

Egyptologists Know Egyptology's Chronology is False

"Egyptologists are now secretly admitting, but only amongst themselves in their inner cabals (colloquiums), that the chronology framework for ancient Egypt between 2000 and 500 BC is chaotic and that a 'new political history for ancient Egypt will take another hundred years to establish'". Mr Don Stewart, currently auditing the Egyptology Profession, and a former economist for the United States Department of Agriculture's FAS, also former analyst for New Zealand Science Ministry 'MoRST', today announced these findings from an Egyptology colloquium he attended in 2002. He added, "Egyptologists at the Colloquium raised the possibility of considering a new process whereby they will in future ignore any evidence which is not found 'in situ' in archaeological investigations or anything that is not either pottery-, statue- or building- or any other physical object-based."

Mr Stewart is the author of 'Memphis, Merneptah and Ramesses and the Winged Disk of Judah'. The book, currently deposited at the British Library and Ashmolean Museum Library, analyses William Flinders Petrie's excavations at Memphis between 1908 and 1914. Mr Stewart said, "my book proves, as far as anything can be proven, that Pithom and Ramesses, two cities the ancient Israelites built in Egypt, were actually the City of Memphis or Mem-phit, Phit-mem - 'Pithom', referred to in Exodus 1:11." He added, "the two cities 'Pithom and Ramesses' were built by Israelites on the same site in two different eras (1500 and 600 BC), not two cities in the same era (1500 BC) on two different sites.

Therein lies the confusion in Egyptian chronology because the later 'ramesside city' was a 7th and 6th century BC city not a 13th or 15th century BC city." With Mr Petrie's excavations effectively proving Dr Immanuel Velikovsky's original contention that the Ramesside kings ruled Egypt between circa 700 and 550 BC, Ramesses II and III being the only significant 'Moses of Ra' who led Egypt, Mr Stewart said, "Dr Velikovsky's even more bizarre suggestion that XIX (19th) Dynasty Merneptah (or Merenptah) Baenre Meriamun Hotephir-maat was the same king as XXVI (26th) Dynasty Apries is quite true as Petrie's discoveries logically require, and, rubbing salt into Egyptologists' wounds, the same king was also known as Proteus (aPro'eus, the 't' being an Egyptian apostrophe or vowel-separator) by Herodotus and as Hophra by Jewish Prophet Jeremiah." Mr Stewart has taken Dr Velikovsky's discovery regarding the 19th and 26th dynasties and gone further by linking Pepy I and II of the 6th Dynasty with Apophis of the 13th, so that Dynasties 6 or 7 to 10, and 13 to 16, are also exposed as being repeats. "However in these cases repeats of Hyksos chieftain-lists arose from errors made by the Ramesside scribes in the 7th century BC, the 'Ra Shepses'". Mr Stewart explained, "Those king lists were themselves in a state of confusion regarding what was really a 450-year Hyksos period that modern Egyptologists currently date between 1750 and 1500 BC (250 years). Actually the Hyksos (or Amalekite, Amu- or Yam-Melech) era spanned 1500 to 1000 BC". Mr Stewart said, "Illness, computer-software problems and lack of finance due to needing to spend most of the week looking for work, actually working or travelling to and from work to pay living costs in London, based on wage rates of 6 or 7 pounds an hour, is delaying final production of his book for mass distribution. However, and perhaps fortuitously," Mr Stewart added, "2008 is the 100th anniversary of the first year of Mr Petrie's excavations at Memphis. Furthermore, the Kurdish-Chaldean people whose ancestors were also present in the late 7th and early 6th century Memphis, with other nations such as Israelites and Phoenicians from Tyre (a.k.a. Migdol the mother-city of Mary Magdalene), are scheduled to have an important referendum in late 2007. It is quite possible this referendum will kick-start the process toward an independent Kurdish or neo-Chaldean state in North Iraq ('Kurdistan') reviving the ancient kingdom of Nebuchadnezzar (a.k.a. Nebuchadrezzar or Nebo's Tsar or Tzar of the Kurds) the Chaldean of ancient Babylon, and dividing Iraq, President George Bush's surge notwithstanding." "Hopefully," concluded Mr Stewart, "Memphis, Merneptah and Ramesses and The Winged Disk of Judah' will be more widely available by then, especially if a philanthropist comes to the rescue." Mr Stewart is available for consultation on a cost-basis (or not-for-profit-basis) at 00-44-07786 828 258 or at ttdonaldstewart@hotmail.com Any philanthropists who are interested should contact the above