



Красногвардейское Хуторское Казачье Общество
Виталий Меленяко

Krasnogvardeyskoe Khutorskoe Cossack Society — Vitaly Melenyako

18 April, 2015

830 participants in the KHKO Official Group. The topic of the group is the consecration of the activities of the KHKO, its positions, development prospects, as well as the establishment of direct communication with the population of the Krasnogvareysky district.

FB.ru: <http://fb.ru/article/219265/tisulskaya-nahodka-tisulskiy-rayon-kemerovskoy-oblasti-zagadki-arheologii>



The following documents are Russian translations into English by an online professional translator program with minor sentence structure editing by myself to make it easier to read and understand in English. This story has been sourced from all available versions in the original Russian language from Google Russia. The different variations have been listed here for comparison and analysis.

This has been done to overcome the many incomplete and sometimes inaccurate versions of this story which have existed on the internet in non-Russian speaking countries, in other words the rest of the world, for decades now. Wherever possible, corroborating witness testimony, newspaper articles and other evidence has been included in an attempt to determine if there is any credibility to this incredible story. After careful analysis in conjunction with other censored archaeological discoveries which have been made independently of this discovery, I have concluded that the story is probably true.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN



This astonishing story has been floating around on the internet for decades but I had always dismissed it as a fairytale. After all, I had read all the available information about the story which, I now realise, were not very accurate translations from the original Russian texts. I have since done my homework and sourced as much original information in Russian as possible and translated these into English for myself. Here are the facts. It happened in early September 1969 near the village of Rzhavchik, Tisul district, in the Kemerovo Oblast region of south-western Siberia, Russia.





During stripping works at the local coal mine not far from the village a remarkable discovery was made. In the middle of the 20 metre Dvadsatimetrovogo coal seam and lying at a depth of over 70 metres (230 feet), miner Ivanovich Karnaukhov (*who later died in a motorcycle accident under the wheels of a KrAZ truck*) discovered a two-metre long marble sarcophagus of amazingly precise carving and chiselling work. The mine manager and head of the site at the time, Alexandrovich Masalygin (*who died in 1980 of a stomach ulcer which is the official version*), stopped all work immediately. The casket was lifted to the surface and miners began to pry it open by chiselling out the putty that had petrified at the corners of the sarcophagus. Not so much from chisel blows but rather from exposure to the sun's heat and the warm air, the putty turned transparent and started flowing like a liquid.



One thrill-seeker even tried it on his tongue (*literally a week later he lost his mind, and in February of 1970 he froze and died at the door of his own house*). The sarcophagus lid was the perfect size. For a better seal, the inner edges were bordered by a double edge, tightly fitting into the fifteen-centimetre thickness of the walls. The opening came as a shock to those present. The casket turned out to be a coffin, filled to the brim with a pink-blue crystal clear liquid, under the spring sky, in which a tall (*about 180 cm or 5 ft 11 inches*) slender woman, of unusual beauty rested. She was astonishingly well preserved, so much so in fact that she seemed to be alive rather than dead. Her age was estimated to be in her mid-thirties, with fine European features and large, wide-open blue eyes. She had loose, dark-blond braids with a reddish tint which fell to her waist. Her long braids slightly covered her slender white hands which had short, neatly manicured nails. She was also wearing a snow-white transparent lace dress just below the knees with short sleeves embroidered with multi-coloured flowers. She was not wearing underwear. It seemed that the woman was not dead, but asleep. At the head of the sarcophagus there was a black, rectangular metal box curved at one end (*resembling a mobile phone*), about 25 cm x 10 cm in size.



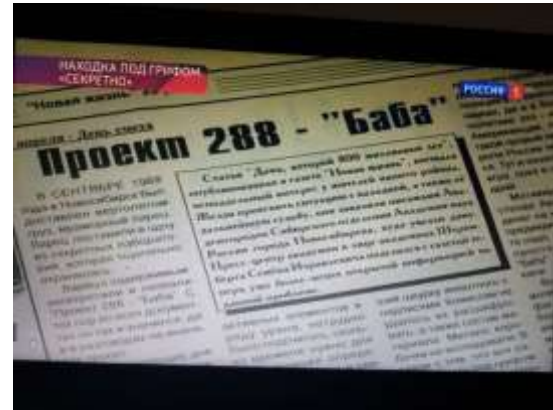
The sarcophagus was open for inspection to everyone for about 10 to 15 hours. The whole village came to see the miracle. Almost immediately the regional political centre was informed about the find. The bosses, fire brigade, military, police....they all came in large numbers. By 2pm that afternoon, a brick-red coloured helicopter flew into the area and delivered a dozen respectable "comrades" in civilian clothes, who immediately declared that the place was contagious and ordered those present to move away from the coffin. After that, they cordoned off the location of the archaeological discovery and recorded everyone who touched the coffin including close friends and acquaintances, allegedly for an urgent medical examination. The "comrades" dragged the coffin into a helicopter but the burden turned out to be too heavy, so they decided to facilitate the task by removing the liquid from the coffin. When they started pumping out the liquid from the coffin, the corpse began to turn black right before their eyes.



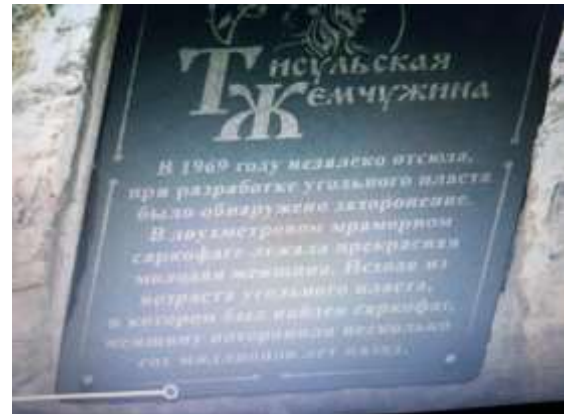
Shocked, they immediately stopped and started pouring the liquid back inside the sarcophagus whereupon the blackness began to quickly dissipate.

A minute later, a blush began to appear on her cheeks once again and the rest of her corpse soon acquired its former life-like appearance. The coffin was then closed and carried into a brick-red helicopter. The rest of the putty was collected with the soil in plastic bags and the witnesses were ordered to disperse. After that, the helicopter soared up and headed for Novosibirsk. Five days later, an old professor arrived in Rzhavchik from Novosibirsk and gave a lecture in the village cinema about the preliminary results from the laboratory studies of the recent archaeological discovery. The professor said that this Rzhavchik discovery would change our very conception of history. In the very near future, he explained, Soviet scientists would publish the results of their research and this would shock the scientific world. According to the professor, the woman was buried at least 800 million years ago! This, he claimed, refutes the Darwinian theory of the origin of man from ape. The woman was buried in the Carboniferous period of the Paleozoic era, millions of years before the appearance of the first dinosaurs on Earth and long before the formation of coal on the planet, when, according to modern concepts, the earth was still a continuous plant kingdom. The original coffin with the body of the Caucasian woman stood in a wooden crypt in the middle of a deep forest. Over time, the crypt completely buried itself into the ground, collapsed and without access to oxygen for hundreds of millions of years turned into a monolithic coal seam. At first, it was hypothesized that she was of extraterrestrial origin but genetic analysis of the woman's body proved that she was 100% compatible with the modern Russian genome. "Today we are the same as our ancestors 800 million years ago!" proclaimed the professor. In 1969, scientists determined that the technological level of civilization to which the woman belonged exceeded all known modern civilisations on Earth at the time, since the nature of the fabric from which the dress was made defied all scientific analysis and identification. The technology for the production of such a material had not yet been invented by mankind in 1969. However, we now suspect that the dress was composed of a sophisticated configuration of carbon nano-tubes. Obviously nanotechnology can only be the product of a technologically advanced civilisation. It has not yet been possible to determine the composition of the pink-blue liquid either, except for two of its constituent components, formed by the most ancient varieties of onions and garlic. The professor said nothing about the metal box, except that it was being studied. It is speculated that it may have been some sort of advanced power source.

The professor left after his lecture and a couple of days later a brief mention appeared in the "Tisul worker", a local newspaper that an archaeological relic had been discovered near the village of Rzhavchik which would shed light on human history.



Another regional newspaper reported the discovery at the time but once the FSB (*Russian Intelligence Agency*) became involved, the story was suppressed and no other newspaper articles mentioned the Tisul Princess ever again.



Above right. A plaque commemorating the discovery in 1969. The villagers protested so much that the newspaper had only three lines! The indignation subsided by itself when the Tisul district was suddenly cordoned off by the military. The police went through the courtyards, seized provocative individuals from the population and the place where the coffin was found was carefully explored, dug up and finally filled with soil to cover all traces of the discovery. Yet, despite the efforts of the authorities, there were still truth-seekers among the villagers.

One of the heroes even wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the CPSU (*Communist Party of the Soviet Union*) but a year later he suddenly died (*according to the official version, from heart failure*). When all six "original discoverers/witnesses" of the coffin died one after the other in suspicious car accidents during the year, the surviving witnesses got the message and fell silent forever. Until the Russian REN TV documentary revived interest in the "Tisulsky Princessa" and journalists interviewed one of the last villagers to witness the sarcophagus. (*On the 11th March, 2013, the REN TV channel did a story about the Tisul find {live topic No. 33. ABC of Ancestors, 03/11/2013}*).



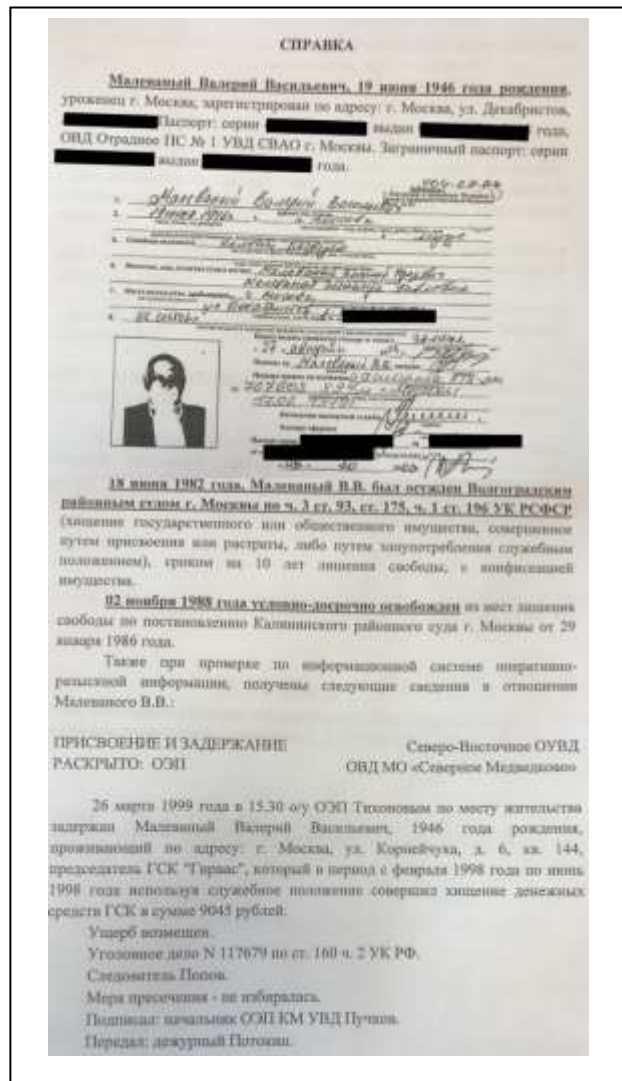
In 1969, Vladimir Podreshetnikov, (*above*) was 10 years old when he and his friends were walking along after a swim in the river near the coal mine and they saw a crowd of people. They came closer and saw a white coffin. "She really was lying there" he said...."her hair was braided and when the liquid was drained, her hair turned brown with a reddish tint and the woman's body began to turn blue. Then they poured it in again and it began to look the same again." said Podreshetnikov on the REN TV documentary program in 2013. He confirmed that the people who found the mummy soon died but according to him, they were overtaken by natural death. Vladimir Podreshetnikov also recalled that after the discovery, a professor spoke to the town residents in the cinema house. He said that the clothes the woman wore were unusual and that they were made of fabric that was not produced anywhere. Also at the time they studied the black metal box that lay in the sarcophagus.

According to journalist Yulia Todorovich on the 11th March 2019 on the TV program called “Live”, the legend of the girl who was found in the sarcophagus 50 years ago was discussed. Some villagers of Rzhavchik confirmed that they saw with their own eyes a beauty that had been lying in the ground for hundreds of millions of years. Others, however, like the oldest resident in the village at the time; Elena Karnaukhova refused to believe it. She said: “It’s all a fairy tale. This was invented by Ivanov. He is no longer alive. He made it up. There was no princess. They just paid him some money. He worked as an accountant.”

Strange contradictions which may have an explanation. Kamila Khusainova (*below left*) a correspondent of the “live REN TV broadcast program in 2013” also visited the village of Rzhavchik. She noted that she and her team conducted their own small investigation. According to her, the locals were initially quite easy to contact but closed at the first mention of the Legend of the “Tisulsky Princessa”.



After 1969, the military came to Rzhavchik again. According to the historian and archivist of the special services – KGB/FSB (*Federal Security Service formerly known as the Federal Counterintelligence Service created in 1994-1995*) retired Major General Valery Malevanny; in 1972 Yuri Andropov (*then head of the KGB*) issued an order to stop work on the coal mine where the sarcophagus had been found. One year later in 1973, when according to the authorities, “everything had calmed down”, the area was cordoned off by Special Forces and Policemen and military archaeologists began to carry out large-scale excavations in the strictest secrecy on the shores and islands of Lake Berchikul which is located about 6 kilometres from where the sarcophagus had been found.



Above left. Retired major general Valery Malevanny and **above right.** Birth certificate.

Special services historian Valery Malevanny explained that in the 1990's he worked in the KGB Archive of the USSR. He explained: "I was very interested in a book about the Ahnenerbe (*secret Nazi cult society*) of the Third Reich at the time which is still classified. "In a 1969 press review", he continued, "I was interested in UFO's and here in a folder of various classified information was a secret department of scientific research that belonged to three research institutes including the Novosibirsk Institute of Special Research. In the folder I was attracted by an article of the *Tisul Worker newspaper* which talked about the Tisul district archaeological discovery."

"It stated that it was 800 million years old but someone had crossed out a zero and it turned out to be 80 million years old. I find it interesting that the KGB of the USSR classified this ancient sarcophagus for some reason." Malevanny said.

He noted that he continued to collect classified information. He claimed that in 1972, the politician Yuri Andropov issued an order that work in the coal mine near Rzhavchik be stopped. Furthermore in 1973 the entire area around the village and mine was surrounded by the KGB Special Forces of the USSR and that military archaeologists began to conduct excavations. Two more sarcophagi were found and dated to 200 million years. "All this is classified" added Malevanny. He stressed that everyone who lived in the area had signed a non-disclosure agreement.

The rumour that the authorities had found two more sarcophagi in the area was not kept secret for long. Somehow, visiting workers who participated in the excavations and had kept silent for a long time went into the district store, got drunk and let slip that an ancient cemetery from the Stone Age had been discovered on the islands of the lake. However they flatly refused to provide details but the whole village saw a "red-brick" helicopter fly into the excavation site and take something away. The villagers were also aware that upon completion of the work on the islands and banks of Lake Berchikul, how hundreds of graves had been dug and then carefully covered up again with soil to hide all evidence of the large scale excavations.

[A second version of the story by a former KGB Colonel](#)

An article about this story was allegedly first published in the newspaper "Arkaim" Issue No. 124 (*the year of issue is unknown*). The author of the sensational article is journalist Oleg Kulishkin Gonchar, who recorded the story of a fellow traveller. The history of the "Tisulsky Princessa" legend from the version of a former KGB colonel who wished to remain incognito. The mine site manager, Alexander Alexandrovich Masalygin (*who died in 1980, the official version is a stomach ulcer*), commanded that all work was to stop immediately. When the sarcophagus was pulled to the surface, the heat of the sun turned the putty into a transparent liquid which started to flow. One thrill-seeker even tried it on his tongue (*literally a week later he went crazy, and in winter he froze at the door of his own house*).

The casket turned out to be a coffin filled to the brim with a mysterious pink-blue liquid of crystal purity, in which a tall (*about 180 cm*) slender, unusually beautiful woman, who looked about thirty years old, with delicate European features and large, wide-open blue eyes, rested. She was dressed in a snow-white transparent lace dress just below the knees in length with short sleeves all embroidered with multi-coloured flowers. The woman did not seem to be dead, but asleep. At the head of the coffin was a black, rectangular metal box curved on one edge, (*something like a cell phone*), and measuring 25 x 10 cm. The coffin stood open for all to see in the morning. The whole village came to see the miracle.

The bosses, fire-fighters, military, police came in large numbers. Soon, a brick-red coloured helicopter flew into the area and delivered a dozen solid "comrades" in civilian clothes, who immediately declared that the place was contagious and ordered those present to move away from the coffin. After that, they cordoned off the place of discovery and recorded everyone who touched the coffin, and even those who were nearby, supposedly for an urgent medical examination.

The coffin was dragged by the "comrades" into a helicopter, but the burden was too heavy, and they decided to make it easier by removing the liquid. After pumping out the liquid from the coffin, the corpse began to turn black right before our eyes. Then the liquid was again poured into the coffin and the blackness began to quickly disappear. A minute later, a blush began to appear again on the cheeks of her face, and then the whole body acquired its previous life-like appearance. The coffin was closed and carried into a helicopter. The rest of the putty was collected together with the soil in plastic bags and the witnesses were ordered to disperse. Then the helicopter soared up and headed for Novosibirsk. Five days later, an elderly professor arrived in Rzhavchik from Novosibirsk and gave a lecture in a village club on the preliminary results of laboratory studies of the recent discovery. The professor said that this discovery would change the very understanding of history. In the very near future, Soviet scientists would publish the results of their research, and this would shock the scientific world. The age of the burial, according to the professor, was at least 800 million years! The nature of the fabric, from which the dress of the "princess" was made, allegedly did not lend itself to scientific analysis. Also, it was not possible to determine the composition of the pink-blue liquid.

Only some of its constituent components, formed by the most ancient varieties of onions and garlic, were identified. The professor said nothing about the metal box, except that it had been being studied.

A couple of days later, a tiny note appeared in the Tisul district newspaper "The Tisul Worker" that an archaeological relic had been discovered near the village of Rzhavchik, which would shed light on human history. Then the Tisul district was suddenly quarantined by the military, the police went through the courtyards, confiscated the "seditious" newspaper issue from the population and the place where the coffin was found was carefully dug up and covered with earth. And yet, despite the efforts of the authorities, there were fighters for the truth among the villagers.

One of the heroes bypassed many authorities, even wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the CPSU, but a year later he died suddenly (*according to the official version, from heart failure*). When all six "discoverers" of the coffin died one after the other in car accidents during the year, the surviving witnesses fell silent forever. In 1973, when, in the opinion of the authorities, "everything had calmed down", large-scale excavations were carried out in the strictest secrecy on the shores and islands of Lake Berchikul, six kilometres from the sarcophagus site, all summer until late autumn.

[Search for witnesses](#)

In 2007, the correspondent of the newspaper "Sibdepo", Roman Yanchenko decided to check the reliability of this rumour. He visited the places where the described miracle allegedly happened 38 years ago (*article "Tisul sarcophagus"*). Of course, as you might expect, there are still grey areas in this investigation. Tatyana Pavlovna Karnaukhova, the wife of the same miner Karnaukhov, who is mentioned in the legend, said that, indeed, her husband once worked in a quarry; however, he had died five years ago as a result of a prolonged serious illness. According to the director of the village school Galina Rebrikova, the head of the site, Alexander Masalygin, really worked in the quarry, but he died not in 1980, but later - in 1983 or 1984 from leukemia. And the quarry was closed in 1973, now it is all overgrown, turned into an ordinary forest.

The journalist Roman Yanchenko managed to meet with Nikolai Mikhailovich Garmanov. He is the last in this district to have survived from the original “gang” which according to legend, found the mysterious sarcophagus. Garmanov worked at that time as the driver of an excavator. He said that Alexandrovich Masalygin worked as a machinist and not as the mine site manager and Alexander Ivanovich Karnaukhov was a blacksmith and he died as a blacksmith, not as a miner which he gave up, rode on a motorcycle, and was hit by a truck. True, he did not die right away, he was ill for two days. There was a legal case in the 1980’s, but Yanchenko could not remember the exact date. At the same time, Garmanov said that for 33 years, while he worked as an excavator driver, he had not found any sarcophagus or artefacts. So, the only possible witness to the described events claimed that the Tisul archaeological find never existed. But why are the testimonies of Karnaukhova and Garmanov so different? Moreover, the testimony of each witness about the characters exactly half coincides with the legend on only one thing they agree upon, like a mantra is repeated, that there was no such thing! On one of the forums about the Tisulsky Princessa on the Internet, the following message from a certain “Alexei” appeared: “In 1974, I studied in the 4th grade of the 8-year school N76 in the town of Kemerovo, the head teacher of the school, Ekaterina Ivanovna Golovanova, told us about this discovery....to the school children. I don’t remember about the genetic examination and the age of the Tisul Princess. Only the approximate age of the woman, her condition, clothes, she was filled with some kind of liquid and was in a stone box with a lid.” They waited for a more detailed article in the regional newspaper, but no articles followed.

According to the stories of other local residents, when they took out the sarcophagus, there was an insert of a transparent material, similar to glass, that had no scratches on the lid near the face up to the chest. There was a woman in the sarcophagus with absolutely no signs of decay. After removing the lid of the sarcophagus, she began to turn black before our eyes. It is interesting to note that on various forums on the Internet, many authors of messages who lived in those nearby areas or had relatives in the Tisul district wrote about conversations and rumours about this discovery. Others, posing as local residents, on the contrary, wrote that there was not even any conversation about the archaeological find and they only learned about the “Tisulsky Princessa” from publications on the Internet. Strange contradictions.

Some researchers compare the legend of the Tisulsky princessa with Alexander Pushkin's poem:

"The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Heroes"

"...There is a high mountain behind the quiet-flowing river ,
There is a deep hole in it;
In that hole, in the darkness sad, The coffin is swinging crystal
On chains between the pillars
Not to see anyone's tracks
Around that empty place;
In that coffin is your bride ..."

Continuation of the story

Recently, in March 2012, the author of the sensational article himself surfaced, Oleg Kulishkin (*Gonchar*). Here is a message from the author of the "Tisul Discovery": Dear editors, ten years have passed since the publication of the article about the Tisul discovery and the time has come to reveal the truth about what was written! In this article and the first time it was published in the newspaper "Khakassia" (*republican newspaper in the city of Abakan - author's note*) in August 2002, under the title **"A lady who is 800 million years old"**. I did not lie; I hid only the real circumstances of the meeting with the colonel (*that was his condition!*). During my last trip to Moscow, I met a man on the train with a stern, unusually intelligent face (*like Stierlitz's in the movie*). At first he was silent, but the road is long and the soul of the fellow traveller, as they say, is boiling. It turned out that in front of me was a retired colonel of the KGB of the USSR, who had worked for many years in one of the secret departments.

Посмотреть полностью: https://www.spletnik.ru/blogs/govoryat_chno/164122_tisulskaya-printcessa-pravda-ili-vymysel

The day after the publication of this material, I was hit by a car, though not fatally - I got off with a slight injury (*a coincidence or warning?*). The editorial office chuckled when they found out, mistaking it for a "cool duck" (*slang for a journalistic joke presented as factual*) "Well, that's it, and a second Bushkov is born!" the Chief Editor announced cheerfully. (*Aleksandr Alexandrovich Bushkov is a bestselling Russian author*).

"Then it began, there were phone calls from the "Federal Bureau of Good Advice" (*sarcasm by author*). It turned out that I had inadvertently revealed an important state secret. At first, they tried to elicit information about the colonel and when I described the movie Stierlitz (*story about an Allied spy working undercover in German Intelligence during WW2*) they persistently recommended to me that I write a comical and exaggerated sequel to "The Revelation of a Colonel of the KGB-2", about how the beauty was resurrected, ran away and that they are still looking for her, etc. etc. etc."

I wrote the Revelation of a Colonel KGB-2, but on a completely different topic, after which my journalistic career in the best newspaper in Khakassia was abruptly ended. This, in short, is the story of the appearance of the sensational publication "Tisulskaya Find" which glorified the village of Rzhavchik throughout the world. Best regards, Oleg Kulishkin (*Gonchar*).

In his next message, Oleg Kulishkin wrote that at the moment (*circa. 1979*), near the village of Rzhavchik, at the same place where the coffin with the "Russian princess" was found, the local authorities have set up a garbage dump of colossal size and are dumping garbage there from almost all over the region! According to Oleg Kulishkin, the age of the archaeological find was determined to be between 400 - 800 million years old, based on knowledge in the 1960's about the time preceding the formation of coal on the planet, from a 20-meter strata from which a marble coffin with a woman's body was removed.

Currently, the author of the article about the Tisul find is the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Constituent Congress of the Cossack Party "Free Russia":

Sergeant major Oleg Gonchar (*Kulishkin*), phone no: 8-953-257-92-42

Email: kpsr2013@mail.ru; website: <http://www.svobodurusi.info>
(*The site appears to be blocked - Ed.*)

YouTube video of the Tisulskaya Princessa in Russian (*Google.ru*): [Строго секретные раскопки - Тисульская принцесса](#)

On the 11th March, 2013, the REN TV channel aired a story about the Tisul archaeological discovery (*Live topic No. 33. ABC of Ancestors, 03/11/2013*) and two days later, on the 13th March, Oleg Gonchar (*Kulishkin*) thanked REN TV for doing the story and for its courageous search for the truth: (*either the website or the message of Oleg Kulishkin is blocked - author's note*) What's new in this mysterious story covered by the REN TV crew?

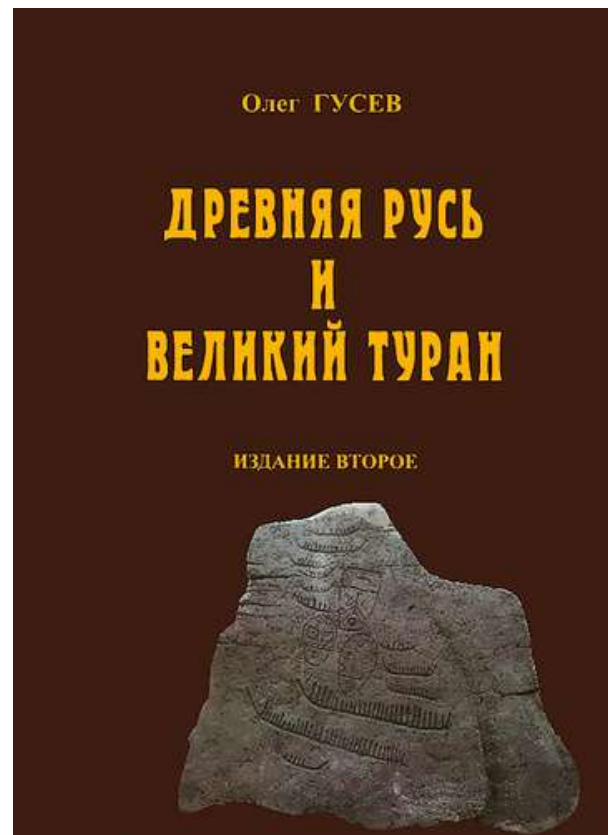
The only witness to those events, the geologist of the coal mine, Vladimir Podreshetnikov, said that in addition to the Tisulsky Princessa, other burial sites had also been found. He said that in 1973, the excavation sites near the village of Rzhavchik were undertaken by the military. This was confirmed by Valery Malevanny, retired major general of the FSB - Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti (*Federal Security Service formerly known as the Federal Counterintelligence Service created in 1994-1995*). He also said that two more graves had been found on the lake 6 km from the village of Rzhavchik, which were determined to be 200 million years old. Two identical sarcophagi were allegedly found.

The filmmakers reported that the sarcophagus with the Tisul princess was sent to Moscow for serious research. Allegedly, from 1969 to 1973, foreign spies were even caught in the Tisul region, hunting for information and valuable artefacts. There were also eyewitness accounts of an unusual flying object in the direction of Rzhavchik (*Rust*). The object was completely silent and not visible at first. Then a temporary glow appeared at three points, which then repeated in the same way, but much closer. As the triangle of luminous points increased, it seemed that it was in the area above Concord Lake, about 4 kilometres from the town of Tisul.

Посмотреть полностью:

https://www.spletnik.ru/blogs/govoryat_chno/164122_tisulskaya-printcessa-pravda-ili-vymysel

In general, as expected, the REN TV crew did not put an end to this story. More questions were raised instead of answers. The Tisul princess - myth or reality? So, let's try to figure out if this legend could be based on real events? It turns out that a newspaper called "Arkaim" really does exist, it's published once a week in the city of Zlatoust and the newspaper "Khakassia" is a republican newspaper published in the city of Abakan.



If you wish, you can find the publication of Oleg Kulishkin Gonchar for August 2002 and the publication in the newspaper "Arkaim" above left. The details of the story about the Tisul discovery and the analysis of the history were written by the writer from St. Petersburg Oleg Gusev in his book "Ancient Russia and the Great Turan", chapter 11 above right.

There is another analytical article on the Internet by V. Kharin, who tried to understand the legend of the Tisul princess. He visited these regions but did not report anything new, stating only that the carbonaceous deposits were found under the bottom of an ancient ocean which is no longer there. The petrified trees were velvet black, with diamond sparkles of rock crystal beneath the limestone strata, although the planet was believed to have been barren before the emergence of the ocean in that region.

According to V. Kharin, he learned from friends that the mysterious Tisul discovery from Novosibirsk migrated to Moscow and then to Japan.

However, he said that many confuse her with the mummy of the Altai princess. In general, the Tisul district of the Kemerovo region belongs to the most ancient regions of our planet. The Kiya River, flowing in this area, with its white-stone deposits has mineral springs. "Barabinsky Bukhtai" and "Kondovy Bukhtai" are the remains of a Devonian (358.9 - 419.2 million years ago) period volcano. A dinosaur cemetery was found near the village of Shestakovo and burial mounds and an ancient cemetery of people from the Stone Age were found near the village of Rzhavchik. On the shores of lakes M. and B. Berchikul, there are no burial mounds or burial grounds; however there are some that were found south of the lakes. There are no islands on the Berchikul lakes mentioned in Kulishkin's story either.

No less interesting is the personality of the author of the mysterious story, a retired KGB officer, who told this story to Oleg Kulishkin. Where did the narrator get such accurate data about a coal mine in the Tisul district of the Kemerovo region, because this quarry was really there? Of course, there is great doubt about the fact that in Soviet times a special services officer could tell a stranger a state secret. At that time it was not difficult for such an organization to determine the identity of any passenger on the train. And, as is usually the case with "information leaks," all the witnesses soon disappeared. The style of this article is reminiscent of the journalism of popular science publications of the late 1980's - early 1990's. Of course, there are many inconsistencies in the article. For example, the Carboniferous Period (*abbreviated as Carboniferous*) is the penultimate (*fifth*) geological period of the Paleozoic era; it began 360 million years ago and ended 300 million years ago. It got its name because of the important coal formations at this time. The professor's statement about 800 million years is already the invention of a journalist.

In addition, how did the scientists manage to carry out the appropriate laboratory analysis in only five days so that the professor could already talk about the age and belongings of the "sleeping princess". In Soviet times, "satirical ducks" were not written, and if they were, it was only on instructions from the party. As far back as the 1970's, information about this discovery was circulated in most Soviet popular science magazines (*Tekhnika Molodoi, etc.*) and in some newspapers (*Komsomolskaya Pravda, etc.*).

Of course, now it is rather difficult to find these publications, but the REN TV team, filming a story on this topic, could easily have coped with this task.

There are too many details in the legend of the Tisul princess and how she looked, the colour of the liquid, and the dress, and so on. Where does this information from various "witnesses" come from if the sarcophagus was immediately taken away and hidden from prying eyes? The conversation that the coffin was open for viewing for half a day is also an invention of the journalist. Since any specialist in antiquity knows that any artefact found is first examined and then exhibited in the museum for public viewing if it even "reaches" the museum. In one version of the story, the sarcophagus was found in a mine, underground and in another version, in an open section of the mine. One interpretation the machinist, then another the blacksmith, then the whole village came to look at the open coffin and the princess and then the liquid began to flow out but they somehow managed to collect it.....It seems that the author wrote the article on instructions from the party and for the sake of credibility, intelligence officers, the military and several deaths were added. We have already heard something similar about the Roswell incident in the USA.

That it occurred and then it was contradicted, when in fact there was a leak of top-secret information and then the authorities turned the whole thing back in the "right direction" in order to confuse the tracks. So it seems, is the case of our story about the Tisulsky Princessa. Was there a leak? – Yes...but why? Was it an elaborate joke? If it was it could have been a simpler joke. This joke at the level of fiction in Soviet times could have been invented by only one organization and then only on the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Was there a coal mine? - Yes.

Today we already know how many important archaeological finds have been made in similar coal mines in other countries but often censored by institutes like The Smithsonian in The United States.

For example, in 1856 in the United States, while digging a mine tunnel in Table Mountain in Tuolumne County in California, a complete human skeleton was found, identical to the skeleton of a modern man. The age of the find was calculated to be 33-55 million years.

In the 19th century in the state of Illinois, USA, in an integral seam of coal, at a depth of 30 meters, a human skeleton was discovered, absolutely identical to the modern one. This coal bed was determined to be 320 million years old.

On the 1st April, 1897, an article reported in "The Daily news of Omaha Nebraska", reported that a hard grey stone measuring 610 x 305 x 102 mm (24 x 12 x 4 inches) carefully carved stone in an incised diamond pattern with perfect rhombuses had been found in the Lehigh mine near the town of Webster, Iowa in a coal seam at a depth of 40 meters (130 feet). In the centre of each diamond (possibly up to 10 and all identical except for two which faced left rather than right); the face of an old man with an indented forehead was clearly carved. A thorough examination showed that in the place where this stone was found, the coal seams had not been disturbed before. According to experts, coal from the Lehigh mine belongs to the Carboniferous period and it was determined to be 260 – 320 million years old. However, it seems that the Smithsonian Institute censored this find.

In 1844 an iron nail was discovered in the sandstone block of the Kingudia Quarry in Scotland. It was found while cleaning the stone from irregularities for its subsequent finishing work. Experts unanimously stated that it is technically impossible to drive a nail into the stone for the purpose of falsification. According to the conclusion of specialists from the British Geological Institute in 1985, the stone belongs to the era of the Old Red-Devonian period and its age was estimated to be between 360-408 million years.



Left. The discovery of the Dorchester, Massachusetts vessel reported in "Scientific American" Vol VII, No. 38, p. 298 on the 7th June, 1851.

Right. A similar vessel.



Below left. The original article in Scientific American about the vessel.



On the 5th July, 1852, Mysterious vase. In 1851, Scientific American reprinted a report from the Boston transcript about how a metallic vase, found in two parts, was dynamited out of solid rock 15 feet below the surface in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The bell-shaped vase measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base was composed of a Zinc and Silver alloy. On the sides were figures of flowers in bouquet arrangements inlaid with pure Silver. The estimated age of the rock in which it was found was estimated to be 100,000 years. However there are conflicting dates. Some claim the date of the rock was over 400 million years old.

The ancient master was certainly fluent in engraving, carving and chasing work on this magnificent bell-shaped container. According to Michael Cremo, archaeologist and author of *"Forbidden Archaeology"* human artistic metal workers in North America existed over 600 million years ago. There is a considerable body of "ignored" evidence to support his claims.

Below. A 400 million year old mechanical device with metal gears and cogs found in the remote Kamchatka peninsula in Russia in 2012, some 200 kms from the town of Tigil. The authenticity of the find has been certified by archaeologist **Yuri Golubev** and the perfectly preserved mechanism inlaid with rock was dated to this period which makes sense since the area has been volcanic for millions of years. He stated: "...Initially we did not understand what we were seeing. There were hundreds of pieces of serrated circles, perhaps as part of the apparatus. The machine is in good condition, seems frozen in a short period of time. No one dared to believe that, 400 million years ago, on Earth, people existed, even the existence of machinery and equipment. However, this conclusion clearly shows the existence of other intelligent creatures capable of technology."



See YouTube
video:
*"Machine
dated at 400
million years
found in
Russia"*



300 million year old Aluminium should not exist in nature

Below. This piece of metal was found embedded in coal originating from the Chernogorodskiy mines of the Khakassia region in Russia. The coal deposits in this region have been dated to 300 million years old. Experts believe that this piece of metal which is composed of 98% Aluminium and 2% Magnesium must date from this period. The object has the shape of a regular tooth wheel with six identical faces which is used in parts like microscopes and has many other mechanical applications today.



Aluminium is never found in its metallic form in nature and occurs as bauxite, a mixture of Aluminium oxides, Iron oxides and clay and since it is difficult to isolate it was only discovered in 1807 and produced as a pure metal by Danish physicist Hans Christian Oersted in 1825. It wasn't produced in commercial quantities until 1886.

Russian scientists concluded that either this tooth is of extraterrestrial origin or that it belonged to a previous technological civilization (*possibly Reptilian*) which evolved on Earth between 310 - 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period when the first Reptilians evolved.

There are a lot of such finds. If they find them there, why can't they find something like that here in Russia? The fact that the sarcophagus was found in such ancient layers does not mean anything. The sarcophagus could be buried to any depth and excavations in that particular area were not carried in an atmosphere of secrecy. In the end, the events of 1969 could be reconstructed from the documentation of the coal mine. But even in 1973, massive excavations were carried out but why were they surrounded by soldiers and in the strictest secrecy? Since when and why would the archaeological site be kept secret? What was hidden and from whom?

Why did no one bother to find the alleged professor from Novosibirsk who came to the village of Rzhavchik and talked about the Tisul princess? Why did he say she was 800 million years old? Don't the villagers care how old the princess was? He could have said 1 million years old and it would still be a sensation. Who joked so badly? And why did no one bother to check on each of the six people who opened the coffin and who later died under strange circumstances? Is this not feasible? Experience shows that it is completely useless to search the Internet for information that the authorities are trying to hide. All data in this system is very easy to edit. For example, many have already come across the fact that REN TV films in their archives differ from their live originals and some articles and websites are blocked allegedly due to the threat of a virus infection.

In Soviet times, indeed, sometimes unauthorized news slipped out. But, if it was something important, then almost immediately a refutation followed, or a huge amount of disinformation which discredited the primary source of information and the author himself, as a general rule, would "quit" and went somewhere far away. Therefore, we can say with confidence that something was found, but immediately classified; misinformation was released and many witnesses were brainwashed. But there are many nuances and leads left to uncover and investigate further.

I wonder if a group of specialists from different fields collected these nuances and clues and began to unravel this tangle. Will it be possible to unravel it? Let's pay attention to the fact that in the testimony of almost all witnesses there are clear traces of brainwashing. The memory of an undesirable event is replaced by another, neutral, but each has his or her own, hence the difference in the "memories" of witnesses. Now let's remember some of the nuances. Today we already know that doctors were able to carry out genetic analysis back in the 19th century and Soviet medical scientists learned to "determine the nationality of a person" by a drop of his blood back in 1925. Perhaps it would have been possible to identify something else in the sarcophagus but the liquid was drained. However, there is another interesting nuance. The "Tisul princess" was not embalmed like a mummy, she was in suspended animation. This can be evidenced by the fact that she had long hair. The lower part of the hair was braided but the upper part, from the head, was loose. When she was initially placed in the sarcophagus, her hair was fully braided, but in suspended animation life processes do not stop, they slow down, therefore, up until she was found, her hair had continued to grow.

Perhaps it was the preservative liquid, and with it the black metallic box at the princess' head, that turned out to be the reason for the secrecy of the find. It is quite possible that a similar preservative liquid has already appeared in our pharmacies for a long time, bringing solid profits to developers. It is an excellent preservative that can be used extensively in organ transplant surgery and has likely been in use since the 1970's. As it was said, the analysis of the dress fabric showed that it did not correspond to any known material. Another remote theory is that these were time travellers, and for some reason they had to leave their "princess" at that time. The princess was not embalmed like a mummy, but "mothballed" in a state of suspended animation specially in a coal mine so that she could then be returned home. But in the future, humanity may come up with fabrics that will not match the current material. Therefore, the time traveller option remains valid. But, perhaps, this sarcophagus turned out to be a "gift" from past civilizations. The disclosure of such a fact would not only cause a sensation in scientific circles, although many such facts have already been collected. Each nation, one way or another, is trying to make its history more ancient in order to increase its importance.

This same artefact could confirm the deep antiquity of human civilization and Caucasian or Slavic, in particular. This could be the point. However, this story has a real continuation. Not many mummies have survived to this day. There are mummies in different countries around the world: in Egypt, Vietnam and Laos, Peru, etc. They are found in the majestic tombs of ancient rulers, or simply in peat bogs, mountain glaciers, and permafrost. In the history of the Christian Church, there are cases when the bodies of the departed, for some unknown reason, did not undergo decomposition: the relics of the saints miraculously remained incorrupt. There is a legend that during the reign of Pope Paul III (1534 - 1549) in Rome, on the Appian Way, the ancient tomb of the daughter of the Roman statesman Cicero (*Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106 - 43 BC*) was discovered. The body of the young woman was floating in some kind of transparent liquid and thanks to her it was so well preserved that the deceased seemed asleep even after fifteen centuries from the day of death. But the most interesting thing was the burning lamp that stood at her feet. When the tomb was opened, it reportedly went out.

Perhaps this is just a legend but Cicero did have a daughter named Tullia Cicero. She was born in 78 BCE and in 45 BCE after another birth she died. Her death caused great grief to her father. Moreover, the Appian Way is the most important of the ancient public roads of Rome, along which there are many monuments: tombs and villas of the republican and imperial periods of the Roman Empire, as well as Christian and Jewish catacombs, medieval towers and fortifications, often built on the ruins of Roman monuments.

The eternally burning lamp from the legend is also not fiction. This lamp was from a kind of "unquenchable lamps" that are mentioned in the works of many historians and writers of antiquity. For example, Augustine (354 - 430 AD), a saint of the Catholic Church, described such a lamp burning in the temple of Venus. Neither wind nor rain could extinguish it. The writer Pausanias (2nd century) saw the same lamp in the Temple of Minerva in Athens and the historian Plutarch (46 - 120 AD) in the Egyptian temple of Jupiter Ammon. He, like Augustine, argued that the elements were not able to extinguish it. Similar lamps were used in temples and tombs of ancient Egypt. When the tombs were opened, they were mysteriously extinguished.

These ancient technologies remain a mystery to this day. So, since many of the details of this legend are not fiction, it means that reports about the preservative fluid and the incorruptibility of the body of the young woman are also not fiction.

The Altai Princess (*in Russian Ukok Princessa*) - similarities

In the south-east of Mongolia in 1993, during the excavation of an ancient burial mound on the Ukok plateau in the Kosh-Agach region of the Altai Mountains (*this region has borders with China and Kazakhstan*), a well-preserved body of a woman who lived in the 3rd century BC was found immersed in a layer of ice. The Altai people themselves said that this was the progenitor of their race; she was buried 2500 years ago. In general, the Ukok plateau is a region rich in archaeological monuments: more than 150 burial mounds of various chronological periods have been found there - from the Palaeolithic to the Ethnographic in time. In this burial, two more warriors and six horses with harnesses were found. On the woman's left shoulder, a well-preserved tattoo depicted a sacred sign - the so-called Altai griffin. It is interesting to note that the ancient Greek historian Herodotus, a contemporary of the mysterious princess, wrote about the Scythian tribes inhabiting the Altai Mountains, who can turn into vultures guarding gold.

According to Herodotus, these unknown creatures were distinguished by their tall stature and unearthly appearance. Scientists called the amazing lady the Altai princess. The princess' clothes were made of the finest silk, which was practically not used in Altai.

Among the unique finds found during archaeological excavations in 1971 at the Mawangdui burial in the city of Changsha (*Hunan province, China*) are the mummies of three people (*the body of Marquis Dai, his wife Xin Zhui and, presumably, his son*), as well as silk funeral banners, silk cards, 28 treatises on astronomy, history, medicine and other sciences, as well as the oldest known copies of the Strategies of the Fighting Kingdoms, "I Ching" and "Tao Te Ching". In these two books, to the smallest detail, the most complex operations for brain augmentation, heart transplantation and bypass surgery were described.

The mummy of noble woman Xin Zhui - similarities

But the mummy of a noble Chinese woman Xin Zhui is of particular value. The woman's body, preserved in an unknown way, has been perfectly preserved to this day. This mummy is kept in the history museum in Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. Looking at this mummy gives the impression that the woman, mummified 2,000 years ago, died only a few weeks ago. According to experts, Xin Zhui was a wealthy Chinese woman from the Han dynasty, who died around 160 BCE at the age of about 50. Her mummy is one of the best preserved in antiquity. Xin Zhui's tomb was made in the form of an inverted pyramid and was located 12 meters underground. The grave was covered with 5 tons of coal and a one meter layer of clay. A 15-meter mound was poured above the soil. The charcoal layer was designed to absorb moisture from the ground and rainwater. Additionally, the coffins were surrounded by a dense layer of clay. Xin Zhui's body was wrapped in silk and placed in four ornate, densely lined sarcophagi. It should be noted that the body of the "Chinese princess" did not resemble either the ancient Egyptian or the Peruvian mummies. And here one should pay attention to a very important coincidence with the "Tisulskaya Princessa". The body of the Chinese woman was preserved in a completely unusual way. It was not dried, but immersed in a liquid. The body was floating in 80 liters of a yellowish liquid. 5 minutes after the discovery of the mysterious crypt, this substance literally evaporated, leaving no trace of it. During an autopsy, blood was found in the veins of the deceased, the internal organs were preserved as if death had occurred just a few weeks before discovery. Unlike the stiff, frozen bodies of Egyptian mummies, the joints of this mummy retained mobility, and the muscles and skin were elastic, like a living person. All internal organs remained in place, and not a single incision was made on the body, in contrast to the Chilean Chinchorro mummies, which were carefully worked on by a knife. The joints retained the ability to move, the internal organs were perfectly preserved and the skin retained its elasticity after more than 2000 years in the embalming liquid! Another find that amazed archaeologists was the Xin Zhui blanket, which was wrapped in 20 layers of this silk fabric. A map was drawn on a piece of silk about 1 meter x 1 meter. It depicts the territories of three Chinese provinces at a scale of 1:180,000.

The map looked as if it had been compiled from photographs taken in near-earth orbit. The Silk Map was compared with modern images of Chinese territories taken by NASA satellites. The incredible accuracy amazed American scientists. Not a single mistake! By a strange coincidence, the Chinese scientist Wu Ling Zhu, who investigated the mummy of Xin Zhui, fell seriously ill immediately after work and a week later died of an unknown illness. The symptoms of this disease were similar to those of SARS! More than 30 years have since passed and the secrets of the mysterious sarcophagus of Xin Zhui have not yet been revealed to the world, much like the secret of the Tisul princess.

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Source:

<http://www.kramola.info/video/neobyknovennoe/tisulskaja-princessa>

Tisul princess | Sedition

The new video of the REN-TV channel talks about the most interesting confirmation of the existence of a highly developed civilization on our planet.

www.kramola.info

10 Feb 2018

Gennady Bochkarev

[Message from unknown source – unconfirmed](#)

Natalia wrote (*internet blog?*) on the 18th of September, 2017 at 8:38 am. Tisul coal is 160 million years old. It was formed during the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era. This is the Tisul deposit of the Kansk-Achinsk brown coal basin. A mining depth of 70 m in the area has never been reached and never will be. In Rzhavchik, the depth of the quarry was within 20m. Production there was stopped in 1972 due to the high water (*cut?*) levels? In the mid-1990's, a local newspaper published this article under the heading "April Fool's Day Joke".

But the legend apparently liked it and REN TV filmed a documentary about it. In the film, the alleged geologist Podreshetnikov acts as a witness. He is really a resident of the village of Rzhavchik (*Rust*) but he worked as a miner at a mine and for 5 thousand roubles (*which was not concealed*) recalled in an interview what they wanted to hear. The legend is pure fiction!

Reply - Read more on FB.ru: <http://fb.ru/article/219265/tisulskaya-nahodka-tisulskiy-rayon-kemerovskoy-oblasti-zagadki-arheologii>

Tisulskaya find (*Tisulsky district, Kemerovo region*): mysteries of archaeology.

<https://www.vesti.ru/article/1327751>

For the video in Russian about the Tisul Princess in 1969

<https://www.ok.ru/video/237140772289>

or in Google.ru

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