



CyberScribe December 2012, number 207

Poor Egypt. As this is being written, we again have stories of rioting in Tahrir Square, attacks on the presidential palace, and the appearance of the military who were trying to somehow control the crowd without being part of the problem. Will President Morsi be able to make peace with the rioters? The question is far from resolved.

Let us turned to ancient Egypt for the news of this past month. Last month the CyberScribe announced the finding of an important new tomb in Saqqara, but details were scarce at that time. There has not been any news release to say that the work is completed, but the information we now have presents a much more clear picture and gives us new images of important artifacts. Please note that this is a Google translation from the Czech original.

The article below (partially abbreviated) (<http://tinyurl.com/clduh3t>) was published by the Charles University in Prague:

‘Czech Egyptologists from the Faculty of Arts of Charles University in Prague have discovered the funerary complex of high dignitaries, including the Egyptian Old Kingdom

Egyptian princess Court dated to around 2500 BC "This is a unique discovery and we are opening a new chapter in the history necropolis at Abusir," commented Miroslav Barta, head of the archaeological expedition at Abusir. "We can look back over 4,500 years and, step by step, document life after death and the existence of several important historical figures from the time of the pyramid builders."



View of the tomb complexes at Abusir, which is dominated by pillared courtyard of the royal princesses Šeretnebti (photo Martin Frouz)

‘The whole little explored complex consists of several well-preserved mastabas, rock tombs and spectacular courtyard with pillars that so is ozone layer is the organ the name and titles of an ancient Egyptian princess. The northern and western walls were paneled with limestone blocks, while the southern wall was carved in the rock. The eastern wall was also built of limestone and along it runs from north to south a long staircase of limestone slabs.

‘In the courtyard there are four pillars originally supporting Architraves with ceiling blocks. All four pillars bear the inscription on the south side of the name and titles of the owner: "My daughter, the king, by his beloved, revered before the Great God, Šeretnebtj."

‘The owner of this court is a still unknown princess and preliminary research indicates she lived in the second half of the 5th dynasty, i.e. 4,500 years ago. It is noteworthy that the Princess Court is located in the southern part of the Abusir necropolis among the tombs of

dignitaries, while most members of the royal family at that time had buried about 1 km north near the pyramid complexes of Egyptian rulers 5th Dynasty, where thirty years ago the then Czechoslovak team examined the pyramid complexes Raneferef king and his mother, Queen Khentkaus II, or the tomb of the late 5th princesses Dynasty.

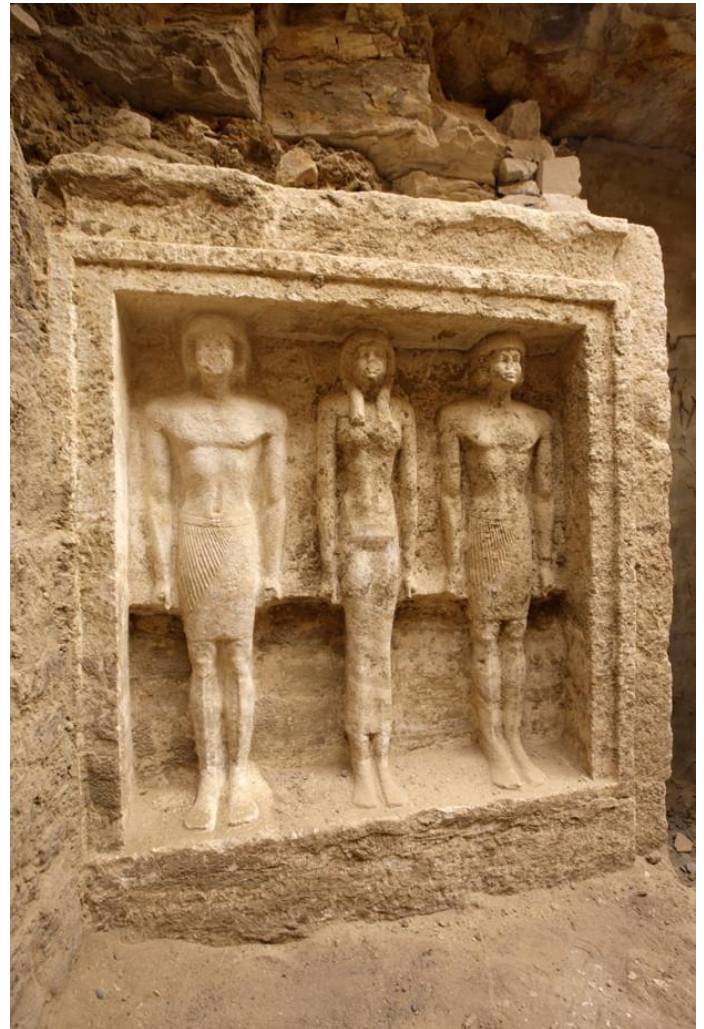
'The Czech team managed to make unique discoveries, including an exceptional set of sculptures. The westernmost shows a man, another man with a young son and on the eastern side of the hallway after entering the tomb were statues depicting three figures, a woman and two men in the middle and on the sides. Their identity is subject to further archaeological and historical research.

'The west wall were beautifully decorated false doors that served soul owners to transition from that world to this one. False doors covered with inscriptions that magically provide enough food for their posthumous existence, and also show their titles and ranks. Hieroglyphic signs are not only carved but painted and the original colors are still well preserved.'

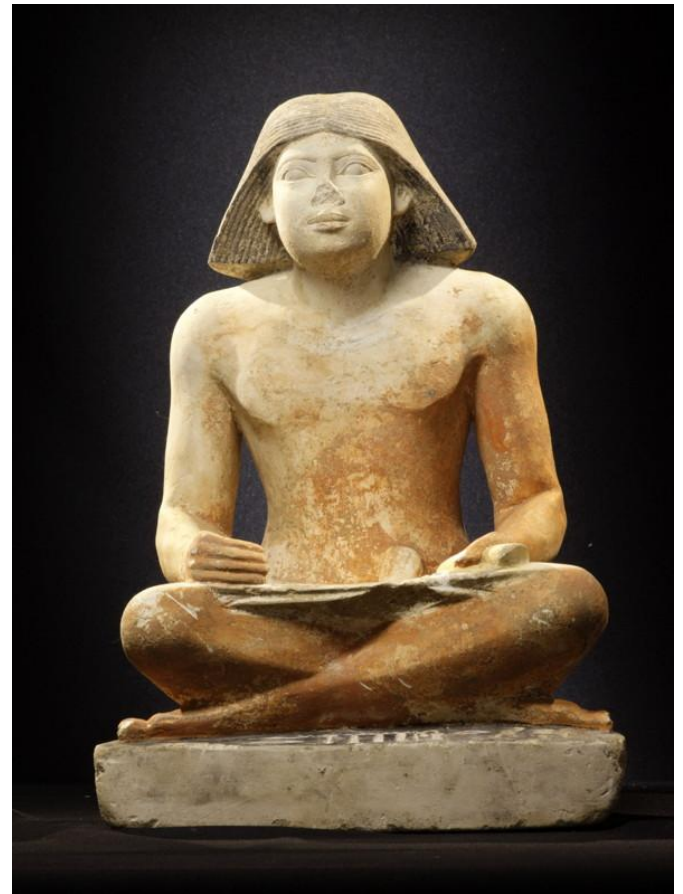


Limestone statue in front of the tomb (photo Martin Frouz)

'Just out from the courtyard to the east wall of the corridor and southern courtyard and corridors are four entrances to the tombs excavated in the rock directly to the south. The first two tombs probably originate from the reign Djedkare Isesiho (25th century BC), the latter seems to be a little older. The last tomb is still being examined and the name of its owner is not yet known.



Limestone statue in front of the tomb (photo Martin Frouz)



Statue of a dignitary in preserved polychromy and masterful design (photo Martin Frouz)

False doors of dignitary were his main cult place and separated the world of the living and the world of the dead (photo Martin Frouz)



Chapel belonging dignitaries Nefer (photo Martin Frouz)



Nefer as a scribe (photo Martin Frouz)



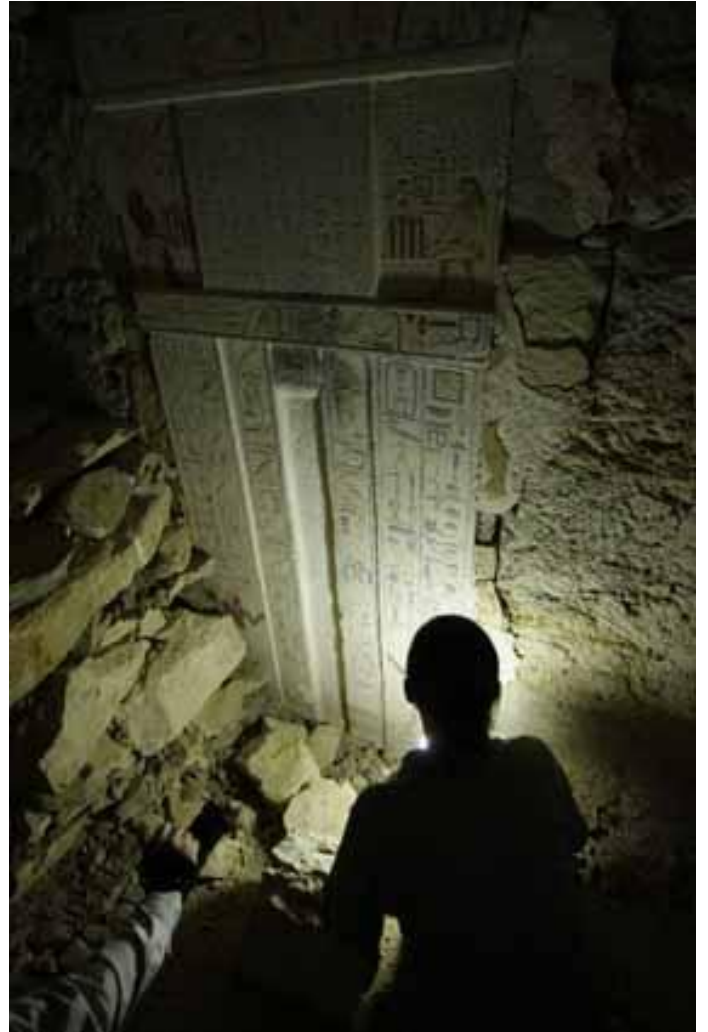
Detail false doors - the owner of the sacrificial table (photo Martin Frouz)



Statues (photo Miroslav Barta)



Sheretnebty princess name on one of the pillars in the courtyard (photo Martin Frouz)



Unexcavated false doors (photo Martin Frouz)



Unexcavated tomb (photo Martin Frouz)



Bound statues in the hallway in the care of Osama restorer (photo Martin Frouz)



Overview of the site (Martin Frouz photo)

At about the same time, a Polish expedition discovered tombs in an area previously thought to be sterile, the so-called 'Dry Moat' west of the step pyramid at Saqqara. There is very little news at this point because the team has closed their work for the year, and will excavate it next season. The article below is from an Internet source called "The News" (<http://tinyurl.com/d9oozt8>).

'The discovery was made at the historic necropolis of Saqqara, which had functioned as a burial ground for the Ancient Egyptian capital of Memphis. Archaeologists had been carrying out excavations at the tomb of a dignitary named Ichi, who served at the court of Pharaoh Pepi over 4000 years ago.

'The newly discovered tomb, which is connected to that of Ichi, lies within an area referred to as "the Dry Moat." Archaeologists had long wondered whether the high rock walls of the Dry Moat might contain a series of tombs.

"Actually none of us believed in this thesis," commented leader of the excavations Professor Karol Mysliwiec, from Poland's Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Studies, in an interview with the Polish Press Agency (PAP).

"Our surprise was all the greater given that no similar tomb has been discovered to date in Egypt," he added.

'So far, the team has only managed to uncover part of the entrance to the tomb. Inside, rubble climbs almost to the ceiling. The second phase of the excavation will take place next year.'

The technology used in excavating sites in Egypt has not changed a great deal since the earliest Egyptologist began working there. The team must find a likely spot and then excavate by hand to see if they have found anything, or if they are in barren territory.

Various kinds of geophysical surveys have become more frequent as the technology has proved itself and matured. The article below shows some spectacular results of the geophysical survey over a yet unexcavated site. This paper appeared in the Journal "ArchéoSciences Numéro 33 (suppl.) (2009)" The author, Tomasz Herbich wrote "Magnetic survey of the Late Period great temple enclosure in Tell el-Balamun, Egypt". This paper does not have a URL, but any interested readers can request a source from the CyberScribe.

The project was a challenge to see if an area contains anything worth excavating. The results were stunning, revealing numerous buildings, streets, and walls. Good geophysical survey was proven correct by subsequent excavation.

The opening paragraphs of the paper state:

'Tell el-Balamun lies at the northern edge of the Delta, close to where the eastern branch of the Nile empties into the Mediterranean and it was the northernmost town of Pharaonic Egypt. Explored on and off in the early 20th century and the 1970s, it has been since 1991 the object of investigation by an expedition led by J.A.Spencer and sponsored by the British Museum.

'Work has focused on a temple complex surrounded by enclosure walls in the southern part of the site. The plan and dating of the main features of this complex have become clear following excavations: temple of Amun (erected in the New Kingdom, rebuilt in the Late Period), temples of Psamtik I and Nectanebo I, a citadel in the southern corner of the enclosure (all of Late Dynastic date). Ptolemaic-period architecture was discovered in the northeastern part of the complex and Late Period burials located north of the Amun temple.

'The 30th Dynasty outer enclosure wall was traced thanks to surface vestiges of the foundations and its size was determined at 450 by 400 m. The less well-preserved wall of the 26th Dynasty was mapped in effect of the excavations.

'The principal building material used on the site – dried bricks of Nile silt – is characterized by considerable magnetic susceptibility. Baked bricks are rare (limited to Roman-age structures). Stone must have been used in the monumental buildings, but the blocks appear to have been all lost to plunder once the original architectural function had ceased. The size of the area inside the enclosure wall suggested the complex precluding extensive excavations

The survey, run as a Magnetic survey of the use of geophysical methods of prospection. Late Period great temple enclosure in Tell el-Balamun, Egypt.'

So...what did they find? Very impressive results. Read on:

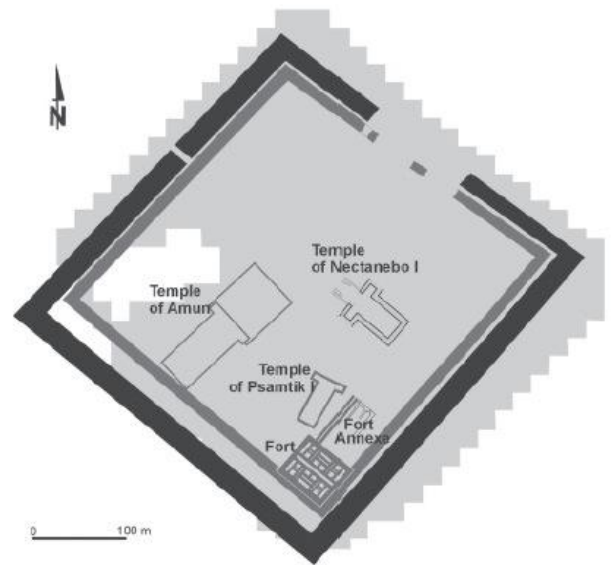


Figure 1: Tell el-Balamun, the great temple enclosure. In dark grey, the enclosure wall of the 26th Dynasty; in black, the enclosure wall of the 30th Dynasty. The area of magnetic survey in transparent grey.

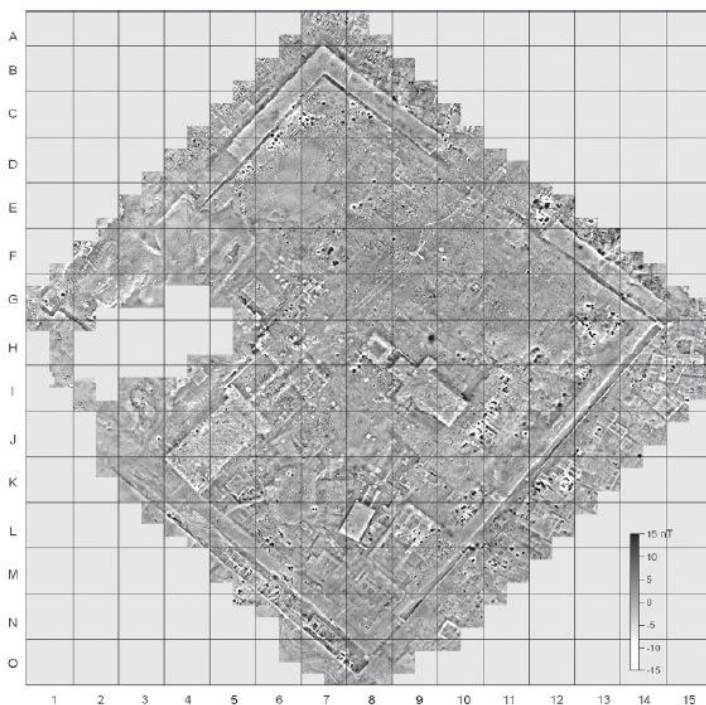


Figure 2: Magnetic map of the great temple enclosure at Tell el-Balamun. Fluxgate Geoscan Research FM36 and FM256 gradiometers. Sampling grid 0.25 m by 0.5 m. Dynamics -9 nT (white)/+15 nT (black). Grid lines every 40 m.

There has been a spate of stories dealing with the famous bust of Nefertiti, as its discovery's 100th anniversary is approaching. Recently a different version of the story appeared, giving much of the credit to a Jewish philanthropist. A little known German name James Simon was a Jew who was very wealthy and contributed extensively to many different Charities. He also gave a good deal of money to Ludwig Borchardt to support his work in Egypt as he was digging in the Amarna area.



It was Simon who contributed to the money in that year when they found Nefertiti's best. As part of the deal, he was given the famous bust and it sat in his house for some years. Fortunately, he eventually gave it to the museum in Berlin where it has been continuously displayed there since 1923. He also had an arrangement with the museum that after some period of their showing of it, they would give it back to Egypt. An agreement that museum has refused to honor to this day.

Because of World War II, his name disappeared, although he is still buried in Berlin. Borchardt became very famous and as we know, Adolf Hitler adored the famous poet bust as well.

The article below (condensed somewhat) presents an overview of this little-known but very event associated with the important discovery of Nefertiti's bust by the expedition financed by this Jewish philanthropist. The article appeared in the 'Independent': (<http://tinyurl.com/cce3vg5>):

'She is regarded as the ancient world's equivalent to the Mona Lisa and this weekend the 3,400-year old bust of the Egyptian Queen Nefertiti will be the centerpiece of a grand exhibition in Berlin's Neues Museum, celebrating her discovery by German archaeologists exactly a century ago.

'It was unearthed by the famous German archaeologist Ludwig Borchardt, at Amarna in 1912. He became a household name in Germany but few know the story of the wealthy Jewish patron and philanthropist who not only funded the excavation work that led to the bust's discovery but also donated Nefertiti and scores of other ancient Egyptian artifacts he owned to Berlin's museums. Organizers of the centenary celebrations are hoping to change that. James Simon is buried in Berlin's Jewish cemetery. The wealthy Berlin businessman and patron of the arts was a member of the capital's thriving pre-Second World War Jewish community. There is little doubt that without his passion for the arts and ancient history, Nefertiti would not be one of the city's foremost attractions, viewed by half a million visitors a year.

'But because Simon was a Prussian Jew, his name was expunged from German history books after Adolf Hitler's Nazis came to power in 1933. "It was not acceptable for Simon to be recognized, like many other middle-class Jews, as somebody who had made a major contribution to German culture and done much to solve social problems," wrote 'Der Spiegel' this week.

'Simon is described as "the most generous benefactor Berlin ever had". Wedel's film tells of his birth into a wealthy, liberal Berlin Jewish family in 1851. He attended a prestigious Catholic grammar school where he excelled, but his parents refused to allow him to indulge his passion and study ancient history, insisting instead that he join the family firm.

'Simon donated a quarter of his income both to the arts and a whole series of philanthropic causes and social projects. His patronage for the arts began after the opening of Berlin's National Gallery in 1876. Unlike its counterparts in Paris or London, the gallery had only a handful of exhibits. Simon came to the rescue. In 1885 he gave a Renaissance painting to the gallery, followed by countless donations, including paintings by Rembrandt, Bellini and Mantegna, a series of works from the Middle Ages and Babylonian artifacts.

'When Borchardt discovered Nefertiti, it was Simon, as the bust's owner, who arranged for it to be sent to Berlin. In 1920, he donated the bust to the city's museums.

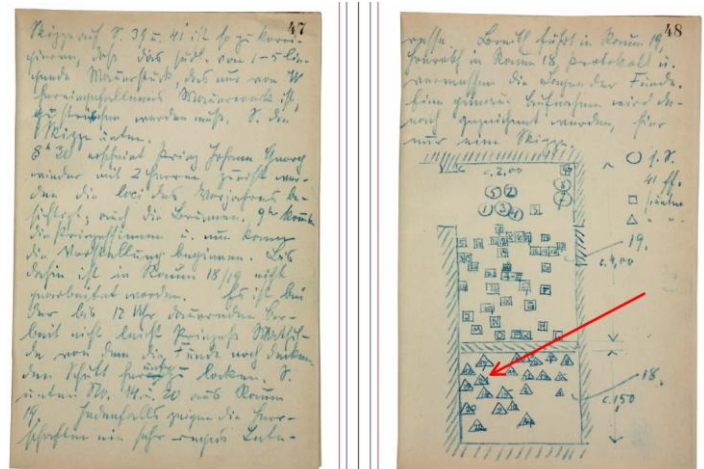
'When Egypt appealed to Germany to return Nefertiti, Simon wrote to the Berlin Museum holding the bust, and reminded its directors that they had once given an undertaking to do so in the event of such a request from Cairo. But the museum's directors refused.

'Simon was so incensed by Berlin's refusal to return Nefertiti to Egypt, he turned down an invitation to attend the opening of the city's famous Pergamon Museum in protest. He died alone and embittered in 1932. Eighty years after his death, Berlin is still not contemplating Nefertiti's return but it plans a permanent tribute to its forgotten patron. A new gallery being built on the city's Museum Island is to be called the James Simon Gallery.'

For those readers of the CyberScribe who are really interested in the final details of this contest of discovery, the CyberScribe has come across a document that reproduces the original paperwork and catalog materials. Unfortunately the document is a PDF and therefore the CyberScribe cannot attach it

here, and also it is a German, but persistent reader may wish to have a copy. If so send a note to the cyber scribe, and he will arrange to send you a copy of the actual document.

The paper is by Friederike Seyfried, and the translated title is "The bust of Nefertiti – documentation of the find and distribution of the materials 1912/1913". The CyberScribe is attaching a sample of the excavation diary for the find site, and a copy of the original catalog card from the museum.



Portion of Borchardt's field diary for December 6-7, 1912. The red arrow points to the spot where the bust was discovered.

Tell el-Amarna 6.12.1912		Nr. 748
Haus: 947,2	Raum: 19	Tgb. S.: 42
Material: Kalkstein	Grösse: ca. 500 mm	
Beschreibung: Bemalte Büste der Königin m. glatt abgeschliffener Ferrisite (blau), um deren Mitte ein bronzes Graben m. Leisten, Sternbunde in Weiss (gelb. & rot). Mäul fehlt) u. bronzes Halskragen. Fleischteile rotlich-gelb, Nase u. Lippen u. Vasculoches (stark verhoft!) schwarz, Lippen rot bemalt. Augen (eines fehlt!) ein gemalt. Thron bestossen. Halsmuskeln stark ausgebeut. Je 2 ganz leichte Falten m. inneren Augenwinkel abwärts gehend etc etc!		
Bemerkungen: Jh. B. 67. 68. 69.		Verbleib: 21300
70. 71. 72. 73.		WB

Original catalog card from the museum in Berlin.

Some of the CyberScribe's readers might be interested in taking a course in the reading of Hieroglyphs. There is a great one starting in January. It will be entirely online, and best of all! It will be free. The CyberScribe has taken courses with these people and they are very good at helping you along. If interested, send a note right away to: kmotc@swbell.net

You can find out more about the group by going to this website: <http://www.rostau.org.uk/AEgyptian-L/>.

In short, they tell us:

'GlyphStudy will be offering another study section using James Hoch's book, starting January 2013. We are signing up students now, but the first homework won't be due until 27 January in order to give everyone time to get their textbooks.

'If you think you might be interested, please read this message in its entirety and then make sure to follow all the steps listed here and again at the end. Order your book right now.

'Steps: Send a message to Karen at kmotc@swbell.net and include your first and last name, and some indication that you want to study with the Hoch 2013 section. I require a first and last name, or you will not be admitted (: It's policy.

'Also, because of time restrictions, you will need to order your book right now! The 'Suq' at the Oriental Institute in Chicago is a good place to buy the book. You WILL need the book. <https://oi.uchicago.edu/order/sug/>

'A course in reading Egyptian Hieroglyphs using James E. Hoch's Middle Egyptian Grammar will start on GlyphStudy in January 2013. There is no cost except that you must have a copy of the textbook in order to participate. You will NOT need to purchase Hoch's Middle Egyptian Grammar Sign List. You will need to be a member of GlyphStudy, which is also free of charge.

'This is the grammar that James E. Hoch designed to be used to in his classrooms. The Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. In addition, I will be providing Study Guides and Supplements to help you over any rough spots you may encounter.

'This course completely covers the grammar of the language. There are numerous exercises and extended readings, which illustrate the concepts explained in the book. As part of the course, you will read the ancient Egyptian masterpiece "Shipwrecked Sailor" in detail.

'We are an active and friendly list, with students working at all levels of study, so feel free to join the Hoch section no matter what your level of experience.

'We encourage everyone to participate, ask questions, and to share study tips and resources.'

Now for something very different, says the CyberScribe. An Egyptology student, Michel Guay at the University of Québec at Montréal) has contributed a very fine set of three-dimensional reconstruction drawings of one of the famous villas and Amarna, built and occupied by the Vizier Nakht, about 1345 B.C.E. (<http://tinyurl.com/crkngyx>).

Very little text accompanies this contribution. The pictures truly say it all, so enjoy:

'The Villa of the Vizier Nakht in el-Amarna. The villa was built around 1345 BCE. Under the leadership of Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV, 1353-1338), a new capital was built; ancient Thebes was abandoned by the pharaoh and high officials. These then built splendid villas that reflect the luxury of time. Nakht's villa was 880m square and included nearly 20 structures. (notes the CyberScribe, this converts to 9472 square feet! What an immense layout!)

'It was a self-sufficient area, the villa came complete with stables, kitchens, wells, houses for the servants, as well as a private chapel (dedicated to the god Aten).



Overview of the villa Nakht, true princely domain.



Focus on private chapel, dedicated to the god Aten. Structure is covered with stucco. The red columns are painted wood.'



Once crossed the door, the visitor goes to private chapel. From there, you can go to the garden or to the house. Note the two floors of the building. At the front, are the granaries.



Furtive glance towards the reception room bathed in sunlight. Note the colorful frieze decorating the top of the walls of the room.



The reception room is on two floors. 6 columns and beams are painted wood.

‘Archaeological traces of houses and palaces of Ancient Egypt are few. Today, 3D allows to get a clear idea of what they resembled.’

The CyberScribe would like to finish up the column this month with brief reference to a number of interesting, though minor events in the Egyptology picture for this month.

The first has to do the Pharaoh Amenhotep II. Recently somebody noticed that one of his toes had fall off inside his especially climate controlled cabinet with special glass and nitrogen filling. It appeared that this had can imagine consternation ensued. The article

happened some time ago, and his toe was simply glued back on rather crudely. As you below (condensed) is from the very reliable source ‘Al-Ahram’ (<http://tinyurl.com/bohv42a>). It was written by the frequent contributor, Nevine al-Aref. Read on:

‘Curators at the Egyptian Museum discovered the big toe on King Amenhotep II’s right foot has fallen off, four months after maintenance was carried out on the royal mummy. Hala Hassan, head of the scientific archaeological committee, said examinations had revealed there was bright material on the rear of the mummy’s toe, which could be behind the damage.

‘This material could be glue or gum used to join the toe to the foot, Hassan said, and the team would send a sample of it to the museum lab for analysis.

‘Hassan told Ahram Online that an investigation would be made into the maintenance work that took place before the damage occurred to discover if lessons could be learned.

“It is really a great loss and a sign of negligence and poor administration,” an archaeologist, who requested anonymity, told Ahram Online. The mausoleum of mummies first opened in 1994 and periodical maintenance had previously taken place without incident, he added.’



Next is an odd piece about a mummy that was CAT scanned, something that is done quite frequently in museums in days, but a surprise ensued. There was a part of an embalming tool, which apparently broke off inside the skull during the process of removing the brain.

The object was found inside the skull and seems to be some sort of reed, somewhat resembling bamboo. The article appeared a source called "Live Science" (<http://tinyurl.com/ck6fhzb>), an Internet source that prides itself in uncovering odd news items. The article itself is somewhat condensed, and presented below for your pleasure:

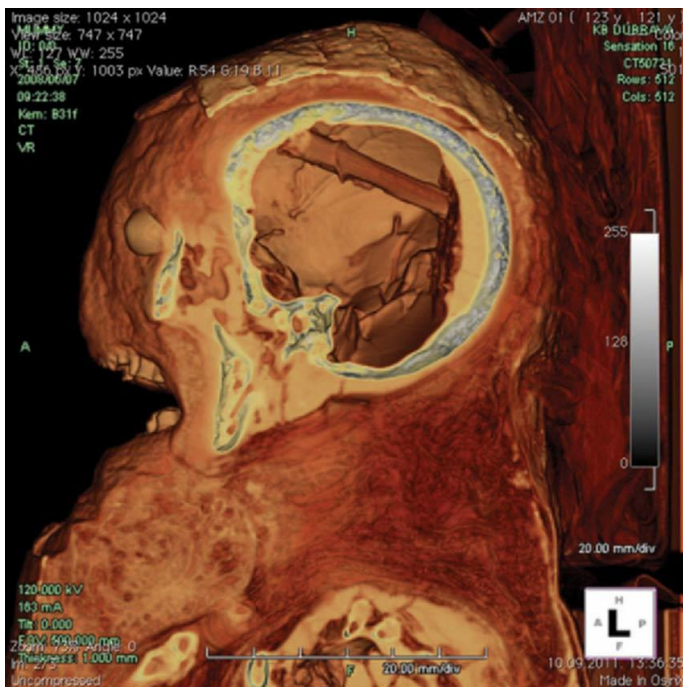
only the second time that such a tool has been reported within a mummy's skull.

'Located between the left parietal bone and the back of the skull, which had been filled with resin, the object was discovered in 2008 through a series of CT scans. Researchers then inserted an endoscope (a thin tube often used for noninvasive medical procedures) into the mummy to get a closer look and ultimately detach it from resin to which it had gotten stuck.



The female Egyptian mummy, dating back 2,400 years, likely died at the age of 40. When she was mummified, the embalmers seem to have left the brain-removal tool in her skull, something discovered by researchers. CREDIT: Mislav Cavka

'They found themselves peering at an object more than 3 inches (8 centimeters) long that would have been used for liquefying and removing the brain. "It almost definitely would have been used in excerebration [brain removal] of the mummy," Čavka said.



CT scans of a 2,400-year-old female mummy revealed a tubular object embedded in its skull between the brain's left parietal bone and the resin filled back of the skull. It would turn out to be a tool used for the removal of the brain.

The instrument would have been inserted through a hole punched into the ethmoid bone near the nose. "Some parts [of the brain] would be wrapped around this stick and pulled out, and the other parts would be liquefied," Čavka said.

'A brain-removal tool used by ancient Egyptian embalmers has been discovered lodged in the skull of a female mummy that dates back around 2,400 years. Removal of the brain was an [Egyptian mummification procedure](#) that became popular around 3,500 years ago and remained in use in later periods. Identifying the ancient tools embalmers used for [brain removal](#) is difficult, and researchers note this is

'This embalming accident, unfortunate for the [ancient mummy](#), has provided researchers with a very rare artifact. Čavka's team point out in a paper they published recently in the journal RSNA RadioGraphics the only other brain-removal stick found inside a mummy's skull dates back 2,200 years.



The object, which measures 3 inches (8 cm) in length, was cut off from resin that it had gotten stuck to (hence the jagged edge). Made of a species Monocotyledon plant, it would have been used to remove the mummy's brain. It was left in the skull by the embalmers by accident, possibly because it broke off.

CREDIT: Photo copyright RSNA RadioGraphics

'The mummy is currently in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb Croatia and is that of a woman who died around the age of 40. Brought to Croatia in the 19th century without a coffin, it's not known where she was found in Egypt. Radiocarbon dating and [CT scans of the mummy](#) determined its date to be around 2,400 years. Her cause of death is unknown.

'The stick is quite brittle and the team could not do as thorough of an analysis as they'd hoped. Looking at it under a microscope, botanical experts determined the tool is made from plants in the group Monocotyledon, which includes forms of palm and bamboo.'

The next very own news item involves a secret that the Cairo Museum is keeping from all of us. But it is hiding a mummy of one of those extraterrestrial aliens that we all know as ET. Since he can no longer defend himself, Zahi Hawass is being blamed for hiding this important secret. The author also shows a photograph of poor Zahi looking especially sinister.

The article pricks what are supposedly paintings of extraterrestrials. Unfortunately the extraterrestrial paintings are actually bouquets of flowers. The authors have also determined that the two tiny infant mummies buried with King Tut are in fact, mummified aliens.

The source of this wonderful information is an Internet site called "Before It's News"

(<http://tinyurl.com/d7d469f>). The CyberScribe doesn't think that they have to worry about this becoming a real news story. Read on (condensed) and see what you think:

'Buried in a dark corner of the Cairo Museum is a mummy that could change the world and our view of humanity's place in the universe. Tucked away from the political turmoil on the streets and the rising surge of the Muslim Brotherhood is a mummified creature from the stars. Entombed thousands of years ago with the body of a Pharaoh, the small, frail-looking creature is easily recognizable to any present day UFO investigator: the body of an alien, mummified Grey.

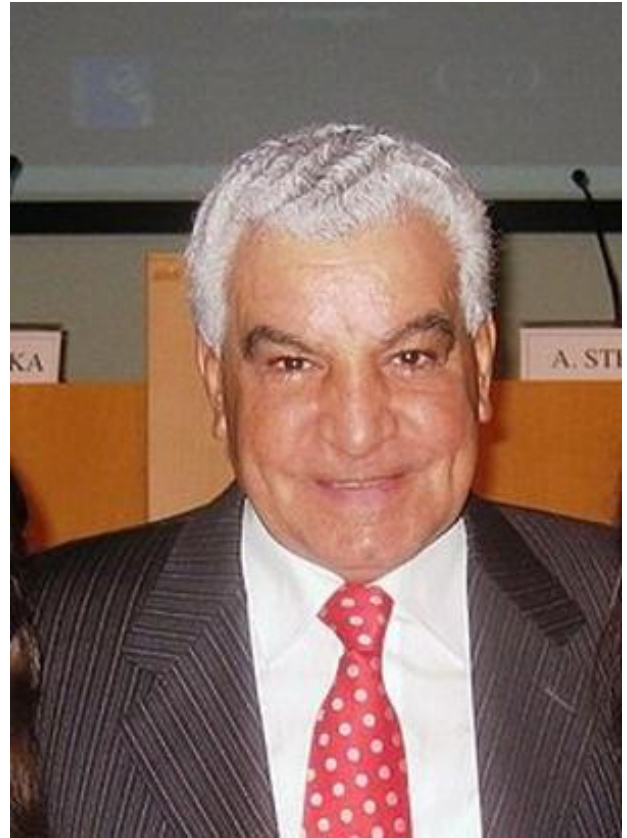


'What secrets did the Egyptian High Priests bury with their dead as they sent them into the afterlife on their voyage to the stars? Precious jewels, gold, food, the personal possessions of the deceased including the most devout slaves—and sometimes an alien—were all stored in the dead's subterranean Ark of the Ages.



'The ancient Egyptians were artists and meticulous chroniclers of history. They adorned the walls of the tombs of the mighty with a record of the great person's life, deeds, and accomplishments. The paintings on the walls of the tomb also recorded for the gods the worthy one's relationships and momentous occasions.

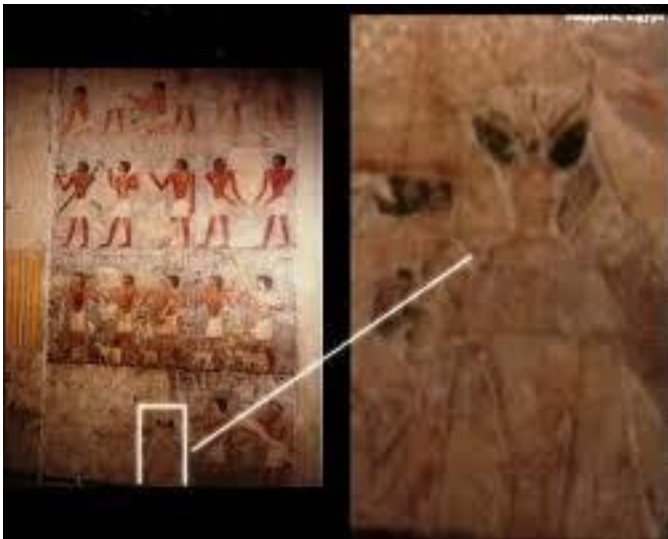
'Famous Egyptologists like the now deposed Antiquities Minister, Zahi Hawass, found bizarre artifacts and disturbing tomb paintings and clamped down on the embarrassing finds with a tight lid of security. Any leaks that emerged concerning the discoveries were met with denials, derision, and sometimes veiled threats.



Former Egyptian Antiquities Minister Zahi Hawass

'Egypt's Antiquities Minister, a powerful and prestigious post that oversees the protection and research activity of every historical site that spans the ancient Egyptian dynasties, is responsible for being the State guardian of ancient knowledge and what's permitted to reach the outside world. Still, information and photos made it past the phalanx of the many layers of Egyptian obfuscation.

'Some information that found its way to the public was of little consequence except to researchers of the arcane. Other information, however, is potentially world-changing, like the paintings of aliens that adorn some tombs of the ancient Egyptian kings.



Near the bottom of a mural: an alien Grey
[Courtesy Egyptian Museum]

'The sensational discovery of an extraterrestrial depicted by ancient Egyptian artist-chroniclers is not unique. This is the first, however, that's been smuggled out of the research archive division of the Egyptian Antiquities department of the governmental authorities in Cairo. Other examples are claimed to be in the British Royal Museum of Natural History. If true, the London curator and staff are not talking.

'Photographic evidence of an mummified Egyptian mummy sealed within an ancient sarcophagus and entombed with a Pharaoh, has been revealed by researcher David Innis at forbiddenknowledge.com.

'Innis writes in part: "What you are about to see is something you have never heard of....What you haven't been told is that when the boy-king Tutankhamun's mummy was unearthed by Howard Carter and his team back in the 1920s there was buried, along with all of the priceless gold artifacts, two 'baby' mummies. One of these mummies is an alien Grey!"



Close-up of tomb wall portion with alien Grey
[Courtesy Egyptian Museum]

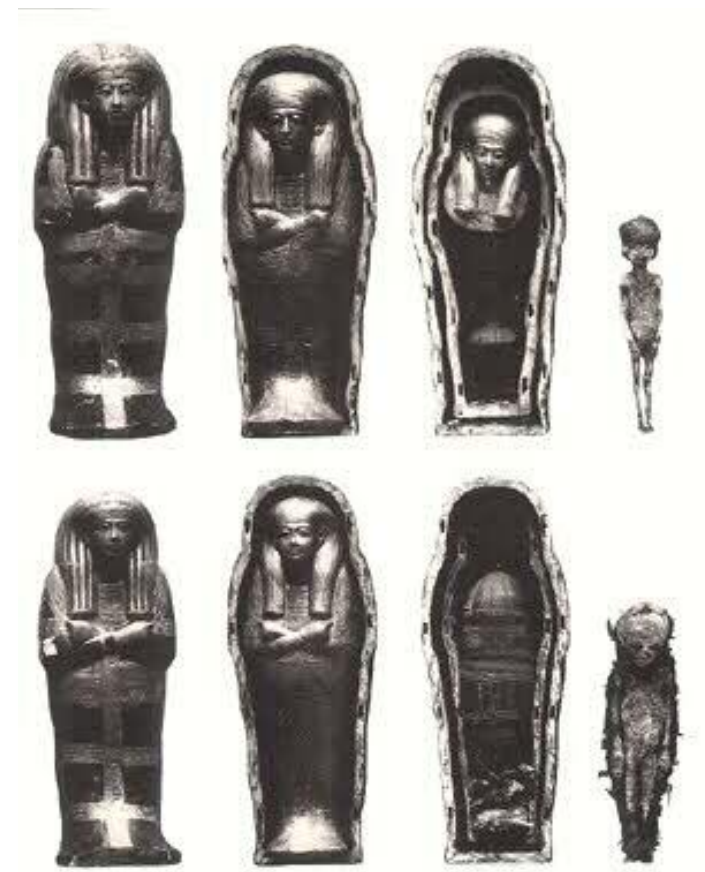


Photo series of sarcophagus and child (top), Grey (bottom)



Enlargement of the Grey's mummified head



Photo of alleged alien mummy unwrapped on research table at Cairo University

'The Egyptian culture was obsessed with the cosmos, the constellation Orion , and the planet Mars. Perhaps this mummy and the painting on the tomb walls reveal why.'

And lastly, we have a new theory on how the pyramids were built. The answer is simple. They were built by giants! The reason you have not heard about this is that every

Egyptologist is sworn to secrecy. Look at this extract from the article that shows how frightened Egyptologists are. They are convinced that if they tell the secret, they will be killed! Just look at this extract.

Be sure to go the web site and watch their incredible video.

"Here is a comment from user tollan23 who is an actual archaeologist:

"I'm an archaeologist (who has worked at the pyramids) and I have to admit that we're all admitted into a secret society where we're told to hide the secrets of the giants from all, under pain of death. Now that I have let you all know the truth my life is in danger. At least the truth is out there now but I will live the rest of my life in hiding."

Have you wondered where this wonderful news item originates? Yes, that wonderful source "Before its News" (<http://tinyurl.com/cjmn9ew>). The following text is an abbreviated extract from this startling article. Read it, and understand truths about Perez. Read on:

'The world has always been asking, "Who built the great pyramids of Egypt." Most people believe it was the Egyptians, however, there is some debate on when the actual pyramids were built. Some archaeologists say after carbon dating it seems to be around 7,000-10,000 years ago. However, other debate this and say that they are only a few thousand years old and Egyptians only came around about 3,000 years ago, so it couldn't be older than that.

'What if the Egyptians did build some of the smaller ones, but not the great pyramid. What if they found it and decided to use them and construct more. Which then confused scientists after so many years. This might be why we see three great large pyramids next to three small ones, which don't seem as magnificent next to the great ones. So the question is... who built them first?

The pyramids were built by giants 100%

More info



'Above is a video that shows evidence that the Giants did in fact build the ancient pyramids of Egypt. Before the skeptics begin to roll their eyes, lets look into history. In Genesis it is said that the Giants (Nephilim) are "sons of God" and the "daughters of men." The most memorial story of course is the Giant Goliath who fights David. Also found in Egypt are drawings of smaller humans fighting against larger humans. Almost every culture has names or drawings of Giants from different eras in history.

'Here is a comment from user [tollan23](#) who is an actual archaeologist:

"I'm an archaeologist (who has worked at the pyramids) and I have to admit that we're all admitted into a secret society where we're told to hide the secrets of the giants from all, under

pain of death. Now that I have let you all know the truth my life is in danger. At least the truth is out there now but I will live the rest of my life in hiding."

'According to Author [Brad Steiger](#), who has written over 168 books with over 17 million copies in print. He says in his book "World's Before Our Own,"

"There have been excavations in the United States that have produced the remains of primitive men and women over seven feet tall; hominids with horns; giants with double rows of teeth; prehistoric people with sharply slanting foreheads and fanged jaws...In July 1895, a party of miners working near Bridal Veil Falls, California, found the tomb of woman whose skeletal remains were six-feet-eight inches in length."

'So what happen to these giants? Why don't we see anymore today? One theory could be that they died during the great flood, caught diseases or even mated with normal humans, which could explain [gigantism syndrome](#).

'Also just recently published, but taken in 1988 on the [German website BILD.De](#), are photos taken by Gregor Spörri. Translated from the article is reads:

"In 1988, on the last day of his private investigation trip, he contacted an old man from a grave robber dynasty. The meeting was took place in a farm-house in Bir Hooker, 100 kilometers northeast of Cairo.

'After paying, \$ 300 Spörri had a look at the grave robber unsold treasure. Wrapped in old rags was the bone and dermis.



Spörri told BILD.de: "It was an oblong package, smelled musty. I was totally flabbergasted when I saw the dark brown giant finger.'

'I was allowed to take it in hand and also to take pictures; a bill was put next to it to get a size comparison. "The bent finger was split open and covered with dried mold." It was surprisingly easy.. That was incredible. In size to a matching body should have been about 15 feet tall"

'The grave robber also showed the Swiss certificate of authenticity and an X-ray image. Both are from the 60s.'

'The question is, why would Governments around the world hide this from the people? To answer this question I turn to Darwin, which takes you to a dead end if you follow this path. Right now scientists are trying to make the world believe we descended from apes, however, Giants were never part of that theory. Add Giants to the mix and what is of Darwin? If the world knew Giants existed and built the pyramids, (which would explain how huge heavy stones were transported 100's of miles away. And would also display who actually built Stonehenge) then all kinds of questions would arise, like: Where did they come from? Did we descend from Giants? Does Darwin's actually stand for anything? Have we been here for actually millions of years but not know? What else did they build? Stonehenge? Easter Island? Were they part of Atlantis?

'The human mind would become so curious that we would then be asking the Governments of the world: "What else are you hiding from us? Do aliens exist? Does NASA really know where our moon came from?

'And then the big question: What else have you been lying to us about of our own human history of thousands, 100's of thousands, millions or even billions of years ago? And even bigger question, if Darwin theory isn't supported anymore, more and more people might just start thinking...Did God actually create all life and the entire universe?'

See you here again next month!

