# A Geoglyphic Study of the <br> Bosnian Pyramids <br> Visoko, Bosnia <br> by Arthur Faram <br> The Faram Research Foundation 

This paper details the results of a geoglyphical study of the newly discovered Bosnian Pyramids at Visoko, Bosnia. The practice of using the geometry of ancient structures to release hidden details of their origins is not a new practice. This practice has been handed down through secret societies since even before the building of the Bosnian pyramids. I call the re-discovery and application of this ancient practice Geoglyphology.

The function of Geoglyphology, as it relates to Archeology, is to expand both the search area and the knowledge base available to the Archaeologist. Until now the majority of the information available to the Archaeologist is gleaned from the information recovered at the dig site. In recent years it has been discovered that a great majority of the ancient architectural, monolithic and geoglyphic structures built around the world have something in common. That commonality is that the structures were aligned in such a manner that the study of their linier alignment unveils a much larger story and immensely expands the data available to the archeologist and the related disciplines.

Data recovered from sites that included Geoglyphology in their study included; Obtaining the geographical range of the culture being studied, the level of sophistication that existed in relation to their understanding of mathematics and geometry, their knowledge of world geography, the discovery of other archeological sites that were unknown prior to the studies, and the dating of the culture itself from the data collected at related offsite locations identified by the alignments at the dig
site. The success of these studies shows that Geoglyphology can play a major role in expanding the knowledge base available to the Archeologist.

Note: The calculations performed during the writing of this paper required the use of a special software called "Google Earth". Google's software is able to calculate true spherical bearings on the curved surface of the earth and then display them correctly on a flat plane.

## Spherical Geometry

It is difficult to grasp the concept that two parallel headings can cross. That is because we are used to thinking in terms of Plane Geometry on a flat plane. However, all this changes when you draw lines on a sphere. In dealing with a sphere you enter the realm of Spherical Geometry. In Spherical Geometry there are no parallel lines.

Spherical Geometry is the study of figures on the surface of a sphere, as opposed to the type of geometry studied in plane geometry or solid geometry. In spherical geometry, straight lines are great circles, therefor any two lines will always cross in two places somewhere on the sphere. An accomplished mathematician, as were the ancients, can use a line to point to a distant object, or use two lines to come together at a distant point to highlight an important place to the builder, or three lines to make a triangle. The angle between two lines in spherical geometry is the angle between the planes of the corresponding great circles. A spherical triangle is formed using three great circle lines and is defined by its three angles.

In the field of Geoglyphology, we are plotting lines in a spherical world and then displaying the results on a flat plane. It is difficult to grasp the concept of combining Spherical Geometry with Plane Geometry. That is why the new field of Geoglyphology could not have been proposed without the advent of software that computes using Spherical Geometry which then displays the results on a flat plane. This type of precise mapping precludes the plotting of these bearings on a flat map. Maps become distorted when converted from a sphere to a flat map. Any lines that are depicted in this article on a flat, non-satellite map were first plotted using the software and then drawn on the flat map after the end points were determined. Even then, the proper curvature is missing. The compelling question is; what knowledge did the ancients possess, 12000 years ago, that allowed then to do these calculations.

## THE BOSNLAN PYRAMIDS



## Bosnian Pyramid Diagram



## Bosnian Pyramid Topographical Map



Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun


Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon


## Bosnian Pyramid of the Earth



## Radials Associated with the Three Bosnian Pyramids

Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the previous photo.

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040 Degree Radial - Moscow
127 Degree Radial - Jerusalem
143 Degree Radial - Luxor
222 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Africa (Africa's ancient name was Libya)
227 Degree Radial - Northern Most Point in Africa (Africa's ancient name was Libya)
259 Degree Radial - Southernmost point in Portugal
299 Degree Radial - Southernmost Point in England
323 Degree Radial - Northernmost Point in Scotland
342 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Alaska (Widely used in ancient times as a reference point for the geometry of Pacific territories.)
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## Territory Defined by the Bosnian Pyramids

The Bosnian site appears to contain early, post-apocalyptic, geometric structures. The early post-apocalyptic age of this site is determined by the vast area that it encompasses. Previously studied large structures of this era have outlined much smaller geographical areas. The vastness of the area which this geoglyph outlines would indicate that it was constructed before the previously studied structures which outline smaller areas within this larger geoglyphical area.

The dissection of the larger area could be no better demonstrated than from the two geoglyphs that were constructed, millennia later, on the crests of both the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon. Later generations placed these geoglyphs there in order to outline smaller, and more up to date, geoglyphical areas within the original territory. From the information provided in the geoglyphs a general date of their placement can be derived. This is possible through comparing the ancient history of those who practiced Geoglyphology with the geometry contained in the two geoglyphs. The reference to the Pacific Territories, in both the pyramid geometry and the geoglyph geometry, indicates knowledge of, and a relationship with, the Pacific cultures of the time.


Bearings Associated with the Sun Pyramid Geoglyph


## Radials Associated with the Sun Pyramid Geoglyph

## Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the above photo.

020 Degree Radial - Saint Petersburg, Russia<br>043 Degree Radial - Intersection of the Border Between Belarus, Ukraine, and Romania<br>077 Degree Radial - Mouth of the Danube River and Boundary Between Ukraine and Romania.<br>105 Degree Radial - Entrance to the Black Sea North of Istanbul.<br>200 Degree Radial - Tripoli, Libya<br>223 Degree Radial - Tunis, Tunisia<br>250 Degree Radial - Northern Island in the Canary Islands.<br>332 Degree Radial - Northern Tip of Shetland Island<br>342 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Alaska. (A key point in the Geometry of the Pacific Territories.)<br>360 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Gotland Island.



## Bearings Associated with the Moon Pyramid Geoglyph



## Radials Associated with the Moon Pyramid Geoglyph

## Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the above photo.

020 Degree Radial - Saint Petersburg, Russia (NE point in the European Territory)
024 Degree Radial - Intersection of boundaries between Latvia, Belarus and Russia.
040 Degree Radial - Moscow, Russia (Center point for measuring the adjacent territory.)
088 Degree Radial - Where boundaries between Romania and Bulgaria meet the Black Sea.
150 Degree Radial - Mycenae, Greece (w/geoglyphs, one also points to Jerusalem)
152 Degree Radial - Southern tip of Greece
174 Degree Radial - Port Elizabeth, South Africa (Denotes city only)
177 Degree Radial - Easternmost point in Italy
180 Degree Radial - Capetown, South Africa (Denotes city only)
243 Degree Radial - Algiers, Algeria
270 Degree Radial - Gulf of Nazarene, Portugal
275 Degree Radial - Mouth of Ria de Arosa River, Galicia
319 Degree Radial - Edinburg, Scotland
330 Degree Radial - Torshavn, Faroe Islands
332 Degree Radial - Westernmost point in the USA
337 Degree Radial - So Tip of Norway


# Territory as Defined by the Two Bosnian Geoglyphs 

## CONCLUSIONS

The Bosnian Pyramids, although unique, follow the protocols of later, more defining, and more sophisticated structures of the same era. The Bosnian Pyramids are unique in that they are less symmetrical, are of a cruder construction, and encompass a much larger area of definition. This crudeness alone could indicate a culture that is recovering from a catastrophe that left them with their past knowledge but without the tools to exercise that knowledge effectively. The increasing sophistication of pyramids which follow this era, leading up to the Egyptian era, would seem to confirm this hypothesis. Conversely, the non-physical attributes of the Bosnian Pyramids would seem to indicated a culture with a superior knowledge of physics.

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