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

Sarajevo, 2014

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

They taught us incorrectly.

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

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

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

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

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

The door of the new world is open.

Part One:

Pyramids around the World

Chapter 1.

SEVEN PYRAMIDS FROM MAURITIUS DEMAND ANSWERS

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

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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



...sugar cane which can grow to 3.5 meters



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



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



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



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



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



... and a damaged central portion.



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



... is now converted into a Hindu Temple



All were built from volcanic stone.



The edges are made of shaped corner stones.



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



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



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



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



The uniform construction reveals the planned nature of these structures.



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



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2.

PYRAMIDS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS: SPANISH SCIENCE IS RESERVED

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

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



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



Tenerife Island

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



Volcanic peak El Teide

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

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

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

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



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



One of the reconstructed pyramids in Guimar, Tenerife

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fray Juan de Abreu Galindo, 1632

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

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



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



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



Carefully shaped triangular rocks are positioned in the corners.



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



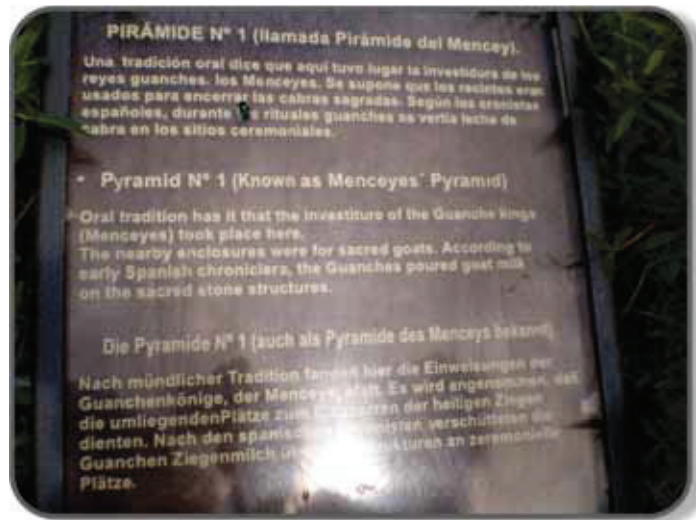
Pyramids No. 1 (right corner) and 2 (in the middle of the photo)



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

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

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



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



Enclosed terrace on the south side of the pyramid number 2



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



The tunnel passage in the volcanic rock beneath the western side



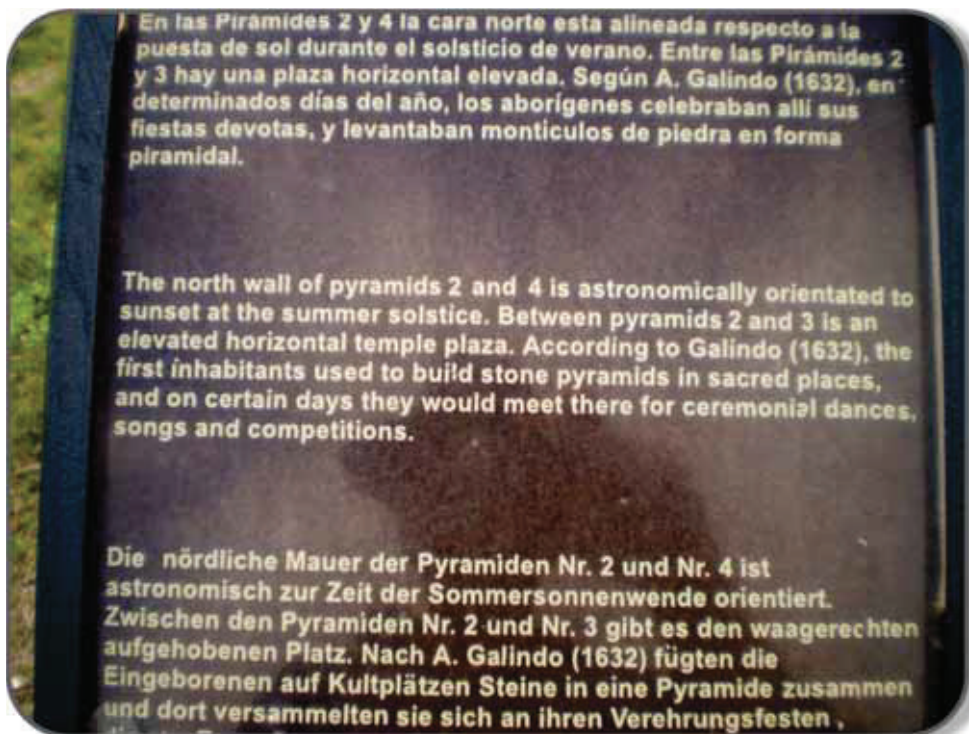
The inner passageway is 8 meters long; according to the georadar screening, behind the wall, the passageway extends for an additional 3 meters. The actual length is not known because the government does not allow further research.



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



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



This sign explains astronomical orientation of the pyramids.

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



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



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



An illustration found in the Museum explains astronomical orientation.

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



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



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

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

The conversation went like this:

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

“Yes.”

“And what do you think about them?”

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

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

“We are not doctors of archaeology!”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The results were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

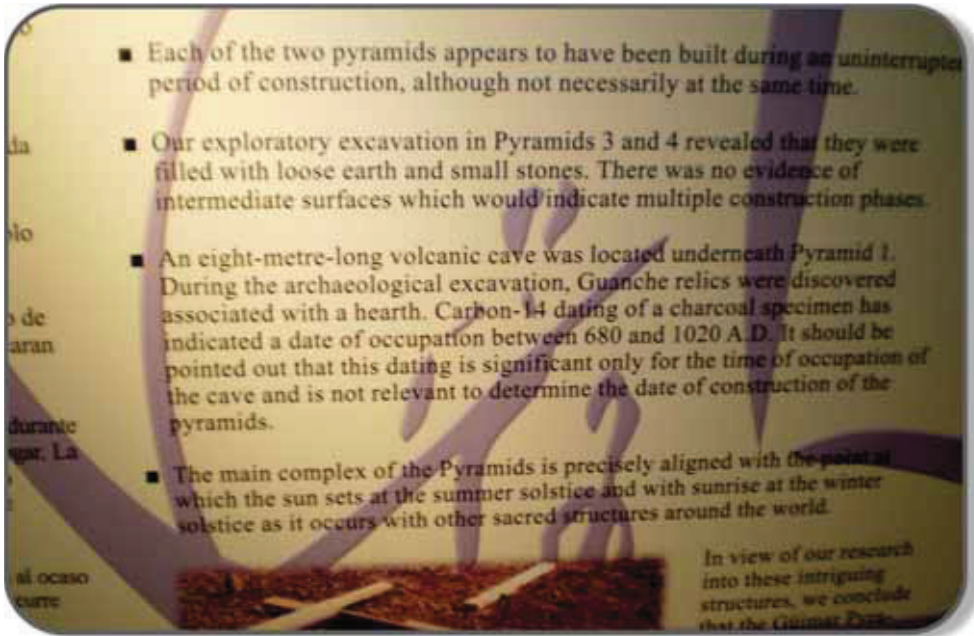
Given that the archaeological research, however inadequate and imperfect, confirmed the fact (so obvious) that someone built the pyramids, then the next step would be to “find” the creators of these objects. Was it Spaniards in the 18th, 19th, or 20th-century? Or Spaniards at all in any other century?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



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



Thor Heyerdahl was present during the excavation.



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



Cave opening under Pyramid No. 1 in 1992



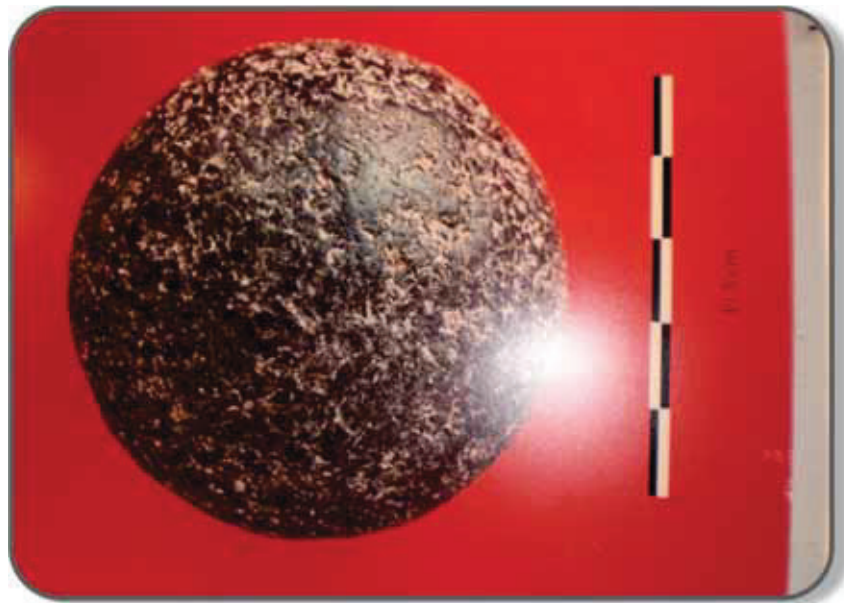
Archaeological work in the cave under the Pyramid No. 1



Inner space in the cave under the Pyramid No. 1



The protected entrance to the cave (2009)



Stone ball found in the pyramid complex

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

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

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

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

pyramid with the same characteristics as the pyramids of Tenerife.

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



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



Second pyramid in Icod, three sides are preserved well



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



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



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



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



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



Pyramid corners are built from the shaped corner stones.



Nicely shaped corner stones



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



The fourth pyramidal structure in Icod is deserted and unprotected.



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

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

Chapter 3.

PYRAMIDS ON SICILY: LOCAL OR PAN-AFRICAN BUILDERS?

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

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

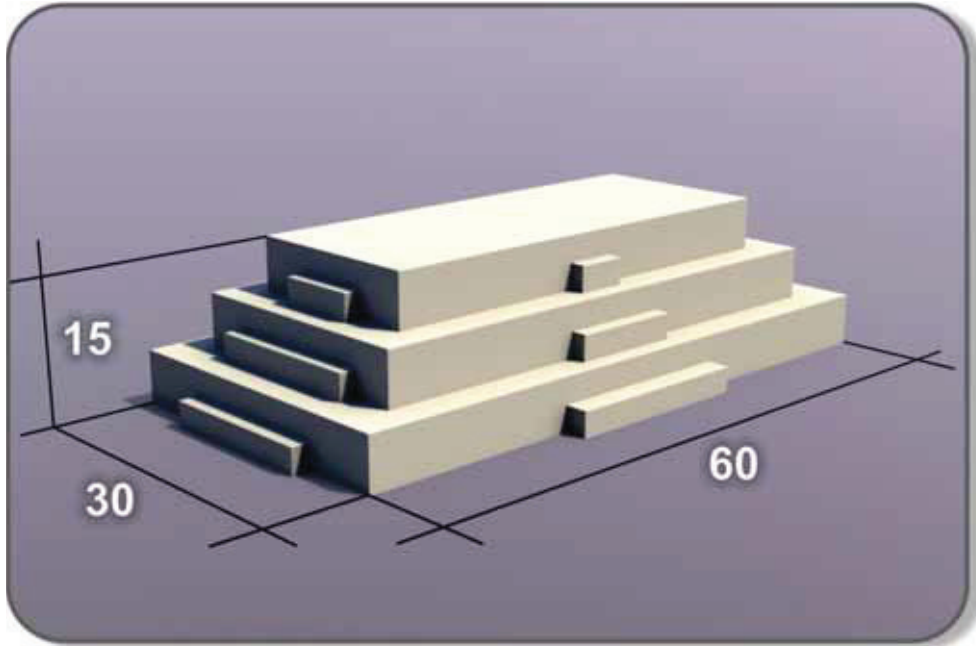
Specifically, on the Italian island of Sicily, the remains of more than 40 stone pyramids are present in the landscape. Volcanic stone was shaped in a similar way as to Tenerife and Mauritius pyramids. Corner stones were shaped on both sides. The regularity of the width of the stairs and their geometry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

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

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



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



Model of the Pietraperzia pyramid with the regular geometry



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

Chapter 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are fractions of the pyramidion in the vicinity.

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

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

pyramids.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The story of the Egyptian pyramids allegedly began two hundred years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





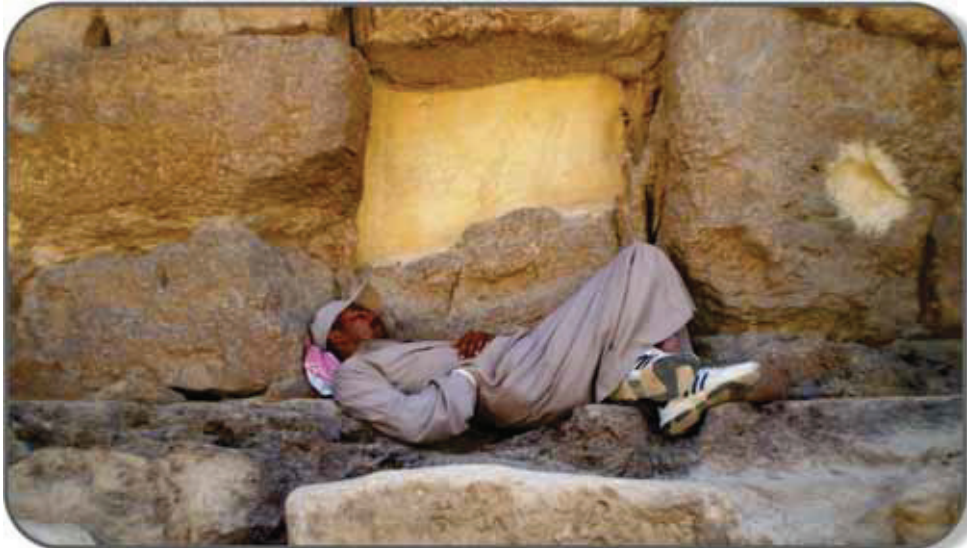
View of Cheops pyramid, March 2010. The damage at the edges of the pyramid is obvious.



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



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



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



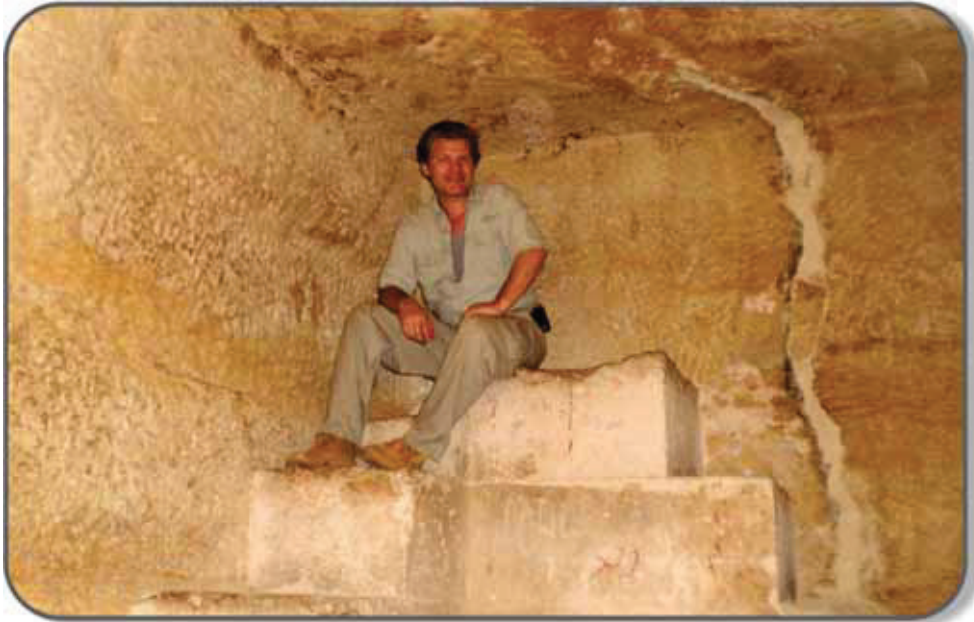
In many sections of the outer layer of Cheops pyramid, clearly cut blocks cannot be seen, but they seem to be “merged” blocks.



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



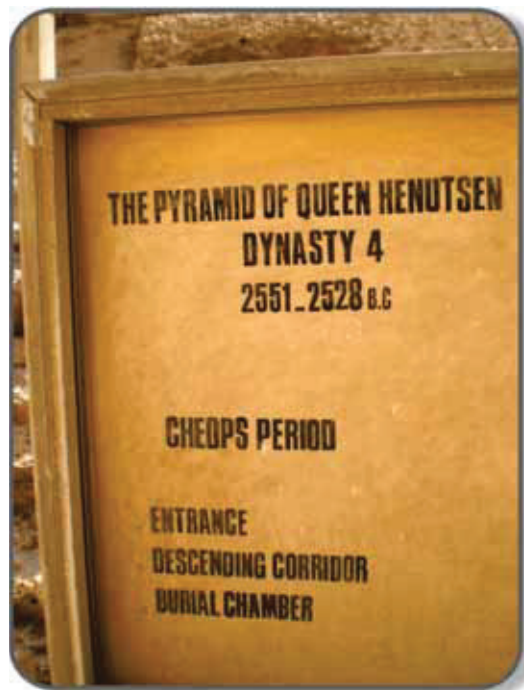
A canal that connects the surface and underground premises. These passageways are identical in all pyramids that are attributed to the Old Kingdom.



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



Remains of piramidion in front of Cheops pyramid



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



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



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



The stone blocks of the outer walls of the Chephren pyramid



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



Outside layer of the pyramid Menkaur



Reconstruction of Sphinx in March, 2010



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



German expedition camp at the Saqqara plateau in March, 2010



Pyramid of Pepi II at Saqqara plateau



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



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



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



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



Scaffolds on all four sides of Step Pyramid



Userkaf pyramid on the plateau Saqqara



Pyramid Djedkare on the Saqqara plateau



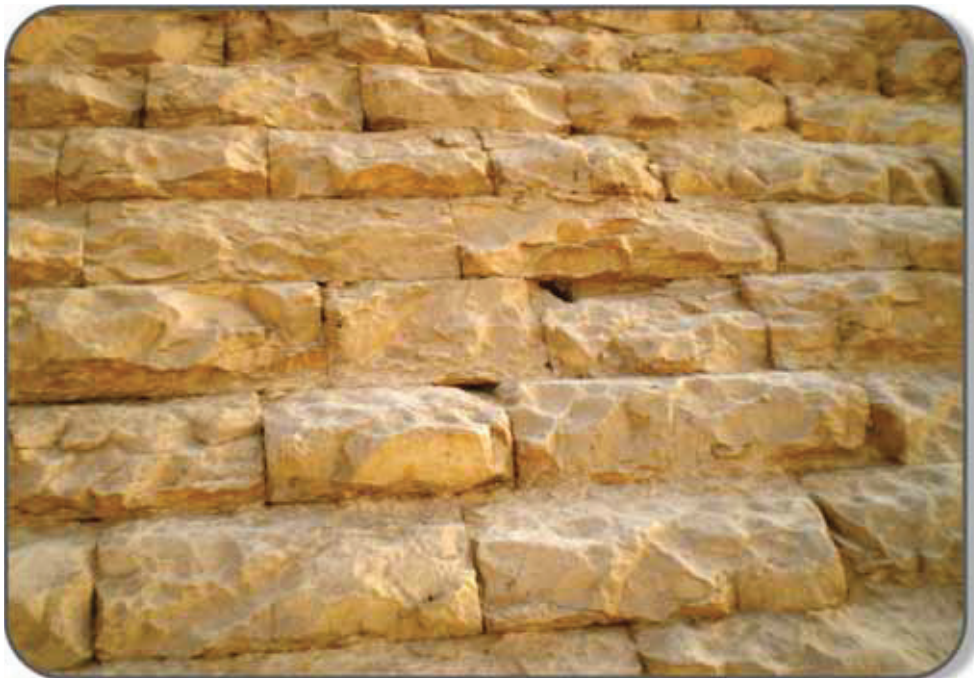
Stone blocks ready for installation in the Step Pyramid



Pyramid attributed to Pharaoh Sekemet from the Third Dynasty



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



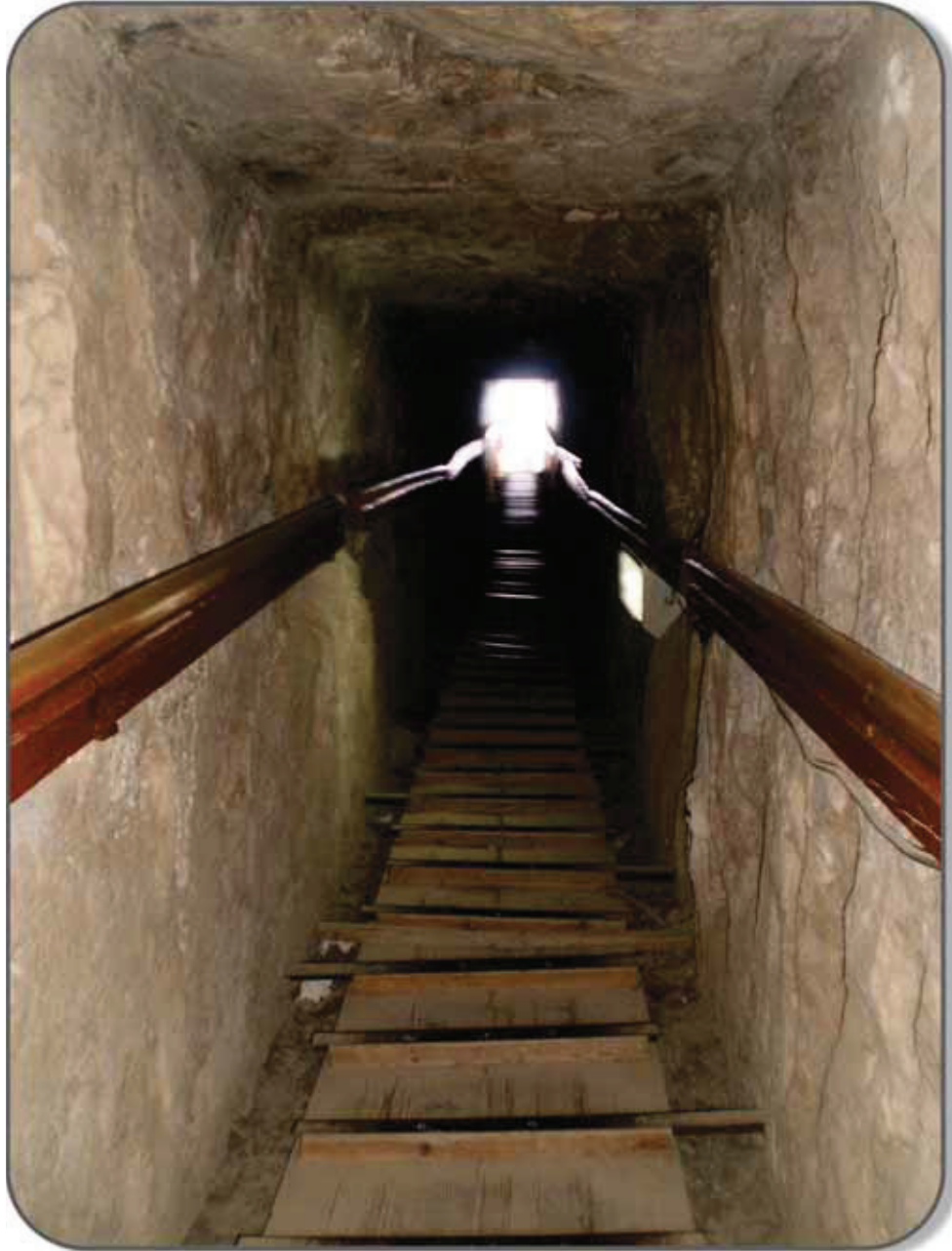
The reconstructed section of the outer layer of the pyramid in Meidum



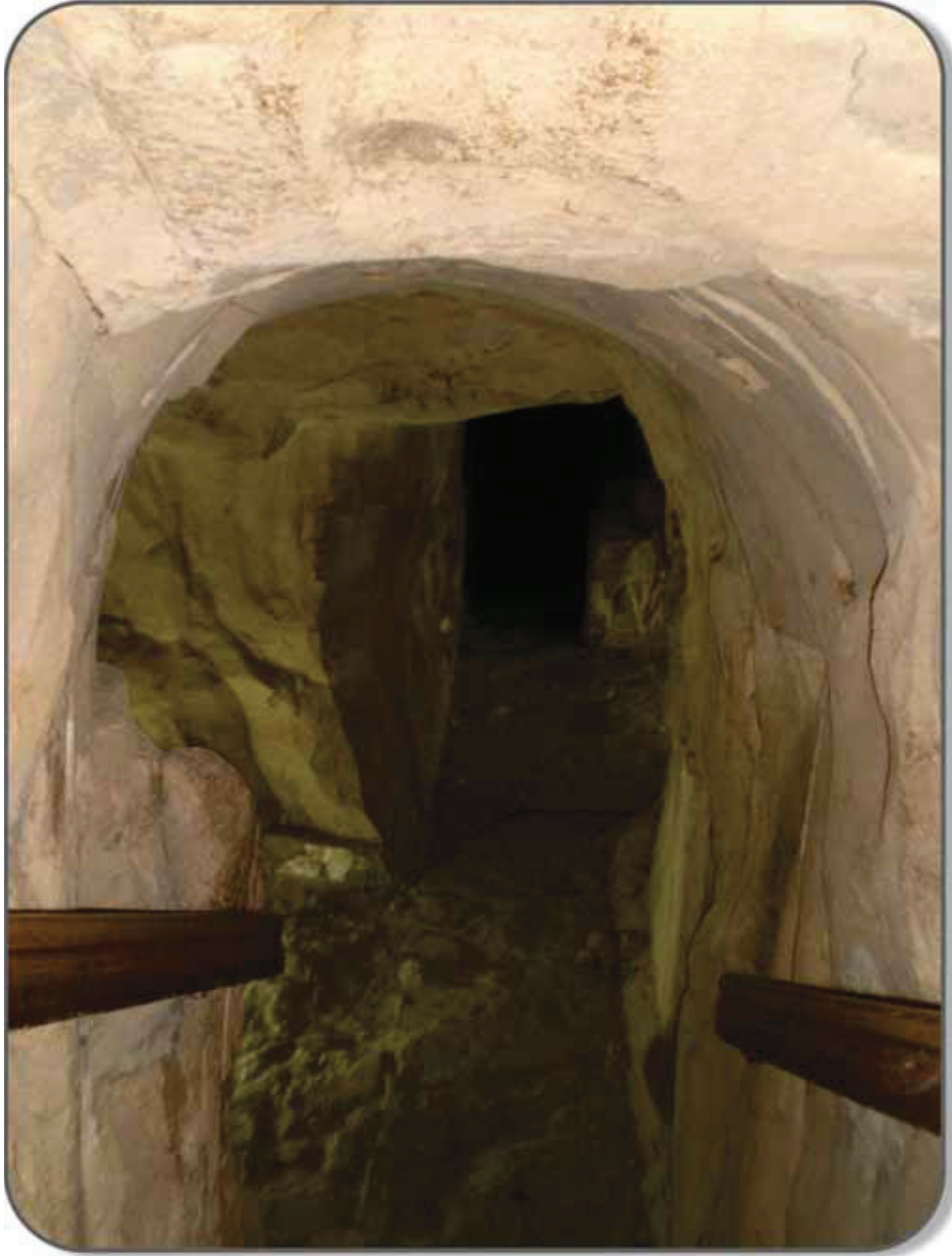
Damaged sections of the outer layer of the pyramid in Meidum



Expansion of the passages in the Meidum pyramid



Entrance to the interior of the pyramid in Meidum



Expansion of the interior of the pyramid in Meidum



Vault of the galleries of the pyramid in Meidum



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



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



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



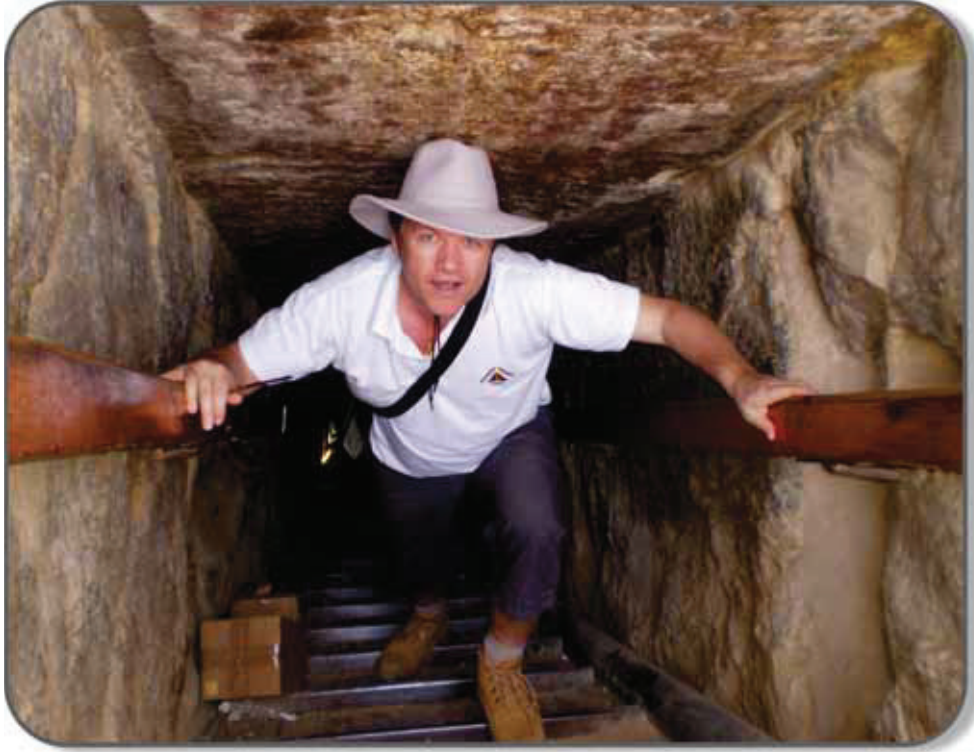
Detail of the outer layer of the Red Pyramid



Tourist stairs carved in the Red Pyramid in Dashur



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



Descending inside the Red Pyramid



The first inner gallery in the Red Pyramid



The vault of the second gallery in the Red Pyramid



Improvised stairs lead to the third gallery inside the Red Pyramid



Vault of the third gallery inside the Red Pyramid



Bent Pyramid in Dashur, December 2011



At the entrance to the pyramid complex in Abusir



Pyramid of the Pharaoh Sahura



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



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



Cleared entrance to Pharaoh Sahura's pyramid



The entrance to the underground passage of the Pyramid Sahura



An underground passage in the Pyramid Sahura



The reconstructed vault of Pyramid Sahura



Reconstructed side walls inside the pyramid



Collapsed arches in the interior of the Pyramid Sahura



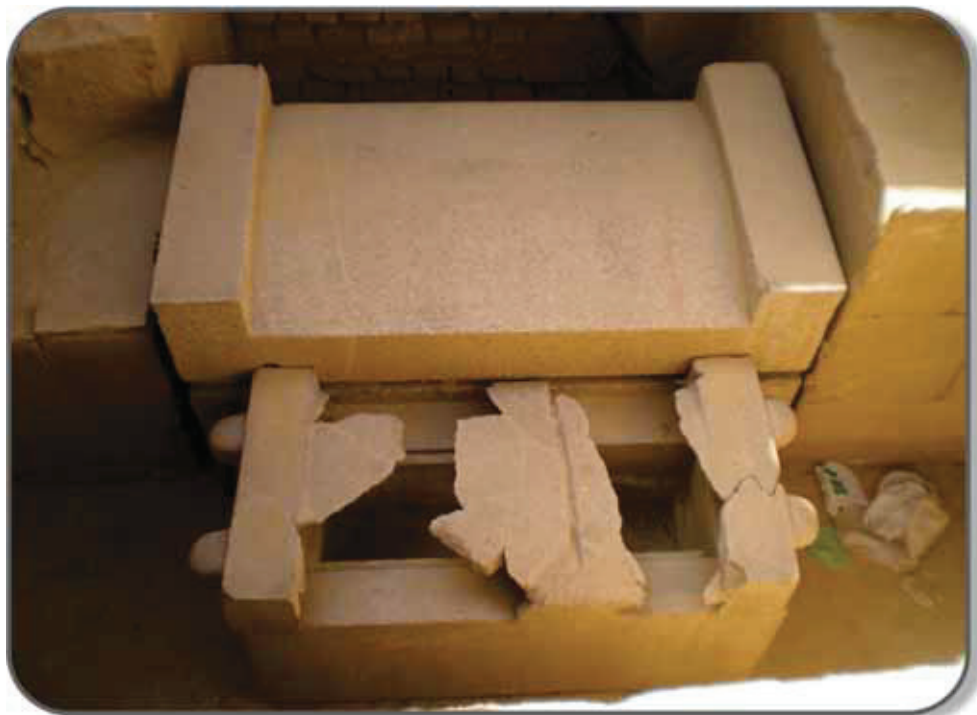
Inside the Pyramid Sahura



The reconstructed exit from the Pyramid Sahura



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



Granite cover at mastaba



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



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



Satellite Pyramids on the Abusir plateau

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

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

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

First things first.

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

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

If Netjerkhet is not Djoser, who is he then?

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

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

Who built it? Cave men?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Saqqara complex is similar to early Sumer and Babylonian architecture, but belongs to monumental Egyptian temple and pyramid buildings. Mainstream claims that complex was built only nine generations after the stone age is questionable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

days of the solstices and equinoxes.

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

10. The pyramid builders knew geometric proportions of Pi (3.1415 ...), $\sqrt{2}$ (1.414) and the "Pythagorean propositions about the triangle," thousands of years before Pythagoras, the so-called "father of geometry."

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

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



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