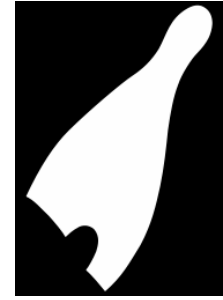


# Egyptology

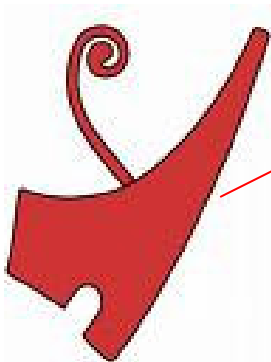


# The Crowns of Egypt and their secrets

**A further development of recent  
texts by Josef Kemény, 2009**

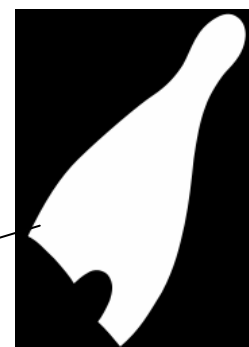
I have recently finished my latest theme concerning “Pyramid of Cheops and its Secrets” in which the third and fourth dynasties were particularly interesting and exciting concerning the construction of pyramids. But the construction of pyramids was more scientific than that. When Cheops’s pyramid was built, Egypt was at the summit of science. There ought to be more sources pointing in that direction, confirming that Egypt underwent a scientific explosion/revolution directly after the global flood.

A general clue can usually be found in a nation’s coat of arms. Egypt had a coat of arms as early as 3,500 BC, shaped as a royal crown. At first Egypt was divided into two areas, Lower and Upper Egypt. They each had a royal crown.



The Crown of  
Lower Egypt  
The Red Crown

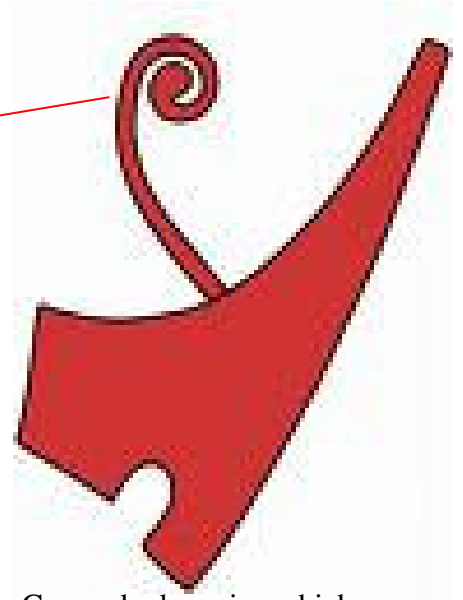
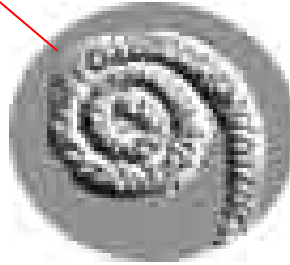
The Crown of  
Upper Egypt  
The White Crown  
Symbolic value? –  
Knowledge and power



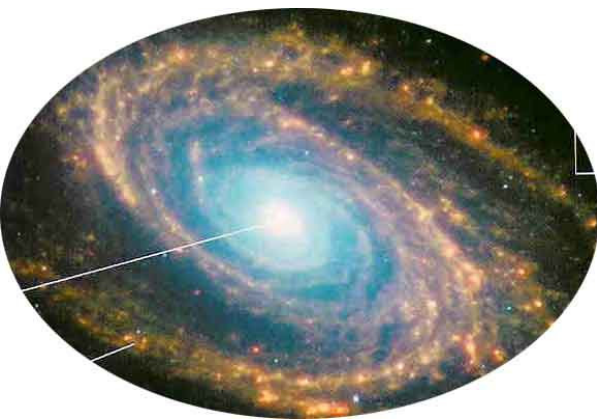
# The Red Crown/Lower Egypt



The Crown had a wire which had a "spiral" end.



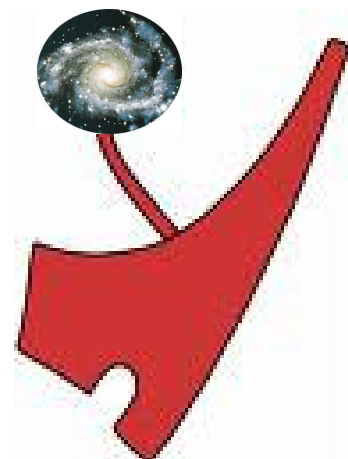
The Crown had a wire which had a "spiral" end.



The spiral wire attached to the crown symbolized a galaxy, a "spiral galaxy." Our Milky Way is a spiral galaxy. Thus, the crown of Lower Egypt represented our galaxy, the Milky Way.



The coat of arms of this empire was a symbol of extensive astronomy science around 5,000 years ago. To have a royal crown as the empire's coat of arms was a great start for Lower Egypt. The interest in astronomy in Lower Egypt was gigantic.



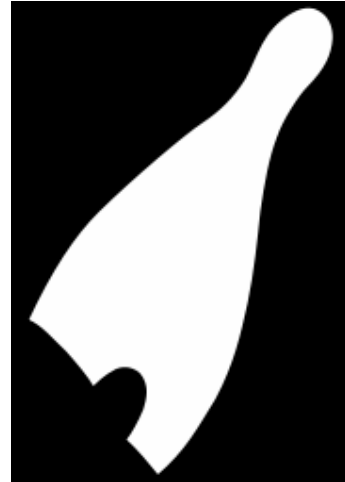
# The White Crown, Upper Egypt



Cone-like crown

It was important for Upper Egypt to create a coat of arms corresponding to that of Lower Egypt. To have a cone-like crown as a national coat of arms was not directly encouraging. The idea was to find a common theme denominator, going hand in hand with Lower Egypt. The common denominator in this case was "Life."

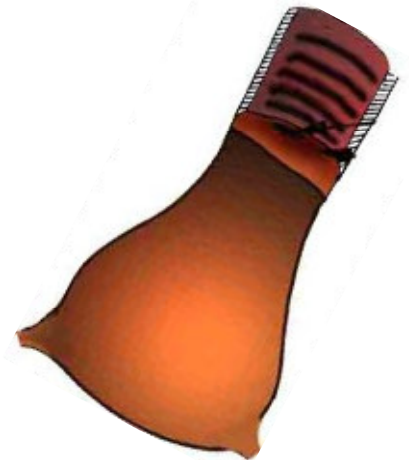
A galaxy is filled with life. Another carrier of Life is "womb", which can look like a cone. The white colour is also excellent as a symbol for Life. The purpose was that this cone would never be hit by enemies.



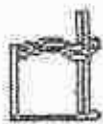
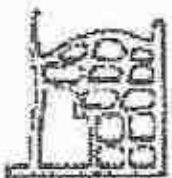
Cone-like crown



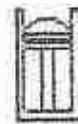
The national coat of arms of Upper Egypt, the crown in the form of a womb, was the equivalent of the coat of arms of Lower Egypt. This coat of arms also symbolized extensive biological knowledge, a great start for Upper Egypt. The crown was also a symbol of reproduction and reincarnation.



The interest of Upper Egypt in life and biology was gigantic. The majority of all pharaohs were born from a female line and the White Crown also symbolized the female principle.



Upper Egypt - Per-wer.  
"the Great House"



Lower Egypt - Per-nu.  
"the House of Flame"

# The Double Crown



Pharaoh Menes, Lower Egypt.  
Dynasty 0, -3100 BC.



Pharaoh Narmer, Upper  
Egypt, Dynasty 1, -3100 BC.



Pharaoh Menes



We do not really know who Pharaoh Menes was. Some researchers mean that Menes and Narmer are the same person, the same standpoint we can see in Manetho's records. There are records which state that Menes finished dynasty 0. Other records point out that Narmer founded dynasty 1. Anyway, there was a pharaoh named Menes who united Lower and Upper Egypt and at the same time founded Egypt and the town of Memphis. Egypt had got a new national coat of arms, superior to all other nations. I can mention this, apropos the Double Crown: **both these crowns are mentioned in pyramid texts, where their luminous colour is connected to thoughts about celestial bodies**". The celestial bodies exist in our galaxy and contain life, in this case symbolized by a luminous crown. It is quite clear that the ancient Egyptians gave everything to life, i.e. to find eternal life. The activities were especially hectic from dynasty 0 to dynasty 4.



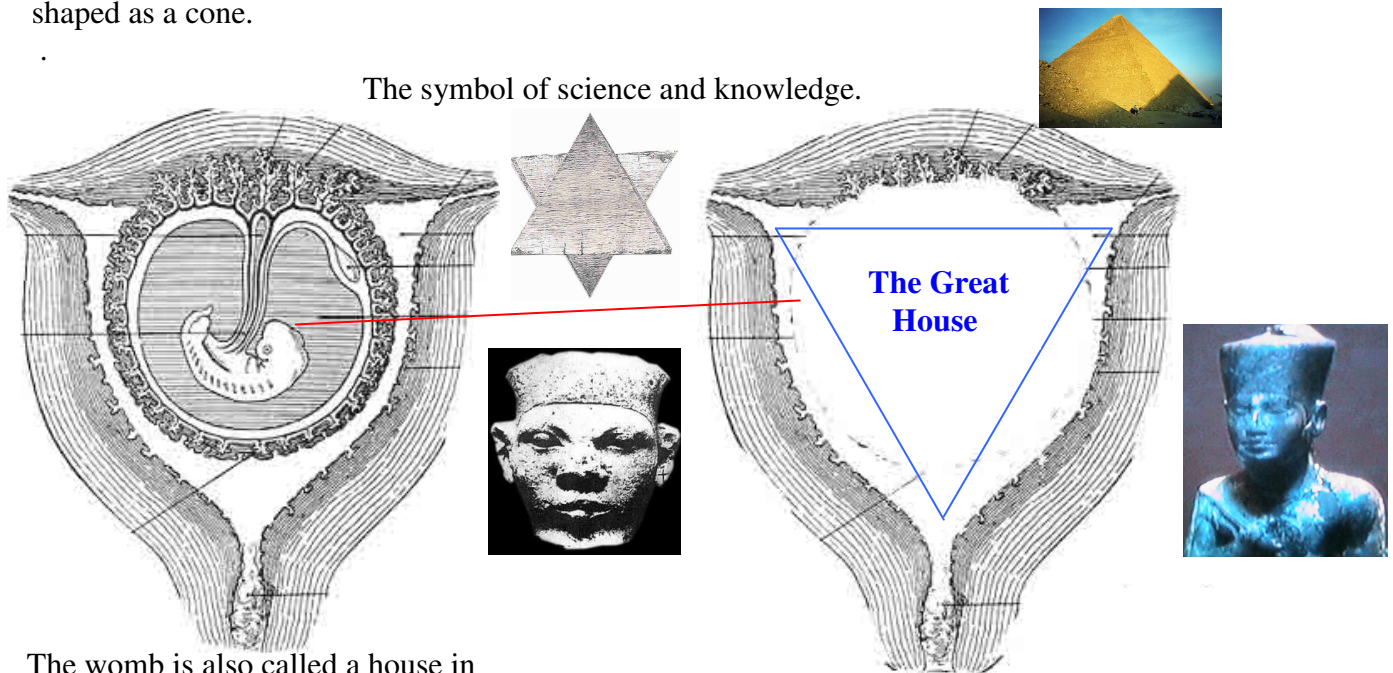
I think that Menes-Narmer can be connected to Cheops-Khufu. I have a rather striking explanation: The crown is also associated to pharaohs.





# The Double Crown Cheops's pyramid construction

Pharaoh, **“the great house”** was the ancient Egyptian kings' title. The pharaohs ruled from around 3000 BC to Greek-Roman times. We will dive deep into this to have a close look at what the great house really means and why the pharaohs called themselves “the great house.” We will also have a close look at the “White Crown” of Upper Egypt, symbolizing a womb shaped as a cone.

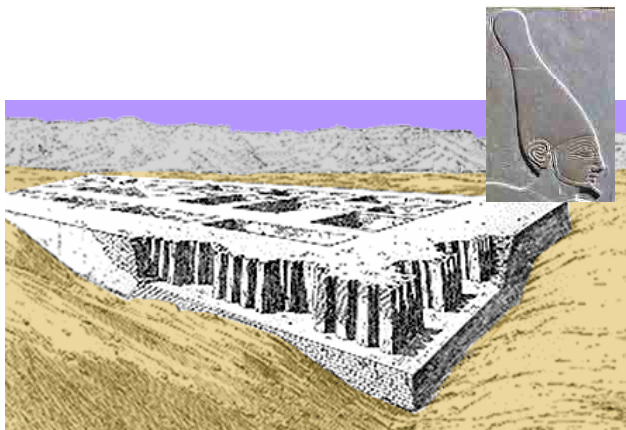


The womb is also called a house in which the embryo exists and grows.

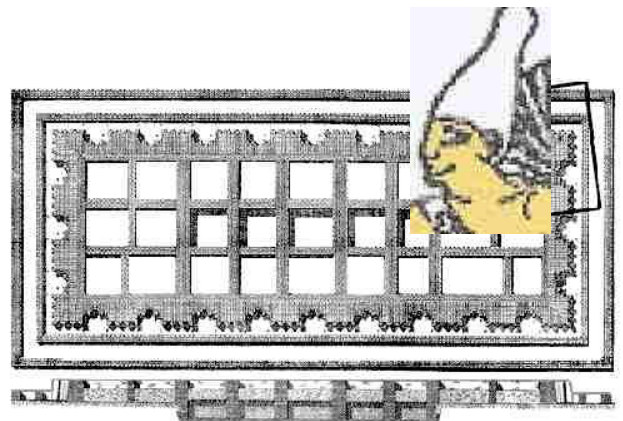
Here a triangle is a symbol of the womb. A pyramid is shaped like a triangle and can be called a great house.

Pharaoh Menes/Narmer, being a king, founded Egypt. Khufu built the Cheops pyramid according to the message of the Double Crown. In that way Cheops, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> dynasty, searched for eternal life. High-level knowledge, science and research were prioritized. Thus, Egypt was, at the start of its history, world leader in many subjects, especially astronomy and biology. In construction technology they reached unimaginable levels.

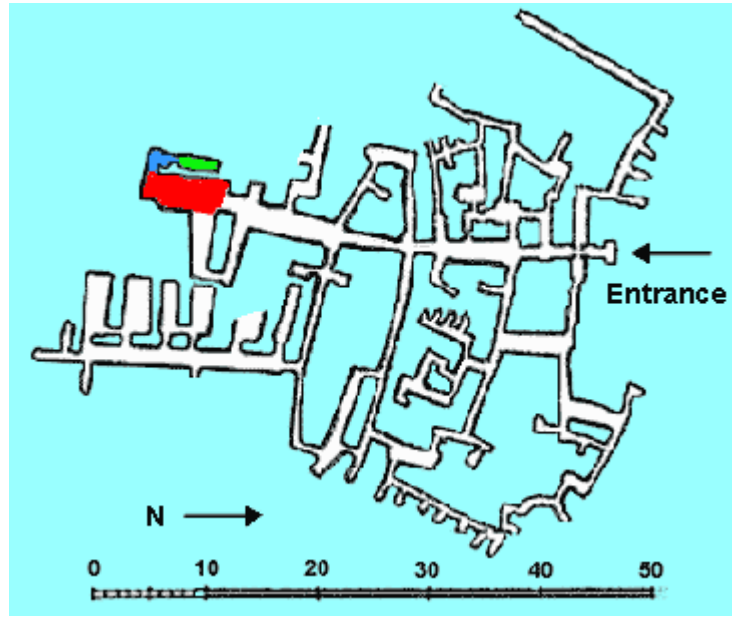
According to Manetho's records, ancient pharaohs had long lives. Menes, for example, ruled for 62 years, Hor-Aha for 57, and Djer for 31 years. The average for dynasty 1 and 2 was around 33 years.



A super modern research institute from Pharaoh Narmer's time, Upper Egypt. Today it is called 'mastaba', cemetery. Dynasty 1 (53x27)



A super modern research institute from Pharaoh Hor-Aha's time, Upper Egypt. Today it is called 'mastaba', cemetery. Dynasty 1 (41x15)



Pharaoh Ninetjer, dynasty 2, 2500 BC, and his research and laboratory palace for biology. In the blueprint we can see a large conference room in red, the blue section is the bathroom, and the green area a toilet. The research centre could have been very modern and its value was equal to the value of the royal crown. Today this is called a cemetery/grave for kings.

## Also the most powerful Egyptian Gods had the (double) crown on their heads



The God Uraeus/Cobra wore the crown of Lower Egypt, the Red Crown.



Horus wore the Double Crown.



The God of the Afterlife, Osiris, and his beloved White Crown, the Atef Crown/Osiri's Crown

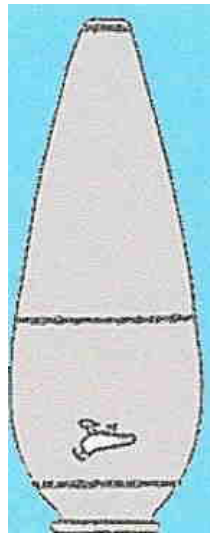
The Crown is especially connected to the gods



# Knowledge and Power



Pharaoh Scorpion II,  
Dynasty 0, around 3150 BC  
The Red Crown



An artifact similar to the  
crown of Upper Egypt from  
Pharaoh Iry-Hors time  
Dynasty 0, around 3100 BC.



Pharaoh Narmer,  
Dynasty 1, around 3000  
BC  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Weneg,  
Dynasty 2,  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Sened,  
Dynasty 2,  
The Red Crown



Pharaoh Khasekhemwy,  
Dynasty 2,  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Sanakht,  
Dynasty 3,  
The White Crown



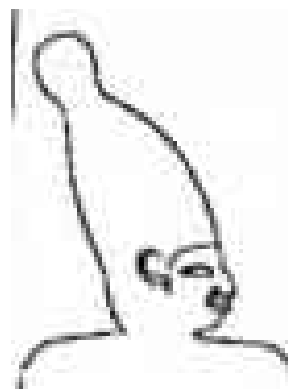
Pharaoh Djoser,  
Dynasty 3,  
The Red Crown



Pharaoh Sekhemkhet,  
Dynasty 3,  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Sekhemkhet,  
Dynasty 3,  
The Red Crown



Pharaoh Qahedjet,  
Dynasty 3,  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Huni,  
Dynasty 3,  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Snofru,  
Dynasty 4,  
The Double Crown



Pharaoh Snofru,  
Dynasty 4,  
The White Crown



Pharaoh Khufu,  
Dynasty 4,  
The White Crown



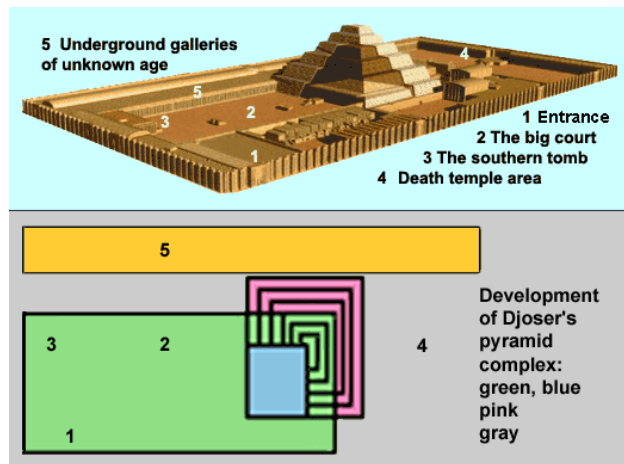
Pharaoh Menkaura,  
Dynasty 4,  
The White Crown

From dynasty 0 to dynasty 4 Egypt prospered. Culture, science, research, knowledge and technology walked hand in hand. Construction work resembled Sumerian architecture. Egypt was superior in those days. The red and white Double Crown was the symbol of Egyptian success. I believe there were also pyramid buildings devoted to laboratories for research and development institutes.

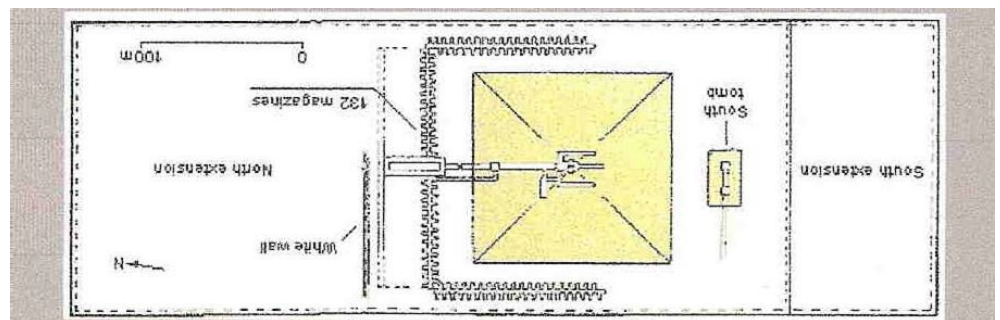
I give some examples of pyramids connected to research and development.



Pharaoh Khaba's pyramid.  
Khaba founded dynasty 3

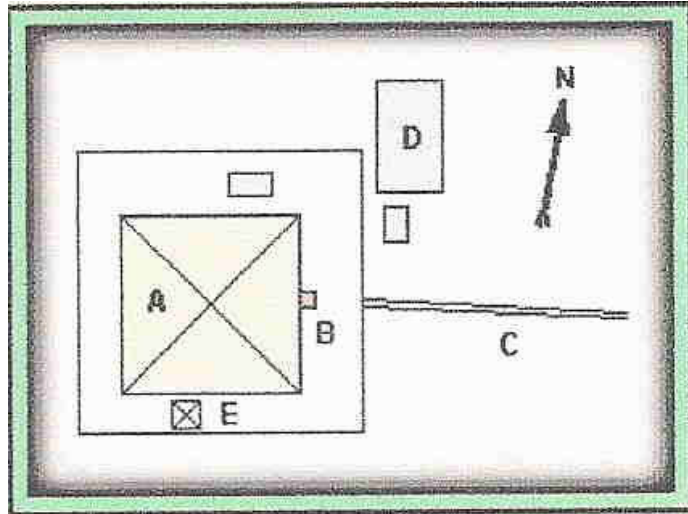


Djoser's pyramid complex  
Dynasty 3



Sekhemkhet's pyramid complex  
Dynasty 3

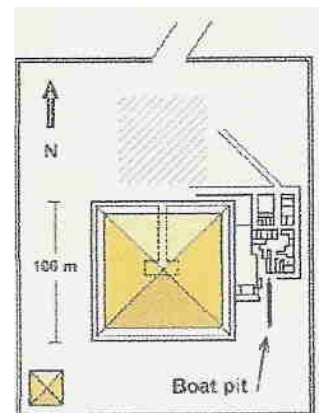
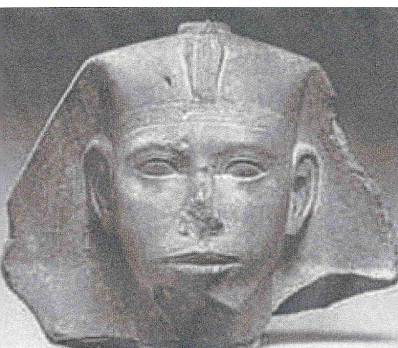




Huni's/Snofru's pyramid  
Dynasty 3

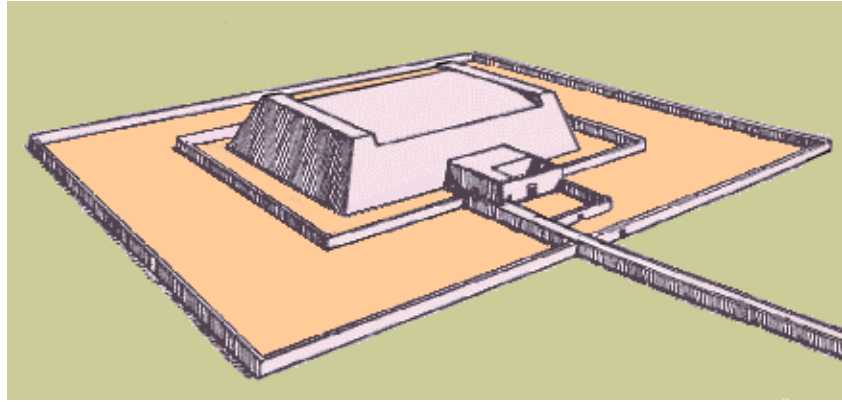


Snofru's pyramid  
Dynasty 4

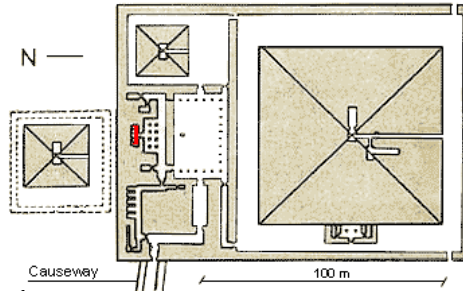


Djedefre's pyramid  
Dynasty 4

After the departure of Pharaoh Menkaura everything came to an abrupt end. The building of pyramids stopped, science lost some of its influence and total secrecy surrounded pharaoh's palace. What happened to the gigantic experiments on eternal life which were carried out from dynasty 0 to dynasty 4, led by, in particular, Cheops? How successful were the experiments? Now, in the end of time, everybody will know. See more on link Cheops's pyramid and its secret, page 19.



It was Pharaoh Shepseskaf who finished the 4th dynasty without any pyramid constructions, without any remarkable things, a simple construction. He only ruled for seven years.



Pharaoh Userkaf,  
Dynasty 5,

Pharaoh Userkaf founded the 5<sup>th</sup> dynasty. His first initiative was to get a new type of crown. Strangely enough he continued building the pyramid. What did he think? What kind of knowledge did he inherit? With Userkaf a new era with lower levels of knowledge began.

Pharaoh Userkaf,  
Dynasty 5,

During Egypt's 3,500 years of history, around 118 pyramids were built. The pyramids built from the prospering dynasty 0 to dynasty 4 were all excellent evidence of prospering high-quality knowledge and science. Later pyramids did not meet expectations of purpose and goal, neither were they examples of sophisticated knowledge. Yet, some of the secret documents from the 4<sup>th</sup> dynasty were preserved since the construction of pyramids continued and they kept, as national coat of arms, the Red, the White and the Double Crown. These crowns were not worn by many pharaohs. However, many new types of crown had been created for kings as well as for queens.

Some pharaohs of the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty wore the Double Crown, for example Amenhotep III and Akhenaten. This dynasty, by the way, brought science back to a high level, especially astronomy during the reign of Akhenaten. Construction work also started: en new capital and a new temple.

Astronomy, for example science aimed at the sun, was raised above the horizon during the reign of Akhenaten.



## Changes during the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty



Amenhotep III  
With the Double Crown  
Dynasty 18



Amenhotep IV, Akhenaten with the Double Crown  
Dynasty 18



Pharaoh Amenhotep III wore a Double Crown, we can clearly see that. But something does not tally with the origin, something is missing. The wire spiral or galaxy from the Red Crown is missing. In other words, the Double Crown was not complete. Why did he remove it? What was the reason? What did the pharaoh know? Neither does his son's Double Crown correspond with the origin. In this case also the shape and size of the White Crown were altered. But the question, again: Why? His Double Crown looks different. Is this a message?



Menkaura's triad can be compared to  
Christianity's Trinity.

The Triple Crown was created by Akhenaten.  
This Triple Crown can be compared to the  
Pope's tiara.

To conclude, we can say that many changes were carried out during the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> dynasty. It seems that Akhenaten knew what happened during dynasty 4, maybe he knew too much and his knowledge was superior in comparison with all other pharaohs during his dynasty.





Ramesses II,  
The Double Crown  
Dynasty 19



Ramesses III,  
The White Crown  
Dynasty 20



Ramesses VI?  
The Double Crown  
Dynasty 20



Ramesses IV,  
The Double Crown  
Dynasty 20

Dynasty 19 and dynasty 20 followed dynasty 18 concerning the Double Crown. The White Crown worn by Ramesses III corresponded to the original, like the Double Crown worn by Ramesses IV. Even the wire spiral was there.

Ramesses V give us a clear message with the change of the crown. The wire is no longer shaped as a spiral, it is straight. A confirmation that something, which is still a secret, has happened. His bitter facial expression can give a hint about that.



Ramesses V?  
The Red Crown  
Dynasty 20



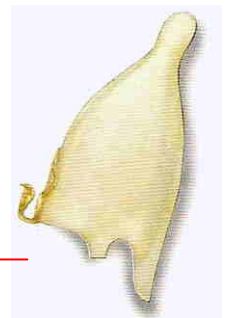
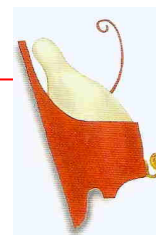
Ramesses II,  
The Red Crown  
Dynasty 19



Seti I,  
The Double Crown  
Dynasty 19



The Secret Document  
The Secret Doctrine



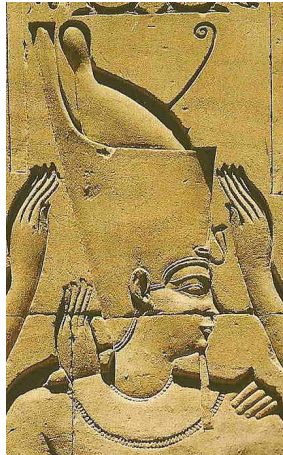
# Down and Out

## The Ptolemaic Dynasty 31

The downward spiral for Egypt continued. The great secret from dynasty 4 was fairly well perceived by dynasty 18, 19 and 20. The question is how the Ptolemaic dynasty handled "The Secret Document". Many pharaohs after Ramesses III were weak rulers. Subjects started to disobey the laws and the royal graves were ravaged. While the power of Egypt was shrinking, other countries became increasingly strong. Foreign conquerors invaded the country to occupy it, first the Nubians, then the Assyrians and Persians. This actually means that not only power was lost, but also knowledge. Where was the secret document, the document which was also called "The Secret Doctrine"?



Pharaoh Ptolemaios VI,  
Dynasty 31,  
The Double Crown



Pharaoh Ptolemaios VIII,  
Dynasty 31,  
The Double Crown



Pharaoh Ptolemaios IX,  
Dynasty 31,  
The Double Crown



Ptolemaios XV,  
Dynasty 31,  
The Double Crown



Pharaoh Cleopatra VII,  
Dynasty 31,

In 332 BC Alexander the Great and his army arrived to help the Egyptians get rid of the Persians. Using his regained power, Ptolemaios, one of Alexander's generals founded a new dynasty, dynasty 31, in 305. Its rulers spoke Greek and worshipped Greek gods. Greek culture, in other words, was the most important issue for new dynasty.

Dynasty 31 has also kept the Double Crown of the Egyptian empire for as long as possible. But during the reign of the dynasty science manifestly faded, only the double-crown symbol was preserved. The Ptolemaic pharaohs did not master Egyptian language and without that there was neither knowledge nor science connected to Egypt. The only person of all the dynasty's members who knew Egyptian was actually Cleopatra VII. Her great interest and passion was "the obelisk." Being a pharaoh she had every opportunity to collect as much information on obelisks as possible. Through obelisks she also became interested in pyramids.

Pyramid and obelisk, did they have anything in common?  
Cont. On page 16



# The Obelisk and its secrets

The Vatican



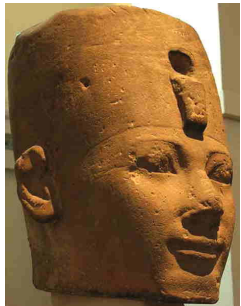
Pharaoh Teti I,  
Dynasty 6



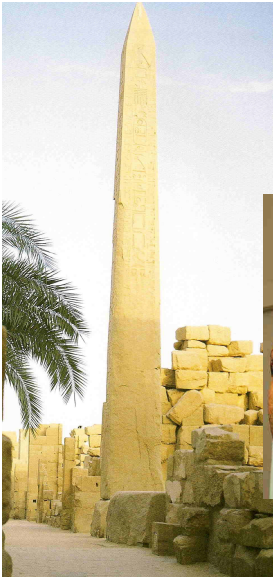
Pharaoh Teti I,  
Dynasti 6



Pharaoh Sesostrius I,  
Dynasty 12



Farao Thutmose I,  
Dynasty 18

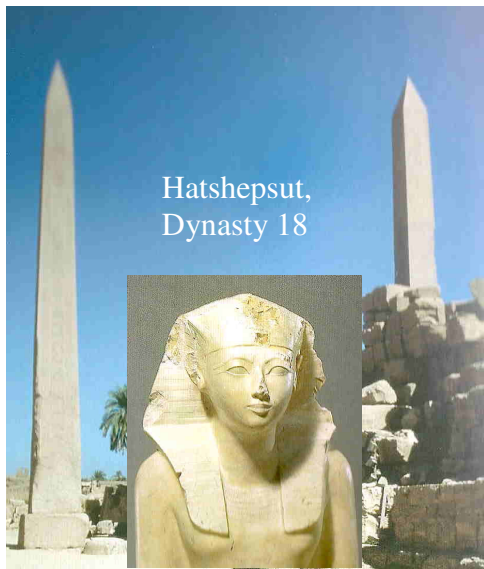


Farao Thumose I,  
Dynasti 18

Thutmose III,  
Dynasty 18



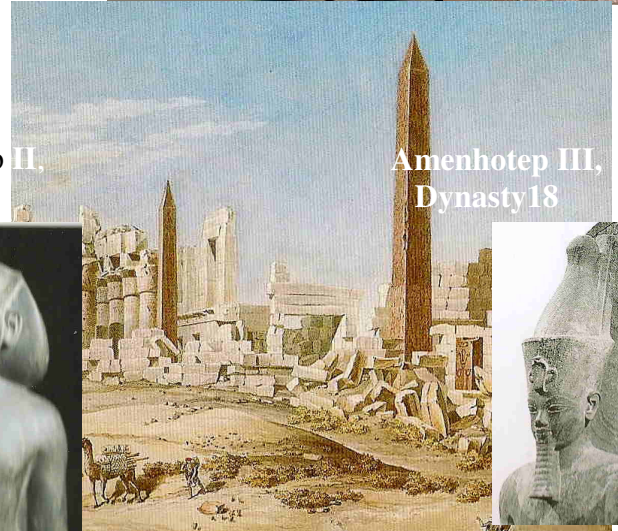
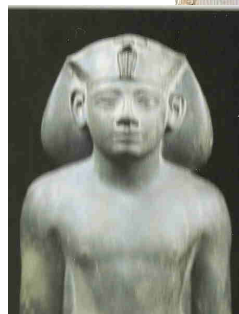
Thutmose IV,  
Dynasty 18



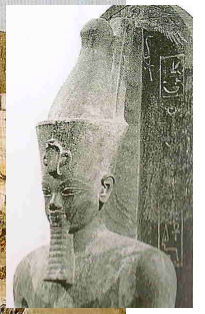
Hatshepsut,  
Dynasty 18



Amenhotep II,  
Dynasty 18



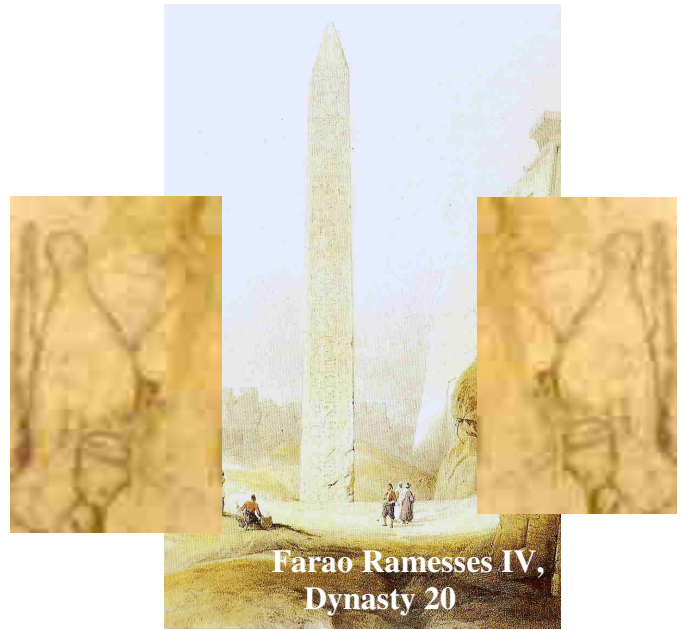
Amenhotep III,  
Dynasty 18



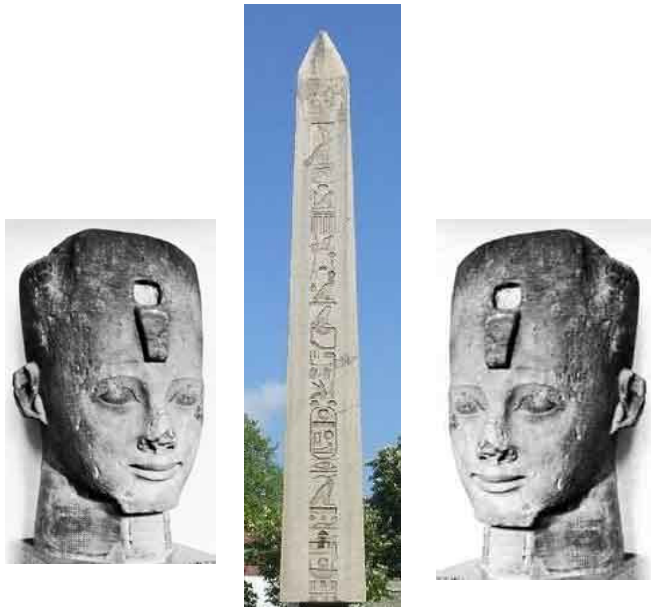




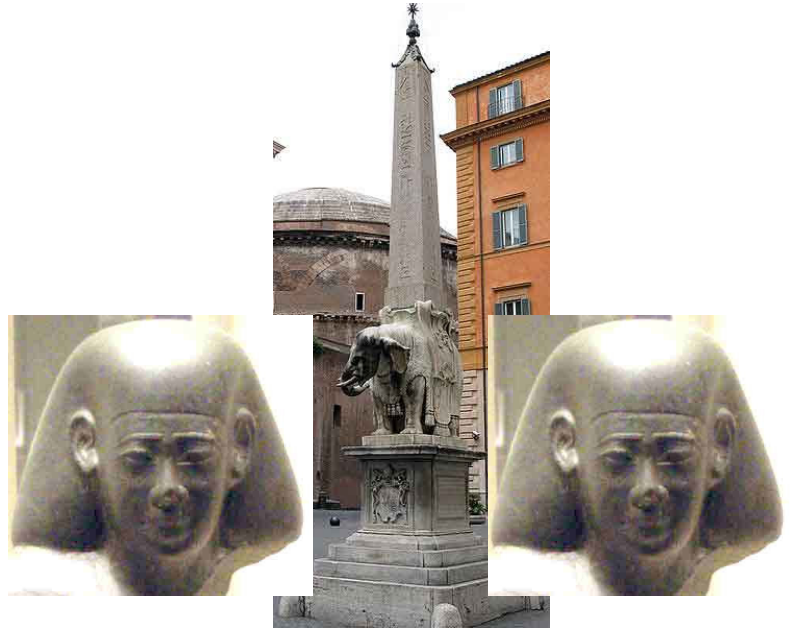
Pharaoh Seti I, Dynasty 19      Pharaoh Ramesses II, Dynasty 19



Pharaoh Ramesses IV, Dynasty 20

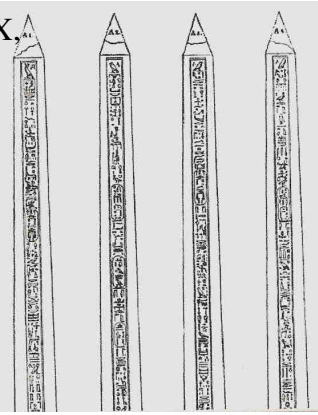


Pharaoh Psamtik II, Dynasty 26



Pharaoh Apries, Dynasty 26

Pharaoh Ptolemy IX, Dynasty 31



Pharaoh Ptolemy IX, Dynasty 31



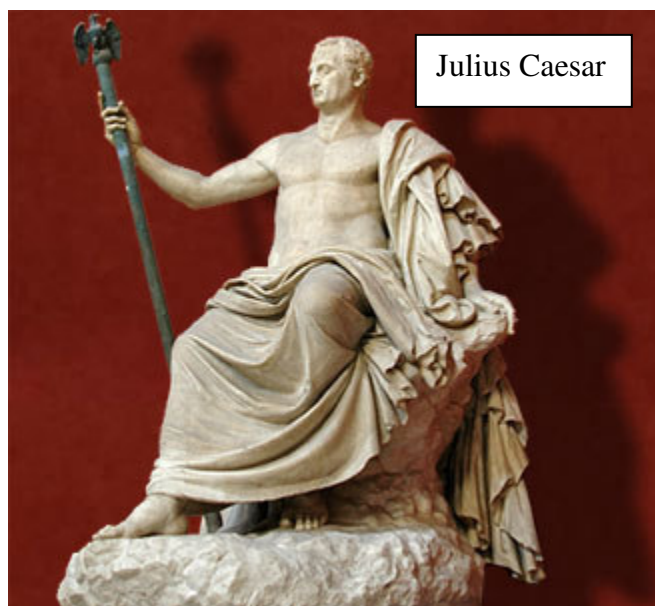
As a secret document, science and knowledge was inherited from pharaoh to pharaoh, from dynasty to dynasty. Time was not long between dynasty 4 and dynasty 6. The founder of dynasty 6 was Pharaoh Teti. He probably also inherited the secret document from dynasty 4 via dynasty 5, the document connected to Cheops's gigantic experiment to gain eternal life. It contained the full experiment but some of its contents were missing. To make the document complete he built an obelisk. An obelisk is a male symbol directly connected to Cheops's experiment on eternal life. The aim was to replace and/or complete the secret document, the secret doctrine. The lifespan of an obelisk can be thousands of years while a document might be short-lived, should it get into the hand of unauthorized people, he believed.

After Teti's obelisk many other pharaohs built their own obelisks. It seems as if most pharaohs had understood some parts of the secret document with its symbolic addition of an obelisk. Neither had the construction of pyramids stopped, since more than 100 pyramids were built after Cheops.

Most foreigners who came to power in Egypt married into the Egyptian dynasties. In that way they gathered knowledge about the culture of all of Egypt and of the secret records which concerned Egypt's domestic issues.

### The Ptolemeis

The Ptolemaic dynasty only consisted of Greek/Macedonian family members who were mainly interested in Greek culture and politics. The culture was divided, partly Egyptian, partly Greek, but the Greek influence was most powerful. The dynasty demonstrated a certain interest in Egyptian religion since the Ptolemaic kings were occupying Egyptian thrones. Power was the most important issue and murders were committed consecutively in order to gain and keep power in Egypt. The mistrust of the people, misery and war were among misfortunes which struck the royal families. The new dynasty, dynasty 31, only kept the royal Double Crown, but the Ptolemeis had probably no idea about what it symbolized. Pharaoh Ptolemaios IX was interested in obelisks and he himself built two pairs out of red granite, around six metres in height, weighing six tonnes. Nobody knows what else he knew about obelisks. It is fairly clear that dynasty 31 had nothing to do with science, the proud time of the Double Crown had passed long ago. An interesting question: What happened to the secret document? Who destroyed/eliminated it? It was more known for being a "Secret Doctrine".





# The Obelisk and Julius Caesar



Cleopatra VII

Caesarion

Julius Caesar

## Meeting with Julius Caesar

Cleopatra VII met Julius Caesar in Alexandria. During his visit to Alexandria, Caesar had been enthralled by Cleopatra's beauty and they started a relationship. As a result, she gave birth to their son Ptolemaios XV (Caesarion) in 47 BC. Caesar acknowledged his fatherhood, but his son was never to succeed him.

Cleopatra told Caesar that she was very interested in obelisks connected to pyramids, but she could not explain what the connection really was. Caesar himself also became very interested in obelisks and pyramids.



Pharaoh Ptolemaios XV, Caesarion  
The last pharaoh  
Dynasty 31  
The Double Crown

Through Cleopatra he learned many facts about the pyramids. After a certain time of studies of pyramids and obelisks he found the connection.

If we know who Julius Caesar was, it is not difficult to understand why he found out about some of the secrets. In his previous life he was one of the pharaohs who founded Egypt's gigantic scientific efforts, resulting in, among other things, the pyramids. Caesar was, in his time, a great personality.

When he had grasped the contents or purpose behind the construction of pyramids and obelisks he decided to try to transfer some obelisks from Heliopolis to Rome for posterity.

Nobody knows how the transport was carried out. For example, the largest obelisk by Tuthmosis III/Tuthmosis IV is 32 metres in height and weighs more than 400 tonnes. It eventually ended up at Piazza di San Giovanni in Laterano in Rome. Pharaoh Sensostris I's obelisk is 25 metres, weighs 32 tonnes and is now located at St Peter's Square, Vatican City. Augustus also carried out some transports of obelisks from Heliopolis to Rome, for example Seti I's/Ramesses II's obelisk, 24 metres/300 tonnes, now at Piazza del Popolo in Rome. There is also the Pharaoh Psamtik II obelisk, almost 22 metres in height weighing 300 tonnes at Piazza di Montecitorio in Rome.

Smaller obelisks (3-4 metres) were also taken from Heliopolis to Rome and to the rest of the world.



# Obelisk Fever in Rome

created by Julius Caesar



Piazza di San Giovanni in Laterano  
Obelisk by Tuthmosis III/Tuthmosis IV  
32.8 metres – 400 tonnes



Piazza del Popolo  
Obelisk by Seti I/Ramses II  
24 metres - 310 tonnes



Piazza San Pietro  
Obelisk by Pharaoh Sensostris I  
25.5metres - 327 tonnes

# Obelisk fever in Rome

created by Julius Caesar



Piazza di Montecitorio  
Obelisk by Pharaoh Psamtik II  
21.79 metres - 300 tonnes



Piazza della Rotonda  
Obelisk by Pharaoh Ramesses II  
6.4 metres – 7.5 tonnes



Santa Maria sopra Minerva  
Obelisk by Pharaoh Apries  
5.47 metres – 6.5 tonnes



Thermæ Diocletiani  
Obelisk by Pharaoh Ramesses II  
6.34 metres - 7.5 tonnes



# Obelisk fever in Rome

created by Julius Caesar



Villa Celimontana

Obelisk by Pharaoh Ramesses II

2,68 metres - 3.5 tonnes

## Obelisk fever all over the World



Obelisk, Istanbul, Turkey



Obelisk, Washington, D.C., USA



Obelisk, São Paulo, Brazil



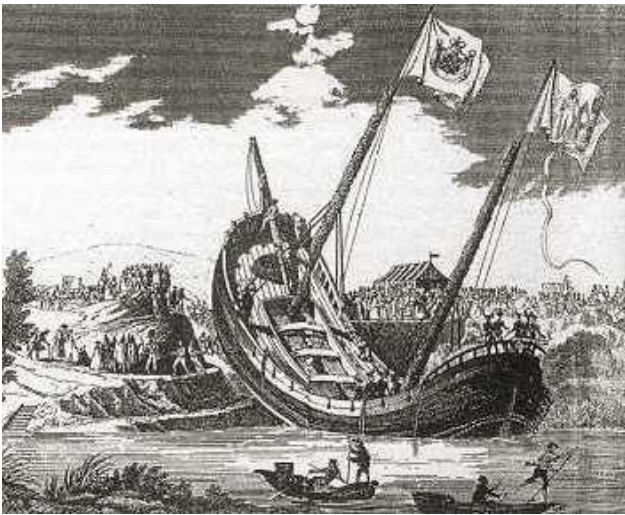


Obelisk, Plaza Francia, Caracas, Venezuela



Obelisk, Buenos Aires, Argentina

There is a large number of obelisks mainly in Rome, Italy, but also around the world. Some cities of the world built their own tall obelisks.



It is said that obelisks were first taken from Heliopolis to Alexandria and from there by ship to Rome. We can imagine that the small obelisks (3 – 7 metres) were transported in this way, but for the four obelisks weighing several hundred tonnes this mode of transport seems improbable.

One example is the obelisk now situated at St Peter's Square. In order to move it 100 metres to its present location, around 140 horses and 800 men were needed (1586). It seems unlikely to drag the packed obelisk weighing between 300 and 400 tonnes between Heliopolis and Alexandria, using around 1,000 men and 150 horses/camels. Furthermore, they needed a large ship which could carry such a heavy load and take it to Rome. Who could have built such a gigantic ship in Caesar's and Augustus's time? Should such a ship have existed, there must have been traces.

My personal opinion on the obelisk transport from Egypt to Rome is that Julius Caesar via Cleopatra met Egyptians who mastered the ancient levitation technology used while building pyramids in Cheops's time. By using that, they could take at least the largest obelisks from Egypt to Rome.



Cleopatra



Pharaoh Ptolemaios XV, Caesarion

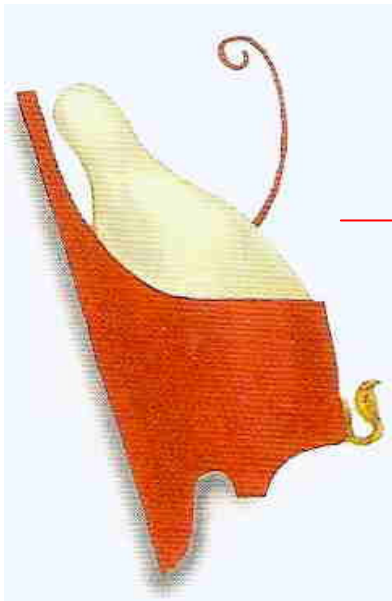


Julius Caesar

It is no coincidence that Julius Caesar and Cleopatra met and together had a son who became the very last Egyptian pharaoh, Ptolemaios XV. As I have already mentioned, Caesar was in a previous life the pharaoh who had founded an extensive scientific research programme, finished by dynasty 4. By the way, Julius Caesar is a Biblical person close to God with a corresponding name. Caesar possessed extensive knowledge and because of that he could not share his power with anyone, this later led to his downfall. Many of his friends were jealous of his high level of knowledge and instead became his enemies.

When Caesar discovered the connection between pyramid and obelisk, he decided to somehow move some obelisks from Egypt, primarily to Rome. The obelisk was supposed to be a memorial, a symbol of the prospering period of science and research between dynasties 0 and 4. We need to give credit to Julius Caesar for the fact that there today are obelisks around the world representing ancient Egyptian science. It is indeed top-level science.

Ptolemaios XV, Caesarion, was Julius Caesar's biological son and heir. After the murder of Julius Caesar his adoptive son Augustus killed Caesarion. He meant that there were "too many Caesars" at hand. In that way, the 3,500-year-old Egyptian Pharaoh Empire ended.

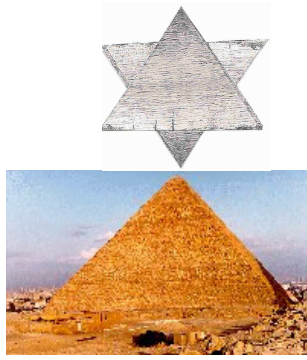


The only crown corresponding to the ancient Egyptian Double Crown is Saint Stefan's crown. Saint Stefan was also a pharaoh in a previous life.

See more on link Architects Protector, page 12.







# The Crowns of Egypt and their secrets

