

SECRETS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RELIEF on the T-2 megalith found in the tunnel near Ravne at its significance

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In addition to the T-1 megalith with unknown symbols and/or letters, which is described in a previous article published on the web-page of the Foundation “Archeological Park of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun”, a mining team from Zenica, under the auspices of the Foundation’s research program, has discovered and unearthed in a tunnel near Ravne one more megalith of yellowish-brown sandstone, which we named “T-2”. This megalith is located twenty-seven (27) meters in front of T-1, at a distance of 260 m. from the very narrow tunnel entrance, at a depth of some 18 meters beneath the surface. In contrast to the T-1 megalith, it is located on the right side, at the bottom of the tunnel wall.

A vertical cross-section of the tunnel at that location is given in Figure 1. It has a semi-elliptical shape, 40 cm., with a length of 3 meters and a width at the widest point of 2.5 meters. Its layout is shown in Figure 2.

The significance of this is, first, that it is much larger than the profile of the tunnel itself and could not have been brought through the tunnel to its current position.

As can be seen in Figure 3, when it was found the megalith was projecting from the wall of the tunnel for only a small part of its wide, perfectly shaped semi-circular front side, on which were visible the carvings of several ancient symbols. In the long tunnel, in complete darkness, with only a miner’s lantern, it was amazing that we managed to see it. No-one expected that something like this would be found at this location, deep beneath the Earth. The investigation of the tunnel was being done to establish its possible underground connection with the pyramids.

Since the marine *breccia* was brittle in the archway and walls of the tunnel, so that it could be dug away with a pick, and the thick stone slab of fine-grain sandstone was both wide and long, in order to uncover it we had to install supports as is done in mining to support the space above it, taking care not to damage the slab and its precious markings.

In Figure 4 the supported area in the chamber of the hallway is shown, with Enver Hasic, M.S., the leader of the mining team which carried out this sensitive, significant and difficult task.

The main difference between the two megaliths found here, T-1 and T-2, is in the layout of the slab. The upper surface of the T-1 megalith is flat, nicely smoothed, with groups of symbols and letters carved in it. The surface of the other megalith has instead a specially shaped surface of hills, valleys, mountains, and rivers, like a miniature model of some terrain. (Photo 5)

Whether this is truly the relief of some specific territory will require further investigation.

There is some question as to whether it might have been shaped by the underground pressure of many layers on top of it which could have impressed various parts of larger stones into the smooth sandstone surface.

Such a speculation had to be discarded because the first megalith, at the same level of the tunnel, with the same fragments of marine *breccia* above it, consisting of the same material and at the same depth below the surface, in quite close proximity to it, remained completely smooth and polished, with symbols and letters perfectly maintained on its smooth surface.

Therefore, the great difference in appearance of the surface of the two megaliths is a matter of the planned effort of the human mind and hand. The first slab was deliberately made for the purpose of writing important symbols, letters and messages of the first “Proto-Bosnian” writing system. On the second slab a relief has been created, possibly the morphology of the terrain of a certain territory.

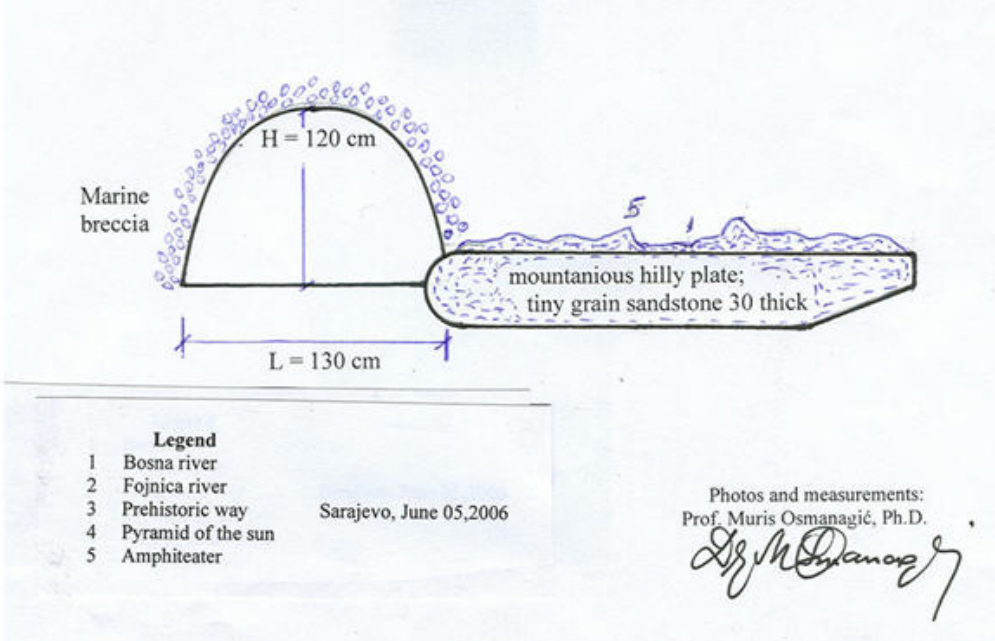


Figure 1 Vertical cross-section of the Ravne tunnel at the location of the T-2 megalith, 260 meters from the tunnel entrance

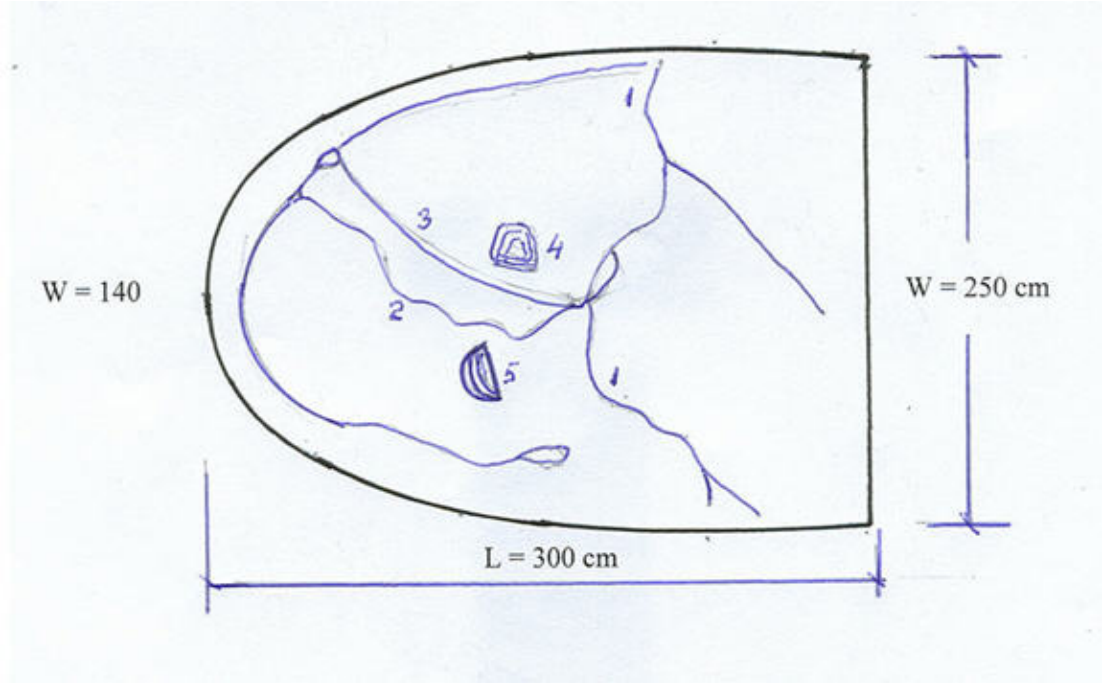


Figure 2 Horizontal layout of the T-2 megalith, most likely a relief-map of the area of “The Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” (sketch by Muris Osmanagic, June 05, 2006)



Photo 3 The T-2 megalith of sandstone at the beginning of its uncovering in the Ravne tunnel (photo by Muris Osmanagic, April 15, 2006)



Photo 4 The supported overhead and walls of the chamber of the hallway, above the excavated T-2 megalith in the Ravne tunnel – with leader of the mining team, Enver Hasic, M.S. (photo by Islam Cero, June 17, 2006)

This finding is so amazing that it seems to border upon science fiction. One is forced to ask oneself what kind of a technological civilization in pre-history was capable in its construction industry of planning and making huge stone slabs of an artistic nature, with the use of their own writing system and the ability to make a model relief map of their own territory, when this was not something demonstrated in the construction industry of any other civilization prior to the 20th century, excepting for the use of architectural ornamentation.

It is common knowledge that modern relief maps and models for construction projects and topography are not carved in stone. They are poured into certain molds and then further shaped as necessary. We would imagine that this same principle was applied by the builders of the megaliths found in the Ravne tunnel.

This theory connected with the building of the pyramids was originally confirmed in laboratory testing done by the Tuzla Institute of Civil Engineering, which was carried out in July and August, 2006, on samples taken from both pyramids in the Visoko valley. According to those tests the huge stone blocks of *breccia* found at the excavation area 4-B, which is on the north wall of the Pyramid of the Sun (Figure 6) were made on the spot in molds, using the technology of combining a mixture of *breccia*, sand and an as-yet-undetermined kind of cohesive material. This finding is of vital significance, as it suggests a scientific solution to the great mystery as to how pre-historic man manipulated stone blocks which weighed as much as ten or more tons each.

This same approach was no doubt used also for the making of the T-2 megalith of fine-grain sandstone, at the current location in the tunnel, but before the time that the tunnel, or even the marine *breccia* around it, existed.

If the same technology was used for the building of the megalith blocks on the surface of the Pyramid of the Sun and for the megalith slabs discovered in the tunnel, then it stands to reason that the builders were members of one and the same pre-historic civilization.

The consequences of this conclusion are far-reaching.

We cannot believe that the T-1 and T-2 megaliths found at this location are isolated incidences, in an empty space, 2.2 km distant from the Pyramid of the Sun or the hill known as Visocica. It is more likely to be the case that they were made as a part of the entire construction complex which was built parallel with these stone monuments in the large space of ten square kilometers known as the "Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids". This was not an ordinary city with a few pyramids. We believe that it was, instead, a real metropolis of the first Pan-European Empire from Ireland to Egypt, which in its extent exceeded that of the many thousands of years later ancient Empire of Rome. Its ruins are located deep beneath the land's surface, covered with the residue and sediment of seas and rivers which came later.

Now we face the task of establishing what kind of metropolis this could have been. It is shown on the relief-map of the T-2 megalith.



Photo 5. The pre-historic relief map of some area shown in the T-2 megalith found in the Ravne tunnel (photo by Muris Osmanagic)



Photo 6 Megalith blocks of breccia, produced by an unknown pre-historic civilization, on the north wall of the Pyramid of the Sun (excavation no. 4-B) first unearthed in May, 2006, convincing confirmation of the ground-breaking theory of Semir Osmanagić, that they are parts of the walls of a great pyramid, which he has dubbed the “Pyramid of the Sun”. A sample of the material was tested at the Tuzla Institute of Civil Engineering, which confirmed that these blocks were made with a technology of poured concrete. (Photo archive of the BPS Foundation, 2006)

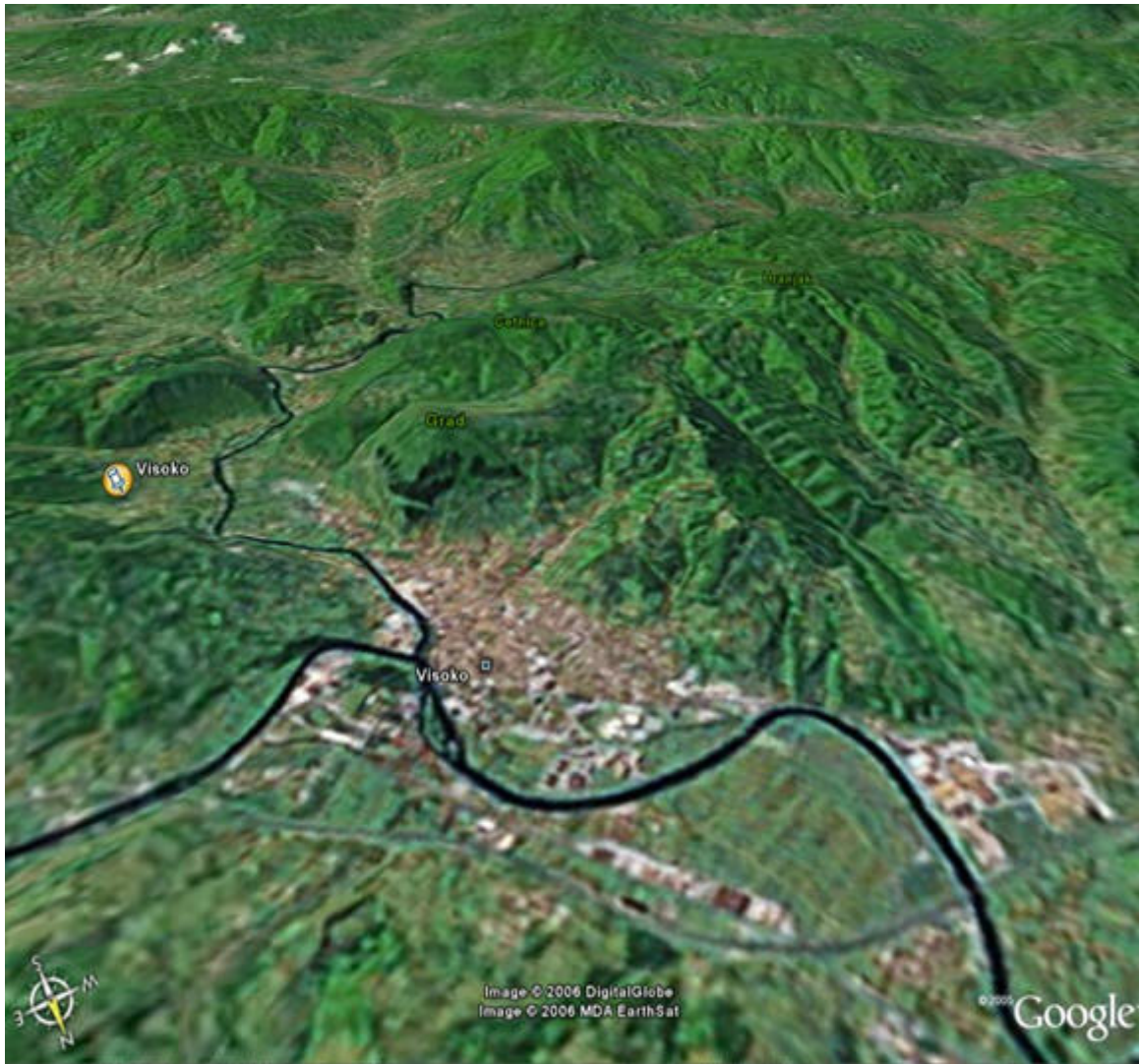


Figure 7. Google image – satellite photo of the area of Visoko from 10,000 feet. The photo was given us by Chris Norman, of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK (March 06, 2006). The town of Visoko is at the place where the Fojnica River joins the Bosna River, overlooked by the Visocica hill and the medieval GRAD at the top. This is the Pyramid of the Sun. On the right bank of the Fojnica River a long peninsula in the side of the hill we believe was a pre-historic amphitheater. Along the top above the Fojnica River there runs a pre-historic road which is still today a road.

For this purpose we have made use of the “Google image” satellite photo for an altitude of 10,000 feet above the city of Visoko, shown with a green background in Figure 7. We located basic similarities between these two reliefs which permitted the following conclusion:

The pre-historic relief found on the T-2 megalith represents the territory of the “Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids”, with the confluence of the two rivers and the area of the present town of Visoko.

The correspondence of the confluence of the two rivers and the fertile valley of Visoko on these two relief-maps is impressive. They are the most important features of recognition for them. And at the same time, this is the first case in human history that it was possible to compare the configuration of a given terrain for two different geological eras – that at the time

of the last ice age and that of the present. It could be said to be amazing that this relief has so little changed over thousands of years.

There is another feature for recognition, which confirms that the relief-map of the T-2 megalith and that of the Google satellite photo are of the same region. This is the long, straight line cut into the hilly terrain, above the Fojnica river, running between Visoko and Sarajevo. There is again a dramatic correspondence. Since we know that what the Google satellite photo shows is a road, we are forced to recognize it must be the same for this feature on the T-2 megalith. We therefore come to the dramatic conclusion that there was an infrastructure of roads built in pre-historic times in the valley of the River Bosna.

Is this plausible?

The satellite photographs taken from above and the photos taken from below the ground cannot be mistaken. They demand a radical re-search – a re-opening of inquiry – into European pre-history at the dawn of its civilization, especially of the amazing, but unstudied area of southeastern Europe



***Photo 8 Detail of the amphitheater as seen on the T-2 megalith in the Ravne tunnel
(Photo by Muris Osmanagic, June 17, 2006)***

There is an important third element of correspondence in these two relief-maps.

On the “Google image” satellite photo there is an impressively deep cut part of the hill in the shape of a bent long peninsula between the right side of the Fojnica River and the left side of the Bosna River. Now that hill on the satellite panorama looks like a slice of an unripe orange. In no way does its shape appear to be a natural hill.

A very similar indentation is found in the morphology of the terrain on the T-2 megalith, similarly between two rivers (photo 8). Our analysis indicates that it roughly corresponds to the same location on both relief-maps.

Was this a pre-historic amphitheater or, perhaps, a quarry used for the building of the pyramid?

It is probable that both options are correct. For the building of this gigantic amphitheater they had to dig out huge quantities of stone and rock which became a valuable source of building material in the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids.

In researching the terrain, with the help of geographic maps and satellite photos, we came across certain indications in one of the hills where this amphitheater might be, but geological work, excavation and drilling would be needed to confirm this supposition.

If this were to turn out to be correct, it would be an amazing archeological surprise. We would discover the amphitheater which was the fore-father of all amphitheatres, older than for example the one in Pergam, Asia Minor (Turkey), the place made famous in ancient times for its discovery of parchment paper.

Finally, there exists a fourth indication, and this one is mythological, that the relief-map on the T-2 megalith represents a territory which was under the protection of a supernatural diety from another world.

This will be left for explanation and discussion in an upcoming article.

Sarajevo, September 7, 2006