2025.09.01 Shikigow's terms received from Omar Abdishakur @ 3:06 p.m.

ABDI MOHAMED ABDI NICKNAMED "Shikshigow" is the oldest man among the owners of the stone. He is the one who hails from El Ali village where the stone was found nearby. He is the one who did transport the stone from El Ali village to Mogadishu. He told me he met with Jacob in Mogadishu and gave reliable conclusive information regarding the stone history.

Mr. Shikshigow confirmed me that the informations Mr. Jacob collected from most of people he met and interviewed in Mogadishu are politically motivated and relate to conflicts of interest and jealousy. For instance most of interviewees told that the stone was stolen/looted or taken forcefully by As killing two residents/ElAli villagers. He said how come? adding that if it was taken forcefully by AS and killed people how government of Somalia would have accepted to release the stone to the owners. Mr. Shikshigow said If that was true many of owners including I myself would have been arrested and brought into court. Instead the government authorised that the owners of the stone have the right to pay for tax and can export it to wherever they prefer.

Therefore, that is why Minstry of Petroleum and minerals estimated the amount of tax due to be paid by the owners and issued letter of original certificate. The owners deposited the estimated amount of to Minstry for finance of Federal Government of Somalia and exported the stone to China.

Mr. Shikshigow added the stone was legally exported and those who have been advocating since last four years for return of the stone to Somalia blindly are in state of "Wasting their time" and that is DAY DREAM.

For Nur, everyone knows him that he is neither responsible for the stone nor can sell or set any price for it at all. All what he has told you are baseless and too far from the reality. He has 10% of stone share. it is reality and I am sure 100%. If you don't believe now you will know one day.

My Shikshigow told me that two options are on the table for the owners conduct. Option one is to is to sell the to any buyer and option two is to think of possibilities of cutting it into big pieces.

Mr. Shikshigow has concluded that, once again if the advocators want to continue trying to return our stone to Somalia, it will not work for them but if they want to work with us on how to sell the to any buyer who isn't going to cut it into pieces or is willing later to resell the to Somalia, we do entertain and collaborate to finalize the deal.

Mr. Shikshigow confirmed me that last price they can sell the stone is $200/kg@15,100kg =$3,20,000.00 (Three million & twenty thousand USD)

I have confirmed the informations given by Mr. Shikshigow are true and reliable.

Finally, I myself can effectively be in position of facilitating smooth transactions. I can also arrange connections and introductions between the major owners of the stone and your people either they are Somalis in Mogadishu or any other person/people in across the globe regardless their nationality, race and religion.

NEVER SENT

2025.08.31 gessler to nur hassan

Hello Nur,

I am confused: One month ago, the sellers decided they would return it to Somalia. Now you say they plan to cut it. The recent pricing history is as follows:
a) 4,500,000 or 300/kg x 15,150kg
b) 3,750,000 or 250/ kg x 15,150kg
c) 2,696,000 or 178/kg x 15,150kg (at your 6 tons for 2,700,000 rate)

A major scientific magazine with a circulation of 10,000,000 will publish on Shiid Birood in the next week or two. They have offered me some space to comment after their "op-ed."

If the "c)" price of around 2,696,000 had been available when I first approached museums and other institutions, we may have had a buyer. A buyer who may wish to donate it to Somalia, exhibit it for some amount of years and return it to Somalia, or some other terms. **But there was one other major problem:**

The Getty Museum sums up the positions of a wide variety of museums and institutions:
"No object will be acquired without assurance that good title can be transferred… For every acquisition, the Museum shall make a rigorous effort to obtain all available information and accurate written documentation about the ownership history of the object, as well as recent import and export documentation. Museum acquisitions must comply with applicable law."

However, now If the state of Shabelle and its Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Information, and the Federal Government of Somalia were to agree to validate the sale and come to amicable terms with a purchasing institution (e.g. long term loan

Do you represent the voice of all of the partners in the sale of EL ALI? Precisely, what is your position among them?

Since 2020.12.13, for nearly five years, I and colleagues have voluntarily contributed to the characterization and research on EL ALI, consolidating and promoting its cultural and natural heritage values along with partner in Somalia and around the World. I am certain you have visited our web site which provides which provides a transparent and open information page for SHIID BIROOD. I have contacted, perhaps a score or more prominent public museums and institutions experienced in the collection of high heritage value objects about curating and/or exhibiting EL ALI. Among the primary concerns that they all expressed were the lack of proper documentation of ownership. After repeated attempts on my part to acquire that information from you and/or your partners, our requests were never answered.

The Getty Museum sums up the positions of a wide variety of museums and institutions:

“Inquiry and Research No object will be acquired without assurance that good title can be transferred. The Museum shall rigorously research the provenance of a work of art prior to acquisition to determine that it is possible to obtain good title. … For every acquisition, the Museum shall make a rigorous effort to obtain all available information and accurate written documentation about the ownership history of the object, as well as recent import and export documentation. Museum acquisitions must comply with applicable law.”

If you cut 6 tons of EL ALI you will effective destroy SHIID BIROOD as a NATIONAL TREASURE of SOMALIA and a site of UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage Significance? You sill destroy significant opportunities for research and education in Somalia as well as significant opportunities for tourism development.

On 29 January 2025: A PROPOSAL was made to UNESCO to place SHIID BIROOD and its IMPACT SITE on SOMALIA'S TENTATIVE LIST OF WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE SITES. SHIID BIROOD, the IRON STONE of EL ALI / CEEL CALI.

SHIID BIROOD is among the WORLD'S MOST MASSIVE METEORITES:
4,603,000,000 years of natural heritage depth of the Solar System 13.610,000,000 years of natural heritage depth of the Milky Way Galaxy 13,800,000,000 years of natural heritage depth of the Universe.

SHIID BIROOD is the WORLD'S 7th LARGEST MASS of any OFFICIALLY NAMED METEORITE.

In 2020, El Ali was listed in Wikipedia as the 8th most massive mass of an officially named meteorite. In 2025 El Ali is listed as the 11th. Aletai now has three individuals more massive than El Ali. Campo del Cielo has two individuals more massive than El Ali. And Cape York has

two individuals more massive than El Ali. If we only allow the most massive individual of a named meteorite in the competition, then Shiid Birood is the world's 7th most massive.

EL ALI's arrival on Earth is 14C radiometrically dated at circa 2,000 BP. Further dating by 10B, 14C, 22Na, 26Al, and 41C is in process.

SHIID BIROOD is AFRICA'S 2nd MOST MASSIVE METEORITE.

While Hoba (@ 60,000 kg) is clearly the most massive meteorite on the Earth and in Africa and a National Monument of Namibia, Shiid Birood (@ 15,150 kg) is the 2nd most massive and Mbosi (estimated @ 16,000 kg) is the 3rd most massive individual in all of Africa. El Ali's mass was actually weighted on the Mogadishu Weibridge at 15,150 kg, while Mbosi's weight was merely estimated @ 16,000 kg.

SHIID BIROOD is the PREDOMINANT EXAMPLE of a PREHISTORIC INDUSTRY of MINING METEORITES for METAL

2,000 years of cultural heritage depth. We have ship log records that the Inuit (Eskimos) mined the massive boulders of iron from Cape York in Greenland. These journals, penned in 1818, were kept by the explorers searching for the Northwest Passage (a northern route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans). Their accounts document meeting Inuit Eskimos in Cape York, Greenland who used the iron to make knives and harpoon tips. Some of the most detailed accounts were by William Edward Parry, Captain of the ship Alexander, in the year 1818. Portions are reproduced below. "Probably no other meteorite has been so intimately connected with the life and fate of so many people..." wrote Vagn Buchwald speaking of the Cape York irons. These accounts provide evidence for EL ALI's inclusion in this accolade. The substantial archaeological research done on the Cape York iron meteorites, by Greenland and Danish researchers, provides the foundation for the archaeological potential of learning much more about this prehistoric tool-making industry from EL ALI, both from the meteorite and its impact site, through proper conservation, curation and research.

How did they remove small pieces of iron? By cold-forging, hammering the metal, moving it to corners and edges of the mass, by the process of plastic flow, to develop flakes and blades that could then be broken off. They also hammered shallow depressions into the iron, with oblique blows at angles towards one another, building up ridges where the ∞-shaped depressions

coalesced, and could then be broken off. The hammering created tiny tensile cracks in the iron behind the oblique blows, by the process known as rolling contact fatigue. Many of the massive stones that the Inuit mined for metal were eventually found and taken to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, USA, and to the Geological Museum in Copenhagen, Denmark. The largest meteoric masses that were mined for metal were known as the Woman,

Dog, and Savik I. An additional iron boulder known as Ovifak was also mined for metal, but was of telluric. not meteoric iron. Telluric iron rose from deep within the Earth.

All of the above masses show the distinct marks of plastic flow, spalling, rolling contact fatigue and shelling, and the lips, folds, curls, and ridges that formed from having been hammered to remove coin-sized flakes of iron. Small cutting blades were made with additional cold forging and finally set into bone or wooden handles, as serrated knives, spear and harpoon tips. Archaeologists from Greenland documented the archaeology of many Inuit camp sites where the iron was mined and utilized, finding tons of hammerstones at the localities of each of the masses of Cape York that are in museums today. The basalt hammerstones were hauled in from 50 miles away to facilitate the mining. These iron blades and workpieces were traded over a distance of 1,000 miles for time period of over 1,000 years.

The foregoing evidence from Greenland, suggests what we should expect to find in Somalia. The SHIID-BIROOD / EL ALI / CEEL CALI meteorite shows identical hammer markings. Moreover, hammerstones have been found in the upturned soil from the meteorite's removal by heavy equipment. And in that soil, one or two pieces of removed metal, showing hammering, have been recovered. In the future, when archaeology at the meteorite's impact site is possible, we expect to find abundant hammerstones, individual flakes, and some evidence of the tools that were fashioned with those metal blades, and the habitation sites of those who mined the metal and their cultures at that distant date two millennia in the past.

Look carefully at the videos and images on our website. The evidence of hammering is clear in the abundance of lips, folds and curls at the edges, and the downward plastic flow over the entire surface, which extends well below the present-day level of the ground, to the surface of the soil when it was mined 2000 years ago. Look at the images of a hammerstone and hammered metal flake immediately below:

Hammerstone Hammered Flake

Today, we do know something about how iron flakes and blades from cold massive irons may be removed. We know this under the engineering research specialty of metal fatigue. Today, since smelted iron is readily available, and ton-sized iron masses are scarce and protected in museums, we have no need to do what prehistoric Inuit and Somalis did. Today, we invest millions of dollars into research to prevent the removal of flakes, blades and spalls of metal from manufactured steels. Today, our research on metal fatigue, would have been regarded by the Inuit, and prehistoric Somalis, not as failure, but as technological expertise giving rise to a viable new tool-making industry. They did this long before smelted iron became an industry. From 6*11 November 2023, a paper was presented in Nairobi, Kenya at the WORLD OF IRON @

10 conference entitled "SOMALIA'S IRON AGE BAGAN WITH EL ALI." A detailed paper is currently in preparation providing extensive documentation of the foregoing claims. (N. Gessler)

SHIID BIROOD has been SIGNIFICANT in the TRADITIONS of the LOCAL CULTURES for GENERATIONS. 600 years of cultural heritage depth.

For generations the meteorite was visited and celebrated in the cultural traditions and ceremonies of the local people of El Ali. It was featured in songs, dances, poetry, and stories.. We hope that members of the community will provide us with examples in writing, in sound recordings and on video.

SOMALIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS to HERITAGE CONSERVATION:

Why were the investigations conducted by the Somali Security Services, the Somali esport permit and shipping documents regarding Shiid Birood, not made public? Why were the financial involvements of Al-Shabaab, not made public?

Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Draft Somali Provisional Constitution of 1 August 2012: Article 31: Language and Culture:

1. The state shall promote the positive traditions and cultural practices of the Somali people, whilst striving to eliminate from the community customs and emerging practices which negatively impact the unity, civilization and well-being of society.

2. The state shall collect, protect and preserve the country's historic objects and sites, whilst developing the know-how and technology that shall enable the fulfilment of such an obligation.

3. The state shall promote the cultural practices and local dialects of minorities.

4. The rights mentioned in this Article shall be implemented in accordance with the fundamental rights recognized in this Constitution.