

COMPARISON OF SYMBOLS AND SIGNS

Pre-historic “Proto-Bosnian” script, Western European rhunic and
the ancient Phoenician alphabet

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As a part of a previous article published on the web page of the “Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” Foundation concerning the text found on the megalith T-1 in the tunnel between Ravne and the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, here we want to present a comparison of these symbols or characters with some of the most ancient scripts known to man, dating to a time prior to Ancient Rome. From the two megaliths T-1 and T-2, we have compiled a list of approximately 50 signs which we will call “Proto-Bosnian”, including small and large letters and numbers (see figure 1).

This rather logical and sensible writing system is much older than all previously known alphabets so far decyphered. Immersed in a sea of flood waters resulting from the rapid melting and retreat of the snow and ice cover of the rest of Europe (and the northern part of Asia and North America) at the end of the Ice Age, we hypothesize that these two megaliths and the entire surface of the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids date from before 10,000 B.C., prior to the time of the making of this tunnel through the breccia of the sea bottom. The vast tunnel network around the Visocica Pyramid is likely, according to the thinking of Semir Osmanagic, to have other tunnels connecting the most important pyramids in this valley, possibly at a level now lower than the Bosna River.

Our hypothesis that the figures carved on these two megaliths represent letters and numbers of what we have called “Proto-Bosnian” is based on comparison with the earliest known Phoenician figures (fig. 2). These numbers and the Phoenician writing system date from roughly 1200 B.C. Based on this comparison, we can see that all ten of the first Phoenician numbers can be derived from the list of “Proto-Bosnian” symbols.

Furthermore, certain of the Phoenician letters (of 22 consonants) which were used until 200 B.C. (fig. 3), the letter “X” (taw) and “Y” (waw) can also be found among the much older “Proto-Bosnian” symbols from the tunnel, as well as in the modern Greek alphabet, with of course different assignment of meaning (fig. 4).

As is known, the ancient Greek and Hebrew alphabets were derived from the Phoenician alphabet, and the Greek alphabet provided a basis for nearly all European alphabets (including Slavic).

One thing not found in Phoenician nor in the Greek alphabet, but which is found among the “Proto-Bosnian” symbols is the “arrow” symbol, found in special areas of the T-1 megalith. In what may seem at first to be rather astonishing, this symbol is found in the alphabet of the Hungarian pagan runes. Furthermore, the first ten numbers of the Hungarian runes can also be identified with the Proto-Bosnian symbols. But in the Hungarian runes, the symbol “Y” does not exist, as it does in the Phoenician and Greek alphabets. We do not consider this to be historically significant.

We find a similar situation with some other western European runes. In the well-known Germanic runes (fig. 5) and Anglo-Saxon runes (fig. 6) the arrow is an essential part of the alphabet. It represents something different from the Hungarian runes, here corresponding to the letter “t” as opposed to the Hungarian, where it represented the letter known as “eb”.

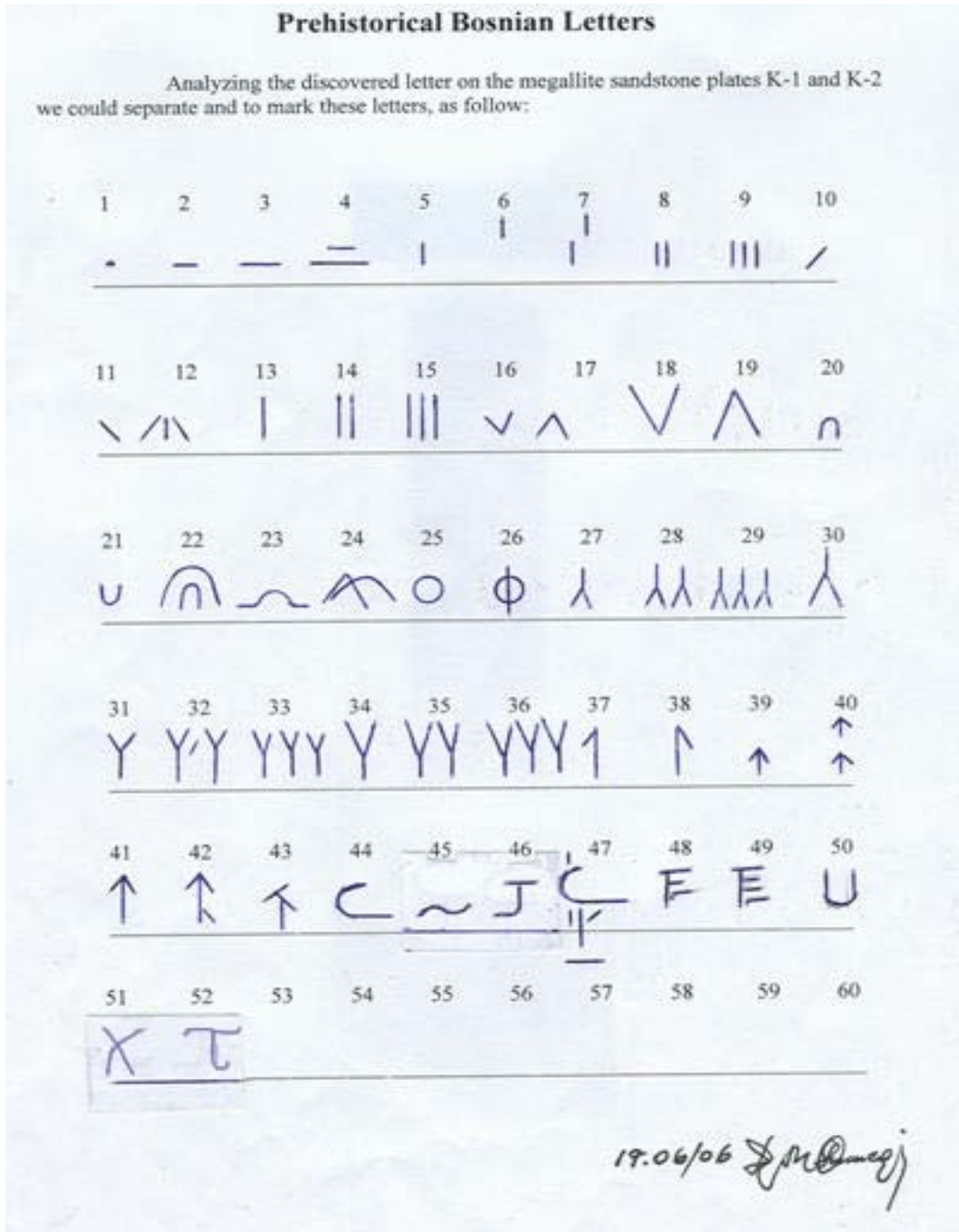


Fig. 1 – A list of the pre-historic “Proto-Bosnian” symbols, discovered on the T-1 and T-2 megaliths, in the tunnel between Ravne and the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun (Apr-Jun 2006).

Phoenician Numbers	Equivalent
1 \	1 1
II	2 1 + 1
III	3 1 + 1 + 1
III \ III	4 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
II III	5 3 + 2
III III	6 3 + 3
I III III \ III III	7 3 + 3 + 1
II III III	8 3 + 3 + 2
III III III	9 3 + 3 + 3
∩ ∩ -	10 10
I -	11 10 + 1
0 = = z z	20 20
H N \ ^ ^	21 20 + 1
10 I = IN	
∩ 0 - = - H	30 20 + 10
= = H H N N	40 20 + 20
∩ H H H ∩ z z z	70 20 + 20 + 20 + 10
H H H H N N N N	80 20 + 20 + 20 + 20
	100 100
∩ ∩	
z"	200 2 + 100
	300 2 + 100

Fig. 2 Phoenician Numbers (1200 B.C.)

⋈	'aleph	[ʾ]	⋈	lamedh	[l]
𐤁	beth	[b]	𐤂	mem	[m]
𐤃	gimmel	[g]	𐤄	nun	[n]
𐤅	daleth	[d]	𐤆	samekh	[s]
𐤇	he	[h]	𐤈	'ayin	[ʿ]
𐤉	waw	[w]	𐤊	pe	[p]
𐤋	zayin	[z]	𐤌	tsade	[ṣ]
𐤍	heth	[ħ]	𐤎	qoph	[q]
𐤏	teth	[t]	𐤐	reš	[r]
𐤑	yodh	[y]	𐤒	šin	[š]
𐤓	kaph	[k]	𐤔	taw	[t]

Fig. 3 The Phoenician Alphabet of 22 Consonants (1200 B.C.)

	Ionia	Athens	Corinth	Argos	Euboea	Modern	AP	MP
alpha	ΑΑ	ΑΑ	ΑΑ	ΑΑ	ΑΑ	Α α	[a]	[a]
beta	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β β	[b]	[v]
gamma	Γ	Λ	<C	ΓΛ	<C	Γ γ	[g]	[y]
delta	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ δ	[d]	[ð]
epsilon	ΕΕ	ΕΕ	Β	ΕΕ	ΕΕ	Ε ε	[e]	[e]
digamma		Ϝ	Ϝ	ϜϜ	Ϝ		[w]	
zeta	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ ζ	[zd]	[z]
eta	ΘΗ					Η η	[e:]	[i]
heta		ΘΗ	ΘΗ	ΘΗ	ΘΗ		[h]	
theta	⊕⊗⊙	⊕⊗⊙	⊕⊗⊙	⊕⊗⊙	⊕⊗⊙	Θ θ	[tʰ]	[θ]
iota	Ι	Ι	Ξ	Ι	Ι	Ι ι	[i]	[i]
kappa	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ κ	[k]	[k]
lambda	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ λ	[l]	[l]
mu	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ μ	[m]	[m]
nu	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν ν	[n]	[n]
xi	Ξ		Ξ	Ξ	Χ	Ξ ξ	[ks]	[ks]
omicron	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο ο	[o]	[o]
pi	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π π	[p]	[p]
san			Ϻ	Ϻ	Ϻ		[s]	
koppa	Ϟ	Ϟ	Ϟ	Ϟ	Ϟ		[q]	
rho	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ ρ	[r]	[r]
sigma	Σ	Σ		Σ	Σ	Σ σς	[s]	[s]
tau	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ τ	[t]	[t]
upsilon	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ υ	[u]	[i]
phi	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ φ	[pʰ]	[f]
khi	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	ΥΨ	Χ χ	[kʰ]	[x]
psi	Ψ		ΥΨ	Ψ		Ψ ψ	[ps]	[ps]
omega	Ω					Ω ω	[o:]	[o]

Fig. 4 – Ancient and Modern Greek Alphabet



Fig. 5 –Germanic Runes (cca. 1000 B.C.)

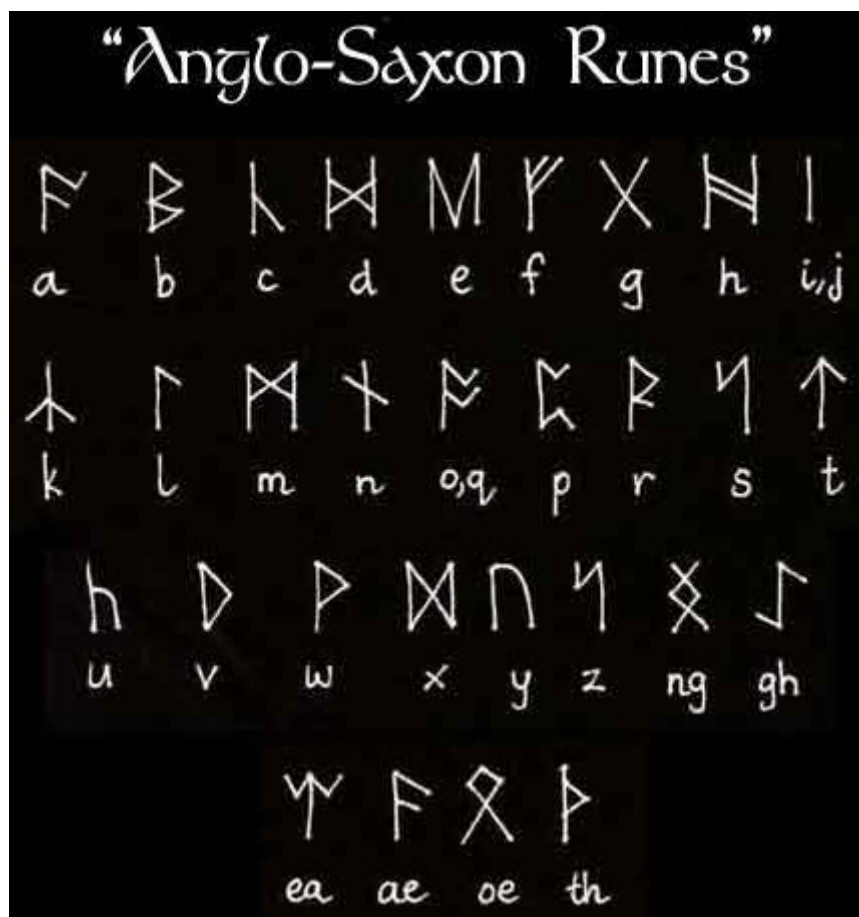


Fig. 6 – Anglo-Saxon Runes (cca. 1000 B.C.)

Similarly, the symbol for “Y” is not found in either the Germanic or Anglo-Saxon Runes. In Nordic countries, especially Sweden, intensive research is being carried out concerning the origin of the Western European runes. Thus far, science has not managed to unravel this puzzle. The “arrow” which is so clearly etched in the T-1 megalith, along with the other Proto-Bosnian symbols, may make it possible to investigate a new direction for this origin, along with further exploration of the lost civilizations of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids.

What we have seen here is that it is only Proto-Bosnian which has preserved both the arrow symbol and the letter “Y”. Apparently, there was a later division whereby the “arrow” was maintained by the northern tribes and the “Y” was kept by those in the south. In modern symbols, we find the arrow on every geographical map showing “North”, but not in the alphabet.

One more important clue connecting the ancient roots of the modern Greek alphabet with the pre-historic Bosnian writing can be found in item 52 of the list in figure 1, the letter known as “tau”, which is considered a basic Greek letter and is furthermore often used in formulae of modern mathematics and engineering. In the last article for the BPS Foundation we included a digital photograph showing that the letter “tau”, without any doubts as to its later use, was exquisitely carved at the top of the back of the fine-grained sandstone K-1 megalith in the tunnel of Ravne and the Pyramid of the Sun.

All this indicates the colossal significance of the “Proto-Bosnian” writing, at the dawn of human civilization, in the development of the basis of European writing.

We have shown, at least partially, that the roots of the oldest alphabets of Europe, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, were connected with letters and numbers of the “Proto-Bosnian” writing. Such a universal influence could only have come from some great, as yet unknown, planetary force and sea-faring empire, centered in the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids, and certainly not from any limited, primitive tribal unit, or some “cavemen from the Stone Age”.

Cavemen and hunters from the Stone Age lived at the same time but in other places in Europe, but not in the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids. They were spared the ecological catastrophe. After the withdrawal of the sea, their descendents settled in the fertile valley of Visoko and developed an agrarian way of life. In the past four years (2002-2006), in a place called Okolište, 15 km from Visoko, German archeologists from Bamberg and Kiel have excavated tens of thousands of pottery shards at depths of 40 cm. to 1.5 meters beneath the surface. These settlements are estimated to date from about 5000 B.C. Unfortunately, no traces of any writing system were found there. This very early “illiterate” civilization which had evolved into an agrarian society was what came to replace the previous, unknown to them, great civilization with a developed writing system found in the megaliths T-1 and T-2. The evolutionary circle is apparently different for mankind’s brief history on this earth than what we may have imagined it to be.

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