

A Study of The Scriptures

Tape 103

**Based on The Work of
Dr. Wesley A. Swift**

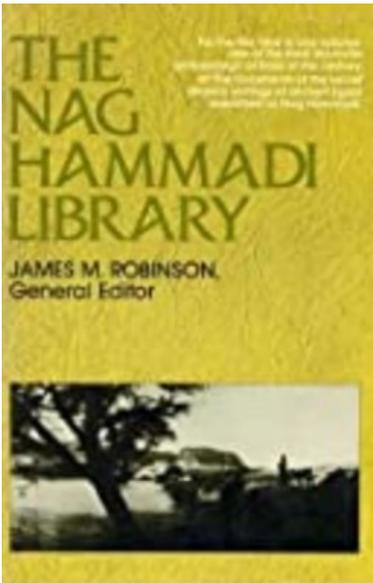


**Compiled By
Ella Rose Mast**

Tape No. 103
By
Mrs. Ella Rose Mast

Subject

The Lost Pharaohs



AS WE REVIEW THIS BOOK PUBLISHED IN 1950 IN BRITAIN, and written by Leonard Cottreal perhaps you wonder why this study of these Ancient so called Egyptian people is so important as we are tracing the Adamic people as they spread out over the earth as those 'Amazing Aryans'? One thing our people fail to realize is that these Ancient peoples had a great knowledge and a great faith as they moved out over the earth.

Perhaps this will explain: This is an excerpt taken from a writing called: 'The Second Treatise of the Great Seth.' This was found by Jeanette in the Book called, 'The Nag Hammadi Library', now in English. (Christ is now speaking to Seth, and seemingly explaining His part as His children walk the earth as those Amazing Aryans)

'I was in the mouths of lions. And the plan which they devised about me to release their error and their senselessness, I did not succumb to them as they had planned. But I was not afflicted at all. Those who were there punished me. And I did not die in reality but in appearance, lest I be put to shame by them because these are my kinsfolk. I removed the shame from me and I did not become fainthearted in the face of what happened to me at their hands.

I was about to succumb to fear, and I (suffered) according to their sight and thought, in order that they may never find any word to speak about them. For my death which they think happened, (happened) to them in their error and blindness, since they nailed their man unto their death. For their Ennoias did not see me, for they were deaf and blind. But in doing these things they condemn themselves. Yes, they saw me, they punished me. It was another, their father, who drank the gall and vinegar; it was not I. They struck me with the reed, it was another, Simon, who bore the cross on his shoulder. I was another upon whom they placed the crown of thorns. But I was rejoicing in the height over all the wealth of the archons and the suffering of their error, of their empty glory. And I was laughing at their ignorance.' Unquote)

Do you understand what He was saying here in the foreknowledge? He was in the mouth of the Lions in the Lion's Den, He did not bow to Lucifer and take control of a world under Lucifer's leadership, at the time of the Temptation. He did not die in reality on the Cross for only the physical body died, and He was thus not finished as far as His kinsmen were concerned, rather He completed the Atonement, and released the spirits and consciousness of the Adamites who up until the Atonement, were held in the Netherworld. Thus actually Lucifer, their father drank the cup for Lucifer with the Crucifixion lost control of these children of the Kingdom. Now the Atonement had been made and they could move out on the road to the putting in place of the Administration of the Kingdom, in earth, as it is in heaven.

The Crown of thorns then belonged to Lucifer for Christ arose from the tomb and in their ignorance they had failed to see the outcome of their acts. From now on these children of Darkness will keep up their struggle but victory for the Kingdom has now been assured, even though their blindness does not allow them to understand this fact. Thus these Aryans had this assurance from the beginning that an Atonement would be made, this they carried with them as they began to spread out over the earth, this they looked forward to.

As we review this book from an Identity point of view we find that it once more confirms what we have already told you from the Swift Tape

Ministry. This land of Egypt has been an interesting land, and visited over the years by many people although many of the race do not understand why, even as they stand in front of the Great Pyramid in awe. As we have told you before some of the Ancient people from Atlantis had earlier come to this land of Egypt and settled there, and there were other people in that land at that time. Then later came the Adamites, and these were termed, 'The Lost Pharaohs' and they brought their families with them also.

This land of Egypt is 600 miles long and bounded by two ranges of naked Limestone hills which sometimes approach each other leaving only an average breadth of 7 miles between them. On the North however they widen and then disappear giving way to a marshy plain which extends then to the Mediterranean Coast. On the south these hills are no longer Limestone, but of granite, and they narrow then to a point; they close in until they almost touch, and through this narrow gate then comes the Nile River with a roar, down into the valley, then it turns north toward the sea.

In the Winter and Spring it rolls a languid stream through a dry and dusty plain, but in summer something strange happens. The river grows swift and then it turns red as blood; then green it rises, and swells, and overflows its banks covering the land to the base of the hills on either side. The whole valley becomes a lake and the villages rise like Islands since they are built on artificial mounds. An Arab put it this way: 'Egypt is the gift of the Nile, and the Nile is the gift of the Good God.'

Over the rest of the earth Ancient people roamed the earth from place to place in search of fresh hunting or grazing. Sometimes they would plant a crop, reap it, and then move on. But here along the Nile was a spot with the most fertile soil in the world, brought down annually from the mountains of Abyssinia.

Once a year the high mountains of Abyssinia would intercept the rain clouds of the Indian Ocean as they moved north. And then the dry rivers would funnel the water toward its destination eventually into the Nile River. After each flood the inhabitants of this valley would cast their seeds, and for a few weeks work would reap a crop, the continuous sunshine would do the rest. Dr. Swift researched for us the coming of the Atlanteans

and they then settled along this river where people lived who had at least 2000 gods according to our author. They worked at harnessing the Nile and built their civilization. Then came other people and we believe them to be these Aryans and after their coming they worked at controlling this River. Astronomical observations gave them the records necessary to predict the coming of the annual flood. These people called, 'The Lost Pharaohs' of this book had mastered the science of hydraulics, dykes, irrigation canals, and reservoirs in which surplus water was stored against a dry season. They surveyed the land since the landmarks were wiped out each flood time, and they established markers which would stand.

Our author tells us that this struggle to master the Nile River required an intellectual elite, they were mathematicians, astronomers, engineers, and Priests, and they became the rulers and military class of this land. They had to contend with these local Chiefs, and many gods which were birds, animals or reptiles, trees, rocks, or pillars, and even the crocodile god and the Dragon god.

The Egyptian Historian Manetho about 305-285 B.C., wrote a history of his country in Greek. He divided the names of the Pharaohs which had come down to him into 30 Royal houses or Dynasties. His list is not accurate, not all of his divisions are correct, and he missed out a number of things and several Dynasties are missing as we know them today. But this list has been in use so long that historians continue to use it. Dr. Swift in his research went further on back long before the 3200-2780 B.C. time of the first Dynasty listed here, he gives the time for the first Dynasty as being about 4500 to 4000 B.C., as to the time when these strangers came into Ancient Egypt.

The Egyptian Historian Menetho tells us that as these people came into that land they immediately established a civilization which then grew fast. In later times the Archaeologists such as Petrie would find the proof that this was a fact. He found articles of Palace furniture, alabaster revealing fine artistry, and craftsmanship. He found jewellery beautifully fashioned, gold ornaments inscribed with the name of Menes one of the early Pharaohs. Egyptians of later centuries looked back upon these Pharaohs as a race of Titans, and called their reign a Golden Age. There were the Pyramid

builders, and especially this step Pyramid in stone, called the Great Pyramid of Giza which even with the outer casings removed is still a marvel to the world.

Our author tells us that these Monarchs were authoritarian in the extreme. Their king, was considered a descendent of the Sun-god RA (Re- in this book) himself. Always we look for who these people worshiped as a mark of their identity and this author again helps bear this out although he is not writing as one who is in tune with the idea that certain people are different in the Biblical story.

Under the rule of these Monarchs who came into Egypt in early days, the chief officers of this kingdom were usually from the Royal family. The Prime Minister would be the Pharaoh's eldest son and usually he would live at the 'court' therefore the ruler could keep a 'tight' reign on the Administration of the entire country.

By the time of the 30th., century before the birth of The Christ this kingdom in Egypt had reached an elaborate development of State functions under local officials such as was not yet found in Europe. The chief Deity was what our author calls the Sun-God, (Re) which we now understand was just a symbol of YAHWEH. A powerful Priesthood served at the city of ON (later called Heliopolis). These ruling Pharaohs built great Temples to their God, they always put an Obelisk, a symbol of Re (Ra) at each temple and enclosed the grounds in a large courtyard. 1000 years later the chief title of a Pharaoh was still, on of Re (Ra) showing this long reign of these 'AMAZING ARYANS' there in Ancient Egypt.

The Nobles of these reigns lived in large spacious villas of wood and mud-brick lightly constructed to suit the climate. This is the reason why these buildings of Ancient Egypt have disappeared, all but their foundations, whereas the Temples and tombs were built of stone. On the large country Estates the labourers lived on the Estate in large quarters, whereas the workmen who did the building for the Pharaohs lived in huge barracks with a multitude of rooms under one roof. Because the craftsmen worked under a rigid religious conviction they produced work never equalled by Craftsmen of later centuries. Today there is still a statue of

Chephren in the Cairo Museum, and as you view this picture of the Second Pyramid you notice the 'ARYAN' features of this man.

Through the years you notice that as the Aryans reached great power they became more careless and more self-centred and you see the results of this decline beginning with the 11th., Dynasty, when about 100 years of trouble then developed. We would say this came from the turning away from their God.

A strong leader would then come to power and correct the error of their ways and then this building in Egypt would commence again. At the time of about 2100-1700 B.C. according to the charts used, the city of Thebes would rise to take its place as a principal city of that nation. The greatest of these Pharaohs then was Amenemhet the founder of the 12th., Dynasty about 2000 B.C. An inscription found states: (quote) He restored that which he found ruined, that which a city had taken from a neighbour; he set the boundaries of the cities; established their landmark like the heavens, distinguished their use of the water according to what was in the writings of old, because he loved justice. (unquote) In fact he re-established the boundaries of the land according to the 'layout' when first surveyed.

The following Pharaohs of the middle kingdom pushed the boundaries of Egypt southward into Nubia, and Amenehet II reopened the gold mines of the Sinai, and then Sesostri III had his engineers cut a channel 260 feet long and 34 feet wide through the granite of the first cataract so that he could sail his war-galleys further up the river. He also invaded Syria for the first time as this was a period of foreign conquest and trade expansion. In this time of what was termed the Middle Kingdom our author tells us that what most writers called the cult of Osiris developed, but we understand this as the mythology of their belief, because their God in truth was still YAHWEH, referred to by others as the Sun-God, but we understand that this Osiris was the judge of souls, and these people were interested in the after-life of an individual.

By the latter end of the time of the Middle Kingdom again this civilization was troubled, always they had to contend with the pagan gods, we would say the Children of Darkness. Then came another wave of Aryans into

this nation, and these were called the Hyksos, we know them as the White Shepherds. They came from Asia about 1700 B.C. and ruled until about 1555 B.C. We know them today as the White Shepherd Kings, white Aryans and they came in to enforce the power of their people in this struggle to maintain a white Priesthood in the city of ON until the Christ Child was born, and Egypt had played her part in Destiny.

After the Shepherd Kings lost control and were driven out of Egypt the next reigning kings of the New Empire 1555-712 B.C., extended the power until Egypt once more gained a high point in her history. Once more Thebes became a great Capital city, adorned with splendid Temples, Palaces, Monuments, and Quays crowded with produce. The Kings hollowed out great rock cut tombs for themselves in the Theban hills while 600 miles down river the old Pharaohs slept almost forgotten.

Lest we forget why this activity in Egypt was so important in this trail of Destiny, always notice that as kings or Pharaohs came to power they would then remember the true God whose symbol was the Sun's rays with descending rays, and the White Priesthood at ON would still be in place.

During the 19th., century southwest Asia and even the land of old Palestine were re-conquered. Ramesses is the name most closely associated with the 19th., and 20th., Dynasties, and Ramesses II of the 19th., century was a great builder. Ramesses the III had to contend with attacks from the western desert of Libya, and also had to fight great Sea Battles which he won and the Aryan control still held sway.

The paintings on the walls of the Royal Tombs at Thebes gives us the religious beliefs of these people. These pictures show the deceased making a journey through the caverns of the Underworld, but they are riding in the Sun God's boat. Near the end of this journey this king is shown as entering the Judgment hall of Osiris.

It was about the time of the 21st Dynasty that once again Egypt began to decline in power as a Mighty Empire. In the time of the 22nd., Dynasty (745-724 B.C.) we find that the Pharaoh mentioned is Shiskah, king of Egypt in the Old Testament, and one of his predecessors had married his

daughter to King Solomon of Judea. 'It came to pass in the fifth year of Rehoboam that Shishak, King of Egypt came up against the treasurers of the King's House; he even took away the shields of gold which Solomon had made.' Always the Hebrew Priest chroniclers ascribed this disaster to the Israelite neglect of YAHWEH, saying they did evil in the sight of the LORD. This also tells us that these same people, the Aryans were in power in Egypt and in Palestine, although of another branch of the race, still they intermarried and were of the same religion.

By the period of 663-525 B.C., after much trouble with the Children of Darkness again the rulers of Egypt took firm control again and looked back longingly to the giants of the old kingdom, the Pyramid builders. They studied and reproduced their old Ancient religious texts and tried to imitate this far off age. This was of course a backward glance to the lost Glories that would never return, but still we tell you that the Priesthood of Ancient ON would still be in place to protect the Christ child.

Then came the Greeks who were now on the move, but still of the Adamic Race, and when they came into Egypt they were of course welcomed and allowed to settle in Egypt. In 525 B.C., Egypt was conquered by the Persians but again this was the same race of people. Then in 332 B.C., came Alexander the Great from Greece but still of the same race of people, in fact he had a dream of uniting this race. In Egypt he founded the Ptolemaic line which ruled until 30 B.C., and next the Romans still of the same race became the rulers of Egypt.

With the Christ then Christianity was on the rise and the old Egyptian religion died out to be replaced with the new, and the secrets of the Ancient writings were lost and the history of Ancient Egypt would now be known only through the Greek and Roman historians. It was not until the 19th Century A.D. that the decipherment of Hieroglyphics, and the modern Egyptologist arrived on the scene able to decipher, or draw that veil aside which had descended over the Ancient civilization, and then people were once more turning to the past for knowledge of identity of a people. Far more material and relics of the Egyptian civilization have survived than has those of Greece and Rome, or even Medieval Europe partly due to the climate and partly because of those Ancient Egyptians pre-occupation

with the preservation of their bodies, and this preparing for life after death. In any case they left their records and their identity behind for those interested in understanding the past.

From all these Ancient records we find that these Ancient Egyptians (Aryans) were a happy, somewhat materialistic race, loving life and hating to leave it, but also all their painting and sculptures in their tombs were to assure one of the LIFE TO COME. The Limestone cliffs along the Nile River provided much workable stone. The hot dry weather kept the stone from weathering. Even today an inscription cut in the time of Ramesses II looks like it was just carved yesterday. Archaeologists have found on the desert's fringes the bodies of pre-Dynastic Egyptians who died long before the invention of embalming. They were found in shallow graves, usually jars of food, toilet articles and even weapons were found with them, and quite often these bodies still retain their hair, and skin showing how the climate helped preserve.

The practice of embalming was known in the Pyramid age, the mystery of the hieroglyphics and stelae all over Egypt has now been unfolded because of the translation of the Ancient language and the entrance into the lost Subterraneous cavities, all cut out of solid rock some times 20 feet deep where the dead were laid to rest. The finding of the Rosetta stone with the carving of 3 languages on it would unravel the secrets of this Ancient language, with the phonetic principal underlying Coptic language, and now people can travel back 5000 or more years to rediscover the World of Ancient Egypt as once more you trace those 'Amazing Aryans'.

It was interesting to find once more that even the Cuneiform signs had a phonetic consistency. And that the Archaeologists would then unlock another door into the Ancient World, and find that whole chapter of documents, largely confined to the age of the writer, but the Archaeologists not only bring forth written record, but masses of objects which illustrate the arts, and handicrafts of the past, here were the Temples where people worshiped, the houses in which they lived, the settings in which their lives were spent, thus a more complete look into the past. Petrie was a great Archaeologists and did much digging in Egypt, and wrote his first history in 1894, then only 8 years later he had to come out with a new Edition

because the frontier had been pushed back. Now he had found 3,000 graves of a people quite different from the Egyptians (Aryans) of the Dynasties. Petrie had long suspected that the race which conquered Egypt and founded the First Dynasty had invaded the country entering upper Egypt at Koptos. Petrie had traced 5 different races older than the Dynasty people, and actually he found a sixth different race that had a 'straight bridge to the nose, and a very vigorous and capable kind of face.' He found in one dig a shallow grave containing a skeleton, a peculiar shape to the skeleton, and some pottery.

The Egyptians of the Dynasty ages were always buried stretched out on their backs, but this skeleton lay on its side, arms and legs drawn up to the body in the embryonic position. He then found other graves with the skeletons in the same position, on their left side, the feet to the south and their face to the west.

He was to find grave after grave where nearly all had skeletons usually with a slate at the breast or before the face, and usually pottery of a new type. On the clay jars were marks, a cross, a crescent, a palm tree, a mark like a gallows, and a scorpion. 3000 graves of these completely unknown people were found, excavated and recorded. We would say that these were the Ancient Atlantans who had come into Egypt before the Aryans.

In other graves, larger graves other objects were found such as a game with pieces consisting of 4 lions, a rabbit of limestone, little ivory rods and spherical flints like playing marbles, ivory combs, and bracelets, stone maces, a lamp with a floating wick, small statues of painted clay, and in some graves objects were made of copper. The slates were carved to represent fish, antelopes, tortoises, and bird's heads, and were evidently used for grinding green malachite used for face-paint.

In other graves they found the evidence of Cannibalism for some of the bodies had been mutilated. They then remembered that Osiris reclaimed the Egyptians from the practice of Cannibalism. Much damage has been done to antiquity by grave robbers but in this instance we have proven that people were in Egypt before the Aryans came from the east, and even before those people came from the west from Atlantis.

As to the Great Pyramid of Giza, this is a phenomena which has drawn people in all Generations, as they stand in awe wondering how and why it was built. Writers, visitors stretching back to the time of Herodotus and beyond have gazed at the Great Pyramid in awe, and the accompanying pyramids framed by the western desert. All contain sarcophagus for Earthly kings, all but ONE, WHY? Also why did these old Pharaohs of the past select a Pyramid shape for their tombs, did they have a knowledge not known today??? From the explanations we find today we would think that this way of building also carried an explanation of their deep Faith, and expectations, for the Spirit was a definite part of their Belief.

We disagree with our authors time table as to which pyramid was built first and why, but he is only forming his opinion from what he has read, and does not understand why the Great Pyramid was built or even who these builders were. The Burial Pyramids were entirely different on the inside from the Great Pyramid and yet the author fails to understand. In the Burial Pyramids you go down for the Burial tomb, whereas in the Great Pyramid you go up in the Grand Gallery to the King's Chamber with the empty sarcophagus.

As a group the Giza Pyramid and the others stand as limestone sentinels outlined against the sky as you approach this group of three from Cairo. One must pass the smart villas of the wealthier Cairo population set in their palm shaded gardens, backed by the lush green fields where the sun reflects on the irrigation canals. Then the road rises and swings to the left to climb the Plateau, and suddenly the Great Pyramid rises ahead, 450 feet of sun baked Limestone, the white facing stones no more in place to shine in the sun, just a great step-pyramid, then beyond the 3rd., pyramid lies street after street of Tombs of Nobles, and officers of the Royal Households. Around these tombs the dessert has been torn up as by Centuries of excavations, and beyond that is just the smooth golden waste-land of desert just as it was in the days of the Pharaohs.

We would envy those earlier visitors such as Herodotus, before so much damage had been done to this Ancient burial ground of those Amazing Aryans. Herodotus came to Egypt in 450 B.C., and when he asked who built this Great Pyramid he was told that Cheops was the builder, but over

the years the knowledge that the Greek word, Cheops, simply meant Pharaoh was lost, and perhaps he was told this but later this was the name given to the Pharaoh who saw to the building of the Great Pyramid. It was built in the time of the early Pharaohs who established the Dynasties, but further back in history than modern writers have tried to maintain. Unless you understand the past how can you identify the signs and symbols that the Ancients left for guidance? Herodotus however did tell us that when he visited this Great Pyramid that it was covered with smooth casing stones of shining limestone. Today we only see the Steps which were hidden by the casing stones of the builders.

Actually they have never found any machinery other than the lever, the roller, and the inclined plain, and researchers have then evolved elaborate explanations of the way the Pyramid of Giza was built, of course they could not conceive that these people had a knowledge no other people possessed. The building of the Sphinx they would even believe represented the Sun-god guarding the Necropolis. Others searching for an explanation came closer saying that: the Egyptian name for pyramid was M (e) R. If it could be proved that this was a compound word consisting of the prefix M which conveys the meaning of 'place', and a known root composed of two consonants (e) which means to 'ascend', this would mean the 'Place of Ascension' and they would be on the path to knowledge.

In excavations at the 'Valley of the Kings' Archaeologists were astonished by the depth of the tombs, at the trouble these people had taken to try to protect the bodies of their loved ones. In one excavation at thirty feet down they expected to find the burial chamber, but no, on down went the shaft descending through hard seams in the rock. At 55 feet no sign of the burial chamber, at 60 feet down the east wall of the shaft sloped westward forming a shelf. A few feet further down they reached a more firm stratum of rock, the walls were cut with more regularity.

At 70 feet down fragments of red pottery bowls were found. At 85 feet the excavators un-covered the topmost course of a wall of masonry, and on removing one of the blocks of masonry there was a chamber and a white Alabaster sarcophagus, and the glitter of gold met their lights. Near this sarcophagus sealed with lead lay a number of gold encased rods, which

at one time had supported a canopy. Once there had been wooden furniture inlaid with gold. Practically everything had disintegrated but the gold, copper and pottery. Now they must be careful to examine the gold sheets to find an identity.

One inscription found had these words: 'Lord of the two crowns, Snofru-the Horus-Nebmant', everywhere there seemed to be signs of much haste for this burial as though a secret burial. In time it was proved that this was not a burial place for a king since the design would have shown the flower of Upper Egypt in conjunction with the Papyrus of Lower Egypt.

On a bar of decayed wood they then found these words when translated, 'Mother of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, follower of Horus, guide to the ruler, favourite lady whose every word is done for her, daughter of the gods of His body, Hetepbras.' Here then was the burial place of a Queen and now they found traces as if someone had tried to force open the Sarcophagus and now it was decided that this tomb had been hurriedly prepared, and then the body moved from its original tomb. Thus the wife of King Snofru had been moved and reburied down, on down in the earth. They carefully opened the sarcophagus and found no trace of a body inside. From all this it was deduced that the Queen's body was not in the sarcophagus when she was buried, perhaps the king never knew since the workmen were afraid to tell him that it had disappeared at the first grave robbery.

Today in the Cairo museum you see the rebuilt furniture exactly as it was in the Queen's life. Under the gold canopy, which her husband gave her stands the bed in which her son, the next ruler was born. Here also stands her gold-encased arm chair, and her carrying chair with its long gold handles. Nearby is her make-up box with its neat alabaster jars in position, and the jewel box containing her silver anklets. When seeing this furniture you will be impressed with the simplicity and grace showing the dignity of the old kingdom Monarchs. Different also from the Tomb furniture of Tutankhamen which does not have the grace of the more Ancient work.

The centre of the Administration of the old kingdom was near Cairo, the Ancient capital of Memphis. Then you have to go 600 miles up river to

Luxor for many years the most important Archaeological site in Upper Egypt which is almost worked out. Here stood the Imperial city of NO-Amua later called Thebes which for more than 1000 years ruled over the Egyptian Empire.

Thebes was also an important market, it controlled the routes to the gold mines in the Nubian mountains, and collected the produce of the Sudan, such as gums, ostrich feathers, gold dust and slaves.

During the 18th, Dynasty the great warrior king who ruled from Thebes vied with others of these monarchs to build those gigantic Temples and monuments. No people, Ancient or modern has shown the art of Architecture on a scale so sublime, so great, so grandiose as these Ancient Egyptians (Aryans) with their great 140 foot columns such as found in the Hall of Karnak.

Here also was found the almost intact sepulchre of Tutankhamen, and the City of the Dead hewn out of the Western hills. On the east side of the river was the city of Thebes, the city of the Living with Royal Palaces and the towering Temples of Amen-Re. On the west bank of the river was as at Memphis, 'The City of the Dead'.

On the temple reliefs at Karnak are scenes showing the Divine birth of Queen Hatshepsut. Here you find carvings which reiterate the message as to what the people had accomplished, and also found is the message boasting perhaps of the Obelisks that Queen Hatshepsut had built: 'And you who after long years shall see the monuments, who shall speak of what I have done, you will say: .we do not know, how they could have made a whole mountain of gold as if it were an ordinary task.'

At Luxor all the buildings are also on the east side of the River. In the Theban hills is a vast mausoleum, for 2000 years they received the embalmed bodies of 70 Generations of Egyptians. These tombs or chambers are not nearly as deep as of old, and are full of mummies of the dead. The Kings were buried in an Isolated valley on the western side of the Mountains called the 'Gate of the Kings'. Here also lived the Priests who guarded the tombs, conducted funeral rites, and who made regular

ceremonial offerings. Here also lived those who carved out new tombs, and made the funeral furniture. The Royal tombs were spacious chambers, the opposite was the common type, a communal catacomb. Today these tombs are almost empty because over the years these mummies were stolen and sold.

In the better tombs is where the excavators found the pictures of Nubians, bearded Asiatics from Syria, the Sea people from the Islands of the Mediterranean, shown also is the Vizier presiding over a court of law. Every detail is included in these fascinating scenes. You even see the ladies of the household preparing for social occasions. They wear clinging white gowns while young dark skinned slaves help arrange their hair. Another scene will show the individual leaving in a boat while someone in the next world awaits them. Sometimes a lovely wife will accompany a husband wearing a close fitting white gown falling in elegant folds, with one shoulder bare as in more recent fashion.

On one wall was found this Egyptian love poem, and it is here translated by Sir Alan Gardiner from the Chester Beatty Papyrus:—

**'Seven days from yesterday I have not seen my beloved,
And sickness has crept over me,
And I am become heavy in my limbs,
And am mindful of my own body.
If the master physicians come to me,
My heart hath no comfort of their remedies,
And the magicians, no resources in them,
My malady is not diagnosed.**

**Better for me is my beloved than any remedies;
More important is she for me than this entire
compendium of medicine.
My salvation is when she enters from without,
When I see her, then I am well;
Opens she her eyes, and my limbs are young again;
Speaks she, and I am strong.
And when I embrace her, she banishes evil,**

And it passes from me for seven days.

In other reliefs the King is seated with his lovely wife, and they are watching the erection of a pillar said to be of the Sun-God Osiris, representing the resurrection of God. Remember that this was at least 1400 years before the birth of The Christ.

In one tomb, that of a Mayor of a Southern City, an overseer of granaries, field, garden, and cattle was buried and as you enter his tomb you must go down a steep flight of steps into the rock, and then turn half right and behold you think that you are in a vineyard, so it seems. The ceiling of the chamber was left rough by the masons, then painted with hanging clusters of grapes giving the illusion of a canopy of vines. Beyond the garden is a much larger chamber, it is square and supported by four columns, the walls are painted and here the Mayor Sennufer appears with his wife, his sister, and his daughter, their names are inscribed over their figures.

Near the doorway leading out of the second chamber is a picture of Sennufer and his wife walking toward the door that leads from the tomb, the inscription reads: Coming forth to earth to see the 'Sun-Disk' everyday. The pair are shown holding hands and the husband wears around his neck an amulet with two hearts, saying they are in love. Our author contends this is a pleasant theory unsupported by evidence. We would say, why not true? but what these two are waiting for is the Crucifixion and the Resurrection wherein The Christ rescues their spirits from the Underworld. In other pictures Sennufer and his wife are shown seated in a boat making a voyage which is expected to take place after death.

These types of sculptured reliefs are found in Tomb after Tomb as well as the supply of food for the Ka (soul) and some of the Tomb Chapels glow with colour and pictures of outdoor life, of cattle grazing in the fields and birds flying in the sky, men are at work in all the areas of life.

In the 'Valley of the Tombs of the Kings', remote from every sound of life, with the Horn, the highest peak in the Theban Hills standing sentinel like a natural pyramid above them, lay 30 or more kings among them the

greatest Egypt ever knew. This spot drew visitors over a longer period of time than any monument in Egypt except the Pyramids. The last Pharaoh to be buried there 3000 or more years ago, then it became about a thousand years ago a show place. Then Medieval monks made homes in its empty tombs, and 18th, savants probed it, and 17th, century Archaeologists combed it from one end to the other, yet it kept its secrets until the twenties of this century and in fact still does to a great extent.

By the year 1555 B.C., because of the robbing of the graves, the Pharaohs began to try to conceal their sepulchres. Before this the mortuary chapel was as near the tomb as possible so that the Ka would have easy access to it from the burial chamber, but this would give way the location of the tomb. Then from Tuthmosis I, onward through the 18th and 19th, Dynasties, king after king had his tomb hollowed out of the cliffs of the valley. The chief aim was concealment and the entrances were inconspicuous. Thus was Queen Hatshepsut buried in a remote, mysterious recess.

By the 19th, Dynasty there was a change, secrecy was abandoned because it did not work. After the 20th, Dynasty no more kings were buried (1200-1090 B.C) in the valley of the Kings. When Christianity came to Egypt, the Copts built their Monasteries nearby and some of the hermits lived in the tombs themselves. Today the name is changed to 'The Gate of the Kings'.

In the 9th., Dynasty Sethi, son of Ramesses I (1350-1200 B.C.) came to the throne just after his 30th year. The Bedouin tribes began to stir up trouble in South West Asia, and this young king and his armies went into Palestine, scattered the Bedouins and restored order then marched on north to Lebanon. He reopened the routes to the gold mines of the South and East, and built Magnificently at Karnak. He ruled only 20 years but in that time his workmen were busy hollowing out his tomb which descends into the mountain through a series of galleries and extensive halls for a distance of 470 feet.

From the entrance abroad flight of stairs plunged into the mountain side. At the bottom of the stairs you enter a long corridor which also sloped

downward, its walls covered with religious symbols, such as a beetle, a ram-headed man, and the Sun-disk. On down on another broad stairway, accompanied by painted reliefs of Re (Ra) in many forms, then another long corridor with reliefs of the Sun-God in his sacred barge. At the end of this passage a pit 40 feet deep spanned by a modern bridge. The pit was to trap any storm water which might enter the tomb, and to baffle the thieves.

Originally the entrance to the corridor beyond the pit was walled up, so the tomb appeared to end at that point. But the robbers bridged the pit and burrowed through the wall and continued into another 4 pillared hall with a picture of the Sun-God's journey. You find this motif repeated again and again in other tombs. Beyond this hall was a doorway leading to a second hall with two pillars, the walls having scenes drawn but never finished. This however was also another 'blind alley' intended to fool the grave robbers, it looked as though the tomb ended here. But grave robbers had sounded the walls and broken through in one place and found another staircase descending further into the mountain.

This staircase had been sunk in the floor of the preceding hall, and then filled in flush with the floor, and you continued the descent deeper and deeper into the rock approaching the heart of the mountain. Then you enter the Ante-chamber, and a few steps further the Ante-chamber opens into a huge chamber supported by six pillars all carved out of the solid rock then beyond it the 'Golden Hall' so named by the Egyptians. Here reliefs show the Pharaoh being greeted by the Deities. And here the Pharaoh had been laid to rest but the Grave Robbers had also been here, and the excavator found only an empty alabaster sarcophagus, its surface covered with hundreds of minute figures and religious text.

Below the Sarcophagus the men found another passage 300 feet long before a fallen roof bars the way. There is no doubt that this passage goes much further and perhaps on through the mountain and connects with Sethi's mortuary Temple on the other side.

There is no doubt at this point that these Ancient Aryans were experts at carving the rock. There is no doubt that they had a great Faith, and that

they were experts in many fields of endeavour which as yet has not been acknowledged by the so called experts. Their scrolls, paintings and carvings are telling their story. The Ancient Osiris doctrine did contain ethical belief, and these Ancient Pharaoh's considered themselves sons of God, there is no question of this, for they left their carvings and pictures, paintings showing the difference between themselves and their dark skinned slaves. The long corridors joined by staircases in the tomb of Sethi I, seemed to represent the caverns or regions of the Netherworld showing the divisions as to where the Adamites or Pharaoh's rested, and the rest of the world order also in their rest after death.

In one tomb is the story of how a king after death arrived at the Hall of Righteousness and speaks to its guardian gods: and the King knows the names of these guardians. They then ask his name and the king replies: 'I am one who dwelleth in the Olive Tree' and after a few more questions those questioners say: .thou mayest now enter through the door of the Hall of Righteousness, for thou knowest us.'

In their excavations the Archaeologists had many disappointments for much of antiquity had been robbed. To be the first to enter a sepulchre since antiquity would be the rarest of experiences. The late Professor Newberry describes how he entered a Theban tomb which had escaped the attention of thieves and there found on the dusty floor, the footprints of the last person to leave it, 3000 years before.

We also have the description by Howard Carter of his passage into the tomb of the young King Tutankhamen (quote) 'For a moment, time as a factor in human life has lost its meaning. 3000 or 4000 years have gone by and yet as you note the sign of recent life around you, such as the blackened lamp, the farewell garland dropped upon the threshold you feel as though it might have been just yesterday. The very air you breathe unchanged through the Century, you share with those who laid the mummy to rest.' (unquote)

The grave robbers being only interested in something valuable which they could sell sometimes overlooked valuable papyrus which gave us the listing of the Lost Pharaohs, and also Tutankhamen was one of the few

Pharaohs whose tomb had never been accounted for. He was an obscure boy king who reigned briefly at the end of the 18th, Century. Only one spot in the whole valley which was thought not yet examined was in front of the tomb of Ramesses VI, since it would bar visitors to the Ramesses tomb. An evacuator by the name of Carter then gained permission to excavate and in 1922 the tomb of Tutankhamen was found.

Thirteen feet below the entrance to the tomb of Ramesses the VI, they found a cut in the rock. Sixteen steps led down into the hillside, and then a door-blocked and sealed with the seal of the Necropolis was found. Beyond this sealed doorway was a sloping entrance passage filled with stone chips which had to be removed. 30 feet from the entrance was a second sealed and plastered doorway, and behind that door the wonderful things found in King Tut's tomb were revealed.

No doubt you have seen pictures of the many things they found in this young king's burial chamber. Three great couches of wood encased in gold, and ornamented with animal heads whose eyes seemed to watch the intruders. A rich Throne encased in solid gold, and embellished with silver and precious stones in a charming design showed the young king seated in a garden with his slim young Queen. Hundreds of items were piled up like furniture in a warehouse.

This was however only in the Ante-chamber, and no doubt further in the shadows would be the body of the Pharaoh. This room showed some traces of having been hurriedly tidied after a retreat by thieves for the outer door showed two seals. No doubt the Priests had caught the thieves before they had done much damage and then the Priests had hurriedly repacked things.

Every article, no matter how small, was recorded by Carter, every detail was recorded for posterity. The world was now interested, but the Archaeologists wanted to record everything before the world could destroy it all. Finally the Ante-chamber was cleared, and the next door was opened, and here was an outer shrine splendid in blue and gold which almost filled the room and reached almost to the ceiling. This had two great doors and inside was a smaller shrine with double doors and seals unbroken. In fact there were four of these gilded shrines each inside of the other like a nest of boxes and within the fourth was to be the Sarcophagus.

This find came in February of 1923, and here was gold preserved for 3000 years in a dry atmosphere and it was still of great brilliancy. And beyond the burial chamber was another room full of marvels. Then there developed a quarrel as to who owned all these valuable and wonderful things and Carter thought that the articles should remain in Egypt. His partners had other thoughts. The Egyptian Government and the English Government were friends in Court. Carter's work was then stopped.

Then there came a change in power in Egypt and the British Government allowed Carter to return to work. Carter returned to Egypt and began the opening of the Three Coffins, one within the other until the Royal Mummy was exposed. This last coffin was of solid gold. The Royal Mummy was adorned with a portrait Mask of solid gold polished to a mirror like sheen. The finger and toe-nails of the Mummy were covered with golden sheaths, the breast adorned with jewelled necklaces, the fingers with gold rings. Heavy gold plaques bore welcoming speeches of the gods, addressed to the king as he entered the Underworld.

It seemed a sacrilege to probe among the human remains, but science needed to know. This mummy was not as well preserved as other Royal Mummies, but an 18th, Dynasty artist had so faithfully represented the features and left for all time in imperishable metal this golden Mask representing this young king as a gentle and sensitive young man.

This tomb contained no written documents to add to the knowledge of the history of that period. There were two mummies of two stillborn infants in the tomb, probably his children by his young wife Aukhesnamua. This great discovery in the history of Egyptology was made by an Englishman. The sad fact is that the results have not been properly published in a scientific sense. All Carters notes exist together with his photographs and drawings, but so far no one has financed a publication as such at the time this book was written but much has been published since then.

By the time of the rule of the 30th., Dynasty which saw Persian (still Aryan) domination (525-332 B.C.) writers were saying that the old religion of Egypt with the God Osiris and Horus the Priest were over, and a new God was installed. This was in the time of Queen Nefretiti termed

the most beautiful of women. A sculptured head was found by a German expedition at Amarana. Young King Amenophis IV, ruled jointly with his father and many have written of this period as the heresy period. But from an Identity point of view we disagree. A New Capital city was built 200 miles down river from Thebes, and the young king and his wife moved to that place, the name of the city was Akhetaten (The Horizon of the Disk). It seems that this king was merely going back to the original God, Yah, leaving off all other ideas that might have crept in. Remember time was much closer to the coming of the Messiah.

An expression of Faith is given, written by the king, in several verses of a Hymn and as you read you realize his great Faith. He talks about the Sun as a symbol of HE who creates life. He talks about 'all snakes bite' and how darkness is a danger. How the Creator is the ONE who puts the germ in women, and the seed in man, who gives life to a son in his mothers womb, who pacifies him so that he may not cry, a nurse even in the womb. Then when he comes forth thou opens his mouth, and supplies his needs. YOU are the sole GOD, YOU made everything, thou hast made our people of Egypt to live, for thou hath made them for thyself, O LORD OF THEM ALL. He closes his Hymn with a mention of his Royal wife, his beloved; 'May she live and grow young for ever and ever.'

In the reign of the young king Tut the court was moved back to the Northern Palace, but the same God still reigned although the world will not realize his purpose. To the north there was trouble, the Hebiru (Hebrews) had come back into Canaan. Our author stresses that some historians identify these Hebrews with the Jews, but as of today we who identify people of old do not. However in this time span the Empire of the LOST PHARAOHS was falling apart, the cause was Race mixing.

In the Tomb of Nefretiti you can still see the homage paid to the Eternal God. Modern excavations have been made and much information lost through unscientific methods, no longer were men interested it seemed in identifying these LOST PHARAOH'S. It is now a time, not of history but of plunder. Modern History is all that interests people of today so we are told. In Egypt there is much that has not been excavated that would help fill in the story of these Amazing people who built a great Civilization in

Egypt and a Temple unto their God the Creator of all things. Many Ancient sites of Temples have not been excavated, even Heliopolis (ON) although there has been much pillage, still there is something there, no doubt of that, Memphis has only been scratched as to what that Ancient city contained. Today these sites are protected by the Egyptian Government, waiting we would say for the right time. Much of the early writings about Ancient Egypt have had to be revised and revised as more excavations were made. One thing does however stand out, the religion of the LOST PHARAOH'S was a monotheistic religion second only to Christianity, so said Weigall, one of the 'Diggers' into Egypt's past.

At times a Pharaoh would come to power such as the ½ brother of Queen Hatshepsut who was not completely of Royal Blood. This was the Pharaoh who 'knew not Joseph'. This has also happened in our Nation, to the Presidency of our land, for God's people do not always walk in the straight and narrow and they receive chastisement as a Nation, yet they then will resume the path of their Destiny, although most people never realized that they were off the path.

Generations have slid by and we offer this as a bit more of the history of those Amazing Aryans in their building of great Civilizations as they struggle through this world order trying to establish their place in history, and in God's purpose.

**May YAHWEH BLESS
Ella Rose Mast**

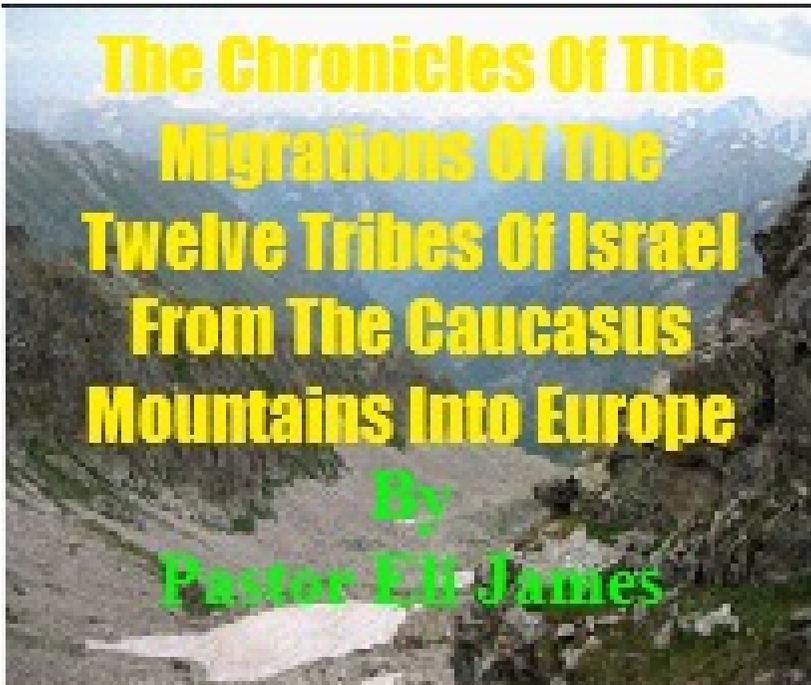


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