

The Serapeum at Saqqara has always been of great interest to me for several reasons. First, it is obvious that the monolithic boxes found in the Serapeum were made by an advanced civilization that predated the Egyptians. Second, I needed to visit this site and see with my own eyes what others have been writing about. Third, it has been buried through out most of its existence. This is significant because it is more or less untouched by modern man. Fourth, although it was officially open to the public in September of 2012, Zahi Hawass has closed it several times. Zahi Hawass is credited with blocking anyone and everything that goes against the old fashion Egyptology views.

The area was closed when I visited Saqqara so it cost me about \$100 US to bribe my way into the Serapum, or let's call it a special tour. My videos and photographs are very poor so please refer to Yousef's videos who had professional lighting.

As you can see from the approach the Serapeum is very isolated and not on most Saqqara tours. My driver would not go under in the corridors and as you can see my interrupter was hesitant. Something about not knowing where Imhotep was buried and not having our body guard that day. The following are my observations and conclusions:

We could not reproduce a single one of these boxes today at any cost. There are 27 monolithic boxes each made of a single, solid, block of Aswan granite with the inside machined out and the tops sliced off. The precision of the machining inside the boxes is so precise, two ten thousand of an inch, that the human eye cannot see any flaws. If a flashlight is shined between the lid and the box no light shines through. There is no gap between the two. The surface, both inside and out, has been polished to a mirror finish with a type of chemical. You can see this by the drips on the underside of the lids. This is unmistakably evidence of advanced technology.

We could not move a single one of these boxes in the tight corridors and niches today at any cost. Each of these boxes weigh from 60 to 80 tons with lids weighting from 20 to 30 tones. Even with our modern equipment, we could not move these boxes down the long narrow corridors then lift the lids onto the boxes. (Look up what it takes to lift 30 tons.) These boxes were also turned 90 degrees and placed in a niche which is six feet lower than the floor. Furthermore, the opposite side of each niche is a solid wall. Also there is only about one foot between the boxes and niche wall. The boxes were quarried at Aswan several hundred miles away. This adds credence to the levitation theory. This again is unmistakably evidence of advanced technology.

Our coal miners with modern mining equipment could dig these tunnels, but would have a very hard time turning the corners and making the niches. There are signs of tooling on the walls and ceiling that indicate equipment was used to dig the tunnels out of the bedrock. The tunnels are long, straight, narrow and perfectly carved. Each box is in a niche, at a right angle and six feet lower than the corridor. Furthermore, there are reported to be more tunnels under and around these. Look up current coal mining equipment to get a better understanding of what happened.

We could work in those tunnels with lighting and proper ventilation both requiring electricity. It was pitch black before the lights were turned on. You could not see a thing. Torches would have left soot on the ceiling which there is none. Torches combined with many people working down there would burn up all the oxygen and produce high levels of both carbon dioxide and monoxide. Take a deep breath and say artificial lighting and advanced ventilation.

My theory is that the boxes were used to store chemicals or perishables. Today we store perishables in a sealed, cool, dry environment and we do not want chemicals to leak out into the environment.