

## Chapter 1 : Voynich manuscript - Wikipedia

*The document contained shrouded references to revolution and opposition to both the state and the church. The document also contained secret rites and rituals, revealing a secret society that existed within a secret society.*

Share15 Shares 8K Man has been documenting history with the written word for centuries. This list looks at ten incredibly important documents and the secrets they have kept hidden until recently. Translating the Bible into English was once deadly work, and by the time Henry VIII started re-writing centuries of religious beliefs to suit his own needs and was well on his way to making the country Protestant, owning an unapproved version of the Bible could earn a person a death sentence. In 1539, an official and authorized version of the Bible was published, complete with an introduction by the king himself. Today, there are only seven copies left, and almost five centuries after the books came off the press, scholars have found that one of them has a series of annotations hidden in the margins. Those photos were then run through a computer program that would drop out all of the text that had been printed and leave behind only the handwritten words. Some of the handwritten notes turned out to be instructions as to which parts of the Bible were to be read on which days of the year, and which verses were associated with which occasion. The discovery of the text is helping to rewrite the history of the Reformation, showing just what a gradual process it really was. Interestingly, not all of the notes were of a religious nature, as there was also a promissory note from James Elys Cutpurse. The Londoner promised to pay William Cheffyn of Calais 20 shillings for purposes unknown. When researchers looked sought to find historical information on Cutpurse, they found that he had been hanged in Tyburn. They found one change in particular that they think likely marks the moment when Jefferson realized just what it was that they were doing in their denial of British rule. It is a small change in the physical sense, but it was a monumental one in regards to the mindset of the men who were on the cusp of declaring the American Colonies free from British rule. As he was condemning the actions of the British monarch that the colonies had considered an ultimate authority since their founding, he was also, in that moment, making it clear that they were no longer going to be subjected to the rule of any other nation. It took modern historians years to crack the code of the Great Enlightened Society of Oculists. Deciphering the previously uncrackable code started with linguist Christiane Schaefer and colleague Wolfgang Hock. When Schaefer started a job with Uppsala University in 1981, Hock presented her with the going-away gift of a series of pages of a handwritten cipher. University of Southern California scholar Kevin Knight was given a copy of the text, and they set about translating the cryptic document, which was written with a combination of mathematical symbols, Roman letters, and seemingly random symbols. The Oculists were formed in the middle of the 18th century, and their symbolism revolved around the eye as representation of human knowledge. Based in the German town of Wolfenbuttel, part of their society was the exploration of early ophthalmology. They performed eye surgery and some of the first cataract removals, but even with the first reading the text seemed to indicate that the medical aspect of the society was just a front. The document contained shrouded references to revolution and opposition to both the state and the church. The document also contained secret rites and rituals, revealing a secret society that existed within a secret society. The inner circles of the Oculists made a pretty audacious claim, too: It was the first time the Oculists had really been examined. At the time, the city was thriving, the city was rich, and most importantly, it was well protected against anyone who would threaten it. That made Constantinople not only a hub of learning, but a repository for precious documents and knowledge. Constantinople was sacked, and at some point the manuscript found its way to Jerusalem where it was overwritten. A newly revealed date—April 13, 1492—likely marks the day that the prayer book now written on the parchment was completed. It is likely that the reason for the stripping and writing over of the manuscript was simply that parchment was in short supply—it was a turbulent time, after all. Now a prayer book, it simply sat for centuries more until it showed up in an inventory of a Greek man living in Jerusalem, and it was noted that it was property of a monastery at St. It was ultimately sold to Oxford University in 1847, in a badly damaged state. The new anonymous owner worked with the Walters Art Museum to see if there was anything left of any value as not only was the manuscript covered in mold and torn, but at some point in its history,

someone had tried to turn it into a forged Byzantine document by overpainting it with gold leaf illustrations. The art museum was able to reconstruct most of the obscured text, and they found that it contained a mathematical concept previously believed to be beyond the knowledge of the ancient Greeks: The pages covered with gold leaf proved to be more difficult to decode. That is where the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lab came in. Using the high tech equipment at the lab, they were able to detect iron in the ink that was still beneath all the other writing. This was the method that found the date the prayer book was finished, and it also uncovered the name of the scribe that re-used and ultimately saved the parchment, Ioannes Myronas. It is a guide for the ethics and morals of politics, and it is pretty weighty stuff. While we have always been able to read The Republic, it is only recently that we have been able to read the music that Plato coded into the text. Jay Kennedy from the University of Manchester, Plato used a series of symbols and hidden codes in his work that follows in the footsteps of what Pythagoras had already been advocating. It is the idea that music, nature, science and religion all go hand in hand, and Kennedy believed that Plato wove this into his writing in a secret code that was denounced by most scholars for generations. Plato was teaching something incredibly dangerous, and that was the idea that the universe was governed not by the gods but by scientific and mathematical principles. Because people had seldom embraced new ideas when presented with a schism between science and religion, Plato knew that he needed to use a code to keep his teachings out of the wrong hands. What he left behind was a text that encapsulated his very dangerous ideas, showing just how science and nature could go hand in hand with religion. The Greek text is now in pieces, with parts of the more than 1, pages held by the British Library, St. Petersburg, and the Leipzig Library in Germany. Scholars have determined that four individual scribes were responsible for writing the Bible and along the way, they corrected themselves and each other, and they rewrote major parts of it. One of two of the earliest Bibles that contains all of the canonical texts, it also contains some non-canonical books: Not just the first Bible, it is also the first bound book ever discovered. And while we have quite a lot of itâ€”and it has been digitized for anyone to read onlineâ€”there are still a few pieces that occasionally still show up. Nikolas Sarris, a British scholar who had worked on the digitization of the Codex, found another piece of the Bible in an unlikely place. He saw it in a photograph of a book binding done by a monk at St. When he emailed the librarians at St. The piece was the beginning of Joshua, Chapter 1, Verse 10, where Joshua addresses the children of Israel as they approached the promised land. The monastery knew which two monks had been in charge of re-binding the books, making it likely that they could find some other long-lost works hiding under the bindings of other texts. By , there were enough tablets to fill a book, and Sir Arthur Evans was able to split the scripts into two different languages: Linear A and Linear B. By , archaeologists had found evidence of Linear B on mainland Greece, but that did not entirely help with the matter of translation. It was not until that an architect named Michael Ventris decided to take a year off from his day job to devote his time to cracking the code of Linear B. He figured out that each symbol represented a vowel and a consonant, and after scholar Alice Kober devised a grid system that would allow for mapping all of the Linear B symbols, Ventris got to work putting them all in place. He started by isolating words that only seemed to appear in texts from Knossos, guessing that they might be place names. That gave him the start that he needed to decode Linear B, and figure out that it was a version of Greek. Now, more than 4, tablets were opened for study. They included everything from lists of livestock we now know that they raised massive amounts of sheep and goats, but not many cattle or horses to lists of known spices, lists of men, women, boys and girlsâ€”along with their assigned job dutiesâ€”and even detailed records of ancient social hierarchies, industry and economy. Barely 30 years old when he translated Linear B, he did not have the discipline needed to make the jump into the academic world full time. He returned to architecture and hated it. On September 5, , he was killed when he crashed into the back of a truck. David Livingstone became stranded in Africa. The situation was dire, but he still continued to write. Livingstone recorded his first and immediate impressions of the massacre on the only thing he had at handâ€”pages from the London Standard newspaper. Using a series of imaging techniques that expose the original pages to different wavelengths of light to make the berry ink legible again, a team was able to uncover the original text of what Livingstone really saw deep in the heart of Africa. The account paints a picture of Livingstone as horrified by what he sees, recounting the moment when armed slavers descended on a market

in Nyangwe. The explorer suspected that his own companions might have had something to do with the massacre, and that he recognized his failure to stop it. Liberated slaves would join his group, and his attitude toward them was something that was heavily changed and edited in the final, publicized version of his story as well. Even though he always painted himself as a dedicated abolitionist, the new pages reveal something of a much more conflicted spirit who was still searching for an answer to the question of how best to intervene in the horrors he was witness to, as he debated whether or not he should interfere at all. It was discovered among the possessions of St. It was rescued by Sir John Price and later passed down through a series of families. It ultimately ended up in the National Library of Wales, where it has been thoroughly documented. It contains the earliest Welsh references to King Arthur and Merlin, along with a host of Middle Age-era poems and legends. Recently exposed to UV lighting and high resolution photography, the manuscript is finally giving up its secrets. After it was completed by the main scribe, it was handed down to others who continued to write in it. Additions and notes were made in the margins, and doodles were added. In addition to an entire page of Welsh poetry, they also uncovered a host of drawings, doodles and illustrations. When viewed through the lens of modern technology, two faces appeared at the bottom of one page, and a fish showed up on another. They have also found other inscriptions in the book, and think that the recently recovered writing refers to family members passing down somethingâ€”likely the book itselfâ€”to another owner, making the book a true living text that we can really only read now. Even after, they attempted to unroll some of the scrollsâ€”peeling them apart with knivesâ€”and destroyed countless more. Others ended up in the possession of conservationists who made concentrated efforts to unroll the scrolls, including work done by Vatican archivists in the decades after they were discovered. Even when Father Antonio Piaggio created a machine to unroll the scrolls, the inside was just as blackened and burnt as the outside. In addition to the ink, the images are so detailed that they show each fiber of each layer of the scroll. That makes deciphering them difficult and painstaking work, but some major finds have already been uncovered. One of the scrolls is part of a text called *On Nature*, written by Epicurus and once thought to be lost. There is also a series of works by one of his students, Philodemus of Gadara. Those pieces were also thought to be lost, and include so much of his prose and poetry that it is now thought that the library the scrolls originally came from was his own personal collection. Some of the scrolls remain so tightly wound that they are still illegible, but with every advance in technology, a little more gets unlockedâ€”and the non-invasive nature of the imaging techniques used on the Herculaneum scrolls means that it is likely we will someday be able to read even more.

Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

*The Mysterious Document, including also the first part of On the Track: Part I of Captain Grant's Children by Jules Verne/I.O. Evans, Ed. and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)*

Codicology[ edit ] The codicology , or physical characteristics of the manuscript, has been studied by researchers. The manuscript measures From the various numbering gaps in the quires and pages, it seems likely that in the past the manuscript had at least pages in 20 quires, some of which were already missing when Wilfrid Voynich acquired the manuscript in The results were consistent for all samples tested and indicated a date for the parchment between and The parchment was created with care, but deficiencies exist and the quality is assessed as average, at best. Based on modern analysis using polarized light microscopy PLM , it has been determined that a quill pen and iron gall ink were used for the text and figure outlines; the colored paint was applied somewhat crudely to the figures, possibly at a later date. The ink of the drawings, text and page and quire numbers had similar microscopic characteristics. Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy EDS performed in revealed that the inks contained major amounts of iron, sulfur, potassium, calcium and carbon and trace amounts of copper and occasionally zinc. EDS did not show the presence of lead, while X-ray diffraction XRD identified potassium lead oxide , potassium hydrogen sulphate and syngenite in one of the samples tested. The similarity between the drawing inks and text inks suggested a contemporaneous origin. The blue paint proved to be ground azurite with minor traces of the copper oxide cuprite. The clear paint is likely a mixture of eggwhite and calcium carbonate , while the green paint is tentatively characterized by copper and copper- chlorine resinate; the crystalline material might be atacamite or another copper-chlorine compound. Analysis of the red-brown paint indicated a red ochre with the crystal phases hematite and iron sulfide. Minor amounts of lead sulfide and palmierite were possibly present in the red-brown paint. Evidence for this is visible in various folios, for example f1r, f3v, f26v, f57v, f67r2, f71r, f72v1, f72v3 and f73r. The bulk of the text in the page manuscript is written in an unknown script, running left to right. Most of the characters are composed of one or two simple pen strokes. Some dispute exists as to whether certain characters are distinct, but a script of 20â€”25 characters would account for virtually all of the text; the exceptions are a few dozen rarer characters that occur only once or twice each. There is no obvious punctuation. There are no indications of any errors or corrections made at any place in the document. The ductus flows smoothly, giving the impression that the symbols were not enciphered ; there is no delay between characters, as would normally be expected in written encoded text. Extraneous writing[ edit ] Only a few words in the manuscript are considered to be not written in the unknown script: A line of writing in the Latin script in the top margin f70vâ€”f73v: The astrological series of diagrams in the astronomical section has the names of 10 of the months from March to December written in Latin script, with spelling suggestive of the medieval languages of France, northwest Italy, or the Iberian Peninsula [27] f66r: Four lines written in rather distorted Latin script, except for two words in the unknown script. The words in Latin script appear to be distorted with characteristics of the unknown language. The lettering resembles European alphabets of the late 14th and 15th centuries, but the words do not seem to make sense in any language. Transcription[ edit ] Various transcription alphabets have been created to equate the Voynich characters with Latin characters to help with cryptanalysis, [29] such as the Extensible originally: Friedman in the s, where each line of the manuscript was transcribed to an IBM punch card to make it machine readable. Capital EVA letters are sometimes used to illustrate different variations of the same symbol. Statistical patterns[ edit ] The text consists of over , characters, [14] with spaces dividing the text into about 35, groups of varying length, usually referred to as "words" or "word tokens" 37, ; 8, of those words are considered unique "word types". The distribution of letters within words is also rather peculiar: Some characters occur only at the beginning of a word, some only at the end, and some always in the middle section. Stephan Vonfelt studied some statistical properties of the distribution of letters and their correlations properties which can be vaguely characterized as rhythmic resonance, alliteration or assonance and found that under that respect Voynichese is more similar to

Chinese than European languages, although the numerical differences between Voynichese and Chinese look larger than those between Chinese and European languages. Few repetitions occur among the thousand or so labels attached to the illustrations. Words that differ by only one letter also repeat with unusual frequency, causing single-substitution alphabet decipherings to yield babble-like text. In , cryptanalyst Elizebeth Friedman described such attempts as "doomed to utter frustration". Each section is typified by illustrations with different styles and supposed subject matter [14] except for the last section, in which the only drawings are small stars in the margin. The following are the sections and their conventional names: Each page displays one or two plants and a few paragraphs of text, a format typical of European herbals of the time. Some parts of these drawings are larger and cleaner copies of sketches seen in the "pharmaceutical" section. None of the plants depicted are unambiguously identifiable. Contains circular diagrams suggestive of astronomy or astrology , some of them with suns, moons, and stars. One series of 12 diagrams depicts conventional symbols for the zodiacal constellations two fish for Pisces , a bull for Taurus , a hunter with crossbow for Sagittarius , etc. Each of these has 30 female figures arranged in two or more concentric bands. Most of the females are at least partly nude, and each holds what appears to be a labeled star or is shown with the star attached to either arm by what could be a tether or cord of some kind. The last two pages of this section were lost Aquarius and Capricornus , roughly January and February , while Aries and Taurus are split into four paired diagrams with 15 women and 15 stars each. Some of these diagrams are on fold-out pages. A dense continuous text interspersed with figures, mostly showing small nude women, some wearing crowns, bathing in pools or tubs connected by an elaborate network of pipes. The bifolio consists of folios 78 verso and 81 recto ; it forms an integrated design, with water flowing from one folio to the other. More circular diagrams, but they are of an obscure nature. This section also has foldouts; one of them spans six pages, commonly called the Rosettes folio, and contains a map or diagram with nine "islands" or "rosettes" connected by " causeways " and containing castles, as well as what might be a volcano. Many labeled drawings of isolated plant parts roots, leaves, etc. Full pages of text broken into many short paragraphs, each marked with a star in the left margin. The herbal pictures that match pharmacological sketches appear to be clean copies of them, except that missing parts were completed with improbable-looking details. In fact, many of the plant drawings in the herbal section seem to be composite: However, interpretation remains speculative, apart from the obvious Zodiac symbols and one diagram possibly showing the classical planets.

### Chapter 3 : Mysterious document - Forums - CNET

*The mysterious document that went viral, before being blocked by Chinese censors, appeared to be a cellphone photo of the first page of an internal document from the Agricultural Bank of China.*

Numbers That Appear for No Apparent Reason One of the most interesting reports of this phenomenon was provided by a concerned boyfriend, who reported to a user forum that random numbers were repeatedly appearing in an important document that his girlfriend was typing for one of her college courses. Now look at your keyboard and notice that the Alt key is just below the X key. Thus, ordinary people who are typing a word containing the letter x may unintentionally hit the Alt key along with the X key, especially when they are under the pressures of typing a long important paper, and generate what appear to be random numbers. However, learning such codes to insert characters is probably not a good use of your time. It is much easier to create an AutoText entry or Quick Part for such characters. That way, you only need to remember and type an abbreviated name of the character and press F3.

Mysterious L-Shaped Lines in Every Corner Users who have Chinese, Japanese, or Korean available in their list of languages often report the appearance of four L-shaped lines one in each corner on every page when they open a document. Some users have described them as brackets displayed to the left and right of all headers and footers. Microsoft acknowledges that these lines can appear and provides complete instructions for preventing them from appearing in the Knowledge Base article [Margin marks or crop marks appear on each corner of the page when you open a document in Word](#). The only mystery here is why this occurs only when certain languages are available.

Strange Symbols between Words and at the End of Lines Users who did not do anything to show the non-printing characters that indicate spaces between words, the end of paragraphs, the end of table cells and rows, and more are often surprised and troubled when these symbols suddenly appear for no apparent reason. The lines created by these characters have the following forms, which are shown in the order that the characters were cited. If the lines that you see on your pages look like any of these lines, they were probably created by typing one of the six characters three or more times and then pressing Enter. If you want to type one of these characters three or more times without creating a line, simply type a space or some other text after them before you press Enter. These lines are created as the lower border of the previous paragraph. You can take advantage of this fact to remove such a line when undoing the previous action can no longer remove it. Pressing this key resets the formatting of the paragraph to the default formatting, which generally specifies no borders. You can disable the automatic generation of these lines by performing the following steps. After you disable this feature, you can enable it again by selecting the Border Lines check box.

Content from an Old Document in a New Document There is a relatively simple explanation for this phenomenon. Every Word document is associated with a template. The Normal template Normal. If you create a new document with a template that contains text or other content, the text or other content in the template will appear in the new document. Users can mistakenly open a template instead of creating a new document based on it. They can then proceed to use the template as if it were a document, add content to it, and save the changes to it. When they subsequently create a new document based on that template, the old content appears in the new document.

An Infinitesimally Small Top Margin When users open a document in Print Layout view, they sometimes find that the top margin seems to have disappeared. After they check their margin settings and print the document, they conclude that the top margin is correctly configured in the document file, but Word is not displaying it for some reason. They soon discover that Word is cutting off both the top margin and bottom margins of all the documents that they open in Print Layout view, and they hopelessly resign themselves to having to live with this strange phenomenon. Their documents look like the document in the following figure. As in the case of many other mysterious phenomena in Word, the disappearance of the top and bottom margins is caused by a feature that users accidentally activate without knowing that it exists and thus have no idea of how to turn it off. Double-clicking the mouse when the mouse pointer takes on one of these forms hides or shows the white space between pages, that is, the top and bottom margins. As users move their mouse to click options in the user interface, they may inadvertently double-click the mouse just when it is located near the upper edge of a

page in Print Layout view. When this white space is hidden, the top and bottom margins vanish. Positioning the mouse pointer again near the upper edge of the page and double-clicking the mouse shows the white space between pages and restores the top and bottom margins. The top margin is then displayed as in the following figure.

**Problems That Seem to Appear Overnight** Sometimes everything in Word is working fine one day, and a serious problem is observed on the next day when, for example, Word is started or an attempt is made to open a document, save a document, close a document, or close Word. It may also become impossible to select, cut, and paste parts of a document, and the mouse may stop working. In this case the problems are caused by corruption of the Word Data registry subkey, and they can easily be fixed by going to the Microsoft Knowledge Base article [How do I fix the problem that I experience after I install an automatic update for Word on a Windows Vista-based computer?](#) Similar problems may also be observed in other versions of Word and on other versions of the Windows operating system. In these cases they may also be caused by corruption of the Word Data registry subkey or by corruption of the Word Options registry subkey and can be fixed by deleting the applicable subkey. After either of these registry subkeys is deleted, Word will rebuild it with the default settings when Word is started again. In some cases, the problems are caused by corruption of the default template Normal. In these cases the problems can be fixed by renaming the default template file and letting Word create a new default template based on the default settings. These problems may also be caused by a poorly designed add-in. If you have installed any add-ins, you can easily find out if an add-in is causing your problem by starting Word in Safe mode. To do this, hold down the Ctrl key when you launch Word, and then click Yes to confirm that you do want to start Word in Safe mode. If your problem does not occur in Safe mode, your problem is almost certainly caused by an add-in or code in the default template or another template in your Startup folder. There have been reports that these problems may be caused by certain printer drivers. You can easily determine whether your printer driver is responsible by changing the default printer. There are also other possible causes of problems that occur when Word is started. Such random texts can be useful, for example, for trying out various formatting options when you design a document and want to see how it works. This can be a useful feature to users who know about it. If you type these expressions for example, under the advice or instructions of a prankster and do not know about this feature, you may sit staring at your computer screen for a long time wondering where the strange text came from.

**Quick Reference for this Page** Many of the unexpected and mysterious phenomena that users encounter in their Word documents are caused by features that were intended to help users, but end up causing very unpleasant experiences when users are not aware that they have done something to activate them. This page tells you how numbers can suddenly appear as a user is typing ordinary text, why L-shaped symbols may unexpectedly appear in the corners of every page of a document, how seemingly strange symbols can appear between words and at the end of lines, how various types of lines that stretch across the page can be unintentionally created, how content from an old document can appear in a new document, how the top margin can disappear from your document, how problems can appear overnight, and how whole paragraphs or pages of random or Latin text can suddenly appear.

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**Chapter 4 : CIA releases 13m pages of declassified documents online - BBC News**

*The communication was retrieved as part of a larger batch of documents hacked by Russia, according to the report. According to the Times, the document reinforced Comey's concern that a Democratic.*

Share20 Shares K Sealing documents and records is actually a fairly common practice. In many countries, birth, marriage and divorce records, just to name a few, are often sealed for a variety of reasons. However, when documents are sealed, or kept secret, in highly publicized cases it becomes very intriguing and mysterious with potential conspiracy implications. In this list I have gathered what I hope are 10 interesting unopened and opened documents that were sealed or not available to the public, for one reason or the other. K Ministry of Defense as an expert in bio-weapons. He was also one of the key UN weapons inspectors in Iraq. The trouble started when Kelly became an anonymous source for a BBC journalist, who quoted his doubts about the existence of weapons of mass destruction. During his testimony Kelly denied any knowledge of the quotes. Several days after his testimony, he went for a walk, as he did almost every day. In a wooded area about a mile away from his home he ingested up to 29 tablets of painkillers then cut his left wrist. The Hutton Inquiry reported, on the 28th of January, , that Kelly had committed suicide. Although suicide was officially accepted as the cause of death, some medical experts have their doubts, suggesting that the evidence does not back this up. In January , Lord Hutton ordered that all files relating to the post mortem remain sealed for 70 years from the date of his death, for reasons that have not been explained. Most of the articles I came across concerning Dr. Kelly were pretty much agenda driven, with a lot of conspiracy theories. I do admit that the sealed post mortem does make it seem a little fishy. However, it should be pointed out that there are still many who believe that Kelly committed suicide. They explain that the killer, or killers, would have had to kidnap him and march him into the woods, then force tablets down his throat and make him cut his own wrist. All of this without leaving any trace of forensic evidence on Kelly. It is also said that just before he was found dead, he was seen alone by a friend on his way to the woods, where they exchanged pleasantries. It was published in and then made into a television movie in , starring Sally Field. In the early s, Mason was a student at Columbia University and had long suffered from blackouts and emotional breakdowns, and had started therapy with psychiatrist Cornelia B. It was their psychotherapy sessions together that was the basis of the book. Wilber diagnosed and treated her for multiple personality disorder, with, reportedly, up to 16 co-existing personalities. Neither Rieber nor Jay are psychologists, but the miss-diagnoses was also supported by Dr. Herbert Spiegel, who saw Mason for several sessions while Wilbur was on vacation. Spiegel argued that Sybil had disassociation disorder, not multiple personalities. Shirley Ardell Mason died of breast cancer in , at the age of Twain left behind thousands of unedited pages of memoirs, together with handwritten notes. Included in the memoirs are pages detailing his relationship with Isabel Van Kleek Lyon, who became his secretary after his wife died in Twain says he was so close to Lyon that she once bought him an electric vibrating sex toy. Also included are his doubts about God, and questions the imperial mission of the U. The first volume of the autobiography is to be published November by the University of California, where the manuscripts were sealed in a vault. The eventual trilogy will run close to half a million words. No one really know for sure why Mark Twain wanted the first-hand account of his life kept under wraps for so long. Some scholars believe it was because he wanted to talk freely about issues such as religion and politics. Others argue that the time lag prevented him from having to worry about offending friends. I think it was probably both. Peter Neubauer, conducted a nature-nurture study. They persuaded an adoption agency to send twins to different homes, without telling the respective adoptive parents that the children were, in fact, twins. When the families adopted the children, they were told that their child was already part of an ongoing child study, but neglected to tell them the key element of the study. The adoptive families would travel separately to the center once a month for 12 years for IQ tests and speech analysis. They would also visit their homes and film the children playing. The study ended in , and a year later, the state of New York began requiring adoption agencies to keep siblings together. Realizing that public opinion would be against this type of research, Dr. Neubauer decided not to publish it. Yale University gathered all the information from the study and sealed it until , when most of the

participants will likely be dead. I know these twins were already featured in a twins list a while back, but I think they are worth another look. The two women pictured above, Elyse and Paula, were one of the sets of twins studied. When Elyse was 35 she registered with the Adoption Information Registry, and later received a call telling her she had a twin sister. She was also told about the controversial study. When the twins were reunited they started to investigate the details of their adoption. Bernard had already died, but the twins were able to track down Dr. Neubauer and, after many requests, he agreed to meet with them. The doctor showed no remorse and offered no apology. Of the 13 children involved in the study, three sets of twins and one set of triplets have discovered their siblings. Efforts to have Yale University release the records by the sisters and other twins have failed. The archives were made available onto its Internet site for worldwide viewing. The files include pictures of possible UFOs, eyewitness accounts, field journals and inter-governmental documents on those sightings. The French government is the first to release this type of information to the public. Great Britain then followed by releasing their files in [You can go on the French website here](#) and the UK site can be found [here](#). One of the more interesting cases included in the files happened on Aug. Just as the sphere rose up, one of the passengers emerged from the top and returned to the ground to grab something, then flew back to the sphere. This was to serve as protection for innocent persons who might be damaged because of their relationship with participants in the case. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of This Act mandated that all assassination-related material be housed in a single collection in the National Archives and Records Administration. The Act also requires that each assassination record be publicly disclosed in full, and be available in the collection no later than 25 years after the date of enactment. From to , almost all of all Warren Commission documents had been released to the public. The resulting collection consists of more than 5 million pages of assassination-related records, photographs, sound recordings, motion pictures and artifacts. By , all existing assassination-related documents will be made public. In a recent U. [You can watch a recent digitized version of the famous Zapruder film here](#). Because of her profession, she had many cross-border associations. There she could develop relationships with the German navy and army and report any intelligence back to Paris. There are different accounts for reasons why she was accused of being a double spy. Several sources claim that, in January , the German military transmitted a radio message to Berlin describing the helpful activities of a German spy, code-named H French intelligence agents intercepted the messages and identified H as Mata Hari. What makes this even more interesting is that the messages are said to be in a code that German intelligence knew had already been broken by the French. This leaves some historians to suspect that the messages were contrived and the French were using her as a propaganda boost. They claimed she had cost the lives of 50, French soldiers. Mat Hari was arrested, stood trial and was convicted of being a German Spy. On October 15th , at the age of 41, Mata Hari was executed by firing squad. She went to her death with dignity, all the while proclaiming her innocence. The prosecutor wanted the trial to be in secret and the records were to be sealed for years. However, in , Biographer Russell Warren convinced the National defense Minister of France to open the sealed case file thirty two years early. The more I read about Mata Hari, the more fascinating I found her. I also found this interesting. Henry Wales, a British reporter and eye witness, wrote this incredibly detailed account about the day of her execution. [You can read it here](#). Kennedy gave the Bureau permission and tapped their phones and placed hidden microphones in homes, hotel rooms and offices. Highlights of the letter include: He also wrote this about the Surveillance Tapes: Unfortunately “ and perhaps this was deliberate” [his wife] Coretta received the tape and played it first. But such accusations never seemed to touch her. She rose above all the petty attempts to damage their marriage by refusing to even entertain such thoughts. By lunchtime, the decks were packed with anywhere between 6, to 9, troops and refugees. A nearby destroyer signaled the Lancastria to get under way, if she was full to capacity, but offered no escort. Within 20 minutes the, luxury liner went down, taking with her an estimated 4, to 7, victims.

### Chapter 5 : Mysterious Ancient Document - Transformers Wiki

*One document that has proven resistant to any kind of consistent translation or explanation is the Rohonc Codex, a centuries-old book that is said to have surfaced in Hungary sometime in the 19th century. The Codex consists of pages of text, all of it written in a still-unknown language.*

Our New Testament gospels, they say, come from quite different originals that never postulated a Jesus who was the miracle-working, Son of God, Messiah, God-manifest-in-the-flesh Savior who died for our sins, was buried, and rose again bodily. These skeptics point to a curious document named Q to support their arguments. His assumptions about Q are typical of those broached by many skeptics and are presented in a popular format, easily accessible by a lay reader. Doherty appears to be an amateur in the field of New Testament scholarship. There are genuine New Testament scholars who embrace the Q document hypothesis and their arguments are correspondingly more comprehensive, complex, and formidable. We have chosen Doherty as a foil for investigating the mysterious Q for two reasons. First, Q has become an elementary, foundational presupposition in liberal New Testament studies and as such finds its way into articles and books in the mainstream press written for popular consumption. Second, the fundamental presuppositions and textual errors culminating in a reliance on Q are easier to see in Doherty and other amateurs than in the scholarly writings, although the errors are essentially the same. The Jesus Seminar is one of the most radically liberal of New Testament study groups. Although its coverage in the mainstream press might lead people to think it represents the bulk of New Testament scholarship, it does not. Philip Jenkins, the Distinguished Professor of History and Religious Studies at Pennsylvania State University, observes that the members of the Jesus Seminar represent a small group of scholars from a narrow perspective: The localized quality of such work is evident by observing the Jesus Seminar, which the media all too often represent as the organized voice of cutting edge New Testament scholarship. In fact, this portrayal is misleading, since the group never claims to have involved more than scholars, and the number of active participants is usually far less, around twenty or thirty. This is minuscule compared with the several thousand members of the mainstream Society of Biblical Literature, or the more internationally oriented Society for New Testament Studies. Smith, appreciates the importance his group enjoys in the popular press, and in particular the resulting importance of the issue of Q in the popular press, since it is a key principle of the Jesus Seminar. He predicts, The future of Q will be decided by the current public debate. Whether the Q hypothesis, like these, comes to be generally accepted as the most plausible explanation of observable facts or is rejected as arcane speculation depends on public demonstration that it is generally accepted by most experts, and that it works better than other theories. In fact, the truth is not nearly so settled, and neither Smith nor Doherty have presented a fair picture of the Q hypothesis. One scholar he interviews about the gospels is New Testament scholar Craig Blomberg. He does this in part by an appeal to the contents of Q. This collection is called Q from the German word "Quelle," or "Source. You see, it was a common literary genre to collect the sayings of respected teachers, sort of as we compile the top music of a singer and put it into a "best of" album. Q may have been something like that. Doherty quotes selectively from Blomberg at this point Doherty, Doherty, who bills himself as a hard-nosed empirical skeptic, evidently believes in Q, but not in the trustworthiness of the gospels. Doherty treats Q as a significant historical find that contradicts and nullifies the claims of the gospels. He says things like "This Q document would obviously have been a very early piece of writing," "features [that are] missing in Q," "Q includes nothing like this," "it [Q] talks about. Doherty admits uncertainty about Q only once in his entire book, and even here he marshals that ubiquitous but anonymous term "most scholars," which handily supports his bias without his defining what he means by "most scholars: His other references to Q return to his dogmatic acceptance of its authenticity: Q sayings are numbered according to their chapter and verse locations in Luke, who is judged to have more closely preserved the original Q order than Matthew" ; "A death for Jesus is notably missing in a number of Q sayings," "similar to the oldest layer of sayings in Q," "That earliest layer of sayings common to Q and Thomas," "the earliest stratum of Q," and "Galilee, the area where the Q document took shape" ; and "the background of the Q community" There is no trace of a resurrection in Q. Remember, Doherty is

dogmatic in his assumptions about the existence of Q even though we have never uncovered a single copy or fragment from Q itself and it is never referred to by any New Testament, early church, or secular source. In fact, many proponents of the superiority of Q and other spurious or hypothetical documents seem to embrace this contradiction. The Q hypothesis has been popular because it seeks to address the "problem" of how Matthew and Luke can have things in common that neither has with Mark, and yet supposing that neither Matthew nor Luke could have borrowed from each other. The supposition is composed in this way: John does not figure into the mix since his gospel is not considered one of the synoptic gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. They are called synoptic from the Greek because their similar and overlapping material can be "viewed together. There are qualified New Testament scholars who have examined the evidence for the synoptic problem and have come to the conclusion that there is no synoptic problem at all. One former German higher critical scholar is Eta Linnemann, who has dedicated fifty years to biblical studies, specifically to the historical-critical approach of Bultmann one of her professors. She began to question the assumptions and conclusions of what she had been taught was "scientific" investigation of the New Testament gospels. Her meticulous, exhaustive tests and original research led her to reject the historical-critical methodology, the existence of a synoptic problem, literary dependence on the part of the gospel writers, and the existence of Q. She concludes, The assumption of literary dependence among the three Synoptics, therefore, leads, in view of the data established above, to unacceptable implausibilities, indeed, to absurdities. The great extent of similarity in content, and particularly the roughly 80 percent agreement in recording the words of Jesus, most readily shows that the writers strove for precise reporting. Also, the sort of critical excessiveness that would have to be assumed with the acceptance of literary dependence could never have resulted in the harmonious and self-consistent entities that one finds Matthew and Luke to be. To put it succinctly: Investigation of the extent of parallelism between Matthew, Mark, and Luke shows clearly that the data in the gospels yield not evidence for the acceptance of literary dependence among the three Synoptics. Such dependence would rather lead to absurd conclusions [*italics original*]. Linnemann for a series of lectures twice, most recently earlier this year , and the wealth of her statistical evidence is devastating to Q. Her questions led her to original research, including a careful calculation of the actual similarities and dissimilarities among the texts. The charts, calculations, and summaries of her research are formidable and cannot be dismissed lightly. With the caveat that there may well be no synoptic problem itself, the remainder of this article will summarize some of the problems Doherty and other critics face as they attempt to propose an original collection of Jesus sayings, Q, that can somehow undermine the Jesus Christ, Son of God story told in the synoptic gospels. The attention to Q this article represents should not lead the reader to think that we assume the interdependency of the synoptic gospel writers or that the synoptic problem is, in fact, a problem. This article focuses only on the Q hypothesis and its relationship to the synoptic problem as it is usually presented. Assumptions Regarding Q Given the presuppositions[16] that 1 Mark was written first, 2 Matthew and Luke both borrowed from Mark, 3 none of the gospel writers were eyewitnesses or had access to eyewitnesses, and 4 neither Matthew nor Luke borrowed from each other, then it would be reasonable to suppose the existence of an otherwise unknown source, or from the German Quelle, "Q. That there is no hard evidence of Q is only the tip of the proverbial iceberg. There is genuine scholarly dissent concerning the existence of Q at all. There are various alternate theses that in many cases account for the "synoptic problem" better than Q and with less appeal to complications and multiple suppositions. Even Q advocates postulate different versions of Q, different compositions of Q at different time periods, and different "evidences" for Q in the gospel texts we possess. Gregory Boyd notes some of the unnecessary complications, groundless suppositions, and tenuous conclusions adopted by Q enthusiasts: The long and the short of the matter is that, for Mack, and for the post-Bultmannian school in general, this use of Q can be shown to be quite inconsistent, arbitrary, and circular. What furthers calls into question their perspective is that a large number of scholars outside of their camp, using different starting points and different criteria for redactional analysis, have come to very different understandings of Q. And all of this, at the very least, hast to cast a dark shadow of tentativeness over every reconstruction of the historical Jesus that makes us of such a questionable foundation. There are many scholars who reject such a view outright. Responsible scholars are careful to acknowledge that Q is nothing more than a working literary

supposition, not a historical fact. As early as it was challenged on its home turf, Germany, in a dissertation by Edward Simons, a student of one of the strongest original Q proponents, H. This work is mostly of curiosity value, since it shows how far a hypothesis can be pushed despite its lack of fundamental support. This is not the place to discuss dating the New Testament gospel compositions, but it is important to note that Markan priority only need affirm that Mark wrote his gospel first and may have been consulted by other New Testament writers. It does not necessarily mean that others were dependent on Mark; e. Although there are no explicit, hard artifact evidences that Luke consulted Matthew, there are some viable literary arguments to that effect, or even that Matthew may have consulted Luke. Based on what Luke says in the opening of his gospel, it would seem reasonable to suppose that he consulted any and all gospels that had already been written. These would have included Mark and Matthew, if they had been written earlier, and it does not rule out his use of any existent non-canonical gospels. Luke says in the opening verses of the gospel: Many have undertaken to draw up an account of the things that have been fulfilled among us, just as they were handed down to us by those who from the first were eyewitnesses and servants of the word. Therefore, since I myself have carefully investigated everything from the beginning, it seemed good also to me to write an orderly account for you, most excellent Theophilus, so that you may know the certainty of the things you have been taught Luke 1: New Testament scholar Mark Goodacre argues from this passage that "we will make the best sense of Luke on the assumption that he has creatively interacted not only with Matthew and Mark but also with oral traditions. Internationally noted papyrologist Carston Peter Thiede has identified and redated some known fragments of Matthew 26 to the first half of the first century before A. In his *The Jesus Papyrus*[29] he gives convincing evidence that the fragments from Magdalen College, Oxford, acquired near the turn of the twentieth century in Cairo, Egypt are some of our earliest copies of New Testament gospel material. He argues that late dating of the fragments is based on conjecture, not on a scientific study of the data including ink, letter formation, vocabulary, papyrus, etc. Thiede is not alone in his studies showing that the New Testament documents could have been composed much earlier than once supposed. It should not surprise us that Luke could have consulted Matthew, given the small literary world in which both were composed. New Testament scholar A. Farrer summarizes, Now St. By all agreement he knew St. It would be natural for him to know St. In short, it means that one should not increase the complexity of an explanation without good reason. Evidence is preferable to assumption. The fewer assumptions necessary to make a coherent, consistent explanation, the better. Applied to the gospel, this means that if we have absolutely not a shred of actual evidence that Q ever existed, and the unique commonalities between Matthew and Luke can be explained by their borrowing from each other, then we should not unnecessarily complicate our understanding by presuming Q. Luke used Mark and Matthew, as well as other sources, and the author also created sayings material. There is, however, an alternative, namely that Luke drew these sayings from Matthew, and in the present state of the investigation it ought not to be excluded from consideration. There is a simpler, competing possibility, namely that Luke drew these sayings from our Gospel of Matthew, which has never been shown to be impossible. Goulder, of Oxford, affirms, "The live alternative to Q is in essence that proposed by Austin Farrer in Mark wrote first; Matthew wrote an expanded version of Mark; and Luke used and adapted both earlier Gospels. What is the natural explanation of this common material? Only when the latter explanation has proved untenable would we think of postulating the former. Following the Literary Clues The mysterious case of the missing Q does not conclude here, however. There are additional reasons Q fails to satisfy the evidence or supplant alternate theories regarding the composition of the synoptic gospels. For example, Michael Goulder notes the importance of literary clues such as imagery, stating, "The use of imagery may be a more certain guide to authorship than the vocabulary. Images are a basic element to the thinking of an individual mind.

## Chapter 6 : 10 Fascinating Sealed and Secret Documents - Listverse

*A Mysterious Document Surfaces The Zymoglyphic Museum has somewhat of a reputation as a "museum of decay" (undoubtedly a factor in its recent targeting by the Museum of Dust). A mysterious document has recently surfaced that may or may not help explain the origins of this phenomenon.*

### Chapter 7 : Majestic 12 - Wikipedia

*Scientists have finally unlocked the secrets of a mysterious 2,year-old papyrus document.*

### Chapter 8 : How to Delete Documents & Data on iPhone or iPad

*Government Accidentally Releases Documents on "Psycho-Electric" Weapons. They were mistakenly sent to a journalist.*

### Chapter 9 : The Mysterious Document by Verne, Jules

*Voynich Manuscript Named after the Polish-American antiquarian bookseller Wilfrid M. Voynich, who acquired it in , the Voynich Manuscript is a detailed page book written in a language or.*