

Chapter 1 : Burial - Wikipedia

'A Secret to Be Buried': The Diary and Life of Emily Hawley Gillespie, [Judy Nolte Lensink] on blog.quintoapp.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. OUR COPY HAS THE SAME COVER AS STOCK PHOTO SHOWN.*

Share1 Shares Crypts contain more than just human remains. These subterranean skeleton sanctuaries hold secrets. Artistic masterpieces, relics, and even evidence of disease have been recovered from crypts. Many more enigmas await discovery in the shadows of crypts. The tomb belonged to the enigmatic Tashtyk people, warriors who controlled large portions of Siberia between BC and AD. The crypt was dug into the ground, surrounded by a stone wall, and covered with a log roof. The massive burial pit took two years to excavate. Archaeologists discovered the remains of 30 people who had been cremated and placed inside dummy bodies made of fabric and leather. Some were surprised to find that the Tashtyk death masks have stereotypically European features. The remains of children were discovered outside the tomb. None of the youngsters had death masks. Gypsum is a soft mineral, so many of the masks are in fragments. However, experts believe they may be able to piece together the broken faces. Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology Archives via Live Science In , archaeologists discovered seven mummies in a year-old crypt with walls covered in magical inscriptions. The naturally preserved remains came from deep within a monastery in Old Dongola, the capital of the medieval kingdom of Makuria in modern-day Sudan. The crypt contained the remains of seven males, all over age. The burial chamber was sealed with bricks and mud mortar. There are Gospel excerpts along with magical names and symbols, which are believed to have been intended to protect the dead from malicious forces. Tradition held that the recently deceased were in a state of flux and were vulnerable before they faced judgment. The crypt was first located in , but excavations would not occur until over 70 years later. Experts believe one of the mummies might be Archbishop Georgios , one of the most powerful Christians in Makuria. The stupa not only contained what might be the skull of the Buddha, but it was filled with the bones of other Buddhist saints. The box was constructed of carved sandalwood, covered in silver and gold, and encrusted with crystal, glass, lapis lazuli, and agate. The stupa was nestled within an iron box, which in turn was housed in a stone chest. The remains were originally housed in another temple, which was destroyed in warfare 1, years ago. Tel Aviv University via Atlas Obscura In , archaeologists unearthed an 18th-century Hungarian mummy that is revolutionizing the study of cancer. The naturally preserved remains were discovered in the sealed crypt of a Dominican church in Vac. Roughly mummified remains were found in total. A team of Israeli researchers tested the corpses to see if they were carriers of cancer-causing genes. In one individual, they discovered a mutation in the APC gene, which is known to cause an increased risk of colon cancer. What the findings suggest is that a predisposition existed before the disease became a serious health issue. Today, colorectal cancer is the third most common form of cancer. Most consider it to be a modern disease that results from a lack of activity, processed foods, and a longer life expectancy. The presence of the mutated gene in other mummies would indicate that genetic inheritance might be even more important than environment. During an earlier exploration of a known Medici crypt, experts were shocked to discover that the grave of the last Medici, Grand Duke Gian Gastone, was empty. Researchers lifted a stone slab to reveal steps leading to the hidden crypt. The secret chamber contained one adult coffin, which held Gastone, and eight child coffins. This is likely due to a lack of vitamin D in their diet. Researchers cannot identify some of the dead youngsters. It is likely that at least some of them are illegitimate children. Oxyrinic Mission via The Huffington Post In an Egyptian crypt, archaeologists recently unearthed what might be the oldest depiction of Jesus. Located in the ancient city of Oxyrhynchus, the mysterious underground structure could only be accessed once researchers removed 45 tons of stone. The walls of the crypt contained six layers of paint. The last was from the period of the early Coptic Christians. The mysterious image shows a tunic-clad young man with curly hair performing a blessing. Some believe this is the earliest known likeness of Christ. The crypt belongs to a year-old scribe and a family of priests. They have no idea what they will find in the new hidden chamber. It took four more years to clear the rubble away so that researchers could enter the hidden chamber. Sculptures and carvings of Mayan underworld beliefs surround the ancient ruler. Pakal II supposedly died at age. However, the skeletal remains

appear to be that of a year-old. The engraving became famous after the controversial bestseller *Chariots of the Gods* suggested that, if turned sideways, the image depicts Pakal II aboard a spacecraft. One viewer may see Mayan iconography related to death, rebirth, and the cosmos. Another sees a fuselage, complete with a breathing apparatus and controls. The walls of the tomb are covered with intricate depictions of death, resurrection, and allegories for time. Dated to , these amazing depictions of *Ars moriendi* utilize only black and gray to create a sophisticated shading system known as *chiaroscuro*. The paintings were discovered in , when the crypt was opened for the first time in decades. Many of the works are inspired by Dutch art, including copies of Rembrandt. The identity of the artist remains a mystery. Both had a history of working with the Capuchin monks. The embalmed organs were buried in heart-shaped lead urns, which feature inscriptions revealing ownership details. Dated to the 16th and 17th centuries, these preserved pumps were discovered by teams inspecting the convent before it becomes a conference center. One heart had no disease, while three others showed serious blockages, including plaque and atherosclerosis. It belonged to her husband, Toussaint Perrien. The Talpiot Tomb contained ten mysterious ossuaries. Some claim these boxes, meant for holding human remains, are definitive proof that this was the final resting place of Jesus of Nazareth and his family. This discovery meant that Christ not only was not raised from the dead, but had a wife and children. He is the coauthor of *Codex Exotica* and *Song-Catcher: The Adventures of Blackwater Jukebox*.

Chapter 2 : Buried Secrets () - IMDb

A Secret to Be Buried has 7 ratings and 1 review. Therese said: I've read this book three times (so far) because I feel I've come to know Emily and want.

Paleolithic burial , Megalithic tomb , Grave field , Tumulus , Chariot burial , and Ship burial Intentional burial, particularly with grave goods , may be one of the earliest detectable forms of religious practice since, as Philip Lieberman suggests, it may signify a "concern for the dead that transcends daily life. Some scholars, however, argue that these bodies may have been disposed of for secular reasons. Human skeletal remains stained with red ochre were discovered in the Skhul cave at Qafzeh , Israel. A variety of grave goods were present at the site, including the mandible of a wild boar in the arms of one of the skeletons. They are one of the chief sources of information on prehistoric cultures, and numerous archaeological cultures are defined by their burial customs, such as the Urnfield culture of the European Bronze Age. Reasons for human burial[edit] See also: Health risks from dead bodies and revenant After death, a body will decay. Burial is not necessarily a public health requirement. Contrary to conventional wisdom, the WHO advises that only corpses carrying an infectious disease strictly require burial. Cultures vary in their mode of respect. Respect for the physical remains. If left lying on top of the ground, scavengers may eat the corpse, considered disrespectful to the deceased in many but not all cultures. In Tibet, sky burials return the remains to the cycle of life and acknowledge the body as "food," a core tenet of some Buddhist practices, just as within Zoroastrianism , where burial and cremation were often seen as impure as human remains are polluted, while the earth and fire are sacred. Psychologists in some Western Judeo-Christian quarters, as well as the US funeral industry, claim that by interring a body away from plain view the pain of losing a loved one can be lessened. Many cultures believe in an afterlife. Burial is sometimes believed to be a necessary step for an individual to reach the afterlife. Many religions prescribe a particular way to live, which includes customs relating to disposal of the dead. A decomposing body releases unpleasant gases related to decomposition. As such, burial is seen as a means of preventing smells from expanding into open air. Burial methods[edit] In many cultures , human corpses were usually buried in soil. The roots of burial as a practice reach back into the Middle Palaeolithic and coincide with the appearance of Homo neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens , in Europe and Africa respectively. As a result, burial grounds are found throughout the world. Through time, mounds of earth , temples , and underground caverns were used to store the dead bodies of ancestors. In modern times, the custom of burying dead people below ground, with a stone marker to indicate the burial place, is used in most cultures ; although other means such as cremation are becoming more popular in the West cremation is the norm in India and mandatory in Japan[citation needed]. Some burial practices are heavily ritualized ; others are simply practical. Natural burial[edit] Natural burial â€”also called "green burial" [8] â€”is the process by which a body is returned to the earth to decompose naturally in soil, and in some cases even protect native and endangered wildlife. In addition, there are multiple green burial sites in the United States. The use of coffins made from alternative materials such as wicker and biodegradable materials as well as trees and other flora are being used in place of headstones. Both practices provide sustainable alternatives to traditional burial practices. Green burials appeal to people for economic reasons. Traditional burial practices can be a financial burden causing some to turn to green burials as a cheaper alternative. Some people view green burials as more meaningful, especially for those who have a connection to a piece of land, such as current residence or other places that hold meaning for them. Scientists have argued that such burials could potentially generate enough funds to save every endangered species on the planet. The cremated remains of a person are mixed in with concrete and then placed into a mold to make the memorial reef or eternal reef. After this, the eco-friendly reefs are placed into the ocean among other coral reefs where they help to repair damage to the reefs while also providing new habitats for fish and other sea communities. The high cost of the memorial reefs has caused this alternative form of burial to remain minimal and uncommon. Alkaline hydrolysis[edit] Alkaline hydrolysis , also referred to as resomation, is another approach to natural burial. It uses high temperature water mixed with potassium hydroxide to dissolve human remains. The chamber fills with the chemical and water

solution and is then lightly circulated. After a couple of hours, the body is worn down and bone is the only thing that remains. The bones are then pressed down into a powder and returned to the associated family. The outcome is comparable to cremation but results in an environmentally friendly process that does not release chemical emissions and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. After this process, the water used goes to a regular water treatment facility where it is filtered and cleaned and returned to the water cycle. At this time, resomation is permitted for commercial use in areas throughout the United States. However, several other countries, including the United Kingdom are considering using this technology within their medical schools and universities. It is an eco-friendly process which consists of dressing the cadaver in a bodysuit with mushroom spores woven into it, nicknamed the Infinity Burial Suit. As the mushrooms grow, they consume the remains within the suit as well as the toxins that are being released by the body. Rhim and her colleagues created this suit as a symbol of a new way for people to think about the relationship between their body after death and the environment. The biodegradable capsule doubles as a seed which can be customized to grow into either a birch, maple, or eucalyptus tree. The goal of this method is to create parks full of trees that loved ones can walk through and mourn, as opposed to a graveyard full of tombstones. This method aims to return the body to the earth in the most environmentally friendly way possible. Not only are tree pods a more cost effective and environmentally friendly way to memorialize loved ones, this method also offers emotional support. The memories of loved ones will be immortalized through the concept of a deceased person having a medium trees that will continue to live and grow. Embalming is the practice of preserving a body against decay and is used in many cultures. Mummification is a more extensive method of embalming, further delaying the decay process. Bodies are often buried wrapped in a shroud or placed in a coffin or in some cases, a casket. A larger container may be used, such as a ship. In the United States, coffins are usually covered by a grave liner or a burial vault , which prevents the coffin from collapsing under the weight of the earth or floating away during a flood. These containers slow the decomposition process by partially physically blocking decomposing bacteria and other organisms from accessing the corpse. An additional benefit of using containers to hold the body is that if the soil covering the corpse is washed away by a flood or some other natural process then the corpse will still not be exposed to open air. Personal objects of the deceased, such as a favorite piece of jewelry or photograph, may be included with the body. This practice, also known as the inclusion of grave goods , serves several purposes: In funeral services, the body is often put on display. Many cultures feel that the deceased should be presented looking his or her finest. Others dress the deceased in burial shrouds , which range from very simple to elaborate depending on the culture. The inclusion of ceremonial garb and sacred objects is sometimes viewed as necessary for reaching the afterlife. The inclusion of personal effects may be motivated by the beliefs that in the afterlife people will wish to have with them what was important to them on earth. Alternatively, in some cultures, it is felt that, when a person dies, their possessions and sometimes people connected to them such as wives should go with them out of loyalty or ownership. Although not generally a motivation for the inclusion of grave goods with a corpse, it is worth considering that future archaeologists may find the remains compare time capsule. Artifacts such as clothing and objects provide insight into how the individual lived. This provides a form of immortality for the deceased. In general, however, clothing buried with a body decays more rapidly than the same buried alone. Bodies with the arms crossed date back to ancient cultures such as Chaldea in the 10th century BC, where the "X" symbolized their sky god. Later ancient Egyptian gods and royalty, from approximately B. The burial of bodies in the extended position, i. Extended burials may be supine lying on the back or prone lying on the front. However, in some cultures, being buried face down shows marked disrespect. Warriors in some ancient societies were buried in an upright position. In Islam , the body is placed in supine position , hands along the sides and the head is turned to its right with the face towards the Qibla. Many cultures treat placement of dead people in an appropriate position to be a sign of respect even when burial is impossible. In nonstandard burial practices, such as mass burial , the body may be positioned arbitrarily. This can be a sign of disrespect to the deceased, or at least nonchalance on the part of the inhumers, or due to considerations of time and space. Orientation[edit] Historically, Christian burials were made supine east-west, with the head at the western end of the grave. This mirrors the layout of Christian churches , and for much the same reason; to view the coming of Christ on

Judgment day Eschaton. In many Christian traditions, ordained clergy are traditionally buried in the opposite orientation, and their coffins carried likewise, so that at the General Resurrection they may rise facing, and ready to minister to, their people. In Islam, the grave should be aligned perpendicular to the Qibla i. Mecca and the face turned to the right and facing Qibla. Occasionally suicides and assassins were buried upside down, as a post-mortem punishment and as with burial at cross-roads to inhibit the activities of the resulting undead. They bury their dead with their heads directly downward, because they hold an opinion, that in eleven thousand moons they are all to rise again; in which period the earth which they conceive to be flat will turn upside down, and by this means they shall, at their resurrection, be found ready standing on their feet. The learned among them confess the absurdity of this doctrine; but the practice still continues, in compliance to the vulgar. There is at least one attested case of a person being buried upside down by instruction; a Major Peter Labilliere of Dorking d. This gradually changed as the upper and middle class started holding funerals in the mortuaries of hospitals. This posed an issue for hospitals because of the rapid increase in funerals being held and maxing occupancy. This resolved when a law was passed to allow the civilian population to hold funerals in the mortuaries of hospitals. The lower class then followed suit, copying the newly set traditions of the upper classes. With this change, the practice of cremation became viewed more as an alternative to traditional burials. Cremation was first introduced by Buddhism, but was banned in It took until for cremation to rapidly grow in popularity. Because of this importance placed on death, Tana Toraja landscape is covered in the rituals and events transpired after death.

Chapter 3 : Secrets to stay sealed – unopened time capsule likely to be buried again – BG Independent

Emily's life is revealed as a youth full of promise fading into middle and declining years of lost dreams and eventual tragedy, which caused her to write, "I have written many things in my journal, but the worst is a secret to be buried when I shall cease to be."

Chapter 4 : Judy Nolte Lensink (Author of A Secret to Be Burried)

blog.quintoapp.com: 'A Secret to Be Burried': The Diary and Life of Emily Hawley Gillespie, () by Judy Nolte Lensink and a great selection of similar New, Used and Collectible Books available now at great prices.

Chapter 5 : America's 'Secret War' in Laos finally put to proper rest | Asia Times

Additional resources for A secret to be burried: the diary and life of Emily Hawley Gillespie, Sample text However, I have purposefully avoided "giving away" Gillespie's story by foreshadowing events, for her diary is itself and I have chosen not to recast it as history or biography.

Chapter 6 : Tomb of Genghis Khan - Wikipedia

A Secret To Be Burried: Diary Emily Hawley Gillespie by Judy Nolte Lensink, Judy Nolte Lensink The sound of nineteenth-century women, once thought lost to us, is alive because ordinary women like Emily Hawley Gillespie gave voice to their thoughts in diaries.

Chapter 7 : Buried - Call of Duty: Black Ops 2 Wiki Guide - IGN

'A Secret to Be Burried': The Diary and Life of Emily Hawley Gillespie, by Lensink, Judy Nolte. University Of Iowa Press. Paperback. softcover, minor shelf wear, sun fading to spine and part of cover.

Chapter 8 : 10 Secrets Buried In Crypts - Listverse

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Chapter 9 : ""A Secret to Be Burried": the Diary and Life of Emily Hawley Gillespie"

The secret opening to the crypt of Pakal II, the Maya ruler of Palenque, was discovered in It took four more years to clear the rubble away so that researchers could enter the hidden chamber. The monarch's remains were discovered clad in a jade mask with beads.