

Photo: Paweesit, flickr.com



Exploring the Great Pyramid's Underground Water Tunnels

by Kathy J. Forti © 2018

A vast network of underground chambers and water tunnels has been discovered beneath several of the world's most well-known pyramids, including the Great Pyramid on Egypt's Giza Plateau.

For centuries these ancient tunnels have remained hidden and off limits to everyone but a select few. But now they are coming into the light and what is being found raises even deeper questions.

There is an ancient Hermetic saying:

"As Above, so Below," meaning, "That which is Below corresponds to that which is Above, and that which is Above corresponds to that which is Below, to accomplish the Miracle of the One Thing."¹

This is especially true when it comes to the many mysteries surrounding all the world's pyramids. In truth, we are just beginning to put together the puzzle pieces that have eluded us for centuries.

Therefore, I was determined to know more about what was below ground.

The Exploration

It wasn't easy getting permission to explore under the Giza Plateau. Negotiations to enter the hidden shafts began in 2017. We were initially met with suspicion by Egyptian authorities who wanted to know who we were,



light our way in the morning chill. A military police escort hovered nearby.

In the darkness, we were led to an iron-gated entry under the causeway between the pyramids. The inspector handed me the key and allowed me the honour of opening this secret doorway. In the past they referred to this hidden place as "that shaft complex". They now officially call it the "Osiris Shaft".

A few steps inside the heavy gate there is a square hole in the ground. The inspector pointed to an iron ladder leading down this first shaft. From what I could see in the darkness, it didn't look all that sturdy and I had no idea how old or maintained it was. This was one time when no male offered to go first. Instead, they let me lead the way with the caveat, "be careful." (The liability

factor in traversing such shafts would be off the charts in the US, but things are different in Egypt.)

factor in traversing such shafts would be off the charts in the US, but things are different in Egypt.)

I was told there were three lower levels, the lowest leading to the water tunnels more than 125 feet below ground.

So it was in early 2018, at 4:30 am, when a Giza Plateau inspector, my Egyptologist friend Hares and myself plodded across the desert sands with only a flashlight to

The first level opened to a spacious but empty room. The air felt close and dusty, the temperature much warmer with little outside ventilation. I continued my descent to the second level (the longest) where the lighting was low, lit only by a single bulb hanging from the ceiling which someone had thought to put in place years ago.



The inspector handed me the key and allowed me the honour of opening this secret doorway.

I stepped down and turned to find a chamber room with seven niches for seven large sarcophagi. Only two black basalt and granite sarcophagi were still there, both empty with their heavy lids slightly ajar. They had to weigh several tons. I wondered how they had managed to remove the other five sarcophagi, if they indeed existed. I was told this chamber was for the "favoured ones"—the guardians—which tended to be the highest of priests.

According to Herodotus, ancient Egyptian priests spoke of a long-held tradition of the creation of underground chambers by the original builders of ancient Memphis. These stories were confirmed when these large cavities were discovered during a survey conducted at Giza in 1993.

A magazine article, written and published in 1935 by Hamilton M. Wright, dealt with an extraordinary discovery under the sands of Giza that is today denied. The article

was accompanied by original photographs provided by Dr Selim Hassan, the leader of the scientific investigative team from the University of Cairo who made the discovery. It said:

"We have discovered a subway used by the ancient Egyptians of 5,000 years ago. It passes beneath the causeway leading between the second Pyramid and the Sphinx. It provides a means of passing under the causeway from the Cheops Pyramid to the Pyramid of Chephren [Khafre]. From this subway, we have unearthed a series of shafts leading down more than 125 feet, with roomy courts and side chambers."²

It is less well-known that this Osiris Shaft was actually discovered as early as 1933–34 by famed Egyptologist, Dr Selim Hassan. He claimed that the tomb dated from the Saitic period (26th Dynasty, c. 600 BCE), and labelled it "the most extraordinary example of this type of tomb hole". Others dispute this dating and believe it dates back much earlier.

I looked down the last shaft and saw water was up to the last rung of the ladder leading to the third underground chamber. It is known that as early as 1934, the third chamber was already under water. Dr Selim Hassan tried to clear the chamber but, after four years of pumping, the water level had not receded.

This chamber is known to flood and this year the water had mysteriously risen higher than expected. The authorities have no idea why this is occurring, nor the source of the water. The Nile, which flows north, and is considered to be one of the longest rivers in the world, is approximately five miles east of the Giza Plateau.

Hidden Sarcophagus under Pyramids

I climbed down to a narrow ledge and got my first look at this mysterious chamber. The energy down there feels electrified; the air even feels cleaner. The water is clear, but filled with silt and some debris. A rotting wood platform structure leans off to the right of the chamber, probably left behind from Dr Hassan's day.

And then I saw it—a stone slab cover to a sarcophagus buried just beneath the water's surface. There were undecipherable markings on the slab, a criss-cross of deeply carved lines and some symbols.

There are those who believe this to be the tomb of the

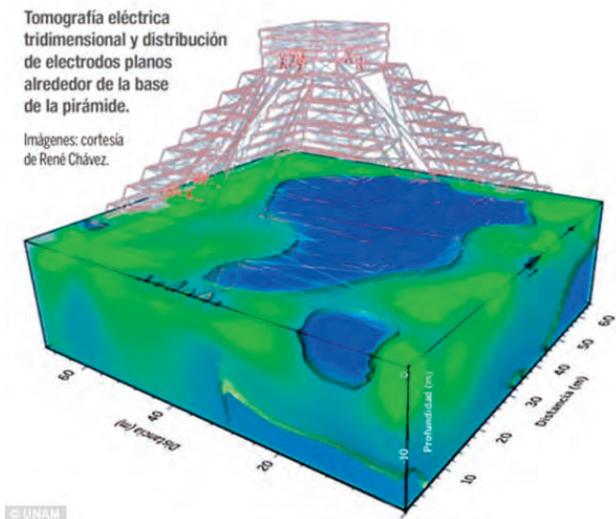


god Osiris, which is why they refer to it as the Osiris Shaft. However, my inside sources reveal it to be anything but a tomb. My magnetometer had a higher reading than the norm, suggesting something else entirely. One of my sources, an expert timeline reader, claims it is a dimensional portal that only those who have the correct DNA can ever hope to open. It's hermetically sealed by some form of ancient technology process. Interesting, if true.

The Giza Inspector confirmed it had never been opened, which one would find odd, unless they had already tried to open it and had been unsuccessful. The water looked to be about mid-thigh on a man, but could be deeper in parts further back.



While the water down there is relatively clear, there exists a hodgepodge of construction debris from earlier explorers: broken stones, scattered wooden slats, some papyrus strips, and a strange white filmy substance on the water in several places. I wasn't sure of the bacteria levels, so I put on plastic gloves and filled up sterile containers with water samples. I had come prepared).



As I crouched down to obtain my samples, my Mena House hotel key card literally leapt out of my backpack. Instead of falling by my feet as physics would allow, the card bizarrely flew out across a short span of water and onto the top of the stone sarcophagus. One couldn't help but feel there were some unseen observers down there that day witnessing our entry into their watery crypt.

The Giza Inspector used a wood strip to attempt to retrieve my key card, but the card slid down further into

the silt where it will probably remain forever. Someday, someone will find it and wonder who it belonged to. It felt like I was meant to leave something personal behind. How ironic that it was to be my room key.

Giza Water Tunnels

Off to the left of the cavern area is a tunnel entrance, leading to other tunnels that may extend for miles, linking other pyramid sites. The Egyptian authorities suspect there to be artefacts hidden under the water, possibly a treasure trove of information as well, which the Egyptian government has been reluctant to fully explore.

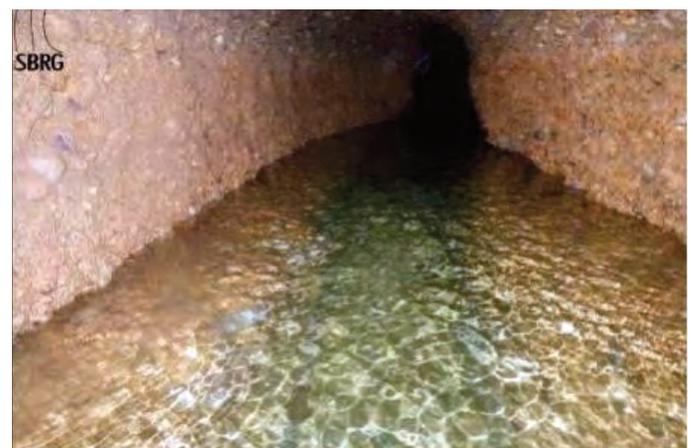
There is always the possibility that what they find may pre-date Egyptian culture, disproving the accepted timeline of history. It might reveal instead an earlier pre-dynastic culture which some scholars have referred to as the "Atlantic Period", relating to those who fled a catastrophic flood event on Earth and brought advanced knowledge to the Egyptian lands to preserve it from future global destruction. These "Atlanteans" may indeed be the true builders of the ancient pyramids.

Instead of falling at my feet as physics would allow, the card bizarrely flew out across a short span of water and onto the top of the stone sarcophagus.

It may be that the water tunnel system was built prior to the actual building of the pyramids. If the Great Pyramid was indeed intended as some kind of ancient power plant, as some physicists and engineers have theorised, then it would indeed need water to generate power.

Temple of Kukulcan Pyramid

Perhaps the locations for all great pyramids around the world are based on a water need. In 2015, with the aid of Tri-Dimensional Electric Resistivity Tomography,



scientists discovered a lake and caverns run underneath the Yucatan's Kukulcan Pyramid at Chichen Itza. This water source connected both east and west of the pyramid.

Did the Mayans have knowledge of this body of water before building their pyramid? Is underground water a prerequisite for all pyramid building?

There are hundreds of pyramids around the world, many overgrown by vegetation and barely recognisable. The pyramids in Bosnia were discovered in 2005, in the town of Visoko. Beneath the Bosnian Valley of the Pyramids there is an extensive underground tunnel and chamber network which runs for a total of more than ten miles, connecting all pyramids and other places together.

Bosnian Pyramid Tunnels

The Bosnian Pyramid, which is even larger than the Great Pyramid, also has water tunnels which look remarkably similar to the water tunnels running under the Giza Plateau. Coincidence?

When you think of pyramids, most people think only of those in Egypt and Middle America. However every continent has them, regardless of the fact that they often are not recognised by the scientific establishment.

China has many pyramids and some are extremely tall. The Chinese government doesn't talk much about them and has cordoned them off from the public. Large pyramids, totally overgrown, were recently discovered in Indonesia, as well as one big one in West Java. Do these pyramids also have extensive water tunnels running underneath them? It wouldn't be surprising if they did.

Pyramid Water Analysis

I was curious to know what an analysis of the water samples I took from under the Giza Plateau might show, if anything. I enlisted a certified water analysis lab in California to run a series of tests, then called a friend of mine, who is an organic chemist, for his analysis of the test results. (Full report: <http://tinyurl.com/y9pskezf>)

The tests showed something I hadn't expected. The water report showed that the highest concentrate was of sodium, followed by chloride. The percentages displayed a sodium level which is higher than the fresh water of the Nile River, and lower than the salinity of the Mediterranean Sea, which the Nile flows into.

This means the water that runs under the Giza Plateau is essentially salt water. I wondered if there might be any inorganic salts in the rock walls, which could have leached

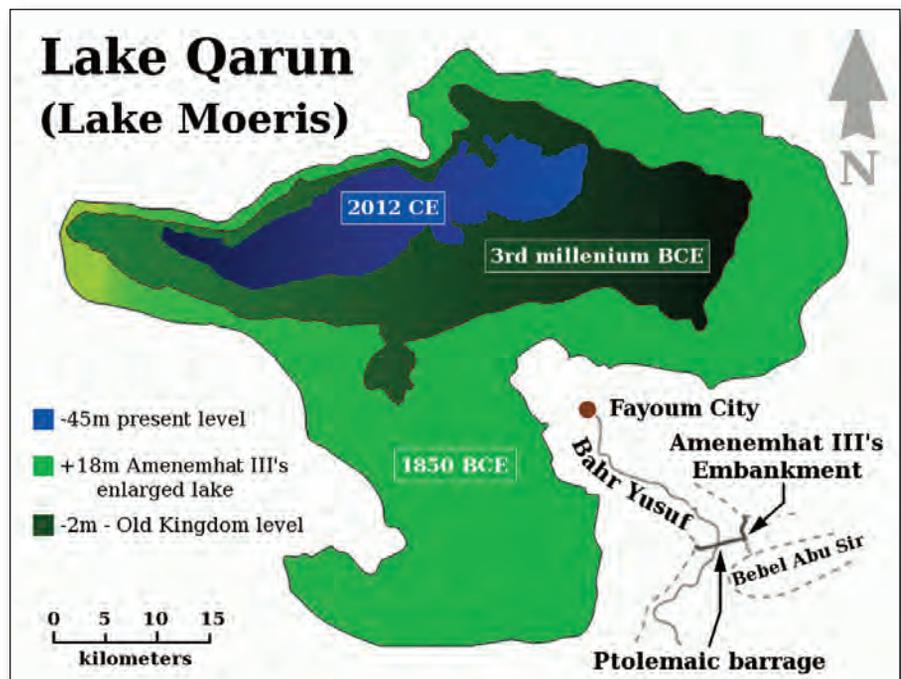
into the water. My chemist friend thought that unlikely due to the indigenous rock in the area. So where is this salt water coming from?

Lake Moeris

Consulting a map, the only known saltwater lake in Egypt is Lake Moeris, which is 50 miles [~80 km] southwest of Cairo. Lake Moeris is an ancient human-made lake in the northwest area of the Faiyum Oasis.

In prehistory it was once a freshwater lake, with an area estimated to vary between 490–656 miles [~789–1056 km]. Today it is a smaller saltwater lake called Birket Qarun. The lake's surface is 140 feet [~43 m] below sea level, and covers about 78 square miles [126 km²]. It is unknown when Lake Moeris turned from fresh water to sea water, or the cause.

Lake Moeris is also the site of the Hawara pyramid complex. Ancient Greek legends tell of a hidden above-



ground and below-ground pyramid complex at Hawara known as "The Labyrinth" that contained 12 great halls. Ancient writings spoke of these 12 large chambers, which in modern day would be several times the size of football fields. As with many controversial sites, the Egyptian government is not allowing excavation there.

Researchers Dr Carmen Boulter and Klaus Dona are using space-based technology to penetrate the Hawara complex for underground anomalies. What they found is mind-boggling—multiple levels of huge chambers and what looks like a complex of either an underground city or perhaps an ancient storage bunker. See video: <http://tinyurl.com/ydenndud>.

It's possible this could be the depository of ancient and

Continued on page 87

Exploring the Great Pyramid's Underground Water Tunnels ...continued from page 67

advanced knowledge the Atlanteans hid behind in the event of a future global catastrophe.

What's interesting about Lake Moeris and Hawara is that it shows a massive network of tunnels and underground waterways as well. The Greek historian Herodotus wrote about the "pathways" between the Labyrinth of Hawara and the Giza Plateau being linked, much like an ancient underground subway system.

If Hawara has 12 great halls, as the ancient Greeks wrote about, the water tunnels under the Great Pyramid may be even more significant. Before a Pharaoh could face the trials of the twelve great halls, he first had to secure passage in the form of a boat that would carry him down the river of the Underworld. Once a Pharaoh was placed in his tomb, his spirit would descend into the underworld where he would meet with a group of guardians and the gods Heka, Sia, and Hu who would help him (along with the god, Sobek) during his journey. The Pharaoh would then set sail and begin his adventure.

The water tunnels under the Giza Plateau may also have a dual purpose in carrying out ritual enactments on the journey to the underworld. The second level of the Osiris Shaft may be the symbolic sarcophagi of the seven "guardians" and the third level the ascension portal to the underworld.

As always, there is so much going on below the surface. "As Above, so Below." It is a well-known secret that an ancient city may exist underneath the Pyramids, much like Hawara. It was well documented in the past by early Egyptian archaeologists, some who supposedly stumbled onto entrances. However, the Egyptian authorities deny and often ridicule anyone attempting to verify this hidden subterranean city.

So it seems that the water tunnels brought up more questions than answers, reminding us all that we have so much more to learn about our ancient history.

Endnotes

1. <http://tinyurl.com/y8le66vb>
2. Cited in "Ancient Cities Under the Sands of Giza", by Tony Bushby, Nexus 11/03, <http://tinyurl.com/y77ycvrc>

About the Author:

Dr Kathy Forti is a clinical psychologist, inventor of the Trifinity8 technology, and author of the book, *Fractals of God: A Psychologist's Near-Death Experience and Journeys Into the Mystical*. This article is from Dr Forti's blog at <http://tinyurl.com/ycmyezq4>