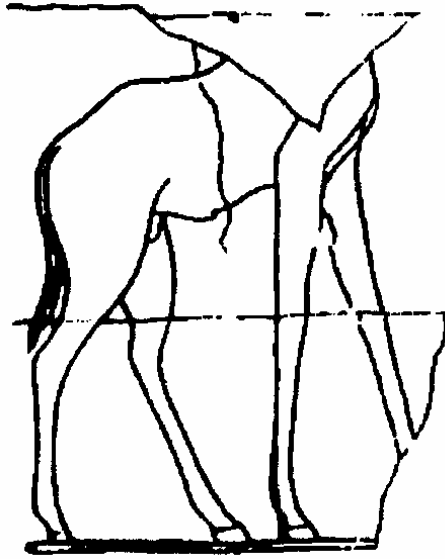


EXHIBIT IV_A :: 18 th Dynasty Queen Hatshepsut's Expedition to Punt, Sheba and Khenthunnefer : Chicago Field Museum 1928 Anthropological Analysis



Barthold Laufer's The Giraffe in History and Art, Depart. of Anthropology Field of Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL., 1928 Leaflet #27

EXHIBIT NOTES:

“... Punt, as the Egyptians called the Somali coast at the south end of the Red Sea, and along the south side of the Gulf of Aden. From that region, which, like the whole east, he termed the Gods Land, he obtained the fragrant gums and resins so much desired for incense and ointments.”

“One of the most important events of the reign of Queen Hatshepsut (eighteenth dynasty, about 1501-1480 B.C.) was a naval expedition to the land of **Punt** with the object to establish commercial relations with peoples of what is now the Somali coast. A sculptured record of this peaceful expedition is preserved on the southern half of the wall stretching behind the middle colonnade of her temple at *Der el-Bahri* situated on the west side of the river at Thebes. In this procession the **giraffe** is well represented, unfortunately mutilated; but even without its head it is a magnificent work of art, body and legs being exceedingly well modeled.”

“According to EG. Naville (**The Temple of Deir El Bahari**, pg. 21; **Egypt Exploration Fund**, XII, 1894), the **giraffe** is said to come from the country **Khenthennofer**, not from the coast. This region is generally distinguished from **Punt**; the two countries, however, were contiguous, but of somewhat wide and indefinite extent, **Punt** possessing a coast where vessels could land, while **Khenthennefer** was located in the mountainous interior. The two countries had a mixed population which included Negroes, and their products were almost identical. Ivory, live panthers, panther-skins, monkeys, gold, ebony, and antimony were common to both. All these products being typically African, it is evident that Queen Hatshepsut's expedition had been directed to the east coast of Africa. Wealthy Egyptians were fond of keeping live specimens of the fauna of **Punt** like **dogs, monkeys, panthers, leopards, and giraffes.**”

Above excerpts taken from Barthold Laufer's The Giraffe in History and Art, Department of Anthropology Field of Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL., 1928 Leaflet #27, pgs. 20 & 21 with emphasis added.

Conventional Egyptology dates Pharaoh-Queen Hatshepsut's 18 th Dynasty reign as from 1472-1458 BC. Documentation of this **male giraffe** from Queen Hatshepsut's Temple at *Der el Bahari* presented in EXHIBIT IV F-1. Zoological Analysis that is the careful study of animals in the relief and its hieroglyphic text is key to identifying the location of **Ta Neter** or "Land of the Gods". Esoterically "**Punt**" is the modern coastal country of Eritrea; "**Sheba**" is the modern country of Ethiopia (Abyssinia); and "**Kent Hun Nefer**" or *Anuit* is the Equatorial Nile River Great Lakes of Africa's interior and surrounding lands. Though this analysis in 1928 is surprisingly accurate, it fails to recognize **Sheba** or **Meroe** as part of the geography of Ancient Egypt/*Kemit*'s legendary **Ta Neter**, the "Land of the Gods."