

DR. SAM OSMANAGICH, PH.D.



**A NEW ARCHAEOLOGY:
MEGALITHS AND THE ENERGY
OF THE PLANET**

Sarajevo, 2015

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Archeological methods of the 19th century must give way to interdisciplinary scientific study of the mysterious ancient sites around the world.

Researchers of this new age must become deprogrammed from the chaff imposed by the educational system and become open to new ideas. Their study should include the spiritual, energetic and healing aspect of the sites.

Megalithic constructions have been built on places with energy potential. They have amplified the natural energy flow. Ancient builders were more familiar with our planet than we are because they lived in harmony with it.

Many questions are looking for logical answers as to who, when, how and why.

This book was written over the period of five years between 2010 and 2015 in moments when I was not immersed in research on the Bosnian pyramids.

A New Archaeology: Megaliths and the Energy of the Planet

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GOBEKLI TEPE – AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WONDER OF THE LEVANT	7
THE MYSTERIOUS UNDERGROUND CITIES OF CAPPADOCIA	20
VRBENAC – BOSNIA’S MACHU PICCHU	30
THE MONOLITHIC STONE SLABS OF BOSANSKI PETROVAC	38
CONCRETE AT THE FOOT OF THE BOSNIAN PYRAMID OF THE SUN.....	48
DAORSON: THE MISCONCEPTION ABOUT THE MEGALITH WALLS	52
THE ROMAN PYRAMID OF CESTIUS.....	56
SICILY – ISLAND OF PYRAMIDS, MENHIRS, PREHISTORIC DRAWINGS AND RELIGIOUS MIRACLES.....	61
DUBAI: MAGNETOLOGY	67
PALENQUE	73
COMALCALCO: THE PUZZLING CONNECTION OF THE MAYAN WORLD AND ANCIENT ROME.....	82
THE MYSTERIOUS STONE HEADS OF THE OLMECS	92
THE SAN FELIPE PYRAMIDS – ANOTHER TEOTIHUACAN	97
MICHOACAN – LAND OF SECRETS	103
THE SECRET OF THE WELL-KNOWN DUTCH MUMMIES.....	120
ANUNDSHOG – THE LARGEST SWEDISH TUMULUS	127
ALES STENAR – A MEGALITHIC CIRCLE IN THE SOUTH OF SWEDEN.....	136
PRAGUE: THE FIRST ENERGY ROOM WITH ROCKS FROM THE RAVNE TUNNEL ..	143
GUNUNG PADANG – THE PYRAMID OF LIGHT	146
TIRANA: STONE SPHERES IN ALBANIA.....	151
TUZIGOOT	153
V-V PETROGLYPHS.....	159
MONTEZUMA CASTLE	166
RED ROCK, SEDONA AND ENERGY VORTICES	169
TUNISIA: HANNIBAL AND CARTHAGE.....	172
THE WONDERS OF IMOTSKA KRAJINA	180

CRLJIVICA (“Red Land”) - STEĆCI	181
CRLJIVICA (“Red Land”) – TUMULUSES.....	183
CRLJIVICA (“Red Land”) – WELLS	185
CRKVINE – THE LARGE WELL.....	190
THE CLOCK TOWER	192
GORNJI VUKUŠIĆI – A MEGALITH ROAD	197
KREŠEVO BRDO – A “VICINAL” ROAD	198

1. TURKEY

GOBEKLI TEPE – AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WONDER OF THE LEVANT

On the eastern side of Turkey, 50 km west of the border with Syria and 15 km north of the city of half a million – Sanliurfa – there is an archaeological site known as Gobekli Tepe. Since 1995, the German archaeologist Dr. Klaus Schmidt has been working on the excavation of prehistoric megalith circles. These are chiseled limestone blocks in the shape of the letter “T” placed in an upright position.

Over the last two decades four such circles have been partially cleaned, and there is currently ongoing work on a new location. Geophysical photos indicate that this is only ten percent of the original dimensions of the site.

Gobekli Tepe or, in translation, Potbelly Hill, is a unique place in the world. No similar megalithic site exists anywhere.

The work is financed by the German Archeological Institute of Berlin in cooperation with the ArchaeoNova Institut of Heidelberg. Dr. Schmidt has reported that radiocarbon dating at these sites has yielded the following conclusions:

- The first megalithic circle contains the largest megaliths which are as much as seven meters high and weigh 25 tons. The age of this circle is 11,600 years.
- The dimensions of the other megalith circles are somewhat smaller, with heights of between three and five meters. Their age is a thousand years less.
- The entire site was (according to Schmidt) buried “in haste” with a combination of crushed rock (limestone), animal and human bones some 8,100 years ago. The thickness of this material today amounts to a height of 15 meters.

In October 2013, when my wife and I visited this site, work was under way to cover the complete site with a radius of 50 meters. The wooden construction above it and the beams located next to the megaliths had almost completely covered these amazing blocks. Between them dry walls had been placed, and material and ropes were holding the megaliths firmly upright.

On the megaliths numerous carved motifs can be seen of wild animals and anthropomorphic figures. These are exclusively wild animals (hyenas, wild boars, etc.), but dinosaurs can also be seen. The motifs related to humans show hands with long, thin fingers which are similar to the fingers beneath the stone heads on Easter Island. And on one megalith one can see a (metal?) buckle in the area of the waist.

The motifs of wild animals would suggest that they were made at a time when there were no domestic animals, ergo no domestic agriculture. Therefore, according to official science theories, these megalithic circles obviously were not made during the time of agricultural society. According to their historiographic categories, they belong to the time of nomadic tribes, cavemen and hunter-gatherer societies. These theorists are of the opinion that at the time they could not build megalith constructions because there was not a critical mass of people, knowledge and means for such an undertaking.

But still, Gobekli Tepe is there, before our eyes. American anthropologists shout: “That simply shouldn’t be here!” But it is here and it demands answers.

In a recently published article entitled “Gobekli Tepe – Stone Age Sanctuaries” Dr. Klaus Schmidt says the following:

- Gobekli Tepe is one of the most fascinating neolithic locations in the world,
- The outcropping is man-made, dating back to the time before ceramics,
- It was not a living area / place of residence,
- It covers an area of nine hectares,
- No traces of residential items have been found there,
- Two phases of monumental religious structures have been found and the oldest megalith circle is the most impressive,
- The diameter of the monolith circles is between 10 and 20 meters.
- Ten to twenty cut stone pillars were connected to the walls. The older monumental circles date back to the tenth millennium B.C., and the youngest to the ninth millennium B.C.,
- Beneath the megaliths there is a natural stone terrace which was carefully leveled,
- The stone pillars are made of an exceptionally hard limestone which can be found nearby,
- The crumbled material and bones which cover the entire site are still a mystery,
- The purpose of research is not to uncover all the megalith circles but rather to uncover a few megaliths and attempt to find out their purpose,
- The statues may represent beings like humans, at least at a symbolic level, because it appears that some megaliths have shoulders and arms,
- Among the carved symbols there are two animals, but also some abstract symbols (most often the letter “H”), and then a half-moon, and discs ... Regarding the animals, there are wild cats, bulls, wild boars, foxes, snakes, ducks, gazelles, scorpions and spiders portrayed.

In his conclusion Dr. Schmidt says that “this research won’t completely change the picture of the past” (as is implied by official archaeology, author’s note) but rather there will be “added a new and wonderful chapter on the period between the hunter-gatherer society and the agricultural Neolithic society.”

And, finally, he supposes that “still much older traces can be found at this site in the future”.

He gives special appreciation to Trevor Watkins who, in “exhaustive discussions”, helped him to understand how Gobekli Tepe fits into human history and how illiterate communities “formed great permanent communities, using symbolic culture”.

There is no doubt that Dr. Klaus Schmidt deserves the credit for one of the most important discoveries in modern archaeology. Finding these fantastic megalith circles, buried deep, and dating them back to the period of the primitive caveman is exceptional. His careful and diligent work has led to the development of a site which can teach experts around the world (if they are permitted by the German Archeological Institute) to reach appropriate conclusions.

On the other hand, my encounter with Dr. Schmidt left me with the impression that he does not like media attention, visitors, tourists or researchers with alternative views of the past.

His conclusion that this is a site which was built in the period “between” the hunter-gatherer and the agricultural society is simply mistaken. Such a period never existed.

Likewise, there never were organized “great and permanent hunting communities” which were capable of planning, creating, transporting and establishing superior megalith circles 12,000 years ago, if we accept the interpretation of official archaeology.

What Dr. Schmidt does not mention in his report are the pictures of dinosaurs both on the “T” blocks and in the local museum in Sanliurfa. It is clear that these are not “ducks” but millions of years old animals that could not have been known to primitive man during the transition into the Neolithic Age.

Gobekli Tepe is simply yet another site, side by side with the stone heads on Easter Island, the stone spheres of Mexico, Costa Rica and Bosnia, or the oldest Egyptian, Chinese, Mexican and Bosnian pyramids which have no acceptable explanation that fits into the explanations of today’s historians.

This is a civilization which had a level of engineering knowledge, technology and tools for planning and building such sites. The conical and circular geometrical shapes are obviously connected with energy phenomena.

Unfortunately, elitist archaeology does not carry out energy measurements nor do they permit access to independent experts who could carry out these measurements. For this reason the Gobekli Tepe site and its purpose will remain a lasting puzzle for official archaeology which will continue to mislead the world with its stories of religious objects and temples.

(Unfortunately, Dr. Schmidt passed away in July 2014 and this left the project hanging in a vegetative state.)





















THE MYSTERIOUS UNDERGROUND CITIES OF CAPPADOCIA

Cappadocia is a region in central Turkey, in eastern Anatolia, with an area of 400 x 250 km. Over the last five thousand years the region has been ruled by the Hittites, Lidians, Frigians, Persians, Greeks and Romans. From the fourth century onward the remnants of early Christianity are evident.

In the middle of the 20th century significant research of the phenomena of the underground cities of Cappadocia began. Some 200 have been discovered with at least two underground levels, 36 of which had more than three underground levels. From the 1970s onward a period of protection of these towns began, including two being protected by UNESCO: Derenkuyu and Kaymakli.

In the application to UNESCO, the Turkish Ministry of Culture states that these cities were most likely built by the Frigians some 2800 years ago, for the purpose of hiding and protection from their enemies. The guides working there give a different version: that they were built by early Christians who were hiding from the Romans almost two thousand years ago or that they were built by the Hittites, the oldest of the known civilizations.

The climate in Cappadocia is continental: dry and very warm in the summer, and cold and snowy in the winter. Because of several large volcanoes, the ground material is made up of relatively soft tuff and hard basalt.

The underground cities consist of a series of small and medium sized rooms, passages and vertical ventilation openings. In the rooms there are carved out areas of various dimensions in the wall. Some levels are connected by very narrow and low tunnels. At the entrance to these passageways there are round stone blocks used to close off the tunnels from inside.

According to official interpretation, these rooms were designed as hiding places for a large community of people, as many as 20,000. Certain rooms were called the “stall”, “church”, “monastery”, “kitchen”, “chapel”, “pantry”, “barn”, “winery” and “oil room”, among others.

In brochures it says that the communities hid in these underground cities for periods of several months. During the Byzantine period (5th – 10th century) it seems that the entryway rooms were expanded and also served for hiding.

The Derenkuyu city was accidentally found in 1963 when a local resident found an entryway into an underground tunnel. Similar things happened with regard to the other cities.

The two best known cities, Derenkuyu and Kaymakli, are connected by a tunnel eight kilometers long. The connection is made between the second underground level in Derenkuyu and the fourth level in Kaymakli. The tunnel is 2 x 2 meters in size and this is the longest currently known underground tunnel in Turkey.

Derenkuyu has nine underground levels, seven of which are open to the public. Their depth is established on the basis of the vertical ventilation opening. Kaymakli is, as far as we know, the deepest city - it has thirteen levels, only five of which are open to the public. The depth of the ventilation hole is 95 meters and a continuous flow of cold air can be felt. Electric lighting was installed in the tunnels four years ago.

Tatlarin is an underground city outside the usual tourist routes. The entrance is at the top of the plateau near a number of man-made dugout rooms. Among them one room was used as a Greek orthodox church in the 11th century. Tatlarin is still not sufficiently investigated, but we know it has at least three levels. The lowest level has a tunnel which stretches 1.3 km and connects with a neighboring underground city, from which another tunnel leads to a nearby hill.

The height of this tunnel decreases from one meter down to less than half a meter, so that most of the way one has to crawl.

In explaining the purpose of these rooms they speak of a “dungeon”, “graveyard”, “kitchen”, etc. This is the only underground city which has a few rooms used as a toilet.

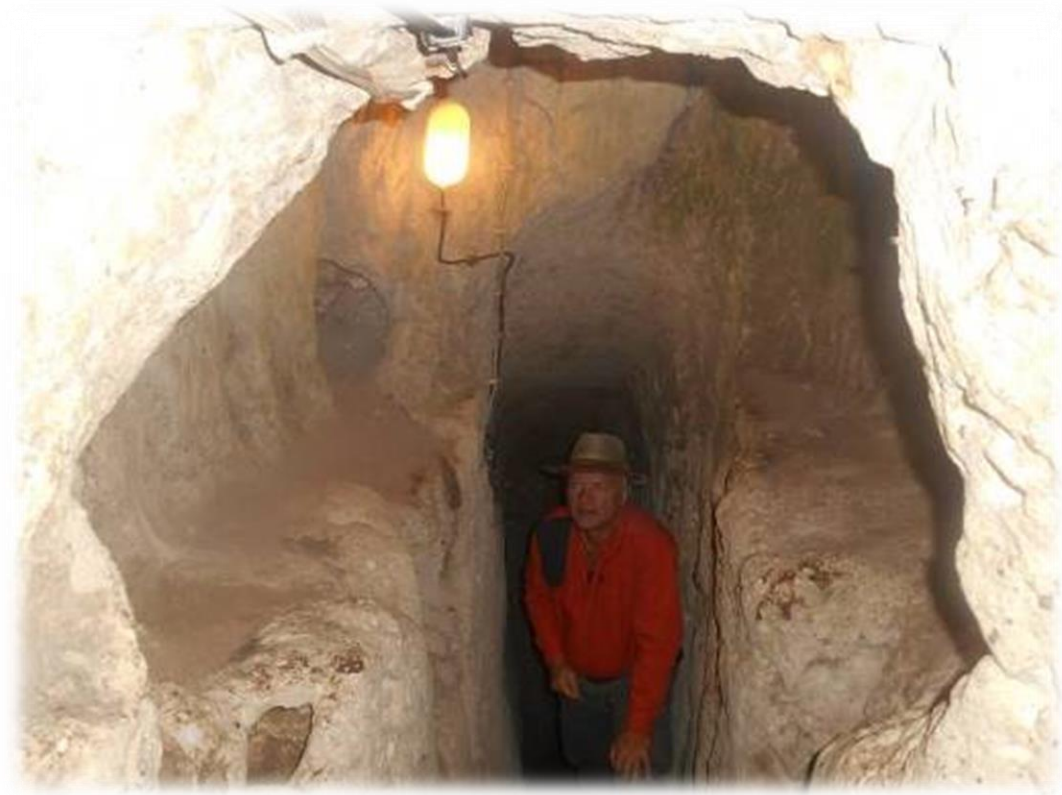
The underground cities are a great tourist attraction which annually attracts millions of visiting tourists. Along with underground cities, there are also “chimneys”, natural stone formations with rooms which have been lived in for centuries; then “mushrooms” or stone formations with volcanic blocks on the top of the hill; “the Blue Valley” with, they claim, the most beautiful sunset on the planet; and balloon rides and such.

After visiting the “underground cities” my conclusions are as follows:

- There is no scientific explanation of the age of the underground cities,
- There is no acceptable explanation for the original builders of these complexes,
- The number and dimensions of the underground cities are unknown,
- The purpose of the original construction is unknown,
- The technology used for the construction is unknown,
- The builders’ engineering know-how and knowledge of structural stability is enviable,
- There is a good supply of air to the underground cities,
- There is no source of water, a vitally important element for humans,
- There are no tunnels for sewage,
- The rooms were not originally intended for long-term stays of a large number of people,
- The height of the ceiling in most rooms is not suitable for the residence of people,
- “The crowning evidence” for archeologists, that the room on the seventh underground level at Derenkuyu should be called the “church”, is the existence of two wide tunnels which intersect at a 90 degree angle, “forming a cross”. No real evidence actually exists of a “church”,
- The attempt of archeologists to assign purposes to rooms calling them the “kitchen”, “chapel” or “barn” has no connection with the original purpose,
- Certain rooms have a direct north-south orientation,

- In view of the volcanic material formed in layers hundreds of meters thick, it is logical to conclude that beneath it there are precious minerals (muskovite and others), which have an energy potential and conduct electricity,
- Streams are present deep underground according to geology findings in this area,
- Three hills at Cappadocia have the same radius of 130 meters and the distance between twelve hills is identical at 1.1 km which would suggest elements of sacred geometry.

In order to determine the purpose of these underground cities we need to carry out measurements of energy phenomena and geological core drilling to establish which minerals lie beneath these cities. To establish the age of the original structures we will need to go to previous civilization cycles before the end of the last Ice Age. Somewhat east there is Gobekli Tepe, with megalith circles having an age of more than 12,000 years, and this is a good indication for Cappadocia as well.





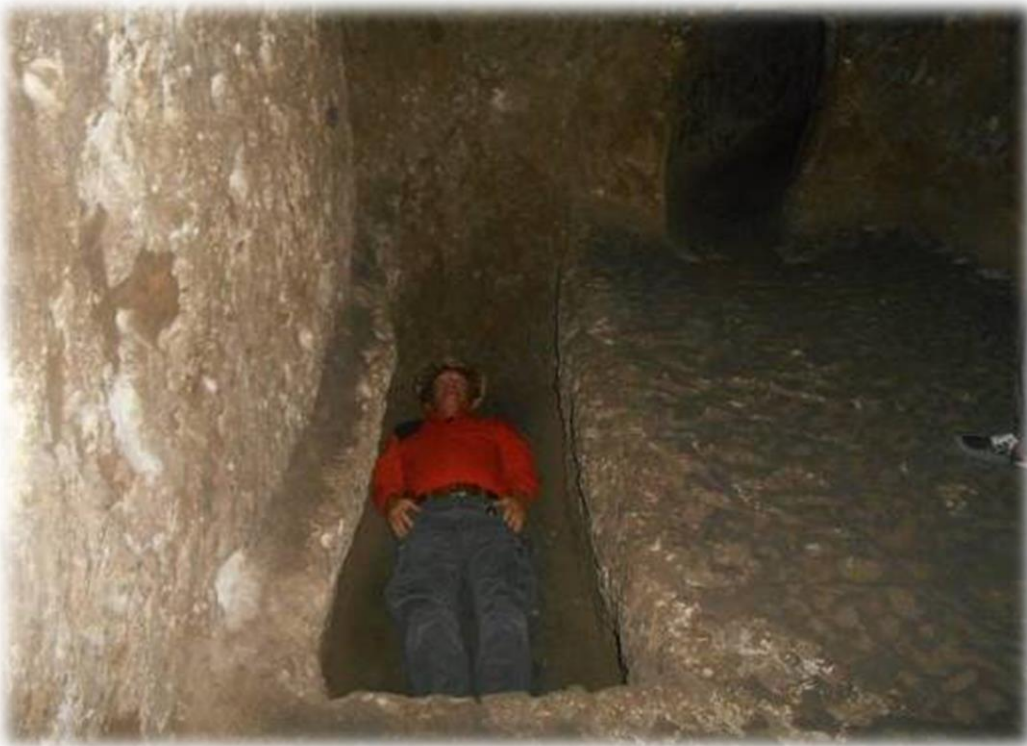












2. BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

VRBENAC – BOSNIA’S MACHU PICCHU

On the invitation of the “SBK Regional Development” society and its members Đulaga Karić, Jahija Kadrić, Ante Zirdum and others, I visited the Biljanska region in the Travnik district. We paid special attention to the so-called medieval town of Vrbenac or Vrbovac, close to the village of Zagrađe (or Zagradje).

The sparse sources on this location say that it was “created in the Middle Ages”. In their application dated January 31, 2005, for the declaration of the Old Town in Travnik as a national monument, the State Commission for Protection of National Monuments refers to “the medieval fortification of Vrbenac”. The Travnik district in its official material asserts that Vrbenac is “a medieval fortified town”. In other sources it says that the “Kastel fortress in Travnik has been preserved, but Vrbenac is in ruins”.

The problem in Bosnian and Herzegovinian historiography is the fact that from generation to generation they just cite and literally adopt earlier sources, and these are not founded on concrete archaeological research and systematic work. But this is the defining characteristic of the approach to most archaeological sites in B-H. Little was done between the discovery of the Butmir culture (outside Sarajevo) in Austro-Hungarian times and the recent systematic research of German archaeologists in Okolište more than a hundred years later.

In that 100-year period the chance was lost for an affirmation of the megalith town in Ošanići or of the phenomenon of the stećci which would put B-H into the first-class category on the world’s archaeological map. With Daorson at Ošanići our historians and archaeologists showed that they do not have the bravery to defend the thesis that an advanced culture existed on our territory preceding Ancient Greece by millennia. The superficial interpretation of the phenomenon of stećci and the mistaken placement of their appearance into the Middle Ages shows they do not know a multi-disciplinary scientific approach. What is called a “stećak” has its own geophysical and geochemical structure, and it is possible to determine the time and technological approach of its construction. One needs to go a step further from the subsequently chiseled medieval symbols. I would point out that 93 percent of all “stećci” have no symbols, pictures or writing. Thus, their original existence has nothing to do with Bogumils.

In the area around Visoko the word “stećci” was applied before our research project started on the Bosnian pyramids, to sandstone plates as well as to the conglomerate concrete blocks that have no connection with the Middle Ages.

But here again, the sparse sources all assert the claim that Vrbenac is the work of a people of the Middle Ages.

The raised area consists of two parallel stone sides, two “frames” of the structure. These sides were built in a step-by-step manner. Although the middle part of the structure between the

“frames” is covered with soil, there are obvious terraced formations which descend from the front and back sides of this structure. Most probably the step “frames” went with the stone terraces.

Soil and low brush cover the central part. Since there are no trees, this indicates that the layer of soil is shallow. One can suppose that beneath it there is a stone structure. In several places there is a “fox den”, as the locals call it. I imagine that this could be either a connection of the horizontal and vertical parts of the terrace with the higher soil layer or an entrance into possible tunnel passageways which have long been spoken of in stories and legends.

I placed a compass between the two “frames”. It shows a regular orientation of 45 degrees from the cardinal points, meaning northwest-southeast. This orientation is not sheer coincidence in the building of stone structures in the past.

A look at this outcropping from the elevation of “Mali grad” lets us discover that from the two cut sides, or “the frame” of the structure, one visually “continues” to two significantly higher mountain peaks covered with snow. Low clouds, the snow-covered background, the spectacular lift of Vrbenac on a steep slope, takes your breath away. The first association that comes to mind is Peru’s Machu Picchu which nearly touches the sky, with its commanding position in the surroundings.

On both sides of the stone “frame” there are the standing remains of additional stone walls. These are natural stones which have been cut.

The smaller plateau known as “Mali grad” is located opposite Vrbenac in the middle of this stone structure. Its height was most probably carefully planned at the time of construction. Astronomical measurements were possibly carried out there.

If further investigation confirms the presence and significance of orientation and archaeological characteristics, this will be important evidence that Vrbenac is significantly older than the Middle Ages and even older than ancient Rome.

The anthropogenic factor is easy to show with the existence of stone steps cut into the stone which stretch out in the upper part of one side of the “frame”. The amateur-enthusiasts (volunteers) of the “Regional community of SBK” (Mid-Bosnian Canton) cleaned this part of the site in 2009, showing that cultural values do not have to be recognized only by those who are paid to do so.

The steps were carefully made. The horizontal and vertical connection is at a 90 degree angle. Erosion has, of course, been at work. It is also clear that the vertical part is unusually high which makes the steps very steep.

The back side of the structure is also covered with a layer of soil. On half the hill there is a hole which the local population claims is an entrance into an internal tunnel. On the back side there is a small stream which led some to conclude in the past (probably incorrectly) that this was a fortress or fortification.

In short, Vrbenac is a mystery.

This site, its shape, the legends of tunnels and treasure, the supposed rooms and water supply demand one thing: that a systematic investigation of the site should be undertaken. And this should be done with a combination of classic geo-archaeological methods and modern satellite, geophysical and geo-radar disciplines as well as dating of the materials found.



The two cut stone sides, the step “frames” of Vrbenac have a visual continuation in the snow-covered mountain peaks.



The step character of the “frame” structure.



**The cleaned part of the cut stone steps
beside one of the “frames”.**



Low brush and lack of larger trees indicates a thin layer of soil and a stone surface beneath it.



The uncovered part of the stone steps with an unusually high vertical part.



A slope of about 45 degrees and layer of soil covering the stone terrace.



In several places “fox dens” indicate the possibility of the existence of several tunnel entrances.



The Vrbenac structure has a commanding position and could have had multiple purposes.



The back side of the structure is protected by a small stream.

THE MONOLITHIC STONE SLABS OF BOSANSKI PETROVAC

The forested region of northwestern B-H, which alternates between fertile valleys and an abundance of good drinking water, has seen numerous cultures in the past. Bosanski Petrovac is marked in the history books as the home of the Illyrians (Japodi) and ancient Rome. There is no doubt even older cultures could be found there if careful research were to be devoted to it.

Along the major highway towards Sarajevo, at the outskirts of Bosanski Petrovac, between the place of Bara Selo and Dobro Selo, there is a hill known as Škrakića brdo. This location was the place where the engineer Rešad Behić of Bihać invited me to go with him to visit a potential archaeological site.

This hill occupies a commanding position in the wide valley. It gets the Sun's rays from all angles: the east, the south, and the west – a very important fact. On this hill there are stone slabs which are positioned vertically. Due to their dimensions and weight they can be categorized as monolithic slabs.

The largest one has these impressive dimensions: a height of 239 cm above the ground (94 inches or 7ft 10in), a maximum width of 90 cm (nearly 36 inches) and a thickness of 14 cm (5½ inches). In several places the monolith was broken as is evidenced by its visible layers. In other words, the original thickness and width were once greater. It is set into the soil at a 90 degree angle. In view of its great age and the fact that it is still stable in its upright position, one can suppose that approximately one third of its total height is in the ground. This is what is figured for similar monoliths, known as “menhirs” found in western Europe. I calculate that the original dimensions of the monoliths were approximately 360 x 90 x 20 cm which would make for a weight of 1,400 kg! The perfect geometry of the monolith is evident: both the front and back sides are flat.

The compass indicates a direct orientation of the front side towards the east, and the back side towards the west. The monolith is exposed throughout the day to the rays of the Sun.

There are no visible carvings on the monolith which would indicate a gravestone of the Illyrians dating back to the time of ancient Rome or some time since then.

In the middle section near the top and near the bottom there is a somewhat darker impression of a circle in the rock surface and an indentation for human fingers. In view of the long-term exposure of this monolith to atmospheric conditions this might be the result of erosion. The surface should certainly be carefully studied and measured with high-quality equipment.

Within a radius of fifteen meters there are a total of eleven visible stone monoliths. Five of them are still standing upright and six have fallen or been pulled out over time. Most of them have the identical orientation as the above-described monolith number one, i.e. east-west facing of their sides. A few of them are offset by 45 degrees.

Monolith number two is 215 cm high, 80 cm wide, and 15 cm thick. Monolith numbers three and four are broken and their current visible dimensions are identical: 90 x 16 cm. The fifth upright monolith is 175 cm above ground, 60 cm wide and 25 cm thick. The sixth is also upright and is 145 cm above ground, 45 cm wide and 30 cm thick.

The remaining monoliths were either removed from the site or left standing in a derelict state: the 7th (220 x 60 x 15 cm), 8th, 9th (200 x 60 x 28 cm), 10th (125 x 55 x 17 cm) and 11th (130 x 40 x 20 cm).

All in all, there are some ten tons of stone monoliths at this location. The original total weight is unknown.

In conversation with residents of this area I found out the following:

- A local retired postman, the 80-year-old Milorad Dragičević, says that the legend which is told about this area is that “svatovi” (a wedding party) happened there in the distant past and, due to very bad weather, all perished and were buried on this hill. He also says that no archaeological research has ever been done there. At the time of the construction of the highway in the 1970s, they diverted the road by some ten meters to the side so as not to disturb the monuments. In the area geological drilling was carried out and water was found. They then used dynamite to break up a part of this hill and the water ran out. Over the last few decades, the hill has occasionally been used as a waste dump.
- The owner of the land opposite the hill, Milovan Špegar, asserts that the local population considers the hill and the monoliths to be a Greek graveyard. However, according to his father and grandfather, no research on it has ever been done. The “gravestones” were never seen to have anything written on them.
- The engineer Rešad Behić and the local residents have confirmed the presence of construction in the surrounding area, the presence of water, a Roman track which leads toward the town of Ključ and a Roman road from Bosanska Krupa towards Bosanski Petrovac, but very little research has been done in the last few decades in this area.

In conversation with a journalist and photographer from the canton television station RTV USK (Unsko-Sanski Kanton) the information I obtained was that they had attempted on several occasions to find appropriate people for discussion of the topic of cultural heritage, especially from ancient times, but without success. No interest could be found for these upright monolith slabs.

On the basis of this single visit one can conclude that this was a culture which was capable of transporting stone slabs weighing more than a ton. Their upright orientation and perfect placement in the soil speaks to both their astronomical and building skills. The non-existence of writing which would assign them to some known culture leads us to suspect that they belong to a more distant past. Presence of underground water adds the factor of underground energy as a possible reason for the choice of this location.

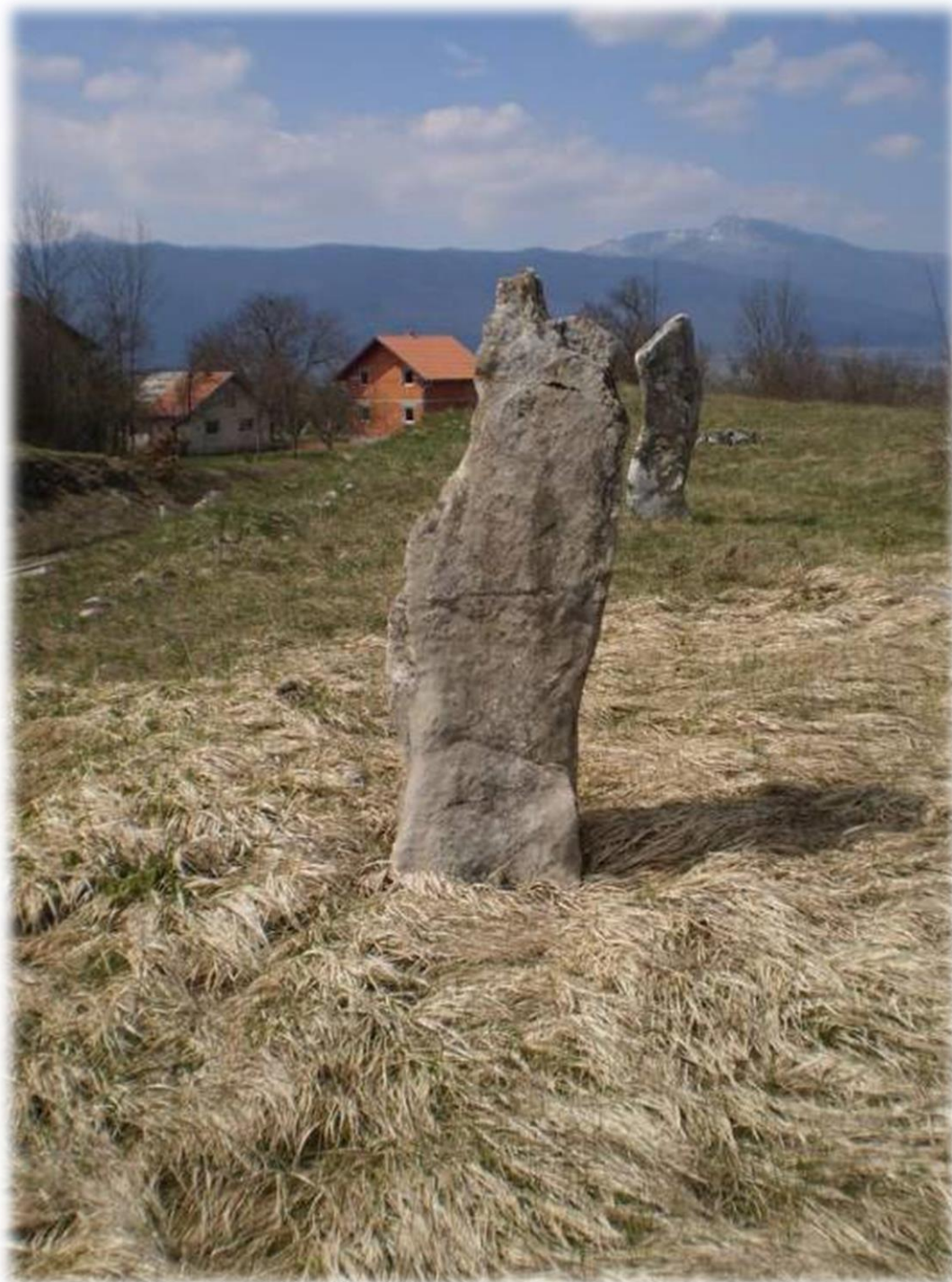
Tens of thousands of stone monoliths, the mysterious pre-historic “menhir” found mostly on western European soil, may have their extension here in the area of the Balkans. This important archaeological site near Bosanski Petrovac has not been recorded thus far in the cultural heritage of B-H. Nonetheless, this is yet another argument suggesting the communication between more advanced local communities throughout Europe existed even before the known ancient cultures.

















CONCRETE AT THE FOOT OF THE BOSNIAN PYRAMID OF THE SUN

Located at the foot of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, outside the protected zone of the “Old City of Visoki”, there is the largest uncovered section of the pyramid. It is on the northern side 450 meters from the ruined medieval fortress.

The work at this location was begun in 2006. For many visitors this extensive archaeological find is impressive and indisputable evidence of the enormous construction undertaken by the builders of the pyramid who were able to pour and place thousands of tons of concrete. At this location one can see two rows of man-made concrete.

The plans of the Foundation of the “Archeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” for uncovering a great surface of the pyramid were brought to a halt in 2006 by the coordinated efforts of the State Commission for National Monuments, the District of Visoko and the Local Museum of Visoko.

We submitted two samples of the concrete blocks of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun to be tested for hardness under pressure. The samples were taken from the archaeological core sample 4C on the north side of the pyramid.

Analysis was carried out on September 7, 2012, at the Kemal Kapetanović Institute of the University at Zenica. The test equipment used was a press of 5000 kN in accordance with standard equipment. After five tests on each sample the findings were as follows:

- The first sample had an average hardness under pressure in a dry state of 85.5 Megapascals.
- The second sample had an average hardness under pressure in a dry state of 103.1 Megapascals.

These results indicate that the concrete material of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun has characteristics superior to that of modern concrete.







DAORSON: THE MISCONCEPTION ABOUT THE MEGALITH WALLS

Participants of the Fourth International Scientific Conference entitled “Hidden History 2013” were taken to visit the megalith walls and shaped blocks near Stolac. Some local experts in the field mistakenly refer to this as the “Helenist” or ancient Greek city of Daorson, while others consider it to be a phenomenon of the “Medieval tombstones known as stećci”.

The original megalith walls are, according to conservative estimates, older by at least a thousand years than the appearance of ancient Greece. To this must be added the three cultural layers below the surface. The style is identical to the megalith walls in Peru, on Easter Island, in Egypt and in Mexico.

This parrot-like repetition of “local experts” that all these hewn or poured blocks in the territory of B-H, as well as in Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, and – as it turns out - to the east all the way to Georgia, are medieval tombstones is superficial and unscientific. More than 94% of these blocks have no ornamentation and 99% have no writing. The fact that one small part was used in the Middle Ages does not mean that this was when they came into being or that they were hauled to the tops of mountains such as Bjelašnica by medieval serfs.









3. ITALY

THE ROMAN PYRAMID OF CESTIUS

The Roman conquest of the pharaohs' Egypt in the year 30 B.C., and the push further to the kingdom of Nubia to the south (today's northern Sudan) seven years later, gave them their first encounter with the extensive pyramids of Egypt and their Nubian replicas. Impressed by this architecture, the Roman conquerers introduced them to their own peninsula.

The great "Pyramid of Romulus", which was built near the Vatican, was destroyed in the 16th century. A smaller one was erected by Caius Cestius. A bit of research on his life tells us of a wealthy Roman priest, magistrate and most likely military leader.

Outside the city walls, in the years between 18 B.C. and 12 B.C., between two ancient roads, one leading to the Ostia harbor and the other to the Tiber River, Cestius had his pyramid built.

Three hundred years later, with the expansion of Rome and the construction of additional fortification, the pyramid became a part of the defensive wall and therefore was preserved to the present day.

The pyramid has a square base of 100 Roman feet (29.6 meters) and a height of 125 Roman feet (37 meters). Its slope of 70 degrees is an elegant copy of the Nubian pyramids, as well as those of the pharaonic dynasty of Ptolomy which the Romans had conquered.

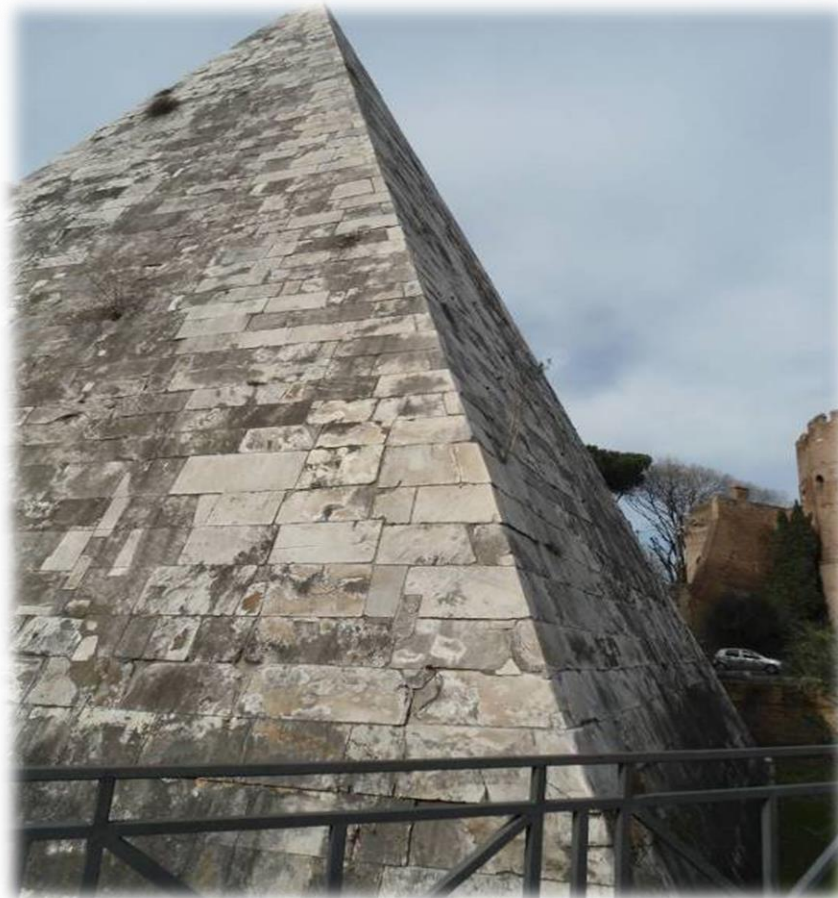
The pyramid is made of concrete and this allowed for its sides and slope angles to be very precise. The concrete is covered with marble pieces which are beautifully fitted together. Its height is greater than that of both the modern Louvre Pyramid and the Mayan Pyramid of Kukulkan.

Some twenty thousand tons of material is contained in this construction. Inside, there is a rectangular chamber of 5.95 m x 4.10 m x 4.80 m. This room was completely closed off with no access. When in 1660 they tunneled into it, it was found to be richly decorated with frescoes, but almost nothing of the interior remains today. No furniture, no statues, bones, tools or organic material were found there.

Bronze statues and marble columns were found around the pyramid in the 17th century. At that time there were two bases of marble found near the pyramid, where there probably had been statues. The pyramid was surrounded by a low wall.

Caius Cestius was signed on the east side of the pyramid, where they mention - chisled in the marble - that he was the son of Lucius of the Pabli family.

Reconstruction of the interior of the pyramid has been going on since 2001.









SICILY – ISLAND OF PYRAMIDS, MENHIRS, PREHISTORIC DRAWINGS AND RELIGIOUS MIRACLES

Sicily is the largest Mediterranean island, located between the Apennine Peninsula and Tunisia in North Africa. The most exceptional part of the scenery of the island is certainly the volcano of Mt. Etna at a height of 3,350 meters, the highest and most active European volcano.

Approaching the island across the Tyrrhenian Sea in the morning hours, the land suddenly emerges from the water. It is no surprise that the mountains, valleys, and fertile land have attracted numerous seafarers for thousands of years.

The city of Palermo with its millions of residents is the capital city of this southern Italian province (Regione Siciliana). In size it is immediately behind Rome, Milano, Torino and Naples. It has the oldest Italian parliament and the largest opera building. But today's Sicily has the unenviable record of the highest unemployment rate in Italy at a record of 35%. Palermo lives from tourism and trade through its great harbor.

Officially, human settlement of this island dates back to 12,000 years ago. The Addaura Caves near Palermo have prehistoric drawings believed to be 8,000 years old. Similar cave art is also found on the nearby Aegean Islands. The oldest nationality is believed to have come from Catalonia.

After a break of a thousand years, written documents are found from 2,750 years ago. That is the time when the Phoenicians of the eastern Mediterranean set sail to head west. At Sicily they founded a harbor and a colony. They were followed by the Greeks, then the Romans. The constant struggle for command of the island, and also for dominance over southern Europe and the North African part of the coast resulted in many Greco-Punic and Romano-Punic wars.

Even after the fall of the Roman Empire, the battles over Sicily continued. One battle followed another with the Vandals, the Ostrogoths, Byzantium, the Arabs and the Normans. During the Middle Ages, the kingdom of Sicily was controlled by the Aragons of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire, then the Bourbons, and eventually Giuseppe Garibaldi attached it to Italy in 1860.

More recent archaeological discoveries have completed the picture of the history of the island. Dolmens were found in the south of the island and became known as the Dolmens of Monte Bubbonia.

Certainly the most intriguing and oldest historic constructions are the ten pyramids in the eastern part of Sicily. Located in the foothills of Mt. Etna it is only logical that the building material used was volcanic rock. The pyramids extend in a semi-circle around the volcano from the town of Piedimonte Etneo, then Linguaglossa, Passopisciaro, Randazzo do Bronte and Adrana. They are regular step pyramids, sometimes with rectangular, sometimes with square and

even circular bases. One must climb steps to reach the plateau of the pyramids. They are small or medium in size.

The technology of the construction of the pyramids of Sicily is similar to that of those of Mauritius and of the Canary Islands. The material is the same, as is the design and the geometry. The energy characteristics of volcanic rock are become apparent. This fact indicates that a great seafaring civilization was the source of the stone pyramids on the shores of the three sides of Africa.

All the Sicilian pyramids are in poor condition. A thousand years of no upkeep, the use of the rocks for construction of housing, bad weather, a take-over by the local vegetation ... all of this had an effect on their ruined appearance. Nonetheless, the chiseled stone and hundreds of tons of material used for these constructions speaks of the dedication of their builders.

As to the question of who, when, how and why – for the time being there is no answer.

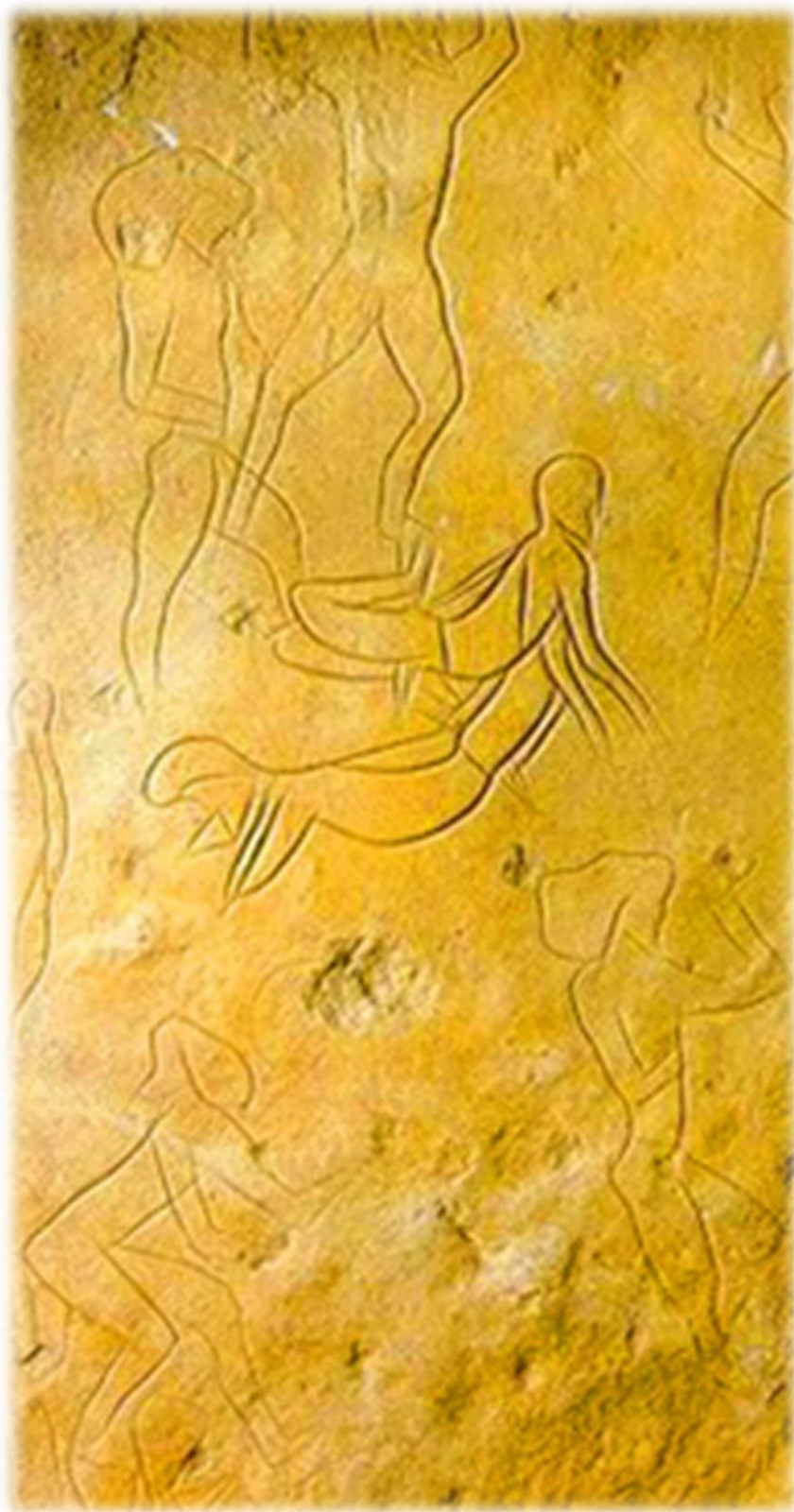
I used my stay in Palermo also to verify the old legend of the protector of the city. Supposedly a member of the nobility, Rosalia, decided to become a nun in the 12th century. She left the comfortable life of the city and moved into a cave on the Pellegrino Hill above the city. There she spent the rest of her life. She devoted herself to God. All trace of her was lost and no-one knew, even later, where she was buried.

For nearly 450 years Rosalia was forgotten until a great epidemic swept through Europe and the island in the 17th century. Then a hunter supposedly had a vision of Rosalia who revealed the location of her grave. When he found it, she appeared again and told him to make a procession in Palermo making three rounds with her bones and the epidemic would end. Upon doing this, the residents of Palermo were spared. Rosalia was then declared to be the patron saint and protector of the city.

Her bones are today in the great cathedral in Palermo, with one bone and a tooth in a coffin which is found at the entrance to the cave where she had lived and died. To complete the story, beside her statue with a beautiful face there is a fountain with holy water. One may drink the water but it must not be put into a bottle.

As I left Sicily, I realized that the wealth of Italy does not lie only in the elegance of Milano, the ruins of ancient Rome or St. Peter's Square in the Vatican.

There is also a wealth in the forgotten Sicily.









4. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DUBAI: MAGNETOLOGY

A visit to the United Arab Emirates in April 2012, or more specifically to the most advanced emirate of Dubai, gave me the opportunity to become familiar with magnetic technology and its modern-day inventors and promoters.

Planet Earth is a gigantic magnet. The magnetic field on the surface of the planet, known as the geomagnetic field, is created by its internal structure. The geomagnetism of the Earth is influenced by the magnetic field of the Moon, other planets of the solar system as well as the Sun's solar plasma and magnetic storms.

All of these elements create a delicate and very refined mechanism. Should there occur a change in any of these elements, the entire mechanism could collapse on top of human civilization and life on Earth's surface in general. Over the last few centuries, man has brought about just such changes with excessive mining and the use of harmful materials.

Magnetology is the scientific discipline which researches ways to correct such imbalances of the geomagnetic poles of the Earth and to bring their benefits back to at least the local level.

The most significant contribution to the development of magnetology was provided by Russian scientists beginning in the 1960s through dozens of scientific institutes in what was then the USSR. With the formation of the "Rossiskaya Korona" company, Yuri Tkachenko brought these efforts together and more than 500 research projects in various fields were carried out with the support of the Russian government. In 1996, together with Junaid Muhammed Khoory, Professor Tkachenko formed the Magnetic Technologies Company in Dubai for further promotion of this technology throughout the world.

By origin from the royal family, Yuri Tkatchenko first got his degree at the Polytechnical Institute of the University of St. Petersburg and for his fruitful scientific work the Russian Academy of Sciences awarded him the honorary title of "professor" in 1992. Everyone today in the Arab world uses this title when addressing him, and he is the recipient of many Russian honors.

Junaid Khoory, on the other hand, got his degree at Al Ain University. He is a highly respected manager in Dubai and belongs to one of the oldest families in the Emirates.

Originally, all the phenomena on our planet had a polar structure: darkness – light, good – evil, black – white, plus – minus. If, for example, we were able to take a glass of water from the unpolluted Bosna River a thousand years ago and compare it with a glass of water taken now in the 21st century, we would easily be able to see a difference between them. In the former, all the molecules of water would have the regular "plus-minus", "plus-minus" arrangement. In the latter, the molecules are in disarray, chaotically distributed.

This is a classic example of “dead” water in terms of energy. We can purify it, but the original organization of the molecules cannot be obtained. Is there a solution for this?

The Russian genius, professor Tkatchenko has invented a special magnetic system which enables the correction of this fatal human mistake. The water is magnetized and the molecules regroup into a strict order and the water again becomes biologically active - “alive”.

After taking such magnetic (or magnetized) water, our body gets energy and becomes capable biologically to fight off various diseases. Indeed, we could compare our body to the two glasses of water. It is clear that we need to attempt to become energetically “alive” again (“alive” in terms of energy).

A simple experiment can be made with two seeds: one of them can be watered with the magnetized water and the other with plain tap water. The difference is enormous: ripening, growth, biological characteristics, fragrance, color, size... all are superior with the use of magnetized water.

Magnetized water sifts out harmful material, heavy metals, toxins, and in the living organism the “living” energized water begins to flow.



Comparison of leaves from plants planted at the same time with the only difference of the use of tap water (left) and magnetic (or magnetized) water (right).



Magnetic water acts positively on the external and internal organs of the human body.



The manager Junaid Khoory with the production of magnetic technology in Dubai.

Examples of the use of magnetic water are almost unlimited: desalinization, clean-up of rivers, lakes, water supply and sewage systems, and in the construction industry (vastly improved characteristics of concrete), agriculture, biotechnology, medicine...

However, magnetology can be applied in numerous other materials to correct and advance significantly their molecular structure: petroleum, seeds, food, even alcohol and tobacco, with the reduction of toxic materials.

Junaid showed me examples of fields of grain which were treated with magnetic technology next to neighboring fields which had no such treatment. Their yields were improved by 30% or 50%, and sometimes even more than doubled, with the use of magnetized water.

Medicine could experience revolutionary changes with the application of magnetic technology with measurable results in the treatment of all, even the most serious, illnesses.

The polluted cities we live in are crammed with positive ions which contribute to causing headaches, general weakness, fatigue, stress and all of the very serious illnesses. On the other hand, places with an abundance of negative ions, such as waterfalls, places after storms and rain or natural caves give instant help for better breathing, mood, and a higher level of energy. An abundance of negative ions occurs when the electron unhooks from the atom and attaches to another molecule, but also when a neutral molecule attracts it with its power of attraction.

In the first years of his work in Dubai and Abu Dhabi, Professor Tkatchenko promoted and, through the Magnetic Technologies firm, installed 300 systems for the production of magnetic water on farms and estates with a total of 8,100 square kilometers. Then in 1993 he designed the first magnetic generator for aerial dispersal of negative ions. The combination of these two sources for the creation of negative ions led to miraculous changes in the vegetation and climate in the desert-dry Emirates.

The harvest grew by 30% - 60%, the ripening period was shortened by 20 days, the quantity of seeding was cut in half for the same surface, the use of fertilizer was decreased by half and the use of water for irrigation was also decreased by half.

The average rainfall in the Emirates over the preceding 30-year period prior to the use of Tkachenko's technology amounted to 113.1 mm per year. The first three years after the use of magnetic technology, the level of rainfall reached 238.4 mm (2.1 times more than before).

Today, fifteen years later, the professor has developed the technology which could create an emission of millions of negative ions in the atmosphere creating magnetic clouds and magnetic rain. This means a speeding up of natural processes without harmful consequences to the environment or for people, with all the benefits mentioned above.

The rulers of the Emirates use magnetic water in their luxurious residences, but this is still not a state project. It was stopped when they realized that the application of this technology was a threat to the pharmaceutical and all the other highly profitable (and harmful) industries, supposedly because of the fact that it came from their competitors – the Russians.

Professor Tkatchenko and his colleagues attended my lecture in Dubai on April 3 that year. He listened attentively to the 3-hour story about the pyramids in the world and the resistance of government institutions in China, the Canary Islands, Mauritius and Bolivia among others to even recognise their existence and their age. He heard the facts about the development of the interdisciplinary project researching the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids and the attacks orchestrated on the Foundation by groups from the cultural establishment of B-H, but also the pressures from London, Boston and Cairo to stop the project of the Bosnian pyramids.

After my lecture, he came up to me, clearly excited and emotional. He said: “I understand you one thousand percent. I am a soldier, and you are the marshal general.”



Professor Yuri Tkatchenko, Dubai, April 2012.



Professor Yuri Tkatchenko with his staff, along with an advisor of the Foundation, a well-known businessman in the UAE, Muhamed Čatić, at the lecture of Dr. Semir Osmanagić in Dubai on April 3, 2012.

5. MEXICO

PALENQUE

One of the most beautiful Mayan cities is Palenque, in the Mexican state of Chiapas. According to official claims some of the ruins date back to 236 B.C. Construction ceased in the beginning of the 9th century and since then the city was overgrown with brush and jungle. Intensive archaeological excavation resulted in finding 24 pyramids and temples. In the literature, Palenque is regarded as not really such a big city as Tikal in Guatemala or Copan in Honduras.

This is a mistake. So far more than 1500 temples and step pyramids have been found covered with soil and thick vegetation.

The real age of this city and its true dimensions are still unknown.

The best researched period is from the 7th century and the rule of Lord Kinich Pakal (603 - 683 A.D.) when Palenque was the most influential city in the Mayan world. On stone steles one can see scenes from his reign as well as that of his sons Kan Balam and Kan Citam. After that, the city fell into the hands of their rivals, the Tonina, and it never recovered. Its inhabitants mysteriously abandoned it in the 9th century.

In 1952, the Mexican archaeologist Roberto Ruz discovered the first tomb of a ruler in Mayan cities – that of Lord Pakal. The well-known slab above the sarcophagus, the jade mask and many gold and decorative objects were found in perfect condition. The bones found in the crypt were said to be the bones of a forty-year-old instead of those of an eighty-year-old man.

In August 2012 they were excavating an underground tunnel which connects two pyramids with Pakal's "Temple of Inscriptions".

Intensive work over the past decades on the part of Mayan specialists has resulted in the first chronology of the rulers in a Mayan city. In addition, the partial decyphering of the hieroglyphs has led to a better understanding of how the city functioned during its golden age.



Step pyramids with temples at the top at the entrance into Palenque.



Archaeological work on the “Temple of Inscriptions” in August 2012.



A step pyramid at the entrance to the “Palace”.



“The Observatory” or “Watch tower” is built with a slight tilt. During the summer solstice, because of this tilt, the tower has no shadow at noon. Did the Maya know that the Sun does not create a shadow on that day at the equator? The orientation of the windows matches that of the cardinal points, and also that of the position of the Sun at the time of the solstices and equinoxes.



**Excavation of the underground tunnels connecting the pyramids at Palenque.
It is said that the tunnels extend for miles.**



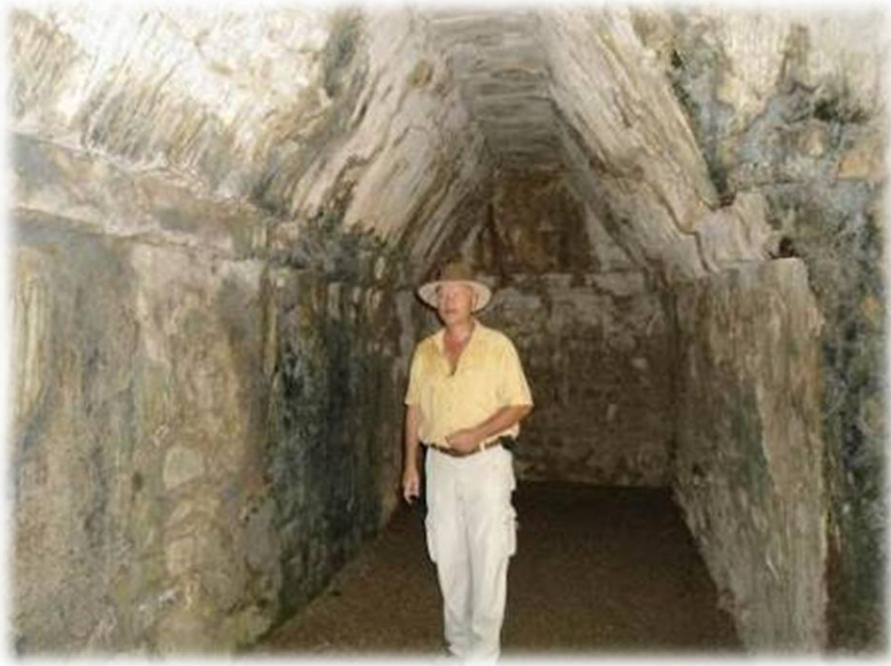
The compact construction of the “Temple of Inscriptions”.



Motifs of ‘shamans’, ‘witchdoctors’ or “superbeings” are frequent on the walls.



The hundred-year-old hypothesis of archaeologists that these stone platforms served as altars for sacrifice has finally been discarded. Analysis of their surface showed no traces of blood. Instead, it is possibly a matter of cosmic markers which were made every 52 years (the cycle of the Pleiades in the night sky).



The interior of one of the temples belonging to the rulers of Palenque.



The interior of the palace, the south courtyard.



The hieroglyphs in Palenque are mostly different from hieroglyphs in other Mayan cities.



A Mayan profile.



The doors in the interior corridors were most likely fixed by means of a rope drawn through this stone attachment point.



“The Temple of the Cross” was erected by Pakal’s son as a part of three step pyramids with temples at the top. The name was given by the Spaniards.



A view of the central square and the “Palace”.



**The hieroglyphic symbols of the Maya are not even today completely translated.
The second largest collection of these complex symbols
(after the one in Copan Honduras) is in Palenque.**

COMALCALCO: THE PUZZLING CONNECTION OF THE MAYAN WORLD AND ANCIENT ROME

The central Mexican state of Tabasco is the home of the unusual Mayan city of Comalcalco.

The Maya, generally, lived on three coasts: the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean. Comalcalco is located near the Gulf of Mexico and it is different from the other Mayan cities in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Belize which are built from shaped blocks of limestone and volcanic rock. Comalcalco is, in contrast, the only Mayan city built of bricks. At the same time, in ancient Rome, buildings were also being made of kiln-fired bricks. The dimensions of the bricks in Comalcalco and those in ancient Rome are identical.

The figures found on the steles and carvings in Comalcalco are similar to those of the Mayan city of Palenque, the Olmec La Venta, but also to Roman generals, with white skin and characteristic beards.

The masons in Rome made carvings on the interior side of the brick just as the builders of the pyramids in Comalcalco. Many masonic symbols were also found on the interior, “unseen” side of the bricks. The identical symbols in Comalcalco are a mystery which points towards a direct connection of this city on Mexican soil with the superpower of the Appenine Peninsula on the other side of the Atlantic more than two thousand years ago. Near Comalcalco there was also found evidence of paper production.

Could there have been communication between continents back then?

Dogmatic scientists would furrow their brows and say that further evidence is required, not wanting to seek answers to the questions already raised.

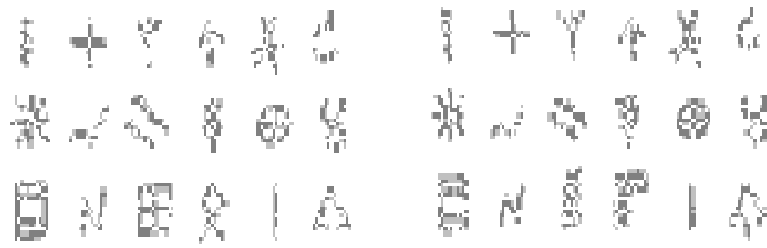
This says nothing about these cities but instead speaks volumes about our lack of knowledge.



Entrance into Comalcalco, officially “the most western” Mayan city on Mexican soil.



A carved figure on the wall of a pyramid, similar to motifs found in ancient Rome.



The table on the left with six columns and three rows shows the masons' symbols carved on the interior side of bricks in ancient Rome. On the right the nearly identical symbols found on the interior side of bricks in Comalcalco.



Kiln-baked bricks served as building material in Comalcalco, the sole example in the world of the Maya.



Reconstructed steps on the pyramid, or “Structure No. 1”, at the entrance into Comalcalco.



Structures of brick were coated with “adobe” in the final construction phase, a special coating giving the pyramids uniformity, protection, and a surface for the drawing or carving of symbols and pictures.



**The main city square with several as yet not excavated structures.
The orientation of the sides of the pyramid corresponds to the cardinal points.**



**A pile of sea shells found in Comalcalco which served for the making of mortar
for buildings in Comalcalco.**



**Partially reconstructed ruins of the tallest pyramid in Comalcalco
believed to have been the residence of the Mayan ruler.**



An anthropogenic symbol carved on the interior side of a brick.



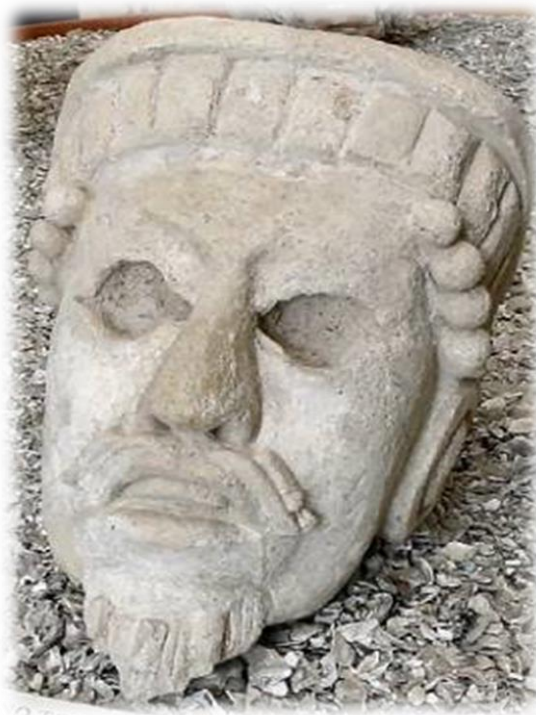
A view of the jungle from the top of a pyramid. Only the peaks of the pyramids and temples were above the tallest trees, symbolically showing that the Mayan rulers were between the sky and the earth.



Reconstructed walls and passageways are shown here.



The remains of a temple at the top of a pyramid.



A statue showing a white man with a beard - found in Comalcalco.



The only curved wall at the top of the tallest pyramid.



**Original, three-dimensional Mayan figures and hieroglyphs,
at the top of a pyramid in Comalcalco.**



Leading up to the town there was a “sacbe”, a white stone road, eight meters wide, perfectly level. The Maya did not use the wheel nor draft animals, but all their cities were connected by a network of wide roads.



The Mayan city Comalcalco, near the modern city of Villahermosa, is under the protection of the Mexican state of Tabasco.

THE MYSTERIOUS STONE HEADS OF THE OLMECS

The accidental discovery of stone heads on the territory of the Mexican state of Tabasco and Vera Cruz brought great excitement to historians and archaeologists. They invented a name for the civilization that had made them: the Olmecs. Dating indicated a surprising age of when this culture flourished: 1,200 years B.C.E. Soon the culture of the Olmecs was pronounced “the mother of all Central American civilizations”, such as the Maya and the Zapateks (yet another invented name for the builders of the city of pyramids at Monte Alban).

The influence of the Olmecs is seen in certain Mayan cities in their architecture, art, and writing system. The hieroglyphs, or the picture writing systems, are similar. The Olmecs built pyramids as did the Maya. However, new research on the Mayan cities in Belize has shown that the age of the Maya dates back as much as 6,500 years, and in the central part of Mexico the Mayan cities date back some 4,500 years.

Nonetheless the discovery of the Olmec archaeological structures and artifacts in the area of these Mexican states on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico is much more significant than the historiography imposed on it.

The established hypothesis on the appearance of man in both the American continents is with the arrival of the first people via the Bering Strait and then their moving towards the south. The Olmecs are convincing evidence to the contrary. In one small space, there have been found many statues and figures which present Homo sapiens from Africa (the Negroid or black race), Asia (the Mongolian or yellow race), Europe (the Caucasian or white race) and the Near East (the Arab or brown race). Instead of a slow expansion of people from the north of North America towards the south, as is claimed by official history, it is clear that there existed communication between continents significantly earlier than what orthodox scientists admit.

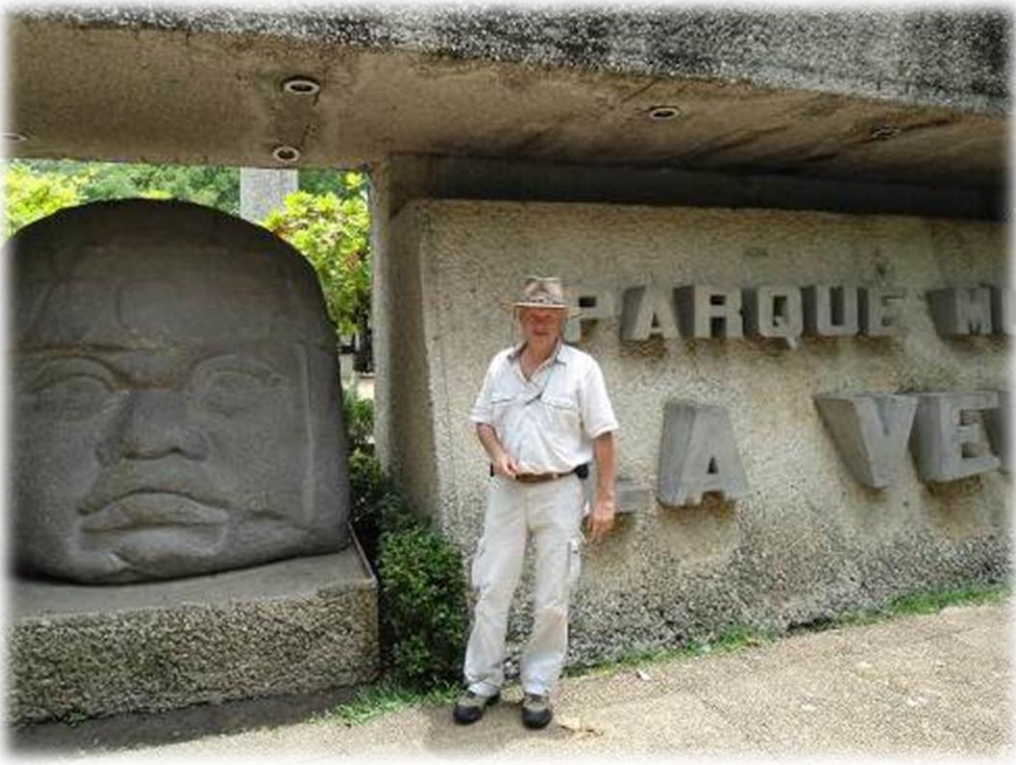
The stone heads found in La Venta are the best example of this. In hard basalt the builders and artisans have carved stone heads of Africans (from Ethiopia) with thick lips and wide, straight noses and unusual helmets on their head. Basalt had been brought from a distance of 90 km. The heads reach a mass of 27 tons. They are placed in a city of pyramids, which was once located on an island, surrounded by a swamp and a large river delta.

Numerous other artifacts show Chinese facial characteristics with motifs indicative of contact with Chinese emperors.

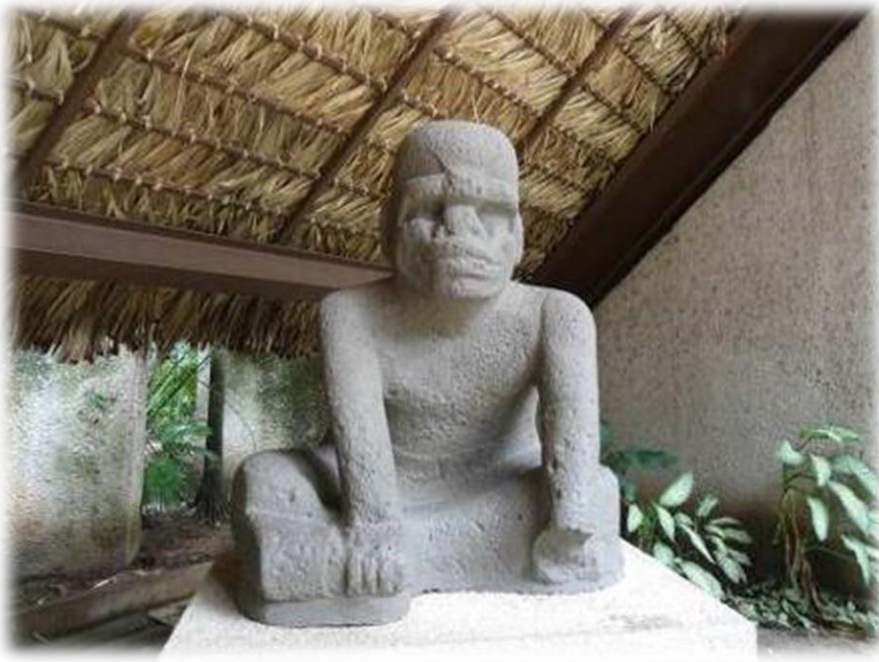
The largest basalt statue comes to a weight of 34 tons and is carved in a single piece. The manipulation necessary for the creation, transport and required logistics indicates the elements of a developed civilization of its creators.

The discovery of petroleum and gas in the aforementioned Mexican states and the resulting destruction of existing archaeological findings led to a decision of the government in Villahermosa, the capital city of Tabasco, to place most of these stone heads and statues in a

special park which they called “La Venta Parque”. A total of 18 original statues were transported from the 100 km distant La Venta.



“La Venta Park”, at Villahermosa, the Mexican state of Tabasco.



A shaman of the Olmecs, “transformed” into a jaguar.



A “smiling” basalt head found in La Venta.



An Olmec shaman in the body of a jaguar.



A basalt Olmec statue in a carefully chosen habitat.



An Olmec head which seems to have facial characteristics of the Maya.



The most famous stone head made by the Olmecs which remains a puzzle for researchers.

THE SAN FELIPE PYRAMIDS – ANOTHER TEOTIHUACAN

In the eastern part of the Mexican state Michoacan, 12 km from the village of Zitacuaro a complex of pyramids known as the Zirahuato - San Felipe Alzati is located. Towards the end of May 2013, I visited it. A small part of the complex is fenced off, with an info-hut at the entrance. The National Institute of Anthropology and History from Mexico City manages this archaeological site. I spent the day with Don Thomas who has guarded this site for the last 25 years.

The official data given out at the site says the following:

- This region of the Mexican territory was settled by the Purepecha, who were in conflict with the culture of Mexico. At the site of the San Felipe pyramids the “presence” of the Tarascos culture can be seen, allied with the Purepecha, and they militarily covered this strategically important border region. From there, the approach to the valley of the Zitacuaro was controlled. According to the archaeologists, the purpose of the pyramids was “defense of the territory”.
- The period when the complex was settled was the late post-classic, 1200 - 1500 A.D.
- Newer archaeological research points to the presence of the Otomi culture in the period between 800 - 1200 A.D. This was probably a crossroads of trade routes in central Mexico, and the purpose of the pyramids was “overseeing this important crossroads”.
- The site was built on the side of the Zirahuato Mountain.

Don Thomas showed me one of the walls on the fourth terrace from the top of the largest pyramid where there was a stone block with symbols carved in it. When an archaeologist moved it last year, she found another block behind it with a face carved into it. After that was moved, she found an entrance into an interior passageway which dropped down vertically. Using a combination of a mirror and string she found that this passageway goes to the bottom of the pyramid, or to the bottom of the valley more than 40 meters below. Since there are another thirty meters or so to the top of the pyramid from this point, the original height of the pyramid can be easily calculated.

After finding the tunnel, the archaeologist said: “They didn’t give me the means to research these tunnels, I don’t have the strength for this. We will close this passageway.” And that’s the way it went. If it weren’t for Don Thomas, no-one would know that there was an entrance into the interior passageways of the pyramid. Disinterested archaeologists have no intention to research further, because they have not been “given the means”. But, unfortunately, they do have a monopoly on the research of cultural treasures and they do not permit others to have access to it.

Two speleologists (cave investigators) and basic research equipment would be sufficient to be able to investigate this passageway. Going down a rope to the bottom of the pyramid would probably yield the discovery of the existence of other tunnels connected to this one.

Don Thomas says that a recent fire helped to make it apparent that beneath the smaller hillocks in the area there are stone piles which were once other pyramid structures.

I look around the valley: far beneath us there are rectangular hillocks where today farmers are raising their crops. Their geometric shape indicates that they were part of a pyramid complex. All the structures start at the level of the valley. The largest pyramid has been partially reconstructed at the very top. However, there is a pile of rocks which goes down to the bottom of the valley. It is at least 70 meters in height. So this pyramid belongs alongside the highest pyramid on Mexican soil: the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan (74 meters).

This complex was definitely not built on a natural hillock or on a mountain. Its dimensions are colossal, but over time it has become covered with soil and vegetation so that it seems to be at least partially built on a natural mound. Later cultures added their own objects which confuse archaeologists today.

It is obvious that nearly everything that official archaeology claims about this location is incorrect.

This is a complex of pyramids which vastly exceeds in significance the minor tribes which came thousands of years later – after it was built. The structures are built from the bottom of the valley, and not on a natural hill. Its function has nothing to do with observation or fortification.

All the pyramids at this location are four-sided and all the sides are oriented to the cardinal points. The compass unmistakably shows this correct orientation. This shows that the builders were aware of the two energetic characteristics of a pyramid: the pyramid as the most powerful geometric shape with regard to the generation and amplification of energy, and the north-south east-west orientation which initiates the energy flow inside the pyramid.

This opens the question of the original purpose of pyramids. If measurements show the presence of the same frequencies as those of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, then it will be clear this is yet another complex energy machine, completely unrecognized by the official Mexican science.

My proposals would be this: pass a law, buy up the land where the farmers are raising crops on the pyramids (and are thereby destroying them), carry out energy measurements, investigate the tunnel passageways and promote this site as a precious tourist jewel.

On that beautiful day in May there were no tourists visiting this delightful, but forgotten location.









MICHOACAN – LAND OF SECRETS

David was insistent. For months he had insisted that I must come to his town, the Ciudad Hidalgo, in the state of Michoacan, a few hours' drive west of the capital, Mexico City. And I finally had set the dates: May 25 – 29, 2013.

The three days prior to my departure for Mexico had been eventful: in Visoko I worked with a German group who were recording 29 visitors to the underground tunnels before and after spending time in the tunnels, with impressive results in their human corona and the flow of energy through their chakras. The following day I was in Houston; after a meeting in the firm with my son Darija, I attended the awards of recognition by the American Congress and the humanitarian organization, the "Alliance". I had heard about Congresswoman Sheila Lee Jackson already in the early 1990s who was said to be a great fighter for human rights in the U.S. and throughout the world. At the awards ceremony she was stopped by the pronunciation of my last name; she asked me where I was originally from and when I mentioned Bosnia, she said "I was there."

I was up before 5 a.m. the following morning. I had to get to the taping of a TV show in Las Vegas by 10 a.m. The flight from Houston to Phoenix and Las Vegas was not late, and I arrived on time at the studio. My hour-long interview was met with appreciation from the audience and from the show's host. Many people said they were coming to Visoko. I had just enough time to eat some fruit and I headed to the airport to catch my Las Vegas – Phoenix – Mexico City flight. At midnight I was once again in the capital of Mexico.

I was met by David and Maria, the federal guide, who was to serve as my translator. David had spent ten years in the Mexican army, and now he was a passionate researcher of the distant past. He was delighted with our project of the Bosnian pyramids. It was after 1 a.m. when I got to the hotel "Casa de la Contesa". We would get up at 5 a.m. in order to get to a lecture at 10 a.m. in Hidalgo. This was awfully early, but David said that was the only good time for that Sunday.

Michoacan is absolutely lovely, green, hilly – reminding me of Bosnia. We arrived a few minutes before ten. Hidalgo is a small town of 100,000 people scattered all over the surrounding hills. There are no tall buildings, just rows of as yet unfinished facades, small shops, multi-colored paint jobs on dusty streets and old automobiles. The auditorium was slowly filling. In the course of a nearly four-hour-long presentation and discussion, it filled still further until there were more than 100 people who stayed until the end. After that there was the usual picture-taking. The Mexicans were delighted with the opportunity to have their picture taken with me, and it seemed like I had a photo taken with each and every person present. There were lots of heartfelt hugs, handshakes and smiles – as if I were one of their own. Southern hospitality.

I visited David's house. In the yard there were a few tables with artifacts from private collections laid out on them. Five human skulls for which he claimed that they belong to various races from various continents. Ceramic figurines having unusual combinations of body parts – anthropomorphic aspects together with zoomorphic elements. It was the figures of jade which

attracted my special attention. A Mayan profile was easy for me to spot, and later one of the Aztecs. But, this was apparently just a transition from some earlier stage towards the Central American, well-known cultures. It occurred to me that there were numerous claims that the Maya were descendants of Atlantis. The claims of metaphysicists were something I always had my reservations about, because I need scientific justification. Did David have any such evidence in his collection?

A few ceremonial axes and knives, beautifully made, obviously for the highly-placed and highly-respected members of society. They were excellently preserved, and I imagine that they were of a more recent date of origin.

A visit to the first location was something David had been keeping for my visit. A great hole in the ground, partially covered with two rectangular stones, with flat sides, one of which had a concave dip in it. Four meters down there was a small hole. By putting your hand in it, you could feel a current of air. David says that it was an underground tunnel. Maybe. I gave him instructions as to how to proceed with the excavation. To create a square hole of 4 x 4 meters or a rectangular one of 4 x 2 meters, or a platform with a ramp of some 30 degrees towards the potential passageway. Safety is of primary concern. The approach would have to be secured with a wooden support structure.

After that we had supper and ate some very spicy Mexican food. David was careful to see that I lacked for nothing. Sleep came easily on the beautiful ranch in the valley surrounded by tall mountains. We saw several deer, streams, everything was green and peaceful. Although at some distance from the city, the ranch had an excellent internet connection.

The next day was very special for me. A visit to the San Felipe pyramids. I had frequently gone north or east of Mexico City. This time I was on the western side. The drive was full of twists and turns. We were met by Don Thomas, the guard for this archaeological location for 25 years who knew its secrets well. He spoke of the excavations and how the archaeologists were always surprised when they saw that the dimensions were much bigger than what they had expected. I looked across the valley. In many places there were evident squares which were once the bases of pyramids that the Mexicans had now turned into cultivated land. The largest pyramid was of a colossal size. From the base to the top it reached more than 70 meters. Officially, archaeologists would have it that the pyramid was built on a hill which would make the original dimensions of the structure only half as large.

We went down the terrace of the pyramid with Don Thomas. On one wall he pointed out a block with carving on it. He says that the year before, an archaeologist had moved this block and behind it she had found yet another block with a human face carved into it. Behind that was an opening, an entrance into a vertical tunnel. They had lowered a rope and a mirror and had concluded that it had a depth of 40 meters. This would be logical. When I look towards the top of the pyramid we have some 30 meters which would then make up the 70 meters in height which I had estimated at the beginning.

My sentence that “almost everything we have been taught about the ancient past is incorrect” is perfectly appropriate for this location. It does not date back to the late “post-classic period”

(1200 - 1500 A.D.) or to the classic period (800 - 1200 A.D.), as is claimed in the handout material, but rather it originates from a much earlier time. The suppositions of archaeologists that this was a fortified area or town where trade was supervised is a typical example of a lack of awareness.

All the sides of the complex of pyramids are oriented to the cardinal points of the compass. This means the builders knew about the energy properties of the geometry of pyramids and that their north-south-east-west orientation awakens the movement of energy inside the structure. In Mexico such pyramids are very rare. This one is different. I suggest to David that they should carry out electromagnetic and ultrasound measurements. This location is almost on the same level of interest as the pyramid city of Teotihuacan. It is such a pity that it is ignored. It has the potential to be a first-class tourist attraction.

There are other unresearched locations around Hidalgo. Caved-in land is indicative of a hole or cave structure below and of a possible tunnel passageway. Piles of stone, some of which have been carved on all sides, vertically arranged walls, many ceramics in unmarked locations indicate a wealth of cultural layers in this part of Mexico both in number and in value.

Meeting Selina, David's spiritual teacher, was very special. Three days a week she treats people, gives massages, and performs healing. In front of her humble abode there are rows of folk who have come to ask for her help. David's friend, and Selina's cousin, Daniel, brought us secretly through the window at the back of the house. Selina said good-bye to the previous patient. As soon as she saw me she began to talk about the pyramids. She had been at my lecture, so there was no need to waste time on introductions. She sketched the surrounding hills claiming that there were pyramid structures from which energy was transmitted into space. I wondered whether these energy rays were a signal, but she said no. There is no reception. She spoke of numerous underground tunnels. About a hill in Mexico City which had a gold pyramid beneath it, but there were two churches erected on its slopes. I asked her about the Bosnian pyramids. She says that it is a powerful energy machine, with beings beneath the surface, but also with the influence of beings outside our planet in the last several thousand years.

I asked her to examine me, since I was already here. As soon as I lay down on the bed, she immediately determined that I had the beginning of an infection of the prostate and that my emotional chakra was partially blocked. (Interestingly enough, the healer Lupa had told me the same thing the day before.) Then came the massage. The short and plump Selina had worked up a sweat in just a few minutes of working on me. And I ... was in pain. The powerful pressing on the stomach, ribs, back, and neck would have awakened a dead man. I told her this and she continued to work and to spread natural oils on me. When she came to my scalp, it became easier. The powerful pressing did not cause pain and I told her I liked that. Everyone in the room laughed.

After me it was Maria's turn. After half an hour she told me about her treatment. Two weeks earlier she had been diagnosed in the hospital with three health problems. Selina had found them immediately and had confirmed the hospital's diagnosis. Then there was the massage which caused Maria to cry out in pain, to weep, to squirm, but she could not get away from Selina's powerful hands.

After the treatment I got two liters of vegetable juices for cleansing. I asked if she would be offended if I would pay her. She replied that it was an honor to help such a great man. And she made me promise to assist David in the future.

By the way, Maria was given seven liters of juices. So I got off easy.

I had spent several days in interesting and colorful company.

- In addition to our driver Daniel, who is a farmer, there was another Daniel, a businessman who sells solar panels. His hobby is researching UFO phenomena. In his house, at dinner the previous day, we had seen a number of framed photos in connection with UFOs.
- Also Leo, who came from Mexico City the first day, had spent years studying UFO phenomena, which are quite common in this area. They spoke quite openly of residents from “inside” the Earth and those who come from “outside”.
- Lupe is a healer from Hidalgo. She says that as soon as she establishes a diagnosis of a patient she herself feels their pain. She heals by touch.
- Rolando, with a big hat and beard, had brought sketches from his house of how his “captors” looked who had captured him and taken him inside a pyramid hill. For a time he had been regularly taken to a place where there were very “unusual beings”.
- Profesor Silverio teaches at a local school; at every meeting with me he would start with a song. He hopes that next time he will teach me the “Mariachi” songs.
- Miguel, with a master’s degree in biochemistry, enthusiastically explained parts of a system of natural caves that we had gone into, and he was constantly trying to figure out how he might manage to come to Bosnia – to Visoko and work as a volunteer with us.
- Don Jose used a machete to cut a path to the grassy terraces which had been made in the far distant past, pointing out to us the carved blocks and bits of ceramics along the way.

For them it was completely normal to expect that this newly established friendship should be expanded with my next visit.

Homegrown peaches and juices were given to me to take with me to the airport. Any attempt to explain that I would not be allowed to carry food home to Houston was fruitless. Handshaking, hugging, and again shaking hands, was the ceremony demanded for close friends. And this was the procedure that was constantly repeated.



























6. HOLLAND

THE SECRET OF THE WELL-KNOWN DUTCH MUMMIES

The small town of Wiuwert in northern Holland is a place of a medieval mystery. More than 800 years ago (in the year 1200) the Nicolas church was erected. Four hundred years later (in 1609) the Walt family, part of the nobility, had an addition built onto the church: a three-sided pyramidal roof and a cupola-shaped underground room which became their tomb.

When builders were working on repairs to the church in 1765 they found the wooden sarcophagi, and in them the still not decomposed bodies of the Walts. Some thirty years later researchers undertook a more careful study of this phenomenon and they concluded that the bodies had not been embalmed or otherwise preserved with any measures. In some unknown way the bodies had become mummified. Over time they had dried up and weighed only four kilograms. The best preserved mummies were on the northern side of the room.

Once outside the tomb, the bodies immediately disintegrated into dust. It was clear that the tomb had certain characteristics which enabled the bodies to remain intact.

On both sides of the cupola-shaped underground room there are two small rooms that make a steady flow of air possible. The dampness is considerable, but the temperature is low. However, when a replica of this room was made the researchers did not get the same results.

The church decided in the 1960s that they would not have further research done because they could not figure out the secret of the Walt tomb.

What they did not take into account is the following:

- The underground room is located at a crossing of two underground energy lines (ley-lines).
- The roof above the room is a three-sided pyramid.
- The room is cupola-shaped, which is one of the three most powerful geometric shapes (pyramids, cupolas, spheres) in terms of energy and energetics.
- The orientation of the sides of the underground room corresponds to the cardinal (compass) points which provides an accordance with the energy flows on our planet (east-west, north-south).

The combination of the energy flow of a pyramid and that of ley-lines promotes the integrity of molecular structure. So the bodies do not decompose, but instead become mummified.

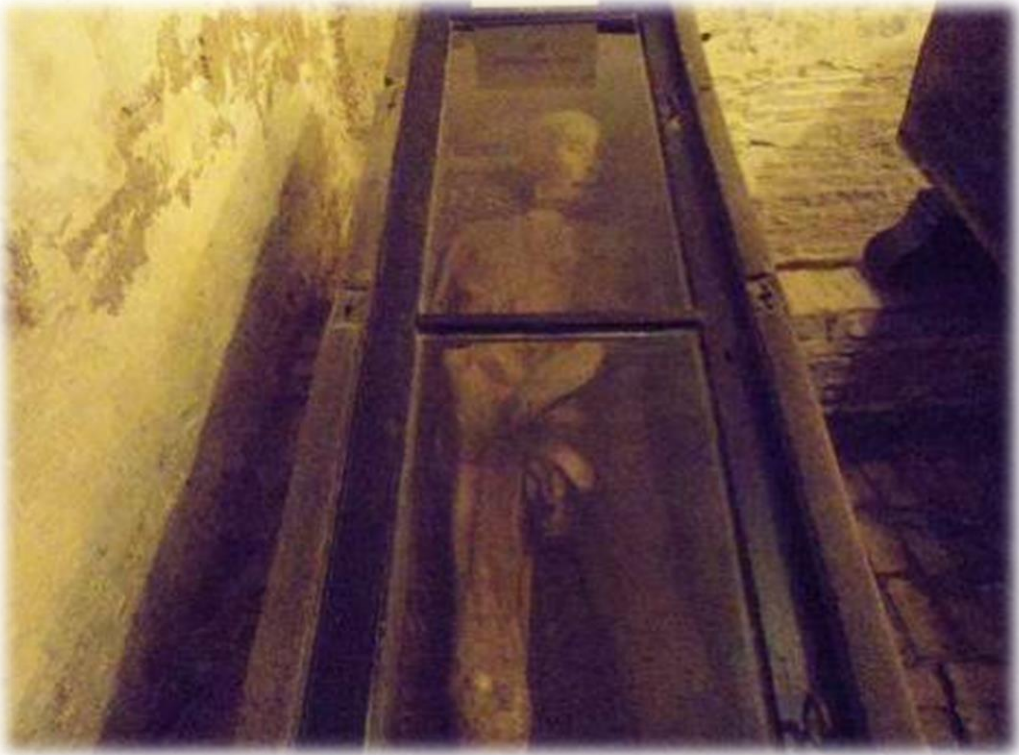












7. SWEDEN

ANUNDSHOG – THE LARGEST SWEDISH TUMULUS

The most interesting archaeological find in Sweden is without a doubt the complex of five tumuluses and several megalith circles of Anundshog in the central part of this Scandinavian country. At the same time it is the most poorly understood find for academic historians and archaeologists. Here they have shown the extent of their lack of knowledge.

They named the site Anundshog, after the Anund tribe which ruled this territory thousands of years after this complex was built. They assert that the upright megalith blocks represent “stone ships”. And the tumuluses, they say, are “probably graves” which were elevated to honor the “ship owners” who were sailing to the “kingdom of the dead”. They think that those revered people lie “cremated beneath the tumuluses” (of course, because there are no bones). And they suppose the complex was built two thousand years ago.

No archaeological research is being done because they are content with their guesses and quasi-science.

The two stretched ellipse megalith formations with a central axis are aimed towards the center of the tumuluses. On that line there are two central round stone monoliths. An underground energy line (ley-line) extends along this axis. This region has many underground streams which generate energy.

If your aura is measured before you enter the megalith circle it has a normal height, up to one meter. If you climb onto the round stone in the center of the megalith circle your aura will grow up to 15 meters.

If you stand on the top of a tumulus and place a metal rod under your feet all the chakras in your body contract, but the seventh chakra opens up, because you become a conductor of the energy coming from the top of the tumulus.

In the neighboring forest individual blocks have been placed which reflect the motion of energy towards this complex. It seems that they collect all the energy from the surroundings and send it to the tumuluses. It is no surprise that the largest tumulus on Swedish soil, 14 meters high with a radius of 60 meters, was created just here.

For the time being these phenomena can be measured with radiesthetic apparatuses. They indicate that the ancient builders were better acquainted with underground and above-ground energy flows than we are.

In the small village of Tibble, in the Swedish province of Vastmanland, there is a partially preserved rock labyrinth. At one time there were two to three thousand round rocks built into

these above-ground lines of the labyrinth. Today 90% of the building material is missing. There once were 300 similar labyrinths on Swedish soil, out of the total of 500 which were in Europe.

Overlooked phenomena of the past are accompanied by ridiculous explanations by archaeologists. About this labyrinth they say that a girl would stand in the center and a suitor would have to find his way to her to “save her”.

The educational system on our planet is aimed at limiting the knowledge of young people and of experts who are not capable of understanding archaeological finds of the past. The energetic and spiritual dimension of them is completely ignored, and the physical senses are significantly reduced.





att samla människor; kanske har man här hållit fester till de begravdas ära.



The stone-ships at Anundshög are two of the largest of their kind in Sweden. They are probably graves built in the form of ships in the first century A.D. There are three other smaller stone-ships in the area. The graves have not been excavated, but they were probably built in memory of great men and important boat-owners. The stone-ships symbolised the real ships on their way to the kingdom of the dead, perhaps to honour a chieftain who died in a foreign country.

torv som troligen skars ur en torvtäkt nordväst om grav
några drängar plundra högen, men de gav upp när de h
Det stora hål de grävde fylldes igen på 1970-talet.



Anundshög is the largest tumulus in Sweden - 14 metres high and 60 metres in diameter. These burial-mounds were probably built over cremation sites, where the dead body was cremated together with the burial gifts. We do not know who was buried here, but it was probably a very important man - perhaps a king. In the Middle Ages general assemblies were held at Anundshög. Perhaps the locals stood on the mound, or within the boundaries of a stone-ship, and discussed matters of importance.













This is the only remaining prehistoric labyrinth in the whole province of Västmanland. The entrance faces sunset and we can only guess that the labyrinth was used during various spring rituals. Perhaps a girl was placed at the centre of the labyrinth and a boy had to find his way into the middle to 'set her free'. Laying the stones in a labyrinth was precision work. 2000 - 3000 stones were carefully laid in place to achieve the necessary neat pattern.



ALES STENAR – A MEGALITHIC CIRCLE IN THE SOUTH OF SWEDEN

In the far south of Sweden there is a megalith site - Ales Stenar. The nearest large city, Malmo, is 80 km away, the small town of Ystad lies 20 km away, and the fishing village, Kaseberge, is half a kilometer from the prehistoric site.

Ystad is a tourist town attracting visitors during the summer months from Denmark, Sweden and Poland. It is known for its beaches, being a warmer part of the Baltic Sea than the other parts found further north, and it is a site featured in popular crime novels. The scarcity of signs on the road to the megalith site is indicative of the significance given to it as a place of cultural interest.

Right near the sea, on a space with a commanding position, the upright megaliths form an oval shape. There are a total of 59, counting the two that are no longer in their original location. A few of them have broken into two or three pieces over the centuries but they have been returned to their original position and are stuck back together. The blocks mark out a space of 69 meters in length and 15 meters in width. The geologist Nils Alex Molner calls them the “younger sister of the English Stonehenge.”

One can see that the megalith oval begins with an exceptionally large megalith, 2.20 meters high above the Earth’s surface. Across the way, at the other end, there is a still taller megalith, which together with the buried part, has a height of three meters. Their mass: six and eight tons, respectively. They are made up of predominantly quartz crystal.

A completely different material makes up the remaining blocks, namely gray and red stones, which are a part of this megalith construction. They are not all the same, but they are all upright and firmly planted in the environment. Their average weight is one to two tons.

Ales Stenar in translation means “Ale’s rocks”. Ale is a god, because the inhabitants believed that only he could carry these blocks and place them on this sea cliff.

At the entrance to this location there are two written explanations about the purpose of Ales Stenar. The first is from archaeological circles. All sorts of “tidbits” have been included, deliberately covering up the fact that they don’t know the answer. They mention the Vikings from 800 - 1050 A.D., who, they claim, often built stone structures in the shape of boats. From this they named this site the “oval stone boat”. They mention the Iron Age, then the Bronze Age, three thousand years ago, when, they say, these megalith structures looking “like boats” were made also at other locations. They also write about radiocarbon dating of samples of coal and wood which date back 1500 years.

But, they say nothing about the radiocarbon dating of material found beneath one of the megaliths, which was more than 5,000 years old.

This is typical disinformation spread by archaeologists who falsify history because it doesn't fit into their picture.

On a second panel there is a different explanation of this monument. A detailed description is given of how Ales Stenar might be a large cosmic calendar showing the arrival of the summer and winter solstices, and the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. According to this, the presence of sunlight in the megalith oval area was identical to the percentage of the length of the days (1/2, 1/4, 3/4) during the various seasons.

On the Wikipedia web page only the "official" version is mentioned, and the other referring to an astronomical purpose of the site has long since been dismissed.

As an example, the archaeologist Martin Rundkvist, editor of the archaeological magazine "Fornvannen", wrote:

"The idea that the stone boat is an astronomical calendar has no support among academic archeologists! Ales Stenar **most likely** is a grave memorial."

This is typical of "academic archeologists". They don't know how to explain it, but they do know how to attack anything which might threaten their positions and titles.

And then there are the tourist guides and, again, Wikipedia, which call this site a 1400-year-old "Viking graveyard".

Does the truth lie inside these three options, or somewhere else?

Megalith circles, or in this case, ovals, have been present within Europe, Asia, North America and Africa for thousands of years. Serious scientific study places them between around 5,000 and 8,000 years back, but there is no doubt that the oldest come from before the end of the last Ice Age.

They regularly are found above underground energy lines ("ley lines") and underground streams. Megaliths have the ability to receive energy from these underground sources, to store it and then to slowly release it. Megalith circles create a strong energy field.

Several hundred kilometers north, there is the Swedish megalith site with two circles, called Anundshog. Measurement of my aura, the bioenergetic wrapper or field, before entering the circles, showed a width of one meter. After entering the circle and being there for ten minutes, my aura had expanded to 15 meters. A wider aura is said to enable the development of spiritual senses and to strengthen immunity.

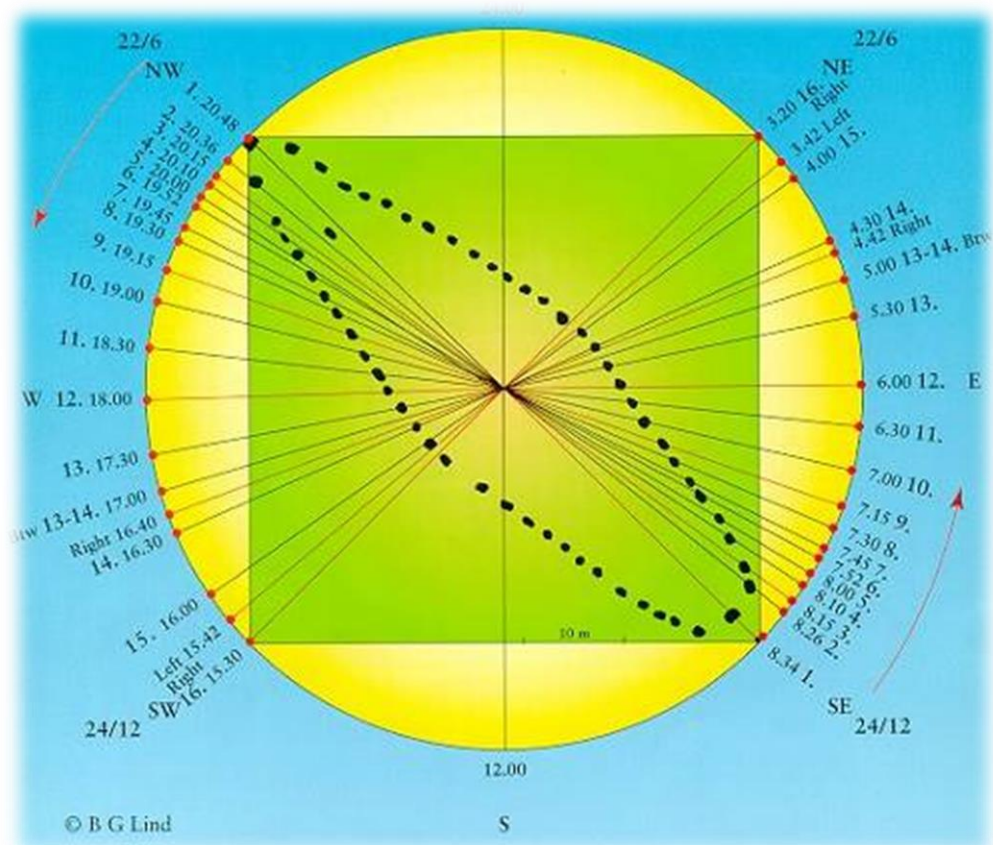
Megalith circles in Great Britain, France, Sweden, Portugal, Senegal, India, Indonesia, the USA and other countries are the best school in nature which has shaped people who have lived in harmony with nature and balanced their physical and spiritual being. That is the first reason for their existence.

The second is the cosmic calendar. The observation of the sky, and projection of when the Sun is strongest and lasts longest, when the energy of our planet is strongest (summer solstice), is the most valuable information for the entire community. After that comes the autumnal equinox, a time of agricultural activity and reaping of the gifts of Mother Earth.

The third is the medicinal or healing character of the sites providing health benefits, recovery of spirit, and better flow of energy through our chakras.

Whether a thousand years after their erection someone has been buried nearby, or has lit a fire, that is irrelevant. What is important is that we discover the long forgotten knowledge of our past along with our true capabilities.











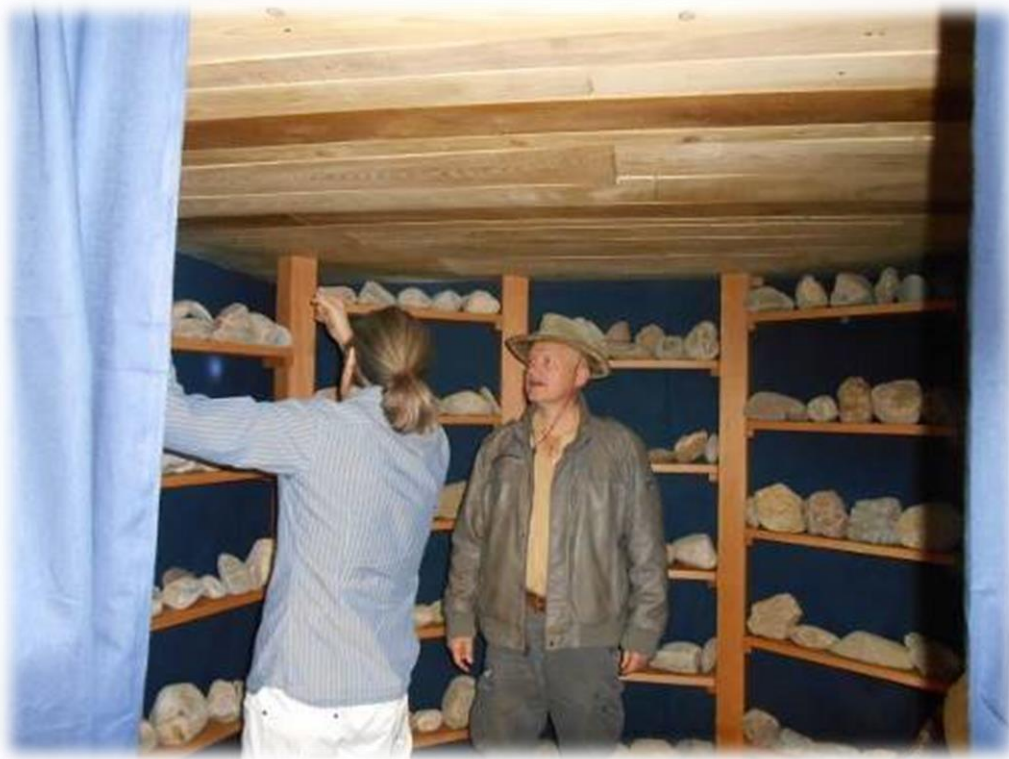
8. THE CZECH REPUBLIC

PRAGUE: THE FIRST ENERGY ROOM WITH ROCKS FROM THE RAVNE TUNNEL

The “Aura Medical” clinic in Prague, with founder and director Dr. Peter Hajduk, has recently begun to offer its patients an unusual energy room which is completely filled with rocks from the underground labyrinth of Ravne. The shelves and ceiling are made of planks from Visoko.

Measurements have been carried out by the Foundation, but also by colleagues from Serbia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Great Britain, Italy, etc., which show the presence of a high concentration of various forms of energy in the tunnels of Ravne: electromagnetism, ultrasound, Schumann’s resonances and negative ionization. This energy, Dr. Hajduk says, is deposited into the stone which becomes a kind of energy talisman. He points out that his patients have reacted extremely positively to time spent in this room.

Dr. Hajduk is a specialist in traumatology and aesthetic surgery, and recently he has devoted himself to research in different ways of using stem cells, the least invasive kind of surgery, healing with energy, homeopathy and acupuncture. His clinic employs 20 experts in the areas of reconstructive surgery, gynecology, plastic surgery, ophthalmology, and dermatology.







9. INDONESIA

GUNUNG PADANG – THE PYRAMID OF LIGHT

A visit to Indonesia on May 12 - 16, 2014, was for the purpose of doing research with Indonesian scientists on the Gunung Padang site as a possible pyramid.

My host in the western part of the island of Java was the geologist Dr. Danny Hilman who discovered the possible pyramid. He told me the history of the archaeological site Gunung Padang and the four cultural layers which were found by geophysical measurements. He used geoelectric, geomagnetic and GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) recording methods.

The first cultural layer is the megalith site with an age of 2,300 years. This is the largest megalith site in Southeast Asia. The second site is 7,000 years old and clearly shows man-made cementing material between the shaped plates of volcanic rock. The third site is 10,000 years old, and the fourth is, according to the last radiocarbon analysis, over 23,000 years old.

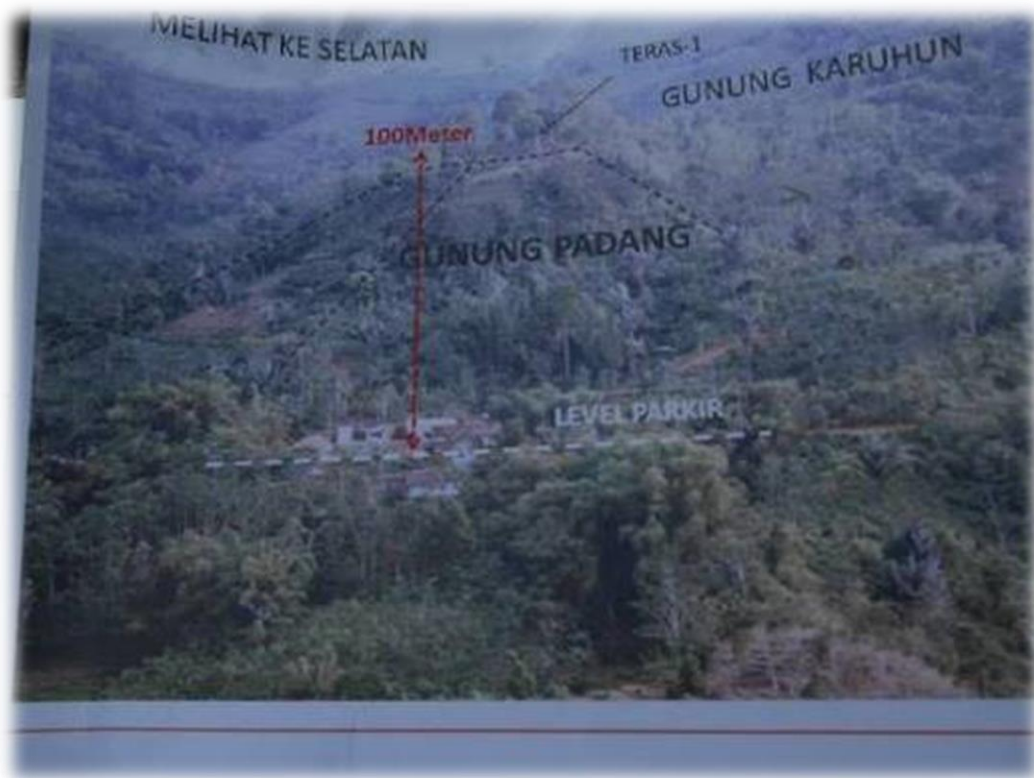
Inside the pyramid structure covered with soil, vegetation and the youngest cultural layer, Dr. Danny Hilman had discovered the existence of a triangular room, interior tunnels and streams. A layer of sand from the nearby river is also used as a layer of the structure.

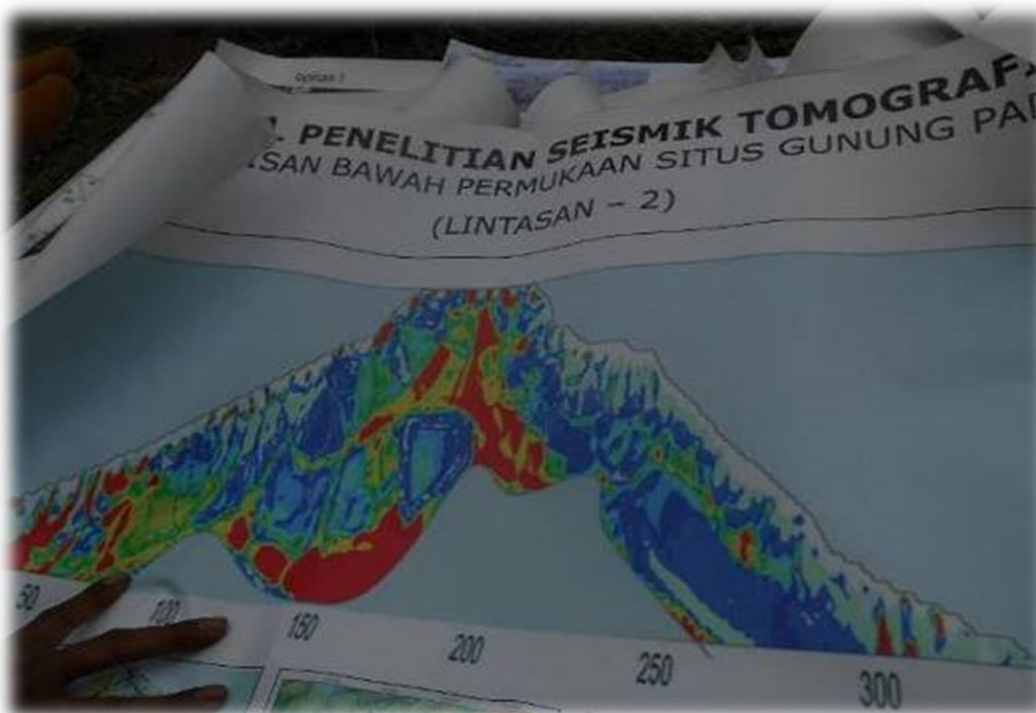
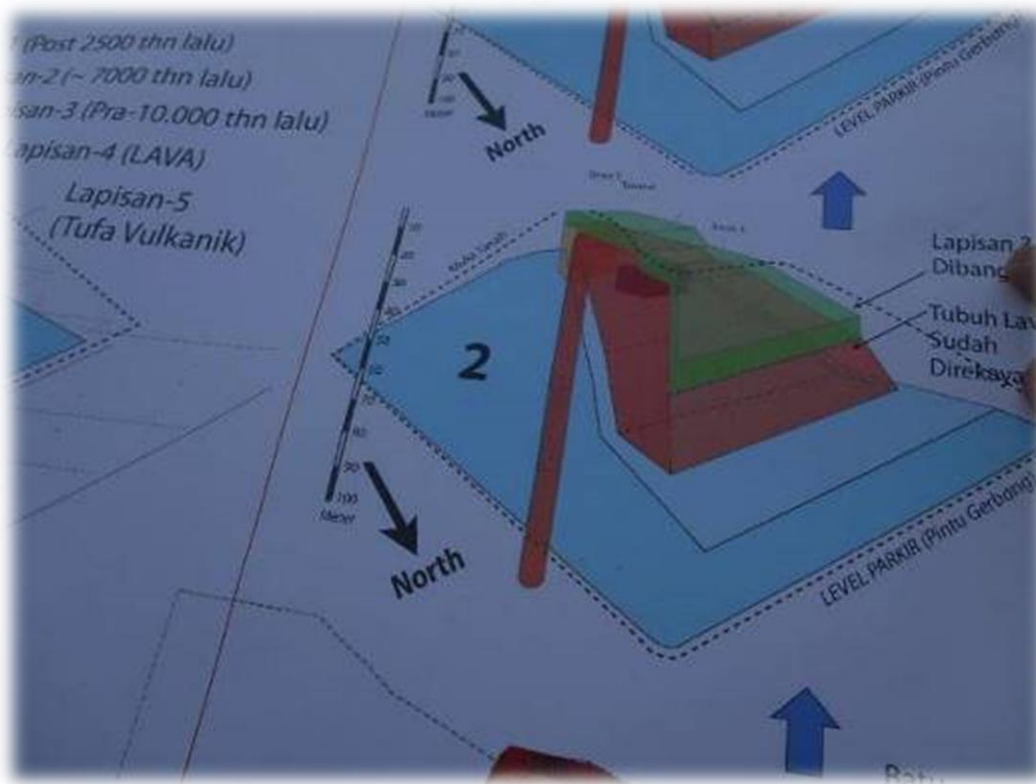
The similarities between the Padang pyramid in Indonesia and the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun are amazing. Both have the geometry of a pyramid, local material is used, chambers and interior passageways as well as streams were identified. The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun is located above an iron plate/mine, whereas the Indonesian one uses volcanic rock (which contains iron) as its building material. Iron generates its own electromagnetic energy. Materials are used which have conductive energy features. Quartz in B-H and quartz sand in Indonesia. Water plays a very important role, from the generation of electricity to medicinal qualities.

Impressed with what I had seen, I gave my full support to my colleague Dr. Hilman and his team and suggested some further steps for the development of the project.









10. ALBANIA

TIRANA: STONE SPHERES IN ALBANIA

The phenomenon of stone spheres is a global prehistoric phenomenon. The materials used for them were always exceptionally hard, such as granite in Costa Rica or Bosnia, or volcanic rock in Mexico or Easter Island.

In the center of Tirana (Albania), in the Geological Institute, there are stone spheres with a diameter of 125 cm and an estimated weight of 7.5 tons. The material is volcanic with a high percentage of iron ore. Their shape is that of a regular sphere.

This sphere was found in northern Albania where a road was being built. With it there were several others but they had been damaged during the construction work.





11. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TUZIGOOT

The Tuzigoot National Monument is located in the northeast of the state of Arizona. South of the city of Flagstaff, and near the town of Cottonwood, there are the ruins of the settlement of Sinagua Indians. It is believed that Tuzigoot was, at its peak, the home of 250 people in 110 rooms. Some of the residential units have two or three floors. They had very few if any windows, and the entrance was via the roof, by means of ladders. The massive walls were made of rock, and clay or mud was used as cement. Tuzigoot is the only archaeologically preserved settlement of a total of 40 which exist in the Verde Valley.

Based on samples of the wood found at the site, it is believed that Tuzigoot was inhabited between the 12th and 15th centuries (1125 - 1400 A.D.). Located on a small hillock with three sides, Tuzigoot has a commanding view of the Verde Valley. Towards the north, you have a view of Sycamore Canyon, to the south and west lies the Verde River, and on the horizon there are canyons and valleys. The names used today are from the Apache language (tu-zigoot – “crooked water”, and from the geometry of the nearby Pecks lake).

The site was forgotten until 1933 when two students of archaeology, Louis R. Caywood and Edward H. Spicer, of the University of Arizona, began its excavation. After they and their team had dug up four thousand cubic meters of soil and twenty thousand cubic meters of building material, the remains of a settlement began to appear. This was followed by a two-year-long process of reconstruction: the walls and several rooms were partially rebuilt. Modern building materials were used, including cement and concrete.

Historians connect this settlement with the culture of the Sinagua. They call them “pueblo people” or “pueblo Indians”. The Sinagua extended from northern Arizona, today’s Flagstaff, to the south, today’s Phoenix. The name “Sinagua” was given to them by the archaeologist Harold Colton based upon an old Spanish expression for this region (*sin agua* – without water). The Spaniards were amazed by the nearby mountain chain, the “San Francisco Peaks”, which had no rivers, unlike the mountains in their country.

These are the usual facts that a tourist will find at the site, hear from a guide or read in a brochure.

It is a fact that in 1425 the last site belonging to this culture, Montezuma Castle, was abandoned.

There are no direct descendants of this culture. We do not know their real name or how they looked, their customs, their spiritual beliefs, not even the names of their settlements. Today the name “Indians” is used, although they have nothing to do with India. Several clans of the Hopi people, who live nearby, believe that they are descended from this culture.

At the top of the settlement there is the largest terrace which seems like a tower. Rectangular in shape, built of massive walls. No roof. The four corners of this terrace are unmistakably oriented to the cardinal (compass) points. This astronomical position gets no mention in the brochures or in the encyclopedic references.

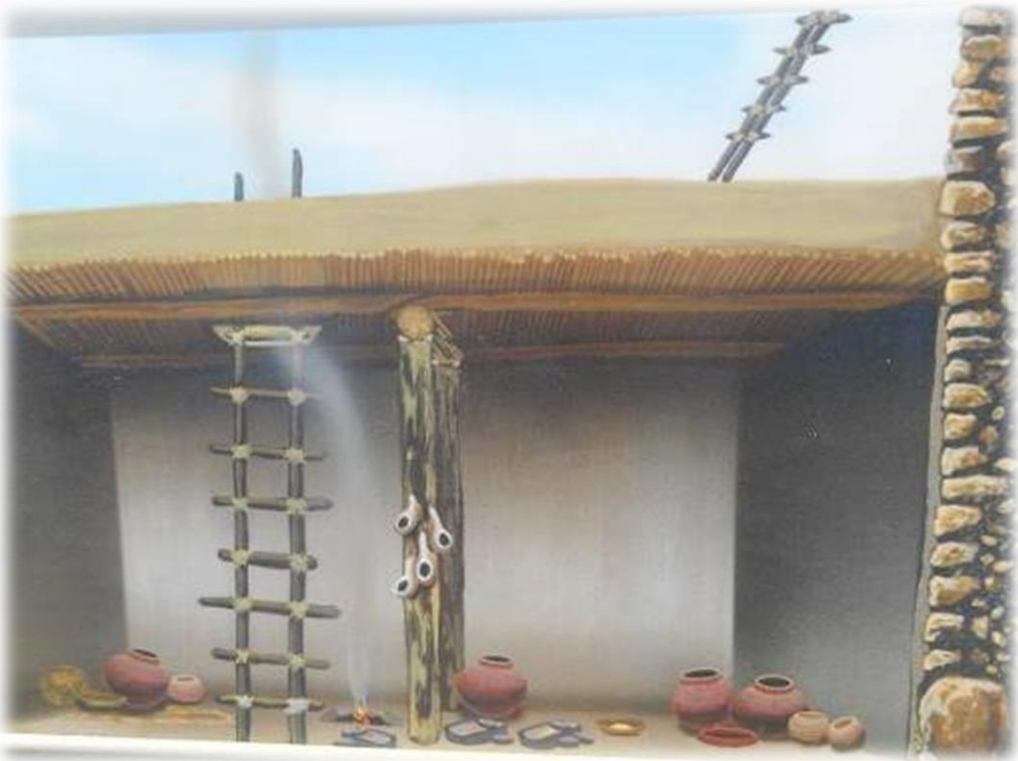
As is the case for the Anasazi, this cultural oasis had ceased to live before the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors.

And it went into oblivion.











Hilltop site before excavation (1933)



After excavation (1934). Between the years 1000 and 1400, at least 40 large villages flourished in the Verde Valley; Tuzigoot is the only one extensively excavated.

Photo:
Shankel Hall Museum
Prescott, Arizona

V-V PETROGLYPHS

The little known, but most significant and largest location of petroglyphs of the Sinagua culture is at the “V-bar-V Ranch” in central Arizona. Generally, petroglyphs are carved into rock and they exist everywhere in the world.

Ranchers owned this site and protected the petroglyphs from vandalism until 1994, when they turned the site over to the National Forest Service. This is the best preserved site with petroglyphs, but it has not yet been proclaimed a national monument.

There are a total of 1,032 glyphs on 16 stone panels. The most frequent motif is zoomorphic: snakes, turtles, coyotes, deer and antelopes. Then there are anthropomorphic glyphs, and other geometric shapes, mostly spirals, circles and nets.

It is clear that all the petroglyphs are of the same style. There is no overlapping, nor items added later. They are of the same depth and equally spread out from one another. The conclusion is that they came about at the same time and were made by the same people.

It is supposed that the creators of these glyphs are of the Sinagua culture, which was located in this region from the 12th to the 15th century. Because of a river nearby, the area is rich with vegetation, so the evidence of human presence is not surprising.

Official information is very scarce regarding an explanation for the petroglyphs and their real meaning. Indeed, it is not easy to interpret the ideas of ancient peoples expressed in symbols. And especially if they are of an astronomical character. Then the official science doesn't even want to accept them as such.

On the main stone panel, a small cliff, there is a geological crack. In it two rocks are firmly stuck. They create a shadow on the rock panel, which moves as the Sun moves across the horizon. Next to them there are carved dips in the rock wall, which imitate the motion of the planets of the Solar System. Most of the pictoglyphs are located in the lower part of this rock.

Following the shadow of these two stones over the twelve months of the year, one can conclude that the pictoglyphs indeed do correspond to the Sun's changes and describe the main astronomical and agricultural activities. In fact, the symbol for the Sun is covered by a shadow during the summer solstice, and in the frame of a rectangular shadow are the activities which take place at that time. The same is true for the equinoxes, the periods of harvest, the months when the most significant rituals take place, hunting season for various animals, periods of various energy forces of Mother Earth.

Suddenly, this calendar on the cliff comes to life. We see all the monthly events which recur from year to year.

And it is as if we can see the hands of a shaman who diligently follows the coming of various important periods for his people.



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an Ancient Calendar


This petroglyph area contains concentric circles and snake-like glyphs suggesting a prehistoric system for marking time. Also visible is a sun-like glyph with a pair of arched lines, a confirmed summer solstice marker. To mark time, the Southern Sinagua placed petroglyphs in specific locations on the cliff face that align with the light and shadow effects cast by two boulders caught in the crevice above.

WORM GROUND DONATED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE FOREST OF ARIZONA









**The Sun is at it's lowest
zenith on the
Winter Solstice**



**Spring and Fall
Equinox are the same
position on the panel**



MONTENZUMA CASTLE

High in the recess of a cliff there is an apartment complex which is known today as “Montezuma Castle”. It is located in central Arizona, a region once settled by the Sinagua culture.

Limestone cliffs go on for miles, and this is where the representatives of a long-since disappeared culture had their hideaway and home. They lived in this area from 1150 A.D. to 1425 A.D. and then disappeared without a trace.

The Spaniards came, found this five-story apartment complex and named it after the Aztec ruler, Montezuma II. Because it was located high in the cliffs they called it a castle.

Of course, neither name is accurate. In fact, Montezuma II ruled over Mexican territories hundreds of years after this complex had been created, and 40 years after it had been completely abandoned. But it is not an accident that the name has not been changed even now. (One must cover up the roots of a culture.)

This settlement consists of twenty rooms, an area of 370 square meters, on five levels. To build this apartment complex at a height of 27 meters, without any approach path, 15 meters away from a steep peak, it took extreme construction talent and engineering knowledge.

Since it was recessed in the cliff, the apartment complex was protected from excessive weathering and as such became the most well-preserved cliff complex built on U.S. soil, and of course, in the southwest of this country.

Despite the difficult access and easily defendable position, the architectonic style of this settlement is no different than that of the other settlements of this culture. The windows are rare and narrow, and there are no doors. The entryway is always through the roof. Movement between the five levels also required the use of ladders.

The windows on the outside have an astronomical orientation and follow the movement of the Sun at the time of the solstices and equinoxes. They face south and west which means they face the setting sun.

The fertile valley of Beaver Creek and the Verde River lie below the settlement. This enabled the flowering of its agriculture. Pieces of limestone found in abundance locally were used as the building material for this permanent settlement, and clay and mud were used to cement and connect these pieces. The support beams were made of the hard Sycamore wood, which is characteristic of Arizona.

In the complex of 20 rooms there were probably 30 - 50 people living in it. Nearby there have been found the ruins of several more residences which probably brings the number of residents up to a hundred people.

As is the case for other settlements throughout the southwest of the U.S., the reasons for the abandonment of Montezuma Castle around the year 1425 are still unknown.





RED ROCK, SEDONA AND ENERGY VORTICES

The Red Rock in Arizona is a symbol of the American Southwest and the most photographed place in Arizona. This geological beauty is located 10 km from the town of Sedona, which has become popular as a starting point for 170 hiking paths as well as a paradise for spiritualists from around the world because of several exceptionally powerful energy vortices.

The Red Rock has served as a decorative background for more than 60 popular classic Hollywood movies. It can be seen on numerous postcards, calendars and posters. Many artists have used it as a motif for their paintings.

It used to be the private property of ranchers, and then in 1941 it was purchased by Jack Fry, president of what was then the largest commercial airline, TWA (Trans World Airlines). Jack lived on the East Coast, but he used his ranch as a vacation spot. Then, in 1976, it became the property of the religious organization Enckankar, which was a proponent of a so-called “alternative religion”. Governor Bruce Babbitt in 1981 initiated the purchase of this location which was later to become the “Red Rock State Park”.

The park officially promotes the protection of the rare flora and fauna found in this environment. At the same time it serves as an interesting recreational center.

However, the thing that attracts so many tourists to Sedona is from the energy and spiritual domain. The town of Sedona with some ten thousand residents has become an oasis for rest, a home for well-off Americans, with hotels, restaurants, artist colonies and tourist agencies which organize trips with experienced guides to visit energy vortices.

Sedona has become a spiritual mecca and powerful global energy center visited by leading healers, spiritualists, Indian elders and shamans, artists, and spiritual leaders of our planet. The Red Rock is the leading place for transformational life experiences, the awakening of spirituality and the raising of global consciousness to a higher level.

The reddish-orange color of the rock formations is the most intensive color for neuro stimulation. The start of regenerative and inspirational changes, it improves creative thinking. This location is surrounded by the green color of vegetation, which also contributes to a feeling of rejuvenation.

Sedona and the Red Rock are an ideal place for relaxation and meditation. Not so much an escape from everyday civilization, but rather a recharging of living energy to permit active and dynamic participation in daily activities and activism.

Although the term “energy vortex” is used, there are no special electric or magnetic anomalies which have been measured here. But, according to string theory, there are ten dimensions which exist around us, in other words: much more than the electromagnetic spectra that we are able to measure.

It seems that the Red Rock represents subtle energies which go into other dimensions.





12. TUNISIA

TUNISIA: HANNIBAL AND CARTHAGE

There are moments in history when a momentary decision influences centuries and even millennia.

One such moment was in the spring of the year 218 B.C. - in the third century before the modern era. The great military leader from Carthage, Hannibal Barca, defeated the powerful Roman army in the battle of Cannae. This was yet another in a series of victories on Italian soil. Never before had it happened that 70,000 soldiers were killed in one day. Together with these losses, the Romans lost two consuls who were officially rulers of ancient Rome, 29 of their total of 48 generals, and 80 senators (of the total of 300). Hannibal had cut the supply line for Rome from the central part of Italy. On his side he had Iberius, Gaul, Philip V of Macedon, and Sicily. The gates of the capital, the heart of the empire, were wide open. Fear took possession of its inhabitants. This is where the expression “Hannibal ante portas” (Hannibal is at the gate) came into existence.

Instead of conquering Rome, Hannibal stopped, sent a message to his beloved Carthage (today's Tunis) asking for more equipment, men and money for the siege of Rome. This assistance was never sent because of jealousy and fear that Hannibal would achieve too much influence and success.

And despite the fact that Hannibal stayed on the Apennine peninsula for a full 15 years, conquering (and losing) many cities and provinces in the central and southern part of today's Italy, the moment was lost. But, even today the legend is passed on about this military leader who crossed the Pyrenees and the Alps and on into the Apennine mountains, entering Italy from the back door with 38,000 troops, a cavalry of 8,000 and 38 elephants. At the leading military universities in the world the tactics of Hannibal are still taught: how to adapt to the conditions of war and how, with an inferior number of soldiers, to defeat more powerful and larger armies.

Ancient Rome had already existed for several centuries, and in the third century B.C. it was slowly becoming a dominant force on the Mediterranean. In the next 500 years it moved into the position of a worldwide superpower. Ancient Rome dictated the political organization of the entire known world with its military might. Furthermore, it called all other peoples barbarians, destroyed their cultures, their written records and monuments. Priceless treasures were forever destroyed. The foundations of the future Western civilization were built upon the Greco-Roman base, to a great extent based upon genocide and the wiping out of other cultures.

The Mediterranean in the Western world was incorporated not via northern Africa, which would have happened if Hannibal had successfully finished his conquest of the young Roman state as it was expanding, but instead it via southern Europe.

Of the 35 cities in the ancient and modern world which go by the name of Carthage (or in translation “the new foundation”, “the new capital”) the oldest and most beautiful was precisely

the city in the great Bay of Tunis. A system of canals connects a lake with the bay. In the port there were dozens of ships ready to set sail. Today this is a tourist center and a place for weekend vacation homes of wealthy Tunisians.

The founding of Carthage is generally connected with the Berbers. These were a people I have written about several times in the past and who have the same haplogroup as the Basques in Europe and tribes in the Amazon and in Guatemala – four continents with the same genetic code. The thing they are missing is the center from which they spread out, and that was located in the center of the Atlantic before the end of the last Ice Age. A huge island of volcanic rock which sank and disappeared 12,000 years ago with its magnificent culture.

Those who survived named the large uplifted area in North Africa after what was formerly their mountain peak (“Atlas”). Among them pale skin and blue eyes still predominated. Thousands of years later the demographic and genetic picture has changed.

I visited the archaeological locations in and around the city of Tunis, the capital of Tunisia. The humble excavations show that beneath the Roman buildings there are hidden much older cultural layers. They are officially claimed as being 4,000 years old.

Certain passageways also have hidden stone spheres with a diameter of 40 cm.

After the withdrawal of Hannibal from Italy in 203 B.C., after his 15-year-long campaign, Carthage signed a peace treaty with Rome in which its powers were significantly limited in the Mediterranean. That was the end of the second Roman-Punic War. In the third, Rome literally leveled and burnt Carthage and the entire area was covered with salt so that their centuries-old enemy could never rise and become strong again.

However, the Roman ruler Hadrian and his stepson Antoine did raise – somewhat further along the bay – the colony of Tunis which had the third largest imperial bath in the Roman Empire. Water was brought in by 130 kilometers of aqueducts. Almost nothing is left of the baths, except for the underground rooms; everything above ground was slowly destroyed, but two huge pillars were erected four decades earlier to imitate the architecture of ancient Rome.

We only have the writings of Roman and Greek historians and authors for the description of Carthage. They were inclined to approach it with an aggressive and adversarial point of view, such that the real truth about this part of the world shall remain forever lost.













13. CROATIA

THE WONDERS OF IMOTSKA KRAJINA

In mid-December, 2014, I got a letter from Mate Puljak:

“Dear Mr. Osmanagić,

I am an independent researcher of prehistoric and ancient relations in the territory of Dalmatia, and for many years an associate consultant of the museum, the Conservatory Institute and Office for the Protection of Cultural Memorials. In other words I am "the local" for Imotska Krajina as regards history. Of course, I fight for the alternative version because the one they have sold us is false, superficial and naive. The area of Imotski districts is exceptionally rich with findings, there is a continuity of ONE people, we have megaliths, stećci, tunnels, mines ... all my research points to the fact that Delmion once stood on this territory. I have truly the oldest and most complex folk tales which uncover the very old, Vedic pictures, a cataclism, etc.

I would like to invite you to come to the Krajina so I can show you the buried megalith wall about which I informed the experts but nothing came of it. Nearby there are the remains of a 6th century basilica so that the "pagan" story should not cast a shadow on the Christian one, the specialists stay silent, they hide and of course, for me personally they belittle the significance of this site.

Near the site there is a place called Rudnik, and if only you could hear the legends. In the area of Imotski we have three significant fortresses with megaliths, some hundred locations with stećci, and I have even found megalith wells. All of these are constructions where not even a toothpick can be inserted in the seams.

All of this has yielded a truckload of data in ten years of archeological research. My love for archeology started when I was eight years old and collected shards of ceramics from the outcroppings around the village, and the only thing I want to do is to WORK EXCLUSIVELY FOR SOMETHING THAT IS WITHIN ME AND THAT IS MY ILLYRIAN BLOOD. My motivation is Illyria, a struggle for a land of light, a sacred land in every sense. Straightening out the historic lies and returning to the truth ...”

My earlier visits to Imotska Krajina, and especially spending time with my dear friend, Domagoj Nikolić, had long ago convinced me that this was one of the key regions of the south of Europe for reading the distant past and decoding its impressive achievements in construction.

My meeting with the author of that letter took place now, April 2, 2015. We set aside time to see seven locations.

CRLJIVICA (“Red Land”) - STEĆCI

We met at Cisti Provo, in the western part of Imotska Krajina and went to nearby Crljivica (“Red Land”). This is an important archaeological site which holds the largest group of stećci in Croatia. Over an area of six dunums (600 square meters) there were 90 stone blocks in the shape of sarcophagi, trunks and slabs. Archaeologists place this phenomenon in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Those who know me know that I take a different approach to this. Of what was once 100,000 stećci in the territory of today’s Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro, more than 90% have no writing or ornamentation, which means that their purpose was not to be medieval tombstones. Now the number given is 70,000 of which 85% are on B-H territory. Along with this there is no mention of the fact that identical blocks of stone are found as far away as Georgia in the Caucasus Mountains, which rules out the hypothesis of stećci as a local medieval phenomenon.

There is no doubt that the part with ornamentation and Bosnian texts do connect with the Middle Ages. But the question remains as to who the real original creators were who shaped the stone blocks spread throughout the south of Europe.

The largest stećak in Crljivica is 130 x 70 x 140 cm and weighs 2.8 tons. The largest stećak in Bosnia-Herzegovina, on Bjelašnica Mountain, weighs 29 tons. Then there is the intriguing and beautifully shaped smallest stećak, with dimensions of 38 x 30 x 54 cm and a weight of 135 kg. It was found at the bottom of a nearby well. The entire complex is to be put under UNESCO protection.





CRLJIVICA (“Red Land”) – TUMULUSES

Two hundred meters away there are two circular outcroppings at the top of which there is a part of the stećci. An old Roman road between Salona and Naronia had cut the complex in half, and the modern road between Trilj and Imotski made this separation final. Thus, the remainders of the stećci were left on the other side of the road. These outcroppings were marked by archaeologists as “two piles from the Bronze Age”, as tumuluses. Therefore, we are talking about artificial conical man-made “hills”. Scarce sources and limited excavation on the site of the tumuluses speaks of bones piled on top of one another from various epochs.





CRLJIVICA (“Red Land”) – WELLS

It seems that a basic part of the complex was a set of seven round wells directly next to one of the tumuluses. Mate says these wells never dry up. Official sources place them in the period of the late Middle Ages, usually the 17th century. However, Mate asserts that at the bottom of one well they found ceramic shards which belong to the Iron Age. And this is at a depth of seven meters.

This then complicates things for the archaeologists. Who placed the stone blocks which may weigh as much as several hundred kilograms in remote areas of the Imotska Krajina several thousand years ago? As the depth of the walls of the wells increases, the construction becomes more sophisticated and complex. Steps lead toward the base, which can't be seen, but it is clear that the minimal depth is between five and seven meters. The largest incorporated blocks weigh as much as 800 kg!

The next open question is the number of wells. There are seven, of various dimensions. Mate claims that they surely symbolize the star constellation of Pleiades.

Pleiades is, indubitably, one of the most frequent leitmotifs of ancient civilizations for the stars of the night sky. The Aztecs had as their most significant sacred figure precisely the Pleiades and their 52 year cycle which I have written about in several books. We encounter them also in scripts of ancient Babylon, the Maya, the Celts, the Aboriginies, the American Indians, ancient China and Japan...

However, the star system of Pleiades includes at least a thousand stars with a large number of white dwarf stars. But, what is visible with the naked eye are seven bright stars and two somewhat darker ones. Because of these stars the Pleiades are also known as the “Seven Sisters” plus “the parents” Atlas and Pleione.

Do we really have this astronomical connection in the Dalmatian Crljivica? The comparison of a satellite photo of the seven wells and the distribution of the seven sisters in the night sky does not show a correspondence.

If we rotate the satellite photo by 90 degrees, it is clear that the arrangement of five of the wells are relatively close to the arrangement of five of the Pleiades stars, and for two we have a mirror image position.

The nonexistent star “parents”, that is the other two wells, might be found somewhere beneath the road.

And although this is not a 100% correspondence, the question remains: is the number of seven wells purely a coincidence? Or were these areas part of a global communication network?

The basic elements of this complex in Crljivica are underground streams, megalith construction, conductive stone blocks, conical geometry of man-made hills, east-west orientation of blocks (stećci)... And, thus, we come to the basic ingredients of a potent energy complex.

All the epochs which followed later (the Neolithic Era, Rome or the Middle Ages) had nothing to do with the original purpose, but everyone recognizes the significance of this location.









A satellite photo of the seven wells in Crljivica.

CRKVINE – THE LARGE WELL

We come to the location of “Crkvine” near the village of Mandarići, in the west of Imotska Krajina. The site has been archaeologically researched several times, in the last and the beginning of this century. An abundance of material connected with prehistory, ancient Rome, six early Christian places of worship, and the Middle Ages... all of which speaks of a continuity of the human communities. Mate Puljak has spent many hours here in cooperative efforts on archaeological digs, crawling into old Roman tombs, listening to the voices of his forefathers.

But what attracts my attention is the largest stone block (improperly referred to as a “stećak”), somewhat further from the ancient village. Its dimensions are 210 x 115 x 60 cm, so a weight of about 3.2 tons. Next to it is a somewhat smaller one, about which there is a story that beneath it there sleeps a 50-year-old snake.

In the continuation of the level earth terrace there is the big well. It is round, very even, twelve meters in diameter. The visible depth of it is 10 meters, or, according to Mate, at least 12 meters. The bottom is muddy so it is difficult to determine exactly. There are no approach steps. And, again, the water never dries up. An ancient ceramic found there indicates an age of at the very least several millennia.

Here the blocks are perfectly fitted together, the walls are smooth, and the ancient craftsmanship is undeniable.

The location is called “Zadužbina”. Since 2012, in mid-August a festival is held called “Uz gangu i bukaru” as an attempt to revitalize a traditional way of life.



THE CLOCK TOWER

The basic reason for my visit is a new, as yet unknown location. The hillock is known among the local people as “Gradina”, “the Clock tower” and “the Turkish tower”. It seems that the local memory does not go back further than the time of the Ottomans. While we are climbing towards the top of the hill and cutting through the thick overgrowth, Mate tells me about the “bućarda” (blocks) that we will see, about their “cyclops” dimensions, and the legends as well as “transfer of chairs and trunks”...

We come to just before the top of the hill. The brush or bush remains behind us. Below the top, as in a port, there are stones all around, irregular shapes, of various but mostly medium dimensions. We move carefully across the stones so as not to slip or twist an ankle.

Suddenly, the remaining blocks have very regular surfaces, right angles, smooth sides. The dimensions are massive: 133 x 58 x 40 cm and 680 kg.

It seems that Mate’s “megaliths” (blocks) are real.

We move on. He tells me that he was told by old residents that one should go to the top of the hill to dig. He followed their suggestion and went several times alone to dig and then stumbled upon the first block. He continued, got in touch with one person first, then another. This way he met his friend Marijan Lozo – a foreman – who worked in the Conservatory in Imotski. Mate had been his assistant in earlier archaeological digs. He brought him to this site and they dug together several times and came across wonderful discoveries. This included a section of the megalith wall, previously unknown and unrecognized in the world of archaeology.

We soon reach that section. I am left amazed, surprised, excited. The wall, on five levels, stood before us. Megalith blocks. Fitted one against another. All of various dimensions, and all perfectly fitted together.

Mate had discovered a smaller version of (famous megalithic walls in Croatia and Bosnia) Daorson, Aseria, Varvaria!

I could not take my eyes off these blocks. I sketched the section and measured the blocks. An impressive thickness of 52 cm. The block is 165 cm long at the base, the one on top of it has a size of 150 cm. The rest are between 50 and 100 cm long. Their height is 27 - 55 cm.

The way in which they are fitted together demonstrates the engineering experience of another civilization, a global one, that of Peru, Mexico, Egypt, up to the frozen Adriatic Sea. Not only are there rectangular blocks with four corners, but smooth blocks with five or six corners. This is even an earthquake resistant building system.

Attentively I listen to Mate. Now I understand why he had bothered to come to the top of this hill, to clear this wall of the heavy, scattered stones. All his attempts to make this site known

among the official cultural institutions in Imotski and Split were not received with approval and support.

We move on towards the top of the hill. I ask him how close it is to the sea – I imagine it is some 20 - 30 kilometers. He confirms my estimate. I say that the sea was once in the valley below and that he will come across the remains of steps leading down there. He stares at me and says that the steps have been found.

He lifts up a brownish stone, first one, then another. Iron ore, of course. He points to the hill across the way. “This they call ‘Rudnik’ (the mine)”, he says, “and here they did once mine for iron ore. These two hills are connected by an underground tunnel.” And, he says, “On Google Maps, I think that this hill has a pyramid shape.”

I think to myself, Mate has recounted all the elements I’m looking for: geometry, underground water, tunnels, natural electromagnetic generators (iron).

Legend has it, according to Mate, that they “dug an iron ore mine and carried into the hill (halls)”. He speaks of other legends and twelve giants, six males and six females, who, when they died, were buried with gold coins on their eyes.

We reach the top – a plateau. In places there are small blocks. The rest is natural rock, isolated.

My impression is that what was once a megalith wall was systematically destroyed, almost to the last block. As if someone from the distant past did not want future generations to discover the secret of this place.

There is no doubt in my mind that the “Clock Tower” is a part of the megalith tradition that extended to today’s Adriatic backyard. And, of course, also the Aseria, the Varvaria, and Daorson, and Meteon, and Duklja... This is not a case of “primitive Illyrian tribes” as our experts haughtily would have those of western Europe believe. This is a case of a civilization several millennia before ancient Greece and Rome, a culture which passed on building knowledge from a civilization that disappeared at the end of the last Ice Age.

In science one is not supposed to guess, but my thoughts at this moment go to the period between the 5th and 8th millennium B.C.

At the top, Mate shows me the location where he thinks the entrance to the tunnel is, at least as he was told by the old folk. He says that it goes from here to the other hill, “The Mine”. And that the Germans in WWII knew about this tunnel, but in 1944 an SS unit put a large stone there to block it up. (This can be checked relatively quickly.)

Mate says that in 2006 he brought Marjan Lozo here and together they did drilling. Lozo passed away in February 2015. He had many years of experience as an amateur archaeologist in the Conservatory Institute. And he once took the curator of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Memorials, Ljubo Gudelj, there. Mate also showed the site to the independent

researcher Domagoj Nikolić of Imotski in the end of December 2014. Nothing has been published about this discovery, yet.

Mate Puljak's biography: he was born in 1981 in Makarska, completed the "klasična gimnazija" (high school education with a focus on Ancient Greek and Latin) and got a university degree in economics in Split, lives at Ciste Provo, and works in his father's construction-conservation firm. His heart is in archaeology, and he worked as an assistant on archaeological digs throughout Dalmatia between 2005 and 2015. He supports the thesis that the capital of Delmat is Delmion and not Duvno. Perhaps his most valuable work is his diligent collection of folk legends. From 1996 until today he has collected 1,147 folk tales from Imotska Krajina. I look forward to reading his book on this subject.

We head back down the hill, going to a new location.





Mate Puljak in front of his great discovery.



GORNJI VUKUŠIĆI – A MEGALITH ROAD

We drive to Gornji Vukušići. It is a part of the road to Merčep. Mate shows me something which was once a stone road made of blocks.

We stop. I measure the width of the road: 5.20 meters. Looked at from the side the blocks are of various dimensions, but they are compact. The road was clearly leveled. It reminds me of the “sacbe”, the white stone roads of the Maya. They also had roads of blocks, leveled, magnificently constructed, and they did not know automobiles, carriages or even the wheel.

This is clearly not a Roman road or anything from a later time, not Venetian as the “specialists” have guessed. The effort put into building it is not proportional to the small significance of communication which would have connected these distant villages in Imotska Krajina. This is a road where, in places, you could put three modern cars side by side and they could comfortably pass one another.

This is intriguing.



KREŠEVO BRDO – A “VICINAL” ROAD

We head to the Kreševo Hill. This is where there is the so-called “Roman vicinal road”, according to the signs. However, Mate tells me about much more than the ordinary ruins of a Roman road. He tells me about “koloderina” (tracks) and a road with megalith support walls.

The tourist signs tell us we have reached the vicinal road. These were “secondary” roads at the time of ancient Rome. We have before us a crossroads of “secondary roads”.

These roads, if this is what they are, are a wonder of ancient construction. They are significantly older than Rome and again lead us to a mysterious civilization we know nearly nothing about.

What is the purpose of a four to five meter wide road, made on a foundation of stone blocks placed in several rows, perfectly level, slope at the curve, and no traces of vehicles. At least in the written records.

At one section of the road there is clear evidence of something with wheels no wider than 10 cm (4 inches) which “melted” or otherwise “dug out” the stone. Do stories of “soft stone which melted” have any substantiation here at Kreševo Hill?

Thinking about this unbelievable construction work of megalith roads kilometers in length and with and indentations (or tracks) made by something, I leave Imotska Krajina.

A region of wonders.









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