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The timing of this opening of the Serapium is probably part of a plan by the Egyptian government to make new and highly popular sites available in order to attract tourism. Whatever the reason, it is a welcome opportunity for visitors to Egypt. When you have walked down the stairway into the underground passageways, you may agree with other visitors who have found the whole place so amazingly weird that they found themselves somewhat unsettled.

No matter, this is one of the places any Egypt visitor should wish to see. This opening has spawned quite a number of articles in the world news, but the one below (abbreviated somewhat) published in "Al Ahram Weekly News On Line ([tinyurl.com/9w5rywb](http://tinyurl.com/9w5rywb)) is certainly among the best:

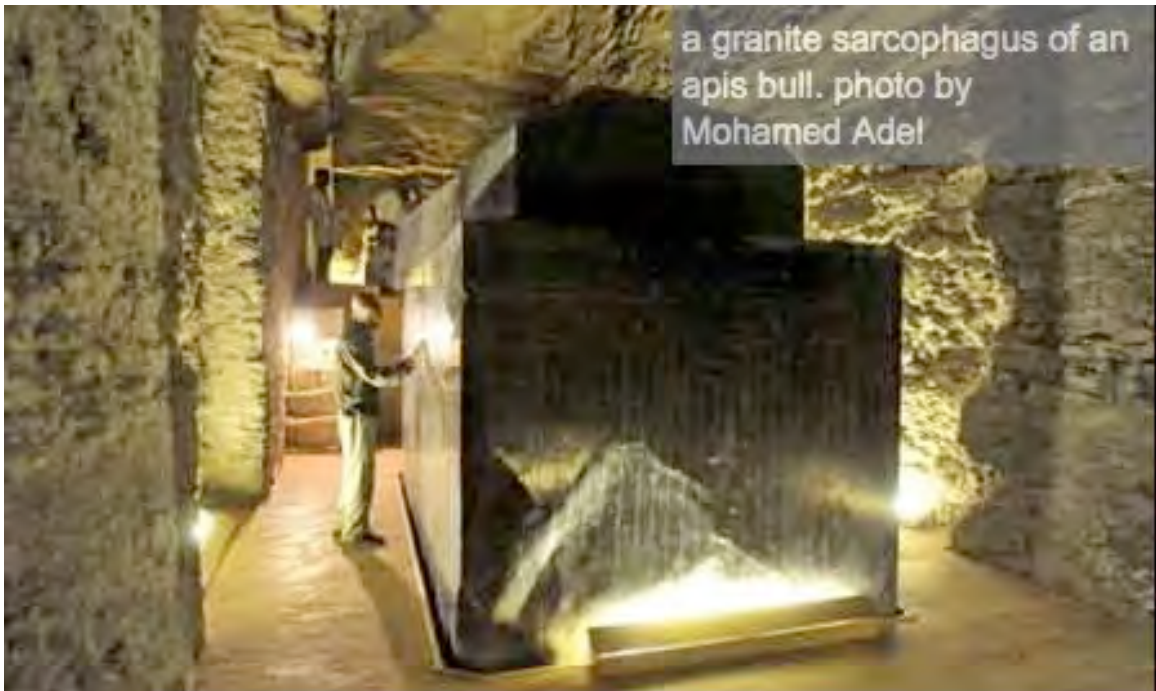
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red granite sarcophagus of  
an apis bull/ photo by  
Mohamed Adel



a wall of the serapeum/  
photo by Mohamed Adel

“ After almost three decades of debate among engineers, archaeologists and restorers, the well-known Apis tombs at Saqqara necropolis known as the Serapeum have finally been restored. The Serapeum is one of the main tourist attractions in Saqqara, discovered by archaeologist August Mariette in three stages in 1851-1854, during his business trip to Egypt

to document and list Coptic manuscripts in monasteries. While waiting for permission from the Patriarch of the Coptic Church, Minister of State for Antiquities (MSA) Mohamed Ibrahim recounted to reporters, Mariette went on an exploratory trip to discover Egypt's monuments and archaeological sites. During his trip, he found several engravings bearing the name of Osiris Apis and, asked about that name, archaeologists told him that it was the god of Saqqara. Mariette then went to Saqqara, where he discovered the Apis bull tombs and called them the Serapeum, a name used by French historian Strabon referring to Serapis. From 1851 and 1854 Mariette managed to discover the two parts of the Serapeum: the vaults including the tombs of Apis bulls from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> dynasties (still under restoration); and the great Serapeum which has now been restored, consisting of a long corridor lined with 24 Apis bull vaulted tombs with granite sarcophagi.

“Mohamed El-Sheikha, head of projects at the MSA, said the actual restoration work started in 2001 and was finished in 2011. It includes consolidating the walls and ceilings of the Apis tombs and corridors, of which some sections were partially deteriorated. Steel scaffolding was also installed to maintain the Serapeum's vaulted ceilings, which were threatened with collapse. The limestone floor of the Serapeum corridors was covered with wooden plaques in order to facilitate roaming around its different sections while at the same time preserving its original ground floor, which can be seen through small windows of glass along the entire length of it.

“During that time the simple vaults of the Serapeum were rediscovered and a ferocious debate took place among engineers on the one hand and archaeologists and restorers on the other on whether to install iron scaffolding and pillars inside the vaulted tombs to support the ceilings, which were threatened with collapse.”

Here are a few more photos from the 'Luxor Times'  
([tinyurl.com/8zz6ut8](http://tinyurl.com/8zz6ut8))









The CyberScribe has called attention to restoration work being done on the step pyramid at Saqqara. This work was started under the supervision of Zahi Hawass and was being carried out by foreign engineers. During the time of confusion following the revolution, it seems that the restoration crews were not getting paid and they have suspended their operations. Rumors began to emerge to the effect that rock falls were occurring inside the pyramid, potentially allowing the entire structure to collapse into the hollowed out center, destroying one of the earliest stone buildings in the history of the world.

Egyptian sources hotly denied that there was any such danger, stated that restoration crews will be paid, and that work was proceeding apace.

The first that many of us heard about this controversy was when a rebuttal appeared in a source called "Scoop" ([tinyurl.com/8s6ztp3](http://tinyurl.com/8s6ztp3)). This announcement, translated below from the French, stated:

"Contrary to the claims of a group of young Egyptian archaeologists, the Department of Antiquities denies that rockfall of the pyramid of Saqqara

"Kamal Wahid, managing director of the archaeological site of Saqqara, contested what has been published here and there, particularly on Facebook, that the pyramid suffered neglect on the pyramid of Djoser, dropping a few stones.

"The only thing that affects the pyramid, said Wahid is a lack of funding to do here, as elsewhere, the restoration work.

"Young archaeologists have nevertheless stated a few weeks ago, that stones fell inside the pyramid, which is a real danger threatening the monument is the oldest pyramid in history. These archaeologists added that the company responsible for the restoration project of the pyramid stopped its work after a very delicate phase of interventions within a chamber of the monument.

"In addition, the "Committee of Tourism and Antiquities" (Union of Youth of the Revolution) has announced that it will submit a memorandum to Unesco, asking it to intervene to protect and safeguard the pyramid hands those who flout the story."

Next, how about something quite different? The story below was posted to call attention to excavation at a site called 'Tel Timai, an ancient city mound immediately south of another city bound preserving the remains of Mendes, excavated for many years by Doctor Donald Redford and his students. Recently a pair of workers, Robert Littman and Jay Silverstein teamed up to renew long dormant excavation at Tel Timai.'

Several articles have appeared recently talking about their work and discoveries, and the article below (abbreviated), a publication called "Popular Archaeology ([tinyurl.com/95kg9su](http://tinyurl.com/95kg9su)) presents a nice overview of their recent work:





A team of archaeologists and students are excavating a site in the Nile Delta region of Egypt where, set within desert desolation, ruins still bespeak an important port city that flourished by the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. Near the present-day city of El-Mansoura, a clearly human-made rise with visible ruins mark the spot of Tel Timai, what remains of the city of Thmuis, an ancient port city and capital of the Ptolemies.

“Little excavation has been done in Tell El-Timai,” reports Littman, “but material of significance has been discovered that indicates the potential of the site. It is one of the few places in the Delta region where papyri have been found. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Edouard Naville discovered what he labeled as a library in a Roman house. Unfortunately, he did not indicate where on the Tell this was located. The papyri were burned, worse than those from Pompeii, according to Naville. He attempted unsuccessfully to preserve and transport the papyri. Unfortunately, only a few have survived, which are administrative records.

“The name Thmuis (Egyptian tamAwy or “new land”) was first referenced in the Histories of Herodotus. Having visited Egypt in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, he enumerated the nomes (districts) from which the military class, called Calasirians, came. Both Mendes (the great nearby ancient city that preceded it as capital) and Thmuis are

mentioned, which indicates that both cities flourished independently at this time. Archaeological excavations at Mendes suggest that by the fourth and third centuries BC, the population had diminished considerably. This was paralleled by a rise in the importance of Thmuis, which flourished during Ptolemaic times (4<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC) and became the capital of the Mendesian nome.

"Thmuis is about a half kilometer south of Tell el Rub'a, the site of the ancient city of Mendes," reports Littman. "Mendes was a dominant city in the Delta during most of Egypt's history, from the end of the fourth millennium until the fourth century BC, in part because it was an important port. Apparently, the course of the Nile shifted in the fifth and fourth centuries, and Mendes, having lost its economic base as a port, was gradually abandoned for Thmuis, where the course of the river had moved, and where a port had developed."

"Archaeologists have determined that a destruction event dating to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE was followed by the systematic leveling and rebuilding of the area. Ceramics and coins, including a small cache buried under a floor with in situ ceramics suggest that the destruction event occurred during the reign of Ptolemy V and could be associated with the great rebellion discussed in the Rosetta Stone and many other documents. In one refuse pile a head of a small domestic figure of Ptolemy V was recovered, consistent with the call for domestic shrines to the pharaoh as recorded in the Rosetta Stone. A broken statue of Arsinoë II, deified as Isis, was pulled during salvage and may have come from related strata based on oral reports of the find. Other discoveries in the north include a possible shrine with an Isis lamp and an extensive kiln complex that predates the arrival of Alexander the Great. The complex was evidently shut down after the destruction event and one body was found in the fill of a truncated and leveled kiln.



The Hellenistic kiln workshop. Photo courtesy Robert Littman and Jay Silverstein

“In the central portion at the East Forum, recent excavations have begun to explore extensive well-preserved mud brick architecture of what appears to be public buildings. An offering pit in one building has yielded an impressive cache of artifacts, including a set of Sub-Saharan acrobat figurines, miniature ceramics, lead votive charms, and a ceramic statue of the god Bes. This assemblage was found near a large red granite statue pedestal and the earliest artifacts date to the early Roman period.





Recovered features of the sunken Ptolemaic temple. Photo courtesy Robert Littman and Jay Silverstein



Recovered column fragments of the Ptolemaic temple. Photo courtesy Robert Littman and Jay Silverstein





View of the remains at Tel Timai. Photo courtesy Robert Littman and Jay Silverstein

(The CyberScribe reminds you that if you ever wish to see the entire, unabbreviated, text of one of these stories, contact him and he will provide that access. Some articles may no longer be on the Internet sites, but the CyberScribe usually can recover the item of interest from his files)

Many important Egypt logical works appear on the Internet from time to time, most of them scholarly books long out of print, but recently the CyberScribe came across a very nice offering of an older, but still important book on Egyptian wall paintings by the recently deceased French Egyptologist Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt. The book is presented as free download in pdf format, the file being 4.8 megabytes in size. The book was originally printed by UNESCO and is well worth having. Visit this site: [arch. Okayive.org/details/egyptianwall00unes](http://arch. Okayive.org/details/egyptianwall00unes) and enjoy your free book.

A MENTOR-UNESCO ART BOOK



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# EGYPTIAN WALL PAINTINGS

FROM TOMBS AND TEMPLES

*Introduction by Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt*



The CyberScribe suspects that many of us first read about ancient Egypt from one or two books written by a well-known Egyptologist, Doctor Barbara Mertz. After graduating from the University of Chicago, she found it difficult to get a position due to bias at that time against women

in Egyptology. She published the books "Red Land, Black Land" and "Temples, Tombs and Hieroglyphs" which have been widely read and never out of print.

Barbara Mertz is also known to many of us under her pseudonyms, 'Elizabeth Peters' where she published her highly popular series of books about a fictional female Egyptologist in Victorian times, and as 'Barbara Michaels', author of numerous books, and others.

She is now eighty-five years old and seldom travels, although she was a speaker at the North Texas Chapter of ARCE early in its history. Recently numerous friends threw her an elaborate birthday party at her home in Frederick, Maryland.

Those of us who know her, or at least know her works, may enjoy the report below from the 'Washington Post' ([tinyurl.com/9ozrbxs](http://tinyurl.com/9ozrbxs)):

“Barbara Mertz couldn’t make it to Cairo for her 85th birthday, so Cairo came to her in Frederick. On Sept. 29, the queen of Egyptian mysteries, known to her legion of fans as Elizabeth Peters and Barbara Michaels, enjoyed a celebration fit for ancient royalty — with a very good sense of humor.

“More than a hundred of Mertz’s friends and colleagues, some costumed as pharaohs, traveled from as far away as Chicago, Texas and Maine to pay tribute to an author who has published more than 60 books. Wearing a long black gown and jet-black wig, Mertz sat in a rattan throne, sipping a drink and smoking from a silver hookah like a character from “Alice in Wonderland.”



(Ron Charles/The Washington Post) - Barbara Mertz receives guests at her Egyptian-themed 85th birthday party in Frederick, Md.

“The Nile of life that brought her to this point is legend. By the time she was 23, Mertz had earned a PhD in Egyptology from the University of Chicago, but jobs in academia were scarce for young women. After writing a couple of popular histories of Egypt, she published her first novel, “The Master of Blacktower,” in 1966 and found her true calling. For more than 40 years, like Cleopatra, “she hath pursued conclusions infinite” in several popular series and dozens of stand-alone novels. Nominated many times for various mystery prizes, she won the Agatha Award in 1989 for “Naked Once More.” Now, like Agatha Christie, she has an award of her own: Malice Domestic, the association of mystery writers, recently instituted a prize named for her recurring heroine, Amelia Peabody.



“Saturday’s party took place in the graciously landscaped yard of Mertz’s Hobbit-inspired farmhouse. A grand pyramid (c. 2012) marked the entrance. Early in the day, a live camel and a python dropped by to add Egyptian ambiance. Belly dancers entertained the guests.

“After dinner — chicken, lamb and stuffed grape leaves — the party settled down (a bit) for an old-time radio play drawn broadly from Mertz’s Amelia Peabody series about the golden age of archaeology. The Egyptomania Theatre of the Air, complete with comically bumbling sound effects, was led by Broadway actress Barbara Rosenblat, who has been the voice of Mertz’s audiobooks for years. A chain smoker with an ironic elegance that seems almost an act of self-parody, Rosenblat brought down the tent every time she glared at the audience and announced, “I have a presentiment of impending doom!”

“Toward the end of the evening, a dune-colored sheet cake in the shape of a giant open book arrived from Charm City Cakes in Baltimore. (Chef Duff Goldman, from the Food Network’s “Ace of Cakes,” is a legend of his own realm.) Triumphant music began, giant sparklers exploded from the cake, and a little plastic figure of Amelia Peabody slowly rose to the top of an icing pyramid.

“Guests brought presents at their peril. The invitation warned that “anyone attempting to proffer a birthday gift of tangible value will be put at the mercy of Sobek, the Crocodile God, who has been known to rip out entrails.” Everyone knew with whom they were dealing.”

Anyone who has ever visited an Egyptology display in a museum has certainly noticed that there are many headless statues and heads without statues. Once in a while someone manages to reunite the pieces of a shattered work of art. The article below ([snipurl.com/2521hx3](http://snipurl.com/2521hx3)) from the Manchester Guardian newspaper presents such a story where two long separated fragments have been reunited.



Acc. no. 11444

This broken travertine (or 'Egyptian alabaster') statuette is a rare example of its type, but only recently was its importance recognized. It provides a fascinating case study of the 'biography' of objects, both ancient and modern. Though traces of a plaster mount indicated that it had once been on display, for many years it languished in storage. Its unusual form – of a striding man seemingly cloaked in a feathered garment – made it difficult to categorize. It was therefore (as so often with problematic Pharaonic material) given a nebulous 'Late Period' date in the museum register. Yet neither the style nor the choice of stone fit with such a date, and the position of the statue's hands on a royal kilt clearly mark this as an image of a king.



Acc. no. 11444, reverse.

In 2004, the fragment was identified by Tom Hardwick and Christina Riggs as the same as that published in an excavation report. The piece had been discovered in 1905 by Arthur Weigall in the mortuary temple of Tuthmose III on the Theban west bank, making an identification with that king most likely. Exactly how the fragment got to Manchester is not known for sure, but likely involved an unrecorded division of finds followed by private sale.

Hardwick and Riggs tracked down a contender for the upper part of statue in the Petrie Museum in London. It was also made from travertine and showed a nemes-wearing king with feathered backing, but was widely considered to be a fake. It seemed possible, however, that rather than being an out-and-out forgery, this was a genuine – and probably damaged – object that had been altered in modern times in order to make it more saleable on the art market.



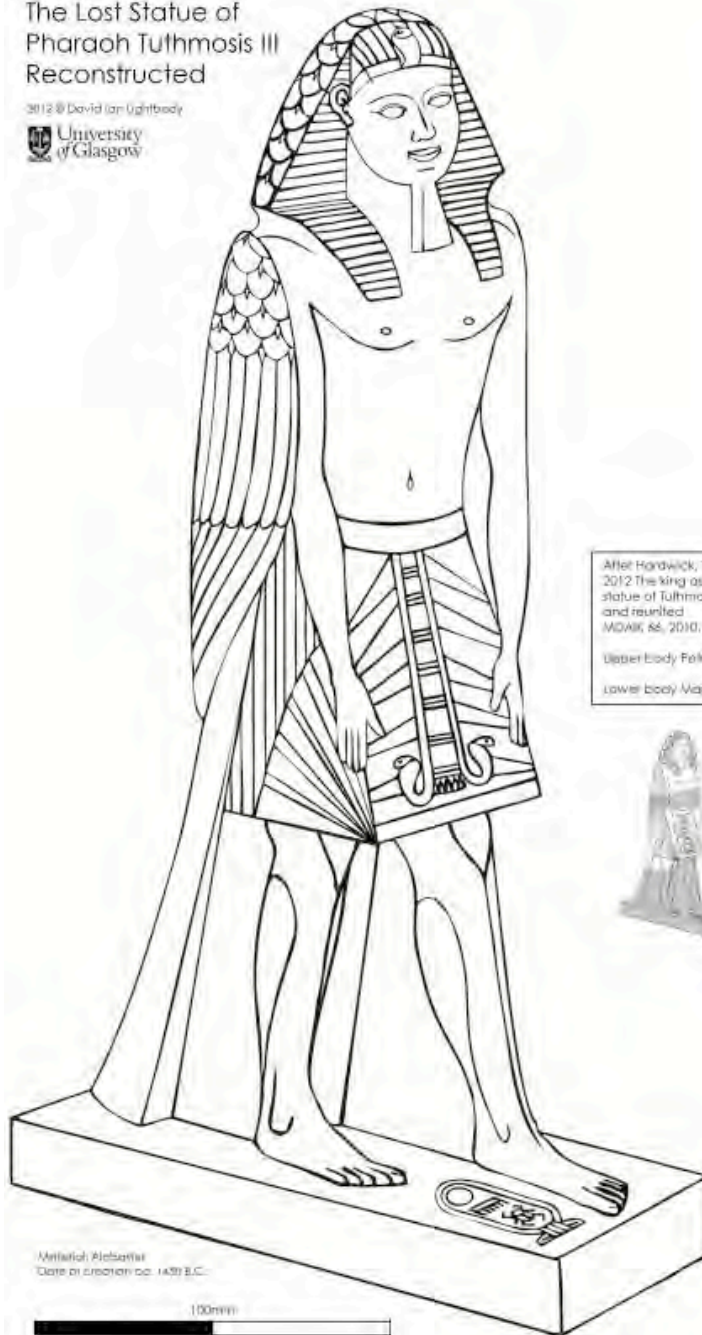
The reworked head. Petrie Museum no. 16020 © UCL, Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology

Analysis under ultra-violet light revealed several patches of fresh working of the stone, confirming that the upper part of the statue had indeed been given a face-lift in comparatively recent times. The Petrie and Manchester pieces do not join exactly, probably because the lower half was used as a hammer stone and has been somewhat abraded. This is unsurprising as it sits very nicely in the hand (I've tried) and is potentially perfect for pounding. Yet the combination of common material and highly unusual iconography argue strongly that the two pieces belong to the same statue. The appearance of the original piece has been reconstructed by David Lightbody, a colleague at the University of Glasgow.



# The Lost Statue of Pharaoh Tutmosis III Reconstructed

2012 © David Ian Lightbody



After Hardwick, T. & C. Riggs  
2012 The king as a falcon: A 'lost'  
statue of Tutmosis III rediscovered  
and reunited  
MDA 66, 2010: 107-119.  
Lightbody, David I.C. 16020  
Lower body Manchester 11444



Material: Alabaster  
Date of creation: ca. 1450 B.C.

Reconstruction of the complete statue © David Lightbody

Poor Zahi Hawass. He is reportedly being compelled to remain in Egypt because of a series of criminal charges filed against him. This is not the

place to go into those complaints, but now he has also found himself in yet another difficulty.

Sometime back he signed a contract with the National Geographic Society to produce a traveling show based on Cleopatra. It seems that a collection of hundred and seventy-nine artifacts was assembled and began traveling in North America. The problem arose when someone complained that it was illegal to make an agreement with private parties, not museums, for exhibition of Egyptian antiquities abroad.

It turns out that the National Geographic Society is owned by billionaire Rupert Murdoch with two other investors. The plan was to show the artifacts in five cities in return for US \$1.25 million. It doesn't appear that the artifacts have been in any danger, but the agreement itself was illegal and the artifacts have been ordered back to Egypt.

The best discussion of this problem appears in what seems to be a statement associated with the National Geographic Society (<http://snipurl.com/2521i7v>). Here Zahi Hawass, identified as a National Geographic Explorer-in-residence emeritus, is raked over the coals for having signed the agreement for the exhibition, which was originally authorized by former Prime Minister Ahmed Zazif. Hawass seems to be a somewhat innocent party in all of this. Read on:

‘This ruling is not a conviction of Zahi Hawass. However, the judge did determine that when Dr. Hawass signed the contract with National Geographic, he violated Egyptian law.

‘Why was the contract illegal? Because it was not signed with a government, museum, or scientific institute — a clear violation of Article 10 of Law #117. According to one source, Zahi tried to persuade former U.S. ambassador Margaret Scobey to officially endorse the exhibit, which would have made the contract a legal agreement with a foreign government, but she refused. Her letter to that effect was apparently introduced as evidence during the hearing.

‘Minister of Antiquities Mohammed Ibrahim says he will comply with the court order and will review the legal steps needed to bring Cleopatra home.

‘What about the Tut exhibit, which is now on display in Seattle, Washington — also under the auspices of National Geographic? Another court case begins in early October to determine whether Tut should return home, too.

‘In Egypt, Zahi Hawass, who was a staunch defender of President Mubarak to the bitter end, remains in legal jeopardy. And as one very prominent face of the old regime, Zahi is not a popular man in Egypt.

‘According to one source: “The contracts for the exhibits might become part of charges against Zahi for accepting bribes. Now we know it was Zahi himself who signed the contracts (and not some other Egyptian government official) with National Geographic and AEG/AE for the exhibits, and we know from the 990 forms he was taking payments from National Geographic at the same time. This is a crime under Egyptian law and it may be a violation of the FCPA [Foreign Corrupt Practices Act] in the U.S. as well. ... Investigators are working hard to collect more documents to build a watertight case against him. Zahi may be referred to trial within weeks.”

‘Does this mean that our Society may have violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act? Let’s hope & pray that we have not.’

On quite a bit lighter note, a delicate and difficult problem at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, England, was solved with the assistance of the ubiquitous child's toy, Legos! While trying to prepare a cartonnage mummy case, significant difficulties arose in trying to display this wonderful object without risking the possibility of its collapsing.

There was a lovely discussion of this problem and its solution in the online publication called "Phys.Org" ([tinyurl.com/8ekaule](http://tinyurl.com/8ekaule) ) presented here below (abbreviated). Enjoy this lighthearted bit of Egyptological improvisation:



David Knowles, Sophie Rowe and Andor Vince positioning the cartonnage in the purpose-built frame Credit: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

‘The conservation of the cartonnage mummy case was undertaken with the assistance of the Department of Engineering, who helped construct clever frames to support the delicate case during conservation and a new display case with internal supports using LEGO.

‘The mummy case was found in the Ramesseum at Thebes in 1896. The gilded wooden face had been torn out by robbers and the mummy removed. Cartonnage is a uniquely Egyptian material, often only a few millimeters thick, consisting of layers of plaster, linen and glue. It is remarkably rigid but also very sensitive to humidity. At some point Hor had been exposed to damp conditions and had sagged dramatically



around the chest and face. This caused structural problems and also serious cracking and instability in the painted decoration. There had been some attempts at repair and restoration, most probably in the cartonnage's early years in the Museum.

'In the recent project, the conservators wanted to reshape the cartonnage by using humidity to soften it and allow it to be manipulated. But introducing water into this material was risky because the painted surface is very easily damaged by moisture, and furthermore, if the whole cartonnage were softened at once there was a real danger it would collapse. Introducing water in a controlled way to the distorted area could only really be done if the cartonnage was facedown - but the fragile state of the chest and face made this almost impossible.

'The challenge was taken up by David Knowles. In close consultation with the Fitzwilliam, David devised and made a frame to suspend Hor facedown while the reshaping was carried out.

'Once Sophie had successfully reshaped the chest and face and stabilized the surface, David designed and built a display mount for the mummy case. An essential part of this is the internal support, which ensures that the structure cannot collapse again in the future. Six light, ingenious little structures made from LEGO have been placed inside the chest cavity. They are adjustable using screw threads, and are padded with archival foam where they are in contact with the ancient surface.

'A great result for Hor, who can now be displayed safely and for David, who was awarded a prize by the Department of Engineering for his final presentation on the project.'

Pyramids, Pyramids, Pyramids! It seems they are everywhere...more or less. Mostly less. Let's wrap up this month's column with reports of two new pyramid discoveries.

The first of these comes from Italy and involves inside out pyramids instructed by the Etruscans. It turns out that the so-called pyramids are actually roughly pyramidally shaped tomb chambers, and really don't constitute pyramids in this sense the word is normally used. According to the article, a stairway led to a series of linked chambers whose roofs tapered upwards to form the so-called pyramids.

A source calling itself "Past Horizons" ([tinyurl.com/8rzocm6](http://tinyurl.com/8rzocm6)) is presented below (somewhat abbreviated). Read on and see what you decide:

The interior of the subterranean space had been filled almost to the top with the upper section used as a modern wine cellar. However one feature caught the eye; a series of ancient stairs carved into the wall of a constructional type consistent with an Etruscan date.

The Etruscan's controlled Orvieto from circa 1000 BCE until the Roman conquest of the city in 264 BCE. Widely known for their art, agriculture, fine metalworking and commerce, they started to decline during the fifth century BCE as the Romans grew in power and by 300-100 BCE they had been absorbed into the Roman state.

Their puzzling, non-Indo-European language was virtually extinguished as they left almost no literature to document their society. The last person known to have been able to read Etruscan was the Roman emperor Claudius. Almost all we know about this highly influential culture comes from their richly decorated tombs that help to reconstruct their history.  
A pyramidal chamber



Tunnel joining the first pyramidal chamber to another. Image: Dr. D. George, Saint Anslem College

The team initially noticed how the sides of the rock hewn chamber where the wine cellar is now located, tapered up in a pyramidal fashion. Even more intriguing, were a series of tunnels, again of Etruscan construction, that ran underneath the wine cellar hinting at the possibility of deeper undiscovered structures below. The owner of the cellar, Antonio Pagliaccia, was intrigued by the mystery and actively encouraged its exploration.

Working with the local inspector for the Soprintendenza per I Beni Archeologici dell Umbria, Dr. Paolo Bruschetti obtained a permit to explore the feature through the Fondazione per il Museo C. Faina. Excavations commenced on May 21, 2012, by first digging through a 20th century floor and midden complete with old tennis shoes, broken plates and other early 20th and late 19th century ephemera. After moving a meter of soil and debris, the diggers reached a medieval floor surface.



Subterranean pyramids found in Orvieto, Italy could offer a unique insight into the mysterious Etruscan culture. Stairs carved into the wall can be seen at left. David George

However, immediately beneath this floor was a layer of fill that, to the surprise of everyone, contained cultural material and artifacts, such as Attic red figured pottery from the middle of the 5th Century BCE and 6th – 5th century BCE Etruscan pottery with inscriptions and even objects that dated to 1000 BCE.

This fill layer seems to have been brought from various tombs as part of a clearing operation and was deposited into the pyramidal cavity through the center of its apex now capped with a medieval arch. The layer is striking for its lack of Etruscan black gloss ceramics indicating that the site was sealed before the Hellenistic period in the middle of the fifth century BCE.



And the CyberScribe would like to call attention to one more supposed pyramid complex, this one in Antarctica. Boy, those ancient Egyptians really got around!

There are several potential candidates for status as pyramids, which were presented in the article that appeared as "strange ancient pyramids discovered in Antarctica" and can be found in an online publication called "ScienceRay" (<http://tinyurl.com/8j8m2yp>) (abbreviated somewhat).

It doesn't take much of a trained eye to notice that these 'pyramids' are simply three sided structures of a type that appear frequently in mountain ranges which have undergone glacial erosion. The flattened sides are called cirques and where three or more cirques come together at the top, they form a structure known appropriately as a horn. These are to be found all over the globe in any tall mountain range or any area where large glaciers have occurred.

Notice that these 'pyramids' are immediately declared as man-made structures and as always, there is some suppose a team of archaeologists in the process of going to the place and checking it out.

The CyberScribe suggest that you don't hold your breath until they get back.



'A group of explorers have reportedly discovered strange man-made ancient pyramids in Antarctica. For those who don't already know, "when life first came onto the land, Antarctica was one of the continental landmasses to be covered in forests and animals. Much of the fossil

record of the Antarctic landmass is under the ice, but fossils, including those of dinosaurs, can be found in the Antarctic mountains. Continue reading for one more picture and additional information.



The team is made up of 8 explorers from America and several European countries. Two of the pyramid structures were found approximately 10 miles inland while the third one was very close to the coastline. The team is currently planning an expedition to physically reach at least one of the pyramids to determine if it is natural or artificial. No time frame was given as to when this expedition will be taking place though.

Can it be possible that Antarctica was once warm enough in the recent past to actually have had an ancient civilization living there? And even more perplexing is the question of if an advanced culture did develop there, are there any structures still remaining that are buried underneath the ice? Amazingly a team of researchers is making the claim that they have found evidence of several ancient pyramids on the ice-covered continent of Antarctica.

Three of the images are shown below.



'Besides these images, the team is remaining pretty silent with their discovery until more research can be conducted on these pyramids. I was able to obtain some small bits of information from a friend of one of the team members though. The team is made up of 8 explorers from America and several European countries. Two of the pyramid structures were found approximately 10 miles inland while the third one was very close to the coastline. The team is currently planning an expedition to physically reach at least one of the pyramids to determine if it is natural or artificial. No time frame was given as to when this expedition will be taking place though.'

So much for pyramids. If you have one in your backyard, the CyberScribe suggest that you don't bother to call him, unless you can prove they are Egyptian monuments complete with pickled pharaohs.



See you here again next month!

The item below was found on the Internet, so it must be true!

ADVERTISEMENT

# THE GREAT PYRAMID SPEAKS

### FIRST TO CAST SPELLS

In about 350 B.C. King Nectanebo found the powers of magic to his liking. When his kingdom was attacked by land or sea he would fight his enemies off with wax figures, animating these "robots" with the breath of life, using a ritual taken directly from the Book of the Dead, which was a stone ledger containing the world's most powerful incantations.

Nectanebo won his battles time and time again without losing any of his real Army. The early Egyptians knew the importance of casting spells for good and for evil. Now you can learn of the mysterious and forbidden rites of the resurrection of Osiris and the sacred Mysteries of ancient Egypt and how they operated. Understanding these Mysteries enables a person to atone himself with the Heavens and experience spiritual bliss, which apparently only a few great philosophers such as Plato have understood and dared talk about.

### PHARAOHS CONTACTED ANGELS... YOU CAN TOO!

Excavators in Egypt have found both stone and wooden images of

unknown entities in tombs right alongside mummified remains. Many knowledgeable researchers steadfastly maintain these images are of a supreme mover, a power, or force which enabled the leaders of Egypt to make their way to the spirit world without obstacles.

In THE GREAT PYRAMID SPEAKS you will find the exact name given to this special angel, and how if you chant its name repeatedly, it is said that you will receive all that you ask.

### MOSES — MOST FAMOUS INITIATE

While only the most scholarly of Biblical students may realize the fact, the truth is that Moses was half Hebrew, half Egyptian. As verification, the New Testament says, "Moses was instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." What that statement means is that the deepest wisdom were laid open to him, and he was taught that which was forbidden for most others to know.

### ATLANTIS AND THE ANCIENT ASTRONAUTS

There remains one great mystery about Egypt which has never been solved. It is the sudden blossoming of civilization. Researchers know that around 3100 B.C. the Egyptians

were still a primitive people. Then quite suddenly, about 3000 B.C., an advanced civilization sprung up almost overnight, a civilization that only 100 years before had used the most primitive of tools, but were now responsible for the construction of the Great Pyramid, which remains an architectural marvel.

THE GREAT PYRAMID SPEAKS answers these nagging questions:

- Was this development inspired by God?
- Did members of a super race from the lost continent of Atlantis visit with the Egyptian high priests?
- Were the Egyptian leaders guided by visitors from another planet?

Among the burning evidence for these theories is the recent research conducted by an outstanding Soviet scientist who says he has concrete proof that extraterrestrial visitations took place during the reign of the early Pharaohs.

### A TIME CAPSULE UNDER THE GREAT PYRAMID?

Many famed psychics who have lived in different countries—and in totally different cultures—have repeatedly stated that important information lies buried under the Sphinx as well as the Great Pyramid... information about the future of mankind and whether the human race will survive the atomic age.

Also, according to Edgar Cayce (the Sleeping Prophet of Virginia Beach), buried in a time capsule in a sealed vault beneath the great pyramid is the historical records of Atlantis, as well as unidentified mummies, gold artifacts, precious stones, as well as surgical instruments which could be of medical use today. There may even be, declare others, the secret as to how levitation can be accomplished, and how humans can live for extended periods of 1,000 years.

ADVERTISEMENT

## BONUS DARE YOU OPEN THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN MUMMY CONTAINING THE SECRET PROPHECIES OF THE PHARAOHS

Recently a series of startling prophecies were translated from hieroglyphics found on an unknown mummy's case deep inside the Great Pyramid. The actual origin of these predictions is unknown, though those who have seen the mummy's case say it is highly unique, and totally different than any other so far discovered. They describe it as being hot to the touch and very hypnotic so that you cannot pull your eyes away. Researchers are also amazed at the size of the mummy that must have been buried within (the corpse is now missing), since the mummy's case is over eight feet long, indicating that the body that inhabited this death chamber must have been massive, unlike most of us born on earth. Now, for the first time, we are able to reveal the contents of these stunning prophecies smuggled out of Egypt which were made thousands of years ago, but which deal with events of today and the immediate future. Since these prophecies may be highly traumatic to some who read this book, we have decided to place them in a special sealed chamber so that the weakhearted will have to break a seal in order to see what the future holds for us according to the masters of ancient Egypt.

### WILL THE CROSS JESUS WAS CRUCIFIED ON BE FOUND BENEATH THE PYRAMID?

Diane Tessman, a San Diego based minister who had repeated contacts with space beings since the age of seven, has received a wealth of data from her spiritual guides concerning the Great Pyramid which will eventually be uncovered underneath the desert sand in Egypt. The blonde-haired seeress is able to receive telepathic messages from all sorts of highly evolved entities working on our planet under God's direct command. These entities (many of whom are invisible to the human eye, but can be sensed by those who are cosmically aware) have arrived here at this time to try and push the planet forward on the spiritual scale, earth currently being among the lowest on the evolutionary ladder in the entire universe.

Much of this information which Diane Tessman has "channeled" is of particular benefit for those who seek knowledge which has long been suppressed. In THE GREAT PYRAMID SPEAKS, Diane's ethereal contacts reveal the startling fact that the cross which the Almighty Jesus was crucified on is buried beneath the Great Pyramid and will be found within our lifetime as proof He will return.


### MYSTERY OF A SPACE SHIP

In addition to the cross of the crucifixion, beneath the pyramid is also said to be a gigantic spacecraft which though dormant, now, will eventually be activated, and will be responsible for removing people from this planet in case of a global catastrophe. Diane reveals the newsworthy fact that the Israeli government, as well as its coalition forces of the Arab nations, know all about the existence of the spaceship, and are fighting for a lot more than oil in the Middle East—they are fighting for possession of this doomsday craft which can take their rulers to safety should we ever blow ourselves up.

### GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

It is impossible to list all the startling disclosures to be found in UFO REVIEW's latest release, THE GREAT PYRAMID SPEAKS in a very special book that is meant just for a select few.

All you have to do to order your copy of this amazing volume is fill out the order form below. If you order immediately we will send you FREE of charge the 13 good luck talismans of the Egyptian high priests, as well as the sealed prophecies of the pharaohs. We truly believe that a startling adventure awaits those who wish to be enlightened.



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**NOT ONE... BUT 13 MAGICAL  
GOOD LUCK TALISMANS AND  
AMULETS FROM THE  
POWERFUL HIGH PRIESTS OF  
ANCIENT EGYPT**

The high priests of ancient Egypt ( ) The ability to be psychic

The big slopes are almost finished now.  
When we know how to make artificial snow  
the ski tourists will come in thousands.

