyramid



The entrance to the passage that leads into a room inside the Chephren pyramid.





The stone blocks of the outer walls of the Chephren pyramid



Outer stone layer of Chephren pyramid. The technique is identical to the one that is used for construction in ancient Peru and Easter Island.



Outside layer of the pyramid Menkaur



Reconstruction of Sphinx in March, 2010





Apparent vertical erosion of the Sphinx; reconstruction will conceal important evidence of exceptional age of Sphinx.



German expedition camp at the Saqqara plateau in March, 2010



Pyramid of Pepi II at Saqqara plateau



The entrance to the underground passage beneath the Pyramid of Pepi I





Reconstruction of the great Step Pyramid at Saqqara in December, 2011



Detail of the reconstruction of the step pyramid at Saqqara in March, 2010



Reconstruction of the Step Pyramid at Saqqara partially distorts the original geometry of the pyramid



Scaffolds on all four sides of Step Pyramid



Userkaf pyramid on the plateau Saqqara



Pyramid Djedkare on the Saqqara plateau





Stone blocks ready for installation in the Step Pyramid



Pyramid attributed to Pharaoh Sekemet from the Third Dynasty



German tourists visit a step pyramid in Meidum in March, 2010



The reconstructed section of the outer layer of the pyramid in Meidum



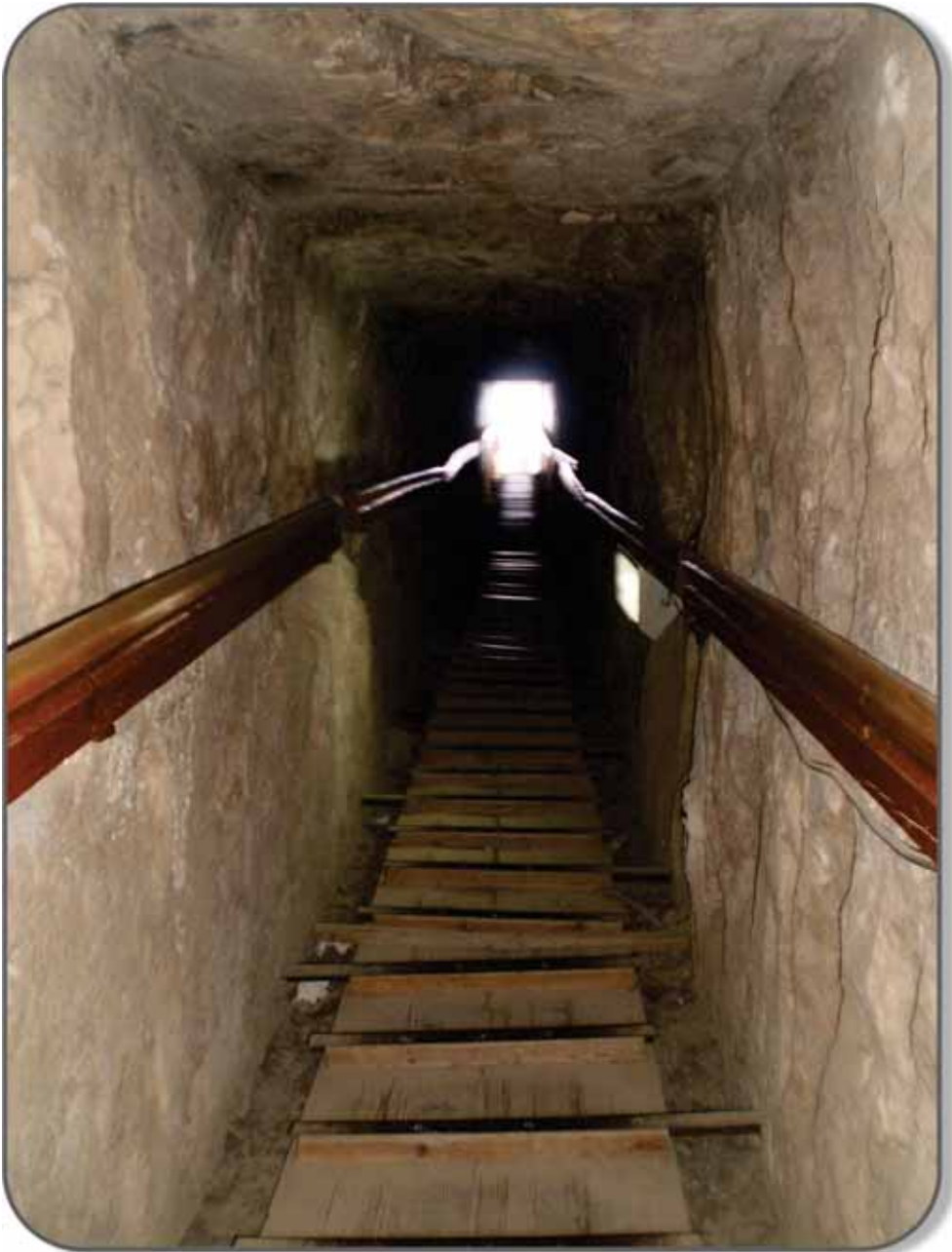


Damaged sections of the outer layer of the pyramid in Meidum

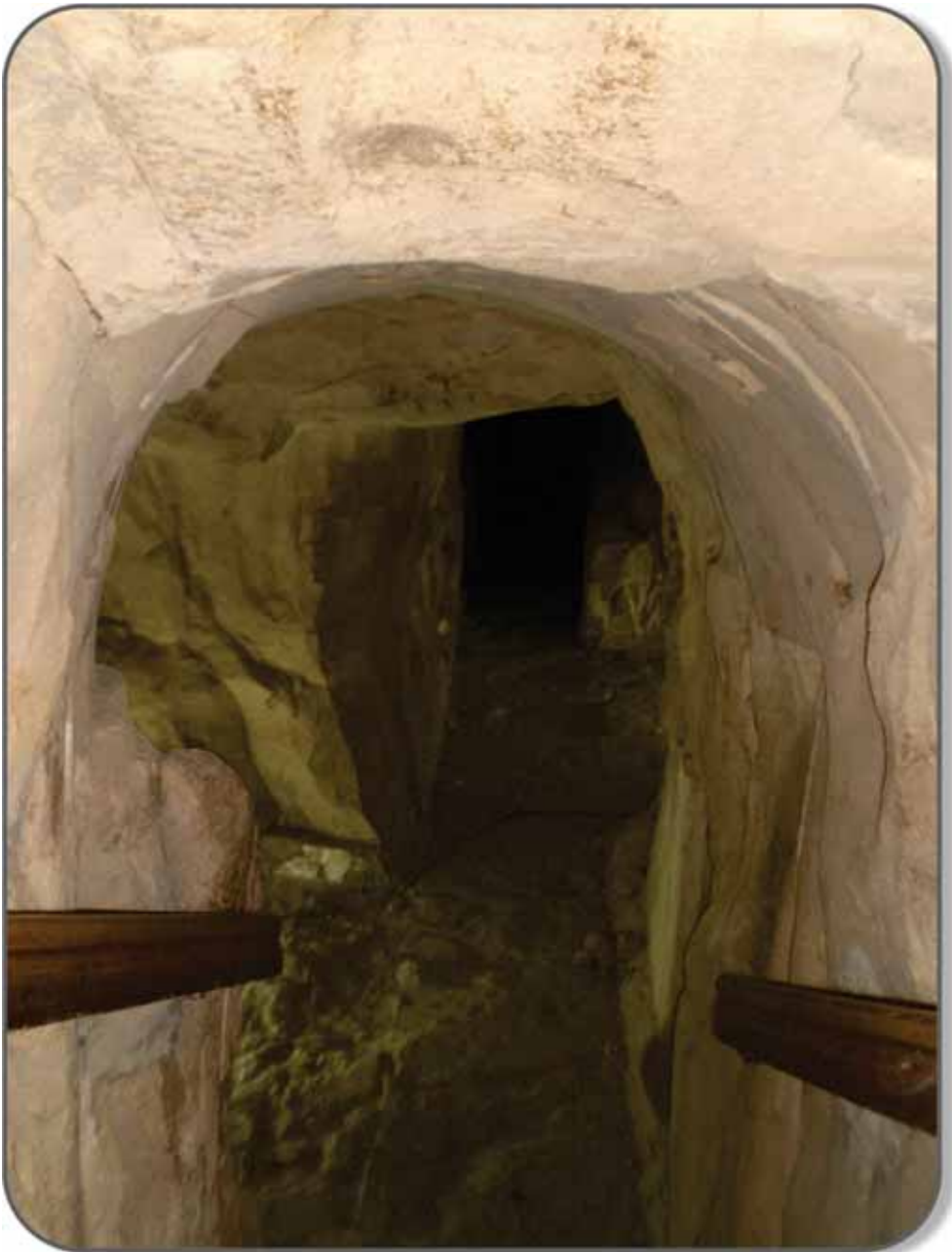


Expansion of the passages in the Meidum pyramid





Entrance to the interior of the pyramid in Meidum



Expansion of the interior of the pyramid in Meidum

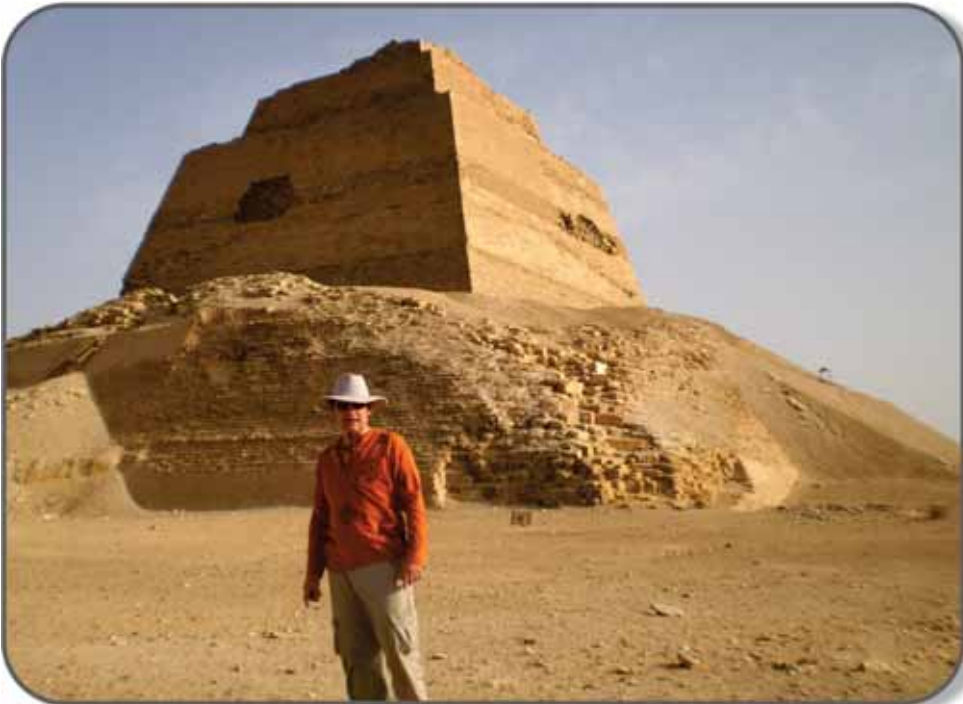


Vault of the galleries of the pyramid in Meidum





An attempt to transform the step pyramid into a “proper one”  
in Meidum or its original design?



Author at the foot of the pyramid in Meidum in March, 2010



American tourists at the entrance to the Red Pyramid of Pharaoh Sneferu in Dashur



Detail of the outer layer of the Red Pyramid

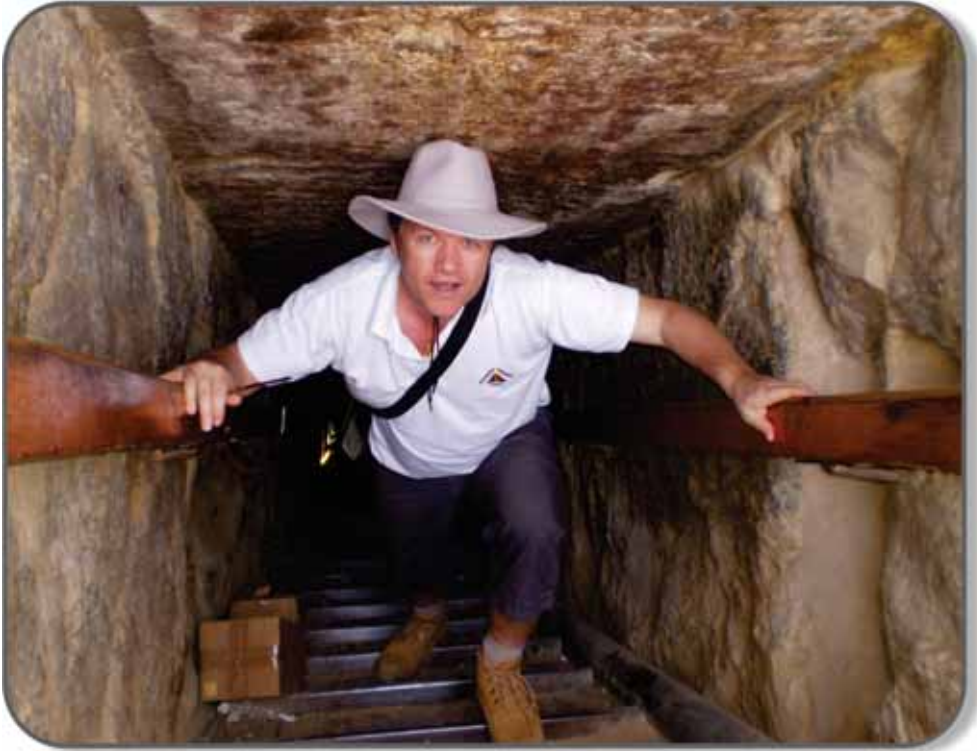


Tourist stairs carved in the Red Pyramid in Dashur



Outer layer of the Red Pyramid pays tribute to time and slowly turns to sand





Descending inside the Red Pyramid



The first inner gallery in the Red Pyramid



The vault of the second gallery in the Red Pyramid



Improvised stairs lead to the third gallery inside the Red Pyramid





Vault of the third gallery inside the Red Pyramid



Bent Pyramid in Dashur, December 2011



At the entrance to the pyramid complex in Abusir



Pyramid of the Pharaoh Sahura



At the plateau in Abusir, there are visible artifacts and buildings with carved hieroglyphics and cartouches on various solid materials (granite, basalt, limestone) that belong to the Fifth Dynasty, but have nothing in common with the building style and materials of much older pyramids.



Pyramids in Abusir allegedly belong to Fifth Dynasty pharaohs Neferirkare and Niusere.





Cleared entrance to Pharaoh Sahura's pyramid



The entrance to the underground passage of the Pyramid Sahura



An underground passage in the Pyramid Sahura



The reconstructed vault of Pyramid Sahura

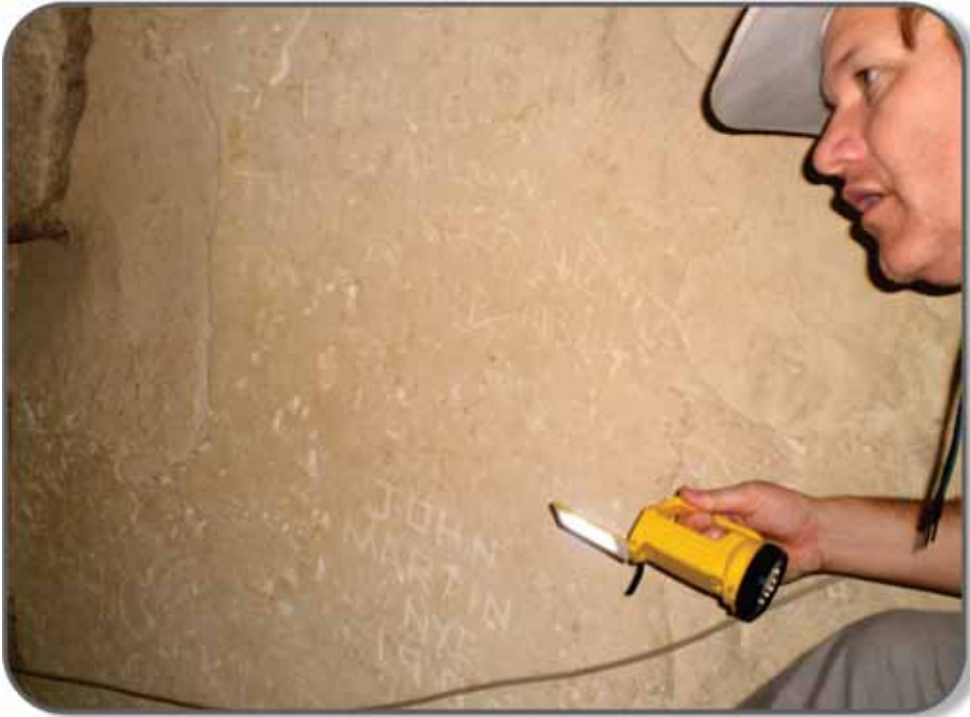


Reconstructed side walls inside the pyramid



Collapsed arches in the interior of the Pyramid Sahura





## Inside the Pyramid Sahura



### The reconstructed exit from the Pyramid Sahura



Plate in front of the step mastaba of Ptah Shepses from the Fifth Dynasty



Granite cover at mastaba



Pharaoh Neferirkare's step pyramid in Abusir does not have a single royal feature. Egyptologists claim that it was rebuilt and modified to become a "true" pyramid.



The Search for the Neferirkare's pyramid entrance has been unsuccessful.





Satellite Pyramids on the Abusir plateau

In my book *Civilization Before the Beginning of Official History* (Sarajevo, 2005), I wrote: “The Egyptians called their country 'To-Mera' or 'land of mr.' The term 'Mr' is translated as 'pyramid' so Egypt is named 'land of the pyramids.' However, this is not the most precise translation.

'Pyramid' is a secondary translation of 'mr.' The main meaning is 'triangle,' 'geometric shape.' [A] true translation for Egypt would be 'a land created by the geometric plan.' In the introduction, we shall start from the encyclopedic definition of Egyptian history: 'The Egyptian civilization began 5000 years ago... Lower and Upper Egypt united at 3100 years BCE during Menes ... During this period they developed hieroglyphics ... Fourth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom has developed pyramids as royal tombs ...'”

During the last decade or two, some new theses about the pyramids have come to light: One interesting idea is Robert Bauval's in his book *Mysteries of Orion*: in which he claims that the pyramids of Giza reflect the stellar formation of the constellation Orion; in other words, the construction of the pyramids is connected with the civilization from Orion. In another, geologists suggest that the Sphinx is much, much older than previously thought by as much as 50,000 years. And finally, a number of authors claim that ancient Egypt was built on the foundations of a much older culture that disappeared 12,000 years ago, namely, Atlantis.

First things first.

The oldest known pyramid is the step pyramid at Saqqara, and, according to Egyptologists, is dated to the 27<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Its appearance reminds me of Mayan pyramids. To build it, the Egyptians cleared 15 acres of space. After that, they built a high stone wall ten meters tall and 1600 meters long, which is a miracle in itself. At each meter of wall, they carved ornamental panels, each nine meters high. Inside the enclosed area, the complex of pavilions, temples, terraces, and tombs was built. The central building is a pyramid that is situated within an area of two football stadiums and whose height is more than 60 meters. As if that were not grand enough, they also built nearly six kilometers of underground passages, stairs, galleries and chambers. Directly beneath the pyramid is a seven meter-wide passage that goes to a depth of 28 meters and connects all underground passages, tunnels and about 400 underground rooms! In exploring these rooms, one is faced with the same name over and over again, inscribed on many walls and passages: Netjerkhet.

Egyptologists claim that Netjerkhet is actually Pharaoh Djoser who ruled in Egypt from 2630 to 2611 BCE. In other words, modern Egyptology claims that this miracle building was made after only nine generations (450 years) since ancient Egyptians evolved from the Stone Age. It is very hard to believe. Given that Djoser ruled Egypt for only 19 years, the question is whether he had enough time to build such a monumental tombstone for himself. There is strong evidence to indicate that this complex was built in six phases. Nineteen years is simply not an acceptable answer.

If Netjerkhet is not Djoser, who is he then?

In the underground galleries 40,000 plates and vases were found. The date of their creation is much older than 4700 years. Also, the mummy found in the pyramid was dated by carbon analysis and determined that it had a significantly greater age than Djoser contemporaries.

Conclusion? The pyramid at Saqqara was built during the late Stone Age.

Who built it? Cave men?

The pyramid construction time is the first delusion that was served to us by Egyptologists. Another misconception concerns the purpose of the pyramids. The claim is that the pyramids were tombs.

Apart from the first pyramid at Saqqara, in which the “burial chamber” is too small for the human body to fit, seven smaller step pyramids were built throughout Egypt: Ombos on the island of Elephantine, Edfu, Abydos, Hierakonpolis, Seil and Zawiyet. None of them has a room that even reminds one of the burial chamber. In none of these are sarcophagi or mummified bodies found. The two pyramids of Dahsur, Red and Bent, are attributed to Pharaoh Sneferu, but there is no evidence that the pharaoh was buried in either of them.

Before the construction of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the Great Pyramid at Giza was the tallest structure in the world and one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. There are four theories about the construction age of the pyramid.

1. Egyptologists insist that the pyramid was built as tomb for Pharaoh Khufu. It is assumed that he reigned 23 years, from 2551 to 2528 BCE;

2. Herodotus, the founder of history, during his visit to Egypt in the fifth century BCE wrote the story that a pyramid was built by Pharaoh Khufu, who ruled Egypt for 50 years;

3. According to Copt legend, (an ancient Christian people in Egypt) a pharaoh named Surid built the Great Pyramid three centuries before the Biblical flood (according to their interpretation that can be between 7,000 and 12,000 years back in time);

4. American Ralph Ellis, in his book "Thoth: Architect of the Universe" (1998), tried to determine the age of pyramids according to their erosion. He studied the Pyramids of Giza and Dahsur. It was established that less than a thousand years of vandalism at the pyramids in Dahsur occurred and, since then, the erosion progressed about five millimeters. In comparing this erosion with the erosion at the original foundations, which was 50 millimeters, he concluded that with the similar rate of erosion (five millimeters every thousand years) pyramids in Dashur are about 8000 years old! Application of the same methodology to the pyramids at Giza leads to another shocking conclusion. The current erosion of the original foundation has progressed to 200 millimeters. This should mean that the pyramid complex at Giza is 38,000 years old!

Italian professor of ancient history, expert of measures, quantitative science and mathematics, Livio Stecchini, known for his research of ancient Egypt, found out that this was indeed the "land created by the geometric plan." The Egyptians invented architectural columns. The first columns appeared on a mentioned step pyramid at Saqqara. Stecchini discovered that these poles are actually stylized maps of Egypt. The relative proportions correspond to the size of the Upper and Lower Egypt by the axle. Poles also reflect the curves of the planet Earth. Usually, in the center of the pole, there is the hieroglyph whose meaning is "Unite" or "Unity of Egypt." Stecchini discovered that the Egyptians used more precise measures for latitude and longitude than those used today.

Pharaoh Akenaten is considered a heretic because he introduced a short-term belief in one god. This pharaoh founded a new capital at Tel Al-Amarna in strict geodetic principles (although this location was inappropriate from the practical point of view). Many other cities, especially religiously significant, were formed by the same principle.

Egyptians saw their country as a mirror of the sky, trying to make it perfect. Stecchini proves that the Egyptians knew long ago that the Earth was round. They located every single significant geographical phenomenon, from the equator



to the Mediterranean. Without the use of maps, they used an entirely new geographic system. Specifically, they placed stylized geographic concepts (distance, cities, natural objects) on the architectural poles. By looking at these poles, they received the necessary information. Imagine that in one such pole Sarajevo is symbolically shown as a triangle and Rome as a circle. Their locations on the pole can determine cardinal points, the position and relative distance between these two places. Similar symbols were found on the Egyptian architectural poles.

A variety of obelisks, each with a mass of several hundred tons, were placed throughout the country as special markers. With them were the special stone markers that marked the meridians and parallels. This geographical system is not a result of multi-centuries or multi-millenia development. It was in use during the (first) Old Kingdom! But the Egyptologists' response to all of this: They completely ignore it.

Egyptian temples were, no doubt, very accurate astronomical instruments. We recall one of Indiana Jones' movies and the beam of light in a pyramid during the summer solstice. This very scene in the film is based on the example of temple-Amon Ra at Karnak. It was there that, in fact, the sunbeam was "caught" during the summer solstice, the longest day of the year. The light enters the dark room, reaches a peak and then gradually diminishes and disappears. The entire process takes two minutes. By calculation, the Egyptian astronomer-priests were able to calculate the length of the year. The result: 365.2422 days.

So, we now open a new question. Was the temple just a temple or was it an astronomical instrument that was fantastically precise? Even such, precise an instrument can not remain valid forever. The reason: over time, the Earth moves from its axis and poles change position. This shift is slow—about one degree during every 6000-7000 years. Calculating the new position of the Earth, Egyptians were adapting the construction of their new temples or astronomical observatories. In this way, we come to another opportunity to determine the age of Egyptian objects.

Calculating the Earth's position, British astronomer Sir Norman Lockyer (1836-1920) calculated that the temple at Karnak was originally built around 3700 BCE. The response from Egyptologists was to ignore this information. Why? Because it meant that the Egyptians had an astronomical laboratory 600 years before their civilization was founded. The Egyptologists also recommended that Lockyer stay within his profession (astronomy) and leave theirs (Egyptology) in peace. Instead, Lockyer continued his research of other "temples." Numbers of them were known under the name "Star" temples and were devoted to the study of individual stellar systems. For example, a temple in Tyre was catching the light from Alphae Lyra, better known as Vega. Templein, from which the star Dubh was studied, according to Lockyer was built 8000 years ago. The temple that is dedicated to the star Canopus had been built 8400 years earlier.

Egyptologists also had misconceptions concerning the construction technique. The Great Pyramid or Cheops Pyramid of Giza contains 2,300,000 stone blocks. Their total mass is about 6,000,000 tons! American Richard Noone published a study in which he claims the following: If the complete quarrying industry in the state of Indiana dedicated itself to the production of stone blocks, it would have taken 81 years to make the same number of stone blocks needed for the construction of Cheops pyramid. Eighty-one years! And that means with the usage of modern technology (explosives, highly sophisticated equipment and tools, laser technology, diesel transport, etc.). So, after so many years, we would get the material for construction. And how long would it take to build such a perfect facility?

Remember that Egyptologists claim the Pharaoh Cheops ruled only 23 years. If the construction of his pyramid really began during his lifetime, that means that a stone block of several tons (the largest are up to 80 tons) was carved, transported and fitted every two minutes! And all that without a wheel, precise tools and explosives!

The transport of stone blocks on the River Nile, from Aswan to Giza is equally impossible. A group of Japanese engineers got permission from the Egyptian government to try to perform this ancient venture. They built a replica of the wooden raft, loaded stone block and—the raft immediately sank.

Another in a series of construction miracles applies to the Giza plateau, where the pyramids were built. To obtain the precision at which the pyramids were set, the entire pyramid plateau of 5.3 hectares had to be flattened and leveled. The rocky surface from one end to another was almost absolutely flattened (less than two centimeters difference in the level!). The technology that workers from the Old Kingdom used? Unknown.

The story does not end here. The precision with which the stone blocks were installed was perfect. Deviations were less than a millimeter. Something like that could not be performed with current technology. It is because when you take a stone block of 15—20 tons and drop it—it stays there. Imagine thousands of primitive Egyptian slaves (as it was suggested to us) who pulled stone blocks by ropes and were able to place each block perfectly on top of each other.

Answering the questions about the enigmatic Egyptian culture, I will use the theses of two authors: Herbie Brennan, *The Secret History of Ancient Egypt* (2001), and Christopher Dunn, *The Giza Power Plant* (1998). Both of them place Egyptian culture much deeper into the past than the current Egyptian dogma. And both of them see the connection of ancient Egypt with Atlantis. Dozens of questions regarding the Cheops pyramid require a response. Among them are:

- Why was granite (which is difficult to bring from the Aswan, and even harder

to process) used exclusively for the “Queen's Chamber”?

- What caused salt deposits in the “Queen's Chamber”?
- What is the function of the ventilation openings if they are never used for ventilation?
- What is the function of copper pipes in the ventilation openings?
- Why is the “King's Chamber” damaged when the rest of the pyramid is intact?
- Where do frequencies of 640 cycles per second in the “King's Chamber” come from?

Christopher Dunn answered all these mysteries. He claims that the Great Pyramid was built as an electric power station! His conclusions go in this order:

“... granite contains [a] high percentage of quartz (approximately 55 percent). Quartz has [a] natural ability to transform kinetic energy into electricity (a spark). 'King's Chamber' is the heart of a massive power generator. The Great Pyramid is designed to vibrate. What is called the 'Queen's Chamber' is, in fact, the hydrogen generator. The room was once equipped as a cooling tower. Inside were the chemicals—hydrated zinc chloride and hydrochloric acid, and they were inducted into the room through the northern and southern vent. The reaction of these two chemicals creates hydrogen. Evidence for this process lies in two different colors of vent openings and remains of the salt on the walls of 'The Queen's Chamber.' The excess of chemicals is drained through the 'well hole' into an underground room deep beneath the pyramid. Hydrogen gas filled the Great Gallery and the 'King's Chamber.'

Then resonators in the large gallery start acting. The entire building [the pyramid] starts to vibrate and converts [its vibration] into an audible signal. The pyramid starts to 'sing.' The tone is moved through the tunnel towards [the] 'King's Chamber.' Now this 'Chamber' begins to vibrate. Movable granite causes stress in quartz. Piezo-electric effect is generated by the movement of electrons. The electricity is then produced. The hydrogen that already fulfilled the whole pyramid then takes electricity. At this moment, Egyptian astronomical knowledge comes into play. The north opening of the 'King's Chamber' opens and becomes a conduit for the microwave signals that bombard our planet all the time. This signal is created by atomic hydrogen. It is being amplified (increased) when passing through the pyramid. This leads to emission of energy ... that is sent outside of the pyramid as electro-energy ....”

From the engineer's point of view, Dunn claims that such devices would work. Apparently it is a very different process from the one that we use. But why should we have the rights on the only “correct technological solutions,” as so many times when we confirmed the opposite?



Small details, such as copper tubes, are now explained. Used as sensors, for checking whether enough chemical elements were added to the “Queen’s Chamber,” they make sense. The odor in the pyramid is a consequence of the same. The damage in the “King’s Chamber” was probably caused by a large hydrogen explosion in the distant past—the proof for this claim is the black dust on the ceiling of the “Chamber.”

What remains is one unresolved question for Dunn. And this is, how the Egyptians (or someone before them) “convinced” the pyramid to vibrate? He sought the answer in physics. Put two objects side by side. The first oscillates (vibrates); the other is static. Over time, this other will gently start to oscillate. The frequency of the first causes the resonance of the second. The longer it is exposed to the influence of an object in motion, the stronger the static object will oscillate. Dunn applies the same logic to the pyramid and claims that the Great Pyramid was constructed as a model of Earth’s northern hemisphere. It is located precisely at the point of balance of the planet. Therefore, it becomes subject to the Earth’s vibrations.

At the time when he published his book, in 1998, there was no evidence that our planet had its own oscillation. Somewhat later, in January 1999, *The Washington Times* published an article explaining that a Japanese team, with Dr. Naoki Sudao as a leader, proved that our planet is constantly vibrating below the level that our ears can observe.

One way to think of pyramids is as electric power plants. Nowadays, everything is based on electricity and the whole process is “visible” to our eyes: Switchboard, power lines, cables, and appliances. In the Egyptian case, the technology of electricity creation was different. It is only logical that the distribution was also different, compared to our primitive lines. Let’s remember the idea of Tesla’s wireless transmission of electricity and his successful experiments more than 100 years ago in Colorado. He was able to light 10,000 houses without any cables. And not just that. Creating artificial lightning with the help of the Earth’s vibrations, Tesla provoked the movement of frequency from Colorado Springs to the opposite side of the planet and back again. Electrical echo caused the repetition of the process and its strengthening on a global scale. If the Earth is, by any chance, the perfect conductor, this process would have continued over time and caused the disintegration of the planet.

However, what is important is the fact that with the help of simple devices, Tesla managed to create electricity based on the Earth’s resonance, and then, in the form of energy beams, to direct it at households and factories. Tesla proved that wireless transmission of electricity is possible. But cheap energy was not in the best interests of large corporations. A profit economy is looking for its chance at an expensive energy and expensive technology.

In *Secret History of Ancient Egypt*, Herbie Brennan gives an overview of the earliest writings on Egypt and its rulers. It starts with the Greek historians Solon and Plato. Solon wrote about his travel to Egypt, where Egyptian priests in

the sixth century BCE spoke of construction of the city Sais eight thousand years in the past. And Egypt was established well before that. Plato, of course, talks about Atlantis and, according to the Egyptian priests, its destruction took place in the period before 12,000 years.

The Egyptian priest Manetho prepared a history for his ruler, Pharaoh Ptolemy the First (305 BCE), titled, *Aegyptiaca*. The claim is that Manetho's work was based on a much older document, today known as "The Turin king list," which was a paper prepared for Ramesses II, 1279 BCE. In that document, in one place, all the kings of Egypt, from ancient times to the Nineteenth Dynasty, are mentioned.

The "Turin papyrus" claims that there have been three distinct periods in Egyptian prehistory. The first was during the rule of pre-dynasty kings for the total time of 13,420 years. The second is the period of "Horus-king" that lasted 23,200 years. The third period is characterized by semi-gods of an indeterminable time because the papyrus is damaged at this place so it is hard to figure out the length of time. Menetho tells a similar story. Pre-dynastic pharaohs ranged 13,777 years into the past. Horus-kings and semi-gods have a total figure of 15,150 years. If we add to these figures those that the Egyptologists consider reliable (3100 years ago) and two thousand years from the present, we reach the sum of about 34,000 years!



The Saqqara complex is similar to early Sumer and Babylonian architecture, but belongs to monumental Egyptian temple and pyramid buildings.

Mainstream claims that complex was built only nine generations after the stone age is questionable.

The stone plateau in Giza is, without doubt, the center of the one of most important buildings on the surface of the planet. Immediately below its level, there is hidden knowledge that is of cardinal importance for the future of our civilization.

Why are Egyptians not the builders of the complex on the Giza plateau?  
Let's see:

1. In order to build a pyramid complex with the desired precision, it is necessary to have an aligned stone plateau. From one end of this "site" to the other end, inside of nearly three square kilometers, the difference in the level is less than two centimeters! That is laser precision and a construction venture in itself. The measurements of the foundation of the Great Pyramid are even more precise: At more than five acres, the difference in level is less than one centimeter! This perfect leveling exceeds the requirements of today's (modern) construction.

2. In the Cairo Museum, one can see examples of the ancient Egyptians' saw, made of copper and bronze. Egyptologists claim that old Egyptians processed some stone pyramid blocks with such tools. But here we come to a new problem. According to the Mohov scale for mineral strength, copper and bronze have a hardness of 3.5 to 4. The hardness of the stone blocks (limestone) is 4 to 5, and granite between 5 and 6. Tools that were available to the ancient Egyptians would have only scratched the surface of the limestone and could not affect the granite. There is no archaeological evidence of iron tools in pharaonic Egypt. Today's best iron tools have a hardness of 5.5, and that is not sufficient to cut granite. Only diamond tools are sufficient to cut granite and limestone. Now imagine how many millions of expensive diamonds would be needed for a few million stone blocks used for construction of the pyramids.

And, to make the job more challenging, all the stone blocks were processed on all four sides, and not just from one, outer side. The conclusion is that pyramid blocks were processed with some other technology, unknown to us.

3. I have already mentioned the unsolvable transport problems. And how were stone slabs of 50 or 200 tons lifted to the height of 100 meters? By raw human power? And were granite blocks lifted and then precisely fitted in the place where only six people can stand? Egyptologists avoid answering these questions because to maneuver within the pyramid, manpower of at least two thousand people would be needed. And two thousand people cannot fit into a small room.

4. The pyramid area was covered with special blocks that were all



heavier than a dozen tons on average. They were processed and installed with such precision that a razor blade could not fit between them. Bonding material (mortar) was not used.

5. The suggestion of Egyptologists that a ramp could have been used, on which the builders dragged stone blocks during construction of pyramids, opens a way for new problems. A ramp that would lead to the top of the pyramid would require 17.5 million cubic meters of material. This represents a quantity that is seven times larger than the volume of the pyramid itself. The construction of such ramps would require 240,000 people during the reign of Cheops, and a further 300,000 workers and eight years to remove it. And then, a new problem. Where is this material, as no traces were found on the plateau?

And, furthermore, if we use the suggestion of the Egyptologists, the pulling of the stone blocks over the ramps would inevitably damage their precise angles. Instead, the blocks are undamaged.

6. The evidence that the Egyptians did not construct three pyramids on the Giza plateau is found on the lower levels of the pyramids. In fact, sediments were found at their base, then traces of water damage and sea salt crystals on the stone. The sediments are located at a height of up to five meters from the pyramids' foundations. They contain a multitude of shells and fossils, whose age is determined by the radiocarbon method. The result: The sediments are twelve thousand years old! Their presence could only have been caused by sea water and flood. A pharaonic Egypt has no records of the (biblical) floods because there were none in their time. Actually, the Egyptian kingdom was founded eight thousand years after the flood. This clearly proves that the buildings on the Giza plateau were constructed before, at least, twelve thousand years.

When Abdullah Al Mamun, son of a Baghdad Caliph, first broke in and dug a passage in a pyramid 1200 years ago (820 AD), he found salt deposits two to three centimeters thick at the ground level of the pyramid.

Chemical analysis done in the last century showed that these salts originated from the sea. This is a new piece of evidence that the pyramid was built in the distant past (thousands of years before Sumer, Babylon and ancient Egypt), and then, due to the lifting of the sea level, it was in deep water. It lasted 'till the withdrawal of the sea level and the creation of the desert.

7. The pyramid sides are perfectly aligned with the cardinal points. The accuracy is stunning: 99.99 percent (deviation is 0.01 percent).

8. The Great Pyramid is also a solar calendar. While the shadow is on the northern side, the sunlight is rejected on the south side, precisely marking the

days of the solstices and equinoxes.

9. Basic dimensions of the Great Pyramid contain measures of the Earth's size and shape. The pyramid is in proper proportion with the hemisphere; the latitude ( $30^\circ$  north) and length ( $31^\circ$  to the east) are special points of the planet because just at that point with their length and width they are touching the ground most completely, and the sea least.

10. The pyramid builders knew geometric proportions of Pi (3.1415 ...), Fi (1.618) and the "Pythagorean propositions about the triangle," thousands of years before Pythagoras, the so-called "father of geometry."

Where does this numbering of the construction wonders from the Giza plateau lead us? Why would ancient builders incorporate so many precise astronomical, mathematical, geographical, astrological and other knowledge in the stone structures? The answer to that question would finally take us closer to answer about the actual function of pyramids.

In 1798, Napoleon conquers Egypt and hurries towards the Great Pyramid with his entourage. He comes to the "King's Chamber," asks his followers to leave him alone, and spends a night sleeping in the granite bed. In the morning, visibly pale and excited, he leaves the pyramid. Answering questions from his generals on the experience he has had, he replies, "If I told you, you would never believe me." Twenty years later, in exile on St. Helena, he still will not answer the same question. He took his secret to the grave.



A black granite rectangular boulder in King's chamber of the Cheops pyramid is the only piece of "furniture".

## Chapter 5.

### NUBIAN PYRAMIDS

South of the present day border between Egypt and Sudan, in the river Nile valley, lies Nubia. Simultaneously with the emergence of the Third Dynasty Pharaoh in Egypt, the first Kushita kingdom was formed. Kerma was second (2600-1520 BC), followed by Napata (1000-300 BC) and Meroe (300 BC – 300 AD).

Competition between the two civilizations has led even to the occupation of Pharaonic Egypt during the reign of Napata who became the XXV Dynasty. Although, it was quickly suppressed by Assyrian conquest, cultural and architectural style of the Egyptians had left a deep imprint on Nubians. As the most prominent example, there are 224 pyramids built during a period of several hundred years.

Nubian pyramids were much smaller than the Egyptian. Their height ranged in rank from six to thirty meters. The stone blocks and bricks are laid horizontally. The bases of the Nubian pyramids are rather modest. They are narrow, not wider than 8 meters, with angles of 70 degrees.



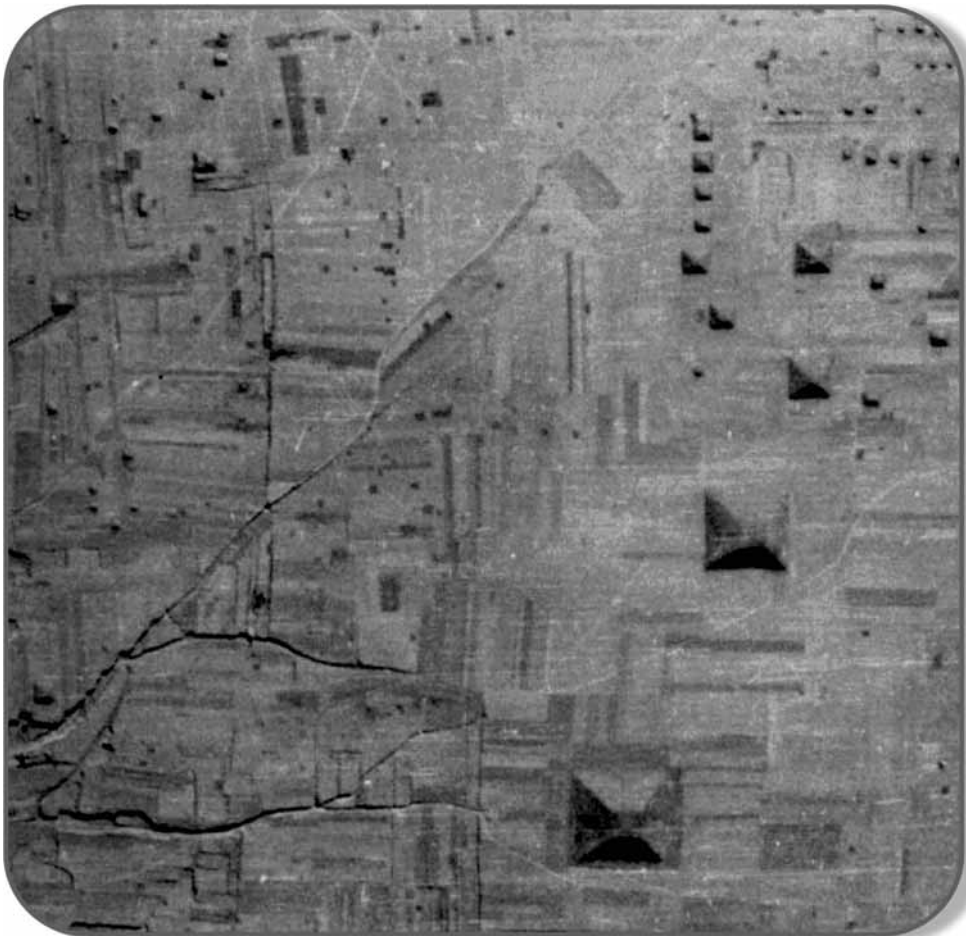
Nubian pyramids located near town Medewi (Meroe) in northern Sudan



## Chapter 6.

### THE LARGEST CHINESE PYRAMIDS REMAIN UNDER THE VEIL OF MYSTERY

Among the thousands of pyramid structures that are found in the Americas, Africa, Europe, and Asia, the most mysterious for the outside world are certainly the Chinese pyramids. Thanks to thin reports in several books published in Europe and the U.S. over the past two decades, and satellite photographs available today, it can be concluded that the geometry of the pyramids and their regular orientation exists in the cases of more than 250 structures scattered around the central Chinese province of Shaanxi.



Satellite image of Chinese pyramids of Shaanxi Province



Chinese pyramids on Google map

Lacking in our knowledge are the results of insufficient studies by Chinese archaeologists and the need for more complete geo-archaeological reports from the field. Those were good enough reasons for my ten-day stay in China in July, 2008, for sightseeing the most important locations and conversation with leading researchers of these structures.



A photo by an American pilot from 1945 shows one of the pyramidal elevations near the city of Xi'an and opened a debate about the existence of Chinese pyramids and their colossal dimensions. First estimates of the dimensions of this structure, which is popularly known as the "White Pyramid," put the height to 300 meters, which would far surpass the height of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun or the Cheops pyramid. Subsequent tests confirmed that these measurements were in error.

A general conclusion regarding the official governmental attitude toward the archaeological research of these structures would be as follows: Until the mid-1970s, only occasional and small archaeological research had been conducted. In the mid-1970s, several large-scale projects started, whose results and volume were pre-determined by the Chinese government. The beginning of the third millennium brought an even more important opening of China's cultural and archaeological institutions to the world (Germany and Japan, and the U.S. and the United Kingdom) and the completion of several outstanding archaeological museum complexes that are almost without precedent in the world. Did all barriers regarding the scope of the survey fall? They did not. I'll talk more about that in the next chapters.

Xi'an (Shi-an) is the capital of the large Chinese province of Shaanxi (Shan-si) with a population of eight million. During the last two and a half millennium, Xi'an was the seat of several Chinese dynasties for a total period of 1,062 years. In addition to Xi'an, the capital cities also were Beijing, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Hangzhou and Nanjing; and from them 13 dynasties ruled: the Zhou (Džou), Qin (Chin), Han, Sui, Tang, Ming and others. In ancient time, Xi'an was the starting point of the "Silk Road" that ended in Persia and the Mediterranean. During the Middle Ages, this city of two million was the largest and the most organized city in the world.

Located in the middle of the fertile Guanzhong Plateau, which is 360 kilometers long, Xi'an is in an area where the seasons are very distinct: the climate changes from the cold north to the warm south. The city is surrounded by four rivers.

This unique position of Xi'an, by all accounts, was critical for another phenomenon: the highest concentration of pyramid structures in Asia. Forty kilometers west of Xi'an, along the banks of the Wei River, there are a few dozen elevations in pyramidal form that are completely covered with soil and vegetation. According to official interpretations by Chinese archaeologists and the available literature (from Shaanxi Provincial Archaeological Institute, Shaanxi Tourism Press, Cultural Relics Press, Shaanxi Provincial Museum of History), these pyramidal structures represent tombs of dynasty rulers and dignitaries of the Western Han Dynasty.

The fifth ruler of the Han Dynasty was Emperor Wudi Liu Che and, according to the official explanation, he was buried in the pyramidal structure known as the Mausoleum Maoling. Wudi ruled for an unusually long time--a total of 54 years, from 157 BCE. The literature claims that Han Wudi started building his mausoleum in the second year after he came to the throne and that the construction lasted for 53 years. During that time, a third of the total national income was used for the construction of the grave complex. The Western Han Dynasty was then in a period of economic prosperity.

Present dimensions of this pyramid structure are as follows: height 46.5



meters with a flat plateau at the top, whose length is 29.5 meters in the west-east and 35.5 meters in north-south orientation. The volume of the structure at the base is 960 cubic meters and covers an area of 54,540 square meters. This rectangular structure is a regular pyramid with four sides and the orientation toward the sides of the world. Moreover, this is the largest pyramidal structure that Chinese archaeologists attribute to the dynasty of Western Han. Actually, the claims are that nine emperors were buried in these colossal pyramidal structures, while the remaining two major pyramids do not have emperors. All eleven pyramids were built by bricks and clay combined.

Close by these, there are several dozen smaller pyramids that were claimed to be tombs of emperors' wives, princesses, and generals. Their construction is considerably modest: the material used is exclusively clay and mud. The geometry is identical: four-sided pyramid with a regular orientation, and square or rectangular plateau at the top. These pyramidal structures, mausoleums, are located along the north bank of the river Wei for 40 kilometers.

In the general vicinity of the Maoling mausoleum, or pyramid, tens of thousands of pieces of movable archaeological material have been found: clay statues, animals and objects and tools for living. According to records from the time of Emperor Wudi, 2100 years ago, about 270,000 people lived around the pyramids, and about 5,000 people took care of the mausoleum on a daily basis. This pyramidal structure with four triangular sides, the platform at the top, the correct orientation toward the sides of the world, known as the "Maoling Mausoleum of Ruler Wudi from Dynasty Western Han" is today fully covered by dense vegetation with built stairs and a temple on top.



Pyramid structure known as Maoling Mausoleum, that is assigned to the emperor Wudi from Western Han dynasty. Four triangular faces, plateau on the top and ideal orientation to the cardinal points.  
Pyramid is completely covered by soil and vegetation.



View of Maoling mausoleum from a different angle

There have been no excavations below the pyramid / mausoleum. No entrances were found above the ground. No underground passages that lead to the pyramid were found. The tomb of the ruler Wudi was not found inside the pyramid. In the monograph “Xi'an, One of the Four Ancient Capitals of the World” (published by the Shaanxi Tourism Press) the following is written: “When an American pilot photographed Maoling exaltation during the thirties in the last century, he thought that he had discovered the 'pyramid' in China.”

Several facts indicate that this allegation was probably false. Actually, the American pilot who took pictures of the pyramid was a military pilot who made a photograph in 1945 and not during the thirties, and he later informed a local newspaper in Arizona about that. Also, this photograph shows that around the pyramid there are no other facilities, and Maoling is surrounded by several pyramidal elevations nearby.

The most striking such elevation with proper geometry is known as the “Tomb of General Huo Qubing.” This is a regular pyramid whose four sides are oriented toward the cardinal points. One of the most widely used photos on the internet is just that one that shows this elevation, which was, twenty years ago, relatively bare with planted evergreen trees. Today there is a dense forest with more bushy vegetation on all sides of the pyramid.



Pyramidal structure built of brick and clay, known as the “Tomb of General Huo Qubing from 117 BCE”



The author in front of a pyramidal elevation or tomb of General Huo Qubing



This facility is separate from the access wall complex and there is no research here. The General's tomb was not found. The conclusion after a visit of this archaeological site: These are undoubtedly two stable pyramidal structures that have all the geometric characteristics of pyramids. Unfortunately, these structures have not been archaeologically researched because there are no permits from government institutions. On several satellite images, pyramidal elevations built with inferior material, excavation that was done showed the presence of many artifacts that belonged to the era of Emperor Wudi.

Over 2,200 years ago, Emperor Qin (Chin) united seven Chinese provinces and that was the beginning of the modern history of the world's most populated country. Qin introduced a common currency, began the construction of The Great Wall of China and the construction of his grave complex. According to statements of Chinese archaeologists, the central object of the grave complex is the mausoleum of the emperor. The mausoleum is, geometrically speaking, a regular pyramid with triangular sides. The rectangular plateau is on top and sides are perfectly oriented toward cardinal points.

Today its dimensions are 350 x 345 meters. The height is, according to official explanation, between 43 and 87 meters, depending on the method of measurement. The official sources claim that, during the construction, its original height was 50 Zhangs or 120 meters. When asked where these "authentic documents" are stored, there was no answer. The mausoleum (pyramid) area is 2.13 kilometers. Archaeologists claim that the pyramid consists of three step terraces. The entire pyramid is covered with soil and vegetation. Over the last few decades, pomegranate and pine were intensively planted. According to the guide, "pine and pomegranate were also planted at the time when Emperor Qin covered his mausoleum with soil and vegetation." During my interview with the director of the Archaeological Institute of Shaanxi Province, Professor Jiao Nan Feng, I asked him about this theory. He replied that it was inaccurate, and there were no documents that would confirm the thesis that the emperor covered the pyramid with soil and vegetation.

According to claims from the site, the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin was located "30 feet below ground level, and rivers of poisoned mercury are flowing inside." Professor Nan Feng, as the leading Chinese archaeologist, denied that claim. The museum documents also contain the claim that the main pyramid was not researched and that the "tomb was intact." Material for the construction of this building is clay. Archaeologists who drilled and probed allegedly struck the layer of granite within the pyramids; these are presented inside the museum complex. The majority of large Chinese pyramids are built of brick and granite, so it is logical to assume that the case was the same here. Discrepancies between the official explanation, the museum's literature, and the statements of archaeologists suggest

that questions remain.

What is reliably known is that the emperor's sarcophagus was not discovered in the pyramid. Within the complex around Emperor Qin's pyramid, covering an area of 56 square kilometers (to the outer wall), lies a real wealth of archaeological material. There is no doubt that the most important find is the 8,000 terracotta soldiers buried beneath the ground's surface that have become a worldwide sensation, attracting hundreds of thousands of tourists. What is intriguing is that the soldiers are turned toward the pyramid. It would be more logical to expect that since they guard the tomb of the emperor, they would be turned toward the external threat.



Terracotta soldiers in front of the pyramid of Emperor Qin



### Location of the pyramid of Qin in the national park

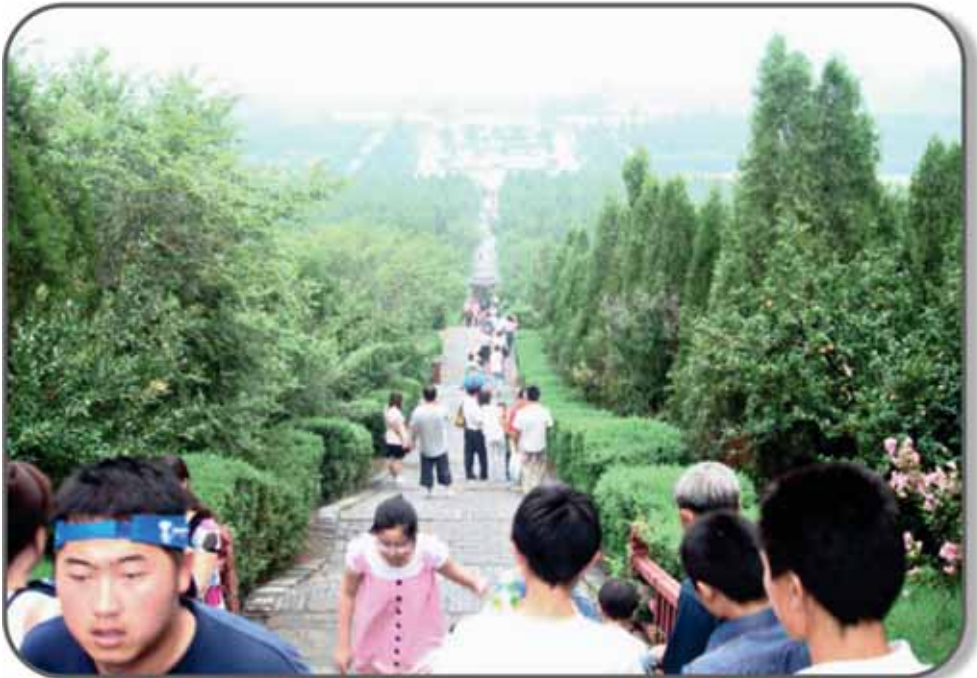


### Proper orientation and inclination of the pyramid





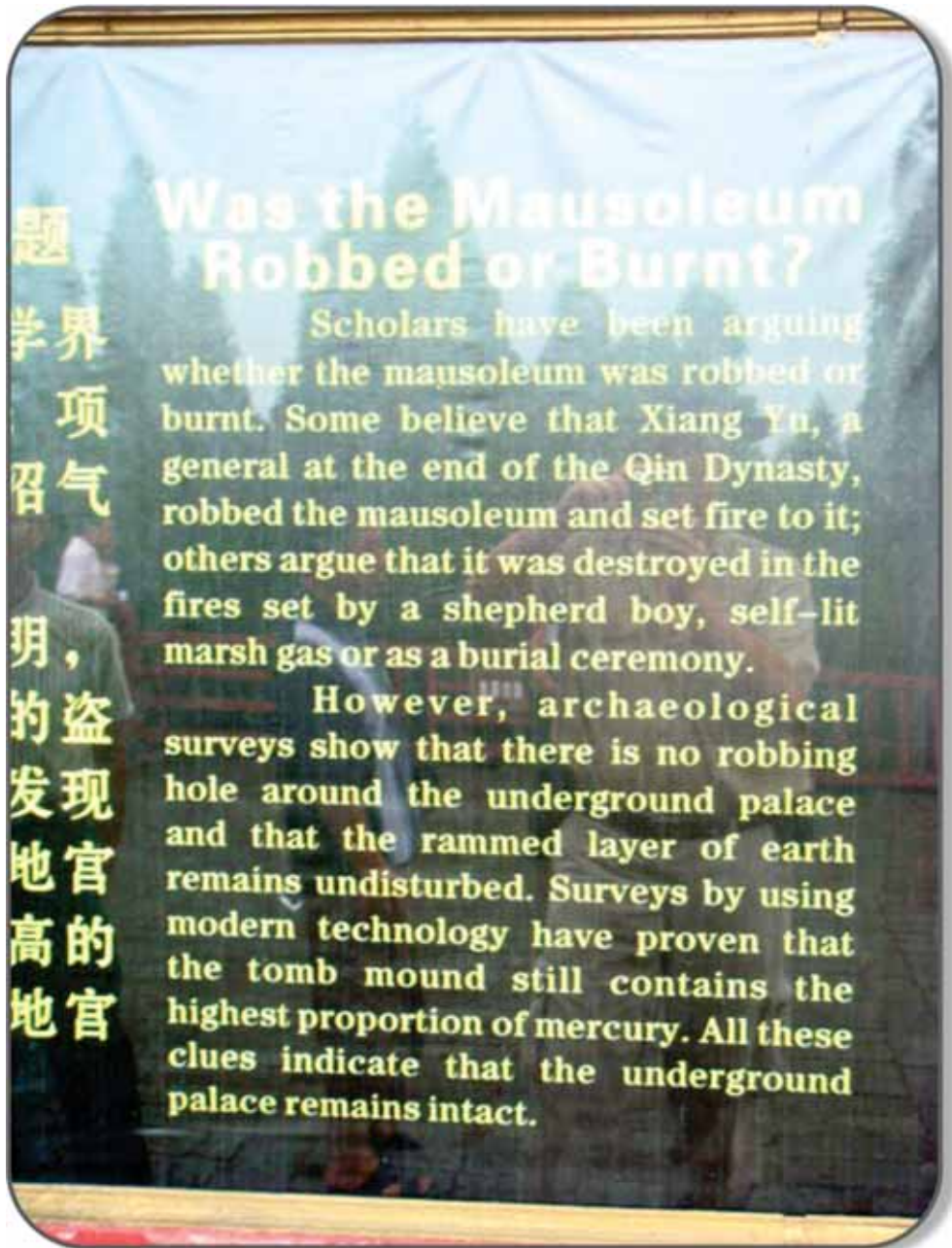
Base of the pyramid



Climb to the top of the Emperor Qin's pyramid

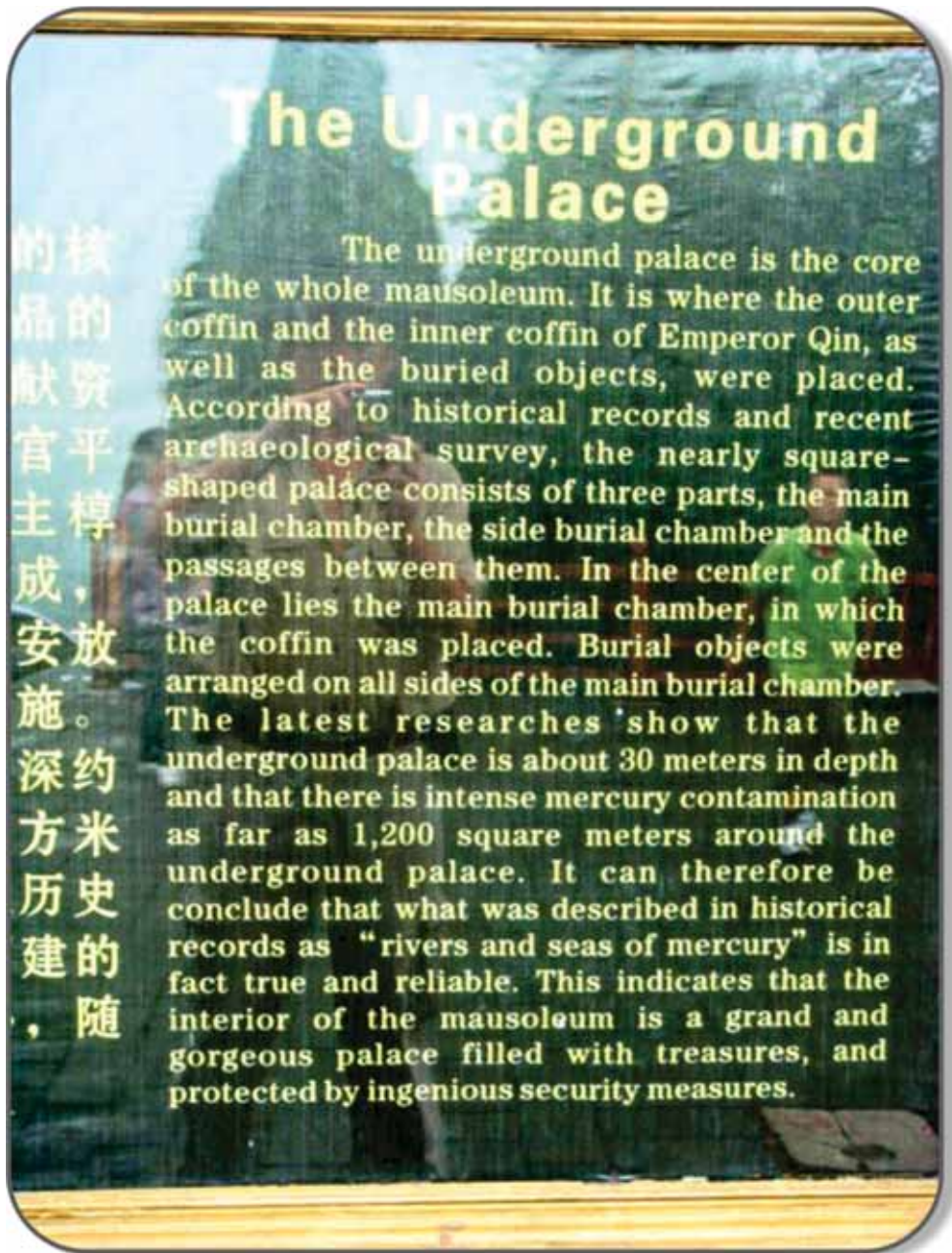


Model of Emperor Qin's pyramid



The inscription on the top of the pyramid contains the information about the high percentage of mercury in the interior pyramid and that the underground palace is intact.





An information table at the top of the pyramid mentions the existence of the palace under deposits of the soil and about the Emperor's grave. However, archaeological researches that might confirm these assumptions have not been carried out.

Qianling is situated ninety kilometers northwest of Xi'an, the dominant hill of the entire Guangzhong plateau. Its height is 1,470 meters above sea level and the shape is conical. One irregular triangular side is apparent. In front of it, there are two circular elevations of equal height with observation posts on top. This natural complex was used by the Tang dynasty for their final resting place: the Emperor Gao Zong and the first Chinese female ruler, Empress Wu Zetian (624-705 AD). Chinese archaeologists now call this area the Qianling Mausoleum. According to claims from Chinese archaeologists, the remains of the imperial couple in the coffin are inside the northern top of the hill. This is, allegedly, the only mausoleum of the entire Tang dynasty, which had 18 emperors, that has not been robbed.

Literature describes a detailed approach to the mausoleum: "Clay layers covering the access to the tomb are intact from the Tang Dynasty. The access is 63 meters long and four meters wide, and consists of 2500 rectangular stone blocks 1.5 meters long. There are a total of 42 stone levels, from the entrance on the surface to the tomb. The stone blocks are connected with iron joints, and the space between them is sealed with liquid iron. Therefore, the tomb has never been opened."

Such a detailed description is contradicted in further statements: "No excavations were carried out at the Qianling mausoleum due to technological nature. The fear is that valuable cultural heritage will not be preserved in an appropriate manner. By the development of science and technology and the fact that a nation becomes stronger and more prosperous, it is certain that the underground palace will be opened and displayed to the world as the ninth wonder of the world."

In the general vicinity of the mausoleum, an area of 40 square kilometers, lie 17 satellite pyramid structures. Their geometrical form is regular, with four triangular sides, plateau at the top and sides of the orientation toward the cardinal points. The material that was used for construction is inferior: adobe bricks, clay and mud. All of them are covered with a low layer of soil and bushy vegetation. Five structures have been tested, and it is established that the archaeological material belongs to the period of Empress Wu.





Access to the pyramid that Chinese archaeologists call  
“The Mausoleum of Emperor Qianling”



One of the two side elevations that lead to the Qianling Mausoleum





One of the satellite pyramids completely covered in woods near Qianling

In my previous books, I have noted that “Colonel Maurice Shehan, director of TWA [Trans World Airlines] for the Far East, announced the existence of giant pyramids in Shensi Province in China. (News from the “Rocky Mountain News, 03/31/1947.) It was assumed that the height of some pyramids exceeded by twice those in Egypt (about 350 meters). In 1912, two Australian traders, in conversation with Buddhist monks, found that these pyramids were first mentioned in five thousand-year-old written records and were marked as 'very old.' Finally, a German researcher by the name of Hartwig Hausdorf obtained permission to visit the 'forbidden zone' in 1994, during which he photographed over 100 pyramids made of clay or stone, often with a small temple on the top.” (First edition of *Alternative History*.)

During a ten year period, China has changed and opened for the world. The “Forbidden Zone” no longer exists, although research of the largest Chinese pyramids, mausoleums—as they are officially named—is still limited.

The dimensions of the “White Pyramid” are reduced to a realistic frame. China's tallest pyramid, according to official sources, was 120 meters high during the construction. However, none of today's pyramids in China are even close to

that height. Twenty pyramids have a height between 20-60 meters. Building materials are brick and stone, and smaller satellite pyramids (about 200 such buildings) are made of clay and mud. The complexes around the pyramids belong to individual rulers from Chinese dynasties, but the information about excavations within the larger pyramids is limited to private conversations.

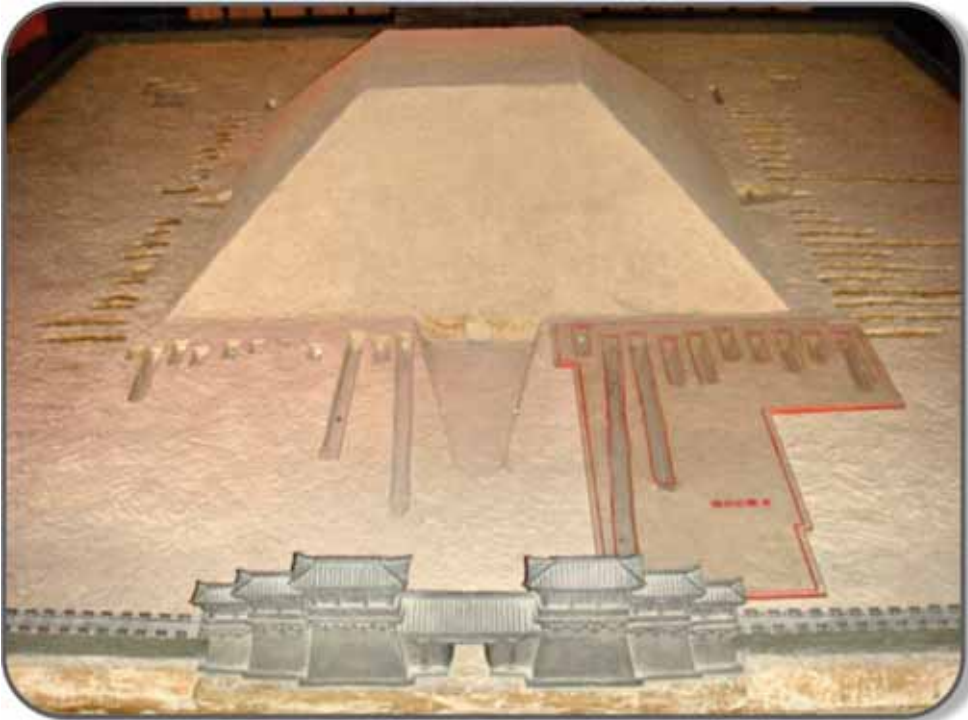
In a northern suburb of Xi'an, near the Wei River, is the largest museum in China. It is the mausoleum of the ruler Jindi (188—141 BCE) with an attendant complex. In the center of the complex is a proper pyramid, now covered with soil and vegetation. The triangular sides topped by the plateau have the proper orientation to the world sides: east-west, north-south. Extensive archaeological excavations were conducted near all sides of the pyramid. At a depth of four meters, many clay figures, objects for everyday use, smaller terracotta soldiers, tools, weapons and so forth, were found. Archaeological trenches are covered with thick, transparent glass. Hundreds of thousands of tourists have a chance to see these trenches in their original condition. Research was conducted from 1994 to 1999, and a museum was completed in 2005, after which Han Yang Ling became a world attraction.

During a longer conversation with the leading Chinese archaeologist at this location, Professor Cao Fa Zhan, I gathered the following information:

- Nearby, satellite pyramids are well tested. They have smaller dimensions, they are built of clay and in good condition. Plenty of items that belonged to the dynasty Western Han and Emperor Jindi were found. Their geometry and orientation is correct. Opinions are that a philosophical view of the world, feng shui, is the reason for the shape and orientation toward world sides.
- They do not yet have permission from the government to research the large pyramid. However, preliminary results show that these were built of superior building materials: bricks and stone.
- Underground tunnels with a series of side passes lead to the main pyramid. Side passes are closed by brick walls (opposed to the tunnel passages in the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids where these walls are built of conglomerate).



The author in front of the pyramid Han Yang Ling



A model of pyramid Han Yang Ling shows a square base, the plateau on the top, and the proper orientation





The author with Chinese archaeologist Cao Fa Zhan



A bulldozer, unfortunately, is too often an essential tool  
in uncovering secrets of pyramids in China.



One of the satellite pyramids was completely destroyed during the search for internal chambers.



Stairs on one of the satellite pyramids were built of mud and adobe bricks.



An underground passage below one of the Chinese pyramids

During my ten-day visit to China in July, 2008, I had the opportunity to meet leading Chinese archaeologists who are engaged in pyramid research. There is no available reference nor have Chinese archaeologists confirmed for me that they held such detailed discussions about their pyramids with any other specialist outside China except me. I therefore felt privileged. Professor Cao Fa Zhan, who is the leading archaeologist studying the largest pyramid complex, Han Yang Ling, discovered a great deal of information that cannot be found in the published literature, which is related to tunnels beneath the pyramids.

Meeting with the Director of the Archaeological Institute of Shaanxi Province, Professor Jiao Nan Feng, I also felt very privileged because he is China's most experienced archaeologist who has worked on almost all Chinese pyramids/mausoleums. Our meeting, lasting five hours, was filled with an exchange of experiences on the construction of pyramids. During my presentation about the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids, he was intrigued by the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun in the photograph and then on the film, and he asked me: "Whose mausoleum is this? What civilization built it?"



Of course, this reaction should not be surprising. The Chinese are accustomed to their major pyramidal structures covered with deposits of soil and vegetation. The geometry of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is obvious, as well as the orientation to the sides of the world. Professor Nan Feng was particularly impressed by a collection of photographs of pyramidal structures worldwide and the existence of a concept of the construction of pyramids with the correct orientation in ancient time.

Part of the information that was presented to me is still marked as “confidential,” and therefore, I could not transfer it to my computer. In his answers to my direct questions, I learned that much of the information that is found in the official literature in the Chinese language (and translated to English) still mystifies certain occurrences. For example, for the mausoleum of Emperor Qin there is a claim that under the pyramid, at a depth of 30 meters, lies the palace of the emperor. But Professor Nan Feng denied that. It is similar to the claim that this same pyramid is not dug due to toxic mercury. In some other cases, it is claimed that the pyramids were filled with weapons and traps—again the answer was that these were not correct versions.

This museum is the result of huge investments in archaeology and the protection of cultural heritage made by the Chinese government in the last 20 years. Several museum complexes in Shaanxi Province, because of their technological solutions and extensive and rare collections, are among the world's top museums. Archaeological tourism has become one of the priorities of government institutions. The special honor was my visit to the exclusive exhibition in a part of the Museum that is closed to the public in the company of Professor Wang Jian Ji. This is a collection of murals, which was found in the pyramidal tomb of Li Chongrun. It has high artistic value and is the oldest collection of Chinese paintings which is fully preserved in its original colors.



All pyramid sides are cultivated in spite of the slope



The author with Professor Wang Jia Yee. In the background:  
an illustration of underground tunnels beneath General Li Chongrun's  
pyramid and interior rooms.



## Chapter 7.

### HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF BRICKS FOR 300 PERUVIAN PYRAMIDS

In the last few tens of thousands of years, many civilizations have appeared and swept through South America. Invaders adopted construction, engineering and artistic knowledge from the defeated. For example, the Inca's military campaigns thousands of years ago ended with a full conquest of area from Ecuador to Chile. The warlike Incas conquered the developed kingdom Chim. Their social and political system was copied from their predecessors and sophisticated artistic techniques incorporated into their culture.

In the same way, many years before that, the Chim people learned from natives that they had conquered. Members of the ancient people Moche were skilled metallurgists, builders and artists. Their knowledge suddenly became the property of a more capable military and aggressive newcomers, the Chim.

When we go further into history, the information becomes blurred, as we have less information about the predecessors of the Moche people and the cultures before them. There is a similar confusion about the Incas as well as the Mexican Aztecs. Although the arrival of the Spaniards seemed to be a zenith of civilization outside the European continent, the Incas and Aztecs, in many ways, overcame the world superpower of Spain 500 years ago.

But it is hard to say that the Indian civilizations themselves were the culmination of previous development.

On the contrary, the militarily aggressive civilizations of the Aztecs and Incas can be considered as in decay compared to their predecessors.

Human society on this planet does not develop evolutionarily as we were taught by the wrong educational system. The history of human society is the history of spiritual decline. Icons from Central America confirm that: From the astronomy geniuses of the Maya and Toltek, they decline in the form of Aztecs. Similarly, in South America: From the first spiritual and building civilizations through the Moche and Chim people the society declines all the way to the recent culture of the Incas.

Born in a royal German family, Max Uhle (1856-1944) would become “the father of Peruvian archaeology.” More than ten thousand archaeological pieces ended up in American collections as a result of his work. Among the sites that were explored by “Mad Max” were the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon in 1898 and 1899.





Pyramid of the Moon in northern Peru

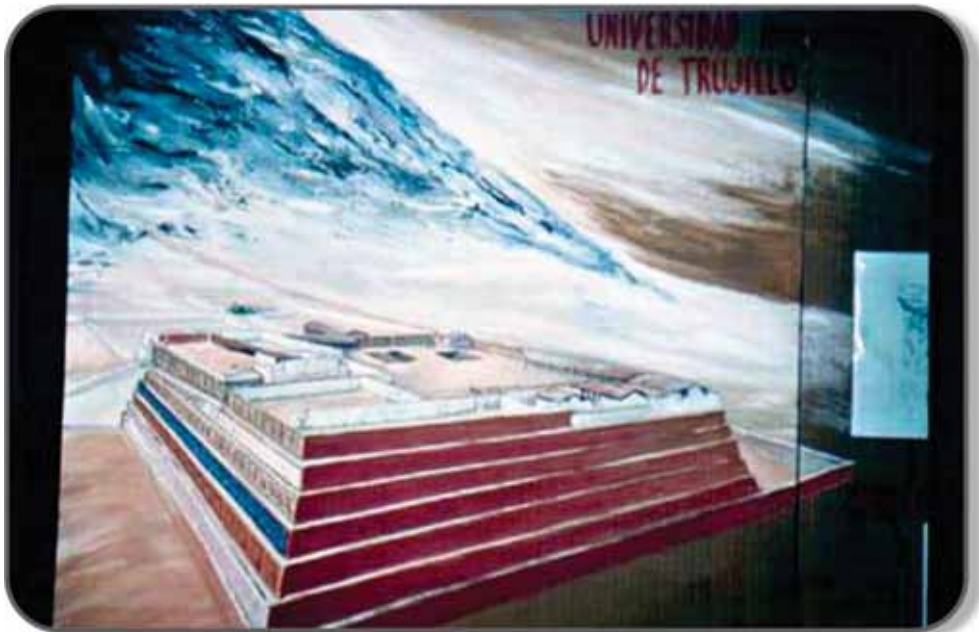
Inside the Pyramid of the Moon he found a dozen graves. Mummies and skeletons were neatly arranged on top of each other. It was easy to establish that they belonged to three different cultures. At the top were the graves of Inca; below them, dignitaries of the culture Chim were buried. The third set consisted of a culture unknown to him, which he called proto-Chim.



The author at the foot of the Pyramid of the Sun, the largest building complex of the Old Age. Huaca del Sol, or Pyramid of the Sun, has an area of eight football fields, and that is only one third of the original dimensions of this gigantic Peruvian construction. It bridges the material and spiritual dimensions of the past and present.

An archaeologist from Peru named Julio Tello gave a new name to this third nation. Actually, the language that was used in this area (at the time of the Spanish conquest) is known as Muchik. He, therefore, called predecessors of Chim and Inka, Moche people. When did they live? The speculation is that it was before two to four thousand years ago. But, as in countless other cases, their real name and the language will remain unknown. What, however, remains known is the record that these cultures have left about constructors of these pyramids. They, in fact, called the Pyramid of the Sun and the Moon the “work of unbelievers.” Archaeologists attribute the authorship of the pyramids to the culture of the people Moche.

However, why would Moche attribute the authorship to “unbelievers,” in other words, those who do not share the same religion, the same culture, those



An artistic reconstruction of the Pyramid of the Moon I found in a small local museum in Trujill in northern Peru.

who are different from them? The truth about the authors sends us even further back in time.

The building style of the Pyramid of the Moon was instantly recognizable to me. The pyramid, actually a temple (Huaca de la Luna, translated, actually means “Temple of the Moon”), uncannily resembles an underwater temple found near the coast of Japan. It was in this way that I got a surprising piece of evidence about the

evidence about the connection of civilizations on both sides of the Pacific: Asian and South American. At first glance, the underwater ruins in the vicinity of Japan have no interior rooms. That is the case, at first glance, with the Pyramid of the Moon in Trujillo. Careful archaeological research established that one floor after another was walled, although rooms and corridors originally existed.



Dug out corridors of the Pyramid of the Moon in Trujillo;  
solution of puzzle for underwater temples in Japan?



Extensive archaeological excavations were going on during my visit in 2002.



The remains of two of the biggest Peruvian pyramids are monumental: Pyramid of the Sun (Huaca del Sol) is 345 meters long and 160 meters wide—an area that corresponds to the surface of eight football fields. Pyramid of the Moon (Huaca de la Luna) is similar in the surface size: 290 meters by 210 meters. Archaeological excavations of the Pyramid of the Moon were done full speed during my visit in 2002. However, the actual size of these pyramids will remain unknown for two reasons. First, because of constant rain, Huaca del Sol is eroded on all sides. A second reason, even more destructive, is an unreasonable act of the Spanish conquistadors 500 years ago. While looking for gold, they turned the flow of the river Moche and directed it towards the pyramid. Because of that, two thirds of the pyramid was completely swept away.



One-hundred-million adobe bricks were used for the pyramid in Trujillo

There is no doubt that the original dimensions of these prehistoric structures were colossal. We can rightly call them the largest structures built by man in the period after the last ice age.

It is estimated that about 140 million bricks had been used for construction of each pyramid. Adobe bricks were a prime building material on the Pacific coast

of Peru. Each of them had a different “signature” (lines, location and number of holes, circles and other geometric shapes) and that is what made them original. More than 140 million of the original bricks were used to build into the Peruvian Pyramid of the Sun and that required, according to estimates, the work of twenty thousand workers (?) during a period of more than 300 years (?). Of course, common sense denies the possibility that somebody would start the construction whose final product would not be seen by one's grandchildren's grandchildren. Another explanation for this construction project is to place it deeper into the past.

### *Nasca pyramids*

How many ancient buildings are covered by jungle, sand or sea water, far from human eyes? What secrets do these nameless ruins, whose creators are long forgotten, hide? This is the story of one such site, the Nasca pyramids.

Fifty miles south of the famous Nasca lines, I came across two small hills which do not differ from bare, rocky hills around the world. At least not from a



The Pyramid of the Sun, 50 km south from Nazca lines, is located in the middle of the desert. However, pyramid foundation shows that bricks were exposed to the floods. Considering the fact that the desert and dry climate has been unchanged for thousands of years, it's possible that the time of pyramid construction is thousands of years before official claims.

distance. At the bottom of one, a removed lower layer reveals the remains of a wall. The construction material is adobe brick, which is simply made: Take a piece of desert soil with clay, mix it with water, form and leave in the sun. After a few days, bricks are ready. Using a bigger portion of clay would produce a stronger brick. This was the basic building material in the south and north of Peru.

The Nasca “Pyramid of the Sun” is a large building which shows steps, passages, different levels, and partitions. Today it is only a “hill” in the rocky desert, in contact with negligible amounts of rain during the last several thousand years. However, the foundations of the pyramids indicate that the brick was exposed to water over a long period which would place the age of this building in a period of 12,000 years ago amid the world floods that followed the end of the Ice Age.

Since it is known that this part of Peru has had a constant climate for thousands of years, it would be logical to expect that the buildings of brick would remain well preserved—maybe a little ruined, but in good condition. However, the appearance of exposed lower walls of the pyramid indicates that the brick was exposed to long-term action of water, not simply the occasional rain.



Nasca pyramids—the reconstruction of the city, of uncertain age. The development of this civilization impresses and today all that remains is just desert dust and bricks. As with any reconstruction, this one is also subject to different interpretations. However, the main outlines of the town with buildings, their height, squares and order, are impressive.



This now creates a problem. Where did the long-term floods in this part of the rocky desert come from? And when did they happen? Italian archaeologists working on this site think that the Nasca culture built these buildings more than 1500-2000 years ago. But they also confirm the assumption that the brick was exposed to floods. The leader of the Italian archaeological expedition came to the conclusion that the pyramids were completely under water for a period of 15-20 years! And he had no logical explanation.



Excavated stairs of Nasca pyramid



### *Tucume pyramids*

There is a complex of pyramids in a city in northern Peru named Tucume. The former great city with 26 impressive pyramids is outside the realm of tourist maps and unknown to the general public although it is difficult to understand why: Is the government uninformed, or are they negligent, careless, or do they simply want to avoid attention? I came into the small village of Tucume with its unpaved streets. Instinctively, I went to the center of the complex where I found the highest pyramid, which leaned toward the natural hill. I climbed the pyramid. From the top of the hill there is a view of an ancient great city. Today, it reminds me of huge deposits of sand and bricks arranged in strange and proper lines.

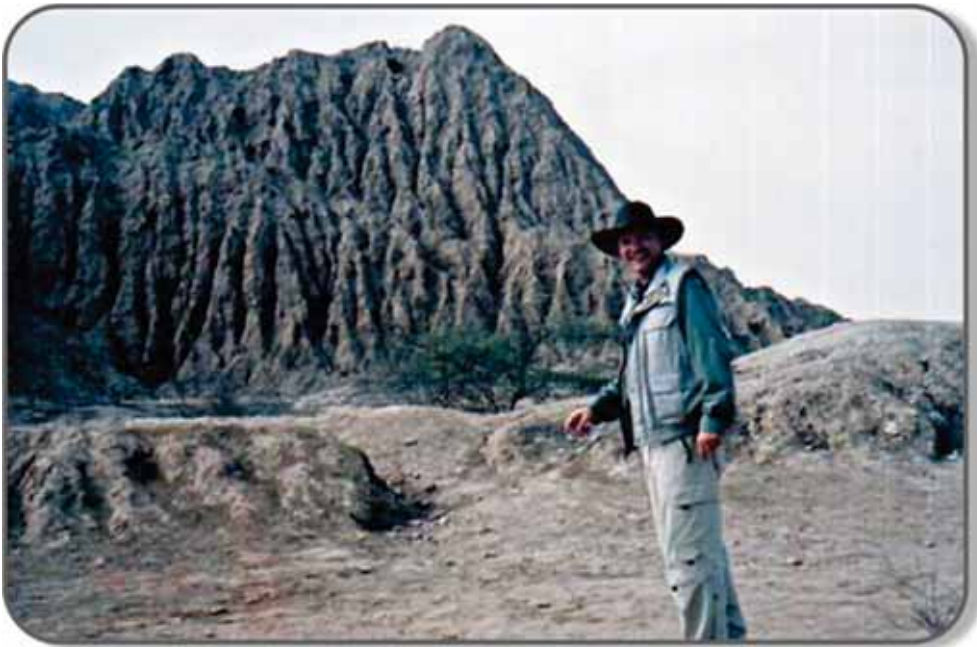


Tucume pyramid complex in northern Peru. Magnificent pyramid city, consisted of 26 impressive structures, is unknown to the wider public.

One of my predecessors, Arturo Cervantes, was asked by a local guide what he felt when he climbed the hill. He answered, "The answer is complicated, because it seems to me, many details are missing to understand the original design."

The guide responded, "This is probably because your culture has a complicated view of things. The original design of this site is actually very simple. It is in the form of a spider net, with a natural mountain ("APU") located in the center."

In archaeological circles, these pyramids are interesting because of their Cyclopean size. For example, the largest pyramid is 450 meters long and one hundred meters wide, which corresponds to the surface of six football fields.



Tucume Pyramid

These step pyramids at the top do not have a great tip but a large platform on which temples were once placed. Legends say that every level ("Step") symbolized the development in a man's life and that each of these phases needed to be lived in its fullness and enjoyed. When an individual reached the top, it would mean that he or she had been fully spiritually evolved.



Beginning of the excavation process – when sand is removed the bricks show up.



The building materials for the pyramids in Tucume are identical to those in Nasca, adobe brick. The climate is very similar, warm, dry, with rare rains. However, here are recorded storms that could cause an impact of water and wind on the Tucume pyramid. Therefore, their erosion is understandable and easily recognizable from top to bottom. On the other hand, the Nasca pyramids appear as if they were swimming in water over a long period, creating a jumble on the surface.

The actual time of construction and the builders' identity are unknown in both cases. The Tukume pyramid is said to have been built by the Shikan civilization. I visited the newly opened museum 20 kilometers from Tucume. What is shown about the culture Shikan is not impressive; I just cannot connect these Indians with this construction endeavor.

After my visit to the pyramids, I visited a small museum, more precisely, several rooms in which artifacts found and preserved from the pyramids were displayed. And, as it usually happens, such a remote place hides great secrets. On a stone slab, I saw a series of engraved signs that certainly looked like the rongorongo "letters" from Easter Island which have been a puzzle for science for the last several hundred years. The Tucume hieroglyphs were a stylized answer to me concerning as yet unexplained hieroglyphics from Easter Island.

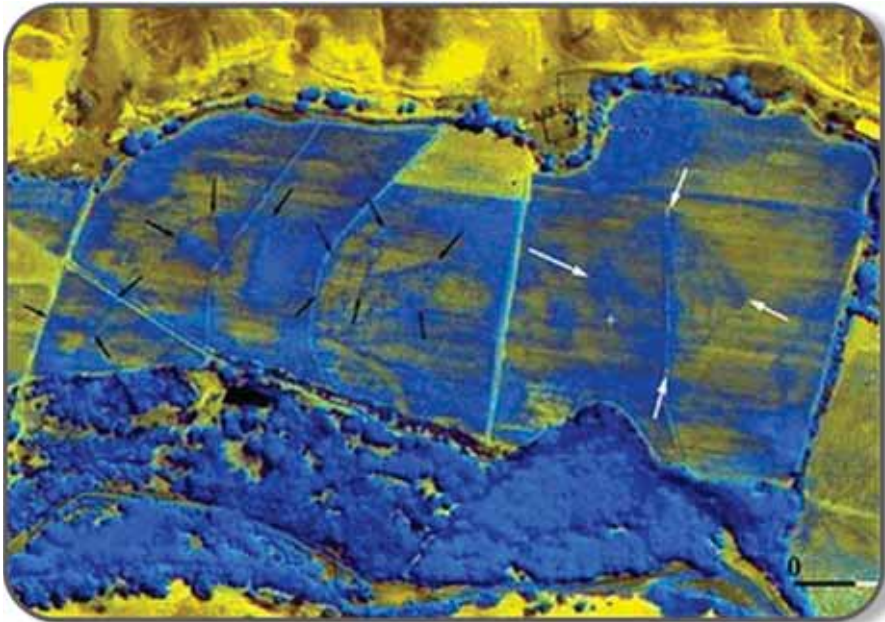


Tukume hieroglyphic writing compares to not yet deciphered hieroglyphs on Eastern Island.

The discovery, in 1948, of a further pyramid complex in Peru, named Caral, with temples, an amphitheater and living buildings was a huge surprise to historians. The foundation of a developed metropolis has been estimated to 2627 BCE, which is equivalent to the Third Dynasty in Egypt. Apart from this location, another 19 pyramids from the same period were found in the wider area of 80 square kilometers.



Karal pyramid in Peru



Italian archaeologists discovered the pyramid in Nazca area through the satellite imaging.

## Chapter 8.

### MACHINE PROCESSED BLOCKS OF BOLIVIAN PYRAMID AKAPANA

The second largest lake in South America is Lake Titicaca. Settled between Peru and Bolivia, it is situated at an altitude of 4,000 meters. It is believed that the lake is between 100,000 and two million years old. The data shows that over the last few hundred years, the lake has slowly retreated and lost water. On the south, Bolivian, side, there is the peninsula of Copacabana, where, recently, extensive underwater research was conducted. The results of one of the last expeditions (1990) gave indisputable proof of the existence of an underwater city with temples built of huge stone blocks, hundreds of meters-long stone paths and stairs, covered with thick layers of algae and underwater vegetation.

Titicaca opens up many questions, including the following:

- Titicaca means “Puma.” Although this name has been present for thousands of years among the local residents, western man realized only thirty years ago, due to satellite recordings, that this large lake has the shape of a puma. Question: Who was flying over the lake thousands of years ago?
- Marine flora and fauna are present in the lake. Question: Where did marine vegetation come from in the highest lake in the world?
- What primitive tribes had the technology to build underwater cities a few thousand years ago?

The scandalous Spanish “conquest” of the South American continent in the 16<sup>th</sup> century is one among most shameful European campaigns. Conquistadors were accompanied by chroniclers who recorded the miracles that they encountered. Unfortunately, most of the notes remained hidden from the public. Among those that are available are texts from Pedro Cieza de Leon, who, in 1540, visited the area of Lake Titicaca. Twenty miles south of the lake, he encountered statues, monoliths, and the remains of a stone town that local residents called Tiwanaku. It was an important port city in the distant past, when more than 115,000 people lived in the city and twice as many in the wider area. Talking to the Inca, he learned that these ruins were present long before the arrival of the first Incas.

Five hundred years later, archaeologists, in most cases, agree that Tiwanaku is what remained from a highly advanced civilization that disappeared without a trace. The ruins might be the oldest known on the planet. The attempts of some archaeologists and historians to place the age of monuments in relatively recent history (about 1200 BCE), and attribute it to some imaginary Tiwanaku culture, are easily destroyed. That so-called culture has no roots in this region at all;



there was no slow, gradual growth and entry into a mature, advanced phase. It's too simple that a very advanced culture was created and then mysteriously disappeared.

The stone ruins start with a "Solar gate." It is a portal carved out of a single stone block that weighs 15 tons. A little further on, Kalasasaya temple is one of the archaeological wonders. The walls of the temple are made of monoliths, stone blocks, that are not carved but "cast in mold." We do not have this technology yet.

One kilometer away from the main temple, there are remains of a pyramid, Akapana, with giant blocks that are a bluish-gray color. The way they are processed clearly shows the machine processing! And, another thing--the blocks are attached to one another with metal rings! Two quarries from where the blocks were brought were 15 and 100 kilometers away. A mass of blocks amounted to several dozen tons.

Stone buildings had a calendar, astronomical, mathematical, architectural and urban logic. The number of stone blocks and their arrangement suited the days of the year. The sun rises every day, moves on the horizon, sets, and it rises the next day with a small shift on the horizon. The first ray of the rising sun on the first day of spring passes exactly through the center of the gate Kalasasaya. Spring equinox (when night and day last the same amount of time) marked the beginning of a new year. Every new day, the sun strikes the new block. Simply looking at the position of the stone block made it possible to determine the day of the year. On the first day of summer, the rising sunbeam hits the corner stone block. At the beginning of winter, the sun could be seen from the other end of Kalasasaya.

However, today, the sun's rays do not hit exactly at the center of the marked lines on the stone blocks. The reason is astronomically explained. The position of the earth in relation to the sun slowly changes, and after a few hundred years, this deviation becomes visible to the naked eye. In other words, on the day of the spring equinox, the first sun ray will pass through the center of the gate but with a little displacement. After several thousand years, this deviation becomes even greater.

This fact has prompted archaeologists (Posnansky / Broznansky, Schindler-Bellamy) to seek the help of astronomers (Allen Steed) to determine how much time had to pass to get such solar deviation. The answer would obviously set a precise date of the construction of Kalasasaya.

Archaeologists claim: 17,000 years! Astronomers are somewhat more cautious and placed it 12,000 years ago.

Of course, not all people will accept this as proof that the temple was built so many thousands of years ago, based only on the assumption of the role of such a structure. There is no doubt that their mindset will not change just because even today there is no technology to build a city with stone blocks, like this in Tiwanaku.

A world deluge more than 12,000 years ago, caused by a cosmic cataclysm, led to the destruction of this city. After the withdrawal of sea waters, broken stone

blocks remained lying around. The rising level of the lake left most of the city streets and dwellings flooded. The sea wave brought marine flora and fauna and joined it to the lake vegetation.

On the ruins of a previous civilization, people from new civilizations--Incas to Aymara Indians--came to live. From the stone blocks scattered around, Spaniards built their Roman Catholic churches. Less and less was remembered about Tiwanaku people. Myths became more and more hazy. Knowledge was again lost somewhere in time and space.



Model of Akapana pyramid on top of the Bolivian plateau,  
4,000 meters above sea level



Marble blocks perfectly fit to each other



Perfectly processed marble slabs



Marble blocks processed with laser precision

## Chapter 9.

### TEOTIHUACAN: CITY OF 600 PYRAMIDS

Teotihuacan. Capital of ancient Mexico. Its stone Pyramids of the Sun and Moon correspond to those in Egypt by surface area. So far, about 600 small pyramids have been excavated in this city, where once lived a few hundred thousand people.

Who built Teotihuacan? When? With what tools? Who were its inhabitants?

The official literature on Teotihuacan is scarce. Five hundred years ago, Spanish conquistadors found Aztecs as they performed their rites in this city. Toltecs used the city 1,300 years ago. The speculation is, however, that it was built more than two thousand years ago by unknown people. It is assumed that the Pyramid of the Sun was built over a thirty year period, and the city over a period of at least two hundred years. In use today are the names from the Aztecs' era, "City of the Gods" (Teotihuacan), "Avenue of the Dead" (Main street), "Quetzalcoatl Temple" ("Divine Being Quetzalcoatl," whose character is placed on the third, smaller pyramid), and so on.

Just below the foundations of today's Sun Pyramid in Mexico, the builders have discovered underground caves. Four existing chambers are expanded and arches strengthened with heavy stone blocks. Above them, on the surface of the ground, they erected the first, smaller pyramid. Significantly increased energy slots were used during a spiritual initiation, enlightenment, enabling the soul to move freely through different dimensions.

They carefully planned and then built a magnificent stone city with hundreds of objects with pyramidal shapes. Astronomical observatories, the city's squares, main pyramids, all represented phenomena in the sky, moving of carefully selected stellar systems, including our sun, moon and earth. Sacred geometry, mathematics, and astronomy were the ruling points for architects. In the middle of the Central American jungle, a city arose that had no equal on either American continent.

The stone blocks, whose mass was tens of tons, were extracted and processed with laser precision from a quarry about eighty kilometers from Teotihuacan. The technology and science were different at that time. Instead of mechanical tools and wheels, builders worked with superior sound technology, used different frequencies for the processing, transfer and installation of stone. In place of today's means of transport, people and supplies were transferred by using energy of the earth and sun. In fact, the atmosphere and energy charge of our home planet was significantly different at that time. Today's sensitive ozone layer was seven



times (!) thicker. Atmospheric pressure was two times higher than today. The atmosphere was denser. Mother Earth was healthier, unpolluted, energetically strong. Much of the daily transport took place under special power lines on the surface of Earth.

I started my sightseeing with the Citadel, the administrative center of Teotihuacan. The town square is dominated by Quetzalcoatl Temple, built in the shape of the step pyramid. The walls are decorated with figures of the Fire Snake (a symbol of the daily sun transit) and the Feathered Snake— Quetzalcoat , a symbol of unity of air and land, sky and earth. The capacity of the square is 150,000 people. Neither guides, tourist maps, nor official written literature write about the function of this first, small pyramid.

According to Toltec shamans, the process of initiation began here. Students would be taught about the concept of the energetic nature of human beings. There the student would be taught about the process of the soul's exit from the physical body and its movement through different dimensions. There are three stages in human development towards the full freedom. In the first stage, the man faces the question of who we really are. The answer is that we are only a form of light (energy) which is connected with the cosmic whole. At the moment when we find ourselves trapped in our body and mind, our vital energy begins to weaken due to the illusion of the material world. The feathered serpent is a symbol of the dualism of human nature. Half of our being belongs to the earth, touch, physical desires (snake). The second half (spirit) has wings, lives in the sky, and communicates with the sun and stars. The eternal struggle between these two halves is very nicely displayed on the Mexican national flag, where the eagle and serpent fight for survival.

The main street, "Avenue of the Dead," stretches in the regular north-south direction. This unimaginative Aztec name does not match the nature of the city's artery. Walking the miles long, and (up to) 150 meters wide Avenue, I could easily imagine how life thrived in this city. What impresses is a symmetrical appearance on both sides, which inevitably suggests a careful, planned approach in construction. The historians guess that the city was made in phases during a two hundred year period of falls in the level of the water. It may be that they try to justify the possibility that primitive tribes needed many years to raise anything like this. However, it is obvious that there is no room for primitivism here. The city was planned and then built in one breath.

On the road from the Citadel to the pyramids is a bridge over a small river called the San Juan. Today, this detail is not mentioned in tourist books (for that reason I did not waste time on such books). Long ago, this river was symbolically dividing heaven from hell. But not the Christian heaven and hell. In fact, the hell is our shared experience that is called "planetary dream." Or, even closer, that which we call everyday "life." Paradise is, from the other side, our creation that occurs when we interrupt this "planetary dream" and create a "new dream."

The Avenue of the Dead is, from the spiritual point of view, the main part of the body of the two-headed snake through which the initiated person must pass. And

in the tradition of tantristic yoga, the student also passes through the body of a snake on his path towards the enlightenment. On this path, he encounters some of the chakras, powerful energy nodes. In our physical body, the heart chakra is a place of love. In the energy system of Earth, Teotihuacan is also the heart chakra. The Pyramid of the Sun is its symbol, and undoubtedly had, and I believe it will again have, a very important role in the fate of our planet. Revival of the power of love is vital for the development of civilization.

Descending the Avenue of the Dead towards the pyramids, I came across a table that shows the layout of the City. The Pyramid of the Moon is on the top; below, with a small shift to the right, is the Pyramid of the Sun, and at the bottom is the Quetzalcoatl Pyramid, aligned with the Pyramid of the Moon. On the other side of the Atlantic, in Egypt, three pyramids rise towards the sky, two large (Cheops and Chephren) and a small one.

This is the plan identical to those in Mexico! Both of these pyramidal complexes correspond to the stellar system of Orion in the night sky. Orion's Belt actually consists of twin stars and a small star called the "White dwarf." The plan potentially reveals a signature of architects.

Walking along the city streets, I felt sad that only walls and foundations remain. Rooms, roofs, murals, frescoes, temples, observatories, all that made this city alive, was destroyed and burned. By planned action, inch by inch. A little remains from that glorious look. Out of hundreds of statues, only one remains intact, and it is now in the Mexican Anthropological Museum (although no mark or sign with the information is placed next to it). All of the statues were carved from single pieces of stone, and their mass ranged from 20-30 tons.

The Pyramid of the Moon, with an impressive side height of 138 feet, is situated at the north end of the Avenue, surrounded by 15 smaller pyramids. Standing in the middle of the main road and looking up at the pyramid, I realized that it coincides with the peak of a nearby mountain, Cerro Gordo. It is obvious that, during the construction, the architect's idea that the pyramid is a "sacred mountain" was taken into account, and as such, it was an integral element of the urban plan.

Research inside the pyramid led to several conclusions: first, the pyramid has internal structure. Second, the remains of life were found there (skeletons, objects, etc.) from different historical periods. And third, information about research results are miserly and secretive. Little was given to the public.

The Pyramid of the Moon is important for the second phase of the initiation of the student. Along the avenue, through a variety of temples (small pyramids), the students of initiation would learn the transformation skill. The culmination would happen in front of the Pyramid of the Moon. Here the student passed into another state of reality. He would be led to the Jaguar Temple that symbolized the Spirit of the Earth. The end of this temple was at the top of the Pyramid of the Moon. The student would sacrifice his essential double in this process and therefore master the technique of transformation.

The final process of liberation (or third phase of "enlightenment") took place

in the Pyramid of the Sun. This is where human limits disappear. The final process of liberation (or third phase of “enlightenment”) took place in the Pyramid of the Sun. This is where human limits disappear. The individual loses earthly limits. His desire to become a deity, cosmic being, or the sun, is finally realized here. These enlightened beings lose their physical bodies in a fiery flash and disappear into eternity.

This is the reason why the Aztecs named this pyramid as the source of all life (“Sun”), and the city Teotihuacan (full translation of the Nahuatl language would be “a place where men became gods”). And when we find ourselves in front of this stone beauty that touches the sky, only then do we realize the grandiosity of this monument.

The base of the Pyramid of the Sun (738 feet) matches the Great Pyramid at Giza. Its western face is aligned with the Avenue of the Dead and both deviate from true north by 17 degrees. Because of the deviation, the facade of the Pyramid is perfectly aligned with the setting sun on May 19 and July 25 – the two days of the year when the sun is exactly above the peak of the pyramid.

The square base of the Pyramid of the Sun corresponds to the surface of eight football fields. And, what is even more indicative, this corresponds to the surface of Cheops pyramid in Giza. This Mexican pyramid, however, is lower by half, but more than two and a half million tons of stone blocks ask for an exceptional respect.

In 1971, archaeologists accidentally discovered that six feet below the surface of the pyramid there is an entrance to an underground cave. According to them, the cave is more than 100 meters long and was used as a spiritual center before the pyramids were made. According to the legend, ancestors of today's human race came out from such underground cave.

Ruins stretch for kilometers toward the mountains in the south. Unfortunately, most of the city has not been excavated yet. The assumption that from 150,000 to 200,000 people lived in the town is too modest. At least half a million people had their homes here when the city flourished.

The biggest Aztec holiday was celebrated every fifty-two years at which they sacrificed leaders of rival tribes. At this time they would take a man up to the peak of the pyramid, which is ten by ten meters, rip his heart out of his chest, throw it into a cauldron, light a new fire and begin a new cycle. Fifty-two years is the time needed for the stellar system Pleiades to round the sky.

However, the Aztecs have been here recently. Only five hundred years ago. What really interests us is how the city functioned at the time of its original builders.

Peter Tompkins writes in his book *Mysteries of the Mexican Pyramids*: “... The proportions of the pyramid of the Sun demonstrate accurate distance to the Sun ... This stone structure is located so that its shadow serves as a solar clock ... The designers of the Pyramid understood the relationship between the circle and triangular pyramid. They left a message, through the pyramid dimension, that the

physical universe has a pyramidal structure, starting from the microscopic atomic level, to the macrocosmos ... A man, at the appropriate scale of vibration, is exactly in the middle of the road from the atom to the galaxy...

The importance of “Pi” as “divine proportion” is universal. Geometrically, the number “Pi” can show all, literally all processes in nature: from spirals of plant seeds and sea shells to the spiral of the stellar Milky Way. Geometrically, a shell or a star system differ only in size. But the logarithmic spiral, based on the same proportion of “Pi” is unchangeable.

Mark Reynolds, a researcher of sacred geometry, sets the following thesis: “The authors of the Great Pyramid in Egypt used the mathematical number Pi (3.1415 ...) in its construction. That way they left a message for generations to come after them. The authors of the Pyramid of the Sun in Mexico, in turn, used the square root of the number “Pi.” It is obvious that these objects communicate with each other over the same architect ...”



Pyramid of the Sun in ancient Mexican city of Teotihuacan is located above the underground caves. There are claims that those caves were used for the spiritual initiation 12,500 years ago. This pyramid “communicates”, through the sacral geometry, with the Cheops pyramid in Egypt. The square base is identical in both pyramids. Egyptian pyramid is twice the height of its Mexican counterpart. Both pyramids have the number Pi incorporated in its construction.



## Chapter 10.

### CIRCULAR PYRAMID CUICUILCO

The Spanish King Philip the Second, of the Hapsburg blood, expanded his kingdom to Italy and Holland and Central and South America. During the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, he married Mary, Queen of England and, thirty years later, from those same English, suffered a defeat at sea, a defeat that cost Spain domination of the world's seas.

Philip sent his trusted doctor, Hernandez, to Mexico to investigate stories of a strange pyramid Cuicuilco. After studying the pyramids, Hernandez wrote to his sovereign: "... We found the skeletons of large animals ... and the skeletons of people who reached a height of almost six meters ... The natives believe that this pyramid was built by giants ... "

Three hundred fifty years later, it was established that the animals belonged to the extinct species toxodon and titanotheres. The human skeletons are not, however, available to the public, even after 450 years.

A modest table beside the road warns of the archaeological site. Information about the pyramid mentions some unknown civilization that built the first circular pyramid in this area, 1000 BCE. The talk is about a city with 25,000 inhabitants and the eruption of a volcano that forced them to leave.

In the abundance of small figurines, pottery, jewelry and statues, in the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, there is one figure found in the area Cuicuilco. The text that accompanies a twelve centimeter figurine of a bowed person with a helmet on his head (!?) claims that it is the "God of Fire." According to official museum interpretations, Cuicuilco civilization belongs to the preclassical period (400-100 BCE).

Some archaeologists claim that this pyramid is the oldest stone structure in Central America and the first monument in both Americas. But the time of construction, according to the others, is not older than 600 years before the new era.

Seen from afar, Cuicuilco is the smaller hill. Only when you approach, can you see the remains of volcanic stone and the circular shape of a pyramid. Its diameter is respectable: 115 meters, a size equal to the area of two football fields. A small stone structure is placed near the main building.

However, this impressive building, together with the entire city, was destroyed by the eruption of volcano Mt. Azusco. The eruption was so powerful that it opened a hole in the ground where it formed a new crater—Xitli. Rivers of lava and ash covered more than 130 square kilometers of space, depth up to twenty meters. The cemetery of builders was forever covered, today known as Pedrigal. Below the

volcanic stones are the bones of our ancestors, buried by an ancient custom: collected lateral position and red gems (reminder of the “red continent”?). And, at the area of Pedrigal, there is the University of Mexico, with its beautifully landscaped residential homes.

This catastrophic event occurred more than ten thousand years ago. Geologists agree that the eruption occurred in the past, between seven and twelve and a half thousand years. Archaeologists and historians, of course, cannot accept these results, because it would have to change the history. But they both agree with the findings of archaeologist Dr. Byron Cummings (University of Arizona), the first one who began serious archaeological study of the pyramid in modern times (1922). He claimed the title of “oldest pyramid on Earth” for Cuicuilco.

Professional geological observations are that the lava belongs to the late Pleistocene period. This eruption is placed in the time before, at least, 10,000 years ago. It is interesting, then, that one end of the pyramid is buried in lava from the pedigral eruption. Conclusion: The construction of the pyramid is older than the eruption.

The central location in a small museum close to the pyramid is occupied by an artistic reconstruction of the probable look of the pyramid. Five stone circular levels, perfectly “polished,” with two access ramps that lead to the top and the temple at the highest level. The feeling of mist, the air somewhat heavy, the atmosphere dense.

Leaving Cuicuilco, my view stops on a hill, the former volcano, Xitli. Today it is covered with forests; in the past, it was a source of tragedy. I look at the surrounding forest. Here, Hernandez found the jungle less than 450 years ago. And now, it is only a long-forgotten site from the bygone history for which hardly anyone cares.

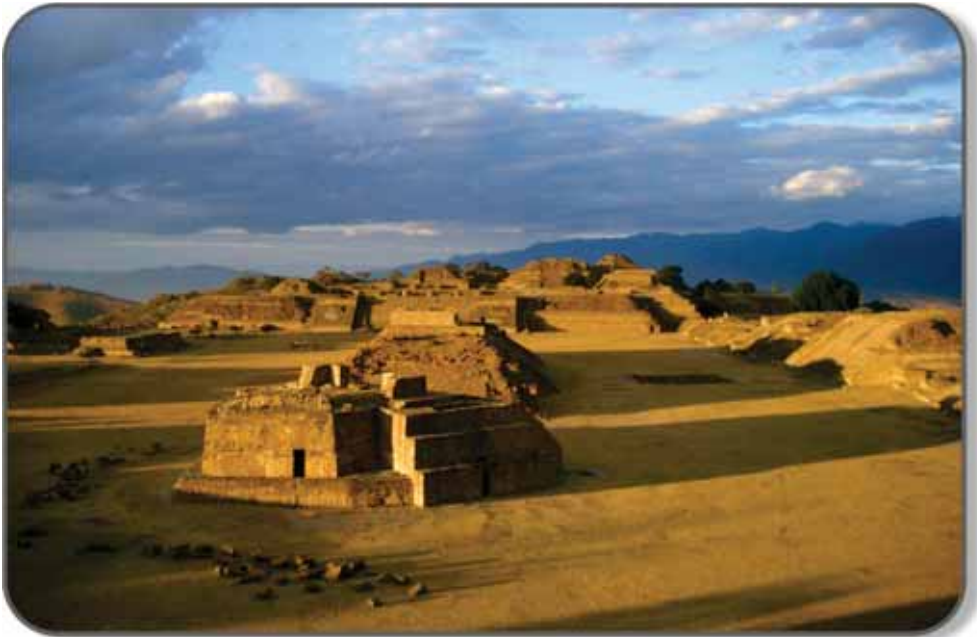


Circular Cuicuilco pyramid, located south of Mexico City, is among the oldest stone structures in Central America—according to geological findings it is older than 10,000 years

## Chapter 11.

### MAGIC OF MONTE ALBAN

Magnificent Monte Alban begins with its size. This is, officially, the second largest “ceremonial” center on Mexican soil after Teotihuacan.



Magic of Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico

Magic continues with the location of this building situated on a mountain top which is aligned to perfection, like the plateau of the pyramids at Giza. Of course, the story is familiar. There was no help of wheels, animals for dragging, or metal tools to level 55 acres of ground (an area eight times larger than St. Peter's Square at the Vatican). Then, there is the mystery of the stone blocks tens of tons in mass and the manner in which they were transferred to a mountain peak a few thousand years ago. Also mysterious are the hieroglyphics, which are still unexplained, and they have a common origin with those that belong to the Maya, and whose territory officially started some 500 kilometers to the east. There are also original stone blocks, old as this “City,” that show engraved figures with negroid anthropological features. Past attempts to explain them were rather sloppy; first they were called dancers—„danzantes“, and then prisoners. On the day when we manage to decode

the text, we will know the answer to the question of whom these characters represent.

The location of Monte Alban pyramids perfectly fits on the north-south axis (except for one building, called the astronomical observatory, which has the shape of an arrow, and is positioned at an angle of 45 degrees). The top of the observatory points exactly at the star Alnilam, the central star of Orion's belt.

Conventional archaeological theory wondered how to explain the Monte Alban. Why was this place chosen for such a complex construction? Access is very steep and even dangerous for climbing. There is no source of water. It is never used for housing. There is no military purpose. Close by, there is no handy construction material for building magnificent pyramids.



Perfect plateau of Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico

Monte Alban is Spanish for “white mountain.” The name comes from the Spaniard who was the owner of this land in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and whose surname was Montalban. The ancient name for this center is “Sahandevui”—“at the foot of the heavens.” It is quite appropriate. It holds a commanding position above three valleys. A blue sky seems to be close at hand. The Mixtecs called it Yucucui (“green peak”), and the Zapotecs before them, the “mountain of holy buildings.”

Richard Blanton's team from an American university, Purdue University, leads a research project on this location. In the past eight years, they've collected tens of thousands of stone tools, pottery vessels, figures. So far, 2,100 terraces have been identified and 30,000 maps made. The database was formed on the life of different cultures from the year 1600 BCE to 1521 AD and the arrival of the Spaniards. However, the bones of the first migrants that were found indicate activity before 15,000 years (!).



The first serious archaeological research was begun by Dr. Alfonso Caso in the period 1931-1953. His conclusions are still dominant in the literature: first, Zapotecs built a Monte Alban around 500 BCE, and second, that in the early tenth century, it was abandoned and then again Mixtecs moved in 200 years later. Stephen Kowalewski from the University of Georgia assumes that about 500 people lived in the valley in 1500 BCE. Later on, 500 years before the new era, the number reaches 5000, and then in 200 BCE more than 40,000 people lived in this area. In the next thousand years, that number increases to 60,000 people, making it a significant center of the region.

The mysterious abandonment of Monte Alban at the beginning of 900 AD was apparently associated with the disappearance of the Maya.

It is time to change the official historiographic material and to admit that all these cultures, from Teotihuacan north of Mexico City, then 3000 kilometers east to Mexican Yukatan, and then a further thousand kilometers to the south (Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador), was actually one civilization. The same alphabet, astronomical knowledge, building accomplishments, spiritual life ...

After so many years of research, Richard Blanton admits: "We really do not know why the Monte Alban was built and when. Perhaps we will learn more when we manage to decode the hieroglyphics on stone blocks: "Danzante"—the oldest written text in America."

For three thousand years, Monte Alban maintained intense ties with the other elite, super centers from regions such as Teotihuacan, Cholula, Palenque, Tikal, Copán. Stone pyramids with murals were raised to the sky over Central America. And then, suddenly, around 900 AD, these sophisticated towns are abandoned. Population disappears. Jungle inevitably swallows the white stone. Then it's another few hundred years before the arrival of primitive Indians from the north who settle near abandoned cities. And another 200 years until the arrival of European conquerors.



Observatory, Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico



Danzantes—ancient “dancers,” Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico



Step Pyramid of Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico

## Chapter 12.

### TULA

Historians set a time frame for the culture of Toltecs from the eighth to the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. They claim that Toltecs used the magnificent city of Teotihuacan after it was partially destroyed in the seventh century. There they remained 200 years and returned some of its former brilliance. They were forced to leave in the tenth century and go to the north, where they established the city of Tula. They were led by the legendary god Quetzalcoatl. After an additional 200 years, their culture disappeared due to the advance of barbarians from the north.

The museum building offers a collection of remaining Toltec crafts. On a board, a hand written chronology of the Toltecs is given. Quetzalcoatl left Tula and headed toward the east, the peninsula Yukatan, where he flew in the sky “on the snake.”

Ancient Tula extended to fifteen square miles and had 1,040 residents. The city was dominated by three pyramids. The outer walls were lined with gold, silver, coral, shells and colorful feathers (a symbol of the “feathered serpent”). Aztec vandals almost completely destroyed these pyramids and looted them several hundred years later. Almost all sculptures and decorative stone blocks are missing. The characters of the feathered serpent and the jaguar had dominated the city (as in all previous cultures back three thousand years ago).

In Tula now, are two pyramids, the ruins of the temple with stone pillars, and a large plateau with a few smaller stone buildings. Although most stone statues were destroyed, at the top of one of the pyramids are impressive statues of “warriors.” The Toltecs called them “Atlantians.” They claimed for themselves that they were descendants of the great civilization of Atlantis.

The leader of the Toltec was Mixcoatl (translated from the Nahuatl language, it is “snake-cloud,” which was a symbol for the Milky Way galaxy). He was succeeded by his son Tolpitzin after Mixcoatl was killed by his jealous brother. Tolpitzin led his people and founded the city of Tula. He ruled the advanced empire of Toltec; the economy flourished, as did the arts and sciences. Ceremonies of human sacrifices were prohibited. His own people began calling him a god, Quetzalcoatl. He also looked different from them—he had a white complexion and a black beard. During the factional fighting, he was fooled by his clergy who put a drug in his wine and forced him to sleep with his sister. Ashamed, he left Tula and promised to return in order to put his people on a path of progress. (Unfortunately, the Aztecs adopted this legend and in barbaric Hernando Cortez from Spain they recognized the “return” of the ruler of white complexion and black beard, and gave him their kingdom.)

On this skillfully leveled plateau, one can hear the center of Tula's life as it echoes the sounds of the various languages: Nahuatl, Popoloca, Mixtec, Mazatec, and Maya. One can imagine its rich houses decorated with bright colors from the outside, and peek inside to see the beautiful granite tiles. On the city streets, there are artists, clergymen, merchants. On the main square, you can see the fruits of developed agriculture: long corn cobs, cotton in all colors, fruits and vegetables, medical products.

Unfortunately, the official history of Toltec culture draws the knowledge from text documents of the Aztecs, who ruled in this area 200 years after the disappearance of the Toltec empire. And once again we meet with examples of history being incomplete.

From the Aztec document titled, "Annals Cuauhtitlan from 1531 and 1570", it is written: "The Toltecs were wise. Their work was beautiful, perfect. Their houses were beautiful, tiled in mosaics, granite, unmatched. The Toltecs were thinkers. They started with computing of time, years and days. They knew how to determine which days were favorable ..."

The Toltecs were an extremely significant milestone for modern man. So significant that they can be considered as a leading spiritual force in the "New World" (both Americas). The Aztec word "Toltec" means "man of knowledge." The myth of today's history is to think that this was a nation that lived from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but they are the spiritual core that is present for thousands of years through cultures of Olmec, Zapotec, Maya... in the city of Teotihuacan, Monte Alban, Tula or Palenque, in sacred geometry, cosmic architecture, astronomy and mathematics ...

Toltecs were a symbol of the highest level of knowledge that a human being can attain. The encyclopaedic interpretation of Toltecs as "advanced natives who disappeared eight hundred years ago" needs to be rejected. In our world, they cannot defend themselves because we speak for them.



One of three surviving step pyramids at Tulu





Toltecs called their stone columns “Atlantians” located on the top of the step pyramid.



## Chapter 13.

### THE MYSTERIOUS PYRAMIDS OF MAYAN CIVILIZATION

At the southeastern end of the Mayan stretch of civilization, in today's Honduras, there are remains of the ancient city Copán, promoted as a protected heritage of world importance by UNESCO in 1980. It is also believed to be the best studied Mayan city in the last 150 years. This magnificent archaeological park is the main source of information for the ancient Mayan civilization.

The American lawyer John Lloyd Stephens and English artist Frederick Catherwood in their book, *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan*, described their visit to this region in 1839-1840:

"It is impossible to describe the interest with which we approached the research of these ruins. The land was completely new, without a guide and travel books, everything so innocent. We could not see ten yards in front of us, nor did we know what awaited us next. Once we cut the branches and the vine for which we then found out that it covered the face of the mysterious stone monument. I leaned on sculpture while it was cleaned. When the Indian struck a stone with a machete, I moved him away, and with my bare hands I cleaned the soil. The beauty of the sculpture, calmness of the jungle, disturbed only by cries of monkeys and parrots, isolation of the town and mystery that towers over it, created a greater interest than any other ruin that I saw so far."

Editor Joseph Gardner presents Copán, in his *Mysteries of Ancient Americas* (1986) as "one of the largest, oldest and finest centers of Maya. It was built on a smaller, more human construction scale than other, more colossal centers. Astronomers from Copán were particularly skilled: they were likely authors of extremely precise eclipse tables and the length of the tropical year."

The authors of the historical atlas *Past Worlds* (Collins, Atlas of Archeology, 2003) place Copán in a time frame: "From the sixth to the eighth century, during the late classic Maya period, the aggressive expansion happened. City Tikal was rebuilt and important temples, palaces, plazas and playgrounds were built in cities such as Palenque, Piedras Negras, Copán, Quirigua, Naranjo and Coba."

Jacquetta Hawkes, in her *Atlas of Ancient Archaeology* (1974) highlights Copán as one of "the most beautiful Maya centers, famous by its sculptures and hieroglyphs. The facilities were built during the classic period. The last stela in Copán is dated in 800 [AD], after which the town is abandoned. The core of the city consists of the Akropolis, where there are courts, terraces and temples. Temple No. 26 is known for its 2500 individual glyphs, which have not been decrypted yet. Some of them are returned to the wrong place in the 1930s, during reconstruction. North of hieroglyph's stairs is a playground with the carved heads of parrots in the upper

parts of the field. Below this is earlier court, and below it another one, even older. On the main square there are sculptures of the altar and stela, most of them from VII [7<sup>th</sup>] and VIII [8<sup>th</sup>] centuries. Fine quality and relief, inclination for details are the characteristics of Copán art.”



Temple No. 26 with 2500 undecoded glyphs, Copán, Honduras

Jonathan Norton Leonard, in his *Ancient America* (1967) describes Copán: “Copán, located in the highlands of Honduras, was well-arranged center of intellectual life, devoted to art, science and the sacred games. Even in intellectually oriented Maya civilization, Copán city stood out as a cultural center. The symbols carved in stone, show that here were held conferences on mathematics and calendars. This site is exceptionally rich with carved statues with complex astronomical observations and hieroglyphs that, as archaeologists believe, speak about the history of the city. Residents of Copán were not only astronomers and sculptors. On tiled playfield ball games were very popular in Maya's period, all across Central America. However, many games were of religious nature, and priests predicted a future from the results of matches.”

A couple, Natascha Norton and Mark Whatmore, in their book, *Central America* (Cadogan Guides, 1993) reported the following details: “When the Spaniards arrived, the city was abandoned for almost a thousand years. The symbol of Copán's political significance was the existence of a special town's glyph since the 564th year. More than 200 years Copán had hegemony in the region, until the 737 year when the leader of Quirigua, Cauac Sky revolted. Platforms of temples in Copán were not as impressive in Tikal, but the art that decorates them really inspires. Hieroglyphic stairs are unique in the world of Maya; out of 2,500 glyphs, most is not decoded today. North of the stairs is a playground, the most perfectly maintained one from this species. Matches were unsparing, rivals were playing for a

life. Heavy rubber ball could not have been beaten by hands, legs or head, but other parts of the body. Below the fields was a series of stelae, so thoroughly analyzed so it is possible to recognize details of Maya rulers. When a British diplomat John Lloyd Stephens saw it in 1839, he was so impressed that he bought the whole archaeological park for \$50. There is no doubt that he wanted all to be shipped to England, but fortunately it did not happen.”

Near Copán's archaeological park, there is a village called Copán Ruinas. Local artist Ramon Guerra led a team of 20 local stone masons and builders who made a replica of Rosalia temple, which was found under one of the pyramids. According to Ramon, archaeologists in 1989 discovered the temple and made drawings. Based on these drawings, artists Marcelino Valdez and Jacinto Ramirez made a clay copy of the Temple in sections. Each section is made at a ratio of 1:1. Instead of stone (as in the original object) they used clay with a wooden construction. Based on them, they then cast a mold that served for construction of a cement Temple and painted it in the original color. The project lasted for three years (1993-1996) and today is the central facility of the newly opened museum in Copán.

The study of the original color used at the temple reveals that the walls were restored several times, and that the base had been painted in different colors, from bright yellow to green and red. The last layer is red which was a symbol of life (“blood”), and east (the world) and the rising sun for Maya.

Archaeologist Dr. William Fash, in cooperation with the Honduras Institutes for Anthropology and History, launched an Akropolis Copán Archaeological Project (PAAC) in 1986. Studies have focused on digging a tunnel under the pyramid, known as Structure 26, and on the famous Hieroglyphics steps. Three years later, in 1989, Fash asked Honduran archaeologist Ricardo Fasquelle to dig below Structure 16.

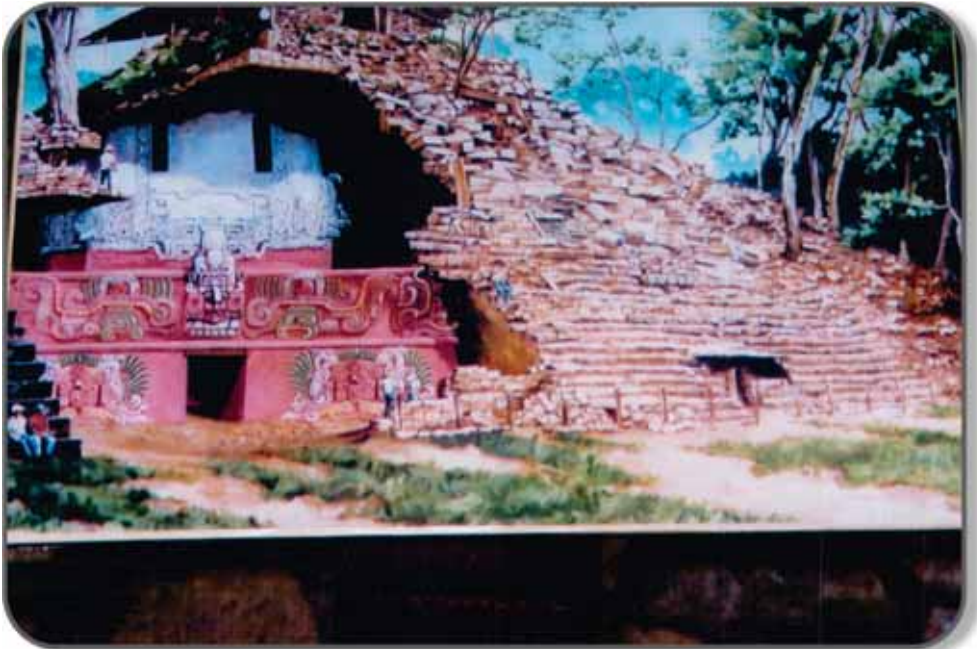


“Structure No. 16,” the official name for the pyramid  
that hides Rosalila Temple, Copán, Honduras



Fasquelle temple was found in perfect condition beneath the pyramid. The height was 14 meters, and sides 19 x 19 meters.

According to the text which accompanies a replica of the temple, the claim is that “the building was dedicated to the tenth Copán ruler from 571 AD. The temple was the symbol of the mountain, the place of creation, the source of life. Sun God is a key player in the myth of creation. He rises magnificently above the front door and spreads throughout the building ...”



Temple Rosalila in perfect condition under the pyramid, Copán, Honduras

... Temples were often destroyed, so that next rulers could build new temples on their ruins. Rosalia was so sacred that it has remained intact. Beneath Rosalia, archaeologists found an even older structure ...”

The text with Rosalila: “The central part of the museum is a replica of the temple in actual size, which archaeologists gave the nickname Rosalie. Modern artists have made a very faithful copy of the reliefs and decorative facades.”

What intrigues is the drawing of two vehicles from the left and right sides of the symbols of the Sun (or solar system). In the cab of the vehicle, there is the character of Maya, as is seen in the next photograph.



The character of Maya in the vehicle, Rosalila Temple, Copán, Honduras

This version of the temple dates from the fifth century. Vehicles are placed between the symbols of the solar system and, above it, the symbol of the Galactic center, or center of the galaxy Milky Way.

The author Barbara Fish (Harvard University), who has managed the restoration project of Copán archaeological park for 30 years says, “The central theme of Rosalie is to show the divine origin of the ruler with the sun as his ancestor. The temple itself is the sacred mountain, home of the ancestors. Sun is expanding its 'serpentine' wings, becoming a horrible creature that rules the daily life of Maya.”

#### *Tikal (Guatemala)*

Tikal, translated, means “The city of voices.” UNESCO, in 1979, proclaimed Tikal a “Monument of World Heritage.” It is rightly regarded as one of the most important cultural and natural reserves in the world.

Tikal, according to estimates, was built about 800 years before the common era (BCE), and was continuously settled over the next 1700 years. Grandiosity of the city reveals that, for Maya, Tikal was very important as a “religious, scientific and political center”. On a hundred square kilometers, 4,000 building structures were found: from temples and pyramids to squares, administrative buildings and warehouses. The population of Tikal counted up to 50,000 people during the “classical period.” It is assumed that then (1500 years ago, around 500 AD the total Mayan population was about three million people and if some city was a “Capital,” it was this one.

In the history books, there is the fact that Tikal was exposed to the influence of Mexican Teotihuacan from the fifth century: Their warriors appear along with the leaders of the Maya on stelae, and three smaller pyramids were built in the style of Teotihuacan.

Excavations to a depth of ten meters reveal the history of Tikal before 200 BCE. Beneath main pyramids and temples of Tikal, remains of older buildings were found. Below them are the ruins of even older buildings, and that way their constructions remind one of an onion with countless layers. Every few decades, the building enthusiasm woke up.

The architectural run of Tikal lasted until the ninth century. Then, mysteriously, the city was abandoned. Dense foliage, slightly swampy ground and lost bridges cannot hide the fact that this, once Maya's largest city, shone with its magnificent buildings, lakes and stone bridges. The temple number four, west of the Great Square, is 96 meters high. This makes it the highest structure built by Indian hands in America.



The Great Pyramid at Tikal, Temple No. 4, the highest pyramid building in Central America

### *Palenque*

The town of Santo Domingo de Palenque was founded in the 17th century (not counting the small church from 1573) and it would remain meaningless if, in 1774, in the nearby jungle, remains of the megalopolis from the Maya period were

not found. Antonio del Rio then rushed to the Royal Council of Guatemala to report his discovery. Since then, research expeditions never stopped going to this destination. The ruins were named Palenque, taking the name of the nearby village.

Danish Frans Blom started the most extensive work on the excavation and cleanup in the 1920s. Mexican archaeologist Alberto Ruz in 1952, after several years of removing tons of stone blocks, managed to include Palenque in the world's archaeological treasures, due to the discovery of the only Maya tomb, the tomb of ruler Pacal Votan. So far more than 200 buildings of varying sizes have been taken from the jungle. And that, according to estimates, is barely ten percent of the actual dimensions of the city.

Founded in BCE, Palenque, in its architecture and art, connects dragons of the Orient, dark-skinned African characters, Maya letters, and step pyramids with platforms that face the cosmos. Epithets for Palenque are many: "one of the largest Maya cities," "the most impressive ruins of Mexico," "most popular archaeological park," "political center of innovative architecture with developed trade network with remote Mezo-American cities."

The peak power of the city coincides with the rule of its most important leader: Lord Shield Pacal. Partially decoding the hieroglyphics and pictoglyphs it is established that Pacal was born in 603, came to power as a twelve year old (615) and ruled until his death (683), almost seven decades later. His most important building is the so-called Temple of Inscriptions. Here is the place where the bones of Pacal rested in peace until his tomb was opened, almost 1,300 years after his death.

The Director of the Mexican Institute of Anthropology and History in 1949, Alberto Ruz, began work on city research. He focused on the Temple of the Inscription because it was the tallest building. He decided to try to find the way into the temple from the top rear. He started by moving a huge stone block, which was different in color than the rest of the blocks. This was followed by three arduous years of block removal and uncovering the stairs. Finally, on July 13, 1952, they came to a triangular stone around which they found the skeletons of six young people. It was a sure sign that the human victims were a tribute to one of the leaders. A large stone block was shifted by half a meter, and Ruz decided to go down with the help of the rope into a dark room. He describes that descent:

"It was a moment of indescribable emotion for me ... when I slipped beneath the stone. I came to a large chamber dug out in stone. Around me were stalactites formed by infiltration of water during past centuries. Colossal stone tomb was placed on six carved columns. The cover of the sarcophagus was lavishly decorated with hieroglyphs."





The temple of inscriptions, Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico

Until this moment, none of the pyramids in Mexico had provided the evidence that it was used as a tomb. Palenque became the exception.

When the lid of the sarcophagus was moved, Pacal's skeleton was discovered. A mosaic mask of jade (nephrite) was on his head, followed by necklaces, rings, representation of the Sun God of jade, symbolism of the nine Masters of Time because the temple has nine stepped levels.

The cover of the sarcophagus, which represents the figure of a man, continues to attract a special attention; he sits on a long device (the second interpretation is that it is tree of life from his stomach). Pictoglifs present a combination of organic, cosmic and technological materials. The person is floating or flying. Doctor José Argüelles (*The Mayan Factor*) interprets "tree of life" as a Cosmic Center (Kuxan suum). On the stone cover there are engraved numbers 12:60 and 13:20. The period from construction of tomb (692 AD) to its opening in 1952 is exactly 1260 years! A period from the construction of the tomb to the end of Maya cycle in 2012 amounts to 1320 years!

Doctor Argüelles says the following: "Pacal Votan, galactic master, proclaimed himself the serpent, initiated, owner of the knowledge. By the order of those above him, Pacal was chosen to leave his homeland, a mysterious Valum Chivim, and go to Yucatan, the area where the Maya live on Earth. Pacan landed near the river Usumacinta near Palenque."

"Popul Vuh, " the sacred Maya book, talks about the mythical Xibalba, the underworld, in which "death is heroically tested." More specifically, in which the

Mayans take “mortal” human form. Xibalba corresponds to the ancient city Xibalbanque, and this is, in a modern translation, Palenque.

Temple of the Inscription is a unique building in the Maya world. The Pacal sarcophagus, situated on the ground, is considerably wider than the passages and stairs leading up to it. This means that first the tomb was made, and then an impressive temple. And that gives it a special place. The name of the temple is given by a series of 620 hieroglyphs—the second longest in the world of Maya. And, finally, the skeleton that was found in the tomb Pacal was unusual: he was much taller than the average Maya. The DNA analysis showed that the age of the person at death was 40 years. Decrypted hieroglyphics in the same grave talk about Pacal who died at the very old age of 80 years.

### *Yaxchilan*

The Mayan city, Yaxchilan, is located in southeastern Chiapas, along the Mexican border with Guatemala. The only way to get to Yaxchilan is by river. There are no roads as on both sides of the river there is thick jungle.



Usumacinta River separates the jungles of Mexico and Guatemala

Yaxchilan means “green rocks.” Apparently it is a name which the city was given when it was abandoned for a long period and overgrown in the wild woods. Even the older name, Izancanac, was probably not the real name of the city. The gap that appeared by the disappearance of the Maya in the ninth century cut off

almost all the etymological connections of Mayan civilization to those who came after them.

We came to the coast, and I eagerly headed toward “the Great Plaza.” This was the dominant center along the Usumacinta River: Upstream and downstream there are dozens of Maya cities to which, currently, none of the public is allowed nor out of which significant archaeological works have begun.

The discovery of Yaxchilan occurred quite late; it was first mentioned by Juan Galindo in 1833. More significant description was given by Teoberto Malet after his visits, 1897-1900. Serious work on the renewal of the City was undertaken at the beginning of the 1970s and occasionally over the last 30 years until the present.



The entrance in Yaxchilan, Chiapas, Mexico

The rise of Yaxchilan, according to previous data, starts from 250 AD. Yat-Balam, founder of the dynasty that ruled in the next 500 years, took the throne in 320 and the town became a regional force. The greatest power was during the reign of King Shield Jaguar II, who died in 742 when he was more than 90 years old. It was then that most of what is today preserved--temples and pyramids--was built. The city is divided into three parts: The Great Plaza is situated on a plateau aligned along the river; the Great Acropolis sits on a hill (pyramid?) with wide steps leading to it; and the Small Acropolis is at a nearby, detached hill and probably had the role of a king's residence.



The entrance to the Great Plaza leads between the pyramid and the circular temple. This narrow passage then goes through a corridor with a series of rooms that archaeologists named the “labyrinth.” It is obvious that the architect paid attention to make inaccessible a city whose limited entrances are easily defended. Most of the Maya cities have a very open concept.



Descent into  
the labyrinth,  
Yaxchilan,  
Chiapas,  
Mexico

Hieroglyphic text is found at more than 110 places in the city. Deciphered, it gives a clear vision of Yaxchilan as a sophisticated economic and social entity carrying on a complex relationship with nearby towns. The last carved date is from 810AD.



Pictoglifs of Yaxchilan, which describe this sophisticated  
center of the Maya, Chiapas, Mexico



However, the most spectacular thing is a climb to the Great Acropolis. More than a hundred steps, twenty meters wide, lead between temples towards the top of the hill. The official description of this place mentions a natural hill with artificially made soil terraces. I believe, however, that, instead of the natural hill, it is a step pyramid of colossal size, long buried in the forest, with several layers of soil on the surface.



Climb to the Great Acropolis, Yaxchilan, Mexico

Centuries-old trees extend their roots across the stairs, but it is easy to imagine the grandiosity of this place at a time when the city was at its peak power. The ruler Bird Jaguar Fourth (752-772) rightly considered himself the leader of the region, jungle and rivers.

At the moment when you come to a broad plateau, you are welcomed by an extraordinary building that represents the top of this huge pyramid. Its proportions are larger than in similar pyramids in Tikal or Palenque. Two sets with six steps each lead to the entrance of three separate rooms. Pictoglifs and remains of red color are shadows of their former glamorous looks. On the external façade, there are dents that were once filled with carved panels and figures in stone.



The temple on top of the pyramid, Yaxchilan, Chiapas, Mexico

### *Elegant Uxmal*

Spaniard Francisco de Montejo defeated local Indians (1542) who lived in a large, Mayan ghost town named Silent or Ichcaanziho. Here, among the abundance of empty Mayan buildings, he destroyed everything and raised Spain's Palaces and the churches. The cathedral was built on the site of the largest pyramid. Beautifully carved figures and hieroglyphics in stone were destroyed, murals damaged. That way a new city was created, called Merida because its climate and location reminded the conquistadors of the namesake city in Spain (indeed, not even local Merida in Spain has Spanish roots: It was built on ancient Roman ruins).

Friar Diego de Landa, responsible for the destruction of the complete written Maya materials, describes events in this region ("An Account of the Things of Yucatan," translated into English in 2003):

"Resistance was not sufficient to prevent Don Francisco de Montejo and his army to conquer Tiho. There he founded the city Merida. From there he sent his captains in different directions to continue conquests ..."

Literature describes Uxmal this way: "From 6th to the 8th century Maya at Yucatan created new architectural style. One of them is Puuc, named after the nearby highlands. Uxmal is the largest city built in the Puuc style. Its best-preserved temple is the Pyramid of the Magician, which is elliptical and was rebuilt five times. Northwest of the pyramid is "Square nunnery," which consists of four richly

decorated palaces. Behind it is the Great Pyramid, completely ruined, and the Governor's palace ... The last found date, carved on the walls, is from the year 909, when the City was suddenly abandoned. " (Alberto Ruz, Uxmal, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia).

"Uxmal" means "built three times" or "occupied three times." It was the center of the political kingdom in southeastern Yucatan. The decoration on the palaces represent gods, animals, the personalities, geometric shapes, symbols of Venus, mask of god Chuck. Next to the fenced portion of the town, there are residential buildings that could signify a population of about 25,000 people. Uxmal was inhabited from 800 BCE ... (according to a plate at the entrance to Uxmal).

"East staircase of the Pyramid of Magician has 89 steps. The slope is identical to the one at Chephren pyramid in Egypt ... " ("Secrets of the Pyramids," *Reader's Digest*, 1982)

"In addition to the city of Chichen Itza, Uxmal is one of the most important Maya cities. A complete map of the town has not yet been completed so that its boundaries are not yet known. However, it is known that the town was built on the north-south axis, and the most important buildings are in the middle of the axis. " (Mundo Maya, Quimera, Mexico, 2002)

"Buildings at Uxmal give a sense of harmony and allow the viewer to breathe freely, because there are open spaces everywhere. Straight lined buildings are located on both sides of Avenue, and pyramids are based on massive foundations. Their great size and decorated facades cause astonishment and sighs from observers. Mayan temples rise above the tops of trees, human labor is raised above the nature ... Pyramid of Magician looks magic and that is a reason for the existence of a legend that says that it was made by a dwarf, who hatched from an egg and was raised by a witch. Dwarf was sentenced to death, but persuaded rulers to spare his life. In return, he promised to give them the structure which would overcome all their expectations. Indeed, when the night ended, the pyramid, as the world has never seen before, appeared from the fog in the morning." (*The Mayas*, Demetrio Sodi, Panorama Editorial, Mexico, 1983)

"If the Chichen Itza is considered the most impressive Mayan city at Yucatan, then Uxmal was the most beautiful. The architecture is characterized by richly decorated façades and the magnificent pyramid. The first archaeological excavations began by Danish Frans Blom in 1929 and the Mexican government completely reconstructed main objects after that." (*Mexico Travel*, AAA Publishing, Florida, 2001)

My visit to Uxmal, the first stop at Yucatan, had special significance. There is one tendency in the official literature—encyclopedias, and that is to completely erase the mystery of the disappearance of Maya in the ninth century by the assertion that Mayas, because of unfavorable climatic conditions, withdrew from Chiapas

and Guatemala and moved to Yucatan where they continued their civilization. However, slow growth and setbacks, and mutual conflicts led to the collapse, which coincided with the arrival of Spaniards. This thesis did not sound solid to me, even before this trip, and especially after. For example, The New American Desk Encyclopedia from 1993 notes that “Uxmal is a ruin of Maya town at Yukatan which was abandoned around 1450.”

First, the idea that cities of Yukatan were built after Mayans left cities such as Tikal (Guatemala), Copán (Honduras) and Palenque (Mexico) lost its ground. Actually, Uxmal was built at least three thousand years ago, which puts it in the same level with other Mayan cities. Second, Mexican archaeologists confirmed that Uxmal was mysteriously abandoned in the late ninth century, as other Mayan cities. Third, after this city was abandoned by Maya, it was several times inhabited by nomadic, Native American tribes that Spaniards found in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. But they were not direct descendants of Maya; upon inquiries from conquistadors, they responded that they did not know who made the buildings nor when.

Pyramid of the Magician is the first building at the entrance to the city. Higher than 36 meters, it is the tallest building in Uxmal. The legends about the dwarf, or a magician Itzamna who raised the pyramid in one night with his one hand, can be understood as follows: This structure, as well as the entire holly Uxmal complex, was used as an ancient school of mystery and spiritual ceremonies. It is assumed that the Pyramid, and the surrounding complex, was one of the Maya's largest universities where they studied esoteric knowledge. The whole complex reflects the movement of the Sun and Venus. Stairs on the west side of the Pyramid of Magician are oriented to follow the sunset during the summer solstice.



Pyramid of  
the Magician,  
Uxmal,  
Yucatan,  
Mexico



“Female Convent” is a complex of four long buildings that form a closed square. The name was given by the Spaniards because there were 74 rooms, which had access to the yard, reminding them of their monasteries. Each of the four buildings has a unique façade with symbols of the god Chuck, snake and lattice towers. It is assumed that, within the square, Maya women learned about different aspects of Energy: female, sexual, Moon and kundalini (chakra) energy.



“Nunnery,” Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico

Unilateral and limited observation of the world by Spaniards continued in the case of the beautiful building which they called “The Palace of Governors.” It is clear that the Maya had no governor, no nuns. But how to explain to Spanish soldiers that the key to the philosophy of Maya architecture was hidden in their astronomical orientations?

Despite the systematic efforts of the Spaniards to destroy all evidence of sophisticated achievements of Maya in astronomy and mathematics, during the last few decades, great efforts had been made in order to understand this mysterious civilization. The evidence of a very “intimate” relationship between the planets Venus and The Palace of the Governors was found. There are more than 350 glyphs on the façade of this building that are dedicated to this planet of our solar system (a stylized letter “M” with the two points is a Maya symbol for Venus, and that symbol, as I personally saw, filled the main façade).



The Palace of the Governors, Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico

Calculations in 1975 (by researchers Aveni and Hartung) have shown that the long side of The Palace of the Governors is at an angle of 19 degrees with respect to the main orientation of buildings in Uxmal. Under an identical ("most southern") angle, planet Venus appears in the sky every eight years. It is this eight-year period that is very important to Mayans, who knew that Venus' synodic period (the time when Venus joins the sun in the sky) is 584 days. There are five different synodic positions of Venus (as Day and Night cosmic object). After the fifth synodic period, this phenomenon is repeated with the new five-year period. Modern astronomers call this phenomenon the "Great Cycle of Venus." Five Venus cycles (2920 days) corresponds exactly to the period of eight cycles of the earth, or years (2920 days). Specific evidence of this connection "five-to-eight" is at the southwestern and northeastern end of the façade of The Palace of the Governors. A line with three points, respectively number eight, had a distinctive relationship with the planet Venus.



"Five-by-eight," the façade of The Palace of the Governors,  
Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico

The event of the appearance of Venus at the southernmost point of the sky (January, 1997, 2005, 2013, etc.) and her celestial orbit correspond to the imaginary line between The Palace of the Governors in Uxmal at one end and a small pyramid in the still insufficiently known town of Maya, Cehtzucu, which is located on the horizon when looking from Uxmal! The deviation is, according to the Anthony Aveni (1975), very small: less than one degree (117.56 to 118.22 degrees). However, in an era when the Mayans built these pyramids (end of the ninth century), the position of the Earth in the solar system was a little different, so there was no deviation at all!

Southwest of the Palace, the Great Pyramid rises to the sky. It is partly restored. Originally there were nine terraces, nine levels ("Nine keepers of Maya time"). The symbolism in the number of steps and levels, and of the temple on the top platform with god Chuck, complement Uxmal complex, which was an exclusive school for astronomers, mathematicians, shaman, priests, prophets and healers. The slope at the pyramid is sharp. However, the view from the top is unforgettable. The green carpet of the jungle stretches in all directions to the horizon, where it touches the sky.



The Great Pyramid, Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico

*Oxkintok, Yucatan, Mexico*

The Maya city Oxkintok, on the northwest of Yukatan (“Ox” (three), “kin” (sun), “stream” (sharp)) is out of the way of major tourist paths. It is here the architectural style Puuc (300 BCE—AD 350) was established.



The Devil pyramid, Oxkintok, Yucatan, Mexico

Among 12 pyramids / temples of Oxkintok, pillars in the form of hominid creatures were found. Specifically, these are four statues two and a half meters tall that look like alien humanoids. A large head is divided into two prominent halves with depressions at the middle and at the forehead (“third eye”). The archaeological team who first bumped into these statues called the building a “devil pyramid.” The largest pyramid in this city, unimaginatively called “Structure No. 1,” takes a central place. It is assumed that it is connected to the other temples and palaces by underground tunnels.



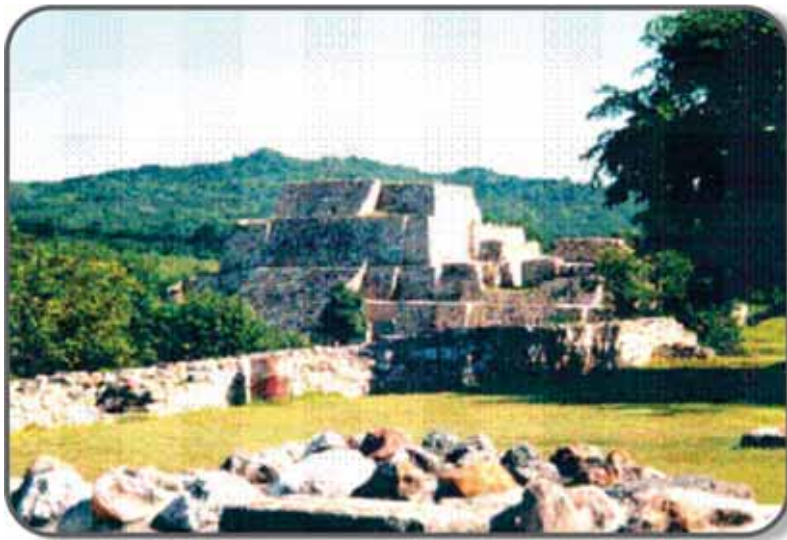
“Structure No. 1,” Oxkintok, Yukatan, Mexico



In front of one of the palaces, there are remains of support pillars called “Warriors of Atlantis.” They are in natural, human size, finely, three-dimensionally carved, so that, even after thousands of years of exposure to bad weather, faces are easily recognized. And here arises a new problem for modern historians. Namely, “Atlantians” were found in the different parts of Mexico: from Tula (north of Mexico City), through Oxkintok to Chichen Itza. There is no doubt about their function: They served as support to platforms that are located above them.

However, figures of Atlantians are different and represent different races, with different uniforms and physical characteristics. The question is how the authors knew about the various races two thousand years ago when only one lived in this region of the world? And especially, how they knew all races from the planet?

This issue does not stop here. Recently, Spanish archaeologists completed the reconstruction of several rooms of one palace (Tzat Tun Tzat) known as the Labyrinth. Indeed, the narrow tunnels, passages, stairs and rooms created a unique building in the world of Maya. Strategically deployed doorways and windows bring the light in the maze. This is particularly visible during two days in a year: Fall and spring equinoxes (September 23 and March 21). Then the sunlight illuminates all rooms through a series of openings in walls!



Labyrinth Oxkintok, Yukatan, Mexico

The entrance to the maze is on the lower terrace. After rows of stairs and passages, an exit is at the top of the building. The labyrinth symbolizes the dark and bright avenue. It works as a sacred path that leads a person from the external world to internal, from the lower realms to higher. The entrance to the tunnel is the entrance into the unknown, into our hidden inside. I am prone to the idea that

Mayans used mazes for training of shamans and initiates. It is here that they, symbolically, overcame the fear of the unknown and hidden. And once we identify our dark side, then we can take control. And, as the Maya maze spirals to an end at the top of the pyramid, so we are on the spiral journey called life. In the center of that road is the dark center of our Milky Way galaxy, which then spirals open and expands, and we, our solar system and we, as human beings, are on the outside edge of that spiral that affects all wider and infinite areas of the cosmos.

The spiral of the Milky Way is an example of harmonious geometry. It creates and bridges dimensions, spiritual and material worlds. A spiral formation is a metaphor for the mystical journey of the eternal life. On that path we adopt self-awareness. We expand it by our experiences in this life, death and rebirth. The spiral path is a sacred spiritual tool of those who seek the connection with the cosmic center ... which gives and takes life.

In Oxkintok, shamans had to deal with the dark side of their soul and integrate it into their consciousness. They had to pass the maze test, meet and then control their inner "devil," and only then were they ready for full spiritual integration that led them to interdimensional and extraterrestrial travels. The pictures that they saw on their travels during cold and dark cosmic nights were strange and "alien." But the knowledge they brought back helped them to reveal their true cosmic identity ... and that way the veil of earthly amnesia in which they lived fell away.

Around the origin of Mayapan there are several conflicting versions. The first is written on the official board at the entrance of the Mayapan and says:

"Mayapan walled city was built in the second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century and covered the area of four square kilometers. It contained more than 1,000 buildings with a population of 12,000 people. Its name means "Maya's flag."

The encyclopedic version ("Wikipedia") describes it like this:

"Mayapan was the political capital of the Maya on the peninsula Yukatan from 1221 to 1441. After Maya raised a rebellion against Toltec Maya Chichen Itza in 1221, mighty cities and families decided to restore central authority and build a new capital near the town Techaquillo. This city was built with protective walls, and a leader of the COCOM family was chosen to be king. Other noble families took part in the authority and this arrangement lasted for 200 years."

Mundo Maya (Quimera Editores, 2002, Mexico) writes:

"Mayapan is one of the last Maya cities that existed till 1450, when it was destroyed by fire from unknown reasons. A large number of buildings had been protected by walls and that emphasizes the turbulency of those times. Interestingly, Mayapan constructions are small copies of the buildings, as 'El Castillo' and 'El Caracol' in Chichen Itza."

Demetrio Sodi (The Mayas, 1983) describes it thus:

"Mayapan was a great city, very politically significant. It was the seat of the confederation. It is established in 941 and developed under the leadership of

COCOM family.”

Bishop Diego de Landa (*An Account of the Things of Yucatan*, 1560) quotes:

“The Indian belief is that by Itza, who founded Chichen Itza, Mayapan was ruled by lord Kukulcan. He is considered as god at Yucatan, because he was a great statesman who brought peace and prosperity to Yucatan. He founded another city, agreeing with the rulers of particular cities to shift their business management there. He built a high wall, leaving only two low gates. Temples were built within the walls, and the biggest among them is called Kukulcan. Second, the circular temple had four entrances and differed from all other Maya's buildings. Kukulcan lived in the city for a while, and then returned to Mexico.”

Finally, my humble opinion is that Mayapan is much older than all previous assumptions. In its nearby area, all the towns and cities were settled in the old era.

The “Observatory” is identical to those in Palenque and Chichen Itza which means that the project also belongs to the real Maya (therefore, before the tenth century and the mysterious disappearance of Maya). Archaeological research in Mayapan has a very recent date, 1950. (Carnegie Institution, 2001. Grinnell College)

A more detailed research will bring the conclusion about the true date of construction. Main buildings are copies of those in Chichen Itza, which belong to the period from the 600-900 AD. Defensive walls, somewhat uncharacteristic for the Mayans, were made one or two hundred years after Mayans left the city.

Mayapan is now an area of extensive construction projects. At the same time, several buildings are renewed and reconstructed. The pyramid looks well; the Observatory is still without a roof; hieroglyphics in stone were repaired in several places; several temples with terraces and platforms receive their final shapes.

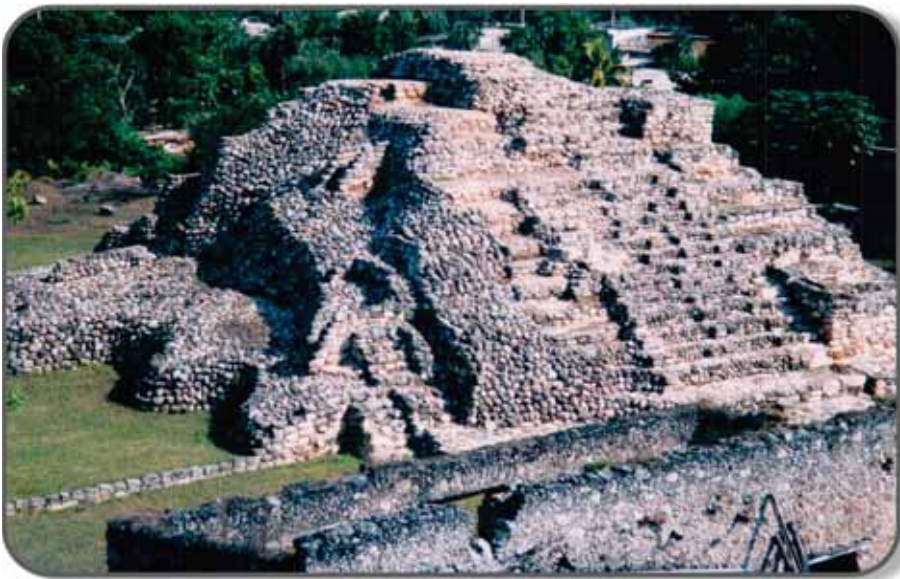


View from the pyramids, Mayapan, Yucatan, Mexico

From the top of the pyramid, there is a great view across the jungle to the horizon. As I descend down the steep, eastern side in the middle of the broad stairs, the sun follows me always at the same angle. "I know, I know, the pyramid follows the solar path," I said to myself.

### *Acanceh*

Acanceh is a quiet village with a few thousand inhabitants. The main Square, the "Square of Cultures," in itself combines Maya buildings, colonial and modern times. A football field lies in the very center, instead of a park, as it does in most colonial cities. On one side of the field, there is a Franciscan "Temple of Nuestra Señora de la Natividad" (from the 16<sup>th</sup> century). On both sides of the temple, pyramids of Maya are placed. The lower pyramid has three terraces, and four rows of stairs. And it waits for better times to be rebuilt.



Pyramid, Acanceh, Yucatan, Mexico

Acanceh pyramids are characterized by large stone blocks that were built into stairs and walls. The lower level is decorated by astronomical symbols. Upper rows have stylized zoomorphic figures; on the top there are mammals and birds. Remains of paint show a former glory of bright red and greenish-blue color (known as Maya Blue).

John Stephens and Frederick Catherwood visited Acanceh in 1840. John wrote about, and Frederick drew, two huge masks that were also in the pyramid. Thereafter, the masks disappeared. Perhaps they had been stolen or destroyed. Either way, if there were no testimony of these two researchers, nobody would have known that the masks existed.



After more than 150 years, Acanceh was pulled from oblivion by a young archaeologist named Beatriz Quintal, who reported: “From 1990 until 1992, I have restored a small section of the southern façade of the pyramid with my team. Then I began the restoration of the Palace. Until 1996, I already had a complex project under my control.”

Excavation was advancing towards the top of the Palace. It was evident that Mayans modified the Palace two times. Finally, on the side of the palace, after careful removal of material, one mask showed up. The dimensions were amazing: 3.2 meters wide and 2.25 meters high. Something like that has never before been found in the Maya world. The mask shows the ruler or deity; earrings have a decorative spiral; at the frontal part of the masks there are wheels; eyes have an unusual design; the remains of red pigment present an idea of how the mask once looked.

Continuing her work, Quintal discovered two more masks of enormous dimensions. And that echoed as a bomb in archaeological circles. The dream of every archaeologist came true in the case of young Beatriz.

### *Izamal*

When conquistadors conquered Yucatan, Izamal was one of the largest and most beautiful cities. Landa wrote about cities of Yucatan 450 years ago:

“... Their number is so large and they are so well constructed that it represents a superb view for your eyes. And this country today is not what it once was, during its boom, when these buildings were created, erected without the aid of metal ... There is a secret which has not [been] revealed to natives—how these buildings were built ... Here in Izamal, one building stands out among all other, it is huge, tall and beautiful ... The stairs, more than 30 meters wide go to the top ... On the sides there are very strong, arched, stone blocks ... several platforms and levels lead up to the top where a white temple was built. I climbed and had a magnificent view, all the way to sea ... There were twelve such buildings in Izamal ... Nobody remembers who built these...”

With the arrival of the Spaniards, the local population had been turned into slaves. They were forced to destroy all pyramids and temples and to build churches, monasteries and colonial palaces on their foundations. The church believed that it would dissuade locals from their “devilish beliefs.” At the site of the largest pyramid, the Franciscan monastery of San Antonio de Padua was built. Architect Friar Juan de Mérida began works in 1553 and completed them in 1561. He built the largest atrium in the Catholic world, except for St. Peter's in the Vatican. Its dimensions are 520 by 420 meters. That was the size of the upper surface of the Mayan pyramid platform. A wooden figure of the Virgin Mary was placed inside the monastery. Soon after, they started to register cases of healing, and Izamal became a place of pilgrimage for Catholics from all sides. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it slowly sank into oblivion, until the visit of Pope John Paul II in 1993.



Monastery at Izamal, on the place of the gigantic pyramid, Yucatan, Mexico

For the Maya, Izamal represented a manifestation of the Sun God which materialized in the pyramid Kinich Kak Moo. For two thousand years before the new era and a thousand years of our era, Izamal was an important Maya pilgrimage. Its center is dominated by the platform Paphol Chac (Dom Chuck, the god of rain) with a temple on the top, which is a pilgrim's destination. Colossal pyramids Itzamatural, Kabul, Hunpictoc and Habuc frame this city.



Pyramid  
Kinich Kak Moo,  
Izamal,  
Yucatan,  
Mexico

Paphol Chac is built on a very potent energy site. Thousands of pilgrims from the Maya period, over a period of several thousand years, formed the psychological field energetically focused on the healing of various diseases by visiting this place. The combination of Earth and human energy created an area that has a healing effect on the human body.

### *Brilliant Chichen Itza*

Chi ("mouth"), Chen ("source"), Itza (Itza tribe) is not the largest nor the most impressive Mayan city. But due to the large number of tourists, it is the most famous. From a few hundred objects within fifteen square kilometers, thirty are renovated. The city is divided into three clearly separated parts: the Old Chichen (435 AD), Classical period (600-900 AD) and the impact of Toltec (11<sup>th</sup> century).

Maya left the city before 925. After a break of about hundred years, it was re-populated and became the center for Indians from the entire Yukatan. It was abandoned again due to defeat in 1194. Astronomically, architecturally and artistically speaking, Chichen Itza is one of most interesting Maya cities. So it is no wonder that it had the status of a holy city during the classical period.

The first building on the broad plateau is also the most famous: Pyramid El Castillo (the castle) or Kukulkan Pyramid. This harmonious pyramid is in many travel brochures for a reason. A perfectly symmetrical design that contains elements of the sophisticated Maya calendar is settled on the square base. Each of four sides of the pyramid has 91 steps; a total of 364 steps plus the platform at the top symbolizes the number of days of the solar calendar. An additional step below the pyramid indicates the path to the underworld.



Pyramid of Kukulcan, Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico

Each side of the pyramid has 18 terraces—nine on each side of the stairs (“Nine Lords of Time”)—18 is the number of months for one year according to the Maya calendar. A total of 52 panels are on the pyramid and this corresponds to the number of years in a Maya calendar cycle. (This cycle of 52 years is closely associated with the star system Pleiades as noted earlier.) Certainly, the best known phenomenon related to the pyramid happens twice a year: At the spring and autumnal equinoxes (around March 21 and September 21), at the beginning of sunset, the sun on the northern steps begins to create a shadow beneath the terrace, which, in combination with seven light triangles, resembles the body of a snake. At the bottom of the stairs, a carved serpent head lurks, so that the illusion is complete. In the spring, the serpent descends to the earth; in the autumn it climbs skyward. This brilliant Maya engineering phenomenon attracts about 25,000 visitors during these two annual equinoxes.

However, I found a similar carved serpent head at the bottom of the stairs on a few other pyramids. Since they are not renewed, their role is not known; perhaps, eventually, we will discover what astronomical phenomena they represented.



The head of the serpent, Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico

The serpent is certainly a symbol of knowledge, the superior divine face of Kukulcan, who arrived in Chichen Itza in the tenth century after the



abandonment of Tula (north of Mexico City). I already mentioned the rule of Quetzalcoatl (or Kukulcan), who left his capital Tula and flew on the “snake” toward the east, to Yucatan. Before Tula, the feathered serpent Quetzalcoatl left its mark on the construction of the most impressive buildings of both Americas—Teotihuacan.

Now we move to a new and, as of yet, unsolved puzzle. We have the impressive Mayan city of Chichen Itza and the capital of Toltecs - Tula, which is situated three thousand miles to the west. The space between them (middle and eastern Mexico), according to historians and archaeologists, has nothing in common. And then, quite unexpectedly, the architecture of these two cities matches, as if they are within 30 kilometers of one another, and not three thousand kilometers apart.

The explanation of historians:

(1) Toltecs organized a military campaign of 3,000 kilometers, bypassing hundreds of other cities, defeated Chichen Itza and left their building and spiritual mark (?);

(2) A group of Mayans went on a journey 3,000 kilometers long, and then, delighted by Tula architecture, they added the symbolism of Kukulcan to their buildings when they returned (?);

(3) Is the solution in the third option, “impossible” for the official doctrine? We just follow the legend that says that Kukulcan was a superior being who, using the technology of aircraft, landed at Chichen Itza and there (and only there) renewed his rule.

Inside the pyramid of Kukulcan is a system of corridors that lead to temples that were built earlier. In one room there is a statue of a jaguar. The body is made of red stone. His eyes are made of green jade (nephrite). The explanation for the origin of these semi-precious stones creates a problem. In fact, there are no deposits of nephrite in Mexico. The closest deposits are ... in China (!). The official history does not recognize the existence of contacts between China and Mexico a few thousand years ago. But there is no doubt that there was a communication of these continents much further into the past.

East of the pyramid of Kukulcan, there is the Temple of the Warriors and the Group of Thousand Pillars. On the front side of the Temple of the Warriors, there is a series of impressive stone pillars with carved figures of warriors. This temple is identical to one which I saw three thousand kilometers away in Tula. Saved platforms and the roof structure symbolize the planet Venus (or what the official literature would name “God of rain Chuck”), the feathered serpent (Kukulcan) and mythical animals, most of which are from our planet.

### *Ek Balam, Coba*

The first mystery of the ancient Maya city Ek Balam (“black panther”) is how it’s possible that such an important city is almost completely unknown to the public.



City view Ek Balam, Yucatan, Mexico

In the book of Bishop Diego de Landa from 1571 (this manuscript, called “A report on developments in Yucatan,” was not published during his life), one finds no references to Ek Balam. But, eight years later, in 1579, the Spanish conquistador, “Commander” Juan Gutierrez Picon, notes in his “Report on Ek Balam,” that his captain, Francisco de Montejo (commander Conquistadors), presented him the city Ek Balam. At that time, Ek Balam was the capital of the province Tiquibalon, with the city and five surrounding villages. The gift followed as a merit because Commander Picon was one of the conquerors of Yucatan. Some other Spanish sources, however, show that Ek Balam was the head of a great empire called Talol.

The enormous dimensions of this city are what distinguishes it from others and the fact that the central part was surrounded by two walls. It is characteristic of only two Maya cities—Mayapan and Tulum. It fills an area of about ten square miles, and several buildings have been renovated. Most of the preserved pyramids are from the classical period (600 to 900 AD), but it is established that a few minor temples date from 100 BCE. There is no doubt that the city was large and rich, and then it sank into silence and darkness in the tenth century. After the rule of Commander Picone (1579), it took 300 years before Desire Charnay (1886) started clearing Ek Balam. And then again, nothing happened for a hundred years until 1987 when the serious work on reconstruction started.

At the entrance of the town, I am welcomed by a gate that was the starting point of the white road—sacbe. I read on the board: “This section of sacbe road is ten meters wide (!) Roads were symbols of the importance of cities with more economic and political power ... ”

The playground was renovated, the Oval Palace partially. The akropolis then shows up as one of the highest surviving Maya buildings in the Yucatan. It is a very broad pyramid on which a few temples that are not interconnected rest. The sides of the pyramid are about 150 meters, the height is 35.

### *Coba*

Coba spreads at 75 square miles (!). It lies on 5 lakes. Coba is connected with smaller centers in its area with 45(!) white roads. Roads go straight and there is no doubt that they follow the energy and cosmic lines. For example, what archaeologists now call Sacbe number 1, goes from Coba as far as 100 kilometers to the city Yahun in the vicinity of Chichen Itza. This is a city that spreads over the largest surface of the Maya World; three sections are open to the public and distant from each other by a few kilometers.



The Great Pyramid, Coba, Yucatan, Mexico

The Great Pyramid in Coba is the tallest preserved pyramid in Yucatan. Reconstructive work was recently performed on it so it is possible to climb to the top. The stairs are wide and constructed of large stone blocks on the access platforms. As you approach the top, the stairs become narrower and steeper. The pyramid was not built in the same style as other buildings in the Yucatan. It belongs more to the design of pyramids from Peten (Guatemala). However, there is a temple on the top, which is typical for this climate. It shows several periods of this city: Pre-classical and classical (600 to 900 AD). Literature mentions 55,000 inhabitants. And this pyramid, 42 meters high, Indians named Nohoch Mul ("large heap of stone").



The descent from the pyramid, Coba, Yucatan, Mexico

*Cholula Pyramid—a copy of the volcano*

Cholula is now a forgotten suburb of the city of Puebla. This colonial town was a vibrant center of ancient civilization once, where the largest pyramid ever in Americas was built.

"Cholula"—"city of those who left." Who are "they"? When and where have they gone?

The city's name was given by Indians who were found there in the sixteenth century by Spanish conquistadors. Hernan Cortes, in his 34<sup>th</sup> year of life, began conquering the Aztec empire in 1519 with 400 troops (with cannons and cavalry), moving from Cuba. He landed on the eastern coast of present-day Mexico, in Veracruz. From there he went west and conquered towns one by one, finishing it with the fall of the capital, Tenochtitlan (today Mexico City), and the murder of



Lord Monteczum. At the half way stood Cholula, which Cortez described in the following words:

“This is a great town with twenty thousand houses and a population of one hundred thousand people. Also, it is a religious center with more than 360 temples.” (Hammond Innes, *The Conquistadors*, Alfred Knopf, 1969, New York).

And, he continues:

“The city has its own administration and is not responsible to anyone. The soil is fertile and irrigated. This is the most beautiful town outside of Spain, by its buildings and nature.”

Entering Cholula, Cortes learned of the trap which was prepared by Mexicans. He surprised them by the execution of military chiefs and then the massacre of 6000 Indians.



Model pyramid Cholula, Puebla, Mexico

Previous archaeological studies suggest that around 1700 BCE, two villages grew into one, forming a city that would continually be settled over the next 3,700 years. It is assumed that construction of the Great Pyramid began 100 BCE when Cholula became an important regional center. The speculation is that Cholula, by its fortune, was a mirror of pompous Teotihuacan; colossal building in identical style, the same growth period (from 100 BCE to the tenth century), and the same moment of fall (at the beginning of 900 AD).

The same thing happened with Cholula like with Teotihuacan: after a couple of centuries of abandonment, Indians from the north brought this town to life (Olmec, Toltec-Cicimeka, Aztecs), only to be “finally cleaned from the historical stage by Spaniards”.

One hundred years ago, in this place, construction works for a psychiatric hospital started. In 1910, while digging the foundations, traces of a much older rock building were found. It took another twenty years to start with the first phase of excavation (1931—1956); they dug two tunnels with a total length of eight kilometers, in directions north-south and east- west in order to identify the dimensions of the stone structure. Archaeologist Ignacio Marquina relied upon his experience gained in the excavation of Teotihuacan.

The conclusions were shocking: the largest building ever built on Mexican soil was discovered. It proved the existence of a stone pyramid with sides of almost 450 meters and a height of 65 meters! Its volume surpasses even Cheops Pyramid and the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan.



The tunnels of the pyramid, Cholula, Puebla, Mexico

The second phase of research (1965-1972) focused on the analysis of found artifacts. It is proved that the pyramid entertained different cultures, being the center of all events. However, the pyramid has never been fully excavated, only a

small part. The reason is opposition from the Church. "Further excavation could lead to the collapse of the church."

After Cortes' bloody massacre, his orders were to demolish more than 360 temples / pyramids (some sources mention 365 objects one for each day of the year, other sources mention the number of 400 buildings). On the foundations of temples, Cortes gave the promise "to raise the same number of Catholic churches." Temples of "unfaithful" Indians were destroyed. But the vow about Catholic churches has never been completely fulfilled. From the 70 churches originally built, today only 39 of them are standing (and most of them in quite poor condition).

It is interesting that the largest church was built on the only hill above Cholula. It took 400 years to find out that this hill is actually the biggest pyramid of Cholula, which Spaniards did not know anything about.



Church at the top of the pyramid, Cholula, Puebla, Mexico

The legend with which the locals welcome tourists is that inhabitants of Cholula, in expectation of Cortes, covered the pyramid with the soil, so that Spaniards would not destroy it. Unfortunately, this romantic story has no basis in reality: The pyramid was under the deep forest for hundreds of years before the conquistadors arrived, completely forgotten and unknown to the Indians at that time. Immediately after the conquest of Cholula, the Spaniards first set up a huge cross on the top of the hill. That same year, the cross was halved by a stroke of lightning. Spaniards then set a new cross which, "by pure chance," suffered the same fate. Then they built the first real church (Santuario los Remedios) on the height

of 75 meters. During the following centuries, the church was destroyed three times by earthquakes and thunders. Last time it happened in 2001. However, the clergy still think that the place for the church is at the top of the pyramid and they persistently rebuild it. The superior construction of the pyramid has resisted earthquakes for thousands of years. In fact, the original builders used a special design ("tablero" turned letter "T") which has contributed to wall resistance.



Tablero design on the Pyramid, Cholula, Puebla, Mexico



In front of the reconstructed section of the pyramid, Cholula, Puebla, Mexico





## Chapter 14.

### PYRAMIDS IN EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND BELIZE

Maya civilization has built thousands of pyramids on the territory of the present nations Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Belize. Most of the Mayan cities were forever destroyed by Spanish conquistadors, and stones from pyramids were used for construction of churches and palaces. El Salvador was at the margin of Maya civilization, and four sites are currently open to the public. On these locations, there are no traces that would give a hint as to what these structures were used for.



Partially reconstructed Mayan Step Pyramid in San Andres, El Salvador





The Mayan Pyramid in town El Mirador in Guatemala has not yet been cleared, but it is considered the highest Mayan pyramid with a height of about 100 meters.



The Maya Pyramid in Caracol, with a height of 44 meters, is today the highest structure in the state of Belize in Central America.

## Chapter 15.

### PYRAMIDS IN GREECE

The remains of two pyramidal structures in Greece are proof that the concept of the pyramid was present here, too, a few millennia ago. The locations are Hellenikon and Ligourion, near the ancient theater at Epidaurus. Both structures are small and not higher than seven meters. The pyramid in Hellenikon has a rectangular base of 7 x 9 meters. In the nearby quarry, limestone blocks were cut and then skillfully merged at the building site. Because of the rectangular base, probably a rectangular platform was situated at the top of the pyramid. Inside rooms were shut from the inside, which eliminates the possibility that the pyramid served as tomb, temple, watchtower, etc.

Thermoluminescence analysis estimated the pyramid to have been built in 2730 BCE. It stirred the scientific community because if that were true, this pyramid would be older than the pyramids of Egypt. There is fierce resistance to the idea that the pyramids were built in Greece at all, and especially to the idea that they are older than the Egyptian. However, science is based on arguments and not sentiments. The estimation of the age of the pyramid at Ligouriu is that it is also over 4,000 years old, built about 2260 BCE. Within the territory of present-day Greece, there are remains of 14 other pyramidal structures that are in ruins.



Pyramid in Hellenikon

## Chapter 16.

### PYRAMIDS IN ANCIENT ROME

The Roman general Cestius built a pyramid for himself in ancient Rome in 18 BCE. It is assumed that he participated in the conquests in the south of Egypt and that he saw Nubian pyramids. Following their example, he made this pointed pyramid, of a similar design and slope as Nubian pyramids. Its rectangular base has dimensions of 100 x 100 roman feet (30 x 30 meters) and a height of 125 Roman feet (37 meters). It was constructed by a combination of brick, concrete and white marble in the outer layer. It served as a tomb for its constructor Gaius Cestius Epul.

A typical example of form without a content on a global scale. Near the Vatican another, larger pyramid was built, named "Pyramid of Romulus." However, according to historians, it was demolished in the sixteenth century.



Cestius' pyramid built in ancient Rome



## Chapter 17.

### STEP PYRAMIDS IN SARDINIA

On the Mediterranean island of Sardinia, near the town Porto Torres, there are “Ziggurati Monte Accodija.” These are two step pyramids that remind one of ziggurats of ancient Mesopotamia. The first one has a square base of 27 x 27 meters and a height of 5.5 meters with access ramps of 12.5 x 7.2 meters. The other pyramid has a rectangular base of 36 x 29 meters and its height is 10 meters, slightly taller compared to the first. Below one of the pyramids a menhir was built.

The modest researches locate these buildings in the third or fourth millennium BCE. This far exceeds the official age of Egyptian pyramids. Function, builders, and construction method are unknown. Historians now need to give an answer to an important question: From where do the pyramids in Neolithic Sardinia come?



Ziggurat Monte Accodi, on the Italian island Sardinia

## Chapter 18.

### THE ZIGGURAT IN MESOPOTAMIA

The first known civilizations in the basin of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, the Sumerians, Babylonians, Akkadians, Elamites and Asirani erected the first step pyramids. They are known as ziggurat. Their bases were square, rectangular or circular. On top was a plateau, and they consisted of step platforms. Archaeological research shows the remains of between two and seven such platforms. Bricks were used as building material. External walls of ziggurats were painted. Access ramps led to the entrance of these structures. In the territory of present-day Iraq, 28 ziggurats are located; there are four in Iran, although their number was originally much larger and included a wider area (for example, present-day Syria).



Sialk ziggurat, in today's Iran, is considered the oldest step pyramid in the Middle East; it had three platforms. Officially, it is about 5000 years old, although recent studies have confirmed that the oldest walls are 8000 years old.



## Chapter 19.

### 200 AMERICAN STEP PYRAMIDS IN CAHOKIA

Pyramids on the soil of the United States? For many, this seems unrealistic.

However, the facts show something else. Buildings in the shape of the pyramids are present on U.S. soil. In fact, America's largest pyramid in the surface exceeded Cheops pyramid. Also, a number of tumuli (conical artificial hills) in the U.S. is far greater than all the tumuli in the territory of Western Europe together.

In the south-western end of central U.S. state of Illinois, a national park "Cahokia" is located, named after a small Indian tribe in this region that arrived in the seventeenth century. On the surface of 15 square kilometers are visible pyramidal hills covered with soil and grass.

The highest pyramid is called "Monks Mound". All the pyramids in Cahokia park and elsewhere American archaeologists call mounds. It is the wrong definition, because they are planned and stable structures, built with a combination of clay, gravel, sand and slabs. Pyramids are covered in squares of red earth and grass upside down. This multi-layered construction provides durability and stability of the buildings.

Unlike individual tumuli in a series of U.S. states along the Mississippi River, Cahokia complex consists of three locations where there are 200 buildings, among them several dozen pyramids. Orientation of the four-sided structures is identical: they match the cardinal points (east-west, north-south). The position of the central object "Monks Mound" has a little deviation and corresponds to the orientation of the magnetic north, unlike others who are oriented toward the cosmic north and location of the North Star.

So, we have three typical features of the pyramid: the geometry, orientation and building materials.

This complex is about a very advanced builders. They first fully leveled several dozen square miles of terrain (activity identical to the builders of the Giza pyramids in Egypt or pyramids in Mexican city of Monte Alban). Subsequently, they executed the building complex. According to the archaeologists this happened in a relatively short period of time, between 950th and 1100th year.

To build only the central object - Monks Mound – the builders spent the equivalent of 230,000 trucks worth of construction materials. For the construction of hundreds of small ones and larger objects, it is almost an inconceivable amount of material used.

Based only on these data, the archaeologists were unanimous in the conclusion that here flourished an advanced city with a large population. Speculated, with a minimum figure of 50,000 inhabitants that make this City of the

Sun, as it was called, the biggest city in the world a thousand years ago.

Occasional archaeological excavations at Monks Mound has shown that the structure was originally designed as a true pyramid with a platform on top. Later step additions were added. The surface today, with an area of 60,000 square meters, surpasses by ten percent the surface of the Great Pyramid of Egypt in Giza.

Geological core drilling confirmed the presence of water at several locations beneath the pyramid. Of the three probe holes on the west side, one struck the stone blocks of limestone within the structure.

According to geophysical calculations, the slope of the pyramid was originally the same on the opposite site (between 45-53 degrees).

In an interview with the manager of the national park and the main archaeologist Dr. Mark Esarey, I learned that a group of Indians who come here regularly, consider this complex their sacred ground. Arrangements of the pyramids and tumuli match the distribution of stellar systems of which they speak in their oral traditions and legends.

The number Pi is incorporated in construction of the pyramid as in the pyramids of Egypt. Nearby are the remains of wooden circles that followed the astronomical phenomenon, primarily solstice and equinox. This circle is, by its English counterpart, called "Woodhenge".

Georadar recording devices which penetrate the soil are not yet done so it is unclear whether the pyramid had hidden passageways and rooms.

Inside the park is a well-equipped museum that is full of information about Indians and artistic visions of life of the people whom archaeologists call Mississippians.

In fact, all names given to this complex have historically inaccurate: Cahokia monuments, Sun City, Mississippians...

In reality, we still do not know what was the name of the people who made this unique engineering complex. Behind them are no written documents. We do not know the source of their advanced astronomical, mathematical, geometric and engineering knowledge. We do not know how they named this city. We are not aware of the purpose of the pyramids and their proper orientation. It is unclear where they got their building knowledge for such a colossal complex.

One thing is certain: the American Cahokia pyramids are quite a nice fit in the worldwide concept of a pyramid structure with the correct orientation and geometry.







The Cahokia step pyramid is called “Monks mound” and is located in southwestern part of Illinois. The base is impressive: 290x255 m, 26 m high, with four terraces

## Chapter 20.

### PYRAMIDAL TEMPLES IN INDIA

A large number of temples in India have pyramidal features. The four triangular sides to rectangular or square bases are a very common sight. Certainly, the largest pyramid temple in use is Srirangam in the Tamil Nadu state which, with an area of 631,000 square meters and the volume of 1116 meters, is one of the largest temples in the world. The year of construction is not known although it is assumed that this structure has existed about 2,000 years. The temple is surrounded by seven concentric walls and 21 towers.



Srirangam, pyramid temple in the Indian state Tamil Nadu

## Chapter 21.

### STONE PYRAMIDS IN INDONESIA

On the Indonesian island of Java there is a complex, Candi Sukuh, in whose center there is a four-sided stone pyramid. It has the step characteristics with the access staircase that leads to the top of the structure and a raised stone temple on the rectangular platform at the top. Modest research led to the conclusion that the temple was probably built in the fifteenth century. Actually, on the basis of the text on the front gate of the pyramid (Buta aban Wong “), it was concluded that this building had been built in the year 1437.



Candi Sukuh, pyramid on the island Java, Indonesia





## Chapter 22.

### KOH KER PYRAMID IN CAMBODIA

In the forests of Cambodia, in the northwest, there is a place called Koh Ker. Historians claim that a massive stone pyramid was built in the tenth century. It has the stepped character with seven platforms. It was built of sandstone slabs. It has a square base and a height of 36 meters. Stairs leading to the top are located on the east side.



Pyramid-Koh Ker in Cambodia, with seven platforms and a height of 36 meters, is an example of a step pyramid.





## Chapter 23.

### PYRAMIDS IN THE PACIFIC

Across the Pacific, especially in the Polynesian islands, step pyramids were built with structures of solid stone, sometimes brought from remote island quarries. Their remains indicate that isolated populations, in different meridians, had the pyramid concept. Or, these are remains of a very developed civilization that communicated over long distances, who built these structures with an exact defined plan and purpose. A step pyramid was built on the Polynesian island Tongatabu; the situation was similar on Tahiti. On the island Tاهuala, there is a step pyramid on whose platform megalith blocks were installed from which the biggest mass was a block whose size is 8 x 2 feet, and weight is close to 35 tons.



Langi pyramid in Tauhali consists of stepped platforms; its original height is 10 meters and it has four triangular sides; its base is rectangular.



Illustration of step Pyramid Marae on Tahiti, rectangular base 80 x 28 meters, discovered in the sixteenth century, now completely ruined.

## Chapter 24.

### KOREAN PYRAMIDS

The remains of three stone step pyramids can be found in South Korea, near the town Andong. The largest one has dimensions of 13 x 12 meters and the height of five meters. There are no written documents or archaeological research that might say something more about the builders or the purpose of these structures.



Andong, circular Step Pyramid in South Korea



## Chapter 25.

### INDONESIA – PYRAMID OF LIGHT

In May of 2014 I visited Indonesia as a guest of their Government in a period May 12-16, 2014. Aim of my visit was to explore, with Indonesian colleagues, location Gunung Padang as a potential pyramid.

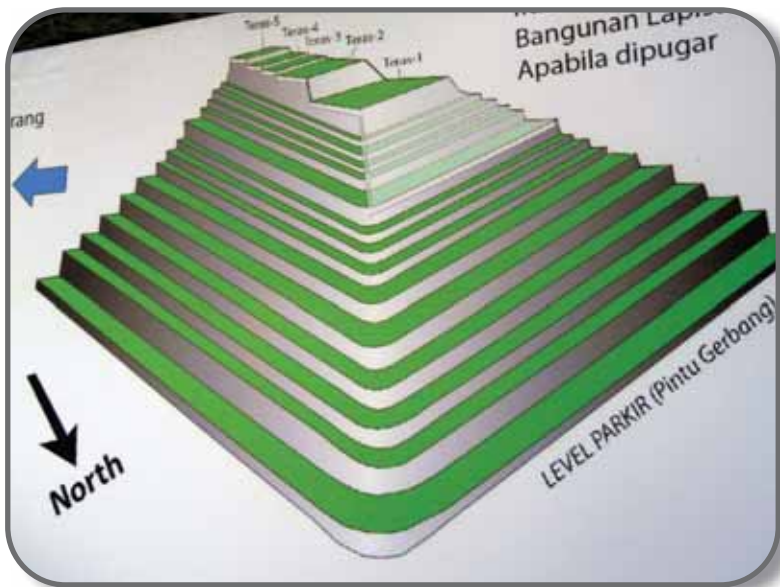
My host in the Western part of the island of Java was pyramid discoverer geologist Dr. Danny Hilman who explained me the history of archaeological site Gunung Padang and four cultural layers that are confirmed by geophysical measurements. Methods of geoelectrical, geomagnetical and GPR recordings were used.



Pyramid discoverer Dr. Danny Hilman and Dr. Sam Osmanagich

The first layer is a megalithic site that has an age of 2,300 years. This is the largest known megalithic site in Southeast Asia. The second, lower location is of age of 7000 years and clearly shows artificial binding materials between shaped slabs of volcanic rock. The third layer is over 10,000 years old and the fourth, the core of the pyramid is, according to most recent radiocarbon analysis, older than 23,000 years.

The pyramid structure is covered with soil, vegetation and more recent cultural layers. Dr. Danny Hillman discovered the existence of the triangular chamber, internal tunnels and waterways inside the pyramid. A layer of sand from the nearby river was also used as a layer.



Possible look of Indonesian Pyramid of Light

There exist a number of surprising similarities between the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and Pyramid Padang in Indonesia. Both have the geometry of the pyramid, local materials were used, inner chambers were identified including passageways and water flows. Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is located above the iron plate/ore, and the Indonesian used volcanic rock (iron) as a building material. Iron generates its own electromagnetic energy. Materials used have distinctive energy properties. Quartz crystals in Bosnia and quartz sand in Indonesia. Water also plays a very important role, from generating electricity to healing aspects.

Impressed with what he saw, I gave my full support to colleague Dr. Hilman and his team and we discussed further steps in the project development and future cooperation.

News of the day in Indonesia: "Bosnian pyramid researcher and discoverer of the pyramids in Visoko Dr. Osmanagich confirmed the existence of pyramid Gunung Padang in western part of the island of Java in Indonesia!"

The daily newspaper "Republika" noted my words:

"Today, the 14th of May of 2014. I confirm that, based on preliminary geophysical scientific measurements, under layers of soil in Gunung Padang, there exist the oldest pyramidal structure in Asia. It's higher than 100 meters and most recent radiocarbon data shows an age of more than 23,000 years. Let's call this pyramid the "Pyramid of Padang" - Pyramid of Light. "

My lecture in Jakarta was listened by representatives of the Ministry of Culture of Indonesia, professors and university students, business people and media.









## **Part Two:**

### **The Secret of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids**



## Chapter 1.

### EIGHT ELEMENTS TO CHANGE HISTORY

I wrote in earlier books how I discovered the Bosnian Pyramids in April 2005. Very often others ask me how people who live in Visoko have never noticed such proper geometry, particularly of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. The answer is they have noticed, but none of them dared to claim that this was an artificial structure covered by deposits of soil and vegetation. There are more reasons for this: first, nobody in this region has dealt with pyramids or has any experience in this field; second, these are unusually large structures, and third, because of the extreme age of the pyramids, the geological and archaeological layers are mixed.

My hypothesis in 2005 and the geo-archaeological research that followed confirmed the global importance of the discovery of Bosnian pyramids. By scientific investigation that involved numerous experts and researchers, we proved a few key things that change the picture of the past of mankind: 1) the first European pyramids are discovered; 2) these pyramids are the largest in the world (Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun with a height of 220 meters is higher than Cheops, which is 147 meters high); 3) they are potentially the oldest pyramids in the world; 4) we bring forth the existence of the oldest and the highest quality of concrete in the world; 5) we find the largest network of underground tunnels and rooms beneath a pyramid complex in the world; 6) we show the existence of the largest ceramic sculptures; 7) we discover signs of a very old literacy; 8) we record, with precise measurement instruments, the presence of focused electromagnetic radiation.

1. The world will understand the significance of this discovery in Bosnia-Herzegovina only in the next twenty years. How did Bosnia-Herzegovina and the scientific community worldwide respond to this? Several local archaeologists, historians and geologists immediately rejected the hypothesis, claiming that it is impossible to find pyramids in Bosnia and they are built only in Egypt and Mexico. Of course, the scientific approach requires examination of evidence, experimentation. And that's just our approach from the beginning of the project. Our opponents, at the same time, feverishly wrote petitions seeking to stop the research. When you combine their lack of knowledge, lack of cultural manners and jealousy, you get an explosive mixture. And that is what we have here, on the part of the part of cultural establishment in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Of course, there are scientists who have joined the project voluntarily with goodwill, demonstrating scientific dignity and civil courage.

On a broader scale, the elite circles worldwide felt that by this scientific research, we come to the arguments that prove the continuity of civilizations in the

territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and that is something that happens beyond their control. Anthropological genetics proved that advanced human communities had been present on this territory from 35,000 years ago, and that makes Bosnia the second oldest cultural oasis in Europe. The discovery of ceramic megaliths belongs to that period.

The discovery of pyramids belongs to the pre-glacial period from 12,000 years ago, and this leads us directly to a connection with the previous human civilization's cycle of development. This is a milestone in the vision of world history. With the example of the Bosnian Pyramids, we prove that developed civilizations existed considerably earlier than we were told. And we also prove research is not conducted only by institutions from London, Paris or New York, but also by independent foundations headed by volunteers, those who love research and love Bosnia- Herzegovina. For many, it was too much, and they did everything to stop us.

2. Egypt, Mexico, Peru and China are cradles of human civilization. Now to this list we must add Bosnia-Herzegovina and Spain (Basques). From the small, restless, war-ravaged country, we get a territory that is a superpower on the world archaeological map. When the state financially backs this project, when the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and the Moon are excavated, and the tumulus in Vratnica, when the network of underground tunnels is secured supported, we will have millions of tourists every year. They will bring a billion dollars to Bosnia-Herzegovina which will launch archaeological tourism, trade, infrastructure development, hotel management, food production, furniture production, and so forth. The economy will rely on this project. From changed school books, new generations will learn the true history, the one of which we can be proud. It is not true that the Balkans were settled by "primitive barbarian Slavs in the 7<sup>th</sup> Century" as we were constantly taught by the West, but the indigenous civilization spread from the Balkans towards Europe. Two-thirds of Bosnians and Herzegovinians are descendants of the first European people who came into the territory of today's Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and the Croatian islands. Descendants of Slavs make up only ten percent.

3. On my travels and in my research of thousands of pyramids around the world, from Peru and Bolivia to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, through the Canary Islands to Egypt and Mauritius and China, I noticed that there are common elements for most pyramids: The geometry, the orientation of the sides toward the cardinal points of the world or the Sun movement, a local construction material, inner passageways and chambers, an astronomical connection, and an underground network of tunnels. In the case of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids, all these elements exist.

The geometry of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and its proper orientation toward the cardinal points is proven by the research of engineer surveyor Buza Enver and his team from the Geodetic Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by satellite records made by geophysicist Dr. Amer Smailbegovic. The existence of an equilateral triangle formed by the Pyramids of the Sun, Moon and Dragon is also confirmed by the Cadastral Department of the Municipality of Visoko on topographic maps.



Aerial footage of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun;  
triangular sides and edges between sides are visible.  
Sides match the cardinal points.

4. The presence of building material, artificial concrete, on the Pyramid of the Sun and shaped sandstone slabs at Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon is confirmed by experts of six institutions for Material Science. Even the world's leading expert in Materials Science, the founder of the Institute for Polymers, Dr. Joseph Davidovits, after microscopic analysis, concluded that it was artificial cemented concrete.

5. The world's leading Egyptologist, discoverer of four pyramids in Egypt, Dr. Nabil Swelim, after two years of research in Visoko, made an archaeological report which claimed that, "The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is the largest pyramid in the world." During their visit to Visoko, the same was confirmed by professors from the Faculty of Archaeology in Cairo, Dr. Mona Ali and Dr. Soliman Hamed. Egyptian geologist Dr. Ali Barakat, after a 42-day research visit in Visoko, concluded that the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun was a man-made pyramid which is shaped by man and formed by blocks.

Russian academician and geophysicist Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin, after two years of research with his team, concluded that the "Bosnian Pyramids, by their form and content, correspond to the Egyptian pyramids." Georadar imaging of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and tumulus in Vratnica by the German team of geophysicists from the company LGA Bautechnik with Dr. Andreas Hasenstab

as a leader, and, after them, geophysicists from the Serbian Institute of Physics of University in Belgrade with Dr. Dejan Vuckovic as a leader, concluded that under layers of earth there are tens of anomalies that cannot be explained by the action of nature. They established the existence of continuous walls of the pyramid, shaped disposed blocks and inner passageways.

The Radiocarbon Laboratory of the University of Uppsala, Sweden, the German University of Kiel and the Polish University of Technology in Gliwice, analyzed a series of samples of organic material, and confirmed that human activities in an underground labyrinth in Visoko are older than all advanced cultures in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Husnija Resulović from the Federal Institute for Agropedology led the team of experts who analyzed the soil that covers the pyramids, and concluded that they have been covered for more than 12,000 years. Dr. Ivan Šimatović from Croatia, by analyzing the edges of the pyramids, indisputably proved their artificial character. Geological maps of Bosnia-Herzegovina show that tectonic movements in Visoko valley took place in a different direction from the pyramid sides, therefore it could not occur naturally.

Vast quantities of building materials used in the construction of these buildings were available in the nearby area: A conglomerate that was thrown out of the tunnel was used for concrete blocks, and clay and lime were used as binders, which were heated at moderate temperatures. Biologist and academician Sulejman Redžić proved that the temperature of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is higher by five degrees than natural hills, due to the existence of internal passages, and Mediterranean crops are growing on its surface. It also emphasizes that pine roots, which can easily go through natural stone, do not go through the cemented concrete on exterior walls of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. In addition, satellite radar images have shown the presence of underground inner passageways on the northern side of the Pyramid of the Sun.

I could go on and on, but the essence is that never, in the history of this part of Europe, has one archaeological project had such a multidisciplinary approach with the participation of tens of scientific and educational institutions and individuals.

To this impressive list we should add the first International Scientific Conference on the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids, which was organized in the summer of 2008, when 55 of the world's leading scientists backed up the project of the Foundation with a statement that these are archaeological, and not natural, phenomenon in Visoko.

The construction complex of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids includes Bosnian Pyramids of the Sun, Moon, Dragon, Earth and Love. Below the pyramid complex there is an underground network of tunnels and chambers. In the wider area environment, there are stepped structures, a tumulus and other constructions. Three main pyramids (Sun, Moon, Dragon) form an equilateral triangle with mutual distance between their peaks of 2180 meters.



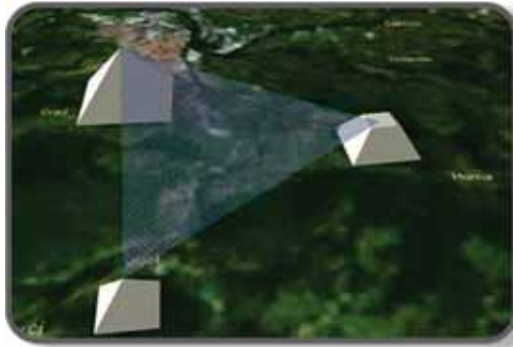


Illustration of an equilateral triangle between the Pyramid of the Sun, Moon and Dragon



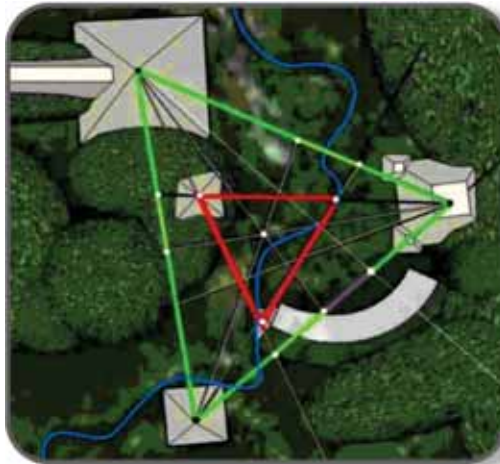
Artifact made from two types of stone found in the Bosnian Pyramid of the Dragon



Stone panel found on the access plateau of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun with engraved signs



Fine ceramic pyramid found by German archaeologists in 2008, in the 6-7,000 year old cultural layer, near the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.



Sacred Geometry of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids: the Sun, Moon and Dragon form an equilateral triangle in which there is a second triangle formed by pyramids of earth and love and River Fojnica.



Three-dimensional topographic map from the Geodetic Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina shows The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun with the access plateau which leads to the top of the pyramid.



Distinct edges of the pyramid with the access plateau which was paved with sandstone; at the junction of the pyramid and the plateau, material changes and sandstone give way to the concrete cover of the pyramid.



Start of uncovering of northeastern edge of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun in July 2006



Volunteers uncover concrete blocks of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun in June 2006.

Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon is taller than 190 meters. Its three sides are properly oriented (north-west-south) and on the east side there is a paved plateau longer than 150 meters. This pyramid does not have a role model in the world and can be called the first “terraced” pyramid. It is formed by a combination of cut rectangular slabs of sandstone and clay.



Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon is covered with deposits of soil and vegetation.





Rectangular stone structure at the foot of the western side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon



Properly cut and installed sandstone slabs on the western side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon. Profile of the wall of Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon at its peak, the alternation of rows of blocks with rows of clay that was used as a binder, insulation and waterproof materials is evident.



Section of the wall at the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon.  
There is a layer of the clay between the rows of the shaped blocks.  
Clay is excellent natural construction material and was used as insulation,  
water proof material, binder and gives the flexibility to construction.

Only one kilometer south of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, between two rivers (Bosnia and Fojnica) there is the entrance to the “KTK” underground tunnel. The height of the tunnel is 3 meters, and the width is 2.5 meters. The tunnel extends to the northern side of the Pyramid, but due to water penetration, work in it is temporarily stopped.



The process of cleaning and securing  
of passageways in KTK tunnel



Fragments of stone a circle found in underground tunnels KTK



Section of underground tunnels KTK

Four kilometers away from the Bosnian Pyramids, there is a U-like elevation similar to a tumulus. Underground georadar footage revealed the existence of a series of stone terraces and underground passages. Archaeological excavations revealed the existence of the largest stone blocks in this part of Europe. These are double layer artificial blocks of very high strength. In the foundations of this structure, there is a concrete slab beneath which, according to probe drilling, are rooms.





Tumulus in Vratnica with a height of 32 meters



Excavation of one megalith terrace at Tumulus





Tumulus Megalith terrace is made of two-layer megalith blocks



Stone foot with replicas of five toes found in megalith terrace under one meter of soil in Vratnica



Stone tool from the sandstone found in one meter of depth of Tumulus in Vratnica



Mold discovered in underground labyrinth "Ravne"



## Chapter 2.

### SIX RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS DETERMINED THE AGE OF UNDERGROUND LABYRINTH “RAVNE”

In my book *The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun—the discovery of the first European pyramid* (Sarajevo, 2005), I wrote that under the pyramids in Visoko, we will discover an underground tunnel network of passages and chambers. My hypothesis was met by rejection by parts of cultural establishment.

But, that's exactly what happened. Several hundred meters of tunnel route that leads to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun was cleared and secured for visits of tens of thousands of researchers and tourists in the period 2005 to 2010. The distance from the tunnel's entrance to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is almost three kilometers, so the process of wall supporting and the research will continue over the next few years.

At the foot of the tunnels we discovered organic materials, and inside passages we found stalactites and stalagmites whose age can be determined by radiocarbon methods. Six samples were sent to three leading European laboratories in Sweden, Germany and Poland.

The network of underground tunnels was built in conglomerate layers that were deposited over the course of tens of thousands of years. In the wall of the conglomerate, we discovered a piece of wood, dimensions 35 x 18 x 12 centimeters. From one sample, the age was determined at the Department for Radioisotopes in the Institute of Physics of Silesian University in Gliwice (Poland). Head of department Dr. Anna Pazdur signed a report in which the estimated age is 34,000 years (+/-1,500 years). Dr. Pazdur announced this news at a press conference during the First International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids in August, 2008. Another sample of the same wood was analyzed by a Leibnitz laboratory for radiometric dating and study of stable isotopes at Christian-Albrecht University in German Kiel, and the estimated age is 30,600 years (+540/-510 years).

So in this way, the beginning of the process of creating a conglomerate is estimated at more than 30,000 years.

The megalithic blocks were discovered under the layers of conglomerate so it was logical to conclude that they were older than the beginning of the conglomerate-making process. These blocks were sitting on very hard clay, which is natural bedding. So, somebody brought or made these blocks here over 30,000 years ago! It seems that the first megalithic culture in this area dates from the Paleolithic period. This fully coincides with the new results of anthropological genetics that place the first immigration wave of Homo sapiens towards the Balkan

area in the period of 35,000 years in the past.

The next series of the analyzed material was found in the side passages. These are stalagmites and stalactites. They were created in already existing tunnels. After the disappearance of builders, some sections of the underground tunnel passages collapsed. In these areas stalactites and stalagmites were formed.

A sample of stalagmites from the first side passage, at a distance of 25 meters from the entrance, produced an estimated age of 5080 years (+/-75 years) at the Institute of Physics, Silesian University in Gliwice, while the sample of stalactite showed an age of 3560 years (+/-65 years). So the minimum age of the tunnel is estimated at more than 5,000 years! Stalagmites could have been formed only in existing cavities or passageways. In this way, the tunnel complex in Visoko far exceeds the age of other cultures on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the past: The medieval Bosnian kingdom (900 years), Ancient Rome (2000 years), Ancient Greece (2500 years), the Illyrian tribes (2800 years) and Butmir Culture (4,600 years). Therefore, it is a completely new and sensational discovery on a global scale.

Evidence for the existence of a third culture was also found. Their members closed all tunnel passageways and filled them using river gravel material. At each junction, they made walls that were composed from river pebbles. Prior to that, they systematically cleaned up all tunnel passages and premises of the tools, bones and other archaeological artifacts that belonged to the tunnel builders.

At the foot of tunnel walls, the Foundation team found the remains of a fireplace. Samples of organic materials were sent for radiocarbon analysis to Sweden and Poland. The laboratory for analysis of age at University of Uppsala (The Angstrom Laboratory) found that the organic sample found in August 2009 at 180 meters from the entrance is 3091 years old (+/-111 years).

Testing of other samples, found in the summer of 2008, was carried out by AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) method at the Institute of Physics of Silesian University in Gliwice. During AMS dating, researchers use the spectrometer to count all the C14 atoms, unlike traditional methods of numbering which count only C14 atoms which are about to disintegrate. Therefore, the AMS method is more precise but also more expensive. The research performed in this prestigious Polish laboratory showed that this organic material was 4610 years old (+/-35 years).

That way, we came to the conclusion that the underground tunnels in Visoko were occasionally visited by members of the Neolithic culture in the period between 3000 to 4600 years ago.

Accordingly, six radiocarbon datings confirm that, at the territory of central Bosnia and Herzegovina, at least four cultures left their trace:

- 1) The oldest, Paleolithic culture that transferred megalith blocks and placed them over underground water flows, older than 30,000 years;
- 2) The builders of pyramids and tunnel complexes, also the most advanced



culture, older than 5000 years, and considerably younger than 30,000 years;

- 3) The culture that closed tunnel passes, capable of transferring large quantities of material, less than 5000 years old;
- 4) Occasional Neolithic users of entrance part of the tunnel complex, during the period from 3000-4600 ago.

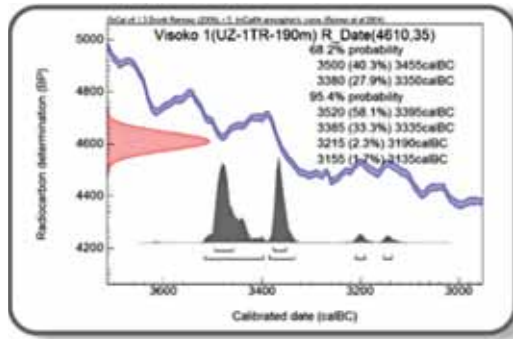
The Professional Team of the Foundation “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” carefully nurtured a multidisciplinary and scientific approach to the research project of the Bosnian Pyramid Valley. During five archaeological seasons (2005 to 2010), the study included the most eminent scientific institutes, educational institutions and individual researchers. With such practice, the Foundation will continue in the future.



The first piece of organic material found in the conglomerate that covers stone blocks and whose age is estimated at more than 30,000 years



Samples of organic material from the underground maze “Ravne,” duly marked and sent to radiocarbon analysis at leading European laboratories



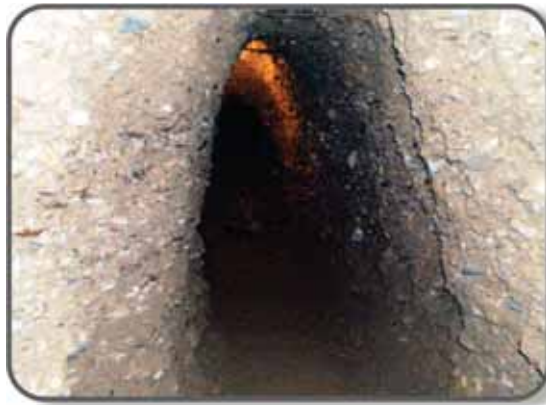
Testing of samples of organic material from the underground complex “Ravne” in Visoko were carried out by AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) method and showed that the estimated age is 4610 years (+/-35 years).



The sample of organic material from the underground complex “Ravne” was sent to the leading Swedish laboratory for age determination (The Angstrom Laboratory) at the University Uppsala. After proceeding with the carbon method test to determine the age, the results showed that the sample was 3091 years old (+/-111 years).



Discovery of megalith K-2 below conglomerate deposits. The first culture is more than 30,000 years old and they placed megalith blocks in these locations.



A second culture constructed the tunnel complex and pyramids. This culture is more than 5080 years old, and considerably less than 30,000 years.



The third culture closed all tunnel passages and systematically cleaned them less than 5000 years ago.





Neolithic man used available tunnel passages 3091 to 4600 BCE



One of the tunnel sections dug up in conglomerate



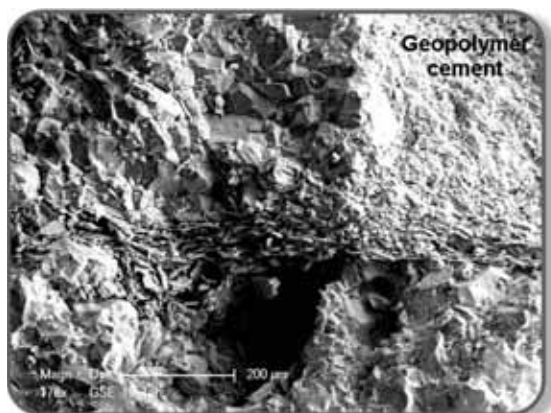
## Chapter 3.

### DEFINITIVE CONFIRMATION: CONCRETE IN THE BOSNIAN VALLEY OF PYRAMIDS

The founder of the French Institute for Polymers, Joseph Davidovits, Ph.D. sent the results of electronic microscopic analysis to the Foundation “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.” In a letter, Dr. Davidovits emphasizes: “After the analysis of the sample I have found the chemical composition of this ancient concrete. The basis is the calcium / potassium geopolymer cement.”

Professor Davidovits is an expert in the science of materials and is the author of more than 50 patents in this field. He has published ten books on the construction of the pyramids in Egypt and he is the holder of the French Medal of merit. I met with Davidovits at the International Conference in Edinburgh in October, 2008, when I gave him the sample of material from the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids.

Particularly interesting is the location of the sample which was analyzed by Professor Davidovits. Actually, at the request of the Foundation during 2008, company from Tuzla “Geoprojekt” performed a geological probe, drilling on a stone Tumulus in Vratnica (Municipality of Visoko). At this location, blocks with a textured surface had previously been discovered and they are identical to plates on the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon. During probe drilling, it was discovered that, at a depth of 54 meters, there was a block two meters thick, below which there is an empty space or, possibly, a room four meters high. Geologist on the project, Professor Dr. Izet Kubat, in his report called a sample of this block a “fine grain concrete” and Professor Davidovits named it “geopolymer cemented concrete.”



An electron microscope at the French Institute for geopolymer shows that the pattern from the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids is ancient cement concrete.

The scientific analysis at the University of Zenica of the structure and properties of materials by Professor Dr. Muhamed Pasic, a researcher in the field of chemistry, is especially important. He analyzed nearly one hundred samples of materials from pyramids and published an article "A Contribution to the characterization of solid building material from gravel conglomerate from the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, Visoko."

He emphasizes results of tests of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun:

"From a representative sample of covering layer that covers all four sides of the Bosnian pyramid Sun, and that part of the surface layer with gravel granulation, cubes with 5cm edge were prepared by method of mechanical cutting. Their compressive strength was measured ( $f_p$ ) and individual results were obtained:

$$f_p = 116.0, 133.8 \text{ and } 94.0 \text{ Mpa.}$$

Obtained results are considerably higher than the results of the same type of construction material from the bore at the archaeological site Toprakalija, Upper Vratnica (34.6 MPa) which were done by Metallurgy Institute Zenica. The results of tests that were independently conducted by Institute for Materials and constructions of Engineering Faculty were higher than these (67.18 MPa).



Concrete blocks on the north side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun

Builders of a culture's ancient dwellings with multi-millenia experience about characteristics of natural materials, as well as builders of today's civilization, produced artificial construction materials and installed them into buildings of various architectural forms. For this material, they used different granulations of gravel that was, at the time, abundantly available. As binders, they knew the characteristics of natural materials, especially clay, its plasticity, and hygroscopy, as well as the fact that crushed clay, when mixed with water, has binding ability. The second type of binding material which was used by builders in order to connect grains of gravel was hydrated lime. They knew the production of calcite and dolomite lime. The evidence is the fact that in the structure of gravel conglomerate at the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, separate crystals of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  and  $\text{MgCO}_3$  were discovered.

These two binders were used for the production of one of two basic building materials. One of these materials is thin grain stone sandstone—a natural sedimentary aggregation, which is easily cleaved in moist conditions, easily processed, formed and used. The other material is gravel artificial material. This gravel composition reminds one, because of its appearance, of today's cement concrete made from gravel aggregate. By its structure, the massive texture and different compressive strength, it is the same as today's industrial concrete, with a wide range of compressive strengths, brands of concrete, and in some examples (Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun) exceeds by far the strength of today's cement concrete.



Layout of crushed test cubes of building material of covering layer at Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, after the compressive strength test

Separation of binding mass from gravel in this gravel conglomerate from the Bosnian pyramid of Sun is very difficult and has to be done in boiling water.

Adhesive force of the binder with grains of gravel is much stronger compared to the same type of building material from remaining archaeological sites. The force is so strong that it is stronger than the forces that govern the grains of solid material of calcite gravel, and which is best shown on the parts of fragmentation after the action of compression force. The boulders (beads) of gravel break down. This is best seen on the spot, at excavation sites at the bottom of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.

Tectonic forces on megalith blocks of this building material replaced the compression force at excavations. This phenomenon reinforces the claim that this material is an artificial, not natural, phenomenon. The volume mass ( $V_m$ ) and density ( $\rho$ ) of this hard and solid, compact artificial material and obtained values are:

$$V_m = 2.68 \text{ kg / dm}^3 \quad \rho = 2.71 \text{ g / cm}^3$$

These slight differences between the density and volume density (0.03) are in favor of massive texture of building materials with negligible porosity.

The attempt to separate binder from the gravel was carried out in diluted acetic acid but without success. Finally, the physical separation of binder from the sample with crushed negligible content of gravel as aggregate was done. The resulting concentrate of binder is ground and given to chemical analysis.

Content in %										
g.ž.	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	MgO	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MnO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	Suma
39,97	13,10	32,20	9,96	1,61	0,03	2,45	0,06	0,09	0,39	99,86

Chemical analysis of the separated binder of artificial building material of thin grain gravel conglomerate from Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun—Visoko

This hardened mineral formation has in its composition, except for CaCO<sub>3</sub> and MgCO<sub>3</sub>, also individual minerals of the system: CaO-SiO<sub>2</sub>, CaO-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> and CaO-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> which exceed 100 Mpa by the compressive strength.

It is an extremely high compressive rigidity of concrete. Such concrete is not produced in our country, but only in a few highly developed countries, at special request. Masters of ancient cultures produced, by pouring into molds, and after hardening, hard tool blades for chopping of wet megalith sandstones from these binders (adobe clay and calcite or dolomite lime).

For the production of tools, builders of the ancient culture used the hardwood, like today's pit oak and walnut then formed it into the blade. The proof is a broken tip of a wooden blade that was found in a stone panel of paved area at



the foot of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon [1]. Over time, the three carbonized. Mass building materials used by the ancient cultures' constructors was gravel conglomerate. It was prepared on the spot in the state of a near-liquid. It consists of the gravel slurry, a binder and water, and after the preparation of mash (fresh concrete or mortar) it was cast in sandstone slabs on the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun."



Concrete blocks on northern side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun are located below 80 cm of soil layer.



## Chapter 4.

### CONCLUSIONS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON BOSNIAN VALLEY OF THE PYRAMIDS

In Sarajevo and Visoko, the First International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Valley of Pyramids was held from August 24-31, 2008. The conference was attended by 55 experts from Egypt, Saudi Arabia, China, Russia, Poland, Great Britain, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. A number of prominent archaeologists, geologists, physicists, Egyptologists, geophysicists, chemists, planners, architects, surveyors and other experts presented their works.

The Committee on the recommendation included:

- Dr. Nabil Swelim, Egyptologist and archaeologist, President of ICBP Conference
- Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin, geophysicist, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Conference
- Dr. Alaa Shaheen, archaeologist, Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology in Cairo
- Dr. Hassan El-Saady, historian, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria
- Dr. Anna Pazdur, physician, chief of the Laboratory for Radiocarbon Testing, Silesian University, Gliwice, Poland
- Dr. Mona Haggag, archaeologist, Secretary General of the Association of Archaeologists, Alexandria, Egypt
- Dr. Ivan Simatovic, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the ICBP Conference, Croatia
- Dr. Mostafa El-Abbadi, historian and archaeologist, consultant director of the Alexandria Library, Egypt
- Chris Norman, planner from Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- Dr. Semir Osmanagich, founder of the Foundation “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” and Vice President of the ICBP Conference;

The Committee formulated a proposal on August 28, 2008 which was adopted by all participants of ICBP conference on August 29, 2008 during the plenary session.

## CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

We, participants of the First International Scientific Conference on the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids (ICBP 2008), conclude the following:

1. Work on the archaeological location “Bosnian Valley of Pyramids” in Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina is important geo-archaeological and epigraphic research that requires continuation of a multidisciplinary scientific approach that will answer the question of the origin of Bosnian pyramids and a network of underground tunnels and other archaeological locations in the vicinity;
2. ICBP Conference recommends that the Second International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Valley of Pyramids be held in Sarajevo in two years (2010) in the presence of experts for exploration of pyramids from around the world;
3. ICBP Conference recommends the establishment of the Center for the research of pyramids with its headquarters in Sarajevo;
4. ICBP Conference recommends to universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina the introduction of postgraduate studies in the field of archeology as a support to the research project “Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids.”



## Chapter 5.

### ITALIAN INSTITUTE CONFIRMED EXISTENCE OF ARTIFICIAL CONCRETE

A leading Italian institution in the field of chemical engineering, civil engineering and architectural research, “Politecnico di Torino,” analyzed samples of stone blocks from the Bosnian pyramid of Sun in Visoko. A team from Italy, in September 2009, during the visit to archaeological sites with representatives of the Foundation “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun”, took samples from the blocks at the foot of the north side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and tested them in prestigious Turin institution.

Two kinds of samples were taken: coating layer and stone conglomerate blocks. Samples of the same material were previously analyzed by the Institute for Materials “Kemal Kapetanović” from Zenica (in 2007 and 2008) by Dr. Muhamed Pasic and by the Construction Institute of Tuzla (2006) by Dr. Ahmet Imamović. They then concluded that it was a concrete material. Concrete characteristics were also confirmed at the Institute for Structures and Materials at the University of Sarajevo in 2008 (Dr. Azra Kurtović), and all reports were published in the *Proceedings* from the First International Scientific Conference on the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids.

New analyses were performed at the Department of Chemistry of Polytechnic Institute of Turin, which specializes in materials, science and chemical engineering. At the conclusion of chemical and diffractometrial analysis, it was emphasized that “the samples of sandstone blocks and concrete conglomerate are artificial construction material that had been made by human hands.”

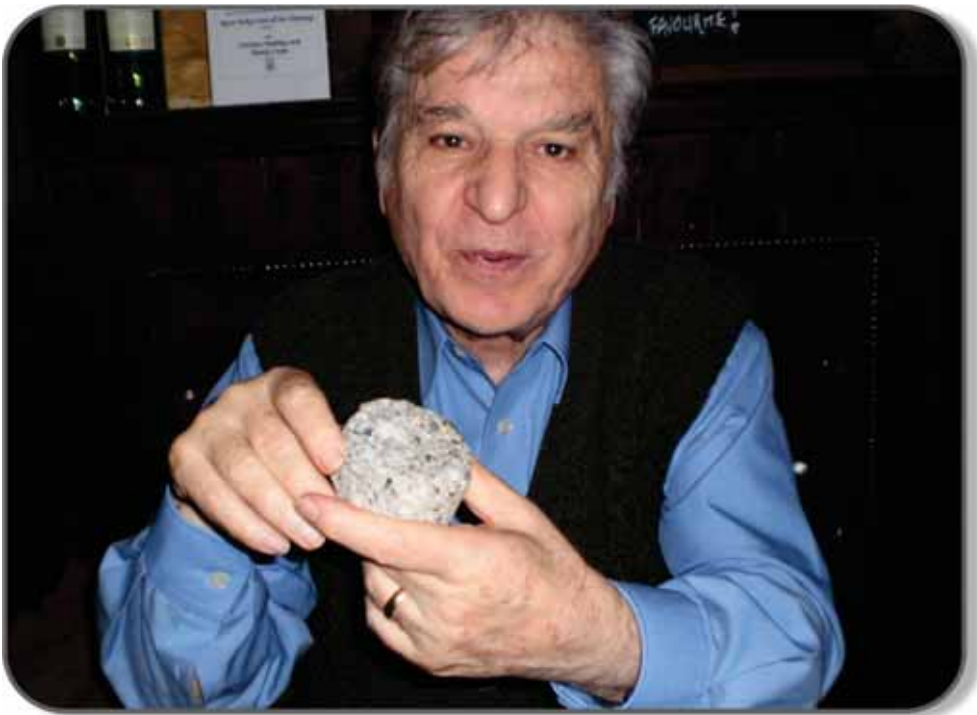


Politecnico di Torino, 28,000 students, 300 million Euro budget, the leading scientific and educational institution in the field of chemical engineering in Italy and one of the leading in Europe



Concrete, according to test results, consists of “materials that are connected with the binding material that resembles a binder, which ancient Romans used to produce their construction material that resembles a modern concrete”. What was so far, according to geologists, the coating layer of “sandstone” over concrete blocks, has the same composition as the concrete itself, except that the integral materials have smaller granulation. In the report it is also written that “binding of the concrete was obtained through clay heating at high temperatures (caolinite, muscovite) and limestone (dolomite and calcite)” and that it is “this technological processing that transformed it into a binder for concrete materials.”

Commenting on the findings of the Italian institutions, a leading chemical engineer and founder of the Institute for Geopolymer from France, Professor Joseph Davidovits stated: “This analysis confirms my conclusions from April 2009 when I studied samples by electronic microscope and proved the artificial character of concrete in Visoko.”



Professor Joseph Davidovits with samples of concrete  
from the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids

Thus, if a hill has regular geometry of the pyramid, with four triangular sides, that are correctly oriented towards sides of the world and it is fully coated with concrete blocks, it is obvious that it is once again confirmed that the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun has artificial character. Behind this conclusion are now tens of

national and international scientific and educational institutions.

Commenting on the conclusion about the existence of concrete on the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, the world's leading Egyptologist, triple doctor of archaeological science and president of the First International Scientific Conference on the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids, Dr. Nabil Swelim from Cairo said, "Having established the existence of concrete materials, we now need to determine the origin of the input materials, their transport, where the process of their production took place, who and when."



Archaeological excavations of the Bosnian pyramids attract tens of thousands of tourists, volunteers and experts to Bosnia-Herzegovina every year.



## Chapter 6.

### ENERGY RADIATION FROM BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS

A team of researchers from Croatia, led by physicists Slobodan Mizdrak from Zagreb, stayed in Bosnian Pyramid Valley from April 10 to April 11, 2010. Their hosts were representatives of the Foundation "Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun," including the founder of the Foundation, and Project Manager for Bosnian Pyramid Research, myself, Dr. Semir Osmanagich and a leading archaeologist of Foundation MSc. Mislav Hollós.

During the visits to archaeological sites, non-destructive methods for measurement of radiation energy were implemented. The following instruments were used: Gaussmeter EMF 823 with an internal probe and EMF 828 with an external 3-D probe. The devices are industrial calibrated, and have high sensitivity and accuracy. Two additional tools were used: an oscilloscope and a spectrometer.

On three locations, anomalies were determined. There is a continuous presence of electromagnetic beam, of the same frequency (28 kHz) and of the same sinusoid form that appears in the center of the plateau at the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, the center of the plateau at the top of the Tumulus in Vratnica and at side passages in the prehistoric underground complex "Ravne."

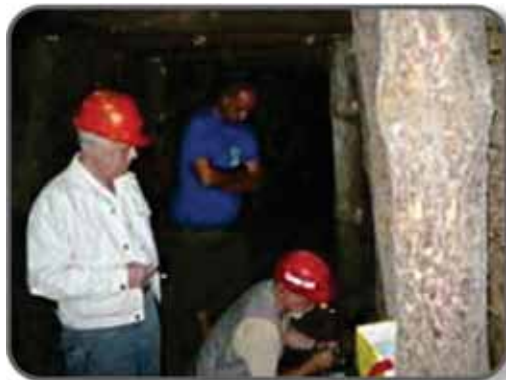
Upon arrival to the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, at the whole western side, the instruments did not register the existence of electromagnetic beam. It appeared suddenly at the very top of the pyramid and only in a radius of four meters. When you walk away from the center of radiation, the presence of electromagnetic beam rapidly falls, to be completely lost outside a radius. It is similar in the Tumulus at Vratnica. Electromagnetic beam appears at the top of this structure and disappears very quickly when you move away from the center of the Tumulus.

The research of the team from Zagreb reinforces with previous research in Visoko done by Russian geophysicists Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin and Dr. Vladislav Tsyplov from Schmidt Institute in Moscow and Britain's researcher Dr. Harry Oldfield.

For now, only one thing is clear: this is not a natural phenomenon. The explanation of this phenomenon will bring us closer to uncovering the secrets of the Bosnian Pyramids. Therefore, this research has a pioneering significance for the Pyramid Science in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and for the change of the ruling dogma about the purpose of these structures built on five continents.



Physicist Slobodan Mizdrak from Zagreb during the measurement of electromagnetic radiation in Visoko, April 10-11, 2010. At the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun an electromagnetic beam, whose origin is not natural, is registered. A team from Croatia and experts from the Foundation at the top of the Tumulus where the continuous electromagnetic beam of 28 kHz intensity of unknown origin is registered.



Russian Academician Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin and Prof. Vladislav Tsyplakov during measurements of seismic noise and microseismic fields in tunnels beneath the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids. In their report they concluded that within and below the pyramid there are anthropogenic passages.





Dr. Harry Oldfield from the United Kingdom has registered electromagnetic fields over the Bosnian pyramid of the Sun by special PIP camera that shows energy accumulation inside the pyramid and its release from the very peak.

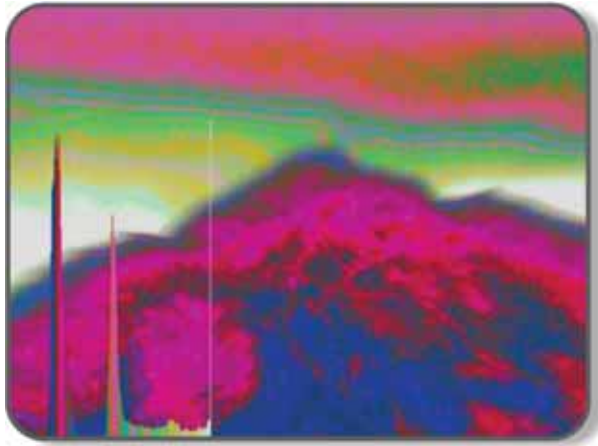
Dr. Harry Oldfield has also patented a computer program and a camera to capture the changing energy patterns emitted by all living things, crystals and even the ancient megalithic structures. This method is called electronic scanning (ESM) and it follows the sound, radio and light frequencies that come from the subjects. His equipment can measure changes in energy fields and express them in three-dimensional numerical information.

Dr. Oldfield recorded the Bosnian pyramids with several cameras. The results were very surprising and unexpected for him. He registered a number of anomalies that could not possibly be explained by natural activity. When he records natural hills with his equipment, no generation or increase of energy charges in their interiors is registered. Above these hills, energy fields are horizontal, homogeneous and fixed.

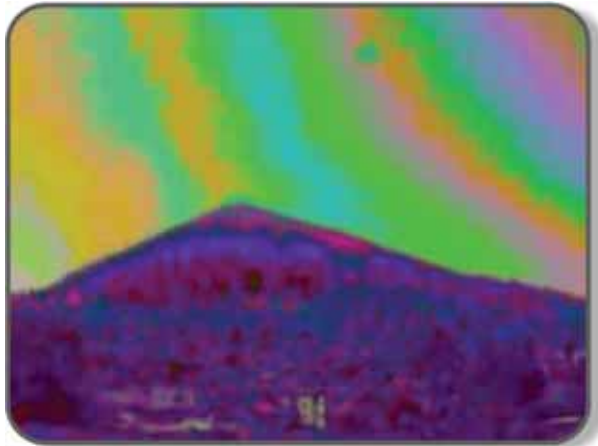
However, when he recorded the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, it was a different story. From the KTK Visoko parking lot, a distance of one kilometer from the pyramids, Dr. Oldfield first recorded the north side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. The result is as follows: within the pyramid, below and above the pine trees planted on the middle of the north side of the pyramid, there is energy, which is not a feature of the natural hills. In the past few decades, it is proved that stone pyramids can create a certain type of energy. Furthermore, the video footage clearly shows that the newly created energy accumulates, increases, and then discharges through the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.

The following proof that it is not a natural but a huge artificial construction is located above the pyramid. Actually, the energy fields are placed vertically instead of horizontally as in the case of natural hills. Unlike natural phenomena, where the fields are fixed, here, these electromagnetic fields pulsate and they are not homogeneous. In other words, the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun acts as a

tremendous energy generator that continuously discharges its energy above itself. It is a kind of perpetual mobile energy that got an initial momentum in the distant past, and it has worked without pause since then.



A natural hill filmed by the PIP camera shows horizontal electromagnetic fields.



Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun filmed by Harry Oldfield's PIP camera shows vertical pulsating electromagnetic fields above the pyramid.

On top of the Pyramid of the Sun again, we performed another recording of electromagnetic radiation in June of 2010. These methods were non-destructive and present a continuation of recording from April of 2010. Equipment used included a spectrometer and a computer. During the recording, apparatus is reset for the verification and validation of the results.

The results of electromagnetic radiation did match both times. Again, the presence of electromagnetic radiation was registered in the range of ultrasound

(more than 20 kHz). The difference is that this continuous beam of energy is not moving at the speed of sound, but the speed of light.

Energy radiation at the top of the pyramid has a radius of 4.5 meters. The location is slightly shifted in relation to, topographically speaking, the exact center of the pyramid plateau.

The most intriguing result was obtained by recording the intensity of electromagnetic radiation at different altitudes. Specifically, the recording was done at an altitude difference of 3.0 meters. At the higher level, there was the result of 40 mV, and three meters lower than that, 30 mV. In other words, the power increases with altitude!

There are two possible explanations for this kind of energy discharge.

First, the source of electromagnetic radiation is above the Pyramid of the Sun. If you are applying the formula by which the power decreases with the square of the distance, then 90 meters inside the center of the pyramid, radiation ceased. Such a scenario is not coinciding with the laws of physics and opened the possibility of artificial sources of energy just above the pyramid with all the sensational consequences.

Another option is to make this a practical proof of the existence of non-herzian phenomena about which Nikola Tesla once spoke over 100 years ago.

No matter what is the nature of electromagnetic radiation, it seems that first pioneering steps in discovering the purpose of pyramids has been taken.

Also, the degree of deviation from the exact center of radiation could be the basis for determining the time of construction of the pyramids.



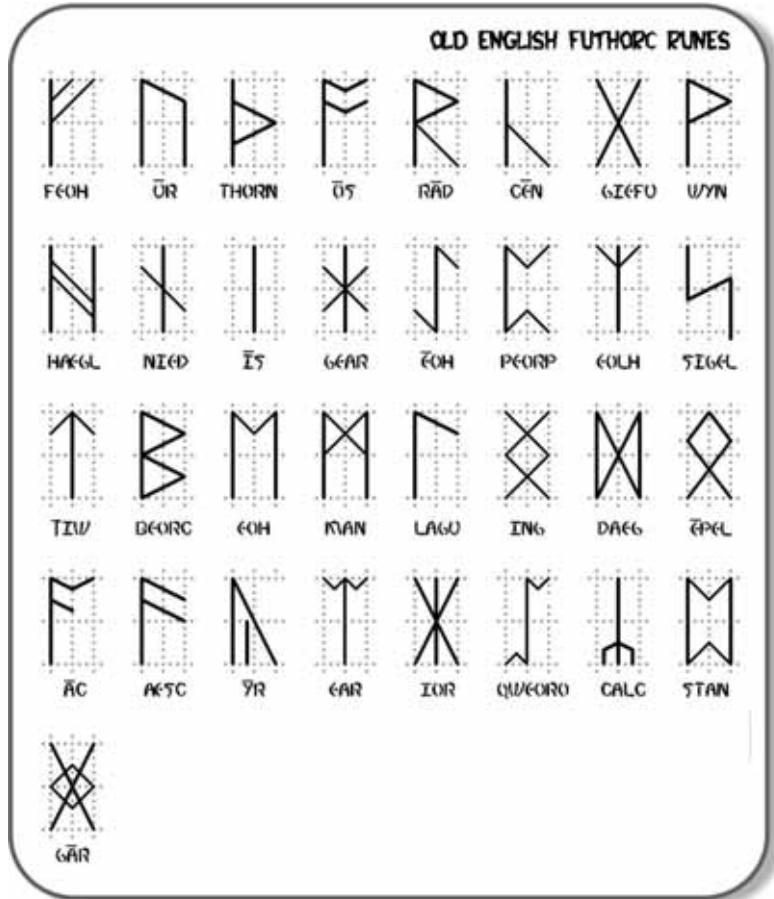
Artistic view of the energy beam coming from/to Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun

## RUNIC WRITINGS

Old English runic letters known as “Futhoric Runes” can be of great help in deciphering the symbols on one of the stone blocks, nearly 2,000 years old that came to Great Britain from the European continent. When comparison of Futhoric runes and symbols shown on the stone block, the similarity is evident with the following runic symbols:







Old English runes

American retired Professor Bobbie Scarfe used Ralph H. Blum's book on Rune stones called The Book of Runes, and she was very excited and amazed at the translation. This is from the symbols: "Thorn", "work", "cen", "l", "ioh", "tiw" and "eoh". She could not find "cen" in Blum's book. Anyway, this is the one she deciphered from Blum's book: "The Gateway is closed, we are at a standstill. We will have to act as warriors to defend and conquer until we can move again through the stargate."

## Chapter 8.

### RADAR TOMOGRAPHY

Experts of radar tomography from Zagreb visited Visoko in 2010 to do research. They were employees of the company “Dr. Beton doo” which deals with research and design in the construction industry. Special emphasis was placed on their geomechanical knowledge, hydrodynamic analysis and knowledge of concrete materials. The expert team approached recording the site with the equipment for radar tomography or GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) that can penetrate the soil. The equipment operates on the principle of electromagnetic waves. The Central Processing Unit is a product of an American manufacturer “GSSI” and probes are produced by the Swedish production company “Geoscanners.” The devices are calibrated. Three probes were used during the research: GCB 200 (range 200 MHz), 900 MHz and 2.6 GHz. Devices “recognize” other material or anomalies on the basis of different dielectric.

During the research work in the pre-historic labyrinth, special attention was devoted to recording the ground below the cleaned passageways and detailed recordings of megalith K-2. Around 300 meters of tunnels were recorded by georadar equipment. The depth of recording where the phenomena can be recognized was seven meters. On the basis of incoming data and preliminary observations, it is possible to conclude that three meters below the tunnels there is a continuous layer of homogeneous clay. Below that, material partially changes (it is probably porous material). The potential bottom part of the tunnel is not detected.

In one location, not very deep (between 1.5-2 meters), there is a presence of completely different material, eight meters long, that is not a clay or water. Further research will produce more insight as to what it is.

A few hours of work was devoted to multi-ton ceramic megalith K-2. It was recorded by usage of all three probes, in order to get more detailed information. Preliminary conclusions: 1) The passage below the megalith was not discovered; 2) Megalith is formed in two levels (layers); 3) Within the megalith, at the depth of 20-30 centimeters, there is an anomaly (different material). Additional research and recording will be necessary for the establishment of very precise location of this anomaly (object?).



Georadar recording of underground labyrinth, "Ravne"



Georadar recording of ceramic sculpture Megalith K-1  
showed the presence of an oval object within the megalith

## Chapter 9.

### DISCOVERY OF THE UNDERGROUND CHAMBERS AND BLUE LAKE

Intensive work in the underground labyrinth “Ravne” during 2010 has enabled us to figure out new elements of this mysterious pre-historical complex.

From the entrance to the tunnel to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, there is a distance of 2.9 km if we go straight to the northwestern corner. During the period 2005 to 2010 more than 340 m of the tunnels and chambers were cleaned and secured by the wooden supports. Multi-ton ceramic blocks/sculptures were discovered. In the middle of the 8-ton ceramic sculpture K-2, geo-radar instruments located an object which proved that the whole structure had a protective function.

As the expert teams moved forward deeper and deeper in the tunnels, more intersections were discovered. The labyrinth was becoming more elaborate with more side tunnels. The first 250 meters of main tunnel was followed by 45 left side-tunnels and 40 right side-tunnels.

In the spring of 2010 the first underground gallery was found. It has a surface of 50 sq. m and height of 4 meters. It can be concluded that the tunnels are getting higher as we get closer to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. There are eight side tunnels that lead to the gallery which lead us to the conclusion that this was an important meeting place in the past.

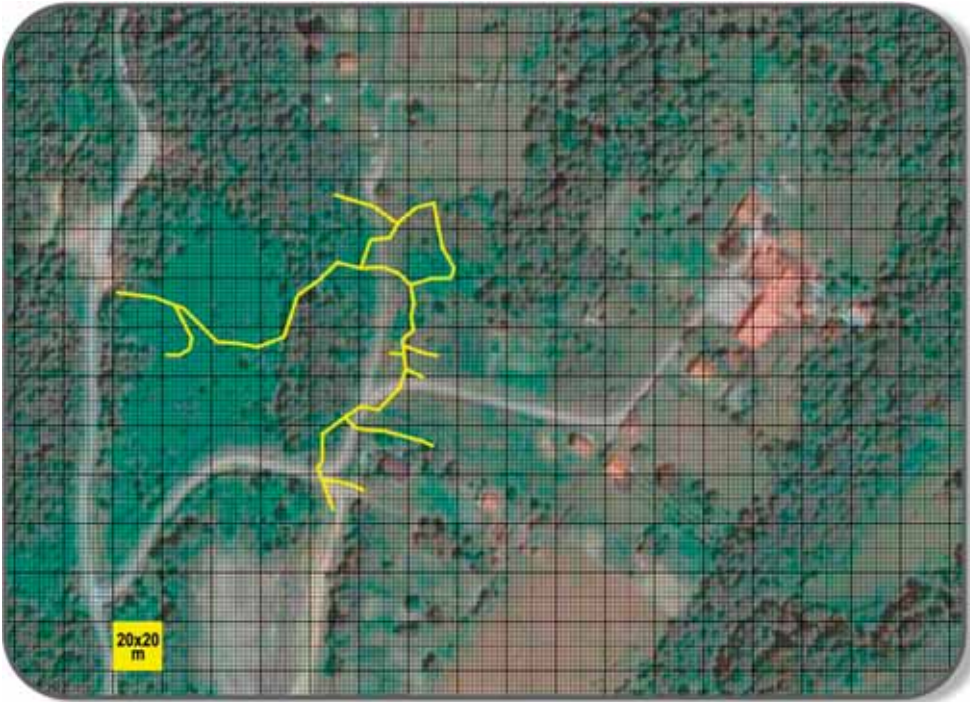
During the summer of 2010 the Foundation hosted International Summer Camp for Volunteers. Over 500 volunteers from 32 countries and 5 continents came to Visoko, Bosnia. Forty-five archaeologists from Malaysia, Italy, Croatia, Spain and Hungary were working on several different locations.

During the 2010 archaeological season, a small blue lake was discovered in one of the side tunnels in the underground labyrinth “Ravne”. The lake is on the way from the entrance to the tunnel network to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, approx. 250 meters from the entrance. Water in the lake is clear, clean and it's been around for a long time. There are two tunnels leading to the lake and both of them were sealed off for the longest time.



The map shows cleaned and secured tunnels so far. Northwestern corner of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun can be seen in the distance.





The map shows the directions of the tunnels under the roads and villages shown on the surface in Visoko.



Recently discovered drywall that block off three side tunnels.  
It's located 200 meters from the entrance.



First "T" intersection discovered 210 meters from the entrance



Volunteers and team of experts during the cleaning process



Tunnel section that leads to the first discovered gallery. This section is not secured by wooden supports because of it's structural stability.



The entrance to the underground gallery before the cleaning and securing. It's 50 sq. meters across and 4 meters high.





Scientific analysis of the 8-ton megalith K-2 shows that this is a man-made ceramic sculpture with the cover poured in situ.



Geo-radar screening located an object inside the megalith K-2 exactly in the middle. It seems that builders first made a base, then placed an object inside and finally closed it with the cover.





Blue lake in the underground labyrinth  
was discovered in summer 2010.



Artistic view of an uncovered Bosnian pyramid of the Sun

## Chapter 10.

### FREE, UNSEALED TUNNELS: BREAKTHROUGH, FINALLY

(December 2010) It's been almost five years since I first entered the underground tunnels at "Ravne". At that time, it was called "a cave". There was a small ½ meter entrance and one shallow tunnel which ended after 130 meters.

That was a time when I announced to the World discovery of the first European pyramids in Visoko: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon. This was a one-man project in 2005 with me paying for all costs and analysis.

Based on my experiences with the pyramids in China (Shaanxi province), Mexico (Teotihuacan) and Giza (Saqqara and Giza), I knew that we would discover a labyrinth under the Bosnian pyramids. That's exactly what I wrote in my book about the pyramid's discovery in October, 2005. My hypothesis was faced with a lot of skepticism and unpleasant labels by university professors from Sarajevo and elsewhere.

So, when I entered "a cave" for the first time, it was obvious to me that it was a man-made construction. I decided to start archaeological work inside. We've been cleaning existing tunnels ever since. Instead of one small tunnel, we realized that a whole underground network of tunnels and chambers is hidden 5-25 meters underground.

Two mysteries have followed us from the beginning: who built this huge network and who and why sealed off all side tunnels? Namely, all tunnels were filled up with river bed material (rocks, pebbles, sand, clay) and then sealed up with the drywalls.

Some of the experts who came to Visoko, such as geologists Robert Schoch from Boston and El Anbaawy from Cairo, claimed that this network was water-made. Bosnian geologists from Tuzla who never came to visit the tunnels talked about the coal mining facility. Bosnian archaeologist Enver Imamovic thought it was a Roman gold mine. Museum curator Zilka Kujundzic mentioned the possibility of Yugoslav Army hide outs. People from Visoko thought that this was a Middle Age escape tunnel for Bosnian kings and Queen Katarina.

Well, they were all wrong.

As I hypothesized, this was a pre-historical underground labyrinth that connects all the pyramids and other places of interest. Radiocarbon analysis that we

performed in Sweden (University of Upsala), Germany (Kiel University) and Poland (Gliwice Institute) have shown the age older than any other known advanced culture on Bosnian soil (3.091-5.080 years).

But, the real challenge for our team was the fact that we needed to choose the correct tunnel that will lead us to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. We managed to do that using a compass and topographical maps. At the same time we had to remove hundreds of tons of fill up material and make this place safe for researchers and visitors.

We've spent tens of thousands of working hours cleaning and securing the tunnels in a period from December, 2006 – December, 2010. A length of 400 meters have been secured by wooden supports. Considering the fact that we had another 90% or 2.5 kilometers to the pyramid, I was ready to patiently work another 30 years until I get to the largest pyramid on the Planet.

Summer of 2010 was very successful. We had 500 volunteers from 30 countries who worked with us. Some of them helped us discover three underground chambers (50 sq.m., 30 sq.m. and 20 sq.m.) and the first underground lake. It gave new elements to this underground structure.

The month of November we spent cleaning the third underground chamber. From this chamber we could see six sealed side tunnels leading to different directions. I decided to move forward going South, which is a way to Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.

And then, on November 30th, moment of excitement and surprise.

After we removed two drywalls in front of us and several tons of fill up material, we discovered the hole in the wall. We widened the hole. It was dark.

We entered inside.

On the other side, there was another drywall and several tons of fill up material.

But, further to the left and to the right, we noticed clean tunnels going in two directions, South and North. No fill up material. Height at the intersection was 2.5 meters. We moved forward, first North. The ceiling came lower, to 1.3 meters. In front of us there was a half-circled tunnel with no visible end. The tunnel was filled with 20-30 cm of water. The width of the tunnel was same everywhere.

We moved through the water. It was an exceptional feeling. Human foot has not entered this tunnel for thousands of years!

On both sides of the walls, we could notice drywalls and more sealed side tunnels. But, the one we were walking on, was completely free and clean. In one

area, on side walls, we could notice a layer of clay. Somebody used the tools to remove clay to get the same width of the tunnel.

We came back and started walking in the tunnel that leads to the South which is a direction of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. It was even more exciting. We discovered untouched longest drywalls so far. They were made perfectly. The bottom end completely matched the top raw. What a craftsmanship! It would be extremely hard to make something similar today without mortar. Height in this section rose to 2 meters.

We walked 50 meters in Northern direction and over 150 meters in Southern direction. No obstacles in front of us. Everything was open!

Is it possible that we discovered the main tunnel?







## Chapter 11.

### MEASUREMENTS OF THE ENERGY RADIATION

During the cleaning process of the underground labyrinth “Ravne” in 2010, one of the megalithic blocks was moved for about one meter from its original position due to the safety concerns. Namely, the wheelbarrows pushed by volunteers could damage this important block, which contained the carved symbols similar to the runic writing.

An interesting phenomenon could be observed afterwards. Water started coming on the surface to otherwise dry natural bedding.

Considering the fact that in 2011, the cleaning process has been moved to the other sections of the underground labyrinth, Foundation's team decided to bring the megalith back to its original position. It has been done very carefully, without any equipment, but with hands, only. There was no damage to the megalith during the process.

It has been established by the electronic instruments that all megalithic blocks are located above the underground water flows. For example, megalith K-2 is positioned above an underground water crossing. Somehow, negatively charged energy from the underground rivers, megaliths transform to the positive energy. This phenomenon is to be studied extensively in the future.

In any case, it can be concluded that builders of the underground construction in Visoko had an excellent knowledge of the planetary energies. Therefore, every megalith in the tunnel complex has an important function and they're not to be moved from their original positions because it will affect the whole.





During the New Year's holiday 2010/2011 in the "Archaeological Park: "Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun" Foundation there was no rest. Principal investigator of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids project Dr. sci. Sam Semir Osmanagich has hosted the "Catic" agency's director Gaibija Ćatić from Sarajevo. He has used the electronic devices to carry out preliminary measurements of various types of energy radiation in an underground labyrinth "Ravne".

The following apparatus have been used:

(1) "Genius": A professional electronic measuring instrument which measures underground water flows, cosmic and terrestrial radiation. It measures the plan and combinations of intersections, width and strength as well as the distance between wave radiations. Also, distribution of the width and strength of waves and radiation types of known grids that cover the globe, namely: Hartman, Curry and Schneider grids.

(2) "Suzy": Used to measure the presence and distance of any technical harmful radiation from its source. These are: non-ionized radiation arising from the now supersaturated electricity grids, transmission lines, transformer stations, television, radio and computer equipment or any other technical source.

According to preliminary measurements, results are as follows:

- Under each of the ceramic / megalithic blocks there is an underground water flow.
- The energy that is detected in the vicinity of the ceramic / megalithic blocks is not negative, as is the case in 99.99% of the cases above the underground water flows, but positive.
- In newly discovered underground tunnels, which are still filled with water, there is no underground water flows and water surface is calm, no current (this detector only registers the movement of water, because then the energy moves).
- The three sources of energy radiation that adversely affect the human body (cosmic, terrestrial radioactive, Ionizing) and three grids that have harmful effects on humans (Hartman, Curry and Schneider) have zero value in the newly opened tunnel. In other words, an underground maze of "Ravne tunnels" is the safest location possible.

Comprehensive investigation will be carried out within the next few months in an underground labyrinth, the pyramids and the environment. The results will be presented promptly to the public, and a separate scientific report will be prepared for the "Second International Scientific Conference about Bosnian pyramids" which will be held in September 2011.







Every new meter of the underground labyrinth “Ravne” in Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids is carefully observed and plotted in the map. Precise topographic measurements were done in December 2010 and a new map was made. Top sections show the direction of the tunnel and location of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.



Map of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids



## Chapter 12.

### ICBP 2011 CONFERENCE

Second International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids – ICBP 2011 was held September 5-11, 2011 in Visoko, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Twenty seven experts and researchers from eleven countries (United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Austria, Germany, Finland, Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina) unanimously accepted conclusions offered by Scientific Committee which consisted of:

- Dr. sc. Ljuba Ristovski (Macedonia), physicist, professor at University of Belgrade
- Dr. Sara Acconci (Italy), archaeologist
- Dr. Ernest Bauman (Germany), Biologist and physicist
- Dr.sc. Lucia Krasovec-Lukac (Italy), architect, professor at Politecnico di Milano
- Dr. sc. Slobodan Mizdrak (Croatia), physicist, independent researcher
- Prof. dr. Paolo Debortolis (Italy), anthropologist, professor at University of Trieste
- Eng. Heikki Savolainen (Finska), professional sound engineer
- Eng. Goran Marjanović (Serbia), Megatrend University
- Klaus Dona (Austria), curator

The following conclusions and suggestions have been accepted:

1. Interdisciplinary scientific research of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids is globally important project.
2. Number of energy phenomena (electromagnetic fields, ultrasound, infrasound) have been detected and measured on Bosnian Pyramids and Underground Labyrinth. Most probably these phenomena have an artificial source which have to be precisely located and explained in the future work.
3. Archaeological and anthropological work in Underground labyrinth “Ravne”

have produced proofs of its artificial origin and advanced builders.

4. Radiocarbon dating of organic material discovered in binder on the terrace located on Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon, which produced result of 10.350 years (+/- 50 years) B.C. might require the history of the Planet is to be redefined.
5. Further archaeological work is needed on Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun to confirm potential inner passageways and chambers within.





## Chapter 13.

### *Fall of dictator among Egyptologists*

#### **HOW DID “PHARAOH” DR ZAHİ HAWASS TRY TO STOP BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS PROJECT**

With fall of Hosny Mubarak's regime in Egypt, numerous affairs of corrupted state officials came out. During decades of reign some ministers have managed to sling billions of dollars on their accounts. Undoubtedly, among the wealthiest is Dr. Zahi Hawass, who ruled for decades in Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Though legally he had to retire three years ago, he succeeded, thanks to friendship with the wife of Hosny Mubarak Suzanne, to preserve his stay at the most powerful position in the domain of archaeology. Finally, last year he succeeded in getting assignment as the State minister for antiquities and lifelong position. At least, that's what he hoped to be.

With revolution in Egypt it wasn't possible to hide 1.600 documents that demonstrate that Dr. Zahi Hawass stole precious artifacts, falsified historical findings (making them appear younger than they really are, because they didn't fit into official history), and fired archeologists, Egyptologists, guides and state officials, who spoke loudly about corruption of his office.

(Source: <http://www.piramidasunca.ba/en/index.php/Translation-from-Arabic-of-the-YouTube-interview-with-an-Egyptian-Manager-of-Antiquity-Locations-No.html>)

Dr. Hawass is recognized face from leading world scientific media programs: National Geographic, History Channel, Discovery, BBC and others. He seats on their Boards, serves as their scientific advisor. More than decades, Zahi Hawass is the only one who announces all discoveries in Egypt, as if the real authors weren't the teams of researchers from Poland, Hungary, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, USA, Japan or Egypt. For decades, none of documentaries about Egyptian pyramids or temples have been recorded without the permission of Hawass, his presence in the movies and financial benefits that are given to him.



Dr Zahi Hawass

In order to retain his position as incontrovertible ruler in the domain of Egyptology, Pyramid Science and archeology, he even tried to patent the name “pyramid” as unique Egyptian product.

He labeled all of those who had different ideas concerning the age, constructors and purpose of the pyramids (Hancock, Davidovits, Bouval, Dunn and many other experts). He would insult them, calling them names and didn't allow them to freely explore and to analyze samples. If by any chance researches with modern instruments (of Japanese, Germans and Americans) would show that pyramids have unique electromagnetic properties and energetic anomalies, which would reject the idea of most superior pyramids being tombs, it was the end for those researchers and free and unobstructed scientific investigation in Egypt.

And when he thought he had everything under control, series of pyramid discoveries appear across the world: 250 pyramids in China, hundreds of pyramids in Peru, hundreds of new Mayan pyramids in Central America, tens of pyramids in the Canary and Mauritius. Wrong considerations that pyramids were created as the product of local scenario crush down. Pyramids were the worldwide concept.

The greatest shock came from the small Bosnia: discovery of the first European pyramids, the biggest in the world and at the same time the oldest in the world!

Carefully nurtured idea of ancient Egypt being the most important cradle of civilization and the only home of the pyramids disappears forever.

Let us look at the things he had done to suppress scientific progress and recognition of Bosnian pyramids.

## **YEAR 2005**

In October 2005 I announced to the world that I've discovered pyramids in Visoko, Bosnia-Herzegovina. In interview with BBC I spoke about the possibility that they were older than all known pyramids. That was later confirmed by the State Institute for Pedology. Right after me, Dr. Zahi Hawass in program spoke with wobbly voice that it “is possible to discover new pyramids, but he doubted they were older than Egyptian ones”.

## **YEAR 2006**

In April of 2006 archeological excavations at Bosnian pyramid of the Sun began, after our non-profit Foundation “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” received all necessary permits, hired experts, acquired equipment and tools, carried out prior satellite, thermal, radar and topographic recordings. Group of Bosnian historians, archeologists and geologists were against research and wrote petition to stop the project. The Federal Government rejected petition after prime minister Mr. Hadzipasic and the member of his Cabinet visited archeological locations and were convinced in their artificial character.



Dr Enver Imamovic,  
one of the loudest  
opponents of the project

Afterwards, upset Bosnian archaeologists and historians asked for the help from European Archaeological Association from London requested their assistance in stopping research in Visoko. The president of Association Dr. Anthony Harding and secretary Predrag Novakovic launched new petition full of untruths in which they tried to stop the project.



Dr Anthony Harding

At the same time, they asked that every national archaeological organization in Europe boycott project and openly threat that all archeologists engaged in Visoko research will no longer work in their vocation-profession once they return to their countries.

Under pressure of European boycott, Foundation turned to the Government of Egypt asking that it sends three experts. Upon recommendation of Dr Zahi Hawass, experienced geologist Dr Ali Barakat arrived in Visoko, in May of 2006. After 42 days of research, at the press conference in Sarajevo, on June 23<sup>rd</sup> he stated in his written report that Bosnian pyramid of the Sun was “man-made pyramid”. (More: <http://www.piramidasunca.ba/en/index.php/Unearting-Europes-Oldest-Pyramid-Complex.html>)



Dr. Ali Barakat  
investigating concrete  
blocks of the Bosnian  
pyramid of the Sun

The same day, custodian of National Museum in Sarajevo and opponent of the project who never came to see the pyramids herself, Zilka Vejzagic-Kujundzic, writes a letter to Dr. Zahi Hawass asking him to react and to confute Dr. Barakat.



Zilka Kujundzic-Vejzagic

Two days later, Dr. Zahi Hawass convenes urgent meeting in Cairo: between Ministry of Tourism of Egypt, Ministry of Culture and his Supreme Council of Antiquities. They have just one agenda: "Influence of Bosnian pyramids' discovery on tourism in Egypt". Considering that tourism and pyramids is the main Egyptian industry earning \$ 15.5 billion of dollars per year, fear that they could loose, let's say 20% (or more than 3 billion of dollars) because of discovery of Bosnian pyramids, disgusted them.

After the meeting on June 25<sup>th</sup>, at noon time, Zahi Hawass hold press conference during which he says: "There aren't pyramids in Bosnia, just a pile of stones. Blocks weighting 30 tons are natural. Barakat is no pyramid expert and Osmanagich is hallucinating". Hawass writes a letter to Institute of Minerals of Egyptian Government, where Dr. Barakat works, and asked his boss to fire Dr. Barakat.

Part of Sarajevo's, Zagreb's and Belgrade's cultural establishment, who opposed the Bosnian pyramid project, is exulting. Several reporters, archeologists, historians, even writers thought this was the end of project. They weren't aware that their complex of low self-esteem deceived them. Project was just getting started.

Foundation intensively continued with its works in which 90 full-time workers and hundreds of volunteers were involved. The Government of Egypt sends another requested expert, Egyptologist Lamia El Hadidi. She discovered that Bosnian pyramid of the Moon had rectangular structures, vertical walls and paved terraces. Excitingly, she calls Dr. Hawass in front of me and invites him to come to Bosnia. After the phone conversation, she asked me to send him official invitation to his personal fax number which I did. However, Hawass didn't come, he ignored.

Discoveries in Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids continued. Hawass sent to Visoko his most loyal man and personal friend: Dr Mohamed Ibrahim Ali an Egyptologist from Ein Shams University in Cairo. During his visit that lasted eight days, Dr Ibrahim Ali couldn't hide his enthusiasm with what he had seen and claims it is obvious that human hand built these structures, and it is yet to be determined whether it is a pyramid, a temple or something third. There again, no sign of Hawass, because the news he hears do not suit him.

([http://www.piramidasunca.ba/ba/index.php?option=com\\_seyret&Itemid=127&task=videodirectlink&id=22](http://www.piramidasunca.ba/ba/index.php?option=com_seyret&Itemid=127&task=videodirectlink&id=22), 3<sup>rd</sup> minute and 7<sup>th</sup> minute of the video)



**YEAR 2007**

During 2007 I was holding the lecture about Bosnian pyramids in Cairo which was organized by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture. At lecture were the leading figures of Egyptian science and archeology: vice minister, assistants to the minister, ambassadors, leading archaeologists and Egyptologists, deans, vice-deans, professors. Dr. Zahi Hawass' absence is flaring.

That same year more Egyptian experts come to Visoko: distinguished Egyptologist, PhD in archaeology and finder of four pyramids in Egyptian deserts Dr Nabil Swelim, vice-dean of Faculty of Archaeology at the Cairo University Mona Fawad Ali, an Egyptologist Dr Soliman Hammed and geologist Dr Ali Barakat. After seeing all locations many times this team sends messages to Bosnian and international public that the greatest pyramids in the world are discovered here. Silence appeared in the region. Mouths were closed to opponents such as Govedarica, Imamovic, Vejzagic, Lovrenovic, Novakovic, Vrabac on local level or people like Harding, Schoch and others on international level. Even though these opponents were trying to continue with their game of labeling the discoverer, they were not bringing any scientific arguments on the table.

That same year, I visited Cairo again. In the most read Arabic daily "Al Ahram" we arranged our project to be regularly followed at their pages. However, after my visit to Cairo leading journalist of Al Ahram (Alaa Sabet) consulted with Zahi Hawass and changed arranged plan and hasn't published any of affirmative articles.

**YEAR 2008**

Foundation was preparing The First International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Pyramids in September of 2008. Dr Zahi Hawass was invited among 55 participants. In the early phase of preparations he was offered to preside over the Conference. We could witness that he opened all received e-mails, but answered none. One month before the Conference, Dr. Hawass published an article in "Al Ahram" where he harshly attacked project and me. Egyptian delegation of 20 members that was preparing to come to Bosnia was given a new role. Leading members of delegation were given the role to shatter the Conference. Several participants who visited the site in Bosnia before (taking samples) and had scientific papers about artificial character of blocks, binding materials, purposes of underground tunnels and parallels with Egyptian underground tunnels, had to change their papers and talks and throw out everything affirmative for Bosnian pyramids. It was shameful! During the Conference those who were willing to speak their mind and confirmed existence of pyramids in Bosnia (Dr. Swelim, Dr. Barakat) received open threats during their presentations that "they will be punished once they return to Cairo". Younger participants from Cairo and Alexandria confessed me the last day of Conference (just before they left) that they knew that Bosnian Pyramids represent archaeological phenomenon but they were afraid for their jobs. So much about the scientific dignity and civil courage.



Dr Nabil Swelim presiding over the International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids

In winter that year, at one reception in Cairo, longtime acquaintances met, Dr. Swelim and Dr. Hawass. Swelim asked him why he refused to join in the Conference. Hawass angrily asked why he supports project of Bosnian pyramids. Swelim told Hawass that he should not be speaking about Bosnian pyramids phenomenon when he knows nothing about it nor he visited Bosnia, unlike Swelim. Hawass angrily said: "Do you know who you are talking to? Do you know who I am? I am Zahi Hawass!" Swelim calmly answered: "Nice to meet you. I am Nabil Swelim." Hawass turned and said this was the last conversation in their life.

#### YEAR 2009

In 2009 I signed an exclusive contract with Canadian producer for the project about the documentary and series for History Channel and Discovery. After director's visit to Visoko, that left her impressed, everything was ready for the big project. They have signed their preliminary contract with the world most watched scientific TV programs. However, they needed confirmation of scientific consultant on these TV productions. Suddenly, everything stopped. Instead of project's affirmation and affirmation of country of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the entire world, standstill came up. It wasn't surprise, because the name of scientific consultant was: Zahi Hawass.

#### YEAR 2010

After several lectures in Houston's branch of ARE center, organizers urged their home office in Virginia's Beach to invite me to their annual conference in the autumn of 2011. Polite refusal-rejection happened. The reason: Dr. Zahi Hawass will be this year among speakers and they didn't want to upset him with my appearance.

#### YEAR 2011

By summing up relation of Zahi Hawass, as one of world leading figures in archaeology, towards Bosnian pyramids project, I can notice the following:

- Dr. Zahi Hawass wasn't capable to raise above political role which he played and to behave as the real scientist who cares about scientific progress
- Careerism of most of the people around him overcame scientific dignity and citizen's courage

Precisely because of his enormous desire to impose and sometimes to falsify scientific achievements with strength of his political position, he will be soon forgotten. And this will happened the moment he has no political position.

It's been happening so many times in history, it will happen now, as well.

Despite everything, true values, like discoveries in the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids, continue to live on.



## Chapter 14.

### HOW MANY TIMES HAS DR. ROBERT SCHOCH BEEN WRONG?

On May 24<sup>th</sup> 2006 I received an e-mail titled: "Dr. Robert M. Schoch - Geologist and colleague of mine". Colett Dowell wrote to me, claiming to be a "doctor of naturopathology". In the letter she explained that Robert Schoch, a doctorated geophysics teaching at Boston University, had earned praise writing about Egyptian sphinx and the underwater Yonaguni monuments at the bottom of the Pacific floor. She further stated that he was known as a person confronting the official science dogma. She suggested that the Foundation invite him to Visoko and that if we covered the travel costs they would sleep in "tents on the ground".

The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation has always been open to both mainstream and non-conventional researchers. There are only two conditions we require from guests: only nondestructive methods are used and that the results of the research and analysis are shared with the Foundation to be made accessible to the public.

Two months later, pair Schoch and his team arrived in Visoko.

Dr. of Geophysics Robert Schoch and Dr. of Naturopathology Colett Dowell spent ten days in Visoko. That was our first archeological season and we had started with archaeological excavations at several locations. I was with them during their first week and after my departure from Visoko, they were guided by geologist Nađa Nukić.

During our discussions, Schoch suggested we establish a "geological-archeological park" because of the many cultural layers and the wealth of geology in the valley.

While escorting them on a visit to Sarajevo a great number of people approached me on the street with congratulation for the project and expressed their hopes that the discovery of the Bosnian pyramids would bring about a positive reversal in the country's economy. Colett and Schoch were surprised at the great number of people who recognized me and they commented that "Schoch is also well known in every American city"(!?).

During my three day absence geologist Nukić was telling Schoch about Dr. Smailbegović finding arrows at the top of Bosnian pyramid of the Sun and estimated their age at 5,000 years. She also shared with him that at newly found megalith K-1 in the underground tunnel "Ravne" workers carved symbols so that it would appear that we have had found remnants of very old literacy. This "important information"



she represented to Schoch as a secret asking him not to say anything to me, because, allegedly, she would lose her job.

After heading back to the US, Collet and Schoch sent me several e-mails asking me to send them additional money (for expenses and rent while they were absent from their apartments, for medicine, for honorarium, etc.). This wasn't in any way part of our initial agreement and I did not agree to pay them any additional funds.

From that moment attacks of the project, and me personally, began to show up on their websites. These attacks continued for years and Schoch used every opportunity to emphasize how “Osmanagich started the project because of his future engagement in politics” (?) and “desire to make money” (?) and that this project was “a fiasco” and also that there are only “geological phenomena” in Visoko.

As it turns out this is not the first time Schoch has taken this kind of stance. Graham Hancock, one of the world's leading nonconventional researchers of ancient civilizations, had a similar experience. Hancock researched for years some underwater ruins at the bottom of the Pacific between Japan, Taiwan and China and published a book “Underworld” on the subject.

Schoch joined Graham on a dive to the Yonaguni underwater site, even though he had no experience in underwater diving. Schoch was assisted by two Japanese divers and during the dive appeared to be more concerned about grasping for air than taking in the site at the bottom of the Pacific floor. He later, very confidently, said that there are no artificial monuments at the bottom of the Pacific and that it was only a natural formation. He was able to make this determination even though, according to those on the dive with him, his only focus seemed to be his personal safety.



Yonaguni monuments  
at the bottom of the Pacific.  
Hancock claims this is a very  
old megalithic culture and  
Robert Schoch claims  
this was created naturally

I began to realize what this Boston professor was doing--going from one archeological location to another with the intent of taking opposite views of the serious researchers at the sites. He has built a career on this approach. He does not produce any scientific evidence, sample analysis, or radiocarbon dating—just his opinions.

Some examples of this include:

1. In his articles written in 2006 and 2009 (and solely on the basis of that one visit at the beginning of our research in the summer of 2006) Robert Schoch claims there are “no pyramids” in Visoko.

Serious researchers have some scientific base to their claims. Why didn't he explain how the regular shape of this “pyramidal hill” was made by nature? Which geological process created it? Unlike this Bostonian geophysicist and geologist, the Foundation produces analyses of corresponding scientific institutions.

For instance: the Institute for Geodesy of Bosnia and Herzegovina's analysis of the topographic maps of the Bosnian pyramids confirmed, without a doubt, that a regular geometric pyramid shape exists.

2. Schoch continues to claim that “so called pyramids are the result of geological processes”.

Some geologists have claimed that the Bosnian pyramids were created by “tectonic movements”. That claim should be based upon corresponding maps however the available maps of geological processes for the area clearly show that the orientation of the pyramid's sides could not be created through the famous tectonic movements. This was a detail apparently overlooked by Dr. Robert Schoch.



Map of tectonic movements in Visoko valley show different directions of movements (blue arrows) in comparison with regular orientation of sides of Bosnian pyramid of the Sun towards cardinal points (yellow arrows).

3. Schoch justifies his claims of nature's involvement into shaping of Bosnian pyramids as “nature creates regular shapes like mineral crystals”.

It would be scientifically appropriate to substantiate that claim with examples of other pyramid exaltations in the world, created by nature, which have regular geometry and an orientation towards cardinal points. Since such a natural phenomenon does not exist Schoch used crystals as an example.

4. Schoch claims that he “studied Egyptian pyramids” and he knows how “to differentiate what is a true pyramid”.

It would be interesting to hear an opinion of Dr. Schoch about 250 Chinese pyramids in Shaanxi province that are completely covered by soil and vegetation, just like the Bosnian pyramids. Are they also natural phenomena? How about the thousands of Mayan pyramids in the forests of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Belize that are considerably damaged by root effects and natural disasters. It is interesting that the earth deposit coverage of all these pyramids is identical.

The Egyptian pyramids are in a different climatic zone—a desert—and they are completely visible. Of course Schoch can claim to know they “are real”.

5. Schoch claims that the Bosnian pyramids are “the result of modification processes carried out during excavations”.

This is one of the most interesting claims from Schoch—that the archeological teams of the Foundation “redesigned the landscape to make the pyramid shape”. This, of course, could sound possible to someone just reading his website. However, when one comes to Visoko and sees these great pyramids, one understands the absurdity of Schoch's allegations. This particular claim, by Schoch, was in reference to the terraces at the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon.



One of paved terraces at Bosnian pyramid of the Moon. After removing 1m deposits of earth you come across the artificial terrace built out of processed sandstone blocks. This is one of the location Schoch claims the Foundation modified a natural hill into pyramid shape

6. Schoch says that variety of non-geologists were impressed with regularity in Visoko, but that “nature is full of regular shapes” and “periodic sedimentation”



Section at the top of the Bosnian pyramid of the Moon. Blocks of sandstone are clearly visible and clay has been used to isolate the blocks to give the structure flexibility in case of an earthquake or other potentially damaging natural event.

This clay is also a waterproofing material and a binder for the blocks.

Schoch claims that these “kinds of phenomena are common in nature.”

7. On his website Robert Schoch claimed that there are some “Egyptian experts” that claim there are “primitive pyramids in Bosnia”, but he goes on to explain that Dr. Zahi Hawass (until recently the head of Egyptian Antiquities) denied the validity of that claim.

In fact geologist Dr. Ali Barakat, who has decades of experience in archaeology and in explaining the construction of Egyptian pyramids, came to Visoko several times. After his first visit in 2006, when he researched the Bosnian pyramids for 42 days, Dr. Barakat concluded in a written report that Bosnian pyramid of the Sun is a “man-made pyramid” and that it probably represents a “primitive pyramid”.

Subsequently, Dr. Zahi Hawass did everything possible to see that Dr. Ali Barakat lost his job because he dared, without Hawass' approval, to claim there are pyramids in Bosnia. The motivation of Hawass is clear: he didn't want millions of tourists to come to Bosnia instead of in Egypt.

With all due respect to geologist Schoch, who has not done any analysis in the area, geologist Barakat analyzed retrieved material concluding that these are cast blocks with a binding medium similar to the Egyptian pyramids.

8. Schoch continues that “if someone is an expert in the domain of pyramids it is Dr. Zahi Hawass” and that “Hawass claims that on the basis of available data, Bosnia has no artificial entities”.

Robert Schoch became world famous by claiming that the sphinx and pyramids in Giza are more than 12,000 years old. He was attacked by Egyptologists. Later Schoch withdrew his opinion regarding the Egyptian pyramids and gained Hawass as an ally. This series of events lead to Schoch's later claim that Hawass is the world expert on pyramids. Hawass claims that pharaohs of the 4<sup>th</sup>



dynasty built the pyramids in Giza with primitive copper tools, and that the oldest and the greatest Egyptian pyramids served as tombs. For such claims evidences are needed.

Hawass consistently refused invitations to visit the Bosnian pyramids and attacked all Egyptian experts who came to Visoko and claimed it is an artificial construction above and underground. These experts included: Dr. Nabil Swelim, Dr. Mona Ali, Dr. Mona Haggag, and Dr. Soliman Hammed.

A scientist bases his opinions on scientific facts, and a politician upon interests. Hawass is a politician with a big ego. He could not possibly base his opinion of the Bosnian site on facts because he never visited the site himself and refused to acknowledge other expert's data and opinions.

9. Schoch says he has seen "the same rocks as Egyptian experts" and that he simply ascribe them to "natural geological phenomena".

The Foundation's team uses methods of sample testing in independent scientific institutions. Samples from the "rocks", as Dr. Schoch calls them, apropos, rectangular blocks, have been analyzed in six different institutes. The Institute for Construction in Tuzla confirmed this is an artificial casted material (concrete), just like IKM of Sarajevo University, Institute for Materials of Zenica University, Politecnico di Torino in Italy and the Institute for Geopolymers in France. So, at one side we have scientific institutions that have analyzed samples, and on the other we have Robert Schoch who, on the basis of cursory perspective of blocks, claims they are natural. Should we believe scientific analysis or in an assumption?



The sample of a concrete block from the Bosnian pyramid of the Sun showed presence of binding material, extreme hardness and low absorption of water

10. After returning to Boston in August 2006, Schoch and Dowell claimed that the "goal of Osmanagich is to politically engage".

Schoch said this in the summer of 2006, just before the elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina in October 2006. He thought that I used this project as a part of political campaign. The facts tell the opposite to his assumptions. Elections came in October 2006 and I didn't engage politically. Elections came in 2008 and in 2010 and it will come in 2012, and I still do not intend to engage myself politically. We can all help our

countries in various ways, and I do it through pyramid research, protection of cultural heritage, development of archaeological tourism and volunteer work.

11. On many occasions Schoch confidently claimed “he's doing this for the money, of course” (quotation from documentary movie “Pyramid of Truth”).

In interpretation of others, people simply begin from their own situation. In that way Robert Schoch thought there must be an inner financial motive to my enthusiastic involvement with the project in Visoko. Many people, Schoch included it seems, cannot imagine there are people ready to sacrifice everything for an idea or what they consider a noble cause with no aspirations to benefit financially from that idea or cause. The fact is that since my discovery in 2005 I have utilized all of my knowledge, energy and savings toward this project because it holds the potential for a different, better future for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the world. I shall continue as long as I am able.

12. Schoch also claimed on his website that he had “found out from reliable sources that symbols at one of the stone blocks were counterfeit.”

“The reliable source” for Schoch was geologist Nađa Nukić that led the Foundation's geological work in 2006 when he visited. At that time Nukić employed her son at the site and also wanted her husband to become general manager of works. She asked for astronomical fees for her daily reports and in August 2006 the board of the Foundation suspended her from the project. It was at this time that she told Schoch the story about workers of the Foundation who allegedly “carved a couple of symbols at megalith K-1” and that several unknown artifacts were found.

In fact, the Foundation's team, led by Egyptian geologist Dr. Ali Barakat discovered the megalith K-1 in the underground labyrinth along with the carved symbols.

13. For the underground labyrinth “Ravne” Schoch confirmed that he was “disappointed” because according to some stories he had heard “the Yugoslavian army had storehouses” there and that the “graffiti are recent with tiered ceilings and walls”.

Such comments can stop a research project so we were lucky that Schoch did not lead the research in the Bosnian Valley of the pyramids. Research, of course, has continued with radiocarbon dating in laboratories in Kiel (Germany), Upsala (Sweden) and Gliwice (Poland). Results confirm this site is a prehistoric engineering complex with multi-ton ceramic blocks and sculptures and tunnels spread out for kilometers. In the summer and fall of 2010 three underground chambers were discovered as well as of free sections of the tunnels--places that a human foot has not walked for thousands of years.

14. Robert Schoch has frequently called the research project at the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids a “fiasco”.

A fiasco is a finished, failed project. Since Robert Schoch's visit to Visoko,

the Bosnian pyramids have become one of the most active archaeological projects in the world with more than 340.000 working hours spent on archaeological excavations, sample analysis, and radiocarbon dating. In the summer of 2010, 500 volunteers came to Visoko from 30 countries along with 45 archaeologists from Malaysia, the USA, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Croatia and the United Kingdom.

This year volunteers applied from 42 countries from six continents. Notable American archaeologist Dr. Ezra Zubrow was visiting the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids in the summer of 2010 and concluded further investigation should explore the questions of “who built the Bosnian pyramids, when they were constructed, and what the connection between tunnels and pyramids truly is”.

(<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqiqCgjQxIA>)

A leading Egyptologist and scientist who catalogued all 138 pyramids in Egypt, Dr. Nabil Swelim confirmed that the “pyramids in Bosnia are an amazing and genius construction attempt for which a lot of time is needed to conclude who built these amazing structures and when”.

([http://www.astraeamagazine.com/template4\\_txt.php?id=57](http://www.astraeamagazine.com/template4_txt.php?id=57))

Leading Russian geophysicists of the Schmits Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin and Dr. Vladislav Tsyplakov, after two years of researching in Visoko, concluded that according to form, shape and characteristics the Bosnian pyramids are artificial pyramid constructions with a network of tunnels underneath them.”

(<http://www.piramidasunca.ba/en/index.php/professor/-dr.-oleg-b.-khavroshkin-the-seismic-waves-and-the.html>)

Of course, people like Dr. Robert Schoch can continue to close their eyes before the facts, to feed their ego with unargued statements and claim to their friends (John Anthony West and others) that there are no pyramids in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Really, how many times Dr. Robert Schoch get away with being wrong?



## Chapter 15.

### WORLD HISTORY AND BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS

#### 1. PREHISTORIC AND ANCIENT HUMAN SOCIETIES

Almost everything they teach us about the ancient history is wrong: origin of men, civilizations and pyramids. Homo sapiens sapiens is not a result of the evolution and biologists will never find a “missing link”, because the intelligent man is product of genetic engineering. Sumerians are not the beginning of the civilized men, but rather beginning of another cycle of humanity. And finally, original pyramids, most superior and oldest, were made by advanced builders who knew energy, astronomy and construction better than we do.

In order to understand the ancient monuments, we need to view them through three realms: physical, energy and spiritual. Our scientific instruments are simply not enough to explain the purpose of oldest pyramids, for example. Mainstream scientists, archaeologists, historians and anthropologists, are often main obstacle for scientific progress.

Gap between physical and spiritual science is to be bridged if we want to get fully understanding of the past.

Twelve hundred ton stone block in Baalbeck (Lebanon) needs explanation. Who was able to shape, move and install four times bigger blocks than our, 21<sup>st</sup> century, capabilities? Yonaguni megalithic monuments (Japan) do belong to the previous cycle of humanity. They are undeniable proof, on the bottom of the Pacific floor, 80 meters below the ocean level, that advanced culture lived in the area more than 12.000 years ago before huge quantities of ice melted and caused Pacific level to rise for 80 meters. Machu Picchu (Peru) tells the story of four distinctive civilizations and different construction styles, first civilization being the most advanced. At the same time, all the history books make up story of Inkas being the builders of “royal retreat” in the recent times. New dating of Peruvian, Mexican, Chinese and Egyptian pyramids will take us back much before recognized history and known rulers.

Oldest Chinese and Egyptian pyramids are much superior to those made later, as unsuccessful replicas. Older are built from granite and sandstone blocks, more recent ones are much smaller built from bricks and mud. Traces of more advanced beings are everywhere around us. In the meantime, mainstream scientists try to fit those monuments into their time coordinates, falsifying the truth.



Two hundred Cahokia pyramids show astronomical knowledge of the builders who moved several millions tons of construction materials and who knew the difference between cosmic and magnetic north. Mayan world is an example of the knowledge of Universe. Our Solar system circles Milky Way and that 26-thousand years cycle ("long count calendar") affect all living life on our Planet. Anasazies, ancestors of Pueblo Indians, didn't need alphabet or physical communication means to recognize danger in different dimensions coming from the depth of Universe.

As long as they stay within the box, mainstream archaeologists will never be able to explain tooling and logistic needed to build stone heads on Easter Islands, shape granite blocks of Akapana pyramid complex in Bolivia or create chambers of Giza pyramids.

Stone spheres of western Mexico, southern Costa Rica, Easter Island or twenty locations in remote Bosnia-Herzegovina, are obvious proof of understanding and manipulating of shapes and energy in the distant past.

On top of all that, discovery of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids is telling us that we don't know our Planet. We might go to the Moon (temporarily, until threaten), but we still need to explore our Mother Earth. More secrets wait to be uncovered and, with the ancient knowledge, help us reach our balance back.

## 2. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BOSNIAN PYRAMID DISCOVERIES

In April 2005 I first traveled to the town of Visoko, 20 miles northwest from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina. My attention was caught by two regularly shaped hills, which I later named the Bosnian Pyramids of the Sun and Moon. For thousands of years locals have considered those hills to be natural phenomena because they were covered by soil and vegetation. However, when I first saw their triangular faces, obvious corners and orientation toward the cardinal points, I knew that they had to be constructed by a force other than nature. Since I had been investigating pyramids for decades I knew that the pyramids found in China, Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador had the same type of soil and vegetation coverage.

In 2005 work was begun on this project and construction companies and geologists were paid (out of my pocket) to do core drilling and geo-morphological analysis. We then announced to the world, at the press conference, that the first pyramids in Europe had been discovered.

Shortly thereafter we established the non-profit **Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation** and since that time the pyramid investigations in Bosnia have become the world's largest inter-disciplinary archaeological project. We have spent over 340.000 man-hours in archaeological

excavation, sample testing and radiocarbon dating in the period from 2005 to 2011. We determined that the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids consists of five pyramids discovered to date which I named: The Bosnian Pyramids of the Sun, Moon, Dragon, Mother Earth and Love. The site also includes a tumulus complex and a huge underground labyrinth.

This discovery is historic and changes the knowledge of the early history of Europe for several reasons:

1. These are the first pyramids discovered in Europe
2. The site includes the largest pyramid structure in the world—The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun with its height of over 220 meters is much higher than the Great Pyramid of Egypt (147 meters).
3. The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun has, according to the Bosnian Institute for Geodesy, the most precise orientation towards cosmic north with the error of 0 degrees, 0 minutes and 12 seconds.
4. The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is completely covered by rectangular concrete blocks. The properties of the concrete, including extreme hardness (up to 133 MPa) and low water absorption (around 1%), are, according to the scientific institutions in Bosnia, Italy and France, far superior to modern concrete materials.
5. The pyramids are covered by soil which is, according to the State Institute for Agro-pedology, approx. 12,000 years old. Radiocarbon dating from the paved terrace on Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon, performed by Institute of Physics of Silesian Institute of Technology from Gliwice (Poland) confirmed that terrace was built 10,350 years ago (+/- 50 years). These findings confirm that the Bosnian pyramids are also the oldest known pyramids on the planet.
6. Beneath the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids there is an extensive underground tunnel and chamber network which runs for a total of more than ten miles.
7. Ceramic sculptures have been discovered in the underground labyrinth with a mass of up to 20,000 pounds which makes them the largest found so far from the ancient world.

The list of the wonders in Bosnian archaeology does not end here. In the vicinity, we discovered the tallest tumulus in the World: 61 meter high. Its nearest competitor, Silbury Hill in England is 60 meters high. The Bosnian tumulus consists of two-layer megalithic terraces, clay layers and artificial concrete layers.

A team of physicists detected an energy beam coming through the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. The radius of the beam is 4.5 meters with a frequency of 28 kHz. The beam is continuous and its strength grows as it moves up and away

from the pyramid. This phenomenon contradicts the known laws of physic and technology. This is the first proof of non-herzian technology on the Planet. It seems that the pyramid-builders created a perpetual motion machine a long time ago and this “energy machine” is still working.

In the underground labyrinth, in 2010, we discovered three chambers and a small blue lake. Energy screening shows that the ionization level is 43 times higher than the average concentration outside which makes the underground chambers into “healing rooms”.

Further electromagnetic detection in 2011 confirmed that levels of negative radiation through the Hartman, Curry and Schneider grids are equal to zero in the tunnels. There was no technical radiation (from power lines and/or other technology) found in the tunnels and no cosmic radioactivity. Ceramic sculptures are positioned over the underground water flows and the negative energy is transformed into positive. All of these experiments point to the underground labyrinth as one of the most secure underground constructions in the world and this makes it an ideal place for the body's rejuvenation and regeneration.

Two hundred years of Egyptology has not produced a satisfactory answer to the question of what the real purpose was for the oldest and most superior pyramids.

In only six years, our research in Bosnia has applied inter-disciplinary scientific methods, to look at this complex through the physical, energetic and spiritual dimensions. We have had pioneering results which affects the entire sphere of knowledge and Pyramid Science. Our history is changing with each new discovery.

Perhaps by changing our beginnings or learning to better understand our beginnings we can also change our present and our future for the better.



## Chapter 16.

### UNDERGROUND LABYRINTH “RAVNE”: EXPEDITION TO UNKNOWN

Monday, June 26th, 2012

For a year and a half we have not touched the tunnel leading off the Pyramid. And now, June 26th, we decided to systematically investigate this northerly oriented tunnel. We were escorted by a German producer from Berlin, who prepares the trailer for a documentary about Bosnian pyramids.

The team of seven members included me, Italian archaeologist Ricardo, our employees Amir and Admir, and several volunteers from Australia, Great Britain, Hungary and Serbia. We dressed in protective clothing and waterproof boots with spare sets of batteries and compasses and entered a tunnel that was filled with water to a height of 40 cm. We began to clear the first barrier working in a very narrow tunnel. We progressed slowly in laying position, cleaning sand, pebbles and mud by hands, without tools other than two buckets.

After more than an hour, we made a passage through which we crawled. We were welcomed by the water, but the passage of the tunnel was open. We went about twenty meters. Tunnel was curving, going from the north to the east.

Then we encountered a new obstacle, a pile of gravel and sand in front of us. We cleared this one relatively quickly and continued on. We entered the tunnel without water. Next came the big intersection, the height of the tunnels nearly three meters. We examined three sides of the tunnel which soon became sealed. We headed to the only free tunnel, which was the direction to the south.

It is no coincidence that the passage was left open just to the south. This is the orientation that we need if we're to reach the pyramid in the future.

After two more intersections, we came upon new barriers. The southern direction of the tunnel was filled to the ceiling. This did not discourage the young Italian archaeologist who began to clean gravel and pebbles with his bare hands. After forty minutes he had created enough space to drag his body between the ceiling and the pile of gravel. Soon we came to join him.

We were finding new intersections, ceramic blocks with carvings, different height ceilings, clean air, and equal temperature in all tunnels. We were in sections where no human foot had stepped for a very long time. Once we consistently followed the direction toward the east-south we encountered a new barrier in the form of gravel and pebbles which sealed the passage to the top of the three meters



high ceiling.

We made a break. What now? We looked at the clock. It had been four and a half hours from the start of the expedition. We decided to stop here for security concerns.

We returned the following morning with four teams. We began widening this new direction, the two teams continuing in the middle sections where narrow places occur and one team going all the way to the front, removing pebbles and sand.

Volunteers and Ricardo were delighted when they returned back among other colleagues. They were the stars of the evening, and started telling stories of their adventures.

The next day we arrived with the team to map the new tunnels. We found a total of 152 meters of the new tunnel passage and tens of meters of new side tunnels!

When small sections of underground tunnels are discovered at the other places (Mexico, for example) it gains worldwide attention. Here, in one day, we discovered more than 150 meters untouched pre-historical underground tunnels.

In a statement to the documentary producers, I said:

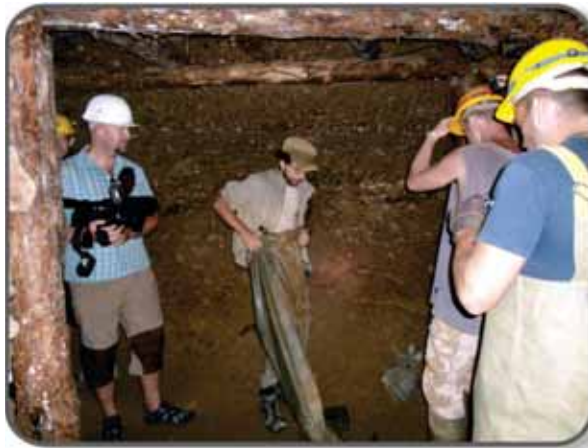
***The first 300 meters of tunnel in which we worked during 2005 to 2010 period were completely covered and filled with gravel, and every few meters drywalls were installed in an effort to stop future explorers. It took us six years to painstakingly clean and secure these passages. At the end of 2010 we discovered the first free sections, which was a great encouragement for us. And now, after this experience, we see that the small barriers are followed by longer open sections. Have we reached a point where we will be finding more and more open tunnels in front of us? How much time will it save us on our way to the pyramid?***

These new tunnels have been leveled, which means if we stay at the same height in the future we will reach a depth of 280 meters below the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. In 2007, Russian geophysicists Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin and Dr. Vladislav Tsyplakov detected existence of tunnels under the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun at the depth of 280 meters.

Thus far we've discovered 740 meters of underground tunnels. This labyrinth is tens of kilometers long. We're 20% of the way closer to the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. The only question now is when we will connect with the tunnels beneath the largest pyramid of the world.

Years of hard but rewarding work are in front of us.

Not decades, anymore.



Preparation for the expedition to unknown.



Task in front of us



Tunnel section filled with the water



Blocked tunnel section



It took hours to remove enough material so we can slip in



Moving forward



Narrow sections were not obstacle for us



Very enthusiastic after hours of slow progress



Several sections with the water were ahead of us





Movement through the water filled sections



Discovery of drywalls in new tunnel sections



Compact drywalls built in ancient history



Break



Satisfaction with the job done



Just in case, not to get lost in hundreds of meters of new tunnels and intersections



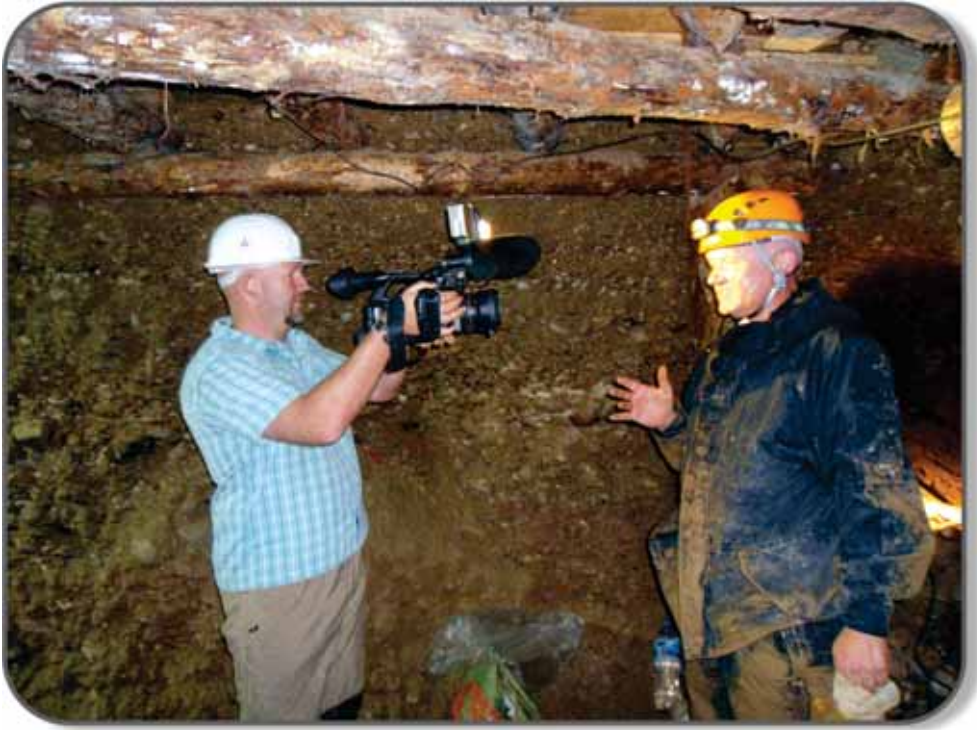
Discovery of new monolith



First notice of carvings



Carvings thousands of years old



Statement after discovery





## Chapter 17.

### HIDDEN HISTORY CONFERENCE 2012

"Hidden History" Conference was organized by the "Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun" Foundation and it took place on September 8th, 2012. in Visoko. According to those present it was "fantastic". This international scientific meeting brought together a number of experts and researchers with a common love for exploring and discovering the real history, ancient civilizations and unexplained phenomena.

Conference was opened by the Academician Semir Osmanagich, Ph.D. He advocated the creation of a new scientific paradigm and the establishment of an interdisciplinary "Pyramid Science" modeled on the research of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids. A review of the world's unexplored pyramid with emphasis on the Bosnian Pyramids and new findings and analysis, followed.

Lecture by British author and researcher late Philip Coppens was dedicated to the mysterious megalithic structure and artifacts. Senad Babor from Sarajevo presented his master's thesis on the subject of the Bosnian pyramids through time using 4D technology. Italian scientist Professor Paolo de Bertolis provided important scientific analysis of ultrasonic phenomena in the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids, their regularity and unique artificial origin, unlike natural pyramidal hills in Italy where this phenomenon could not be recorded. Physicist Slobodan Mizdrak, Ph.D. of Croatia introduced the results of an experiment using electromagnetic radiations on the top of the Pyramid of the Sun.

Foundation's archaeologist dr. Ricardo Brett from Italy announced publicly, for the first time, reports on radiocarbon dating of organic material found in the Pyramid of the Sun in June 2012. Austrian researcher Klaus Donna, once again, in his brilliant talk presented the discoveries of new artifacts that do not fit into the official history and are thus completely ignored by official science.

The conference participants were welcomed by the Prime Minister of Zenica-Doboj Canton Mr. Fikret Plevljak who called on the entire Bosnia-Herzegovina and international press to come to Visoko and visit the Bosnian pyramids.

"Bosnians, wake up. Something is happening in Visoko, the history is solving here!" said Plevljak.

During his speech, he called on opponents of the project to visit archaeological sites in Visoko and, if they believe that "there is nothing there" to provide the scientific evidence for such claims. He added that the Cantonal

Government and its 400,000 inhabitants will fully support a research project of the Bosnian pyramids. Foundation and conference was greeted by the Mayor of Visoko Munib Alibegović and friend of the Foundation Ambassador of Pakistan to Bosnia HE Khalid Jaffery.

The conference, in addition to speakers, gathered a large number of guests and tourists from the UK, Austria, USA, Germany, Macedonia, Slovenia and Serbia. Scientific conference was attended by the Summer Camp's seventh shift which numbered more than 65 volunteers from 20 countries. They were, in the presence of Prime Minister, Mayor of Visoko and Chairman of the Foundation's Board of Directors Ahmed Bosnic, delivered certificates for participating in the Summer Camp.

Next day, September 9th, visit was organized to the "Archaeological Park: Bosnian stone spheres" in Zavidovici.



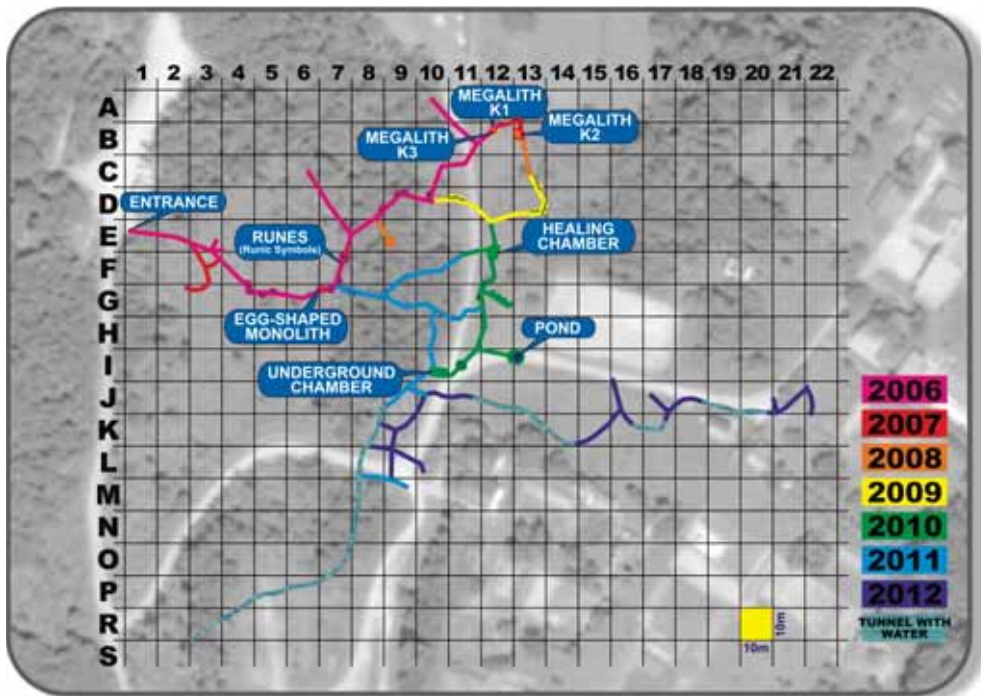
Phillip Coppens, Sam Osmanagich and Klaus Dona in Visoko, September 2012



Prime Minister Fikret Plevljak at the press conference in Visoko, September 8, 2012



Seven shift volunteers at the Hidden History Conference, September 8, 2012 are just part of over 500 volunteers from 52 countries who came to Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids in 2012



Underground Labyrinth Ravne – yearly progress 2005-2012





Stone sphere in Archaeological park: Bosnian Stone spheres  
in Zavidovici, central Bosnia-Herzegovina

#### 4D VIZUALIZATION OF THE BOSNIAN VALLEY OF THE PYRAMIDS

An engineer Senad Bahor from Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina is an author of Master's thesis at the Sarajevo School of Science and Technology. This is the first scientific degree at one of the Bosnian Universities dedicated to the Bosnian Pyramid project. The name of the thesis: "The Four Dimensional Visualization of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids – New Methodology for the Reconstruction of the Cultural Heritage Site".

- His challenge was how to do the 4D visualization if :
- the site is completely covered with gravel and soil, with the houses and other objects residing on the top of the cultural heritage objects?
- there are no historical materials, photos, maps, sketches, paintings or written material on the site whatsoever?
- it is hard to place the cultural heritage site while comparing it with any other similar sites around the world in a certain timeframe in history (older than any cultural heritage site)?

Using HTML5 and WebGL for 4D visualization he has applied new methodology:

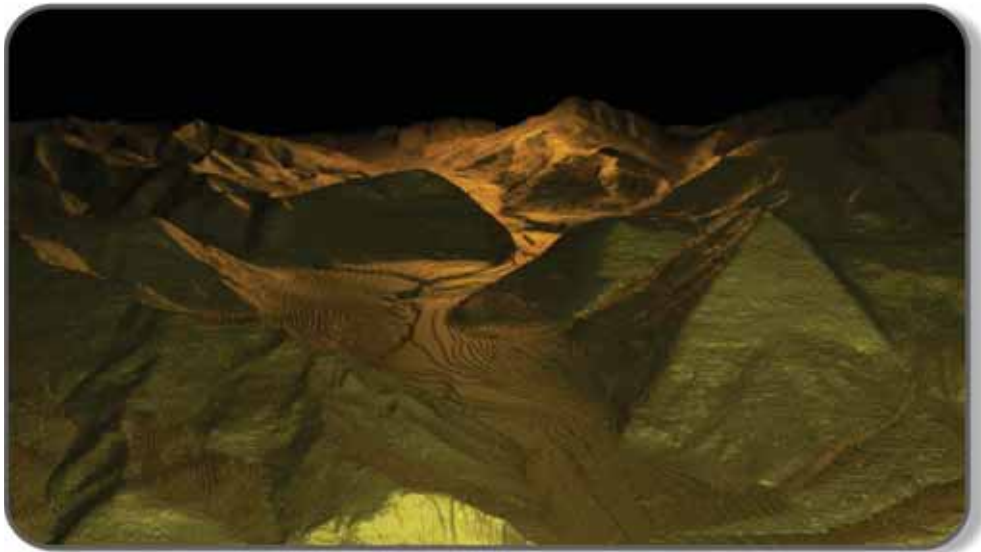
- Obtain high resolution aerial photos or satellite images of the area in order to comprehend the area at the fullest
- Convert the satellite image into a high resolution z-map image by using the



Z-map software and its photogrammetric process in order to get the elevation information from the captured image;

- Import the z-map and the original aerial image in the 3d software and place them as textures on a polygonal plane. Then, run the tessellation process by using the software displacement algorithms on the polygonal texture map to get the 3d polygonal model of the area;
- Observe the model to find patterns that can be matched to the existing real-world objects and compared. The excavation points should be used to capture the textures.
- Visualize the object that is present underneath the Earth surface and place real-world textures at the predetermined pattern
- Place the prototyped model on the polygonal terrain to get the full 3d scene

The new models he came up with are extremely valuable and they show that the original dimensions of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun are larger they previously thought. Height of the Pyramid, for example, is much higher than 220 meters and could reach over 360 meters.



Bosnian valley of the Pyramids, Eng. Senad Bahor, Mr. Sc.



4D visualization of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun,  
Eng. Senad Bahor, Mr. Sc.



Bosnian pyramids, 4D visualization, Eng. Senad Bahor, Mr. Sc.

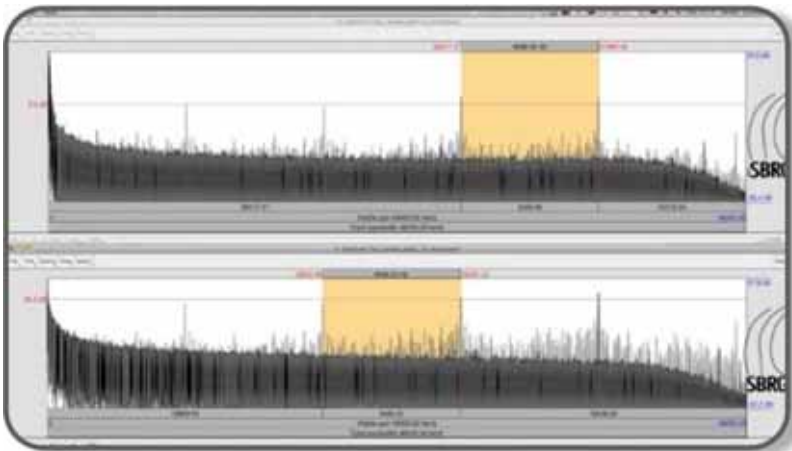
#### ARCHAEO-ACOUSTIC ON BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS

Professor Paolo Debortolis from Trieste University, Italy have been investigating ultrasound phenomenon on the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun in a period 2010-2102. He has detected and measured ultrasound of 28.400 Hz on the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun using professional equipment. Ultrasound comes in regular distances, blocks, with 9.3333 Hz distance. It points to artificiality of the source. Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun emits ultrasound beam, 5-15 meters in radius which can be detected at the very top of the pyramid.

This is another confirmation of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun being a huge energy machine.



Professor Paolo Debortolis (Italy) in the Underground Labyrinth Ravne



Regular blocks of ultrasound detected on the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun

## EXCLUSIVE NEWS: RADIOCARBON DATING OF THE BOSNIAN PYRAMID OF THE SUN

The method commonly used to record dates of artifacts and structures is Radiocarbon dating, and was pioneered in 1949 at the University of Chicago by William Libby who has since been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work. Radiocarbon dating accurately records dates to 58,000 years and was used to determine the date of the Bosnian Pyramids.

Italian archaeologists Dr. Ricarrdo Brett and Niccolo Bisconti discovered an organic material (a leaf) on the top of the concrete blocks that cover Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun in June 2012. Carbon dating was performed in Lab in Kiev, Ukraine with astonishing result: 24.800 years +/- 200 years. It gives the minimum age of the pyramid structure and makes it the oldest pyramid in the world.



Italian archaeologist Nicollo Bisconti, archaeological digg at the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, June 2012



Discovery of the organic material on the concrete blocks on the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun





Conventional radio carbon dating service laboratory. Kiev.

### Радіовуглецева дата (Radiocarbon date)

Замовник (Customer)	Foundation "Archaeological park	"Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun"
Зразок(Sample):	Soil deposition with organic mater	02-BPS-4A-2012
Код лабораторії (lab code)	IHME-1814	
Маса бензолу (benzene mass)	0,739	грам (g)
Час вимірювання (counting time)	3000	хвилин (minutes)
Швидкість лічення проби (Sample count rate)	0.357	CPM
Фон (imp./хв.) (Background count rate)	0.109	CPM
Ефективність реєстрації (counting efficiency) :	58,55%	Процент (percent)
Радіовуглецева дата (Radiocarbon date)	<b><u>24800 ± 200</u></b>	<b><u>BP</u></b>
Калібрована дата (Calibrated date)	-	

Michael G.Buzinny

18.08.2012

[mbuz@ukr.net](mailto:mbuz@ukr.net),  
<http://e14.kiev.ua>

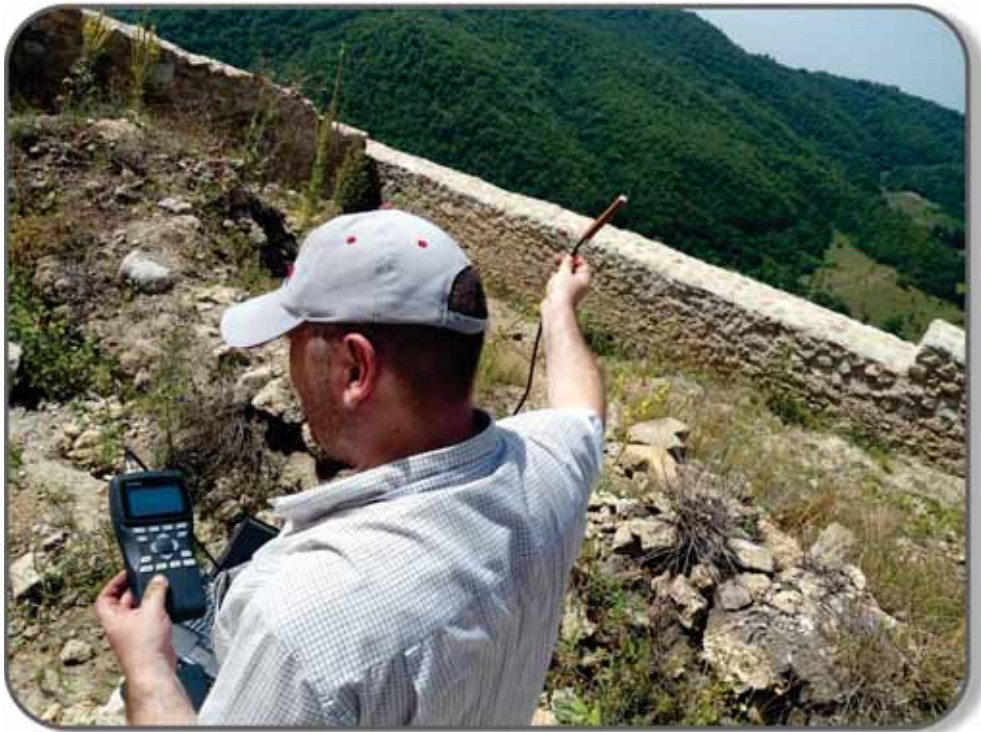
Radiocarbon dating of the fossilized leaf from the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun shows the age of 24.800 years +/- 200 years

## LOCATED ENERGY SOURCE FOR THE BOSNIAN PYRAMID OF THE SUN

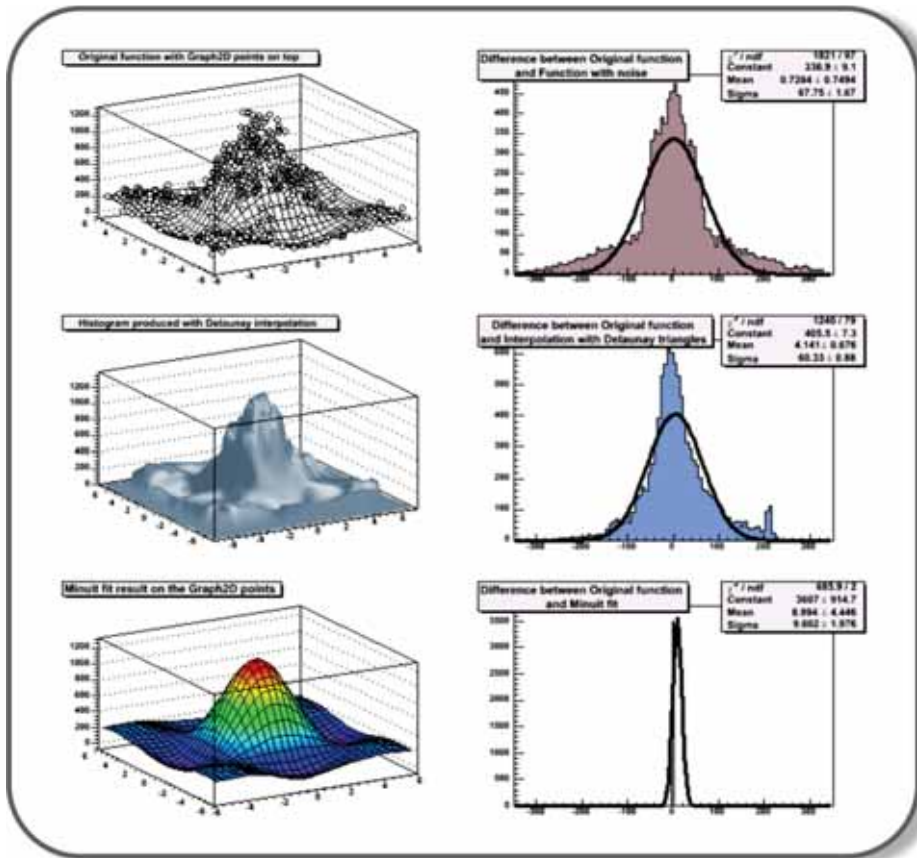
Croatian physicist Slobodan Mizdrak, Ph.D., led the team of physicists, electrical engineers, anthropologists and other experts in April 2012 while conducting an experiment on the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. Two-day recording raw results were submitted to the labs in Zagreb (Croatia), Belgrade (Serbia) and Vienna (Austria). Results were obtained and presented at the annual "Hidden History Conference" held in Visoko, Bosnia-Herzegovina on September 8, 2012.

It has been confirmed that the source of the energy beam, which is emitted through the top of the largest pyramid in the world, is located 2.440 meters below the pyramid with the shift of 440 meters. An iron plate represents the source combined with the negative ions and underground water streams and it's able to generate the electricity of over 10 kW.

These results are pioneering steps in understanding of the real purpose of the original, oldest and most superior pyramids.

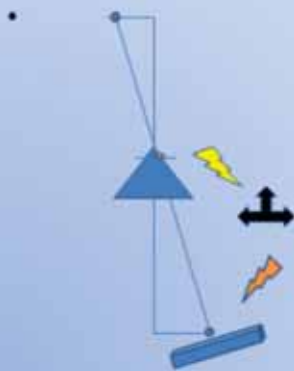


Croatian physicist Slobodan Mizdrak, Ph.D.  
on top of Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun



Results from three labs: Belgrade, Zagreb and Vienna

## 2D site model of results



- Distance 2440 m
- Shift 410 m
- Direction 248 degree W
- Tunnels and ions
- Fe\* plate deep down
- Electric current
- Power est. more then 10 kW

Located source of energy for the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun

## **Chapter 18.**

### **ICBP 2013**

Fourth International Scientific Conference on the Bosnian pyramids ICBP 2013 - "Hidden History", was held in Sarajevo September 1-8, 2014.

The Conference gathered 23 experts from 11 countries, from archaeologists from New Zealand, physicists, engineers, biologists from countries such as USA, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Experts have presented their analysis, laboratory examinations and radiocarbon dating.

"This year, the most important news is the determination of the precise age of Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. After radiocarbon sample dating which is found beneath concrete blocks of pyramid, it is confirmed the age of 29.000 years plus - minus four hundred years. It is confirmed that this is the oldest pyramid in the world".

#### **Wednesday, September 4, 2013**

- 17:30 – 19:00 Movie premiere: "Mystery of the Bosnian Pyramids", director Vinko Totic (Canada)
- 19:00 – 19:10 Break
- 19:10 – 19:40 Richard Hoyle (United Kingdom): "Archaeo-Astronomical Properties of Ginje Tumulus in Visoko"
- 19:40 – 20:40 Jay Wakefield (USA): "Poverty Point, Pre-Historical Port in Louisiana"
- 20:40 – 20:50 Break
- 20:50 – 22:30 Domagoj Nikolic, Mr.Sc. (Croatia): "Megalithic Sites of Balkan"

#### **Thursday, September 5, 2013**

- 17:30 – 18:45 Archaeologist Tim Moon (New Zealand): "Bosnian Pyramid Archaeological Season 2013 - Discoveries of the Season"
- 18:45 – 19:45 Kresimir Misak (Croatia): "Elites and Hidden Knowledge"



- 19:45 – 20:15 Break
- 20:15 – 22:15 Dr. Sam Osmanagich, Ph.D. (Bosnia/USA): “Secrets of Pyramids - Revealed”

**Friday, September 6, 2013**

- 17:00 – 17:45 Dr. Lee Pennington (USA): “Stone Balls of Costa Rica and the World”
- 17:45 – 18:45 Dr. Igor Šipić, Ph.D. (Croatia): “Significance of the Bosnian Pyramid location”
- 18:45 – 19:30 Branislava Rakonjac (Bosnia): “Informotherapy: Case Study Underground Labyrinth Ravne”
- 19:30 – 20:00 Break
- 20:00 – 20:45 Eng. Senudin Ibrahimkadic (Bosnia): “Underground Labyrinth Ravne and Ancient Flood”
- 20:45 – 21:30 Paul Mak (Holland): “GDV (Gas Discharge Visualization) Measurements on Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and in Underground Labyrinth Ravne”
- 21:30 – 22:15 Hans Huber (Germany): “Healing Properties and Possibilities of the Underground Labyrinth Ravne”

**Saturday, September 7, 2013**

- 10:00 – 10:15 Press Conference
- 10:15 – 10:30 Ljuben Dimkarovski: “The oldest musical instrument in Europe”
- 10:30 – 12:00 Dr. J.J. Hurtak, Ph.D. (USA) and Dr. Desiree Hurtak, Ph.D. (USA): “Pyramids - From Egypt to Bosnia”
- 12:00 – 12:45 Dr. Eberhard Baumann, Ph.D. (Germany): “Purpose and Location of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun”
- 12:45 – 13:00 Break
- 13:00 – 14:30 Dr. Carmen Boulter, Ph.D. (Canada): “Pyramid Power”
- 14:30 – 15:30 Lunch break

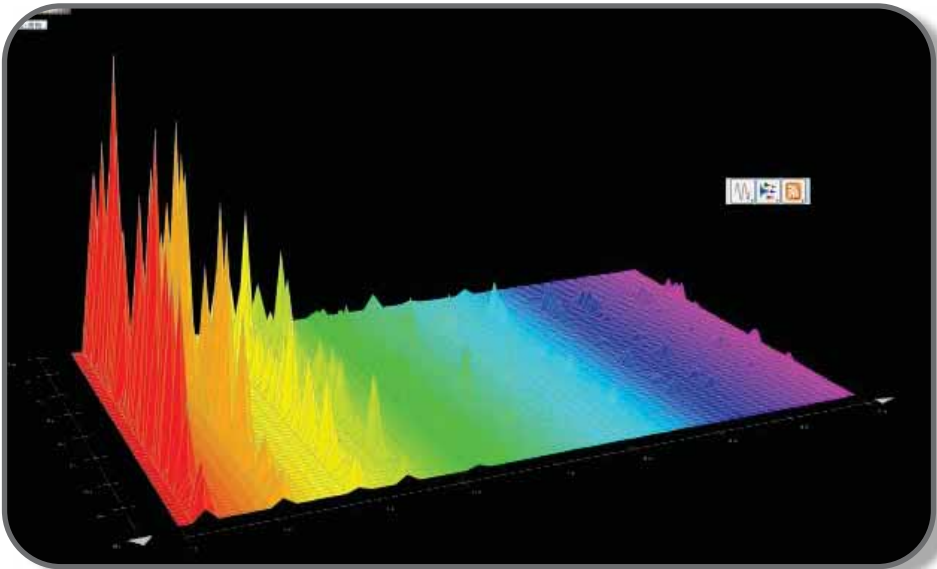
- 15:00 – 15:30 Shemalah Birkholz (Germany): “Sound Bawl with Zero Point Energy: Sacred Sound of Language of Light”
- 15:30 – 16:15 Zoran Njegovanovic (Bosnia): “Bioresonance Diagnostics: Case Study Underground Labyrinth Ravne”
- 16:15 – 16:30 Break
- 16:30 – 17:15 Dr. Slobodan Mizdrak, Ph.D. (Croatia): "Energy Source of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun"
- 17:15 – 18:15 Eng. Goran Marjanovic (Serbia): "Tesla's waves and Bosnian Pyramids"
- 18:15 – 18:30 Break
- 18:30 – 19:30 Dr. Meg Blackburn Losey (USA): “Pyramid and Consciousness”
- 19:30 – 20:30 Arthur Faram (USA): “A Geoglyphic Study of the Bosnian Pyramids”
- 20:30 – 20:45 Break
- 20:45 – 22:30 Klaus Dona (Austria): “Out of Place Artifacts and Ancient Civilizations“
- 22:30 Conference closing



## Chapter 19.

### **ELECTRICAL ENGINEER GORAN SAMOUKOVIC: SCHUMAN'S RESONANCE MEASURED ON BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS**

Serbian Electrical Engineer Goran Samoukovic from Belgrade came with his team to Visoko on April 12-14, 2013. They performed detailed detection and measurements of electromagnetic phenomena in Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids: Bosnian Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, Vratnica tumulus and Underground Labyrinth Ravne.



They detected following significant frequencies at those locations:

- Frequency of 28.4 kHz which had been measured in several other occasions by Croatian, Serbian, Finnish and Italian experts. This particular frequency do not have use in our technology.
- Technical frequency of 50 Hz and GHz nearby electrical cables with an extremely bad effects to human health
- Beneficial Schuman resonance of 7.83 Hz ideal for physical, mental and spiritual advancement. It seems that Bosnian pyramid complex has been generating, maintaining and enriching Schuman resonance for very long time affecting in a positive way its surroundings.







**Part Three:**

**Important inputs by others**

## Chapter 1.

### SCIENTIFIC PROOF OF A POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE FROM 25,000 YEARS AGO

*Astonishing Archeological Evidence Completely Changes our Beliefs  
About Pyramids and our own History*

(Houston, TX Oct 2, 2012) Radiocarbon dating that proves the Bosnian Pyramid Complex dates back at least 25,000 years has been revealed by an international team of scientists led by Dr. Sam Osmanagich. Discovered in 2005, the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Archaeological Park, which houses the largest pyramid in the world, is now the most active archaeological site on the planet. The team's findings also reveal an energy beam, 13 feet in radius that transmits an unexplainable electromagnetic signal measuring 28 kilohertz coming from the center of the Pyramid of the Sun. This phenomenon has been independently confirmed by physicist Dr. Slobodan Mizdrak, Ph.D. from Croatia, professor Paolo Debortolis, anthropologist from University of Trieste in Italy, sound engineer Heikki Savolainen from Finland and electrical engineer Goran Marjanovic from Serbia.

The energy beam is suspected to represent why the pyramids were built; to provide ancient civilizations a powerful source of clean energy, which is already a widely supported theory based in part by the book "The Giza Power Plant" by Christopher Dunn published in 1998. The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is 30% larger than the pyramid at Giza and recent excavation has uncovered an extensive pre-historical underground labyrinth system, further evidence supporting the power plant theory.

Is it possible that the fossil fuel based energy system we now rely on could have been prevented if inventor Nicola Tesla's work on free energy hadn't be suppressed? Tesla's (1856-1943) patented free energy methods were rejected due to their inability to be metered and monetized. "It is not in our best interest to ignore the fact that we have to change our knowledge of history and accept that the ancients had advanced technology, just as it wasn't in our country's best interest to ignore Tesla's ideas," states Phillip Coppens, author and historian. "Our world cannot be sustained unless we stop our dependency on oil-based energy solutions. The pyramids demonstrate a lost science and a valid source of potential free energy that we have to uncover." Coppens along with Klaus Dona of Austria and dozens speakers attended the International Conference Bosnia Pyramid in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina which is held annually to release findings to the public.

The method commonly used to record dates of artifacts and structures is

Radiocarbon dating, and was pioneered in 1949 at the University of Chicago by William Libby who has since been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work. Radiocarbon dating accurately records dates to 58,000 years and was used to determine the date of the Bosnian Pyramids. Italian archaeologists Dr. Riccardo Brett and Niccolo Bisconti discovered an organic material on the top of the concrete blocks that cover Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. Carbon dating was performed in Lab in Kiev, Ukraine with astonishing result: 24.800 years +/- 200 years. It gives the minimum age of the pyramid structure.

Overwhelming evidence, supported by scientific research from all over the archeological community proves that our recorded history is wrong concerning ancient cultures which in turn changes religion, science and academics. The pyramid structures that were built in Bosnia and across the globe over 10,000 years ago cannot be duplicated by modern science and machinery in the 21st century and there is no explanation for who could have built them in our recorded history.

"We realize that this site changes our knowledge of history and as such the findings will need to withstand harsh scrutiny. Our inter-disciplinary scientific team carefully utilizes legitimate scientific research methodology, often having tests done from two or more separate laboratories," explained Dr. Osmanagich, PhD. "Despite some initial skepticism, we now have a world-wide team of hundreds of thought leaders from numerous scientific disciplines including archeologists, geophysicists, chemical engineers, physicists, electrical engineers, mathematicians gathering scientific evidence to find the answers."

The reason the Bosnian Archaeological Park is so active is that unlike the Egyptian Pyramids and Dr. Zahi Hawass' team, where access to information was carefully guarded, this site's policy is open and inviting. "We want to share our findings in order to bring out the truth about history and knowledge of clean energy," explains Osmanagich.

(Press release by Debbie West)





## Chapter 2.

### PHILIP COPPENS: THE NO-LONGER EXCLUDED CONTINENT PYRAMIDS IN EUROPE

*Delivered at the Nexus Conference 2007, Brisbane, October 21 2007*

(Yes, there are pyramids in Europe. A decade ago, this statement may have been seen as a sign of idiocy, but today, there is a substantial body of evidence that there are pyramids in Europe.



#### French pyramids

Europe's most famous pyramid is probably the glass pyramid that marks the entrance to the Louvre museum in the heart of Paris. Since the publication of Dan Brown's international mega-bestseller "The Da Vinci Code", it has become an enigmatic attraction – though the glass panels do not number 666, as Dan Brown hoped for; the Louvre guide lists it as 673 panels – it is close, but for symbolism to work, of course, it is either hit or miss. Still, the Louvre pyramid, despite its modern origins, has achieved an exalted status, claimed to be part of a series of esoteric works that Mitterrand performed in Paris to bring it line with certain "occult ambitions" – very much in line with ancient Egyptian town planning and alignments to solar phenomena.

Of interest is the Brown makes the Louvre Pyramid the final resting place of Mary Magdalene - her tomb - and thus uses the archetypal imagery of the pyramid as a tomb and applies it to Mary Magdalene. It is such use of archetypal imagery that has greatly contributed to "The Dan Brown Phenomenon".

France has its own “proper” – old – pyramid, though it is little known, and small in size. The base of the pyramid varies between 5 to 6.5 metres and sits on the hillside above La Bastide, at the Aven des Ratapignata, to the northeast of Falicon, near the posh Mediterranean town of Nice. On detailed maps, the site is not marked as “pyramid”, but as “Grotte de Ratapignata”, for the pyramid does sit over a cave, known as the “Cave of the Bats” – the Batcave!

Despite its somewhat disappointingly minute size, for a very long time, it was considered to be one of the very rare pyramids to be found in Europe. As it is a pyramid, it almost seems to be an unwritten law that no simple answer can ever been given for its existence. There are various theories of its origins and some of course include an Egyptian connection: the grandson of the famous archaeologist John Ward-Perkins thought that it might have marked the tomb of an ancient chieftain, possibly an exiled Egyptian. I'll classify that as “imaginative”, as for the moment it is totally unsupported by evidence – such as the absence of a tomb or inscriptions that would support that conclusion.

While most of the upper section of the pyramid is now missing, the lower section is reasonably well-preserved; fortunately, photographs still exist of the time when the upper part was better preserved. They have allowed for an accurate reconstruction of the structure, which had an entrance in its south-eastern corner. The entrance was large enough to permit the passage of one person at a time, suggesting that this was intentional.

Today, the site is well-known to the local fire brigade, who often have to rescue people who have descended inside the cave. Though the descent is easy enough (for a somewhat experienced climber), the ascent is virtually impossible, as it involves conquering a horizontal ridge; the fire brigade's winch clears it easily, but feet groping in the dark for footholds don't.

Even though the cave was documented in the early 19th century, it lasted until 1898 before a proper excavation occurred, carried out by Professor Jean-Robert Salifard. The end result was a report of 657 pages and 174 illustrations. From the main room, he identified three tunnels, one that continued for “a considerable distance”. But when the famous speleologist Jules Gavet visited the site in 1901, he found that these tunnels had been blocked.

What had happened between 1898 and 1901? Someone – and apparently not Salifard – had purposefully sealed the tunnels. Why? Was it purely for health and safety purposes, to make sure that no souls would wander inside and get lost? Or was it to protect something that was perhaps hidden deeper inside the network of tunnels?



*Falicon*

As to the pyramid's purpose: in 1976, author Henri Broch argued that the land sat on former Knights Templar property. Could it be possible that the enigmatic Knights Templar had been pyramid builders? That possibility was also taken up by Maurice Guinguand. But neither author spoke of the work of Jean Carrond. The latter had access to family documents of a certain Baron de Raudie. The very old documents that he consulted spoke of a deposit that was of tremendous importance and which had been owned and protected by the ancestors of de Raudie. In some corners, it invited speculation that this deposit was part of the Templar treasure, secreted away at the time of their arrest in 1307.

However, Carrond and others have since discovered that the land on which the Falicon pyramid sits was actually not owned by the Templars, leaving us with the possibility that the potential treasure secret in the underground cave system might indeed “just” belong to the de Raudie family.

Still, it is clear that a Templar connection or even the hiding place of a treasure cannot have been its original purpose – the very building of a pyramid would identification of the treasure site rather too easy. Instead, it seems to have been a site where certain religious ceremonies were performed. The first subterranean chamber shows the best evidence that it was used and adapted for ritual use. There are seven steps, as well as a small platform that originally is believed to have held an altar. Speculation is that the nature of the cult that was practiced here, may have been the cult of Mithras, popular in Roman times. The cult of Mithras spread across Europe, hand in hand with the cult of Osiris and Isis; sanctuaries of both cults have been found as far north as the border territories of Scotland and England and stumbling upon a Mithras temple in southern France would be the norm rather than the exception. Mithraic sanctuaries were normally – ideally – underground and the cave underneath the Falicon pyramid thus qualifies – though it is by no means a perfect match if we were to compare it with a typical Mithras temple.

Much more recently, in 1922, Etienne Gotteland settled near Falicon and founded a cult that incorporated the pyramid. He nevertheless also made some observations about the structure itself: using the precession of the equinox, he argued that the site of the pyramid (though not the pyramid itself) was 4335 years old, or 2413 BC – roughly contemporary with the Egyptian Pyramid Age. This is of course a controversial dating, and pushing the age of the site very far back. If it was indeed a Mithraic sanctuary and the pyramid were to date from that era, than the pyramid would date from ca. 200 BC to 300 AD. But network of tunnels?

### **Spanish pyramids**

In 1991, the renowned explorer Thor Heyerdahl spoke of pyramids on the Canary Islands. He had come across these monuments while he was trying to find further evidence of transoceanic contacts. Of course, many immediately jumped to a “logical” conclusion: pyramids in Egypt, pyramids in Mesoamerica, and now pyramids right in the middle, in the Canary Islands; connect the dots, and you have “clear evidence” of transoceanic contacts, in which the Old World apparently had told the New World to start building pyramids.



There are six step pyramids on the island of Tenerife, located near the town of Guimar, on the eastern shore, about 40 kilometres (24 miles) south of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The pyramids reach a maximum height of twelve metres. The Archaeology Department of La Laguna University carried out initial excavations and the Canary Islands' Astrophysical Institute looked into possible ancient astronomical relationships. These studies revealed that the pyramids were aligned to the winter and summer solstices, once again underlining that many if not most if not all pyramids have an astronomical component. The pyramids are reported to line up with the sunset, which occurs in a distinctive spot on the mountainous horizon.



Stairways ascend from a level plaza to the top of each pyramid, where there is a flat summit platform covered with gravel. The stairways are all on the western side, suggesting a ceremonial purpose, because someone ascending to the pyramids' summits on the morning of the solstice would be “welcoming” the rising sun – a very religiously significant act.

Of course, there was controversy. The “opposition” claimed that they were merely terraces or random piles of stone that had been cleared by the Spaniards. Others argued they were modern constructions, inspired – if not built – by or for or in support of Heyerdahl's theories. But it were nonetheless archaeologists that discovered that they were in fact painstakingly built step-pyramids.

This “opposition” may have had very selfish economic reasons to say what it did: the land on which the pyramids stand had been earmarked for development in connection with a planned expansion in the upper part of the town and even in 1991, it was clear that archaeology and economic pursuits did not easily go hand in hand. Heyerdahl therefore persuaded the Norwegian ship owner Fred Olsen to buy the site, clean up the debris of centuries of disregard and construct a museum, marrying archaeology and tourism.

This is now what is known as the “Pirámides de Güímar” Ethnographic Park. The park opened in April 1998 and is attracting 150,000 visitors per year. One of the 'black' pyramids has been restored. Recent excavations under one pyramid have yielded artefacts identified with the Guanches, the pre-Spanish inhabitants of Tenerife. Still, some refuse to admit that such impressive structures could have been built by the Guanche and suggest that they might have been constructed by the early Christian conquistadores as a time measuring device to know when to celebrate the Catholic festivities of St. John (which occur on June 24, close to the summer solstice).

Heyerdahl believed that these pyramids were remains from pre-European voyagers who sailed the Atlantic Ocean in ancient times. But following Dr. Heyerdahl's express wishes, no theory is forced on the visitors to Guimar. In fact, the symbol of the exhibit is a question mark, asking each person to make up his own mind. Still, the most likely scenario seems to involve the Guanche themselves. If we let go off the idea that they “could not construct such structures” and embrace the possibility that they could, we may have the easiest, most logical and correct attribution as to who built these pyramids – though they are more platforms than pyramids. Furthermore, one interesting aspect is that it is known that the Guanche used the Chacona cave under one of the pyramids – indeed, yet another cave underneath a pyramid. Secondly, nearby Guimar was, until the Spanish conquest, the residence of one of the ten “menceys” (kings) of Tenerife, identifying the area as a capital. And as pyramids were often if not normally related to kingship, why not link the pyramids with Guanche kingship?

## Greek Pyramids

There are three pyramids in the Peloponnesus, the large peninsula in southern Greece. One pyramid is located approximately four kilometres from Argos, in the village of Helleniko; A second pyramid is located outside of the village of Ligouria, near Epidauros; the third pyramid is to be found in Dalamanara, located roughly half-way between the other two, and is, of all three, in the worst shape.

The pyramids have only recently become the topic of archaeological and historical research, and were immediately hailed by the researchers as the “prototypes” for the Egyptian pyramids. Imagine: an obscure village near Argos in the Greek Peloponnesus could be the origin of the Egyptian Pyramid Age! Immediately, this headline-grabbing statement was also seen as evidence that contradicted “the misguided belief held by many that civilization proceeded from the East”. In short, the early headlines, based on the results of the Athens Academy and the University of Edinburgh, had made it “clear” that the “pyramid idea” had been transferred from Greece to Egypt. The pyramid was a European invention.



*Helleniko pyramid*

What had happened that made these academic institutions arrive at such conclusions? On February 9, 1995, Pericles Theoharis, the then General Secretary of the Athens Academy, announced the results of a two year study of the Greek pyramids (which excluded the badly damaged Dalamanara structure). The results dated the Helleniko pyramid to 2720 BC, with a margin of error factor of plus or minus 580 years. The Ligouria pyramid, a structure originally measuring 14 by 12 metres, of which very little remains, was dated to 2100 BC, with a margin of error factor of plus or minus 600 years. For the Greeks, this was clear evidence that the Helleniko pyramid was a century older than the Egyptian step pyramid of Zoser (dated to 2620 BC), and 170 years older than the Great Pyramid.

But controversial claims receive controversial criticism. Hence the first line of attack: attack the methodology and the instruments used in arriving at the claim. As the scientists had used the “optical thermo-photo illumination” method rather than the more widely used carbon dating, criticism against this method soon took the format that this method was effective only for measuring ceramics and not on the kind of processed stone used for the construction of these pyramids. Unsurprisingly, Pericles Theoharis disagreed, writing that “this method has been successfully applied on geological substances such as lava, stalagmites, meteorites, cave deposits, and aeolic and oceanic residues” and that it was tested on the “block house” of Mycenae, which had already been dated using other methods.

To cut a long debate, which occasionally comes and goes, short: the dates seem to be correct enough, but since the debate commenced in 1995, the carbon dating of the Great Pyramid has made the “Out of Greece” hypothesis surplus to requirements once again, underlining that the Great Pyramid – and others – are older than the small Greek pyramids. However, I want to bypass this controversy, by suggesting that we try to see whether or not there were links between ancient Egypt and Greece at that time, and leave it aside for the moment who told whom what.

First of all, there are ancient records about these Greek pyramids. The Helleniko pyramid was known to Pausanias (2nd century BC), who stated that it was built by Acrisius and his brother, Proetus; Acrisius was identified as the grandfather of Perseus, who was said to have been born and have spent his first childhood years near the pyramid, before visiting Africa and Ethiopia. To quote Pausanias: “On the way from Argos to Epidauria there is on the right a building made very like a pyramid... Here took place a fight for the throne between Proetus and Acrisius; the contest, they say, ended in a draw... For those that fell on either side was built here a common tomb.” So it seems that these pyramids were tombs... royal tombs – though another line of thinking goes that these pyramids were watchtowers and that, in fact, their upper structure was not made from stone, but wood.

However, Greece has more than just these three pyramids. In 1997, author Richard Poe dedicated a chapter to the “Pyramid of Amphion” in “Black Spark, White Fire”, largely arguing that Greece was a child of Egypt – and not the other way around. The “Amphion Hill” or the “The Stepped Pyramid of Thebes” comes closest to being a “real Greek pyramid”. The story of this hill is directly linked with the foundation of the city of Thebes. Though some legends say it was Cadmus, others argue that the city's founder was Amphion, the son of Antiope and Zeus. He and his brother Zethus were abandoned by their mother at birth, and reared by a shepherd – a clear analogy with the story of Romulus and Remus, founding brothers of Rome. Together, they, like Romulus and Remus in Rome, built a protective wall around the city that would later become known as Thebes (named after Zethus' wife, Thebe). According to legend, Amphion drew the stones used for building the wall after him by playing magical music on his lyre.

The founder of Thebes met with a tragic ending: Amphion's whole family was struck by a plague, which was seen as punishment from the gods for a wrongful accusation made by Amphion of the Titaness Leto and her children, Apollo and Artemis. Zethus died of sorrow when his mother killed his son by mistake. Whereas in Rome, Remus and Romulus fought to the death, Romulus being victorious, in Thebes, the two brothers were buried in a common tomb north of Thebes, just outside the northern gates.



*Theodoros Spyropoulos*

The story was seen to be as nothing but a legend, until the Amphion hill was discovered to have an interior system of tunnels and chambers, in which one could have been the tomb of Amphion and Zethus. The excavations were done by archaeologist Theodoros Spyropoulos, between 1971 and 1973. Spiropoulos also concluded that the most important aspect about the tomb of Amphion was that it was the only structure in the Greek world in the shape of a stepped pyramid – in short, it was an anomaly. He dated the structure to 2500-2000 BC, coinciding once again with the Egyptian Pyramid Age. Furthermore, the pyramid contained four gold pendants shaped like lilies and topped with papyroid forms, which is classified as a typical Egyptian motif.

As to its construction: the pyramid had been constructed by moulding the sides of the Amphion hill in continuous cone-shaped banks, so that the whole structure became a stepped pyramid, made of four layers. But the true wonder lay inside, where Spyropoulos discovered a system of corridors, steps, passageways and drainage systems. He found a stone-lined chamber with two depressions in the floor. Were these spaces for two bodies? Those of Amphion and Zethus? Unfortunately, Spyropoulos found numerous signs of ancient grave robbing, even though, as mentioned, some fragments of gold jewellery remained. Near the location of the burial chamber is a horizontal tunnel that leads north. Further on, this horizontal tunnel meets a vertical chamber, which leads to another tunnel at a



different (higher) level. This area remains to be further explored and may bring further discoveries.

Equally intriguing was the observation that the brick tomb at the top of the hill closely followed the construction of the pre-dynastic Egyptian mastabas. The unique characteristic of these mastabas is that their area is larger than the underground chambers they cover, something which is also true at Amphion. It was this specific correlation with ancient Egypt that made Richard Poe wonder whether the Amphion hill was the tomb of an Egyptian emigrant in Greece...

### Italian pyramids

Rome has a pyramid; one of its subway stations is even named after it. It is the “Piramide Cestia”, the tomb of Caius Cestius, who died in 12 BC. Cestius spent time in Egypt and ordered that his slave should be freed upon his death, but not before they constructed his pyramid in the final 330 days of service to their master. The structure is 36 metres (120 ft) high and may be a familiar sight for anyone who has taken a taxi ride between the airport and the centre of Rome – the route normally taking you past this pyramid, which is illuminated by night. It is built of a very firm composition of mortar and small stones, faced with tablets of white marble. The original entrance was by means of an inclined shaft about halfway up the northern side of the Pyramid.



This shaft (opened in the 7th century AD) led straight to the centre of the vault, covering the grave-chamber. The interior walls were decorated with stuccoes and fresco paintings divided in panels by means of painted candelabra that framed female figures. Impressive as it is and intriguing as it is to find a pyramid in the heart

of Rome, unfortunately, the pyramid itself is not displayed to its full potential; part of it sits lower than street level and a wall has been built right onto two sides of the pyramid, to enclose the park area behind. Like the Louvre, many will consider the Cestius Pyramid not to be a “true” pyramid.

In early 2003, the “pyramids of Montevécchia” (“Old Mountain”), ca. 30 miles from the Italian city of Milan, were discovered through the use of satellite and aerial imagery. These pyramids are now completely covered by ground and vegetation and appear to be natural hills, but the possibility of something more was enough for the Czech WM magazine and their editor in chief Georg Wojnar to visit the area. They arrived on May 8, 2003, in an effort to locate and survey the site. The team soon learned that discovering their location from the ground proved more difficult than imagined, with the team becoming “impressed” with the driving abilities required to negotiate the roads that lead towards the hills. After two days of failed attempts, they finally succeeded in locating the pyramids and carrying out an initial survey.

The team's conclusion appeared in the June 2003 issue of WM. They had come to the conclusion that the first pyramid was estimated to have a base of 100 metres, with a height of fifty metres. In total, three potential pyramids were surveyed, with one pyramid showing clear signs of stones worked into the structure, close to the surface. A platform with an oblong superstructure with a size of 18 by 9 metres was also discovered. All three structures had an inclination of 42/43 degrees. The sides of all pyramids were aligned and were offset from the cardinal points by approximately 7 to 12 degrees northeast. The team wondered whether this was an error in design or a sign of something more intriguing. From the initial aerial surveys, there was speculation that their layout compared to the pyramids of the Gizeh plateau – and thus to the Belt of Orion. The Czech team stated that their on-site research had showed that the pyramids actually aligned with the passing of Orion at the sunrise of the summer solstice. The Czech team felt that the site should be known as “the Italian Gizeh”.

After I wrote an article on the Italian and Bosnian pyramids for Nexus, Bill Ingle wrote to me, wondering whether I was familiar with the fact that he had been involved in an expedition (a somewhat grandiose term to use, but still) to the Montevécchia site. I was not. “The Great Coordination Point Expedition” had, like the Czech team, located and inspected the site during two Fall 2004 visits. Before Ingle's arrival, he had discovered that the three hills were located in the Parco Regionale di Montevécchia e della Valle del Curone. I will quote from Ingle's expedition notes: “We found Montevécchia without difficulty, then continued through Alto Montevécchia. [...] The hills are immediately behind the villages of Monte and Cereda, a small parking lot carved out of the base of the first hill, 'la collina dei cipressi' (Hill of Cypressess).”



Ingle and team explored the area and the site, but after three days on site, felt disappointed. A second visit occurred in November 2004, at the end of which Ingle came away with the feeling that “for anyone wondering whether actual stone pyramids will be found lurking within the hills, I suggest this is not the case. In my opinion these are natural hills that were shaped and augmented long ago, but only archaeological spadework will provide a definitive answer.”

Despite this initial on-site investigation, several questions remain, including whether these are man-made, natural or artificially elaborated structures. Amongst the other outstanding questions are the questions who and when these were built – if built they were. To try and provide an answer, the Czech team asked the Italian archaeologist professor Gregoria for his input. He provisionally dated the structures to 3000 BC, making them largely contemporary with the Egyptian pyramid building age. But no remains in the vicinity have been found that can shed any further light on these structures and there is no known civilization in the region that built similar structures at the time. As a consequence and despite the findings by the Czech team, some have argued that the Montevecchia structures may be nothing more than a terraced hill with stone supports.

### **Bosnian pyramids**

With the exception of the Italian pyramids, all of these pyramids are relatively small in size. None of them match the grandeur of the Egyptian pyramids. All – except the Italian pyramids – are also undoubtedly man-made structures. Then, in late October 2005, an emigrated Bosnian explorer Semir “Sam” Osmanagich believed that he could announce the first ancient and large pyramid in Europe – it also appeared to be the oldest and the biggest.

During Sam Osmanagich's promotional lecture tour for his book on Mayan pyramids, the director of the Visoko Historic Heritage museum, Senad Hodovic, invited him to look at an enigmatic mountain that loomed over the town. He – and anyone else who sees this mountain – agreed it looked like a pyramid. So why did no-one suggest it was a pyramid? Because if it was a man-made pyramid, it was one of the biggest pyramids ever constructed. That was the problem – or the challenge.

Preliminary exploration work was carried out that same year, using geologist Nadja Nukic. She was puzzled by three layers of brown polished stone that were positioned at equal distances from each other and suggested further exploration was undertaken.

Early excavation work began in 2006, amidst press conferences and the world media's attention; academics, alternative writers and local and other tourists came to visit too. Unsurprisingly, controversy broke out, with some arguing that the pyramid was 12,000 years old, and some arguing it was a freak of nature. Controversy once again reigned in pyramidology and fights, in newspapers, magazines and especially the Internet broke out, with insults still flying around from camp to camp.



*Pyramid of the Sun*

Today, the “Pyramid of the Sun Foundation”, established to explore whether these structures are man-made or not, is in its second year of excavation. Since 2005, more than one site has been highlighted as potentially man-made and part of a “pyramid complex” based in this “Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids”.

The first – obvious – target for excavation was the mountain above Visoko, which was soon nicknamed “Pyramid of the Sun” – hence the official name of the foundation that runs the excavations.



The structure does not merely look man-made, at 220 metres high, it has four equal-sized bases of 365 metres each. Each side is furthermore perfectly aligned to the cardinal points. It is hence much larger than the Great Pyramid and if man-made, would be the largest pyramid on Earth.

On first impression, the hill seems to be a mixture between the much smaller Chinese pyramids and the Mexican pyramid of Cholula. Osmanagich too felt that the site resembled Cholula. But rather than having a church on top, Visoko, a place-name that means “the high town”, was actually named after the first location of the town: on the very top of the mountain/pyramid. And the meagre ruins of this medieval town were used as the first hammer to strike the team with.

When the excavation project was announced, 21 experts from different towns signed a petition to stop the excavations at the Pyramid of the Sun, arguing that the medieval town of Visoki was in danger because of the excavations. Read: why were “amateurs” put in charge of something academics felt was solely their bailiwick. Their “plea” was heard by Western archaeologists who decided to enter the debate, for there was a rumour that Osmanagich had claimed that the pyramid was 12,000 years old. Some, including Anthony Harding, seemed to feel such delusions had to be stopped, at all cost.

Today, these two camps have solidified their existence, largely waging battle on the internet. The first camp consists of critics who use every element that goes against the man-made possibility as further proof that it is all a hoax. Most have never visited the sites, or did so very quickly. The other camp vociferously attacks those speaking out against the pyramids, largely attacking the credentials of those experts that speak out in favour of the man-made nature of the structures.

The group of anti-pyramid opponents, like Blagoje Govedarica, Zilka Kujundzic, Svetozar Pudaric, Mirko Babic, Gavrilko Grahovac, Ivan and Dubravko Lovrenovic, are working hard to debunk the pyramid research project, arguing that the entire endeavour is about putting Bosnia on the map; they argue it's the Muslim answer to Medjugorje, a site where the Virgin Mary allegedly appeared and which is now a major tourist magnet. They argue Visoko has now become a local tourist trap, based on a lie, or rather, a hallucination. What is remarkable, is that these archaeologists have sought refuge in a rather elaborate conspiracy theory to explain away what is going on.

As a consequence, Visoko has become the modern Glozel and Osmanagich the new Emile Fradin. One American historian working for the foundation states how the vitriolic attacks from the archaeological and geological communities have taken her by surprise. And the problem is larger than just that establishment: there are also politicians in the mix, each of whom wants some form of notoriety, no matter what, or how.

On approach to Visoko, it is hard to believe that it took until 2005 before someone seriously pondered the notion that the hill could be a pyramid. The bottom of the hill has been built upon and the streets are more than steep. Early on, Osmanagich was told that several of these homes wanted, but could not have, a cellar, because of a cement-like layer hiding approximately one metre below the surface.



*Pyramid of the Moon*

Not far up the "mountain", you park and begin a steep series of sandy mixed with gravel steps, of recent addition, to allow visitors to see the site that was explored in 2006. The incline, from the streets of Visoko to here, is a staggering sixty degrees – and continues to the very top of this flat-topped pyramid.

The excavation site (about one third up the hill) has revealed large blocks of stone and looks relatively unimpressive. The “blocks” are a mixture of small stones that were sculpted by water, held together by sand/cement. Similar excavations have occurred on the other sides of the pyramid; in each case, just below the surface, a layer of this cement has been found.

When geologists studied this site, some labelled it natural, some artificial. Fair enough. But today, the site is no longer an isolated occurrence. Further to the right, the layer of earth that has covered this “cement” – which some see as the original coating of the pyramid – has been removed. Here, you can walk about 20 metres upwards, on the sixty degrees slope, noting how wherever the team dug, this cement layer was present just below ground level; though it is obviously very old, it is perhaps best described as if someone fifty years ago has put a cement road here, now in need of repairs.

In 2007, a limited amount of work has been carried out at the Pyramid of the Sun. One site where work is in progress, is the so-called “Pyramid of the Moon”, on

the other side of the river Bosna, the river that runs through Visoko. “Only” 190 metres high, and situated lower in the valley, the foot of this pyramid has become a second showcase of the foundation's work. Excavations have shown a type of “floor” lying on sandstone, followed by a second layer, in approximately one metre high steps.

Nearby, the team wanted to probe where two faces of the pyramid would meet and found a stone structure, which looks like a well. It is but one fortuitous discovery in a series of findings.

Much harder to reach is the excavation at the top of the pyramid, where stretches of earth have once again been moved aside to uncover what lies beneath – like the Pyramid of the Sun, at a depth of roughly one meter.

This site is typical of how discoveries have been made: local people, when they heard that people were testing to see whether these mountains were artificial, came to talk to the team members (several of the work force are local too), talking about locations where they and/or others had taken or found enigmatic stones or formations. In this case, the landlord was trying to dig a well, but after less than a metre, stumbled upon enigmatic rocks – quite similar to the “flooring” found at the bottom of the pyramid. Since, the excavation team has made the well much deeper, in an effort to see whether something is hiding below. Work, of course, is arduous and progress is slow.

Nearby, top soil has also been removed and below, the same type of flooring has been discovered. Archaeologists are showing how you have a layer of top soil, and below natural layers of sandstone; but separating both is a thin layer of rectangular stone blocks that look, in size, similar to modern paving slabs. In substance, they look as if they have been poured, and laid side by side. Interestingly, some are broken, but these fractures are always random; their “original shape” is always rectangular.



2006 excavations on northern face of Pyramid of the Sun

Locals pointing out anomalies is also what brought the team to Gornja Vratnica, some four kilometres from the pyramid site and situated in a different valley. This is not a pyramid; it is a stone shrine, situated on top of a small hill known as Toprakalia, named after the Turkish soldier whose grave sits on top. That the team take great care in their work is on display here, with his tomb carefully marked as off-limits.

When team members came here to carry out an initial survey, it was found that the magnetic north seemed to move on a daily basis. The first excavation on one side of the mountain seems natural. However, the team then moved slightly upward, and this time found a layer of massive stone blocks, some weighing in at 20 tonnes, which look anything but natural. They are rectangular, and positioned side by side. The best comparison is probably with the huge building blocks used by the ancient Egyptians for their temple – and pyramid – construction.

As elsewhere, there are nevertheless several “layers” of stone floors below and above. One level has small openings between the blocks (a few centimetres wide) that lead inside the hill. One member of the team explains how one morning, he used to blow cigarette smoke into the opening, to see what would happen. About an hour later, working nearby, he observed that it seemed as if the pyramid was breathing out that smoke. So he repeated his little experiment, with the same result. But, he says, it only seems to work in the morning. It is but one reason why the team plan on continuing to penetrate deeper into the hill, in search of hidden cavities.

The team have identified other potential sites of interest in the valley. One is the Pyramid of the Dragon, which together with that of the Moon and the Sun makes an almost perfect triangle, which each side ca. 2200 metres long. No work has been carried out on this third potential pyramid, nor on the “Temple of Earth”, situated on the line between the Pyramid of the Dragon and the Moon or the “Pyramid of Love”, between the Sun and the Moon Pyramid, though not on their connecting line. For the 2007 season, the entire team consisted of sixty people. It is small – too small – to cover the enormous area that needs to be covered. Hundreds more are required for the excavation project to make faster progress.

When the excavation of the Great Pyramid started, dynamite was the explorers' favourite technique to penetrate into the dark and mysterious interior of this artificial stone mountain as fast as possible. Visoko's pyramids have tunnels too; several, but no dynamite is used here. Again, when stories about tunnels that seemed to lead into, or at least in the direction of, one or more pyramids, were heard, one local noted that when he constructed his factory, right next to the river, six tunnel entrances were filled in with cement. Some tunnel entrances, however, were not blocked up. One sits on the grounds of the KTK factory. What is most impressive about this site, is its location: the entrance to the system is immediately next to the river Bosna, and the system has not one but at least two entrances, almost next to each other. Work here only began in October 2006, with a small team.



Further along the river, and further from the pyramids (ca. two kilometres from the Pyramid of the Sun), is Ravne, another tunnel system that so far has been explored to a depth of almost 200 metres. Here, the main tunnel has various offshoots, sometimes running at 45 or 90 degrees angles. In the past, these side-tunnels have been blocked off with a carefully positioned series of stones. It appears they were blocked because they either lead to other tunnels, or something was placed there; human burials come to mind, but exploration of these side-tunnels has hardly begun, and only in August 2007 did one team of archaeologist begin work on one small section of one side-tunnel. Meanwhile, an expert team of miners is digging its way further along the often filled-in tunnel, wondering where it will lead to.

Where the tunnels end, you can see in what state the team find the tunnel before it is cleared and studded: some parts filled in, with sand that is easily removed by the team; because of the nature of the work and the need not to miss or break any major findings, it is nevertheless time-consuming. Some major discoveries have already been made: one side-tunnel has been left as is, for it was a location where stalactites were formed. Geologists concluded that it would have taken 3000 years to form; it means that the tunnel is at least from 1000 BC – and most likely older. The main tunnels themselves, in Ravne and KTK, have also revealed enigmatic rocks, including one (broken) stone “wheel” and rocks carrying inscriptions.

In 2006, a limited amount of work had been carried out, and I can understand why some geologists – those without an agenda or an axe to grind – spoke out for the natural origins of the site.

But more recent visitors – tourists and experts alike – are confronted with an ever growing body of evidence, which is stretching the possibility of everything being “freaks of nature” to and beyond the breaking point. Hence, the Russian academic and geophysicist Prof. Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin is typical of those who now come and conclude that “the structures in Visoko are not natural formations”.



As if the area covered is not substantial enough, the team is reaching further afield too. Early on, Osmanagich's attention was drawn to Zavidovici, a town some forty kilometres from Visoko, where a series of stone spheres were discovered. The preliminary report about the mineralogical composition of the stone spheres confirmed that they were composed of sedimentary rock and not the product of volcanic eruptions as some geologists had theorised. Their uniform and enigmatic appearance has provided additional evidence that this region at one point may have had expert stoneworkers.

Which brings most to the all intriguing questions: when and how old are these pyramids? Some people speak of that magical date of 12,000 years old. In my opinion, I doubt it is that old. But I would say it is old – even very old. And if I was willing to put money on a specific date, I would say between 6000 and 3000 BC.

Remove modern borders and this region sits within what Marija Gimbutas labelled “Old Europe”. It was a culture that existed from ca. 6000 BC onwards, and which had its major sites – the first European civilisation – in and around this general area. This culture was – granted – not known as a pyramid building culture, but neither were the pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty, even though a millennium before, those of the 4th Dynasty created the Great Pyramid. But even if it is not “Old Europe”, Osmanagich sums up the new paradigm: “One ancient civilization in prehistory definitely lived in this area, and the entire history of the world will be rewritten.” In the end, whether 3000 or 10000 BC, at present, it is too early to tell, and it doesn't really matter.

In “The New Pyramid Age”, I spoke about a certain “pyramid template” that seems to have been applied, with some modifications, to the design of all pyramids. For the Bosnian pyramids, it is too early to speculate on such level.

However. In ancient Egypt, access to the pyramids was normally by boat, to a Valley Temple, from where a causeway started that led the visitor towards the pyramid. The name “causeway” is something of a misnomer, for in origin, it was an artificially constructed tunnel, sitting above ground, yet engineered to give the impression one was walking underground.

In Visoko, the entrances to the tunnel are most if not all situated near or next to the river Bosna; the tunnels lead in the direction of one or more pyramids. Should we draw a comparison between Bosnian and Egyptian pyramids on this instance?

Speaking of Egypt: apart from one off the cuff remark that typify Zahi Hawass, Egypt's Ministry of Culture, led by Farouk Hosny and Gaber Asfour, the General Secretary of the Supreme Council of Culture of Egypt, have also given their support to the Bosnian foundation.

Their help was based on visits in 2006 by Egyptologist Dr. Prof. Mohammed Ibrahim Aly, who visited the site and stated that further research was necessary in order to figure out who the original architects of these colossal structures in Visoko were, as well as what their purpose was. That same year, geologist Aly Barakat spent 42 days on site, stating that the blocks found on the Pyramid of the Sun were man-made, dating back thousands of years. Barakat also stated that the complex of tunnels was the work of human hands, if only because he personally found evidence of stone tools in these Ravne tunnels.



2006 excavations on the Pyramid of the Moon

Two years in, a lot – most – of the work still needs to be carried out. Calls as early as August 2006 for “scientific papers” to be produced were at best premature and largely aimed to try to taint the foundation's image, implying they went about their work unprofessionally. But the work is also multi-disciplinary and does not merely involve geologists and archaeologists. Dr. Sulejman Redžić, for example, discovered that vegetation on the Pyramid of the Sun and Gornja Vratnica, found only on those locations, should actually not be found in these regions at all; its presence is normally only much further south, in warmer climates. He therefore wondered who brought it here, and why it was found only on these two sites.

He also underlined another aspect that is often neglected: the Pyramid of the Sun is currently covered with trees. But during the excavation work on the north side of the Pyramid of the Sun, it became clear that the pine trees' roots hit the cement layer about one metre below the surface. Rather than penetrate through the rock, they went sideways. As Redžić pointed out: pine trees can easily grow roots

through natural rock, but their very inability to penetrate this rock layer, shows that the layer of apparent cement is just that.

A week after my departure from Sarajevo, a team of Egyptian archaeologists arrived on site for a detailed inspection of the work carried out so far. At a press conference on September 3, Dr. Pr. Nabil Mohamed Abdel Swelim stated that “the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is the largest pyramid ever witnessed; it is an amazing structure of a great importance for the entire world.” Swelim is the holder of three PhDs in archaeology and Egyptology and discovered four pyramids in Egypt.

He echoed my observations, that “this is an amazing discovery and it is going to take us a lot of time to figure all this out, meaning how these fascinating structures were built.” Accompanying Swelin are Pr. Dr. Mona Fouad Aly, the Chair of the Restoration Department, Archaeological University, Cairo and her colleague, professor/Dr. Suleiman Hamed El Haweli, an expert on Pharaonic Period Egypt at Archaeological University, Cairo and Dr. of Geology Aly Barakat, who works at the Mineralogy Resource Institute in Cairo, and who spent a considerable amount of time on site last year. “Everything that we have seen so far tells us that human hands built these structures a long time ago. Of course, a lot more research is needed, including laboratory analyses in order to conclude how these structures were made, and most importantly, we need to know their purpose; why they were built, and who built them. I took a variety of samples from the locations in question which will be analyzed in our labs in Cairo, and the Foundation will be given our results,” Pr. Fouad stated

. “We came here with many doubts, but after seeing everything, there is no more room for any doubts,” concluded Dr. Swelim. Professor/Dr. El Haveli stated that the pyramids of the Moon and Sun partially originated by the work of nature and were later modified by human hands.

When you leave Visoko, the same questions pose themselves as with the Great Pyramid: why? It is too premature to speculate on that. But the specific thought here is also how long it would have taken to construct these pyramids... and how long it will take to clear them and an answer to the enigma can be suggested. For the foundation, a mammoth task lies ahead. An important prize may await them, for it would indeed totally change the pyramid debate, and put Europe firmly on the pyramid map.





## Chapter 3.

### PHILIP COPPENS: THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS



Two years ago, a new page of history began to be written – though not all agree or seem to understand that this is indeed the case. Despite a string of highly credible and impartial scientists that have given their support to the project, in this age of tabloid and media frenzy, controversy sells better than hard scientific facts and the discovery of pyramid structures near the Bosnian town of Visoko is one of its biggest victims. And hence, the Western world – including many in the alternative field – remains largely ignorant of the dramatic new scientific discoveries that are occurring “right here, right now”.

For example: from August 25-30, 2008, the first International Scientific Conference on the “Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids” was presided over by Dr. Nabil Swelim, the owner of three Ph.D. Titles in Archaeological Sciences, and one of the world's leading Egyptologists. He was but one of several scientific heavyweights that participated in a conference that some sceptics had labelled as “pseudo-scientific”, despite the presence of Dr. Oleg Khavroshkin, one of Russia's leading scientists, or Dr. Mostafa El Abbadi, founder of the Library of Alexandria and several other leading Egyptologists and archaeologists, largely from Eastern Europe and the Middle East.



Dr. Nabil Swelim, Merima Bojic, Dr. Ali Barakat, Dr. Mohamed El-Anbaawy  
& Dr. Ivan Simatovic; the Pyramid of the Sun in the background

Most importantly, the conference was also the first time that the results of some of the early samples and analyses that had been removed from the various pyramids and tunnels were revealed. At the same time, the event was there to set out a course for further exploration and preservation, as well as trying to set a historical framework into which these pyramids are likely to fit and make comparisons to pyramids elsewhere in the world. It remains nevertheless remarkable how few – including some of the world's leading archaeologists – are simply unaware – full stop – of the existence of e.g. pyramids in China and Peru. In short, the ICBP was the first major milestone towards understanding this enigmatic Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids, but it is equally clear that there is a long road to go before we no longer see pyramids as part of the old paradigm (i.e. typified by a mistaken belief that they are only present in Egypt and Central America) but rework it to current reality, which is that several cultures had pyramids, in fact, that they are largely a global phenomenon, of various ages.

That heavyweights of archaeology had concluded that the structures near Visoko were manmade, is actually old news – announced to the world in 2007, after a visit to the “Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids” by Dr. Nabil Swelim. Unfortunately, hardly anyone in the West has taken note of this, though the unscientific dismissals of the likes of Anthony Harding, Robert Schoch and some continue to circulate and influence thinking. Indeed, it is clear that the Bosnian pyramids sit ill with those whose mind is ruled by pet theories, whereby they have no room for the paradigm shift that the man-made nature of these structures will bring about.

For Swelim, the Bosnian pyramids are “pyramid hills”, a term he coined three years ago to describe natural features that have been (re)shaped by man, in this case, into the pyramid shape. Of course, to some extent, even the Great Pyramid is such a “pyramid hill”, the very core of it made from a small natural hill. But the term “pyramid hill” is nevertheless an ideal addition to the pyramid landscape, which has – as I reported in “The New Pyramid Age” – been undergoing a radical change since 1994 onwards. Hence, some of the terminology needs to be adapted to fit the new paradigm.



Sam Osmanagich guiding in the tunnels

The conference was opened in the presence of the vice-president of the Federation Spomenka Micic, the minister for tourism of the Federal government Nevenko Herceg, the Ambassador of AR Egypt Akhmed Khatab, as well as other dignitaries.

On August 29, 2008, these were the conclusions the scientific conference reached. The Committee for Recommendation consisted of:

- dr. Nabil Swelim, Egyptologists and archaeologist, President of the ICBP 2008
- dr. Oleg Khavroshkin, geophysicist, Chairman of the ICBP Scientific Committee
- dr. Alaa Shaheen, archaeologist, Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology at the Cairo University
- dr. Hassan El-Saady, historian, vice-dean of the Faculty of Arts at the Alexandria University
- dr. Anna Pazdur, physician, Lab for the radiocarbon dating, Silesian University, Gliwice, Poland
- dr. Mona Haggag, archaeologist, Secretary of the Archaeological Society of Alexandria, Egypt
- dr. Ivan Šimatovic, President of the Organizational Committee, Croatia
- dr. Mostafa El-Abbadi, historian, Founder of the modern Library in Alexandria (Bibliotheca Alexandrina), Egypt
- Chris Norman, planner, Edinburgh, Great Britain - Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Aly, Egyptologist and archaeologist, Faculty of Art at the University Ein-Shams, Cairo
- Semir Osmanagic, Founder of the "Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun" Foundation and Vice-President of the ICBP 2008.

All prepared the Draft of Recommendations on August 28, which was approved by all participants on August 29 at the plenary session.

The conclusions and recommendations were as follows: "We, the participants of the First International Scientific Conference "Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids" (ICBP 2008) conclude:

1. Work at the archaeological location "Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids" in Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina, is an important geo-archaeological and epigraphical research that requires further multidisciplinary scientific research which should answer the origin of the Bosnian pyramidal hills and the extensive underground tunnel network as well as other archaeological sites in the vicinity;
2. ICBP Conference recommends that Second International Scientific Conference about the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids should be held in Sarajevo in two years (2010) and gather experts in pyramid research from all over the world;
3. ICBP Conference introduce the initiative to establish Centre for Pyramid Studies with headquarter in Sarajevo;
4. ICBP Conference recommends universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish study at the graduate level for archaeology as a support to the research project 'Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids'."

When these findings were announced at the subsequent press conference, it was clear that this was a hard – if not devastating – blow for the ardent sceptics, who see this as nothing more than a delusion, if not a “folie à un”, namely Sam Osmanagich’s. In fact, most sceptics have been ridiculing the entire research effort in those most scientific of journals: tabloids. But for some reason, it seems that those in the West who are sceptical about the news from Bosnia do not seem to realise that they are actually working with tabloid fodder and journalists, the pyramids and Sam Osmanagich having become a household name and celebrity in Bosnia – invited on cooking shows, etc. – and thus the



The level to what the critical tabloid journalists like Vuk Bacanovic have descended: photoshopping silly images on top of billboards.

This was made very apparent at the press conference, where tabloid journalist Vuk Bacanovic, the avowed critic of the project, made his presence felt by holding a ten minute monologue. Bacanovic had not attended a single minute of the conference, yet spewed out certain old and new allegations, none of which made any sense to begin with (e.g. he seemed to want to have an individual roll-call of all conference attendees that they supported the findings, though it was made very clear that all participants supported the conclusions).

Bacanovic is notorious for having called, in writing, Dr. Swelim “senile” and “a fool”, both claims he had the audacity to deny during the press conference. Dr. Swelim therefore offered a swift response which underlined that he is neither senile or a fool. But the situation is perhaps best captured by noting that at the press conference, three members of the press took to the microphone themselves and denounced Bacanovic, largely labelling him a disgrace to the profession. Though he left the conference venue literally shaking, no doubt, his pen will soon be ever sharper than ever before.

Furthermore, before the conference, Swelim invited some of the most vociferous critics of the project, including Anthony Harding, Mark Rose and some selected others. Of all critics, only Dr. Blagoje Govedarica responded, though in a less than straightforward manner. He however refused to attend.



Further insights into the controversy come from American historian Merima Bojic, who has extensively interviewed leading protagonists on both sides of the debate, and writes, especially in regard to the approach of Western opinions on the pyramids:

“American journalists such as Colin Woodard and John Bohannon have also joined this opposition and published false articles about Mr. Osmanagich.

Woodard referred to Visoko as a nationalistic enclave of the Bosnian Muslims and seemingly tried to connect Mr. Osmanagic to such as a nationalistic movement as well. He falsely claimed that Dr. Barakat and Dr. Schoch measured the pyramids and concluded that they fail to perfectly align with the cardinal points. The truth is that the Geodetic Institute of Bosnia-Herzegovina conducted its own analysis and found that they did in fact align with the cardinal points. Woodard himself also attempted to intimidate Dr. Swelim and had the audacity to email the definition of 'pyramid.'

Bohannon, who writes for the prominent Science magazine, was also an author of false articles that were so bizarre they do not even merit mention. How, it may occur to one, does Bohannon come to write for such a well-respected and prominent magazine devoted to scientific fact while all information he gathers comes directly from the gossip journalist Bacanovic? Not surprisingly, Woodard does the same.”

In short: one group of people have decided to quickly rule against the possibility of these structures, and now go to extremes in trying to preserve their name, reputation and belief. They pretend it's not happening, and hope it might go away. Alas for them, but



Pyramid of the Sun

Some of the individual presentations deserve specific mention. Oleg Khavroshkin, of the Schmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth, reported on his geophysical analysis performed between July 20 and August 4, 2007. These scans suggested “the existence of hollow cavities below the ground. These inhomogeneities were registered at Vratnice, Pljesivica, and the tunnels. In the vicinity of the well shaft at the Pyramid of the

Moon, clusters of frequencies were observed, resulting probably from such nonhomogenous cavities." In short, potential chambers.

So what is this complex? Where could this discovery go? As a "pyramid hill", both the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the moon are taller than the Great Pyramid of Egypt. That makes it by default a matter of national pride. Many scientists argue that there is no known culture in Bosnia, in prehistoric times, that could have built such structures, but this is just blatantly wrong.

The region is within the boundary of Old Europe, as defined by Marija Gimbutas, and archaeological finds belonging to this Vinca culture have been found in Visoko itself. Such links were also underlined by Dr Hassan El-Saady during the conference.

Dr. Ali Barakat (an Egyptian geologist who spent 42 days investigating and researching the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun and its tunnels in 2006 and who was sent on the personal recommendation of Zahi Hawass) equally suggests that there is sufficient evidence that these structures are not geological anomalies – a suggestion proposed by Dr. Mohamed El-Anbaawy, who sees the region largely as a series of the most bizarre geological anomalies, and proposed that it should primarily be promoted as a "geological tourist site". Still, in his presentation, he argued that "much remains to be done in order to get satisfactory explanations for all geological and manmade features in the 'Bosnian Pyramidal Region'. In this respect it is highly recommended to continue with the research." El-Anbaawy was the conference's most critical voice, yet, it is clear, he supports further research and the promotion of the site – conform to the conference's conclusions.

That the pyramids might be an unknown dimension to the Vinca culture is a "cautious" approach, and, in fact, the conclusions of carbon dating of a piece of wood recovered from the Ravne tunnels were presented by Andrew Lawler and Anna Pazdur. Though they noted that it was a unique artefact (radio carbon dates preferentially being done over a range of artefacts, not just one, so that a range of dates is arrived at), the conclusion was that the piece of wood was 34,000 years old – which could, in theory, be the date when these pyramids were created. If true (and only further digging will tell), then the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids will not merely change a paradigm, but completely shatter it. To be continued, in 2010.



## Chapter 4.

### NENAD DJURDJEVIC: THE INVISIBLE BUT VITAL LIFE ENERGIES OF THE BOSNIAN PYRAMID VALLEY



“Our forefathers all over Europe including Bosnia and probably in most of the Northern Hemisphere lived in higher states of consciousness, lived with knowledge. They were much more advanced than we are today contrary to our arrogant belief that we at present are the crown of creation. I repeat: We have sunk down to the level of worms in knowledge and spirituality, in ethics and morals, in mental and physical health compared to our present-day status. [. . .]”

- Dr. Eberhard Baumann

Photo: The Three of Life on a stećak, Bosnia and Herzegovina In ancient times architecture was considered not only a creation of form to limit or define space, but also inherently a sacred form that concentrated beneficial earth and cosmic energies and dispersed harmful earth and cosmic energies.

The subtle energies of earth and cosmos were taken very seriously in the spiritually advanced societies of the past. The ancients were conscious that certain architectural features transformed invisible energetic fields that exercise subtle but predictable influences on the human body and on the environment.

In spite of our scientific progress in the modern day, we still know very little, in comparison to the ancients, about the relation of forms both natural and artificial to subtle and invisible but potent energies from earth and sky.

Since 2006, researchers from many different disciplines have visited the Bosnian Pyramid Valley. These researchers have made pioneering discoveries that have allowed us to dramatically expand our modern understanding of the nature and purpose of the Bosnian pyramids and pyramid structures across the planet.

A two-year study performed by biologist Dr. Sulejman Redžić from the Faculty for Natural Sciences at the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, has shown that the soil temperature on the Bosnian pyramids and nearby areas is 5 degrees Celsius warmer than elsewhere in Bosnia.

Astonishingly, Dr. Redžić was able to identify several plant species on the pyramids that are typical of warmer Mediterranean climate zones. This means that these ancient pyramid structures create an artificial microclimate in the Visoko Valley.

U.K. scientist Dr. Harry Oldfield developed a photographic method similar to Kirlian photography that captures the “shapes” of electromagnetic energy in a two-dimensional photograph.

Dr. Oldfield's photos of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun showed that the electromagnetic fields above the pyramids are oriented toward the vertical rather than the horizontal. This is unusual because the electromagnetic patterns above natural features such as hills and mountains are normally vertically oriented. Vertically oriented electromagnetic fields are characteristic of artificial (manmade) structures. In addition, Dr. Oldfield recorded more activity than expected, with strong electromagnetic fields above the Bosnian Pyramid of The Sun.

Corroborating Dr. Oldfield's findings, Eng. Slobodan Mizdrak, a physicist from Zagreb, Croatia, led a team of experts who measured both electromagnetic radiation in the Bosnian pyramid complex in 2010 and 2012. The team also measured an unusual 28 kHz ultrasound phenomenon exiting the top of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. A two-day experiment in April 2012 demonstrated that the source of the ultrasound “energy beam” is beneath the pyramid at a depth of 2440 metres (1.86 miles). Analysis of collected data has shown that a metallic plate located deep under the pyramid in combination with underground water flows and unexpectedly high concentrations of negative ions generates electric power of more than 10 kilowatts.

The presence of high concentrations of negative ions has also been detected also in other locations of the valley, namely inside Ravne tunnel labyrinth. Different measurements performed during the past six years have shown a tremendous increase in negative ions inside the tunnel system, reaching levels of up to 40,000 ions per cubic centimeter 200 meters inside the tunnel system. Negative ions are atoms or molecules that have more electrons than protons in their nuclei. Series of analyses in the last 120 years have proven that negative ions clean the air of dust, spores, mold and pollen and provide numerous health benefits to human beings. Thousands of people who have visited the underground tunnel labyrinth during the past six years have been able to experience the healing power of this negative ion-rich location.



This discipline requires the study of ancient texts such as the Indian Vastu shastra (also Vastu veda, “science of construction”) or the Chinese Feng Shui (Feng means “wind” and shui means “water”)) widely used since ancient times to orient buildings and spiritually significant structures such as temples and tombs.

One very simple but accurate way of measuring the various energy fields existing around us is the unsophisticated instrument known as the Bovis biometer, a scale developed and named after the French physicist and radiesthesist André Bovis (1871–1947). The Bovis meter is used to quantify the strength, or radio vitality, of the cosmic telluric energy inherent in a location or object.

The measuring method utilises the knowledge of electromagnetic wavelengths, and specifically the wavelength of red light which is in the region of 6,500 Ångström units. The wavelength of one Ångström is equal to one ten-millionth of a millimetre ( $1 \text{ Å} = 1/100.000.000 \text{ mm}$ ). The biometer, however, measures subtle energy and not wavelength, and the units of vibrational quality or intensity of radiation is being measured in Bovis units.

To stay in good health our body and spirit need to live in a healthy environment and to have a healthy, balanced diet. An average value for a healthy abode and for a healthy person is 6,500 Bovis units. Values below 6,500 Bovis units indicate a qualitative energetic deficiency. Values above 6,500 Bovis units indicate a higher energetic quality. The vibrational plane corresponds to the aura energetic bodies, starting with physical plane (1 – 7) and ending with the divine plane (43 – 49).

Janez Pelko, a Slovenia researcher who studied the effects on the human aura of a short stay in Ravne tunnel labyrinth, demonstrated that the human aura increases and reconstitutes itself significantly in almost 80% of cases among people after a one-hour stay inside the tunnel labyrinth. Janez Pelko's research is mainly inspired by the work of Prof. Konstantin G. Korotkov, a renown Russian scientist who invented the Gas Discharge Visualization technique (GDV), which represents a breakthrough beyond Kirlian photography, allowing direct, real-time viewing of human energy fields.

Thus we come to the conclusion that ancient cultures had developed an understanding of the subtle effects of various invisible life energies and created structures to both generate and magnify them.

The latest evidence on the beneficial health effects produced by the pyramid complex in Visoko comes from the scientific discipline known as Geobiology. Geobiology is the study of the influence of the immediate environment on the health of plants, animals, and humans. This “environment” includes natural cosmic and earthly energies, as well as artificial (architectural) structures, ancient or modern.

Examples:

- 1,000 BOVIS = Sodas
- 1,500 BOVIS = Cooked Foods

- 3,000 BOVIS = Steamed Foods
- 6,500 BOVIS = Fresh RAW vegetable foods (considered “sufficient” to keep the energetic balance)
- 7,000 BOVIS = Average human
- 8,500 BOVIS = Sprouts, very ripe fruits, fresh pressed juices
- 9,500 BOVIS = Sunflower greens, wheatgrass, sprouted seeds
- ABOVE 10,000 BOVIS = Place of Power
- ABOVE 14,000 BOVIS = Ethereal Range

According to geobiologists, above 10,000 Bovis, toxins begin reversing spin, allowing them to be more easily eliminated without harm to the body. Harmonious flow and vitality are restored in the body, relieving stress, depression and fatigue.

A team of researchers from Slovenia led by Ivan Novak visited the Visoko valley in January 2013. They measured the vibrational quality of several locations in the structures of the Bosnian pyramid complex.

#### **A. Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth**

1. Entrance to the tunnel labyrinth: 15.000 bovis
2. First intersection at a distance of 15 metres from the entrance: 25.000 bovis
3. Egg-shaped monolith: 21.000 bovis
4. Chamber near the egg-shaped monolith: 20.000 bovis
5. “Edo's” tunnel: 25.000 bovis
6. Megalith K-1: 25.000 bovis
7. Megalith K-2: 25.000 bovis
8. Drywall in the vicinity of Megalith K-2, at 185 metres from the entrance: 25.000 bovis
9. “The Healing Chamber”: 25.000 bovis
10. “Mislav's” tunnel: 25.000 bovis
11. Entrance to the underground lake: 30.000 bovis
12. The 3rd chamber: 26.000 bovis
13. The Power Stone (“Energetski Kamen”): 40.000 bovis
14. The last intersection excavated in 2012: 25.000 bovis

15. The intersection named Sara's spiral: 26.000 bovis
16. The four-metre-high chamber situated inside the circular corridor: 25.000 bovis

### **B. The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun**

The biophotonic values observed at the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun are:

1. Toward the top of the pyramid: 25.000 bovis
2. At the center of the top in the area where the energy beam is located:  
50.000 bovis

Notice: in this area the Slovenian researchers advise against a stay of more than 10 minutes.

### **C. Vratnica Tumulus**

At Vratnica Tumulus in the Visoko valley, the situation is similar to that of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. Towards the top of the tumulus a value of 25.000 bovis was detected. At its top, inside an area of 4 square metres where earlier an electromagnetic source and ultrasound frequency was discovered, a value of 50.000 bovis was measured. Also in this case, the Slovenian researchers advise against a prolonged stay.

There is no end to knowledge, scientific progress, but sometimes, due to cycles of cataclysm or ice, humankind loses knowledge that is regained by painstakingly following clues left behind by our ancestors, engaging an ancient knowledge sometimes long forgotten, a knowledge that tells us that the ancients, more than we, knew a great deal about the natural environment, about life-enhancing architecture, and about the numerous invisible life energies that pervade our world.



## Chapter 5.

### ARTUR FARAM: A GEOGLYPHIC STUDY

#### Geoglyphology

This paper details the results of a geoglyphical study of the newly discovered Bosnian Pyramids, located at Visoko, Bosnia, discovered by Dr. Samir Osmanagic in 2005. The practice of using the geometry of ancient structures to release hidden details of their origins is not a new practice. This practice has been handed down through secret societies since even before the building of the Bosnian pyramids. I call the re-discovery and application of this ancient practice Geoglyphology. Geoglyphology allows the depiction of ancient territories by using the angles which were geometrically built into ancient monuments and geoglyphs. The endpoint of the extended lines, determined from the angles in the geoglyph, is determined by protocols developed by the ancients.

The function of Geoglyphology, as it relates to Archaeology, is to expand both the search area and the knowledge base available to the Archaeologist. Until now the majority of the information available to the Archaeologist is gleaned from the information recovered at the dig site. In recent years it has been discovered that a great majority of the ancient architectural, monolithic and geoglyphic structures built around the world have something in common. That commonality is that the structures were aligned in such a manner that the study of their linear alignment unveils a much larger story and immensely expands the data available to the archaeologist and the related disciplines.

Data recovered from sites that included Geoglyphology in their study included; Obtaining the geographical range of the culture being studied, the level of sophistication that existed in relation to their understanding of mathematics and geometry, their knowledge of world geography, the discovery of other archaeological sites that were unknown prior to the studies, and the dating of the culture itself from the data collected at related offsite locations identified by the alignments at the dig site. The success of these studies shows that Geoglyphology can play a major role in expanding the knowledge base available to the Archaeologist.

#### Spherical Geometry

It is difficult to grasp the concept that two, seemingly parallel, 180 degree headings can cross. That is because we are used to thinking in terms of Plane Geometry on a flat plane. However, all this changes when you draw lines on a sphere. In dealing with a sphere you enter the realm of Spherical Geometry. In Spherical Geometry there are no parallel lines. For example the longitudes that you see on a globe were determined using Spherical geometry. These lines were drawn on the surface of the sphere.

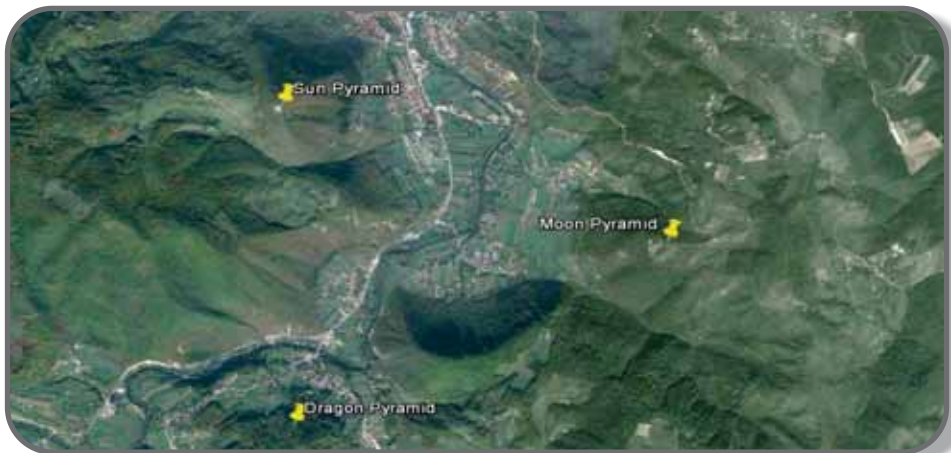


They all represent great circles, they all cross in two places, the north and south poles, and none are parallel. The latitudes depicted on a globe represent plane geometry, as the plane slices through the earth causing parallel lines.

Spherical Geometry is the study of figures on the surface of a sphere, as opposed to the type of geometry studied in plane geometry or solid geometry. In spherical geometry, straight lines are great circles; therefore, any two lines will always cross in two places somewhere on the sphere. An accomplished mathematician, as were the ancients, can use a line to point to a distant object, or use two lines to come together at a distant point to highlight an important place to the builder, or three lines to make a triangle. The angle between two lines in spherical geometry is the angle between the corresponding great circles. A spherical triangle is formed using three great circle lines and is defined by its three angles.

In the field of Geoglyphology, we are plotting lines in a spherical world and then displaying the results on a flat plane. It is difficult to grasp the concept of combining Spherical Geometry with Plane Geometry. That is why the new field of Geoglyphology could not have been re-discovered without the advent of software that computes using Spherical Geometry, which then displays the results on a flat plane. This type of precise mapping precludes the plotting of these bearings on a flat map. Maps become distorted when converted from a sphere to a flat map. Any lines that are depicted in this article were first plotted using spherical software and then drawn on the flat map after the end points were determined. Even then, the proper curvature is missing. The compelling question is; what knowledge did the ancients possess, ions ago, that allowed them to do these calculations.

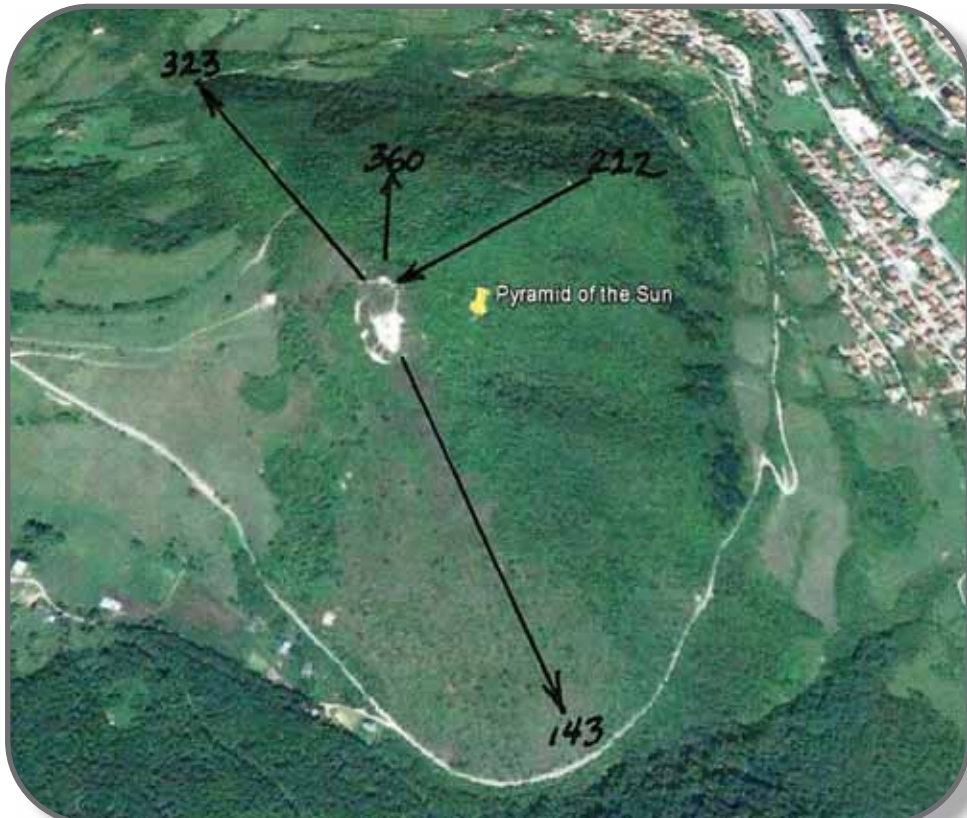
Note: The calculations performed during the writing of this paper required the use of a special software called "Google Earth". Google's software is able to calculate true spherical bearings on the curved surface of the earth and then display them correctly on a flat plane. The ends of the straight lines that follow were precisely calculated prior to being depicted as straight lines. This means that the curvature that would normally be seen from the curvature of the earth is missing.



The Three Major Bosnian Pyramids

## Stage One The building of the Pyramid of the Sun c22800 BC

NOTE: The lines drawn on the pyramid edges were determined by a topographical survey of the pyramids.



Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun (c22800 BC)





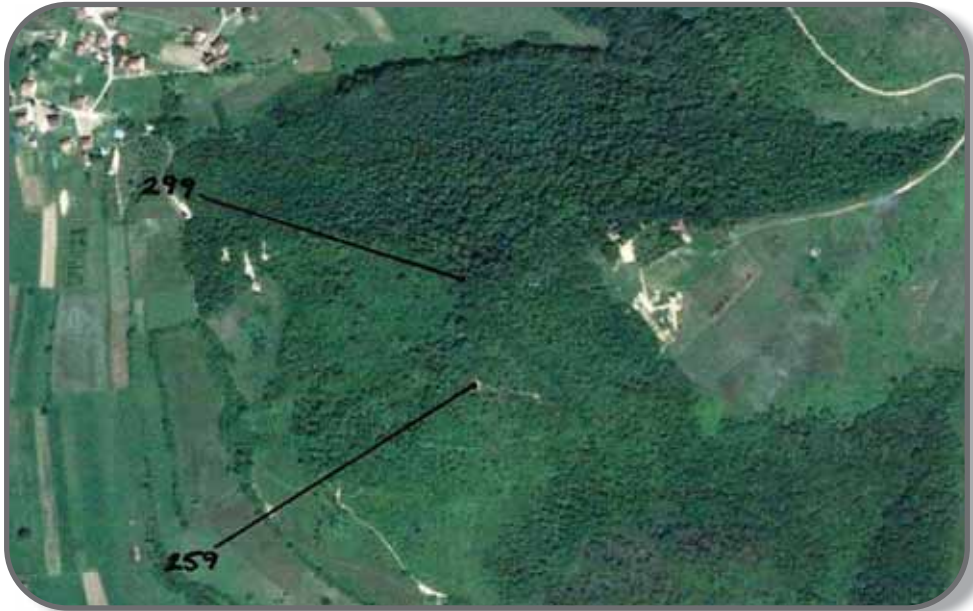
Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Radials



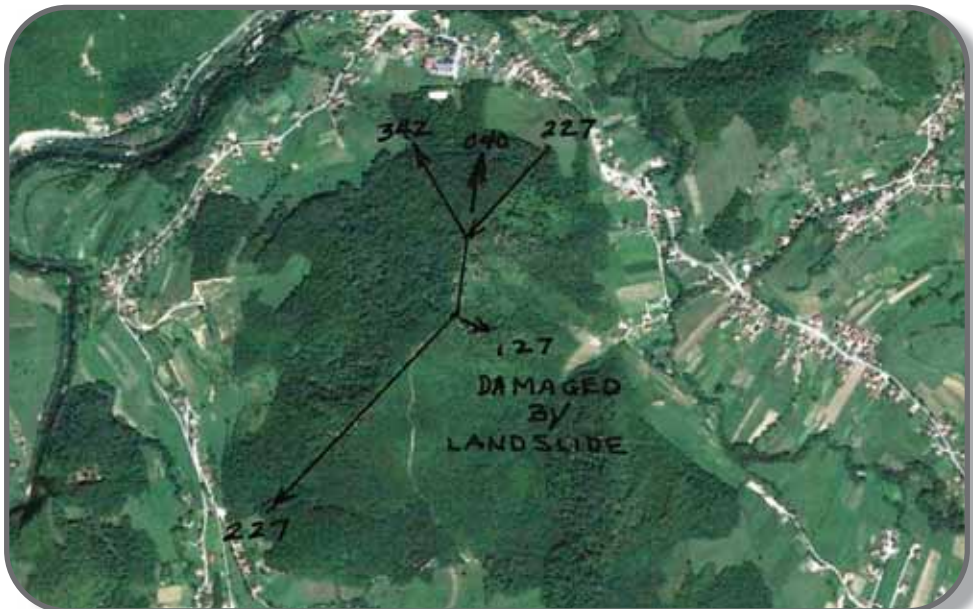
Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Radials  
(After adding the Four Cardinal Points of the Compass)



## Stage Two The Building of the Pyramids of the Moon and the Dragon c9500 BC



Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon (c9500 BC)



Bosnian Pyramid of the Dragon (c9500 BC)





Radials, Territory and Important Points,  
Defined by the Three Bosnian Pyramids. (c22400 BC - c9500 BC)

Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the previous photo.

040 Degree Radial - Moscow - Location of the survey marker (Geoglyph) for the adjacent territory.

090 Degree Radial - Southern Boundary of Russia

127 Degree Radial - Jerusalem

143 Degree Radial - Luxor, the spiritual center of the Egyptians.

180 Degree Radial - An important radial in any geoglyph, terminating in an Ancient Geoglyph, in Cape Town South Africa

223 Degree Radial - Tunis, Tunisia

227 Degree Radial - Northern Most Point in Africa (Africa's ancient name was Libya)

259 Degree Radial - Southernmost point in Portugal as well as the Island of Medeira in the Atlantic

299 Degree Radial - Southernmost Point in England

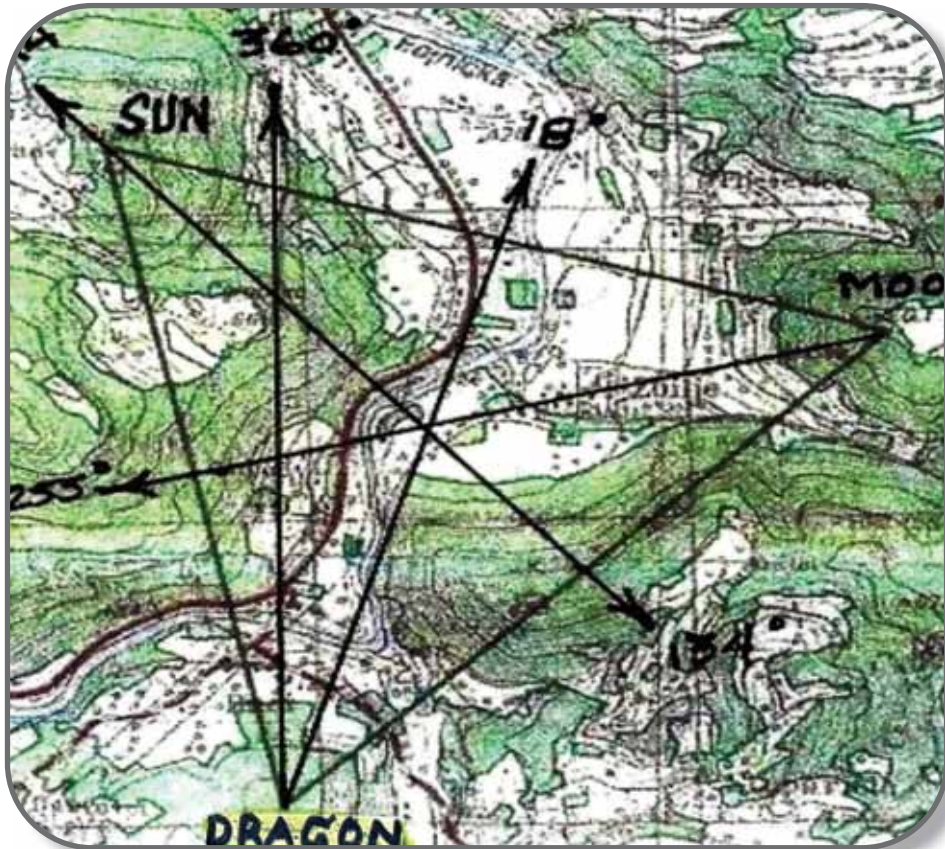
270 Degree Radial - Bay of the Nazarenes. Sacred location that became a refuge for Orthodox Christians, after the establishment of the Catholic Church.

323 Degree Radial - Northernmost Point in Scotland

342 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Alaska (Widely used in ancient times as a reference point for the geometry of Pacific territories.)

360 Degree Radial - Gotland Island. This Island has had a special place throughout history.

### The Pyramid Triangle c9500 BC



The Triangle Created by the Three Main Bosnian Pyramids  
(With resulting radials displayed)







The Radials Created by the Bosnian Triangle

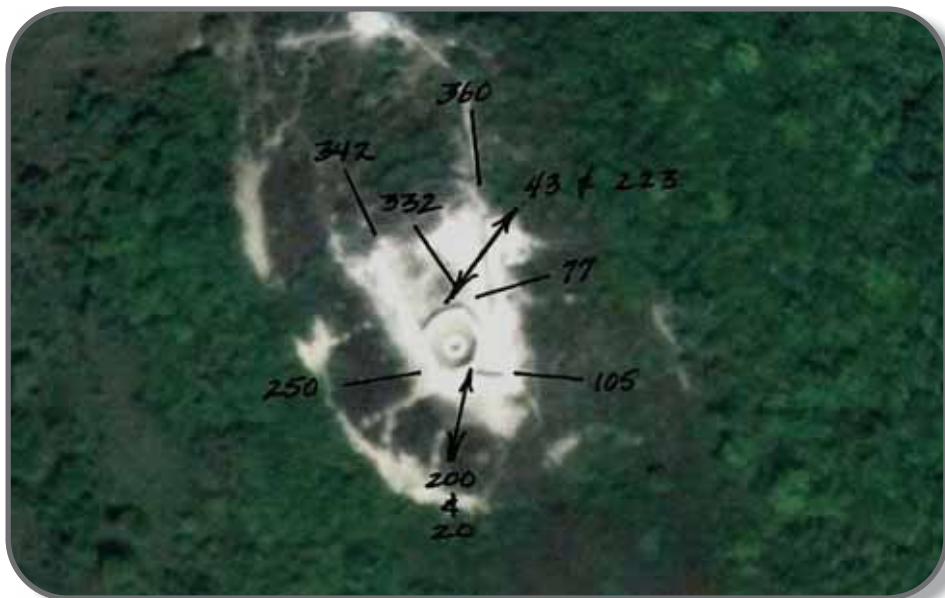


Combined Radials of the Bosnian Pyramids and the Bosnian Triangle  
(c22400 BC and c9500 BC)

This study indicates that what is now called the Russian/European border was already established by the time the Moon and Earth Pyramids were built, c9500 BC. The Russian Survey Marker (Geoglyph) has been located and surveyed. It matches perfectly with the Visoko Pyramid boundaries. The 040 degree radial, which extends outside the European boundary, points out Moscow, the site of the geoglyph that denotes the adjacent territory. Most ancient geoglyphs point out the survey marker for the adjacent territory.

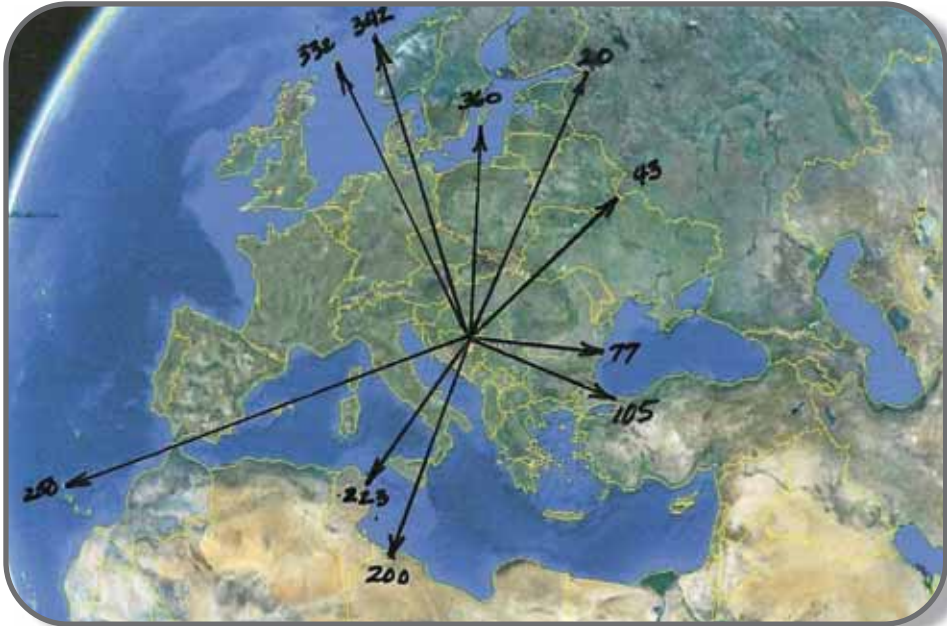
The Bosnian pyramids appear to be early, post-apocalyptic, geometric structures. The geoglyphs that were constructed atop two of the pyramids, most likely during the middle ages, more clearly define the territory that has been discussed previously. The reference to the Pacific Territories (Southern tip of Alaska), in both the pyramid geometry and the geoglyph geometry, indicates a knowledge of, and a relationship with, the Pacific cultures, and territories, of the time. The southern tip of Alaska is a common endpoint for many geoglyphs referencing the Pacific Territories.

### Stage Three The Geoglyphs Built on Top of the Bosnian Pyramids c1300-1500 AD



Bearings Associated with the Geoglyph on top the Sun Pyramid (c1400)





Radials Associated with the Geoglyph on top the Sun Pyramid

Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the previous photo:

020 Degree Radial - Saint Petersburg, Russia

043 Degree Radial - Intersection of the Border Between Balarus, Ukraine, and Romainia

077 Degree Radial - Mouth of the Danube River and Boundary Between Ukraine and Romania.

105 Degree Radial - Entrance to the Black Sea North of Istanbul.

200 Degree Radial - Tripoli, Libya

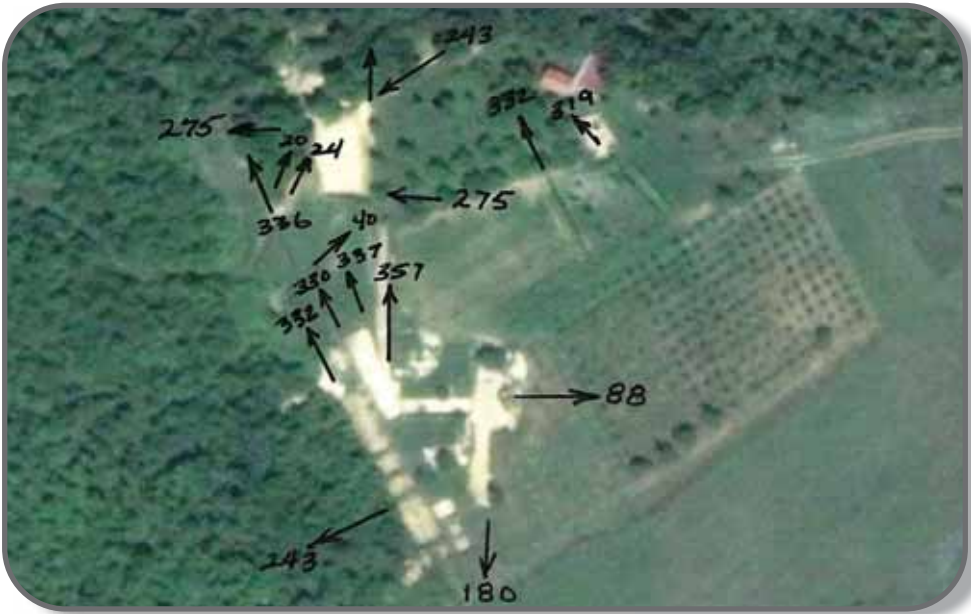
223 Degree Radial - Tunis, Tunisia

250 Degree Radial - The Canary Islands.

332 Degree Radial - Northern Tip of Shetland Island

342 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Alaska. (A key point in the Geometry of the Pacific Territories.)

360 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Gotland Island. (An island of spiritual mystery down through time.)



Bearings Associated with the Geoglyph on top of the Moon Pyramid



Radials Associated with the Geoglyph on top of the Moon Pyramid

Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the previous photo:

020 Degree Radial - Saint Petersburg, Russia

024 Degree Radial - The intersection of the borders, of what is now, Russia, Latvia and Belarus.

040 Degree Radial - Moscow - Location of the survey marker for the adjacent territory.

088 Degree Radial - Where the Danube River enters the Black Sea.

150 Degree Radial - Northern tip of the Thermaic Gulf, Greece

152 Degree Radial - The western tip of the Island of Crete

174 Degree Radial - Johannesburg, South Africa - Location of many geoglyphs.

177 Degree Radial - SE tip of Italy

180 Degree Radial - An important radial for Geoglyphological reasons, which terminates in an ancient concrete geoglyph.

270 Degree Radial - An important radial for religious reasons, which terminates at the Bay of the Nazarines, the first followers of Jesus.

275 Degree Radial - Corunia, Galicia (Now part of Spain) - Headquarters for the Celts from c400 BC - c700 AD

330 Degree Radial - Faroe Islands

319 Degree Radial - Edinburg, Scotland - Later headquarters for the Celts, under the Sinclairs.

332 Degree Radial - Entrance to the Elbe River, gateway to Hamburg, Germany.

337 Degree Radial - The Southern tip of Norway.





Territory Defined by all the Information Previously Presented  
(c22400BC - 1400 AD)

The historical record tells us that the Celts once covered the entire continent of Europe. It is possible to see, from the previous map, and history, that the Celts were forced west by warring tribes until they occupied only the western territory of Europe, the territory that we commonly think of as Celtic in modern times.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Bosnian Pyramids are unique in that they seem to point out locations and cities which have become spiritually important to many cultures. The Bosnian Pyramids are less symmetrical, and are of a cruder construction, than most of their counterparts. This is also true of the Indonesian Pyramids on Java Indonesia; whose construction, and age, is very similar to the Bosnian pyramids. This crudeness alone could indicate a culture that is recovering from a catastrophe that left them with their past knowledge but without the tools to exercise that knowledge effectively.

The increasing sophistication of pyramids which follow this era, leading up to the Egyptian era, would seem to confirm this hypothesis. Conversely, the non-physical attributes of the Bosnian Pyramids would seem to indicate a culture with a superior knowledge of physics. History tells us that the Celts once occupied what is now called Europe. Recent research indicates that the geoglyphs placed atop the Bosnian Pyramids, long after they were constructed, are Celtic in nature. History also tells us that the Celtic culture developed in the Middle East and progressed west to the English Channel. A timeline of the geoglyphs atop the pyramids should be developed from an archaeological dig.



## Chapter 6.

### **PROF. J.J. HURTAK, PH.D.: “BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS REQUIRE REDIFINING OF PYRAMID DEFINITION”**



One of the leading pyramid explorers Professor J.J. Hurtak, Ph.D. (2x), participated in the Fourth International Scientific Conference on Bosnian Pyramids “Hidden History 2013” which was held in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina between September 4-7, 2013.

After detailed review of the pyramids sites in Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids and Pre-historical Underground Labyrinth, he stated at the Press Conference on September 7th in Sarajevo the following:

“Egyptology will have to redefine the pyramid definition after Bosnian Pyramid discovery!”

Mr. Hurtak obtained his two Ph.Ds from Universities in Minnesota and California. He has become known worldwide after his sound experiments in the Great Pyramid of Egypt and discovery of the underground tunnels at the Giza plateau. He had a presentation in Sarajevo together with his wife Desiree Hurtak, Ph.D.

## Chapter 7.

### RESONANCE IN THE BOSNIAN VALLEY OF THE PYRAMIDS

*The Visoko Pyramids and Ravne Megaceramic Texts*

*by Alex Putney for Human-Resonance.org*

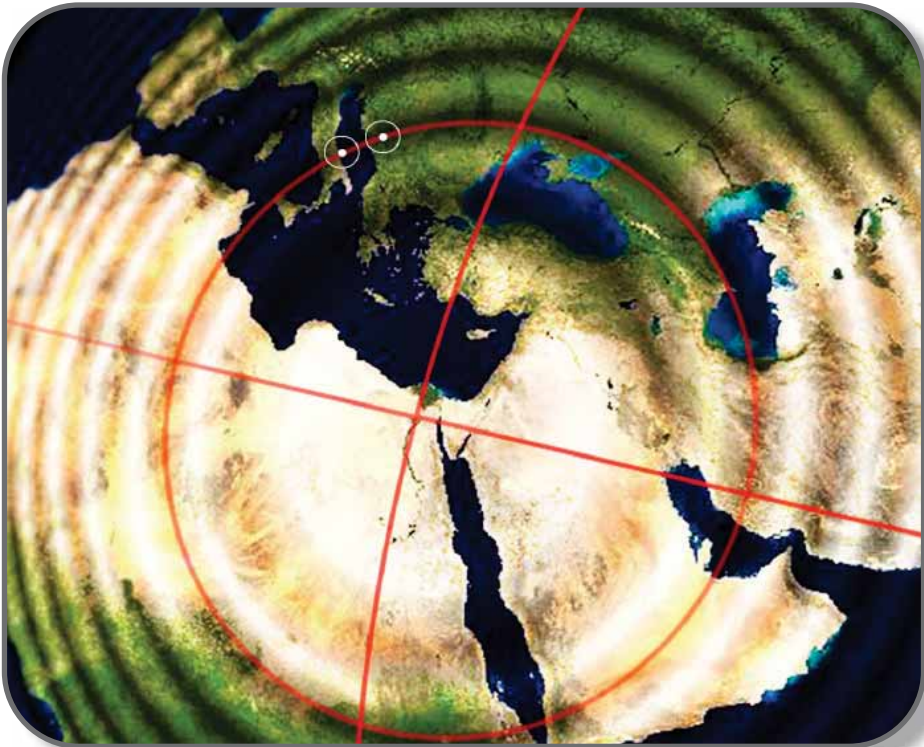
Archeological and geophysical research on monumental pyramids all over the globe have informed a significant turning point in our collective understanding of the great antiquity of human civilization on this planet. Among the many recent discoveries of buried pyramids in several regions of the world, a few densely populated European countries have yielded an array of spectacular surprises.

Entire complexes of ancient Paleolithic monuments have been uncovered by recognition of their highly geometric characteristics. A trio of low angle synthetic sandstone pyramids have been identified in Montevecthia, Italy in the foothills of the Alps, while a larger complex of six monumental stone structures with interlinking tunnels was discovered by Dr. S. Osmanagich in Bosnia's Visoko Valley in 2005.

International recognition of the many archeological and geophysical studies conducted in the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids has inspired hundreds of thousands of visitors to tour the location, which has since become the world's largest concerted archeological excavation project. After initial denials by archeological authorities in government and Egyptology circles, Dr. Osmanagich has very convincingly uncovered and presented a remarkable complex of artificial architectural structures.

The most notable geometric features of the Visoko Valley sacred site can be easily appreciated from aerial surveys of the ancient complex of resonant stone structures, each having been shaped, façaded and terraced according to a clear design plan that accommodated the natural landscape. Previously named Visocica Hill, it is now recognized as the world's largest pyramid, rising to 220m in height at an angle of 45°. The site was immediately recognized by Osmanagic for the exact orientation of the three planar faces of the pyramid to the cardinal directions. Designated as the Pyramid of the Sun, subsequent discoveries have revealed a large complex of monuments now known to including the Pyramid of the Moon, Temple of the Earth, Pyramid of Love, Pyramid of the Dragon and the Vratnica Tumulus.

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The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun ( $43.977^\circ\text{N } 18.176^\circ\text{E}$ ) is 1,199 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 4.82% or approximately  $1/21$  of the Earth's mean circumference of 24,892 miles. This sacred distance interval also corresponds to  $1/4$  of the 19.1% Fibonacci distance from the Great Pyramid to the temples of Angkor Wat ( $19.1 / 4 = 4.775$ ). This geospacial relationship enables acoustic resonance between these giant monuments, designed to transduce planetary

infrasound at 33 discrete frequencies well below the audible range of human perception. Infrasound recordings were obtained by Professor P. Debertolis (>10 Hz limit), showing highest intensity in the ultra-low frequencies. These imperceptible frequencies proceed in a slightly fluctuating structure at harmonic intervals of 5.6 Hz above and below 7.83 Hz.

This special frequency threshold of 7.8 Hz corresponds to alpha brainwave patterns measurable by EEG and associated with relaxation, healing, lucid visualization and the threshold of dream states. The fundamental infrasonic resonance of the world's pyramid network is presently anchored at 1.45 Hz, in the range of the human heartbeat at the 233m wavelength to which the Great Pyramid's base length was calibrated. A water cavitation pump system, now inoperable, once drove the Great Pyramid at 1.45 Hz.

Infrasound-induced ground fires ravaged the town of Peschici, on Italy's Gargano Peninsula in July, 2007 (circled, above), having been spontaneously ignited by standing waves focused by the Great Pyramid:

The thing that surprised him, was to acknowledge that... the flames seemed to gush from the earth itself. Without warning, while walking, you could see the smoke and immediately after that, flames arising from the ground. That's it, out of nowhere. They managed to fix the situation by running back and forth for hours, with water buckets at hand, in order to put out the mysterious fires that seemed to escape from under the ground.

Peschici, Italy (41.95°N 16.01°E) is 1,182 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 4.74% of Earth's mean circumference distance. Ultra-low frequency observations can be easily made to verify this conclusion, yet those scientific authorities charged with investigating these piezoelectric fires have not been able to resolve the cause, totally unaware of imperceptible dangers threatening many communities in similar circumstances in Italy, especially Sicily, and at hundreds of other locations worldwide.





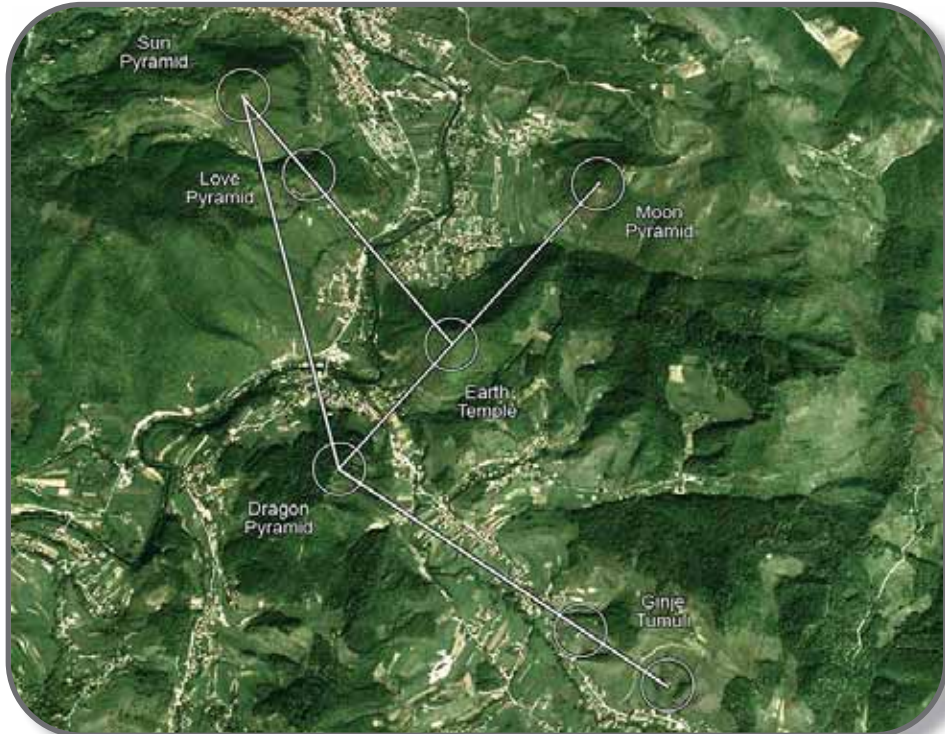


Another set of clear patterns in the local distribution of the various megalithic monuments of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids also confirms their calibration for efficient acoustic energy storing in the ultra-low frequency range of the human heartbeat. The 440m base length of the Sun Pyramid and its 220m height endow the monument with a fundamental resonant frequency of 1.5 Hz, matching the resting heartbeat frequency for the induction of tri-thalamic entrainment and collective telepathic consciousness.

The distances between construction sites selected for these psychoacoustic monuments conform to integer multiples of this crucial 220m heartbeat wavelength. For example, the Vratnica Tumulus is 3,960m directly northeast of the Sun Pyramid (above), a distance that is 18 times the height of the Sun Pyramid ( $220 \times 18 = 3,960$ ). In turn, the apex of the Sun Pyramid is 2,200m from the apex of the Pyramid of the Dragon (below), or 10 times the chosen resonant wavelength ( $220 \times 10 = 2,200$ ).

Continuing this distinct heartbeat wavelength dispersal pattern, the apex of the Pyramid of Love was constructed 440m from the apex of the Pyramid of the Sun, or twice the chosen 220m wavelength. The apex of the Pyramid of Love is 1,320m from the apex of the Temple of the Earth, a distance that comprises 6 times

the chosen wavelength ( $220 \times 6 = 1,320$ ). In addition, the central axes of all three of these monumental structures, devoted to the Sun, Love and the Earth, conform to a perfect linear alignment. An underlying geometric plan for the entire complex has been exquisitely laid out.



The apex of the Pyramid of the Dragon is situated precisely 2,200m from the apex of the Pyramid of the Moon. Constructed exactly along this alignment is the Temple of the Earth at a distance of 880m from the Pyramid of the Dragon ( $220 \times 4 = 880$ ) and 1,320m from the Pyramid of the Moon ( $220 \times 6 = 1,320$ ). These alignments and repeating proportional relationships apply to all of the valley's major structures.

Two low-angle tumuli recently discovered near the village of Ginje form a southeastern extension of the valley complex. The distance from the Pyramid of the Dragon to the first Ginje Tumulus is 1,760m, or 8 times the chosen wavelength ( $220 \times 8 = 1760$ ). Continuing along the same axis, the second Ginje Tumulus is located 440m from the first, and 2,200m from the Pyramid of the Dragon (above).

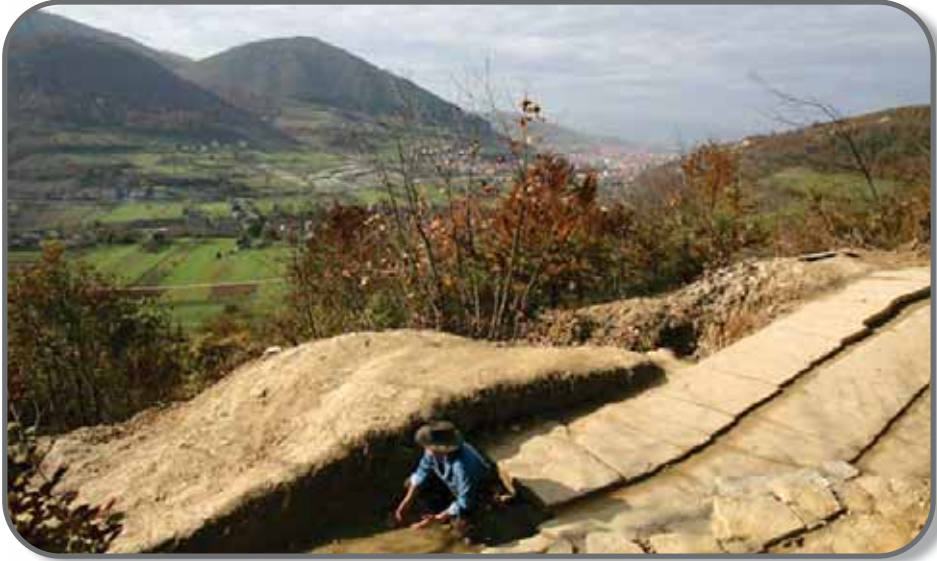
Visoko Sites	Distance	x 220m
Sun – Love	440m	2
Ginje 1 – Ginje 2	440m	2
Dragon – Earth	880m	4
Earth – Moon	1,320m	6
Earth – Love	1,320m	6
Dragon – Ginje 1	1,760m	8
Dragon – Ginje 2	2,200m	10
Dragon – Sun	2,200m	10
Dragon – Moon	2,200m	10
Sun – Vratnica	3,960m	18

These remarkably consistent patterns underlying the distribution of the Bosnian pyramids were not set in stone for the beauty of mathematical symmetry, but served a much more practical function involving ULF wave focusing for the synchronization of human consciousness. Atop the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, this focused energy field has been measured by various research teams as a 4.5m-wide energy beam emanating a strong 28 kHz signal from the apex. Transduction of infrasound intensifies ionization within the temples, enhancing bioelectrical conditions for cellular regeneration. Geopolymer experts have identified the many blocks of the Bosnian pyramid as an advanced type of ancient concrete (below), akin to Roman concrete and the synthetic limestones of the Great Pyramid at Giza.





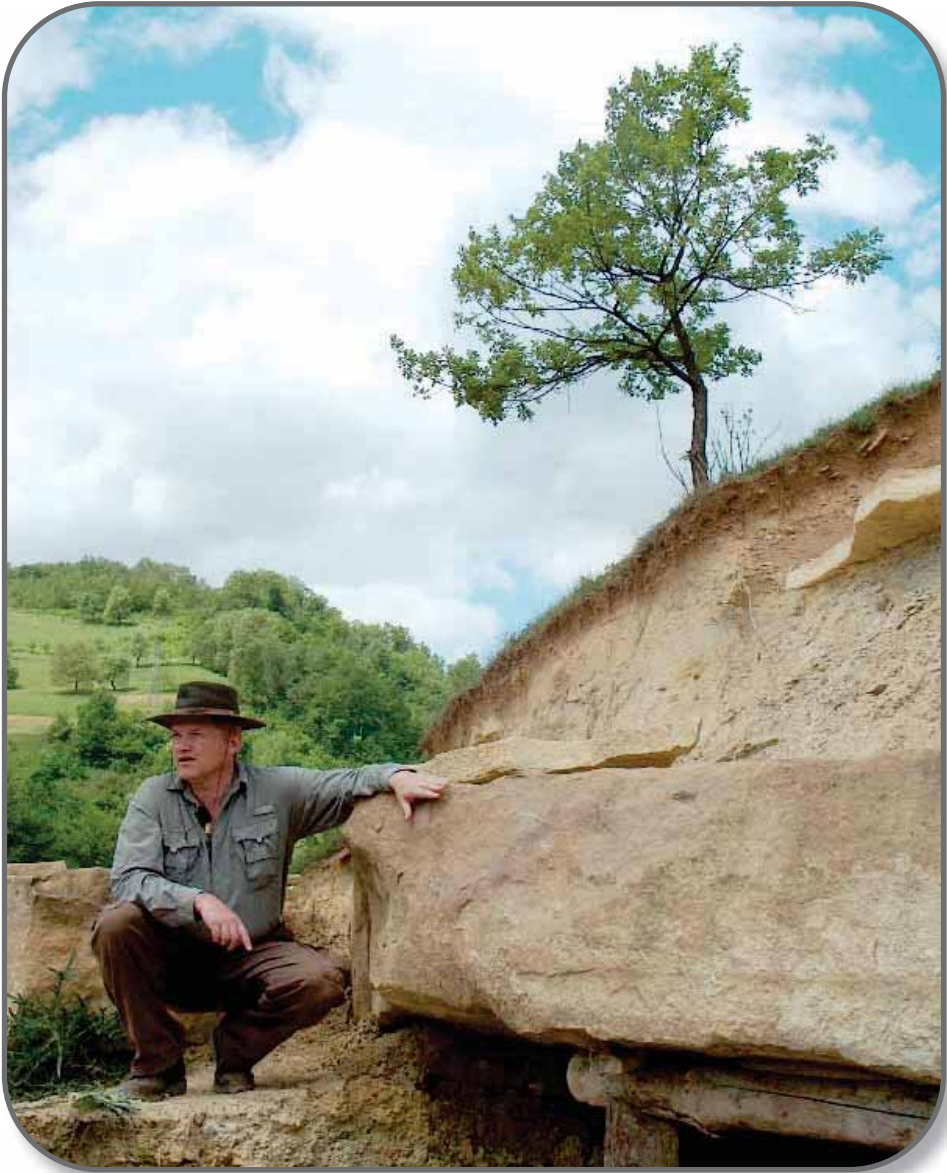
The great majority of the irregularly shaped casing blocks and multi-layered artificial concrete slabs effectively replicate the natural volcanic formation of breccia conglomerate comprising the bedrock below the Valley of the Pyramids. The many miles of rounded river stones and clay layers that line the valley were excavated from a complex system of tunnels below the pyramids, which are expected to link each of the five refaçaded mountain pyramids to one another, as is the case with many such complexes.



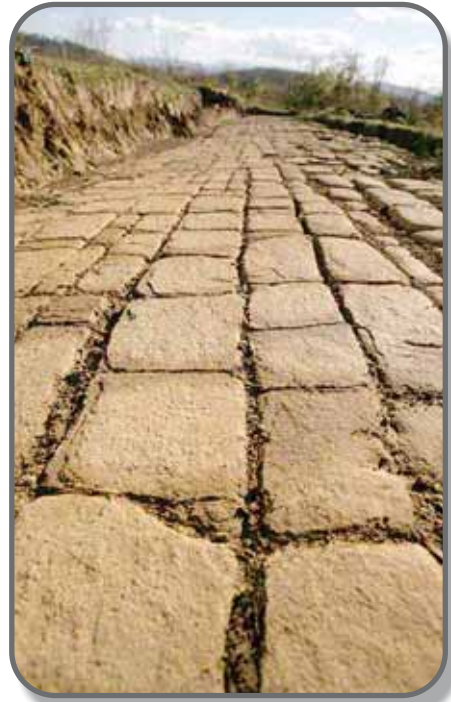
During construction of the many monumental temples, thousands of tons of rounded river stones were excavated to create the tunnels and transported above ground for use as piezoelectric filler material in the hundreds of thousands of tons of high-grade 'breccia' cement slabs encasing the mountains. Layers of fine sand below the valley floor contributed piezoelectric quartz crystals that were mixed with various reactants and poured as fine-grained synthetic sandstones to form extensive multi-layered terraces.

Several lengthy cement-covered platforms have been excavated on the four pyramids as well as on the conical earthen pyramid structure named the Tumulus of Vratnica (below). Analyses conducted on these stones in 2009 by the University of Zenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina determined that the massive blocks are synthetic in origin, being composed of gravel, poorly baked clay and dolomite/calcite carbonate that is mixed with water to form the active chemical component lime hydrate.





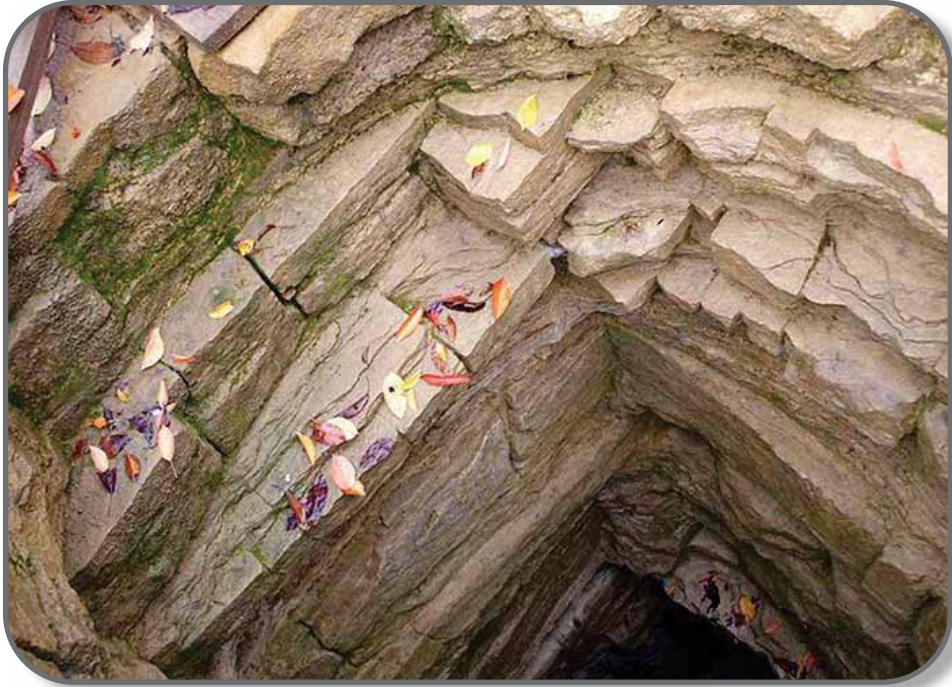
The extreme hardness of these high-quality cements has been measured between 100-140 Mpa, exhibiting nearly twice the strength of industrial cement mixtures produced today. These findings parallel the prior research of Dr. J. Davidovits concerning the artificial stone geopolymers of the Great Pyramid at Giza, which present N-S magnetic polarization fixed during the setting process in situ.



As the cement slurry was thoroughly mixed, chemical reactions take place between the caustic lime and water that generate heat, driving the process of evaporation and rapid setting. After being poured into a thick, damp clay-lined mold of the desired shape and allowed dry to hardness, particular color changes appear due to the absorption of water and iron. Along the cement-mold interface, an even band has been tinted brown-orange by iron that migrated into the liquid slurry with water that was absorbed from the iron-rich clays used to seal the inner surfaces of the reinforced molds (above).

Extensive excavations and photographic documentation of the artificially produced concrete slabs of all sizes, from a few pounds to several tons, have yielded samples of organic material that can be readily dated by conventional RC-14 measurements. An approximate timeframe for the construction of the Pyramid of the Sun has been established by initial radiocarbon tests of organic samples embedded in the concrete during its deposition by the ancient Atlantean pyramid builders. Deep within the excavation of Trench 4A on the Pyramid of the Sun, the lower face of a large stone block preserved a partially fossilized leaf that yielded an approximate age of 24,800 years ( $\pm 200$  years).

This astonishingly far-removed Paleolithic age determination has confirmed the conclusions of Dr. Osmanagich based on the significant depth of soil that has accumulated on top of these structures over the millennia since their disoccupation. Excavators working under the collective research efforts have removed small sections of the cement platforms to reveal the ancient construction techniques. Each level layer of cement was separated by a thin layer of clay, extending to 3m in depth (above).

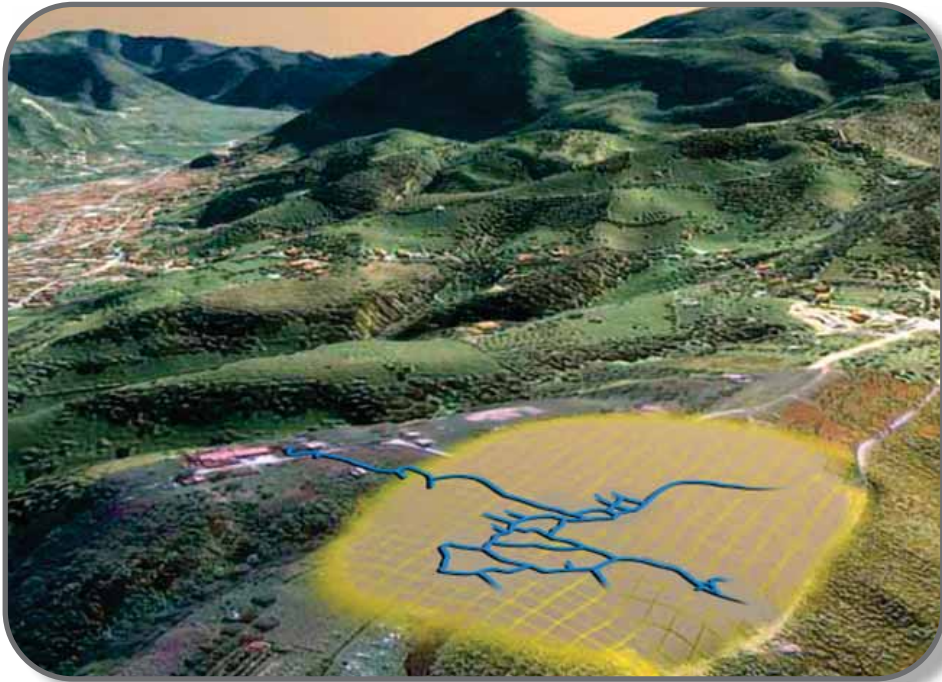


The structure of alternating layers of cement slabs and clay forms a composite material that mimics the structure of bone, which is strengthened by layers of hard platelets of hydroxyapatite within a flexible collagen matrix. In addition to the plasticity and adhesion contributed by the clay layers, their capacity to absorb and hold water also enhances the piezoelectric properties of the massive monuments.

Such clear and consistent results from the testing of the cements of the Bosnian pyramids, and their consistency with analyses being conducted on pyramid and megalithic structures all over the world indicate that all great civilizations of the human past possessed an extremely advanced knowledge of geopolymers chemistry for the optimization of the piezoelectric induction of planetary resonances.



Concurrent discoveries of a multitude of giant stone spheres located in rivers and forests throughout the region surrounding the Valley of the Pyramids in Bosnia has paralleled very similar discoveries in the vicinity of pyramid sites in the Yucatan Peninsula and Guatemala, suggesting a direct technological connection between pyramid structures and the stone spheres. Furthermore, the aforementioned geopolymer studies will eventually be applied to clarify the origin of the stone spheres, which were most likely cast in spherical molds by these same ancient Atlantean geopolymer experts.



Another parallel between the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids and Mesoamerican pyramid complexes is the presence of subterranean tunnel systems below the monumental structures. Every well-excavated ancient pyramid site in the world has been associated with underground passages that function as extensions of the healing chambers built within the pyramids. Used for much more than their control of access to particular portions of the sites, such tunnels were known for their healing influences related to bioelectrification of the human body and the purification of sacred underground water sources.

Ongoing excavations below the Valley of the Pyramids in Bosnia have located, cleared and reinforced dozens of kilometers of a complex tunnel network that appears to have been constructed as a labyrinth. Now known as the Ravne, the tunnel entrance is located just two kilometers from the Pyramid of the Sun,



and extends in a meandering maze leading in the general direction of the pyramid (above).

Several years of excavation and clearing of loose rock debris filling the Ravne maze have uncovered many surprises, including pure, drinkable water, the common appearance of plasma orbs in flash photographs, and the primary quandry as to when and why the tunnel system was entirely filled in during a secondary occupation phase. The ancient origin of artifacts interred in the tunnels by the refilling work has been determined from a waterlogged wood fragment recovered from one of the tunnel walls.

Analyses conducted by Professor Ana Pazdur at the Gliwice Radiocarbon Laboratory returned a date for the blackened wood fragments estimated at 34,800 years old ( $\pm 1500$ ). Further testing on the materials was conducted by A. Lawler at the Leibnitz-Laboratory for Radiometric Dating and Stable Isotope Research at Christian-Albrechts University in Kiel, Germany, providing an age estimate of 30,600 years (+540/-510). Given that the accuracy of these radiocarbon dating techniques is limited by the great antiquity of the Ravne wood samples, the results obtained by two different laboratories are consistent with each other, providing approximate dates for the tunnels'



The tested wood fragments were photographed before removal from the compacted layer of filler material that was removed from an area 10m from one of several large, rounded blocks lying on the floor of the original passage. While first assumed to be natural mudstones, these enigmatic items were later identified as megaceramic slabs that were sculpted by the ancient builders of the Ravne maze (above). Shaped like giant undulating pillows, their smooth forms reflect ergonomic qualities consistent with a practical function as piezoelectric semiconductor platforms for bioelectrical qi healing practices.


Analyses of samples from the smooth ceramic platforms conducted at the Rudjer Boskovic Institute for Atomic Physics in Zagreb, Croatia determined the fine ceramic composition to be man-made in origin. The same caustic chemistry that induces thermosetting in geopolymers was likely adapted for solidifying the megaceramic platforms, some of which weight 8 tons, yet do not display any of the discoloration typically caused by oven firing processes. The massive platforms perpetually resonate at frequencies between 28-33 kHz, transducing negative ion concentrations measured at various positions within the Ravne tunnel system by Dr. Osmanagich and B. Bric using a conventional air ion counter:



At the entrance to the Ravne tunnel, the concentration was recorded at 400 negative ions per cubic centimeter of air. At 40 meters' distance into the tunnel, the concentration was recorded at 3,000 negative ions per cubic centimeter of air. At 220 meters' distance into the tunnel, the concentration was recorded at 18,000 negative ions per cubic centimeter of air.

Many of the megaceramic forms are inscribed with Paleo-Sanskrit glyphs that have sustained damage and are illegible, yet a few key passages of text can be clearly observed and translated according to the Schildmann decipherment. These few legible sections of script marking the megaceramics provide strong evidence for their advanced bioelectrical function within the tunnels and pyramid chambers.



  
**adhi kar<sup>a</sup> kar - as rau<sup>a</sup> - as kar - as**  
 Delivering the action (of) workings, for thundering workings

One surviving example of the megaceramic glyph texts was photographed during its uncovering from a layer of sandy soil, thereby providing evidence of the markings' genuine antiquity. As with many such ancient stone texts, the inscription specifies the function of the object itself, in this case reading: adhi kara kar-as raua-as kar-as --"Delivering the action of workings, for thundering workings" (above). This phrase directly identifies the megaceramics as

concentrating negative ions, still measurable in our day as highly effective piezoelectric transducers of infrasound in the extensive tunnel systems.

In addition to the high quartz content of hard river stones that comprise the conglomerate of the valley's bedrock, the megaceramic transducers significantly contribute to the remarkable acoustic resonance of the Ravne system, which has been investigated in the context of human vocal resonances by researchers in 2012. High-quality recordings of ancient chants performed by Denise Myriam Cannas demonstrate the extraordinary acoustic conditions that inform the primary purpose behind the entire monumental complex at this resonant location where layers of crystalline stones form thick bedrock.

Every material used by these ancient builders of the Atlantean culture were selected from natural deposits or carefully manufactured for their resonant characteristics that would benefit the human body. Indeed, every practical tool and every artwork were designed as resonant 'wireless' electrical healing devices that may have served secondary functions, each based on its particular form.





Ploughing of cultivated fields surrounding the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun has uncovered synthetic sandstone artifacts that repeat the same enigmatic phrases embedded in the design and pictographic composition of Paleo-Sanskrit artifacts from the Illinois cave archive and the Caria, Italy collection. One rectangular limestone block bares a repeating vertical column of glyphs reading: kar-as kar-as kar-as kar-as kar-as upama --meaning "Workings, workings... of the highest" (above). The specific geometric pattern of lines cast in low relief on this synthetic sandstone block are also embedded in an Atlantean limestone statue from Caria, Italy of a woman holding a plant, identifying the beneficial influence of planetary infrasound resonance focused onto those specific locations by the Great Pyramid.

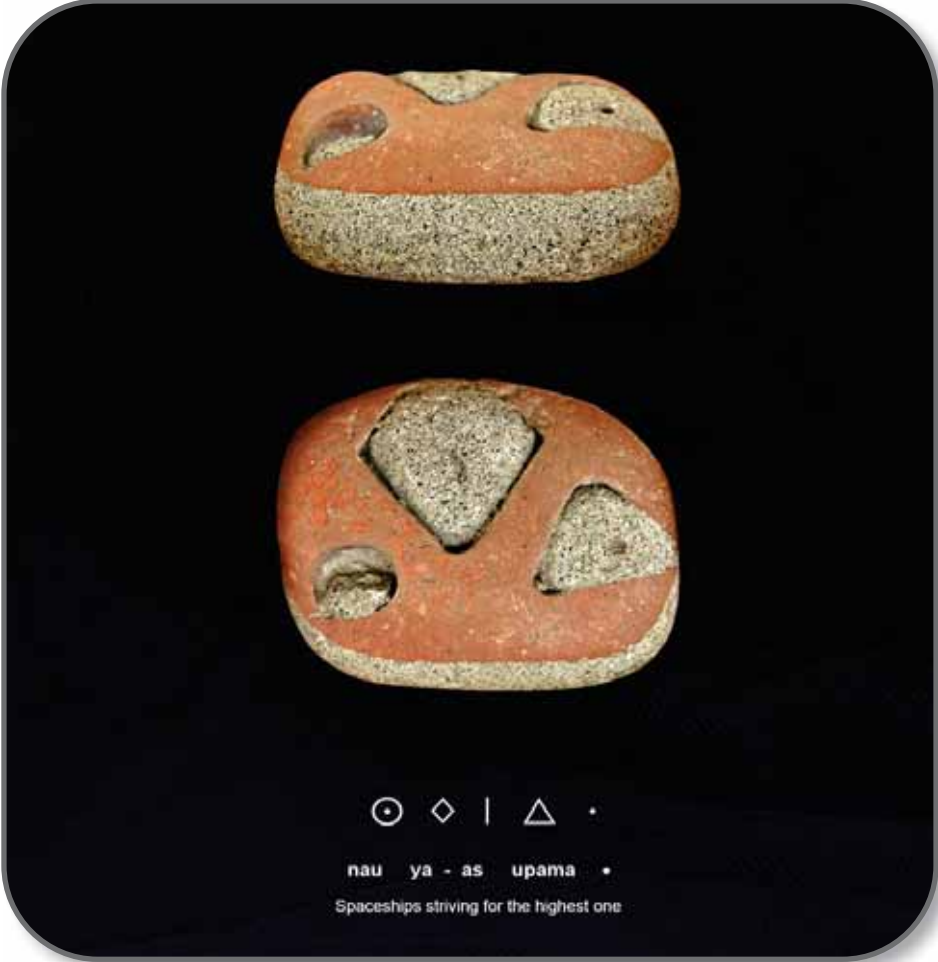


|||| ^ |||| ^ |||| ^ |||| ^  
 ri<sup>s</sup> kar ri<sup>s</sup> kar ri<sup>s</sup> kar ri<sup>s</sup> kar  
 Diminishing works, diminishing works, diminishing works...

A model terracotta pyramid was also discovered in 2008 by students from Christian-Albrechts University of Kiel, Germany excavating at Donje Mostre in the Valley of the Pyramids. Partly fragmented, the artifact in the form of an inscribed four-sided pyramid was radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period, being approximately 6,500 years old. Each face of the pyramid presents a repeating pattern of clearly inscribed Paleo-Sanskrit glyphs that have escaped recognition by archeologists and epigraphers alike.

The repeating lines of glyphs describe the diminishing intensity of planetary infrasound resonance transduced by the global pyramid network, reading: ris kar ris kar ris kar ris kar --meaning "Diminishing works, diminishing works, diminishing works..." (above). This repeating phrase echoes the regretful sentiments of many Atlantean descendent cultures that retained knowledge of the function of the pyramid network and still expressed themselves in passages of

Paleo-Sanskrit language. This reference to the pyramids' dysfunctional status suggests these Neolithic residents of the Valley of the Pyramids were responsible for refilling segments of the Ravne tunnels as they refit the facilities for renewed use.



A geometric amulet bearing Paleo-Sanskrit figures was also recently recovered from fields near the Visoko Pyramid of the Sun. Made of a ceramic-cement composite, the small amulet displaying a set of three glyphs reading: nau ya-as upama \* --"Spaceships striving for the highest one" (opposite). Similar in size to amulets worn on necklaces discovered at several other Paleo-Sanskrit occupation sites, this votive token would rather have been carried in one's hand, pocket or pouch and quite possibly used as a seal for stamping the glyph text into wet clay (to be read from right to left).

The ergonomic consideration of sculptural form seen in the megaceraic platforms is also witnessed in the design of small personal tokens made by Atlantean cultures in every part of the world. Items that fit in the palm of the hand or under the feet were always shaped to caress the human form, and transduce the powerful infrasound resonance that was once focused onto the Pyramid of the Sun by the tri-frequency driving of the Giza pyramids in full operation. The majority of the Bosnian pyramid complex's extensive cement terraces and walkways were not flat, but had been individually cast with slightly rippling surfaces that conform to the contours of the foot for greater contact with the bare soles for electrification.



Handheld piezoelectric sculptures enhanced the field effects around the human body, acting as an extension of the healing induced by the pyramid stones. A small sandstone artifact from Visoko displays a smooth pattern of regular ridges that fits very comfortably in the grip of either hand, showing three parallel ridges resembling the Paleo-Sanskrit glyph for 'thundering': *raua* (above). Atlantean artistic designs commonly include embedded glyph ligatures that describe the function or meaning of the item.

The *raua* glyph motif makes a more subtle appearance in the simple design of a life-size sandstone sculpture of a human foot that was excavated from below a depth of 1m on the Tumulus of Vratnica (above). Lines delineating the five

toes of the foot extend along the entire length of the orange stone, three of which stand out clearly together and may perhaps represent the 'thundering' glyph. This interpretation reflects the close association of barefoot contact with the pyramid stones for bioelectrical induction by the thundering of planetary infrasound resonance.

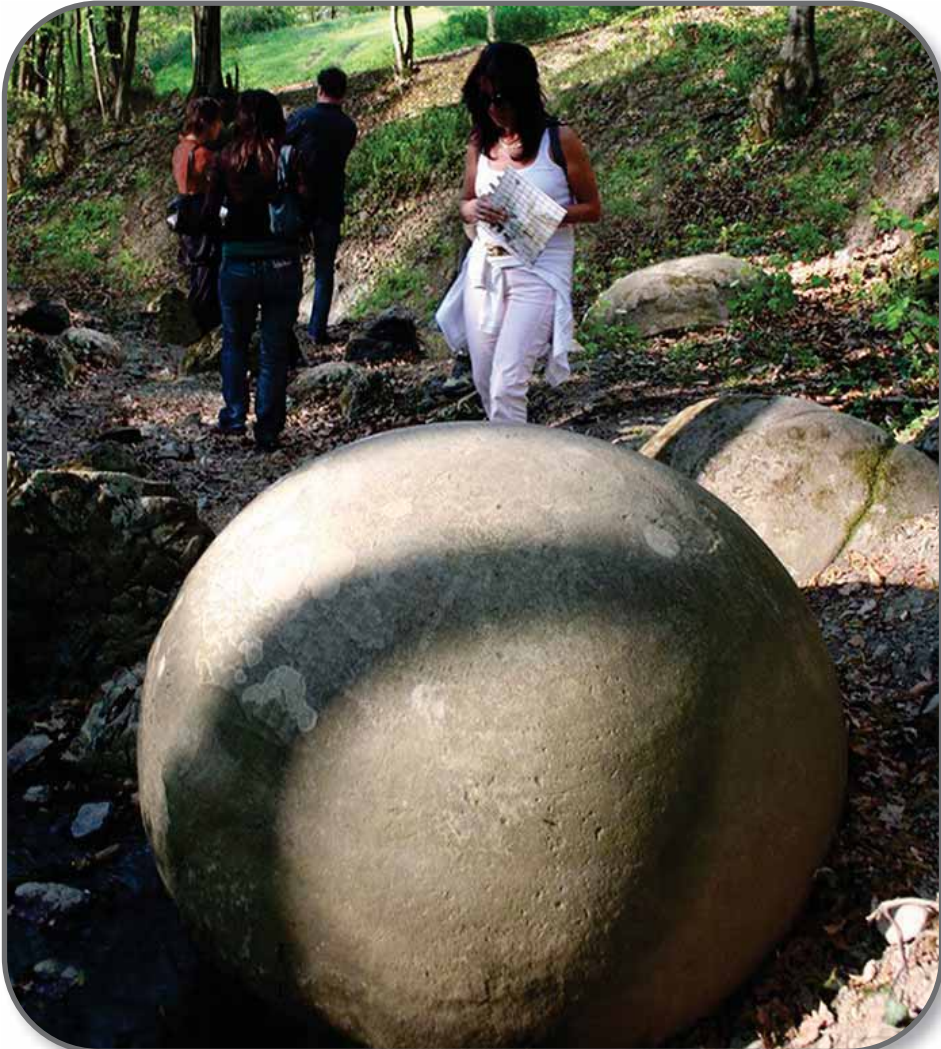


The meaning of such subtle artistic references are certainly open to interpretation, yet these obvious repeating cultural patterns expressed in their choice of resonant piezoelectric materials and close alignment with ancient Vedic healing methods and prescribed 'sacred' lifestyles that have been strictly adhered to by indigenous communities in many parts of the world. The natural wisdom of ancient ways rings true to the deeper aspects of human consciousness that are resurfacing with our present unification of the diverse fields of scientific inquiry.

The powerful circular awareness of our Paleo-Sanskrit forbearers was firmly grounded by their root awareness of the cycles of reincarnation that govern human spiritual migration through time according to the rhythms of the cosmos. Our growing interest and awareness of the highly advanced technology of these gigantic pyramids that have lain dormant right under our noses for thousands of years without stirring the Atlantean memory of the catastrophic events that forced a once powerful civilization into total oblivion.



The complex Atlantean calendar system has been carefully maintained by the Maya Elders of the Yucatan region, designed to track the cyclical interactions of the planets and their dominance over human consciousness through their granting of natural bioelectrical healing. Our intuitive enjoyment of the electromagnetic fields of waterfalls, mountain peaks and caves is closely linked with our fascination and enjoyment of the electromagnetic environment of monumental pyramids. Continuing experimental investigations of the beneficial effect of direct physical contact with the Ravne maze platforms and the Bosnian pyramids will inspire qi healing experiments and further studies of the piezoelectric potential of the human body that underlies the primary Kundalini function of our ancient monuments.



## CONCLUSION

The closed-minded mainstream scientists and who hold most positions at universities and scientific institutes have to be replaced by readiness for acceptance of new knowledge. Our distant past is different than the one that we were taught and forced to accept. The history of advanced human societies is a lot longer than is officially accepted. Many cultures developed in the past, reached the peak in their development, and then disappeared, most often in some cataclysmic event. In the center of many societies from the distant past, as key structures, were pyramids. They were built in North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe. In thousands of these structures, astronomy, mathematics and geometry knowledge was incorporated. Pyramids stored informatic knowledge of one society. Pyramids were spiritual centers as well. Last, maybe the most important and most secret fact, is that pyramids were generators of several types of electromagnetic energy with an extremely important influence on the nearby area.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the Pyramid Science will become an important instrument that will open the doors for us to a completely new world, where physical, energy and spiritual aspects merge. Only that way will we be able, completely, to explain the purpose and function of these structures. The discovery of the Bosnian pyramid complex in Visoko is extremely important for the creation of a new scientific paradigm. We have, once and for all, to say goodbye to the old world, survived opinions, methods and inaccessibility. Multidisciplinary scientific research, combined with classical and modern satellite methods, georadar and thermal techniques, sophisticated dating and alternative methods, will help us to gain knowledge of advanced cultures from the past.

That will give us many answers to questions that are related to our civilization and get on the right path, different from the present one. Compared to ancient civilizations, we've lost a balance between spiritual and material and lost a contact with nature.

On that new path, let's surround ourselves with positive atmosphere. Not at all by accident, I named one of Bosnian pyramids Pyramid of Love. We know that words have power, and the most powerful word is Love. When one large pyramid has the name of Love, then we color the whole valley of Visoko in Love.

Let's enjoy discovering the new or long forgotten.

That is the real beauty of research.