



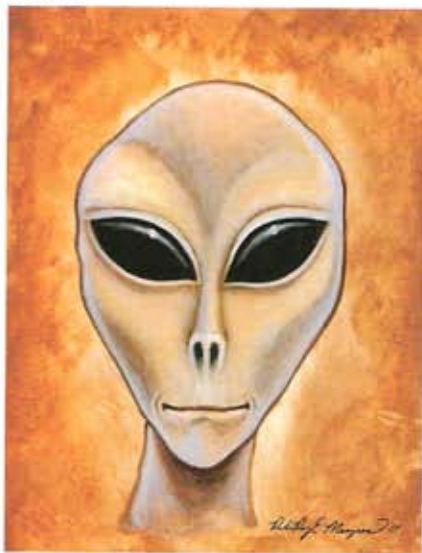
THE STARCHILD SKULL

A revised version first seen in "Viewzone Magazine"

www.viewzone.com

There is so much misinformation on the Internet that it becomes difficult to know what is real or relevant. When I first saw photographs of the oddly shaped "Starchild Skull," my first thought was that it could be explained by only two possibilities: (1) it was from a deformed baby because no adult could survive with such a distorted head; or (2) it was an unfamiliar animal.

Soon the name "Starchild" suggested a third possibility: (3) the round-headed, narrow-jawed images of so-called "Grey Aliens," represented most famously by the iconic cover of Whitley Strieber's 1987 classic book, *Communion* (see image). However, to me that possibility seemed remote.



I believed that time, the scrutiny of experts, and advances in science would debunk this bit of "web legend," much as giant skeletons created in Photoshop [below, right] were loudly touted as "real," by Russia's Pravda News Service, then debunked. But I was wrong.

Recent scientific breakthroughs have made it possible to analyze any uncorrupted DNA in ancient bone fragments, and for the highly unusual Starchild Skull the most recent DNA testing results have transformed the most remote possibility—

that it belonged to an extraterrestrial—into the most likely outcome.

We will soon consider the complex science involved in a detailed analysis of the Starchild Skull, but first we should discuss the initial scientific testing done on its physical attributes. I was surprised to learn such testing had strongly suggested it was a human-alien hybrid.



The idea of a human-alien hybrid is suggested in the Bible, Genesis 6:4: *There were giants in the Earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same (who) became mighty men (which were) of old, men of renown..*

More recent human-alien hybrid possibilities are discussed in Zecharia Sitchin's book series, *The Earth Chronicles*, based on his own translations of Sumerian writings on clay tablets. Epic stories such as the *Atra Hasis* and the *Ennuma Elish*, describe how modern humans were created by mixing the "essence" (genetic material) of space faring, highly superior beings the Sumerians called "gods" with the "essence" of primitive humans, resulting in the "Adamu," a small, weak race of modestly intelligent (compared to the gods) slaves and servants.

The Sumerian gods, who called themselves "Anunnaki," allegedly came from a vastly distant and enormously different planet in our solar system known

to the Sumerians as Nibiru. Call it science fiction, but these tales are 6000 years old!

While the Starchild Skull is only 900 years old, its many physical peculiarities strongly suggest that it lived as a result of sophisticated interactions between our human race and an unknown species.

BACKGROUND

Around 1930 a teenage girl from El Paso, Texas, was visiting her family's relatives in a remote village in the Copper Canyon region of Mexico, about 100 miles southwest of Chihuahua. At a considerable distance from the village she noticed an abandoned mine tunnel.

Exploring it, she found a human skeleton lying on its back on the surface of the floor. Buried in a shallow grave beside it was another skeleton with what she called a "misshapen" hand extending from the dirt and wrapped around the upper arm bone of the human. She uncovered the other skeleton and found that it was smaller than the first, and all of its parts were "misshapen."



Because the girl had been warned to stay out of any of the area's mine tunnels or caves, she avoided telling her parents or the villagers about her discovery. She hid the two complete skeletons under the exposed roots of a tree growing beside a ravine, while she tried to formulate a workable plan to sneak them back to El Paso to donate to her school as study aids.

Before she could secure them any better, a torrential rain flooded the ravine and



washed all the bones away. Two days later the girl walked downstream and found the skulls and a detached piece of maxilla (upper jaw) from the misshapen skeleton.

Both skulls had suffered damage in their tumble along the ravine filled with rushing water, mud, and stones. The misshapen skull had lost its lower jaw (mandible) and both of its zygomatic arches (cheekbones) [above left], along with half of its upper jaw (maxilla). The normal looking skull fared better, losing only its mandible and one of its cheekbones.

The girl managed to sneak both skulls back to her home in El Paso and for the duration of her life kept them as souvenirs of her visit to Mexico. She gave no special significance to the misshapen skull, thinking it had to be a natural deformity of some kind.

In the 1990s, when the girl was an old woman, she died and her skulls came into the possession of Ray and Melanie Young, also from El Paso. Melanie had been a neonatal nurse for a dozen years, so she was quite familiar with many natural human deformities. She strongly suspected that both the number and types of anomalies appearing on the misshapen skull were not the result of any known pathological condition or combination of conditions.

The Youngs decided to secure a comprehensive analysis of their skulls by a range of experts, so they were referred to Lloyd Pye, an alternative researcher with the means and contacts to carry out various tests on their two relics.

STEP ONE: X-RAYS



Lloyd first arranged for both skulls to be X-rayed. These revealed that the portion of the upper jaw of the deformed skull had several impacted teeth (showing up as five dark globs in the image above right). This suggested the skull belonged to an individual who died at around 5 or 6 years of age, which is how it came to be known as the "Starchild." Later, though, other experts determined that it died as a full-grown adult.



The next obvious anomaly was in the frontal sinus region. The human skull [above: left and center] showed typical frontal sinuses between the eye sockets. The other skull had no trace of frontal sinuses, not even vestigial bumps indicating where its sinuses might have attempted to grow. This is unusual to the point of impossibility. Less than 5% of humans are born without frontal sinuses, and virtually none lack all signs of vestigial remains.

SO, WAS THE STARCHILD CRADLEBOARDED?

Both the Starchild Skull and its human companion in death have been Carbon-14 dated to 900 years BCE (± 40). At that time cradleboarding was common for Central and South American natives. Since both beings were contemporaries, it



The second skull was shown to be from an adult woman whose rear head exhibited the classic flat shape of "cradleboarding." This ancient practice consisted of binding an infant's head against a board so it could be safely carried on its mother's back as she did her daily work. It is still practiced in some

primitive African and South American cultures.

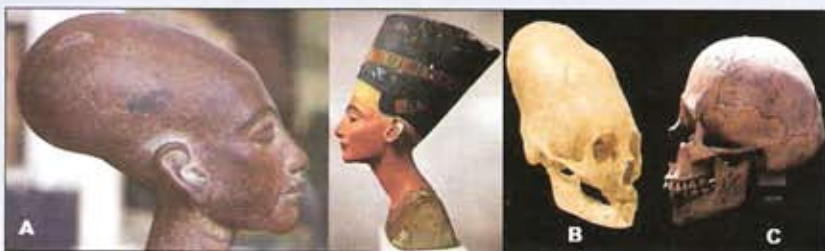
Another primitive practice is head binding, in which heads were shaped by boards bound with cloth to have an elongated shape supposedly like the "gods" of such cultures. This was evident in ancient Egypt's royal family, who were considered deities. They had elongated heads as far back as the second millennium BCE. Pictured below ["A"] is Nefertiti, wife of Egyptian Pharaoh Amenhotep IV (later Akhenaten). At bottom right ["B"] is a naturally elongated head of what might have been a "god" with a brain volume twice the size of normal humans. These are the famous "coneheads" of Peru and other countries, which seem to be the models for the head binding craze of many ancient cultures. At bottom ["C"] is a skull that shows the classic straight rear of a cradleboarded human skull.

might be assumed that the flattened rear of both heads were from this same practice. However, there are serious problems with this theory.

A cradleboarded infant is bound to a board by strips of woven fiber or fabric. The head faces forward with a comfortable sightline, and the neck is slightly hyper-flexed (raised) to leave breathing unobstructed. The human skull has both of these classic features [below, left]. However, if the Starchild is rotated to vertically align with the flat area of its skull, its eyes look down and its neck is tilted so that its airway would be constricted. This would suffocate an infant.

Although the rear of the Starchild's head is extensively flattened, viewing or touching it shows it has natural contours not found in an actual cradleboarded skull like the human found with it. Those skulls are as flat as the board they were pressed against because baby bones are so soft and pliable.

The Starchild's brain capacity was measured as 1600 cubic centimeters, which is 200 cc more than a typical human and 400 cc more than a human equal to its size (about four feet, the size of an average

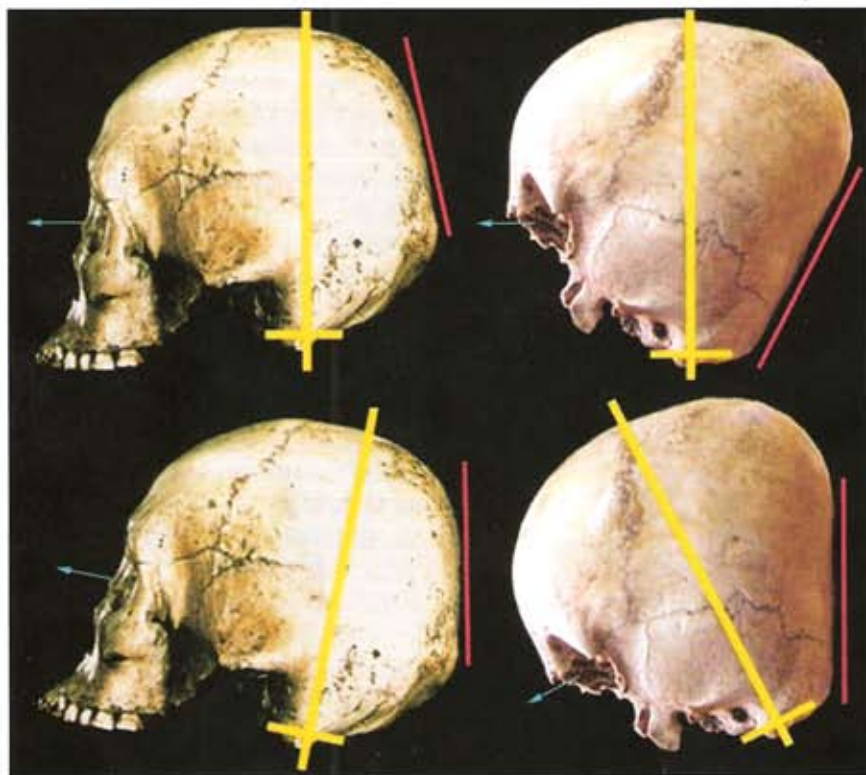




12-year-old). So did the Starchild's outsized brain mean it was more intelligent than normal humans? It may well have been, but so far there is no way to test for such a difference.

A human skull is comprised of several bone plates separated by cracks known as *sutures*. Sutures allow the skull to expand as the brain grows. They only fuse permanently during later adult life. So we know infants and children suffering from

the shape of the eyes or their bony orbits. Indeed, children with this disorder possess normal looking faces (see image above).



IS THERE ANY KNOWN DISEASE OR PATHOLOGY THAT COULD CAUSE THIS?

Yes . . . and no. There is a well-known condition known as *hydrocephalus*, literally "water on the brain," in which the cerebral spinal fluid that normally bathes the brain and spinal chord becomes obstructed and builds up pressure inside the skull. This condition can happen to the fetus inside the womb or can occur in early childhood. The result is that the infant's skull, which has not fully formed or hardened, expands to accommodate the excess fluid.

hydrocephalus [above, left] typically have spherical shaped skulls created by the fluid inside them pressing outward uniformly in all directions.

The Starchild Skull is slightly heart shaped. The skull had expanded on both sides of the saggital suture (see above right, red circle and arrows). A CAT-Scan examination of the Starchild showed none of its sutures were fused, so they could not have restricted the skull's expansion caused by a buildup of cerebral spinal fluid. Thus, its shape was not caused by excess spinal fluid.

Another problem with attributing these deformities to hydrocephalus is the eye sockets. Hydrocephalus does not distort

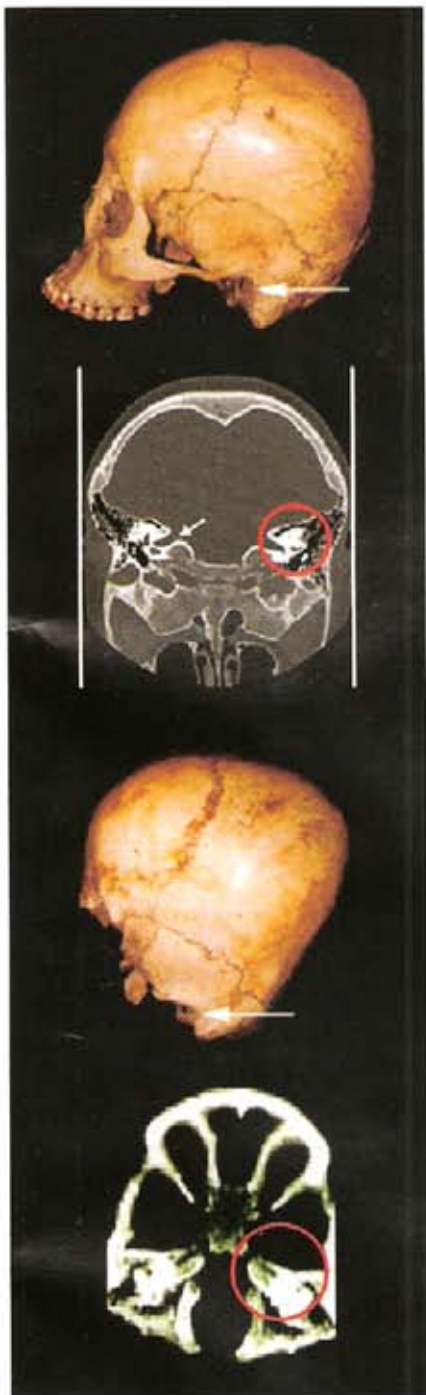
However, the Starchild's eye sockets are extremely unusual. Normal human eye sockets are 2" deep and cone-like, with the optic nerve and the foramen openings (for nerves to control and blood vessels to feed the eyeballs) at the farthest point inside (see arrows at left). The Starchild's sockets are 0.7" deep, and the optic nerves and foramens are located further down and closer to the inner base of the nose (see arrows at right).

The surfaces of the Starchild's eye sockets appear perfectly smooth. No shifts in their terrain are evident to normal vision. Yet very subtle shifts *are* there, and they are *exactly alike* in each socket, which can easily be felt with a fingertip. Such incredible symmetry is highly unlikely to occur with any developmental disease, which makes it most likely to be genetically determined.



The upper ledges of human eye sockets are rounded [above, left], feeling to the hand like a soda straw. The Starchild's upper sockets come to an edge, not sharp enough to cut, but thin in every way. Also, in humans there is always a slight depression or "dip" from the brow ridges down to the nasal bones. In the Starchild there are neither brow ridges nor a dip from forehead to nose.





Humans have inner ears which we use to determine what is up and down, to balance ourselves, and to detect left-right movements; it is essential to our existence on this gravity-bound planet. The Starchild has inner ears twice the size of normal humans. Why? Perhaps to provide better balance for its enlarged cranium over its small neck, which was no more than half the size of a normal human neck. Also different, is the Starchild's ear hole location, being lower and more to the front of the skull. These types of deformities defy explanation.



In humans the zygomatic arches (cheekbones) protrude from the face [above left in purple]. In contrast, the Starchild's cheekbones are unusually small and curve close to the cranium. Combined with the infant-sized piece of the upper jaw (seen above), it becomes obvious that the Starchild's lower face was much smaller than a normal human. The artist's rendering (above right) provides a current estimate of what the Starchild might have looked like.

WHAT ABOUT THE DNA?

We could summarize many more important anatomical differences of the Starchild skull, but these would be meaningless if the DNA turned out to be entirely human. As some scientists insist, the skull could be an individual who suffered from multiple diseases or afflictions, yet still somehow remained 100% human. So why does Lloyd Pye believe this skull is *something else*?

Lloyd began DNA testing in late 1999 at a forensic DNA lab in Vancouver, B.C. This lab was not equipped to handle "ancient" DNA, over 50 years old, but at that point they were the only lab anywhere that was willing to deal with the Starchild Skull, so Lloyd gave them a chance. After multiple

failed attempts and contaminations, they claimed to have made a small fractional recovery of nuclear DNA that indicated the Starchild was a human male.

That 1999 report is still trumpeted by all of mainstream science and Wikipedia as the final word on the Starchild Skull. "Pure human deformity, so forget about it!" But Lloyd was certain the ill-equipped lab had made a mistake, so he kept pushing and was finally able to arrange a new test in 2003 with Trace Genetics in California, a lab capable of handling and recovering ancient DNA.

The experts at Trace Genetics soon found things about the Starchild's bone that were highly unusual. When they cut a rectangular "window" from the cranium bone to extract the DNA, they discovered it was much harder to cut through than the human bone despite being half as thick and weighing half as much (see below). Subsequent testing revealed that the Starchild's bone chemistry is quite unlike normal human bone, being more like tooth enamel than bone.

The "windows" from each skull were cut into four smaller pieces for testing. One of each was put in a test tube filled with EDTA, which was then placed into a rocker arm. In one week the EDTA entirely dissolved the human bone, which was normal.



These shots are various forms of the fibers. The first shows a fiber clearly woven into the matrix of the bone but exposed at the surface. The second is a stray piece of fiber snagged on a rough stretch of cut. The third is a thinner kind of fiber emerging from a cancellous hole (where marrow originates and moves through a bone).



In contrast, the Starchild's bone did not dissolve at all; not in one week and not in one month. It had to be dissolved by a very powerful detergent called 'Tween 20. This was another clear indication that the Starchild was something other than entirely human because *no other human bone required such handling.*

Another anomaly later discovered about the Starchild's bone is that when viewed under a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), a variety of fibers were found to be woven through the bone's matrix, like rebar in cement. These fibers are unheard of in any other kind of bone found on Earth, which makes it clear that the Starchild is incredibly unique among the world's ancient relics.

CSI (CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION) VISITS THE STARCHILD!

Because of the television show, CSI, nearly everyone everywhere knows the fundamentals of how DNA is extracted and squeezed into gel sheet strips to reveal specific DNA patterns of victims or suspects of crimes. In the hands of the Trace Genetics staff, the same held true for the human and Starchild skulls. Their DNA was extracted, and then primers were applied to it.

Primers are manmade strings of base pairs from several hundred to several thousand long. They can be imagined as genetic keys that fit into extremely specific locks. If human-based primers find corollaries in an unknown batch of DNA, there is no doubt the unknown batch is from a human. Likewise, if human-only primers do not find corollaries in a batch, it is not human.

Once the human's DNA and the Starchild's DNA were recovered and ready for testing, the process was straightforward. Both samples were analyzed to determine

the content of their mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA.

Mitochondria are small organelles that float in the cytoplasm between the cell wall and the nucleus at its center (think of them as raisins in pudding). Each organelle produces energy for the cell's metabolism, and each contains DNA, which passes solely from the mother to the child.

The mitochondria is the same as our mother's, grandmother's, great grandmother's, etc. Therefore, if the Starchild's mitochondrial DNA were to be found and it turned out to be human, that would mean its mother, the female that carried it to the point of birth, was human.

Similarly, nuclear DNA is found in the nucleus of our cells. It also contains genetic information, though from both mother and father. In each nucleus are the 23 chromosomes supplied by each parent, 46 total, which contain roughly 25,000 genes comprised of 6 billion nucleotides and three billion base pairs.

If the human-only primers utilized by Trace Genetics were to locate human corollaries in the Starchild's nuclear DNA, then both of its parents would be human and despite its many physical abnormalities it would be purely human. This was the bottom line, as Trace Genetics began its work on the Starchild.

BOTTOM LINE!

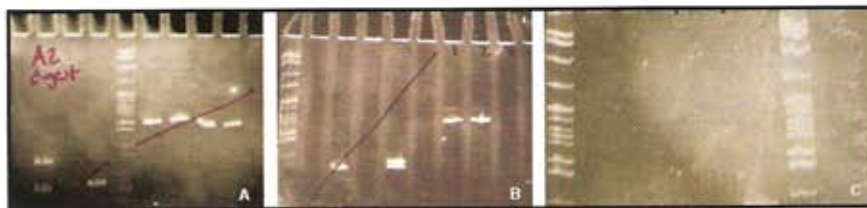


Figure A [above] shows the results of the mitochondrial DNA of the human skeleton. It was recovered quite easily on the first attempt, proving there had been little degradation to the bones as they lay for 900 years in a mine tunnel. As expected, it is typically human and has ancestry in Haplogroup A, a genetic group that is common among early Mesoamericans.

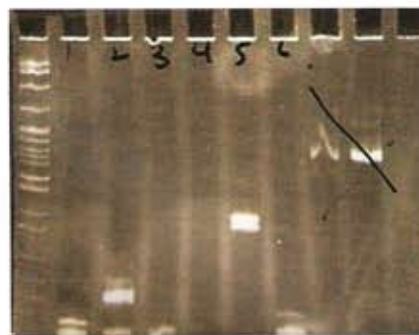


Figure B [below] shows the Starchild Skull's mitochondrial DNA, which was also easily recovered on the first attempt and therefore can be considered well preserved. From this gel sheet it was determined that the Starchild was from Haplogroup C, another genetic group common among early Mesoamericans, which meant it could not be genetically related to the human found with it.

Figure C [below] is nuclear DNA from the human skull. As expected, it shows typically human markers. No surprises there. However, when the geneticists attempted to recover nuclear DNA from the Starchild, they were baffled.

Despite six full attempts [see image above], the Starchild's nuclear DNA did not react with the human-only primers applied to it. It definitely was there, it could not have been degraded, so only one astounding conclusion could be drawn: *the*

Starchild's father was not entirely human! However, as mentioned earlier, it could not be determined how far away he was from normal.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Since 2003, several brilliant technical innovations in DNA testing have allowed for the tracking of virtually all of the genetic code in a given sample—including human and nonhuman. Part of the rush to develop this technology was a strong desire on



the part of mainstream science to analyze Neanderthal DNA to find out how closely they were related to modern humans.

Humans, chimps, and gorillas have roughly three billion base pairs, the vast majority of which are exactly alike. Chimps differ from humans in roughly 3%, while gorillas differ in about 5%. The percentage difference of Neanderthals is still being worked out, but this is the primary question to be resolved about the Starchild: *How different will it be from humans?*

■ HOW CLOSE ARE WE TO KNOWING THAT DIFFERENCE?

In early 2010, Lloyd Pye was contacted by a top geneticist at a major lab who was willing to seek the Starchild's nuclear DNA that was left "missing" by the tests in 2003. The geneticist said he could use a new recovery technique called "shotgunning" to recover much shorter strings of base pairs than was possible in the era of long-string primers. Shotgun strings were only 200 to 500 base pairs long, allowing for easier recovery of abnormal or degraded DNA.

Lloyd gave the geneticist a sample of Starchild bone and the geneticist soon found that its nuclear DNA was indeed easy to recover in small snippets. He recovered an ample supply, then ran them through the NIH database, at which point all hell and then some broke loose!

The National Institute of Health (NIH) is the agency in the U.S. that funds nearly all genetics research. It maintains an enormous database of genomes from over 120 species types. From viruses to bacteria to mollusks to primates to humans, the entire gamut of life on Earth is represented in that database.

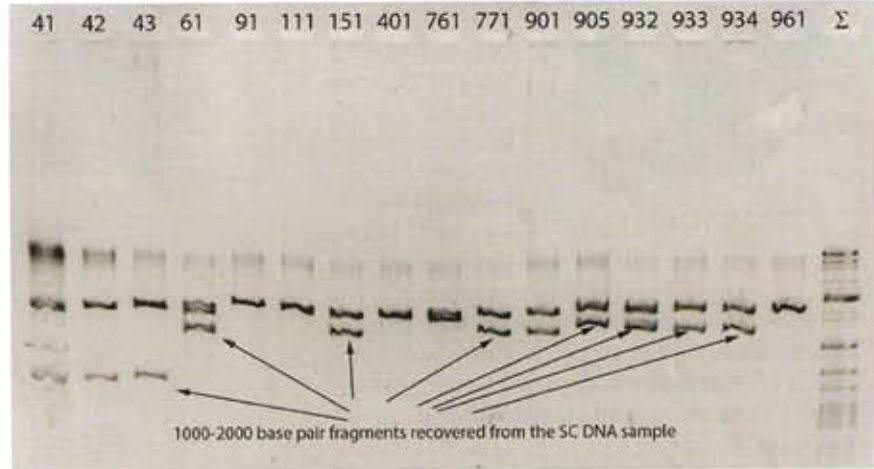
When the geneticist ran the Starchild's newly recovered nuclear DNA through the database, he found the expected result: part of it was indeed human, as was determined in 2003. However, part of it was not found in the database! This meant that part of the Starchild's basic DNA was not yet found on Earth!

This of course means that history has been made on a scale seldom seen. The first view of alien DNA is at hand. However, much more work needs to be done before a formal announcement can be made. The entire genome has to be recovered, and then every one of its nucleotides must be compared to human nucleotides to

establish exactly where they are alike and where they differ.

■ WHAT IS THE PROOF OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM?

The gel sheet below shows a clear recovery of the Starchild's nuclear DNA. These are some of the larger fragments, in the 1000 to 2000 base pair range. However, there were many others that displayed similar results in gel.



Relative to the NIH database, below is an analysis of one of the Starchild's DNA strings. It is 265 base pairs (a good length) of recovered nuclear DNA that matches perfectly with a gene on human chromosome #1. This verifies beyond any doubt that some of the nuclear DNA recovered from the Starchild Skull's bone is from a human being.



In the next image is the stunning report that with a string of 342 base pairs (another good length), "No significant similarity (is) found." To recover a stretch of base pairs that long with no reference in the NIH database means there is no known earthly corollary for what has been analyzed! *This astounding result will put the Starchild Skull in history books!*



This result has now been verified several times, but mainstream skeptics will be obligated by their positions to try to say it has to be some kind of gibberish or some kind of technical mistake because

in their world view it simply cannot be true. Luckily, their protests can be easily overcome with continued repetition of the result, finding more and more similar fragments in the library that over time will be created from the Starchild's DNA.

The final hurdle Lloyd Pye must clear on his epic journey to finding the truth about the Starchild Skull is to secure the large amount of money needed to complete the full genome recovery and then the extensive analysis of all the new base pair strings that are certain to be found. Meanwhile, the entire process must be filmed in every detail so critics and skeptics can't argue that the result can't be trusted because of sloppy professional protocols.

If Lloyd does everything else as diligently and as successfully as he has up to this point, we can all anticipate that by the end of this year or early next, he and his "impossible" relic will have made history on a monumental scale.

If you would like to learn more about the Starchild Skull and Lloyd Pye's efforts with it, please contact him through www.starchildproject.com.