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MONTEVECCHIA Pyramid Hills..... Summary 9 pages

Located about 40 km Northeast of Milan in Lombardy/Italy there is a small village with 3 pyramid shaped hills. Shape, orientation and alignment of these hills resemble the pyramids on the Giza plateau. This fact was **discovered in 2003** by the Italian architect Vincenzo De Gregorio. He took aerial fotos of the pyramid hills with his balloon cam, the highest hill being 150 m, the other 2 hills approx.100 m and 50 m high. These assumed pyramids are now completely covered by dirt and vegetation and appear to be natural hills, but the possibility of something more led a Czech team of researchers to do an initial survey in 2003.

Their conclusion was that the Montevecchia “pyramids” should be called “Italian Giza” because of several identical facts with the Giza pyramids:

- the pyramidal hills are **aligned with the passing of Orion at the sunrise of the summer solstice**.
- The sides of all pyramids were aligned and were offset from the cardinal points by approximately **7 to 12 degrees northeast**.
- All three structures had an inclination of **42/43 degrees**.
- Pyramid hill Nr. 1 was estimated to have a base of 100 metres, with a height of 50 metres.

In total, three potential pyramids were surveyed, with one pyramid showing clear signs of stones worked into the structure, close to the surface. A platform with an oblong superstructure having a size of 18 by 9 metres was also discovered.

Gabriela Lukacs/Vienna and Nenad Djurdjević/Bergamo have undertaken several research trips to Montevecchia in 2007+2008. Our observations on site are as follows:

1. **At least 3, probably 7-9 pyramid** shaped and terraced hills (P1,P2,P3) can be seen in the area of Montevecchia.
2. Not only their pyramidal shape is clearly visible, but also the respective **steps, edges and flattened tops**.
3. 2 hills are parallel and their sides are aligned with a slight offset of **7-12°** to the cardinal directions. The third hill is slightly different in position and alignment and thus the hills resemble the pattern of the Giza pyramids.
4. The stepped foot paths to the tops follow the edges on the SE+SW sides.
5. All 3 hills are connected with each other by a foot path in N-S direction
6. P1+P2 have grass covered **stepped terraces**, P3 is completely hidden under dense vegetation.
7. P1 has a flat top with an altar stone standing in the midst of the small plateau.
8. P2 has an elliptical **plateau 9x18m** built from huge stone blocks, shaped and cut to fit in place. Both centres of the ellipse can still be seen on the plateau.
9. From all 3 hill tops the **eastern sunrise** can be observed behind the alpine mountains, making them an excellent observation platform. There is a **fallen menhir** on P2 platform, size 120cm/40cm
10. All terraces are built from **dry stone walls**, height approx. 50 cm. The dry stone walls are made of **rectangular shaped stones with flat sides and right angles**.
11. The stepped terraces on the pyramidal hills are completely straight with even level, while the wine-terraces on the neighbouring hills follow the topography.

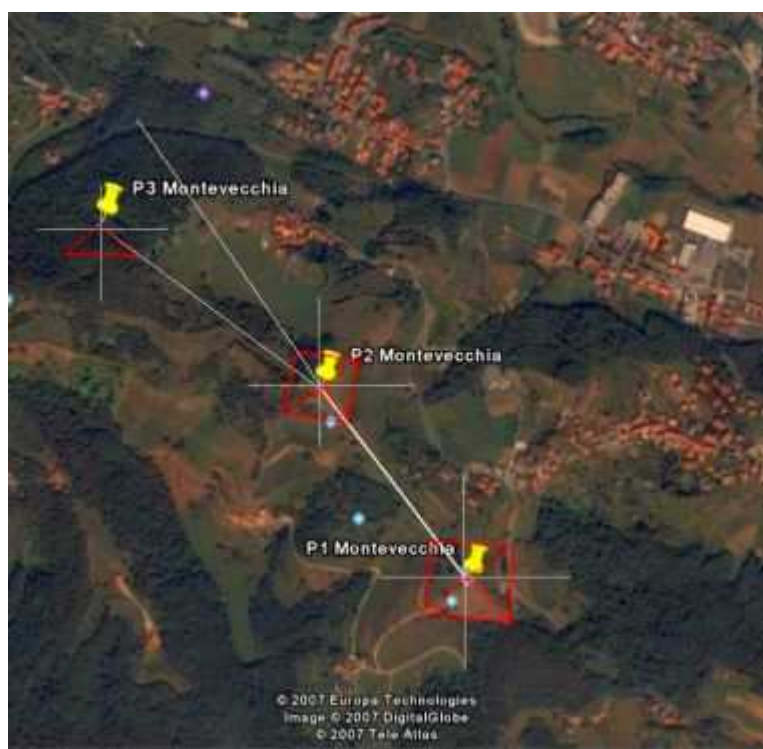
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Coordinates of the Montevécchia pyramid hills	elevation	height	distance
Hill No1 (P1)	45°43'41/9°22'18	416 m	approx. 150 m
Hill No2 (P2)	45°43'26/9°22'26	370 m	approx. 100 m
Hill No3 (P3)	45°43'51/9°21'51	460 m	approx. 50m

Orientation - Alignment - Inclination

Satellite images give us a clear picture of the orientation and alignment of the structures that are visible under the vegetation of all three hills.

We checked the data by metre, compass and inclinometer and they show **surprising facts**:



The **alignment and orientation** of the hills called P1 and P2 is identical, while P3 is slightly offset. All pyramid hills open towards south with a spectacular view onto the Milano basin and are connected to each other by a north/south footpath. The access to P1 and P2 is via stone staircases from SE and SW. Access from north is via a flat path, level with the respective platforms. P1 and P2 have an **identical orientation**, which is slightly offset from the cardinal directions by approx. 10° NE. P3 orientation cannot be determined as it is hidden under dense vegetation of wood and shrubs and needs to be cleared first.

The **inclination** of 43° - 45° on P1 and P2 was interpolated by the Italian Institute of geodesy.

All 3 hills are shaped with **stepped terraces** of approx. 60x60 cm. No farming, only grass covered.

According to locals nothing grows on these terraces.

Judged by the special alignment and positioning of the pyramid hills there is strong evidence that they served as **observation platforms** towards the eastern sunrise and the northern and southern moon maxima.

Montevecchia Hill No1 (southernmost)

It appears to be the lowest hill, but not the smallest possible pyramid. As until October 2007 no scientific investigation has started, we cannot be sure where the pyramidal structure actually starts. Whether it starts from the bottom, or the artificial structure was put on top of the natural hill we do not know. We found terraces from top to bottom and a path to the top lined with cypress trees. The top is flat with former 12 trees standing, some now partially cut. There is an altar stone on a (recently?) built brick base in the centre of the platform.



Hill No1 (P1) sketch (by G.Lukacs) shows the perfectly stepped terraces from possible base to flattened top and the north-south/east-west pointing sides. Terraces are not used for farming, while the lower regions are used for wine cultivation.



Hill Nr. 1 with step terraces and a stone lined staircase on south east side. Flat top. Foto G.Lukacs



P1 terraces covered with appr. 30cm soil+grass. Stone dry wall appr. 60-70cm. Terraces differ from 30cm to 1m, becoming smaller toward top. Stones of dry wall shaped, flattened, rectangular.

P1 terraces covered with soil and grass, built from dry walls, approx. height 60-70 cm. Rectangular stone slabs shaped to form dry wall. Foto G.Lukacs 2007

Montevecchia Hill No.2

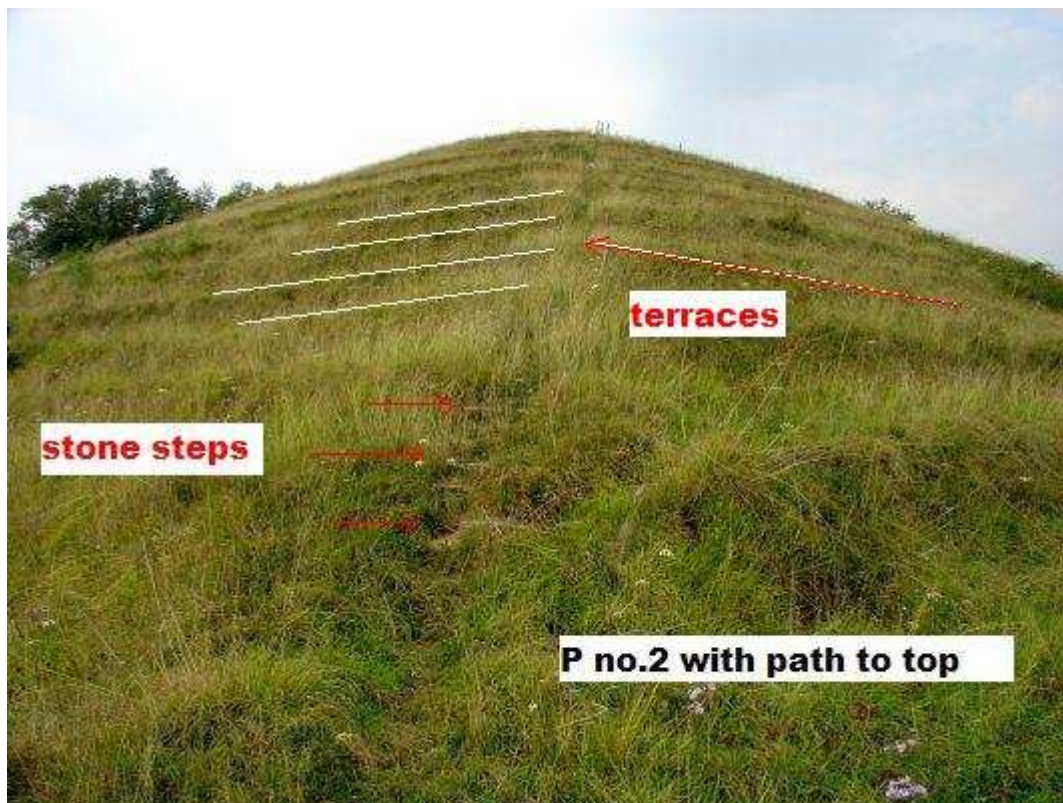
Hill Nr. 2 (P2) is the first pyramid shape that comes into sight when approaching the area from Brivio. It has the same alignment with the cardinal points as P1 (slight offset of approx. 7-12° NE). It has a large elliptical plateau (approx. 9x18 m), is fenced in as private property. The platform appears to be man built from huge stone blocks and smaller cut/shaped stones, approx. 2 m elevation. In the centre of the plareau we found a 140 cm long menhir lying in the grass pointing to N-S direction.



Hill No2 (P2) satellite image with pyramid layover by G.Lukacs. It appears to be a perfectly shaped structure with square base and stepped terraces, slightly offset from north-south direction.



P 2 as seen from Montev ecchia town and the access from the south via stairs to the platform.



Terraces, stone steps and pyramid edge can be seen. The terraces are not cultivated, too narrow for (grape) cultivation. This observation and one farmer's comment, that nothing would grow there, strongly suggests the existence of a stone built step pyramid. Foto+grafics G.Lukacs



P2 oval platform facing south with view toward Milano. Foto G.Lukacs



Platform built from huge stone blocks and smaller cut and shaped stones



Huge sandstone slab in the centre of the platform oriented north-south.
foto G.Lukacs

Montevecchia Hill No.3

Its position and alignment is slightly different from the two other pyramid hills and it appears to be the highest structure of all. The top is invisible, hidden under dense vegetation. Each of the hill's terraces is built of dry walls, approx. 50 cm high.





Stone slabs are hidden under dense vegetation and appear to be old walls. Foto G.Lukacs

There have been made no academic or scientific studies of the Montevetchia hills so far. A Czech magazine has published a report in 2003 with data from satellite images and geodetic measurement. Gabriela Lukacs and Nenad Djurdjevic have been the only team of private researchers to publish a report on their respective websites so far.