

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man
as told by
John P. & C. Buck West

NO. 2 IN A SERIES of historical facts previously disguised by chroniclers. Facts in this series are stranger than fiction.

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(Note: In the first article of this series a typographical error gave "King Loser" as the Egyptian ruler in whose palace Imotep, God of Medicine, dwelled. The correct name is Zoser, not Loser.)

THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, of early times were black. The negroid features of the Sphinx, as well as many of the facial images of early Egyptian art, support this premise.

Hatshepsut, of ancient Egypt, was the first woman in history to challenge and win out over male supremacy. She was ruler of the world's, then leading, empire for 33 years.

Hatshepsut was the daughter of Thotmes I who had conquered the whole of the world then known to the Egyptians. After suffering a stroke which left him partially paralyzed, he sought the aid of his daughter, rather than that of either of his sons, Thotmes II and Thotmes III.

Hatshepsut became the father's chief aid, and Thotmes I developed such confidence in her administrative ability that he made her co-ruler of Egypt and of all the world. The father, Thotmes, and the daughter, Hatshepsut, traveled together over their lands, and the King announced to his chiefs: "This daughter, Hatshepsut, I put in my place and henceforth she shall guide you. Listen to her words and obey her commands exactly as you would my own. Whoever speaks evil against Her Majesty will die".

WHEN KING THOTMES I died, about 1500 BC, Hatshepsut ascended the throne of Egypt. She was challenged by her two brothers, Thotmes II, a minor, and the son of a woman not of noble birth, and Thotmes III, son of a slave woman. Hatshepsut was the daughter of a black woman of royal Ethiopian stock.

There was a short period in which the Queen was replaced on the throne by her half brother, Thotmes II. This coup was plotted and carried out by the Egyptian priests. During the reign of Thotmes II, both the disposed Queen Hatshepsut, and her half brother Thotmes III had supporters for a plan to replace Thotmes II on the throne.

Hatshepsut resolved the differences between her supporters, and those of Thotmes III, by marrying him. The two apparently assassinated their brother Thotmes II, and ascended the throne as joint rulers.

Thotmes III, who, after the death of Hatshepsut, became the mightiest warrior of antiquity, and was dubbed the Napoleon of Egypt, remained in the shadow of his Queen during her lifetime.

THE QUEEN OF EGYPT had many shrines, temples and statues erected in her name and image. The temple of Amen-Ra at Deir-al-Bahari was erected by order of the Queen and is still recognized as one of the world's most remarkable forms of architecture. The temple was designed by the chief architect of the royal palace, Senmut, who was a full-blooded black African.

The temple Amen-Ra was erected upon the face of a stone cliff at Deir-al-Bahari. It has a frontage of 800 feet and, for the most part, it was dug out of the great stone cliff which overhangs the temple. Triple rows of marble columns lined the entrance. Innumerable statues, most of which were in the image of Queen Hatshepsut, were erected within the corridors of the temple. The walls of the temple bear inscriptions which tell the whole story of this first and greatest Queen of Egypt.

The great temple of Hatshepsut at Deir-al-Bahari was discovered in 1906 by an American, Theodore Davis. The hidden history, which Amen-Ra revealed, amazed the world. However, historical chroniclers of this great woman of ancient times neglected to reveal her Negro ancestry. The original story of this Queen was carved into stone thirty-five centuries ago, and remains vividly clear today for any and all to see that Hatshepsut bore the typical broad Ne-

VOICE READERS COMPRISE a \$30,000,000 MARKET

EDITORIAL

"BUY A BRICK"



MUCH AS THE VOICE eschews the usage of cliches, the above photograph motivated us to agree that, truly, one picture tells more than a thousand words--This past summer, the Neighborhood Youth program provided valuable work experience for more than 20 young men who contributed to all centers and agencies to which they were assigned.

gro nose, the large thick-lipped mouth, and unquestionable characteristics that identify her racial origin.

THE NEGRO IDENTITY of the ancient contemporaries of Hatshepsut are still to be seen in the Queen's temple of Amen-Ra. Carved into solid granite, are many of the favorite personalities of the palace. Among these are--Senmut, the architect, and Nehesi, (whose very name means "black man" in the Egyptian tongue), who was the chief of the Queen's expeditionary forces.

When Queen Hatshepsut died, (her death probably hastened by her brother-husband) Thotmes III became sole ruler of the land. He put the followers of the queen to death, defaced many of her statues, and buried her temples so thoroughly that the story of Hatshepsut was lost for three thousand years.

(Note: Thotmes I gave his daughter the name Khummit Amen Hatshepsitou, which Theodore Davis refers to as Hatshopsitu. The Queen changed her name to Hatshepsut which was the masculine form of her given name.)

Next Week--"Thotmes III, the Napoleon of Ancient Egypt."

OPERATION INDEPENDENCE DAY CARE CENTER building is perhaps the most visible example of their work. Interesting art figures painted on this building attract every passer-by, and constantly delight the children who attend. There were all sorts of work-learning experiences for our young men such as are pictured here--from (left to right): Bill Long, Bill Williams, Maurice Smith, and Ronald Goff.

NOW THAT OPERATION INDEPENDENCE has launched a "Buy-a-Brick" campaign to secure enough bricks to expand facilities so desperately needed to care for more children, and for furthering the development of young men such as are shown here--HOW CAN YOU NOT SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN--COME ON--BUY A BRICK! !

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