

The Global Phenomenon of Stone Spheres: New Findings from Zavidovići, Bosnia- Herzegovina and Implications for Prehistoric Technological Knowledge – Featuring the World's Largest Stone Sphere

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Abstract

This study presents the results of a 25-year investigation into the global phenomenon of prehistoric stone spheres, with special focus on specimens from Zavidovići, Bosnia- Herzegovina—including the largest stone sphere ever recorded, discovered in the village of Podubravljje. Physical-chemical and petrographic analyses suggest artificial construction techniques, revealing potentially advanced prehistoric technological capabilities. The Podubravljje sphere, estimated at over 37 tons, surpasses the largest known Costa Rican spheres (up to 20 tons), positioning Bosnia as a significant archaeological reference point in the study of megalithic artifacts. Laboratory analysis identified the presence of calcium oxide (binding agent) and manganese (hardening agent) not found in surrounding natural stone, suggesting ancient knowledge of geopolymer technology.

This research compares stone spheres across six continents, evaluates competing theories of natural versus artificial origin, and establishes a new framework for understanding this worldwide megalithic phenomenon. The findings have significant implications for reassessing prehistoric technological knowledge and cultural connections, challenging conventional archaeological narratives.

Keywords: Stone Spheres, Megalithic Structures, Ancient Technology, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Archaeological Anomalies, Prehistoric Civilization

Abbreviations

GPS: Global Positioning System

cm³: Cubic centimeter

g/cm³: Grams per cubic centimeter

M31: Messier 31 (Andromeda Galaxy)

Mn: Manganese

CaO: Calcium Oxide

APC: Article Processing Charge

ORCID: Open Researcher and Contributor ID

Introduction

The discovery of nearly perfect stone spheres at sites across six continents has posed a long- standing enigma for archaeology.

These spherical megaliths vary in material, size, and location—appearing in Costa Rica, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey, Russia, Egypt, and notably, Bosnia-Herzegovina—yet consistently demonstrate an exceptional degree of geometric precision and monumentality [1]. While traditional interpretations attribute such formations to natural geological processes like spheroidal weathering or sedimentary concretions, emerging evidence points toward artificial origins in several key cases [2].

The global debate gained prominence with the documentation of over 300 granodiorite spheres in the Diquís Delta of Costa Rica, many exceeding two meters in diameter and up to 20 tons in weight [3]. Their craftsmanship and placement have led

researchers to conclude they were intentionally shaped by an unknown culture with advanced capabilities. Similar patterns appear in Mexico's Jalisco region, the Moeraki Boulders of New Zealand, and volcanic spheres on Easter Island, suggesting a recurring global phenomenon with no clear cultural connection [4–6].

In the Balkans, Dr. Sam Osmanagich and the Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation have led system-

atic research into stone spheres since 2005. Over 20 locations have been identified across Bosnia-Herzegovina, with major concentrations in Zavidovići, Teočak, Zenica, Vareš, and Konjic [7]. Among these, the Podubravlje sphere stands out as the largest known stone sphere in the world, discovered in 2016 and estimated to weigh over 37 tons.



Figure 1(a): A solitary stone sphere situated in Palmar Sur, southern Costa Rica, partially embedded in natural surroundings, illustrating its original landscape context (Osmanagich, 2005, p. 29).



Figure 1(b): A large granodiorite sphere displayed in a public park in Palmar Sur. The presence of a human figure for scale highlights the sphere's substantial size and near-perfect sphericity (p.27).



Figure 1(c): A collection of original stone spheres of varying diameters on exhibit at the National Museum in San José. The monumental megalith in the background, weighing over 30 tons, implies the use of highly advanced prehistoric technology well beyond the known capabilities of local cultures circa 1,500 years ago (p. 24).



Figure 1(d): A large granodiorite sphere positioned on a custom stand in front of the High School in Palmar Norte, southern Costa Rica. This educational display underscores the continued cultural significance and reverence for these ancient artifacts in modern times (p. 27).

Figure 1: Representative examples of the enigmatic stone spheres of Costa Rica, all carved from granodiorite, a highly durable igneous rock. These spheres exhibit remarkable precision and scale, challenging mainstream assumptions about the technological capacities of ancient Central American cultures.

This paper builds upon previous fieldwork, petrographic reports by the University of Belgrade (2016), and physical analysis by the University of Tuzla (2016) to present new findings regarding the possible artificial creation of these spheres [7, 8]. It critical-

ly reviews prior scientific literature, introduces a comparative global dataset, and reconsiders the spheres' function, technology, and cultural context.

Materials and Methods

This study integrates multi-site field documentation, laboratory analysis, and comparative review to assess the origin, composition, and spatial characteristics of stone spheres across global and Bosnian contexts.

Field Documentation

From 2000 to 2025, stone spheres were systematically documented at over 50 locations worldwide, including Costa Rica,

Mexico, Easter Island, New Zealand, Egypt, Russia, and across the Balkan Peninsula [1, 3, 5, 7]. Key Bosnian sites include Teočak, Zenica, Vareš, Slatina, and the primary concentration in Zavidovići and its surrounding villages. Documentation methods included geolocation (GPS), photographic surveys, physical measurements, stratigraphic observations, and interviews with local residents regarding traditional knowledge and sphere-associated legends.

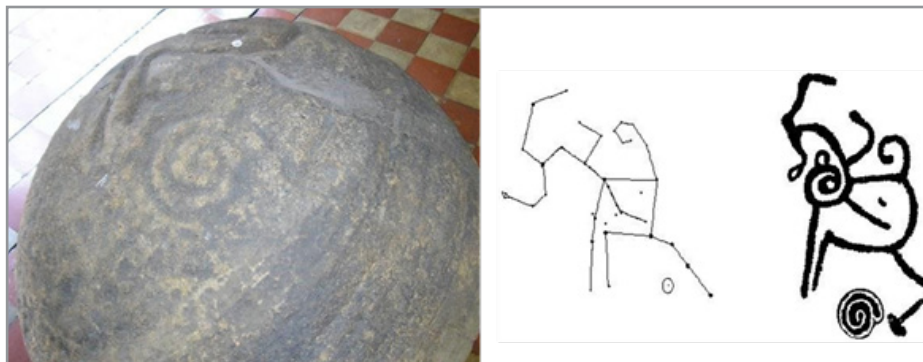


Figure 2: A prominent carved petroglyph is visible on the surface of a stone sphere housed in the National Museum in San José, Costa Rica. This image, taken by the author, illustrates an extraordinary example of prehistoric symbolic expression. Costa Rican astronomer Edwin Quesada analyzed the engravings and identified a striking correlation between the petroglyph patterns and known celestial constellations—specifically Pegasus (the winged horse) and Andromeda (the celestial princess). By comparing the lines and points carved into the stone sphere with star locations and the connecting lines used in astronomical charts, Quesada found an astonishing match: twenty-two constellations form a shape that mirrors the petroglyph.

One spiral motif engraved on the sphere notably corresponds to the spiral shape of the Andromeda Galaxy (M31) as seen in astronomical representations, despite the fact that this galaxy appears only as a faint point of light in the night sky. This raises profound questions about how prehistoric people could have known its spiral structure without the aid of optical instruments.

The constellation match includes: Beta Andromedae, Alpha Andromedae, Omicron Andromedae, HR8632 in Lacerta, Beta Pegasi, Psi Pegasi, Pi Pegasi, Gamma Pegasi, and multiple stars in Pisces (Theta, Iota, Lambda, Kappa, Gamma, and Omega), Beta Piscium, Eta

Aquarii, Alpha Pegasi, Theta Pegasi, Theta Aquarii, Beta Aquarii, Alpha Equulei, Upsilon Pegasi, the Delphinus constellation, and two stars (HR8313 and HR8173) in Pegasus.

The positioning of the petroglyph also suggests functionality: when the stone sphere is rotated from left to right, with Polaris (the North Star) oriented at the base, the movement of constellations from east to west—caused by Earth's rotation—can be visualized. Thus, the sphere likely served not only as a celestial map but as a functional planetary model or star tracker—a prehistoric planetarium.

An additional point of intrigue is the symbolic form of the petroglyph. It may depict a stylized animal from ancient Central American fauna—perhaps a dog, jaguar, or monkey—or it may

represent a concept still beyond our current understanding. The deliberate design and astronomical accuracy suggest it carries a sophisticated message, pointing to a level of prehistoric knowledge far exceeding mainstream assumptions.

Laboratory Analysis

Multiple laboratory analyses were commissioned to determine material composition and density:

- In 2016, the Institute for Geology, University of Belgrade conducted petrographic analyses on samples from broken stone spheres near Zavidovići. Results showed arkosic sandstone with quartz, feldspar, muscovite, magnetite, and iron oxide coatings [8].
- That same year, the Faculty of Mining, Geology and Civil Engineering, University of Tuzla performed density testing on a core sample from the Podubravljje sphere, reporting a specific particle density of 2.64 g/cm³, critical for mass estimation of the 37-ton megalith.
- In 2008, Professor Muhamed Pašić from the University of Zenica conducted a physical-chemical analysis of stone sphere fragments and local natural rock. The test revealed the same nine elements present in both, but only the sphere samples contained manganese (a hardening agent) and calcium oxide (a binder), suggesting artificial enhancement likely consistent with ancient construction using geopolymer techniques [9].



Figure 3(a): The author on Easter Island alongside a cluster of volcanic stone spheres, featuring one larger central sphere surrounded by six smaller ones. These spheres, sculpted from volcanic material, are located near the ocean and partially enclosed by a ring of stone blocks. Their presence on an island renowned for its monumental moai statues suggests that the tradition of shaping massive stone artifacts may have been part of a broader prehistoric cultural pattern (Source: Osmanagich, 2005).

Figure 3(b): Stone spheres in Mirdita, northern Albania, carved from sandstone and partially embedded in a wooded hillside. At least two spheres remain visible, although others have been heavily damaged or destroyed. Local residents, believing the spheres contained hidden treasure, deliberately broke them open—leading to the irreversible loss of valuable archaeological evidence. This example highlights the vulnerability of such sites and underscores the urgent need for protective measures and public education regarding their significance.

Figure 3: Comparative examples of stone spheres from two geographically distant regions, illustrating the global presence of this archaeological phenomenon and its varied geological compositions.

Comparative Analysis

A global comparative dataset was compiled using published reports, journal articles, and direct field observations. Variables included:

- Sphere material and mineralogy
- Degree of sphericity
- Size and weight ranges

- Environmental context (e.g., buried, surface, clustered)
- Reported cultural associations or alignments

This allowed for side-by-side comparison between spheres in Bosnia (e.g., Podubravljje, Trn, Ponikve), Costa Rica, Mexico, New Zealand, and others. Distinctions in material selection and shaping precision were noted across locations, contributing to hypotheses about both convergent and culturally transmitted knowledge.



Figure 4(a): A stone sphere on Isla del Caño, located off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Composed of coquina—a soft limestone formed from shell fragments—this specimen demonstrates high precision in shaping despite the relatively friable material (Source: author's private documentation).



Figure 4(b): A sandstone stone sphere embedded in a rock face near the border of Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The layers of sediment accumulated above and around the sphere suggest that it has been in situ for an extended period, indicating significant antiquity.



Figure 4(c): Spherical limestone formations in an oasis in south-western Egypt. Similar to the Slovak-Czech example, these spheres are partially buried beneath compacted sediment, implying extreme age and challenging natural formation theories based solely on erosion or concretion.



Figure 4(d): A volcanic stone sphere formerly displayed in western Serbia. Notable for its uniform roundness and dense material, this artifact was tragically destroyed in a fire in 2004. Its documented precision and composition prior to its destruction added valuable evidence to the global stone sphere record.

Figure 4: Globally distributed examples of perfectly spherical stone balls made from various types of rock, further challenging the hypothesis of natural geological origin and suggesting widespread prehistoric knowledge of advanced shaping techniques.

All four examples exhibit near-perfect sphericity and are made from geologically distinct materials—including volcanic rock, sandstone, limestone, and coquina—making the likelihood of identical natural formation processes across such varied environments highly improbable.

Results

Discovery of the Podubravljje Sphere

In early March 2016, a team from the Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun.

Foundation began excavations in the village of Podubravljje, located near the town of Zavidovići in central Bosnia. A partially visible stone surface, long known to locals, was gradually uncovered using only hand tools to avoid damage. On March 19, 2016, with media and international visitors present, a major portion of the buried sphere was revealed.

Preliminary measurements of the exposed segment indicated a diameter of approximately 3.8 meters, with an estimated radius between 1.20 and 1.50 meters. Based on material density analysis provided by the University of Tuzla (2.64 g/cm^3), the mass of the Podubravljje sphere was estimated to exceed 37 tons, making it the most massive stone sphere ever documented (Figure 9, bottom right; Figure 10).

Stratigraphic observations during excavation revealed layers of sandstone, clay, and soil above the sphere, indicating long-term geological sedimentation. This suggests that the object remained buried for tens of thousands of years, strengthening the case for extreme antiquity.

The sphere's reddish-brown coloration implies a high iron content. Combined with laboratory results indicating the presence of manganese and calcium oxide—materials not found in nearby natural stone—these findings support the hypothesis that the sphere was artificially created through a primitive geopolymer process. This would involve melting natural stone, incorporating hardening and binding agents, and casting the material in a spherical mold.

The Podubravljje sphere's size, composition, and context offer compelling evidence that prehistoric cultures in the Balkans may have possessed highly advanced technological knowledge. Its discovery challenges traditional views of prehistoric Europe and raises important questions about forgotten civilizations and their use of geometry, energy, and sacred spatial organization.



Figure 5(a): A polished granite stone sphere near the Hagia Sophia (Aya Sofia) in Istanbul, Turkey. These spheres have endured through centuries of conquest, likely due to their symbolic neutrality, having no religious or national connotations. Their continued presence in one of the world's most historically contested sites suggests both resilience and cultural detachment



Figure 5(b): Two of the estimated 250 multi-ton volcanic stone spheres discovered in western Mexico. Some specimens reach up to 25 tons in weight. While a 1965 U.S. archaeological report suggested they were artificially created, a subsequent National Geographic-sponsored expedition concluded that a nearby volcano (approximately 30 miles away) had naturally produced the spheres during a unique geological event—never observed before or since. The claim remains highly controversial. Furthermore, 80% of the spheres were destroyed in the 1960s by locals searching for hidden treasure, often using dynamite.



Figure 5(c): Large spherical formations found on the coast of New Zealand, commonly referred to as the Moeraki Boulders. Mainstream geology identifies them as septarian concretions formed by calcium carbonate precipitating around a nucleus over 65 million years ago. However, this interpretation—despite being supported by multiple sedimentological studies (e.g., Boles et al., 1985; Thyne & Boles, 1989; Forsyth & Coates, 1992; Fordyce & Maxwell, 2003)—is contested in the context of the global phenomenon of near-perfect stone spheres. The extraordinary uniformity and large size of the Moeraki Boulders, especially when compared with similar artifacts worldwide, challenge the sufficiency of natural processes alone to account for such precision and distribution.



Figure 5(d): A weathered sandstone stone sphere positioned near a building wall in northern Italy. Its placement and condition suggest repurposing from an earlier context, yet its geometric integrity remains evident, contributing to the broader catalogue of similar artifacts across Europe.

Figure 5: These spheres—crafted or shaped from granite, volcanic rock, sandstone, and calcium carbonate—further support the hypothesis of widespread prehistoric technological capabilities, especially in light of their consistency in shape across distinct geological and cultural environments.

Examples of spherical stone artifacts from four different regions, emphasizing global distribution, diversity of materials, and the ongoing debate surrounding their origin.

Additional Discoveries in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Beyond Podbravlje, numerous stone spheres have been documented across Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the northeast village of Teočak, eight polished granite spheres were discovered and later cemented into a wall near a mosque. Their large dimensions and unnatural sphericity contrast sharply with natural cannon-ball-like formations, indicating purposeful shaping.

In Trn and Slatina near Banja Luka, as well as Ponikve and Zenica, additional sandstone and magmatic spheres were found—often embedded several meters below surface level, suggesting considerable age. One such specimen, split open by construction

workers, revealed no internal layering or inclusions, further contradicting the concretion hypothesis. In Zlokuće, spheres are associated with a legendary "Greek cemetery," and locals believe the stones have healing properties for livestock.

The sphere recovered from the Megara stream in Jablanica and those repurposed in village courtyards (e.g., Vareš,) illustrate how local populations have interacted with these artifacts, often unaware of their archaeological significance. A petrographic survey conducted in Duboki Potok in 2008 confirmed their arkosic sandstone composition with exotic mineral content and oxidation crusts [9].



Figure 6(a): A perfectly spherical stone on Champ Island in the Franz Josef Land archipelago, Russian Arctic. These formations, scattered across the icy landscape, have attracted global attention due to their remote polar location and unusual symmetry. Their presence in one of the harshest climates on Earth further complicates traditional geological explanations.



Figure 6(b): A group of smooth, meter-wide stone spheres discovered deep underground in a Siberian coal mine. Found during excavation work, these spheres were initially thought to be of natural origin, yet their regularity, symmetry, and the fact that they were found deeply buried raises the possibility of a non-natural origin.



Figure 6(c): The Valley of Stone Balls on the Mangyshlak Peninsula, Kazakhstan, features hundreds of massive spherical stones scattered across the steppes. Estimated to date back between 180 and 120 million years, these spheres are composed largely of silicate and carbonate cement. While mainstream science attributes their formation to large concretions during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, the precision of their spherical shapes and the sheer quantity invite alternative theories—including the possibility of an ancient civilization's involvement.



Figure 6(d): A granite stone sphere located near Šibenik, Croatia, documented by the author. This well-preserved specimen is representative of other European stone spheres and contributes to the hypothesis that the phenomenon is not limited to tropical or volcanic regions, but extends across diverse environments and geological contexts.

Figure 6: Examples of large, nearly spherical stone formations found in extreme and remote locations, raising questions about their origin—natural or artificial—and contributing to the ongoing debate about prehistoric technological capabilities and unexplained global parallels.

While conventional geology explains these formations through processes such as spheroidal weathering, massive concretions, or volcanic megaspherulites, the remarkable consistency in form, geographical spread, and material diversity suggests a more complex origin—potentially linked to lost or unknown prehistoric civilizations.

Global Comparisons

Bosnian findings parallel discoveries in other parts of the world. In Costa Rica's Diquís Delta, over 300 granodiorite spheres—ranging from a few centimeters to 2.5 meters—have been found, many arranged in linear and geometric patterns. Similar examples exist in western Mexico's Jalisco region, where volcanic stone spheres up to 25 tons were reported, though many were destroyed in the 1960s in treasure hunts. Notably, it is geologically implausible for volcanic processes alone to produce hundreds

of perfectly spherical boulders without any irregularly shaped counterparts, which are conspicuously absent at these sites.

The Moeraki Boulders in New Zealand are often cited as natural concretions. However, the scale, density, and precise spherical forms challenge this interpretation. Likewise, Easter Island and Isla del Caño feature spheres made of volcanic and calcarenite materials—both of which are resistant to natural spherification—raising further doubts about purely geological formation mechanisms.



Figure 7(a): A well-preserved granite sphere near the village of Teočak in northeastern Bosnia, cemented into a display wall near the local mosque in the 2010s. The material—granite—does not naturally form into spherical shapes, and the size and symmetry of this artifact far exceed that of traditional cannonballs (topovsko đule), indicating an artificial origin.



Figure 7(b): A polished volcanic stone sphere partially buried in a snowy field. Originally discovered during tunnel excavation in the 1970s, its location and smooth surface finish suggest careful crafting and possible ritual or structural placement.



Figure 7(c): A sandstone stone sphere being excavated at the top of a mountain Brnjic in central Bosnia during a winter 2010 field campaign. The team carefully uncovered the artifact from beneath a thin layer of snow and soil, revealing its near-perfect curvature.



Figure 7(d): A large stone sphere located in central Bosnia, near the town of Vareš. The sphere, once hidden beneath a tree, has since been relocated to a mountain restaurant site, where it now bears spray-painted graffiti—"101 Mtbr. Logistik"—a remnant from the 1990s wartime period. Despite the defacement, the sphere remains intact and continues to attract archaeological and public interest.

Figure 7: Representative stone spheres from various regions of Bosnia-Herzegovina, showcasing different geological materials, states of preservation, and discovery contexts. These examples support the hypothesis of intentional manufacture and long-term cultural significance.

These examples—crafted from granite, volcanic rock, and sandstone—exhibit high sphericity and diverse locations, reinforcing the broader pattern of intentional placement and construction associated with the Bosnian stone sphere phenomenon.

An important factor across these global discoveries is the diversity of materials used. Stone spheres have been found constructed from at least five distinct geological types: granite, granodiorite, volcanic stone, sandstone, and limestone/calcarene (coquina). This widespread material variation defies a uniform natural origin and instead points to selective sourcing and intentional shaping by intelligent hands, adapted to local geological contexts.

In Bosnia, this diversity is evident in the polished granite spheres of Teočak, sandstone examples in Trn and Slatina, and volcanic specimens found near Konji. Crucially, unfinished and partially shaped spheres in locations such as Zenica provide strong material evidence for a staged production process, including rough shaping followed by smoothing or polishing. The presence of

such incomplete artifacts further undermines natural formation theories and suggests an organized, intentional technology.

Unusual discoveries also span Russia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, and even Antarctica. These locations, often lacking contextual archaeological layers, raise questions about either a lost global architectural language or shared prehistoric knowledge. In contrast to the geological diversity of global specimens, the recurring near-perfect spherical geometry strongly supports non-random formation in multiple regions.

Together, these results underline the necessity of reexamining mainstream geological explanations and encourage renewed inquiry into ancient technologies capable of shaping and positioning multi-ton stone spheres across diverse terrains and cultures.



Figure 8(a): A precisely shaped sandstone sphere from the village of Trn, near Banja Luka in northwestern Bosnia. During home foundation excavations at a depth of 4–5 meters, local resident Čedo Tešanović uncovered two spheres with diameters between 30 and 40 cm. Although one was unfortunately embedded into the foundation, another was found nearby at the property of Milorad Dakić—intact until local workers, curious about its contents, broke it into two symmetrical halves.



Figure 8(b): The weathered surface of a stone sphere in Ponikve, near Zlokuće village, central Bosnia. Composed of the same magmatic material found in Trn, this sphere is part of a cluster of rounded and elongated megaliths partially buried on a small 10-meter rise. Locals refer to the site as part of a “Greek cemetery,” linked to legends of ancient Greek settlers, and attribute healing properties to the spheres—especially for horses with urinary difficulties.



Figure 8(c): A stone sphere originally found in the Megara stream near the village of Jablanica, close to Maglaj. Discovered in the 1970s by Mustafa Mehinagić, it was retrieved from the stream and relocated to his yard with the help of three men. The circumference of the sphere was measured at 155 cm.



Figure 8(d): A sandstone sphere located in the village of Slatina, near Banja Luka. Close examination reveals unfinished surface texture, suggesting coarse shaping using a scoop-like tool, but lacking the final polishing phase that would have produced a perfectly smooth sphericity.

Figure 8: Representative stone spheres from four distinct locations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, each offering unique insights into the diversity of geological material, condition of preservation, and local oral histories surrounding their discovery.

These Bosnian examples highlight varied states of completion and preservation, but all demonstrate intentional shaping and contribute to the broader understanding of the prehistoric stone sphere phenomenon in the region.

Discussion

The findings presented in this study challenge prevailing geological models by introducing robust multidisciplinary evidence that supports the artificial manufacture of at least a portion of the world's stone spheres. Key indicators include the presence of man-made additives such as calcium oxide and manganese, uniformity in mineral composition, spherical precision far exceeding known natural processes, and the absence of similar unshaped forms in otherwise volcanic or sedimentary regions.

The discovery of the 37-ton Podubravljje sphere (Figure 9) establishes Bosnia-Herzegovina not only as a significant center of this phenomenon but as the location of the largest recorded stone

sphere in the world. Its immense mass, stratigraphic context, and unique material properties suggest advanced prehistoric knowledge of materials science, shaping techniques, and environmental integration—principles consistent with what modern scholars might categorize as an early form of geopolymer technology.

These findings add weight to the hypothesis that a now-lost civilization or cultural tradition developed methods of working stone on a monumental scale, far earlier than current historical timelines allow. The recurrence of such spheres in geographically and culturally disparate regions raises critical questions about cultural diffusion, ancient global networks, or parallel technological evolution.



Figure 9(a): Professor Muhamed Pašić and researcher Ahmed Bosnić collecting fragments from a damaged stone sphere for petrographic and physical-chemical analysis in Duboki Potok, near Zavidovići, in November 2008. This location witnessed a natural event in 1936 when approximately 80 spheres rolled down the hill during a storm. Sadly, many were destroyed by locals in the 1960s in search of supposed treasure, with smaller spheres being relocated to private properties or carried downstream toward the Bosna River.



Figure 9(b): An unfinished stone sphere near the town of Zenica in central Bosnia. The visible tool marks and rough shaping suggest it was abandoned before the polishing phase. A hammer placed alongside the sphere provides a sense of scale.



Figure 9(c): The author measuring the diameter of a newly discovered stone sphere in the village of Podubravljje, near Zavidovići. The find contributes to the growing inventory of precisely formed megalithic spheres in the region.



Figure 9(d): Full excavation of the Podubravljje sphere revealed it to be the most massive stone sphere discovered to date, with an estimated weight of over 37 tons (37,320 kg). The site has since become a regional tourist attraction, promoted and maintained by the Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation.

Figure 9: Significant archaeological and geological documentation of stone spheres in central Bosnia, particularly near the town of Zavidovići, highlighting both historical damage and recent discoveries.

These images underscore the historical, scientific, and cultural significance of the Bosnian stone spheres and the efforts made to preserve and study them systematically.

Moreover, the diversity of materials—granite, volcanic, sandstone, limestone, and granodiorite— suggests that the builders adapted to local geologies while maintaining a consistent goal: creating near-perfect spheres. This speaks to shared values or cosmological beliefs associated with the sphere's geometric and energetic properties.

The role of these stone spheres—whether symbolic, ritualistic, astronomical, or functional— remains open to interpretation.

However, evidence of alignment, astronomical referencing (e.g., Figure 2), and anecdotal bioenergetic effects reported at several sites suggest a deeper connection between form, location, and purpose.

Ultimately, this research contributes a structured analytical framework for global stone sphere studies, paving the way for further interdisciplinary research that combines archaeology, geophysics, material science, and cultural anthropology.



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**ODREĐIVANJE GUSTOĆE ČVRSTIH ČESTICA
(BAS CEN ISO/TS 17892-3)**

Investitor:	Fondacija "Arheološki park: Bosanska piramida Sunca"	Bušotina	-
Lokacija:	Zavidovići		
Uzorak:	"Velika kugla"	Interval	-

ODREĐIVANJE GUSTOĆE ČVRSTIH ČESTICA

Ispitivanje je obavljeno prema: BAS CEN ISO/TS 17892-3 : 2009.

Definicija:
 Gustoća čvrstih čestica ρ_s predstavlja odnos mase čestica prema njegovoj zapremini.
 Zahtjevani kvalitet uzorka prema BAS EN 1997-2:2007: Klasa 1-4.
 Gustoća čvrstih čestica određuje se prema jednačini:

$$\rho_s = \frac{m_4}{(m_1 - m_0) - (m_2 - m_3)} \cdot \rho_w$$

gdje je:
 ρ_s gustoća čvrstih čestica
 m_0 masa suhog piknometra
 m_1 masa piknometra potpuno napunjenog destilovanom vodom
 m_2 masa piknometra s suhim uzorkom
 m_3 masa piknometra potpuno napunjenog sa destilovanom vodom i potpuno saturiranim uzorkom
 m_4 suha masa uzorka za ispitivanje
 ρ_w gustoća destilovane vode (prema vrijednostima datim u standardu BAS CEN ISO/TS 17892-3:2009)

Napomena: Pri ispitivanju se nije odstupilo od standarda.

UZORAK:	Velika kugla Zavidovići
Specifična masa ρ_s (g/cm ³)	2,64
Specifična težina γ_s (kN/m ³)	25,95

ISPITIVAČ IZVRADIO :

 Mersudin Hodžić, dipl. inž. rud.

RUKOVODILAC ISPITIVANJA :

 mr.sc. Mersudin Hodžić, dipl. inž. geol.

Figure 10: Laboratory analysis of the massive stone sphere discovered in Podubravljje, conducted by the Faculty of Mining, Geology and Civil Engineering, University of Tuzla in 2016. The analysis, commissioned by the Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation, focused on determining the density of solid particles within the stone material, a crucial parameter for estimating the total mass of the sphere. The test, led by Mr. sc. Mersudin Hodžić, dipl. ing. geology, reported a specific particle density (ρ_s) of 2.64 g/cm³. This value supports prior projections that the total mass of the Podubravljje sphere exceeds 30 tons, making it potentially the most massive stone sphere recorded to date. The sample used in the analysis was labeled “Big stone sphere,” confirming its origin from the 2016 excavation site.

Conclusion

This research reinforces the argument that many stone spheres discovered across the globe—and especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina—are not the products of natural geological processes but rather the result of intentional, technologically advanced prehistoric craftsmanship. The discovery and analysis of the 37-ton Podu-

bravlje sphere, supported by laboratory analyses and global comparisons, provide compelling evidence for artificial construction methods possibly involving early geopolymer technology.

The spheres’ global distribution, material diversity, perfect geometry, and contextual anomalies challenge conventional ar-

chaeological narratives and demand a reassessment of the technological and cultural capabilities of ancient civilizations. Far from isolated anomalies, these artifacts form part of a larger pattern suggesting sophisticated knowledge of material science, energy, astronomy, and symbolism.

Future research should prioritize interdisciplinary collaborations, absolute dating methods, geophysical surveys, and experimental archaeology to deepen our understanding of these enigmatic structures. The Bosnian spheres, and in particular the Podubravljje megalith, offer a unique opportunity to rethink the global heritage of prehistoric engineering and the legacy of civilizations long forgotten.

Author Contributions

Dr. Sam Osmanagich was solely responsible for the conceptualization, global and local fieldwork, data analysis, and writing of this article.

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Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

Data Availability Statement

Data supporting the findings of this study are available upon request from the corresponding author. High-resolution photographs, measurement logs, and laboratory reports are archived at the Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation.

About the Author

Dr. Sam Osmanagich, Ph.D. is a scientist, independent researcher, and author best known for discovering and leading the investigation of the Bosnian Pyramid Complex in Visoko, Bosnia and Herzegovina. With a doctorate in social sciences specializing in ancient civilizations, Dr. Osmanagich has spent over four decades researching pyramid cultures, geospatial alignments, sacred geometry, and the energetic properties of ancient sites. He has published a number of peer-reviewed scientific articles and is internationally recognized for his contributions to the fields of ancient engineering, megalithic archaeology, and interdisciplinary pyramid research.

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