

My latest research is in my book: <http://MiddleoftheEarth.com>

Journey to the Center of the Earth © allen austin 2007

No, this is not the classic 1864 science fiction novel by Jules Verne. I am suggesting I've found the real center of the Earth, a story even more thrilling than the novel. Tourist walk through it every day, little do they know this nexus is where God organized the Egyptian world after the Great Flood. The existing Egyptian relics preoccupy tourist minds while the incredible truth hides deeper within its history. Ain Shams and Matariyah are poor Cairo districts made up of huge concrete buildings. They are characterized by a unique mix of old and new architectural



Ain Shams and Matariyah in Cairo

styles, but the new tends to mar the beauty of the old. Both districts were ancient villages. Within this area stood the ancient Egyptian city Annu later called Heliopolis by the Greeks and On in the Bible. Annu was largely destroyed during the Persian invasion of 525 BC and 343 BC, although enough of its structures and reputation remained to attract tourists in Graeco/Roman times. When Strabo visited the site in the late first century BC, he found it partly abandoned, and by the first century AD, most of the statuary and obelisks had been removed. Tourist gather here to see “Mary’s Tree”, a place where the Holy family stayed on their journey through Egypt. The oldest obelisk in Egypt still stands here and is part of the tourist attraction. In my opinion, this is the place of

recreation after the Great Flood. Ain Shams is actually Ain Shems “the house of Shem.” Matariyah is the “Spring of the Sun” which fed the “fountain of the Sun” at Ain Shems. This is the middle of the Earth where the Egyptian civilization started. The Egyptian pyramid text manifests a story of the great flood and destruction of mankind. The Pyramid Text also reveals Annu as the place of creation. The primordial mound, the first land mass, arose from the sea (Nu) and Atum was the first created. This sounds like the Biblical Genesis and is the impetus of my research.

Several Apocryphal and Midrash stories describe Shem taking Adam’s body to the middle of the earth. *“And command thou Shem, thy firstborn, to take up with him, after thy death, the body of our father Adam, and to carry it and deposit it in the middle of the earth.”* The Apocryphal books were not included in our western Biblical Canon by decision of the Nicene Council of 325 A.D. The Dead Sea Scrolls gave legitimacy to some books. Books written before Christ reveal very little variance, if any at all, with our modern



The Obelisk today

Bible. The Midrash is part of the Talmud, which expounds broadly on the **Tanakh**, the Hebrew Bible.

The book of the Cave of Treasures “ *And when the days of his mourning had passed, Noah went into the Cave of Treasures, and embraced and kissed the holy bodies of Seth, and Ânôsh, and Kainân, and Mahlâlâîl, and Yârêd, and Methuselah, and Lamech his father, and he was greatly moved and tears gushed from his eyes. **And Noah carried the body of our father Adam, and [the body of] Eve,** and his firstborn Shem carried the gold, and Ham carried the myrrh, and Japhet the frankincense, and they went forth from the Cave of Treasures. [The Book of Adam does not mention Eve.]. And as they were coming down from that holy mountain they were smitten sorely with grief: and they wept in agony because they were to be deprived of that holy place, and the habitation of their fathers. And weeping painfully, and wailing sorrowfully, and enveloped in gloom.”*

The Book of the Cave of Treasures "And when the waters of the Flood have subsided from the face of the earth, and ye go forth from the Ark, and ye take up your abode in that land, thou, O Noah, the blessed of the Lord, shall not depart from the Ark, from the body of our father Adam, but minister thou before God in the Ark purely and holily all the days of thy life. And these offerings shall be placed in the east. And command thou Shem, thy firstborn, to take up with him, after thy death, the body of our father Adam, and to carry it and deposit it in the middle of the earth. And let him establish there a man from among his descendants who shall minister there. And he shall be one who is set apart (*nezîrâ*) all the days of his life. He shall not take a wife, he shall not shed blood, he shall not offer up these offerings of wild animals and feathered fowl; but he shall offer unto God bread and wine, for by these redemption shall be made for Adam and all his posterity. And the Angel of God shall go before him, and he shall show him the place where the middle of the earth is situated. And the apparel of him that shall stand up there to minister before the body of Adam shall be the skins of wild animals. He shall not shave off the hair of his head, and he shall not cut his nails, but he shall remain alone (in his natural state ?) because he is the priest of God, the Most High." This same story is repeated in the **Book of Adam**, **Book of**

Bee and the **Book of Jasher**.

Early Jewish writings are emphatic about this event.



The middle of Earth is not Jerusalem as the Jews assumed. Jerusalem is the religious center of the world and not the physical center. The early Jewish writings claim the title of Melchizedek, **King of Salem**, referred to Jerusalem. It is understandable why they came to this conclusion. This belief is

derived from **Genesis 14:18-20**. Abraham gave Melchizedek a **tithe**, from the spoils gained in the battle. After all Salem is actually part of the name of **Jerusalem**. All the ancient maps depict

Jerusalem at the center. I believe **Salem** has a different meaning as describe in the next paragraph. I believe the ancient city of Annu (Heliopolis, On) is the middle of the earth. Shem, Melchizedek and an Angel took Adam's body (and Eve) to Annu. Are the modern Egyptologist right? Is the Great Pyramid a tomb? Ancient Egyptians considered this place holy and the place of creation. The Temple of Atum (the pyramidal bbn stone) contained Atum. The Pyramid Text Utterance 600 makes this perfectly clear. What we pronounce as Adam was Atum to the Egyptians. God the Creator was Ra. After Atum came the Ennead, (http://genesis.allenaustin.net/egypt_creation.pdf) the nine Gods. It is evident this is a reference to the nine patriarchs after Adam. The Egyptians did not exist at this point. Their knowledge of the patriarchs was handed down through Noah and his sons. Egyptians considered the patriarchs to be Gods. Through time and geography this knowledge became distorted. The stories began their morphosis as Egypt expanded. History and religion were reinterpreted by the Pharaoh and priest as each Dynasties emerged.

Shem and modern day Ain Shams: The house of Shem

The Egyptians referred to **Shalem** as **Shem-re**. The name Shemesh (sun) was associated with both Shem and Melchizedek as the sun was a symbol for the Divine Will in which all the divine attributes were united as one. (*Aharon Yosef (Athol) The Mystical Rose and the Tabernacle, <http://aronbengilad.blogspot.com/2006/08/rose-dynasty.html>*)

The names of Shem's family reveal the ancient Enochian religion. Shem was known as the Messenger of Righteousness (Malakhitzedek) and in Jewish tradition he became confused with Melchizedek (the King of Righteousness) **King of Shalem** and the King of the Land of the Rising Sun. Melchizedek was the messenger sent to preserve the patriarchal religion in purity and pass it to Abraham. He continued the Academy of Shem where Isaac and Jacob studied. This is why the Egyptians referred to Shalem as Shem-re. The Aramaic word for heaven or sky in Genesis 1 is Shamyā which in Egyptian becomes Shem-re. Shamyā in Hebrew is Shamayim. The concept of the Divine Name (shem) is associated with the Sea (yam/mayim) and with fire (esh). Thus the name (shem) of the Divine Sea (yam/yammah) which is especially linked to divine mercy (khesed) became shamayim (heaven) and the name (shem) of the Divine Fire especially linked to divine Judgment (din/dinah) became shemesh (sun). Shem is associated with the mystery of the double shin as shemesh (sun), as shoshan (rose) and as shesh (six). His father Noah was associated with the mystery of the double mem as his other name was Menakhem and his life is linked to the waters (mayim) of the flood.

Ain Shems {the name meaning the Eye of the Sun}, is the well of water fed by a spring in the Matariyah neighborhood, and is commonly called the Fountain of the Sun." Another legend, which was popular among the Copts, to effect that the Virgin Mary once hid herself and her Son from the enemies in the trunk of the sycamore at Heliopolis, and that is based upon an ancient Egyptian myth recorded by Plutarch which declared Isis hid the body of Osiris in a tree trunk.

The ancient Bethshemesh (**Annu, Heliopolis, On**) in Egypt is referred to by Arabic writers as **Ain Shems**. (Jeremiah 43:13) In the Middle Ages **Heliopolis** was still called by the Arabs **Ain**

Shems (History of Herodotus b.II chp.8). The change was an Arabic form. The city was renowned for its large number of obelisks, a symbol of sun-worship which were still being erected there up to the Late Period. Today, its solitary reminder of greater times is a single obelisk of Senuosret I (Dynasty XII). Examples of obelisks have been found which were reused in other sites of the Delta region, as Heliopolis was slowly dismantled and its stone used in construction work at Memphis and later, Cairo. The city which the Greeks re-named Heliopolis was burned down by the Persian conqueror Cambyses and according to the Greek historian Strabo, was in ruins by 24 BC.

The modern day district where Annu existed is called Ain Shams, a suburb of Cairo. In the middle ages it was called Ain Shems. There is a direct connection with Shem and this ancient village. This is where Shem was ordered to take Adam's body. This is the middle of the Earth. Little remains of the old city. They have recently excavated Temples, statues and tombs. A few decayed brick walls are viewable. The obelisk built by Senuosret I, is still standing though it was on its side for a long period and was resurrected in the 1950s. It is an awesome thought to realize the obelisk represents far more than Ancient Pharaohs. Today when the tourist pass by the standing obelisk they do not realize this is the middle of the earth, the representation of creation and the Great Flood. The place Adam's body inclined until his resurrection.

Pillars in the land of Sirdia

Josephus and Antiquities of the Jews “ Now Adam, who was the first man, and made out of the earth, (for our discourse must now be ahim,) after Abel was slain, and Cain fled away, on account of his murder was solicitous for posterity a vehement desire of children, he being two hundred and thirty years old; after which time he lived other seven hundred, and then died. He had indeed many other children but Seth in particular. As for the rest, it would be tedious to name them; I will therefore only endeavor to give an account of those that proceeded from Seth. Now this Seth, when he was brought up, and came to those years in which he could discern what was good, became a virtuous man; and as he was himself of an excellent character, so did he leave children behind him who imitated his virtues. All these proved to be of good dispositions. They also inhabited the same country without dissensions, and in a happy condition, without any misfortunes falling upon them, till they died. They also were the inventors of that peculiar sort of wisdom which is concerned with the heavenly bodies, and their order. And that their inventions might not be lost before they were sufficiently known, upon Adam's prediction that the world was to be destroyed at one time by the force of fire, and at another time by the violence and quantity of water, they made two pillars, the one of brick, the other of stone: they inscribed their discoveries on them both, that in case the pillar of brick should be destroyed by the flood, the pillar of stone might remain, and exhibit those discoveries to mankind; and also inform them that there was another pillar of brick erected by them. Now this remains in the land of Sirdia to this day.”

I believe the first pillar of brick was the original temple of Atum at Annu (Heliopolis, On). Josephus tells us the builders realized it would not stand against



the flood, and built another one of stone. The pillar of stone became the temple of Atum. The first pillar was destroyed as predicted and Egyptians used its material and original foundation. In recent excavations they have discovered large mud brick foundations which are supposedly many temples or one large temple. Even though the pillar of brick was destroyed there is great emphasis that we remember it. This pillar was the ancient BnBen stone declared in the Pyramid Text. The second pillar of stone is the Great Pyramid on the Giza Plateau, approximately 12 miles south east of Annu. It is directly in line with the right angle of the Great Pyramid and the pyramids were visible from Annu. **The Great Pyramid** at the Giza Plateau, Egypt, is mysterious, mystical and strategically placed on the face of the Earth. It is aligned with the four cardinal points more accurately than any other structure, even the Greenwich observatory. The builders displayed enlightened understanding of engineering, mathematics, physics and astronomy. They also had a profound knowledge of the Earth's dimensions. Many scientist and scholars now think it was built earlier than the reign of Cheops (Khufu) at 2600 B.C. They disagree with the traditional view of Egyptologist and attribute it to an advanced civilization before the rule of the Pharaohs. I am convinced they are right. *For more details follow this link: <http://genesis.allenaustin.net/pyramid.htm>* The Pyramid lies in the center of gravity of the continents. It also lies in the exact center of all the land area of the world, dividing the earth's land mass into approximately equal quarters. It lies in the middle of Egypt and in the middle of Lower and Upper Egypt. The north-south axis (31 degrees east of Greenwich) is the longest land meridian, and the east-west axis (30 degrees north) is the longest land parallel on the globe. There is obviously only one place that these longest land-lines of the terrestrial earth can cross, and it is at the Great Pyramid! This is incredible, one of the scores of features of this mighty structure which begs for a better explanation.

Some believe the Giza plateau is not only the center of land masses but was built by Shem, or Melchizedek as was the city of On. It is discernible the ancient On (Annu) had an irrefutable bond with the Giza Plateau.

Gerald Massey Ancient Egypt, The Light of the World, 1907: BOOK 5, THE SIGNLANGUAGE OF ASTRONOMICAL MYTHOLOGY.

Josephus has preserved a tradition concerning two pillars that were erected in the land of Sird. He tells us that the children of Seth (Egyptian, Set) were the inventors of astronomy, and in order that their inventions might not be lost, and acting "upon Adam's prediction that the world was to be destroyed at one time by the force of fire, and at another time by the violence and quantity of waters, they made two pillars, the one of brick, the other of stone; they inscribed their discoveries upon them both, that in case the pillar of brick should be destroyed by the flood, . the pillar of stone might remain and exhibit those discoveries to mankind, and also inform them that there was another pillar of brick erected by them: Now this remains in the Land of Sird to this day" . (Ant. B., i, ch. 2.) Plato likewise speaks of these two columns in the opening of Timaeus The place where the two pillars, or one of them, traditionally stood was in the land of Sird.

*Where that is no mortal knows, but Seri in Egyptian is a name for the south. Seri is also the mount that is figured as the two-fold rock which is equivalent to the pillars of the two horizons, south and north, Seri is also the name of the giraffe, a zootype of Sut, the overseer. Siriad, then, we take to be the land of the south where the pillar "remains to this day" . According to John Greaves, the old Oxford astronomer, "these pillars of Seth were in the very same place where Manetho placed the pillars of Taht, called **Seiread**" (English Weights and Measures). It is possible to identify the missing pillar of the two, the pillar of Sut in the south. There was a southern Annu and a northern Annu in Egypt, and possibly a relic of the two poles may be recognized in the two Annus, viz., Hermonthes, the Annu of the south, and Heliopolis, the Annu of the north, The original meaning of Annu appears to have been the place of the pillar, or stone, that marked the foundation which preceded the ⊕ sign of station or dwelling-place. There was an Egyptian tradition which connected Sut, the inventor of astronomy, with Annu, as the original founder of the pillar, which makes him the primary establisher of the pole. As an astronomical character Sut was earlier than Shu. The Arabs also have a tradition that one of the pyramids was the burial-place of Sut. The pillar of brick, being less permanent, went down as predicted in the deluge as a figure of the southern pole, whereas the pillar of stone remained for ever as an image of the north celestial pole, or of Annu, the site of the pillar, in the astronomical mythology. It is reported by Diodorus that Annu (Heliopolis in the solar mythos) was accounted by its inhabitants to be the oldest city in Egypt. Which may have been mystically meant, as Annu was also a city or station of the pole, the most ancient foundation in the northern heaven, described in the eschatology as the place of a thousand fortresses provisioned for eternity*

"It would appear the architect for the Great Pyramid was not even an Egyptian. His name spelled in Egyptian is Khufu. The Greeks called him Cheops. Most Egyptologist considered him as the architect but there are other legitimate theories. But according to the third-century Egyptian historian Manetho, Khufu was 'of a different race'. "The famous fifth-century Greek historian Herodotus states that the builders of the Great Pyramid were shepherds.... Cheops was not a polytheist, for Herodotus records that he closed the temples and prohibited the Egyptians from offering sacrifices. The deity whom Cheops served was named 'Amen' in the ancient Egyptian spelling." I agree with those who believe Khufu inherited the Great Pyramid. According to the Westcar Papyrus he didn't know anything about the inside of the Great Pyramid.

"It is written in the ancient texts the Cheops/Khufu also wrote a major work of scriptural importance. Manetho, the Egyptian historian, wrote that Cheops was 'arrogant toward the gods, but repented and wrote the sacred Books...a work of great importance.'" (see Wathen's *Antiquities*, p. 268; and Budge's *Egypt*, vol. 11, p. 31).

According to Egyptian records Cheops has another name -- Saaru of Shaaru (Petrie's "History of Egypt", vol. I, p. 37). Shaaru is another designation for the inhabitants of the region of Mt. Seir. (Rawlinson's "History of Egypt", ch. 22). Cheops' domain extended from Mt. Seir to Lower Egypt...Mt. Seir was famous in history as the 'Land of Uz' (Vol. III of "Clarke's Commentary", preface to Book of Job). Arabs preserve a corrupt record of Cheops of Mt. Seir or of the Land of Uz. They call him the "wizard of Oz."



Is Siriad connected with Seir? Manetho (pillars of tath) spelled Siriad as Seiread. Was Josephus referring to the original land of Seir which extended to Egypt? Notice the spelling. Most scholars explain Josephus' land of Siriad as the land where they studied the star Sirius. Not so! It is the land of Seir which is connected with the King they called Khufu and included part of Egypt. Some scholars interpret Josephus' word as seiris not siriad. G. A. G Stroumsa in his book "Another Seed: Studies

in Gnostic Mythology says:

"This chapter begins by examining the Gnostic texts for evidence of the land of Seiris, which Josephus associates with the dwelling place of the Sethites and the presence of the tablets of knowledge. Later Syriac Christian traditions concerning the Land of Shir and the Mount of Victories (Chronicle of Zuqnin; Ps-Chrysostom) This also occurs in Marcion, Manicaeanism. This place is reached with the help of an illuminator or through attainment of Gnosis, and they would live there with angels of the great light. It was a land of truth where the Holy Spirit dwelt, and the place the illuminator comes from. This place of salvation or promised land retains some temporal reality from its Jewish heritage, in that Gnostics in some sense belong there already."

Stoumsa makes the connection that Seir (seiris) is associated with the children of Seth (Num. 24:17-18). The Gnostics also believe the Sethian tablets are hidden on mount Seir. There is one myth which says the land of Seir extended from the mount of Noah to Bethshemesh (Annu) Egypt. Could Mt. Seir be related to the Great Pyramid, the Great White Mountain? Is the Great White Mountain the mount of Ararat. Is Annu the city of peace (Salem) built for Melchizedek? (Genesis 14:17-24) (Heb. 7:1). The locations of Ain Shems and Bethshemesh can cause confusion. Both are in Israel and Egypt. Even in Israel there are two locations for Bethshemesh. This is one of the reasons the land of Seir took on different meanings.

Mt. Seir was famous in history as the "Land of Uz" Uz was a descendant of Seir the Horite (Gen. 36:28). Egypt Expert Ralph Ellis has found evidence supporting the idea that the Giza Plateau and its three great pyramids were perpetually protected by a special guard known as the Horites. He also maintains that one of the ancient names for **Great Pyramid** was **Seir**, a word that appears to connote the *West* (see *Sera, Asur, Aser, Osiris, Abu Sir, and Syria*, etc).

The land of Seir took on different meanings through the ages. I believe the original land of Seir extends from Abu Seir in Saqqara to the Giza plateau and possibly further north, extending east to the mountains of Seir west of Arabah and north through the land of Moab. The land of the children of Seth was also known as Seir (Num. 24:17-18). The land of Seir became the land of Edom (Esau) and was downsized to the kingdom of Edom excluding the land of Moab. G. A. G Stroumsa in his book "Another Seed: Studies in Gnostic Mythology" says:

*a star shall come forth out of Jacob
and a scepter shall rise out of Israel;
it shall crush the forehead of Moab
and break down all the sons of Seth
Edom shall be dispossessed
Seir also, his enemies, shall be dispossessed
while Israel does valiantly.*

Sacred Geometry **page 119**

According to the rules of symmetry of Hebrew poetry, "all the sons of Seth" must be read in parallel to both Moab and Seir. Since the redactor of Numbers had related the "sons of Seth" to the peoples who lived in Moab, Edom, or Seir, i.e., in Transjordan, it can be assumed that later traditions associated them even more specifically with the land of Seir. It stands to reason, therefore, that when Josephus spoke of Seiris as the land of Sethites, he referred to the traditions stemming from Num. 24:17-18, which associated the nation of the "sons of Seth" with Seir.

Moab was the son of the Lot's eldest daughter, the progenitor of the Moabites. Zoar was the cradle of the race of Lot. From this centre the brother tribes spread themselves. The Moabites first inhabited the rich highlands which crown the eastern side of the chasm of the Dead Sea, extending as far north as the mountain of Gilead, from which country they expelled the Emims, the original inhabitants, De 2:11 but they themselves were afterward driven southward by the warlike Amorites, who had crossed the Jordan, and were confined to the country south of the river Arnon, which formed their northern boundary. Nu 21:13; Jud 11:18 The territory occupied by Moab at the period of its greatest extent, before the invasion of the Amorites, divided itself naturally into three distinct and independent portions:-- (1) The enclosed corner or canton south of the Arnon was the "field of Moab." Ru 1:1,2,6 etc. (2) The more open rolling country north of the Arnon, opposite Jericho, and up to the hills of Gilead, was the "land of Moab." De 1:5; 32:49 etc. (3) The sunk district in the tropical depths of the Jordan valley. Nu 22:1 etc. The Israelites, in entering the promised land, did not pass through the Moabites, Jud 11:18 but conquered the Amorites, who occupied the country from which the Moabites had been so lately expelled