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## A Key to unlock The Mystery on Bolivia's rock Symbols.

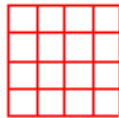
Part-1

T.L.Subash Chandira Bose and Jack Andrews

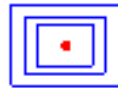
**Introduction:** When we visited the Viewzone.com web site we found lot of symbols with heading as The Mystery of Ancient America's. Among those, the groups of symbols found on a rock surface in Bolivia are amazingly identical to those symbols found in India and Kalkalpen.

With the curiosity we try to communicate to the friend who found these mysterious symbols with the intension to compliment his wonderful finding. There is no response, as on date, however we must grateful to the founder and also we are much thankful to Viewzone.com for publishing such a wonderful finding in their web site. We sincerely hope these article will reach to the founder of the mysterious symbols in Bolivia and the entire credit of this article goes to the concern.

**Observation:** During our detailed study on the symbols on the particular rock surface, we have observed the following symbols. A square or oblong divided into 16 parts, a group of (three) concentric oblongs one above the other and two numbers of symbols with eight rays. In addition there is a trace of a group of concentric (three) circles one above the other.



A square with 16 parts



A group of concentric oblongs



8 rays



A group of concentric circles

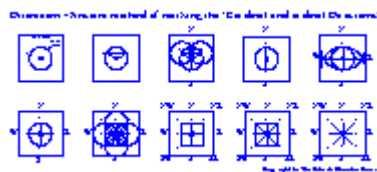
We would like to emphasize that these group symbols drawn by our Great Grand Fathers who fully aware of the ancient ritual geometry and it's important. In our article " A Key to unlock the mystery on a geometrical Nazca Marking", we have said the key symbol that unlocked the Nazca Marking is going to unlock the mysterious symbols found in South America. These are those symbols found in South America.

**Orientation:** We find in many ancient scripts, the construction of any building such as residential house, King's palace, temples of holy of holy and its annexure and the city are all initially begin with a ancient ritual ceremony of marking the cardinal and ordinal directions based on the earth's rotation with sun as a center.

In ancient time our ancestors considered this as a most sacred practice and strictly followed as ritual ceremony. Also a selected person called Sthapati (Architect) will perform this ancient practice. It appears the ancient geometry would have developed from this prime ritual practice. This ritual practice narrated in details in various ancient texts. Among those ancient manuscripts the Vishvakarmiam and Maymata are the oldest manuscript. Vishvakarma (Vishvakarmiam) said to the chief architect for Gods and Mayan (Maymata) said to be the architect for human beings. A gnomon was erected, the shadow of the gnomon marked on the prepared ground. We shall find the description in (Maymata - translated by Bruno Dagens) "Maymata" Chapter 6 – Orientation. We shall begin our brief discussion with the pictorials representation with evidences found in various locations in our mother earth.



The author's pictures (Left and middle) and Marking the shadow of Gnomon in the morning and evening. Thanks to: The Shadow Cast by the Sun Moves Back **Author: Not Available,**  
**Scripture Reference:** Isa 38, [Click here](#)(Right)



The diagram (Left) above was drawn on based on ancient ritual geometry of cardinal and ordinal directions. A symbol (Right) of ordinal directions found at a cave temple in Tamil Nadu.

On the rock surface at Bolivia we shall observe two symbols with eight races showing the eight ordinal directions.

(Part – 2 shall continue.)



# A Key to unlock The Mystery on Bolivia's rock Symbols.

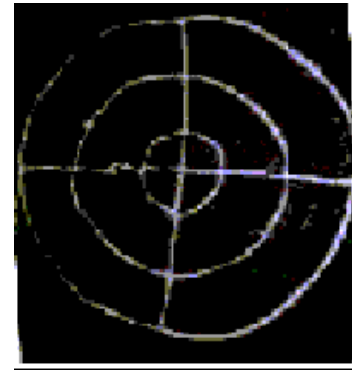
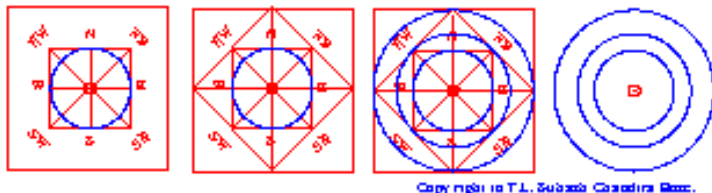
Part-2

T.L.Subash Chandira Bose and Jack Andrews

**Doubling the area of Square:** The famous "Pythagorean theorem, which states that the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides."

The above "Pythagorean theorem" is only applicable to a right angled triangle but we find in Bodhayana Sulpasutra: 1.46-47(theorem of rectangle) the steps by set, we can go up to the square with area =na<sup>2</sup>, which is also indicated in Katayana Sulpasutra.II.8-9. The first area of the square is doubled and three circles are also drawn {refer the below diagram squares (red) and the circles (Blue).

Ancient geometry of doubling the area of square and three concentric circles



Our article "The Key to unlock the mystery on a geometrical Nazca Marking" reached different parts the world and few scholars asked for clarification how the ancient method of marking the cardinal and ordinal directions are related to doubling the area of square and diving the square into number parts.

In the below chapter "Orientation" the height of the gnomon, circle and square are highlighted.

Chapter 6 – Orientation, Maya Mata (05) describes the ancient geometrical method to find out the directions.

6.1-2a: Now I give the method of determining the cardinal points with the help of gnomon. (One should proceed) at sunrise during a month when the solar path is towards the north during a bright fortnight when sunrise is beautiful, when there are no spots in the solar disc and when the sun is in the asterism of the appropriate fortnight.

6.2b- 3a: First of all a piece of ground in the middle of the chosen site should be leveled by the water method; this must be **square one square pole** in the center in the center of which the gnomon should be set.

6.3b- 5: Herewith the **dimensions of the gnomon (Sanku): the largest kind is one cubit long**, its diameter at is one digit at the top and five at the bottom, it is perfectly circular and without irregularities; one of medium size (has a length of) eighteen digits and a small one a length of twelve or nine digits, their diameter at the top and bottom being (in all case) proportionate to their length.

6.6- 7a: The materials prescribed for the making the gnomon are as follows: Ivory, sandalwood, wood of khadira, kadara, sami, saka or tinduka or other hard wood; its tip should be perfectly circular.

6.7b- 8a: When the gnomon has been made it is set up in the chosen place at sunrise, then a circle is drawn of which the gnomon is the center and which the **diameter is double the length of the gnomon.**

6.8b-11a: The line which join the two points where the shadow (of gnomon) has touched the circle in morning (A) and in the evening (B), gives the east - west direction. The line which passes through the space between these two points and (which is like that which) connects the head and tail of a carp, is the north - south axis; the sage should draw these two lines, Then the circles which have their centers at the east and west points should be drawn.

The height of the gnomon is **one cubit long**, the diameter of circle at the center **double the length of the gnomon** and the site selected for marking the cardinal and ordinal directions is in square with its sides of **one square pole** (One Pole is equal to four cubits).

**Cubit:** The Purusa (=Prajapati), the non-supreme (apara) and first form of the supreme Brahman (Para-Brahman), identified with Visavkarman, the Architect of Universe, bears the measuring rod (mana, from ma), knows the divisions and thinks himself composed of parts. Thus divided and measured out, Purusa thinks of himself as the Goddess Uma, whose name, like maya, is from root ma, "to measure": she is the "the measured out", the manifested world come into existence by the thinking of Purusa. By thinking himself as divided and composed of parts he measures out cosmos.

We also find in SBr. X. 2.1.2.3: He measures it (the fire altar) by finger breaths: for the sacrifice being a man (Purusa), it is by him that every thing is measured here. Now these, to with the fingers, is his lowest measure (avama matra): he thus secures for him (the sacrificial man or the Yajamana) that lowest measure of his and therewith he thus measures him. He measure by twenty-four finger-breaths-Gayatri verse consists of twenty-four syllables, and Agni is of the Gayatra nature: as great as Agni is as great as his measure, by so much he thus measure him.

From the above the measurement of first person created by God Purusa or Adam Kadam is to be considered for finalizing the measurement of the linear scale and the twenty-four finger breath is to be selected. Also we find the measurement of priest or Yajamana (the chief or the donour) is to be taken. The measurement of man taken from his height. There is an ancient proverb in Tamil "Enn Jhan Udambuku Thalie Prathanam", which means" The head is vital part of the body having eight span (vitras) of length". We have already seen twice the span (vitras) is the cubit (hasta) which is of **twenty-four finger breath.**

The Cubit in Tamil Mulam, in Hebrew ammah ("mother of the arm" which is in Tamil "Mother"), the forearm, was the nominal distance from one's elbow to the fingertip; the term "cubit" is from the Latin cubitus, the lower arm.

According to Sri Devi Bagavatham, in kaliyuga (2003 A.D = 5109 th. year in Kaliyuga) the average height of a Purusa or Adam kadam was six feet, as we seen earlier total height of a man shall be eight span (vitras) (one span= 12 fingers) this means  $8 \times 12 = 96$  fingers. Where as in British system  $6 \times 12 = 72$  inches. There fore the ratio shall be 72: 96. Hence  $0.75$  inches = 1 finger. There fore one cubit is  $24 \times 0.75 = 18$  inches.

The height of the gnomon is **one cubit long (18 inches)**, the diameter of circle at the center **double the length of the gnomon (36 inches)** and the site selected for marking the cardinal and ordinal directions is in square with its sides of **one square pole (72 inches)** (One Pole is equal to four cubits).

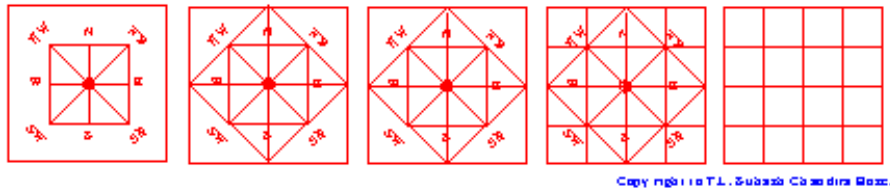
In the part one of this article we have observed the formation of eight directions and a formation of two squares, the Inner Square with a side of 36 inches and marked outer square with a side of 72 inches. Now let us observe the area of a square doubled in the ancient method.

36 x 36	= 1296 sq.inches.
1296 x 2	= 2592 sq.inches. The square root of 2592 is 50.91168825
2592 x 2	= 5184 Sq.inches. The square root of 5184 is 72

We would like to emphasize that the ancient method of doubling the area is **indirectly** indicated in the ancient method of cardinal and ordinal directions. Hope we are clarified, **how the ancient method of marking the cardinal and ordinal directions are related to doubling the area of square?**

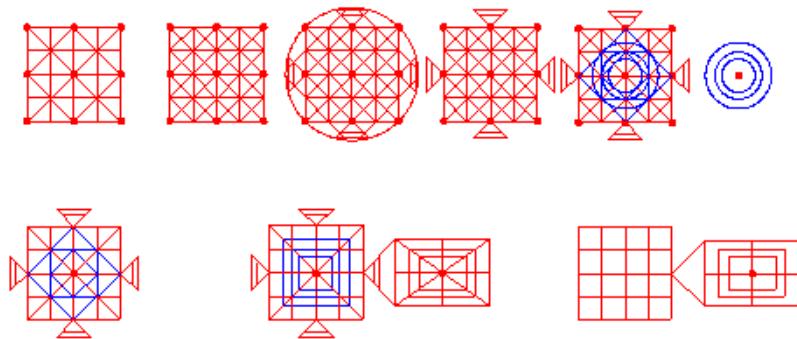
However the master key symbol found in Tamil Nadu, India will further unfold more mystery on doubling the area of square/circle in our future article **"The Master Key to unlock the mystery on Concentric Circles"**.

Ancient geometry of doubling the area of square and dividing the square into 16 parts.



In "Mayamata" Chapter-7 Diagrams, there are 32 diagrams from 1 square to 1024 (32x32!!) squares in which the 16 squares are "Mahapitha" diagram. In which the center four squares are for the Brahma or Lord and twenty-four divinities (two in each) in the 12 squares at periphery of the diagram.

The formation of Bolivia's rock symbols



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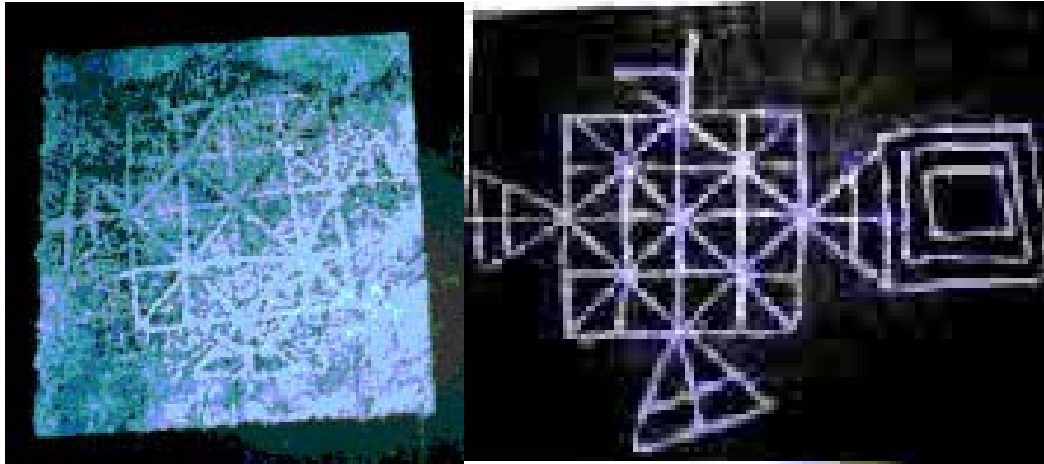
Formation of three concentric circles and three concentric oblongs were shown above.

**Three Concentric squares or oblongs:** Turning the square into oblong indicated in Bodhayana Sulpasutra: 1.52, Katyayana Sulpasutra: III.4 and Apastamba Sulpasutra: III.1.

Among those symbols found on rock surface of Bolivia the formation of there concentric oblong one above the other and the selected dimensions is certainly a strong evidence the ancient geometry of doubling the area was well known to ancient Bolivians Or South American.

As scientific evidence (symbols) to the above formation of three concentric circles oblongs one above the other was found in Tamil Nadu, India. Please refer the below pictures.

N.B: The rock surface on which the symbols were marked was very badly damaged; hence some part (top projected lines) of the sacred symbol (Right) appears to be missing.



The "Key" symbol (Left) and A sacred symbol (Right) found near by holy temple in Tamil Nadu, India.



Kalkalpen.

Harappa clay seal

Symbols found on doorsteps of Holy of Holy In Tamil Nadu.

Kalkalpen. "Morris on rock in the northern part of the Kalkalpen" by Franz Mandl, Harappa clay seal: Yantra –The tantric symbols of cosmic unity: Madhu Kanna, page-10 and Symbols found on doorsteps of Holy of Holy In Tamil Nadu. The Author's Collections.

The identical symbols found in Kalkalpen, Harrapa, Tamil Nadu, India and Bolivia with three concentric oblongs will be the eye opening the world. We would to emphasize that the symbol found in Tamil Nadu, India play a vital roll in unfolding the mystery on Bolivian rock symbols. Also refer our article " [The Origin of Sacred Symbols and Row or Mills Game](#)".

**Conclusion:** The three concentric oblongs found at different location in our mother earth such as Kalkalpen, Harappa, Bolivia and Tamil Nadu India are the clear indication that the knowledge of ancient geometry was known to the entire world. Based on the Harappa seal these symbols could be possibly originated around 2000 B.C.

The Sacred Meaning of the three concentric Squares/Oblongs/circles: A point at the center and followed by three Squares/Oblongs/Circles with a vertical and horizontal lines. The center point is The Principle Unity, the circuit next to the center is heaven, next to the heaven circuit is physical level of existence and the last circuit is the infra physical levels of existence. The vertical and horizontal lines denote the four cardinal directions. It is a two dimensional view.



Symbols showing the location of a Lord Siva temple, found In Tamil Nadu.

In the above picture we shall observe the three concentric oblong with cardinal directions, a trident and a Siva lingam. The three concentric oblongs indicate the holy temple, the trident (Thisul) indicates the boundary and the Siva lingam indicates the Lord Siva's temple. All together symbolically represent the near by location of Lord Siva's temple.

### **To whom so ever it may concern.**

(To the founder of the symbols)

**We are leaving the most important mystery of these symbols to you. Please measure the measurements of the sides of the square or oblong divided into sixteen parts, the measurements of the sides of the three oblongs, the length of the eight rays and the diameters of the concentric circles. Please come up with most valuable information to bring the light to world to know the amazing wisdom power of ancient Indians of American continent.**

The group symbols found on the rock surface in Bolivia were originated from ancient ritual geometry and also the sacred symbols. Based on the similar symbols found in holy places or temples in Tamil Nadu, we would to conclude that these symbols are the symbolic identification of a near by holy place or a holy temple in Bolivia.

The master key symbol found in Tamil Nadu, India would further unfold more mystery on doubling the area of square/circle in our future article **"The Master Key to unlock the mystery on Concentric Circles"**.

**Please visit our web site;**

URL: <http://www.geocities.com/tlscbose/Pazankasu.html>

**And come forward with your comments and suggestions.**

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