FORBIDDEN KNOWLEDGE - Egypt in America
by A. True Ott, PhD

Below is the complete article published on the front page of the Arizona Gazette, April 5, 1909 in its pure un-edited form. Because little or no “follow up” on such a breathtaking story was ever done, most people who even know about it, are of the opinion it was (is) all a massive hoax, ors the fodder of some fringe “conspiracy theory”. Of course, that is possible, but is it probable? In other words, is it likely that a credible newspaper would engage in such a thing?

Could it be even remotely possible that nationwide media moguls put pressure on the owners of the Gazette, to make sure that this story never again made front page headlines? I submit that this is one of the biggest coverups in American history, and the ramifications of this story should be quite obvious - the history of pre-Columbian North America has been systematically falsified and artifacts that challenge the official historical dogma have been destroyed or confiscated. This paper will present the facts that an internationally significant, and priceless treasure of incredible proportions has been wrongfully sequestered from the general public. I submit it is high time to set the record straight.

EXPLORATIONS IN GRAND CANYON

Mysteries of Immense High Cavern Being Brought to Light.

JORDAN IS ENTHUSED
Remarkable Finds Indicate
Ancient People Migrated
From Orient

The latest news of the progress of the explorations of what is now regarded by scientists as not only the oldest archeological discovery in the United States, but one of the most valuable in the world, which was mentioned some time ago in the Gazette, was brought to the city yesterday by G.E. Kinkaid, the explorer who found the great underground citadel of the Grand Canyon during a trip from Green River, Wyoming, down the Colorado, in a wooden boat, to Yuma, several months ago.

According to the story related to the Gazette by Mr. Kinkaid, the archeologists of the Smithsonian Institute [1], which is financing the expeditions, have made discoveries which almost conclusively prove that the race which inhabited this mysterious cavern, hewn in solid rock by human hands, was of oriental origin, possibly from Egypt, tracing back to Ramses. If their theories are borne out by the translation of the tablets engraved with hieroglyphics, the mystery of the prehistoric peoples of North America, their ancient arts, who they were and whence they came, will be solved. Egypt and the Nile, and Arizona and the Colorado will be linked by a historical chain running back to ages which staggers the wildest fancy of the fictionist.

A Thorough Examination

Under the direction of Prof. S. A. Jordan, the Smithsonian Institute is now prosecuting the most thorough explorations, which will be continued until the last link in the chain is forged. Nearly a mile underground, about 1480 feet below the surface, the long main passage has been delved into, to find another mammoth chamber from which radiates scores of passageways, like the spokes of a wheel.

Several hundred rooms have been discovered, reached by passageways running from the main passage, one of them having been explored for 854 feet and another 634 feet. The recent finds include articles which have never been known as native to this country, and doubtless they had their origin in the orient. War weapons, copper instruments, sharp-edged and hard as steel, indicate the high state of civilization reached by these strange people. So interested have the scientists become that preparations are being made to equip the camp for extensive studies, and the force will be increased to thirty or forty persons.

Mr. Kinkaid's Report

Mr. Kinkaid was the first white child born in Idaho and has been an explorer and hunter all his life, thirty years having been in the service of the Smithsonian Institute. Even briefly recounted, his history sounds fabulous, almost grotesque.

"First, I would impress that the cavern is nearly inaccessible. The entrance is 1,486 feet down the sheer canyon wall. It is located on government land and no visitor will be allowed there under penalty of trespass. The scientists wish to work unmolested, without fear of archeological discoveries being disturbed by curio or relic hunters."
A trip there would be fruitless, and the visitor would be sent on his way. The story of how I found the cavern has been related, but in a paragraph: I was journeying down the Colorado river in a boat, alone, looking for mineral. Some forty-two miles up the river from the El Tovar Crystal canyon, I saw on the east wall, stains in the sedimentary formation about 2,000 feet above the river bed. There was no trail to this point, but I finally reached it with great difficulty.

Above a shelf which hid it from view from the river, was the mouth of the cave. There are steps leading from this entrance some thirty yards to what was, at the time the cavern was inhabited, the level of the river. When I saw the chisel marks on the wall inside the entrance, I became interested, securing my gun and went in. During that trip I went back several hundred feet along the main passage till I came to the crypt in which I discovered the mummies. One of these I stood up and photographed by flashlight. I gathered a number of relics, which I carried down the Colorado to Yuma, from whence I shipped them to Washington with details of the discovery. Following this, the explorations were undertaken.

The Passages

"The main passageway is about 12 feet wide, narrowing to nine feet toward the farther end. About 57 feet from the entrance, the first side-passages branch off to the right and left, along which, on both sides, are a number of rooms about the size of ordinary living rooms of today, though some are 30 by 40 feet square. These are entered by oval-shaped doors and are ventilated by round air spaces through the walls into the passages. The walls are about three feet six inches in thickness.

The passages are chiseled or hewn as straight as could be laid out by an engineer. The ceilings of many of the rooms converge to a center. The side-passages near the entrance run at a sharp angle from the main hall, but toward the rear they gradually reach a right angle in direction.

The Shrine

"Over a hundred feet from the entrance is the cross-hall, several hundred feet long, in which are found the idol, or image, of the people's god, sitting cross-legged, with a lotus flower or lily in each hand. The cast of the face is oriental, and the carving this cavern. The idol almost resembles Buddha, though the scientists are not certain as to what religious worship it represents. Taking into consideration everything found thus far, it is possible that this worship most resembles the ancient people of Tibet.

Surrounding this idol are smaller images, some very beautiful in form; others crooked-necked and distorted shapes, symbolical, probably, of good and evil. There are two large cactus with protruding arms, one on each side of the dais on which the god squats. All this is carved out of hard rock resembling marble. In the opposite corner of this cross-hall were found tools of all descriptions, made of copper. These people undoubtedly knew the lost art of hardening this metal, which has been sought by chemicals for centuries without result. On a bench running around the workroom was some charcoal and other material probably used in the process. There is also slag and stuff similar to matte, showing that these ancients smelted ores, but so far no trace of where or how this was done has been discovered, nor the origin of the ore.

"Among the other finds are vases or urns and cups of copper and gold, made very artistic in design. The pottery work includes enameled ware and glazed vessels. Another passageway
leads to granaries such as are found in the oriental temples. They contain seeds of various 
kinds. One very large storehouse has not yet been entered, as it is twelve feet high and can be 
reached only from above. Two copper hooks extend on the edge, which indicates that some sort 
of ladder was attached. These granaries are rounded, as the materials of which they are 
constructed, I think, is a very hard cement. A gray metal is also found in this cavern, which 
puzzles the scientists, for its identity has not been established. It resembles platinum. Strewn 
promiscuously over the floor everywhere are what people call 'cats eyes', a yellow stone of no 
great value. Each one is engraved with the head of the Malay type.

The Hieroglyphics

"On all the urns, or walls over doorways , and tablets of stone which were found by the image 
are the mysterious hieroglyphics, the key to which the Smithsonian Institute hopes yet to 
discover. The engraving on the tables probably has something to do with the religion of the 
people. Similar hieroglyphics have been found in southern Arizona. Among the pictorial writings, 
only two animals are found. One is of prehistoric type.

The Crypt

"The tomb or crypt in which the mummies were found is one of the largest of the chambers, the 
walls slanting back at an angle of about 35 degrees. On these are tiers of mummies, each one 
occupying a separate hewn shelf. At the head of each is a small bench, on which is found 
copper cups and pieces of broken swords. Some of the mummies are covered with clay, and all 
are wrapped in a bark fabric.

The urns or cups on the lower tiers are crude, while as the higher shelves are reached, the urns 
are finer in design, showing a later stage of civilization. It is worthy of note that all the mummies 
examined so far have proved to be male, no children or females being buried here. This leads to 
the belief that this exterior section was the warriors' barracks.

"Among the discoveries no bones of animals have been found, no skins, no clothing, no 
bedding. Many of the rooms are bare but for water vessels. One room, about 40 by 700 feet, 
was probably the main dining hall, for cooking utensils are found here. What these people lived 
on is a problem, though it is presumed that they came south in the winter and farmed in the 
valleys, going back north in the summer.

Upwards of 50,000 people could have lived in the caverns comfortably. One theory is that the 
present Indian tribes found in Arizona are descendants of the serfs or slaves of the people 
which inhabited the cave. Undoubtedly a good many thousands of years before the Christian 
era, a people lived here which reached a high stage of civilization. The chronology of human 
history is full of gaps. Professor Jordan is much enthused over the discoveries and believes that 
the find will prove of incalculable value in archeological work.

"One thing I have not spoken of, may be of interest. There is one chamber of the passageway to 
which is not ventilated, and when we approached it a deadly, snaky smell struck us. Our light 
would not penetrate the gloom, and until stronger ones are available we will not know what the 
chamber contains. Some say snakes, but other boo-hoo this idea and think it may contain a 
deadly gas or chemicals used by the ancients. No sounds are heard, but it smells snaky just the 
same. The whole underground installation gives one of shaky nerves the creeps. The gloom is
like a weight on one's shoulders, and our flashlights and candles only make the darkness blacker. Imagination can revel in conjectures and ungodly daydreams back through the ages that have elapsed till the mind reels dizzily in space."

An Indian Legend

In connection with this story, it is notable that among the Hopi Indians the tradition is told that their ancestors once lived in an underworld in the Grand Canyon till dissension arose between the good and the bad, the people of one heart and the people of two hearts. Machetto, who was their chief, counseled them to leave the underworld, but there was no way out. The chief then caused a tree to grow up and pierce the roof of the underworld, and then the people of one heart climbed out. They tarried by Paisisvai (Red River), which is the Colorado, and grew grain and corn.

They sent out a message to the Temple of the Sun, asking the blessing of peace, good will and rain for people of one heart. That messenger never returned, but today at the Hopi villages at sundown can be seen the old men of the tribe out on the housetops gazing toward the sun, looking for the messenger. When he returns, their lands and ancient dwelling place will be restored to them. That is the tradition.

Among the engravings of animals in the cave is seen the image of a heart over the spot where it is located. The legend was learned by W.E. Rollins, the artist, during a year spent with the Hopi Indians.

There are two theories of the origin of the Egyptians. One is that they came from Asia; another that the racial cradle was in the upper Nile region. Heeren, an Egyptologist, believed in the Indian origin of the Egyptians. The discoveries in the Grand Canyon may throw further light on human evolution and prehistoric ages.

Footnote:
1. Throughout this article the Gazette refers to the Smithsonian Institution as the Smithsonian Institute.

Here, now, for your hopefully objective consideration, is the “Story Behind the Story” concerning the enigmatic article above. The complete story of necessity involves the Hopi Nation, their oral traditions and legends, and the thorough dissection of their history behind the 1909 article. Decide for yourself if this is all a meaningless hoax. Buckle up - I promise you, this is going to be quite a wild ride with many twists and turns. The pictures and inside story were given to me by a Washington D.C. contact with intimate knowledge of the Smithsonian.

What the 1909 article failed to mention is that the “Kincaid Tunnel” complex described in the article, was actually first discovered and explored by the intrepid one-armed adventurer, Major John Wesley Powell in the year 1869. Following the Civil War, (then-Captain Powell was wounded in the battle of Shiloh resulting in the amputation of his right arm at the shoulder), Powell accepted a federal government contract to map and explore the vast, previously largely uncharted region of Brigham Young’s “State of Deseret” (modern day Utah) - specifically the mysterious drainage of the Green River and the “Grand River” (i.e.the Colorado) as it was called in 1869. On May 24, at the height of the spring runoff, Powell and his intrepid group of 10 men
loaded 10 months of supplies and gear into four woefully small wooden boats at the location of the modern-day town of Green River, Wyoming, and despite the jeers and warnings from the local populace, proceeded to guide their craft to the perils and wonders that awaited them downstream. After the first day, one member of the group, an Englishman named Frank Goodman, decided to listen to the warnings, and hiked back to Green River. Three others, William Dunn and the Howland Brothers, after nearly three months of shooting deadly rapids, also decided to leave the expedition on August 30, just two days before Powell finally entered the placid waters of the lower Virgin River after traveling over 930 miles of waterway - the majority being white-water rapids. Dunn and the Howland Brothers eventually made their way to the Mormon settlement of Tocquerville, where they were immediately arrested and eventually executed as “Gentile Spies” by the paranoid followers of “Brother Brigham”.

Immeadiately upon reaching civilization in September of 1869, Major Powell dispatched a detailed voluminous report to President Grant in Washington, wherein he wrote these words: “In this Canyon, great numbers of Man made Caves are hollowed out. I first walked down a gorge to the left of a Cliff and climbed to a Bench of the Cliff. There was a Trail on the Cliff Bench that was deeply worn into the Rock Formation. Where the Trail crossed some Gulches some Steps had been cut. I could see no evidence that the Trail had been traveled in a long time. I returned to our Camp about 3:00 PM and and the men had found more Egyptian Hieroglyphics on Cliff Walls near the Cave. We explored the Cave and found this Shrine (which he sketched) and other Artifacts. That evening (immediately after reaching the town) I sent a team member to notify (sic) the Smithsonian Institute of our discovery.” In his journal, he wrote: “We continued to Survey the Canyon and discovered more Egyptian Tunnel Cities. I estimate in my Report that I think that upwards of 50,000 Egyptians had inhabited the Grand Canyon at one time.”

The key thing to note is the fact that Major Powell was an educated man - he clearly knew enough to specifically identify the carvings as “Egyptian Hieroglyphics” as opposed to Native “petroglyphs”. Eighteen months later, in 1871, Powell once again journeyed into the area in yet another expedition and would once again explore the “Egyptian” cave. This time, however, perhaps because the descriptions and crude sketching he gave concerning the contents of the cave were so incredible - a professional photographer was assigned to the expedition. Due to the killing of Dunn and the Howlands in his first expedition, Powell received the blessing of Mormon “Indian Agent” Jacob Hamblin - and actually employed the adopted Indian “son” of Hamblin as a guide and hunter - the Paiute known as Tau-Gu - (aka Jacob Vernon Hamblin). The photographer was able to take a number of great photos, one of which I present here:
Here we see Major Powell conversing with Tau-Gu (aka Jacob Vernon Hamblin), at the area of the cave which Tau-Gu adamantly refused to enter. In the Paiute tradition, areas marked with the “sign language” of the “skin-walker” they called “Innupits” were taboo and haunted. Indeed, it’s amazing how close the Paiute word for the evil spirit “Innupits” is to the Egyptian jackal-headed god of the dead called Anubis. In fact, inside the cave was also a statue of the Egyptian figure commonly called Anubis - made entirely out of hardened copper. To the right is a picture of this incredible statue found in the Grand Canyon tunnels, and the crated and shipped apparently to sit safely away from the eyes of the gullible and naive American public in the massive underground storage vaults of the Smithsonian!
Immediately inside the cave is this impressive panel that Powell correctly identified as “Egyptian”. This picture of the cave wall was taken during the Jordan/Kincaid exploration using new, top-of-the-line “autochrome” color film.

The photo on the right shows the enigmatic G.E. Kincaid during his stint with the U.S. Marine Corps before his Grand Canyon adventure. Kincaid is the young fellow on the left in the photo. My research into this story has shown that Professor Jordan and the heads of the Smithsonian were very upset with Kincaid talking so freely to the local media. Shortly after the April 5, 1909 article, a contingent of veteran troops were brought in to the cave area to provide security and to keep curious locals far away. A rail spur was built, and from 1909 to 1912, countless crates of priceless artifacts were loaded onto rail cars and shipped to Washington.
Here we see a picture of the cave entrance. Notice the hieroglyphics on the right, as well as the left. According to the reports, the cave and tunnel complex appeared to be made by some “advanced” method - the walls of the tunnel, though clearly chiseled, yet were smooth and appeared to be glazed as if melted by high heat.

Kincaid told the Arizona Gazette: "The main passageway is about 12 feet wide, narrowing to nine feet toward the farther end. About 57 feet from the entrance, the first side-passages branch off to the right and left, along which, on both sides, are a number of rooms about the size of ordinary living rooms of today, though some are 30 by 40 feet square. These are entered by oval-shaped doors and are ventilated by round air spaces through the walls into the passages. The walls are about three feet six inches in thickness."

Quite a bit of very detailed info backed up with pictures - too much to indicate a massive hoax or “fraud” it would appear!

To the right you see a picture of a figure quite similar to Tibetan figurines sitting in a semi-lotus position caved into the cave wall. This could be an effigy of one of the spiritual leaders of the complex - but there are no hieroglyphic panels to explain exactly who this statue was in honor of, unlike the larger main statue called the “Shrine” located in the main chamber.
This is the “Shrine” that Major Powell sketched in his initial 1869 report, and later photographed by Kincaid with autochrome film and a series of spotlights. Carved from solid stone, what is startling is the hieroglyphs on the base as well as the circular ring identify this individual as “King Kyan” who was none other than the first-born son of King Zaphnath of Aravis, Egypt. Notice the image is sitting in a form of the “lotus position”, and in each hand we find an individual lotus flower indigenous to the Nile River Valley of Egypt. The “rays” emanating from the image is also consistent with Egyptian carvings symbolizing kingship. According to Egyptologists, King Zaphnath of Aravis is none other than the biblical Joseph, son of Jacob, who with his “coat of many colors” was sold into slavery “in Egypt” by his jealous brothers. However, because of his high spirituality and obedience to Jehovah, Joseph was eventually able to gain the confidence of the pharaoh because he successfully interpreted the pharaoh’s troubling dreams. What is utterly amazing is that the hieroglyphics declare that this firstborn son of Joseph (aka Zahpnath) - was known as King “Kyan” - the ruler and leader of this contingent of thousands of Egyptians that built the ancient tunnel complex. The panels also tell of Kyan’s father Zaphnath (Joseph) spending significant time at the Grand Canyon complex as well.

Kincaid told the Gazette: “Over a hundred feet from the entrance is the cross-hall, several hundred feet long, in which are found the idol, or image, of the people’s god, sitting cross-legged, with a lotus flower or lily in each hand. The cast of the face is oriental, and the carving this cavern. The idol almost resembles Buddha, though the scientists are not certain as to what religious worship it represents. Taking into consideration everything found thus far, it is possible that this worship most resembles the ancient people of Tibet.” Kincaid was only speculating. The interpretation of the hieroglyphics prove this wasn’t an “idol of the people’s god” but rather, it was simply an effigy of their beloved king - the son of the biblical Joseph, son of Jacob.
This intricately carved stone tablet found in the cave is that of Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti. It is primarily a record of the lineage and generations from King Kyan. The name of Zaphnath (Joseph) is also shown on this tablet. Egyptologists have established that Kyan ruled in Egypt for 30 years from 1610 to 1580 B.C. - while Akhenaten ruled from 1353 to 1336 B.C. It would appear that the Grand Canyon Egyptian presence flourished for at least two and half centuries. Other artifacts tell of regular travels to the middle-eastern land of Egypt - but what is interesting is that they very seldom traveled by ocean vessels - but rather via a massive subterranean tunnel system. Yes, I know that is hard to believe - but that is where the Hopi legends may well begin to come into play. As the 1909 article indicates, indeed the Hopi Indians have a detailed oral tradition about their ancestors traveling many miles in the “underworld” before emerging from the Grand Canyon area thousands of years earlier. Indeed, I have a close Hopi friend who years ago invited me to witness a number of sacred, late-night dances in the Kivas located on the sacred “2nd Mesa” of Hopi land. Indeed, the Hopi dances keep the oral tradition of the Elders alive - and depict the separation of the Hopi “one-hearts” from the “ant-people” or “two-hearts” of civilizations that once flourished “in the earth”. According to my Hopi friend, the “two-hearts” were very large humanoids - often measuring over 9 feet tall with six fingers and six toes. This is remarkably consistent with the KJV of the Bible - where in Genesis 6: 4 we read: “There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown.” The original Hebrew Torah texts of Genesis 6 are very clear - it talks of giants IN THE EARTH - not walking upon the earth or above the earth. This would seem to give credence to the Hopi oral tradition and dances where the “Kachina” and “Ogres” are often depicted as being over 9 feet tall.
Perhaps the most startling and eerie photo taken by Kincaid and Jordan is that of the “mummy room”. As he explained to the Arizona Gazette: “The tomb or crypt in which the mummies were found is one of the largest of the chambers, the walls slanting back at an angle of about 35 degrees. On these are tiers of mummies, each one occupying a separate hewn shelf. At the head of each is a small bench, on which is found copper cups and pieces of broken swords. Some of the mummies are covered with clay, and all are wrapped in a bark fabric.

The urns or cups on the lower tiers are crude, while as the higher shelves are reached, the urns are finer in design, showing a later stage of civilization. It is worthy of note that all the mummies examined so far have proved to be male, no children or females being buried here. This leads to the belief that this exterior section was the warriors’ barracks.”
Indeed, in a separate, and much smaller cave as was described earlier by Powell in his report, numerous ancient wooden sarcophagi were in fact discovered by Jordan and Kincaid containing the mummified remains of women and younger, adolescent males and females. The carved wood of the sarcophagi were hewn from large, mature Ponderosa pine trees apparently harvested from the Kaibab North Rim area for this very purpose. Interestingly, there was no Ponderosa pine wood furnishings such as tables or chairs etc. found in the caves. The furniture consisted of carved stone and/or marble pieces. Only the sarcophagi were made from the highly fragrant, vanilla-scented wood.