



EXCAVATION

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Archaeological find of a Rümperien

Location: Sinai desert

The research work about the population of the Rümperiens discovered and documented by the artist Carola Rümper in the meantime is well-known by various publications in the whole world. But what she and her team succeeded recently was sensationel.

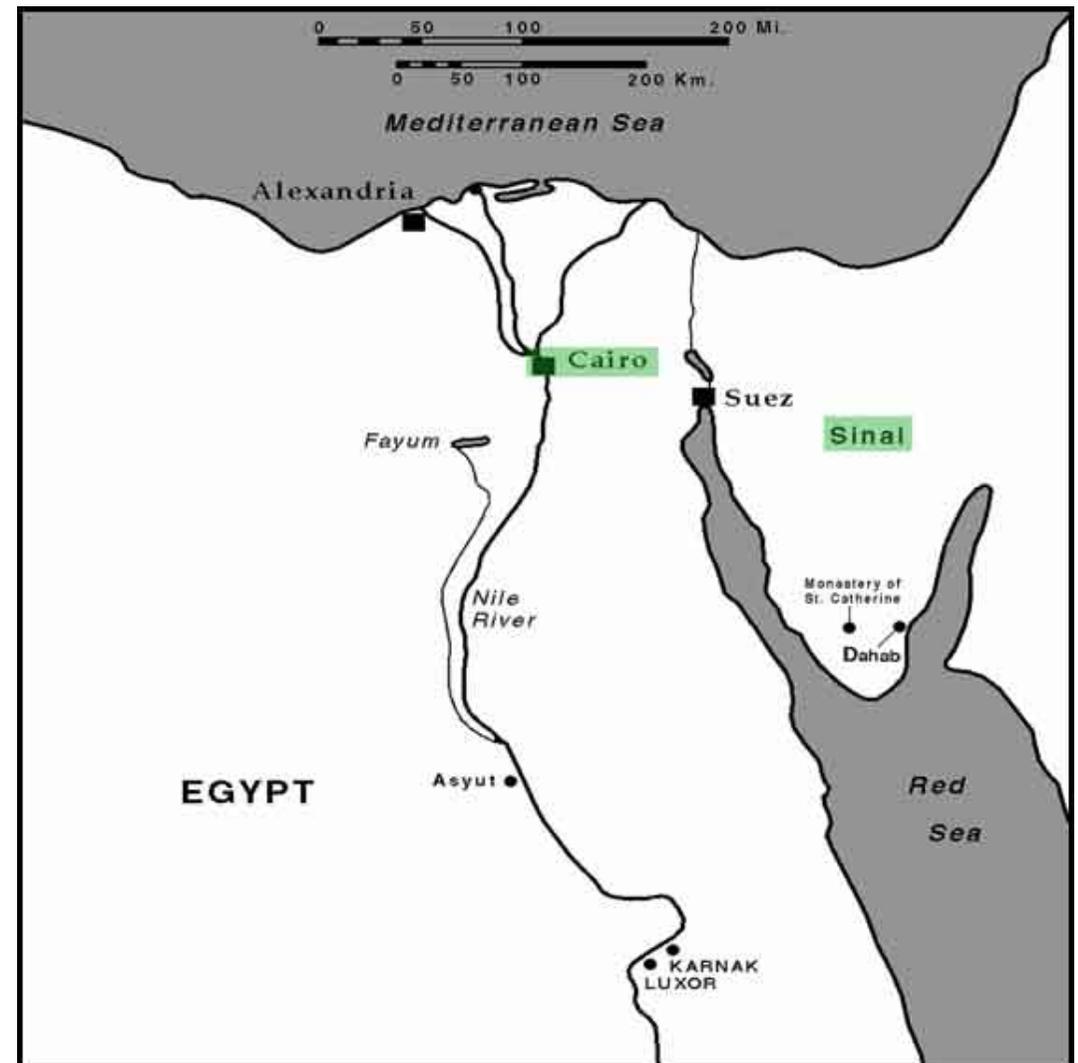
On Nov 19th 2011 at 12.42 p.m. a fossilised Rümperien was found in the Sinai desert.



The artist and the finding

In September friends of the artist reported to the her about strangely formed stones, which were found within construction works of a new hotel resort closed to the Egyptian region of Dahab. They had recognized it immediately as parts of Rümperiens and informed the artist.

Carola Rümper and her team flew to Cairo on November 15th and went from there to Sinai by car. There the location was inspected and systematic excavations were started immediately.





Streetmap of Sinai Peninsula

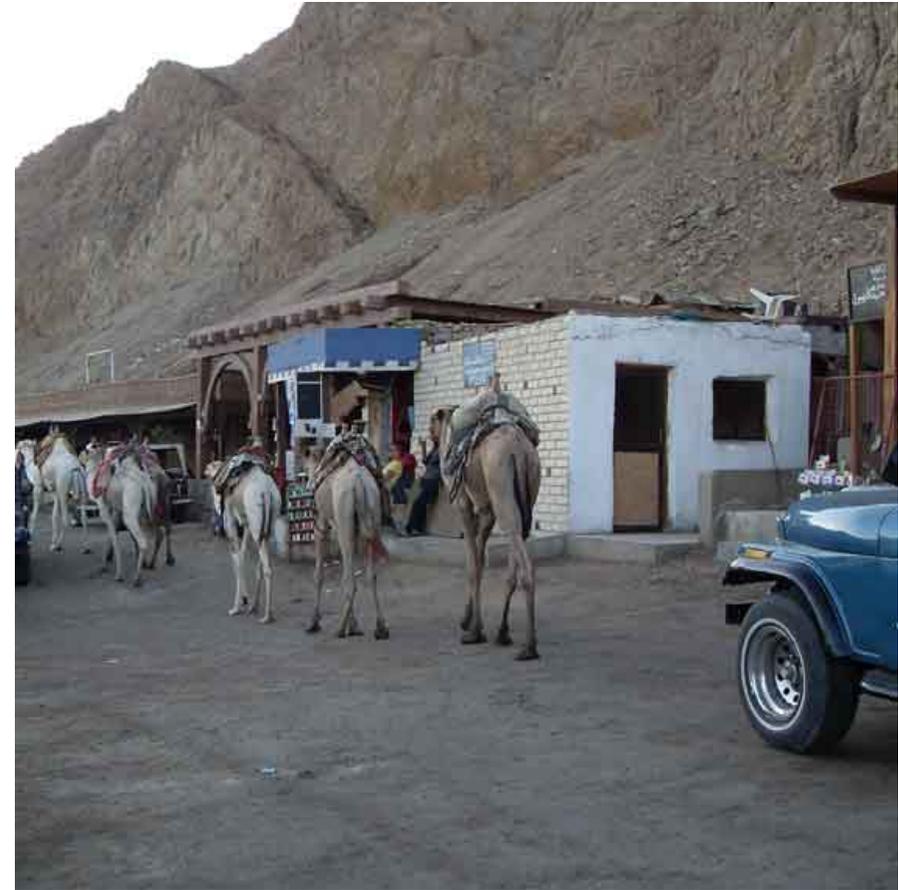
After arriving in Cairo the team took the road through the Ahmed Hamdi tunnel and the western coastal road down to Sham el Sheikh, to drive further on the eastern highway to Dahab. After a one-day break in Dahab they started toward Nuweiba, up to the side road to the Saint Catherine's Monastery and Mount Sinai. On this distance section, not far away from this road they discovered the fossilised Rümperien.



The Team
 Ayman Koschinsky, Carola Rümper, Claude Roger (v.l.)

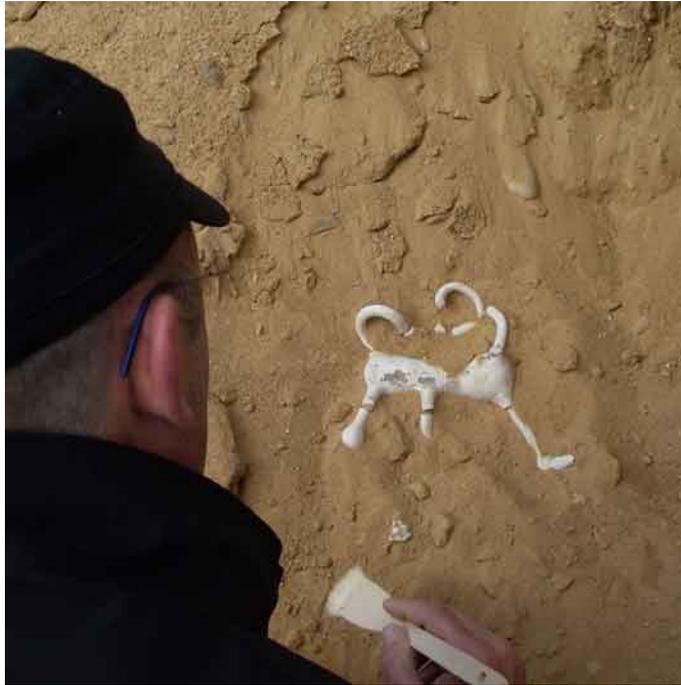
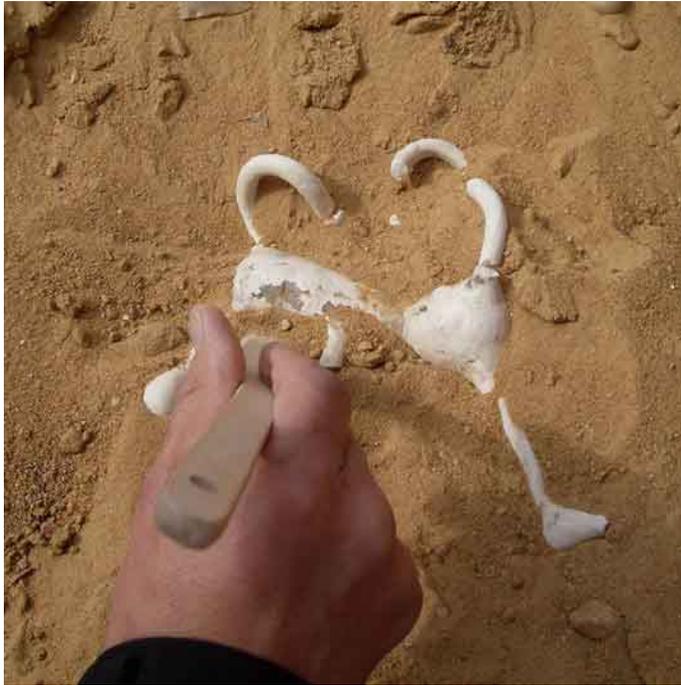


Departure on the next morning in Dahab. Arrival of the desert jeep, November 19th 2011 around 6.15 a.m.



Break at „the Blue Hole“
The team meets a camel caravan of a local resident bedouin clan.
„Blue Hole“, approx. 18.5 miles north of Dahab.

THE EXCAVATION



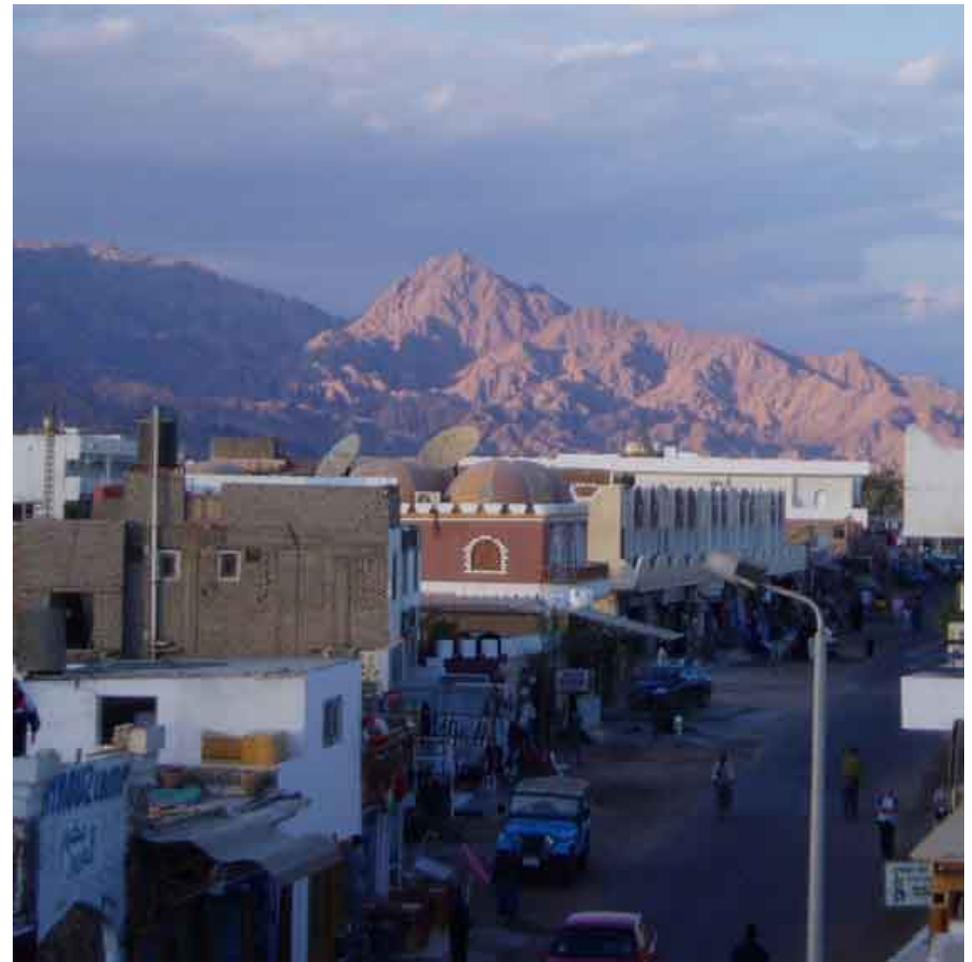
THE SINAI

The Sinai peninsula is a peninsula belonging to Egypt. Those approx. 37,905 miles² large land mass extends into the Red Sea and is one and a half times as large as Switzerland (25,655 miles²)

The peninsula has a length of 1367 miles and a width of 155 up to 187 miles. It is the link between the African and Asian continent.

The peninsula is divided into two Gouvernements: in the north the Gouvernement Shimal Sina with the capital Al-Arisch and in the south the Gouvernement Dschanub Sina with the capital At-Tur.

The Sinai is inhabited mainly by Bedouins (about 21 clans), who only partially live a nomadic life. They live on stock-breeding (goats, sheep), in the east coast increasingly on fishing and on the tourism. On the Sinai peninsula live about 1.3 million people.



Dahab into twilight, November 2011

DAHAB

The former fishing village in the south of the Sinai peninsula in Egypt has developed to a popular touristic place.

In the year 2006 about 5000 Bedouins lived in the city and approximately 700 foreigners.

Spectacular underwater landscapes lure in the protected Ras-Abu-Galum-Area a bit north of Dahab, like the *Blue Hole*, a reef directly in front of the coast approximately 62 miles deep and 23 miles wide. Or the *Canyon*, where behind a reef wall a 30 miles deep gap opens itself at the seaground.

With the Sinai the most important origins of Biblical religion history are connected.⁽¹⁾ Israeli clans are led by Moses from Egypt across the Sinai. The route continues to run over the south Sinai, closely passing Dahab, toward dead sea and after to Israel. On this way Moses receives the 10 commendments⁽²⁾ on the Sinai - mountain. The mountain is also called Mount Horeb today. Submontane of it Saint Catherine's Monastery is standing.

Beside Jewish and Christian pilgrims, both places were visited also from Muslim Believers because for many Muslims the Sinai mountain has its religious meaning too as the place, from where Mohammeds horse Boraq ascended to the sky.



The Mount Sinai, approx. 2500 yd high



Monastery of St. Cathrine (found in 548 and 565 AC)
submontane of the Mount Sinai

(1)The excerpt from Egypt (also exodus), 2nd book Moses.
Dating of the exodus is 13th Century BC.

(2)The ten commendments are the oldest rules of the Jews
and Christians. The history of these holy instructions,
about 3300 years old, is written in the Thora and in
the old testament.

THE DESERT

The largest part of the Sinai is a rocky gravel desert. The landscape is meager and inhospitable. Particularly in the south of the Sinai the landscape consists of high mountains. The highest and most well-known is the Mount Sinai, approx. 2500 yd high. Most of them consists particularly of granite. The landscape therefore is affected by different red shades.



Photos from 11-11-2011
Desert highway between Dahab and Saint Catherine's Monastery



DATING

With the help of the carbon dating method the age of the fossilised Rümperien could be dated on 1330 BC.



Employee of the laboratory extracting a particle of the fossilised find

Radio Carbon Dating:

In extinct organism the quantity of radioactive carbon14 isotopes decreases in accordance with the decay law.

NEFERTITI

The temporal proximity to the lifetime of Nefertiti led the artist to examine different exhibits, on which the life of the large queen is presented itself.

In January 2012 Rümper found the second proof after complex search work on a relief that those Rümperiens had already settled in the time of the Nefertiti in Egypt.



Nefertiti:

Nefertiti was the main wife of the Pharaoh Akhenaten (Amenophis IV.) and lived in 14th Century BC. She became famous because of a bust of her face from limestone and gypsum, on exhibition in the north wing of the new museum (Museum Island) in Berlin.

Assumed year of death 1338 BC.

Discovery of a Rümperien in a relief with illustrations of Akhenaten, Nefertiti and three daughters, approx. from 1350 BC (accentuation by artist)

THE RÜMPERIENS

There is an unknown kind of beings, which is investigated and documented by the artist Carola Rümper since several years. The artist already found the population in her childhood in the northern lowlands of Germany (a region called: Land Wursten), where she grew up.

- Counted individuals: 161.341
- Incidence in states since now: Germany, Egypt, Russia, Switzerland and Alaska
- Remarkable characteristics: Rümperiens has a black skin and different kinds of tentacle.

They are very shy and show themselves to humans only rarely. But their natural curiosity let them penetrate into human homebound units again and again.



Ruemperien # 10.191

