

Fig. 12.11. The Long Zodiac of Dendera (DL). The two halves of the zodiac located at a distance from each other, separated by the ceiling of the hypostyle hall, are drawn next to each other in the present shaded copy made by the Napoleonic artists. Taken from [1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 20.

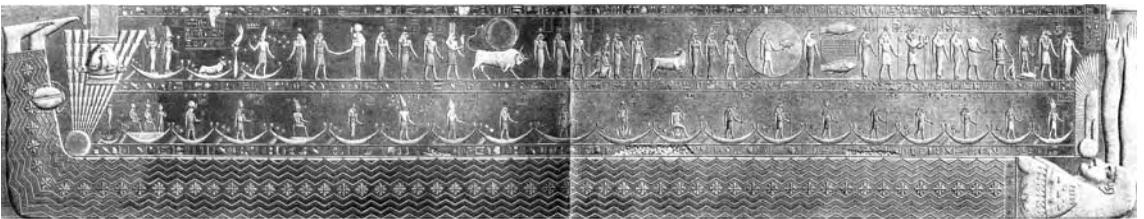


Fig. 12.12. The Long Zodiac of Dendera (DL). The previous illustration continued. The two halves of the zodiac are drawn as a single composition. Taken from [1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 20.

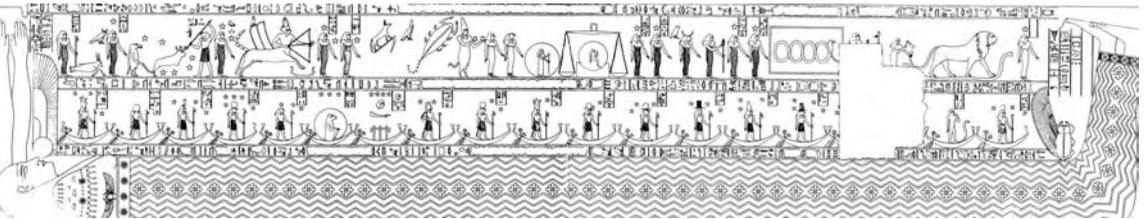


Fig. 12.13. The Long Zodiac of Dendera according to the drawing from the Napoleonic album on Egypt. General view. Taken from [1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 20.

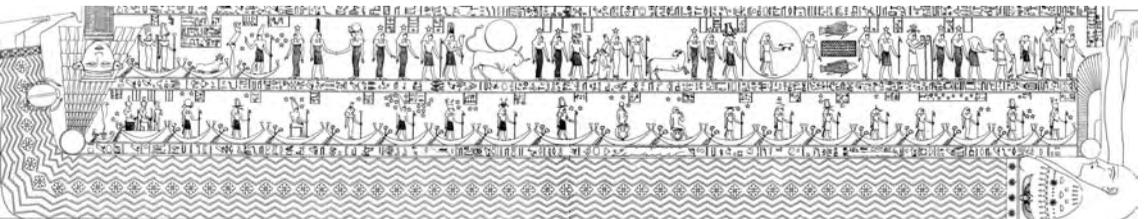


Fig. 12.14. The Long Zodiac of Dendera according to the drawing from the Napoleonic album on Egypt. General view (continued). Taken from [1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 20.

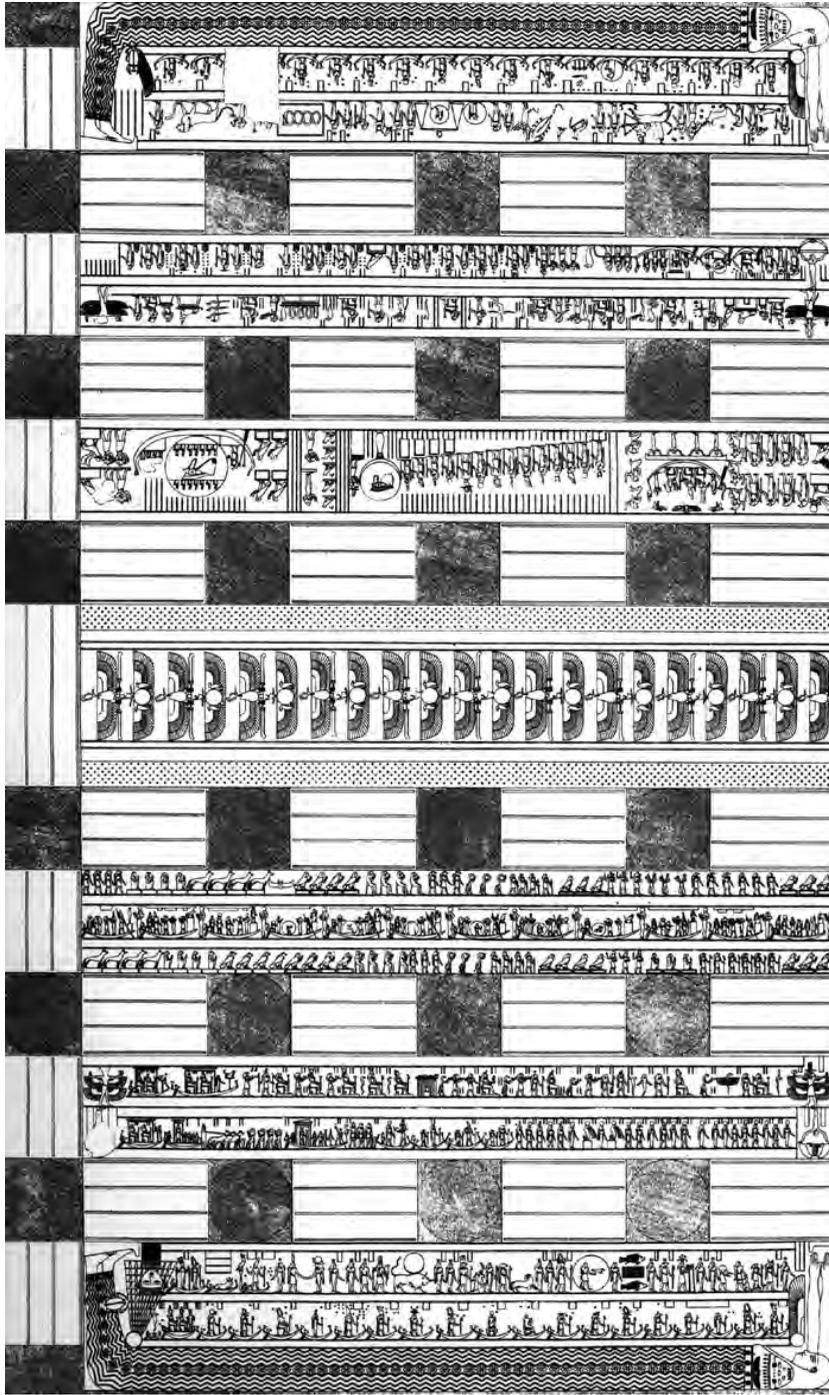


Fig. 12.15. General view of the ceiling of the hypostyle hall from the temple of Dendera (22 by 24.5 metres) – see [370], page 162. The two rectangular strips at the top and the bottom of the drawing comprise the Long Zodiac of Dendera. Shaded copy from the Napoleonic album ([1100]). Taken from [1100], A. Vol. IV, Pl. 18.

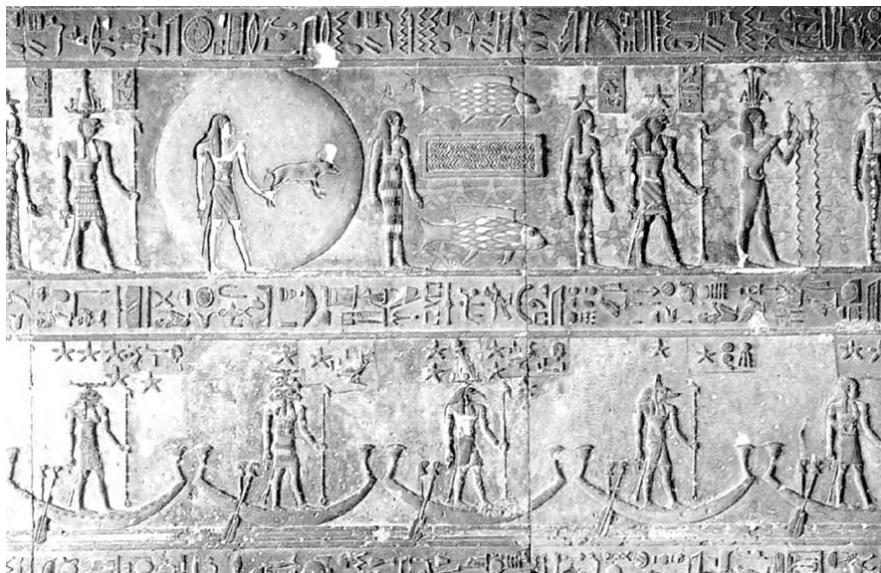


Fig. 12.16. Modern photograph with a small fragment of the Long Zodiac of Dendera. Taken from [1062], page 37.

famous Egyptologist Heinrich Brugsch on the inside of the lid of an “ancient” Egyptian wooden sarcophagus ([544], Volume 6, page 695). Here the symbol of the sky (the goddess Nuit) looks like a woman with her hands lifted above her head. She is dressed in a tunic and located in the centre of the picture, with the Zodiac to the left and to the right. The symbols used for zodiacal constellations are once again easily recognizable. They are situated along Nuit’s body. On the left of fig. 12.17 we see the symbols for Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius, whereas the symbols for Capricorn (with shaded head), Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus (shaded) and Gemini are on the right. The order of Zodiacal constellations is specified correctly, being the very same order they have on the celestial sphere. Furthermore, Heinrich Brugsch discovered demotic subscripts with the names of planets in this zodiac; these names are written explicitly between the figures of Zodiacal constellations. Brugsch managed to read them (see [376]; also [544], Volume 6, page 697) and estimate the places of planets in constellations. In other words, the zodiac of Brugsch contains the legible “subscript horoscope”, which makes it feasible to date the zodiac in question astronomically.

The dating of the “subscript horoscope” from Brugsch’s zodiac was first calculated by N. A. Moro-

zov, yielding an astonishing result – 1682 A.D., the XVII century! The second possible solution (that of 18 October 1861) had been rejected by Morozov due to its being “too recent”, since in 1862 Brugsch had already published a drawing of this zodiac in [1054]. However, we have discovered that apart from the “subscript horoscope”, there are two more actual horoscopes on Brugsch’s zodiac that represent an integral part of the latter. Therefore, today we can complement and clear up the conclusions made by N. A. Morozov in re the dating of Brugsch’s zodiac. Below we tell the reader about this most noteworthy zodiac and its dating in full detail. We shall jump ahead and report that the dates ciphered in this zodiac (without accounting for the more recent subscript horoscope) are 6-7 October 1841 and 15 February 1853.

Therefore, the solution of 1861 is the one that becomes the most plausible one for the “subscript horoscope” – the year preceded the publication of Brugsch immediately. One of the Egyptians must have played a practical joke on Brugsch and drawn a horoscope for 1861 in demotic style, à la “Ancient Egypt” on the zodiac before demonstrating it to the “famous ideologist” in full realization that the latter wouldn’t even conceive of looking for the astronomical dating of the “ancient” zodiac in the present year – or even the

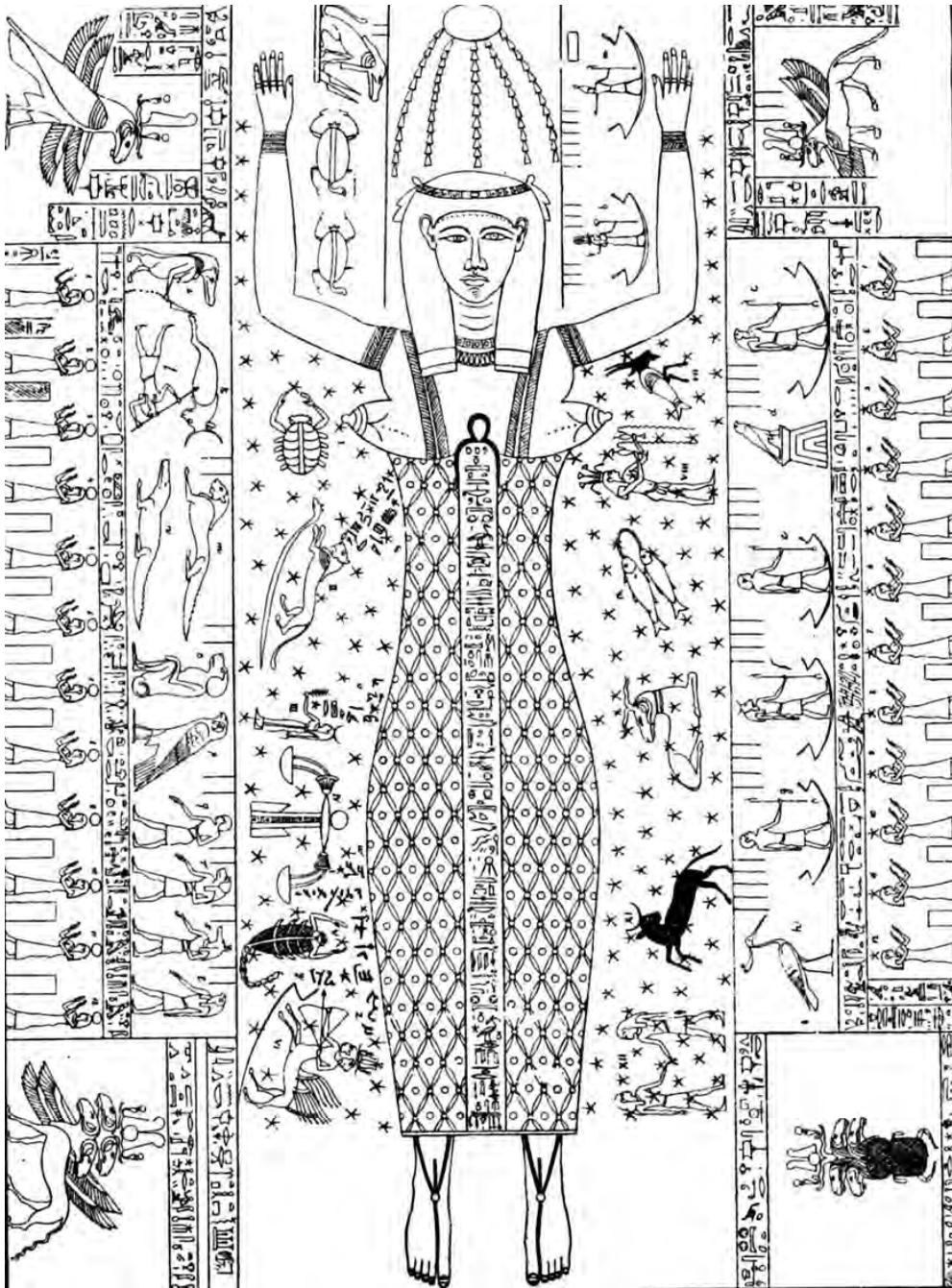


Fig. 12.17. A drawn copy of the BR zodiac from the inside of a wooden lid from an “ancient” Egyptian coffin. This drawing was published by Heinrich Brugsch in 1862 ([544], Volume 6, page 696). We can see the figure of Nuit with her hands raised into the air with symbols of zodiacal constellations to her sides. Brugsch had found a “subscript horoscope” here; the names of the planets are given in the subtitles on the left of the horoscope that were deciphered by Brugsch. Apart from that, there are two “native” horoscopes in the zodiac. They can be seen in the strips on the left and on the right. Taken from [544], Volume 6, page 696.