

Ancient Egyptians and their Traces in Australia
by Hartwig Hausdorf

During a journey through Australia in 1996, I first heard about some findings, which were - except a few people - nearly unknown to the public. Shortly before that, Australian researcher and author Paul White came upon two rocks in the outback of north-eastern New South Wales, covered with hundreds of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs in "Down Under"? It was certain I had to come back to get an own imagination from this mysterious place, which could not exist - at least due to our historians' opinion!

Right before my eyes

So the next opportunity being not too far away from the mentioned point was in August, 2007. For this purpose, I hired a taxi which brought me from Sydney suburbs right to the north. A few days before I've been told that the mysterious place is located in the Gosford area, two or three hours by car north of Sydney. Only some kilometers outside of Kariong village, on the way to Woy Woy, on the territory of "Brisbane Water National Park." But located in the midst of typical Australian Outback, which is beginning immediately behind the last houses, literally at the fences.

We went straight on "Pacif Highway" to the North, where the highway crosses "Broken Bay", where Hawkesbury River reaches the sea. Leaving the highway at Gosford exit, just some hundred meters away Kariong village begins. I entered a petrol station there for asking for instructions - and was very amazed a lady there spoke to me in tyrolean, an Austrian dialect, even before I could say one single word. Me, I'm from Bavaria, which is the direct neighbor of Austria.

The lady gave me a good description, and just one hundred meters we left the main road and entered "Woy Woy Road", leading to the Village with the same name. From this diversion, it took not more than two kilometers to reach a little parking ground on the left side, which was not more than a few square meters of rocky surface where you can leave your car. Some meters behind this, a barrier was equipped with a sign "Lyre Trig Fire

Trail". Depending on our speed of marching, it would take about 20 to 30 minutes to reach the top of "Lyre Trig Mountain", told us the friendly lady from the Kariong filling station. It's just a hill, not a mountain, located 241 meters above sea level. We reached this point - also the end of the trail - after 20 minutes of rather quick walking. Pursuing an aim is still the best impulse ...

I've been told that the little gorge with the hieroglyphs would be quite easy to be found, when standing on top of Lyre Trig Mountain. But which side should I turn to? When moving a little bit forward into the shrubs I heard something rustle not even one meter away, so I instantly moved back. A snake's bite was really the last thing I would need here in the outback. After this, I found a narrow path which went around a long-stretched plateau of rocks and then lead down in the valley. Carefully, always looking down to the ground to avoid harmful encounters with venomous animals, we moved down the rocky ground covered with a lush vegetation. And permanently we checked the steep rocks in front of us, but as far we've been looking out, there was no gorge with the mentioned hieroglyphs.

"You can't always get what you want" - so I decided to take the way back where the car was parked. We just had made some steps towards the top of Lyre Trig Mountain, when we were suddenly aware of two wanderers, who appeared right before my eyes. We said "hallo" and asked them, if they knew where to find the little gorge with the hieroglyphs.

Anubis in Outback

What a luck! Both the two wanderers who appeared so unexpectedly knew the exact location. And led us to the mysterious place. Merely a few meters from the point where we have been before, there was a steep and narrow pass which we had carefully to slide down. After some meters, the pass turns 90 degrees, and as unexpected as we found the two men, we stood between the two rocks. The distance between them is not more than one and a half meter, very narrow, and the height of the rocks is between three and four meters. I've been happy the enigmatic spot did want me to see ...

Around ten to twelve meters long, the gorge has been covered by flat slabs of stone in former times, but now they all have been crashed down, except one of them. But what in fact catches ones

eyes are more than 250 hieroglyphical signs, cut deeply into both of the walls of rock. Mainly, they show clearly recognizable ancient Egypt symbols like snakes, the holy scarabeus or sphingae. Others show unusual features - so some people think these hieroglyphs are nothing but a fake. I will discuss this a bit later in this article.

Shortly before the upper end of the gorge, protected by the only still existing part of the former - artificially established - roof, a considerably clear and good recognizable figure is catching one's eyes. It is Anubis, the old Egyptian god with his dog's head. He'd literally be the last one you could expect to see in this part of the world!

I made lots of photographs in the little gorge, although the conditions of light were not perfect. I've made myself familiar with this fascinating, new subject which is - admittedly - controversial discussed. You'll find not too much material about the topic, and - what is typical for problems like that - mostly those people who were never there personally, consider the hieroglyphs to be a fake. And they go on posting their prejudices in the world wide web, for them www. is supposed to be the only source of wisdom in our world ...

I've been there at the spot to get a general view, thought a lot about the pro and contra arguments, and after balancing thoroughly I came to a conclusion. I must admit - would the hieroglyphs in the "Brisbane Water National Park" the only indication for the presence of ancient Egypt's "Down Under", I could agree with the sceptics. But there are far more things, and I'm convinced these features are not based on student hoaxes or bad fakes.

By the way: Both the wanderers who finally led me to the gorge and made my search successful, turned immediately after we had reached the place. I asked them to stay a little bit to lead me back to the trail, but one of them cryptically said: "I know that you will find your way." After just a few seconds, when I wanted to express my thanks, I could not see them anymore! Basically, I should be able to pursue their way for the next hundred meters and more - but they seemed to have disappeared from one moment to the next one ...

Archaic Types of Hieroglyphs

The most important argument that sceptics use against the authenticity of the hieroglyphs is, they show a lot of mistakes. As if someone made them by using photographs from old Egypt hieroglyphs and not working carefully enough. So rumours spread out that some students who had camped during the 1980's at the slopes of Lyre Trig Mountain, faked the inscriptions.

But what about reportings from the turn from the 19th to 20th century? People from that area knew the rock drawings since that era, then the mysterious hieroglyphs were forgotten until the 1990's.

There's even a first translation of the inscriptions. It proved that these hieroglyphs represent a very archaic kind of writing which had been common during the earliest dynasties. There are only few Archeologists who are aware of this style. The hieroglyphs are containing early forms which resemble old-phenician and even sumerian inscriptions. This could be the reason why a lot of people - archeologists as well as amateurs - believe in a crude fake.

A great number of the hieroglyphs used at the rocks in Brisbane Water National Park is not yet recorded in standard dictionaries of Ancient Egypt writing. Consequently, no one could have copied them - so where could a hypothetic forger get his informations? This is the result of Australian Egyptologist Ray Johnson's work, who dedicated many years to research and translation of the earliest hieroglyphs. He achieved his own, handwritten dictionary and has translated very old inscriptions from the archives of the Egypt Museum, Cairo.

The uncommon Egyptologist's translation gives us insight into the dramatic events from those days. Further analysis and results won by other experts formed a picture which is very different from that one we had from our past. And which version is harder to believe? To consider the ability of Ancient Egypt to reach other continents thousands of years ago - or the opinion, only contemporary forgers could be creators of some hoax in a nearly inaccessible area? Beside this, they should have had the very rare knowledge at their disposal, using archaic hieroglyphs in a logical way. All this without using dictionaries which are not available for the public. Last but not least they should have profound knowledge about syntax and expressions, as well

as about burial rituals from this time. It's far easier to falsificate money than those inscriptions!

Bites from the very dangerous Brown Snake

So what is the story laid down in the highly disputed hieroglyphs of the twin rocks on Lyre Trig Mountain? They tell us the tragic adventures of a handful ancient discoverers, who had reached a far away country with an unmerciful nature. They also mention the far too early death of the aristocratic leader of the expedition, a certain Prince named Djeseb. A sequence of three 'cartouches' - these are Ancient Egyptian emperors' names inside a kind of frame - tells us the name Ra-Djedef as Pharaoh of Upper and Lower Egypt, son of Khufu, who himself was the son of Pharaoh Snofru. All these informations allow us to date the expedition into the period that followed the reign of Pharaoh Khufu (2551 - 2528 B.C.). Assuming the authenticity of the hieroglyphs the Ancient Egypt expedition took place at least 4500 years ago! And the mentioned Prince Djeseb could have been a son of Pharaoh Ra-Djedef, who had been the successor of Khufu.

The hieroglyphs tell us the story of Djeseb's journey over the ocean as well as the circumstances of his tragic death:

"For two years he pursued his way, tired but strong until the end. Always invoking the Gods, cheerful and slaying the insects. He, the servant of the Gods, said that God brought the insects (...) We wandered over mountains, crossed rivers and deserts, through wind and rain, and there was no lake to be seen. (...) He was killed, when carrying the standard of the golden falcon through this unknown country, and crossed mountains, rivers and deserts on his long way."

The inscriptions which were found on the more eroded one from both the rocks, are giving an exact description of Prince Djeseb's death. The text is beginning with the hieroglyph for snake, followed by the symbol for the claws of death (to bite) and the number "2". The translation unveils the circumstances which led to Djeseb's death:

"The snake hit two times. Those faithful successors of the divine Pharaoh Khufu, powerful ruler of Egypt, will not return. But we have to proceed, we may not look back. All the rivers are dry, our vessel severely damaged, we have repaired it needy with some ropes. Death has been brought by a snake. We gave yolk from the medicine trunk and prayed to Amen, the hidden one, because he was hit two times."

It is exactly this detail - the Prince has been bit by the snake not only once but twice - which shows me that there is more truth behind the story than sceptics would admit. Usually, poisonous snakes tend to bite one single time when attacking - and try to applicate the maximal possible dose of their venomous liquid into their victim. This is ~~is~~ usual for all species - no matter if Green or Black Mamba, Rattlesnake or Cobra.

With one single exception: The Australian Brown Snake which is to be found in Southern and Eastern Australia and some regions of Papua (Njugini). The reptile with the scientific name Pseudonaja textilis shows a completely atypical behaviour when attacking its enemies. Pseudonaja is absolutely nervous, becomes highly aggressive even with supposed threats and bites immediately. The poisonous adder does not bite only one time, but hits several times - it is reported up to four or five times!

It must have been a Brown Snake that killed the Egyptian Prince. In the Outback Region north of Sydney, Pseudonaja is one of the most widely spread reptiles. When crawling through the bushland, you have to be alert of this deadly venomous animal.

No mummy found up to now

Lets continue with the hieroglyphs on the rocks in Brisbane Water National Park. A further sequence of hieroglyphs describes the dead corpse on the barrow:

"He who has died, was buried here. We wish him to gain eternal life. Never again he will be standing at the waters of the holy ocean."

The further text is a summary of the preparation and the rites of the funeral. Obviously, some dramatic events happened when some members of the expedition started a mutiny, refusing to obey their commanders.

"We closed the side entrance to the burial chamber with stones we found nearby. We arranged the chamber's position according to the stars of our western hemisphere."

But suddenly the litany of the burial rites ceased; probably there were severe problems which stopped writing. A line standing separately could solve the mystery:

"I counted the men's daggers, took them and brought them to some safe place."

Fortunately, it was possible to stop the mutiny without bloodshed, and the burial rites could continue. After summarizing a series of prayers and the valuable things left with the corpse, the text is ending as follows:

"The three 'Doors of Eternity' were affiliated with the rear end of the royal grave and sealed. Nearby, we placed a pot containing the holy offerings for the moment when he's awakening from death. So far from his home, the royal body is buried along with all his belongings."

With these words, the extraordinary report about an expedition, the tragic death and the burial in accordance with the rank of an Egyptian prince is ending. It was Djeseb's fate to reach Australia more than 4500 years prior to our days - the legendary "Terra Australis Incognita", unknown land in the south which was not more than some vague imagination for the following centuries.

At this point, I'll be honest: If there were only those hieroglyphs engraved into the twin rocks in the Outback north of Sydney, which indicate an ancient connection between Egypt and Australia, I'm not sure if I'd believe that story. But in the meantime, we know a real lot of artefacts from "Down Under" - even special rites of mummification used by several Aboriginal tribes -, that a more or less regular contact between Ancient Egypt and Australia appears quite realistic.

Before giving a detailed look on those indications and artefacts, I will not conceal that up to now, the mummy of the unfortunate prince couldn't be found. It is true that Australian geologist Michelle Westerman found a subterranean tunnel-like chamber in 1998. But the chamber contained no ancient Egypt artefacts or even useful traces. Had it been looted in former times? Or should we consider the chamber which had been built by expanding a natural rock cleft to be some kind of deflection, designed to avoid grave robbery? Is it possible that the mummy along with the usual valuables is still out of danger in New South Wales' soil in an intact shape?

Noone can give an answer at the moment, for there haven't been any systematic excavations yet. And to be honest, I don't believe the archeologists will be digging there, since they consider the whole affair to be a mere hoax!

Not far from the hieroglyphs, the mentioned geologist Michelle Westerman came across some peculiar circles, carved into the rocky ground. She marked the positions of all these circles on chequered sheets of paper. And found out, those dozens of carved circles seem to form a pattern. At first, she supposed connections with local topographic shapes or some kind of "cult". But when reading a book from Robert Bauval, who found out that the Giza pyramids are forming a giant map of stars, she got a "crazy" idea.

Michelle Westerman was searching all computer programs available at Sydney University about star constellations. And proved those patterns of carved circles are exactly showing the constellations as they were to be seen around 2500 B.C.! The whole drawings are nothing else than a gigantic map of star constellations, carved into the rocky ground at the time when old Egyptians have been arrived "Down Under". Will the sceptics persist that all these things just happened "by chance"?

Strange Conformities

Regarding the beliefs and rites of the Aborigines, long time suppressed original inhabitants of Australia, the conformities with Ancient Egypt cannot be neglected. In Central Kimberley District, the Aborigines are using the same type of mummification rites as were common at the times of the 21st dynasty - around 900 B.C. Not enough, the resin of the eucalypt tree was in use in Ancient Egypt. At this time, the eucalypt tree grew nowhere else than in Australia.

In Arnhem County, located in Northern Territories, Aborigines believe that their soul is crossing the sun's way on the journey after death. Local residents are telling about Wullawait, the ferryman of the deceased, who accompanies their souls in his canoe on their way to "the other side". There, the Heaven's God is holding a tribunal about them. In case the deceased one has led

a good and pious life, he's allowed to enter the "Land of the Life beyond". If not, he'll be sentenced to end as food for the crocodiles.

In this certain case, the parallelism cannot be neglected anymore, that do exist with the world of imaginations in Ancient Egypt. There, the souls had to submit the judgement of god Osiris. Their soul - "Ka" - had been placed on one side of a balance, while on the other side a feather had to represent the truth. When the bad and sinful soul forces its side of the balance to sink down, the soul will be sacrifice to Ba, the crocodile god. Only good souls may set out on their journey into a life on the other side.

On Darnley Island, located in Torres Strait which separates Northern Australia from New Guinea, Aborigines mummyfi their late relatives by taking out their organs. Then they pull out the brain through the nose - exactly the way ancient Egypt did practise. After the corpse has been supplied with "magic eyes" made from pearls, it will be embalmed and painted with red ochre. When completed the rituals, the deceased will be rowed on a boat which looks like the boat of the sungod Ra - even the "eye of Ra" is painted on the bow - ~~xx~~ to a certain "Island of the Death". They will be buried inside a chamber roughly cut out of the rocks.

Let's go back into the region where the "Hieroglyph rocks" had been found in Brisbane Water National Park. It's not too far away from the mouth of Hawkesbury River which flows into Broken Bay. Among the Aborigines there, we find more strange conformities, this time with their language. Their name for Hawkesbury River is "Be-row-ra" which means "River (or waters) of the sun". It is as well an ancient Egyptian term which means "River of the Sungod (Ra)". Originally, the expression referred to the Nile which was in fact the one that guaranteed life for the old Egyptians. Maybe the members of the Egyptian expedition who had landed near modern Gosford, gave the same name to their new homeland.

More Egyptian Traces in Australia

The Egyptians did not stay for ever on the new continent but found their way home, back to the empire of the Pharaohs. At first, the assumption they could have used some hightech equipment for navigation, may sound quite crazy. But later on, I will refer to this point.

Indeed, they have left a whole lot of further traces, artefacts which are so typical for their presence, that confusion seems impossible. Since the 1850s, farmers and settlers in the eastern part of Queensland have found objects, that indisputable have had their origin in the eastern Mediterranean area. Especially from Ancient Egypt. Ploughing his fields, Dal Berry from Gympie (a community located in the north of Brisbane) came upon a roughly carved statue, which obviously has been some kind of idol. When cleaned from the dirt Berry could see the statue showed an ape.

For Rex Gilroy, former curator of "Mount York Natural History Museum", this statue is showing clear details of old Egypt God Thot. During the earlier Dynasties, until around 1000 B.C., this god always wore the face of an ape. He was considered a highly adored God of erudition, and as writer of the gods. In present days, the statue is exhibited in the Local Gympie Museum, and is well-known in Australia as "The Gympie Ape". It is not aboriginal art, experts agree.

In the same district as well as near Cairns (which is located in the far North of Queensland), people have found a considerable number of small scarabees with hieroglyphs in the first decade of the 20th Century. And in 1983, an amulet made from glass, shaped like a pyramid and with ancient Egypt inscriptions on all sides has been unearthed near Kyogle in northern New South Wales. The local Department of Mines estimated this object to be at least 5000 years old.

In the Mareeba copper-mine, a small statue of god Aton has been unearthed, which can be dated into the Ancient Empire - around 2620 - 2100 B.C. In the northern vicinities of Cooktown, there are pictures of ancient war carriages and sun-disks, and in the year 1912, workers in Gordonvale discovered a monolithic structure, on which a ramming boat is shown.

Last but not least, in the tropical north near Cairns, wild lotos and papyrus plants are growing. They've been discovered but not introduced by settlers in the early 19th Century. But lotos and papyrus are not part of Australias original flora - vice versa the eucalypt tree does not belong into ancient Egypt. But

the oil and resin of eucalypt tree has been found in some mummies from ancient Egypt.

It becomes more evident we have not only to concentrate argumentation on those hieroglyphs on the rocks in Brisbane Water National Park to verify the prehistoric landing of one (or even more) expeditions from the old Empire of the Pharaohs. In return, it's the same with Egypt: some "trophys" from Down Under have been unearthed in the Nile valley, which are designated to force our historians rewriting their books.

If we believe some news in "Cairo Times" from 1982, archeologists have found not far away from Siwa oasis some skeletons of kangaroos and other Australian marsupials. And there is a collection of golden bumerangs, British archeologist and adventurer Howard Carter (1873-1939) has found in Tut-anch-Amun's grave. Bumerangs are in use by Australian aborigines for hunting purposes. Some "outsiders" in archeology dare to say, Australia has been the mysterious "Gold Land" in the south, where the Egyptians dug out immense quantities of the precious metal. This could be an explanation for the bumerangs made of gold.

What we can take as a result from all those facts and findings is, that it is too much to deny. So sceptics will not succeed in returning to their agenda without taking it seriously!

Gods from heaven - or from outer space?

To complete the discussion I'd like to have a look on the common element that has influenced both parts of the world. It is the "red ribbon" we can recognize in all cultures: the aboriginal inhabitants of the "Red Continent" had also had their encounters with those alien intelligences who are visiting our planet since unknown times. I am certain those intelligences had some highly developed devices available they could give to the Egyptians, so they were able to sail around the whole earth.

In their thousands of years old traditions, Aborigines describe a mythological "Dream Era" in their monotone singings. It has been a legendary epoch when the gods have been on earth. In this "time without beginning and end", long before historiography began, strange beings came down from heaven in huge and luminous "birds". They lived among the Aborigines for a while, then returned into their heavenly surroundings.

As highest one in the hierarchy of those beings which brought culture to the Aborigines in the past, they worshipped a certain "Birramee the Bird-Man". Numerous rock carvings show him as kind of humanoid, clothed in garment which reminds us to the overalls of modern times' astronauts. He's not alone - there are lots of similar "fellow gods" all over the earth, in all cultures.

With the same frequency, Aboriginal petroglyphs are showing the goddess of heaven, Wondijna, who wears a bright "dress of beams". She also reminds us to modern astronauts, and we find her especially on rock walls in sunburned Kimberley Mountains, located in the far north of Western Australia.

On the cliffs of Ndahla Gorge, only ten kilometers east of Alice Springs in Australia's dry and hot centre, drawings of beings have been found, wearing some kind of antenna on their heads. Accompanied by carved faces, that seem to stare at the onlooker through protective goggles. Researcher Rex Gilroy summarized his impressions of a visit of Blue Mountains - located west of Sydney - during the Seventies:

"In New South Wales' Blue Mountains Range, I've found a great number of primitive rock carvings and engravings, which are showing (among others) strange beings and unusual objects, which could be properly described as spacecraft, watched by the Aborigines."

On other occasions, Gilroy made excavations there and found some huge boulder, covered with numerous rock carvings showing strange humanoids and a UFO-type object.

I've mentioned the UFO mystery. These Blue Mountains - just 100 years before they proved to be a nearly invincible obstacle on the way to the West - seem to be a "UFO hot-spot" during the last two decades. Repeatedly, local residents described objects performing manoeuvres, which are colliding with all we know about physical laws. Along with mysterious sounds of explosions coming from below surface, rumours spread out talking about subterranean UFO bases.

Around the World with a "Navigation Computer"

Let's talk a last time about Prince Djeseb's expedition, which led the Prince to Australia 4500 years ago, and about which the hieroglyphs on the rocks of Lyre Trig Mountain are reporting. After all we know about the traces of former Egyptian presence in Australia, we can assume these findings not to be a mere hoax but authentic.

It's high time to make efforts to reconstruct the sceneries that occurred in the midst of the 3rd millenium B.C. in that far away continent. Admittedly, they look a little bit like science fiction - this impression is due to the completely different picture of our past which arises before our eyes.

In his book "Pyramids in the Pacific" author and researcher Rex Gilroy is convinced, "that those ancient people did not only construct huge wooden ships which allowed them to sail all our oceans, but as well possessed an advanced technology of navigation equipment".

In this context, I'm spontaneously thinking about the "Antikythera Device" - found in 1901 in a 1st century B.C. shipwreck offshore the Greek island of Antikythera -, which proved to be a kind of computer for navigation purposes. It's construction is so highly ingenious that we cannot believe the concept to base on earthly technology. Not to forget, it was found on a shipwreck that had capsized nearly one century B.C.! Above all, we can consider the "Antikythera Device" to be perfect in it's technological standard, a finished product but without (known) patterns!

I can imagine forerunners of this ingenious construction were in existence during the peaktime of ancient Egypt - and the Egyptians themselves have been in a tight connection with the Greeks in those days! So that "Antikythera Device" could have been exported by the Egyptians, who were not the inventors but got it from their "teachers" who probably came from a highly developed civilization - maybe not from this planet ...

"Listen to me. Djeseb", the old priest told to the young prince, when giving him a mysterious box made from metal. "My predecessor got this wonderful device from the old Gods who are visiting us since the oldest days. This box will help you on your journey because it will permanently show you the right way to that far away country in the South".

Maybe these were the words of an instruction the young nobleman was given, when facing the greatest and also last adventure of his life. Prince Djeseb was no fool, and so he soon became familiar with the tiny handles, wheels and inscriptions on that "navigation computer" from an alien technology. The mechanic computer told him his position, and the ancient "Gods" have told his priests and nobles about the real shape of planet earth. They knew that our planet is round, and there are other lands and continents on the other side.

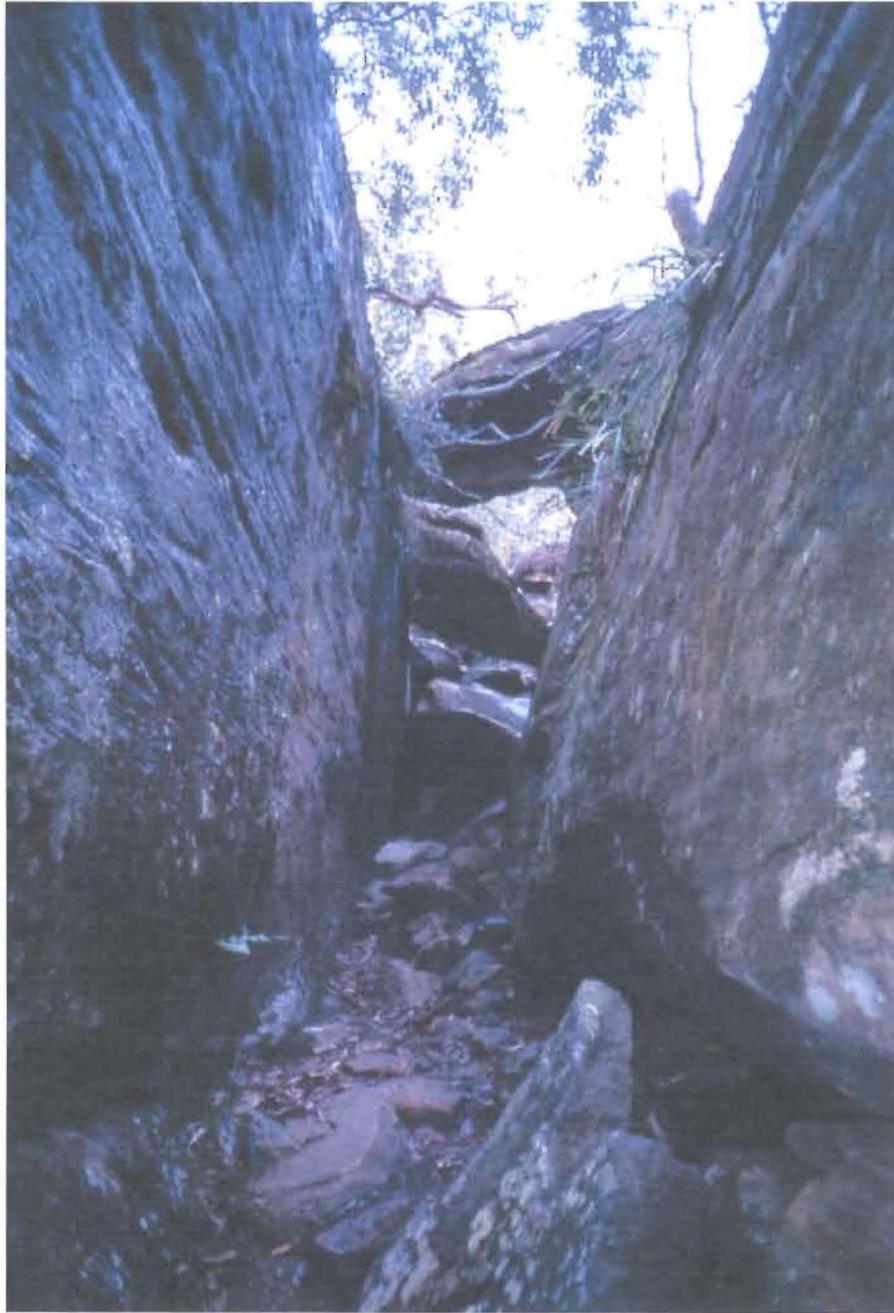
Prince Djeseb's ship was able to sail the oceans. It could have been one of those 30 meter long, streamlined vessels found in some "shipgrave" in the Giza Desert during the 1950s. It was in 1991, when archeologists found a whole fleet of older ships of the same kind near Abydos.

The unfortunate prince lost his life so far away from his home, but his crew probably could make its way back to Egypt - last but not least guided by the mentioned navigation computer. More ships were sent out, with their crews practising here on earth, what the so called "Gods" did on a larger scale: Making themselves on the way into the unknown, increasing their knowledge, making contact with other civilisations and intelligences.

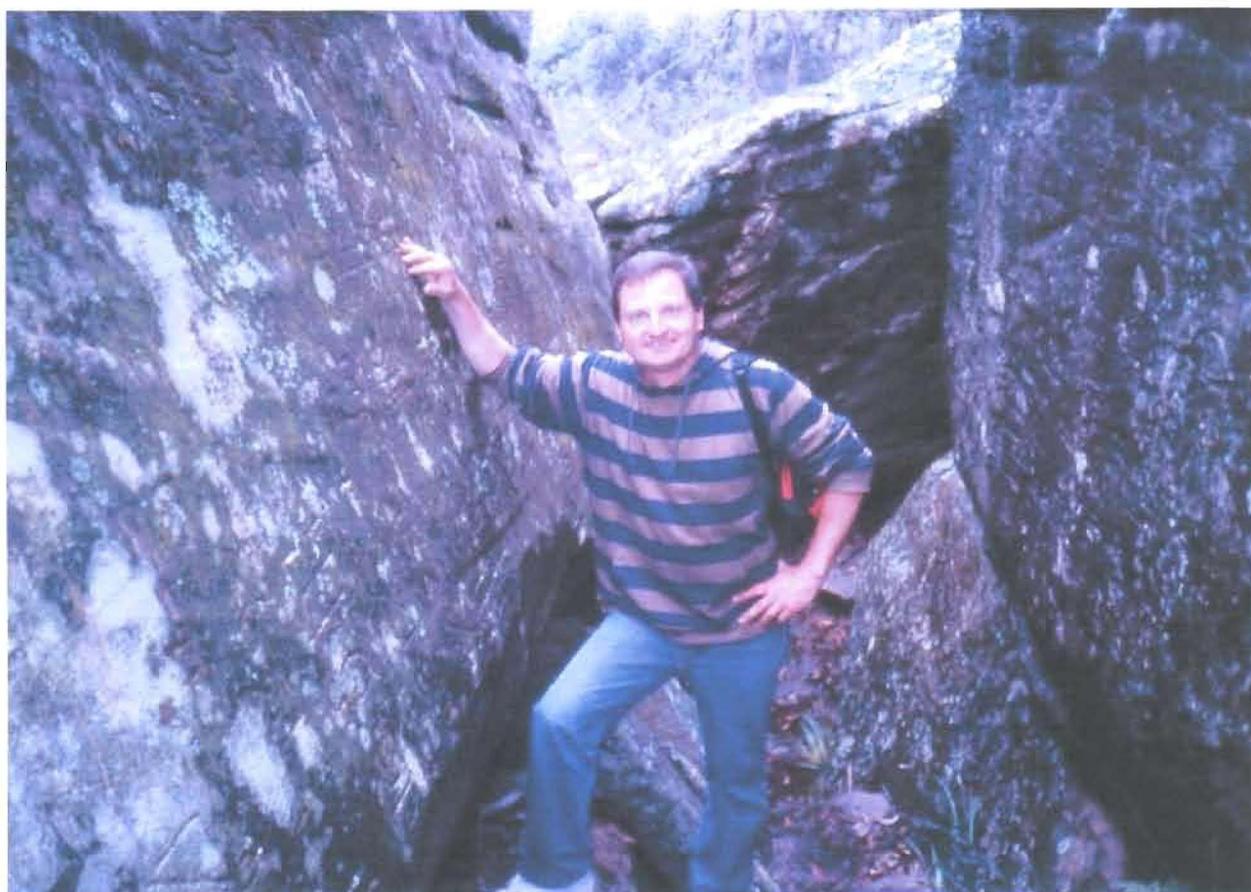
More than 4000 years later, modern man prefers to deny these old informations, considering them as fantasy or hoax. But one day in the future, we'll also make the first step into the unknown, like those "Gods" of the ancient times - and like prince Djeseb's expedition, that went out to find Australia long before modern man did again.

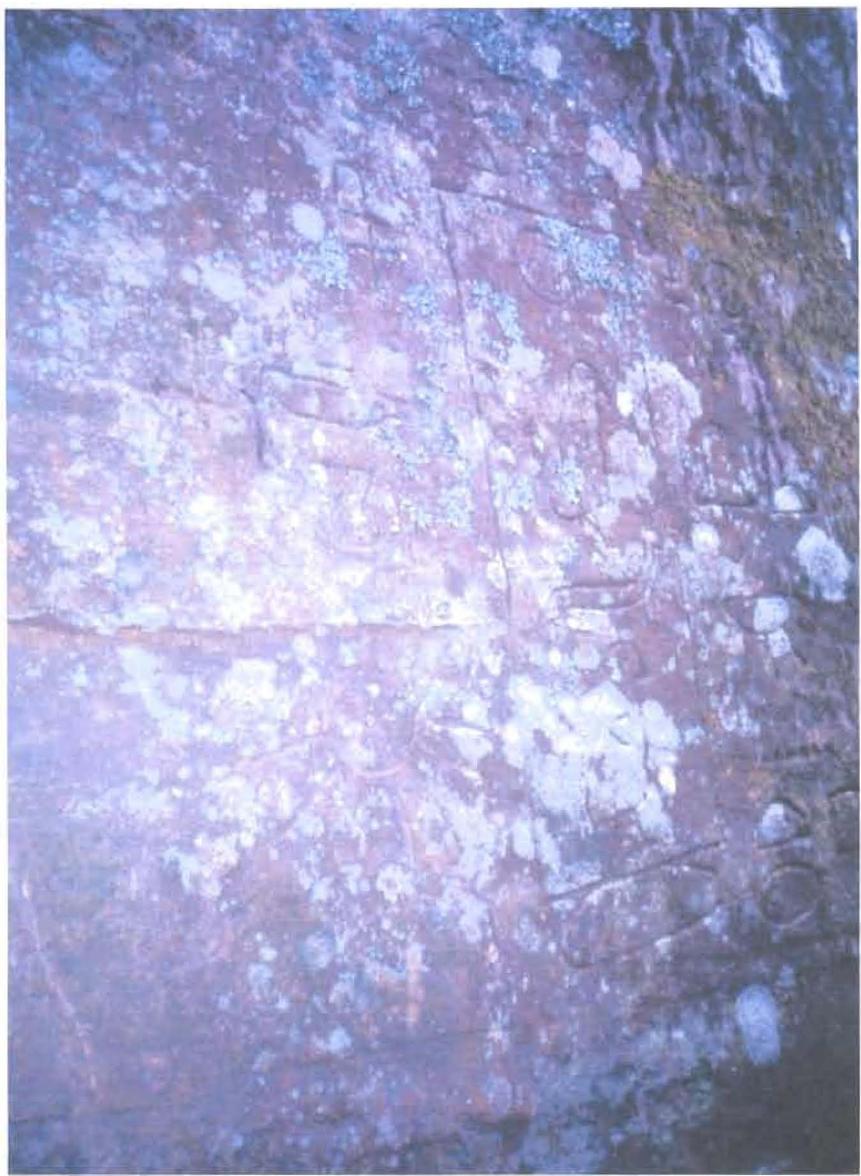
--A_Lyre Trig Fire Trail.JPG





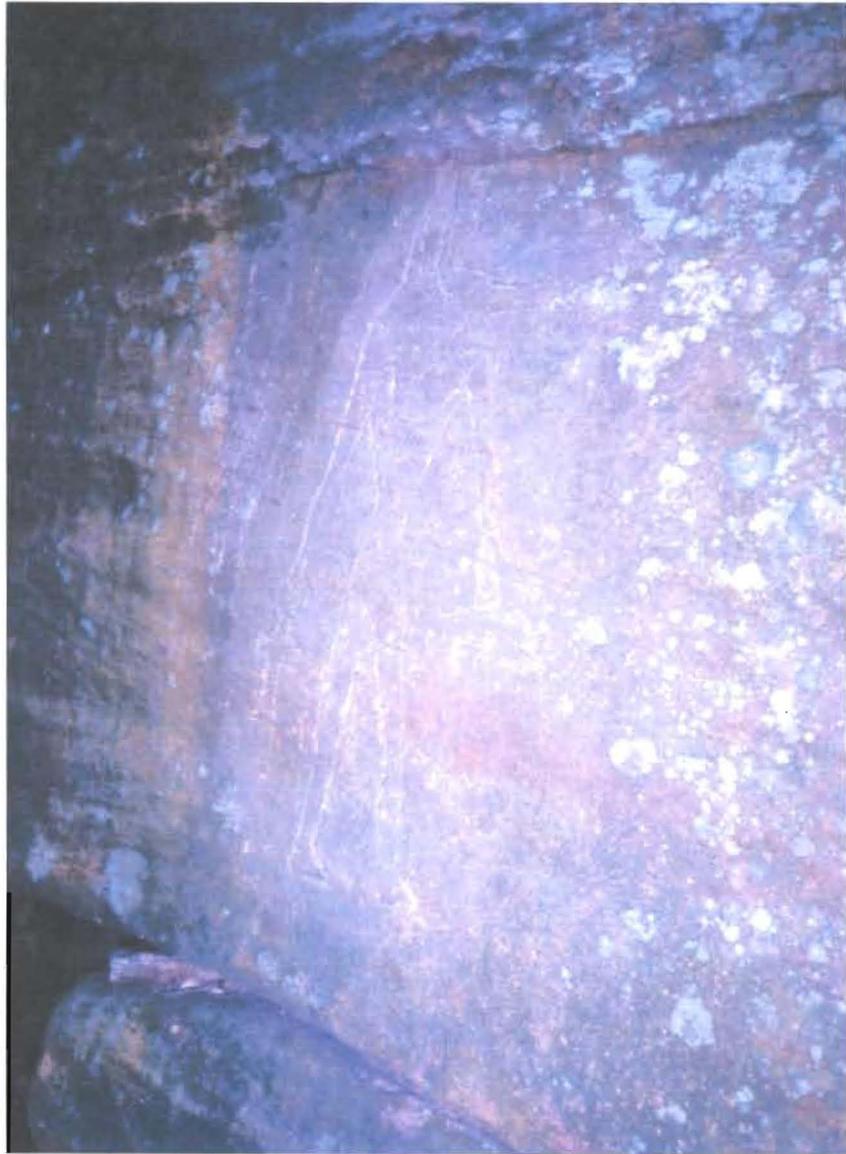
---C_Felsenschlucht.JPG





-- F_Kartusche_1.JPG --





-I_Anubis.JPG



L_Glyphen,

Correspondence address:

Hartwig Hausdorf

Germany

www.hartwighausdorf.de