



Fig. 12.6. A photograph of the Round Zodiac's central part (zodiac DR). It is currently kept in the Louvre, France. Taken from [1101], page 255.



Fig. 12.7. The “goddess Nuit”, a celestial symbol from the Round Zodiac of Dendera (DR). Modern photograph. Taken from [370], page 165.

tronomical symbols of all sorts – virtually every symbol we see there has some astronomical meaning.

Another zodiac was discovered in the very same Dendera Temple – the “Long” or the “Rectangular” Zodiac of Dendera. Just like the Round Zodiac, it is a ceiling relief of a formidable size consisting of two halves. Each of those equals 25 metres (see figs. 12.11, 12.12, 12.13 and 12.14). Halves of the Long Zodiac that represent the Zodiacal belt between the two of them are located near the ceiling edges of a gigantic “hypostyle” hall (25 by 42.5 metres – see [370], page 162). The ceiling is covered by artwork that is predominantly astronomical in character and content (see fig. 12.15).

A modern photograph of a fragment of the Long Zodiac of Dendera can be seen in fig. 12.16.

The decipherment and dating of the Round and the Long Zodiacs was contemplated in a great number of works. In the XIX-XX century they were studied by Dupuis, Laplace, Fourier, Letronc, Holm, Bio, Brugsch, B. A. Tourayev, N. A. Morozov ([544], Vol-

ume 6, pages 655–672), N. S. Kellin and D. V. Denisenko ([376]), and also T. N. Fomenko ([912:3]). As a result, many various and, basically, equally arbitrary datings came to existence. The dating of these zodiacs thus remained ambiguous.

Our research demonstrates that apart from the primary horoscope, the Dendera zodiacs contain auxiliary astronomical information which wasn't taken into account by previous researchers. Once the oversight is rectified, we come up with an absolute dating – namely, the horoscope of the Round Zodiac of Dendera can be dated to the morning of the 20th March 1185 A.D., according to our research. The horoscope of the Long Zodiac can be dated to the 22-26 April 1168 A.D., or 17 years earlier. See more about these datings in CHRON3, Chapter 17.

Thus, we learn that the ancient Egyptian temple in Dendera was built in 1185 the earliest; most possibly – a great deal later.

Indeed, the date that we find ciphered on the ceiling of the temple can hardly correspond to the time

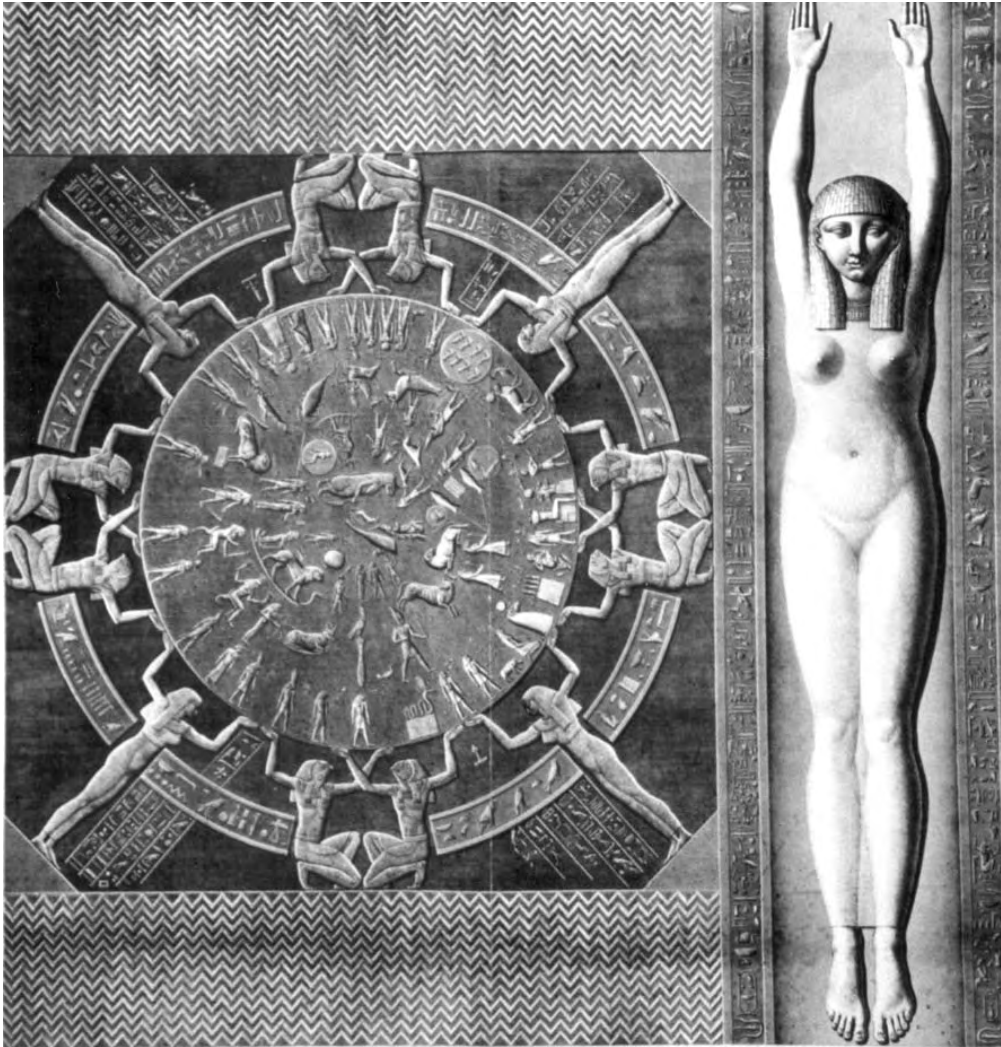


Fig. 12.8. A picture of the Round Zodiac (DR) together with one of the nearby figures of the celestial goddess Nuit. Taken from the Napoleonic album on Egypt dating from the early XIX century ([1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 21).

of the temple's creation; it is more likely that the builders of the temple adorned its ceiling with the date of some holy event – the one that the actual temple was consecrated to, for instance. According to the New Chronology, the holy place of Dendera that comprises the hypostyle hall with the Long zodiac, as well as the chamber with the Round one, must have been built around the XIV-XV century A.D., which had been the epoch between the Great = “Mongolian” conquest of the XIV century and the Ottoman = Ata-

man conquest of the XV-XVI century, or, alternatively, the second half of the XVIII century when the Mamelukes seized power in Egypt once again, albeit for a short while. In other words, these constructions must have been erected by the Mamelukes.

Let us remind the reader that Egypt was conquered by the Ottomans (Atamans) in 1517, and that the Mamelukes had ruled there earlier ([85], Volume 15, page 454). According to our reconstruction, it was the Mamelukes that maintained the influence of the



Fig. 12.9. A drawn copy of the Round Zodiac of Dendera. Our comparison with the photograph demonstrates this copy to be very precise. It is possible that it was made after a photograph. Taken from [1062], page 71.

Great = “Mongolian” Empire in Egypt. Their objective was to look after and to protect the grandiose royal cemetery of the Great Empire. This cemetery probably comprised the pyramids, the temples and other constructions related to the royal funeral rites in some way, qv in CHRON5.

In 1517 the Mamelukes lost power in Egypt to the Ottomans (Atamans). Although our reconstruction implies both Ottomans (Atamans) and Mamelukes to have originated from Russia-Horde, the epoch of the

Ottoman conquest made a great many old customs and traditions of the Great = “Mongolian” Empire change to a great extent. These changes resulted from great embroilment, possibly accompanied by drastic dynastic changes in the XV century Empire, qv in CHRON5. Therefore, the Ottomans (Atamans) could have persecuted certain old traditions of the Great Empire, destroying the “heretical” old temples and building new ones after a new fashion.

However, 250 years after the Ottoman (Ataman)

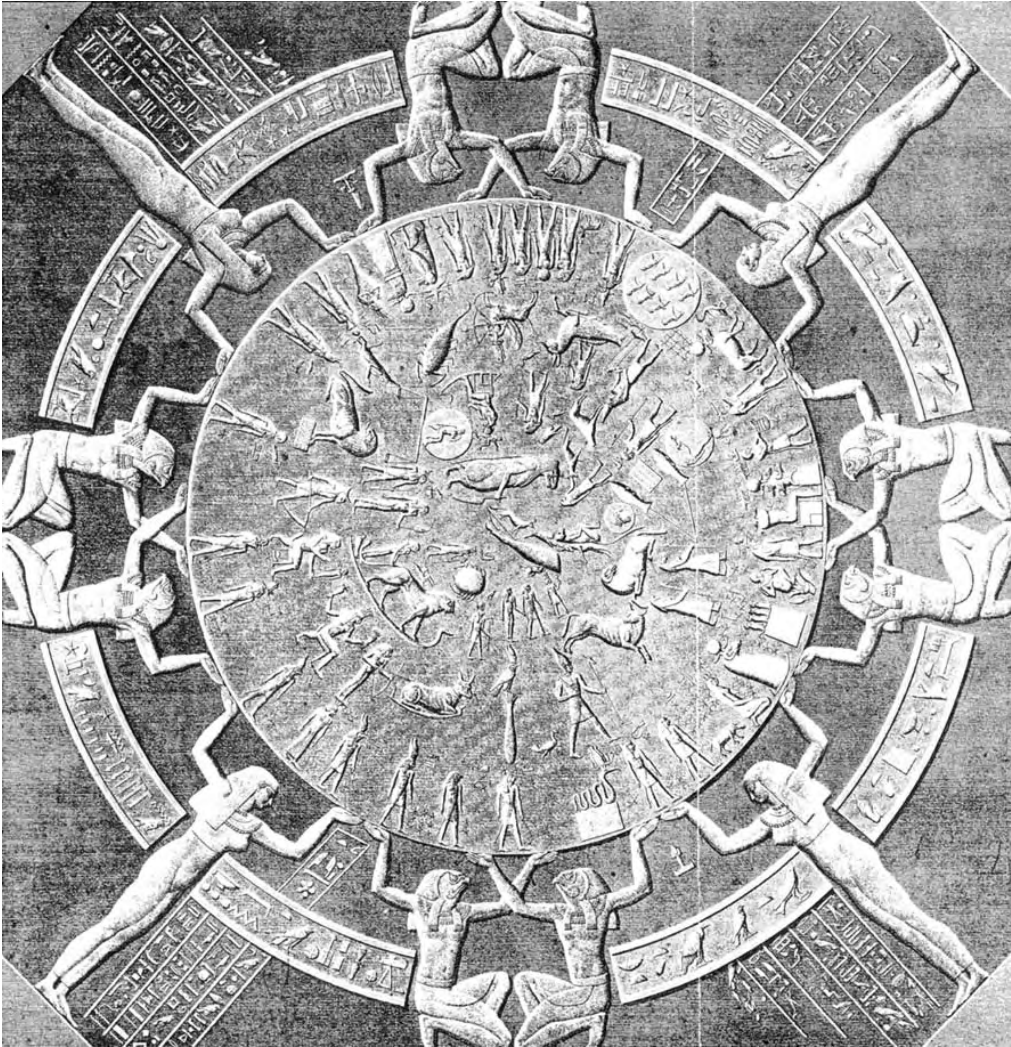


Fig. 12.10. A fragment of the Napoleonic shaded drawing of the Round Zodiac (DR). One sees some minor discrepancies in details as compared to the previous drawing. Taken from [1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 21.

conquest of Egypt, in 1766, the Mamelukes had once again managed to concentrate full power over Egypt in their hands. They had retained it for 30 years, up until Napoleon's expedition ([85], Volume 15, page 454). It is therefore possible that some of these "ancient" Egyptian temples really date to the second half of the XVIII century and were deliberately built in the "ancient Egyptian" (Mameluke) style, yet with all the technical achievements of the XVIII century employed. The Mamelukes may have tried to revive some of their

old traditions in the XVIII century. In particular, they may have resumed the construction of temples with zodiacs indicating the years of holy or famous ancient events. Bear in mind that the Mamelukes hadn't been eradicated until 1811 ([85], Volume 15, page 455). Many "ancient" Egyptian traditions must have been wiped out as a consequence, and later dated to deep antiquity by the historians.

Another example is as follows. In fig. 12.17 we cite a drawn copy of the Egyptian zodiac discovered by the