

Judy Kay King

(Envision Editions, Gaylord, Michigan, E. U. A.)

Biosemiotics in ancient Egyptian texts: the key unlocking the universal

secret of sexuality

Grounded in semiotics as established by C. S. Peirce and biosemiotics (biology interpreted as sign systems) as expanded by T. A. Sebeok, *The Isis Thesis* is a transdisciplinary study of eight major Ancient Egyptian texts, revealing that over 870 decoded signs, including art and architecture, communicate a unified matrix of pharaonic science, mirroring modern knowledge in microbiology, space physics, evolutionary genetics and black hole theory. Put simply, the Egyptian afterlife is the quantum domain, and their deities and signs represent genes and proteins, describing the universal reproductive secret of horizontal gene transfer (DNA exchange between species) for human evolvability (evolution of an evolved species).

The methodology included multiple reviews of the least corrupted Pyramid and Coffin Texts to categorize 108 key themes that were synthesized into 30 major idea strands. From this analysis, a biological model of primary signs surfaced for further testing in six additional texts: the Amduat, Book of Gates, Book of Two Ways, Edifice of Taharqa, Papyrus of Ani including the Theban Recension. Abductive reasoning allowed modifications to the working model with verification of Egyptian principles supported by modern scientific research. Horizontal gene transfer, a common viral process in our biosphere and genetic engineering, emerged as an option for human afterlife transformation. Presentation visuals will show that Egyptian signs (ankh, multi-headed serpents, etc.) and genetic maps (Amduat, Cairo Coffin Plan 28083, etc.) mirror DNA-binding proteins, with the decoded core Osirian myth explaining horizontal gene transfer related to the viral lifestyles of bacteriophage Lambda.

Keywords: Biosemiotics; Ancient Egypt; Afterlife; Horizontal Gene Transfer; Evolutionary Genetics; Isis Thesis; Viral Sex

