
IV. Eternal Archives

"The Law of One is based on living the Fruits of the Spirit; not just understanding but gaining wisdom through daily practice and application of the laws. This ideal is synthesized in the phrase "That we may make manifest the love of God and Man."

- Edgar Cayce, 254-42

Atlantean Migrations

I finally got to visit Egypt in 2019, just a year after John had passed, so I never got to see the temples with him, but I did go with Dr. Robert Schoch. We had private access to the Sphinx Temple, where Schoch had not been since filming *Mystery of the Sphinx* in the early 90's. As mentioned previously, Mohamed Ibrahim was our official Egyptian guide for the trip, and I spoke at length with both of them, as well as the other great guides we had with us.

With all the data I have given regarding this endlessly fascinating civilization, it would be appropriate to also offer the human side; to illustrate the personal side of the journey, and the magic of being at these sites. Is it all theory? Or do the temples themselves actually raise the spiritual vibration of a person and open up their higher faculties?

You will never know unless you visit yourself. Yet if you trust my word, then know that this science is real. I was never the same after visiting in person, though I had been studying Egypt in great depth for over a dozen years already. John had always said it, and I had always believed – Egypt must simply be experienced first hand. You can read all about it, but you won't understand until you feel like as small as an insect, walking amid Karnak's gargantuan pillars. Until your neck aches from looking up so high at the peak of the Pyramid, from the plateau below, you won't understand. Until you have approached the domain of Isis on the Island of Philae, riding in a Nile Dahabiya (boat), you won't fully understand.

When my plane first landed in Cairo, I felt at home. When I first wore a galabaya (Egyptian robe) and 'Lawrence of Arabia' style head scarf, I felt properly dressed. And when I ate the food of Egypt, I found a true appetite, for the first time in my life. The smells, the sights, the markets, the mosques, all

have the potential to remind us of our most ancient incarnations. It is a land outside of time. Every single temple is so unique; completely its own. Each bearing its own message. The Nile is the Milky Way, connecting these stars together. It is also the spinal column, with temples decorating each chakra.

Besides redating the Sphinx, Schoch and West had another major, history-altering discovery, made in 1991 with Thomas Dobecki. This was another of reasons I was so excited to visit the Sphinx with Robert. In order to learn more about the water runoff through the subsurface bedrock, they used ground penetrating imaging to scan several lines around the floor of the courtyard.

What they discovered was the presence of a large rectangular cavity or chamber about 25 feet below the Sphinx's left paw. It is well known that the renowned psychic, Edgar Cayce, predicted the discovery of the entrance to a Hall of Records from Atlantis, containing not only records, but working technology from Atlantis. The contents of this chamber are described as if they are capable of initiating a new Golden Age for the world, by restoring this Atlantean knowledge. And he said the entrance would be located below the Sphinx's paws.

Robert told me directly, in one of our many conversations on the bus and Nile ship, that he was completely unaware of Cayce's prediction when the survey was done, and even spoke of the unexpected development as if it were actually almost more of a hassle! He was already under fire from the entire academic community globally, and now he, John and Dobecki had fulfilled a Golden Age prophecy of the world's greatest psychic! Now, he thought, he might only be labeled more of a 'fringe thinker'; a tin foil hat wearing 'unicorn believer'; or the most despicable term to me – the scientific equivalent of heretic/terrorist - *pseudo-scientist*.



Illustration 1: Edgar Cayce, the 'Sleeping Prophet'. image: Edgar Cayce Foundation

These terms all simply mean 'my enemy' and can be cast at anyone at all for any reason. Of course, Edgar Cayce's predictions were no joke, no hoax, and firmly grounded in verifiable fact. In later chapters, I will elaborate further on Cayce's contributions, and presently mention only his reference to the Hall below the Sphinx.

His accuracy and integrity were well established throughout his over 14,000 psychic readings. He described, through retrocognition, being able to visit previous ages and witness ancient events firsthand. An obvious

question that might arise then is in regards to the timeline of Giza. This question was asked quite directly to Cayce, at least regarding the Great Pyramid. In a reading from 1932, he was asked,

“Question: What was the date of the actual beginning and ending of the construction of the Great Pyramid?”

Cayce: Was one hundred years in construction. Begun and completed in the period of Araaraarts time, with Hermes and Ra.

Question: What was the date BC of that period?

Cayce: 10,490 to 10,390 before the Prince entered into Egypt.”
[Christ]

Reading 5748-6

My brain melted a bit the first time I read this. I was already well aware of the others who had predicted this exact time period. Cayce suggested this date half a century before Robert Bauval or any other researchers had even begun to look for astrological dating, yet it matches exactly to the time when the monuments matched the sky. Now Cayce's suggestion, astrological dating *and* geological weathering are all telling us the *same exact thing*. This one conclusion was arrived at by three independent methods. Personally, I feel as though the matter is solved - Giza came from a whole other time; a completely different world. It is not 4,500 years old, but most likely 12,500 and perhaps older still, at least in part.

Cayce's testimony combined with the knowledge that the whole Giza Plateau we know of today seems to have been built all at once as a single project, would seem to suggest that the Sphinx, the Great Pyramids and the whole plateau were built together just after 10,500 BC, as Cayce says.

HOWEVER, the ingenious artistry and design of the pyramid obviously implies many millennia worth of cultural development in order to execute this masterful architecture. Those who built it had the knowledge of an advanced empire. Even if the pyramid was constructed around 10,500 BC, it is still almost certain in my mind that Giza was inhabited and considered a sacred site for the much longer span which, as mentioned, the Khemetic chronologies themselves suggest – 30-36,000 years ago. I would not be surprised to find the land inhabited in earlier periods still, but this much at least, is confirmed by evidence. If we choose to trust the Egyptians own documents, then the land was inhabited 30,000 years ago, and Giza has the greater vortex of any of the sacred sites in the land. The pyramids were built there to mark that site on the ground, but it was surely known as the most powerful energetic center in the land, and the very point where the Nile meets it's delta. That means that history must be rewritten.

In my view, the Pyramids are the riddle being asked. They tell us their age once we understand their language. The whole layout reflects Leo's dawn as the starting point on the precessional cycle and the key to the riddle of the Giza blueprint. The pyramids, if we are to trust Cayce, were built at our last age of Leo, but what is truly important at Giza is what

is to be found below the plateau, and that treasure, that Hall of Records, Sacred Archives, the technology of Atlantis, the 'lost city', that *underground world*, is in the range of 30-36,000 years old at the minimum. It comes from at least one and a half precessional cycles ago. It is possible, as John often reminded, that the Sphinx also came from that earlier age of Leo, around 36,000 BC.

We will find further clues in further chapters to help us determine the exact dates, but take a moment to open up your mind regarding the implications of the above suggestions. 'Civilized humanity' is not 5,000 years old, but at least 30, - 36,000 years old... The Great Pyramid of Giza; the only survivor of the 'Seven Wonders of the Ancient World', was there at the beginning, with all it's math, all it's science, all it's geometry, astronomy, alchemy, ringing it's unique vibration... In all its majesty, adorned with pure white limestone, polished mirror smooth, the pyramid is *ancient*. What is below, *older still*...

In Cayce's readings, he often referenced sites and objects that were not yet discovered. In many cases he even predicted when the discovery would come. Many of his predictions *have* come true. He had predicted the stock market crash, the rise of Hitler and the beginning of World War II. Within the Atlantean theme, however, perhaps one of the more interesting and astonishing claims he made was that the Nile River used to flow *west*, rather than north, and emptied into the Atlantic Ocean rather than the Mediterranean. He mentioned this three times throughout his readings...

"The Nile entered into the Atlantic Ocean. What is now the Sahara was an inhabited land and very fertile."

- Reading #364-13

"In the one before this we find again in this same land now called Egypt (this before the mountains rose in the south, and when the waters called the Nile then emptied into what is NOW the Atlantic Ocean)"

Reading #276-2

“In those periods when the first change had come in the position of the land, when the Nile (or Nole, then) emptied into what is now the Atlantic Ocean, on the Congo end of the country. What is now as the Sahara was a fertile land.”

Reading #5748-6

This claim has gained support from the scientific community. Science magazine, August 1986, reported that Shuttle Imaging Radar had discovered river valleys beneath the driest parts of the Sahara that were previously unknown. Time magazine (December 1982) also detailed definitive evidence that a great region of desert in southern Egypt and Sudan was long ago, a network of waterways. The article states that astronauts on the Columbia “took a 50-km-wide scan of the Sahara from the shuttle. Radar waves generally penetrate only a few centimeters of the earth, since the beams are dissipated by moisture in the surface of land. But in the dry Sahara, the radar waves were able to pierce to depths of five meters, reflecting from bedrock...The images revealed stream channels, broad flood plains and what millenniums ago had been great river valleys, some as wide as those of the Nile.”

As previously mentioned, Cayce also predicted that around 1968 or 1969, a part of Atlantis would be discovered off the Atlantic Coast of America. On September 2, 1968, J. Valentine discovered the Bimini Road or Bimini Wall, which caused a great renaissance of interest in Cayce's Atlantis information. It was a long road, or else the top of a wall which stretched out into the ocean off the coast of Bimini. The length of it had a look of large cobblestones.

Much attention has logically been given to the Bimini Road. According to Cayce, Atlantis was destroyed in a final catastrophe that took place around twelve thousand years ago. At this time, sea level was at least 300 feet below current levels in most parts of the world. He described the area of

Bimini as being a great island, as opposed to the small chain of islands we see today. He called it an ancient mountaintop within Atlantis – the main island, with the great city as described by Plato. Andros Island, lying approximately 100 miles to the East, was at one time a peak on the very same island. It was known as *Poseidia* to Cayce and was one of several Atlantean islands within a global network or colonies.

Cayce related that in this area was a Hall of Records that preserved the history of Atlantis, though it had been submerged with the rest of the island and was now covered over by the 'slime of the ages'. This archive, he noted, was identical in its contents, to one that existed in Egypt. He mentioned these two Halls, plus a third, to be addressed in later chapters.

The presence of this Egyptian Hall of Records is one more prediction of Cayce's that also came to be confirmed, when West, Schoch and Dobecki revealed the 'chamber of secrets' below the Sphinx's paws. Of course no one has entered it yet, officially or publicly, but everyone who understands the situation wonders if perhaps, it's been opened already and the secrets kept from us. A few more Cayce readings shine light on the archives:

“What these people carried were records of the movement of stars and constellations.” (364-4)

“When Ra-Ta and his people arrived in Egypt, they conducted archaeological research.” (5748-6)

“They began to build upon those mounds that were discovered through research. With the storehouse or record house (where the records are still to be uncovered) there is a chamber or passage from the right forepaw to this entrance of the record chamber or record tomb.” (5748-6)

Ra-Ta and his people refers to the Atlantean immigration to the Egyptian colony around this 10,500 BC date. He spoke of the entrance to the 'archives' being beneath the right front paw of the Sphinx and says that the Atlanteans who built it had knowledge of the stars and their movements.

Naturally, many have wondered at whether or not this is true, especially since a chamber has been discovered there. Robert Bauval and Graham Hancock, in *Message of the Sphinx*, have insisted that American archaeologists and the Egyptian Government have blocked research into the question.

In Egypt, and specifically Giza, Zahi Hawass was the man in charge. As the former Minister of State for Antiquities Affairs, practically all on-site research permission needed to be obtained through him, and generally speaking, he has clashed with many in the independent investigator school.

He has dismissed the theory of underground chambers at Giza. He drilled several holes into the ground around the Sphinx to measure the water table and to probe cameras underground. He drilled beneath the rear left paw and a few other spots, finally claiming that no chamber was found. Notably, Cayce never mentioned anything whatsoever about the *back* paws...

Yet in one of these core samples was found *GRANITE*, at a significant depth. *There is no granite in the bedrock of Giza whatsoever, so certainly this meant that there was a structure built underground.* While he had carefully avoided drilling in the spots that may have actually opened into the chamber, he ended up strengthening the argument *for the chamber* after all.

Hawass was very skeptical of John Anthony West's work re-dating of the Sphinx, claiming that various people present new and radical ideas about the Sphinx every day. Over the years, however, he has been careful not to directly deny West's theory, knowing too well that he may be correct and if it became accepted, he would have saved his own reputation. As time went on, he became more and more agreeable to West (though the same was not true for Robert Bauval or Graham Hancock).

It was in 1991 and 1993 that West, Schoch and seismologist, Thomas Dobecki, were finally allowed to conduct geologic and seismic surveys of the Sphinx area. Their conclusion indicated, "the existence of several unexplored tunnels and cavities in the bedrock beneath the Sphinx, including a large rectangular chamber at a depth of some 25 feet beneath the monuments front paws."

Tit was a truly stunning discovery. John and Schoch

had not only demolished the accepted timeline of the origin of civilization, but now also discovered what may well be the entrance to a Hall of Atlantean artifacts. It seemed this was the case. Yet, Hawass still attempted to deny it, called it an American hallucination and allowed no attempts to access the chamber. He said:

“The techniques such projects use do not directly reveal chambers and passages. They only show "anomalies," that must be interpreted as chambers and passages. Faults and other natural features can also produce anomalies. We cannot give permission to dig into the natural rock of the Sphinx, or to drill into the Sphinx on the basis of anomalies, especially now that our highest priority is to conserve the Sphinx. Remote sensing programs should anyway be carried out elsewhere to test the techniques, and to demonstrate that it works before it is used to make sensational claims of secret rooms in the Sphinx.

Meanwhile, we struggle in our department to save the Sphinx and many other sites and monuments for future generations. We work hard to organize the site for tourism, so all can enjoy our monuments, and we try to balance tourism with conservation. If we found evidence of a civilization older than that of the dynastic Egyptians, we would not, and could not, keep it from the public. Nor do we try to stop reasonable research. The list of remote sensing surveys at the Sphinx proves that we have not prevented this kind of research - and the list is even longer for those who have probed the pyramids. But now other priorities are far more urgent, and we cannot allow digging and drilling into the Sphinx on the off-chance that somehow we have missed the only evidence of a lost civilization!"

Robert Bauval stated,

“The Giza necropolis, it seems, has finally decided to discharge all its secrets at once. For not far from the Great Pyramid, in a shallow enclave to the East, is the Great Sphinx. It, too, may be guarding a treasure-trove under its belly: a "Hall of Records" of a civilization long lost in the mist of time.

There, too, with amazing synchronicity, an entrance to such a vault has been known since 1993. Why have these "chambers" not yet been opened? What could be within them? Could the Egyptian authorities know more than they are letting on?"

Despite his denial of the theory, a local Egyptian press reported that Zahi had claimed discovery of an underground passage below the Sphinx in 1993 and said that there was no dispute, the tunnel was very old. Then in 1996, he released a video of himself within one of the sub-Sphinx tunnels and said the following: "Even Indiana Jones will never dream to be in here! Can you believe it? We are now inside the Sphinx, in this tunnel! This tunnel has never been open before. No one really knows what's inside this tunnel, but we are going to open it for the first time!"

By 1998, he was personally leading excavations under the Sphinx and proclaiming the existence of multiple tunnels, but suddenly, in that year, he reversed his position and claimed instead that there was absolutely nothing below the Sphinx. While he was not endorsing West's Timeline, he was actually speaking about subterranean passages openly, so why did he suddenly change his story? I began to suspect from my early years researching that Zahi was not the one covering it up. He was in a position of public authority, and was under extreme pressure to remain the mouthpiece of the 'official story'. He had to represent the picture of Egypt that was sterilized by the those who were really in charge, or else he would be mocked, humiliated, his reputation attacked and his position lost. A new Minister of Antiquities would be chosen who was willing to represent the timelines acceptable to the "Authorities".

Many in the alternative school have criticized Zahi very harshly and this has led to what I have called the 'War for Archaeology' – an unfortunate circumstance. Disputes between he and Bauval or Hancock, for instance, have been heated, and polarized the situation into more of an argument. I myself have known at least ten individuals who have worked closely by Zahi's side and I have asked them all about him. One thing that everyone who knows him can agree on, is that he loves Egypt with all his heart and he loves to share the

mysteries of his homeland.

John respected Zahi, and always said that he may come around if the two of them could walk the plateau together and fully discuss the situation. This, as well as several discoveries in recent years, have given me reason to believe that Hawass would be waving the banner of John Anthony West, if he were not silenced merely by the 'responsibilities of his position'. I know that on John's very last trip, he was afforded a chance to walk the plateau with Zahi and have the discussion he always wanted to have. I am sure that whatever they were able to discuss, Zahi must have gained much from this exchange, and I know that he truly respects John, even if he couldn't show it. He did show it some ways, inviting John to an event or meeting he held several years ago, in a gesture of goodwill and reason.

Graham Hancock tried to debate with Zahi, during a tour he offered in Egypt. Though he and John were friends and agreed on much, they had their differences too. This debate was one such instance. When I asked John about it, saying I wanted to try to get there and be present, he told me he was concerned that it would backfire and only polarize the argument more. He reminded me that we are trying to get these theories accepted, eventually, and discussed in the universities as they should be. He worried that this debate may push further into becoming an ideological battleground; the War for Archaeology.

Of course, John was right, as usual. I don't mean to imply that Graham was in the wrong, or that his intentions were off. I've met Graham on two occasions and been able to talk with him at some length. I have massive respect for him and all his vital contributions. Yet even still, John was right; the argument only intensified. Graham could have avoided bringing up the very sensitive Robert Bauval issue as the very first subject, and Zahi could have shown more patience, but after initial frustrations arose, the room got heated, and with Zahi refusing to speak about Bauval, Graham used the phrase, "Shame on you". This is a very insulting phrase in Arabic culture. Shame is a deep insult, and Zahi was very offended, to the point he left the room and the debate was over in less than 5 minutes. So John was right.

A video of this debate was available, but I can no longer find it. It would not be a surprise if it was scrubbed from the internet. I would split the blame between them, Zahi and Graham, as both could have been more accommodating to the other. Overall, it was just tragic to all of us who had been studying Giza and the case for the earlier Sphinx. History could have changed completely that day, for everyone in the world, if Zahi Hawass had become a friend of the independent-author school and become more accepting of their ideas. Ultimately, however, I imagine Zahi did not have that option. I don't think he's ever had that option.

I will return to this subject later in the text. I will only acknowledge that I have always suspected that he may not be 'the enemy', though he so frequently appeared to be, on this archaeological battlefield.

Talk of underground chambers and passageways in the Sphinx territory stretches back even to before Cayce's time, yet today it is becoming more and more apparent that something is not right. Either permission to enter the chambers has been intentionally withheld, or else, as some hypothesize, they *have already been accessed* and the findings are classified. In one obscure Cayce reading, which I read early on in my investigations, he said that the Hall of Records could *only be opened by those of the Order that closed it in – the Children of the Law of One*. This is another mystery that has no definitive answer yet, but perhaps time will tell. The Law of One may be more relevant now than ever, and it will arise again before this story is through. Such a mysterious phrase says a great deal, but clearly implies that no one who is not worthy of the Archives will ever access them. So have the authorities been inside? Have they been able to find what was concealed? It sounds like this archive has a pretty strong lock on the door! Is it implying perhaps a DNA key?

It is openly known, at this point, that there is a hatch on the top of the head of the Sphinx, as well as a small chamber entrance in the 'rump' and another hatch on the middle back. In 1914, Professor G. A. Reisner of Harvard University carried out an excavation of the door in the top of the head, and soon

published an article with the following illustration.

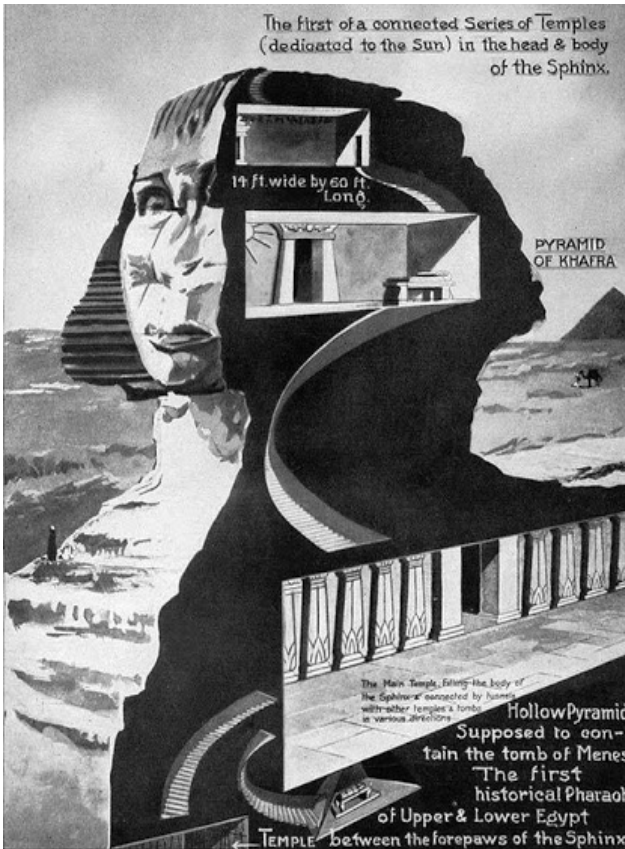


Illustration 2: Reisner's images of the Sphinx Chambers accessed through head hatch, published in 1914.

This was a very thorough and well funded excavation, which went on for some time without it's results being questioned. Then suddenly, much like the situation with Hawass in 1998, the trail went cold and through some crafty American yellow journalism, it was soon said *that the entire thing was a hoax*. Clearly something was discovered, or else the Antiquities Department would allow us to point a camera into this shaft in the head, to dispel the rumors forever that a chamber existed within, yet this simple action has not been taken, and the hatch is clearly visible to all, especially in our age of drone footage. Reisner's discovery of the Khafre statue was used to claim that Khafre was the builder, so not only was

he not able to publish his discovery of the inner chambers, but the original 'cover story' was developed from his findings.



Illustration 3: Example of one of the many gated entrances to the underground in the Sphinx vicinity.
TG

When visiting the Sphinx Temple or Valley Temple, not one hundred feet away, we see countless doorways in the bedrock walls leading into the underground, though all barred with metal gates and locks. I was grilled by many guards just for photographing these doors. There they were, in great numbers – MANY entrances to the underground, which I've never even read about.

Yet of all these intriguing spaces we've never even heard of, much less *seen*, there is one that is the epitome of the phrase 'hidden in plain sight'. Just behind the Dream Stele, nestled just under the great lion's chin!

Between her arms, and inaccessible to tourists, is a an open square shaft, rimmed in rusted metal that leads straight down. But who is allowed inside? It is difficult to even snap a picture of this opening, as no access is allowed behind the stele, but photos have come out; some showing a ladder descending down into an unknown space.



Illustration 4: Image of the entrance behind the Dream Stele, by Megalithomania

The cement around this modern frame appears to be quite fresh. It would seem this most obvious of entrances could not have remained secret for very long either, so we imagine it might have been installed in recent years. Perhaps this was the final entrance to be used in accessing all the inner chambers, by those with the clearance to enter.

There are at least four entrances if not more to the Sphinx's inner chambers. Most of these have shown promising leads in the past, but then mysteriously vanished from the conversation. This is to say nothing of the fact that all in front of the Sphinx's paws is a wide wooden deck, covering a large portion of the courtyard floor.

A friend and fellow student of John West who goes by Next Anyextee has made an excellent documentary on these various entrances and mysteries surrounding the Hall of Records. It's called *The Sphinx Explained: Origins, Identity and Hidden Entrances! Anyextee Investigates*. This film covers well several of these topics.

Across the Giza Plateau are countless shafts that run straight down into the ground to unknown depths. One of the most famous of these is the 'Osiris Tomb', but there so many others. Many of these are filled in with sand just ten or twenty feet below the ground level, but others fade down into blackness. To remove all the sand from even one of these shafts is a monumental task, especially considering how quickly it would fill itself back in unless a building is placed around it.



Illustration 5: One of the many giant shafts descending below Giza. TG

The entrances to the underworld are unlimited at Giza and we know from more sources than just Cayce, that beneath this area is a vast expanse of space that was utilized in ancient times. It is quite possible that there exists below the sands of Egypt, twice or more the relics that have been discovered above the surface. It is possible that the vast majority of the Egyptian civilization, or at least the vast majority of the physical artifacts that still remain there, *are still underground, undiscovered*. A certain friend of mine, whose name I won't mention, but who is definitely a world authority on Egypt, mentioned to me that they had seen spaces underground in Egypt that were *'as large as the city of Los Angeles'* and that they could show me many of these spaces as well...

Somehow, these are all well kept secrets and no videos or photos have come forward, with the exception of the 'Cave of the Birds' discovered by Andrew Collins. He shared a video of this tunnel, and himself exploring it quite a ways. He had discovered it on the far end of the plateau, opposite of the Sphinx's corner, but it headed on a course inward, toward the Pyramids. Hawass quickly sealed it up with a cemented gate after the video came out. The walls were crude, seemingly

naturally formed, but many were carved into crocodilian shapes, honoring Sobek in the Underworld. The tunnel seemed to be connected much further into a greater network, but now, who knows if or when we shall ever see more of it.

Revealing Mehit

Dr. Manu Seyfzadeh has been one of the voices of reason in this debate. He began working with Schoch on not only the Sphinx, but also at Gobekli Tepe, in showing evidence that proves a high level of sophistication in prehistoric cultures in the region. Gobekli Tepe has quickly become the hottest topic in archaeology in the last decade especially, and is one of the greatest sources of supporting evidence for the earlier Sphinx. This site will be addressed when we visit Turkey.

What Manu brought to the Sphinx debate was cold hard evidence that it had been built long before Khafre's time; this time not through geology, but *written hieroglyphic documentation!* He did not find one or two examples, but *many*, and he helped to uncover the true name and identity of the Sphinx, to restore her honor; *MEHIT – the master of scribes and keeper of keys to the Sacred Archives!* *She was a lioness before her head was recarved in the likeness of a male human face.*

I will briefly summarize his case, but more details are available in his book *Under the Sphinx: the Search for the Hieroglyphic Key to the Real Hall of Records*. He has several videos explaining it as well. Around 1900, Flinders Petrie discovered a wooden tablet dated to 400-500 years before Khafre, and showing the lioness quite clearly.

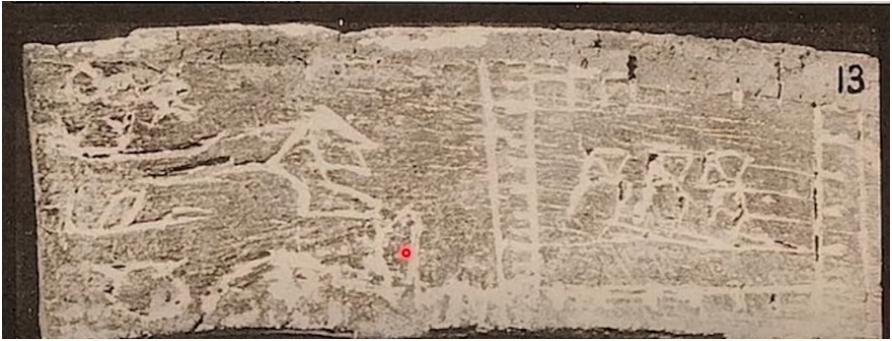


Illustration 6: Petrie's wooden plate showing the Sphinx and temple or chamber in front; predating Khafre by approximately 500 years. From Manu Seyfzadeh

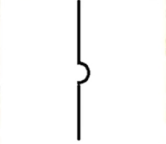
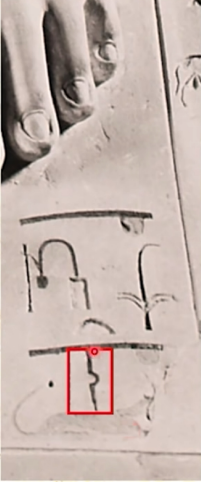
On the Dream Stele we find the name or description later given to the Sphinx: 'Living Statue of Horakhty' and 'Horemakhet by Zokar in Rostau'.

Horemakhet means 'Horus in the Horizon', whereas *Horakhty* means Horus of the Horizon. Robert Bauval took note of this, and it was one of the clues leading him to suspect that these two names represented the two Sphinxes shown with the text; one terrestrial and one celestial. Horemakhet then would be the Sphinx and Horakhty was Leo, in the sky.

Hemiunu, vizier under Khufu and presumed architect of the Great Pyramid, had on his statue, all of his titles inscribed in glyphs. Amid the many degrees and 'PhDs' listed on the architect's pedestal was one title which no one had yet been able to translate. It is a highly reserved decoration only known to have been given to five individuals and at the base of the image is a lioness in Sphinx pose. Extending from the Sphinx's back is a 'bent rod' – the one symbol that was as yet unrecognized.

Manu came to find that this rod was likely a physical object like the ax glyph above it, which meant 'master of'. He proposes that this 'bent rod' symbol represents a *key*, perhaps formed of copper or another metal. If he is correct, then the full title would read *Master of Royal Scribes; Master of the [Key] to Mehit!*

What kind of object is this??

Medjeh	Master of the
Sesh(u) Nesu-t	Royal Scribes
Medjeh	Master of
??	??
Mehit	Mehit

Lion(ess)?

Illustration 7: Manu Seyfzadeh's breakdown of the title on Hemiuunu's statue.




Meh-it

Illustration 8: The title shown on the Stele of Wepemnefret, from Manu Seyfzadeh

Illustration 9: Detail of the name Mehit on Wepemnefret Stele. from Manu Seyfzadeh

He found this symbol again on a

the Stele of Wepemnefret. Below the symbol were the additional determinatives or descriptions, Seshat Priest, Foremost [of the] Library, [Keeper of] Royal Knowledge. We can see that this rare, undeciphered title is again associated with archiving and access to highly classified knowledge. On this same same document, we find the phonetic spelling of the name itself, MEHIT, adjacent to the title [Master of Scribes, Master of the Royal Archives].

Mehit is described as being as old as Egypt itself! She is considered a protector of Upper Egypt, which is interesting. She was the consort of *Anhur* and associated with the moon, floods and the Sacred Cubit. The only term associated with her was *ancient*.

So we understand thus far, that she was an ancient lioness, present from the dawn of Khemitic Civilization. She was the Master of Keys, or the protector of the gateway; the entrance to the royal archives. She is associated with the terms 'ancient' and 'flood'. Is this story not starting to validate Cayce's prediction once again?

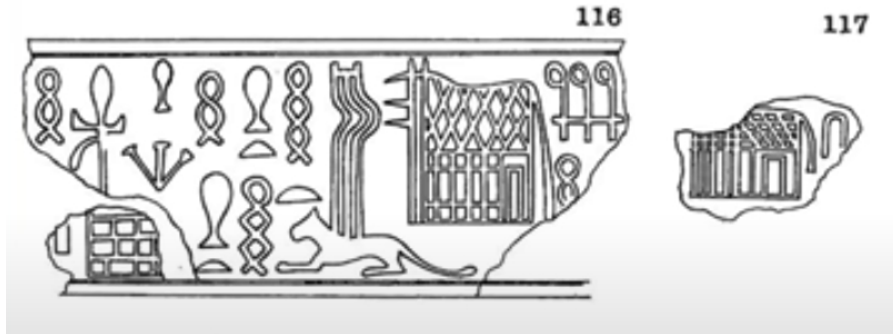


Illustration 10: Seal from the tomb of King Djer, 30th Century BC, from Manu Seyfzadeh

Manu finds this rare title written again on Hesy-Re's tomb at Saqqara, approximately 150 years before Khafre's time, and a similar image on a seal from the tomb of King Djer dating from the 30th Century BC. On this seal we find the symbol for East, perhaps implying the Sphinx's view, as well as the word Delta, hinting again at the Sphinx. We see the reclined lioness, this time with a three pronged bent rod coming from her back, perhaps being a different style of key, and perhaps hinting at the entrance on her back. Manu also

deciphers the terms 'secret/confidential matter' religious mystery/problem', and 'over the secrets'. A figure next to the Lioness seems to be an anthropomorphic (animal-shaped) library or hall, much like the one depicted on the Dream Stele.

In the top right, we see the symbol *stau* meaning caves. This may be referring to the ancient name for Giza, *Rostau*. All together, this seems to be speaking of a lioness facing east at the delta of the Nile. She is over the archives containing a confidential religious secret or mystery. She is guarding the caves of Rostau, or Giza. This 'Great Hall' is also named in the document as *Per Ur*.

Besides all this, we see many double helixes in the scene and motifs somewhat reminiscent of the Sumerian Tree of Life patterns, or human DNA. Manu, Dr. Schoch and Robert Bauval co published a paper on this intriguing royal title, and in it's headline describe the final interpretation of this rare and high honor bestowed on only five men. It's called *A New Interpretation of a Rare Old Kingdom Dual Title: Chief Librarian and Guardian of the Royal Archives of Mehit*.

This particular mystery of the Sphinx's ancient and original identity tells so much about the treasure she holds. The story is made greater still, and particularly endearing to me, as John Anthony West was honored in this paper. Since the 'bent rod' or 'key' hieroglyph had not been identified or translated previously, the team decided to name this glyph the 'J.A.W. Sign', to memorialize John's contributions to unlocking the 'Mystery of the Sphinx!

Manu goes on to share example after example of Mehit portrayed with indications of being the chief of scribes and guardian of secret documents. He shares E. A. Wallis Budge's 1914 translation of A Hymn to Shu (circa 1300-1100 BC):

“A will hath been done into writing by the lord of Khemenu (Thoth)

The scribe of the library of Ra-Harmakis,

In the hall of the divine house (or temple) of Anu (Heliopolis),

Stabilised, perfected, and made permanent in hieroglyphs under the feet of Ra-Harmakhis, and he shall transmit it to the son of his son for ever and ever.”

Harmakhis, as a Greek term was equated with Hor-em-Akhet. So this would seem to be a direct account describing Thoth, Neter of wisdom, writing, art, philosophy and secret teachings, writing documents and storing them in the library of the Sphinx, within a divine house or temple. It was made permanent, below the feet of the Sphinx.

If this is not considered evidence, then what possibly could be? Manu's contributions to this discussion have been invaluable, as the stubborn stewards of the dying timeline can never again say it was not documented. Mehit was there, portrayed in cryptic art and designations of high honors. With this understanding, we can rightly say that the Hall of Records, is part of *history* – not *pre history*, or legend.

Finally, Manu Seyfzadeh mentions the scribe named Mery, who was the last living man to hold the 'Mehit Title' and the one responsible, most likely, for recarving the head and establishing the cult of the new Sphinx. It was likely Mery who transformed the lioness named Mehit into the anthropomorphic Sphinx named Hor-em-akhet. This is likely why the mysterious title was never used again, because it referenced a statue that was no longer there. It was no longer a lioness.

I find it interesting that Manu mentions Mehit to be a protector of Upper Egypt in the South, including Thebes with the Temples of Luxor and Karnak. Of course Giza is located in the North at the Nile Delta, or Lower Egypt; the 'lower' referring to the altitude being closer to sea level. Certainly defending the delta, she could ward off any who would come from the sea up the Nile, long before they would reach Upper Egypt, but I have discovered a linguistic connection that seems to explain this as well.

I have learned that vowels as well as the breathy 'h' sound can be a bit 'slippery' in hieroglyphic terms, meaning they can sometimes slip into or out of words to change its meaning subtly. I've also noticed that often 'word games' are employed in these codes. So I couldn't help but notice that the name Mehit is essentially spelled out within the name Khemit – KHEM[EH]IT. Is this suggesting that the Sphinx herself, as well as her archives, were *at the very core of what KHEMIT is, or*

means?

Beyond this, I found a further correlation which I feel must be important. The word KHEMIT is also found within another name – SEKHMET; SEK[HE]MET. This may be a vital clue in itself, as Sekhmet shares many qualities with Mehit



Illustration 11: Sekhmet in her shrine room at Karnak.

Khemetic Mystery. Holding the Royal Records, she must possess the true history of the world before the flood – the legacy of *the Gods themselves* – who ruled in Zep Tepi, the *First Time*.

(Sekh-me-hit). For one thing, she is also a lioness, but sometimes takes partial human form. She is a fierce protector of the land of Egypt. She is guardian to the Khemetic Doctrines; defends as her own cubs, those who are worthy of the teachings, and defends *against* those who are not. She is in her own right, the Keeper of Keys to knowledge, and her home shrine is at Karnak, in *Upper Egypt*.

I feel, in a sense, that Sekhmet and Mehit are separate expressions of the same Neter. Both names considered together in this way, seem to imply that she is in Khemit, and Khemit is in her. Geographically, she would seem to have a domain from lower to upper Egypt; the entirety of the land! It seems to imply that the wisdom she holds, is the very core of the

The Second Sphinx

As we begin to expand this search beyond the realm of

Egypt, to lands all across the planet, we might lead this transition with a few far off monuments that share the Lion theme. We find Sigiriya in modern Sri Lanka. The name is derived from *Sihagiri* meaning Lion Rock. Here an enormous crag has become the focal point of the forests for miles around. Around halfway up, the stone is carved into the form of a lion. The access stairway to the top is fitted between its two front paws. This incredible formation stands nearly 200 meters tall (660 feet). It is *not* the Second Sphinx I refer to this with this chapter heading, but I will mention it as a lead in to the subject, to show that there are many lion themed monoliths in the Eastern World.



Illustration 12: Sigiriya Lion stone and Mound. Photo by Ethan Taylor from article 5 Things Nobody Knows About Sri Lanka's Sigiriya Rock

According to a local chronology, the King Kasyapa chose this site as the capitol of his kingdom and built his palace on top of the rock. It has been claimed that he was the builder of the lion in the late 4th century AD though other sources disagree. It is quite clear that this site has seen use in many different ages and the lion itself shows multiple masonry styles. Regardless, it certainly shows off many of the same talents present in Egypt and even the content is strikingly similar. Like the Sphinx at Giza, this may be a symbol of Leo marking the site as astronomical in function, and perhaps giving us a clue to real date of origin. A natural, 200 meter tower among a relatively flat, forested plain is truly

the greatest observatory one could ask for.



Illustration 13: Front paws of the Sigiriya lion with the entrance steps.

It is very likely that it served this function at some point in its long history. After Kasyapa, it was abandoned and fell into the hands of Buddhist monks who maintained it until the 14th century. It is very possible that the site was a monastery *before* this king's time as well. Many small stone huts are built into caves or under boulders, some containing inscriptions describing their use as monastic housing between 300 BC and 100 AD. Human habitation has been identified at the site at least as early as 5,000 years ago.



*Illustration 14: Sigiriya Lion, with head gazing to it's left, our right.
Photographer unknown*

The massive stone extends high above a wide forested plain, though it is aligned with one massive, pyramidal hill. This hints again at sight lines established, and astronomical functions. Perhaps it is another ode to Leo, and perhaps this suggests it's origins in the time after the flood as well. It is not the only massive lion in the Asian continent. Rather, this is a theme.

There is also a great lion statue in Pakistan known as the Balochistan Sphinx, which looks strikingly similar to the Sphinx of Giza, had it been weathered far more heavily. There is hot debate over whether it is 'manmade or natural', and this debate will become a theme with many of the sites described further along. My opinion of this monument, is that it is very much man made, and does indeed have striking similarities to to Mehit. An article by J. P. Robinson for AncientOrigins.com explains many of the details, entitled *Is The Sphinx of Balochistan Really Just a Natural Rock Formation?*



Illustration 15: Details of the head of the Balochistan Sphinx. Wikimedia Commons

Is it merely a natural formation? It has seen extreme weathering, including from wind and sand, and so it seems to show what the Sphinx of Giza may have looked like, had it not been subterranean, and therefore buried (protected) in sand. The Balochistan Sphinx likewise protrudes high above the ground and so while it shows *wind and sand* erosion (in horizontal bands of swept out softer stone), The Giza Sphinx shows *precipitation* weathering, as we well know.

The article mirrors my feelings on this formation. Generally, I believe there is plenty of evidence to suggest that deeper investigation of the site is warranted. It appears to me to be an extremely important temple which, as wild as it may sound, does have many similarities to the Sphinx of Giza; over 1,000 miles away.

For one thing, clear facial features can be made out, as well as a headband and head dress very reminiscent of the Egyptian Sphinx. It has well defined paws and it's overall proportions are very close to that of Mehit.

We should note that the Dream Stele depicts TWO sphinxes. We can also see the Hall of Records pictured below *both* of these Sphinxes.



Illustration 16: The Dream Stele at the Giza Sphinx shows two Sphinxes, both with Halls of Records below them. TG

The second sphinx has been theorized to be the celestial counterpart itself, Leo, being depicted symbolically as the balance to the terrestrial Sphinx. As with all things Egyptian, the perfect balance portrayed reflects the hemispheres of the brain in sync, and therefore, the required mindset for entering the sacred archives. Perhaps this is a clue to why Cayce mentions the right paw, while the chamber discovered was below the left; yet another balancing act? All the symbolism aside, there is no reason to assume that it is not also potentially suggesting a second physical Sphinx, somewhere in Egypt or beyond.

At the Sphinx of Pakistan, one of the most incredible features is the massive complex it sits on top of, resembling an ancient temple, severely weathered. The whole scene is so eroded that it would seem in the tens of thousands of years old, rather than mere millennia, if it is, in fact, a temple. Could this lion have once been the protector of a Hall of Records just like the Sphinx of Giza? Could the two possibly be considered as a single design, and therefore, a work of art over a thousand miles in size?

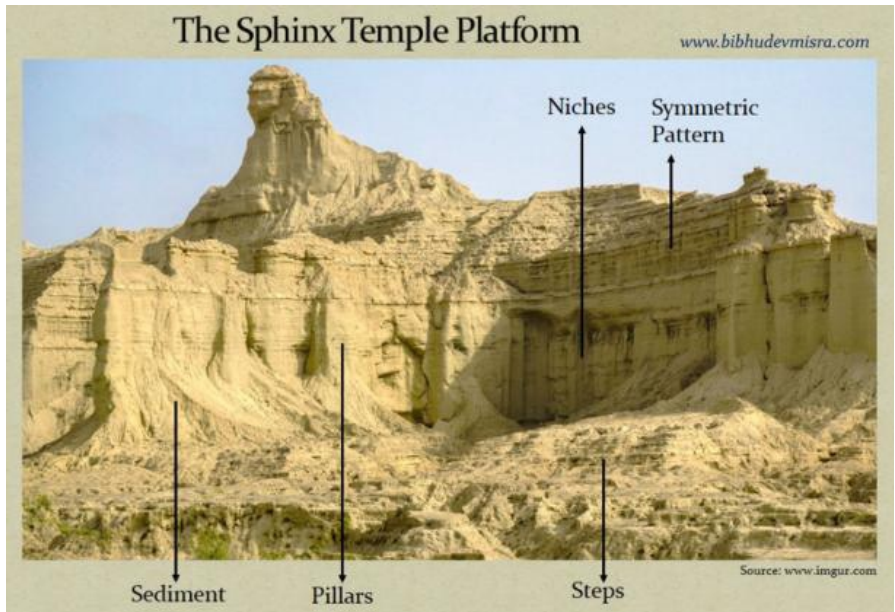


Illustration 17: View of temple complex and Balochistan Sphinx. Image: Bibhu Dev Misra

As far as I can tell, it is certainly worth investigating deeper, though I can not claim to know for sure that it is in fact a Sphinx, related to the Giza Plateau, or even a man made structure. Yet even the remote chance that it could be, is fascinating beyond belief.

Indian author and researcher, Bibhu Dev Misra is quoted in the article, saying:

“A cursory glance at the impressive sculpture shows the Sphinx to have a well-defined jawline, and clearly discernible facial features such as eyes, nose, and mouth, which are placed in seemingly perfect proportion to each other.

One can easily make out the contours of the reclining forelegs of the Sphinx, which terminate in very well defined paws. It is difficult to see how nature could have carved out a statue that resembles a well known mythical animal to such an astonishingly accurate degree.

The steps appear to me evenly spaced and of uniform height. The entire site gives the impression of a grand, rock cut, architectural complex, which has been eroded by the elements, and covered by

layers of sediment, masking the more intricate details of the sculpture.”

If there exists even a remote possibility that this Sphinx is connected to Mehit, I find it hard to understand why archaeologists are not rushing there to learn more. It would seem that there are significant similarities. If there is any chance that it is related to Giza, in Pakistan, it would be the most astounding discovery in the history of archaeology. If there is any chance whatsoever that what we are looking at is an ancient Hall of Records, *why are we not excavating this site?* Especially so, if we recognize the deepest mysteries that Mehit guards. It is central to who we are as the human race on this planet. Perhaps it is a natural structure, for all I know, so I will simply say, it is on my *list*, and I will publish more if I can get there in person some day.

I will let Edgar Cayce conclude this chapter with a few final thoughts. This statement seems to agree with the overall tone of the discoveries of Manu Seyfzadeh, Robert Schoch, John Anthony West, Robert Bauval, Graham Hancock, and all the many others, who, for all their differences, will tend to agree at least, that the *Sphinx* is at the core of the *whole Mystery*.

"This in position lies, as the sun rises from the waters, the line of the shadow (or light) falls between the paws of the Sphinx, that was later set as the sentinel or guard...

And which [the sealed room] may not be entered from the connecting chambers from the Sphinx's paw (right paw) until the TIME has been fulfilled when the changes must be active in this sphere of man's experience.”

- Edgar Cayce (378-16)

