

# Noah's Ark - Part 6: What exactly is Gopher wood? The relationship of Easter Eggs and Doves to the Ark

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By Joseph F. Dumond

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Greetings Brethren,

1) I have just finished visiting with my Dad who has flown in to celebrate his Uncles 100th birthday. Today we drove up to visit his sister and, on the way, there, he asked me about Noah's ark and my trip to Turkey.

I love my Dad, but I know how much he hates religion. His whole life has been surrounded by Catholic Nuns and Jesuit priests. After the many abuses that have happened in our family, I can understand his disdain of all things religious. I myself cannot stand those holier than thou, sanctimonious types who say one thing and do another.

So, in light of this, I have always been very careful of what words I said to my Dad, that in any way might sound religious at all. I did not mention it until he asked me, although I was dying to tell him.

I told him about Moses being 40 years in Egypt and compared it to him learning the metric system here in Canada versus the imperial one he was raised on. That part made complete sense to him, so he could understand how the Ark was 515 feet long and not 450 as some bibles say. I also explained the golden section of .6180 and how everything from snails and the crest of a wave to the spiraling circle of a galaxy was made using this ratio. Then I told him about the ratio in the design of the Ark. This he found fascinating.

When he asked me how Noah knew that, and I reminded him that Noah was the builder and God the Designer, he again approved of that.

I felt I was on a roll, so I kept on going. I explained the width and then explained about Gilgamesh and the many other place names of those mountains around the ark. Mt Judi, Kurds, Uzengili, Mount Masher, the one Nimrod said were like breast. And how all of these although they were not in the bible they were in other flood legends. Hmm, he said.

So, I then went for the final explanation which you are about to read, and my Dad said "Is that so. Hmmm

My Friends and Family, I am 49-year-old and soon to be 50. Even at this age I live and die on the things my Dad still says to me or does not say. I do not understand why I do this, but I do. Even though he has not done all things right during our life time, and there have been some tough times, I still love my Dad, who is now 70. I dread the day he will not be here to answer my phone call.

He asked some other questions and then changed the subject a couple of times, so I stopped explaining any more.

When we arrived at my Aunts she too, wanted to know about the Ark and my trip to Turkey. As I began to explain why the Ark was not on Mount Ararat and not made of wood, my uncle would speak up and shake his head in disbelief. "No, that is not what the bible says." He would say.

Before I could offer an explanation, my Dad spoke up and began to repeat those things I had said in the car ride up. I was dumbfounded, shocked and in disbelief. He had listened and had heard what I had said, and it made total sense to him the way I explained it. And he explained it as though he had been there himself. My uncle offered another objection, and again my Dad explained the reason why it was this way and not the other. I was thrilled.

Later we went for a walk and I wanted to ask my Dad a question about religion, but I was afraid of what he might say. 49 and I tremble at the very words my Dad might say to me.

My question was this, "When I talk about these things such as Noah's Ark, from the bible do I sound like those holy rollers and holier than thou types that make him sick?"

I braced myself for the rebuff. My Dad said "No not at all. When you explain things", He said, "I am not trying to convert or shove my way down some ones throat. I was seeking to know the truth that all these other \_\_\_\_\_s are lying about and who are always trying to get your money. You are searching and proving those things in the bible to be true or false. And the false ones are those dam priest and pastors controlling things."

No better compliment could I ever receive from a man. I love my Dad.

2) Venus and Saturn are rapidly approaching one another in the twilight sky. This is a reminder that they will be less than a degree apart on the evening of July 1 and will be a spectacular sight either with the naked eye or in a small telescope at low magnification.

You won't believe until you see it how much larger and brighter Venus is than Saturn, both because of its closeness and its higher reflectivity. Don't miss this!

3) This Newsletter should be one of the most interesting ones you will have read. It connects many myths that we all know and shows where they all started. At Noah's Ark.

Genesis 6:14 Make yourself an ark of gopherwood.

What is gopher wood?

While my attempt to put forth the truth of the matter on both gopher wood and its covering may be simple to understand, it most likely will be over the heads of those who hold most dear, their childhood memories of Noah cutting down trees and sawing them up to build the ark.

Again, From David Fasold's The Ark of Noah pages 262-274

In the early 1900's wooden ships reached their maximum length at which they would not buckle under the stress of going over the undulating waves. The 329-foot-long Wyoming was still 186 feet short of the length of the Ark. These ships could only travel along the coast in calm seas. They would break up in the high open seas or in storms.

So, to suggest that Noah's Ark was totally made of wood and that it could survive the tumultuous and catastrophic deluge shaped like a box is insane.

The Ark was not constructed of wood. It was not made from cypress. It was not made from wood from a resinous tree, oleander, teak or pine.

No one can find any evidence of an ark on Mount Ararat because there is no such ark on that Mountain. In the same fashion no wood will be found on the outside of the boat shaped object on Mount Judi, because there is no wood to be found. Yet people continue to search on the ark for wood, when there is none.

The only wood in Noah's Ark was the decking and those hogging-truss support poles, and the beams. Noah's Ark was made from reeds.

John Metcalfe wrote in his book Noah and the flood, "It is just another case of clerical bungling ecclesiastical translators being unable to resist the temptation to interpret what they thought the word might imply, rather than translate what it actually says."

He goes on to say "Gopher Wood? What that is no one knows, they only guess."

Genesis 6:14 "Make yourself an ark of gopherwood; make rooms in the ark and cover it inside and outside with pitch.

The last part of this verse should be read cover it inside and outside with cover. The old King James says to pitch it within and without with pitch.

The Hebrew word for cover is kaphar, and it is used over one hundred times in scripture. It is also translated into English using over twenty alternate words. They refuse to use the literal meaning of the word, which is simply "cover".

Gopher Wood is # 1613 go-fer; in the Strongs Concordance (SC) "From an unused root, prob. mean to house in; a kind of tree or wood (as used for building), appar. The cypress;-gopher.

It is interesting to note that SC # 1614 is gophriyth gof-reeth; prop. Fem. Of 1613; prop. Cypress-resin; by anal. sulfur (as equally flammable):-brimstone.

This is extremely interesting as we can see how Strong was trying to make this word fit his understanding of what it meant. At the same time, we can see also that he did include two clues as to the true meaning of the word.

In the first we see the meaning as "to house in" in the second we see brimstone and sulfur.

Now let's look at kaphar. (kaw-far) It is SC # 3722 a prim. Root; to cover (spec. with bitumen); fig. To expiate or condone, to placate or cancel;-appease, make (an) atonement, cleanse, disannul, forgive, be merciful, pacify, pardon, purge (away), put off, (make) reconcile (-liation).

This is the most amazing word. Do you not see what it is saying? The Ark is the lifesaving object that saved mankind. It is representative of Yahshua the Messiah. And just as the Messiah was pierced in the side so is the Ark of Noah. The housing that Noah lived in was his covering. Kaphar is the covering. It is the atoning or cleansing of sin from the world.

Look at Sodom and Gomorrah. Their sin was covered with brimstone. Genesis 19:24 Then the Lord rained brimstone and fire on Sodom and Gomorrah, from the Lord out of the heavens.

The word brimstone here is SC # 1614 as explained above. I have brimstone in my collection from when I visited Sodom and Gomorrah. It does not look or smell like any type of wood.

In Isaiah 30:33 For Tophet was established of old, Yes, for the king it is prepared. He has made it deep and large; Its pyre is fire with much wood; The breath of the Lord, like a stream of brimstone, Kindles it.

Here brimstone is the same word as SC # 1614 and a stream of brimstone would be lava. Lava is in liquid form as it bubbles up from the ground or shoots out of a volcano and falls back to the earth, as in Sodom. When it cools, it solidifies into a rock form.

Also note that in Genesis 14:10 and 11:3 they are both talking about the slime, and slime pits. This word is Chemar (khay-mawr); from # 2560; bitumen (as rising to the surface)-slime #2560 chamar (khaw-mar) prim root ; to boil up; hence to ferment (with scum); to glow (with redness); as denom. To smear with pitch; daub, befoul, be red, trouble

This word is also translated in bibles as asphalt.

I could go on here for some time on this side line, but I will stick to the main point.

SC # 3723 is the word kaphar (kaw-fawr) from 3722 ; a village (as protected by walls);-village

SC # 3715 kephiyr (kef-eer) as covered by walls

This now leads us to the next word which is SC # 3724 kophar

(ko-fer) from 3722; prop. a (spec.) bitumen (as used for coating), and the henna plant (as used for dying); fig. a redemption-price;- bribe, camphire, pitch, ransom, satisfaction, sum of money, village

The Akkadian word for kaphar, is KPR and it is a mixture of pumice and bitumen, practically an asphalt cement mixture.

The word kaphar is interpreted in most twenty alternatives as atonement. If in over seventy cases it is sacrificial blood that is said to cover as an atonement or bring about reconciliation, the altar obviously was covered, but not with tar or tree sap! The covering seen as an atonement against judgement, and those under the covering in a state of reconciliation because of the atonement, is beautiful and meaningful in its relationship to the believer but is not telling us the material we should expect to find literally covering the ark.

Utnapishtim says to Gilgamesh , I smeared it with pitch inside and bitumen without. The Sumerians and Akkadians knew the difference. Bitumen would be a petroleum product and inside would be harmful to those inside. Pitch would then be a wood resin for preservation of the reeds and wood inside the ark.

In the Egyptian book of the Dead, the Papyrus of Ani gives a hieroglyphic account of unguents carried aboard the divine boat of Nu.

To sum this up the Ark of Noah, had built upon it, walls which covered over the deck. As if in a dome shape. This dome shaped wall was then covered in bitumen, which hardened into a brimstone, (cement) hard surface.

The Persian legends called Noah's Ark, Varunas House of Clay.

The Amerindians called it a stone canoe while the Japanese legends describe it as a stone or camphor wood boat. (camphor is defined as Whitish translucent crystalline substance with aromatic smell and bitter taste, used in pharmacy and as insect repellent).

Notice that the Arabic of Camphor is kafur which is similar to our kaphar. I also found some whitish substance which incrustated what I thought was petrified wood. Specimens were also collected and given to Anchor stones for assessment.

Again, from the Papyrus of Ani (plate XXII, line 20) the boat of Nu is said to be the color green (reed?), for the divine chiefs. Make a heaven of stars washed and purified with natron and incense.

Natron is an important part of the composition of this mixture. It is in fact a catalyst in the hardening process. The cement like mixture could not turn as hard as stone if not for the bitumen, pumice, silicon, alumina, calcium, manganese, natron, and copper that was shaped over the reeds.

The alumina is chemically activated by adding the soda ( natron and lime), forming an aluminate of sodium, which reacts with the sodium silicate to form a zeolite or feldspathoide, a natural cement.

This whole process is called agglomerating stone. It has been reproduced and patented by Dr. Joseph Davidovits of the Geopolymer Institute and is explained in detail in his book *The Pyramids An enigma solved*.

If we have any chemists, with a desire and ability to reproduce those things I have said here I would love to hear from you.

I have on a number of occasions said the ark was made from reeds. We shall now address this, briefly. The traditional vessel which was incised onto the earliest seals was of the divine boat of Nu. It was an *elep urbati* which is Babylonian for reed ship. The Egyptian book of the dead refers to the reed ship which was used in going from one age to another. That is from Death to new life. It is referring to going from before the flood, death, to a new life after the flood.

At <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atra-Hasis> you can read another flood story.

Tablet III of the Atrahasis Epic contains the flood story. This is the part that was adapted in the Epic of Gilgamesh, tablet XI. Tablet III of Atrahasis tells how the god Enki warns the hero Atrahasis ("Extremely Wise") of Shuruppak, speaking through a reed wall (suggestive of an oracle) to dismantle his house (perhaps to provide a construction site) and build a boat to escape the flood planned by the god Enlil to destroy mankind. The boat is to have a roof "like Apsu" (a fresh water marsh next to the temple of Enki), upper and lower decks, and to be sealed with bitumen. Atrahasis boards the boat with his family and animals and seals the door. The storm and flood begin. Even the gods [priests?] are afraid. After seven days the flood ends and Atrahasis offers sacrifices to the gods. Enlil is furious with Enki for violating his oath. But Enki denies breaking his oath and argues: "I made sure life was preserved." Enki and Enlil agree on other means for controlling the human population.

Take special note that Atrahasis is listening through a reed wall which he is to then dismantle and build a boat with a roof like Apsu. This temple was built in the marsh and built of reeds.

To learn more on these reed boats I have posted the following;

For Further Reading

For more details and information about this experimental reed boat project, visit their website at <http://www.reedboat.org>.

Brindley, H. H. "The Sailing Balsa of Lake Titicaca and other ReedBundle Craft." *The Mariner's Mirror* 17-1 (1931):7-19.

Capelotti, P. J. *Sea Drift: Rafting Adventures in the Wake of Kon-Tiki*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2001.

Heyerdahl, Thor. *Kon-Tiki: Across the Pacific by Raft*. Chicago, IL: Rand McNally, 1947.

Ponce Sangines, C., and G. Mogrovejo Terrazas. *Acerca de la Procedencia del Material Láatico de los Monumentos de Tiwanaku*, Publicacion No. 21. La Paz, Bolivia: Academia Nacional de Ciecias de Bolivia, 1970.

Stanish, C. "Negotiating Rank in an Imperial State: Lake Titicaca Basin Elite under Inca and Spanish Control." In *Hierarchies in Action: Cui Bono?*, edited by Michael W. Diehl, pp. 317-39. Carbondale, IL: Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, 2000.

From Alexander Hislop's *Two Babylons* on page 74-75 we learn that Semiramis is the same as Aphrodite of Greece and Venus of Rome and is none other than Astarte of Babylon.

You are no doubt familiar with the artist Sandro Botticelli, who painted *The Birth of Venus* c. 1485-1486. It is the classic painting of a beautiful naked woman who is standing on a sea shell on the sea. She is the embodiment of everything attractive, the perfection of the female beauty.

Hislop says on pages 103-110. Astarte was the Queen of Heaven and whose name in Nineveh was known as Ishtar. Ishtar is the name from which we get the modern pagan celebration of Easter.

Prior to Easter is lent in which is 40 days of fasting. Hot cross buns are still eaten on this Feast of Ishtar to which Jeremiah refers to it in chapter 12:18. The Easter egg is just as clear in its origin.

Hislop goes on to say; In the Babylonian mysteries of Bacchus, as celebrated in Athens, one part of the nocturnal ceremony consisted of an egg. The Hindu fables celebrate the mundane egg as of a golden color. The people of Japan make their sacred egg to have been brazen. In China, at this hour, dyed or painted eggs are used on sacred festivals, even as in this country. In ancient times eggs were used in the religious rites of the Egyptians and the Greeks and were hung up for mystic purposes in their temples. From Egypt these sacred eggs can be distinctly traced to the banks of the Euphrates. The classic poets are full of the fable of the mystic egg of the Babylonians; and thus, its tale is told by Hyginus, the Egyptian, the learned keeper of the Palatine library at Rome, in the time of Augustus, who was skilled in all the wisdom of his native country: "An egg of wondrous size is said to have fallen from heaven into the river Euphrates. The fishes rolled it to the bank, where the doves having settled upon it, and hatched it, out came Venus, who afterwards was called the Syrian Goddess"—that is, Astarte. Hence the egg became one of the symbols of Astarte or Easter; and accordingly, in Cyprus, one of the chosen seats of the worship of Venus, or Astarte, the egg of wondrous size was represented on a grand scale.

The occult meaning of this mystic egg of Astarte, in one of its aspects (for it had a twofold significance), had reference to the ark during the time of the flood, in which the whole human race were shut up, as the chick is enclosed in the egg before it is hatched. If any be inclined to ask, how could it ever enter the minds of men to employ such an extraordinary symbol for such a purpose, the answer is, first, The sacred egg of Paganism, as already indicated, is well known as the "mundane egg," that is, the egg in which the world was shut up. Now the world has two distinct meanings—it means either the material earth, or the inhabitants of the earth. The latter meaning of the term is seen in Genesis 11:1, "The whole earth was of one language

and of one speech,” where the meaning is that the whole people of the world were so. If then the world is seen shut up in an egg, and floating on the waters, it may not be difficult to believe, however the idea of the egg may have come, that the egg thus floating on the wide universal sea might be Noah’s family that contained the whole world in its bosom. Then the application of the word egg to the ark comes thus: The Hebrew name for an egg is Baitz, or in the feminine (for there are both genders), Baitza. This, in Chaldee and Phoenician, becomes Baith or Baitha, which in these languages is also the usual way in which the name of a house is pronounced. \*

\* The common word “Beth,” “house,” in the Bible without the points, is “Baith,” as may be seen in the name of Bethel, as given in Genesis 35:1, of the Greek Septuagint, where it is “Baith-el.” The egg floating on the waters that contained the world, was the house floating on the waters of the deluge, with the elements of the new world in its bosom. The coming of the egg from heaven evidently refers to the preparation of the ark by express appointment of God; and the same thing seems clearly implied in the Egyptian story of the mundane egg which was said to have come out of the mouth of the great god. The doves resting on the egg need no explanation. This, then, was the meaning of the mystic egg in one aspect. As, however, everything that was good or beneficial to mankind was represented in the Chaldean mysteries, as in some way connected with the Babylonian goddess, so the greatest blessing to the human race, which the ark contained in its bosom, was held to be Astarte, who was the great civiliser and benefactor of the world. Though the deified queen, whom Astarte represented, had no actual existence till some centuries after the flood, yet through the doctrine of metempsychosis, which was firmly established in Babylon, it was easy for her worshippers to be made to believe that, in a previous incarnation, she had lived in the Antediluvian world, and passed in safety through the waters of the flood. Now the Romish Church adopted this mystic egg of Astarte and consecrated it as a symbol of Christ’s resurrection.

### The Meaning of the Name Astarte

That Semiramis, under the name of Astarte, was worshipped not only as an incarnation of the Spirit of God, but as the mother of mankind, we have very clear and satisfactory evidence. There is no doubt that “the Syrian goddess” was Astarte (LAYARD’S Nineveh and its Remains). Now, the Assyrian goddess, or Astarte, is identified with Semiramis by Athenagoras (Legatio), and by Lucian (De Dea Syria). These testimonies in regard to Astarte, or the Syrian goddess, being, in one aspect, Semiramis, are quite decisive. 1. The name Astarte, as applied to her, has reference to her as being Rhea or Cybele, the tower-bearing goddess, the first as Ovid says (Opera), that “made (towers) in cities”; for we find from Layard that in the Syrian temple of Hierapolis, “she [Dea Syria or Astarte] was represented standing on a lion crowned with towers.” Now, no name could more exactly picture forth the character of Semiramis, as queen of Babylon, than the name of “Ash-tart,” for that just means “The woman that made towers.” It is admitted on all hands that the last syllable “tart” comes from the Hebrew verb “Tr.” It has been always taken for granted, however, that “Tr” signifies only “to go round.” But we have evidence that, in nouns derived from it, it also signifies “to be round,” “to surround,” or “encompass.” In the masculine, we find “Tor” used for “a border or row of jewels round the



head" (see PARKHURST and also GESENIUS). And in the feminine, as given in Hesychius (Lexicon), we find the meaning much more decisively brought out. Turis is just the Greek form of Turit, the final t, according to the genius of the Greek language, being converted into s. Ashturit, then, which is obviously the same as the Hebrew "Ashtoreth," is just "The woman that made the encompassing wall." Considering how commonly the glory of that achievement, as regards Babylon, was given to Semiramis, not only by Ovid, but by Justin, Dionysius, Afer, and others, both the name and mural crown on the head of that goddess were surely very appropriate. In confirmation of this interpretation of the meaning of the name Astarte, I may adduce an epithet applied to the Greek Diana, who at Ephesus bore a turreted crown on her head, and was identified with Semiramis, which is not a little striking. It is contained in the following extract from Livy: "When the news of the battle [near Pydna] reached Amphipolis, the matrons ran together to the temple of Diana, whom they style Tauropolos, to implore her aid." Tauropolos, from Tor, "a tower," or "surrounding fortification," and Pol, "to make," plainly means the "tower-maker," or "maker of surrounding fortifications"; and P53 to her as the goddess of fortifications, they would naturally apply when they dreaded an attack upon their city.

Semiramis, being deified as Astarte, came to be raised to the highest honors; and her change into a dove, as has been already shown, was evidently intended, when the distinction of sex had been blasphemously attributed to the Godhead, to identify her, under the name of the Mother of the gods, with that Divine Spirit, without whose agency no one can be born a child of God, and whose emblem, in the symbolical language of Scripture, was the Dove, as that of the Messiah was the Lamb. Since the Spirit of God is the source of all wisdom, natural as well as spiritual, arts and inventions and skill of every kind being attributed to Him (Exo 31:3; 35:31), so the Mother of the gods, in whom that Spirit was feigned to be incarnate, was celebrated as the originator of some of the useful arts and sciences (DIODORUS SICULUS). Hence, also, the character attributed to the Grecian Minerva, whose name Athena, as we have seen reason to conclude, is only a synonym for Beltis, the well-known name of the Assyrian goddess. Athena, the Minerva of Athens, is universally known as the "goddess of wisdom," the inventors of arts and sciences. 2. The name Astarte signifies also the "Maker of investigations"; and in this respect was applicable to Cybele or Semiramis, as symbolized by the Dove. That this is one of the meanings of the name Astarte may be seen from comparing it with the cognate names Asterie and Astraea (in Greek Astraia), which are formed by taking the last member of the compound word in the masculine, instead of the feminine, Teri, or Tri (the latter being pronounced Trai or Trae), being the same in sense as Tart. Now, Asterie was the wife of Perseus, the Assyrian (HERODOTUS), and who was the founder of Mysteries (BRYANT). As Asterie was further represented as the daughter of Bel, this implies a position similar to that of Semiramis. Astraea, again, was the goddess of justice, who is identified with the heavenly virgin Themis, the name Themis signifying "the perfect one," who gave oracles (OVID, Metam.), and who, having lived on earth before the Flood, forsook it just before that catastrophe came on. Themis and Astraea are sometimes distinguished and sometimes identified; but both have the same character as goddesses of justice. The explanation of the discrepancy obviously is, that the Spirit has sometimes been viewed as incarnate and sometimes not. When incarnate, Astraea is daughter of Themis. What name could more

exactly agree with the character of a goddess of justice, than Ash-trai-a, “The maker of investigations,” and what name could more appropriately shadow forth one of the characters of that Divine Spirit, who “searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God”? As Astraea, or Themis, was “Fatidica Themis,” “Themis the prophetic,” this also was another characteristic of the Spirit; for whence can any true oracle, or prophetic inspiration, come, but from the inspiring Spirit of God? Then, lastly, what can more exactly agree with the Divine statement in Genesis in regard to the Spirit of God, than the statement of Ovid, that Astraea was the last of the celestials who remained on earth, and that her forsaking it was the signal for the downpouring of the destroying deluge? The announcement of the coming Flood is in Scripture ushered in with these words (Gen 6:3): “And the Lord said, My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years.” All these 120 years, the Spirit was striving; when they came to an end, the Spirit strove no longer, forsook the earth, and left the world to its fate. But though the Spirit of God forsook the earth, it did not forsake the family of righteous Noah. It entered with the patriarch into the ark; and when that patriarch came forth from his long imprisonment, it came forth along with him. Thus, the Pagans had an historical foundation for their myth of the dove resting on the symbol of the ark in the Babylonian waters, and the Syrian goddess, or Astarte—the same as Astraea—coming forth from it. Semiramis, then, as Astarte, worshipped as the dove, was regarded as the incarnation of the Spirit of God.

I have gone a little bit long in this explanation. The Ark of Noah was coated on the outside with brimstone. It had a whitish-yellowish color to it. The house that was on the ark was like a dome in which Noah and all those that survived the flood lived. It looked like an egg on a raft. Or it was the typical egg in a basket, which is now a tradition of pagan origin. These myths help to show how the Ark appeared to those who had known what it looked like and past the information down to their children.

As has been shown, Nimrod also known as Gilgamesh was obsessed with the female being able to give life. Nimrod wanted to have eternal life as Noah seemed to have. Nimrod's fascination with the woman grew into an all-out lust of the flesh, as many myths clearly show. It is this fascination that has caused him to deify his wife and mother and grandmother who came through the flood. Placing on them the spirit as a dove. By doing this he has negated the righteousness of Noah and began the paganization of the dove as the emblem of the spirit. He has also incorporated the Eater egg in a basket as a symbol of the house of Noah covered in a cement like brimstone. As well in this very beginning he has made his own grandmother the mother of all mankind. The Queen of Heaven, who later was the virgin who gave birth to him the messiah of mankind. The False Messiah, that is.

Lastly, I want mention that the Egyptian word for Ark is the same as coffin or sarcophagus. Knowing this and understanding those things I have presented thus far makes the Egyptian book of the Dead more understandable. It along with the many religious beliefs and historical myths of the afterlife are derived from Noah entering the ark or coffin and coming back to life this side of the flood. Most coffins are in the shape they are because of the Ark of Noah.

There is so much more I want to share. But I shall save the rest for another time.

Thank You all for reading this. If you want to read past issues, please go to the Forum area under the Sighted Moon News Letter postings starting at 5843-012 up to this one 5843-018.  
[https://sightedmoon.com/sightedmoon\\_2015/forum/viewtopic.php?t=30](https://sightedmoon.com/sightedmoon_2015/forum/viewtopic.php?t=30)

Any comments or questions can be sent to [admin@sightedmoon.com](mailto:admin@sightedmoon.com)

Shabbat Shalom

Joseph F Dumond

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