

So, these 40,000 items were not manufactured during Zoser's reign?

No. They were crafted in previous eras and collected and stored by him in these chambers underneath his pyramid.

Why did Zoser do that, to claim that they were his?

Zoser never claimed that. He must have collected them to put them in a safe place.

How far back were these vessels made?

Much earlier than what academic Egyptologists want to admit.

But ancient Egyptian dynastic history started by Mena (Menes), ca. 3050 BCE, just 4 centuries before Zoser.

Ancient Egyptian history is much older than the dynastic history, based on the following facts:

1. Temples throughout Egypt make reference to being originally built much earlier than its dynastic history.
2. The 40,000 items found underneath the 3rd Dynasty pyramid of Zoser are indicative of much earlier knowledge and civilization.
3. The Funerary (Pyramid) Texts in Unas' Tomb in Saqqara contain repeated references to a prior inauguration of the New Year (when the civil calendar year of 365 days and the Sothic calendar year coincide every 1460 of such years). Astronomical calculations show that the referenced prior New Year occurred in 4240 BCE. We don't

know if this was the first time that Egyptians calculated the time of the New Year, or if other prior New Years occurred in previous Sothic periods. If 4240 BCE was the first recorded New Year, the observation and calculation of the differences between the solar and sothic cycles must have started at a very remote age.

4. The Greek and Roman writers of antiquity, basing their accounts on information received either first or second-hand from Egyptian sources, claimed a far greater antiquity for the Egyptian civilization than that currently established by academicians. These Egyptian sources called for antiquity ranging from 24,000 and 36,000 years during which Egypt was civilized.
5. Herodotus reported that he was informed by Egyptian priests that the sun had twice set where it now rose, and twice risen where it now set. Egyptologist Schwaller de Lubicz explained the statement to mean that it may be a reference to the progressional cycles of the equinox. The progression results in the rising against a different sign of the Zodiac approximately every two thousand years. This would mean that the Egyptians counted their history back for at least a cycle and a half, some 36,000 years. This is in a general agreement with other accounts and evidential findings.
6. The remote age of the Sphinx of Giza, and the Ausarion (Oserion) at Abtu (Abydos), ...etc.

So why do history books state that ancient Egyptian civilization started with Mena (ca. 3050 BCE), if it is so much older?

The Greco-Egyptian historian Manetho (3rd century BCE), under the early Ptolemies, wrote the only substantive history of Egypt to come down to us. He gathered his information from Egyptian records. A few pre-dynastic inscribed tablets

and papyri have been found, but all were incomplete because of their remote age. Manetho acknowledged greater antiquity of the Egyptian history. However, because of the overwhelming task, he chose Mena(Menes) as a starting point, about 3,000 years earlier.



Back to our original point, are you saying that the ancient Egyptians manufactured hard stones from mineral ores?

Yes. Their knowledge in manufacturing stones was also utilized to manufacture the blocks for the masonry pyramids.

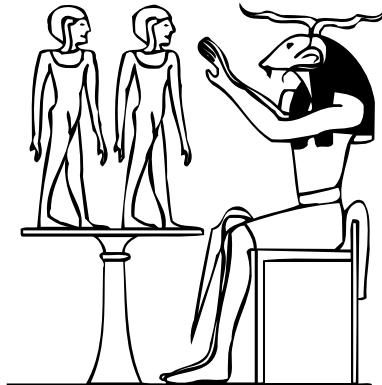
What is your evidence to support the idea of man-made stone blocks?

There are references to making stones on a stele, commonly known as the “*Famine Stele*,” located on the island of Sehel, near Elephantine, south of Sunt (Aswan). The stele is dated to about 200 BCE. It is a copy of an Old Kingdom text, which dates to the reign of Zoser, 2500 years earlier.

The three main characters on the stele, are Khnum (who represents the Divine Principle of Molding), King Zoser, and Imhotep.

This stele should have been named *Khnum’s Alchemical Stele*, for it holds the key to the method of manufacturing man-made stone.

Approximately one-third of this stele’s content pertains to rocks and mineral ore, and their process-



Khnum, The Divine Molder,
at the potter's wheel

ing.

Columns 18 and 19 of this Stele quote the Divine Molder, Khnum, speaking to King Zoser:

"I am Khnum, your creator, I give you rare ore after rare ore....Never before has anyone processed them (to make stone) in order to build the monuments".

Very interesting. Tell me more.

Let us review how the ancient and even some modern Egyptians make bricks. They push wet Nile mud, mixed with straw and sand, into a wooden mold. Then the soft bricks are set out to dry in the hot sun.

Therefore, using wooden molds to shape the limestone concrete materials into large blocks was nothing new to them.

I never thought about it this way.

To show their extensive knowledge, let us remember that the ancient Egyptians had the skills in complicated processes to imitate the rich brilliance of natural and precious stones. Some of their mock pearls were so well counterfeited, that even now it is difficult to differentiate them from real pearls, even with a strong lens.

Pliny the Elder (23-79 CE), the Roman naturalist, stated in *The Encyclopedia of Natural History*, Book 31, that Egyptians made real rocks from a multitude of minerals. He also stated that Egyptians made vases from their man-made stone.

So, making stones to build the pyramid should not have been a major achievement for them.

Of course not. They had been manufacturing many other stones for a long time. Making stone blocks for the pyramid was just another application of their knowledge at that time.