
THE RISING SECRETS OF THE BOSNIAN VALLEY OF THE PYRAMIDS

THE SACRED 'BENBEN' OF DONJE MOŠTRE

PRELIMINARY INTRODUCTION OF THE ARTIFACT BY NENAD DJURDJEVIĆ



Photo: Small Votive Pyramid found in Donje Moštre, Visoko, B&H

From the News (Sources: www.visoko.co.ba; www.piramidasunca.ba)

Visoko, September 26th, 2008

THE STORY OF A POURLY THOUGHT OUT ATTEMPT TO HIDE INCONVENIENT EVIDENCE

On September 23rd, 2008, archaeologists from Germany, Kiel University, with help of Mrs. Žiljka Kujundžić, the curator of the Zemaljski Muzej in Sarajevo, have unearthed in Donje Moštre a highly interesting and nicely decorated clay artifact representing a **flat-topped pyramid**. The estimated age of the artifact, according to German and Bosnian experts, is between **6,000** and **3,000** years **BC**.

The Foundation APBPS welcomed with great enthusiasm the discovery of the small votive pyramid made of clay that was unearthed by German archaeologists in Donje Moštre, a large Neolithic emplacement in Visoko's periphery. The archaeological site of Donje Moštre, together with other Neolithic emplacements in the vicinity of Visoko like Okolište, Zbilje, Ginje and Dvor is very rich in archaeological artifacts belonging to different historical periods, and thus requires very careful excavation of evidence in the ground. Nevertheless, according to eyewitnesses of the village, the German team of archaeologists, assisted by Mrs. Žiljka Kujundžić and her collaborators of the Zemaljski Muzej in Sarajevo, are using on daily basis, as every year, bulldozers during the excavations with the risk to inevitably inflict irreparable damage to the archaeological sites.

However, reliable sources close to the Foundation APBPS have confirmed the authenticity of the artifact. After the artifact was shown to German experts and others involved into the excavations, they all came to the logical conclusion that the artifact represents a copy of the pyramids in Visoko. When Mrs. Kujundžić's heard that, she verbally attacked her Bosnian collaborators and has instantly hidden the artifact, she took it to Sarajevo, and forbid even to her museum collaborators to examine it.

A typical behavior that since three years has characterized the project opponents of the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids!

What an irony for Mrs. Žiljka Kujundžić and her Bosnian and Western followers. One of the greatest project opponents has found a **votive pyramid** beneath the soil of Visoko, and the proof that the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids is among the oldest pyramidal complexes in the world.

But please let's analyze more closely the sensational artifact.

“Benben”,

in Egyptian mythology, or more specifically in the Heliopolitan tradition, was the mound that arose from the primordial waters, *Nu*, and on which the creator god *Atum* settled. In the Pyramid Texts, *Atum* himself is at times referred to as “mound”. It was said to have turned into a small pyramid, located in *Annu*, which was the place *Atum* was said to dwell within. Other cities developed their own myths of the primeval mound. At Memphis the god *Tatenen*, an earth god and the origin of all things in the shape of food and viands, divine offers, all good things was the personification of the primeval mound.

The Benben Stone,

named after the mound, was a sacred stone in the solar temple of Heliopolis. It was the location on which the first rays of the sun fell. It is thought to have been the prototype for later obelisks, and the capstones of the great pyramids were based on its design. Their tips (*pyramidia*) were probably gilded. The phoenix, the *benu* bird, was venerated at Heliopolis, where it was said to be living on the *Benben* or on the holy willow. According to B. Kemp the connection between the *benben*, the phoenix and the sun may well have been based on alliteration: the rising, *weben*, of the sun sending its rays towards the *benben*, on which the *benu* bird lives. Utterance 600 of the Pyramid Texts speaks of “*Atum as you rose up, as the benben, in the Mansion of the Benu in Heliopolis*”.

Votive Pyramids,

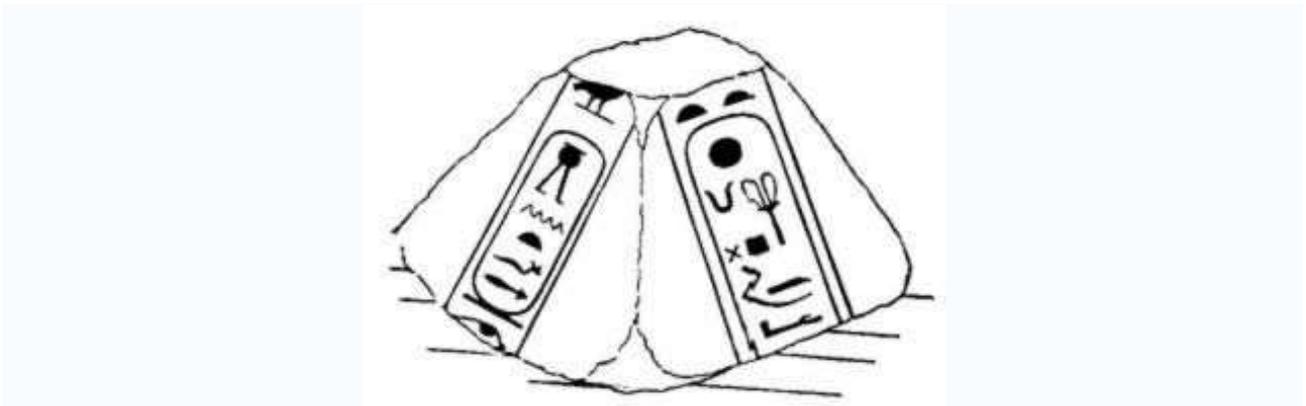
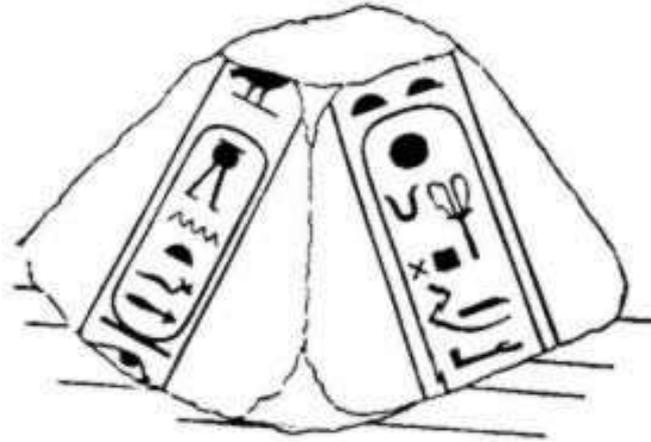


Fig. Small Votive Pyramid from Egypt

In religion of upper Egypt the offerings set out upon the altars for gods and ancestors were for the most part the articles of food which were eaten by the living; such as the head of a calf, the leg of a stag, a craw-fish, a loaf of bread, and various vegetables. **At other times it was a cone of baked clay with a religious sentence stamped on the base, or a small stone pyramid with an inscription on each of the four sides** (Fig.). These were used as figurative of any gift, in consequence of the close resemblance of the words *TEI*, a gift, and *TAU*, a hill.

References: www.touregypt.com; www.touregypt.net/emac3.htm; www.wikipedia.com
G.Hart Dictionary of the Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt, RKP, London 1986.

Comparison,



Egypt



Bosnia & Herzegovina

Notice: The artifact made of clay found in Donje Moštre is the representation of a small four sided flat-topped pyramid. It has inscriptions on each of the four sides, like in the case of Egyptian votive pyramids used during religious ceremonies. Unfortunately, the photos are not sufficient clear. The photos were taken with a mobile phone camera shortly before Mrs. Kujundžić has hidden the artifact. However, the inscriptions look very similar to Old European Vinča script, but it also could be a kind of script very similar to cuneiform. High resolution photographs were given to an expert in ancient scripts for further examination.

The archaeological site in Donje Moštre, Visoko, B&H



Photographs: Show the place and probe hole (I-13) where the artifact was found at a depth of 40 cm (1.3123').

Preliminary conclusion



Photo: The artifact from another angle

Despite Mrs. Kujundžić's desperate attempt to hide completely the sensational finding of Donje Moštre, Visoko, the team of the Foundation APBPS was able to recover few photos and useful informations about the artifact. The artifact has the geometric form of a four sided flat-topped pyramid/mound; it is made of clay and has inscriptions on each of the four sides; the inscriptions look like the Old European Vinča script, or a script very similar to cuneiform writing, but this presumptions must still be confirmed; maybe the small pyramid is the representation of one of the Visoko pyramids (e.g. PofMoon). However, the apparent small size of the artifact suggests that it has been made by ancient man for religious purposes, as those found in ancient Egyptian temples or tombs.

Because of its extreme small size I would, at least for the moment, exclude the hypothesis of a *Pyramidion* (capstone), which itself was a miniature pyramid topped on true pyramids, or those found in tombs of the New Kingdom (see *Pyramidions*: www.touregypt.net/featurestories/pyramidions.htm).

German and Bosnian experts working in situ were the first to estimate the age of the artifact at **6,000 - 3,000 BC**. The inscriptions on the four sides of the artifact are very similar to Vinča script. The Vinča culture was an early culture of Europe that existed between the 6th and the 3rd millennium BC. Theoretically, the artifact belongs to the early or late Neolithic period: **6,000 – 3,000 BC**.

In conclusion I would like to use the occasion to express our gratitude to Mrs. Kujundžić for her precious help, for having unearthed new evidence that further supports the existence of the Bosnian pyramids, and that further supports the hypothesis about the existence of a large civilizational complex extending outside Visoko.

Recommended reading:

'Do the tombstones in Bosnia reflect the shape of Visočica hill (Sun Pyramid)?
by Dr. Aly Barakat 2008