FORBIDDEN Histories OF THE AMERICAS

A Continuation of Both Nephite North and The Treasures of Utah.

Hundreds of New Photos of Anomalous Artifacts, Many Never Before Published

Daniel Lowe
The Forbidden History
Of the Americas

More Evidence of
Ancient American Geography
and
The Advanced Civilizations
of the first Americans

Compiled by and authored by
Daniel Lowe
Forbidden Histories of the Americas is like a giant jigsaw puzzle that you can’t stop working on, one you can’t wait to finish so you will finally know what the picture will be. Dan has found clues scattered throughout history, archeology, geology, anthropology and religion then fit them together into such a compelling theory one has a difficult time arguing against it. This book will change how the reader looks at everything from our history; challenge what we have been told in text books and class and most importantly ask why? Filled with an abundance of source material, published articles and interviews lends credibility to a historical world stage you have never imagined but will gnaw at your intuition as being possible if not probable.

Fair warning to the reader, once you take the red pill there is no going back, but you won’t want to go back. The journey into the unknown and unexpected history is a break necked pace that will whip your hair back and have you holding on for dear life, and it is well worth it. Where else can Clovis Points and Buddha, dinosaurs and floating gardens all be intelligently discussed in the same book? And yes, even linked together! Never in my life have I wanted a time machine more than when I finished reading Forbidden Histories of the Americas, it now seems the distant past is just as mysterious and unknown as the unseen future. Kudos for a great read, fantastic history lesson and the brightest spotlight to shine in a very long time.

Todd Strong (Land Developer)
Introduction

This book is a continuation of both Nephite North and The Treasures of Utah, if you have not read them, May I suggest that you do as it will make that which is found in this book all the more understandable. So much of the history of the Americas has yet to be told, so much of it has been suppressed and kept from public knowledge. I write this book in an attempt to tell even a small part. To my friends, family and most important, I dedicate this work to my God above, I hope all find it exciting and pleasing to the soul.

Before I get started let me define my position with respect to Academia and their view of the Ancients and the ancient past. In the past I have been hard on these people and at times things are said where in I have failed to hold my tongue. It isn’t that I view these people as complete idiots as there are some very good Archeologist, Paleontologist and Geologist. Unfortunate however a large part of them have fallen for the curriculum which has been established by the predecessors of their field, having been taught that the things which they have learned are fact and cannot be altered. Having met with some of these fields, I was not surprised to find that many do not believe as they have been taught to believe.

In addition there is no doubt that the curriculum being taught in the indoctrination system today, is based on the theory that man evolved from an ape and that this Earth is billions of years old having derived from some remnant of a galactic explosion. I am truly sorry, but it is my belief that this is a bunch of crap. I am what science calls a creationist, and I am as such simply because I have a God, I wear this badge knowing it pleases my Father, As I know he has created this place for us. So you see, anything that comes by way of theory taught as a fact or adopted into science as an accepted orthodox way of thinking, is for ALL purposes, my enemy. I refuse to believe anything just because it is the popular thing to do. So, should you see the little things I may say throughout my writings, understand that ignorance stirs up my dander.

To me words are identifying, revealing and often incriminating. I am not proud in any sense of the word of anything as pride, the act of taking glory, is left to my Father as it rightfully belongs to him and we have no right, to be proud. However I hope that my Father is pleased with all that I may do, I am pleased with my work and I am well pleased with my children.

Please understand that Ignorance to me is an unwillingness to learn, it is a choice to be indoctrinated into belief of the orthodox truth all out of peer pressure or popularity. It is a choice to be taught to believe in a thing or educated to believe in a popular, often with motive, way of thinking excusing the existence of a God, so yes, I will defend my God, against those who would diminish, excuse, discount or reject him, from his involvement in ALL things. These people ironically have the God given right to do this and they are welcome to believe as they choose, just don’t shove it down my throat nor those whom are dear to me. Every choice we make has consequences whether considered bad or good. With this said, I will continue.
Since the time of the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus the man credited for the discovery of the new world, the newcomers to the world have observed and documented the things which they seen, heard and experienced. The newcomers to this world saw the ruins of what appeared as intricately built ancient cities, observed strange yet familiar habits of the indigenous. It wasn’t until the mid 19th century that archeology was even taken serious in this land, yet it would seem as though it was not for the purpose of documentation and understanding of those of the past. 100 years or so earlier Sir Richard Colt Hoare coined the motto for Antiquarianism in Europe, We Speak from Facts not Theory and it would seem here in the Americas, John W Powell and Ephraim George Squire after the creation of the Smithsonian Institution, together reconstructed and change the purpose of the existence of Smithsonian with what would seem to be their motto, We Speak from Theory not from Facts.

Since the days Smithsonian took a new path due to the influences of men such as Powell and Squire, thousands if not tens of thousands of artifacts and ruins have been dusted under the rug and or buried in the depths of Smithsonian, with a system of control and a constant threat of taking away their funding, exist to this day over the heads of the Museums of this Nation. A threat of mockery and stripping of ones title, destroying the ability of making a living in the Archeological world, hangs over the heads of many archeologist today.

The dictatorship of Archeology was now set up, the new religion of Atheism with its Bible of Manifest Destiny and Evolution, but what was the motive? Why would a group of men want to hide the history of this land? What was it that could have motivated the two sons of Methodist Ministers in Palmyra New York in 1830? I just can’t put my finger on it.

To this day thousands of unusual artifacts remain hidden in the basements of Museums across this land with no explanation as to why they cannot display them without the threat of loosing their funding. It would seem that of every claim of who came to this land first, all seem to forget that when they pushed their way onto the beaches of this new world, someone was peering at them from the bushes. Although not the first to come to this land, Europeans, Hebrew or Jewish and or Roman Jewish people, have been coming to this land as early as possibly 900 BC, and even then, someone was already here. Columbus knew this and so did all the others who followed him and preceded him, and those who funded the expeditions. Who were these people and how did they get here? Is there a written history of these people?

It is my desire, not having this threat hanging over my head, to show you even a small portion of the amazing untold history of this land through photographic, archeological, geographic, and scriptural evidence, legends, documentation of the past told by those who witnessed it, and just plain common sense. It is not my position that because an artifact find was not an “Official” archeological excavation that we need disregard completely the evidence. Honesty and trust in a find is not inherent in the field of Archeology inclusively, it is within the men who make the find, and tell the story as it
occurred. Just because it was not under the dictatorship of Smithsonian, does not make it any less credible, not in the slightest.

The field of Archeology has come a long way since the days of the two sons of Methodist Ministers from Palmyra New York, and it seems to have stooped to a new low many would not have ever thought. Many Archeologist of today are fed up and disgusted with the muzzle that is forced upon them with a threat of loosing their livelihood should they stray from the curriculum and the seeming untold oath to it. It is what seems to be, an effort to destroy the concept of God in the mind of the people for the sake of the religion of Evolution. Everything and anything that might give credence to the existence of a God or credibility to the History of the Bible, or Book of Mormon or any religion of Christ is quickly silenced, destroyed or hidden.

Take all that is presented herein with a grain of salt and perhaps a little more serious than that and make your own decision using your own intellect without someone dictating to you what you can believe or not, what is possible and what is not, you decide. It is time for the truth to be uncovered; it is time to expose the Forbidden histories of the Americas.
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Chapter One

The Ancient Cultures of the Americas

What is Anasazi, a Fremont, a Pueblo? What is the Iberian Culture, Clovis people, Solutrean people, Adena Culture or Hopewell? Well you can pick up just about any publication related to the Archeologist field or go to your favorite related Wiki ditty and you can read what the world has been taught to believe and see the indoctrinate photos which are lasting impressions upon the mind. The indoctrination process is not just in our so called education system, it is in the very images that are presented in describing those things which have been given to *educate* the public as you will see in the following photos and to *subjigate* by educating you to the point of no original thought other than, *hey, what does Wiki have to say?* Which is the same as *let’s see what the popular opinion is* and go with it.

We all have the images in our heads as to how he Native American Indian has been portrayed for well over 100 years. But the images are often portrayed as Savage, often half naked if not naked, all for the purpose of instilling into your mind barbarism. And although in many ways many tribes scattered about were indeed in a state of decline compared to their not so distant past, I personally do not think they were presented to the world with a fair view.

The most ancient of this land is called *Anasazi* and is portrayed as in the example of the following image which is in a small way true but to me is just the typical Native American Indian Image.

![Image used to represent Anasazi](image_url)

The following images would be more accurate to represent Anasazi, aside from dress which would have been lighter due to a warmer climate. They were a very large people with an average height of 9 feet.
Modern Day Altai Mongolian Man

Depiction of a Mongolian Warrior of the past
The Altai Mongolian, the closest living relative of the first Americans

One of the best renditions of the last battle of the Jaredite I have seen
According to the Aztec record and the Book of Mormon these people arrived on this continent about 2400 BC being the most ancient of Americans as there is no original; all people on this land migrated here from another continent. The Mormons would call them Jaredites. They are the people responsible for the DNA Haplogroups found abundant in South America, Central and North West America with the Inuit and Aleut of Alaska and Canadian tribes or related, being the most pure of the original blood line.

The Pueblo Culture is named by the Spanish meaning Town people, those who build houses and one of the many images which is used to depict these people may as well be the same photos used to identify or instill in your mind, once again the typical Native American Indian. Now in later times, meaning in the times of the Spaniard, this would not be too far from reality as the people who may have been occupying the many towns or cities were now a mixed people and very well may have looked like those in the following image.

![Image representing the Pueblo People](image)

Depending on the time frame one is referring to, the Pueblo people may be one of a few cultures who came to this land but most likely a mixture of them. The first in which likely made up what is considered as the Pueblo is of Jewish decent or Hebrew and they arrived in several groups at different place here in America, Mormons call them Nephites and or Lamanites. These people arrived on this continent around the time of 600 BC, one landing on our east coast at the Delmarva Peninsula and are the people responsible for the Clovis Arrowheads and are the Clovis people thought to be the first Americans. Some have asked, why do we not see the remains of the Anasazi? Their weaponry to some degree was done by flint napping but the majority of their Copper and Bronze weapons at
the time they destroyed themselves as a people in brutal wars, has long since decayed and returned to mother Earth. Keep in mind, these battles according to the Mormon book and the Aztec Record occurred near 600 BC.

The following images, if one is to instill in the minds of the people as to what they may have looked like would be in my opinion more accurate than what is commonly believed today. These people are also those whom science calls Adena and later the Hopewell culture also known as the Mound Builders of the Mississippi valley.

The Hopewell as they are portrayed today and is likely not accurate.

Likely a more correct rendition,
This image reminds me of a hypothetical scene of the two peoples who make up the so called Pueblo meeting in peace in 57 BC, the Roman Jewish Colonies on the left and the Hebrew immigrants of 600 BC on the right.
Arrival 600 BC Delmarva Peninsula

The Hebrew Nephites, Mound Builders, Clovis people in the new world AD.
Early Pueblo people, also known as Adena and Clovis People as well as Nephite, Lamanite and in later AD times the Hopewell Culture.

Another group of people who has migrated to this land in the past and likely arrived here in the west prior to the previous mentioned Pueblo people are those whom we will call Roman Jewish Colonies, which is one of histories best kept secrets. These people likely mixed with the earlier mentioned pueblo people but the Roman Jewish people arrived here in the west about 100 BC and thrived for near to 400 years before they were defeated by the enemy known later as the Toltec. Any people who even appeared to look like these Pueblo people or the mixture of which are of the same DNA, were for the most part vanquished, exterminated or assimilated.

These people returned again to this continent in 700 AD and thrived until overthrown by the Toltec and a mixture of the previous and remnant of their own near 900 AD, these people and the mixture of the former as well as those of the most ancient remnant of the Anasazi, eventually became a part of the Aztec. It gets very confusing in these days due to all those who came to this land, mixed together, migrated together with others going in different directions and some of the original even migrating back to the old world.

The following images might be a more accurate rendition of this later group of Pueblo people than those which have been used in the past.
A more accurate rendition of Pueblo People?

At this time I would like to remind the reader of the chapter in the Treasures of Utah pertaining to the Tucson Lead Crosses and again in this book at chapter 5.

In conclusion of this section I will include some of the early or earliest renditions of the Nobel Native American Indian, photo’s taken in better taste than what a majority has been done in the past. Notice the apparel worn by some, not just the turbans and robes but other things as well, including their features and reflect to the previous images. A majority of these photos are by Edward S. Curtis whom I feel had a great respect for the Native American Indian.
I will never stop wondering what this man was thinking at this moment.
A practice also of India
The Classic Altai Mongolian appearance of the Navajo
Admiration
The things he could have told us.

Classic Turbans
In Memory of
Edward S Curtis 1868 - 1952
Chapter Two

The Clovis Solutrean connection

Dec 26h 2012

The Clovis Fluted Point was first found and recognized in 1929 and named for the site in which it was found, Clovis New Mexico. The Clovis is associated with what science calls the Clovis Culture and they date them at 13,500 years ago attributed to what they call the Paleo-Indian. I sometimes wonder how the archaeologists of that day got from one day to the next.

The Fluted Clovis Spear Head

We know that the people who are responsible for these artifacts could not possibly have been here 13,500 years ago by reasons covered in the Book Nephite North concerning the Radio Metric Guessing game and the reliability of it and other reasons found in other sections of the book supporting my young earth belief. So we are left to look at the evidence from a different perspective as we know that the people responsible arrived here about 600 BC. There are only two significant groups of people who came to this land if you exclude the modern day Gentile. One whose arrival was about 2400 BC and the latter of 600 BC, the latter is the people who brought the Clovis technology with them.

As I skim through all the information on the internet today pertaining to the Clovis we find still, people arguing about who first discovered America, I have the answer, It was God, so why can’t we stop with the pride and just accept the fact that some man was the first here on this continent and that man was Adam, call him white, black, yellow or pink if you choose and mold him into your agenda, but this is a fact and regardless of the
evidences, this will be known in the end and as I have said before, this was approximately 6,000 years ago. Prior to Adam, there was no death on this planet in its present creation.

So, if man did not come into existence until 6,000 years ago, when were these Paleo-Indians coming here to make the fluted Clovis? I have already explained the many reasons in Nephite North as to why Radio Carbon Guessing just doesn’t work so what have we to go on? Facts, what a novel idea!

It is a fact that someone made them, it is a fact that they did it some time in the past and it is a fact that they were made on this continent. What color their skin was, is not an issue because frankly I don’t care, do you? It was what it was. We don’t need some nitwit jumping up and down making accusations of racism. Everything concerning color of skin and what race it was will come with the facts and the evidence to support it and there is nothing you or I can do about it, it is what it is.

The Clovis information has come a long way since 1929, many sites have been discovered across this continent and every time a location was discovered that seemed to support the land bridge theory or 4.5 Billion years old earth and evolution, you would hear about it if you were the kind who listens for it. But there are many things about this Clovis you didn’t know.

Clovis points can be found from the West to the East and from the North to the South and the Clovis technology did not just stop at some point in the past never to be made again. Clovis arrowheads were made long after the crucifixion. If you were the indigenous of this land living here 1500 years ago and you found a cache of Clovis points, are you going to use them? Or will you just throw them away and park you butt on a rock some place and make your own, Your Way? Would you learn from what you found or cast them to the ground as some out dated method you simply could not accept? This is the reason why Clovis is spread all over the Americas, but there is one thing I can agree with and this is the highest concentration of small sites as to the likely hood of origins or place of first inhabitance on this land.

In recent years, a very sharp man in my humble opinion, by the name of Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institute no less, gave a lecture at Gustavus Aldophus College, Saint Peter, Minnesota of which you can view on Youtube (The Blue Eyed Indian), where in he explains some very interesting information pertaining to Clovis. In spite of the fact that Mr. Stanford has been sucked into the 4.5 Billion Year old earth theory giving erroneous dates based on the Carbon Guessing game, Mr. Stanford shows facts concerning Clovis and Solutrean technology which the majority with his level of his expertise likely would not. I am not surprised to find that according to Mr. Stanford and the evidence he shows, that there are more Clovis Sites on the Delmarva Peninsula in Delaware and Maryland than from the Rocky Mountains west. What better place to find such a thing than at the very place Lehi’s people first landed and first inhabited the Americas in 600 BC?
In Mr. Stanford’s lecture he makes a definitive connection with the Solutrean Culture of Spain and France, a culture thought to have existed 21,000 to 17,000 years ago and disappearing around 15,000 years ago. Gee, I wonder where they went. Mr. Stanford shows what can only be Solutrean tools (*Pre Clovis*) found at numerous sites on the Delmarva Peninsula, at a slightly deeper level from where Clovis is normally found and in comparison it would appear this is where the people once located in France and Spain disappeared to. Could the people of Lehi have left this area of Spain in 600 BC? Absolutely.

Regardless, if in fact the Solutrean Culture and the Clovis Culture are one and the same people, they were not the first Americans. Why is it we do not find similar evidence of the first Americans? The People of Japeth or Jaredites? The answer is simple.

I will give the reader a reminder in comparing the Haplogroup X distribution map from the book Nephite North and that of the Clovis/Solutrean Map below.

![Haplogroup X Distribution](image)

*Haplogroup X Distribution*
What are the chances that these two places of origins and first inhabittance could be in the same places and yet to date we still have no connection to Siberia whether linguistic, or by artifact and yet those stubborn prideful men of science still refuse to believe in a God and turn to the scribes rather than Darwin. Why not just create an ice bridge from Europe to New England with a 3rd ice age? Is it any less ridiculous than the Bering hypothesis? My thanks goes out to Dennis Stanford for the incredible and undisputable evidence he and his colleagues have presented, but even with all of the evidence he has brought forth with the use of the erroneous dates given, I am left wondering who this mans God is? Darwin or the God of Abraham, regardless, Thank You.

In the following article from FoxNews.com titled European Seal Hunters may have been the first Americans, it seems those responsible for it are trying desperately to cast doubt on the hypothesis of Dennis Stanford...

**The tools don’t match**

Recent studies have suggested that the glaciers that helped form the bridge connecting Siberia and Alaska began receding around 17,000 to 13,000 years ago, leaving very little chance that people walked from one continent to the other. Also, when archaeologist Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution places American spearheads, called Clovis points, side-by-side with Siberian points, he sees a divergence of many characteristics.

Instead, Stanford said today, Clovis points match up much closer with Solutrean style tools, which researchers date to about 19,000 years ago. This suggests that the American people making Clovis points made Solutrean points before that.
There’s just one problem with this hypothesis—Solutrean toolmakers lived in France and Spain. Scientists know of no land-ice bridge that spanned that entire gap.

Why can’t these people get away from this land ice bridge ice age crap, apparently they diminish those responsible for the Solutrean and Clovis tool to the point of it not being possible these people knew more about boats than even Dennis gives them credit for. The problem is their erroneous dates given by using the Radio Metric Carbon Guessing game.

**The lost hunting party**

Stanford has an idea for how humans crossed the Atlantic, though—boats. Art from that era indicates that Solutrean populations in northern Spain were hunting marine animals, such as seals, walrus, and tuna.

They may have even made their way into the floating ice chunks that unite immense harp seal populations in Canada and Europe each year. Four million seals, Stanford said, would look like a pretty good meal to hungry European hunters, who might have ventured into the ice flows much the same way that the Inuit in Alaska and Greenland do today.

Inuit use large, open hunting boats constructed from animal skins for longer trips or big hunts. These boats, called umiaq, can hold a dozen adults, as well as several children, dead seals or walruses, and even dog-sled teams. Inuit have been building these boats for thousands of years, and Stanford believes that Solutrean people may have used a similar design.

It’s possible that some groups of these hunters ventured out as far as Iceland, where they may have gotten caught up in the prevailing currents and were carried to North America.

“You get three boats loaded up like this and you would have a viable population,” Stanford said. “You could actually get a whole bunch of people washing up on Nova Scotia.”

Some scientists believe that the Solutrean peoples were responsible for much of the cave art in Europe. **Opponents of Stanford’s work ask why, then, would these people stop producing art once they made it to North America?**

“I don’t know,” Stanford said. “But you’re looking at a long distance inland, 100 miles or so, before they would get to caves to do art in.”

Not only is it possible the Solutreans ventured out as far as Iceland, but if they would look a little harder they just might find Solutrean sites in and around Reykjavik, Raudhollstadir and Stykkisholmur and they will eventually find this was an intentional act in establishing a trade route. These people were not the simple minded people they portray them as, they didn’t just pile into a big bowl like boat and drift until there luck panned out. They may have hunted the marine animals mentioned but when
their luck was poor, they always had their gardens to turn to which you will shortly read about. As for the question asked by Stanford’s opponents regarding cave art? Perhaps they have never heard of Native American Pictographs and Petroglyphs. They will also come to know some day, these people were not necessarily Europeans by today understands but were Hebrews coming out of Jerusalem or a branch of Israel.

**Solutrean hypothesis**

*From Wikipedia*

*Examples of Clovis and other Paleoindian point forms, markers of archaeological cultures in northeastern North America.*

*Solutrean tools, 22,000-17,000 BP, Crôt du Charnier, Solutré-Pouilly, Saône-et-Loire, France*

The Solutrean hypothesis is an alternative theory about the Settlement of the Americas, according to which peoples from Europe may have been among the earliest settlers of the American continent. The theory that is currently most widely accepted, and which is supported by genetic, linguistic and archaeological
evidence, considers the American continent to have been populated from Asia either via the Bering land bridge or by sea. The Solutrean hypothesis was first proposed in 1998. Its key proponents include Dennis Stanford, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Bruce Bradley, of the University of Exeter. According to this hypothesis, people associated with the Solutrean culture migrated from Ice Age Europe to North America, bringing their methods of making stone tools with them and providing the basis for the later Clovis technology found throughout North America. The hypothesis rests upon proposed similarities between European Solutrean and Early American Clovis lithic technology. Many archaeologists have criticized the proposed similarities as too insignificant and just as likely to be due to chance as to shared origins. As one has said, "few if any archaeologists -- or, for that matter, geneticists, linguists, or physical anthropologists -- take seriously the idea of a Solutrean colonization of America."

Though the proponents cite recent archaeological findings in support of the theory, the hypothesis has generally not been well received. A recent DNA study challenges a genetic argument often made in favor of the hypothesis. The study argues against the apparently anomalous mtDNA Haplogroup X2A having migrated to the Americas via an Atlantic route. (Wiki)

Concerning Chapter 7 of Nephite North, Oceanic Evidences and Oil Deposits it was this information about the Clovis/Solutrean connection that caused me to lean more towards a lower Book of Mormon Narrow Neck location. The red dot is a prime location for arrowhead source material; it just didn’t make sense that the people would cross the upper location I had previously thought and then come south and out onto a peninsula to get their materials for Arrowheads. I also noticed that this above map helps shed some
light on where major battles may have taken place, and where they have taken place several times for a very long time. Compare the above with not only the new narrow neck location but all the previous information concerning Nephi city, Lehi Valley, the first proposed landing place and Zarahemla but not limited to. There has also been a small source material place discovered in the extreme west end of the Oklahoma panhandle. See the two following images, the old proposed narrow neck and the new one.

If the large red dot represents a major source of flint in which much of the western arrowheads were made from it just seems the narrow neck may not have been as you see above, although both proposed narrow neck locations are plausible, the following just makes more sense given this source location and where in the obvious battles took place at its west end. But then again, the source material is where it is….
Chapter Three

Chinampas

The Aztec Floating Garden

Although the following is not necessarily evidence as one might think and not necessarily ancient, I have included this piece as it seem to coincide with the Solutrean/Clovis Connection in terms of location and other points to be made.

Chinampas is the name given the Aztec Floating Garden, when the Aztec found themselves in the middle of the swamp wondering why their god had led them to this forsaken place, they were thankful and without hesitation began to build their utopia which became Mexico City. The Aztec not only literally created their island and base for their legendary city, but also seemed to be masters of the floating gardens as if it were nothing new to them.

Now here we are some 400 years later and we can still see the remains of the Chinampas of Tenochtitlan as plain as day. In the following image is the Chinampas as they appear today and keeping in mind they have not been used in 400 years.

Chinampas of Tenochtitlan
The Aztec Chinampa is not necessarily unique to Mexico. There are several cultures around the world still to this day using basically the same concept. What I found interesting is there is a trail of them that seems to be along the likely path taken by the Nephite and Roman Jewish Colonies.

In the previous report concerning the Clovis of America we found that the place that had the highest concentration of Clovis, the same place where I have theorized was the landing place of Lehi, also has the highest concentration of Chinampas on the east coast of North America, specifically the Delmarva Peninsula and New Jersey. Here there are hundreds of Chinampa sites.

Chinampas of the Delmarva Peninsula

Chinampas of New Jersey
I shared this information with one who is regarded as the most knowledgeable concerning the Aztec Chinampa, Dr. Phillip Crossley of the University of Texas. When he saw the examples I sent him from the east coast he was nearly speechless. He was absolutely amazed that so many of these exist from Florida to Nova Scotia and yet it would seem that each state I have contacted concerning them, knows nothing of their existence nor of their antiquity. Dr. Crossley expressed his desire to travel to the east coast to investigate them himself. Those in Florida have been explained away as being created by the CC camps of the depression years. This is partially true as I have discovered aerial photography from prior to 1933 and it is clear that the CC Camps expanded upon them and used them for mosquito abatement by planting certain fish in the many channels to reduce the mosquito population. No one north of Florida seems to have any knowledge of them in the slightest.

Knowing the possibility the CCC being responsible, I looked up several photographs prior to the CC Camps from 1920 and it is clear these Chinampas were there then just as they are today and it appears they haven’t changed at all. The reason I show this is not to demonstrate their antiquity because in all probability they were being used until the recent European settlements of 1492. I show them to demonstrate the obvious tie of the practice with the Aztec and the apparent path between the new world and the old world. They are found in exactly the same places as the Clovis sites and the Solutrean sites in France and Spain. The Chinampas are found all the way North into Nova Scotia and I have yet to find any evidence in Greenland, but there are several sites in Iceland where there are no mosquitoes, also France, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany, some of which are still in use.
It seems to me that it would be a good idea if a trade route was to be established between two continents, even as early as 600 BC, to establish gardens and possibly colonies along the way to perhaps maintain them. It would not be feasible to store fresh produce on the ships as it wouldn’t last a week.

The following examples show more of Chinampas along this obvious trade route.

*Rehoboth Flats (New Jersey) 1921*

*Rehoboth Flats (New Jersey) Today*

_I see no difference._
Iceland

Spain
Borkum Netherlands

Like I said, this certainly isn’t earth shattering evidence but I do find it interesting that the hundreds of Chinampas sites on our east coast have gone unnoticed or ignored since the Europeans first came here since 1492. How could these go unnoticed with all the aerial photos that have been taken of our coast starting as early as 1920? The frequency of Chinampas on our east coast suggest a long period of time that they were used, yet those sites from Nova Scotia to Iceland and the old world are isolated. And isn’t it interesting that they seem to follow the same path of the Solutrean/Clovis people who are said to be the first Americans 10,000 or more years ago? Another point of this is, if you are going to create a hypothesis of a trade route in ancient times, you had better find the evidence no matter how insignificant it seems.

I have one last thing to share in this matter. One day while searching other topics in Sanpete Valley, Utah I was using Google Earth and something jumped out at me. To my amazement, this is what I saw:

Sanpete Valley Chinampas
What a strange and unlikely place to find something such as this… Of course I am being facetious as I often am. I have found no less than ten possible locations in Sanpete valley. It really is no surprise to me to find something like this, as this is in the heart of the place I am certain the Aztec came from prior to their migration to the seven caves.
Chapter Four

Lake Copalla

Some of my friends felt that it wouldn’t be redundant to include a portion of the previous book *The Treasures of Utah* and so I am going to include a recap of the concept of the illusive Lake Copalla. According to Legend and many old Latin maps of the 15th and 16th centuries there was a large lake located in the Basin area of North Eastern Utah, a lake left over from BC times where in a vast ocean of water once covered the majority of Eastern Utah and into Colorado and Wyoming. To better understand how it is possible that this lake existed from the days of the crucifixion 2000 years ago and surviving apparently until about 900 to 1000 AD, one might want to also read the previous book called Nephite North chapter 14, *The Waters of Ripliancum*. I had suspected for years of a remnant of the ancient ocean which once covered the eastern half of Utah, for some time I had played with the idea of the Basin area of North Eastern Utah retaining a lake having been fed by the underground rivers that are more abundant under our Utah mountains than any geologist will admit. It is my belief that this lake existed from the days of the Crucifixion to about 900 AD when another earthquake mentioned by the Roman Jewish colonies and Native American legend, occurred causing the source waters to return to the underground subsiding day by day until about 1000 AD.

The old Latin maps are just to perfect of a match to this no longer hypotheses as the shoreline is quite identifiable existing at one level of six thousand feet. It would seem the existence of this very strikingly similar lake which science claims existed 33 million years ago, just happens to be so close in appearance to the lake which appears on the old Latin Maps. This lake was likely documented and kept from the rest of the world by the early Roman Jewish Colonies. If you look at some of the Maps done by the old Latin explorers, even in the 1700’s it is quite obvious they were lacking in this seeming well guarded secret of the land of Calalus or Cibola. Here are some examples of this lake shown on the old Latin Maps.
It would seem quite clear that those who drew these maps knew there was a lake at the end of the River of the Norte.
Compare this Google Earth image with the lake highlighted with a 5600 foot elevation, especially compared to the Granata Nova Map

Granata (Granda) Nova, Seven Cities of Cibola

Now compare this 33 million year old lake to the rendition on the Lahontan map of which Lahonton never saw as it is well known he never made it to the lake the natives told him of. So who was it that drew the map with such a great deal of accuracy including the islands?

Following is the Lahonton map and my Google Earth map created by using 30 minute Topographic USGS overlay maps for accuracy and tracing the perimeter of elevation at
6000 feet which is where one will find the geological evidence of this 33 million years old lake shore.

*Lahonton’s map, how did they come up with such a good rendition if Lahonton never made it to the lake? The Lahonton map does have a note on it that says it was made from Earlier Draughts.*

Does anyone get the feeling we need to reexamine our current archaeology dating method? Maybe we should leave the geology to the geologist?
Chapter Five

The Lady?... Of Elche?

Who was the Lady of Elche? Was it indigenous to Spain? Was it made by the Iberians? Who were the Iberians? Let’s try to answer some of these questions which many have failed to ask.

The Lady of Elche as it is called in Spain is a polychrome sculpture found in 1897 near Elche Spain among the ruins of what was believed to be a house, not a church or other place of worship. In other words they found it as a part of someone of the pasts personal things, a collector’s item. It is thought to have been made by the Iberian "Culture" in the 4th to 2nd century BC. The notion that it was created in BC times is about the only thing I believe they got right. What is an Iberian? We will come to that.

Was the Lady a Lady?
The reasons it is designated a lady is the very same reasons you see it as a lady, and it is as simple as this, it looks like one. Well, so did one of the many Pharaohs of Egypt and as I recall a certain man tried to tell the archaeological genius’s of the day back in the 1830's that it was not a lady, and over 100 years later it was discovered that he was in fact correct. What science thought for a few hundred years base on “It looks like a woman” and designated as such… was indeed a man. The evidences I am to give I think might show you the designated lady was in fact a man.

Was the Lady indigenous to Spain?
The answer to this question of course is my opinion and may shock you, but it is my hope to present enough evidence to be a plausible theory and with more evidence than what has been assumed just because it was found in Spain. The people who found “the Lady” claim it was made by the Iberian “Culture” because quite frankly they didn’t know who else to blame it on. I find it difficult to believe that any of the European countries who are rich in history and known for their meticulous record keeping, and in this case Spain, have no idea who this “Lady” was and yet they worship it as a Goddess. But it must have been a Goddess, just look at it, right? However if they are to be completely honest with us, they have no idea who it is nor who made it. But to find the answer to the question lets move to the next question of...

Was it made by Iberians? Well, what is an Iberian? For all intensive purposes as it is applied to the so called lady, it is a fabrication. The word Iberian stems from the old Greek Iberes, “Celtic People of Spain and who were they? Briton’s, Britain’s or people of Great Britain. The term Iberian interestingly enough also refers to an Asiatic people near the Caucasus. Keep in mind that whenever the term Culture is used proceeded by a fitting name such as Iberian Culture, Pueblo Culture or Freemont Culture, it is just another way of saying, we have no idea who they were. It is like doctors when the use the word disease like Lou Gehrig’s disease, they have no idea what you have and then they create a foundation to collect money from you to find a cure for this disease they know nothing about.

So, was it made by these people they call Iberian? Well, no and in part yes but they were known by other names, not a fictitious name created as a result of where they might have lived, on the Iberian Peninsula, but the people of Spain just didn’t know that, and the Lady was not made in Spain nor even close to it. I intend to show you that it was likely made in Northern Arizona or nearby. I don’t know that our local science has yet come up with a name for these people who likely made the Lady as they hardly know they existed and when evidence of them is found, it disappears, because it always resembles Asian people and we can’t have Asians as being the first Americans now can we? And these people were very large comparatively speaking to today’s average height, large enough to be classified as a giant and that might give credence to the Bible supporting a God.

The Natives call these ancient people Anasazi. These people referred to as such arrived on this continent in about 2400 BC and are mentioned in the Aztec record, the Aztec being in part decent from this most ancient people. When their remains are found, to save the name of the peers, and uphold the oath to Manifest Destiny, they are wiped away to Smithsonian to be hush forever and kept from public knowledge because they are average height of 9 feet tall.

Today their closest living relative is the Altai Mongolian and their derivatives are known as Chinese, Tibetan, Japanese and of which a majority of the Native American Indian are decent from. In the old world they are often of a Buddhist related religion. Mormons refer to these ancient people as Jaredite and to this day you can travel to the region of mountains they crossed over in Asia or specifically Mongolia, when migrating from the
great tower to the eastern coast of China and find the name of their leader, Moron, in many of the place names.

A 9 foot tall Anasazi man, whose resting place is near Kanab Utah
They are usually found in the fetal position

The Lady bust is said to be of a polychrome, the art of polychrome apparently has been around for a very long time. Where it originated seems to be unknown however just for notation keep in mind that artifact polychrome pots are being found all over Arizona.

In 1995 a Historian by the name of John F Moffitt wrote his book crying HOAX! Pertaining to the Lady of Elche, I have just began to read his book and the more I delve into it the more I begin to understand why he may have thought it was a hoax, and the simple reason is, it just doesn’t belong and almost nothing the people say about it is true. In reading the book however I am convinced that Mr. Moffitt was more concerned about being right than being truthful and more of the content seems to be more about look at me! rather than the artifact. However, John Moffitt likely did not know about the following presumed artifact or apparently anything like it.

The following presumed artifact was found not in Spain where by all rights it should have been, but found in the 1960’s in the area of Richfield Utah in an undisturbed area of ground while digging a septic system, it was found at an unconfirmed depth of about 6 feet, the finder admits he cannot for certainty say that it did not fall from the walls of the
pit from a higher level. However we shall give credibility to the finder’s presumptions in that it may in some way be ancient.

I have presented this presumed artifact to a few history and archaeology forums across the globe in an effort to discover it origins, even in France and Spain where in I have in the past suspected its origins to be, I fully expected someone to recognize it and even some one to speak up recognizing it as a souvenir of sort from some artist of the past. Surely something this detailed and well made must be prevalent in the area it came from if in fact a modern creation. The medallion as I will call it from here on was well received but always the opinions presume upon just a photo was that it must be a forgery, hoax or modern creation which is usually the response when they have nothing of value to contribute. Why wouldn’t any of these history oriented people even for a monument suspect the possibilities of it being ancient? I could answer that question but I think I already did.

The Medallion (buckle) of Richfield
The Medallion buckle above is very detailed and it is quite apparent the maker was skilled in the arts of working metal, it is presumed to be made of bronze and a hint of a possible overlay of gold is suspect, but not likely. It is roughly 3 inches at the widest point and judging from loop and hook on the back of the medallion it would seem it was meant to be a belt buckle, from left to right it has a slight curvature. It is an excellent rendition of the Lady of Elche and there can be no doubt that it is meant to represent the same entity. Found on both sides of the buckle is Cuneiform writing which remains to be seen as to what it says. I had the pleasure of meeting the holder of this artifact and examining it more closely, there is no doubt it was a buckle and although I really don’t have anything at this time to prove its antiquity, of this, I would have no doubt.

It is said by an unconfirmed source that the cuneiform translates as (Left) Tomzarth (Right) Mazzaroth. According to the scholars, Mazzaroth, a term used by Job 38:32 and is supposed to mean the Zodiac, Zodiac signs, or all of the constellations and after reviewing the text of the original Hebrew and the King James Bible, I find once again the supposed learned, does not know. Let’s look at the English text in which it occurs. I will only include the two verses which speak of constellations, however, he who has wisdom, let him read the entire chapter, or even the book of Job. As I read the chapter my mind runs wild!
Job 38:31
31 Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?

Job 38:32
32 Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?

Now although there is so much more to this, I am only going to point out small portions, my first question is, why would the Lord or Job who is reiterating or writing the Lords words speak of two independent known constellations, then address ALL of them by virtue of the supposed meaning attribute by educated men, and then again reference another known independent constellation? And since when is the supposed meaning of Zodiac which encompasses ALL constellations, referred to as a singular male figure? Does it make sense the Lord would say, Can you bring forth all the constellations in HIS season?

I look at the etymology and look at Strong’s reference H4216 notes, it would seem the meaning non to my surprise, is a theory.

H4216 mazzarah maz-zaw-raw' apparently from H5144 in the sense of distinction; some noted constellation (only in the plural), perhaps collectively, the zodiac. [????] Compare H4208.

How is it that this word mazzarah (מזרות) is plural when the basic rules of Hebrew making it plural are not present, and yet in the verse previous, Pleiades (H3598 Kiymah kee-maw' from the same as H3558; a cluster of stars, i.e. the Pleiades. KJV: Pleiades, seven stars.) which is by all rights a plural word and does not contain the rule for plurality either? Why was it determined to mean Zodiac? OH! Its because we KNOW what the Pleiades are, but we do not know what Mazzaroth is, or is it because of its genitive construction? Let’s not go there. Perhaps Job was not an educated scribe and it was erroneously transcribed.

My guess would be, that some just do not understand that Jobs use of the word Mazzaroth is a reference to another constellation or group of planets having to do with water and not known to us today, but be patent, it will be known soon. What? Where is this coming from you might ask?

H5144 nazar naw-zar'
a primitive root; to hold aloof, i.e. (intransitivey) abstain (from food and drink, from impurity, and even from divine worship (i.e. apostatize)); specifically, to set apart (to sacred purposes), i.e. devote. KJV: consecrate, separate(-ing, self).

H4208 mazzalah maz-zaw-law'
apparently from H5140 in the sense of raining; a constellation, i.e. Zodiacal sign (perhaps as affecting the weather). Compare H4216. KJV: planet.
Maybe Mazzaroth as it was used on the medallion, has something to do with a place that was named as such and known as the place wherein all of the implications mentioned, had a major affect or once was know for its connections? Hmmm… I wonder.

Now it would seem Mazzaroth has something to do with some unknown place and likely having to do with the stars, planet and/or water, and the supposed Hebrew word Tomzarth “probably of foreign derivation” (A humble way of saying we don’t know) supposedly meaning something like To travel to the Great Place at the setting Sun (West) I cannot confirm or deny this translation as it came from a source who wishes to remain anonymous and I fully understand. But I do know that this source has the credentials of any who claim to be able to decipher Cuneiform.

I am reminded of a similar find in many ways;

Buried Medallion or Coin recovered at 114 ft in Illinois  
From Ancient American Issue #43,  

Jochmans, Forgotten Ages Research Society, Lincoln Nebraska, 1979 )
"At Lawn Ridge, 20 miles north of Peoria, Illinois, in August of 1870, three men were dulling an artesian well, when (from a depth of over a hundred feet) the pump brought up a small metal medallion to the surface. One of the workmen, Jacob W. Moffit, from Chillicothe, was the first to discover it in the drill residue.

A noted scholar of the time, Professor Alexander Winchell, reported in his book Sparks From a Geologist’s Hammer, that he received from another eye-witness, W.H. Wilmot, a detailed statement, dated December 4, 1871, of the deposits and depths of materials made during the boring, and the position where the metal “coin” was uncovered. The stratification took this form: Soil - 3 feet; yellow clay - 17 feet; blue clay - 44 feet; dark vegetable matter - 4 feet; hard purplish clay - 18 feet; bright green clay - 8 feet; mottled clay - 18 feet; paleosol (ancient soils) - 2 feet; coin location; yellowish clay - 1 foot; sand, clay and water - 11 feet.

The strange “coin-medallion” was composed of an unidentified copper alloy, about the size and thickness of a U.S. quarter of that period. It was remarkably uniform in thickness, round, and the edges appeared to have been cut. Researcher William E. Dubois, who presented his investigation of the medallion to the American Philosophical Society, was convinced that the object had in fact passed through a rolling mill, the edges showed 'further evidence of the machine shop.' Despite 'its modern characteristics,' however, Dubois plainly saw that, upon the object, 'the tooth of time is plainly visible.' Both sides of the medallion were marked with artwork and hieroglyphs, but these had not been metal-engraved or stamped. Rather, the figures had somehow been etched in acid, to a remarkable degree of intricacy. One side showed the figure of a woman wearing a crown or headdress; her left arm is raised as if in benediction, and her right arm holds a small child, also crowned.
The woman appears to be speaking. On the opposite side is another central figure, that looks like a crouching animal: it has long, pointed ears, large eyes and mouth, claw-like arms, and a long tail frayed at the very end. Below and to the left of it is another animal, which bears a strong resemblance to a horse. **Around the outer edges of both sides of the coin are undecipherable glyphs;** they are of very definite character, and show all the signs of a form of alphabetic writing.

In 1876, the medallion was presented by Professor Winchell to a meeting of the Geological Section of the American Association in Buffalo. There was much speculation, but few answers. One participant, a conservative historian, Professor J.R. Lesley, tried to explain the object as a “practical joke” dropped into a hole by a passing French or Spanish explorer. The professor even claimed to see the coin’s figures as the astrological signs of Pisces and Leo, and read into the glyphs the date 1572. However, Winchell countered with these arguments against such an interpretation: 1. By no stretch of the imagination were the figures and glyphs decipherable in terms of any known symbology or script. 2. Who, as a practical joke, would have dropped a metal object into a hole and known that someone several hundred years later would happen to drill at that precise spot (within a 4-inch tolerance) and find it? The odds would be phenomenal. And 3. There is the very real problem of explaining the accumulation of 114 feet of deposit over the buried coin.

Having examined all the evidence, Winchell was convinced the coin had indeed come from this depth. It had not fallen into a hole in the past, the sediments drilled through were uniform and undisturbed. And the amount of sedimentation was not what would have settled in only a few centuries. In fact, recent calculations based on uniform rates of alluvium deposition and radioisotope dates for this region estimate an age for materials from just below a depth of 100 feet to be between 100,000 and 150,000 years. What conclusions can we draw about the mystery coin? A lost civilization once existed on the North American continent which worked in copper and other metals; possessed art and writing; attired themselves with crowns and other clothing; knew of and perhaps domesticated several animals including the horse; utilized acids for etching in a manner that is still not understood today; and perhaps the most disturbing, possessed forms of machinery for the cutting, rolling and processing of metal pieces.

As a sidelight, the enigmatic coin was not the only item that came from deep levels in Illinois. In 1851, in Whiteside County, another well-drilling bit brought up from a sand stratum 120 feet deep two copper artifacts: What appears to be a hook, and a ring. Their age is thought to be the same as that of the coin - about 150,000 years old."
Much time has passed since this Richfield Buckle was found and nothing new came to help us understand its origins and until just a few weeks ago. While searching in the many places I do, I discovered a lady back east who had the near exact item, she explained to me that is was purchase from a lady in France and that it was among the items in an old store she had purchased and when she cleaned it out discovered it. Not knowing what it was and without any reasoning she dubbed it as a 1940’s creation. She sent me the following picture and my eyes about popped out but, at the same time my heart sunk a little because this seemed to refute the idea that the Richfield buckle was ancient.

Having visited with the holder of the Richfield artifact just recently, I find that the following Medallion AND the Buckle were indeed made from the same mold, yet one is curved with proper loop and hook for a belt and the following is identical in near every way except it is flat and has three small loops on the back obviously designed to be worn as a pedant hanging around the neck.

![The Medallion from France](image)

Although things looked grim for antiquity due to the appearance of the newer medallion, I began making comparisons because if this was a modern creation I could not see an artist for any reason making these things individually and I knew if they were of the same source and modern, a mold would have no doubt been used. The more I compared and even overlaid the photos of which, IF they were of the same mold I would be able to get them to match up and near perfectly. It was impossible because there were to many subtle differences or so I thought. How could this be I thought. Perhaps the one from Richfield
is original and the shiny one is copied from an original? It was at this time I began to notice the heavy patina trapped in some of the lower elevations of this medallion from France. Since this time we have purchased 10 of the 12 medallions found in the old store in France. The lady back east has sent me another and it is now apparent due to comparison, they are likely not modern creations. Unfortunately what was thought to be patina is just an accumulation of dirt or a clay substance possibly used to preserve the medallions.

After discovering the medallion above along with 11 others, my wife found these small pendants which are about 1 ½ inch across. Although much smaller, every detail is accurately matching the larger medallions, again the interesting thing about them is that the individual who had the purchased them at a flea market in Paris in 1970, he said they looked then as they do now. IF these pendants and medallions were made in 1940 as some celebration for the return of the Lady to Spain, why are they being found in France? Do the following pendants look like they have 30 years of wear on them? Since this time, a friend has purchased the smaller pendants, or are they earrings?

### Small Pendants from Paris

Now having a medallion in better condition now makes it easy to discern all of the Cuneiform text and possibly if translated correctly, we can now have a better idea who this so called Lady really is? However it is still unknown if it is a modern creation possibly made around the 1940’s as a commemorative piece celebrating the return of the Lady bust, to Spain from France. But the question still remains as to how a modern artist would have known to add certain features to the medallion not present on the Lady bust. Why would an artist with the talent of the Tiffany Company or a mint for that matter not put their hallmark on the medallion if it were a modern creation?
Keep in mind, over the last few years I have been slowly piecing together the evidences of the past and formulating a theory. A theory which even to me seemed incredible at first but the more I find, the more the theory seems to be a reality. Will we ever know for sure the true history of this land? Quite possibly but for now it remains a plausible theory, and quite frankly it has reached the point in my mind as much more plausible and believable than what has been theorized in the past and taught as fact.

After receiving this new information and a picture of a 3rd medallion, I shared the photos with a few fellow researchers; one in particular noticed what was right before my eyes but I failed to see. I have for the last few years been following up on the rumored underground city purported to have been found in the Grand Canyon prior to 1909.

Could it be possible? It seems after the initial News paper report that was published April 5th 1909 in the Phoenix Gazette, great lengths were taken to render the entire story as a hoax, even the newspaper which published the article began to deny it was ever published. Smithsonian denied the names of those responsible for the find and excavation mentioned ever worked with them or for them yet I found this simply isn’t true. I have spoken to a few who have personal knowledge of this find and I am assured there is nothing left in the caves today except the wall paintings and large statues and wall carving that cannot be removed. Most would think this is just too incredible and impossible. Keep in mind the migration of the Aztec from their homeland, Aztlan that the first place they went was to the place of Grottoes (Caves). They speak of the seven caves they inhabited for some time after leaving their homeland; they occupied the caves for near 300 years according to the Aztec Record. The Aztec do not tell that these caves had long since been abandoned by a previous race upon the land and the Aztec was not the only people who had visited them after they had been abandoned.

In 1819 a British officer, while hunting tiger in India discovered an incredible site that I only learned about just a few years back, The Caves of Ajanta I being naturally curious to not only see the possibilities of such a find, I began to notice a pattern of sort concerning other research and what I had come to discover.

In the Phoenix Gazette article concerning the Grand Canyon city, stated things such as;

“have made discoveries which almost conclusively prove that the race which inhabited this mysterious cavern, hewn in solid rock by human hands, was of oriental origin, possibly from Egypt, tracing back to Ramses."

“…Egypt and the Nile, and Arizona and the Colorado will be linked by a historical chain running back to ages which staggers the wildest fancy of the fictionist.”

Only it wasn’t Egypt it would be linked to. Many other statements began to jump out as I viewed the Ajanta caves…
“...the long main passage has been delved into, to find another mammoth chamber from which radiates scores of passageways, like the spokes of a wheel.”

“...The recent finds include articles which have never been known as native to this country, and doubtless they had their origin in the orient. War weapons, copper instruments, sharp-edged and hard as steel, indicate the high state of civilization reached by these strange people.”

“....There are steps leading from this entrance some thirty yards to what was, at the time the cavern was inhabited, the level of the river.”
“...The ceilings of many of the rooms converge to a center.”

“"Over a hundred feet from the entrance is the cross-hall, several hundred feet long, in which are found the idol, or image, of the people's god, sitting cross-legged, with a lotus flower or lily in each hand. The cast of the face is oriental, and the carving[s] [in] this cavern. The idol almost resembles Buddha, though the scientists are not certain as to what religious worship it represents. Taking into consideration everything found thus far, it is possible that this worship most resembles the ancient people of Tibet.”
“... In the opposite corner of this cross-hall were found tools of all descriptions, made of copper. These people undoubtedly knew the lost art of hardening this metal.”

"...Among the other finds are vases or urns and cups of copper and gold, made very artistic in design. The pottery work includes enameled ware and glazed vessels." [Polychrome]

“...Strewn promiscuously over the floor everywhere are what people call "cats eyes", a yellow stone of no great value. Each one is engraved with the head of the Malay type.

As I read the report I can only imagine the people of the Ajanta Caves and the Grand Canyon Cave, are of the same people. Too many things are mentioned within that I have not pointed out, that a man of 1909 could not possibly have known to include in his hoax, had he intended one, however this is not the reason why I know the story is true.

One of the strongest points concerning the Lady of Elche which help to identify who it is and what people it may have come from went unnoticed because of the fact it is not present on the stone bust Lady found in Elche and the poor condition of the Richfield medallion obscured it. Once receiving the image of the Medallion that is in much better condition, I shared the image with a colleague and as we were talking, she mentioned the Lotus band on the head. After a few more words it finally sunk it as to what she had said and I immediately knew this was what I was looking for.
The presents of the Lotus Flower opened the door to understanding who the Lady might be, where it may have come from and has help in understanding other figures found on both the Lady of Elche bust and the Lady of Richfield. Regardless of what scholars have theorized the Lady of Elche origins are, every thing about it reeks of a Hinduism or the Buddhist religious structure. They say the Ajanta Caves are Buddhist Caves created about 300 BC to 400 AD.

In comparing the many things one finds in the Ajanta Caves, the Buddhist religion and Hinduism, we find the following comparisons.

Here is an example of Dharmacakra "Wheel of Dharma" or "Wheel of Law") and is a symbol that has represented dharma, the Buddha's teaching of the path to enlightenment, or wisdom since the early period of Indian Buddhism. The presence of the wheel of Dharma on the medallion is undisputable.

*The Wheel of Dharma or the “Law:*

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The Etymology of the word Dhamma (Sanskrit: Dharma) is derived from the root "dham," meaning "to uphold" or "to support." [Maybe Hold aloof?] and the commentary further explains that it is that which upholds or supports the practitioner (of Dhamma) and prevents him or her from falling into states of misery or birth in a woeful existence. Of all Buddhist terminology, the word Dhamma commands the widest, most comprehensive meaning. Dharma is to cultivate the knowledge and practice of laws and principles that hold together the fabric of reality, natural phenomena and personality of human beings in dynamic interdependence and harmony. (Borrowed from the all knowing Wiki)

The wheel of Dharma is usually displayed with Lotus at its center; the lotus represents Purity of which all things emanate. Purity is Wisdom and Wisdom is the Holy Spirit of Promise or what we now would refer to as the Holy Ghost, or Power of the Holy Spirit.

Notice the rendition of the Lotus found on the Medallion, but not the Stone Bust found in Spain, also see at the center of the Wheel of Dharma of the following compared images from the Caves of Ajanta. How would an intended Hoaxer have known to add this most important feature which is not present on the Bust found in Spain? If the Medallion was made in later years not intended as a hoax, what did they have to look at to make the Medallion? And how did one end up in Richfield Utah at a purported depth of 6 feet?
Now compare the full Wheel of Dharma found on the Medallion to the Wheel of Dharma as it is found not only in The Caves of Ajanta, but throughout India, and recall Kincaid’s description of the Grand Canyon Cave? *mammoth chamber from which radiates scores of passageways, like the spokes of a wheel.*

Notice the Lotus at the center of the following images.
Now, what is present on the Lady bust found in Elche as well as the medallion is the renditions of Lotus pedal found on the chest, compare to the images found in India including the caves of Ajanta.
I don’t think at this point there is any question that the Lady of Elche bust and the Medallion found in Richfield are related to the Buddhist religion, either of Tibet China, India, other or all. Now, how did this bust end up in Spain, and how did the first medallion end up in Richfield Utah and a hand full of them in newer condition end up in France?

In order to answer these questions we will need to detour to another seemingly unrelated topic.
Chapter Six

The Roman Jewish Colonies and
The Lead Crosses of Tucson

In 1924 there was a discovery of certain artifacts near Tucson Arizona, 32 lead objects of which most were crosses resembling those of Medieval times. Like every discovery that cannot be explained, the hoax factor crept in to the find although many knew it was legitimate including those professionals who excavated it. The story after 90 years finally made it to a Forensic Geologist by the name of Scott Wolter. Mr. Wolter has recently conclusively proven the artifacts as authentic confirming what many already knew. Even before Scott Wolter’s investigation, any one who has investigated the details of this find could not honestly conclude the artifacts were a hoax, unless of course they have an agenda to do so.

The most interesting things about these artifacts are not only where they were found, but the story they told as there was writings on several of them in Old Latin, some also say there was a little Hebrew and Greek found on them as well. Several of the artifacts had specific dates placing these items having been likely abandoned by those who made them, in what would seem to be in the late 9th century. Many of the things found in these messages of the past can also moderately be verified by the Aztec Record.
The inscriptions not shown above and found on the artifacts have been translated as the following:

On the cross arm at the left is a profile of a head with the words; “Britain, Albion, Jacob.”

In the center is another head profile with the words; “Romans, Actim, Theodore.”

On the right is another head profile with the words; “Gaul, Seine, Israel.”

On the vertical beam of one of the lead crosses is this inscription; “Counsels of great cities together with seven hundred soldiers A.D. 800, Jan. 1.” “We are borne over the sea to Calalus, an unknown land where Toltezus Silvanus ruled far and wide over a people. Theodore transferred his troops to the foot of the city Rhoda and more than seven hundred were captured. No gold is taken away. Theodore, a man of great courage, rules for fourteen years. Jacob rules for six. With the help of God, nothing has to be feared. In the name of Israel, OL.”
The second cross has the following inscription:
“Jacob renews the city. With God’s help Jacob rules with mighty hand in the manner of his ancestors. Sing to the Lord. May his fame live forever. OL.

The third cross yielded this inscription:
“From the egg (the beginning) A.D. 700 to A.D. 900. Nothing but the cross. While the war was raging, Israel died. Pray for the soul of Israel. May the earth lie light on thee. He adds glory to ancestral glory. Israel, defender of the faith. Israel reigns sixty-seven years.”

The next inscription:
“Israel II rules for six. Israel III was twenty-six years old when he began to rule. Internecine war. To conquer or die. He flourishes in ancestral honor day by day.”

The next inscription:
“A.D. 880. Israel III, for liberating the Toltezus, was banished. He was first to break the custom. The earth shook. Fear overwhelmed the hearts of men in the third year after he had fled. They betook themselves into the city and kept themselves within their walls. A dead man thou shall neither bury nor burn in the city. Before the city a plain was extending. Hills rung the city. It is a hundred years since Jacob was king. Jacob stationed himself in the front line. He anticipated everything. He fought much himself. Often smote the enemy. Israel turned his attention to the appointment of priests. We have life, a people widely ruling. OL

The next inscription:
“A.D. 895. An unknown land. Would that I might accomplish my task to serve the king. It is uncertain how long life will continue. There are many things which can be said while the war rages. Three thousand were killed. The leader with his principal men are captured. Nothing but peace was sought. God ordains all things. OL.”

In an article I found speaking of this find, Titled A Jewish Catholic State in America, It tells some very interesting things that in my understanding brings many things into perspective concerning the many rumors of early Voyages to this land, In the article it tells of Calalus Meaning Promised Land in one sense and/or Calyx which is the land of America, and tells of Septimania which is lower France which existed in about 700 AD, It reads;

The Calalus records speak of a Theodorus as the leader of many peoples who leave the Roman lands for Calalus in 775 AD. ….. Theodorus is none other than the Jewish King of Septimania – a Roman Jewish state in southern France. He is the son of the first Jewish King of Septimania also called Theodoric (Theuderic/Thierry/Ameri de Narbonne/ Makhir Todros). Theodorus (Dietrich/Theodoric/Amery l’Chetif/Nehemiah/Namon/ Aumer ben Aumer) is also
known as Theodoric King of Saxony and as Namus Duke of Bavaria. He and his brothers were great Warrior Davidic princes of the time of Charlemagne. On the death of his father Makhir Theodoric in about 765 AD Nehemiah Theodoric becomes the Western Exilarch and leader of all the Jews of the revived Western Roman Empire of Charlemagne.

In 775 AD Nehemiah Theodoric reconquered the American Empire of Calalus. Calalus was ruled by the ‘Silvanus Tolteczus’ [Solomon the Builder] the hereditary ruler of this former Jewish ruled Roman colony. Calalus was founded in the 1st century BC by the Babylonian Exilarch known as Silvanus Ogam or Silvanus Brabo (Solomon II Babylonian Exilarch, Nasi of Mara, Ruler of Sumer (Somerset)in Britain) a great Roman Jewish ruler, soldier and ancestor of the Swan Knights (Barbur haKatzin). He also had a fleet of trading vessels known as the ships of Solomon or the Swan boats. The ships are shaped like a Swan with its sails like the wings of a beautiful gliding white Swan. After the defeat of the Silvanus Tolteczus the members of the Royal Family were sent back to Europe where they were under the protection of Nehemiah Theodorus and his family. .... The legends of Ogier the Dane [son of Godfred (Cadrod)] and Doon de Mayence actually refer to the Tuatha de Danaan or Dunann who are also known as the Mananaan or Maine of America. The Irish legend of Regamon also allude to this family.

Israel III went south to the Toltec lands of Mexico and his grandson Makhir/Americ (Meurig in the Welsh genealogies /Mixcoatl of the Toltecs) was the grandfather of Topiltzin (Israel VII/Idwal) priest of Quetzalcoatl who left Cholula for Rhoda in about 1000 AD. He rejoined the remnant of the Rhodans who he led east and then back to Europe and some of the Latin Jewish Rhodans settled in North Western Spain where as trained Warriors they were welcomed in the fight to preserve the freedom of North Western Spain from the Muslims. Rhodrigo El Cid was Topiltzin’s great-grandson. Topiltzin’s son was called Lain Calvo (Lancelin of Calalus/Lachlan/Llewellyn). Rhodrigo El Cid and his father Diego Lainez (Jacob) married into the Davidic Exilarch family of Barcelona and Este. His daughter Maria Rodriguez was the wife of Raymond Berenger IV Arnold Count of Barcelona [descended in the direct male line from Guibelin (Gui Alberic/Bellon/Yakar ben Judah) of Narbonne, the youngest son of Makhir Todros of Septimania]. Lain Calvo’s sister Ximena of Calalus married Fernan Nunez of the Counts of Amaya family. Some genealogists have confused the ancestors of this family of the El Cid

The British Jewish Rhodans settled in Wales. In the 12th century their descendants in Wales went with Prince Madoc ap Owain to America where they established themselves in a series of forts in Alabama and Georgia. The ‘Alabama Welsh’ website states in regards to Prince Madoc: “...In 1170 AD, ten small ships assembled off Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, which flows between South Wales and Southern England. He and his ten ships were never heard from again. It was many years later when the archeological discovery of European style
structures in the Southeast, built centuries before Columbus’ journey, prompted a review of the Welsh histories of Madoc’s voyage. A series of pre-Columbian, stone fortifications built up the Alabama River were discovered by later settlers. The Basque and Portuguese descendants of the Latin Jewish Rhodans went to America after 1492. Another group of the Jewish Rhodans never left America and they eventually moved to the Appalachian Mountains and were later called the Melungeons. Prince Madoc was a descendant of King Jacob ben Israel ha Rhodri (or “the Rhodan”) (aka Iago ap Idwal) of Wales. King Jacob (Iago) of Gwynedd (1033-1039) was the brother of Lain Calvo (or Lancelin of Calalus) of Spain. His father was King Israel VII of Calalus (999-1018) not King Idwal of Gwynedd (950-979) as supposed in some genealogies.

Melungeon, (Melongena) ancient name for Eggplant in Sanskrit, French mélongène, From Old French melanjan, melonʒe, from Medieval Latin melongēna, Meaning Eggplant.

I do not know the source material of the information in the article provided by the individual who wrote the article, but I and my wife have followed up with our own research and continue to so to this day, as the people mentioned are her ancestors, and we find that the people are in fact real and we find hints of the whole story in many places. But it would seem and effort to keep this information confidential by the Royal Families of Europe, continues to this day. What is it they don’t want the rest of the world to know?

With this information there are several things to note but at this time I will present two things from the Aztec Record. Of all the accounts of the Aztec there are three that are most notable, that which is regarded as the most accurate was written in the latter 15th century by the Grand Son of Monteczuma himself and who carried in part his Grandfathers name, Alvardo Tezozomoc. He wrote the Nahuatl Language and read it, and was raised among and learned the ways of the Spanish. Cronica Mexicanna was first written in the Nahuatl language and then in Spanish, it has yet to be translated into English.

Now the reason for including the previous segment was that the reader now understands that the Roman Jewish Colonies and other of Hebrew origins, have been coming here for a very long time, But why? Like the Spaniards after the conquest of Mexico many artifacts by pilferage and plunder were taken back to Spain as gifts, trophies, evidences etc. Is it possible the Lady of Elche bust and two or more other sculptures that have been found in Spain not matching with any of their historic archaeology and laying quick blame on the Iberians as the possible makers, was it in fact one of many artifacts brought back from Calalus (America), to Septimania long before the wars in Septimania and buried in the ruble, only to emerge in the late 1800’s and supposed to have been made in Spain because it was found there?

If a Jade statue of the Aztec God Huitzilopochtli were plundered in Mexico some 4 to 500 years ago, and placed in the home of an upscale Spaniard, a gift from the new world, and war broke out in Spain and the house was demolished and forgotten and in the late
1800’s the ruins of the house were discovered and the statue found in a archaeological excavation, does this now mean it was made by the Iberians and should now be regarded as a Spanish artifact and a God? Of course not and neither should the Lady of Elche in fact, before I am finished here I think you might agree that the lady, isn’t a lady at all.

I would estimate the Elche bust and other artifacts were taken to Septimania somewhere prior to the wars in Septimania in the 7th and 8th century AD.
Chapter Seven

Legendary and Mythical Cities
And the Kalachakra Mandala

Now, I realize what follows is not evidence but I include it simply because I know that you can see the obvious. We have many legends and stories about mythical cities of the past. At one time before diminished to mythical status, they were legends, and prior to that, a known fact. Some time in the distant future, the existence of New York, will be a myth.

The Aztec Legend of Aztlan, Plato’s Mythical Atlant(tis), The Roman Jewish Calalus, the Spanish Kingdom of Cibola and the 7 cities around Lake Copalla, the Tibetan, Hindu Mystical 7 kindoms of Shambhala, (Shem Bahla) or (Shebah), the Welsh Annwn and King Arthur’s Camelot in the land of Avalon and many others such as King Solomon’s mines in the land of Ophir and Moses’s Promised Land where in he sent scouts who brought back Pomegranate as evidence of having found it, Why Pomegranate? We’ll come back to that. Most of the places mentioned are located on some island surrounded by an ocean or vast lake and in some accounts believed to have disappeared by sinking, and or associated with 7 peaks or 7 caves etc…

Is it possible that this place described above could all be one and the same place? Shambhala has been reduced to Mythical status simply because it cannot be found by the westerners views of where it should be according to them, perhaps they should have looked in there own back yard.

Knowing without a doubt due to the many evidences I have discovered that the first Americans were without a doubt Oriental or Asian, I did NOT say Chinese as they did not yet exist, I find myself studying the Caves of Ajanta and the Buddhist related religions even more so.

While comparing the many photographic evidences of the Caves of Ajanta, for the purpose of comparing to descriptions of the underground city supposedly found in the Grand Canyon, I happened upon one particular painting found in the caves in which I found startling. Startling simply because it jumped out at me, perhaps you to will see it and maybe you won’t.
From the caves of Ajanta
One of the earliest renditions of what is thought to be Gautama Buddha

Startling? Why you ask… We’ll get to that shortly. In searching the images of the Ajanta cave in which I find the image above and from the many sites which display this photo, I can’t seem to find one that knows for sure who this is a representation of. However, researching the Mythical place of Shambhala (A Pure Land) I find the following image as well and I must say there is certainly a resemblance but it is likely a later rendition of another.
Rigdan Tagpa or Rigden Takpa and otherwise know as Manjushrikirti was supposedly the 8th King of Shambhala, it is said that he would have become King in about 159 BC and that he was born there. As his name indicates, is considered to have been an incarnation of Manjushri, the Bodhisattva of Wisdom. His rule is said to have extended over “hundreds of petty kings and a hundred thousand cities.” He is said to have expelled 300,510 followers of heretical doctrine of the Mlechhas (meaning Barbarian) or “materialistic barbarians”, some of whom worshipped the sun, but after reconsidering, he brought them back and they asked for his teachings. Could this Mlechhas people be one and the same as the Mecca tribe of Arizona’s past, the Makah of the Northwest or the Chichimeca? It is said that Chichimeca was the name that the Nahua peoples of Mexico generically applied to many bands and tribes of nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples who inhabited northern modern-day Mexico and southwestern United States. Chichimeca carried the same sense as the Roman term “barbarian” to describe people living outside settled, agricultural areas. (Wiki)

Manjushrikirti was the first king of Shambhala to be given the title Kalki (Tib. Rigden), meaning “Holder of the Castes” or “Wisdom Holder. Kalapa, according to Buddhist legend, is the capital city of the Kingdom of Shambhala, where the Kulika King is said to reign on a lion throne. It is said to be an exceeding beautiful city, with a sandalwood pleasure grove containing a huge three-dimensional Kalachakra mandala made by King Suchandra. The name given the same suspect area used by the Roman Jewish Colonies was Calalus and the same suspect place was called by the Spaniards, Cibola with seven cities surrounding lake Cappala I wonder?

In Hinduism, Kalki (Devanagari: meaning Eternity, White Horse, or Destroyer of Filth) is the final incarnation of Vishnu in the current Mahayuga, foretold to appear at the end of Kali Yuga, the current epoch. Religious texts called the Puranas foretell that Kalki will be atop a white horse with a drawn blazing sword. He is the harbinger of end time in Hindu eschatology, after which he will usher in Satya Yuga. (Wiki)

The Satya Yuga (Devanagari, also called Sat Yuga, Krt Yuga and Krita Yuga in Hinduism, is the "Yuga (Age or Era) of Truth", when humanity is governed by gods, and every manifestation or work is close to the purest ideal and humanity will allow intrinsic goodness to rule supreme. It is sometimes referred to as the "Golden Age." The goddess Dharma, which symbolizes morality, stood on all four legs during this period. (wiki)

Now the Kalachakra mandala of Buddhism is often a sand painting used for the purposes of cleansing or healing be it physical or spiritual. The only other people who make these sand painting for the exact reasons but with small differences is the Native American Indian more specifically the Apache, Zuni, Tohono O’odhams and Navajo. The Buddhist Mandala will in most cases have the Lotus at its center with renditions of Lotus peddles through out. The Navajo use the feather for the exact purpose and having the meaning of power, spirit or holy. Both the Native and the Buddhist mandala displays the four cardinal directions and in many cases you will see the Wheel of Dharma. The
Native credit the Ancient ones, *Pueblo* People, or *enlightened* or *Holy* ones for teaching them the practice of, use and meaning of the Mandala. Compare the two together in appearance and you will see comparable characteristics.

*NOTICE* the Lotus in the center of the wheel and in many cases the Native Mandala on the left, having the Feathers in the center both of which having the near identical meaning.
Now why did I include the Aztec Calendar? Well… for the visual obvious reasons but let me give you a closer view of a portion of the Calendar.
The Lotus Peddle is present indicated by the red arrows, strangely enough the archeologist recognize these as renditions of “Feathers” no matter, they carry the exact meaning.

Also take a good look at the following Aztec Codex manuscript painting, one can’t help but see the obvious connection to the Native American Sand Painting and the Buddhist Mandala.

Now one more little feature that you might be interested in, from the Kalachakra Mandala we find what appears to be typical Native American or Aztec design.
Is it just me or does the center design of the Kalachakra resemble an aerial view of an Aztec Temple? Kalachakra is a Sanskrit term used in Tantric Buddhism that literally means “time-wheel” or “time-cycles”. Perhaps now you get an additional idea of why I included the above Aztec Calendar/time wheel used for time cycles? Things that make you go Hmmm.

Some would say at this point that I am a visionary man, to that I would say, I hope so, some would say my work is speculative and again I would say, I hope so, without speculation, there is no theory which may later become a fact. Every theory begins with speculation. “There is none so blind, as those who will not see”

Now let me show you what really jumped out at me and found to be startling when I found the image of the unknown character while viewing the Ajanta Cave paintings.
Other than a slight difference in the area of the lips we have a near identical rendition of the face of the Lady of Elche, notice the long nose same basic eyes and brows. Compare the Ajanta Cave image with the image of an unknown man which could be Rigden Takpa, the 8th King of Shambhala. Although similar, I would think the two images below are not the same individual.

Is it possible the Lady of Elche is in fact a King of the Mythical land of Shambhala? Or is it someone else? Remember that Kincaid, the finder of the Grand Canyon City said, “Over a hundred feet from the entrance is the cross-hall, several hundred feet long, in which are found the idol, or image, of the people’s god, sitting cross-legged, with a lotus flower or lily in each hand. The cast of the face is oriental, and the carving[s] of this cavern. The idol almost resembles Buddha.
The Mahajanaka Jataka describes the future Buddha’s birth as a prince named Mahajanaka. Mahajanaka’s kingdom was usurped by his wicked uncle, and Mahajanaka became a merchant to gain the fortune that would allow him to regain his kingdom, in the process having many adventures. After many years his uncle died without sons, and his daughter Sivali was only allowed to marry a man who fulfilled certain conditions. Mahajanaka was able to do these, and so he married her and regained his kingdom.

For awhile all was well, but as time went by Mahajanaka became increasingly disenchanted with the attractions of worldly life, seeing them all as a mirage. Sivali was heartbroken, and made many attempts to change his mind, but was unable to do so. Mahajanaka eventually renounced his kingship to become a wandering ascetic, a life story that carries strong parallels with that of Siddhartha, the historical Buddha. [Gautama Buddha] (Wiki)

There is another in our history that carries strong parallels with that of Gautama Buddha, and it is one whom you might not think.

For a very long time since I first heard the story of Buddha, I have wondered and thought about who this individual could have been. The Buddha story is an incredible one and although I am certain many mythical fallacies have crept into it over the centuries and taking into consideration the teachings of Buddha were not written down for near 300 years before someone said, Hey, shouldn’t we be writing this down? The first rendition of the well known Buddha of today was not created until 300 AD. It is the overall story which I find as a possible comparable candidate to the one individual in who is
unparalleled in history and was known worldwide for his great Wisdom, and who is a likely candidate of the identity of what has become known as, The Lady of Elche, but who was Buddha?

In the Aztec belief it was believed that each succeeding Emperor of the Aztec was and incarnation of their God Huitzilopochtli. In Buddhism it was believed that each Buddha was considered as an Avatar of each successor, a literal decent, appearance and manifestation or incarnation. The comparisons of the Aztec belief, and traditions to Hebrew ways and Hindu Buddhist are many.

**What’s in the Maize?**

To further give credibility to the people of India migrating here long before Columbus, it is widely known and believed that Maize or corn originated in the Americas and was not known to those in the east until the European migrations beginning with the Spanish. This simply is not true, there are obvious renditions of what can only be maize in Egypt, Iraq, ancient Babylon, even as far back as 900 BC. Maize or Corn as we call it here in the west may be thought to have originated here in the west but how did it get here? Science can try as the may to discredit the evidences but wouldn’t it be more productive to adopt the attitude that it is what it is and then try to understand why? There has been one misunderstood report of Maize or corn mentioned in a documentary about Romans, and although the report was in my opinion misunderstood, it would not surprise me one bit to find evidence of it in Rome as they have been coming to the Americas since BC times.

However the fact that ears of corn are found in India on 12th century sculptures is not surprising at all, in fact it might have been these very people responsible for taking it to the Americas if not Moriancumer himself in 2400 BC. Perhaps maize just sprang from the earth after the great flood in the Americas and this is highly possible, but I would tend to lean towards the first Americans as bringing the earliest variety of it with them. Regardless, it makes no sense to me to establish an agenda to discredit what is obvious.

If science would just acknowledged God, they would discontinue stumbling over themselves wasting their education by trying to discredit him, I’m sorry, I just don’t get it. It is what it is…
Believed to be 13th century renditions of corn found in India

In a report by M. M. Payak, and J. K. S. Sachan Titled Maize ears not sculpted in 13th century Somnathpur temple in India, these two write a lengthy document explaining why it isn’t maize that is shown and blame the renditions on some made up mythical fruit, yet they do not say a word about the following carving.
Now I don’t think anyone who has been around Corn their entire life could possibly give an alternative explanation as to what this may be. Perhaps some mythical plant of the Greek Gods?

I would have no doubt that the Queen of Sheba and her people in India were traveling back and forth between the old world and the new, just as was the Romans had, Solomon’s men in the Swan boats and those considered as the first American inhabitants from the great tower. However whether the egg came first or the chicken is neither here nor there, if maize is considered by science to have originated in the Americas which “May” be true, how did it get here? The key to finding the truth and avoiding wasting your education by writing lengthy documents discrediting rather than proving a concept is to first consider the possibility that there is a God, and he didn’t just drop us off here from a UFO just to see what happens.

**Early Americas Hindu Occupancy**

In addition to the previous chapter and in order to establish a more probable hypothesis, I add the following concerning early migrations and archaeological discoveries in the west.

But before this, let me say, I am of the belief that after the first Americans (*Children of Japheth*) came to inhabit this land about 2100 to 2400 BC. After the great flood, and
departing from the great tower where the speech was confounded and within just a few hundred years, the people of India for whatever reasons also embarked on a journey to find another land.

It is suspect that these people would have left after the children of *Japheth* (*the First Asians*) but prior to the 12 tribes of Israel. This comes from the idea that the Queen of Sheba believed to be one and the same as the people of Shem-bahla, (*Children of Shem*) referred to themselves in the New World as such because there was a need to distinguish themselves from the children of Japheth already living there. Had they left the old world after the knowledge of the 12 Tribes, they would have no doubt referred to themselves as such rather than one of the 3 distinctions of the 3 sons of Noah. In terms of the 3 DNA Super Groups which all DNA can be traced back to, we have Japheth (*SG Asian*), Shem (*SG European*) Ham (*SG African*). The Hindu people suspect of having been those whom the Queen of Sheba came from, would have been from Noah’s son Shem, or Shemites, (*Book of Jasher*).

Some have speculated that the queen of Sheba is of Ethiopian origins, however there are several problems with this theory, Sheba was not Black as in the African Race. The Spices Sheba brought which are said to have been unknown at the time, yet the spices of Africa or Ethiopia were well known even then. Others have theorized that the Queen of Sheba was the queen of Egypt and this hypothesis is based on very speculative notions.

I could beat this dead horse some more, but it would serve no purpose as those of the theory of Evil-lution, would only condemn these statements as rubbish.

One only need open the eyes to the paintings of Ajanta to see the very story that makes plain the truth, but blindness has prevented it so far among those of the academic world who WILL not see.

The day will come when the accumulative evidences from what ever source derived, that does not get shoved aside and hidden from the world will show, that Hinduism, which has been called the Oldest Religion in the world, was in fact founded by those first inhabitants of Asia and the First Americans. Each over the next few hundred years evolved into different forms which is only a small foundation of what they have become today. The events of the meeting of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, gave birth to Hinduisms derivative known as Buddhism, which in the end, will also show to have been created largely in the New world as a result of this event of Solomon and Sheba. This enlightenment was then carried to the neighboring relatives of the people of India and Mongolia. As a result you will now find the foundation of this ancient belief, in today’s Buddhism, Hinduism, and the Aztec religion as well as different forms among many Native American Tribes.

In the Americas where the Queen was the *Queen of the South*, South America that is, Shambhala of Tibetan tales, there has been many a artifact discovered, sometimes documented and other times swept under the rug of Smithsonian. Because it would seem that the academic world is more interested in saving the pride of their piers rather than
finding the truth. Many of these discoveries came to light without what is considered as “official” discovery which to me, simply means controlled.

Although many of these things were discovered as far back as 1960’s, the owners of these items wish to remain anonymous for obvious reasons. The following items were found among a hoard of Thogchags.

*Thokchas are metal objects which can have a length of about 2–15 centimetres (0.79–5.91 in). Originally they can have had a practical use such as having been part of horse harnesses, or having served as buckles, fibulae or arrow heads. They can have served as adornment for clothes or objects of daily use like lighters and purses. Thokchas can represent mythological and real animals or deities. One can roughly divide the thokchas into two groups, the first comprising objects of pre-Buddhist period (from about 1000 BC until 900 AD), the second belonging to the Buddhist period (after 7th century AD),*
Thogchag with Sanskrit Tibetan prayer

The Hindu God Vishnu
I very curious piece found among the many Thogchags,
One can’t help but see the exactness of the Native American Mandala
The only Cultures know to use the Mandala and for the same reasons is,
Hinduism, Budhaism and certain Native Americans

Traditional depictions of Native American Mandala
Unknown entity mask but likely the God Vishnu
It is this God or image and Vishnu, the Sun God, above one begins to see the similarities in the Aztec God Ometecuhtli or the Aztec Sun God Tonatiuh

Tonatiuh Aztec Sun God

Vishnu Hindu Sun God
Chapter Eight

Who was Buddha?

In our scriptures we find in the KJ Version of the Bible and in the 1st Book of Kings, are the beginnings of the story of Solomon. As you read the story of Solomon being familiar with the story of Buddha as well, you notice some very strong parallels. I would like to point out although no one has noticed that there is according to those who place “Probable” dates on things, a 2 to 3 hundred year difference between the days in which Solomon walked and of those in which Buddha is said to have done, however as mentioned earlier, those of the followers of Buddha relayed the events for near 300 years before anyone bothered to write it down, how much would you think was lost, altered or even added to the basic story before it was written?

An example of why I am not in the slightest concerned with the time gap is, if you have ever studied the story of Joseph of Egypt, and the story of the Egyptologist created Imho-tep of which I still chuckle over, we find an 1100 year difference between the two characters, yet when one understands with wisdom, it is very clear that Imhoptep and Joseph are one and the same, so you see, when 300 years is the gap needed to be filled and one of the players didn’t write things down for 300 years, I am not at all concerned.

Back to Solomon, At a point in Solomon’s young life, Solomon is a bit overwhelmed and became concerned with his ability to rule over such a great people of the Lord and ask his God for Wisdom and because the Father was impressed that Solomon did not ask for wealth or long life he gave Solomon what he asked for and MUCH of it, most could not fathom the magnitude of wisdom he received, but the followers of Buddha might be able to at least to some degree, no other in any history has a story comparable to the Wisdom of Solomon, except maybe the story of Buddha.

1 Kings 4:29
And God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand that [is] on the sea shore.

1 Kings 4:34
And there came of all people to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all kings of the earth, which had heard of his wisdom.

1 Kings 10:23
23 So king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom.

1 Kings 10:24
24 And all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart.
2 Chronicles 1:11-12
11 And God said to Solomon, Because this was in thine heart, and thou hast not asked riches, wealth, or honour, nor the life of thine enemies, neither yet hast asked long life; but hast asked wisdom and knowledge for thyself, that thou mayest judge my people, over whom I have made thee king: 12 Wisdom and knowledge [is] granted unto thee;

No other in the many histories of the many religions and cultures of the past compare to or even resemble the Wisdom of Solomon and the man himself other than Buddha. But how could they possibly be one and the same, and neither sides of the coin or medallion in this case, seem to know it? You know the answer, There are non so blind, as those who WILL not see.

From the Cave Paintings of Ajanta India
Queen of Sheba?

In the very next verse of Book of Kings following King Solomon’s men returning from the land of Ophir, we find the visit of the Queen of Sheba.

1 Kings 10:1
AND when the queen of Sheba [شهبة Shba’ sheb-aw’ ] heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the LORD, she came to prove him with hard questions.

Now, the scholars of the Hebrew would have us believe that the word Sheba is of foreign derivation providing no definitive translation and yet they tell us that it is the name of early progenitors of tribes and of an Ethiopian district. Where pray tell did they come up with this? I could answer but I think I will hold my thought. (Bath-sheba, beth-shbo, ) Mother of Solomon, meaning (Daughter of the Oath [Covenant] or Daughter of Seven). Foreign they say? Perhaps Solomon’s mother was an Ethiopian daughter of the oath? Sheba, shbo, son of Raamah, oath, covenant or seven. Genesis 10:7
The Queen of Sheba, *shbo, oath, covenant or seven*, is NOT of Ethiopian origins and in all likelihood was not even from the continent in which Israel is found, if so she was from India but I suspect she was of a distant land with ties to India, and likely a descendant of Shem with *Sheba* possibly being a shortened version or an intended misnomer of *Shem-Bala* (*Child or Children of Shem, Hindu*), intended to keep you in the dark.

As you may know, I am of the belief that all scripture has a purpose, I do not think stories found in them are merely to fill space, and that there is wisdom to be found in all scripture. So why was this little story about the Queen of Sheba included, not to mention placed immediately following Solomon’s men returning from the mystical place of Ophir? Well I think it was included for two reasons and keeping in mind *there must needs be opposition in ALL things*, I think one reason was to provide strong delusion for those who WILL NOT see, and to provide wisdom to those who WILL see. I think it was included to cater to those who push their 200,000 year old Mitochondrial African Eve theory and in opposition, to shed light to those seeking truth.

In order to understand why the Queen of Sheba traveled half way around the globe to hear this Wisdom of Solomon, coming from a man no less, one would need to understand the nature of the wisdom and why it was important to the Queen. How many of you have read the Wisdom of Solomon? How about the Acts of Solomon? Well fortunately we do have access to the Wisdom of Solomon, although it has been taken from the standard works and now considered *Apocrypha in nature*. Well, since when do I care what it is considered? I won’t tell you what it is all about because frankly there are few who would believe and it isn’t for me to tell you, it is for you to discover and decide for yourself. I assure you with out expectations of you, that the Queen would have been very interested, simply because I know that she, along with many women of the past and even today have sought after understanding concerning her very being which is quite obvious has been suppressed in most religious teachings if not all, and even to this day. I wish I could further expound upon this, but I cannot.

When the Queen, having brought many hard questions to prove Solomon one way or the other (2 Chronicles 9:1), was satisfied and seeing King Solomon was as she was told and much more so, she gave to Solomon things she had brought from her home land such as Gold in large quantities, Why would she do this, but one thing in particular that often goes un noticed and that is spice, and why would this be mentioned in scripture? It is further expanded upon that *neither was there any such spice as the queen of Sheba gave king Solomon*. (2 Chronicles 9:9)

In the days of Solomon the origins of spice was well known, at least those spices which they were accustom to, it was known that all spice came from South Asia, East Asia and India and yet the Queen managed to bring Solomon spice unknown to them, where did it come from? Scoular’s again assume that spices from Central and South America were not known until the Spanish Conquest of 1519. I think they are wrong and I believe this is where the Queen of Sheba came from, and from the mythical land of Shambhala (*Shem-Bala*).
Now Solomon in turn gave the Queen of Sheba *all her desire, whatsoever she asked* (2 Chronicles 9:12) Now after the Queen had seen the greatness of his wisdom, his home and the way his servants, his people and his men were happy, it is my belief that she *desired* this for herself to be a part of. I would have no doubt that of all the wives that Solomon was given and of the foreign wives, that the Queen of Sheba became one desiring to mother a true heir, and establish a royal bloodline from the King David in her own land which they knew the Prophesized Davidic King would come from.

*Could this be the prince, son of the Queen of Sheba, receiving teachings from his father Solomon?*

*Or is the Prince Mahajanaka mentioned earlier herein, the son of Solomon?*

Why would this need to occur? Perhaps it was to prepare a people able to bear a vessel which is very important to the house of Israel and the journey it would take in just a few hundred years to fulfill its destiny, its part, in the fulfillment of the covenant concerning the house of Israel and to the Land of Promise, a land of Purity? Why would God allow this if the Queen of Sheba were Ethiopian having nothing to do with the house of Israel and knowing well and good it was forbidden for the Israelites to mix blood with the Canaanite? The people of India however are of the tribes of Israel.

How is it that the Queen of Sheba *heard* of the Wisdom of Solomon? I suspect if we read closely, we may just discover how. Just before the tale of Queen of Sheba in the 1st book of Kings, a little ditty appears in the very verse prior.

*1 Kings 9:26-28*

26 And king Solomon made a *navy of ships* in Ezion-geber, which [is] beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red sea, in the land of Edom.
27 And Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon.

28 And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents, and brought [it] to king Solomon.

Is it possible while they were in the land North of Sheba or Shgm-bala, the servants of Solomon told the people who happen to be servants of the Queen about their King who in turn went to her and told her of him?

From the Ajanta Caves
*King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba?*

Just as the people of Egypt, the Aztec, Maya, and the Native Americans told their most important events in history upon the cave walls, rocks or buildings, so did the people of India and I would fully suspect their branch colonies in the Americas did as well, meaning those who inhabited the Underground cities and more specifically those of the lost cave city of the Grand Canyon. Is this cave one of the Seven Caves of the Aztec?
Chapter Nine

What’s in the words?

Now I don’t get hung up on the words so much although I do like to undergo an in depth analysis for my own satisfaction, I am what I am and I am not a Scolar of the Hebrew, Tibetan, Hindu, Latin or Nahuatl languages or even English for that matter, and perhaps that is why I can see the forest for all the trees, as I don’t see a forest, I see many individual trees, each with its own identity and characteristics, each is deserving to be viewed. It does not have to be difficult and this is why I have adopted the simple rule of, *If it looks like a duck, quacks like a duck and walks like a duck, it is in all likelihood, a duck.*

The words, although far and few between and separated from the sentences they help describe or tell a story all by themselves without fitting them into a sentence, I can’t help but notice the similarities in them…

Maya was the Mother of Buddha according to Buddhists, what a great tribute to her to name, naming a highly prized and fertile land after the Mother of Buddha or Solomon depending on which perspective you view this. How about Bath-Sheba and the Queen of Sheba, Is there a correlation in this? We find that Buddha was referred to as Gautema Buddha, Gautama (Bright light) Buddha (Enlightened one) Near the Yucatan or home of the Maya we find Guatema-lah, (Place of many trees) however the Nahuatl suffix of lah makes that which is follows as possessive such as a mans wife? Perhaps the place of Gautema’s wife?

Strangely enough one of the other undisputed artifacts of Spain, the Lady of Guardamar, *(a city in Spain)*, supposedly meaning guarder (safe keeping) and mar (sea). I don’t know how it could happen but I find it more plausible that it derives from Guatemala or Gautama Buddha.
In the Tucson artifacts chronicles we have, *Calalus was ruled by the ‘Silvanus Toltecuz’ [Solomon the Builder] (I wonder where that name came from), the hereditary ruler of this former Jewish ruled Roman colony or Silvan’s Totec’s. Shiva pronounced si-va A Hindu supreme God. Silvan-us is not a Nahuat word and so who is this Silvanus who is possessive of Toltec people? Silvanus IS however a Roman God.

The Capital City of Shambahla is called *Kalapa* which is said to have a *Sandlewood* Pleasure Grove containing a huge three-dimensional *Kala-chakra* mandala (Time Wheel found in the Native American Sand paintings and Tibetan Sand Paintings of the Buddhist teachings) made by King Suchandra. I can’t help but think of the Legendary Lake with seven cities surrounding it called *Capala* and the place where the Roman Jewish Colonies established their 7 cities called *Calalus*.

*Mleccha* (from Vedic Sanskrit mleccha, meaning “non-Vedic”, “barbarian”), also spelt as Mlechchha, referred to people of foreign extraction in ancient India. Mleccha was used by the ancient Indians much as the ancient Greeks used barbaros, originally to indicate the uncouth and incomprehensible speech of foreigners and then extended to their unfamiliar behavior. In the Mahabharata the root Sanskrit word *barbar* meant stammering, wretch, foreigner, sinful people, low and barbarous. Buddhist scriptures use the terms ‘Milakkha’ or ‘Milakkhuka’ to refer to Mlecchas.

*Chichimeca*, mecca was the name that the Nahua peoples of Mexico generically applied to many bands and tribes of nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples who inhabited northern modern-day Mexico and southwestern United States. Chichimeca carried the same sense as the Roman term “barbarian” Mecca is also known as the birthplace of Muhammad of the Muslim.

In Buddhism *Pterocarpus santalinus* or Sandalwood is considered to be of the padma (lotus) group and attributed to Amitabha Buddha. Sandalwood scent is believed to transform one’s desires and maintain a person’s alertness while in meditation. It is also one of the more popular scents used when offering incense to the Buddha. Solomons men are said to have brought back Almug trees from Ophir, Almug is believed to be Sandalwood, it is believed that Sandalwood was not found in the Americas, but it is, under the name of Brazilian Rosewood *Pterocarpus santalinus* and by other names. RED Sandalwood is considered even today as Native to India. Sandalwood was brought back by ship every three years from Ophir.

1 Kings 10:10-13
10 And she gave the king an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices very great store, and precious stones: there came no more such abundance of spices as these which the queen of Sheba gave to king Solomon.

11 And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almug trees, and precious stones.
12 And the king made of the **almug trees** pillars for the house of the LORD, and for the king's house, harps also and psalteries for singers: there came no such **almug trees**, nor were seen unto this day.

13 And king Solomon gave unto the queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked, beside [that] which Solomon gave her of his royal bounty. So she turned and went to her own country, she and her servants.

Why was it necessary to insert verses 11 and 12 in the middle of the subject of the Queen of Sheba’s visit? What does Hiram and his fleet going to Ohpir have to do with the Queen of Sheba?
Chapter Ten

The Pomegranate
And the City of Moctezuma

The Pomegranate was used as an icon and believed to be the Metaphorical fruit in which Eve partook leading to the Mortality of Adam and Eve. Some even believe it was the literal fruit and in this they are mistaken.

Moses sent scouts to the Promised Land, for reasons unknown, perhaps his curiosity was just too much knowing the Israelites would not go there at least in his time. However the scouts brought back Pomegranate, Sources say to demonstrate the fertility of the Promised Land, I say ridiculous, they brought Moses Pomegranate as evidence to demonstrate that they had found the place of the Garden of Eden and the Promised Land. Moses knew the Garden of Eden was in the Promised Land and that Pomegranate was growing there. Today it is believed Pomegranate originated in Iran, I hardly think you could get a sage brush to grow in Iran, however in the time of Moses, Iran was a lush tropical zone being situated smack dab in the middle of the equator of BC times, its environment would have been very similar to that of Brazil, or Africa’s Congo. I’m not saying that Pomegranate could not have grown there, but I am saying look at where Pomegranate grows today and the environment it grows naturally. The Garden of Eden was not a Tropical zone, however it was a Perfect Environment where anything could have grown.

The Book of Exodus describes the me’il ("robe of the ephod") worn by the Hebrew High Priest as having pomegranates embroidered on the hem. According to the Books of Kings the capitals of the two pillars (Jachin and Boaz) that stood in front of Solomon’s Temple in Jerusalem were engraved with pomegranates. It is said that Solomon designed his coronet based on the pomegranate’s “crown” (calyx). (Wiki)

Why would the pomegranate be important in the case of the Lady medallion? It would seem that in some examples of the use of the pomegranate it appears at times it was used in place of the Lotus and at times combined. The Lotus carries the meaning of Purity or Wisdom and the Pomegranate a representation of fertility or being fruitful. On the Lady of Elche bust and the Medallion we see hanging around the neck is what appears to be on the bottom row of the necklace the Lotus Petal, but the second row above it appears to be something different and that is the Pomegranate Calyx. On the bust rendition seeds are also show on what would be the petal of the calyx.
Hanging from the Lady’s head and coming from the area of the ears or from behind the Wheel of Dharma like tassels are found the Pomegranate bud just before it flowers. In the following images we get a better idea by comparison.
Tassel representation of Pomegranate Buds

Ivory artifact representation of Pomegranate Buds

Song Of Solomon 4:3
Thy lips are like a thread of scarlet, and thy speech is comely: thy temples are like a piece of a pomegranate within thy locks.

Song Of Solomon 6:7
As a piece of a pomegranate are thy temples within thy locks.

Now in my book The Treasures of Utah I spoke of the Roman Jewish Colonies and the maps that the Spanish used who likely created the maps beings some of them are 14th and 15th century creations made prior to the coming of the Spanish. One particular map Granata Nova, (New Pomegranate) supposedly made in the 1500’s shows features which the Spanish could not have known, it also shows one of the ancient cities as being named Abacus Unc Granata, this was not an Indian Village, it was a city of the former Roman Jewish Colonies and or could have been one of the Seven Caves of the Aztec found and inhabited by the Roman Jewish Colonies and or Nephites. My reasons for bringing this up are for the very names used. It is said that the city of Granada Spain received its name in 1100 AD, where did this place in Spain get its name in a place having nothing to do with Pomegranate? Did it derive from the days when the people of Septimania were
traveling back and forth from the new world? Why would they name this place that covers Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico Pomegranate? What did they know that we apparently do not? King Solomon and Moses knew.

The remains of the City of Abacus Unc Granada are still unknown. The following old map show it to be on the North side of the Grand Canyon where as the others show it on the South side, I would lean more towards the North side due to the frequency it appears on the North and because of the following Story which I believe may be the city of Tignus (Latin, place of beams or building materials), located on the south side of the Canyon. The Colorado River according to these people was called Tigues Rio (Latin, Contiguous River)
The City of Monteczuma

A genial, responsible, 22-year-old Iowan adventurer, James H. Tevis, who had done a year’s hitch in Central America with the filibuster William Walker, took charge of the Butterfield Overland Mail station at Apache Pass in 1858. The stone-corralled station stood about halfway, or six miles along the precarious road of the 5115-foot Pass in southeast Arizona. Captain Tevis made a daily burro trip with two ten-gallon kegs to a spring about a quarter of a mile east of the station. (It was on a little strip of tableland about 300 yards beyond this spring that Fort Bowie was established in 1862.) The first Apache word Tevis heard happened to be the Indians’ name for him; San-daisy (“Mule”). These were Chiricahua Apaches, whose principal chief, young six-foot Cochise, who commanded 700 warriors, later became notorious. The second chief, Old Jack, commanded 500 warriors, about 200 of whom went off
and warred with Mexicans in the Sierra Madres every winter. The third, also an aged chief, Esconolea, commanded somewhat over 300. His brother was medicine chief of the whole Chiricahua Apache tribe. "With all my hatred for the Indians," said Tevis, "I had no other feeling but that of affection for Esconolea, and never have I met a man in all my life who deserved affection from me so fully as he."

Old Jack’s young warriors, wearing red headbands, had just returned from Sonora in the spring of 1858 when Tevis one day descried them from the top of a divide reinforcing a line of about 200 warriors, thus giving a decided advantage against Esconolea’s force drawn up opposite. When the battle joined with a whoop, Tevis charged down through the redbands firing his six-shooters, ending up amidst Esconolea’s men. Esconolea gave him a good Mexican hug saying "Ushah slonk" (Very good). Tevis had already pleased Esconolea by giving a girl of his tribe two sacks of corn on the water burro during the severe December of 1857 while the men were away on their new-moon foray to Sonora. Esconolea’s tribal camp lay but a half-mile from the stage station. He undertook, that winter, to teach Tevis Apache. Now, after the battle on the divide, Tevis acquired a new name: Cheese-Goulee ("White Chief"). After Jack in some disgrace from not prevailing on the field pulled his division of the tribe southeast to Laguna de Guzmán in northern Chihuahua, Esconolea rarely left Tevis by day except when on campaign in Sonora, determined to verse him in the Apache tradition. Thus Tevis could record:

The Apaches say that, at one time, they were a great war tribe, but that a great army invaded their country with such terrible war implements that their people were killed before their arrows could reach the enemy.

Those who did reach close enough for hand-to-hand
fighting could not match the invaders' broad-blade hatchets and broke their lances on the invaders' shields.

Even though the Apaches numbered twenty to one, the enemy was successful in every engagement, and kept driving them north. Behind this vast army came a great number of people in charge of priests. They settled along all the water-courses, building forts and churches. In the mountains they also built furnaces and melted the rocks like water. Finally, the Apaches had to succumb to the tyranny of the invaders, and they were no better than slaves, for warriors, squaws, and children worked for them.

Esconolea said that about ten days' journey northwest of Apache Pass lay an abundantly timbered valley somewhat like a tableland, many miles long and very wide, with a fine stream.

Here a large city was founded. Pack trains of hundreds of animals would come and go every few days. This went on for years, and the Apaches became more burdened, until secretly they began planning their release.

At last they attacked and massacred every one of the foreigners caught outside the city, halted their farming, drove their livestock away, and starved the surrounded stronghold into submission in about a year. Those then still alive were easily captured and, from that time to Esconolea's narration, the Apaches had resumed sole occupancy of the former foreign empire. Esconolea did not call its capital Rhoda but Montezuma City. Tevis assumed that the invaders had entered Arizona from the Pacific coast of Mexico and inquired if the vicinity of Guaymas, halfway up the Gulf of California, might have been the landfall. No, a great
many miles farther west, Esconolea replied, through what was known at the time he was speaking as Yaqui country. The Rio Yaqui in fact stretches perpendicular to Guaymas east of that port and flows into Guaymas Bay southeast of it. If Esconolea, who was not ignorant of Sonora, did not mean east, he had in mind a point near the mouth of the Colorado.

I told Esconolea I did not think such an account was to be found in history, and he asked me what history was, and how old my country was. He laughed.

Tevis said there were churches still standing in Old and New Mexico that were over 300 years old, so something must be left of the city Esconolea described. Esconolea consented to lead him to it.

They took horses a few days afterward for about ten days northwest. Late the ninth day they camped at the foot of a large mountain near a magnificent spring which spilled into a little valley where an old acequia (primitive irrigation-ditch) ran which had once carried spring water out over the valley. If this had been Montezuma Well on Wet Beaver Creek southeast of Cottonwood, Tevis would have mentioned the numerous ruins still visible atop the well, and the cliff-type dwellings between the water and the rim of the deep cenote. Esconolea said at the spring campsite that the mountain ahead was the last they would have to climb; just over the top lay Montezuma City.

It was very hard the first three hours of the early morning, Tevis said, but through a thick growth of pines they ascended to an old trail that rose more gradually. They reached the summit about 2 p.m. overlooking a wooded tableland valley with a fair stream running through it, just as Esconolea had described; "and there, just a short distance into the valley, lay Montezuma City."

After we had ridden about a mile, we began to
pass a great number of mounds of various sizes, which lasted until we reached the stream, where we camped. Large herds of elk and deer could be seen on either side, and wild turkeys everywhere. The stream was filled with mountain trout. Here we spent two days, riding over the valley, examining mounds which extended for miles on both sides of the stream. The courses of the acequias were quite discernible. Esconolea took me to a very large mound, where he said the commander had lived; and as we went around the old crumbled walls, we found old pottery and copper implements, and some articles which resembled helmets and breastplates. While I was examining these things, old Esconolea watched me very intently and said, "Ton, oo, ga," or "What is the name of it?" I explained to him why their arrows and lances had no effect upon the invaders of their country. I told him that it was a metal covering which even the balls of a rifle could not penetrate, much less arrows.

Inside these ruins were signs everywhere of a once-populous city....It was certainly one of the loveliest valleys I had ever seen....

Tevis asked Esconolea why his tribe did not live here. Aghast, he said this was sacred ground, which the Great Spirit forbade their living on.

Esconolea stated that the stream running through Montezuma City flowed into the Too-Intza ("Large Waters"), i.e. the Colorado; by which Tevis judged the valley lay east of the Colorado. Through a low place atop a mountain range extending about eight to ten miles wide east and west as far as the eye could see, Esconolea said one would find a mountain as large as the one the two had just come up. Tevis estimated from the distance they had traveled that it would stand between three and four hundred miles northwest of what is
today the town of Bowie just above the north entrance to Apache Pass. (San Francisco Peak, above Flagstaff?) While gazing north, Esconolea went on to describe the Grand Canyon, which he called Terus-too-sho-do ("Bad Mountains"), the walls perpendicular on either side of the river, which had cut its way through the bad mountains. He said he had frequently heard his people say that the invaders had an underground passage through the Grand Canyon but that he had never found it.

He and Tevis took the same trail back except for not turning off at "the thicket of pines." On their left they could see what they took to be old shafts made by the Jesuits (sic), and a few miles farther on the remains of an old reduction works. Each day, they kept passing old abandoned shafts, the last ones between the San Francisco and Gila Rivers, about twelve miles from their confluence.

This 700-mile-or-so round trip took place apparently in the summer or fall of 1858. In 1859 Tevis opened a trading-post at the pass station but in 1860 joined the Confederate forces at Mesilla, New Mexico, and was hospitalized for wounds at Hempstead, Texas when mustered out. He married on Christmas Eve 1866 in St. Louis. Ten years later he transferred a general store he had started in East St. Louis to Empire, Kansas and, in 1880, via Austin, Texas to a site fourteen miles north of Fort Bowie and five miles from the Chiricahua foothills. Thus he founded Tevistown, which in 1912 was renamed Bowie. His wife, son, and five daughters joined him around two years later by way of the just-opened Southern Pacific Railroad. He shortly enlarged his store to a hotel. He had lost the diaries he had kept during the '50s but, with the help of his daughter Belle, completed his book of the Arizona years 1857-60 in 1886. While he was working as commissary of a mining and milling company in Virginia Chief Canyon in 1902, an old squaw of perhaps
ninety showed him a silver watchcase he had given her in 1858. Esconolea had died at some undisclosed year at the San Carlos Reservation well to the north of Apache Pass. Tevis died at Tucson in 1905 at seventy, leaving his book manuscript along with many letters and diaries. Belle and another daughter, Minnie, prepared the book (Arizona in the '50's) for its publication by the University of New Mexico in 1954. Tevis and his wife Emma, who died seven weeks after him, are buried in the Bowie cemetery.

From Calalus By Cyclone Covey A Roman Jewish Colony in America
From the time of Charlemagne Through Alfred the Great, Pages 124-130.
Reproduced with permission.

Calalus, Calicuas, Calicis (Chalice or cup) or Calix
and the 7 cities of Cevola around lake Copala
In Memory of Cyclone Covey

Last July of 2013 I contacted Professor Covey, to ask him of the possibilities of reproducing his book, we had a short conversation regarding the book in which he told me I was more than welcome to reproduce any part or all of his book. I really admired this man simply because he did not succumb to his peers. Cyclone Covey passed away on November 1st 2013 at age 91.

In an interview with his daughter, Julie Miller, it is said by her;

Covey was not afraid to espouse unpopular or unconventional ideas if that’s where his research led him. Such was the case with his 1975 book, “Calalus.” Covey proposed a theory that a group of Roman Jews discovered America centuries before Christopher Columbus and established a colony in Tucson, Ariz. The theory, based off an archeological find, is a controversial one with many scholars discrediting the validity of the artifacts.

“He encountered barriers because of the historians who were his peers that didn’t like the conclusions he came up,” Miller said. It didn’t stop him, and he taught his children the same lesson. “He went ahead and published,” Miller said. “That’s what you do. That’s what he taught us. You go with the evidence. You make sure the evidence is clear, you make conclusions. Then you stand by the truth.”

I have a great deal of respect for this man and his family; I hope to follow in his footsteps.

Professor Cyclone Covey 1922 – 2013
Chapter Eleven

The Seal of Solomon

What is a seal? A seal in general is a device made with a logo and or motto with icons which identifies the entity in which it represents, to stamp any document, correspondence or label that which belongs to the representative such as the Seal of the State of Utah, the seal is used on all official documents, it is displayed on all their vehicles etc… The seal tells you about the entity it represents, for example in the Seal of Utah we find,

![Corporate STATE OF UTAH Seal](image)

the Eagle above but within the ropes, which represents the Nation in which that state belongs or better said, the Union, the eagle being the National Bird. We find in the center of the shield (defense) the word Industry which is the states strength, the beehive being our state logo is also part of that strength. The combined arrows, “United we stand divided we fall” The flags of the nation on spears and displayed on poles and not as a banner represents that we are at war (Title 4 USC 1) the crossed spears saying the same or conflict. And the date first established as a people being 1847. Most of what is in the center tells you somewhat of the people. Around it all is the condition of the people with respect to the land it exists upon. The first yellow rope which represents enclosed/held or captured and or created under Maritime Rule (inner yellow rope) of which Utah was, this occurring prior to 1896 which is the date the state was accepted as such but already under corporate Federal Rule, and by incorporation becoming a corporate state. Note the all caps Nom de gere (Fiction) name of the seal. Reinforcement of the same Maritime Rule is strengthened, this because the state of Utah was not created prior to the war of 1862 in common law or otherwise under the Free Republic, hence the larger yellow rope of Maritime Rule, and all those born or Naturalized within its jurisdictional boundaries, are in Bondage…. Huh?

So you see, the seal reveals things you did not know but each and every portion of the seal tells you about the entity in which the seal belongs and that which belongs to the entity, all is plain to see but often not seen.
We are told the seal of Solomon is likely a ring with a 5 point star or Pentagram which he would use to seal things such as letter using hot wax and sealing the letter accordingly, and this may be so where in a device was needed. Some say a six point star but this is in error as the six point star or hexagon was part of his fathers seal, King David. But what about those who served Solomon, Did they drop some hot wax on there forehead or chest and stamp it with his seal? Of course not, this is why we have a badge another form of a seal, (Such as Police or Sheriff might have) to represent the figure in which one derives authority to act in the name of who the badge represents. I assure you Solomon’s Clergyman most certainly had a badge of sort. So what is this seal or badge? Has anyone ever seen one? How about supposed accurate renditions of Solomon, does anyone know what he looked like? I fail to find any except one in which I believe the artist ether got lucky or had personal knowledge, as it is similar.

From the 19th century engraving, Judgment of Solomon by Gustave Doré

I think the reason why we are left to our imaginations to determine an individual’s likeness of the past is not only the fact that it has been so long but because of the imagination of the many since who had nothing to go on but their imagination. Do you recognize the following image? And this may be a poor example but it will suffice.
Fat Buddha

Of course you do and why is that? Because this is what society has made of it publicized outside of Buddhism and I personally would not be happy with it if I happen to be Buddhist. But you would also recognize the following image and it isn’t even really similar.

Traditional Buddha

Yet each and every rendition of Buddha will have distinguishable different facial features but we recognize it by those things we know are reoccurring signs of Buddha Just like the Lady of Elche. Incidentally, as for the placement of the Wheel of Dharma on the sides of the head of the Lady Bust and Medallions, as I have said, the wheel represents Wisdom, and Compassion, the reason they appear at the sides of the head in place of or the position of the ears is because of the following which is likely a tradition that started after the times of the rendition of the wheel of Dharma on the so called Lady. I find many
narrow minded views as to why Buddha has large earlobes due to what was called ear plugs and the removal of it such as a status symbol or symbol of wealth which I cannot believe, why would Buddha who was full of wisdom do this?

According to Zen Master Dae Kwang,

...in the Orient large ears are looked upon as auspicious because they indicate wisdom and compassion. So, the Buddha is depicted as having big ears because he is the compassionate one. He hears the sound of the world – hears the cries of suffering beings – and responds. The important thing for us is not how large our ears are, but how open are our “mind ears.”

Although this is likely more close to the truth, the practice of ear plugs likely came long after the existence of Buddha. Did the actual Buddha have these large earlobes as a result of wearing large earplugs? I have my doubts. I think it is a practice that came many years after.

_Buddha? No Doubt, Solomon? In all likelihood._

If you will take notice there is one thing we have yet to mention that tells you something about the above image and that is the five sided background which is the foundation of the Medallion. Vishnu is the Hindu Supreme God. The five-pointed star or pentagon is the signet of Vishnu, in India as well as for King Solomon. As for the Buckle found in Richfield, I believe it was made here in the Americas, along with the artifacts that were taken from here so long ago, one of which has become a Spanish Goddess. If the medallion were made in the 1940’s as a commemorative or for the celebration of France returning the Lady to Spain, why were they not distributed? Why would the maker not put their hallmark on it? Even for today’s standards it is an incredible manufacture. Why
is it no one in Spain or France seems to know what it is or where it came from nor taken
credit for it? Why are the few medallions known were found in France and not Spain?

So you tell me? Is it the Lady of Elche, An unknown supposed goddess of the unknown
Iberian culture, Buddha or one of his successors, who was this Buddha, King Solomon? I
think I will leave it up to you to decide. Is this medallion and Buckle, the Seal of
Solomon? Is the Lady of Elche Bust, the Medallion and the Ajanta Cave image among
the earliest and most accurate renditions of Buddha and/or, that of King Solomon?
Chapter Twelve

The Nine Commandments
and the Los Lunas Decalogue Stone

Historically we have always been taught of the Ten Commandments in almost every work pertaining to the subject reference is always made to Ten Commandments, but do we really have anything from a credible source that says specifically how many commandments were given on the two tablets? Only 3 times in the King James Bible does it say specifically Ten Commandments? Although there are hundreds of Commandments we will only focus on the supposed Ten.

In looking at the accepted version of Ten Commandments we have;

Exodus 20:1-17
1 AND God spake all these words, saying,
2 I [am] the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.
3 Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
4 Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness [of any thing] that [is] in heaven above, or that [is] in the earth beneath, or that [is] in the water under the earth:
5 Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God [am] a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth [generation] of them that hate me;
6 And shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.
7 Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.
8 Remember the 108rayish day, to keep it holy
9 Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work:
10 But the seventh day [is] the 108rayish of the LORD thy God: [in it] thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that [is] within thy gates:
11 For [in] six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them [is], and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the 108rayish day, and hallowed it.
12 Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.
13 Thou shalt not kill.
14 Thou shalt not commit adultery.
15 Thou shalt not steal.
16 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
17 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that [is] thy neighbour’s.
Seems pretty cut and dry doesn’t it? In the Catholic Bible they have simply removed the second commandment for reasons so very obvious of which is part of the first, and divided the 10th commandment to keep the appearance of the traditional ten. But let’s look at it from another perspective in which does not take away from the content or meaning. Let’s look at this from the perspective of sin. What is the sin associated with the Commandment?

# 1, Sin, Worship of another God other than THEE God.
# 2, The sin is the same as #1, be it a false God, wrong God or one made with our hands it is the same and therefore constitutes One commandment given in 3 parts.
# 3 Sin, Taking the Lords Name in Vain. Not cursing, but using the Lords name to get gain.
# 4. Sin, Not Remembering the Sabbath.
# 5 Sin, Not glorifying thy Father and thy Mother ABOVE.
# 6 Sin, Shedding of “Innocent” blood.
# 7 Sin, Adultery, Giving your love to another who has no right to it, it has nothing to do with sex.
# 8 Sin, Stealing, taking what does not belong to you.
# 9 Sin, Bearing False witness of which you were no witness to.
#10 Sin, Coveting that which does not belong to you, which is given in 2 parts.

Number one and two are part of the same commandment. Having no other God before him includes every form of God out there whether false, graven image, or the wrong God. I have heard some argue that they are two separate commandments because each starts with “Thou Shalt Not” and if this is the case are we saying Verse 5 above is a new and separate commandment? Are we saying those which do not have “Thou Shalt Not” preceding them are not commandments? It is suspect by me that the first Commandment is a creation of man long ago as the 2nd covers the same, and the purpose of this creation was to eventually eliminate the second part to justify themselves and leaving the first in its place.

Now I don’t know what school you went to, But I was taught that Jesus Christ is a God, part of the Godhead, and that our Father put him before himself, of his own doing, as a Savior to the world who agreed to give the glory to his Father, and that we do, be it by prayer, ordinances, covenants etc, done in the name of Jesus Christ. If this isn’t putting a God Before God the Father I don’t know what is, so is our Father a Hypocrite or is it more likely that someone didn’t think this through? If the first commandment as we know it were from God, what Gods was he referring to?

We know there are other Gods out there who have their own creations but we have never been taught of them other than their existence or come to know any of them in any way whatsoever, and if you made the choice to worship one of these Gods you know nothing about, do you think they would in anyway acknowledge you, being a true God? So if our God is the creator of this so called first commandment, what would he have meant? Well the only Gods left are false Gods, creations of our minds and are usually manifest by
those who create them in the form of Statues, Idols and the creations of their hands and is
this not covered in what we know as the second commandment? The first commandment
is pointless unless you needed a scapegoat. What we know as the first commandment is a
fabrication of man in ancient times; it is not needed and does not change the fact that we
should have no other false God before him or what we know as the Trinity.

There are only nine commandments and why have I brought this up? The reason is to
give credibility to the Los Lunas Stone in the following section in that it does not have
mistakes as so many supposed experts and students of Hebrew have said, it is THEM
who is in error and mistaken not the scribe of the stone and I intend to show you this is
ture which hopefully in the end we will have just one more evidence of ancient Hebrew
in the Western regions and to show that some one in the past knew what the scholars of
today do not. And there is another reason which will shortly come, the Puerco River
Glyph.

**The Los Lunas Stone**

The Los Lunas Decalogue Stone is said to have been originally discovered in the 1880’s
but not officially until it was shown to Frank C Hibben an archaeologist and
anthropologist of New Mexico, the very archaeologist who wrote the document called
Frozen Muck which I included in the book Nephite North. It is said that it was heavily
covered in Lichen and patina when Hibben first saw it; many have discredited the find as
a hoax of course because of things such as the repeated cleaning of it and re scratching of
the characters and chalking for photos, but more so because of the so called Mistakes and
errors found within the text that according to the so called experts, would not have been
made. I would agree 100% that a Levitical Scribe or a scribe with knowledge of the Paleo
Hebrew would not have made the so called mistakes and errors pointed out. The
difference is, I don’t think the scribe made any mistake and it is those who think they have a clear understanding of the Paleo Hebrew or Hebrew who is in error.

“The archaeologist Ken Feder points out that “the flat face of the stone shows a very sharp, crisp inscription...”. His main concern however is the lack of any archaeological context. He argues that to get to the location of the stone would have required whoever inscribed it to have "stopped along the way. Encamped, eaten food, broken things, disposed of trash, performed rituals, and so on. And those actions should have left a trail of physical archaeological evidence across the greater American Southwest, discovery of which would undeniably prove the existence of foreigners in New Mexico in antiquity with a demonstrably ancient Hebrew material culture...” and states that “There are no pre-Columbian ancient Hebrew settlements, no sites containing the everyday detritus of a band of ancient Hebrews, nothing that even a cursory knowledge of how the archaeological record forms would demand there would be. From an archaeological standpoint, that’s plainly impossible.”

Wow, I couldn’t even begin to show the blindness of this man, No Hebrew settlements? Does this man read or just listen to all he was taught by his peers? So who were these Indians with more knowledge of the Hebrew ways than anyone ever expected and documented by dozens of the earliest explorers long before Feder’s G G Great Grand Father was even a thought. Encamped, eaten food, etc…? And of the 50 billion acres surrounding the site Mr. Feder has personally search all of it? Didn’t anyone show him the ruins on the hill above? If this was the landing place of a certain band of Hebrews by a sea faring ship how are we going to find their trash along the way? What kind of trash should we be looking for? Evian plastic bottles? Ignorance is no proof of intelligence…

One only need take a close look to see that whoever the scribe was, he had knowledge that the supposed experts of today do not have. For this reason I am going to talk about the supposed commandment # 5 Thou Shalt Honor thy Mother and Father. In a video that my good friend Alan sent to me, concerning the Los Lunas stone, a student of Hebrew points out a few mistakes according to him but never really expounds upon what exactly the mistake is except for the 5th commandment. When he is asked what it actually says he struggles trying to tell us what it Should say until the host of the video asks him specifically what it actually says. With this the student of Hebrew again struggles and says, it says Honor thy Father and thy Mother.... ABOVE!

When I heard this I knew that our understanding of the scriptures for near 2000 years is what is in error. At this time I would point out one other mistake which has existed for a very long time, the words are not Honor your, it is Glorify you. In other words, YOU glorify Father and Mother above. Why do men always suppose they know more about the ancient writings than those who wrote them? It is what it is.... Now the problem is, who is our Mother above, and did the ancients know her? Why don’t we? The reasons I have been given my whole life just make no sense, and I am sure that many will come to my rescue to save me from my fallen state and explain to me what the scripture “really mean.”
My friend and I talked about this for some time, the question was brought, if the scripture meant *honor OR glorify thy earthly* father and mother then we have a problem. Now my Father has also instructed me by way of commandment to forsake ALL evil, so, hypothetically speaking if my earthly father was a foul dishonest man, a thief, a murderer and oppressor of the poor and the week, and I did not honor him because of his evils, am I now guilty of the sin of Commandment #5? I don’t think so. And if I did *Honor or Glorify* him, in other words, *worship* him or *give glory* to him, am I now guilty of commandment #1? In looking at the meaning of the word Honor or Glorify among the many implicating words which describe it, is to *Worship*. Although this seemed very convincing, it wasn’t completed for me until I stumbled upon a couple of scriptures from the lips of Christ himself that I knew the ancient scribe who carved the Los Lunas Stone was not only authentic, but knew more about Paleo Hebrew and his scriptures than the so called experts of today.

In the following Jesus shows the Pharisees and scribes the error of their ways with out telling them what it actually means. He shows them by their own understanding they contradict themselves but it is the fact that Jesus himself says in the following, *God Commanded*.

Matthew 15:4

4 For *God commanded*, saying, *Honour thy father and mother: and, He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death.*

Interestingly enough the Greek translation for the above does not say *Honor thy father and mother*, it says, *Be valuing THE Father and Mother*. And again he says the same basic thing in Mark 7:10, the point being, what kind of God would condemn me to death for worshiping a false God, putting another God before him? What kind of God would put me to death for cursing an earthly father or mother whether I had reason or not? I know the answer, do you? This doesn’t sound like a God I want to worship.

God is a title, not a name, and my God encompasses my Father and Mother above and including my Lord and Savior. I have no doubt that My Father above wants me to *Honor* him, and *glorify* him as in *worship*, and my Mother in Heaven also who are among the only ones who are “*Honorable*” PERIOD. Are we here to give glory to our earthly parents?

The scribe who wrote the inscription of the Los Lunas Panel knew exactly what he wrote. Mistakes are made with pens and by the quick action of them, the mistakes the scribe is accused of simply do not occur, do they mean for me to believe the scribe carved the entire character chiseling away stepping back and blowing off the dust and then said OOPS?.. I don’t think so. However I could admit the scribe might have made one mistake in that he began to write the second part of the first commandment, or was it a mistake? And the scribe supposedly had to “*Insert*” the missing potion between the first and second line of the inscription? Hmmmm, something stinks here…
It is said that the earliest known use of an insertion mark or caret is 1681, my question is, why didn’t anyone question the one found in 1681? Is its use in the Los Lunas stone evidence of the very earliest known use of the Caret? Evidence of a fraud, or evidence of someone in recent years attempting to change what an original inscription said because it did not fit their agenda or to render it a hoax and not understanding that the use of the Caret is likely a modern invention? Is it possible that “Thou Shalt have no other God before me” was added in at a modern date as it was not necessary to even be a part of the commandment as the commandment would have been complete without it. It is my opinion that the second line was added by someone in modern times.

If you look close at the method of application of the glyphs there is a difference in style for a lack of better words, between the 2nd line and the rest of the panel, look closely at the Lamed symbol. In the entire panel all of the Lamed symbols either join at the point of the vertical and horizontal line, or a small gap is left BELOW the vertical line and ABOVE the horizontal. In the second line suspect of being added at a more modern date, the gap is not below the vertical line, but to the side in two of the three occurrences. This difference implies a different author. Now why would someone do this? Interestingly enough two of the mistakes mentioned would have been done by the author of the added line. Another interesting observance is, that some time in 2007, some one visited the site with a portable grinder and removed the first line, why only the first line? I hate to point this out to those responsible but isn’t this like tearing the pages from the scriptures so that it no longer applies? Regardless, it did not change a thing. One often meets their destiny on the road they take to avoid it.

It is my opinion due to common sense, if I approached a rock face with the intent to scribe something as important as the commandments and not knowing how exactly it was going to fit on the rock, I would not just sit down and start chiseling away. I would however plan what I was going to do and I would grab some charcoal from one of those non existent Hebrew debris piles, and lay the whole thing out first, then chisel the lines, do you think the scribe might have noticed mistakes if there were any? The following picture is what I truly believe the panel once looked like before some one got to it and took offense or saw the threat of exposing a little plot; Manifest Destiny takes upon new meaning.
I am Jehovah Elohim your God who has brought you out of the land of Egypt from the house of slaves. (1) You shall not make idols. (2) You shall not use the name Jehovah in vein. (3) Remember the day of the Sabbath and keep it Holy. (4) Honor Father and Mother above that your days will be long on the earth that Jehovah Elohim your God has given you. (5) You must not murder, (6) you must not commit adultery, (7) you must not steal, (8) you must not give false testimony, (9) you must not covet your neighbors wife, nor that which he has.

It says what it says, and means what it means; it is what it is… It was because of the following chapter that caused me to re evaluate the Los Lunas Stone. The possibilities are many, but I guess no one is willing to look at the other possible perspectives. If there are mistakes in the Los Lunas inscription, it is from modern man, just my two cents.
Chapter Thirteen

Puerco River Ark of the Covenant

Just 150 miles west of the non existent Hebrew Los Lunas Stone site with no Evian bottles, we have a curious petroglyph. I love petroglyph evidence because quite frankly, there isn’t anyone that can offer any rebuttal or argument of any merit, oh sure those who would argue using those old familiar words such as pure conjecture, frivolous, ridiculous or its just doodling yet any attempt to offer any argument just shows all the more how much they don’t know. Until these people have traveled my road and compiled the evidence I have for near 25 years concerning the Native American Petroglyph and trying to prove or disprove the hypothesis of LaVan Martineau, they would do good to remain silent. If one chooses to call that arrogance, then so be it, it is what it is.

I find this petroglyph as not only evidence of the Ark of the Covenant on this continent, but also as evidence of Hebrew descent and presence, evidence of the authenticity of the Book of Mormon and of the knowledge of the Ark. Its purpose and use by these often portrayed as cave people who inhabited this land long before any of the methodology of today’s science was even known, is evidence of those who are of Hebrew decent.

In this section of the book I will do a breakdown of the panel with a subject in mind to see if this suspicious looking glyph may have something to do with the suspect subject, being the Ark of the Covenant. If you wish to some what follow along, you might want to read or re-read chapters 16, 17, 18 and two of the documentations at the end of the book Nephite North titled, The Ferron Friends, and the 3 Kings Panel.
Breakdown of the Puerco River Hieroglyph

Now keep in mind that just because I have been doing this for near 25 years does not make me right in what I do here, the mystery of the petroglyphs and hypothesis of being a written language such as Mayan and or Egyptian is far from resolved. After all, we are told and made to believe Mayan and Egyptian are now understood and that we can translate them; this could not be farther from the truth.

In the original breakdown I was having trouble with one combination of symbols being my first impression, a little hammock looking thing above the symbol for open. I originally thought it was a combination of two symbols being Objectionable and Valley (SEE Symbols List, The Rocks Begin to Speak by Lavan Martineau)

Lets start with the most obvious symbol found in the combination of symbols or Hieroglyph, that symbol being the universal symbol for, A designated Place (LaVan Martineau) or a man made object or place (Author) This concept actually occurs several times within the hieroglyph however the main body of the glyph is this symbol which is representation of the Ark as a whole. It is a complete rectangle or square. If we look at the other examples within the main body we find two more examples as if to say, two more man made objects and within them are steps.
These symbols for steps can mean literal steps or figurative, steps are for the purpose of reaching a higher place. The word *within* is added because if you follow the lines incorporated into the steps which make up the interior of this hieroglyph and you find right angles which turn back and *within* which is the exact meaning of the symbol. Also notice the steps, 4 on one side and 5 on the other *including* the platform at the bottom representing a level as well, again this is evidence of steps to get to a higher place and is this not exactly what the commandments were for? But why were there only nine steps? This puzzled me knowing well and good what they represented until I re evaluated the history of the so called Ten Commandments.

On top of the main body we have two symbols for *Open*, why would these be placed in the position of the Cherubs? What was the purpose of the Cherubs in the case of the Ark? Cherubs are always associated with wings and taking individuals to places, Cherubs are known to be present upon receiving the word of God, in the case of the Ark the Cherubs were placed ON the Mercy Seat or lid which is indicated as the very narrow rectangle located just under the symbols for open, and the Lord said there he would be! *Between* the Cherubs. Now I know it is speculative but it would appear that the Cherubs were for opening a communication channel with God.

But now seemingly blocking or closing the opening of the *open* symbols is what appears to be a *hammock*, what better symbol to place at the opening point to indicate at *rest* or *sleeping*, but why? We’ll come back to that. I would think that further clarification that this is a *hammock* is indicated at the one on the left showing a gap between the hammock and the *open* symbol to show that it can be *disconnected* so that the mistake I made, is not made, therefore a hammock. The hammock was discovered by the Spaniards when the encountered the Taino Indians. No one knows the exact origins of the hammock but it would appear it was known for a very long time in the new world.

Notice on the top of the narrow rectangle symbolic of the Mercy Seat is the *repeated* or *Sequence[d] symbol for* *Danger* or *Hurt*, why would this be between the Cherubs (*open* symbols) and on top of the lid which is also the *Mercy Seat*? Why would it be dangerous to either sit upon the Mercy Seat, between the Cherubs or Open the lid? Some would say that all the mystical powers portrayed in the ark are non existent and are nothing but legends but from what I read there was and is a very real danger in opening it let alone touching the Ark without authority or worthiness to do so.

Assuming the narrow horizontal rectangle located within the body of the main glyph and on top is representation of the lid and or Mercy Seat, what is the same small narrow rectangle at the bottom? My guess would be it is representation of the Table mentioned in Exodus 25:23. Now I have found over the years there are no mistakes in the glyphs, if one occurred it was corrected by rubbing out the mistake and redoing it. I have never found an abnormality that didn’t have meaning and I mention this simply because at the right side of this bottom narrow horizontal rectangle, the bottom line curves and rises for some reason which I do not know at this time, I mention it simply because I feel compelled to do so for future reference and I am sure it will come to me before I am done writing this.
Now we can turn to the little figure with his elbow touching the glyph which makes up the Ark, can this little figure tell us anything? Let’s find out. It might appear that this little figure doesn’t say much but I think you will find it still speaks volumes. The over all figure is formed with a symbol that took me many years to identify, through trial and error several time over I have come to the realization that it is the symbol Linage, Genealogy or Decent from. As you know this was and is very important to the House of Israel simply because of the context of the Covenant made with them being the seed of Abraham. This is one thing I always admired about the Aztec, as far into iniquity they seem to have fallen, they never shirked their responsibility in documenting where they came from, however obeying the conditions given in the Covenant, they may have slacked off a bit, but considering their migrations spans near 4400 years, I’d say they did a pretty good job.

**Hawaiian Linage**

In the breakdown list above and preceding photo you see the symbol for *linage*, Notice the arms of the subject figure are in opposition and turned upward and in the position of *doing* and *turning aside from*, from what? Well as I see it they turned aside or fell from the genealogical teachings as to keeping the pure blood of Israel indicated by the opposition in direction AND indicated by the elbow touching the Ark itself turning away from it and what it represents but more specifically the Lid or Mercy Seat. The body of
the figure is slanted to bring in the meaning of *Stop[ped]* or *waiting*. Interestingly enough to give further credence to the whole concept is what should be a *feather* on the head meaning *having the Spirit or power of the Holy Ghost*, it is falling and takes the shape of instead of the feather, a *war club*, a clear indication that they had fallen from following the Holy Spirit due to becoming a war like people. And then we have the ears or earrings of which I am not certain that I have this drawing correct and until a personal visit to the site, I can only speculate and if I have this correct the symbols which appear as earrings are the symbol for *Gone* or *from here go*. If this is the case it would imply that *understanding is gone* or their ability to listen.

Now back to the anomaly of the narrow rectangle at the bottom of the Glyph, I knew it would come to me, on the right side of the bottom you see that the line deters from being completely level or flat and it is proportional to what I believe is representation of the table not the Ark, which was to support the Ark while resting. I believe the reason for this imperfection is to convey the message that the table or that which supports it is not flat therefore the ability for the Ark to become un-steady is present or that the Ark is not at it’s designated resting place and there for in transit.

*D&C 85:8*

8 While that man, who was called of God and appointed, that putteth forth his hand to steady the *Ark of God*, shall fall by the shaft of death, like as a tree that is smitten by the vivid shaft of lightning.

Now to put it all together if you haven’t already, *This place where the glyph is found was created to tell the story of the Ark being moved as a result of war and iniquity of the people and turning from the teachings, the ark rested here for a time but was not steady nor was it its intended place of rest. However the people have lost the understanding and turned from the Ark, its abilities and the teachings within and have lost the power of the Spirit due to this warring. The people have also turned from the covenant in keeping their covenants and genealogy or linage pure, at this time of their fallen state or iniquity it would be dangerous to try to open the Ark, steady the Ark or use it as it was intended,...*

It is likely the Ark at the time this hieroglyph was made, was returning to *The home of the ancient ancestors*, I would estimated the glyph being made at the time Montecozuma and his people were returning the ark to the North in order the Spaniards did not get their hands on it.
Chapter Fourteen

Ark of the Covenant among the Aztec?

There are many legends and tales from the Native American Indian of what would have undoubtedly placed the Ark of the Covenant among them, including and primarily the Aztec, whether a replica, representation of it and or knowledge of it. Due to the many details found in my research, I had long supposed that those who make up the Aztec which means people of whiteness, whom according to their chronicles, is of the Later Group of Families who came from the North or North East is non other than what Mormons call Nephites. In addition to them who became a part of them in AD times being possibly those of the Roman Colonies, there are those who originally or first came to the land near 4400 years ago from the Tower of Babel. The former were in fact of Hebrew Origins and likely the people of Lehi and or Mulek according to Mormon belief.

Of the seven tribes or families found in the record it has been long suspect that those originally called the Aztec or People of Aztlan, Aztlan meaning whiteness or place of the Herons. I would have no doubt that long before this they were called Nephites. These people were called Aztec long before they migrated south and after the other families or tribes had left the 7 caves, they changed their name to Mexican, Mexico, or Mecitan in honor of their priest and Lord who guided them on their migration whose name was Meci. Later after acquiring the land of Mexico they would take the name Tenochta from the tenochtli or prickly pear cactus. All seven tribes originally came from Aztlan but for some reason left and as a result of this untold reason they found themselves according to the record, in humiliation. Perhaps they were cast out by others of their kind, or were defeated by an enemy, both are possible but I would lean towards a curse upon their land in which they knew they had brought upon themselves, great changes in their land due to earthquakes diminishing the living waters that fed their land making it a near paradise. After leaving Aztlan the tribes together found their way south to the place of grottoes, the seven caves or underground cities in which were long abandoned by the previous people who were the ancestors of those whom they would eventual join, the Toltec. It is said in the Aztec record that the entire course of the migration from Aztlan to Mexico was near 400 years and that these tribes occupied the caves for near two to three hundred years of the 400.

The first tribe to leave the caves migrating south and eventually to Mexico was the Xochimilca followed by the Chalcas, then the Tenanecs and Colhuas and after them the Tlalhuicas and Tlaxcalans. The Aztec remained behind for a time as a result of a divine command given of their God or what they thought was a God. These people affirmed that their God had promised them this land for they are the people he held dearest. It is clear to me that these people at this point were taking an ancient promise, and extending it and isolating it to apply only them. As you will see, what they thought was their God whispering to their priest and visiting them in their dreams was in Fact Satan, taking advantage of their fallen state and by use of a sacred artifact which was likely in their possession, or their own mimicked version of it having lost the original or lost the means by which to posses it and worthiness to use it with the original safely hidden away.
In the Aztec religion, Huitzilopochtli Huītzilopōchtli [wiːtsiloˈpoːʃtɬi]), is a Mesoamerican deity of war, sun, human sacrifice and the patron of the city of Tenochtitlan. He was also the national god of the Mexicas, also known as Aztecs, of Tenochtitlan. Many in the pantheon of deities of the Aztecs were inclined to have a fondness for a particular aspect of warfare. However, Huitzilopochtli was known as the primary god of war in ancient Mexico. Since he was the patron god of the Mexica, he was credited with both the victories and defeats that the Mexica people had on the battlefield. It is important to remember that the defeat of their patron deity meant the defeat of his people. This is one of the many reasons why they were concerned with providing exquisite tribute and food for him. Not only was it important for him to survive his battles, but the fate of the Mexica people would have rested in the victory of Huitzilopochtli. He is referred to as: the Dart-Hurler, the divine hurler, and a terror to the Mixteca. Originally he was of little importance to the Nahua, but after the rise of the Aztecs, Tlacaelel reformed their religion and put Huitzilopochtli at the same level as Quetzalcoatl, Tlaloc, and Tezcatlipoca, making him a solar god. Through this, Huitzilopochtli replaced Nanahuatzin, the solar god from the Nahua legend.(Wiki)
This god was given a name, brothers and sisters, a mother and a personality, not much of one but none the less.

According to the Aztec record the Aztec arrived in Mexico some 300 years after the previously mentioned tribes. In their travels in search of this Promised Land their god kept promising them and was actually leading them from, they found themselves somewhere North of Mexico. Before I expand upon this location, the Aztec record tells that when they left the caves, they took their principle god with them, his name was Huitzilopochtli, he had four custodians to serve him, I did not know what this meant until later in the record it is explained that these four would carry this god on their shoulders. Any god that needs to be carried isn’t a God. The people held this God in great reverence to the degree that no one but his keepers dared approach or touch it. It came concealed in a coffer of rushes, so that none of the people had ever seen the form of their God. It is likely that this god was in fact the Ark of the Covenant or a cheap Memorex.

It sounds to me as though Satan had a good thing going back then, mimicking the True God promising them things they had long before been promised and not realizing they were already in the land which was promised to them in Aztlán and even prior to coming to Aztlán and they likely did not understand that that promise or fulfillment of covenant would not take place until the final gathering of Israel when Jesus the Christ returned to Rule his Kingdom. They were in the Promised Land when they arrived on this continent some 1500 years or so prior, but their occupation upon the Promised Land or stewardship was conditional until the fulfillment. In other words, you are welcome to the land and free to be here, but you will keep my laws and worship the one true and living God. Apparently they had lost this knowledge and now their pretend god was leading them FROM the Promised Land, with false promises of a promised land, it is customary that Satan mimics the true and living God.

After leaving the Caves, they arrive at some undisclosed beautiful place along the way and their god instructs them to deceive a portion of their people at their request of having some of them remain at this place because of its beauty, he instructs them to wait until a portion of them go into the lake to bathe and while they are bathing to steel their clothes and leave them behind. Strange god indeed…

This god also had a sister whose name was Malinalxochitl (wild grass flower) who apparently, Satan … er I mean he who was posing as Huitzilopochtli was threatened by. She is described in the record as beautiful and of spirited disposition but then the record tags her as a very clever and cunning woman, skillful in the use of magic and sorcery. It says she caused much harm to the people and that they only tolerated her because she was the sister of Huitziloponchti. The people asked their god to get rid of her of which he complies and tells them because of her evil ways and being dangerous to them and because of his love for them, he instructs them to wait until she slept and her servants and leave them behind with them not knowing the way he intended they would not be able to find them and remain behind. Wow, this is indeed a strange god! My guess would be that she was constantly trying to get her people back on righteous path and consistently
foiling their pretend god’s plans, knowing well and good who it was and who was truly leading the people. This opinion comes from what occurs years later.

At some point prior to the following incident Huitzilopochtli becomes angry with the people according to the priests who claim revelation from the God because they arrive at another beautiful place and the people wanting so bad to remain there they begin to rejoice insinuating that this is the place and wanting to celebrate because they were finally there! And the god answers the priests saying, *Who are they who disregard my will, who object to my decisions and try to contradict them? Are they by chance mightier than I? Tell them I will take vengeance upon them before tomorrow so they will not dare give opinions in those things that I have determined and for which I am here.* At this point they apparently had made a humanoid physical rendition of this god or had it all along for the people to see as opposed to the one no one could approach or look at, and they say that the face of the idol become ugly and frightening with a diabolical scowl and the people were filled with fear.

At midnight they heard a great noise coming from the *divine ball court* and *skull rack*, both sacred places dedicated to this god. When morning came they found the primary instigators of this *rebellion* together with the woman called Coyoxauhqui dead with their breasts torn open and their hearts removed. This was the incident that caused the Aztec to began removing the hearts of their sacrificial victims believing their god only ate hearts. Ya… this is a god I’d follow.

The sister of this god, Malinalxochitl who apparently had remained behind with her *servants* or *followers* as the record calls them, *(Remember you ALWAYS have to take into consideration who is writing the story)* and according to the record, *(Diego Duran’s 1500’s version)*, she establishes a place called Malinalco which carries the same name to this day. Malinalxochitl who was said to be a wicked sorceress, later gave birth to a son, the record says she taught him all her *tricks and witchcraft*. My guess would be she taught him to walk upright in the Lords way. After this son grew up she shared the experience of being abandoned by her people at the hand of this pretend god Huitzilopochtli. Her son’s heart becomes filled with wrath at the sight of his mother tears and promised to seek him out and destroy him and his followers with his arts and cunning. When the mother saw her sons determination she told him it was her desire as well and helped him to prepare for his search and to incite all the nations to destroy Huitzilopochtli *with their most fiendish skills and cunning*. Her sons name was Copil, meaning *diadem or crown, interesting*....

It would be my guess this son was a rightful heir to the throne or leadership of these people and like his mother desired to break the bonds which Satan had upon their people and free them from his deceptions and the wicked priests who had charge. Copil learns of Huitzilopochtli’s arrival at Chapultepec and he goes from town to town telling the people of this plan to destroy this evil [My words], the record written by the faithful followers of Huitzilopochtli reads that *he was kindling the fire of wrath provoking the hearts of the people against the Aztec, inflaming the other nations so they would destroy them*. Copil was successful in his attempt convincing all the cities round about to join in and destroy
them attacking all at once. Then the record says; *when the evil Copil saw that his scheme had been successful and the plan was about to be carried out, he went up to the top of a hill at the shore of a lake where there are some famous hot springs to watch the destruction of the Aztec.* Huitzilopochtli warned the priest and instructed them to go to the hill where Copil was and prior to the attack capture him, kill him and bring him his heart of which they did and were told to cast his heart out into the marsh.

The surrounding cities carried out their attempt to destroy the Aztec of which they were almost successful but they managed to cut there way through to an abandoned city. However the armies managed to capture the king of the Aztec *Huitzilihuitl,* not to be confused with Huitzilopochtli, and killed him. But the Aztec regained their strength and their charlatan god begins to deceive them again.

He cons the people again into going boldly to the Lord of Calhuacan to ask for land in which they can settle, the Lord not wanting them around but hesitant to annihilate them consults with his council and they agree to give them the worst land around full of vipers and poisonous snakes thinking they would eventually be destroyed by them, at first the Aztec were horrified and afraid but later became accustom to them and eventually began to capture them and made them their principle food. Eventually they were all but gone of which this amazed the people and Lord of Caluacan gaining a little favor in their eyes.

Again their god having a thirst for blood and war tells the priest that they need to look for a woman who will be known as the *woman of discord* and will be known as their Grandmother or mother in the place they will dwell. He tells them again to prepare for war and tells them to go to the King of Calhuacan and ask for his daughter to serve him, he explains that the King will give her and she will be the *woman of discord.* The king seeing this as a way to end strife and maybe tame the enmity between them and enthralled by the idea of his beloved daughter regarded as a Goddess and he agrees.

After taking her with the King thinking she is to become a bride to the Aztec god and mistress to the Aztec, then O’l Huitzilopochtli tell them they must kill her and sacrifice her in order she become their mother, then he tell them after she is dead to flay her! And dress one of the principle youths in her skin and then invite the king to come and adore the Godess and offer a sacrifice. Well the King falls for this hook line and sinker and calls all his dignitaries together to go and worship his daughter. The people not really wanting to go, accept the Kings invite and they go to the Aztecs. The King goes into the temple and discovers in horror what has happened and runs out calling his people to arms to destroy the Aztec for the evils they have done and to avenge his daughter! The people of Calhuacan attacked but the Aztec were prepared having their invention of weapon called by them *fisgas like a harpoon [or what archaeologist today call Atlatl]* brought with them from Aztlan, they manage to flee and escape the people of Calhuacan. This is when they finally reached the place where they built Mexico city, and of course their god finds a cactus with an eagle and proclaims his prophecies of leading them to the Land of Promise to be fulfilled. Years later the Aztec through talks and gaining favor by their great accomplishments, become the dominant power in the land.
300 years later the prophecy would prove to be a lie. Cortez invades the land and the only thing said about this god of the Aztec is that an image of the god was stormed by the Spaniards reaching the top of the temple and threw it down the stairs. Where the actual god, or the bundle which require four men to carry go? Contrary to popular belief I have yet to find any mention of the Aztec loading up hoards of Gold and Silver and taking it back to the ancient home of their ancestors. In fact there is a mention of the treasure found beginning at page 558 first page of Chapter LXXVIII titled in part, Which treats of how Don Herman Cortes, Marques del Valle, after having conquered Mexico-Tenochtitlan left that city in good order.... WHAT!?.... good order? Well I guess it is true, evil will destroy evil.

Well… I am going to let you read for this yourself the concluding words concerning the treasure by placing it here following, images of the two pages of the translated edition which talks of the treasure. Keep in mind, I am not saying there is no Aztec Treasure in the regions North of Mexico, I am simply saying NO Aztec let alone 2000 of them loaded up tons of worthless Gold and Silver to take it back to a place where in there is more than they could haul with 2 million men. However there were certain items of sacredness to the Aztec, brought back to the area of the Caves and further North to their ancient home of Aztlan, it might surprise you just where that is or was.

Although I hold in high regard the works of Tezozomoc in what I believe to be the most accurate record of the Aztec available, I highly recommend Diego Duran’s History of the Indies as it reads very much as Cronica Mexicana By Tezozomoc and it has been translated into English.
CHAPTER LXXVIII

Which treats of how Don Hernán Cortés, Marqués del Valle, after having conquered Mexico-Tenochtitlan left that city in good order. And how he set out to conquer other provinces, sending people to many different regions. With a description of the death of Cuauhtemocztin.

Valiant Don Hernán Cortés conquered Mexico-Tenochtitlan on the feast of Saint Hippolytus, three days before the Assumption of the Most Blessed Virgin, Our Lady. It is said that She appeared during the conquest in order to aid the Spaniards. It is also told that the glorious patron of Spain, Santiago [or Saint James], appeared also, just the same as his image is now seen in the church of Tlatelolco. The Indians claim that they saw him in the fiercest of the battles when the Spaniards were losing and their banners had been taken from them and were being destroyed, to their great shame. At that moment the glorious Saint James appeared, frightening away the Indians and favoring the Spaniards through divine intervention.

Once the Aztec capital had been taken in the name of His Majesty, Cortés ordered that the temples be demolished, the idols broken, the city razed, and the canals filled in. He divided the land into lots, having ordered the people of Chalco, Tezoco, Xochimilco, and Tacuba to bring stakes, stone, earth, and other materials to fill in the lagoons and pools that existed. He also laid out streets and had houses built to the best of his knowledge. He considered it safer to found a city where Mexico-Tenochtitlan had been, within the lake instead of outside it, for the strength of the country was concentrated in the capital and all the people were ruled from there. He was afraid that if the site of the city was to be changed there might be a rebellion.

While the new city was being planned and Cortés rested, the Spaniards began to seek the treasure that had been found in the secret chambers. The Tlatelolcas, by command of their leader, had concealed it in a deep pool in the city that the Aztecs feared, due to a certain religious superstition. It was believed that this spring was the place discovered by their ancestors, where the red and blue waters flowed, where lived the white fish, the white frogs, the white snakes. This pool was never seen by the Spaniards, nor has anyone ever
discovered its exact location. In order to find it Cortés ordered that many Indians be hunted down by dogs, others hanged, and yet others be burned alive so that the secret might be revealed. However, it never came to light, nor has it been discovered in our times. In fact, it never will be found, as those who might have known about it are no longer alive. If this secret is in the possession of anyone, it would belong to the lords of Tlatelolco, to whom it was entrusted. For this treasure the conquerors wept more tears than for the wicked deeds they had committed. They also searched in the canals where many Spaniards laden with gold had lost their lives. But as the Indians had cleaned out and deepened the canals in order to defend their city, all the gold had been removed. It is also true that the Spaniards who had been most heavily burdened with gold had fled back to the palace, where they had hidden before, in order to entrench themselves.

One curious case tells of a horseman who in his flight carried a coffer of jewels and gold on his saddle. He embraced this box with more fervor and desire than he would have embraced the Cross of Christ. One of the conquerors told me that, in spite of the danger this man was in, the conqueror saw him weep when the Indians attacked because the other Spanish soldiers had called out to him to drop the coffer and take hold of his sword to defend himself. He did not want to let go of the gold, however, so he placed it under one arm while he took his sword with the other. But with this impediment he could not fight and, still embracing the treasure, he was killed by the Indians. It may be said that greed was the cause of his perdition. All the gold was recovered by the Indians, who concealed it and divided it among themselves. And it reminds one of the proverb: "In a troubled river the fisherman catches many fish."

After the city had been leveled, after the Spaniards had begun to build their homes in it, the most Christian Don Hernán, Marqués del Valle, saw to it that the natives were instructed in the things of the faith. He indicated sites where churches were to be built, where crosses and images were to be set up, and he ordered that the Indians be taught the doctrines of our Holy Catholic faith. All this was begun by a cleric whom Cortés had brought with him, though it

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Expression in prehispanic Mexico was full of metaphor and symbolism. When the chronicles refer to red (or yellow) waters and blue waters, these have ancestor value, a legitimation of power, inasmuch as some of the roots of this image are found in Teotihuacan. Also, these waters of two colors are metaphors for government, for rulership, according to the Florentine Codex (1549 book 6). Although most modern editions of Durán's Historia say that the Tlaxcalans had concealed the Aztec treasure, the Madrid manuscript clearly states that the Tlatelolcos did this, a logical statement since the Tlatelolcos were Aztecs defending the twin cities while the Tlaxcalans were the invading enemy.
There is a story that appears in the Aztec record some years prior to Motecuhzoma II, in Chapter 27 of Duran’s rendition, Motecuhzoma the 1st decides he wants to discover the Land of his fathers, the home of his ancestors and begins to make plans to send emissaries and an army North to find this place to see if anyone was still there. Motecuhzoma tells his War department head, Tlacaelel or prime minister of his plans and this apparently throws up red flags and Tlacaelel tells the King that this is not a good idea and that he should not send his warriors which would appear as intent of war, but that he should send his elderly magicians and sorcerers.

The king agrees with Tlacaelel and laden’s the magicians with Gold and many precious things, a treasure which could satisfy any 60 sorcerers which is the number he sent according to the record. The Sorcerers depart and go to a place some 40 miles to the north of Mexico in the Province of Tula to a hill called Coatepec and there they supposedly trace magic symbols on the ground invoking the powers of the evil one to help them find this land and with this the evil one supposedly turns them into animals and birds and the evil one takes them and their gifts to the shores of a large lake with an large Island or hill. At this they resume their human figure and supposedly find the mother of their pretend god and the people who remained behind. But these people do not grow old and are very light and because of the ways of the Aztec and the heavy foods they eat they cannot ascend the hill.

After meeting with the mother who was a nasty looking dirty woman due to her supposed morning of her son having not returned, she accepts their gift and returns them with a message for her son. 40 of the sorcerers return and tell Motecuhzoma all that supposedly occurred and he buys it hook line and sinker. Now you’ll have to read the account for yourself, but I include it because it is a supposed return trip to the home of their ancestors but they were not perused by an enemy. Strangely enough 20 of the sorcerers did not return to which the remaining tell Motecuhzoma that the evil one must have taken them in payment.

Personally I think the sorcerers knew damned well they were not going to find this place nor were they in any condition to undergo the trek due to their old age or having other motives. I believe they went 40 miles north of Mexico and conjured the whole story to satisfy Motecuhzoma of which 40 of them wished to return while 20 did not and took the treasures for themselves with an agreement between all of them never to divulge the truth or they would all be put to death.

So to this point, I still do not find in the Aztec Record, any evidence of anything being taken back to their ancient home. In the following chapter however I do find the possible evidence we seek. But before I continue with that chapter, let me give you a possible scenario which is just a hypothesis and I have nothing really to support the idea, or do I?

In the story likely created by the sorcerers, as an urgency to return the god or the sacred bundle they called a god, rather than for the riches and inability to perform the task, is it possible that these sorcerers or at least twenty of them were actually righteous men or at least men who saw the importance of taking this sacred artifact back to its resting place.
until its purpose would again in the future resume and knowing well and good it was no God, and was the reason of so much suffering and death among the Aztec? Is it possible they used this incident as a ploy to make a replica of this sacred item and placing it in the position of the sacred bundle or god in which no one was allowed to see, switching it out and carrying it out with all the other things the king had given them to take to their ancient home? Could it be that with mutual consent of the 60 that the sacred item was returned by the 20 who never returned to Mexico? Also is it possible that Tlacaelel was in fact a righteous man and that this whole scenario of the Aztec Nation is in fact a type and shadow of the Israelites in Egypt? Could Tlacaelel be a type and shadow of Joseph of old, second to the Pharaoh? I can’t help but wonder why Tlacaelel turned Motecuhzoma’s mind away from the idea of sending an army to the land of their ancestors he supposed as to being the prime minister or head of the Aztec war department and that Huitzilopochtli did not have a part in this whole incident. After reading the entire history according to Duran, this part just does not fit.

In a previous chapter and in 1424, Tlacaelel at a younger age, carries out a noble act in that when the Aztecs were under threat of annihilation by the joining kingdom of Azcapotzalco, the Aztecs as a whole convinced King Izcoatl, being the fourth King or Emperor of the Aztec, that rather than being defeated in war convinced they had no chance that it would be better to go to their King and submit themselves as slaves and that they should carry their God Huitzilopochtli to Azcapotzalco and deliver him to their new ruler. This is indeed a strange act and worthy of ponder.

Tlacaelel who was the Nephew of King Itzcoatl, hears this and steps forward exclaiming to the King and the Aztecs, asking them what is this! Have you lost your wits? The King who apparently had his hands tied in the matter was well pleased that his Nephew had stepped forward as the King thought this was a slavish act that his people were about to perform, and expressed his desire that he would rather have a court to honor them rather than dishonor. Turning to the people, the King asks them after Tlacaelel’s speech, if they still wanted to carry out this cowardly act, and no one would speak, the new plan required sending someone to Azcapotzalco to propose peace where in when asked for a volunteer, again no one would speak. Tlacaelel steps forward again and bravely volunteers to undergo this likely fatal act as the people of Azcapotzalco had been instructed not to allow anyone from Tenochtitlan to enter their city and should any of them try, to kill them.

One reason Tlacaelel proposed this idea is that it is said in the Aztec Record that the Aztec highly believed that they should never incite war and that they after suing for peace were unsuccessful then they were justified to defend themselves in war. I wonder where this concept came from. If you recall, the Nephite were of the same belief and it was because of ignorance to this law, that they were defeated and destroyed as a people.

Now I may have carried on more than I needed to but I wanted the reader to become somewhat familiar with this so called god, Huitzilopochtli which was not a living man but and object of sacred background of which no man was allowed to see other than certain designated priests and that they had made an Image to pacify the people giving
them something to look at and keeping the sacred object hidden away. The priests who were the go between from this sacred item and the people, claiming that it talked to them, obviously were not talking to some God but it would appear that Lucifer had stepped in to have his time with this fallen people.

Now there was one thing about this Sacred Artifact among the Aztec that baffled me for some time and kept its true form from me, and that is that the Aztec gave this thing a name, a birth place, mother, brothers and sisters in fact hundreds, this seems very strange indeed. How could this sacred artifact have a birth place, mother, etc?

I also wanted the reader to make the connection if not already, the strange similarities of the Aztec religion and Buddhism. It is generally presented to today’s public that the Aztec was a heathen race, a barbarian culture due to the focus given to their human sacrifices and flaying of men ritual in which I would agree was indeed barbaric. But in reality the Aztec was a highly religious people doing ONLY what they believed their gods wanted them to do, not understanding that the majority of which came from the wrong source through corrupt priests. In reality, the Aztec religion was a bastardized version of the Buddhist religion, that in and of itself had already strayed from its conception due to no one writing the teachings of it for near 300 years after its inception.

The Aztec likely learned the more fundamental parts of their religion from two sources, that of the surviving Nephites after being expelled from their homelands of Aztlan, carrying with them their former beliefs and sacred items, and that of those whom they most likely intermixed with being the descendants of those who once inhabited the 7 Caves and are likely very well connected or the very same people of the Queen of Sheba and those of the Ajanta Caves. I wonder what response we might get from those of the Buddhist belief if they came to understand the possibility of Buddhism having in a large way, originated HERE on this continent and taken back to India through the people of Sheba after their Queen had been taught by Solomon!

Before parting from this chapter I want to address the idea that this strange object the Aztec had made their god which had a mother, brothers and sister etc… I was talking with a friend of mine about this very thing, in looking at the Aztec religion and their belief that their King was the very incarnation of their god Huitzilopochtli, the Buddha religion is the same believing that their religious leader is the literal incarnation of Buddha. I could not help but wonder where this similar idea came from but it would seem it may have came from the same source.

Since the creation of the Ark of the Covenant, there has always been one key figure who was in direct authority over the Ark with Moses being the physical creator under the command of God the Father. Certain priests or religious figures were the care takers of it just as in the days of the Aztec. However, Moses died and his successor Joshua took over, then King Saul followed by King David and then his son King Solomon. Many of us have read the many events involving the Ark during the days of Solomon and we are fairly certain it was last reported as being in Jerusalem only to disappear. But my reasons for bringing this up is in that it would seem it was always over seen by a worthy or
authoritative figure. It would appear the events of the creation of Buddhism possibly being the Queen of Sheba taking the teachings of Solomon back to her people, Sheba no doubt knew of the Ark and it would not be long before it made its way to the New World, which is actually the old, old world. Prior to the time the pre Aztec religion merged with from Buddhism some one was in charge of the Ark. Who ever this individual was prior to the Aztec departure from Aztlán and prior to living in the caves for near 2 to 300 years, this individual was likely highly regarded and was considered as the literal incarnation of Buddha, Solomon, Moses or God its creator. I would suspect at the time they departed from the caves their religious beliefs had certainly been altered now encompassing a large part of what they formerly believed as well as the Buddist like religion. Believing this highly regarded individual as the incarnation of the God or creator and being a manifestation in the flesh as the sacred item itself of which the Aztec believed, would fully justify it having a mother, birth place and brothers and sisters. But where was considered the birth place? I suppose the one individual regarded as the creator could be just about anyone in authority over the Ark or a fine mixture of the many that have been.

It is said that the Ark or what they called Huitzilopochtli had several hundreds of brothers and sisters; this may not be far from the truth. King Solomon had hundreds of wives and concubines, how many children do you think he might have had and what about his father David? If Solomon did indeed take the Queen of Sheba to wife and she had a son, this some would have had hundreds of siblings. In Buddhism it is the original Buddha whom it is believed as being the one incarnated, I would suspect it would be the same with the Aztec,

Now I don’t know who the authoritative figure was at the time of their departure from the caves, but it would seem he had passed on and it was his sister who accompanied the Aztec in their migration or at least until they and their new found false god found her as a threat and left her behind. It is likely the priest of evil design had taken over at this time given the many recorded things whispered to them from their supposed god. So with this knowing speculative idea, we begin to understand how the Ark known as Huitzilopochtli, could have a mother, sisters etc…

Now, earlier herein I mentioned that I have not found any evidence of anything being taken BACK by Aztecs to where it came from, however I do find the possible evidence we seek.
Chapter Fifteen

Clam Shell of Fredonia

About 12 years ago in the course of documenting some strange glyphs in Northern Arizona and Southern Utah which we call Key Glyphs or what others call water glyphs, and of which I will talk of in the next chapter, I was informed of a strange panel of Hieroglyphs found near Fredonia Arizona. My attention was drawn to this panel due to rumor of a map rock that supposedly existed in the area showing the location of a key Aztec site, at the time it was the usual Aztec Cache story you so frequently hear, with the idea that 2000 Aztecs went to the trouble of bringing back to its place of origins, tons of Gold and Silver when in fact, it just didn’t happen, all of the Aztec wealth came from their homelands in Mexico as indicated by their record. My interested was also drawn to this panel because of a report that it had a rendition of a Key glyph but it was only about three inches long and a couple inches wide, how could this be I thought.

![Image of the panel]

This is the overall site with the top of the panel being to the left.

Now as you can see this is a pretty detailed panel, however I will only brush upon a few points of the panel leaving the remaining meaning to rest for two reasons, One, I just don’t know, and the other, I choose not to say. I would like the reader to understand that when this panel was shown to me by a Navajo in the area, we made preparations to return to the site due to unique circumstances at the site. Not only was the site in very bad condition, it had much graffiti on it as well and to make matters worse, the upper half and most covered with glyphs rarely sees daylight due to the clamshell like overhanging ledge. We used mirrors to cast light under the ledge so that we could clearly determine what was a glyph as not only were many difficult to see, but the graffiti made the task all the more difficult. After chalking the entire site and double checking, I took photos of the site in sequential order for the purpose of reconstructing the many photos needed to
encompass the entire site, and reassemble them to achieve the goal of the results of the previous photo, all of this just to study the site as a possible written language.

Several times over the last 11 years had I tried to reconstruct the photos in order to create the previous image, but I just didn’t have the appropriate software. Several years later I received the tools I needed but did not know this for some years later as I had never really used the program much, still accustom to my old program. Finally a few months ago and under pressure from a colleague to get this done, I managed to accomplish proper documentation of this site. I tell this simply because I want the reader to know that someone did not just sit down and scratch this out on paper. The image above and following were literally created from photos and in a sense is a photo reproduction.

Now I am not going to go into all the detail as to why the following things mean what they mean as I have before in research papers and previous books. Looking at the bottom left of the panel we see the people, (deer tracks) fleeing (dew claws present) from an enemy (bear tracks)

The enemy being heavy or well prepared prior to entering the canyon had to unload or lighten their load before entering, as the people emerged from the canyon the enemy was not far behind being about two days and just entering the canyon on the other side. It would appear that the intent of the people was to cause the enemy to go north where as the people would veer to the east and eventually north with the intent of going to a group of three lakes to the North East of the crossing.
After crossing the canyon a smaller band of the enemy well prepared or heavy went north and a larger displacement but not as prepared went to the east and descended a drainage to the east of the crossing. There is indication of a very large and very old and much long time used cave after the crossing which I see no indication that the enemy knew of it or found it, yet they passed close by, I also see no indication that the people stopped at this site but obviously they knew about it.

Indications show that with the larger detachment and weakening enemy, the people split at one drainage with one going north along the drainage and the other continuing east. Due to the ambiguity of the panel and damage, it is uncertain the course the enemy took at this point. However the people who went east continued to the canyon again at a point where in it was running from north to south rather than the east to west at the first crossing. Prior to reaching the canyon there is indication of what may be ruins, an above ground ancient city possibly. Reaching the canyon again at two points, the hieroglyphs show another ancient, large and well used in the past cave on the other side, there is also indication as to this being the place where in a mass departure from it had taken place in the past. There is indication of at least two entrances, the details of which I will leave unsaid. The hieroglyphs also show another large ancient cave further north of which I
would place somewhere near Page Arizona however this is also ambiguous unless of course one can find a small spring in the area of Page.

It would seem after tending to business at this place, the people went to the east. Now turning our attention to the upper portion of the panel we see a beautiful rendition of the 3 lakes site we so often here about. But before talking about this, Let me say that of the many stories that have been written about the 3 Lakes site, most are embellished and it would be good to know that the only thing which lead Brant Childs to believe there was something on his property and more specifically at the 3rd lake and believing there was a tunnel under the water going west under the ledge was nothing more than a simple hieroglyph of which he just happened to be right. The glyph found above the water is an absolute indication that there is an opening straight down and in this case that would be under water. Just so the reader knows, there was no legend or Indian tale or mysterious happenings that spawned this site. Brant just had a good eye and a good idea. However the following certainly lends credence to Brant’s thought and he never knew about it or at least not this one. I was told many years ago that north of Fredonia and supposedly on one of the many hills was a large rock on which was a map showing the 3 lakes site, but it was told to me that the rock was turned over and that only if you knew where it was could you turn it over and see it. Although it is possible such a stone exists, I would be more inclined that a little fluff and buff was added long ago and that this map rock is actually the clam shell site.
Now I have changed what would be black in color the portions of this panel that I believe represent water, to blue for easier viewing. If you are familiar with the 3 lakes site, you can see that this is actually a very accurate rendition of it. Now I don’t know but I would say that Brant Childs was in tune because at the 3rd lake there is definitely indication of and opening under the lake or should I say according to the glyphs, under the ledge as there is no indication of being under the water with the exception of the fact that water is now there. Both this panel and the hieroglyph Brant found seem to corroborate each other. In fact there are two glyphs that indicate entrance or opening on the clam shell panel. Something definitely occurred at this site although at this time I see no indication of something being taken to it and left there. There is much more going on here but I will end this at this point due to uncertainty of remaining events.

Far to the right of the Clam shell site is a rendition of what I believe to be a true key glyph. (Near center of photo below) Not a glyph to be used as in the full sized glyphs but included for the purpose of explanation.
Chapter Sixteen

The Key Glyph

The Key Glyph as we have come to call it, is called many other things and or thought to be other things, such as a water glyph used to locate water, sacrificial blood letting altars, eagle traps and even the remains of an olive press. Most of these ideas I can see how one would come up with this but the bottom line is, none of them hold water. Many questions need to be resolved concerning them and one in particular that I feel not many are in a position to analyze is, do they conform with LeVan Martineau’s theory? One theory comes close and the creator has obviously done a little research on the subject but I am going to bring clarification to them and show you what they are really all about.

A not so typical Key Glyph

The glyph in the previous photo is found with two others surrounding a small occasional pool which is most of the time, dry. Each of the 3 glyphs found at this site has its tail as we sometimes call it, pointing at the pool in three different directions. Is it possible the Natives were so stupid that they needed to climb a 1000 foot bluff to find a small pool of water that they could not be sure that it was water they were looking at until they saw the three glyphs pointing at it before they knew it was water? I don’t think so.

If it was a sacrificial blood letting alter, some one please explain to me who it was that did Blood Letting to the tune of needing a collection system this large for its purpose? Do these people know what a blood letting ritual is? They didn’t cut off their arm or leg for this purpose it was a simple piercing in which only enough blood was acquired to collect on a small paper like substance to be burned. The act of burning the sacrificed blood symbolized the transferrable of the offering to the gods via its transformation into the rising smoke. (wiki) The frequency at some of the sites where these are found can exceed 10 within 100 yards distance. For those that still believe this was some sacrificial related thing, the Aztec sacrifices pertaining to cutting out the heart and the flaying of men did
not start until long after the Aztecs had left their homeland, Aztlan, in fact near 300 years after.

These glyphs are found in a relatively small area comparatively speaking. From St. George, (some says Nevada) to Johnsons Canyon, I myself have photographed and acquire a gps location on about 120 of them. They are always found horizontal UNLESS the rock it is found on has broken off and tilted, they are always in an elevation advantage point for viewing the horizon and when found in large groups; seem to be some what random within the confined area.

The glyph is without a doubt, Navigational in purpose but the tail does NOT point to any intended target, in order to discover its hidden intended direction one has to learn how to Navigate the glyph, other wise, why didn’t they just put an arrow on the rock with the symbol for water? Why is it an encrypted glyph? It has long been suspect. Although I have explained the way these glyphs were used and I am not shy about showing some one I will not expand upon in it here in full detail but will much of it. But I will explain somewhat how I learned how to use them and a bit about how to use them.

In about 2001 I took a Ute friend of mine named Paul Tabbee with me to the Arizona strip to document some newly discovered Key glyphs. When he first laid eyes on his first Key glyph he remaine silent. He continued this not saying a word about them the whole day after seeing near a dozen of them. On one of the last ones that day he broke his silence regarding the glyphs and said that they reminded him of the way the Ute (Descendants of the Aztec), lay out their corals and then explained it to me. As he drew it out in the sand he explained that this comes from an ancient form of navigation that his people use to use, but that they had forgotten how it works. What he explained to me was the importance of a consistent base line that had to be present, something on the horizon that was consistent. After seeing his sketch on the ground which looked just like a Key glyph, I knew we had it. I admit however it took me a few days to let the base line sink in as to how it was applied and it wasn’t until I returned home that I figured it out.

The answer to the base line was the Sunset, but this in and of itself was a slight problem knowing there are 3 distinct key sunset locations, fall/spring, winter and summer, of which was intended? Now, let me back up a bit, as with all glyphs I have encountered I have discovered the key to unlocking the mystery of a given panel, was to learn the subject of the panel, this enables you to do what I call a breakdown of the panel and as a result you can confirm or deny the suspect subject by attributing to correct base meaning of each symbol within the glyph. If it all comes together smoothly there is a high probability you are on the right track and if not, you best be looking for another possible subject.

Now applying the principles of LaVan Martineau and the break down process developed by myself, we can now analyze the possibility. In order to navigate using this glyph there are certain things that are needed. A Consistent base line, A Horizon, and in order to cast a shadow, we need certain positioning of the sun and a certain easily made tool to apply the principles, but how do you navigate 360 degrees by using a shadow? That will come.
Here are the base meanings attributed by LaVan and myself.

Now that we have the breakdown with the base meaning, let’s add in the derivative words of the base meanings using the suspect subject of Navigation.

1st: Here, one or something, Sun
2nd: Here, one or something, ???

Holding
- Sky
  - Path

Gone or
- Gone from here, Going Path of the Sun

- Cross or some point of crossing
  - Sun crossing the horizon (Sunset)

Beneath or
- Some thing being barred
  - Something in the sky below the Horizon?

- Some thing being held in one place
  - Suns position in the sky

- Above
  - Something in the sky above the Horizon?
In this picture above we find the best derivative word for the base meaning according to the subject and the puzzle begins to unfold. The easiest way to show how this works is to simply show someone how to do it. But that’s not likely going to happen for all so in a nut shell let’s look at the following images for explanation. Each portion of the glyph which is a combination of symbols now has its identification as it relates to navigation.

Now that we understand the basics of this Glyph lets begin the explanation. In the following image we find a glyph with the fall position dot, noonday sun dot and the sunset base line carved at 218 degrees. Place a 3 foot pole in the sun dot vertical and record the shadow location of 350 degrees.
Now using your own home built protractor stick using a couple of rulers with a hole drilled in them at the end and secured with a wing nut, adjust it to lay down in the sunset base line and the recorded shadow location lining it up and secure.
Then rotate the Shadow and Baseline pole so the baseline pole is pointing to the intended sunset, if the pole does not move changing the angle, the shadow pole will now be pointing in the intended direction of travel.

Now why would the Aztec assuming they are the ones who made these, encode them so that only they would understand them?

The Aztec have had enemies since their conception and even long before they were known as such, pathways leading to things of a religious or otherwise nature may have been sacred enough to them as to not publicize where these things or places may be. It just makes sense regardless. However the question that most pondered by myself is why are these glyphs found in such a high concentration in a relatively small area comparatively speaking if navigational in purpose? That question should at this time remain a mystery simply because there are some among the public that just don’t need to know.

I have known not only through reading but suspected in the past that the Aztec no doubt had a hieroglyph in which they used to navigate to and from key places, and one would no doubt be the caves in which they emerged and had lived for so long. If this hypothesis were true, then it would seem that there would be a trail of these glyphs leading away from the known general area in which they are found. At this time that area would be considered as being from the east at about Johnsons Canyon which is east to Kanab, west to the area of St. George, North to either Gooseberry plateau to the west or Kanab Canyon more so to the east and southerly I have documented them south of Colorado City as far as the Yellowstone Mesa.
What I have been on the lookout for over the years is anything stemming away from and outside of what we can only guess as the general area. The reason for this is, if these are navigational in purpose and according to the hypothesis were used to travel back and forth, then their must be a trail or even two leading away from this general area. The Yellowstone Mesa location almost insinuates this but it just isn’t far enough removed from the general area in which the majorities are found. Finding one further south from Yellowstone and isolated, would certainly add credence to one of the suspect trails leading to or away from the area.

Somewhat recent, a friend contacted me and told me of some new glyphs that had been found, and I had discovered through a report I had read that one had been found at Marble Canyon where in I would fully expect to find one, but I would not suspect any others stemming from that location with one small exception. Now if my suspicions are correct and this location at Marble canyon does exist, then I would suspect it as being an end location and thus, a trail of them must be leading to or away from this location and this is what my friend has brought to my attention.

From the Marble canyon location and about 120 miles as a crow flies, we find 3 more of these key glyphs along the Little Colorado where I have suspected for a long time they would be found. Between the junction of the Little Colorado and the Colorado River to Winslow Arizona and along the Little Colorado would be a great place to look as there is no doubt additional Glyphs in between.

I am also informed that another 40 miles to the South East from Winslow and along the Little Colorado is found a single Key Glyph. It would seem a trail is being established here. No sooner than I expanded upon this speculating as to where the possible trail may go from this southern location, another friend tells me two are found in Texas, although we do not currently know exactly where these are located, I would bet they are found along the Rio Grand at the western border of Texas.

One might wonder why 3 are found at this southern location of Winslow. It is suspect that One leads to the western trail or crossing of the Grand Canyon via Flagstaff, and one leads northward to an important feature or two near Marble Canyon and or to the Crossing of the Fathers, and the third will instruct the traveler to the south eastern location found 40 miles away or one in between. In other words, the third is leading back to Mexico. This location of 3 is no doubt a junction of trails. I can’t wait to prove or disprove this hypothesis.

It has recently come to my attention of another singular lone Key Glyph location found approximately 180 miles North and East of the Marble Canyon location and along the Green River. This has been suspect for some time but it was only confirmed at the time of final editing of this book. It does not surprise me in that one is found heading North to the place of the 7 cities and lake Copala, what thing of great importance lies in the Northern mountains? Very interesting indeed! I can’t wait to navigate this glyph.
Chapter Seventeen

The Narrative of Tuscoro

Compilers Note

The following story is based on information which has been shared with me over many years and from many sources, primarily from countless Legends and Myths as they are called and over 600 source material books, exploration documents, interviews and first hand accounts of those who of the early centuries encountered and interviewed those who were here when they arrived. Although written for the most part in the words of Tuscoro, who is of Native American decent, I myself am decent of the most ancient; however the story line is that of oral tradition, in the words of those who spoke it, the oral tradition which has existed since man first inhabited this continent. In many cases the oral tradition used in this work is considered simply because the physical evidences and/or other written source material I have seen over these many years and validates that which was given in oral tradition. Often the oral tradition is used, due to the fact that had the written form of ancient script been found or discovered by the world of science, if not destroyed or rendered as a hoax, it would have and likely still to this day would end up buried in the depths of Smithsonian under the religiously followed guidelines of Manifest Destiny. Oral tradition has never been considered by science as a viable source of history simply because it was not found in written form, and that which had been found, was destroyed, wipped away or rendered a hoax under the previous mentioned guidelines. The indigenous of this land learned long ago, that if their record were found by the many who have come to this land over many centuries, that it would be destroyed out of fear, rendered as a hoax and suffer persecutions, just as many others have in the past which have been discovered since those who claim to be “civilized” came here, it just isn’t worth the risk.

In this work I may from time to time recite the source material or mention the evidence, but it is not my intent to prove anything herein, my intent is only to tell the story, the true seekers of truth will see what is needed, all others it is my hope they simply enjoy the story. Whether society accepts the oral tradition of those who are decent from the most ancient of inhabitants of this land or not, in the kindest way I can put it, we just don’t care, we have nothing to prove as that day is coming where in all truth will be known.

Daniel
Introduction

“I am called by some, Tuscoro,, I am of the Turtle Clan, I am decent, of those who first came to this land, after it was destroyed by much water. I am also decent of the many white people who have come to this land in the recent and ancient past. My people, meaning those considered the Indigenous and of my ancient tribe, of them who remain, now live in the North East, they migrated from the West long ago, before the man that white people call Columbus came to this land. They came to the place they now live in the North East at a time the white man refers to as approximately 700 AD, A time in which there were many peoples and wars. Before they migrated east they lived in and around a place which was then called the place of the Blue Spruce also know by many other names. At that time there was a vast Lake, left over from a previous large inland ocean which dispersed as a result of upheavals and convulsions when the Sun took a different path. This was at a time when man began to measure time as AD. This was not Lake Bonneville as the people of Utah call it. What is called the Grand Canyon was deepened when the waters fled to the south; our grandfathers say it came from the east which is now North. Today this canyon is much deeper, a thousand feet or more because of this great exodus of water, we know this because the ancient city in the great wall where some of our people once lived, the entrance is now a thousand feet up the canyon wall.

This land around the lake and others was our homeland, it was good to us, it had many large fish, some that could eat you, should you be careless and many large turtles and Behemoth roamed free and was of great worth to us. In those days before the Sun hid from us, many things were larger than they are today including our people who averaged 8 to 9 feet in height, I have seen my dead ancestors, and they were large. Many people have lived here in this once near tropical environment, even white people which were at one time, our friends and of which today we are partly from. The waters which fed this lake which have flowed for as long as my people were there, was greatly diminished as time went on from the time our grandfathers first came to this land across the West sea from the great tower that the creator destroyed and took the spoken words from many others and mixed them up. He let us keep our words, words which have changed over the many years with only one surviving dialect which is for the most part, we think, Original.

Yet when the earth shook in the days the Sun took a different path, the waters came up again, from the mountain tops fountains of water flowed, some so large that tops of mountains were removed, men of science say it is from glaciers from a time they call, the Ice Age, a time that never was. These waters were known from all over this continent as those which exceeded all. Many of our brothers remained behind at this place even until those days when the waters again went underground after a day which my people call, the day the earth moved, this was at a time of about 900 AD.

My people came to this land long ago, across the now West sea in strange boats described by the grandfathers as gourds or what we now would call a clam. It is said, that if you know where to look you can still see the remains of these boats which are
hidden in the sand. This was about 4500 years ago. Many years latter is when the white man began to come to this land. Romans, Hebrew, those of India and many others have been coming here for a long time, much longer than many would imagine, they have mixed with our people and are a part of us today.

Our most distant and original ancestor, today live high in the mountains of Mongolia where some of them chose to remain after our grandfathers left the great tower. Many of them traveled on and became the fathers of the many Asian people of today, especially the Chinese, who are a mix blood very much like today’s indigenous peoples of the Americas.

When the white man came here in the days of Columbus and Cortez, they supposed we were a backward people, a savage, little did they know that we came from a great people, who at one time had technologies by comparison, that was much greater than what they have achieved even by today’s standard. When the people obey the creator and his laws, the people are blessed with his knowledge, when they do not, he will take it away. The majority of the knowledge he gave our people was taken because they failed to obey his laws, and misused the knowledge he gave them. Not all of the people lost this knowledge and there are to this day some who have retained the knowledge and have advanced far beyond the known world and they remain hidden from the rest.

It is the decree of the Fathers told by their creator that if they do not obey his laws, and serve only him that they could not stay here on this land, and that he would wipe them off with his hand, because it is a sacred land which is greater than all others lands and that many over time would fight to take this land for themselves and to find the many things that make this land much desirable. It is a Holy Land, like that of Jerusalem and Israel of old; it is the place where all things began. He has removed many of my ancestors from this land, because of their evil ways. And he will continue to do so, even until the end of time, when time will be no more, when he makes good of the promises made to my people and the 11 brothers, promises handed down from our ancestors which we now understand was Abraham and Jacob or Israel.

The leaders of the white man in general have always supposed, we were a backward people that we didn’t write anything, if we had showed them when they came, their scientist might have recognize it as an authentic History, but what would that have done to their plan to steel the land? And if they knew where these records or writings were today, they would no doubt destroy them because they are afraid. Our people learned long ago and were reminded in the days of the Spanish conquest, that the white man was afraid of our beliefs, because it refutes their belief, when in fact our people knew the Christ better than they and they set out to destroy the writings of our existence, our history and genealogy. We know today that if the leaders of the white man knew where to find the history of our people from the earliest of times, they would no doubt destroy it or call it a hoax so we resorted to Oral Tradition like our brothers who do not write. When some of our History came to the white man according to the creator near 200 years ago the people were afraid and tried to
destroy it just as they have many times in the past. Not even my people believed it at first and today many still do not. Today, those who have translated those words are still persecuted to a degree; even they have become persecutors of their own people. Again about 120 years ago the message was given to my people of the creator, but this time by Oral tradition, and again those who lead the white man again tried to destroy it. Our people tried to honor the words to remember them with our Ghost Dance but it made the white man afraid even more. When will they stop trying to hide the truth? When will they stop being afraid? Why do they always try to excuse the creator from their science? If the people of this land do not come back to the creator of this land and obey his laws and cast off those things which are not of him and are of man, this people on this land now will also be removed from it. I do not excuse my words, nor do I apologize to those who may choose to take offense by my words.”

**Narrative of Tuscoro**

**Leaving the Old World**

Long ago when all people were of one family, after the creator sent a great flood to destroy the evil which had come to this earth, our grandfathers lived in what is now called the old world. Many people today do not know that there was a world before but it was not at that place that they now call the old world. It was told to me many years ago by an old wise one and his interpreter, when I visited an ancient site in the Northern part of Arizona,

“Well near here is where all things began, It is the place which all man came from, the place of the first Father made from the red clay. After which a great flood came and all things were destroyed. Long after, the yellow people came from the old world of today, and after that came the red people with the white brother, at times they lived together, sometimes they fought, some mixed and some did not. The Yellow people had great gifts, they had gifts the red man did not, the red man had some gifts the yellow did not, the yellow had greater gifts.”

The Yellow man came here over the west sea about 4500 Years ago, at the time he had with him the source of all the technology they would eventually obtained in the form of a glowing crystal which they brought from the old world. This crystal is the same in which the Chinese people talk of in their legends when their first leader and prophet ascended the great mountain of Tai Shan and the Creator told him of the first old world that he wanted him to go to, and he gave him glowing stones. The Chinese as a people did not exist at that time, but they are from those who first came here or should I say those who stayed behind, and they are in part our brothers.

When those most ancient ancestors came here, they came from the great tower, which we now know was the same tower they call Babel of the white mans bible. Our people knew these teaching of the white man Bible as well; our grandfathers brought them to this land many hundred years ago but we have lost them, but not the teachings. Those who built the tower for many hundred years felt they could get to God whom they thought was on
the great sphere in the sky of those days, known as the mother of this planet by our
grandfathers and which was in those times joined with this planet by water. We have not
forgotten her, although we cannot see her anymore in the sky. Our ancestors built a great
city on this continent in her honor and of the creator long ago, there is a pyramid there,
today men of the science call it the pyramid of the moon, but it was not the moon that it
was built for, they do not understand. The pyramid there was built long before the earth
shook and the sun hid its face from us for many days and when he came back, he rose in
a new place. The old cities were built in alignment with those things before the sky
changed to honor those things which they stood for.

The place of the tower where the ancient ones came from is North of Caspian Sea, the
hole left by the great tower sinking is now a lake which from above looks like an egg
because after the first level suddenly sank, it continued to sink for hundreds of years and
leaning towards the North causing the egg shape. Today at times the earth still rumbles at
this place as the tower sinks further into the depths of the earth. The Tower was a great
city within and was being built for near 300 years. It took near 3 days to walk around the
great tower, the book of Jasher tells more of this tower.

In those days the sky was closer than it is today, that is to say, things in the sky were
closer, some things were different in appearance. Many living things on the earth in those
days were larger such as men and other species of living things. The Sun we see today is
not the same Sun as was in the beginning. In the white mans Bible it explains the creator
made the greater and the lesser lights in the sky which he did, but they were not as you
would think. At the time when the great tower sank, the mother of this planet went away
when the Earth divided but she remained at a distance in our sky for a long time after, to
over see her children as we are of the earth and the earth is of her, she is our
grandmother.

When my people left the great tower before it sank, my people keeping their tongue or
speech went east, as they traveled they crossed high mountains of the day, the course they
took was near in a straight line from the tower to Mount Tai Shan as it is called today. In
the mountains they crossed, some of our people stayed; today descendants of our most
ancient ancestors still live in these mountains. All around this place where some of our
ancestors stayed in the mountains you will still find the things such as rivers or villages
that still carry the name of their leader who ascended the mountain. Moron village or city,
Morongiiin Khuree, Delgar moron river, etc. The people of Mormon call him the brother
of Jared, or Mahonri Moriancumer.

The Mormon book tells a very similar story. There are many good books that have
survived, as time has gone on our people watch as books come, when old writings are
found and when someone tries to tell us they are bad, or hoax, we know better, the more
the people are threatened by them, the more we know to hold onto them. When we were
threatened in the past and forced to believe something different, we knew something was
wrong, but many of us have come to know, the white man Bible is from the same books
that another of our people brought here long ago but ours was on metal sheets, but we can
see, the white man has changed and taken away from it just as our people had theirs.
When the ancient people came to Mount Tai Shan, they stayed for many years, their leader told them they were to build strange boats like a bowl or a clam and cross the great waters and to go to a land which had not had man since the great flood. Many of the people were afraid; some of them stayed behind and became the fathers and mothers of the Asian race, they are the children of Japheth. Others returned to the mountains where others had stayed behind.

**Arriving at the Old, New World**

When they arrived on this land, they landed near today’s city of Las Vegas Nevada some of the old ones use to know where the remains of their strange boats were still preserved in the desert sand. It is near this place where the first people lived for many years, our most recent ancestor the Aztec refer to this place as Anahuac the first place of inhabitation on this land since the great flood. Our later ancestors called the place north of there, Aztlan or Aztlantis. The archaeologist and men of history today think Anahuac was in Mexico but it was not, as the people would not arrive in the southern areas for some time after their arrival. The ruins of Anahuac or that which it has become of it is located under the North end of and North of Lake Mead, of course nothing remains of the original city, but it to has been rebuilt many times in the past. The city has also been known as Tontonteac by the early Romans, in the more recent past, it was a principle city of the past and one of the largest. There were many cities in and around this area, another city of the more recent past dating back to BC times was known as Chuhuco or Chuco. This city was lost for hundreds of years and was recently rediscovered in the Washington area of Utah, it was found by construction crews building a new highway. Little do they know those who excavated this site, that it has a name and is shown on the very old Latin Maps. I can’t wait to hear what they come up with. I can’t wait to see how much of it is reburied figuratively and literally. We learned long ago, you can not tell the educated man anything, because he already knows.

As they excavate this site they will no doubt come across the remains of our ancient ancestors, they can be identified as the large skeletons of 7 feet, sometimes mummified and although you would think this site as more recent antiquity, they may find our most ancient ancestor of greater stature and usually found in the fetal position if it was an intended burial. You will never hear about these, and they will tell you they were a small people, and call them Pueblo like they did when the city of Tontonteac was discovered which they call Pueblo Grande de Nevada and the city of Marata which they call Casa Grande. Everything they find is always downplayed and they never tell all the truth. I was reading one day about Pueblo Grande de Nevada, they say in their books that “The most developed sections of the pueblo is partially covered by the waters of Lake Mead” as if it were some natural thing that occurred and was just a little bit. What they do not tell you is that the partial section is FIVE miles of the ancient city. This would be like covering up a third of Salt Lake Valley, how much was lost, hidden or even purposely covered just so they could have 10 more feet of water? Some of the old ones say 20 miles of ruins now lie under the lake. There were many places that would have been better to build the
dam that would have held back many more waters and not destroy anything of historical Value. Today, the surviving ruins not covered by the reservoir, are slowly disappearing to real estate development. The ruins go from 5 miles out into the lake and North to Mormon Peak area where the ancient city of Axa was, and further North the city of Tignas.

After arriving in this land, our people flourished for many hundreds of years, new knowledge was received from the creator and technologies stemming from the crystals that had been brought here by the most ancient ones and with new understanding of them. The people today pride themselves in all that they have accomplished in electronics, aviation, and understanding of the solar system and many other things of science. Yet they seem to never understand it is their creator who has given them these things. We had all these things as well and it was taken from most of us because of the unwillingness of a majority to honor and obey the father and mother and to keep his laws on this land. Our ancestors had flying machines as well, our grandfathers called them flying canoes, at first, this is what they looked like, and they were noisy like today’s flying machines and they had wings also. As time went on they became quiet and no longer had wings. To this day there are descendants of those who had this knowledge who still have this knowledge but they are hidden from the world. The white man’s bible talks of them coming back, but it will be at a time in the future, but sooner than many would think. The people of today are falling just as our ancestors did from the teachings of the creator. My people watch daily, seeing the same pattern in the path that our ancestors took which has caused them to be taken from this land as a people, several times since they first came here.

In these days of which were many hundreds of years when the people obeyed their Creator for the most part except for the many wars and struggles for power, our people at one time covered this land from the west to the East and from the North to the South, Many Great cities were built but many had fallen to the dust and never will be found again and this was long before the Christ came. Many were rebuilt and have fallen to ruins and rebuilt again before and after the Christ came. Those which were rebuilt for the last time are the many ruins one finds in Central and South America, Many of which were still being used when Cortez came to this land. It is true that the people were in a very bad way when he came, slavery of the worst kind, subject to unrighteous Kings and Rulers, many others living in poor conditions and some living in separated clans far removed from the oppressions of the leaders of Tenochtitlan, Our people to this day still wonder which was more civil, what we come from or what the white man has turned us into. For the most part, we are still in a declined state, poor conditions and a poor people still in captivity, subject to wicked Kings and Rulers, we still wonder what Civil means.

There was a time prior to a second migration of our people who are a mix and are the Aztec of today, that make up our people, that the ancestors had advanced so far with their science they began to use it in evil ways, just as man is today, they caused many strange things to happen and you can read about some of them in books today, but they are considered as Mythology but they have a very real foundation. About 800 years before the creator sent his son the Christ to my people, the people had such great technologies but because they used them for wrong things, it affected the air and the sky and there was
great hurricane winds for many years, so strong were the winds and storms it changed the lands in this place of the west. In those days, many went underground for long periods of time to the underground cities that they had built for various reasons one of which was because of war and to keep their religious freedoms. A few of our people today know where some of these cities are, there were at one time seven known, but only a few are still known. One such city was found by the white man some time ago of which they quickly discredited the whole idea and many today call it a hoax, but if you were to try and go there, you will be stopped by government people, if it were a hoax then why do they stop our people from going there?

This story was first published in the Phoenix Gazette of 1909. The city was very much like the caves found in India called Ajanta in 1819. The people of this cave city at Ajanta are of the same people as those found here in the west, and are also our ancestors or cousins. The reason men of science did not hide the Ajanta Caves is because one would expect to find such things in what they call the old world, but here in the west there is an agenda of hiding these things. Why are they so afraid of the truth? Are they afraid these things will prove there is a God? Or a Christ who came here as well as in the old country? This place where the seven caves are is the place where the land was destroyed and the people who lived there who were our ancestors were also destroyed as a people.

You asked me if I had any advice to this people here on this land today, and my answer is yes, the white man has always been a blessed people, more so than others, they have achieved many great things at many different times since the beginning, but they are also those who seem to forget easier than most. If I were to give advice, it would be Remember Your Creator and those things which he has given you and done for you. If you are a man who has developed some great technology or new knowledge, it is not you who did it of your own genius. The creator has certain rules that all men who come to this land will obey, and they will remember him, his teachings and honor him and our mother or they will be taken from this land, remember him and know that you are nothing without him. If these people do not come back to him, and they have left him for the most part, they will soon be taken from this land, they are removing the Creator from everything he has created as well as Governments, Schools, and even Religions. At this time, if nothing were done to bring him back into your hearts or take him further from your lives and you just stood still and did nothing, it is only a matter of a short time before this land will again be swept cleaned, imagine how much quicker this will happen if things continue as it is. My people of today have been preparing for it for over 100 years because we see what the people of this land and world are doing. Others of our people, who are hidden away, have been preparing daily since the Christ came, 2000 years ago.

Many times has our brothers the white man came to this land from the old world during this time from when our ancestors first came here to the time where in they destroyed them selves by changing the ways our mother earth does things. A few of these times that they came one can read about in the white mans Bible and other books of the past.
There was a time our grandfathers recorded that a great prophet of the old world who would free our brothers from captivity, would send explorers to see this land for themselves and bring back evidence of it for the purpose of bringing those whom he freed to this land, but the people whom he freed from bondage did bad things and were not brought here by the creator until many hundred years later. Our grandfathers did not know who this prophet was, but we now know it was Moses. Our grandfathers saw these men when they came here and they left them alone and stayed hidden from them and did not greet them. The grandfathers knew that it would not be many years before the white man began to come to this land in larger groups. Near 500 years later another larger group came to this land by ship. They gathered many things for a whole year and loaded their ships with Gold, Tusks from our great beasts, from those that had died and those they killed and many other things, the grandfathers knew these people were of a great king in the old world who was a man we were told the Christ would come from.

After the Great Apostasy and Destruction of the original inhabitants.

The last final struggle of our most ancient ancestor began well before the great destruction of those days, wars continued in the land after until near 600 BC. The military in them days caused every able body man to go to war, even the woman and the children. Many of the Men in those days sent their women and their children into the wildernesses to escape destruction. This is the source of the Legends of the Amazon Woman Warriors of the Greek Mythology. How did the Greek learn of them?

The Mormons book calls these people Jaredites, they are known by many different names depending on who you ask, but the point I make is, they were not all destroyed as the Mormon book implies. The science of DNA shows this to be true as their DNA is scattered from one end of the continent to the other. There were survivors of this Great War from the tip of South America into North America. There were no people in Alaska at this time as it was a frozen wasteland for near 2000 years, after the earth was divided, it was the place our grandmother could be seen in the sky.

At the time these most ancient ones were coming to the end of their wars, another people who now make up who we are came to this land from the east. There were at least three separate groups who came, maybe more. One group arrived near today’s Delmarva Peninsula, they went inland and for the most part first settled in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania and later went to Ohio where they built their principle city, and the ruins of Newark are in part of this city. A second group came to the Mississippi river and settled the area we know as St. Louis. These people built their principle city at this place, the ruins of Cahokia is in part remains of this city yet the first city before it was destroyed was on the west side of the river before its course was changed. These two groups became what science call the Mississippi Valley Mound Builders, or the earlier of them or in BC times they are called the Adena Culture and in AD times they call them Hopewell Culture, my people knew them as Allegwi or Tallegwi. Another group landed...
on the northern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula and became in Part the Maya. They did not all come from the same place but we know they all came from the old world. Those who came to the Delmarva Peninsula and the Mississippi we know came from Jerusalem because of oppressions. When we learned of the Mormon book we knew it was a good book as it told the history of our people much of which we already knew, but we also learned how much we had forgotten. We also knew it was a good book because the people of that day tried to get rid of it and they killed the man who found it and put it into English.

Our people knew of these records long before the Mormon leader found them, but our people had forgotten where they were. The Mormon book tells that the two former groups came about 600 BC, the Aztec Record of our people tells that those who came to the Yucatan Peninsula arrived August 6th 613 BC.

The people who came to the Yucatan we are not certain but we believe these people may have come from place of Rome and had connections with those who were called the Jews and the people of India. When these people arrived they found one of our most ancient ancestors in bitter ruins, those who were mostly of India origins, a depressed people and beaten down due to wars. The ancient ones took the white people to be there leaders, teachers and they helped them; this is the first time where the white man became mixed with our ancestors and became a part of us. These people began to rebuild the many wasted and ruined cities that were left by the advanced race of our most ancient ancestors that we call Anasazi.

The two groups who came to the North lands flourished and after some time the two groups came together as a people but before this time the former who came from Pennsylvania had already separated from their brothers and became two distinct groups within themselves as they could not resolve the differences of two brothers who were in the original group. According to the Mormon book these two were divided and one was called the Nephite and the other the Lamanite, it also says the Lamanite had a darker skin. We know this to be true because our grandfathers told us of these people and how we are part of them, and how they came from the white people as well. Our grandfathers tell of many wars because of these differences and how our people fought with the white people and destroyed them as a people, those who survived are now a part of us.

**Mixture in the West**

Several hundred years after the great wars took place some of the most ancient people who survived these wars were still living in and around the place of our first inhabitance. They were scattered and living in separate tribes. In about 100 BC a people came from the south, these were not those who mingled with the Maya, but these people also came from Rome and were of Royal families of the old world. These white people established themselves in some of the old cities and in part rebuilt some of them and built new cities over the next few hundred years. These people subdued the local Indigenous and some intermingled. At times there were revolts, wars and such that changed balance of power. This was the second time a white people became a part of our people.
Not long after this another people originally from those of the eastern group who came in 600 BC came to this place of our first inhabitance. Among them was their leader who was called Hagota by the Yaqui tribe found in this area by white explorers in the 1400’s, this man was no doubt the same man the Mormon book calls Hagoth. According to the Yaqui he brought them here in ships from a land further south which was more east in them times, and he left them there to return and get more people and vowed to return of which he never did. Some may not understand this but they arrived and landed very near present day Albuquerque New Mexico, their marks are still on the rocks there. It was the custom that whenever the people arrive at a new land, they would worship their God and give thanks.

In 1495 Reverend father Friar Marco after the Spanish Conquest, came to this place in Northern Arizona and the Yaqui people thought he was Hagota. However over 1500 years earlier, the people of Hagota met those who were already there from Rome who had preceded them by about 40 years, and the indigenous. Their similarities in belief were shared and they merged as one people. This was the third time the white people became a part of our people. So you are beginning to see that what we call our people encompasses many peoples and are from two of the three original brothers who were the sons of Noah.

After the previous events prior to the coming of the Christ, these people who were in the Northern Country or the West by today’s directions, were eventually joined by other groups who migrated from those who landed at the Delmarva Peninsula and those of the Mississippi Valley who were now one people, their migrations after the people of Rome began to come here and the people of Hagota brought many from what is now called the Indian Tribes or what the Mormon people call Lamanite or Nephite people from the east or in those times almost south. Many wars were taking place in those times leading up to the coming of the Christ. Our people were told many times prior to the coming of this Christ of his coming, many of our people did not believe and fought against those that did, many of our people did believe and joined with those who were of the white people and became as they were. Some white people did not believe and joined with those who did not and became as they were.

**The Coming of the Christ**

**And**

**The Great destruction**

The days came when many prophets of our people and of the white people were telling of the Christ that would come; particularly a prophet who was among our people, his message was heard all through all the lands of this continent. We were told of signs that we would see that would tell us of his coming, many of our people like today concerning the Christ’s return, did not believe and many did. Those who did not believe threaten to kill those who did believe if the signs did not come. The day came when the signs were seen as we were told and so for the most part since this time our people have always known of this Christ and believed, he is known by many names according to the many languages of the many people that now make up our people. Although our people are
now known as many different peoples and thought to be from different groups we are all
the same but with some different mixes of those early people. The Aztec, the Maya,
Mexicans, Brazilians, Peruvians, Anasazi, Navajo, Inuit, Hopi, Cheyenne, Shoshone and
all western and eastern tribes are all in one way or another of the same people, the only
significant difference is many eastern tribes retain more of the blood of the white people
who first came in 600 BC who landed at Delmarva and Mississippi.

Many peoples today have trouble with the book the Mormon people use; many of our
people do not. We cannot tell you much about this man Joseph or the religion that
followed him but we do know of the book he found, we know of its truth, we knew of
this book long before he found it, in fact we knew of the man who first hid it away from
our people many hundreds of years ago, if he had not, in those times, the people would
have destroyed it. Our people of that day although he was the leader of the enemy, had a
great respect for this man because of his compassion to those whom were captured in
war. After the destruction of his people, he wandered for many years in the land of his
first fathers and when he died; our grandfathers paid him respect and buried him in the
land of his fathers. Many records of the peoples of the past have been hidden away,
although there are some to this day who occasionally go to these hidden places and go to
the hidden books and read from them, and they are hidden in many places, but we leave it
to the creator and the Christ to decide when the people overall are ready to hear the many
messages and histories of the many people of the past who have come here to this land,
and they are many. The Mormon book as far as history goes, would be like comparing a
small book shelf to the library of congress of what remains hidden.

Not many years after the signs were given we were told by the same prophets what our
brothers in the old world were doing and that the Christ would be rejected and killed by
them and that there would be a great signs and destruction and many days of darkness
because of the unbelieving people. There were still many in the lands that did not believe
even though they saw the first signs of his coming. As the prophets had said there was a
great destruction of all the lands many mountains fell and many came up, fire came from
the ground and mountains in many places, rivers of water broke through the tops
mountains and flowed down on the people, creating great lakes, fountains come up from
the foot of the mountains and the valleys, great winds and all kinds of destruction came
and the sun did not come for many days. Many of our people were killed. There was no
place to hide away from these things anywhere on the whole land.

After the great destruction the people heard a voice from the skies, it was the voice of the
Christ and he came down and talked with our people for many days, he taught them many
things which our grandfathers had forgotten and told them many new things. We know
these things which he told them were true as many of the things our people remembered
but were not doing. When the Sun came back which was a new sun it came in a different
place and the people were frightened, the old sun was gone, but they saw all that had
happened and began to be amazed at all that had changed in the land. Many mountains
they once knew were gone and many they never knew of were now there, the great sea
which once divided the land of what is now known as North America was now gone
where as before only a small stretch of land was there that was traveled to get from the
Sothern parts to the Northern parts or east and west today. Many cities of old were no where to be found and of those that remained were nearly destroyed by the earth quakes and fires. Waters flowed from the mountain tops in some places and in many places of the valley great springs of water gushed out of the ground. Where a great city was once found, the creator picked up a mountain and threw it upon it. Again this land was cleansed. This once cursed land from the time it was first destroyed was being renewed to a degree. And other lands that was once a paradise or tropical was now barren desert, and where there was once great seas was now vast plains and the buffaloes the antelope and many other animals went there. After this great destruction our people found the remains of many dead, not only of our people but of many animals and sea creatures, many of which we had never seen, and we do not know what they were.

In the lands of our first inhabitance was once a great inland sea and it had an island which was now a great mountain with rivers of waters coming from the tops of it. The large turtles once highly valued by our people were now for the most part gone, the large fish and even those that would eat you were no more. The fossil remains of these things can still be found all around this Mountain. A few remains of large lakes remained in the areas around the once island where the sea once was, yet over many hundreds of years, the waters went back underground and the great lakes eventually disappeared. The Great Salt Lake is the remains of one of the large lakes. Where there were once vast lakes was now deserts or mountains.

There are many accounts of this great event that took place here, meaning Utah, Arizona and round about. Some are in the oral tradition of my fathers and some are written but have been ignored by a majority, destroyed or called a hoax. One such written account of this great event, I am told was found in 1916 in the canyon called Cottonwood in the form of tablets, one in the form of marble tablet and another in copper, but their discovery was not taken serious and the tablets disappeared, but they have been preserved through newspaper photographs of the day, where the tablets went no one seems to know. You my friend have shown me these things, and they tell of this great event. I suppose because they could not read them, they were taken from public view but my thought is, that it was clear that the presents of them, gave validity to the many stories told upon the rocks in this area, that has been called doodling or cowboy scribble. These tablets tell the story of this great event in the same way as if it was written in English, but it is written in the tradition of my ancestors.

Another account of this great event was found in the writings of the Mormon book, but it has been rejected by the majority of the people now on this land, if the people of the day would have seen the actual writings as they appeared in that book when found, no one would have believed any of it because those writings were very much like those of the marble tablet of Cottonwood, perhaps it is better that no one see these things.

I ask that Daniel include the pictures of these artifacts but only for the benefit of those who choose to see, Turn to your old book, Isaiah 41:18.
Many oral traditions of this event on the marble tablet has been passed down from our grandfathers, there are many scientific and archaeological evidences of it you can find if you look and there are many more written traditions of it yet to be discovered at a time when the people cannot disregard them. There are so many who want the truth, but when you show it to them, they are afraid and they turn from it and throw it away. The story told upon the Copper plate is best not spoken at this time.
In AD Times

After the great event of the Christ being killed and picked up his body again returning and visiting the people, my people were all one, in all heart mind and soul, in all that they were and all that they did and all that they had; save it were very few. They were good for many hundred years and did as the Christ told them, all over this continent with few exceptions.

After many hundred years some of the people began to fall again to their own ideas and was of the works of the evil one from before the Christ. The people began to separate again putting themselves above others, as a people, in their beliefs and their ways. From the time of the Christ, our people have no record or oral tradition of any new people coming to this land for many hundred years. After maybe four or five hundred years, an occasional ship would come to our land of people from the old world, in these times, there was a great division in the people and many wars took place all over the land. My people, meaning what they are today, lived in the west at this time, they did not want part of the wars and contentions. You see, at this time around 700 AD those of the former
Roman colonies returned to the land, it had been near 3 to 400 years since their fall. At their return they brought the Toltec as they were known in those days, back under rule. At the time many struggles for power and leadership existed. My people lived peaceably for many hundreds of years until the people wanted to separate from the main body and have a chief over all, and at one time when the chief died, he had two sons and the people fought over which one would be chief, my people did not want either and so they left the place of the Blue Spruce and went east in search of new lands.

My people did not know at that time what happened further in the west after they left, but because of the written accounts and many oral traditions that have been preserved and because of the runners of the days that followed, and the many historical records which have been documented, we now know.

First I will tell of the journeys of a part of my people of today who are for the most part are of the Lenape and then I will continue with those of the west. The Lenape are a mix of the most ancient and of the many that I have already talked of; when they left the west they traveled many days from the mountains across the plains which were once a great sea. My people came to a great river which was known to us at that time, as Masupi, to day the people call it Mississippi. The people arrived at the west shore of the river where once a great city was before it was destroyed at the time of the coming of the Christ. The city was now on the east of the river because of the river now flows through the old city where as in times of old it flowed east of the city. This city the people came to in near 700 AD is the same place known today as Cahokia, it was inhabited by Indians of the east called Alegwi or Talegwi, a pale Indian who were large and skilled in war and the working of metals. Our people did not know it at the time, but the Alegwi were at war with many tribes surrounding them, all of the people in the east were originally of the same people who came in 600 BC. We did not know at the time but our people were in part decent of the same people.

The people sent an emissary across the river to ask the Alegwi for permission to settle in their lands, they were told no, they could not and it was then asked of they could pass through their lands to seek lands further east and they were told they could. Within days after, thousands of our people began to cross the river and as they came out of the river on the other side, the Alegwi attacked our people and they fled back to the west side. The people did not know at the time of the wars in that area and we now know the Alegwi thought we were their enemy trying to get into their land and when they saw so many crossing the river, they thought they would be attacked by our people.

Our people felt betrayed and were very angry at the deception of the Alegwi, and so they joined with tribes of the area who were warring with the Alegwi, whom they called the Elk people. After they were defeated, those who were not assimilated into the tribe were hunted for many years after. Many of the Alegwi fled to the southern parts and then west following the path of the ancient ones. Our people eventually settled in the North East and were the people of the Turtle Clan in New Jersey at Toms River where my grandfather’s father was chief of Unami.
The Walum Olum of the Red Record as it is called, the record of the Lenape, Constantine Samuel Rafinesque who is credited for translating the Walum Olum was lacking in his translation skills. Although somewhat accurate, it would seem clear to us that he was a believer in the Land Bridge Migration Theory and this was incorporated into his translation. NONE of the ancients came here by a land bridge, no not a one.

The Walum Olum of course was soon to be rendered as a hoax by those who are afraid. It began with none other than Ephraim Squire and Henry Schoolcraft, two of the bigger contributors of the Smithsonian Institution and promoters of Evolution. Why are they so afraid?

**Back to the West**

After the great destruction and many years of peace, those who remained in the west endured many wars in and around 500 AD there began to be new migrations of people from the East, many of those who came were pale or white people. Those who came generally stayed away from those who remained in the west and to the south, and the more of them that came from different places from the old world and from the east, more contention came among the peoples even among themselves. As a result of the wars in them days there was a great mixing of the blood of the peoples. Those who are now called by science Pueblo people were largely of these white people of the Roman people and descendants of the original Hebrew people who came in 600 BC and not of the Indigenous or Ancient Ones. Many of the writings now found upon the many cliffs, outcrops and rocks throughout the west were largely done by these people and not by those whom you would now call an Indian. Although there are many among the tribes of today in the west who are decent of the many who came, none of the tribes of today lay claim as to those who wrote upon the rocks nor can they read them.

There are some who are of the old and wise ones from South America and some in North and Central America who still retain the ability to read the ancient writings, but these men will remain hidden from the world until there is a people again worthy to hear of the things the many written records have to say. They can’t understand the many that are in front of them and in their hands and written in English yet, why should they receive more just to render them a hoax?

It wasn’t until about 700 AD that the people of Rome or France started coming here again in larger numbers, again the people of the west largely of the people called Toltecas, received them as their teachers after a struggle by war, and for the most part gave themselves in their fallen state to be ruled over by them again, by this time however many of the indigenous of that time had recognized the pattern of centuries gone by and refused to have any part of them, This was when the Lenape left the west.
Where is the White Brother?

Most of the tribes in these times have a tradition of the White Brother, especially the Hopi. The Indigenous of this land are always looking for him and every time the white man comes to this land, they want to believe it is him who is spoken of in their legends. I am not talking about the return of the Christ as he promised to return when he was killed so long ago and came to speak to our people. Since the beginning our people have known of their white brother, and even though in the earliest of times when the yellow people, the most ancient of those who have come to this land, we have known of our white brother, we are of the same. When will he come? Many times in the last 2500 years or so have a white people come here but was it the prophesized white brother? No for he has not translated the sacred stone of the Hopi and yet a road has been made in the sky.

In 1890 Indians from all over began to gather at a place the white man did not know, the Indians say they were told in dreams or was visited by a spirit man who told them to go to this place where the Christ would come as the time was near that all things would soon be restored. The long ago promises made to the grandfathers by the Creator, would soon come to be and to the Indigenous or those who are of decent of the Grandfathers Abraham and Israel.

There is a very good account of this visit by the Christ told in one of the Mormon books concerning a Indian Prophet named Porcupine of the Paiute tribe. He gives his account of what happened in 1890. Because the white man does not understand, they quickly dismissed this visitation of the Christ and blamed the Mormons for perpetrating a hoax upon the people. But if those who called it a hoax knew the full story, they would know that the Mormon people at that time would be the last to do this simply because this occurrence served as a witness against them for their unwillingness to obey the creators laws, just as our ancient brothers the Israelites did. It is because of their actions of the day that brought this visitation at the time it came. But they did not understand this and saw the occurrence as a witness for their Mormon Book of which it was also. It was also a fulfillment of prophecies of there own books and their founder, many of who do not believe the Mormon story have used it to persecute them, what they do not know is that those things they used to discredit the Mormon leader and those things which the Mormon people still look for to happen, has already happened. The time which they look for as the Christ coming as a thief in the night, has already came and gone.

The pattern in all things.

Since the very early history of this land my people have noticed there is a pattern in all things. One of the patterns our ancient ancestor have noticed and is a reason why although they looked with eagerness to the coming of the white brother, they were also very leery of it, is as follows.

It would seem every time the people are in an state of decline for likely the main reason is that they have strayed from the creators teachings and those things which the Christ taught and have began to war among themselves. Then a white people would show up on
this land and they always seemed to come with good intentions and our people take them to be our teachers and leaders. For the most part they seem to be very good to our people but always seem to have some who do not have good intentions. After some time the white people seem to change no longer adhering to the principles in which they believed when they arrived.

They always seem to arrive in what seems to be a time of humility. But once they get settled in and begin to prosper in the land the greed seems to set in and before long they are our oppressors and always want to change our ways. Once they themselves no longer obey their God and they forget the things their fathers knew when they came here in their humility, they become wicked and their leaders begin to force their ideas on the people. They remove God from everything they do and in many ways try to remove the whole concept of a God from the peoples mind. What was once their religious freedoms upon which they once upheld as a sacred principle, now the people can be jailed or fined for the same beliefs they once held in high regard.

My people have watched this pattern occur on this land several times in the past history and we are now watching it happen again. We have watched as our people give up their traditions and the teachings once held sacred by their people and they adopt the ways of the white man. After the people have fallen sufficiently from their once humble ways, in one way or another they are swept from the land with only those remaining who are pure in heart and sufficiently humble remembering the words of the creator and the Christ, and it is those who have fallen and become wicked who destroy each other.

Several tribes of the past have tried to warn the white man and it always seems to fall on deaf ears. There are some who see and know of what is coming, many of the Mormon people today see it and know it, but they are declining rapidly falling for the agenda of those who would rule over them in their sometimes blatant quest of Conquer and Divide, falling for the propaganda of the media to cause them to hate some a branch of their own, like the early days of this Nation when the pilgrims came to this land there was much that was told to the people about our people that just was not true, and today they seem to fall for the same type of propaganda regarding the Mexican people who are a remnant of those whom my people came from in 700 AD.

Another decline of the People

Now that we have strayed far from the objective, let’s come back to the events that happened in the west after my more recent ancestors left their ancient home.

As I said before, there were many wars in the land in them days, and particularly in the west. In later 8th century the Roman colonies from the old world returned again to reclaim what they once had many centuries before, but now the Toltec was a powerful nation having control of most of the west and central America with arms reaching down into south America. Through many wars and through the same means as before they came to be a fallen people throwing off the ways of their creator. The Toltec in time submitted to
the new immigrants of those of the Roman colonies and for the next 400 years the Romans remained in control of the Indigenous. Sometimes they lived in peace and other times in war. Those of the colonies of Rome had long set their people up as the rulers of each nation within the Toltec Nation. These were commonly descendants of the Royal families of France, Great Britain and such and often the same who ruled in both places, here and in the old world. It wasn’t until an uprising in the mid 12th century that the indigenous rose up and over threw their now oppressors. Those who were once of the white people of the those who came in 600 BC, those who are most ancient coming in 2400 BC and those who assimilated into the Toltec and with several migrations of the several mixtures, these people became the mighty Aztec who ruled far and wide in the land. They again rebuilt many of the ancient cities, which in one way or another had existed for near 2000 years.

**The mighty Aztec and their Great Fall**

Many accounts of the rise and fall of the mighty Aztec have been written, although there are many truths in these many accounts, there are many falsehoods as well. There was a Movie made in recent times call Apocolypto by Mel Gibson, I personally enjoyed the Movie and felt it was done very well, the problem is Mel Gibson had only the falsehoods of the many accounts to develop the script for the Movie and as a result, the people are led to believe this was an accurate portrayal of the Aztec people. Montezuma was portrayed as a drugged up ruler who had a mindless attitude towards the people, often sitting as if in a near coma as he watched the executions of several people at one time. No offense intended to Mel Gibson.

Now although there were some of these things among them, ritual killings, flaying of men and sometimes the brutal rulings of a king over the oppressed, the whole idea was grossly exaggerated due to the many accounts of those who did not understand. The Aztec was most certainly not a righteous people but was a religious people and had fallen from the true teachings of their many ancestors. If the people today understood the Aztec as they really were, they were really no different in their society, beliefs, religions and governments of oppression we enjoy today barring the ritual killing.

Treasure stories have been created by the many that do not understand and now believe that the Aztec leader was so stupid and greedy as to instruct his people to take hoards of gold and silver back to the home of their ancient ancestors? Where I might point out, hoards already exist and Montezuma knew this, the accumulation of Aztec wealth was acquired in the land and mountains around Tenochtitlan, NOT in the north countries and brought down.

When Montezuma saw these white people of Cortez, he no doubt wondered if these people were of the prophecies foretold and the dreams he was having. When he saw the white people destroying what was most sacred to them, their history, teachings of their creator and those of the Christ and the records of their linage which they at least understood the importance of, and is more than I can say for a majority of people of
today. This is what he instructed his people to gather up and take it back to the home of their ancient ancestors which is where a majority of it came from, IF he gave any instruction at all.

Their were also sacred items handed down from hundreds of years prior which the world still seeks today and seem to have no idea of the truth of it nor where they went. Montezuma had charge over these things by virtue of his decent and position being the literal decent of the House of Judah and Manasseh among others. Montezuma was a literal royal decent of the Roman Colonies and the Royal Families.

Most do not know this, or do not understand, but Cortez was not sent to destroy or necessarily conquer the Aztec, he was sent to assess the situation because those who sent him of the Royal families, knew that approximately 400 years prior, their ancestors had previously subdued the Toltec and were over thrown by an uprising, the leader of the Toltec at that time was in fact their relative put into the position of power over the Toltec.

Cortez of his own doing out of pride and greed thought he was going to do a great deed for the king and would be hailed as a great man of Spain by those who sent him. He was told not to proceed with an invasion and he disobeyed and essentially killed distant relatives of the Royal Families, including and eventually Montezuma. Cortez spent the next 6 years or so hiding and seeking forgiveness from the King. After 6 years he finally got his pardon and was recognized for conquering and bringing the Aztec nation or Toltec descendants back under control.

For the next few hundred years several expeditions were funded by various Royal families to once again locate the cities left long ago by the Roman Colonies and the vast wealth that was there and hopefully find a remnant of those who remained behind. But more importantly was sought the sacred items which the Royal families were well aware of and highly prized. The Royal families of the French, Great Britain, Spain and others were now in a race to rediscover this ancient land the wealth of it and those things which they highly coveted, each was in a quest to claim the ancient land their ancestors once had control of.

Each of the many Royal families who had privy to the documentation handed down from their ancestors in the old world seem to have knowledge of certain clues as to where this place was, however one of the main clues was to locate the vast lake which the cities were surrounding when they were defeated and overthrown by the Toltec long ago in about the mid 12th century. They could not find the lake because it had long since disappeared due to the source waters declining and returning underground as a result of the earthquake of 900 AD.

The Spaniard resorted to believing the many ancient city ruins found in Arizona were in fact the ancient cities of Cibola even though there was no lake. Many have supposed the Great Salt Lake was the mysterious lake Copalla and there were most certainly ruined cities around it when those who first arrived came to it, but these were not the cities they sought after.
To this day this land is coveted by the many Royal Families and those who did not succeed in conquering it as did England. They will continue to seek opportunity to do so in the future and you will again see war upon this land.

This is a choice land, a land far greater than all others and it holds a vast wealth yet to be realized by the majority. In the many hidden places in the west, the east and including the regions of Central and South America remains a vast hidden history of the people found upon this land.

These things along with the most sought after artifacts of the world will remain hidden until a people come to this land or a people on this land are worthy of these things. A people who recognize the creator and his son the Christ and remember them and obey those things which have been taught so many times to the many who have been here, and to serve only him.

**Are there such a people who remain?**

Are there a people worthy of the sacredness of this land? The wealth this land has to offer and knowledge of the rich history of it and those sacred things hidden within? Many would like to think so. I am certain there are a few, but not as a body of people or any organized body for all have fallen prey to the precepts of men and came into bondage and captivity. My people think they are free, sovereign Nations separate from the whole, but in fact they have been tricked to thinking so, some of my people use to call it being white washed. My people have fallen for the same things their ancestors the Israelites fell for when they were in Egypt, and so has the majority of inhabitants of this land.

Are there a people worthy today? There are some, but they are scattered with the exception of a few groups who shall remain hidden from the world until it has been cleansed again, and they will show themselves then and the survivors of the great holocaust that will soon come and will be gathered by them, the three and the one who have lived since ancient times who have at times visited my people in their righteous times will come again and teach, and the Christ will come again and there will be no more wars and there will forever more be peace.

It is my hope that the people of this land not suffer from these things that are to come, but they have brought it upon themselves and only they can change it as a whole or for the benefit of themselves and their families.

I strongly urge the many who see the truth of my words even if only in part, to reconsider the many writings of the past that have been found and given of the creator, even those which you would now disregard because they are met with opposition. Before you condemn them based on the opinions of the majority or those of the educated world, reconsider them and make the choice by your own study and prayer to your creator. Of all ancient writings which have come to the knowledge of the people of this land, some have been called a hoax, a fraud, etc… and many are not available to all, even though you
may not understand them or you may not be able to read them, consider them and consider who may have left them. Consider the stories of how they were found as authentic, but confirm all you find with prayer as there are some forgeries of supposed divinely received writings.

Consider all the archaeological finds reported in this land and consider the authenticity of them, suppose they are real and try to prove them wrong or right for that matter, what ever it may be. From the Decalogue Stone to the Los Lunas Stone, the Holy Quran to the book of the Mormons. Consider all religions and find the truths within them, none of them have all the truths and all of them have some of the truths. Common sense can be ones guide, I am particularly fond of a writing found in a more recent Mormon book called Doctrine and Covenants, 88:118 And as all have not faith, seek ye diligently and teach one another words of wisdom; yea, seek ye out of the best books words of wisdom; seek learning, even by study and also by faith.

A restoration of things

There is a group of people, hidden in the mountains of the Americas who have lived according to what the creator taught them 2000 years ago, a people who vowed to perform according to his commands and separate themselves from the rest of the world. So many have tried to find them but most refuse to acknowledge their existence, which is what they prefer in some respects. As many as has come to this land they have remained undetected. They remain connected with my people through runners and selected leaders among my people, even a majority of my people do not know of them because in a large way, they have adopted the way of the white man.

These people have dedicated themselves to preparing for the return of the Christ and the great holocaust that will precede him, a time when an evil will again sweep this land and all that is wicked will be destroyed because of the desecration of this covenant land and the actions of those who refuse to acknowledge the creator. They have dedicated themselves to preparing for the building of a New City, a city dedicated to the Christ for him to live in and to reign from when he returns to rule by right. Their young men when they become men as a right of passage quarry out stones for the building of this city, the stones that have been quarried for near 2000 years and stockpiled for the day when they will be moved to the place where the New City will be built. Our people have known about these people and their task at hand, the building of the New City, long before the Mormons came, or long before the Mormons were. When the holocaust occurs there will be many, lost and heartbroken not knowing where to go or what to do, it is our hope to gather them in as will the hidden people when the migrate to the New City site location by land, gathering all those who will come and worship the Christ and build the New City in his name. These things have been written by another, I speak no more of this.

You be the judge with the help of your creator and not the opinions of the supposed learned or by those things which you have been taught to believe by those who lead you or through the false traditions of your fathers. These are my words, I have spoken straight forward with no divided tongue. Tuscoro.
Chapter Eighteen

Artifact Jeopardy

Manifest Destiny

Where and why would I name a chapter this? Well it is because every time a new supposed artifact pops up and while we are waiting to hear the results from the long outdated manifest destiny to make its Smithsonian decision, I seem to hear this music of the game show Jeopardy. As I recall the game of Jeopardy, gives a clue where in three contestants competing with each other try to come up with the correct question fitting the clue, and this is what I see happening in the world of Archaeology in the past. I look at the definition of Jeopardy (danger of loss, harm, or failure.) and it seems to fit beautifully. It would seem that the majority of these people of the past whom have molded those of today, were always afraid of failure in succumbing to their peers, never stepping outside the box with original thought always in fear of the danger of loss of respect and or afraid of what others of their field my say, think or do.

My hat is off the people like Professor Cyclone Covey and Professor Frank C. Hibben.

Museums to this day are still threatened of loosing their funding for violating any federal conjured up policy, and pushing it upon those they regulate as if it were the Law. I suppose it all works out in the end, as evidenced in this next part concerning the Michigan collection, a representation of artifacts rendered as a hoax, and for what reason? Manifest Destiny. What does that mean? Manifest Destiny.

American Progress? Painting by By John Gast 1872
Although the painting above being allegorically true, notice the darkness in front of the lady and of course above the Native Americans as they are driven before the “American Progress” With sunshine and clear skies following. I am certain the painting made the Europeans feel better about the way it all happened.

If you want what I would consider an accurate understanding of what Manifest Destiny was and still is all about, May I suggest a Video DVD Documentary called *Lost Civilizations of North America* or you can find nearly all segments of it on youtube. *(A MUST SEE)* Produced by Rick Stout, Steven E. Smoot, and Berry McLerran.

You can go online and find everything that Manifest Destiny is not. But in a nut shell, it is a doctrine so to speak which justified early pilgrimage giving them the justified excuse they needed in order to gain the peoples support to push, shove aside and gather the Native American “Heathen Savage” as they called them and put them on reservations to control them in order to *civilize* them if it were possible. To see to it the very foundation and fabric of these people were destroyed. Created by the creators of Smithsonian, which is nothing more than an organization to control the knowledge of the evident and growing historical and archeological finds in this nation. The creators of Smithsonian as it is today being the sons of Methodist Ministers from Palmyra New York and who were bitter enemies of Joseph Smith. Today Manifest Destiny survives and has taken upon a new purpose, although not written in some hidden agenda; a policy on paper that we know of, anything giving credence to a God supporting and having a Biblical resemblance must be buried and wisped away to the ever deepening vaults of Smithsonian. Since its conception, it survives with an underlying purpose, and motive even to this day, anything that gives credence to the authenticity of the Book of Mormon must be rendered as a hoax or even non existent.

For years I have been angry at one man among the Mormons, that being James Talmage who for some unknown reason designated one of the largest collections of evidence of the Book of Mormon as a hoax. But as I have grown I begin to understand why he may have done that, whether intended or not, I believe it was done for a wise purpose in that IF the collection had not been designated as a hoax, the majority of 30,000 artifacts would have disappeared into the depths of Smithsonian. But as a hoax, they remain in public view and are for the most part available for examination and study, just as the Tucson Lead artifacts. At the end of this book I will share a large portion of the Michigan collection that you may see a glimmer of how amazing it really is.

The following 28 pages is a compilation of strange artifacts and the related, found over the years, that have some how been ignored. Some I can understand why and just because they are found here or can be found in any publication does not make it fact, it is placed here for the reader to consider and make their own decision. It is found on several websites on the internet and I cannot be certain of an original source, however apparently the majority comes from J.R. Jochmans book, *Strange Relics from the depths of the Earth*. A very interesting book and highly recommended.
Excerpts from; Strange Relics from the Depths of the Earth

Short Summary
Dr. Jochmans cites numerous accounts of human artifacts being found in earth strata, which according to the standard evolutionary time scale, predate human evolution. These accounts show human existence far far back into earth history, and prove evolution theory false.

Important Notes
Although Dr. Jochmans writes “as though” human remains and artifacts are hundreds of thousands or millions of years old, is it is clear from his conclusion that he considers this world to be young, in accordance with a normal, straight, reading of the Bible and its genealogies.

I do not have any background on, nor contact with Dr. Jockman. I cannot contact the “Forgotten Ages Research Society” of Lincoln, Nebraska, USA, which, I understand, originally published the booklet. This booklet was available throught the Bible-Science Association some time back.

Accepted theories and unaccepted facts
In most of the academic and scientific world today, the interpretation of the history of the earth, of life, of man, and of human culture, is defined within the narrow boundaries of specific, prevailing theories. The geology of the earth, for example, is viewed almost exclusively in terms of uniformitarianism. This means that the present-existing processes of erosion and volcanism are thought to have been the only forces at work in the past. Because of the slowness of these processes of change, and the tremendous transformations observed in the earth’s depths, the age of the earth is thus counted in billions of years – today, it is put between 4 1/2 and 5 billion years.

Likewise, the history of life on this planet is seen as a lengthy development by evolution, or, the progression from simple to increasingly more complex forms. Since the simplest – and supposedly earliest – life forms appear in Cambrian rock, and Cambrian rock is dated geologically at 600 million years, this is deemed the age of life on earth. Only in the final stage of evolution did man appear on the scene, the ultimate end-product: According to the most recent anthropological finds, the earliest man-like creatures roamed the earth just 4 million years ago. Finally, the very nature of evolutionary theory dictates that man’s cultural development must have been linear – a slow, gradual, but constant, upward climb from primitive beginnings, spanning the last 10,000 years, with the advent of modern technological civilization and its products the recent culmination of that climb.
These theories, which together form the uniformitarian-evolution-linear model, have predominated modern science for the past century, to the extent that all finds made—every rock sample, every fossil, every human remains and every artifact—have been carefully interpreted and categorized so as to fit this model’s framework, at the exclusion of all other. But it is becoming increasingly apparent that not all facts from the past find their “proper” place. Other discoveries have been made that contradict the accepted model. Yet these discoveries are largely ignored, since it is far easier for the majority of scientists and historians to uphold what is “established,” than to try to build a new model based on the “exceptions.”

One of the greatest pitfalls of the uniformitarian-evolution-linear model is that it must accept the premise that man, as an intelligent being, was a very recent arrival in the history of the earth. With the geologic record counted in billions of years, the fossil record in hundreds of millions of years, the record of human fossils in the millions of years, and human civilization only in the thousands of years, there would be no way to explain the presence of human bones, or sophisticated artifacts derived from the hand of man, in deep rock strata. In fact, the finding of even a single such item would be totally devastating to the model, for it would negate the entire concept of uniformity, and the evolution of man and human culture in the past.

The point that will be brought out in this book is that there is evidence for man, and the products of human civilization, in the deep recesses of the earth. Herein are presented the case histories.

The bones of forgotten men
Walk into any natural museum today, or read any textbook on anthropology, and one invariably finds a large chart exhibited, tracing the ancestry of man back through more primitive forebears, until the line is lost somewhere amid the apes. Recently, paleoanthropologist Richard Leakey, excavating in Ethiopia, announced the discovery of what are supposed to be the oldest accepted fossil remains of man—about 4 million years old. What has been disturbing about the new finds is that they are, in part, too human: Their great age, yet partly “modern” appearance, has forced evolutionists to push back the departure of man from the ape stock farther into the past, so that now it is beginning to infringe upon the time period necessary for the development of the apes themselves.

But while the African finds are revolutionary, there have been other discoveries of human fossils greatly more important, but these have been deliberately neglected or denounced, because they are far older than man is “supposed” to be.

Over a hundred years ago, in the 1850’s, gold miners began digging tunnels into the sides and top of Table Mountain, northwest of Needles, California. Gold was
discovered, but along with it were bones of extinct mastodons, mammoths, bison, tapirs, horses, rhinos, hippos and camels – all dating from the Pliocene. In 1863, a physician from nearby Sonora, Dr. R. Snell, began to collect specimens from the excavations. In that year, with his bare hands, he loosened from among the fossils a stone disc that appeared to have been used for grinding. But Dr. Snell was not the first, or last, to unearth mysterious objects from the mountain gravel: In 1853, Oliver W. Stevens made affidavit that he removed a large stone bowl from the lowest level tunnel; in 1857, the Honorable Paul Hubbs, of Vallejo, dug up part of a human crania from inside the Valentine shaft; and in 1862, Mr. Llewellyn Pierce also signed affidavit that he had found a stone mortar 200 feet in from the mouth of the same shaft. The most dramatic find, however, was reserved for a Mr. Mattison, one of the owners of the mines. In February of 1866, Mattison unearthed from beneath a layer of basalt an object which – because of the encrustation’s – he first thought was the petrified root of a tree, but on closer examination discovered was a complete human skull. The miner sent the skull to the office of the State Survey in June of the same year. Eventually, the skull came into the possession of Dr. L. Wyman, of Harvard College, who removed the encasing material around the cranium. Dr. Wyman, and an associate named Professor Whitney, identified the skull as very modern in type, but also noted that, “the fragments of bones and gravel and shells were so wedged into the cavities of the skull that there could be no mistake as to the character of the situation in which it is found.” The stickler was, however, that this meant the skull, along with all the artifacts found, were 12 million years old.

In 1958, Dr. Johannes Huerzeler, of the Museum of Natural History in Basel, Switzerland, unearthed a human jawbone at a depth of 600 feet, in a coal mine in Tuscany, Italy. The bone had belonged to a child, between the ages of five and seven. Though flattened like a sheet of iron, the jaw was declared by several experts to be not only human, but modern-looking at that. But what mystified them was that it had been encased in a Miocene stratum – geologically dated at 20 million years. Dr. Huerzeler declared it to be the world’s oldest man” – but his fellow anthropologists did not dare give it the same distinction. Here were human remains more modern in appearance than all the “ape-men” forms ever found – yet they were five times as old as any of them. In fact, the jaw bone is as old, if not older, than many ancestors of the apes. The bone raised more problems than answers – so the find was quickly “shelved,” and no further work was ever done to give it due recognition.

Early in November of 1926, archaeologist J.C.F. Siegfriedt made a discovery in another mine, this one the Number Three shaft of the Mutual Coal Mine of Bear Creek, 55 miles southwest of Billings, Montana. What Siegfriedt found was a human tooth, in which the enamel had been replaced by carbon and the roots by iron, by seepage petrification. In an account published in the Carbon County News and dated November 11, 1926, Siegfriedt reported that he had meticulously preserved the mineral matrix that had been deposited around the tooth, and several dentists identified the mold created as being a human second lower molar.
The tooth, however, came from the lower level of the mine – from an Eocene deposit dated at 30 million years old. Siegfriedt could generate no interest in his find among other specialists, and as far as is known, no one has done any further study of the mystery.

One of the more controversial of the “out-of-place” bones from extreme antiquity is today part of the collection of the Freiberg Mining Academy in West Germany. It is a poorly preserved human skull, found in brown coal in 1842, from an undisclosed locality. Early European authorities dismissed the skull as a fake, but more recent research and analysis has questioned this hasty pronouncement, putting it back into the realm of the authentic. The reason for its initial denunciation is understandable: The coal it was embedded in, a portion of which still clings to the skull, is estimated to be as much as 50 million years old.

It seems that even when authentication is overwhelming, the response by the scientific community is, inversely, underwhelming. In 1973, a rock collector named Lin Ottinger was searching over a rock plateau that had just been bulldozed over, in preparation for the beginning of mining operations by the nearby Big Indian Copper Mine. The mine is situated 35 miles southwest of Moab, Utah. During his pickings in the exposed rock, Ottinger suddenly found pieces of bone and teeth, and traced these to a patch of sand with a brown stain – the tell-tale sign of decayed organic matter. Carefully removing the sand, Ottinger discovered the top portion of a large intact bone. The rockhound, realizing the importance of his find, decided to have a credited expert look at it, and let him do the digging, so that everything would be “scientifically acceptable.”

A week later, Ottinger returned to the plateau with Dr. J.P. Marwitt, professor of anthropology at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, several photographers, a news reporter, and a number of observers. With cameras recording the event, Dr. Marwitt carefully removed the lower halves of two human skeletons. The bones were articulated – that is, laid out naturally – showing the bodies had not fallen or been washed into the stratum in which they were situated. These and other factors revealed the bones to be as old as the layer in which they were found. The one problem was, the layer is Lower Dakota and Upper Morrison formations –over 100 million years of age, according to uniformitarian geologists. Yet, as Marwitt noted, the bones were not simian or even half-ape: They were fully human and modern-looking.

The skeletons were taken by Marwitt back with him to the University of Utah, to run laboratory datings on them. But whether the tests were ever run, there was no official confirmation. One gets the impression they were, and that the findings were too disturbing for conservative thinking. Marwitt suddenly became “disinterested” in the project, and left Utah to take up a teaching position elsewhere. After a year waiting for results, Ottinger recovered the bones – and that ended the scientific inquiry.
More finds, made in the last century, were similarly reported, and promptly forgotten. The Saturday Herald of Iowa City carried an article that on April 10, 1867, human remains and artifacts were brought to light at the Rocky Point Mine, in Gilman, Colorado. At a depth of 400 feet below the surface, excavators found human bones embedded in a silver vein. Along with the bones was found a well-tempered copper arrowhead. As best as can be calculated, the vein in which the items were situated was 135 million years old, by present geological standards. ((SR. #2))

At times, the discoveries made revealed “mysteries upon mysteries.” In July, 1877, four prospectors were looking for gold and silver outcroppings in a desolate, hilly area near the head of Spring Valley, not far from Eureka, Nevada. Scanning the rocks, one of the men spotted something peculiar projecting from a high ledge. Climbing up to get a better look, the prospector was surprised to find a human leg bone and knee cap sticking out of solid rock. He called to his companions, and together they dislodged the oddity with picks. Realizing they had a most unusual find, the men brought it into Eureka, where it was placed on display.

The stone in which the bones were embedded was a hard, dark red quartzite, and the bones themselves were almost black with carbonization – indicative of great age. When the surrounding stone was carefully chipped away, the specimen was found to be composed of a leg bone broken off four inches above the knee, the knee cap and joint, the lower leg bones, and the complete bones of the foot. Several medical doctors examined the remains, and were convinced that anatomically they had indeed once belonged to a human being, and a very modern-looking one. But an intriguing aspect of the bones was their size: from knee to heel they measured 39 inches. Their owner in life had thus stood over 12 feet tall. Compounding the mystery further was the fact that the rock in which the bones were found was dated geologically to the era of the dinosaurs, the Jurassic – over 185 million years old. The local papers ran several stories on the marvelous find, and two museums sent investigators to see if any more of the skeleton could be located. Unfortunately, nothing else but the leg and foot existed in the rock.

The next and last skeletal find takes us another quantum leap in geologic time, and plunges us even deeper into the earth’s strata. A Scientific American article published in 1880 reprinted the particulars of a discovery made in the spring of that year, reported in the St. Louis Republican. Dr. R.W. Booth, who operated an iron mine about 3 miles from Dry Branch, in Franklin County, Missouri, unearthed from a depth of 18 feet a human skull, portions of ribs, vertebrae and a collar bone. With them were two barbed arrowheads of flint, and pieces of charcoal. Dr. Booth realized the significance of all this, but was frustrated when at just a touch the skull crumbled to dust, and the other bones likewise broke into pieces. But these pieces nevertheless told their story: Later analysis showed they
were definitely human. Two and a half weeks later, Dr. Booth reached a level of 24 feet, and found more of the same skeleton – a thigh bone, vertebrae, and more charred wood. What is more, the remains were found resting on a layer of iron ore, which bore the impressions of coarse matting. One could still see the marks of criss-crossing fibers. What astounded Booth was that the layer in which both portions were dug up was the second or saccharoidal sandstone of the Lower Silurian – dated an incredible 425 million years old.

Let me repeat that: 425 million years. We have gone far beyond the purported age of human culture, of man himself, the apes, all mammals, even the age of the dinosaurs. According to evolutionary theory, the Silurian age saw the advent of life on land and was in fact more than two-thirds of the way back to the supposed advent of life itself. But what are the remains of man and his products doing at this level? Something, certainly, is very wrong.

**Muddy footprints across the face of time**

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington once wrote: “We have found a strange footprint on the shores of the unknown. We have devised profound theories, one after another, to account for its origin. At last we have succeeded in reconstructing the creature that made the footprint. And lo! It is our own.” There is more truth in this statement than first meets the eye, for there are many instances where not only did man leave his remains in the rock strata, but also his imprint.

In 1884, Earl Flint, a geologist representing the Peabody Museum and Harvard University, discovered in a rock quarry near Managua, Nicaragua, on the shores of Lake Gilva, a layer containing fossilized human tracks, 16 to 24 feet below the surface. Flint described the tracks in these words, written in 1884:

“The footprints are from one-half to three inches in depth and none exceeded eighteen inches. Some of the impressions are nearly closed, the soft surface falling back into the impression, and a crevice about two inches in width is all one sees, and my first glance at some parallel to one less deep, gave me an idea that the owner of the latter was using a stave to assist him in walking. In some the substance flowed outward, leaving a ridge around it – seen in one secured for the museum; the stride is variable, owing to the size of the person, and the changing nature of the surface passed over. The longest one uncovered was seventeen inches, length of foot ten inches, and width four inches, feet arched, steps in a right line, measured from center of heel to center of great toe over three steps. The people making them were going both ways in a direction consonant to that of the present lake shore east and west, more or less.”

Among these, and others in nearby sites, Flint found examples of both barefoot and well-defined sandaled-foot impressions. All were geologically dated as being over 200,000 years of age. Now supposedly at this remote time, man was nothing more than a naked, hairy creature, capable of chipping a few flints and just beginning to overcome his fear of fire. In sharp contrast, the Nicaragua finds
reveal the intelligent use of a walking stick, and the wearing of sandals that appear to have been best designed for both comfort and protection. We are confronted here with not just the footprint of a half-beast, but rather the footprint of a civilized being.

Two years earlier, in the summer of 1882, inmates working in the quarry at the State Prison near Carson City, Nevada, brought to light a layer of sandstone covered with fossilized animal tracks, among them a number having belonged to the extinct mammoth. What caused considerable scientific consternation, however, was the fact that several human tracks were also found. The tracks were in six series, each with alternate right and left tracks. The stride was from two and a half to over three feet, and the individual prints were from 18 to 20 inches in length – that of a giant. The straddle – the distance between the lines of left and right prints – was 18 to 19 inches. Geologist Joseph Le Conte read a paper on the investigation done on the Carson City tracks to the California Academy of Science on August 27, 1882, and attempted to explain them as the marks left by an extinct giant sloth that lived during the late Pliocene – over 2 million years ago. But sloths, in order to walk upright on only two feet, as the fossil tracks indicate, would have had to have used their tails as a balance, and there were no tail grooves in the sandstone. Not only this, but a comparison between the Carson City tracks and known sloth impressions showed several dissimilarities. The sloth’s prints have marked toe protuberances as well as definite claw marks; the Carson City tracks have neither. The Carson City tracks, in fact, showed signs that their maker had worn some type of sandal or foot protection – very definitely not the habit of an animal.

The May 25, 1969 issue of the Tulsa Sunday World carried the story of a curious fossil find made on a hilltop overlooking the eastern part of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The find was made by Troy Johnson, a field geologist of thirteen years’ experience, and though he showed plaster-casts of his discovery to several experts, each and every one refused to accept it or its implications. Johnson had unearthed a sandstone strata filled with fossil tracks – many five-toed and distinctly human. The fact that a number of examples of these were overlaid by the tracks of now extinct creatures demonstrated that the mantracks could not have been of recent origin, but dated back between 3 and 5 million years.

One remarkable mantrack find was reported in the Soviet journal (no. 8, 1961). In 1959, a joint Russian-Chinese paleontological expedition under the direction of Dr. Chou Ming Chen, discovered in the Gobi Desert of central Asia the fossilized print of a shoe with a ribbed sole. The find appears in sandstone dated at 15 million years. Members of the expedition who carefully examined the shoe-print were quick to recognize that it was not the footprint of any animal, for the ribbing was too straight and regular to be of natural origin.

Even more recent examples of foot and shoe prints were brought to light in the 1970’s, in the Carrizo Valley in northwest Oklahoma. The prints occur in both the
Morrison formation and Dakota sandstone – over 100 million years old. The bare foot marks are somewhat eroded, but show evidence of definite pressure ridges. Several are in very close proximity to dinosaur tracks. The shoe prints are more clearly defined, and reveal their wearers to have been above normal size, with the imprints averaging 20 inches long and 8 inches across the ball of the foot.

Probably the most publicized mantracks are those found along the Paluxy river, near Glen Rose, Texas. They were first observed in 1908, after a flood washed away a portion of shore ledging, exposing geologic levels of the Glen Rose Formation, the Paluxy Formation, and the Twin Mountain Formation of the Trinity Group – all dated to the early Cretaceous, between 120 and 130 million years. Interestingly, these same rock types occur at Bandera, not far from San Antonio, and there, too, human prints have been uncovered and documented. On the Paluxy, serious research into the mystery of the fossil prints did not begin until 1938, when Roland T. Bird, of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, removed a trail of brontosaurus tracks that were alongside a series of what his eyes beheld with the “official” position, but admitted in the May, 1939 issue of Natural History: “No man ever existed in the age of reptiles although the tracks are perfect in every detail.” Bird could only conclude that the prints he saw were those of some “extinct ape” – but this explanation was most unsatisfactory, since according to evolutionary theory, apes were not to appear for another 100 million years after the epoch of the brontosaurus.

The Paluxy site became a tourist attraction, and during the Depression, locals began excavating both dinosaur and man prints, and selling them for souvenirs. Some of the specimens sold were really hand-carved by the more unscrupulous opportunists, and unfortunately in later years, conservative scholars were quick to point to these few examples of fakery as the answer to all the tracks discovered. But on-the-spot diggings by geologists and paleontologists have uncovered many new prints found in situ that could not have been hoaxes, for they were discovered deep within the rock layers, and at times several feet back into the Paluxy banks, where no fabrication could possibly be made.

The sum total of finds along the Paluxy reveal quite a mixture of man and animal types having lived all at the same time. There are heavy brontosaurus tracks, the talon marks of the feared Tyrannosaurus Rex, three-toed spoors of other dinosaurs – and the imprint of a saber-tooth tiger, which was supposed to have lived only a few million years ago, not in the era of the giant lizards. As for the human prints, many are found in series, popping out of the Paluxy banks in a very natural stride, then wading into the river bed. A good number of the prints are bare, with the large toe in particular clearly distinguishable; others show signs of the maker’s feet having worn some form of foot covering, like a moccasin or thin sandal. In one instance, in fact, the fossil print is so well preserved that the impression of the lacing on the moccasin is still visible. Some human tracks are of men of modern stature, with shoe sizes from 7 to 13; others are of children, whose
prints are both proportionally smaller and shallower. Several more, however, are 1 6-inches, with not a few of men with 21 and 1/2-inch feet and a 7-foot stride – giants in the true sense of the word.

The most remarkable fact of all, however, is that these prints are in the same layer as dinosaur tracks, and in a few instances, the human and dinosaur prints cross each other, showing that the two had been contemporary when the rock had been mud. The significance of these examples was noted by Dr. A.E. Wilder Smith of the University of Illinois: “One authentic man-track found in the same stratum as one authentic brontosaurus track throws out one hundred years of evolutionary teachings. It is sufficient to bring the whole Darwinistic theory down and revolutionize all biology today.”

But the out-of-place footprints go back even further in geologic time. The American Anthropologist, volume IX (1896), page 66, describes the finding of a perfect human imprint in stone about 4 miles north of Parkersburg, on the West Virginia side of the Ohio river. The track was 14 1/2 inches long, and was found embedded in a large stone. Though few specifics were given, one expert has calculated from the type of rock depicted, and its position on the river’s edge, that the track must be at least 150 million years old, according to modern geologic dating.

In the late 1970’s, Dr. Rex Gilroy, director of the Mount York Natural History Museum of Australia, discovered a giant impress on Mount Victoria. One tentative estimate puts the track at 200 million years of age.

One of the most remarkable tracks was found in Fisher Canyon, Pershing County, Nevada. On January 25, 1927, an amateur geologist named Albert E. Knapp was descending a small hill in the canyon, when he spotted the fossil laying topside up among a pile of loose rocks. He picked up the find, and took it home with him. Upon closer examination, Knapp was astounded to discover, “it is a layer from the heel of a shoe which had been pulled up from the balance of the heel by suction, the rock being in a plastic state at the time.” The shoe print was in a marvelous state of preservation – the edges of the heel were smooth and rounded off as if cut, and its right side appeared more worn than the left – suggesting it had been worn on the right foot. But what Knapp found really amazing was that the rock in which the heel mark was made, was Triassic limestone – 225 million years old – which runs in a belt through the canyon hills he had been exploring. The rock was later examined by an expert geologist at the Rockefeller Foundation, who confirmed Knapp’s analysis. The presence of minute crystals of sulphide of mercury throughout spaces in the fossil also testified to it being of great antiquity.

The real surprise about the age-old heel imprint, however, did not come until micro-photographs revealed that the leather had been stitched by a double row of stitches, the twists of the threads is very discernable. One line followed along the
heel’s outer edge, and the second line paralleled the first precisely, inwards by one-third of an inch. What baffled investigators was the fact that this double-stitching had been done with thread much smaller, and more refined in workmanship, than that used by shoe-makers in 1927, when the fossil print was discovered. As Mr. Samuel Hubbard, Honorary Curator of Archaeology of the Oakland Museum in California, commented: “There are whole races of primitive men on earth today, utterly incapable of sewing that moccasin. What becomes of the Darwinian theory in the face of this evidence that there were intelligent men on earth millions of years before apes were supposed to have evolved?”

In 1885, Professor J.F. Brown of Berea College, Kentucky was called upon to examine a puzzling find, made 16 miles east of the town of Berea, on Big Hill in Rock Castle County, one of the spurs of the Cumberland Plateau. Near the summit, an old wagon trail cut through a stratum of carboniferous limestone, and removal of earth to widen the trail into a road had exposed a new section of this stratum. As E.A. Allen reported in the American Antiquarian, volume 7, page 39, preserved in the layer were the fossilized impressions of several creatures. What mystified those who witnessed the remains was that among these tracks were two well-preserved prints of a human being. They were described as “good-sized, toes well spread, and very distinctly marked.”

It was not until 1930 that further and more detailed investigations were performed, this time by Dr. Wilbur Greely Burroughs, head of the geology department at Berea College. Dr. Burroughs discovered a total of twelve 9 1/2-inch mantracks and portions of others, and confirmed that they had indeed been impressed upon gray Pottsville sandstone dating from the Upper Pennsylvanian period – well over 300 million years old.

Several geologists and paleontologists of the conservative school, in search of a face-saving explanation, declared the tracks not to be of human origin, but the marks of some as yet unknown species of amphibian. Dr. Burroughs’ research, however, proved otherwise. He described the configuration of the tracks this way, as quoted in the Louisville Courier-Journal, May 24, 1953:

“Of these, two pairs show the left foot advanced relative to the right. The position of the feet is the same as that of a person. The distance from heel to heel is 18 inches. One pair shows the feet parallel to each other, the distance between the feet being the same as that of a normal human being.

Dr. Burroughs concluded that the prints were made by a creature that was exclusively bipedal. Most amphibians and reptiles are quadruped – there were no foreleg prints. And those that have been known to walk upright on their hindlegs, always do so with the tail acting as a tripod or “third leg,” to give balance. As Dr. Burroughs carefully noted, nowhere were there signs of belly or tail marks in the examined stratum. Furthermore, Dr. Burroughs and several of his colleagues performed a microscopic analysis of the mantracks, and based upon the grain
count, established that, “the sand grains within each track are closer together than the grains immediately outside the tracks and elsewhere on the rock for the same kind and same combination of grains, due to the pressure of the creature’s foot.” The “creature,” they found, had exerted a weight pressure a little above that of a modern man. As the Science Newsletter of October 29, 1938 commented, no amphibian or reptile that size has been discovered in the fossil record that walked upright in the Pennsylvanian era.

Finally, the clear impressions showing five toes, ball and heel are totally unrelated to an amphibian’s or reptile’s physical makeup – only man has a foot like that. Albert G. Ingalls, writing in Scientific American, January, 1940, declared, “If man existed as far back as in the Carboniferous Period in any shape, then the whole science of geology is so completely wrong that all geologists should resign their jobs and take up truck driving.”

On an outcrop of 180-rayish-blue crinoidal limestone about 200 feet wide and extending along the west bank of the Mississippi for 3 miles just south of St. Louis, are a number of mantrack impressions which a century ago could be observed during low-water stages. The early French explorers along the river were the first to note their existence, and ever since they have created a heated controversy. The first scientific observation of the prints was reported by Henry Schooleraft in The American Journal of Science (volume V), for 1822, and he described them as, “strikingly natural, exhibiting every muscular impression, and the swell of the heel and toes, with a precision and faithfulness to nature I have not been able to copy.” His colleagues dismissed the tracks as Indian petroglyphs, but Schooleraft was convinced of their natural origin: They had been impressed, he carefully noted, not carved into the limestone. Whoever had made them, Schooleraft also commented, had been of average size: The foot lengths were 10 1/2 inches; width across the outspread toes were 4 inches; and the heels were 2 1/2 inches wide.

The American Antiquarian, volume 7, pages 364-367 (1885) gave the account of another find associated with the St. Louis footprints that is perhaps even more disturbing. Quoting from Priest’s “American Antiquities,” a particular set of tracks was described in detail. Then, “directly before the prints of these feet, within a few inches, is a well-pressed and deep mark, having some resemblance to a scroll, or roll of parchment, two feet long by a foot in width.” The squared impression was not a natural shape; neither were there scratch marks that would have indicated the patch had been carved. Rather, the evidence points to the parchment impression having been made when the rock was still in a plastic state – made at the same time as the footprints. What such a find suggests is that the prints’ owners were not only men, but were men with the intelligence to produce some form of paper sheet – and perhaps write upon it. But as if this were not enough of a mystery, the limestone in which prints and paper appear, is dated to the Mississippian age – 345 million years ago.
Still more finds of prints plunge mankind “feet first” even farther down into the geologic column. In 1948, a shoe impress was discovered near Lake Windermere, England. As reported in the natural history journal The Field for that year, the impress had been made in Ordovician limestone – an unbelievable 500 million years old. Remarkable too is the finding that the print bears signs of craft and artistry: Around the edge of both the heel and the foreshoe are circular impressions which resemble tacking; while in the center of the sole and heel are faint decorations of linear and flower-like designs. Though the impression is somewhat distorted in shape due to fractures and crevices in the rock surface, a measurement reveals an extended length of the shoe of about 8 inches and a width of 31/2 inches.

On June 1, 1968, an amateur rock hunter, William J. Meister, of Kearns, Utah was visiting nearby Antelope Springs with his family. The area, which includes the Swasey Mountains and the Cambrian Wheeler shale formation, is famous for its many fossils, and on this particular day Meister was on the lookout for fossilized trilobites and brachiopods – according to evolutionary theory, once among the oldest known living creatures. Meister broke off a rock slab, and, tapping its edge with a hammer, it fell open in two pieces, like the leaves of a book. To his great surprise, inside was a human sandal print, pointed in the toes, rounded in the heel, and with a squashed trilobite in the center of the sole. The sandal print measured 10 1/4 inches long, 31/2 inches wide at the ball and 3 inches at the heel. The sandal appears to have been well-worn on the right side – indicating it had been worn on the right foot – and the heel impression is deeper by one-eighth of an inch, characteristic of the weight distribution of humans on the foot. This particular find was later examined by Dr. Hellmut H. Doelling, of the Utah Geological Survey, and he found no irregularities or evidence of fakery – the print was genuine.

On July 20th, Meister returned to Antelope Springs with professional geologist Dr. Clifford Burdick. Digging in the same locality, Burdick discovered another imprint in the Cambrian shale, this time of a child. The print was 6 inches long, and the five toes were barely distinguishable, as if the child was wearing moccasins. Yet Burdick detected that the toes were spread out, indicating the child had only begun to wear shoes, which tend to compress the toes with age. The heel and arch were again well depressed, showing weight distribution, and a segment of a fossil was crushed in its middle. Burdick managed to find a larger fossil imprint, like Meister’s original, though the impression was shallower, and also unearthed a second child’s track, smaller than the first, with the toes broken off, but perfect in its other aspects. Later, a detailed examination revealed that the rock in which the prints were found was made of tiny layers, and where the footmarks occur, the layers were bowed downward from the horizontal – demonstrating that weight had indeed, been pressed into the once prehistoric mud.
But that “prehistoric mud” with its tell-tale prints, is now Cambrian shale – an astounding 600 million years old. And the fossils in the prints are trilobites – supposed to be among the earliest forms of life on earth. This time, we have literally hit “rock bottom” in the fossil record – and yet here we find the presence of man, and an intelligent, shoe-wearing man at that. How could he have “evolved” from simple life, when the Cambrian prints testify that he is as old as life itself?

**Out-of-place metal objects**

It is one thing to find evidence of human skeletal remains and footprints in the incredible past, but it is something else again to discover artifacts that prove the existence of advanced cultures in the strata as well. One of the characteristics of any high civilization is its ability to work metals. Conservative historians and archaeologists, who hold to the concept of linear cultural development, point to the ancient Middle East as the home of the very first metal production. Here, they claim, man began to melt and shape copper, iron, gold, and silver only 8,000 years ago. But unusual relics brought up from the depths of the rocky earth tell a different story.

In 1826, a well dug near the Ohio river in north Cincinnati failed to produce water, but did produce the unexpected. From a level 94 feet down, a buried tree stump was brought to the surface which showed the marks of an ax. The marks were deep and well-cut, indicating the use of a sharp and durable blade. The suspicion that the ax had been made of metal was confirmed when, embedded in the top of the stump, an advanced oxidized wedge of iron was found. The layer from which the stump came was estimated to be between 50,000 and 75,000 years old – nearly 10 times the accepted age of the supposed first metal usage.

A letter kept in the Archives of Madrid and dated 1572, records the account of the Spanish Viceroy in Peru and a strange artifact which came into his possession. In the year the letter was written, Indian miners removed from a subsurface layer of gravel a large conglomerate boulder, and broke it into pieces for easier disposal. As the mass shattered to the hammer blow, out of the center of it fell a perfect six-inch nail. The nail was later given to the Viceroy as a souvenir, who had it thoroughly examined, and verified its finding. The first mystery is that iron was unknown to the Peruvian Indians, so the nail did not originate with them. And the second mystery is that the rock from which the nail was freed was in the neighborhood of 75,000 to 100,000 years in age.

In the June, 1851 issue of Scientific American (volume 7, pages 298-299), a report was reprinted from the Boston Transcript about two parts of a metallic vase dynamited out of solid rock on Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, Massachusetts. When the two parts were put together, they formed a bell-shaped vase, 4 1/2 inches high, 6 1/2 inches at the base, 2 1/2 inches at the top and an eighth of an inch thick. The metal of the vase was composed of an alloy of zinc and a considerable portion of silver. On the sides were six figures of a flower in
bouquet arrangements, inlaid with pure silver, and around the lower part a vine, or wreath, also inlaid with silver. The chasing, carving, and inlaying are exquisitely done by the art of some unknown craftsman – yet this curiosity was blown out of solid pudding stone from 15 feet below the surface. Estimated age – 100,000 years. Unfortunately, the vase was circulated from museum to museum, and then disappeared. It is probably gathering dust in some curator’s basement, its identity or source long forgotten.

At Lawn Ridge, 20 miles north of Peoria, Illinois, in August of 1870, three men were drilling an artesian well, when – from a depth of over a hundred feet – the pump brought up a small metal medallion to the surface. One of the workmen, Jacob W. Moffit, from Chillicothe, was the first to discover it in the drill residue. A noted scholar of the time, Professor Alexander Winchell, reported in his book Sparks From a Geologist’s Hammer, that he received from another eye-witness, W.H. Wilmot, a detailed statement, dated December 4, 1871, of the deposits and depths of materials made during the boring, and the position where the metal “coin” was uncovered. The stratification took this form: Soil – 3 feet; yellow clay – 17 feet; blue clay – 44 feet; dark vegetable matter – 4 feet; hard purplish clay – 18 feet; bright green clay – 8 feet; mottled clay – 18 feet; paleosol (ancient soils) – 2 feet; coin location; yellowish clay – 1 foot; sand, clay and water – 11 feet. The strange “coin-medallion” was composed of an unidentified copper alloy, about the size and thickness of a U.S. quarter of that period. It was remarkably uniform in thickness, round, and the edges appeared to have been cut. Researcher William E. Dubois, who presented his investigation of the medallion to the American Philosophical Society, was convinced that the object had in fact passed through a rolling mill, the edges showed “further evidence of the machine shop.” Despite its “modern characteristics”, however, Dubois plainly saw that, upon the object, “the tooth of time is plainly visible.”

Both sides of the medallion were marked with artwork and hieroglyphs, but these had not been metal-engraved or stamped. Rather, the figures had somehow been etched in acid, to a remarkable degree of intricacy. One side showed the figure of a woman wearing a crown or headdress; her left arm is raised as if in benediction, and her right arm holds a small child, also crowned. The woman appears to be speaking. On the opposite side is another central figure, that looks like a crouching animal: it has long, pointed ears, large eyes and mouth, claw-like arms, and a long tail frayed at the very end. Below and to the left of it is another animal, which bears a strong resemblance to a horse. Around the outer edges of both sides of the coin are undecipherable glyphs – they are of very definite character, and show all the signs of a form of alphabetic writing.

In 1876, the medallion was presented by Professor Winchell to a meeting of the Geological Section of the American Association in Buffalo. There was much speculation, but few answers. One participant, a conservative historian, Professor J.R. Lesley, tried to explain the object as a “practical joke” dropped into a hole by a passing French or Spanish explorer. The professor even claimed to see the
coin’s figures as the astrological signs of Pisces and Leo, and read into the glyphs the date 1572. However, Winchell countered with these arguments against such an interpretation: 1. By no stretch of the imagination were the figures and glyphs decipherable in terms of any known symbology or script. 2. Who, as a practical joke, would have dropped a metal object into a hole and known that someone several hundred years later would happen to drill at that precise spot (within a 4-inch tolerance) and find it? The odds would be phenomenal. And 3. There is the very real problem of explaining the accumulation of 114 feet of deposit over the buried coin. Having examined all the evidence, Winchell was convinced the coin had indeed come from this depth. It had not fallen into a hole in the past—the sediments drilled through were uniform and undisturbed. And the amount of sedimentation was not what would have settled in only a few centuries. In fact, recent calculations based on uniform rates of alluvium deposition and radiosotope dates for this region estimate an age for materials from just below a depth of 100 feet to be between 100,000 and 150,000 years.

What conclusions can we draw about the mystery coin? A lost civilization once existed on the North American continent which worked in copper and other metals; possessed art and writing; attired themselves with crowns and other clothing; knew of and perhaps domesticated several animals including the horse; utilized acids for etching in a manner that is still not understood today; and perhaps the most disturbing, possessed forms of machinery for the cutting, rolling and processing of metal pieces.

As a sidelight, the enigmatic coin was not the only item that came from deep levels in Illinois. In 1851, in Whiteside County, another well-drilling bit brought up from a sand stratum 120 feet deep two copper artifacts: What appears to be a hook, and a ring. Their age is thought to be the same as that of the coin—about 150,000 years old.

On February 13, 1961, three rock hunters – Mike Mikesell, Wallace Lane and Virginia Maxey – were collecting geodes about 12 miles east-southeast of Olancha, California. Geodes are spherical stones with hollow interiors lined with crystals. On this particular day, while searching in the Coso Mountains, they found one stone located near the top of a peak approximately 4,300 feet in elevation and about 340 feet above the dry bed of Owens Lake.

The rockhounds took it to be a geode, but later found it was not, because it bore traces of fossil shells. The next day when Mikesell cut the stone in half, he nearly ruined a ten-inch diamond saw in the process, for it did not contain crystals, but rather something totally unexpected. Inside were the remains of some form of mechanical device: Beneath the outer layer of hardened clay, pebbles and fossil inclusions is a hexagonal shaped layer of a substance resembling wood, softer than agate or jasper. This layer forms a casing around a three-quarter inch wide cylinder made of solid white porcelain or ceramic, and in the center of the cylinder is a two millimeter shaft of bright, brassy metal. This shaft, the rock
hunters discovered, is magnetic, and after several years of exposure never showed traces of oxidation. Also, surrounding the ceramic cylinder are rings of copper, much of them now corroded. Embedded too in the rock, though separate from the cylinder, are two more man-made items – what look like a nail and a washer.

The puzzled rock hunters sent their find to the Charles Fort Society, who specialize in investigating things out of the ordinary. The Society made an X-ray examination of the cylinder object enclosed in the fossil-encrusted rock, and found further evidence that it was indeed some form of mechanical apparatus. The X-rays revealed that the metallic shaft was corroded at one end, but on the other end terminated in what appeared to be a spring or helix of metal. As a whole, the “Coso artifact” is now believed to be something more than a piece of machinery: The carefully shaped ceramic, metallic shaft and copper components hint at some form of electrical instrument. The closest modern apparatus that researchers have been able to equate it with is a spark plug. However, there are certain features – particularly the spring or helix terminal – that does not correspond to any known spark plug today. The rock in which the electrical instrument was found was dated by a competent geologist at 500,000 years old.

The rock strata appear to be full of metal “surprises.” The Illinois Springfield Republican reported in 1851 that a businessman named Hiram de Witt had brought back with him from a trip to California a piece of auriferous quartz rock about the size of a man’s fist, and that while showing the rock to a friend, it slipped from his hand and split open upon hitting the floor. There, in the center of the quartz, they discovered a cut-iron nail, six-penny size, slightly corroded but entirely straight, with a perfect head. The quartz was given an age of over one million years.

In 1865, a two-inch metal screw was discovered in a piece of feldspar unearthed from the Abbey Mine in Treasure City, Nevada. The screw had long ago oxidized, but its form – particularly the shape of its threads – could be clearly seen in the feldspar. The stone was calculated to be 21 million years in age.

Twenty years earlier, in 1844, Sir David Brewster made a report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science which created quite a stir. A nail of obvious human manufacture had been found half-embedded in a sandstone block excavated from the Kindgoodie Quarry near Inchyra, in northern Britain. It was badly corroded, but identifiable nonetheless. The sandstone was determined to be at least 40 million years old.

In the fall of 1885, at an iron foundry owned by the sons of Herr Isidor Braun located in Schondorf near Bocklabruck, Upper Austria, a workman named Riedl was breaking up a block of Tertiary brown coal that had been mined from the pits at Wolfsegg, near Schwannstadt, and was about to be used to heat the foundry’s giant smelters. As the block disintegrated into several pieces, out dropped a strange cube-like object. In 1886, mining engineer Dr. Adolf Gurlt made a report
to the Natural History Society at Bonn, Germany and noted that the object, coated with a thin layer of rust, is made of iron, measures 2.64 by 2.64 by 1.85 inches, weighs 1.73 lbs., and has a specific gravity measurement of 7.75. Four of the iron “cube’s” sides are roughly flat, while the two remaining sides – opposite each other – are convex. A fairly deep groove was incised all the way around the object, about mid-way up its height. Other early studies on the iron artifact were in scientific journals of the day as Nature (London; November 11, 1886, page 36) and L’Astronomie (Paris; 1886, page 463). A plaster cast was also made before the turn of the century – important because the original object subsequently suffered from handling, and from being disfigured by samples having been cut from it by investigators for research. The cast is kept in the Oberosterreichisches Landesmuseum in Linz, Austria, where the original object was also exhibited from 1950 to 1958. The iron cube is presently in the custody of Herrn O.R. Bernhardt of the Heimathaus Museum in Vocklabruck.

In 1966-67, the iron “cube” was carefully analyzed by experts at the Vienna Naturhistorisches Museum, using electron-beam microanalysis. They found no traces of nickel, chromium or cobalt in the iron – which means the object was not of meteoric origin. No sulfur was detected either, ruling out the chance of it being a pyrite, a natural mineral that sometimes forms geometric shapes. Because of a low magnesium content, Dr. Kurat of the Museum, and Dr. R. Gill of the Geologische Bundesanstalt of Vienna, are of the opinion that the object was made of cast-iron. In 1973, Hubert Mattlianer concluded from yet another detailed investigation that the object had been made from a hand-sculptured lump of wax or clay pressed into a sand base, this forming the mold into which the iron had been poured.

The final conclusion, then, is that the strange object is definitely man-made. What is not explained is what it was doing encased in coal dating to the Tertiary – 60 million years old.

In 1968, French speleologists Y. Druet and H. Salfati reported finding unusual metal nodules entombed in an Aptian chalk bed in a quarry at Saint-Jean de Livet. The nodules are reddish brown, wafer-shaped and hollowed at the ends, measuring from 3 to 9 centimeters long and 1 to four centimeters wide. The two investigators at first thought the nodules were fossils until they discovered their metallic nature. Next, they theorized they were residue from a meteor – but careful study showed the nodules were too uniformly shaped to be of natural origin. Chemical analysis showed a carbon content consistent with modern forging and casting techniques. But what had these man-made objects been doing in chalk beds dating toward the end of the Cretaceous – over 120 million years?

As Druet and Salfati concluded, “These objects, then, prove the presence of intelligent life on earth long before the limits given today by prehistoric archaeology.”

On June 9, 1891, Mrs. S.W. Culp of Morrisonville, Illinois was shoveling coal
into her kitchen stove when a large lump broke in two and out from the center of it fell a gold chain. The chain was about 10 inches long, made of eight carat gold, weighed 8 pennyweight, and was described as being “of antique and quaint workmanship.” The Morrisonville Times of June 11 reported that investigators were convinced the chain had not simply been accidentally dropped in with the coal: One portion of the coal lump still clung to the chain, while the part that had separated from it still bore the impression of where the chain had been encased. The Times could only comment, “Here is one for the student of archaeology who loves to puzzle his brain over the geological construction of the Earth from whose ancient depth the curious are always dropping out.” In this case, the “curious” “dropped out” of a piece of coal from the Pennsylvanian era – over 300 million years old.

Similar events produced another metal object of even greater age. In 1912, two employees of the Municipal Electric Plant of Thomas, Oklahoma, were shoveling coal into the plant furnaces, using fuel which had been mined near neighboring Wilberton. One chunk of coal was too large to handle, so the workmen took a sledge hammer to it. Once it broke open, however, the workmen found that the chunk contained an iron pot, and upon its removal, the two coal halves bore the “mold” of the pot in its interiors. Both employees signed affidavits testifying to the authenticity of the discovery, and the iron pot was subsequently examined by several experts – every one of which was most reluctant to comment on the pot, and the circumstances surrounding its discovery. This was most understandable, since the object came from coal dated from 300 to 325 million years.

One more find that must be mentioned in the out-of-place metal category takes us – once again – to the deepest level of fossil life. On June 13, 1880, a reporter for the Inverness Courier named Walter Carruthers was vacationing near Loch Maree and Victoria Falls, in Scotland, and – being an amateur rock hunter – decided to explore the geology of the area. Between 300 and 400 yards above Victoria Falls, and immediately beside the last of the three lesser falls on the west side of the stream, Carruthers noticed peculiar impressions in the rock. The rock was a 16 x 16-foot exposed surface of Torridon Red Sandstone, placed in the Cambrian age. The impressions consisted of two continuous flat bands side by side, between 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inches wide and about 1/4 inch deep, running unnaturally straight through the flat layers of sandstone in situ, and perfectly distinct for 16 feet, disappearing on the west side under the superimposed rock, and broken only where portions of the sandstone had been weathered out. A few weeks later the curious “bands” were also observed by a colleague of Carruthers, Mr. William Jolly, Her Majesty’s Inspector of Schools for the region. Carruthers had thought the impressions to have been the creation of some highly unusual living creature, but Jolly recorded that “the continuous even breadth and square section of the bands would seem to render this impossible.” Jolly further noted, “The double band resembles nothing more nearly than the hollow impression that would be left by double bars of iron placed closely together.”
Jolly’s observation was corroborated years later when micro-specks of iron oxide were taken from the impression cavities. The superintendent thought, however, that perhaps the iron bands had at one time been inserted into the rock, “to clasp some structure to it” – but other findings discount this. First, the bands occur high above the Falls in an almost totally inaccessible place, where a “structure” would serve little purpose. Second, the bands are only one-quarter of an inch deep, so that anything “clasped” to them would not hold for long. Third, parallel on either side of each band are tiny) Rippled marks in the sandstone, indicating the presence of the original iron bands had caused turbulence patterns in the sand during the time the sand had been laid down by water, and before it had turned to stone. Fourth, the sandstone in the impressions show tiny striations which are really the preserved grain marks of the iron – again, indicating the metal had been impressed in the primordial sand, before solidification took place. And finally, fifth, one portion of one of the bands bends back into the subsurface, and careful excavation revealed the presence of iron oxide totally encased by the surrounding sandstone.

Jolly also found other band impressions in the same locality: There is a third band that runs alongside the other two, but is much less distinct and is not continuous. Two more lines, about 2 feet lower down on the rock surface, are only 7 feet long, and two more are higher up, running 3 feet long. Jolly also saw still more bands on an outcropping of the same sandstone on the other side of the stream, again parallel to one another – one 3 feet, another 6 feet, and smaller portions of several others.

What purpose these iron bands served, we can only guess. What we do know, however, is that all the bands were very uniform in width and thickness, with squared edges, and the grain marks they left indicate they were rolled and cut – all of which points to precision manufacturing by machine production.

But this is totally impossible, if we are to believe the geologists, for the sandstone in which the bands occur is Cambrian – 600 million years old, by their own measurements. Who, pray tell, was running an iron mill at a time when there was supposedly only tiny invertebrate creatures ruling the world?

Images and messages from the incredible past

Metal-working is by no means the only sign of advanced culture: Other characteristics include such developments as art, architecture and writing. Since we have already observed several examples of metal production encased in geologic rock, it should be no surprise to find examples of other cultural elements also entombed deep within the earth.

In 1921, an Arkansan named Rowlands was digging in one of the many gravel pits on a line of small hillocks known as Crowley’s Ridge, located two miles north of Finch. At a depth of 10 feet, Rowlands’ shovel suddenly struck something large and solid. The object appeared at first to be a boulder, but excavating around it,
Rowlands soon discovered that it was a large rock-sculptured head of a man. It stood about 4 feet high, and the figure had a squared, protruding chin, small, tight-lipped mouth, a short nose, and a furrowed brow and stare accented by two flat “buttons” of inlaid gold for eyes. Two more gold discs ornamented the figure’s ears, and a heart-shaped plug of copper was embedded in the chest. The top of the head was covered by a carved hood that draped down the nape, and attached to a piece around the neck. Near the head, and in the same layer, Rowlands dug up a number of smaller objects: a gold ring, a small coffier made of volcanic pumice (which does not exist in this region), and tiny carvings of men, animals, moons and stars.

The head and artifacts soon became a local attraction, and the newspapers dubbed the glowering figure “King Crowley.” Several investigators authenticated the find, though they could not explain its presence in the ten-foot layer of gravel – geologically dated at 175,000 years. The head and objects were sent to the Arkansas Natural History Museum in Little Rock. The museum curators, who also examined the artifacts and had double-checked and documented their discovery, were confident in the findings’ authenticity to place them on public display. At the same time, however, some of the small carving samples were mailed to the Smithsonian in Washington. The Smithsonian – being a far more conservative institution – described the carvings as truly “unexplained items,” but could not reconcile the antiquity of the strata in which they had been brought to light. Finally, after fifteen years of vacillating on the subject, orthodoxy triumphed: The Smithsonian concluded that the Crowley Ridge artifacts could not be 175,000 years old as this contradicted established theory on the age of human civilization, and therefore declared the artifacts fakes. Conforming to this prestigious conservative pronouncement, the Little Rock museum promptly took the stone head and other objects off display, and eventually sold them to unnamed private collectors. The “King Crowley” had was shipped off to California, and the rest of the collection was similarly scattered to the four winds. Today, the location of even a single object is unknown.

One wonders how many other valuable out-of-place items, because they do not conform to “acceptable” schemes of history and geology, have been likewise thrown out or lost by Establishment institutions.

On June 27, 1969, workmen cutting into a rock shelf situated on the Broadway Extension of 122nd Street, between Edmond and Oklahoma City, came upon a find that was to create much controversy among the experts. The find was an inlaid tile floor, found 3 feet below the surface, and covering several thousand square feet. Durwood Pate, an Oklahoma City geologist, commented on the floor in the Edmond Booster of July 3, 1969:

“I am sure this was man-made because the stones are placed in perfect sets of parallel lines which intersect to form a diamond shape, all pointing to the east. We found post holes which measure a perfect two rods from the other two. The
top of the stone is very smooth, and if you lift one of them, you will find it is very jagged, which indicates wear on the surface. Everything is too well placed to be a natural formation.”

Pate also discovered a form of mortar between the tiles. He believes now that the tile surface served as a common floor for several human shelters over a wide area. Delbert Smith, a geologist and president of the Oklahoma Seismograph Company, summed up the mystery concerning the tile floor in the Tulsa World of June 29, 1969: “There is no question about it. It had been laid there, but I have no idea by whom.” Yet another facet of the mystery involved the question of age. There are some differing opinions as to the geology involved, but the best estimate places the tiles at 200,000 years old.

On August 1, 1889, a professional well-driller, M.A. Kurtz, was working near his home in Nampa, Idaho, along with two other crewmen, when their steam pump suddenly spat out a piece of brownish clay 1 1/2 inches long that was clearly humanoid in appearance. The discovery was also eye-witnessed by several prominent citizens of Nampa. What amazed these men was that the little clay “doll” had come from below a 15-foot layer of lava rock, 100 feet of sand, 6 inches of clay, 40 feet of more sand, then 165 feet composed of clay, sand, clay nodules mixed with sand, and coarse sand layers – a total of 320 feet.

The small “doll” is composed of half clay and half quartz, and according to at least one expert, Professor Albert A. Wright of Oberlin College, it was not the product of a small child or amateur, but was made by a true artist. Though badly battered by time, the doll’s appearance is still distinct: it has a bulbous head, with barely discernible mouth and eyes; broad shoulders; short, thick arms; and long legs, the right leg broken off. There are also faint geometric markings on the figure, which represent either clothing patterns or jewelry – they are found mostly on the chest around the neck, and on the arms and wrists. The doll is the image of a person of a high civilization, artistically attired.

The Nampa doll came to the attention of Dr. G.F. Wright of the Boston Society of Natural History, who sought to verify the depth at which it was found – and thus also establish its great antiquity. In an on-location examination of Kurtz’s equipment, the hole drilled, and interviews with the witnesses, Dr. Wright became convinced the find was genuine. Kurtz demonstrated that the well had been tubed with heavy iron tubing 6 inches in diameter, so that there was no mistake about the occurrence of the artifact at the stated depth. Furthermore, the pump worked in only one direction – had the object fallen into the hole from above, it would have been destroyed by the pump. Wright concluded in a report to the Boston Society that, “There is no ground to question the fact that this image came up in the sand pump from the depth reported.” In another study, fellow Bostonian Professor F.W. Putnam found through microscopic analysis that quartz grains under the doll’s right arm had been cemented by iron molecules. This too – independent of the fact of the depth of the discovery – is indicative of a great age.
How old is the Nampa object? The lava rock layer through which Kurtz’s drill penetrated is part of the prehistoric lava flows of the Columbia Plateau which occurred before the advance of the last Ice Age. And below this layer, the image was discovered another 300 feet down. The best modern geologic estimate puts the date for the layer in which the doll was found at over 300,000 years. Today, the Nampa doll is on exhibit at the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise.

Curiously enough, a second doll-like figure was discovered sometime before 1880 near Marlboro in Stark County, Ohio, by workmen drilling a well. The image – made of black variegated marble and standing 6 inches tall – was unearthed from a depth of only 120 feet, but was embedded in sand and gravel of a similar type and age as that of the Nampa doll. There were two things remarkable about the Ohio figure: First, the marble it is made of is not indigenous to Ohio; and second, it bears an astonishing resemblance to the image found at Nampa. One can see in it the same bulbous head, simple facial features, stocky frame and long arms and legs. Did the two, the Ohio and Idaho “dolls,” come from the same enigmatic lost civilization? The evidence answers yes.

One of the most convincing signs of a high civilization is the written word. In the early spring of 1891, a farmer named J.H. Hooper was examining a wooded ridge on his property, located in Bradley County, 13 miles from Cleveland, Tennessee. A peculiar stone caught his attention, which he first took to be a grave marker. But digging around it, he soon discovered that the stone was only a surface projection of a subterranean structure that extended into the depths below. Hopper spent the next several weeks in an attempt to uncover his unusual find: A length of wall, traced for a thousand feet, on the average 2 feet thick and 8 feet high, with numerous projections – like the first one – spaced along the top every 25 to 30 feet. The wall ran roughly at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees east. The structure continues on beyond the section exposed, in both directions, following the crest of a ridge that extends from the Hiawassee river north of Chattanooga southward, where it dips beneath the Tennessee river. Its position dates it geologically to near the beginning of the Quaternary – well over a million years old.

The wall is composed of red sandstone blocks constructed in three courses, cemented together with a dark red clay mixed with salt, and in numerous places is plastered over with red, slate and yellow clays. Along one stretch of wall, near the northern end a distance of 16 feet, Hooper made without a doubt the most important discovery: Hidden beneath the outer clay plasterings, a number of the sandstone block surfaces were covered with the hieroglyphs of a lost language. The letters were arranged in wavy, parallel and diagonal lines, interspersed with small pictures of strange animals, many unidentifiable. There were other symbols too, of the sun and crescent moon, which appear to have some astronomical significance. All together, 872 individual characters were made out, many repeated – suggesting the script is a form of pictographic writing, like Chinese.
Despite the implications of the wall, and the challenge of the discovery of an unknown writing, the find was met by the scientific community with overwhelming apathy. A short notice on the Tennessee mystery wall appeared in the Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences (11:26-29), written by A.L. Rawson, who examined the structure and script first-hand, as well as published copies he had made of some of the glyphs and pictures. But that was all; no further study was ever made.

In 1936, Tom Kenny, a resident of Plateau Valley, a town located on the western slope of the Rockies in Colorado, was excavating for a winter cellar to store vegetables, when at a depth of 10 feet his spade hit a barrier. Clearing the covering material away, he unearthed a pavement made of tiles, each man-made and five inches square. The tiles were laid in mortar, the chemical composition of which later analysis showed was different from all materials found in the valley. The perplexing problem is that the strange pavement was found in the same layer containing the three-toed Miocene horse – upwards of 30 million years old.

In November, 1829, a block of marble measuring over 30 cubic feet was excavated from a depth of between 60 to 70 feet, from the Henderson quarry, located 12 miles northwest of Philadelphia. The block was sent to the Savage marble saw mill in nearby Norristown for cutting into slabs for construction. After taking off one slab about 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, workmen noticed something strange: They had exposed an unnaturally straight-edged, rectangular indentation. Several respectable townsmen were called to the scene, and in their presence the rest of the block surface was carefully removed. Revealed were two sharply defined engraved letters, resembling an “I,” and a “U” with a squared base. The indentations were 1 1/2 inches long and five-eighths of an inch in width. There was no way the letters could have been of recent origin – they were deeply embedded in the marble. More mysterious, the marble had come from a very old lime rock. Estimated age: About 65 million years.

The Los Angeles News of December 17, 1869 printed an account supplied to the paper by a correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, writing from Wellsville, Ohio. The account described how in the autumn of the year, at a coal mine operated by a Captain Lacey of Hammondville, a miner named James Parsons was loosening a large mass at a depth of 100 feet, when he suddenly exposed a smooth slate wall covered with strange alphabetic writing. The letters were raised and well defined. The coal that had covered the wall bore their distinct impression – which means the letters date to a time when the coal was in a vegetable state, and had molded itself against the wall. Each sign was three-quarters of an inch in size, and arranged in rows precisely spaced 3 inches apart. The first line of letters contained 25. Local teachers and ministers examined the find, but could offer no explanations. Unfortunately, just before a number of university professors arrived to verify the discovery, the slate surface disintegrated from exposure to air, and the script was lost. Nevertheless, the find was well-documented, and attested to by
several reliable witnesses. But the most disturbing fact about the mysterious slate wall and its glyphs was their undeniable presence in coal – coal from the Carboniferous era, well over 200 million years old.

A naturalist named Isaac Lea reported in the American Journal of Science (volume I, number 1, page 155), in 1822, a find he had made in a stretch of sandstone located a quarter mile north of Pittsburgh, on the same side of the Monongahela river. Lea described it as the most singular specimen he had ever seen: An unusually flat rectangular surface, 3 feet long and varying from 5 to 6 inches wide. One end was cut off by a break in the rock – so there is no way of knowing the real length of the original impression. The other end terminated in the middle of the rock face in a straight, square line – as if a roll of paper had been torn off clean. On this flat surface were row after row of evenly spaced, perfect diamond shapes, each with an oblique, raised band across its center. Lea was mystified as to how to classify the impression, as belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom. The answer is neither: The pattern is too precise to be natural, the diamond shapes too square to be designed by anything but an intelligent hand. Luckily, Lea had forethought enough to make accurate measurements and draw sketches of the impression, for when he returned to remove it for further study, he found that a quarryman had beaten him to it, and had done his work. The naturalist also took meticulous note of the position of the rock surface in relation to the geology of the surrounding area. The hill in which it existed is not high enough to take in the bed of carboniferous coal found in a horizontal stratum about 250 feet above the locality. In fragments of the impressed rock, Lea found fossils of primitive jointed plants – the type which made its appearance in the Devonian era, 400 million years ago.

What exactly was the mysterious pattern in rock? We do not know, but the fact remains that it bore the artistic and measuring hand of man. That hand was contemporary with purportedly the earliest plant life on earth.

**Analysis and conclusions**

How can this evidence of the presence of man from the very beginning of the fossil record be explained? Certainly, the prevailing Uniformitarian-evolution-linear model of the past is in no position to do so, because the mere existence of deeply buried human objects completely destroys the whole premise of slow, gradual, progressive development of the earth, of life, of man, and of human culture – the very cornerstone of the model. If man and his products can be found all the way down to the lowest level of geologic life, where is the evidence for his continual evolution, or for his long cultural climb from primitive beginnings? It is clear we must look elsewhere for the answers.

Today, besides the Uniformitarian-evolution-linear model, there have been three new and alternative models proposed, and each of these offer their own interpretations of the past. These are: Extraterrestrialism, Catastrophic evolution, and Creationism. Let us look at each one separately.
Most people have become aware of the Extraterrestrialist model through the writings of Erich von Daniken, author of Chariots of the Gods, and other similar works. What is not often realized, however, is that von Daniken’s ideas not only have had popular appeal to the man on the street, but they are having a definite impact on the academic and scientific world as well. Von Daniken offers what appears to be a plausible answer to the riddle of out-of-place artifacts of an advanced nature which have been unearthed from the archaeological record – and, as we have seen from the fossil and geological records as well. According to him, aliens from other worlds have supposedly been visiting the earth throughout history and prehistory, and the out-of-place remains we find were the product of contact between the spacemen and early man. In the case of those objects discovered in those layers believed to pre-date man’s appearance, then the items were left by the extraterrestrials themselves. By giving the out-of-place artifacts an “other world” source, Von Daniken has thus neatly explained their presence, while at the same time preserving accepted” theories of evolution. In effect, he has placed the artifacts in a realm outside the earthly scheme of things, where they do not conflict with slow, progressive evolutionary development – only intervening now and then.

But there are several flaws in the Extraterrestrialist model. In not one instance has Von Daniken been able to demonstrate the existence of a single “ancient astronaut.” His “evidence,” on close inspection, is largely based on his own personal interpretations of primitive drawings and ancient records which look and sound (to him) like men wearing spacesuits, or riding around inside spaceships. In every case, there is another simpler and literally more “down to earth” interpretation for every “space” drawing and record he offers as proof.

When we examine closely the out-of-place artifacts themselves, especially those we have studied embedded in the geologic layers, we find that they do not appear alien to us, and they certainly do not exhibit a technology exclusively different from that of, say, our own civilization today – that is, what man himself has and could have once before produced. What is more, where we have found the presence of artifacts, we have also found clear evidence of the presence of man: You will remember that among those discoveries made in the fossil record, not only did we observe objects of worked metals, stone, etc., but there were also human skulls, bones and footprints. Man was there; the artifacts logically were of his making. There is no need to invoke spacemen, or look to the stars, for an answer – the answer lies here on earth, or as in the case of our study here, in the earth.

A second modern model of the past is Catastrophic evolution –and as its name implies, it is a modification of the old Uniformitarian-evolution model. Catastrophic evolutionists propose to fully accept the existence of human remains in the geologic column, while leaving the column and the dating of the various rock layers intact. What this means is a scenario of human history in which
civilizations have been born, risen to intellectual and technological heights, and then were destroyed by earth upheavals, again and again over 600 million years. At first glance, this model might seem plausible enough to explain the facts. But there are problems to consider. As noted earlier, historians measure the antiquity of our own civilization as being no more than 10,000 years. If we take this as the average “lifespan” for the development of a technological society, and attempt to apply this to the multiple civilization scenario, we find that we must presuppose the existence of an incredible 60,000 civilizations to each down to the Cambrian age. What is more, there is the major difficulty of how all these societies would have disappeared —unless one is also to imagine 60,000 separate cataclysms. Unfortunately, the geologic record does not support that many world changes. The geologic record also reveals that, if only simple forms of life supposedly existed in the earliest levels, there was no way such environments could have supported a human population, let alone active civilizations. Finally, there still remains the unanswered question of where man originated —and for that, we have already seen, evolution cannot even attempt a solution.

Our third alternative model to examine is by no means new —in fact it was the accepted model of the past long before uniformitarianism of geology came to the forefront. It is called Creationism, or Creation-Flood science, because it is based on the Biblical account in Genesis of the Divine creation of the world, life and man, and the world-destroying Deluge. What makes Creationism distinctive from the other proposed models is it teaches that mankind existed on the earth before most geologic strata were formed. What is more, he was created and lived as an intelligent, civilized being from the outset. The Genesis record describes how after Creation and before the Flood, the descendants of Adam —the Antediluvians— possessed an advanced culture that included agriculture, urbanization, the arts, metal-working and sophisticated engineering abilities. The Flood completely destroyed the Antediluvian civilization and the entire world, depositing the remains (according to Creationist-Flood geology) in a short time in the form of all the strata from Cambrian to early Tertiary. After the Flood, the first descendants of Noah built another civilization culminating in the technology that constructed the Tower of Babel. The remains of this post-Flood civilization, after the destruction of Babel, were swept away by the Ice Age disaster, and were preserved in the strata of the Tertiary-Pleistocene.

The Creation-Flood model can thus accept the appearance of human remains and advanced artifacts in the geologic past, as evidence for pre-Flood and immediate post-Flood civilizations. Because of the cataclysmic nature of the Flood, and the abruptness with which the Babel-Ice Age disaster occurred, the Creation-Flood model predicts further that buried artifacts are probably few and far between, appearing as rare surviving remnants in the rock —which is the case exactly.

Another upset in Creationism’s favor is that, by its rejection of uniformitarian long-age dating of the earth’s strata, it is able to explain remarkable similarities among the out-of-place artifacts, in diverse levels. For instance, we found several
examples of giant human bones and footprints – in Tertiary, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, and Pennsylvanian rock. This would mean, in “accepted” geologic time measurements, the persistence of a very specialized life form – Homo gargantuan – over a span of 300 million years. There is no precedent for that kind of survival anywhere in the fossil record. But by viewing all these layers as having been laid down in a short time period, and by regarding the remains within as the remnants of one destroyed world, the various giant finds and their similarities are explained. In addition, the large bones and prints confirm what was recorded in Genesis about conditions before the Flood: “There were giants in those days, mighty men, men of renown.”

There is, however, one problem that Creationism must contend with. But that problem at least may have a satisfactory answer. It involves the presence of foot and sandal prints – and, for that matter, the prints of extinct animals – found in the fossil record. Dr. John D. Morris of the Institute for Creation Research, in San Diego, noted that in the case of the mantracks and dinosaur tracks found on the Paluxy river, there is a layer of sedimentary rock 8,500 feet in thickness underlying these Cretaceous formations. Now according to the Creationist model, this must all have been deposited during the Flood. The problem is, as Morris put it, “How could man and dinosaur witness such massive deposition at the beginning stages of the Flood and survive long enough to leave their prints so high up in the geologic column?”

The answer may lie in an uplift of pre-Cambrian rock located just to the southwest of Glen Rose. The uplift shows only small traces of the deposits which covered the Paluxy area, which means it could have served as a refuge for men and animals during the first part of the Flood. The waters appear to have retreated momentarily, and the men and dinosaurs climbed down from their summit, to cautiously walk across the mud-filled Paluxy region, probably in search of food. It is significant that all the Paluxy man prints are clear impressions of the whole foot, indicating that the stride of their makers had been slow and deliberate, and not running, as the impressions then would have been deep prints of the forefoot only. The tracks also go off in different directions, as if the survivors had split their company to search over more ground. But just moments after the impressions were made, the Flood waters must have returned, sweeping men and creatures away, and quickly burying their tracks by new deposits – deposits which aided in the perfect preservation of the prints to this day.

This particular scenario of waters retreating and returning may not only have applied to Paluxy, but to the making of the other fossil foot and shoe prints as well. Flood geologists note many examples in various sedimentary rocks of evidence for tidal water action. Some coal seams, for example, contain numerous layers of limestone alternating with carbonized vegetable matter (coal). These, the geologists say, were created by the “rocking” motion of a large body of water, that carried the remains of marine organisms at one end and land life on
the other, and dropped portions of its two different loads with each surge, as it moved back and forth. Sometimes in these layers, coal appears directly on coal, or limestone on limestone, without the alternate material between – indicating a complete retreat of the waters temporarily, and then their dramatic return and deposition. Noteworthy is the fact that in the book of Genesis, Noah described the Flood waters as “prevailing upon the earth.” In the Hebrew, the word used for “prevail” has the connotation, “a movement to and fro.”

**Summarizing now the various models we have discussed, we find that:**

1. **The Uniformitarian-evolution-linear model** is totally inadequate to explain the presence of human remains in the geologic record, as these remains are in direct contradiction to the model’s premise of slow, progressive development from simple, primitive beginnings.

2. **The Extraterrestrialist model** is dependent upon the unproven existence of aliens from outer space, and rests on the false assumption that man himself could not have produced the out-of-place artifacts – even though they are in fact accompanied by human skeletal remains and imprints.

3. **The Catastrophic evolution model** presupposes the existence of a highly improbable number of destroyed civilizations to explain the buried objects, and cannot answer the basic question of the origins of man by evolution, since his remains are found as far back as the earliest fossil layer.

4. **The Creation-Flood model** offers a workable solution to the mystery of out-of-place fossil relics, which is also consistent with observable geologic phenomena based on a catastrophic premise. The model also explains similarities and parallels between out-of-place finds in diverse layers, which no other model can do.

Based on these findings, then, we must conclude that the Creationist model is superior to all other models in supplying answers to the riddle of human remains and artifacts in the geologic record. These “strange relics from the depths of the earth,” in fact, testify to the validity of the Creation-Flood model, and tend to prove wrong the major concepts of all other models so far proposed.
Chapter Nineteen

Misplaced and Misunderstood Artifacts

The following is a very interesting artifact found in Minoan palace-site of Phaistos on the Island of Crete Greece. Had it been found in the Americas in these times, it would have no doubt been rendered as a hoax. Ironically it likely did come from the Americas, but at time when Smithsonian and Manifest Destiny did not yet exist.

Phaistos Disc
From the wisdom of Wiki;

Phaistos Disc

The Phaistos Disc (also spelled Phaistos Disk, Phaestos Disc) is a disk of fired clay from the Minoan palace of Phaistos on the Greek island of Crete, possibly dating to the middle or late Minoan Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC). It is about 15 cm (5.9 in) in diameter and covered on both sides with a spiral of stamped symbols. Its purpose and meaning, and even its original geographical place of manufacture, remain disputed, making it one of the most famous mysteries of archaeology. This unique object is now on display at the archaeological museum of Heraklion.

The disc was discovered in 1908 by the Italian archaeologist Luigi Pernier in the Minoan palace-site of Phaistos, and features 241 tokens, comprising 45 unique signs, which were apparently made by pressing hieroglyphic “seals” into a disc of soft clay, in a clockwise sequence spiraling toward the disc's center.

The Phaistos Disc captured the imagination of amateur and professional archeologists, and many attempts have been made to decipher the code behind the disc's signs. While it is not clear that it is a script, most attempted decipherments assume that it is; most additionally assume a syllabary, others an alphabet or logography. Attempts at decipherment are generally thought to be unlikely to succeed unless more examples of the signs are found, as it is generally agreed that there is not enough context available for a meaningful analysis.

Although the Phaistos Disc is generally accepted as authentic by archaeologists, a few scholars believe that the disc is a forgery or a hoax.

Now why would these few scholars believe the disc is a hoax? BECAUSE IT DOESN’T FIT! If it doesn’t fit then it requires thinking outside the box and nearly NONE of these archaeologist are willing to risk their reputation and status. Now I am one of those
amateur archeologist whose imagination it has captured. However let's be honest, the
differences between an amateur and professional is thousands of dollars, one doesn’t
need to worry about upsetting his peers, one does not have a pointless piece of paper on
his wall stating he has been sufficiently indoctina….er, I mean Educated, one does not
Profess to be an expert, however the adjective expert is someone who is wise through
experience NOT education. Experience is not acquired through education by repetition
resulting in an orthodox belief, it is acquired through observation, trial and error,
experimentation, attempting to prove as well as disprove gaining knowledge with each
occurrence.

If it doesn’t fit, where does it fit? Is this artifact another misplaced item such as the Lady
of Elche? There may be hope for this artifact as it has not yet reached the status of
Goddess. Can any of you think of anything that looks similar, not only in the general
layout but also the characters or symbols? I can, let’s put it to the test.

In the Americas there is a hieroglyphic system that seems to be very similar; of course the
characters or “symbols” are not exactly the same but things are close enough to consider.

The Ojibwa and Sioux Indian had a hieroglyphic writing system of which has been
largely ignored, but the fact is, it remains and existed. William Tompkins studied this
form for some time and had even corresponded with a Native who was helping him to
understand it using this glyph system. As I have said before, the only problem was, the
Indian who was helping Tomkins did not tell him WHY they mean what they do. He only
told him what they meant according to the subjects at hand.

Does anyone else see the similarities? If you look closely and study the work of William
Tompkins and the may symbol or characters found on the Phaistos Disc, you just might
find that those found on the Phaistos Disc, are very similar and some near identical.

Another symbol if you will, that I noticed in the center of one side of the disc and other
places, was what appears to be a similar rendition of a Lotus?
Why would this Lotus be located at the end of the topic or the beginning depending on which was intended? Is it referring to the people of the underground city?

The Lotus flower?
Gold Coins of Illinois

The following was not an *professional* archeological find but found by a man who shall remain nameless but these coins among other things were found in a cave in Illinois, and No, we are not talking about the Brewers caves.

I wish I could show you a quarter of this collection, the most amazing thing about it is not the Gold artifacts but the hieroglyphs found upon them, and the many artifacts found with them that the typical archeologist wouldn’t bat an eye at because it does fit.
Does anyone see any similarities to the Phaistos Disc characters? I do, and a lot of them.
The Michigan Collection

In the remaining pages I have included many of the artifacts deemed as a forgery by a man of the very faith who the artifacts give credence to and would have given evidence of or support of, but because of what seems to be pride or an enemy within, they were called a hoax and by a man who would no more know of these things than he would micro Biology, James E Talmage of the Mormon Faith.

<INCERTEDE 2-26-2014>
(I have stated earlier in this work that my thoughts have changed concerning this and it is possible it was intentional act in order to preserve what would have otherwise disappeared and been buried in the vaults of Smithsonian.)

The public was never informed at the time nor in these times the magnitude of the accumulated discovery of near 300 years. They are left to believe that enough artifacts such as maybe a few dozen, which could be believable as a hoax, were made and were a part of the collection but never have they told you or made it public as to the real amount involved which takes it for from the possibilities of the probability of a hoax. THIRTY THOUSAND artifacts consisting of Stone Tablets, Copper implements of all kinds and stone artifacts, 30,000! Now wouldn’t you think a hoaxer might stop and maybe 100, 30, Or so? Would these hoaxers be skilled in the writings of a reformed Egyptian? How about metallurgy skills needed to recreate the artifacts not to mention the special skills to make them look old? How about the skills it would have taken and the lengths of time it would have taken to create them and more particularly the stone artifacts?

What they also don’t tell you is that the collection consisted of independent finds as well as those by Scotford, Soper and Savage from 16 counties all over Michigan and other states, from over THREE Hundred years of accumulated finds from independent sources and estimated from ELEVEN hundred mounds and often documented finds from beneath 5th generation Oak trees no less. Some one of the modern world of science please explain how this is possible.

I will include a relatively small portion of the collection in the following which the public has for the most part never seen, even if these examples were all that was found and consisted of the complete collection how could a group of hoaxers even accomplish manufacture of the following let alone 30,000 items? Hoax?...The solution is…Reconsider.
The Michigan Copper and Bronze Artifacts
The Michigan Stone Artifacts
Chapter Twenty

The Mississippi Valley Mound Builders

After reviewing a small portion of the Michigan collection we are left wondering how could so many artifacts have gone un recognized, how could so many artifacts been gathered into one collection, and where did they come from. As I have said before, 30,000 artifacts, found over a period of near 300 years, from over 1100 mounds. It is hard to conceive the number of ancient cities comprised of earthworks there were in the eastern states and even in the west.

Like the Michigan collection and many other discoveries of the past that has been kept from public knowledge. Even in Ohio wherein there seems to be the most of these sites, the many mound sites although some have been destroyed and some preserved have for the most part been diffused in the frequency in which they exist. However, unlike the Michigan artifacts the mound sites cannot be ignored, only downplayed and not publicized. I have found it seems that those who know the least about the Ohio Mound Builders are those living in Ohio. No offense to those living there.

If the education system does not teach about them, how are the people supposed to know? Don’t feel to bad however as even the former director of Smithsonian Roger G. Kennedy did not know about the frequency of the many intricate Mound Sites in the East until after his retirement. Among the many things Roger did in his life, in my mind the greatest thing he did was his contribution to telling the truth in a documentary previously mentioned called The Lost Civilizations of North America and again I stress, this is a must see Documentary. Roger G. Kennedy passed away, September 30, 2011.
In the following pages like the Michigan collection I would like to give you a taste of just how many and how extensive some of these mound sites were. At least Squire and Davis were impressed enough to do a very well documented history of the sites. From the pages of one of the most extensive documentations of mound builder sites, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, Squire and Davis 1847*. My apologies for the quality of photos it took many hours to extract them from original scans of the original book.
Enlarged Plan of Mound A, Group No. 1, in this Plate, showing the method of survey.

John Liske, Surveyor.
EXHIBITING A SECTION OF SIX MILES
of the
PAINT CREEK VALLEY,
with its Ancient Monuments.

[Map of Paint Creek Valley]

Construction by S. G. Squier 1857
EXHIBITING A SECTION OF SIX MILES of the GREAT MIAMI VALLEY, with its Ancient Monuments.

By J. W. Browne for J. Mc Bride.
Another Archeologist of the past who deserves some recognition is that of William Pidgeon who was most known for his work pertaining to the symbols or Characters used by the Native American Indian. Also his book written pertaining to his experiences with the Natives with one in particular by the name of De-Coo Dah who was considered the last prophet of his people then extinct. De-Coo-Dah heard of the white man who was making pictures of the mound sites and was intrigued. De-Coo-Dah immediately went to see for himself and was listening while he watched Pidgeon explain some of the hieroglyphs to another Indian. De-Coo-Dah, took a liking to Pidgeon and began to explain to him what some of the basic symbols or Glyphs meant and the meaning of those incorporated into the mounds. His book the Traditions of De-Coo-Dah is a must read, very interesting indeed. Of course no good information is without challenge after the author has passed away. Wiki has this to say at this time but gives no source material nor proof to the allegations, it is all very typical to me and familiar.

William Pidgeon Archeologist (ca. 1800 - ca. 1880) was an antiquarian and archaeologist most famous for his 1858 work, Traditions of Dee-Coo-Dah and Antiquarian Researches, a putative history about lost tribes of the Upper Mississippi and the mounds they left behind. This book was eventually revealed to be partly a hoax, and partly embellishment of actual research. Combining elaborate sketches and maps of mound groups in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota, Pidgeon claimed to have discovered an elaborate network of coded earthen symbols used by an ancient race that predated Native Americans; one of the last survivors of this putative race, "Dee-Coo-Dah", was interviewed by Pidgeon. Eventually his work became popular in the late 19th century, when there were numerous myths about pre-Indian mound builders, and Pidgeon's book went through at least three printings, making him a fortune. The famed archaeologist Theodore H. Lewis later revealed that Pidgeon had fabricated most of his research, and distorted much of the rest of it, mapping mounds where none existed, and changing the arrangement of existing mound groups to suit his needs. Pidgeon appears to have died in obscurity in Calhoun County, Illinois ca. 1880.

Do I believe this? Absolutely not as Pidgeon is one of those such as Cyclone Covey and Frank C Hibben who’s work will only be challenged after they are dead and gone. Would some one with evidence to back up the claims please stand up. In reading this article I have to ask my first question having been an amateur archeologist for near 30 years, of all the books I have been lead to, read, pulled references from and studied the individual works of which I have over 2000 of the earliest works available in my collection, I have to ask, who is Theodore H. Lewis? And what irresponsible individual wrote this wiki article with out giving any reasons as to why Pidgeon’s work was not accurate? I have never heard of Mr. Lewis, why is that? Strangely enough wiki hasn’t written anything about him, why? Now maybe Mr. Lewis was some big shot and did some great works, but I have never heard of him and frankly, I am not interested as it is evident to me the reasons for speaking out against Pidgeon, I fully expected it. Enough said.
Whether or not the accuracy of the following drawing done by Pidgeon are spot on or not is of no consequence to me as I have seen the same among the native American artifacts and petroglyphs to support his ideas, who are we to question the accuracy if we were not there and Lewis didn’t write a thing about Pidgeon until 8 years after his passing. The point to the following photos is to show the intricacy of some of the mounds themselves, something Squire and Davis did not address for obvious Smithsonian reasons.
Cut O.

Scale, 80 feet to the inch.

TREATY MEMORIAL.

Cut X.

UNFINISHED WORKS—ILL.
Hieroglyphical Monuments.

Cut W.

Hieroglyphical Monuments.

Cut E.

Scale, 60 feet to the inch.

Monumental Tortoise.
Cut Y.

Fort Ancient.

Cut G.

Cemeteries of Nebraska and Minnesota.
Cut M.

Scale, 20 feet to the inch.

MEMORIAL MOUNDS.

Cut N.

Scale, 20 feet to the inch.

GROUP OF MEMORIALS.
Cut CC.

Scale, 25 feet to the inch.
TITLE MOUND.

Cut DD.

Scale, 25 feet to the inch.
TITLE MEMORIALS.
Cut Y.

TRIANGULAR AND CREScent GROUPS.

Cut H.

Scale, 200 feet to the inch.

SERPENTINE EFFIGIES.
CIRCLE, TRIANGLE, AND PARALLEL WORKS.

ROYAL RESIDENCE.
Cut P.

SPIDER AND TRIANGULAR CEMETERY.

Cut L.

UNFINISHED CEMETERIES.
Crescent Works of Wisconsin.

Mounds of Extinction, etc.

Scale, 100 feet to the inch.
FESTIVAL CIRCLES.

NATIONAL CIRCLE AND OCTAGON.
MONUMENTAL CEMETERIES.

LINEAL RANGES IN IOWA.
VAULTED CEMETERY.

TRIUMPHAL MOUNDS.

Scale, 100 feet to the inch.
Cut GG.

Egypian Sanctuary Ind.

Robbers' Cave.

Cut Q.

Mastodon of Muscoda.
Hieroglyphical and Sacrificial Mounds.

Unfinished National Works.
Cut B.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

Scale, 60 feet to the inch.

Cut X.

Hieroglyphical Painting.
Effigies of Ohio.

Residential Circles.
CUT N.

Scale, 200 feet to the inch.

CEMETORIES OF WISCONSIN.

Scale, 135 feet to the inch.

ACRIFICIAL PENTAGON.
THE SACRED ENCLOSURES.
Conclusion

In conclusion let me say that the contents of this book represent even the smallest amount of the of thousands if not tens of hundreds of artifacts and or archeological evidences of this Nation all for the selfish reasons which have been given in this book, it just didn’t fit with the agenda is the biggest reason in a nut shell. Science in part needs to check itself and discontinue the practice of throwing out the evidence if it does not fit the theory and throw out the theory if the evidence does not fit it.

I hope that you found this work as enjoyable and enlightening as I have.

Daniel Lowe
Addendum
For
Nephite North

In the course of writing what ever it is one may write, at times we will make mistakes and this includes false statements. We may have at the time considered it as a good answer, a plausible possibility, and we believed it, but the fact is sometimes we just don’t spend the time researching that we really need to in order to find the correct answer.

If there is one thing I have always despised is ignorance. I have noticed that many authors of various books in writing their book, make statements as if it is gospel and it is in fact wrong and can easily be proven as speculation, I certainly am not above this. We all make mistakes but I decided long ago, that if I am wrong about a given thing, I will make it write and correct it. If I discover that I have written some thing and it is not true, I will correct it. To many authors today once they have put their opinions into writing and later discovered it was wrong EVEN IF they knew beyond a shadow of a doubt it was wrong, would never even think of admitting or changing it to correct it all out of pride. So what? I say, you made a mistake, correct it. In Nephite North, I asked that if anyone can find something wrong with the book in terms of an idea that I have written, don’t tell me I am wrong, SHOW ME! I invite it because I love the truth! And if I have written something that simply isn’t true, then I wish to correct it, and so this section is placed here to make those correction of mistakes due to my own weaknesses. Although as of yet I have had no challenge, I discovered a false hood and here it is.

Addendum # 1

In Chapter 7 Oceanic Evidence and Oil Deposits and in the section titled The Great Lakes and on page 95 and after I gave Mr. Palmer a bad time, and in the last of the 3rd paragraph, I found that I too was making myself a hypocrite and had also speculated although it was to me, a plausible answer and made perfect sense to me, perhaps I deserved it.

The statement which needs correcting is, “The FACT is that it doesn’t matter as Joseph’s reference to Cumorah was in a Modern sense which is why it was affirmed with the Ancient sense, From Hill Cumorah (Modern) OR the Eastern Sea (Ancient) to the Rocky Mountains. (Modern)”

It sure sounded good to me at the time and it made perfect sense to me and I believed it. However, I was wrong.

Not long ago a archaeologist friend of mine and I was having a conversation back and forth via email concerning the Hill Cumorah and that the Hill in New York is Not Cumorah, of course he took it upon himself to correct me saying oh it absolutely is, and
began offering all of the orthodox information which I am quite familiar with, commonly used to defend this fallacy.

After reading his reply, I humbly responded with, “I could be wrong and may have missed some notation of the past, but in order for him to change my view, he was going to have to send me his evidence. Being the good friend he is, he sent me the one thing that he knew for certainty was evidence that the book of Mormon Hill Cumorah is the same hill in which Joseph received the plates. First let me say that somewhere in the past I have read that it is uncertain the Hill in New York is the same hill that Joseph got the plates from but that it is believed it is the right hill, No matter, I wouldn’t dispute that for a minute, maybe it is the right hill and maybe it isn’t, it is irrelevant.

My friend sent me an article titled Where is the Hill Cumorah, a section from a book called Doctrines of Salvation By Joseph Fielding Smith. In it and concerning the location of the Hill Cumorah, it states:

*EARLY BRETHREN LOCATE CUMORAH IN WESTERN NEW YORK. It must be conceded that this description fits perfectly the land of Cumorah in New York, as it has been known since the visitation of Moroni to the Prophet Joseph Smith, for the hill is in the proximity of the Great Lakes and also in the land of many rivers and fountains. Moreover, the Prophet Joseph Smith himself is on record, definitely declaring the present hill called Cumorah to be the exact hill spoken of in the Book of Mormon. [Foot Note] 5*

Well, I am not in the habit of questioning Joseph Smith, however I do, after all among the many wonderful things he was, he was also just a man. And so I will call into question all those who have succeeded him. My first question after reading this statement is, Why must it be conceded? I find no logical reason and I do not agree that it fits perfectly.

As a reminder to the reader and for clarification, I am not questioning the location of the Hill in which Joseph obtained the plates, I am simply saying that Moroni did not place those plates in the book of Mormon Hill Cumorah, if he did, Joseph would have never found them in his lifetime. I am saying the Hill in which he obtained the plates is not the book of Mormon Hill Cumorah, and there is no such evidence that it was.

Now I put a lot of stock in what Joseph Smith said, whenever a discrepancy comes up I always try to find what Joseph had to say about it even if much of it is second hand, and I do this because I have done the time in proving Joseph Smith and who he was. However I will still question because of second party accounts of what he supposedly said.

Now if you notice at the end of Mr. Fielding’s article, he gives a foot note and at this, I realized I have never read the most direct source of this account for myself, and so I decided it is about time I did.

The Foot Note says, 5 History of the Church, 1948 ed., vol. 2, pp. 79–80, and so I being the book rat that I am knowing I have my own copies of History of the Church, I went to
look. But, Unfortunately, I did not have the 1948 edition which of course was put out by Joseph Fielding Smith and B.H. Roberts as the editor, and at this point wondered why he would refer to a later edition? But, I do have the 1904 edition and I will show you what it actually says concerning the Zelph incident from Zions Camp. Keep in mind I had taken many individuals word for it that the reference having never read it for myself, read as found in the 1948 edition,

“His name was Zelph. He was a warrior and chieftain under the great prophet Onandagus, who was known from the Hill Cumorah, or eastern sea to the Rocky mountains. The curse was taken from Zelph, or, at least, in part—one of his thigh bones was broken by a stone flung from a sling, while in battle, years before his death. He was killed in battle by the arrow found among his ribs, during the last great struggle of the Lamanites and Nephites.”

Non to my surprise it says nothing of the sort and you can read it for yourself in the following Images, which are actual scans from page 79 and 80 of the *History of the Church, 1904 Edition by B.H. Roberts.*

So you see, had I not been so gullible and hasty by not checking original source material I could have saved myself the embarrassment of my own weaknesses, I am who I am. But
now I can’t help but wonder, why would these words be added? Was it the same reasons I have mentioned in the book Nephite North to support the agenda of the Mesoamerican view? B.H. Roberts was a part of both publications, what reason would he have had to add this word creating a fallacy for the Mormons to continue to believe that the Hill in New York was the same hill as Cumorah and that Zelph was killed during the last great struggle? I will leave that to you to ponder. In reality, if we are to believe the original source material, taking it at face value, there really is only two places known for certainty to be a Book of Mormon site, and that is the City of Manti and the plains of the Nephites, and they are exactly where Joseph said they were.

Addendum # 2

In Chapter 6, Evidence of BC North Archaeology in section The Big Horn Medicine Wheel page 69 I left out a little information that may be note worthy. Insert under the picture (Figure 6) the following text.

“The opposite alignment however may be note worthy that on April 15th at 79 degrees would be full sun just above the Horizon.”

Addendum # 3

Chapter 1, Relativity of Theory section, Einstein, page 7.

First and foremost a few might be wondering what this has to do with ancient evidences concerning the history of the Americas, the answer is, nothing, and everything. The point to it is to show the reader the degree of deception and fallacies in our science and what is being taught as fact, I mean think about it, much of the Laws of Physics are supposedly based upon this mans findings and as for conclusions of the Solar Eclipse experiment of 1919, it is simply not true. If this highly regarded man and experiment of 1919 is regarded as such an important feet in our history, how much more might we find the smaller degree of deceptions whether intentional or not, IT IS ALL THEORY, QUESTON IT! The other part is how this anomaly correlates to another theory in Nephite North concerning the past history of this planet and the effect of one planet being joined with another by an umbilical cord of water and atmosphere.

After re-reading this portion of Nephite North concerning Eddington’s experiment, I felt I left this part incomplete and sounding speculative and maybe even seeming a tad bit arrogant. However I decided some time after I wrote it although I felt I knew the truth of the matter, that if I was going to say that it wouldn’t be to difficult to test the theory, why not do it? After all, If I am going to challenge a mans character who is regarded as one of the worlds geniuses, I best put my money where my mouth is and so I did. The theory was that in Eddington’s photo experiment of 1919, Einstein claimed that as a result of the Sun’s presence, it causes space to bend and therefore bending light. Even if space were filled with some form of mass, what Einstein did not consider is the results would still be because of refraction not the bending of light.
Eddington traveled all the way to Africa just to take a few photos of the eclipse, hoping to capture enough stars surrounding the sun during the eclipse to make a comparison of the same stars with the sun as a non issue and of the star field alone all for the purpose of supposedly proving Einstein’s theory in that space is full of mass.

I challenged Einstein’s theory in that I proposed the Sun had nothing to do with the results he claims to have received and that those results were in fact as a result of the moons presence and participation in the experiment and the atmosphere of the Earth. Please don’t get me wrong, I am no genius, I’m just a back wood country farm boy and any of you could have done the same, it just takes a little thinking out side the box and some common sense.

If you look REALLY close you can see double dash marks at about 2:00 from the sun and about half its diameter away from it, also further out from it and one case almost directly below the sun. Had the people known back then, what is so easy for us to do now, the people would have set these photos down as a hoax because of their appearance. If you will notice, all examples of stars are horizontally offset, this is not the effect that would be viewed, and the stars would fan away from the center point (Moon) of the experiment as you will see in the results of my photos.

The following images results were achieved by first scheduling the days to take the shots. I then contacted a professional Camera man who used a high tech camera using the same location and same setting on each photo shoot.
These are the original photos with the Contrast adjusted in hopes that it shows the stars after printing, and an adjustment of Highlights and Shadows to bring out the appearance of the stars and then resized from a 5000 pixels wide photo to 1000. Keep in mind I was told by a few professional photographer astronomers, when I suggested the whole idea, that I should not waste my time as this experiment had been recreated several times in the past and there was no difference. We conducted this experiment twice meaning 4 separate shoots, two with the moon in the field and two which were taken two weeks after each of the moon shoots. These photos are from the later shoot taken on June 5th 2012 at about 11:00 PM with the moon in the field and then two weeks later June 19th at about 1:00 AM with the moon on the opposite side of the earth. These photos were taken from the back yard of a home in the Alpine Utah area looking South East as the moon was rising.

Photo taken 6-5-2012
Photo taken two weeks later 6-19-2012 The light behind the house on the right is the lights of American Fork and or Orem and Provo.

The following end result image is of the overlay with key stars highlighted for clarity. Also the photo below is crop from the originals and zoomed in a little.

Notice the appearance of contraction of the stars due to the moons presents. Keep in mind, never be afraid to question that which has been believed for so long and established by a supposed genius and accepted as fact, any one of you can do the same, all it takes in an idea, speculation common sense and then do it. And I did it all without the Sun It seems that a very old secret has been revealed. Maybe it is time for someone to rewrite the laws of physics. I invite anyone to perform the same experiment, and I would be happy to help.
Overlay of both pictures with key stars highlighted the yellow stars are of the moon shot. With my best effort I tried to align the stars nearest the Moons location.

There were some interesting observations while conducting this experiment, in lining up the key stars nearest the sun it became quite apparent the shape of the atmosphere of the earth took as the earth past the moon by in its rotation. It would seem the formation was much like a wave of the ocean, as the wave of the atmosphere approaches the center point or closest point between the moon and the earth, the atmosphere forms smoothly as it approaches, but after it has passed, it dips in closer to the earth causing the stars to contract rather than to expand in appearance. I can’t help but think of the effect of a second planet joined with the earth at our poles.
The Effects of Atmospheric Tide

*Light does not bend, it refracts. Light is only possible when it encounters mass.*

As for the foregoing experiment, If I am wrong, show me I’m wrong don’t tell me I’m wrong. In no way whatsoever is any arrogance intended here, it is a simple observation rather than being lulled to sleep with flattering words.
**Addendum # 4**

*In the 1st chapter of Nephite North* which I believe to be the most controversial, I made the profound statement of, …*if man truly wants to see if some form of man lived at the same time as these dinosaurs, he might want to be looking for a very large footprint or skeleton.* Now I am no expert by any means and I certainly haven’t been there myself to examine this find which surfaced just after Nephite North was published. So in reality we are left with just photos to examine and we really cannot draw any conclusion other than our own opinion, but here it is and I welcome any of you to go and read up on it for yourselves, and don’t forget to read the opposition, including an article by Garth Mitchell called *Debunking Giants in the Granites* I get a kick out of this guy, keep in mind every thing he uses to debunk this possible giant foot print, is theory upon theory upon theory. Garth comments at the end of his article concerning the finder,

*I would remind Mr Tellinger to check his own rational critical thinking let alone ego and arrogance. Perhaps he should stick to what he knows best and leave geology to geologists.*

My question is, what is it that Garth Mitchell does for a living? Write articles on topics he apparently doesn’t know anything about other than what he can sift from 200 years of nonsense written and taught as fact? We left it to the geologist a long time ago, and look what it has gotten us. I think he should take his own advice.

Now I can’t say one way or the other whether this footprint is real or not, but I do find it interesting to say the least, you decide.
Giant human foot print? Maybe and maybe not.

Foot prints in stone have been found more so that science will tell you, those who honor the Smithsonian’s ongoing efforts to suppress. Here is one published in Stephen D. Peet’s book *The Mound Builders, Their Works and Relics 1892*.

In the same section of the book Nephite North I made the statement concerning dinosaurs roaming this earth, *I can also agree that they never roamed THIS Earth*. And this is a statement I will have to retract as it is very possible that dinosaurs did roam this earth and even in the days of man, it’s just that comparably speaking to the size of man in those days, they were not as big as some might think. Another interesting fact that is coming to light is that a majority of dinosaurs are found with the tail curled up and the head thrown back with the mouth wide open. It was not understood for many years as to why this is; apparently it is due to asphyxiation. This was an important issue as it lends credence to my hypothesis as to why the large dinosaurs died off; in fact why all giants of enormous size no longer exists.
We are told that the likely reason they have died off is due to a massive comet that hit the earth and so far I have yet to see any hard or remotely soft evidence to support this. The asphyxiation is due to #1 likely reason, a world flood, and second, a mass reduction in the Earth's Oxygen levels.

An excellent display of the death throe pose due to asphyxiation.

A very interesting article appeared in the UC Berkley News in 2007, giving support to the death throe pose in which most fossil creatures of the past are found. Following is the article in full included with permission. It is well worth the read.

Agonized pose tells of dinosaur death throes

By Robert Sanders, Media Relations 06 June 2007

BERKELEY – The peculiar pose of many fossilized dinosaurs, with wide-open mouth, head thrown back and recurved tail, likely resulted from the agonized death throes typical of brain damage and asphyxiation, according to two paleontologists.

A classic example of the posture, which has puzzled paleontologists for ages, is the 150 million-year-old Archaeopteryx, the first-known example of a feathered dinosaur and the earliest feathered dinosaur, Archaeopteryx (plumeage not shown). Drawn from specimen at Humboldt Museum, Berlin. The skull is about six inches long.
proposed link between dinosaurs and present-day birds.

"Virtually all articulated specimens of Archaeopteryx are in this posture, exhibiting a classic pose of head thrown back, jaws open, back and tail reflexed backward and limbs contracted," said Kevin Padian, professor of integrative biology and curator in the Museum of Paleontology at the University of California, Berkeley. He and Cynthia Marshall Faux of the Museum of the Rockies published their findings in the March issue of the quarterly journal Paleobiology, which appeared this week.

Dinosaurs and their relatives, ranging from the flying pterosaurs to Tyrannosaurus rex, as well as many early mammals, have been found exhibiting this posture. The explanation usually given by paleontologists is that the dinosaurs died in water and the currents drifted the bones into that position, or that rigor mortis or drying muscles, tendons and ligaments contorted the limbs.

"I'm reading this in the literature and thinking, "This doesn't make any sense to me as a veterinarian,"" said lead author Faux (pronounced fox), a veterinarian-turned-paleontologist who also is a curatorial affiliate with Yale University's Peabody Museum. "Paleontologists aren't around sick and dying animals the way a veterinarian is, where you see this posture all the time in disease processes, in strychnine cases, in animals hit by a car or in some sort of extremis."

Faux and Padian argue in Paleobiology that the dinosaurs died in this posture as a result of damage to the central nervous system. In fact, the posture is well known to neurologists as opisthotonus and is due to damage to the brain's cerebellum. In humans and animals, cerebellar damage can result from suffocation, meningitis, tetanus or poisoning, and typically accompanies a long, slow death.

Some animals found in this posture may have suffocated in an ash fall during a volcanic eruption, consistent with the fact that many fossils are found in ash deposits, Faux and Padian said. But many other possibilities exist, including disease, brain trauma, severe bleeding, thiamine deficiency or poisoning.

"This puts a whole new light on the mode of death of these animals, and interpretation of the places they died in," Padian said. "This explanation gives us clues to interpreting a great many fossil horizons we didn't understand before and tells us something dinosaurs experienced while dying, not after dying."

Also, because the posture has been seen only in dinosaurs, pterosaurs and mammals, which are known or suspected to have had high metabolic rates, it appears to be a good indicator that the animal was warm blooded. Animals with lower metabolic rates, such as crocodiles and lizards, use less oxygen and so might have been less traumatically affected by hypoxia during death throes, Padian said.
Padian acknowledged that many dinosaur fossils show signs that the animal died in water and the current tugged the body into an arched position, but currents cannot explain all the characteristics of an opisthotonic pose. By studying a large number of fully articulated fossil skeletons, he and Faux were able to distinguish animals that underwent post-mortem water transport, a non-biological or abiotic process, from those with the classic "dead-bird" posture, which they interpret to be the result of biological processes.

Faux, who also works as a disaster veterinarian from her home in Lewiston, Idaho, set out to test other post-mortem processes - rigor mortis, which is the temporary stiffening of muscles after death; and the drying of muscles, tendons and ligaments - that some paleontologists credit with creating the opisthotonic posture.

Working with a raptor recovery center, she obtained birds that were so badly injured they had to be euthanized - great horned owls, red-tailed hawks and falcons - and observed them during rigor mortis, checking periodically for eight to 10 hours to see if they moved during the process.

"In horses and smaller animals, rigor mortis sets in within a couple of hours, so I just looked to see if they were moving or not," Faux said. "And they weren't moving. They were staying in whatever position I'd left them in. I thought, 'If birds aren't doing it, and I'd never observed a horse doing it, then why would dinosaurs be doing it?'"

The idea that drying causes muscles or tendons to contract asymmetrically also didn't make sense, she said, based on her veterinary experience and an experiment she conducted with two euthanized red-tailed hawks, which she dried for two months in Styrofoam peanuts. Most joints have counterbalancing muscles that dry the same way, she said, so there was no reason to expect that the muscles would turn a joint during drying. She found no post-mortem movement. She also pinned beef tendons as they dried, and though they shrunk a bit, they did not shrink enough even to dislodge the pins. Given these observations, it is hard to imagine how shrinking tendons or muscles could drag a heavy creature into a different position, the researchers noted.
Padian pointed out, too, that all opisthotonic dinosaurs are very well preserved, meaning they evidently did not sit out in the open for long, or scavengers would have quickly scattered the bones. So, he wondered, how could they have been exposed long enough to dry out?

The only explanation that makes sense, they concluded, is central nervous system damage. The cerebellum is responsible for fine muscle movement, controlling, for example, the body's antigravity muscles that keep the head upright. Once the cerebellum ceases to modulate the behavior of the antigravity muscles, Faux said, the muscles pull at full force, tipping the head and tail back, contracting the limbs and opening the mouth.

Padian and Faux urge reanalysis of many fossil finds, referring, for example, to a mass death uncovered in Nebraska in the early 20th century. They argue that cerebellar dysfunction explains the opisthotonic posture of the numerous camel-like fossils better than does the common explanation - that the animals died in a stream and were washed into an eddy or backwater.

The authors also point to a fossil of Allosaurus, a T rex-like animal, that displayed bone lesions suggestive of a bacterial infection that also can lead to meningitis, a disease that can produce opithotonus. The authors point out that their explanation of the opisthotonic posture in dinosaurs and other animals provides a way to assess the role played by microbes in evolution, whether through disease or through other processes such as algal blooms - so-called "red tides" - that can suffocate aquatic animals.

This example and others "suggest that reevaluation may be in order for an untold number of paleoenvironments whose story has been at least partly explained on the basis of the death positions of many of their fossil vertebrates," the authors write in their Paleobiology paper.

Addendum #5

Due to recent research results I am leaning more to an alternative hypothesis concerning the Narrow neck mentioned in the Book of Mormon location and talked about in Nephite North Chapter 7. The other possibility has existed ever since the idea was conceived yet the evidence at hand and at the time weighed in my mind towards the results shown in that chapter. However due to the new information concerning Clovis, and the information you will read in the upcoming Chapter 1 of this book my view is now leaning to a Narrow neck which dipped more to the south and through the center of Texas rather than the upper part of Texas. Keep in mind that either is possible but the evidence has weighed more to the following, tipping the scale towards the lower Texas location. Compare to the original found in Chapter 7 of Nephite North seen below, and the new proposed narrow neck following page.
First proposed Narrow Neck

New proposed Narrow Neck
Addendum #6

Chapter 3 DNA Evidence As a result of this chapter I have been asked several times as to why if the Haplogroup X DNA was introduced into Western America, South America and Central in later times, where in Haplogroups A, B, C, and D (Altai Mongolian or Asian) are predominant, why is the frequency of Haplogroup X almost non existent?

There are a few ways to make this understandable and I am sure there might be a better way than what I choose, and I can think of two ways to make it understandable but I am going to combine the two.

Rather than refer to people, we are going to refer to crayons, Red and White, the red represents an individuals with Haplogroup A, B, C, or D (Asian) and the white represents those with Haplogroup X or European.

Lets say after the great last battles of the Asian group Anasazi, Jardites or red crayons that 4000 women survived as the husbands of them sent them to the wilderness to hide so that they would survive. Let’s say that of the 4000 of them, some were pregnant or they had existing children. Now we are going to keep the numbers simple and the variables. Of these four thousand let’s say we ended up with 5000 offspring or red crayons. Half are female and half are male.

Now along comes the white crayons and smaller in numbers, but even if the numbers were the same the DNA of the White Crayon is doomed because of the Mitochondrial
DNA which only follows the mother. So let’s just say that from the Red crayons we have 5000 offspring, half are male and half are female. Of the white crayons let say we have 3000 of which also half are female and half are male.

Now let’s say the two come together and every available male and female of the white crayon marries a red crayon, and the remaining red pair up among themselves. Let’s say each couple which would be 4000 has one child and of the total half are male and half are female. This means that of the 1500 white crayons which are female and half of which had a girl, 750 white crayons are born carrying the X DNA, all others will be of the Red crayon. So if you are following this, we now have 750 who are white and the remaining of the 4000 are red with that number being 3250. So if the same scenario took place with these offspring of the 750 being half female and half male, you see that if again there are born unto those, only 375 are possible and again if of these half are female and half are male, only 187.5 white are possible. Now you begin to see how the existence of Haplogroup x became phased out and almost non existent in Central and South America and the west and why the reverse has occurred in the homelands of the white crayon or the Nephites with Haplogroup X being the predominant of the Mississippi valley and around the Great Lakes region.

The fact that the Mitochondrial DNA follows the woman from mother to daughter, the odds are against the male IF the beginning number of female is the predominant to begin with The short of it is, if you throw into the melting pot 10,000 red crayons and throw in 1000 white, you will still have the color red. Now throw in 10,000 more red and 500 red, and so on and so on.