



❖ The Dacian Fortress / Sanctuary of Racoș

On the Tipia of Ormeniș, close to Racoș, there is an archeological site. The Dacian settlements are 200 or 300 years older than those of the Orăștie Mountains. In the 5th-6th centuries there used to be a powerful Dacian kingdom here, well built and defended. The one that leads the archeological research is Florea Costea, an archeologist from Brașov. "The Tipia of Ormeniș is considered a sacred place. Although not large, the fortress had an important role in the defense. The military rulers did not wish to unite with the other kingdoms, under the rule of Burebista. He conquered the fortress and burnt it to the ground." says the archeologist.

The sanctuary of Racoș is the second circular sanctuary in Romania after the one in Sarmis. Here the Dacians brought meat offerings to the gods. The slices of meat were hung in iron toggles, shaped as heads of swans. These were offered to their supreme deity, Zamolxis. The sanctuaries were destroyed by the Romans, at present only some ruined columns may be observed, thrown away in the valley. Fragments of ceramic, the toggles, the fibulas and the iron objects found were displayed at the History Museum in the Town Hall.

After the Romans left, the columns were rebuilt, a very important element in ensuring the Dacian-Roman continuity. The archeological strata are blended and only several centimeters away from the surface traces from the Neolithic may be found. This demonstrates that the Dacians built their fortress on an older one and, while digging to make the foundation of the fortress, they mixed the stratification. Among the latest discoveries there is a large defense wall at the basis of the hill. It seems that what has been studied up to now is only the sacred part of the fortress and that the town is somewhere in the valley, close to the Olt River.

The Dacian Triangle

The researchers have proven that the Dacian sanctuaries are positioned at the corners of a quadrangular triangle. The philosophy of the Dacians can be found in the mathematic model of the sanctuaries of Sarmisegetusa and Racoș, as in the golden triangles formed by the constructions spread all over the territory of Dacia. Our ancestors built their country topographic and geometrically projecting the stars of the sky on the ground. They built fortresses with well-constructed walls of rock on the most difficultly accessible peaks. It is said that these walls surrounded fortresses. However, the water tanks, the grain storage rooms, the sanctuary and the settlements are beyond these walls. The Dacians had solid knowledge of astronomy. If we unite these mountain peaks, we obtain quadrangular triangles, as if chosen according to a cosmic algorithm.

The Grand Topographic Line

Uniting the point where the 9 pyramids of Sona are placed with the point of the sanctuary in Racoș and the Omu Peak, we obtain a quadrangular triangle with the angles at 30 and 60 degrees. On the line Sona-Omu there is the Dacian temple from Șinca Veche, sheltered in a cave.



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Another larger triangle has at its angles the temple of Racoș, the Omu Peak and the Dacian fortress of Sarmizegetusa. At Racoș there is a large ritualistic complex of the Dacians. The line which united the fortress of Sarmizegetusa with the Omu Peak is named the grand topographic line of the Dacians.

The Dacian Nail

In the Dacian sanctuary of Racoș some Dacian un-oxidizing iron nails were found. Tested with X rays, it was discovered that, indeed, the nails were 2,000 year old. In their constituency they have pure iron (99.97%), magnetite, iron oxide and aluminum silicates. The nail does not rust. In the world there are two other samples of un-oxidizing iron: the iron pole in Delhi and the disc in Mongolia, studied by N.A.S.A.

Large bars of Dacian iron were found, over 40 kg, although, in those times, not even the Romans could melt in their melting furnaces bars larger than 25 kg.

