

EVIL ARCHAEOLOGY

Demons, Possessions, and Sinister Relics

Heather Lynn, PhD

BOOK SYNOPSIS

Demons, possession, sinister artifacts, and gruesome archaeological discoveries haunt the pages of *Evil Archaeology*. Dr. Heather Lynn investigates the archaeological record for artifacts and evidence of evil entities, revealing how demons from the ancient world may be dwelling among us. It also looks at the history and lore behind real relics believed to be haunted and includes historical accounts of demonic possession that go as far back as King Solomon invoking demons to help him build his famed temple.

An investigation into the historical and archaeological evidence of demons, curses, and possession featuring some of the most gruesome artifacts and sites ever discovered, this fascinating book explores such questions as:

- What role did Sumerian demons play in the development of civilization?
- Are curses real?
- Can material objects contain evil? What about places?
- What can we do to protect ourselves, according to historical records?

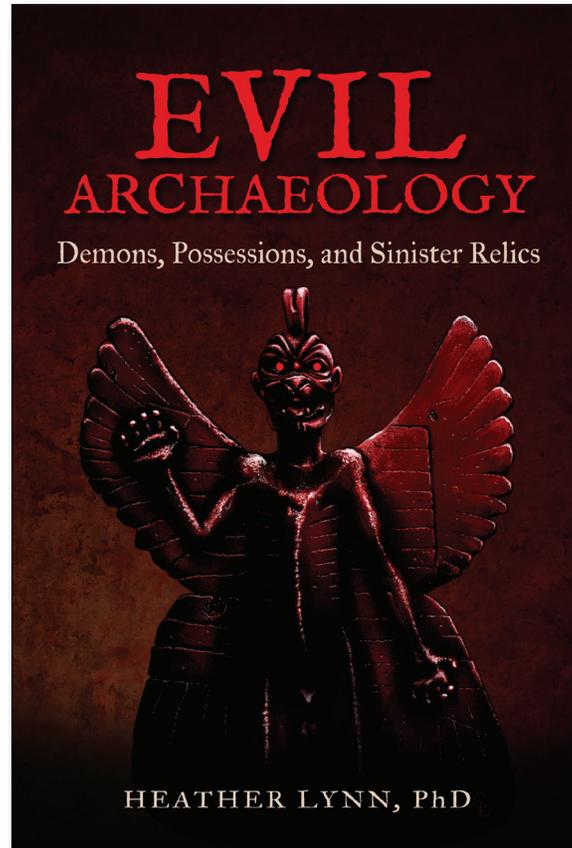
PUBLISHING STATS

Disinformation Books

April 1, 2019

ISBN: 978-1-938875-19-9

Paperback | Pages: 288 | 6 x 9 | \$19.95



MEDIA CONTACT

Bonni Hamilton
Executive Director,
Business Development
Red Wheel/Weiser
978-225-2932 (Direct)
bhamilton@rwwbooks.com

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Heather Lynn is a professional historian and renegade archaeologist on a quest to uncover the truth behind ancient mysteries. She left a life in academia to pursue her fascination with the unexplained and now investigates ancient mysteries, lost civilizations, hidden history, ancient aliens, and the occult.

In addition

to appearances on radio programs like *Coast to Coast AM*, Heather has been a historical consultant for television programs, including History's *Ancient Aliens*. She lives in Chardon, Ohio.



WEBSITE & SOCIAL MEDIA

Website: www.drheatherlynn.com



www.facebook.com/DrHeatherLynn/



www.youtube.com/c/DrHeatherLynn



[@drheatherlynn](https://www.instagram.com/drheatherlynn)

A CONVERSATION WITH DR. HEATHER LYNN

WHAT WOULD “POSSESS” AN ARCHAEOLOGIST TO WRITE ABOUT DEMONS, POSSESSIONS?

The beginning scene from both the book and movie, *The Exorcist* is set in Iraq at an archaeological excavation. At the site, a priest archaeologist feels a strong wind blow, foreshadowing the arrival of Pazuzu, demon of the southwestern wind and bearer of storms and drought in Assyrian and Babylonian mythology. In *The Exorcist*, Pazuzu is the demon that possessed the character Regan. As an archaeologist, this opening scene and its implication piqued my interest, spurring me to ponder the relationship between the demons of ancient Mesopotamia and now. I wondered if demons of the ancient world could still with us today?

It was not long after seeing the movie, that happened upon a news story about a man in North Carolina who changed his name to Pazuzu so he could honor the demon. He went on to murder and cannibalize his neighbors. This made me think that maybe Mesopotamian demons still dwell among us, possibly even possessing people.

HOW LONG HAVE PEOPLE BEEN PERFORMING EXORCISMS?

Many ancient people believed that drilling a hole in the head would allow imprisoned spirits, demons, or other supernatural beings to escape. Drilling a permanent hole in the skull, or trepanning, is the oldest known surgical procedure, dating back to the late Paleolithic era. Archaeologists have excavated the remains of a Neanderthal man at Mount Zagrou in Iraq, dating back at least 60,000 years. Trepanning is found in just about every part of the world; from the highest plateaus of China, through the caves of Western Europe, to the peaks of the Andes.

A more traditional depiction of exorcism can be found as far back as 4000 years ago, in Sumerian cuneiform tablets. Archaeologists have found many Mesopotamian medical texts outlining exorcism rites. Of the approximate 1000 cuneiform tablets held by the British Museum, 660 of them specifically reference exorcism.

WHAT, IN OUR OPINION, IS THE MOST HORRIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND?

There are so many accounts of archaeologists finding strange, disrespectful, or even sacrilegious burials of human remains. For example, Austrian archaeologists have found pits of severed right hands in Egypt, which confirmed the validity of hieroglyphs and Biblical verses that depict warriors cutting off the hands of their vanquished opponents. Egyptian lore describes the practice as proof of an enemy's defeat, with the severed hands exchanged like bounties for gold. Most of the time, what may seem the most disturbing is when human remains are found in odd arrangements. Just as in the case of the Capuchin Crypt in Rome. For reasons lost to history, the Capuchin monks began to decorate the five rooms of

the subterranean crypt beneath their small church with the bones of their disinterred brothers. The crypt features the decorative arrangement of skeletal parts of nearly 4,000 people, including Capuchin friars and local orphans. The human remains are arranged in elaborate ways and used to decorate the church. Tourists can visit and see these grim chandeliers, candelabras, rosettes, crosses, crowns, and coats of arms. A plaque at the entrance states: “What you are now, we once were; what we are now, you shall be.”

IS THERE ANY SCIENTIFIC PROOF OF DEMONS?

Actually, there are scientists in Morocco, scientists who have been studying the science behind demonic possession since the 1990s. Their theory is that certain diseases define certain afflictions as the penetration of demonic spirit into the human body in a physical mechanism comparable to that of microbes. It is sort of like the “germ theory” of demonology. It is this molecular explanation for demons that is currently under investigation and is opening the door to the possibility of a scientific explanation, beyond mental illness, to confirm the existence of evil entities. In Morocco, jinn, or evil spirit, are one of the central elements in the Islamic system to epilepsy, autoimmune, and many other afflictions.

According to some of the scientists working on this research, evil spirits are invisible to the naked eye, just like microbes. They contend that the existence of these evil spirit molecules does not depend on human perception. However, they claim to be getting closer to identifying them using advanced microscopy. The researchers theorize that the molecular composition of evil spirits makes them averse to light, explaining why they often appear at night or in the dark. They have their own special physical laws and life cycles and can rapidly multiply after entering our blood stream. Scientists have even been devising mathematic formulas to calculate their movement and behavior.

AFTER ALL YOUR RESEARCH, DO YOU THINK DEMONS ARE REAL?

I don't know that I think demons are real in a tangible sense. To date, there have been no verified discoveries of demon skeletal remains. While there have been unusual remains found, they are proven to be a hoax. However, the idea that a demon can inspire someone to do something, as in the case of the true crime story I discussed earlier, may make it seem more possible. Maybe to believe in something enough is to be inspired. The word inspire comes from Latin *inspirare*, meaning to breathe or blow into. The word inspired originally described when a supernatural being imparted an idea to someone.

Demons can be very real to some people, which can have lasting and real consequences. I will let the reader decide if demons are real, after they see the evidence presented in the book.