



A Series of Theories

C.E. Cypser

A Series of Theories

A Booklet About Evolution: Myths, Language, Writing, and Laws

by

C.E.Cypser

Contents

Prologue	Chapter 6 --People of God-24
Chapter 1 --I Do Not Know. I Was Not There-1	Chapter 7 --Evolution of Writing-32
Chapter 2 --Origins-3	Chapter 8 --What Did The Writing Look Like?-38
Chapter 3 --Evolution of Language-10	Chapter 9 --Evolution of Justice-46
Chapter 4 --Copper & Bronze-14	Chapter 10-Evolution of Ethics-50
Chapter 5 --A New Time Frame-18	Epilogue-55

Prologue: The Word

A person who holds my admiration is Jesus, who sometimes is called the *Logos* or *Word of God*. If Jesus was *Word*, what was his message? The message was and is—*Forgiveness and mercy*. Was his message *Retaliation*? Was his message, “Bomb all those who might have a connection to your so-called enemy?” I repeat what I think was his Word—*Forgiveness*.

What is *Forgiveness*? Forgiveness is hard to define. I believe it has to do with mercy and kindness, and wishing for the fulfillment of all people, including enemies.

But as we are all different, we each compose our own definition of forgiveness, which brings us up against another *logos* word, which is *dialogue*.

My theory or belief or hope about this booklet is that it will be a dialogue, that when you have opposing theories, you will let me and the whole concerned community know about your opinion, and the reasons and facts behind your beliefs.

You may feel that I over-use the words *perhaps*, *may be*, and *seem*. To use the opposite kind of words makes us feel safe. We feel safe when we believe that those in authority who speak with authoritative words, know what they are talking about. Following authoritative leaders who don't really know, can get us into trouble. We must learn to think for ourselves.

Thus, when I use qualifying words, I am asking you to rethink the ideas that have been handed down to us by wise elders. They may be right. Then again, they may have wanted us to feel more secure in our submission to their authority.

If you would like to add or to subtract from any of the theories herein, please feel free to write to Kim Pathways and give your input. The more we communicate with one another, the greater will be our knowledge of our beginnings and our destiny.

Knowledge increases mercy.

Published by Kim Pathways

ISBN: 1-892063-08-5

March 21, 2002

Chapter 1

I Do Not Know

I Was Not There

Theories, Myths, Assertions, Hypotheses, Parables

The purpose of this booklet is to set down some theories that talk about events,— past, present, and even future. It is my hope that the reader will recognize, and be able to sort out the differences between theories, facts, and other assertions. A *theory* is a speculation that arises out of an analysis of a set of facts that appear to have a relationship to each other. A theory is often seen as a more or less plausible or scientifically accepted principle offered to explain certain observed phenomena. It might also be defined as an educated guess, but its intention is to bring the light of truth upon a situation. There is a desire to solve a puzzle through the proposal of a theory coupled with further investigations of the data. There are many puzzles in the history of humankind still waiting to be solved. There are theories that have been accepted as fact, as a result of unthinking repetition.

A *myth* is a story, the origin of which is forgotten. Myths were told to teach some truth or to influence children or those less knowledgeable into good behavior. Myths may be true or may be purely imaginary. Take for instance, the story of Santa Claus. A real person does not usually drop down chimneys in the middle of the night, in all the corners of the world at the same moment of time. However, real love and kindness can occur on all the hearths of the earth simultaneously. The myth may be speaking to possibilities of compassion with all humankind, and naming this possibility *Santa Claus*. Myths need to be interpreted. They are often told in religious groups to substantiate claims of origin or to give reasons for a particular belief. Often myths deal with the actions of “gods” or godlike beings or even animals treated as human beings, who lived long ago.

Assertions are statements made to claim or vindicate one’s rights or position, or to demand or compel recognition. They may be true or false, as when an accused person defends his innocence. They depend on further information. St. Thomas Aquinas, in *De modo studendi*, back in the year 1265, said, “An assertion is as valid as the arguments on which it rests.”

An *hypothesis* is a provisional conjecture which depends on facts that are given or surmised. A hypothesis may denote any assumption that does not have proof,

while a theory often comes accompanied with established facts that it can rest on.

Parables also attempt to make evident a truth using the medium of story telling. They are short fictitious narratives from which a moral or spiritual teaching can be drawn. The characters in the story are not necessarily godlike. Many different interpretations can be drawn from the same parable.

Plan of This Booklet

In this booklet I plan to set down a hodgepodge of questionable information consisting of words I have read, facts I have believed, arguments I have heard, ideas that have been proposed, and dreams that I have dreamed. All this assorted information naturally leads up to theories that seem reasonable to me. These ruminations are not assertions, but theories. I am not trying to prove validity. I am proposing theories and looking for general input, opposing opinions, and open discussion.

Often, professors assume they know all there is to know, and state theories as facts. For instance, many grade school teachers have taught as if they believed firmly that Columbus discovered America. This supposition is clearly not true. The formulators of this belief should have proposed this information as a theory, and then European colonists and their descendents might have been more respectful of the Amerindians. A book by Francis Jennings, *The Founders of America* quotes the words of a Pueblo man, “We have lived upon this land from days beyond history’s records.” He clearly had a different opinion about Columbus that should have been recognized.

Opinions to Be Considered

There are countless very intelligent individuals who have spent life times digging out information about humankind’s beginnings. Cosmologists speculate about the universe and the cosmic origins of the earth. Astronomers can calculate the positions the stars held in ancient times and surmise what explosions of nebulae were visible to our ancestors. Paleontologists work on old bones. Archaeologists investigate cultural remains that have been left behind by earlier people and civilizations. Dendrologists pinpoint previous periods of time by comparing tree ring markings with the climates of archaeological periods. Mythologists interpret the reasons behind old myths. Linguistics, the study of languages, and genetics, the study of genes and heredity, give hints as to the travel of different tribal groups across the world. Theologians, in their seeking of knowledge about the supernatural, come up with critical and historical data about various religions and religious ideas. Last, but not least, we are to listen to our friends and neighbors. When ordinary people find tablets with strange writing during a non-scientific excavation or recreational field trip, scientists

should be ready to assist in working out ties to previous residents and cultures.

I like to think that my speciality is archaeo-theology. An archaeo-theologian considers the misty beginnings of humankind from a theological viewpoint asking, “What gods did they worship?” “What idols did they create?” “What rules and regulations did they make to pacify their gods?” “What stories did they tell that help us to understand their beginnings, their philosophies, and their souls?”

In this collecting of knowledge and proposing of theories, I will try to keep up the emphasis that the statements are only theories. They will not just be my theories; some of them will be other people’s theories. When I credit someone else with an inspirational theory, I may not be able to understand too well what and why they believe as they do. Whenever I come to a theory that needs more discussion, I hope to leave readers plenty of room to make up their own minds.

Information from The Holy Scriptures

In searching for the roots of language and the beginnings of humankind’s understandings about their beliefs in what is eternal, I don’t want to destroy anyone’s faith, or demolish any institutions, or negate any wise interpretations of scriptures. I hope to build on the visions of early peoples and to increase the solidarity of present people with each other. My dream is to help all people to be compassionate with all people across the earth. Learning about past cultures helps us to empathize with those who have gone before. It also broadens our horizons regarding the present population of the earth. Such learning can aid us in constructing a viable future for our children and their children. Knowledge increases mercy.

Besides oral myths passed down by word of mouth, there are written records that increase our knowledge of early people. There are many inspiring books written to tell people how to live good lives. We call some of these books “Holy Scriptures.” The Bible is one of these special books, in which we find what many believe to be God’s messages to human beings. The input matter of the Bible came through an enculturated writer using enculturated material, and an ancient writing and language. When we read the Bible we interpret it from our cultural viewpoint, our personal biases, and using our modern day language. We know that about 3000 years ago, in the reigns of David and Solomon or shortly thereafter, in the land of Israel, that much of the Holy Scriptures that we call the Old Testament, was written down, but very few of us today, or perhaps no one today, can correctly translate all the Old Testament writings. There have been many translations, into many languages, but there are still questions as to the validity of these translations. Are the verbs present tense? Have the nouns

changed their meanings? Do the words of the prophet Isaiah in English really reflect what was said in ancient Hebrew? I was not part of that culture. I do not know the answers.

Where did the stories related in the Bible originate? They were derived from similar stories that had been passed down orally through the ages. They were finally committed to scrolls in the land of Israel in a bygone writing. As they were set down in writing, perhaps for the first time, we tend to put our trust in the biblical version of the story, and may consider it as the first version, forgetting its oral antecedents. The biblical versions are certainly trustworthy. There may be name changes inserted to make a particular version of a story more acceptable to a specific audience. There may be incorrect interpretations of written words by later day translators, as early writing was easy for later translators to misinterpret. The letters were quite different from letters today, and vowels may have been omitted entirely. In the present time, we still have trouble getting to a person’s meaning, even when we speak the same language. Today in our English language, we have standardized spellings and rules of grammar. However, different countries such as USA, Canada, Wales, and England can pronounce and spell English words differently, and may have different definitions for the same word. As an example, take the word *cool*. It may describe the temperature of the weather, or it may mean an exciting event or article of clothing.

Look at the handwriting on the wall, described in the Holy Scriptures, The Book of Daniel, Chapter 5. The wise men of the kingdom could not interpret the writing, “MENE, MENE, TEKEL, U-PHARSIN.” When Daniel interprets these word (in the King James Version of the Bible), the last word changes somewhat radically to “PERES,” and the whole phrase is interpreted in a somewhat lengthy manner as, “Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and the Persians.” It is possible that PERES in the King James Version might equal *Persians*. Another possibility is that PHARSIN might equal *Farse*, or the language of the Medes and the Persians, but the rest of the translation about division seems to us who are uninitiated, to spring from Daniel’s imagination. There just aren’t enough letters to put in place all the translated words. We suspect that each letter might equal a whole word.

When the Bible was first written, what language was it written in and what script was used? Was it Hebrew? Was it Mycenae Linear B? Some Psalms have been found written in Ancient Egyptian. In this country today, most of us have our Bibles in English. There are many translations in English. Some are very modern, like *The Way*. Some are rather antique, like the *King James Version* that the Gideons place in motel rooms. My favorite version is the *Jerusalem Bible*. It was first translated into

French (from the earlier languages) and then the French was translated into English. The Bible is perhaps the most translated book in the world. Parts of it have been translated into more than 1000 languages.

Language and Laws

The large number of biblical translations is a reminder to us that there are more than one thousand languages in the world, and these languages are able to be written down. How did we ever get so many languages and so many different ways of writing them? I find the whole process hard to imagine. Tribes in secluded areas might start with the same language, but being separated and having different experiences would cause them to develop different words. Traders could use sign language and write tallies of their goods on sticks, but needed more precise ways of keeping track of their business.

As traders and tribes moved around the earth, the information envelope of the earth expanded. Animals can make meaningful noise, and often seem to develop behavior codes, but they do not have the gift of speech. Human beings were given speech as a special aid to help them figure out how to get along with each other. They could talk and compare notes about optimum behavior for their societal groups and for the trading affairs between different groups. They could establish rules for keeping their families under control and also rules for warfare. They could write these thoughts down, and that somehow made them more official. They made tablets of law, and statements of creed. People formed societal and religious governments who could point to the law, and thus commend or condemn each other. Our behavior is linked to the society we inhabit.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Creeds

Societies search for ways and means to keep order by use of authorities and laws, but unless we listen and give respect to the needs of all people, we will continue to have dissenters and be subject to uprisings. When religious groups made statements of their beliefs, this bound their group or tribe together. This was good, but such binding had the unfortunate effect of excluding anyone who had a varying belief. Most religious groups can find fault with the beliefs of any outside group. Creeds make citizens think about their responsibilities, but they may cause serious divisions in our world society.

What is needed is a worldwide creed for the protection of the earth and its inhabitants. We should have an accepted mission statement that pertains to all the nations. We have starter documents in *The Declaration of Human Rights* of the United Nations and *The Declaration Toward a Global Ethic* by the Parliament of the World's Religions.

Chapter 2

Origins

Story of Early Earth and Early Tribes

An early theory about the beginnings of the earth comes from our religious writings. Only 350 years ago some of our ancestors interpreted the Bible as saying that the earth, as center of the universe, was created 6000 years ago by its creator as a dwelling place for Adam and his descendents. Now we understand the process of language and myth a bit better. We can read the age of the earth in her rocks, and tell when events, such as volcanos, may have occurred, by the number and width of tree rings. We can also draw other interpretations from comparing myths and ancient human writings. We understand that there may be many different conclusions.

Big Bang to Pangaea, 12 Billion BP —

Another theory on our origins is that the Earth at 4 billion BP (years Before the Present) may have come from a Big Bang background, or (still another theory) it may not. The earth was a mess when it first came on the scene. No process had been established. One molecule had no idea how it could bond with another molecule. This situation may have been quite disorderly. The moon may have been a part of this mayhem. But I was not there. I do not know.

Once the sun was stabilized up in the sky, and had the rotating earth circulating around it, and the moon doing its dance with the earth, then what we have come to accept as normal operations were established. There was a lot of water piled up on earth's surface, and a lot of hot rock under the water, and a lot of steam evaporating out to the original atmosphere. Finally due to crashing meteors or other forces more dramatic than we can ever imagine, there was ground to stand on. The Amerindians have legends about these situations as an attempt to explain things beyond their knowledge to their children. The Bible presents ideas along the same lines.

Rocks to Dinosaurs, 4600 Million BP —

About 4,600 million years ago, the rocks were forming from cosmic material. The oldest rocks on earth are dated 3,500 million and 4,000 million years old. At 2,700 million years back there was much volcanic pressure. Veins and cracks began to appear which helped the land to rise up and continental masses to develop, but I was not there. I cannot say for sure that was how it happened. There is evidence that fish thrived in the sea, and trees grew on the land. 280 to 230 million years ago prevailing easterly winds created sand dunes on low plains. Dinosaurs roamed about, and then suddenly perished.

Fossils in Canada Park, 400 Million BP —

Some 400 to 350 million years ago, a warm shallow sea covered the Rock Point Provincial Park area in Canada. Evidence for this is the exposed limestone shoreline that makes up the point. Corals, bryozoans, and other reef organisms once lived here in great abundance. These fossils were formed when shell-building organisms died and sank into the lime-rich mud and silt which had settled onto the reef. In time, the weight of each layer pressed down the layer below. Minerals filled the cavities left by the dissolved skeletons of the animals. Within the past one million years, glaciers have scraped the soil and underlying bedrock. About 13,000 years ago, the last of these glaciers retreated and formed a glacial lake where Lake Erie is presently located, at the same time depositing clay till over the limestone. At Rock Point waves have washed some of the top layer of clay away. There are several acres of exposed rock with various fossils. There is the outline of a fossilized animal resembling a bear, along with many eel-like creatures. The bear must be in the most recently deposited layer. What did native people think when they saw an outline of a bear lying on the rocky beach? They told stories to their children explaining in a mythical way why the bear ended up there. Something living had been turned into rock.

Continental Movement (Pangaea to the Present)

The theory that the continents rest on plates that move slowly down through the millennia is fairly well accepted. 50 million years ago, India collided with Asia, and pushed up the Himalayas. Continents may have drifted apart faster than some scientists believe.¹ The continents used to be closer, forming one giant landmass called Pangaea. This landmass broke apart and the pieces have been drifting away from each other, submerging or rising up from different pressures. There is a theory that the lemmings in Norway fling themselves into the sea because their mating ground used to be a lot closer. Now such mating territory is further away. They often die before they get to their ancestral mating ground. It looks like they are committing suicide.² The turtles off of South America have grown bigger because they had to swim further to get to their breeding grounds on the Galapagos Islands.

There are theories as to why the continents move, and speculations about meteorites causing forces that sped up the process. Charles Hapgood proposed a theory of faster movement of the continents due to pressures built up from the weight of the ice at the poles.³ Hapgood is famous for his scholarly theories about the ancient maps that portray the shoreline of Antarctica. Cores taken from the Ross Sea, Antarctica, show that Antarctica was cov-

ered by ice about 6000BP. Allowing for 2000 years for the ice to settle in, boats may have been able to map the shoreline of Antarctica around 8000BP.⁴ Allowing for more continental movement due to circular movement in the ice flow, Antarctica's shoreline might have been available in 7000BP. We have currents in the ocean, due to turning of the earth; why not pressures in the ice caps, for the same sort of reasoning? The maps of Ptolemy, Benincasa, and Ibn Ben Zara were copies of maps of the Northern Hemisphere that showed withdrawing glaciers in northern Europe which might date to 8000BP.⁵ Of course, what happened to temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere may have been different from what was going on in the Southern Hemisphere due to unpredictable currents in the ocean and warming or cooling wind systems.

Human Evolution, 24 Million BP —

Between 24 and 15 million BP there were circumstances that led to great diversification. Some animals developed legs that were suitable for walking upright. *Genus Ardipithecus* was the main actor 6 million to 4 million years back. *Kenyanthropus platyooos* is another possible ancestor. *Australopithecus afarensis* was an apelike creature that walked upright some of the time. His footprints in volcanic ash in Laetoli, North Africa are in the same area and time as footprints of a guinea fowl, a spring hare, a saber-tooth cat, and a primitive horse with her foal. Remains of some of *Australopithecus'* close relatives date at 4.6 million BP. Another *Australopithecus* nicknamed Lucy has remains dated about 3 million BP.

Why did *Australopithecus* disappear and *Homo sapiens* come on the scene? There are noticeable changes between *Australopithecus* and *Homo sapiens*. "Evolution is the business of remodeling, not new construction."⁶ Change happens when abnormal pressures (such as plague), are put on a population, and many are killed off. Members of an average population off to one side (secluded on a mountain or an island) in an afflicted or changing environment are liable to produce a model with significant change. Less effective competitors sometimes survive in the same area, utilizing leftover resources.⁷ Thus peaceful women survive in times of male-instigated militarism. Evolution is a remarkable process, and our genes are marvelous carriers of that process. Many of the things that happen are stored up on a micro bit of genetic material to be present again in a future situation.

Our evolution is dependent on and proceeds from the evolution of animals. We are closely related. Our survival techniques have been handed down to us from sea urchins and lemurs. Our physical and mental characteristics are derived from successfully adapted ancestors. We are selfish, because our human and animal ancestors

were selfish and survived to reproduce. But we are also compassionate, because as we evolved, and as animals evolved, we (and they) found that compassion and cooperation helped our offspring to survive.

Ice at The Poles

About 3 million years ago, ice accumulated in the Arctic. Since then, there have been 20 or more advances of cold polar waters and ice sheets. They seem to occur about every 100,000 years. In between were periods of warmth. The next glacial maximum is due about 95,000 years from now. The theory for this has to do with the regular oscillations of our planet. The orbit of the earth is not circular, but elliptical, and when furthest away from the sun, the planet receives less sunlight. There is also a variation in the angle of the earth's rotation that affects the formation of glaciers.⁸ There is much we have yet to learn about the fluctuations of the earth.

Homo Erectus, 800,000 BP —

Earlier than our type of human, *Homo sapiens sapiens*, was *Homo erectus*. When the Arctic area was reasonably free from ice, the polar bear and *Homo erectus* may have located there in fleeing from the warmer areas of the earth. Being trapped there when it again became cold, humans may have grown beards and acquired light skin, and bears may have been safer from hunters as less visible in the snow with white fur.

There is a theory that says some *Homo erectus* may have arrived in Asia and Europe from Africa, via the Near East. Also, there may have been an isthmus creating a walkway across Gibraltar. Other theories suggest different branches of *Homo erectus*, perhaps having evolutionary histories similar to the different varieties of elephant and mammoth, the different bears, or the multitude of variation that is seen with dogs and lemurs.

Homo erectus was present on Java and perhaps on what are now submerged portions of Java, but it is difficult to find remains on land that is beneath the sea. Families of *Homo erectus* may also have moved north beyond the Himalayas to China, Mongolia, and Russia. The Gran Dolina site near Burgos, Spain, has undefined humanlike fossils that appear to be older than the last switch of our planet's magnetic field at 780,000 years ago.

A leg bone dated at 500,000BP was found in Britain. The British Isles were connected at that time to Europe by a land bridge. Due to a glacial minimum with little snow at 450,000BP, Britain had a warm spell. Early hunters left their flint instruments behind with the bones of a sabre tooth cat. The maximum glaciation was 400,000 years ago when the ice sheet returned and reached north of London. Sea levels may have dropped as water became locked up in the ice cap. A campfire was uncovered at Terra Amata in southern France 400,000 years

old. Bones of *Homo erectus* dated at 400,000BP were found at Arago Cave in the Pyrenees. At Atapuerca in Spain researchers found the remains of 32 humans dated at 350,000 years old.⁹ The Swanscombe skull was found in Thames gravel dated 250,000 years old.

Human fossil finds at Atapuerca dating from 350,000 to 150,000 years back may reflect a time which included both *Homo erectus* and *Neanderthal*. *Neanderthals* cared for the injured, were compassionate, and buried their dead with respect. They had the hyoid bone, which makes speech possible. *Neanderthals* were around for 100,000 years; then about 30,000 years ago they seemed to disappear. Were the *Neanderthals* flooded out of their caves by an ice melt?

Solo man dated at 35,000 years old, lived simultaneously with modern man in Indonesia. One theory says that modern man and earlier humans intermixed. Another theory says that modern humans killed off the earlier model.

Homo sapiens sapiens, 100,000 BP —

Our kind of human has covered the earth.

Africa: Some of the earliest skulls of the modern human have been found in Africa, dated 90,000 years old.

Asia: The oldest known graves in Mount Carmel, Israel, date to 100,000 BP to 80,000 BP.¹⁰

Europe: Aurignacian (40,000BP-15,000BP)

There were hyenas and hippopotami in Tralfarger Square, London, 125,000 years ago, and then 75,000 years ago, the ice returned, giving a colder Europe, higher above the sea. This last glaciation petered out 10,000 years ago.

Aurignacian culture dominated Europe beginning about 40,000 years ago, with blade flint technology and bone tools. The name *Aurignacian* comes from artifacts found in a grotto in Aurignac, Haute-Garonne, France at the village of Cro-Magnon near Les Eyzies on the Vezere. A theory is that the Aurignacians were all *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Where did they come from? Where did they get their more advanced tools and their better methods of hunting? Aurignacian art flourished between 25,000 and 10,000 years ago, with its greatest period known as the Magdalenian (18,000BP-10,000BP).¹¹ Aurignacian implements have been found as far east as Phoenicia and Syria, at the cave of Antelias.¹² The museum at Blaubeuren, Germany, contains mammoth ivory over 30,000 years old. A figure of a woman carved in ivory from Lespugne, France, is 30,000 to 25,000 years old. Another woman figurine carved in limestone at Willendorf, Austria, is of the same time frame, as is an ivory from Avdevo, Ukraine. Sungir in Russia has burials with beads dated 24,500 years ago. Red ochre was used as a preservative in Aurignacian burials. The burials (30,000 to 25,000BP) in Moravia, Czech Republic,

contained rich funereal deposits.¹³ Red ochre has also been used worldwide in places like Korea and in North American burials, and in rock painting.

Many caves contain art from earlier cultures. Cosquer Cave, at Cape Morgiou in southeast France has an entrance 120 feet below sea level. Inside the tunnel slopes up. One theory says that 20,000 years ago, the Mediterranean was 360 feet lower. 10,000 years later when the ice melted, the sea level rose. The charcoal on the cave floor was dated, one sample dated at earlier than 27,000BP, while another charcoal sample dated at 18,500BP. The rock art from the oldest period is attributed to the Gravettians, consisting mainly of silhouetted hands, spray painted by blowing through tubes. A later group, 18,500BP went in for animal painting. "This discovery [of Cosquer cave] makes real to us something known theoretically but difficult to take in accurately, the disappearance of all the prehistoric coastal sites over hundreds of square miles because of the rise in sea level since the end of the last glaciation."¹⁴ This same disappearance of coastal sites may have taken place in Java, in Ecuador, and on east coast America, such as off Rhode Island. A rise in sea level may have caused the drowning of another Newport Tower or submersion of buildings in the Bermuda Triangle area. Chauvet Cave in the Ardeche (France) also has art which is charcoal dated at 31,000BP; other Chauvet Cave art is dated 27,000BP and 23,000BP.¹⁵

Europe: Azilian (around 10,000BP)

A race of men known as the *Azilian-Tardenoisian* arrived in Spain and south France about 10,000BP. This culture had painted and engraved pebbles. Where did the Azilians come from? What can the bristle cone pine dendrologists tell us about volcanoes between 12,000BP and 10,000BP? What can tree rings reveal about temperature changes and ice melts that would cause populations to move? The Azilian race derives its name from a cave in the Pyrenean department of Ariège, where deposits were discovered by Edouard Piette.¹⁶ Azilian remains were also found in Yorkshire and Durham, and in Scotland in Oban Cave.

Australia: Denis Vialou in *Prehistoric Art and Civilization* proposes the theory that when it was colonized, present-day Australia was joined to New Guinea in the north and Tasmania to the south,¹⁷ and also theorizes that *Homo sapiens* was the first human with the ability to navigate. However, I have seen monkeys jump on logs and reach a destination, and I believe that humans could manage floating logs better than monkeys. For people to advance from island to island, it is not necessary to believe that these land masses were physically connected. Boats were easily available as reed mats or bound-together logs, and the population could spread

from Malaysia to New Guinea to Australia to Tasmania to New Zealand to Antarctica to Tierra del Fuego, with almost no problem. The currents in the ocean go conveniently from New Zealand to Tierra del Fuego via water with comparative ease. When looking at Tierra del Fuegos, one can see similarities to indigenous Australians.

South America: Continuing this theory of the availability of boats, there seems to be an affinity between South American and Polynesian populations. Polynesian populations may have spread in all directions, making landfalls on the west coast of South America, where the equator divides the currents of the earth. Those currents in the northern hemisphere rotate clockwise, and those in the southern hemisphere rotate counter-clockwise because of the rotation of the earth. Pilots of boats who understood these currents could come and go at will. Polynesians also traveled to Tibet, and to the head waters of rivers that flow into the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea. There are people with features similar to the Polynesians in both South Korea and South America. It seems that the Polynesians were happy to beach their boats and to settle in amongst other populations.

Various sites in South America give early dates of settlement. Niède Guidon, a French archaeologist, and the Italian, Fabio Parenti, worked at Pedra Furada in Brazil. "Their evidence, based on lithic morphology, carbon and thermoluminescence dating and the stratigraphy of the site, yielded an occupation date of 45,000 years ago."¹⁸ Tom Dillehay conservatively dated Monte Verde, Chile at 33,000BP.

North America: From South America, it was easy to reach North America. It was also possible to go either way from North America to Siberia, or from Siberia to North America by crossing either frozen wasteland or water. Beringia, as a frozen bridge connecting Russia and Alaska was less hospitable than a boat ride along the north Pacific rim.

There were cave dwellers in the Americas, too. They may not have thought of themselves as Aurignacians or Azilians, and they may not have had wrought ivory statuettes. Meadowcroft rock shelter in Pennsylvania produced human bones dated 14,500BP. Albert Goodyear gave evidence of pre-Clovis sites at Saltville and Cactus Hill in Virginia, and at the Topper site in South Carolina. Footwear was found in a Missouri cave inhabited 9000 years ago.

Canada: Trade along the St. Lawrence waterway may have taken copper to the Mediterranean area. There are five main drainage basins in Canada: (1) south center, east of Great Divide, into the Missouri, the Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic; (2) east into the St. Lawrence

and the Atlantic; (3) central Canada, from the east slopes of the Rockies into the Hudson Bay; (4) the Mackenzie, into the Arctic Basin; and (5) the Pacific Basin, west of the continental divide, and also north by the Yukon to the Bering Sea. These internal waterways make all parts of Canada accessible to the oceans and thus to the whole world. We do not know how fastly frozen Canada was in the last glacial interlude. Some theorize that there was an ice free zone east of the Rockies. When the Great Lakes area opened up after the last glacier, those living there had access to lumber for boats, with copper, rice, and furs to trade. The word *Canada* was loosely applied to the region around the St. Lawrence. One explanation of the name *Canada* is that it comes from *canata* which means *huts*. One city in Canada that has a biblical name is *Magog* in Quebec Province. *Gog* and *Magog* have to do with *roof*. Could this refer to “roof of the world”? There does not seem to be a city of *Gog* in Canada, but major cities have taken on French names which can confuse research. One wonders what were the original names of Montreal and Quebec City. *Gog* in the Bible is described as King of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal. Deuteronomy 3 has more information about a king with a similar name, *Og*, which word is also like the writing *ogam*. *Og* may have something to do with early writing. The myth is that King *Og* was one of the last of the Rephaim, or giants. These people were taller than the average person in the Near East. They may have been Amerindians raised on rice and deer, who fled their productive country in times of stress. The last mystery about *Og* is his bed of iron, nine cubits long and four wide (Deuteronomy 3:11). Where did the Rephaim mine all that iron? Is the Bible describing a bed to sleep in, or a bed of iron ore?

After the Flood (12,000BP to 5000BP)

A theory about an ice-free corridor from southern Canada to Alaska says it was open before 30,000BP and after 11,000BP. Thus the corridor was believed to be closed from 30,000 to 11,000BP. There may have been a transfer of animals by this route before 30,000BP and after 11,000BP. At some point, mammoths, mastodons, and mountain sheep had opportunity to travel between continents. Did early people move both ways, up the corridor from the Washington-Oregon area after it opened, and also down from Siberia before 30,000BP? Tribes were more mobile than animals with respect to boat travel and might have found it more convenient to travel by kayak along the sea coast.

The Last 10,000 Years

In talking about the dates as *BP* (*Before the Present*), and *BC* (*Before the time of Christ*), it is convenient to use *BP* with ancient pre-writing events, and to use *BC* as is customary with our present calendars and thinking.

More recent tribal movements seem hopelessly complex, although we still have white people, yellow people, red people, and black people that seem to have originated in the areas where they are presently found. For instance, the people in Britain in the last 10,000 years seem to be mainly “white” complexioned, although different tribal groups have entered England in the last 5000 years.

Britain is noted for Stonehenge and other similar monuments. Some theorize that the white Celts built few, if any, stone circles. The Celtic culture was in northern England around 750BC. Little Meg stone circle was of early Bronze Age (or Beaker people) construction, dating perhaps to 2000BC. Long Meg circle possibly dates to 3200BC or 3500BC, and Castlerigg to 3000BC. These dates are pre-Celtic. Where did the Beaker people come from? They could have come from North America, Poland, or China. There was a busy Stone Age axe trade from 3800BC to 2300BC, made of Langdale volcanic rock from fourteen miles south of Castlerigg. These traded axes were found as far away as Poland.¹⁹

We think of China as having “yellow” people, but mummies of the Urumchi tribe who walked along the Silk Road in Chinese Turkestan had Caucasian features, and may have spoken Tocharian (an Indo-European language that some theorize came from the west), yet Tocharian may have come from any direction. Perhaps this speech came from the east or the north, and Tocharians took it to the west. Further evidence given to support the *theory* that the people represented by the mummies came from Austria is that they had Austrian like plaid twills. The opposing *theory* counters that they brought these twills from China, and wore them as they traveled in a westerly direction, some settling in Austria, and others traveling on to Scotland. We just do not know where the style of weaving and wearing plaids may have come from.

Haplogroup X - DNA

There is also a way to trace tribal movements by use of genetics and DNA. Mitochondrial DNA and y-chromosome linkages, can indicate migrations over 20,000 years ago.²⁰ Some scientists think that the earliest colonizers of America could have started out somewhere in Europe, not in Siberian Asia as previously thought. That idea is rooted in a rare genetic link called haplogroup X which is DNA passed down through women that dates back more than 30,000 years.²¹ Genetic samples from remains in Illinois show that the rare European DNA was around centuries before European exploration, and haplogroup X is found today in about 20,000 American Indians. This DNA is absent from East Asian and Siberian populations. The conclusion drawn by Smithsonian Anthropologist

Stephen Loring is that the first Americans during the Ice Age were of European ancestry.

My query to these geneticists is, "Can't this special DNA have been spread in either direction?" As early people in America were known to be deep sea fishers, and had knowledge of boats, why can't we assume that they took their boats and their genes and landed on the coasts of Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal? From this question a theory follows: The rare haplogroup X could have come originally from Illinois and arrived in Europe circa 30,000BP with the Aurignacians or at a later Azilian invasion at 10,000BP. Tools found in Sheridan Cave, Wyandot County, Ohio, are thought to have been left by people 11,000 years back.

How did the original haplogroup X get to Illinois, if those possessing it did not start out from Europe? Have Australians or Tierra del Fuegians been tested for haplogroup X? Early people from Australia or New Zealand may have traveled in boats along the coast of Antarctica to get to Tierra del Fuego. Such people may have been the originating population that ultimately developed and carried haplogroup X circa 20,000BP.

People called the Dorians may have been the ones who spread haplogroup X. Where did they come from? They eventually settled in Macedonia, then on Crete, where Minos, their descendant was born. From the Seventh Century to The Sixth Century BC, there was Doric architecture in Greece. Doric pillars and haplogroup X DNA could have had a common origin.

Jomon People in Japan (12,000-2300BP)

At the archeological site near Aomori, 375 miles north of Tokyo, mounds have been excavated showing that hunter-gatherers lived there 5,000 years ago. The Jomon people lived in Japan from 10,000BC to about 300BC. Some time in the third century BC, Xu Fu, an ancient Chinese envoy who was sent to Japan, became Japan's first emperor, Jimmu. Jomon sites have been found all over Japan, and they are famous for their pottery. Japanese planted chestnuts and millet. There was trade for jade from 400 miles to the south, and obsidian from the northern island of Hokkaido, has been found at Aomori. The Jomon did not look like modern Japanese. They resembled Ainu with blue eyes and curly hair. The Yayoi period is dated 300BC with the staple food being rice. Japanese in northern provinces have rounder eyes and faces, and more body hair.²²

The remains of Kennewick Man, possibly from 9000BC, found in the banks of the Columbia River in Washington State, also resemble the Ainu of northern Japan and Polynesians from the South Pacific; he does not look like a European or a modern Amerindian. Early Americans may have come here by boat, crossing the

Pacific or following islands from north of Japan to the Bering Sea and then south along the west coast of North America. The Ainu, indigenous to the Sakhalin Islands of northern Japan, were known as a maritime people. People like the 9300 year old Kennewick man, either left no descendants, or lived all over the Pacific Rim and have diversified. They may also have traveled up rivers from the coastline of Asia, because some foreigners were driven out by the Chinese about 300BC. Kennewick is not a Caucasoid, as defined as someone from the Caucasus. His bones are at the Burke Museum in Seattle. He is also claimed by the Umatilla Indian Nation.²³

Physical Characteristics

Early settlers in Northern Iraq before 8000BC may have been the Kurds with black hair and pale skin, similar to today. A people called the Sumerians lived in early Babylonia. These Sumerians referred to themselves as Black-headed (3800BC-1800BC).²⁴ Earlier people in Sumeria must have been blondes or red heads to distinguish them from the black heads.

How did the biblical authors see all this? Legends that talk about different physical characteristics occur in the Hebrew scriptures. Abraham had a son Isaac who married his cousin Rebecca. Rebecca had a brother named Laban. *Laban* means *white*. We do not know if Abraham was black, white, or an in-between shade, or whether his hair was curly, straight, or red. In Genesis 11:24, Nahor is the father of Terah. In Genesis 11:26 Terah is the father of Nahor. This seems to speak for two conflicting myths, so that the reader is allowed to draw her own conclusions. Genesis 11:27 gives us one ancestry. Terah's sons were Abram, Nahor, and Haran. Female relatives were Sarai and Milcah. Haran's son was Lot and his daughters were Milcah and Iscah. We do not know Lot's wife's name. Abram married Sarai and their son was Isaac. Nahor married Milcah and their son was Bethuel (meaning house of God). We do not know the name of Bethuel's wife or her tribal affiliation, but her two children mentioned were Rebecca and Laban. This genetically intertwined family lived in Haran. It is interesting that the son's name and the land's name is the same. An important citizen is often memorialized by having the land or the tribe or a library named after him.

Black hair seems to be the dominant hair color, but red haired people were definitely part of our evolving world. We think of the Irish as having red hair. Red hair is mentioned in the Bible in the children of Isaac and Rebecca. Their twin sons look quite different, and Rebecca likes Jacob while Isaac prefers Esau, the hairy red son. Red hair continues in the Bible stories. In I Samuel 16:12 (King James Version) David was described as ruddy. He was from the mountain tribe of Judah. Ge-

neticians can trace the red haired gene in its different locations around the world, and thus trace the travels of tribes. The people up in the hills may have been earlier settlers forced to hide away in the hills as a protection from later invaders.

Where did the tribe of Judah come from? If we know this information, we can back track on their legends. There is an artifact, Tablet #7, which comes from the city of Ur and describes a trading transaction. The Dilmun Trade was connected to shipping from the east on the Persian Gulf. This tablet is ascribed to Gutians (*Gudea* being the king of the city of Lagash in Babylonia) and dated to 2050BC. "Timber, marble, bronze and gold are brought from the surrounding areas for the building of the temple."²⁵ Changing our *G* to *J* as was done in some early writing, we might theorize that the name *Judah* came from the land and the king of *Gudea*, whose trade and stories may have come from trade and stories still further to the east.

David of the Hebrew tribe of Judah was an expert organizer. He, who perhaps was a genetic descendant of Jacob or perhaps not, gathered all the tribes living in the land called *Israel* (which name Israel may mean *people of God*) and persuaded them that they were all brothers. In spite of David's wise diplomacy, tribal differences arose, and different factions jostled for power. We continue our jostling for power right up to the present. Actually, as we are created by one loving God, we are all children of God, people of God, and the earth is our Israel. Too bad we of today can't update our politics and communities and all be organized as brothers and sisters of the earth.

The Amerindians, too, had their red haired people. There is a myth about a Grizzly Bear finding a red haired girl. The girl was the youngest daughter of the Sky Spirit. She climbed a mountain, and was tossed down to the snow line by a rough Wind Spirit. This was where Grizzly Bear found her. He took her home, and she married one of his sons. Their children became the first Amerindians.²⁶ This myth tells us something about the genetic structure of Amerindians. Some place in their history, someone from the Bear tribe married a person with red hair who was tossed down to the snowline. There are, today, red-haired Amerindians. Certain tribes have members with blue eyes and red hair. In Colorado there are barrel chested Amerindians with red hair and brown eyes; barrel chested, because their ancestors had lived high in the mountains, where those with big lung and chest capacity could utilize more of the rarer air.

Volcanoes Affect Tribal Movements

One reason for people leaving their safe homelands is the eruption of volcanoes which can spread fumes into the air

and make breathing difficult. Volcanoes and earthquakes are a less pleasant part of the earth's environment. Iceland is on a spreading ridge. The rift at Fantale, Ethiopia, may become an ocean. Akrotiri Peninsula, Santorini, Greece, is situated over a subduction zone. Other volcanoes are located or have occurred at Lipari Islands, Italy, the Caribbean Island of Martinique, Etna on Sicily, Italy, the Canary Islands, and on Krakatowa on Java in 1883. Other natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes also cause tribes to change areas rapidly.

Footnotes for Chapter 2

- 1 Mark Jager, *Mystic Michigan, Book III*, Zosma Publishing, Cadillac MI, 1998, p.65.
- 2 Lewis Spence, *The History of Atlantis*, Bell Publishing Company, NY, 1968, p.204.
- 3 Charles Hapgood, *Maps of The Ancient Sea Kings*, Adventures Unlimited, Kempton IL, pp.186,190.
- 4 *Ibid.*, Hapgood, p.189.
- 5 *Ibid.*, Hapgood, p.190.
- 6 Steven M. Stanley, *Children of the Ice Age*, WH Freeman & Co., NY, 1996, p.7,20.
- 7 *Ibid.*, Stanley, p.8,20.
- 8 *Ibid.*, Stanley, p.94.
- 9 *National Geographic*, July 1997, p.111.
- 10 Denis Vialou, *Prehistoric Art & Civilization*, Harry N. Abrams, Publisher, 1998, p.68.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Addendum by Clottes & Courtin, pp.42,144,146; see also Lewis Spence, *The History of Atlantis*, Bell Publishing Company, NY, 1968, pp.80,204.
- 12 *Ibid.*, Spence, pp.81,82.
- 13 *Ibid.*, Denis Vialou, *Discoveries*, Harry N. Abrams, Publishers, NY 1998, p.69; Included documents by Jean Clottes, Jean Courtin, and others, pp.113-160.
- 14 *Ibid.*, Vialou or Jean Clottes, Jean Courtin, & others, p.134,137.
- 15 *Ibid.*, Vialou or Clottes & Courtin, p.138; Document by Chauvet, Deschamps, Hillaire, Jean Clottes, translator Paul Bahn; list of European decorated caves p.143.
- 16 See Edouard Piette, *Hiatus et Lacune: Bulletin de la Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris, Series IV, Vol. VI*, p.235. Footnote in *The History of Atlantis* by Lewis Spence, Bell Publishing Company NY, 1968, pp.76,78.
- 17 *Ibid.*, Vialou, p.38.
- 18 Suzanne Carlson "The First World Summit Conference on Peopling of Americas, South American Sites," *NEARA Journal Volume XXXIII No.2*, p.72.
- 19 David Robinson, "An Alignment of Stone Age Monuments in Northern England," pp.98,99.
- 20 Theodore Schurr, Southwest Foundation for BioMedical Research, San Antonio TX (*Reuters*, Feb. 2000).
- 21 Kenneth Tankersley, Kent State University Archaeologist, in *The Associated Press, VANLUE*, Ohio, November 27, 2000.
- 22 Nicholas Kristof, *The New York Times* on the web, "Out of the Mist Looms, Maybe, the First Japanese."
- 23 Timothy Egan, *The New York Times* on the web, "Expert Panel Recasts Origin of Fossil Man in Northwest."
- 24 Roger Jewell, *Ancient Mines of Kitchi-Gummi*, Jewel Histories, Fairfield PA, 2000, p.91.
- 25 *Ibid.*, Jewell, pp.81,82.
- 26 Ella E. Clark, *Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1953, p.10.

Chapter 3

Evolution of Language

The Beginnings

One theory about the beginnings of speech is that the first human language emerged roughly 150,000 years ago in East Africa.¹ We also might speculate that language came to be in Australia at 120,000BP, or in China at 200,000BP. With so many different possibilities of early people, who can say who first used language effectively? Language may have begun simultaneously and haltingly in different places.

Change is the central reality of human language. Since early times language has changed, and changed, and changed some more. The shapes of words, and the structures of languages, are always changing. Early vocabulary corresponded with the life style of the people using it. Tribes traveled to different places, and they had to describe new objects, new animals, and new situations. When people moved in from a different area, the original population then would come into contact with new speech with new rules of grammar.

Amerindian Languages in North America

There are many different languages (over 500) in North America. This diversity in language tells us that there were many different incursions of strangers into established communities. These strangers came from outside the language group and influenced a “daughter language” to come into being. More foreigners encouraged “granddaughter languages” and so on down through generation after generation. We have very little idea of where the original language came from or which ancestor was dominant, as we were not there listening.

In pre-colonial times there were four large language families in eastern North America: Algonquian, Iroquoian, Muskogean, and Siouan. Cree was an Algonquian daughter language spoken in the eastern woodlands and the northern plains. Ojibwa (also of the Algonquian group) was mostly in Canada (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan). Other languages in the Algonquian group were Micmac, Potawatomi, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.² Some have tried to link Beothuk, an extinct language of Newfoundland, to Algonquian. Yurok and Wiyot are also related to Algonquian and are members of the Algic genetic stock.

The Iroquoian language family has two branches, Cherokee and Northern Iroquoian. The Muskogean lan-

guages were originally in southeastern United States and included Choctaw and Creek among others.³ It is of interest to note that the North American tribal name *Creek* is like the Mediterranean name *Greek* (substituting the Greek *G* for the American *C*). One theory might be that Amerindian languages on the east coast have interrelationships with assorted European languages, although we cannot conclude which area produced the parent language. For example the Amerindian-named *Merrimac* River in Connecticut can be interpreted in ancient Welsh as bubbling water, but did this word originate in America or Wales? As there is also a river in Missouri called the *Meramec*, it seems probable that the word originated in America.

Natchez (a language isolate off by itself) may have some relationship to Muskogean. Siouan languages were found in the south and the Great Plains. Another language group, the Caddoan family has five languages from the North Plains to Louisiana. Western North American languages were Eskimo-Aleut from Chukchi Peninsula in Siberia to Greenland. Also Inuit-Inupiaq today covers from Alaska to Greenland. In the west are Athapaskan, Salish, Uto-Aztecan, and others. There is more diversity in languages west of the Rockies, than with east of the Rockies. More strangers arrive on the sea coast.⁴

Archaeologists believe that people have been living in California for at least ten thousand years. There is also archaeological evidence that new groups entered California at varying times causing changes in cultural artifacts and probably affecting languages. Recently, the six major Amerindian language groups in California are Hokan, Penutian, Uto-Aztecan, Algic, Athapaskan, and Yukian. Hokan and Penutian indicate great age as their daughter languages have much diversity.⁵

Of the three genetic units that comprise Algic in California, one, Algonquian, is found much to the east. The Algonquian speakers in California appear to have come from a homeland around the Great Lakes. The California area was a hodgepodge of languages, and foreign injections may have come by sea, or along the coastline, or by land routes from the east. Traders who passed by in their trading profession, may have spent a few days in a place and left their genes. Other traders decided to spend their lifetime in an area, and they are the ones who changed the language of their hosts. Then there were the conquerors who liked a particular territory and enslaved the occupants. Fairly recent examples of enslavement and enforcement of the conqueror’s language are the Spanish and Portuguese languages in South America and the English language in North America. Linguists Shirley Silver and Wick Miller propose a theory that “the most parsimonious hypothesis would place the homeland of

Proto-Algic in northern California or environs, with a single group moving east and later diversifying into the Algonquian languages, rather than assuming a more eastern homeland, with two groups later moving to California.”⁶ A proverb that I heard recently is appropriate here. “You can’t tell which way the train was going, by looking at the track.” It may be that the opposite direction is the reality, that groups from east or middle America found their way to California. They may have traveled from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi. After all, Algonquian myths say they came from the southeast, so California and Great Lakes Algonquian could have come from Mexico or the legendary Atlantis.

Every daughter language is supposedly derived from a still more ancient language. A theory that I really like concerns the Algonquian language. Using phonological reconstruction, Shirley Silver concludes that the parent language of Algonquian comes from a tribe settled in the Great Lakes area.⁷ This theory fits in with the facts that those in the Great Lakes area had valuable commodities to trade such as rice, copper, silver, furs, and lumber for boat building. Thus they were in a position to communicate language and writing to other areas.

Early Central and South American Language

Middle America language studies are 300 years too late, as all these Amerindian languages are disappearing. Huastec and Yucatec are sub-languages of Mayan. Also vanishing is the Arawakan language or Black Carib which was spoken by runaway slaves in the Caribbean.⁸

South American languages are Quechuan and Amayra in the highlands. These and Mapuche in Chile are not known to be related to any other languages. People lived near Tierra del Fuego a long time without being visited by too many travelers or traders. Similarly, the Guacuru language in Argentina and Paraguay is not known to be a member of any other language family.⁹

There were well developed civilizations in Mesoamerica and the Andes. These civilization began more than 3000 years ago. The Mexican Aztecs who spoke Nahuatl were the most southern of the Uto-Aztecan language families. They were a nomadic people who claimed their homeland was to the northwest on an island called Aztalan. (The names *Aztec*, *Aztalan*, and *Atlantis* have similarities.) If Atlantis suffered flood or earthquake, people may have fled south to Mexico or north to the Lake Superior region.

Early Vocabulary Links in Europe and Asia

Some languages seem to be isolated from and unaffected by other languages such as the Basque in Europe, Sumerian in Asia, and Meroitic in Africa. These cannot be placed into other categories. For example: Indo-European cannot be combined with Uralic or Altaic. On the

other hand, there is the *theory* of Monogeneticism, that all world languages have a common source.¹⁰ Some of the basic word roots in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres appear to be similar. The movement of this basic vocabulary is explained as due to a migration taking place from Europe or Asia to a New World devoid of human population, perhaps during the Pleistocene Ice Age. It is believed that language was first in Asia, Africa, or Europe before the Americas. Could language have crossed Siberia or Newfoundland? Another theory is that the trail went through Australia and South America. Perhaps all of the above were possible.

It seems wise to give direct quotes on the theories of some of the phonologists. From Wescott: “Of the various Amerind language families, the two which seem to me to provide the most convincing evidence of linguistic borrowing are the Penutian and the Uto-Aztecan. The Penutian languages are spoken from Alaska to New Mexico. The Penutian subfamily which seems to contain diffused Eurasian vocabulary is the California group consisting of Wintun, Maiduan, Yokuts, Miwok, and the extinct Costanoan.”¹¹ “In Otto von Sadvoszky’s view, California Penutian, despite its largely Amerindian vocabulary, is essentially a displaced Uralic language, genealogically related to Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian.”¹² Von Sadvoszky says California Penutian shares cognates with Ugric (including Hungarian), Finno-Ugric (including Mordvin), Uralic (including Samoyed), and Altaic generally (including Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungus).¹³ Victor Stevenson also sees a relationship with Japanese to Altaic which includes Turkish and Finno-Ugric.¹⁴ Brian Stubbs proposes “a strong link between the Uto-Aztecan and Afro-Asiatic (or Hamito-Semitic) languages. The Uto-Aztecan languages are, or have been, spoken in western North America from Idaho to El Salvador. One would expect that, if Semites or their linguistic kinsmen from northern Africa were to reach the New World by water, their route would be trans-Atlantic. Indeed, what graphonomic evidence there is indicates exactly that: Canaanite inscriptions are found in Georgia and Tennessee as well as in Brazil; and Mediterranean coins, some Hebrew and Moroccan Arabic, are found in Kentucky as well as in Venezuela.”¹⁵ “Of apparent prehistoric migrations, two of the most extensive were the overland expansion of the Indo-Europeans from Ireland to Tocharia (in Chinese Turkestan) and the transoceanic expansion of the Austronesians (or Malayo-Polynesians) from Madagascar to Hawaii.”¹⁶ These are theories or educated guesses about the migrations of languages by those who study the subject.

An example of overland expansion of language is that of Turkish expansion coming from the direction of Sibe-

ria and going to the Balkans. Turkey was an important cross-over point in the distribution of language, considering both land and water routes. Today we see a fairly barren land, but 10,000BP Turkey may have been a lush country. Forests were denuded to make boats for navies. The rivers are not navigable, and The Marsita River (ancient Hebrus), the Menderes (ancient Maeander) both flow into the Aegean. The Tigris and Euphrates rise in Turkey. Rivers flowing into the Black Sea are the Kizilirmak (Red River) and the Sakaria. These rivers run dry in the summer, and violent in the winter. Areas around salt lakes cannot be cultivated. Turkish language belongs to the linguistic group known as Ural-Altai or Finno-Ugrian.¹⁷ There is no gender for noun, pronoun, or adjective! This is similar to some Amerindian languages. Fairly recent (800AD) inscriptions are of Aramaic derivation, some simple and rune-like in shape, others more complicated.

Travels of Language

Imagine the world of Cain and Abel where there are not many people. A person commits a crime, and the tribe ostracizes him. There is little knowledge available about other tribes, or what lies in the four different directions, or what islands lie beyond the sea, or about boats. If a person does get somewhere in his exile, can he speak the language? Possible theoretical travels of language might be:

At 25,000BP: In trying to discover where the Aurignacians came from, we can suggest possibilities: (1)Language in America traveled across the Atlantic to Europe. These settlers were finally forced out of the lowlands by other invaders and up into the hills of the Basque country, Finland, and Bulgaria. (2)Language penetrated northern Europe from China, Russia, and Siberia through unfrozen channels in the Arctic, coming through Finland, and traveling as far as Spain and Bulgaria. (3)The Aurignacian culture arrived in Turkey, from China and point east or from Amerindians in North America. Above possibilities deal with folk who crossed the Atlantic.

Also at 25,000BP there were Polynesians boating or rafting on the currents in the Pacific. The Polynesian Triangle contained Hawaii, Easter Island (which is part of Chile), and New Zealand (which is close to Australia).¹⁸ People from Polynesia were on Tonga in Western Samoa, Central Pacific, at 1000BC.

The Bible names many tribes, but it doubtless misses many others. The Bible describes the peopling of the earth in Genesis Chapter 10. It sums up the knowledge of the peoples of the world that was current in the days of David and Solomon. The list of tribal progenitors begins with Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and continues with Gomer, Magog, Javan, Tubal (a metallurgist), Tiras (settlers at the seaport of Tyre), the Ashkenaz, the Dananites, Raamah, Sheba, and comes to Nimrod, the first poten-

tate. These tribal names may refer to almost any time period before David, but when they say potentate, they are up to a period in history where communities are allowing themselves to be ruled by kings. The “safety” of the people depends on a wise ruler, and they band together in trading or farming communities.

At 8000BC to 2000BC: Language in the Pacific Rim traveled both ways from America over Siberia to Russia to Turkey, and from Korea, Japan, and Russia along the sea coast to America; also, from Ecuador to Tibet, and from Tibet to Ecuador. Language traveled in the Atlantic Rim both ways from New England across the Atlantic to Spain, Italy, Palestine (possibility Azilians?) and from ports on the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar to the North American sea coast.

Also at about 8000BC to 2000BC, the Bible tells us in Genesis Chapter 11: Different language groups, building with brick, met in the plain of Shinar (which country may be China or Iraq or elsewhere). Those coming from the west, or the Amorites, may have come from some place to the west of Palestine, such as Spain or North America. The other group approaching from the east, may have come from the Persian Gulf or from China or from the Pacific sea coast of America.

Amorite is a word similar to *Amerite* or *American*. “James Bailey ingeniously suggests that [the word America] may come from *Amurru*, the Akkadian word for west. The Hebrews called the people of this western region *Emori*, and we call them *Amorites*. Their language seems to have been an early Mediterranean form of West Semitic.”¹⁹

Perhaps the terms *New World* and *Old World* should be reversed. Perhaps civilization is older on the Americas, than in the plain of Shinar. Brick making is an occupation that took place along side of pottery making in America. Clay bricks were made in China, in Babylonia, and in America. The Hebrew slaves made bricks with straw in Egypt. Who made the first bricks? Who were the experts in pottery?

Names of towns

It is sometimes possible to prove age of separation of groups through languages and to date tribal movements through language similarities and differences. The nature and distribution of a language often is left behind in place names which may reflect previous plants, animals, and tribal affinities.

When people speaking a different language enter a new area, they have to provide for place names. They may either coin new names using their native tongue, or they may borrow the names used by the previous population. Language can be used as a tool for unraveling events of the past. Linguistic evidence can help in deter-

mining earlier cultural and social patterns, in tracing movements of people and discovering areas of dispersal.

Names of towns can often be related to their early and often forgotten history. We find many Amerindian names in use in the United States. In New York State we have towns along the Mohawk River with names of ancient cities. Could these names have come from the names of trading posts of pre-Columbus days? To name a few, we have Syracuse, Amsterdam, Rome, Utica, and Troy. When northern Europeans of colonial days asked the local "Indians" what they called their village, the locals may have replied with an ancient trading port name. The Europeans were doubtless happy to recognize a familiar name, and continued the use of that name.

Henriette Mertz discusses in her book *Atlantis, Dwelling Place of the Gods*, the origin of the name *Appalachia*. *Appalachia* has to do with palaces that were built in the hills.²⁰ Along the Hudson and in the hills of Appalachia, there are mounds and stone works, some called *Indian forts*. There is the similarity of the city name *Atlanta* to the legendary *Atlantis*. With the Etowah Mound so near to Atlanta, Georgia, the name *Atlanta* lends credence to Henriette Mertz' theories about the great island of the past. There is a town in New York State called *Atlanta*, not far from Painted Post and the Cohocton and Canistota Rivers. There is also an *Atlanta* in Michigan on a stream that flows into Thunder Bay River which flows into Lake Huron. Can they be trading ports of the lost island described by Plato?

Place Names, Responses from Libraries

In making inquiries at local libraries as to the origins of their town's name, many of those who responded assumed that the Amerindians had nothing to do with the names of their town. However, the Amerinds lived at these locations long before the European settlers arrived, and they did have place names. For instance, in the state of Washington, Mt. Rainier was Takhoma. Sometimes it is obvious when a town or mountain still retains its Indian name, such as Mount Kahtadin in Maine. Or Lake Taghanic in New York, with its related Taconic Mountain Range, Taconic Parkway, and Taconic Prison. It is true that Europeans may have given new names, but often the old names hang on, in various ways. If Romans established trade routes when Rome ruled the world, they might very well name their trading posts after their home cities.

Origin of The Name *Macoupin*

Towns often have place names that reflect their past. Macoupin County in Illinois was named after its rivers, several of which had various forms of this name.²¹ Names on maps degenerated from Micouenne to Masopin to Mcquinn to Mequen to Spoon River. Even the Illinois River had a connection with this name being titled in

French, *Riviere des Illinois ou Macopins*. Macoupin has been identified as an edible root, edible only after it has been thoroughly boiled to eliminate poisonous crystals. Different plants were suggested as the root, such as white yam or Jerusalem artichoke, but they were not poisonous. Arrow arum is poisonous in its uncooked state. Some Amerindians used the boiled root when ground up, as a base for bread. Other names for this plant are *tockawhough*, *taw-ho*, *tucka*. In Virginia this root was called *Tuckahoe*. In New York State a town on the Hudson River is called *Tuckahoe*. Can arrow arum have grown along the Hudson, and been a food staple for early peoples, properly cooked of course? The Sprain Brook Parkway, the Bronx River Parkway, and the Saw Mill River Parkway, all pass near *Tuckahoe*, New York. The *macoupin* may have grown along the marshy banks of all these rivers. The *Tuckahoe* librarian confirmed that *tuckahoe* was indeed a plant that grew along streams, but the belief in *Tuckahoe* was that it was a mushroom.

Land and Culture Changes

Changes in water levels and climate can affect tribal travels. Some towns have completely disappeared under water. In the Paleo-Indian (10,000BC-7,500BC) era there was much change at the Koster site in Illinois, such as dune activation and stream dissection.²² At the end of Early Archaic (6100BC), the land surface at Koster was 5 meters below modern ground level. The Illinois and Mississippi flood plains were 15 meters lower than today. There was a dry interval from 6500-5700BC. Hints of maize cultivation appeared towards the end of this Middle Archaic period. During Late Archaic (Early Woodland) (3000BC) the Illinois River flood plain became clayish and sluggish. Macoupin Creek undermined some of the area.²³

Other signs of early creativity in Michigan are ancient rock paintings (2000BC) in the Michigan Upper Peninsula near Burnt Bluff in Delta County. There were also drawings at Spider Cave in Michigan. There were strange circular disks found at Alpena, Michigan with a symbol of the thunderbird. These are at the Jesse Besser Museum in Alpena.²⁴ Ancient circular structures with walls and moats are in several counties in Michigan, such structures dated at 5000-1500 years old, one on Beaver Island, and one south of Alpena at South Pointe near Black River north of Harrisville. There are similar rock piles in Thunder Bay, Canada. Earth works near Selkirk in sections 33 and 34 of West Branch Township west of Towas, a bit south of Atlanta, Michigan, are dated 5000-1500 years old.²⁵

Ancient datable structures can reveal much about tribal movements. The changing physical characteristics of the land also tell why tribes might have moved out of an area.

Footnotes for Chapter 3

- 1 Dr. John McWhorter, "How Language Came to be, and Change," *New York Times*, Tues. Oct.30, 2001.
- 2 Shirley Silver & Wick R. Miller, *American Indian Languages*, U. of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 1997, pp.337,338.
- 3 *Ibid.*, Silver & Miller, p.338.
- 4 *Ibid.*, p.339,340,342.
- 5 *Ibid.*, p.331,332.
- 6 *Ibid.*, p.332.
- 7 *Ibid.*, p.314, Chapter 13.
- 8 *Ibid.*, p.343,345.
- 9 Silver & Miller, p.346,348.
- 10 Roger Williams Wescott, "Early Eurasian Linguistic Links with North America," *NEARA Vol. XXIX*,1&2, pp.39,40.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Wescott, p.40.
- 12 *Ibid.*, p.41.
- 13 *Ibid.*, p.41.
- 14 Victor Stevenson, *The World of Words*, Sterling Publishing Co. NY, 1999, p.174.
- 15 *Ibid.*, Wescott, p.42.
- 16 *Ibid.*, p.36.
- 17 *Encyclopedia Americana*, Volume 27, pp.199,200.
- 18 *The New York Times*, *Science Times*, Tuesday Jan. 6, 2002, "Seeking Polynesia's Beginnings," p.F1.
- 19 *Ibid.*, Wescott, p.42.
- 20 Henriette Mertz, *Atlantis, Dwelling Place of the Gods*, Mertz, Chicago, 1976.
- 21 William Werner, Jr., *A Natural History of Macoupin County, Carlinville IL*.
- 22 Karl Butzer, *Geomorphology of the Lower Illinois Valley as a Spatial-Temporal Context For the Koster Archaic Site*, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, 1977, p.52.
- 23 *Ibid.*, Butzer, pp.53,54.
- 24 Mark Jager, *Mystic Michigan III*, Zosma Publications, Cadillac MI, 1998, pp.57,59.
- 25 *Ibid.*, Jager, pp.60,62.

Chapter 4

Copper & Bronze

Weapons

When people went traveling, especially in times of fear, they carried weapons. As time passed, weapons became more deadly. Spear throwers doubled the distance capabilities of the hunter from 65 to 130 meters. Soft copper was hardened by use of silver or arsenic. Iron became the metal of choice for tools, swords, and spear points.

It is understandable that tribal people who are dependent on meat for their food would need weapons to catch that meat. However, we have developed bigger and better weapons with which to kill people. It may be justice for a tribe to retaliate when it is attacked and has its food and water supply threatened, but do we need nuclear weapons which may destroy the whole earth in order for us to get something to eat? We must treat the earth gently. The earth is a holy place. We have evolved from the earth as a thought layer to protect the earth and enhance it, to bring the earth to fulfillment. We must not harm the earth who supplies us with her bounty. We must not harm each other, for we are made to help each other and the

earth. We grow into our fulfillment together. We do not need weapons of mass destruction in order to build a viable earth community. The unwanted result of the proliferation of weapons could be the destruction of the whole earth.

Cemetery Plaque

A sign in Michigan at the Old Copper Culture Cemetery announces: "At this site approximately 4500 years ago, Wisconsin Indians gathered to bury their dead. Because of their use of copper tools, weapons and ornaments, this group became known as the Old Copper people. They fashioned spear points, knives and fishhooks from pure copper nuggets that may have been transported from mines as far away as Isle Royale in Lake Superior. Through a process of heating and hammering, the nuggets were made into tools and various other objects."

Copper Age Begins about 5000BC

This Old Copper Culture site was excavated in 1952 by the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey and the Oconto County Historical Society. Old Copper people lived by hunting game, fishing, and collecting plant foods. They interred some of their dead in graves and cremated others in pits. Implements of copper, stone, bone, and shell were buried with them. The copper was mined or collected off the lake shore by the people of the Great Lakes area, but where did it go? *Float copper* floated on top of the glaciers and is found in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois.¹

About 7000BC the Great Lakes became geologically as they are today. 5000BC was the Old Copper Culture. A shell representation of the southern Atlantic coastline located at the Oconto site hinted at trade routes far away from Michigan.² A large copper boulder was found on the lake shore. In 1843 this so-called Ontonagon Boulder was shipped to the Smithsonian, where it still resides.³ The mines in Michigan were suddenly deserted about 1000BC. A plentiful amount of copper left Michigan about 3000BC-1000BC. The Egyptians smelted copper in order to forge tools to build the pyramids of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure (dated 2550BC-2470BC). Copper artifacts were plentiful in Mesopotamia.

The Name Cadmus and Associated Myths

A copper tool used in Egypt called a *gad* was driven into fractures to crack the rock apart. The word *gad* is similar to *cad*. There is no *C* in Greek, so they used the letter *G*. The letters of the Greek alphabet, *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma*, correspond to *A*, *B*, and *G*. We owe our *C* to the Etruscans who did not have the *G*. Their *C* passed to the Romans who passed it to Latin who passed it on into English.⁴

There is a culture hero whose name is *Cadmus*, and he and his friends appeared on the historical scene about the time copper became important. He is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece. We might think of Cadmus

as the bringer of copper tools to the Mediterranean from some unknown source, as well as the bringer of the pre-alphabet. The name *Cadmus* may mean *tool maker*.⁵ Egyptian wall paintings picture men from the sea, using the name of *Keftiu* or *Kaphor* or *Phoinikes* (this last name means *Red Men*) carrying ingots of copper on their shoulders. In the paintings the seamen are colored a shade of red.⁶ It is also reported that besides wearing horned headgear some sea peoples wore feathered head dresses. Could these seafarers be Amerindians from across the Atlantic?

There are myths in Greece and in the Bible about Cadmus or Gad. These myths or culture heroes may have originated in the copper areas of North America. In the Greek myth, Cadmus, a prince of Phoenicia (Phoinikes), slew the dragon whose teeth became warriors. This is similar to the Bible story of dead bones rising as found in Ezekiel 37:1-10. With five of these resurrected warriors, Cadmus founded and ruled the ancient city of Thebes in Greece. Kadmeia, the mineral cadmium, was found near Thebes, and is used in the production of copper. Cadmium is a tin-white, malleable, ductile, metallic element.

Cadmus was an early Bronze Age individual. The Greeks tell us that he had four daughters, Semela, Ino (or Leucothea), Agave, and Autonoe's.⁷ Cadmus is mentioned in the Bible under the name of Gad. In Genesis 30:11, we are told that Zilpah, Leah's maid, gives birth to Gad. Leah and Rachel were sisters and the two wives of Jacob. Jacob was allowed to have children by these two wives and also by their two handmaids. Jacob is known as Israel, and his sons are the different tribes of the land of Israel. Gad and the Gaddites are mentioned in Numbers 1:25. There are 45,650 of them (Numbers 2:14). The Gaddites are among those who spy out the land for the Israelites (Numbers 34:14). They are mentioned again in the Book of Joshua, and in the Book of Revelation it is reported that 12,000 of them are sealed or approved for rewards. The Gadarenes of the New Testament Mark 5:1 may be descended from Gad, but they kept pigs! Can all these people of the tribe of Gad be descendents of Cadmus who may have come with the Keftiu or Red Men?

In 4000BC there were mainly copper and gold utensils. In 4000-2000BC, there were alloys such as an alloy of copper and arsenic. This era was called the Chalcolithic (which is copper with arsenic). Another alloy is tin and copper (which is bronze). There were early mines in Iran and east and south Turkey (8000BC). Copper oxide ore

(malachite) and azurite (or cuprite) came from these mines. These were all harder than pure copper. The silver and copper ore that came together naturally from Lake Superior was superior in its hardness.⁸

Zinc

Another metal that was known to early metallurgists was zinc. Zinc is malleable at 100 - 150 degrees C. Zinc, iron, manganese, and franklinite ore were found at Franklin



Horns were worn by Amerindians as well as by Vikings.

Furnace Mines, New Jersey. Other zinc producers in the United States are Coeur d' Alene, Idaho; East Tennessee, Virginia; St. Lawrence County, New York; SW Missouri; Bingham, Utah; Willow Creek, New Mexico; Warm Springs, Idaho; and Metaline, Washington. The flotation process was used in obtaining zinc at Broken Hill, New South Wales. A native Chinese method used clay pots set in a furnace. Zinc ore plus carbon are put in a pot and heated. The zinc rises up and distills on the cooler upper

half of the pot. There was a large zinc form (which may be a sarcophagus) found at the Dead Sea. Early people knew about these different metallurgical methods. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. Additions of lead, tin, aluminum, manganese, or iron are made to brass to improve its resistance to corroding by salt water and make it harder.

The Bronze Age

Bronze is mainly an alloy of copper and tin. Fairly pure copper was easy to pound into shape, but some copper was found in combination with other metals, and when melted, could still be shaped and formed harder tools. Different civilizations made this discovery at different times according to whether or not they had such copper combinations in their area, or how expert their metallurgists were. The tools made of bronze included swords, awls, knives, gouges, hammers, daggers, arrowheads, and chariots. Art works were jewelry and statuary. The Bronze Age in Peru is attested to by artifacts. The Greeks relate that there was bronze in Atlantis. "We find, too, that the Druids [in France] had a pillar of *orichalcum* or bronze, such as stood in the temple of Poseidon in Atlantis. This Druid pillar was discovered at the end of last century at Coligny, in the department of the Ain."⁹

Five early Bronze Age cities were built on the supposed site of ancient Troy. These towns must have been partially destroyed five times. Could they have been wars over trading rights?¹⁰ Other trading towns about this time may have included the Palace of Phaistos on the south side of Crete with its famous Phaistos Disk containing

early script. Knossos, Mallia, and Zakro, were also on Crete. Many palace towns were destroyed around 1700BC. Was it a catastrophe or an invasion? Thera erupted 1500BC. The fall of Mycenae at about 1200BC may have been hastened by the sea peoples, who wore horned helmets.¹¹ Were the horns from buffalo?

Dates defined for archaeological eras are given as Early Minoan 3000-2100BC, Middle Minoan 2100-1700BC, Late Minoan 1700BC-1400BC, Mycenaean 1700BC-1000BC. Between 1700-1600BC the Mycenaean built a culture in south mainland Greece. Linear B writing was found on tablets at the mainland Greece cities of Pylos, Knossos, and Mycenae. One theory is that Knossos around 1600BC spread its culture and Linear A writing into Crete and the Cyclades.¹² However, this culture may have gone the other way, as Crete and the Cyclades may have influenced Knossos. Crete may have gone down due to the explosion on Thera in 16th century BC. It is believed that princes in Mycenae spoke archaic Greek, and were richly entombed. The treasury of Artreus at Mycenae, built about 1250BC has a corbeled vault of cut stone 44 feet high.¹³

The cargo of a Bronze Age shipwreck contained 10 tons of copper (354 ingots of the oxhide type), and about a ton of ingots of tin, also turpentine, glass beads, olives, and orpiment (a reddish coloring agent containing arsenic).¹⁴ One source of arsenic is Putnam County, New York. Another product of Putnam County was magnetite iron ore. Putnam also has corbelled chambers made of tremendous blocks of stone which may have been used for religious or storage purposes. Similarly, the Mycenaean civilization had cyclopean architecture, large irregular stone blocks without mortar, and Linear B writing. Cyclopean works were masonry constructed of large blocks of stone, unhewn and uncemented, said to be the work of giants who were called Cyclops who had one eye in the middle of their foreheads. Some of the chambers resemble a big eye. Other examples of such stonework are found at Argos, Tiryns, Mycenae, Sicily, Italy, Persepolis, and at Cuzco, Peru.¹⁵ The Cyclops have a relationship with the Cyclades or Kyklades, the principal group of islands off the coast of Greece. Major members of this island group are Andros, Paros, Myconus, Tenos, Thera, Naxos, and Melos.

Tin was another Bronze Age trade item from cassiterite in British Cornwall and Brittany. Another name used for Brittany was Amorica. This means it was in the west. England and America shared the same direction of west of the Strait of Gibraltar and may have been confused. Beads of blue molten glass found in (Brittany) Amorica were an Egyptian product from Tell al-Amarna (1800-1400BC). The western tombs of Wessex and (Brittany)

Amorica are several centuries older than those at Mycenae. The vaulted megalithic tombs of west Europe predate the Mycenae structures by 3000 years.¹⁶ Early Stone Henge was long before the Greek culture.

A natural alloy of gold and silver called electrum was the material used in the so-called Mask of Agamemnon which mask predates Agamemnon by about 300 years.¹⁷ (Agamemnon is dated 1300BC.)

Tombs in The Carpathian Mountains

The east Carpathians formed the boundary between Austria and Romania, along with the Nera and Theiss Rivers; the west Carpathians formed the boundary between Hungary and Galicia, associated with the Theiss, Pruth, and Danube Rivers. Passes connect the waters of the Tisza and Dniester. Tells of the Tisza Valley are of the Chalcolithic tradition, an artificial mound presenting the remains of successive settlements, one on top of another. There were also fortified caves. Their ceramics were decorated with encrustations of white paste on polished black backgrounds. They had horses.¹⁸ The tells in Michigan may be similar, and should be investigated for ceramic ware. Many mounds in Michigan were destroyed and their artifacts are no longer around to be dated.

Kings in Mesopotamia (4000BC-1000BC)

There were early village settlements in Syria from 8000BC to 6000BC. Tell Halif on the River Habur in northeast Syria was occupied in the 6th millennium BC. Coastal Syria housed the cities of Ugarit and Byblos. Different cultural developments were the Samarra culture in central and north Mesopotamia (6000BC-5500BC), the Halaf culture in north Mesopotamia (5500BC-5000BC), the Ubaid in south Mesopotamia (5500-4000BC), and the Gawra culture in north Mesopotamia (4000BC-3500BC). Uruk culture held sway in south Mesopotamia from 4000BC to 3000BC. Dynasties in early Mesopotamian cities were the Late Prehistoric which had no written history; the Early Dynastic from 3300BC to 2750BC; the First Dynasty of Ur, Kings of Lagash, Kings of Umma, Uruk, and Sumer, the Akkadian Dynasty including Sargon (2334BC-2279BC), and the Larsa Dynasty (2025BC-1763BC). Southeast of Babylon in Lagash, a ruler named Gudea held power from 2141-2122BC. More than 4000 years ago (2000BC), King Tupkish and Queen Uqnitum controlled copper trade routes in northeastern Syria (ancient Mesopotamia).¹⁹ A cuneiform tablet and many little animal figurines which may represent trade items have been unearthed. Babylon was a very cultured place. Hammurabi, the Law Giver, was dated 1792BC to 1750BC. The Temple of Nabu was at Nimrud, the capital of Assyria about 883BC to 859BC. The stela of Shamshi Adad V (815-811BC) is represented by a large cross on his chest as a symbol of the Sun God. King lists were

found on papyrus and stone. Dated inscriptions, sometimes referencing asteroid events, and radio carbon dating were used to check these dynasty listings.

Egyptian Dynasties

These dates for Egyptian dynasties may have been influenced by those who would like to believe that nothing happened before the written record keeping after 4000BC.

Early Dynasties I-II	3100-2686BC
Old Kingdom III-VI	2686-2181
First Intermediate VII-X	2181-2050
Middle Kingdom XI-XII	2050-1750
Second Intermediate XIII-XVII	1750-1567
New Kingdom XVIII-XX	1567-1085
Late Dynasties XXI-XXX	1085-352BC

Dates in America

Dates on the American side of the Atlantic can be ascertained by archaeological layers. South American cave dwellers were living on mountains and also in rain forests at 10,000BC. Hunters and gatherers were settling into farming villages by 5000BC. Earthen mounds reflecting the Hopewell culture and containing copper artifacts appeared along the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys around 3000BC. There are also written records, such as at Manchu Pichu in Peru. If the bristle cone pines can be counted as written records, they also gives us information about happenings from 8,700 years ago. Some smoke that affected the pines may have been excessive poison from smelting of metals. Carbon dating is useful for dating, too, although somewhat flawed.

Mounds at Serpent Mound Provincial Park south of Peterborough, Ontario, contain grave sites from 200 BC. Early inhabitants enjoyed wild rice and clams. Grave goods were unearthed, such as copper from Lake Superior, silver from a source near the headwaters of the Ottawa River, and surprisingly, conch shells and coral from the Gulf of Mexico. Conch shells were also found in Tibet which is many miles upriver from the sea coast. Other archeological sites in Ontario's provincial Parks are Sioux Narrows with pictographs, Lake Superior Park with pictographs, Missinaibi Lake with native peoples' pictographs, and Quetico with native peoples' pictographs. It is believed by some that Peterborough petroglyphs in Ontario, Canada, were carved in the white marble of the Canadian shield (900-1400AD) by European visitors. Others disagree.

The Iron Age

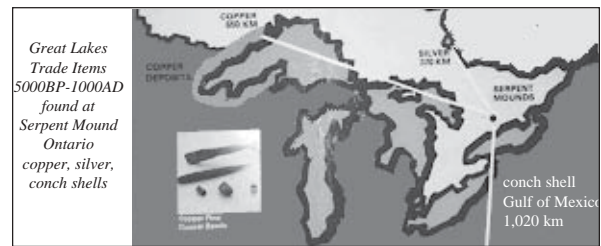
The theory is that the first intentional production of iron occurred about 1500BC between the Black and Caspian Seas on the southern slope of the Caucasus Mountains. Before the advent of the Iron Age, bellows had been developed in Egypt for melting copper. There were many iron ranges or ridges in the Lake Superior region, which

with the Ontario Canada area is the greatest iron mining region in the world. Michigan contains the Marquette and Menominee ranges. Countries need coking coal reserves to process iron ore effectively. As forests vanished due to the need for charcoal for ore smelting, ships could not be built to transport the iron. This caused the closing down of mines and trading posts. Steel tools were used in the making of Solomon's temple.

When early European colonists came to east coast America, they thought they "discovered" iron mines. However, the Amerindians in the locality were distressed to the point of warfare when colonists tried to "open" the mines for operation. Ore was "discovered" on an island off North Carolina in 1585. As colonists moved westward, more iron mines and furnaces were set up. Hopewell Village in Pennsylvania had an early iron works.

Tribal movements in the Copper, Bronze, and Iron Ages

The Fomorians of Ireland were of monstrous height. They were people invading from the sea. Wars in Irish legend occurred between the Fomorians and Tuatha de Danaan (or tribe of Dan). Stories were told like "David and The Giant" myth in the Bible. The Azilians who arrived in Europe circa 10,000BC were giant, skin-clad, and club-wielding.²⁰ Were Azilians and Fomorians the same people? Where did they come from?



Footnotes for Chapter 4

- 1 Fred Rydholm, *Ancient American*, Issue #35 "Historic and Geological Record of the Copper Country," p.23.
- 2 David Hoffman, *Ancient American*, Issue #35 "Missing: Prehistoric Michigan's Half-Billion Pounds of Copper," p.18.
- 3 *Ibid.*, Hoffman, p.19.
- 4 *National Geographic*, June 1988, p.726.
- 5 *National Geographic*, Nov.2001, pp.82,83.
- 6 Henriette Mertz, *Atlantis, Dwelling Place of The Gods*, Mertz, Chicago, 1976, p.63.
- 7 Edith Hamilton, *Mythology*, Mentor, Boston, 1962, p.255.
- 8 Jean-Pierre Mohen & Christiane Eluere, *The Bronze Age in Europe*, Discoveries, Harry Abrams, Inc. Pub., NY, 1999, pp.25,27.
- 9 Lewis Spence, *The History of Atlantis*, Bell Publishing Company, NY, 1968, p.197.
- 10 *Ibid.*, Jean-Pierre Mohen & Christiane Eluere, p.42.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Mohen & Eluere, pp.43,47,79.
- 12 *Ibid.*, pp.46,47,69. 13 *Ibid.*, p.68,69. 14 *Ibid.*, p.74.
- 15 *Ibid.*, p.75. 16 *Ibid.*, pp.56,57,69. 17 *Ibid.*, p.73.
- 18 *Ibid.*, p.61. 19 *National Geographic*, Oct. 98.
- 20 Lewis Spence, *The History of Atlantis*, Bell Publishing Co., NY, 1968, pp.193,194.

Chapter 5

A New Time Frame

Dating from The Bible

We have used the biblical happenings to date important events in the historic past of the earth. Some careful calculators went so far as to add up all the generations of people mentioned in the Bible and came up with the creation of Adam, the first man, at 3941BC. Such measurements assume that our ancestors used the same type numbers and calendar as we do. These careful calculators also believed that all the biblical happenings mentioned occurred in the Israel-Mediterranean area, that the Garden of Eden was not very far to the east, and that Noah's boat docked on a mountain in Turkey. Not understanding the previous culture, they assumed it was like ours. They interpreted everything literally and came to incorrect conclusions.

There is quite a difference in how our ancestors counted and how we count. Today we have a decimal system based on ten fingers. We have a zero and we can count from 0 to 10, and also from 0 to 100 with ease. We have signs that tell us if we are dealing with addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. Some of us get lost when there is talk of tens of thousands and hundreds of millions, but we are much better off than the people of early Babylon.¹ In their system all numbers could be written with only two wedge shaped symbols: $\nabla = 1$ and a sideways wedge, $< = 10$. Thus $\nabla \nabla = 2$ and $< < = 20$. Depending on spacing and position, $\nabla \nabla$ might equal 101 or 1+1 (2) as there was no zero or plus sign. $< \nabla$ might equal eleven, but did $\nabla <$ also equal eleven, or represent one set of ten?

Early Chinese numbers had similarities to those of the Babylonians. A (+) in Chinese equals 10. An (x) in Latin equals 10. Charles Hapgood has a theory about people who carried their language various places. "Let us suppose that a 'carrier people'—an intermediary people (like seafaring Phoenicians)—were the ones to inherit all these aspects of science from the ancient source. Let us further suppose that the 'carrier people' brought this science, by trade contacts, separately to our known civilizations of antiquity; the Babylonians and Chinese took some elements of this ancient heritage, the Egyptians others, and American Indian peoples perhaps still others."² What about existence of a civilization before Egypt and Babylonia? The world is full of myths of such a civilization; Antediluvians, Cyclopean builders, and giant forerunners, are found in the Bible, in the sacred books of India, and in Irish and Welsh poetry. The *Popol Vuh*,

or legendary chronicle of the Quiches of Central America, contains in its first book numerous stories connected with the prehistoric Titans of Guatemala. There are also American Indian legends.³

When thinking about a 'carrier people', we should consider the legends about the mysterious Atlantis. Greek historians placed the destruction of Atlantis at either 1000 years before their time (of 500BC) or 10,000 years before them. Again, they may have had a problem expressing their hundreds and thousands like the Babylonians. If Atlantis sank circa 10,500BC, much Atlantean settlement ceased at that point.⁴ If Atlantis was a real settlement, where did the people come from? And if Atlantis sank beneath the waves, where did the survivors go? Atlantean expansion in the Mediterranean might be identified with Azilian (10,500BC) or Iberian expansion (1500BC).

Theories Having to Do with Atlantis

Lewis Spence supplies much interesting information in his book, *The History of Atlantis*.⁵ However, he is working out of a box in which his theory is all consuming. His particular belief is that the island of Atlantis was definitely in the Atlantic near Europe, and he dismisses suggestions that counter against that theory.

The Atlantic Ocean bears the name of Atlas. *Atlantis* is the genitive or possessive (Greek) form of *Atlas*, meaning *of Atlas*. Greek nouns are different from English nouns in that they have different endings according to whether they are subjects of the sentence, doing the action, or predicate nouns, direct objects of the action. There are different forms of the noun when it is preceded by *of* (the genitive case) or when it is preceded by *to* or *for* (dative case). When using the name of the city as a feminine subject, the word would be *Atlanta*. When talking about the continent or country preceded by the word *of*, the Greeks would say the continent of *Atlantis*.

Atlas was a culture hero, a mythological figure with some basis in fact. In one Greek myth, Atlas is the son of Iapetus and Clymene, and brother of Prometheus and Epimetheus, the Titans. Atlas and his brothers made war against Zeus. Atlas was considered to be a wise astrologer, a monarch who taught men the reading of the stars.

When we look at the United States and use the idea of Henriette Mertz that the lost continent of Atlantis was a land mass surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and selected rivers, and also believe that the name *Atlanta* might be kept in memory by local tribes for many years; then we find several locations named Atlanta in the land area pin-pointed by Ms. Mertz. One is Atlanta, Georgia, near the great mound of Etowah, which some have associated with early chieftains. Another is Atlanta in New York State, which may have been a northern boundary of such an early chiefdom. There are mound

possibilities in New York State and rivers that may have been boundary lines. A third is Atlanta in Michigan which is near possible mounds, marking rocks, and rivers leading to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. A fourth is Atlantic City, New Jersey. Another Atlantic City lies on the Oregon Trail where it crosses the Great Divide. At this point some rivers flow west to the Pacific, and others flow east to the Atlantic. There may be a good reason for a settlement where traders would start off for the east coast, to be named Atlantic City. The city named Atlanta in Michigan, is near Alpena, and near Thunder Bay River south of Cheboygan. If you are a kingpin in the copper trade, and control a coastal seaport, you would tend to locate your villa back in the hills like Atlanta, Michigan, where it is reasonably safe from marauders. Etowah Mound is also back away from Atlanta, Georgia, which might have been an accessible riverport for early civilizations.

One of the stories told about the Atlantean civilization is that the founder god Poseidon had five pairs of twin sons that had similar establishments to his, with circular walls and moats. The ten sons of Poseidon were Atlas, Gadir or Eumolus, Amphisus, Eudemon, Mnesus, Autochthonus, Ellassipus, Mestor, Azaes, and Diaprepus. If we are to accept this myth with some foundation in reality, we might expect that this early Atlantean tribe had ten trading areas with capital cities back in the hills. It may be that if the major island of Atlantis was surrounded by water, that this area was divided into ten approximately equal areas, and that we might find ten major mound sites controlling these areas. What was the chief mound site? The myth says that Poseidon gave master control to the first born of the eldest pair of twins, and this first born power was handed down through the generations. The most important property or possession of the eldest first-born could be the Michigan area, with trade goods of copper, fur, lumber, and rice. Others think of Atlantis as being in the area of Bermuda.

Henriette Mertz believed that the waters surrounding Atlantis were the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Susquehanna Rivers. I would like to propose an extension which takes in the St. Lawrence and the original flow of the Great Lakes down through the Mississippi. This includes the Hudson River Valley, New England, and the Michigan area, with many other river sites for the five sets of twins to govern.

There may have been back and forth travel across the Atlantic as various disasters destroyed farming and hunting grounds. Lewis Spence equates Cro-Magnons with the Cyclopes, a tall round-eyed race. The battle of David and Goliath (I Samuel 17:40-54) refers back to a taller people and an earlier myth. The Aurignacian race was

superior to those races existing. They may have come to Europe from Atlantis, when some tragedy overtook their homeland. 22,000 years ago a seismic cataclysm in Atlantis may have caused people from the Americas to seek safety in Europe.⁶ About 14,000BC a second cataclysm may have caused the arrival of Azilians in Europe. About 10,500 BC Azilians from North Africa may have invaded the North American coast. But we do not know; we were not there. We have cultural artifacts that give us clues, and inspire us to formulate theories.

Then we have myths. In a Creek Amerindian legend, Esaugetuh Emisssee, the "Master of Breath" (Note the beginning of this name is Esau similar to the biblical brother of Jacob!) came to the island of Nunne Chaha, which lay in the primeval waste of waters, and built a house there, with a great encircling wall, and canals. This corresponds to the Atlantean story told to Plato by Critias.⁷

The Antis Indians of Bolivia and northwest Brazil say that the world was visited by a great flood, in which men were forced to take refuge in caves.⁸ Quetzalcoatl was the chief of the Toltecs of Mexico and the Maya of Central America. The myths of Poseidon of Atlantis and Quetzalcoatl of Central America are practically identical and compare to the myth of Hotu Matua of Easter Island.⁹ Some groups really believe strongly in the theory of the continent of Atlantis. They would say that "Atlantis sent her children over the entire world. Many of them are to this day living as Red Indians in Canada and the United States. They colonized Egypt, and built up one of the mighty Egyptian empires. They spread over the north of Asia as the Turanians and Mongols."¹⁰ This theory has interesting points.

The Pictish tribes were scattered over the area from northwest France to the Orkneys. The name *Picts*, comes from the Latin *pictus* or painted. It was such a tribe, the Veneti, whom Julius Caesar encountered in naval warfare off the Breton shores, and who were, he tells us, assisted by their kindred in Britain. Their ships were so much larger and better built than the Roman galleys that it was only after the most desperate resistance that he succeeded in overcoming them.¹¹

Boats

How did the people get around? There are theories that it was easy to go from North America to Europe and Europe to North America. The Azilians, the Aurignacians, the Turks, the Mongols, and the Picts made boats out of local materials. Traders were guided by the stars, they knew about the winds and currents, and they made maps.

In order to prove earlier possibilities of travel, Thor Heyerdahl with seven companions went on the raft, *Ra II*, on May 17, 1970 from Safi, Morocco to Bridgetown, Barbados (300 miles off the coast of South America) sailing

3,270 miles in 57 days. Also, Heyerdahl with five companions sailed on the reed and balsa raft *Kon-tiki* from Callao, Peru on April 28, 1947. He ran aground on Raroia Reef (South Sea Islands) having sailed 4,300 miles in 101 days.

Other notes on early boats: A papyrus canoe or *tankwa*, used by the Abyssinians on Lake Tana, was about 30 feet long and could carry twenty men. A type of canoe used off Peru was called *caballito*, which means *little horse*, and may have looked like a rocking horse body. Reed canoes were a product of Tasmania (an island south of Australia) and of Titicaca in South America. When water logged, they were dragged to shore and dried out. North American Indians had *kayaks*. Arabs had *dhow*s (sailing ships). Marco Polo describes Arab sea-craft as having no iron fastenings, but stitched together with twine. A 6th century BC bas relief from Nineveh shows an ox-skin covered basket. The modern *guffas* used on the Tigres are similar, but use bitumen to close the boat off from leaks. *Khele nao* was a covered traveling boat used on the rivers of Assam north of Burma. The war canoe of the Maoris could carry 100 persons. The *dhoni* of Ceylon had two pontoons with a little house on top. The Chinese *sampan* had a mat covered roof, similar to boats in India. There were sails, paddles with round ends, and steering oars that were long and flat. At some point they used iron to hold wooden planks together. Boats on the Nile (the *gyassa*, or wide bottomed cargo boats) were described by Herodotus about 450BC, as without ribs or planking, short pieces bolted together. Sailboats called *felucca* had two large sails which hung from the top of 20 foot poles. The *muletta* of the Portuguese had sails based on the boat.

There were boats 100 feet long, 5000 years ago.¹² With trade, there came the formation of trading blocs. Rome and Carthage became trade rivals. There also were settlers. In 500BC, 60 ships with 30,000 settlers left from Carthage. Going where? To New Carthage? Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar Barca, was born 247BC, died 183BC. Carthage on the Mississippi River may have been the destination for Carthaginian settlers. Their descendant Hannibal may have followed to the nearby port of Hannibal, Missouri, when he had political troubles.

What Did They Take on Their Boats?

Columbus traded beads for gold with the Amerindians. The Amerindians had gold, silver, rice, copper, wood for boat building, furs, and perhaps spices. Aromatic spices are mentioned in the Bible when a woman anoints the feet of Jesus with a jar of precious ointment called nard which was very valuable. Its origin was North America.

Settlements, Rocks, and Rivers

Traders left behind rocks to mark the harbors and the trading sites. Permanent settlers left behind cemeteries,

religious memorials, calendar circles, and caves or chambers where they stored their goods. Standing stones may have been used to mark where food was hidden for the hungry traveler or where trade goods were deposited. In the Inuit culture an *inuksuk* is a stone structure that can communicate knowledge essential to survival for a traveler. Those that are built to look like a human are called *inunnguaq*. A cairn where a meat cache was placed was called *Pirujaqarvik* (meaning where the meat cache is).¹³

Some locations for such informational and food marking stones: At Ringwood NJ, there is a standing stone or perched rock southeast of Greenwood Lake. We find that Ontario in Canada has a good selection of dolmens. As Canada was fairly well iced until 8000BC, these stones may be dated after the Glacial Age ice melt. A little south of Canada in New York State, we find that the princes in America had their castles, and they had them upriver away from visiting traders. Near New Paltz, New York, Indian Chief Hieronymus Mingus retired to his castle on the Moodna, 8 miles from its mouth. Rocks in a nearby area include a rocking stone at the State Training School property in the Town of Lloyd on the edge of a ledge.¹⁴ Rocking stones were used for communication purposes.

There were boats of traders on the rivers, and there were also trails along the rivers that led up over the mountains. One of the more famous is the Oregon Trail. This trail is 2,000 miles long, extending from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon City, Oregon. The word *Oregon* is a directional term like *Orient*. The trail followed the valleys of the Kansas and Little Blue Rivers to Fort Kearney, thence along the North Platte River, touching at Fort Laramie, through the Black Hills and at Independence Rock and Devil's Gate, into the Sweetwater River Valley, through the Wind River Mountains. The junction of the Sweetwater and the North Platte is now some 200 feet below the surface of Pathfinder Reservoir.¹⁶ There is a break-off of two trails towards California. The Oregon continues along the Snake River Valley to Fort Boise, then north across the Blue Mountains to the headwaters of the Columbia River, and along its course to Fort Vancouver. It is an old Indian and buffalo trail.¹⁵ We have no idea how long people have walked along this trail, but there are some interesting landmarks, such as Signal Butte, along its length that were used by early hunters and traders. At Scotts Bluff Bison Quarry in 1933 archaeologists found projectile points in association with an extinct form of giant bison, on the bank of Kiowa Creek near Signal Butte; this showing that big game hunters were around 10,000 years ago in the Great Plains.¹⁷

How did the traders get around?

Human beings will find ways to communicate with others of their kind. Some of the rocks that were set in place gave

them directions. Colors could be directional. The names given to places and rivers gave hints as to where trails and waterways led. There were the stars on clear nights to help them out. Some investigators feel that if travelers observed the heavens, they would have lines that mirrored the heavens, laid out on the earth. This led to the making of maps. Maps were carved into the rocks.

Some maps copy other maps that seem to have very ancient knowledge. Bays that are now silted up and fallen into marsh land, are marked as harbors on some of these very old maps. There is the Piri Re'is map. Columbus supposedly used a copy of this map that shows the Antarctica coastline, which today is iced over and invisible. However, this map agrees with the seismic profile of the coastline taken by the Swedish-British-Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1949.¹⁸ This could lead to the theory that the coast of Antarctica was not covered with ice sometime in the last 30,000 years. Some maps were made of parchment; some of wood; some on animal skin; some on metal. When they were worn or becoming illegible, professional mapmakers would trace out a new copy.

The period of an ice free Antarctic coast line may be quite different from what we usually assume it was. Just because the ice is there now, does not mean that it was always there. Our present surroundings lead us to believe that the physical properties of the earth do not change very much, that the Sahara was always desert. However, the Sahara was once lush with trees.

The Piri Re'is map of the Old and New World Atlantic Coasts was copied from an older map in 1513 by a Turkish sea captain. This older map was apparently based on plane trigonometry and on the circumference of the earth described by Eratosthenes in the 3rd century BC. Hipparchus in the 2nd century BC knew about spherical trigonometry. Another map called the *Zeno Map of the North* illustrated the conversion of a more ancient spherical map projection to a flat portolano style. Looking geologically at still another very old map, the *Oronteus Finaeus Map of Antarctica*, it appears to be copied with a Renaissance map making style, from a map that used spherical trigonometry.¹⁹ It's as if Renaissance map makers had lost the knowledge of how to use spherical trigonometry to make map projections. It appears that such projections were used to produce map grids as seen on the Piri Re'is map and the Chinese map of Yü Chi Thu.

Another factor in checking out the age and culture of map makers, is wind pictures. We know about the four winds, north, south, east, and west. They are often pictured on the corners of maps, old and new, for decorative purposes. In the Middle Ages and Renaissance, an eight-wind system was used, but an even earlier map shows a twelve wind system, with twelve arcs of 30 de-

grees each. This checks in with ancient Babylonia and other early belief systems which had a Zodiac divided into 12 signs of 30 degrees each. "The implication from this is that the 360-degree circle and the twelve-wind system were ancient before the rise of Babylonia."²⁰ Another implication is that the Antarctica coastline was ice free at some point before the rise of Babylon, and perhaps far back into the mists of a time when sailors divided the sky into twelve giant pictures.

Who was the clever person who decided there were 360 degrees in a circle? It could have been a woman. Many male names are credited with inventions, such as writing and cotton gins, like Thoth in Egypt and Eli Whitney in the USA. However, we know that a woman invented the cotton gin, and she was legally unable to get a patent, so a man took over, got the credit, and acquired any profit that came in. The male population doesn't know what to do with wise women. The safest thing to do is turn them into goddesses and request favors of them in prayer. Consider the wisdom of Isis of Egypt and the Goddess of Wisdom, Athena of Greece.

Where did Columbus, a citizen of Genoa, get his copy of the Piri Re'is map? Genoa, Italy is on the Bisagno River where it flows into the Ligurian Sea. The Doria, a palace in Genoa, was the home of the Doria family who were philanthropists. Genoa has a university founded in 1243. Genoa, as a city of the Ligurians, was the important city before the time of Rome. Genoa had ports on the Black Sea until 1475. There was internal turmoil from the time of Columbus until 1528. Genoan officials had their hands full. They could not afford to send explorers out on expeditions. Columbus and Cabot (who was also born in Genoa) left to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

The cultural and educational center that was Genoa was going downhill. Columbus and Cabot, both having been taught at the Genoa University, believed the earth to be smaller than it is. John Cabot was born in Genoa, moved to Venice in 1461 as Genoa degenerated, went on a voyage to Alexandria for spices, and went further on to Mecca which was the great mart for the transfer of eastern and western goods. He was told that spices came from caravans which came from traders still further east. These traders got them from "remote regions." Cabot reasoned that the spices must come from the east coast of Asia, and that he could go there leaving from England and heading west. Cabot knew that the world was round. He also thought he knew the circumference of the earth. It had been measured by Eratosthenes in Egypt. However, there is a theory that the length of the circumference had been copied incorrectly by scientists. The circumference was thought to be 10,000 miles less than it really was, as some numbers were translated incorrectly.

Cabot had learned of two ships trying to find what is now Brazil, in 1480. He also heard that his fellow Genoese, Christopher Columbus, sailing for Spain, had reached the Indies in 1492 and returned. John Cabot took a more northern route. He claimed Cape Breton Island in 1497 for King Henry VII of England. It took him 53 days from Bristol. He returned immediately (another 53 days!) as supplies were low. They did see remains of campfires. He reported he had found the country of the Great Kahn. Thirty years later in 1527 such travel was very popular. Two English fishing vessels off the coast of North America reported they met up with more than 50 French, Portuguese, and Spanish fishing vessels.²¹ When people overcame their medieval fear of the seas, and regained the knowledge of ancient maps and sailors, their traveling abilities came back as in the days of the copper traders from Michigan.

Animal Travels Around the World

What did the traders and explorers eat on their journeys? They had casks of water and wine. Thor Hyerdahl reported that the fish leaped onto his raft. Peanuts and rice were good staple foods. Live animals, like turkeys or chickens that laid eggs, or rabbits that reproduced rapidly, made good fellow travelers. There are rabbits all over the world because they were easy to take on ship board, like turkeys and doves. The turkey probably did not originate in Turkey, but at a seafaring distance, from whence it was brought to Turkey and associated with the name *Turkey*. Where did the turkey that runs through the New England woods originate? It is so adaptable to New England that it seems like it has always been there.

Then we have larger animals. If Nimrod was a great hunter as recorded in the Bible, could he have acquired his fame by hunting mastodon? A mastodon was found in San Diego, which is unusual as they like colder climates. Perhaps San Diego was colder 9000 years ago. Mammoths have been found in New York State. Pictograms of mammoths may be mistaken for elephants. The polar bear prowls the Arctic north of Alaska, Canada, Russia, Norway and Greenland. It is believed to have descended from brown bears isolated by glaciers. Our European colonial ancestors brought cattle—cows, horses, sheep, and goats—on their boats. Hannibal put elephants on boats to cross the area by Gibraltar. There is Sheep Mountain in the Badlands of South Dakota. Sheep would find it difficult to survive without protection, unless they evolved in a safe spot, or under human domestication. Amerindians could have driven herds of sheep across Beringia or boated them to Asia; then herded them southward toward India where shepherd-caste Brahmins, such as Abraham would drive them and other cattle across south Asia to Palestine and Egypt. The tribe of Dan walking the shoreline and boating the Mediterranean led sheep up the Danube and

into Europe, Spain, Wales, and then full circle in boats back to New England in colonial times.²²

Is there a connection between the North American buffalo and the European bull? Plato describes the bulls of Atlantis as similar to the bull-worship of Egypt.²³ There were buffalo bulls and mammoth bulls in America; also giant beavers with pelts that could be profitably traded.

Who were the people who traveled?

As populations increased, tribes traveled. So many people traveled! There were so many reasons to leave one place and go to another, such as fire, flood, murder, or poor soil. If the Land of Canaan belonged to Cain, the son of Ham and father of Sidon and Heth, why would he ever leave? Cain, as banished murderer, and as world trader, obviously had made enemies in Israel. There may have been different religious factions. The Israelites labeled those they believed to be non-Hebrew people, as Canaanites. Cain (or Ka-n'n or Khan of China meaning Lord) was considered the father of the Cydonians on Crete, the father of Heth (the Hittites), and others such as the Jebusites, and Amorites. Pre-Israel was 3800BC-1100BC when many different tribes coursed through Israel, as it was on major trade routes. Israel held supremacy from 1100BC to 740BC, the time of David and his successors. In this period the biblical story teller set down the story of Cain and Abel, and told about the mark of Cain. Cain murdered his brother Abel and left home to become a trader. No one was to harm him. This mark said, "Be kind to traders." Most people don't trust traders. They feel they are going to be taken over. When foreigners come upon a land, they often come as conquerors. The Amerindians learned to distrust those who came upon their coastlines. In the Cain story, the policy makers of the Kingdom of David advised respect for traders, even though they warned their tribal members about foreigners such as Cydonians and Hittites.

Much of our knowledge of tribes is biblically related or told from a Mediterranean viewpoint. Cimmerians, were a tribe described in the Odyssey as dwelling beyond the ocean stream, in thickest gloom, unvisited by Helios (the sun). Herodotus was a Greek historian born in Asia Minor about 484BC. Herodotus says that the Cimmerians (or tribe of Gomer) inhabited the country between the Borysthenes and the Tanais, were expelled by the Scythians of southern Russia, and traveled along the shores of the Euxine (Black Sea), passed through Colchis, and over the river Halys in central Turkey, to Asia. This describes a people coming from northern Russia. With our recent knowledge about the flooding of the Black Sea, we could easily compose a theory that the legends brought by this traveling Cimmerian tribe may have inspired some of the tales of the Exodus. Think

of a pathway through the Black Sea, rather than the Red Sea, with a sudden flood drowning a pursuing army of Scythians. With the flooding of the Black Sea, the Strait of Bosphorus became a dramatic place. Herodotus relates that Darius with his army crossed the Bosphorus by making a bridge of boats. Herodotus told about the history and myths of the people in the Mediterranean and Black Seas areas. The stories he heard were similar to the tales that were told by the tribes that arrived in Israel.

Another source for biblical legends was the period 2900-2300BC when the Sumerians dominated southern Mesopotamia. Where did they come from? Their language has no known relative. They used cuneiform. The Sumerian language was gradually replaced by Akkadian in the time of Sargon (2334-2278BC).²⁴ The stories of the baby who was placed in a basket in the water (like Moses), and another story somewhat like the biblical Joseph who became the vizier of a king, were told about Sargon a thousand years before they were written down in Israel. The legend of the sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter in Judges 11:34-40 has roots in a tale about Sargon's daughter Enheduanna. Another story that may have inspired biblical tales is that Sargon had two sons of which the younger ruled first upon his father's death. Then the elder killed and displaced his younger brother.

How did these legends get to Israel? One of the tribes of ancient Israel, the tribe of Judah, came from the mountains east of Babylon. Some attribute the fall of Naram-Sin, grandson of Sargon the Great of Babylonia, to the Gutians. The Gutian Dynasty ruled in Babylonia for about 100 years from circa 2220BC to 2120BC. They surfaced again as the Tribe of Judah or Judah in Palestine. They had red hair, black hair, and pale skins, like King David.

The rulers in Mesopotamia had Amorite tribal backgrounds after 2000BC. Amorites came from west of the Strait of Gibraltar. What language did they bring with them? What writing? Hammurabi was about 1750BC. Can we connect Moses the Law Giver with Hammurabi the Law Giver? These were more stories that were available for the scribes of David and Solomon.

There is one theory that the original Greeks "arrived from the northern Balkans, or perhaps across the Aegean Sea from Anatolia (Turkey), in a series of waves during the second millennium BC." They encountered a higher material culture in the Minoan civilization centered at Knossos in Crete.²⁵ Another theory is that some Greeks came with Cadmus from the west. As Cadmus came from the west, he may have been associated with seafarers from the west, who may have been North American fishermen. Perhaps there is some truth to both these theories.

The Etruscans thrived on the north coast of the Mediterranean. Could they have been the forerunners of the

Genoese supplying sea-faring data? Two sub-seas of the Mediterranean which were under the control of the Etruscans are the Ligurian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea. Were the Tyrrhenians the same as the Etruscans? Drop the E from in front of *Etruria* and you get names like *Tyrrhenians* or *Tyrsenians* or *Turks*. The Genoese sailors had friendly relations with the Turks. *Tyr* in Norse Mythology is son of Odin and god of war. Did the Etruscans originate in the colder regions of Europe?

The earliest inhabitants of Scotland were a non-Aryan race, similar to the Basques. Then a Celtic and non-Aryan people came to northern Scotland and combined with the non-Aryan people already there. They were called Caledonians (in Roman times). The descendants of the Caledonians were called *Picts*.²⁶ In southern Scotland there were the Celtic Brythons (or Britains) of the same blood as the Welsh. Another theory is that Welsh and Celts had ties to some early people in America. Early writing of these people was Irish ogham.²⁷ The names of two Celtic tribes are the *Ordovices* and the *Silures*. Aryans are the tribal groups that came from India into the Iranian plateau and eventually invaded Europe.

Footnotes for Chapter 5

- 1 Charles Hapgood, *Maps of The Ancient Sea Kings*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, IL, p.237.
- 2 *Ibid.*, Hapgood, p.238.
- 3 Lewis Spence, *The History of Atlantis*, Bell Publishing Company, NY, 1968, p.94. 4 *Ibid.*, p.209.
- 5 Lewis Spence, *The History of Atlantis*, Bell Publishing Company, New York, 1968. 6 *Ibid.*, pp.96,106,108.
- 7 *Ibid.*, p.110. 8 *Ibid.*, p.150. 9 *Ibid.*, pp.107,109,156.
- 10 *Ibid.*, Spence, p.207; also "Some Notes on the Lost Atlantis" in *Papyrus*, Theosophical Society in Egypt, March 1921.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Spence, p.231.
- 12 Roger Jewell, *Ancient Mines of Kitchi-Gummi*, Jewel Histories, Fairfield PA, 2000, p.151.
- 13 Mary Wallace, *The Inusuk Book*, Owl Books, Toronto, 1999, pp.15,17,39. (Book contains samples of Inuit writing.)
- 14 Beatrice Wadlin, *Town of Lloyd History*, pp.4,22.
- 15 *Encyclopedia Americana, Volume 20*, Americana Corp. NY, '49.
- 16 *The Wind River Rendezvous, Vol. XXIX*, 1999 #3, "A Natural Passageway," p.8.
- 17 Merrill J. Mattes, *Scotts Bluff*, National Park Service, Washington DC, 1992, p.58.
- 18 Charles Hapgood, *Map of the Ancient Sea Kings*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, IL, 1996, p.243.
- 19 *Ibid.*, Hapgood, p.183. 20 *Ibid.*, Hapgood, p.185.
- 21 *Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. V*, Americana Corp., NY, '49, p.310.
- 22 *Smithsonian*, June 2000, "Horning In? Big Horn Sheep in the Canadian Rockies," pp.91-100.
- 23 Lewis Spence, *History of Atlantis*, Bell Pub. Co. NY, 1968, p.180.
- 24 Joan Oates, *Babylon*, Thames-Hudson, London, 1991, pp.32-37.
- 25 Victor Stevenson, *The World of Words*, Sterling Publishing, NY, 1999, p.32.
- 26 *Encyclopedia Americana, Vol.24*, Americana Corporation, NY, 1949, p.434.
- 27 *Ibid.*, Stevenson, p.54.

Chapter 6

People of God

Special People

People worshipped God when there was no Bible ...when there was no church ... when there were no priests, no altar servers, no theologians ...

Abraham worshipped God. He had no Bible. He had no church. He believed he was special with God. The story goes that he was called *The Friend of God*.

We all like to think that we are special with God. After all, some wise energy created us, and this energy is doubtless wise enough to protect us and encourage us.

As we are all people of God, we all have our stories about how God made us, how God chooses us, and how God gives us food and land. The Bible gives us myths. The Polynesians have their myths. The Amerindians have theirs. Where did all these myths begin?

People of God

We are ALL people of God, the children of one creator. We are called to loving community with one another.

When God promised the land to God's people, who were those people, and what territory was being promised? We have read the myth of the chosen people written down in the Bible, where certain interpretations of God credit God with being exclusive. Some people say that God is God of the oppressed, and that God will destroy the rich and powerful. This sounds like a pretty violent God, destroying those who have more material goods. Those of us who have a lot of things don't like the sound of a God who plays favorites. There must be a mistake.

One possible explanation of the myth of the chosen people in the land of Israel might be that the Israelites were able to write it down. Before the time of the Kingdom of David in Israel, there was not too much writing ability. David is credited with uniting the tribes that were in the land of Israel. Tribal leaders pledged themselves to blood brotherhood by slitting their veins and mixing their blood together. Many of these tribal groups came from the east, and likewise many of their legends came from the east. They told their myths orally around the campfires, and many of the legends were about the same things, such as the exclusion from a beautiful garden and being kept from that garden by fire, the legend of a great flood, tales about an angry God, and also about the love of God for God's creatures.

Surely God loves God's creation, loves ALL that creation. In Genesis we hear that God finds the creation good. God has loving concern for everybody, for blacks and

whites, for homosexuals and heterosexuals, for males and females, for poor and rich, for prisoners and those who guard them, for both sides in those countries around the world whose citizens are killing each other. God loves everybody. But this myth about God loving one chosen race in particular got written down about the time of the Kingdom of David, and got to be associated with a particular group of people, as opposed to the other nations and peoples who had the same inner feelings about God's love, but who had not written down that a particular spot on earth belonged to them. Writing can do a lot of good to encourage loving community, but when used by one group to exclude another group, it can do harm. The group that is being excluded can become very frustrated and react negatively. We can see this sort of reaction in the land of Israel today.

The Old Testament writers recognized God's love and spoke about how God loved people. We find this love of God expressed more fully in the New Testament. We find God's forgiveness in Luke 6:27, the Sermon on the Plain where Jesus says, "Love your enemies. Bless them who curse you, and pray for them who spitefully use you."

We are all different. We come from different cultures. If we want to be respected, we each must respect the differences we find in others. In I Corinthians 12:12 we are told we are many parts, but we are all one body. If one part is hurt, all parts are hurt with it. I Corinthians goes on to say that we are the body of Christ. Just what is the body of Christ? It is the community that contains God's love. In that community of love, we each have our special gift. Some are prophets, some are healers, some are there to serve, some are to lead, some to teach, some to comfort.

In our present world, we like to think that we are God's special people, superior to the animals, and at the top of the food chain. The first thing we should agree upon is that God created us all. We are wonderfully made from star dust. All people on the earth (according to 1 Peter 2:9-10) are a chosen race, the human race, a royal priesthood to serve each other, prophets to encourage one another when we get depressed or discouraged or fearful. How should we act in order to properly fulfill the roles of prophet, priest, or ruler? What do you think God had in mind when we were created? Were we created to call each other names and wield power over each other? Or were we created to serve one another with kindness?

Slaves Are Our Relatives

One incredible myth still in force today is the acceptance of slavery. How could we buy into the idea that certain of God's people were doomed forever to be considered of lesser quality? Those of us with pale skins in America who have ancestors in the southern states may be quite

closely related to some of our darker brothers and sisters. It was customary for early Virginians who had slaves, to have children by those slaves. Those of us who are descended from pre-Civil War Southerners have a high probability of being related to the offspring of former slaves. Present day black people don't like to think of their ancestry springing from a forced rape. Slave holders would quote the Bible believing that if Abraham and Sara had slaves, slavery is the right way to go. Others justifying slavery quote the Bible on the sons of Noah believing that Ham's children should be subject to the children of Japheth and Shem (Genesis 9:18-27). It is illogical for a spontaneous reaction of a son to a drunken father to be taken as a sign that he and his descendants forever should be enslaved to his two brothers and their descendants. Rather, the Bible is describing the horrors of living in a dysfunctional family, and the irrational behavior of those who become intoxicated. For the southern states who were economically dependent on slave labor, it was convenient to interpret this section of the Bible as justifying slavery. Other verses in the Bible demanding that one's neighbor be treated kindly, and the redemption of slaves tend to get ignored (Deuteronomy 23:15-17).

It is likewise convenient for some land owners today to lean on an erratic biblical interpretation. I Chronicles 16:18 says, "Unto thee will I give the land of Canaan, the lot of your inheritance." The Hebrew roots of the myth call this marvelous promised land, the land of Canaan. Was the land of Canaan another name for the land of Israel? If it was Canaan's land, why should it be given to Israel? Certainly not from the pronouncements of Noah against his offspring Ham, as in Genesis 9. What are the in-depth early meanings of the names and myths associated with the promised land? They reflect earlier tribal or religious rivalries. Interpretations of myths are like theories. One doesn't really know if one has the correct interpretation. We have great difficulty in thinking like the ancients thought. We are not of their time or culture. We were not there. We do not know.

Interpretations of a myth carried over from the time of Abraham continue the thought about justification of slavery into New Testament times (Galatians 4:30). Abraham may have been a patriarch, but he was not perfect. Picture this tribal elder dumping in the wilderness the slave maiden whom he had raped and her son whom he had fathered. "The child of the slave woman shall not inherit with the child of the free woman." It could be that this verse applied primarily to Abraham's two sons, Isaac and Ishmael. Some people still quote this verse as a reason for Jews to exclude or mistreat Palestinians, or for a reason for whites to ignore blacks. This is a frightening misinterpretation.

What is *slave* and what is *free*? We are in bondage when we are enslaved by fear or hatred. We are free when we are forgiving and kind and show respect for other people. Using these definitions for *slave* and *free*, who in Israel is enslaved? Those who are forgiving and kind inherit the fruit of their actions.

Inheritors in the Land of Israel

All the tribes that were in Israel at the time of David are figuratively described in the Bible as "sons" of Israel through his two wives and their two handmaids. This story telling gives the reader some figurative relationships, and implies that some tribes have more approval or political clout than others. Mother Leah, representing a daughter of white man Laban and his wife of unknown color, had six sons;— Reuben (meanings connected with *friend* or *shepherd*), Simeon (has to do with *hearing* or *obeying*), Levi, the protector of Dinah from Sechem, meaning *judgment*, Judah the rapist of his sister Tamar, meaning *lion cub* or *praise of the Lord*, Zebulun (meaning *sea shore dwelling*), and Issachar (meaning *recompense*). Her handmaid Zilpah contributed two more sons, Gad (meaning *happy troop*) and Asher (meaning *blessing*). Gad and Asher, as children of the handmaid, are less connected to David's tribal collective, and may have come from foreign shores. They may not have been as light colored as the six sons of Leah. Zilpah, as slave, may have had almost any shade of skin. Rachel, the daughter of Laban and sister of Leah, had two sons Joseph and Benjamin. These were Israel's or Jacob's favorite sons, or the people who really belonged in the land. Joseph means *increase*, and Benjamin means *Son of the Right Hand*. Rachel's maid, Bilhah, had two sons, Naphtali (meaning *swift hind*) and Dan (meaning *judge*). The tribe of Dan may have been the tribe of the Goddess Diana, a religious and justice-oriented group. Israel's "son" Joseph had two sons, that somehow were added to the tribal list. Ephraim, meaning *that which brings fruit*, and Manasseh, that means *forgotten*. We don't hear much about Manasseh. He is forgotten.

David unified the tribes in the land of Israel. The first part of *Israel*, *Is* equals *man*. The end part, *El*, means God. One meaning for *Israel* is *people of God*. *El* means *God of the Mountain*. The second name for the land, *Canaan*, comes from the name *Cain*, the brother of Abel. Cain slew Abel, and his punishment was that he was sent away. Cain became a trader, wandering over the world, probably by boat, because the God of the Polynesians *Ka ne* has a similar name. The leader of China is called *Kahn*, which means *Lord* or *Prince*. Thus *Canaan* may mean *The Lord's Land*. Traders also do business on land, and the land of Canaan was a place where many land routes crossed. Many nations met and traded in that area

bringing their ideas of God with them. The land of Canaan may be interpreted as comprising the trade routes of the earth and the spiritual ideas of all the earth.

Inheritors in West Coast North America

David had a wise solution for competitors for the land in his era. Each tribe was recognized and assigned a spot. In the myths of the Columbia River tribes we hear about tribal land and cultural assignments. The spiritual hero-animal, Coyote, designated the Chinook Indians to live near the mouth of the river. They were to be traders. Others would live along the coast and be fishermen. The Klickitat would live along the rivers that flowed from the big mountain into the Columbia and be famous for their horsemanship. The Cayuse would live along the Columbia and be powerful with their war clubs. The Yakima would live along the Yakima River to the east and be helpers of the poor. The Nez Perce would live in the valleys of the Wallowa and the Kookooskia and be great in council and speechmaking. All these early placements helped to keep the status quo and kept the people peaceful. People dwelling in the Columbia Valley today feel no obligation to respect the land designations of earlier people whose numbers have diminished and whose communities have faded away. There is no similar need for those who believe they are David's descendents to push other people out of Israel/Palestine.

Laws Set Down by Mother Earth

Communities set down laws that encouraged sharing among people and tribes. David called the people in Israel a brotherhood, implying they could work together. In Peru the people speak of Pacha Mama, or Mother Earth. A Yakima (Washington State) legend describes a female mountain named Pahto (today called Mount Adams) as a mountain goddess who gives all the foods and animals freely to human beings. The myth teller says, "That is why I always give freely, why I feed the hungry without pay. It is the Law, the shining Law, lifted high where it is painted by the Sun and blanketed by the clouds. Since they are the gifts of the Great Maker, the foods which were planted for his children must all be free."¹ This philosophy was encouraged by the practice of pot-latch, in which tribes gave gifts to one another.

The Shining Law is praised in Psalm 19:7, "The Law of Yahweh is perfect, new life for the soul; the decree of Yahweh is trustworthy, wisdom for the simple." Isaiah 1:17 promotes generosity and sharing with the widow, the orphan, and the oppressed as fulfillment of God's law. Isaiah 1:19 says, "If you are willing to obey, you shall eat the good things of the earth." For those who treat their neighbor with kindness, there will be a land of peace. Peace is given to those who promote peace. "If you live according to my laws, if you keep my commandments and put them into practice,

I will give you the rain you need at the right time; the earth shall give its produce and the trees of the countryside their fruits. ... You shall live secure in your land. .. I will give peace to the land." (Leviticus 26:3-15)

Laws as seen by religious believers incorporate kindness to others. It seems that natural laws are put in place that guarantee justice for those who try to be just. These laws as interpreted by religious leaders and authoritative rulers usually encourage positive behavior.

Observing natural laws and recognizing consequences of disobeying laws, helps to build strong communities. We recognize the needs of others to food and housing. We recognize the need for self-esteem and the urge to reproduce. People were instilled with the need to reproduce their kind in order to evolve to something good, we know not what, as yet. We do not know what we shall be.

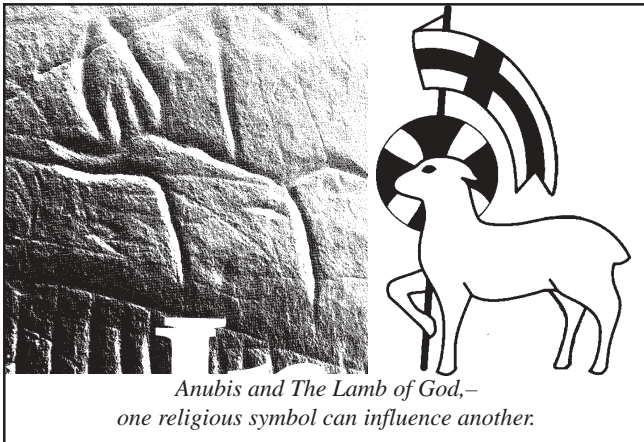
This process of change in humanity comes through two ways, cooperation and competition, and also through genetic adaptations. Humankind's cooperation, competition, and adaptation built early tribal law, the Ten Commandments, Muslim and church laws, Hiawatha's potlatch ritual, and Jesus' Law of Love. The future of humanity opens up to possibilities of friendly sharing. We may miss this opening to greater good if we get stuck in retaliation. It seems there is an evolutionary opening at this point in time for our development, if we practice compassion towards ALL people, and calm the urge to retaliate and use weapons out of fear.

Similarities Between Biblical and Amerindian Myths

Speaking about Amerindians in *Indian Legends of The Pacific Northwest*, Ella Clark finds that "readers acquainted with the folk literature of the Old World will find striking parallels between it and the oral literature of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest."² Aesop's Fables sound very much like the animals in Amerindian stories. "A skillful Indian storyteller is actor as well as narrator." In a similar manner, the ancient Greek storyteller sang and acted.³

This book by Ella Clark is mainly Pacific Northwest myths, Washington and Oregon. There are stories that remind us of biblical lore. How did the Amerindians think of God? Was God an all-powerful spirit, a motherly provider, some force to be worshiped, a marvelous animal, or a Supreme Being? Probably different Amerindians thought differently. Our wise people today still do not have the answers to "Who is God?" The myths of the Amerindians can be just as informative about the nature of God as parables in the Bible. Those who see no connections between Amerindian myths and European religious tales can always claim such resemblances are coincidences. Examples are listed below.

Coyote and Anubis: The Amerindian *Coyote* is an animal that had god-like qualities, or was on very good terms with the great creator. *Anubis* is the Egyptian God of the Dead and is represented as a black jackal with a bushy tail. These godly creatures are each sometimes pictured as a four footed animal with a standard, somewhat like the later day representation of the Lamb of God. On cave sites in Oklahoma, the animal is drawn with a flag coming out of its back. *In Plain Sight* by Gloria Farley⁴ describes these cave sites. She believes that the Anubis figure in these caves cannot be Coyote, that Coyote would not be wearing the Egyptian crown or carrying the Egyptian



symbol of authority, the flail. We do not know what the crown and the flail might be in an Amerindian picture. Coyote might have two horns coming out of his head that appeared like a crown. The flail might represent a pack of arrows making a rope to reach to heaven. Again, the head symbol might represent the sun, and the object on Coyote's back might represent fire which Coyote had stolen for the good of humankind. We do not know if the Anubis symbol came from Egypt to Oklahoma, or if the Coyote symbol came first and was taken to Egypt.

The Naming of Creatures: With the Amerindians of the Pacific northwest, myths describe an earlier race of animals who acted like real people, but may have had animal heads or bodies. Egyptian tomb drawings also picture such creatures with eagle heads or cow horns. Raven was the benefactor animal in the Puget Sound area; Coyote was the benefactor east of the Cascade Range.⁵ In an Okanogan myth the Spirit Chief gives names to the animal people. When he names Coyote, Creator gives him special power to change himself into any form. With this power Coyote is able to help the human beings who eventually arrive on the scene. In another Colombia River Valley legend, Coyote himself gives names to all the animals.⁶ In a similar manner Genesis 2:19 has God turning the naming of the animals over to Adam.

Following the naming, laws are laid down for beast

and human. Genesis 9:5b "I will demand an account from every beast and from man." The beast is a leftover from the Amerindian myth where Coyote overcomes a monster and gives him a new law, "You can no longer kill people as you have been doing."⁷ As all creatures are given admonitions to take care, so they must be given the words of salvation. We find that as recently as the Gospel of Mark, early Christians are asked to "proclaim the Good News to all creation." This is sometimes translated "all creatures." (Mark 16:16)

The Garden of Eden and Volcanoes: Adam and Eve were turned out of the Garden and could not return because of an angel with a flaming sword. *Flame* sounds like meteors or volcanoes. People may have relocated because of volcanoes. Legends relate these events and describe how many people were buried by the rocks. The Three Sisters Mountains once were one mountain that blew its top and became three peaks, in Amerindian language *Klah Klahnee*.⁸

Patriarchal Dominance: Another story in Genesis that may have the same origins as the *In the Beginning* story of the Nisqually of Puget Sound, is God's proclamation to Eve (Genesis 3:16b), "Your husband will lord it over you." The Spirit Chief tells the woman, "You will serve man and be useful to him in these ways. He will be your master." The Spirit Chief told the Nisqually that there were two powers, one good and one evil. He himself had been sent to them by the good power.⁹ The Zoroastrians seem to have belief in that myth, and some Christians, too, believe in God and the devil.

The Myth of The Destroying God: The theme that God will destroy people is found in Genesis 6:5-8 and also in many Amerindian myths. When the Great Spirit lived on the summit of Mount Tahoma (Mount Rainier) in Washington State, "he was angry because people and animals were wicked and did many mean things to each other. He decided that he would rid the earth of all of them except the good animals and one good man and his family."¹⁰

The Myth of the Flood: The Bible relates how Noah built a boat of reeds and wood (Genesis 6:14,15). This sounds like the myth came from either Egypt or Lake Titicaca, places where reeds were used in boat construction. When Thor Hyerdahl made a raft to float across the Pacific, he used reeds and balsa wood from the Lake Titicaca area. Could Noah have started off from Ecuador and floated across the Pacific? With so many different Amerindian tribes, there are a variety of boat constructions. One legend starts off on a floating island that breaks apart. Could this be an iceberg, as the male flood survivor catches a whale, and then he and his wife are able to make a canoe or kayak and paddle eastward (!) to safety?¹¹

Hebrew myths used Mount Ararat as the place of land-

ing, but the Squamish of northwest America named Mount Baker as their haven. Their belief is that in a large crack halfway up the slope of Mount Baker, is the outline of the giant canoe that saved them.¹²

Another legend in the Yakima country reports that a good man said, "I have heard from the land of the spirits, that a big water is coming that will cover all the land. Make a boat for the good people. Let the bad people be killed by the water." The good people chipped a cedar with stone and with antlers of elk and burned it hollow with fire. The boat came down on Toppenish Ridge. The Yakimas believe it is still there and that it can be seen on the east side of the ridge.¹³

In another flood myth, Coyote, as a human with bow and arrows, ran to the top of Mount Shasta to avoid the flood. All the animals followed him. When the waters went down, the animals scattered all over the earth.¹⁴ The deluge is recorded by another Amerindian tribe using Mount Jefferson, the second highest peak in Oregon, as the saving mountain. The people made a great canoe, and put their children in it accompanied by a sixteen year old maiden and her baby and husband. It is said that you can still see the big canoe near the top of Mount Jefferson, for it was turned to rock.¹⁵

Creation of Languages: Chief William Shelton told a story about Pushing Up The Sky. "In the beginning, the Creator and Changer made the world. He created first in the East. Then he slowly came westward, creating as he came. With him he brought many languages. He gave a different language to each group of people he created."¹⁶ Commenting on this direct quote, I would like to say that the use of *he* to describe the creator may be of necessity. Some languages use the same word for *he* and *she* and for *what may be either*. In this way language may have contributed to those who did not understand language, to think of God as male. This creation of the world and people and language started in the East (where the sun comes up). The legend is from the west coast. This Creative God may have given language in South America, gone a bit north west to Central America, and lastly gotten to the west coast and to Puget Sound. *He*, *She*, or Great Spirit scattered many languages at Puget Sound. It must be that there were many people coming in boats and settling around Puget Sound. The story goes on to say how the people had this urge to make the sky higher. This sounds like the story of the Tower of Babel and the diversification of language.

The Myth of Language Confusion: A myth from the Swinomish Reservation gives the reason for language variation. Three sisters built a high house, because they wanted to go up to the sky to see the Creator. Was it made of wood or stone or brick? We do not know. They built it

higher and higher. By the time the house was finished, they could not speak the same language, and they could not understand each other. That is why there are so many different languages today.¹⁷ Genesis 11:1-9 tells about the Tower of Babel. As tribes moved eastward they decided to build a tower in Shinar (Babylonia? China?) and make it out of bricks, baked in the fire. Technology had reached a point where tribes people were able to bake bricks. But language had reached a point where people could not communicate. This myth is applicable to us today. Our technology is marvelous, but our communication skills are stuck in the Dark Ages of hate, militarism, and competition.

By definition, people moving eastward, come from the west. The biblical term for people from the west is Amorites which is how America got its name. It was the place in the west where the boat-traveling Americans came from. We are not to believe the rumor that America was named after Amerigo Vespucci. The opposite is the case: Amerigo was named after the continent that he mapped. The Greek term for the boat traveling people who had red or purple sails was Phoenicians. The Phoenicians came with Cadmus. Cadmus brought the alphabet to Greece. Cadmium was an element found near Thebes in Greece. Cadmium is used in batteries. Copper is used to produce wire that transmits electrical current. The Phoenicians may have been the red men who brought copper from the mines near Lake Superior. Can we trace the building of a high building to reach the sky, from Amerindians in northwest America to copper traders in the Great Lakes, and from there to a journey across the Atlantic through the Mediterranean to a plain in Babylonia?

Giants: The Bible reports that there were giants back in those good old days (Genesis 6:4). Amerindian legends report that Mount Hood, the highest peak in Oregon was a refuge for a tribe when mountains hurled rocks around. These people didn't get enough to eat and suffered, so they never got as gigantic as their ancestors.¹⁸ They looked on other people as giants. A Nez Perce myth tells how Hell's Canyon on the Snake River was where giants fell into pits filled with copper liquid that was kept boiling by throwing heated rocks into them.¹⁹

Jealous Wives: The Amerindian myth about jealous wives is told partly to describe the origin of some local mountains. It is also told to instruct wives that jealousy is not profitable. We learn from this myth that bigamy was also a custom in early North America, as well as in biblical societies. The two Amerindian wives are jealous²⁰ like Jacob's wives in the Bible.

Origins of Law: Is the law of the Kumush, like the law written down in Genesis?²¹ John 1:16-17 states, "The law was given through Moses." There are questions about

Moses. He is hard to date. He may have been an Egyptian serving Egyptian royalty, or he may have been a Babylonian serving Hammurabi or an earlier Babylonian ruler. Written law arrived in the mid-east when it was possible for mid-east people to write it down.

Amerindians had the custom of pot-latch, where different tribes gave to different tribes in a prescribed circular give-away. Did they keep written tallies of their gifts? If this type of law was unwritten, did it give greater opportunity for parties to argue about personal viewpoints? When the law is written, there are still opposing viewpoints (witness the number of lawyers who argue about details of the laws). When laws are written down, they tend to become all authoritative and almost worshiped.

Rocks were painted after the big flood relating to the laws of the Yakima.²² A rock with what looks like horses' hoofs on it, has the law represented by the hoofprints which describes cuneiform wedge-shaped writing. A big eye representation on the Colombia reminds mythologists of the Egyptian God Ra sending his one eye out to view the earth, and eventually ending up with two eyes, the sun and the moon, to keep track of people's deeds for both the day and the night.

Jonah and The Whale: A Chippewa legend relates that Menabozho (or Hiawatha) is swallowed by a big fish in Gitchee Gumee (Lake Superior). A squirrel is also swallowed and it advises Menabozho who shoots an arrow from inside the fish's belly and kills it. It dies and floats onto a beach where good Grandmother Nokomis lives. Menabozho cuts up the fish, and obtains fish oil which he uses to dissolve quantities of tar on a strip of beach.²³ This legend ties Lake Superior to a problem of tar, which may not be a Lake Superior problem. There is tar in California, and in Babylonia. Can tar be softened with fish oil? A fish diet contain good cholesterol that dissolves bad cholesterol.

Similarities with Legends of Other Areas

Amerindian and Greek Legends: Aged female *Skookums* guarding their fire are similar to the *Three Fates* passing one eye around in the Greek legend. Coyote and Eagle visiting the land of the dead is like the Greek story of *Orpheus and Eurydice*.²⁴

There are a number of myth names for Rabbit, the major myth character in southeast United States. He is Brer Rabbit of folk tale fame. His name *Cofi* (or Rabbit) could be replaced by tama-timi-kko (which ending mikko=chief or king).²⁵ The term *Rabbit* is related to being a chief or king, in the Mayan language.

Pandora's Box: The legend of Pandora's Box which box contained all the diseases and problems of humankind, was told by the Greeks, and also by the Nisqually of Puget Sound in the following manner:– The Spirit Man made a

big house with just one opening. He put all the diseases and evil deeds into it, and put it in charge of one family. One day the daughter of this family got curious and opened the box. Humankind was never the same.²⁶

Aesop Fables in Greece: Aesop's Fables are Greek tales that use animals as characters to teach people moral behavior, as in the Amerindian myths. Did the Greeks get their animal stories from the Amerindians or vice versa? Which way did the stories and the tribes travel? There are a Fox and a Crow after some grapes in an Aesop narrative; Fox is replaced by Coyote in a comparable Amerindian fable.²⁷

Drinking Cup: The Wasco tribe have a big cup that is sometimes present and sometimes vanishes, as in the Holy Grail legend.²⁸

Quetzalcoatl: The mysterious god-figure or culture hero, Quetzalcoatl or Kukulcan, surfaced in the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico.²⁹ There may have been several comings of Quetzalcoatl. The dates and story of Quetzalcoatl correspond to the dates and story of Bjorn Abrandsson of Iceland who left Iceland about 986. Another Iclander, Gudleifr, went off course about 1030 AD. His boat landed in a foreign place and was rescued from the natives by a man who spoke Norwegian. This may have been Quetzalcoatl or Bjorn. The story goes that Quetzalcoatl gave a ring and a sword to Gudleifr to take to his son and former girlfriend, and would not tell his name. This Quetzalcoatl may have had horses with him. There were two other "descents" of Kukulcan in Mayan mythology. The Aztecs believed that Cortez with the Spaniards in 1521 was Kukulcan returning.

Example of More Recent Myth

The retelling of myths continues. Cervantes composed his masterpiece *Don Quixote* in 1605. A soldier in Italy and the Azores, a captive among the Barbary pirates of Algiers, a writer of drama and romance, imprisoned twice, and a collector of taxes and of provisions for the Indies fleet, it is hard to say where he got the material for his story. Don Quixote and his buddy Sancho Panza have a strange similarity to the Amerindian culture heroes, Coyote and Fox. Quixote and Sancho take a voyage in an enchanted bark and an aerial flight astride a wooden horse. Wooden horses figure in other myths.

Cervantes' story goes back a little further to the story about el Cid, a Spanish national hero who lived about 1040 to 1099. Legends and traditions are set down in Spanish and Moorish records. He also has something to do with Sancho, the eldest son of Ferdinand I. El Cid was known as Campeador (or Champion). Myths attach themselves to real people, and creep in and become part of the more modern folk lore of a country which country may not be the country of origin. It is interesting to note the similarity of the names Quixote and Coyote. In the

time-separated tales told in Spain, there are two Sanchos. It seems that myths can re-surface time and time again.

More Theories about Myths

With so many myths having similarities with Bible stories, what conclusions can we draw? Which myths are older, those of the Amerindians or those of the Hebrews? The people in North America have been there since 12,000BP, and perhaps even as early as 70,000BP. They have been telling these stories since the time of the flood, which took place about 11,000 years ago. They also had to flee from eruptions of mountains, which may have inspired the tales of being driven out of Eden. The Greek fables, too, were carried by traders. Which way did the traders travel? Where did the myths that are written down in the Bible take place? Was the Garden of Eden in North America? Was the angel with the flaming sword on the peak of a volcano in Oregon? The Americas certainly qualify as being “east of Eden.” Leaning on all this mythical information, I propose the theory that many stories began in the Americas and traveled both east and west to Europe and Asia, across both the Atlantic and the Pacific, with all the many tongues which had acquired variety from each direction taken, meeting and being confused in some mythical place such as the plain of Shinar in Babylonia.

The Written Word as A Carrier of Myth

In thinking about the mythical past of the Jewish people, one might enquire where these beautiful myths originated. They certainly did not spring full blown in the minds of the scribes of the days of King David. They were holy stories that had been told around tribal bonfires for thousands of years before they were written down. Place names and people names doubtless underwent changes to fit new tribal locations and new culture heroes. Where did these themes originate? What was the early mythical message before David’s scribes got their hands on it? Working backward from the Garden of Eden and the flood stories that appear in Babylonia and indigenous America, what was God’s original promise of land? Can it be that God promised to all people a peaceful land in which to dwell, if they would treat the other people in the land with compassion?

Haim Watzman reports on the book by Finkelstein and Silberman, entitled *The Bible Unearthed: Archeology’s New Vision of Israel and the Origin of Its Sacred Texts*. The historical books of the Old Testament “were meant to provide a mythical past for a Jewish people who achieved a national consciousness and unique theology only during the time of the Babylonian exile (586-538BC).”³⁰ Mr. Finkelstein believes the Bible was written in the time of King Josiah, as it sounds to him like the politics of Josiah’s day. Scribes put down in their

time (which may have been the time of Solomon or the time of his descendent Josiah) what they thought was the message. Now it is time to re-interpret for our time what the mythical message is for all the people of the earth. In thinking about the future of the Jewish people, one can conclude that it is now time for this people to achieve a world consciousness, that a national consciousness is going out of style in our communications-connected world.

Is it possible for the various tribes of the earth to share the earth with each other? Was the message to the ancient ancestors of us all that we should share the land, water, and earth’s resources,—or risk extinction? The same message of sharing is being shouted across our world today, “Put away your armaments. Cease destroying the earth and each other, or the earth will not be a livable place.”

Bricks and Babel

When we think about specific traders or specific tribes that moved around, we can go to the Bible for further information. There is one myth that tells emphatically where the scene took place. Genesis 11 describes the building of the tower of Babel. “As they moved eastward they found a plain in the land of Shinar (Babylonia? China?) where they settled. ... For stone they used bricks, and for mortar they used bitumen.” This tower project was undertaken after the flood and before the time of Abraham. Bricks, dirt, and clay were useful building materials. The Amerindians made clay pots. They knew how to fire clay and bricks. Ancient chambers in New York State have bricks in their construction. The people that moved into the plain of Shinar came from the west, as they moved eastward. They found bitumen in the land of Shinar, which was just right for holding their bricks together. But they never finished building their tower. Early people had other building techniques. Clam shells were ground into plaster. The Hebrew people under Egyptian enslavement used straw to hold their bricks together.

A Test Case

We often feel secure when those in authority tell us what we should believe, or make up our minds for us on the suitability of bombing raids or other militaristic forms of retaliation. Our reaction to their violent political response can be, “How wonderful that our leader knows just what steps to take to keep us safe!” When told that Columbus discovered America, we nod in agreement and celebrate his bravery and skill. When we have the Bible stories explained to us in church on Sunday morning, we feel comforted by the agreeable repetition. Consequently, you may not like any suggestion to the contrary, such as a Moses wandering through a Turkish wilderness, or an Abraham walking with his sheep from the Indus. We like the sameness; we abhor innovations.

In tracking down legends, one should assume the ex-

act opposite of what is usually assumed,— that the legend is a word-for-word account of the truth of what happened. One should assume that the location given is a secondary location because the first location has been forgotten or the name of the first location no longer makes sense to the hearers. Using these negative sounding assumptions, let us then ask, “Where did the Israelite legend of the dissatisfied brick workers originate?” The Bible tells this legend in Exodus 5:6 – 6:1. The Hebrew slaves had been provided with straw for their brick making, but Pharaoh proclaimed that they should gather their own straw, and still produce the same number of bricks.

Using our previous assumptions, let us look for some other location for the slave labor. How many brick temples remain as relics of ancient Egypt, anyway? The Egyptians are noted for the pyramids, made out of stone, the temples of Karnak and Luxor, made out of stone. Bricks were used in Babylon and ancient Troy. Where in ancient Egypt did one find straw for bricks? Papyrus reeds along the Nile were used for writing paper. Such thick material would not help the bricks to stay together, but would cause them to fall apart. Can you picture bricks made out of clay and straw? Our modern brickmaking process does not use straw. If you would like to see straw combined with bricks, visit the Van Cortlandt Manor Restoration at Croton-Harmon, New York, on the Hudson River. At that location there are many examples of brick work, including early bricks made out of straw.

Across the Hudson from the Van Cortlandt Manor Restoration at Croton-Harmon, is the community of Haverstraw. The peaks of Little Tor, High Tor, and Pyn-gyp rise behind this former trading port. It is famous for quarrying trap rock, and making bricks and cement. Its early citizen, James Wood, is credited for the modern process for burning brick. *Haver* is another word for *oat*, so the straw used in its brick making process may have been a variety of oat. The name *Haverstraw* is said to be of Dutch derivation, descriptive of the waving straw of the river meadows. All this makes sense, yet *Tor* is a Scotch word for *mountain*, and *Pyn(gyp)* has a certain similarity to *E(gyp)t*, with *Egypt* meaning *The River*.

Another object of interest in the area is a set of brick chambers called “wine cellars” at Croton Point Park. These four brick chambers were storage places for grape juice produced in the Park, during colonial times. One wonders how far back these grapes were grown. Is this river valley the place that inspired the name *Vinland*? How far back do these brick storage chambers go with their arched brick ceilings seventeen feet across? The chambers are on two levels. The upper chambers are 38 feet long, and the lower rooms are 48 feet long. Both levels have eight foot walls suspending remarkable brick

arched ceilings. The height of the arches in the lower chambers is about 12 feet, while the upper chamber arches only reach about 11 feet. There are brick stairways between. What craftsman put this complex together? Croton-Harmon is where the Croton River water shed flows into the Hudson. *Croton* is a word similar to *Groton*, which is similar to *Grotto*. Stone grottos along the Croton watershed are both storage chambers or religious places. A little north of Haverstraw is Iona Island, which might be considered a peninsula sticking out into the Hudson. This peninsula has a grotto on it, which was used to store dynamite in World War II. Iona is another name for the female idea of god. Iona Island off Scotland is a religious complex. Religious places are where myths originate.

There were people called Amorites among King David’s subjects in the land of Israel who came from the west. These westerners came from beyond the Straight of Gibraltar. They may have come bearing legends from Normandy, or from Scotland, or from America. If I were to put in different place names about the Pharaoh who mistreated his subjects, that would still tell the same story and give the same message, I could use the Hudson River as the location for the oppressed brick makers. God could be the Goddess or Mother Nature. The Pharaoh could be an Amerindian chief. The message is still the same. “Let my people go!” Those with power and authority should not oppress the laborers, or they will find themselves in a plagued situation. Renaming in the biblical myth, does not change the message.

Footnotes for Chapter 6

- 1 Ella E. Clark, *Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest*, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, 1953, p.20.
- 2 *Ibid.*, Clark, p.2. 3 *Ibid.*, Clark, p.2.
- 4 Gloria Farley, *In Plain Sight*, ISAC Press, Georgia, 1994.
- 5 *Ibid.*, Clark, p.150. 6 *Ibid.*, Clark, pp.84,90. 7 *Ibid.*, Clark, p.90.
- 8 Ella E. Clark, *Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest*, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, 1953, p.13.
- 9 *Ibid.*, p.137. 10 *Ibid.*, p.31.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Ella Clark, p.141. See also Karen Ordahl Kupperman, *Indians and English*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2000, p.118.
- 12 *Ibid.*, p.42. 13 *Ibid.*, p.45. 14 *Ibid.*, p.12.
- 15 *Ibid.*, p.14. 16 *Ibid.*, p.148. 17 *Ibid.*, p.43.
- 18 *Ibid.*, p.16. 19 *Ibid.*, p.48. 20 *Ibid.*, p.29-30.
- 21 *Ibid.*, p.135. 22 *Ibid.*, pp.108,109.
- 23 Terri Hardin, Editor, *Legends and Lore of the American Indians*, Barnes and Noble, NY, 1993, p.138.
- 24 *Ibid.*, Ella Clark, p.187,193.
- 25 Shirley Silver & Wick R. Miller, *American Indian Languages*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 1997, p.96.
- 26 Ella E. Clark *Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest*, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, 1953, p.138.
- 27 *Ibid.*, p.186. 28 *Ibid.*, p.107.
- 29 John Spencer Carroll, “A Search for Quetzalcoatl,” *Stonehenge Viewpoint*, Issue #104, 1994, p.15,31.
- 30 Haim Watzman, *Archaeology*, “Biblical Iconoclast,” Sept/Oct 33 2001.

Chapter 7

Evolution of Writing

Who Wrote Down The Myths?

Who is given credit for early writing? The Greeks credit Cadmus. The Egyptians credit Thoth.¹ The Irish credit Oghma mac Eladan, Son of Science, akin to the Gaul Ogmios, God of Eloquence. Further derivations of Eladan yield the name El of Dan, the God or Goddess of the tribe of Dan or worshipers of Diana. Worship of Diana eventually reached Greece and Rome. Eladan also turns easily into the name of the Arabian culture hero Aladdin. There are many forms of ogham, ogum, ogam which uses lines more than pictures or wedges. These are catalogued in the ancient Irish Book of Ballymote which is preserved in the library of the Irish Academy at Dublin.

Ancestry of Writing

The earliest writing that we know about are tally markings on old bones. Some would date this to 25,000BP. There were also representations of constellations and cave drawings of animals and hands dated even further back to 35,000BP. South Africa has rocks with meaningful symbols dated to 77,000BP! Where did fairly modern writing come from? And why do we have so many variations if they all came out of the same creative location?

The Hebrew religion grew out of the Canaanite religion, as the story about Cain preceded the story about Abraham. Early religion did not depend on writing. Those who worshiped used the accepted symbols of the times, such as statues of a god or goddess or representations of a snake or other animal. Moses raised the healing image of the snake in the wilderness. People knew they were not worshiping the snake, but were asking for healing. Worship of the Golden Calf was evidently a different story.

When writing came into vogue, religions became more standardized. Pre-writing, people were controlled by despots and by oral traditions, but when these rulers were able to set down laws, their powers were multiplied. Oftentimes, credulous people have great faith in the written word, unless they have been exposed to and deceived by modern advertising. After being the victim of such advertising, one can become very suspicious.

One genealogy of the ancestry of the alphabet sees Egyptian hieroglyphics at 3000BC, Proto-Sinaitic symbols at 1500BC, Proto-Phoenician(1300BC), Paleo-Phoenician(1100BC), Paleo-Hebraic (1100BC), Greek

(800BC), Etruscan (800BC). These dates are all highly suspect as writings were subjected to personal variation. Every person has four grandparents. One might say the same thing about languages. The Egyptian alphabet probably had several antecedents. Likewise, the Proto-languages mentioned had other antecedents besides Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Israel as A Place of Origin

As we are dealing in theories, it behooves us to quote a Frenchman, Louis-Jean Calvet in *Histoire de l'écriture* (Plon, 1996), with saying: "If such a wide range of nonalphabetic scripts emerged in diverse forms in such different locations and at such different times (Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, Crete, Central America, etc.), there is good reason to believe that the alphabet must have a single source and that it is a Semitic invention of the second millennium B.C.E. It was invented in a region which today covers Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and the Sinai Desert."² I disagree with Calvet's conclusions. Everyone has a right to an opinion, but one must be careful not to state this opinion as fact. If something erroneous is repeated enough times by enough people, it becomes gospel truth. Take again, for instance, the saying "Columbus discovered America." Columbus did not discover America, except in the same sense that I discover New York City each time that I visit there. Millions of people discovered America, on foot, by boat, even refugees today discover something special for them in these wide lands.

So it is with language. Language and writing came upon the world gradually. They are still coming and changing. They are a process. One of the sources of change may well indeed have been the Semites of the second millennium BC, but to credit them alone with the origin of our alphabet would not be fair to other contributors.

Seeing this is a book of theories, and Monsieur Calvet is only proposing a theory, I would like to propose a counter theory. First, I would dispute his reference to a "single source." With so many boat people in the world trade business, they were liable to patch several different threads of writing together to make transactions evident to both parties of the sale. They would need both pictures and counting ability. The structure of cuneiform was a good example of this basic need being met. This counter theory to that of Monsieur Calvet allows for the spread of language through world trade, for the need of writing systems to keep accounts and regulations, and for trading by both boat and caravan by different tribal groups. The setting down of laws and religious myths was a secondary benefit of writing. My counter theory says that alphabetic-type writing did not originate in the Sinai with the early books of the Bible.

Writing and Kingdoms in The Near East

Writing was a useful tool for traders. They had to keep records. People in Michigan had copper, rice, fur, and lumber to trade. People in the Mediterranean area also traded in copper. Israel had a need for writing for trading and political purposes. We know that King David was able to write as he wrote a note to his General Joab to eliminate Bathsheba's husband. It appears that the Old Testament was written in the time of David and Solomon, possibly working off of older documents, but mainly using oral traditions.

Writing in Babylonia

Cuneiform appears to be a very old form of writing, but there were earlier sources of writing in Babylonia and ancient Sumer. Such earlier writing may have been a creation similar to the Harappan seals of India, or a copy of something designed by the Amorite visitors from the west, or even picture blocks devised by the Philistines or Canaanites. The writing had something to do with trading, and the Canaanites or sons of Cain, the wanderer, were traders. A tribe called the Akkadians ruled the royal city of Akkad (Genesis 10:10) or Shinar in northern Babylonia, while the Sumerians held sway in southern Babylonia. Where did the Sumerians come from? Their language was neither Indo-European or Semitic. Theirs was the writing called cuneiform which was adopted about 2500BC by the Akkadians. Therefore both Sumerians and Akkadians used cuneiform, which spread from Sumer to the Elamites and Hittites (Turkey).³

The writing in Babylonia was "at first heavily pictographic, cuneiform's ideograms became progressively more abstract until each of its visual signs was a stylized symbol that represents an idea, concept, object, or action."⁴ Sumerian ideograms developed into Akkadian phonograms (symbols that stand for syllables of speech). At that point in time, cuneiform characters often represented both the image of a noun and the sound of a word. By 2300BC cuneiform was written from left to right. The worship of Marduk began in 1700BC, which coincided with the Babylonian law code of Hammurabi.⁵ Hammurabi's laws were written in cuneiform, yet due to the size of the kingdom, his laws have been found in three languages. In the myth of the four great kings of Genesis 14, Hammurabi is found under the name of Amraphel, King of Shinar. Genesis relates that these four kings from the territory of Babylonia make war on five great kings from some coastal cities. When his nephew Lot of Sodom is kidnapped, Abraham takes 318 men and pursues the Babylonians to Damascus and saves his nephew.

The Hebrew Law of Deuteronomy 21-24 has similarities to the Elamite Law, "If a man strike another in a quarrel and cause him a wound ... unintentionally ... he shall pay

for the doctor." A law in Deuteronomy 23:16 obviously did not get the attention that it deserved from fundamentalist southern slave holders: "You must not allow a master to imprison a slave who has escaped from him and come to you. He shall live with you, among you, wherever he pleases in any one of your towns he chooses."

There were rulers in Babylonia before the advent of cuneiform, but when their names could be written down, then we hear of powerful dynasties and recorded history. The story of Abraham and his success against the great kings is a myth in which the specified names may not be the actual names.

Writing in The Wilderness of Sinai

A writing that presages the alphabet that we know today (which uses symbols for sounds rather than pictures for the object pictured) is derived from an alphabet that was created about 1800BC which is known as Proto-Sinaitic.⁶ Proto-Sinaitic consists entirely of consonants. "Sir Flinders Petrie found this writing engraved on a little sandstone sphinx in the Temple of Hathor on the plain of Serabit el Khadim in the Sinai Peninsula, the site of some ancient turquoise mines."⁷ The mythical tradition is that the Ten Commandments were given to Moses in the Sinai. Several epigraphers (Shlain, Ouaknin, and Calvet) agree that the alphabet began somewhere in the area of the Sinai Peninsula, and that what Petrie discovered is evidence of the oldest alphabet. Ouaknin assumes that the writer in the turquoise mine was a Hebrew who wrote in Proto-Sinaitic. He also says the writing praises Baalat, mistress, which doesn't sound very Hebrew. Ouaknin believes that the difference in writing between Phoenician, paleo-Hebraic and Hebrew may be minimal.⁸ However, their religious philosophies were opposing. Baalat was a Mother Goddess, and the God of the Hebrews was seen as male.

It has been said that those who win the victory in a war are the ones who write the history. Likewise with story writing, - those who write down the tale are the ones we tend to believe. One tribe might have a verbal claim to a territory, but would not be listened to, if another group had a formal document that opposed their claim. David was considered a great king, because he had a writer to extol him.

Writing in Egypt

Hieroglyphics which are nonalphabetic, date from the First Dynasty in 2000BC Egypt. Perhaps there were other dynasties before the First Dynasty, but as they were not recorded in readable records, they dissolve into myths. If Moses could write, his writing ability may have been in early hieroglyphics which he could have learned in Pharaoh's household. The hieroglyphics had many animal representations, and this offended some religious groups. The Hebrew religious commandment, *Thou shalt*

not make any graven images, discouraged the use of animal figures in writing. Hieroglyphics were out of use after 500AD due to Islamic influence.

Writing in Turkey

Hittite hieroglyphics existed beside cuneiform. Boustrophedon examples of writing (with direction reading back and forth) were discovered at Carchemish on the Euphrates (northern capital of the Hittites in 1500BC) and Karatepe in Cilicia.⁹ Cilicia is maritime country, south of the Taurus Mountain range, in the northeast area of the Mediterranean, with Syria on its east. Suppiluliumas was a great Hattusas ruler of the Hittites. The word *Hittite* comes from the name of his capital city, *Hatti*. The Hittites lost power at the Battle of Kadesh in 1286BC. The coastal province of Arzawa was invaded by people from the mysterious land of *Ahhiyawa*. These *Ahhiyawa* or *Akhaiwoi* may be the Achaeans described by Homer as a powerful sea-going nation.¹⁰ If the *Ah* is removed from the front of this tribal name, and a *tha* is added to the end, we are left with the word *Hi-ya-wa-tha*, which is quite similar to the name of a legendary Amerindian tribal figure, *Hiawatha*. This causes the speculation that there was an event that took place around 1200BC that led tribes to leave America and arrive in Turkey. The colony of Mycenae is also known by the name of *Miletus* in Greek and *Millawanda* which name has an Amerindian ring to it. A leader called *Mukshush* was a supporter of the Ahhiyawan (Hiawathan?) King Attarissiyas. *Mukshush* equals *Mopsus*, a sage of Greek legend, who founded Greek colonies in Pamphylia and Cilicia, in the unrest period that surrounded the publicized fall of Troy in the *Iliad*.¹¹ Perhaps we are looking for relics of Moses in Egypt when we should be looking in Turkey.

Writing in Greece, Mycenae, Cyprus, Crete

Before the Trojan War Mycenae was the leading city of Greece with cyclopean walls and citadel. It has been excavated by Schliemann and found to contain abundant treasures. It was built on a steep hill dominating the passes to Corinth. Mycenaean civilization collapsed about 1200BC, perhaps due to raiding pirates burning towns, or perhaps due to no trees left to build boats for naval purposes.

Cyprus is an island far to the west in the Mediterranean. It is south of Turkey and east of Syria. A variety of copper was mined on Cyprus. Better copper came from the Great Lakes region, that forms the border between the USA and Canada. Some of this good copper was found mixed with silver and other metals that when processed, formed copper alloys that made knives with better cutting edges. Such copper could be used profitably for hunting animals and for warfare. This led early tribes to prefer hard copper to soft copper in order to make the tools and chariots of what is known as the Bronze Age.

Crete is a large island south of mainland Greece. Earthquakes are frequent. Prehistoric culture on Crete was called *Minoan* after King Minos, the legendary son of Zeus and Europa. Could this myth of the lawgiver Minos be telling us about a King who united European tribes with tribes from a distant world? The Island of Crete (or Candia or Idaeia or Creta or Kirid) with its many names reflects the successive dominance of different tribal peoples. The name of the seaport *Candia* is like the name *Canada* which also contains the thought of *Canaanites* related to the wanderer Cain. The present capital city of Canea was a great seaport named *Cydonia*, which is like the name *Sidon*. *Kirid* is a Turkish name, which reminds us of the *Kurds* of Kurdistan. Crete has yielded up an interesting sample of early writing dated, 1700BC called the Phaistos Disk which glorifies the Son of the Sun God. The language on this disk is similar to Hittite. Other finds on Crete include archives of clay tablets with several varieties of writing, Pictorial A (early with pictures, dated about 2100-1900BC), Pictorial B (1900-1750BC), Linear A (1660-1450BC), and Linear B (1450-1200BC which used 84 signs).

In our search for the beginnings of these Cretan writings, we can start with English and work backwards. We have been told that English pulls a lot of its words from Latin, the language of the Romans. At some point, the Roman soldiers kept order (or made disorder) up in the British Isles, so the Roman language became the official government language of England for a period of history.

However, Welsh and some Germanic languages also held sway in Britain. There were other early settlers called *Picts*. These Picts painted their bodies with pictures. That is where we get our English word *picture*. Perhaps their pictures represented their names or who they were, and were a form of writing.

Tracing English back through Latin, we find that Latin gets some of its writing symbols from the Greek. The early Greeks have given us our word *alphabet*. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet are *alpha* and *beta*, our A and B. The third letter of the Greek alphabet is different from our third letter C. It is *gamma* which corresponds to our G. We sometimes call our alphabet, our ABC's. Down through history, C's and G's have been interchangeable. Their sounds and looks have been easy to confuse. The *Cimmaron* tribe spoken of in the Bible, is also called the *Gomer*, as C's and G's could be interchanged, and vowels were sometimes not used.

The name *Cyprus* proclaims it is noted for copper. The word *CYPRUS* can be translated as red liquid (or liquid red). *CYP* is like our English word *SIP*; if you sip something, it is likely to be a liquid. The syllable *RUS* is similar to English words *RUST*, *RUSSET*, or *RUSSIAN*.

Which syllable comes first depends on which way you read your writing. Some writing is read from right to left. English is read from left to right. Modern Egyptian or Arabic is written from right to left. Japanese is read from top to bottom. Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs are mostly read from right to left, but some left to right, and some up and down. Boustrophedon writing is read as a farmer plows his field, back and forth.

One possible theory is that the people on Cyprus may have been keeping trade records, and that the English written language can be traced back to Latin letters, which came from Greek letters, which came from traders in the Mediterranean, which may have had trading dealings with indigenous people in the Great Lakes copper pits.

The Great Lakes as One Place of Origin

Egyptians used animal pictures for sounds. So did Amerindian peoples. Where did writing with symbols used for sounds, originate? Writing may have received an impetus in North America circa 2000 BC because of the copper trade. The Great Lakes area contains five lakes full of fresh water. There were shifting lake levels influenced by glacial formation and action. Lake Superior was frozen out of the picture until about 9,000BC. Outlets from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario may likewise have been closed off. When ice unfroze, lake waters may have flooded what is now Chicago, and flowed rapidly southward, making connections with rivers flowing into the Mississippi. The lifting of the glacier caused other parts of land in the Great Lakes area to rise up, both in 6000BC and 4000BC. Lakes Michigan and Huron flowed out through a North Bay outlet, while Lakes Erie and Ontario remained smaller than their present size.¹² The land area of the Great Lakes rose and fell as the glacier receded. As weight was taken off the continental mass in one place, land might pop up in another place. Palisades would rise up. Streams would go underground, and become springs flowing from the sides of mountains. The Great Lakes appeared and people moved in as the ice moved out. One theory says that the water level was higher 8000BC - 3000BC and that it was easier for people in boats to get from lake to lake to the Atlantic. The 9000BC barrier of ice may have formed a boundary for the theoretical Atlantis. Other theories are that Great Lakes high levels occurred at 2500BC, 2000BC, and 1200BC. The last date may have coincided with the reigns of David and Solomon about 1000BC. We do not know if high water levels in the Great Lakes helped copper traders to deliver their goods, or flooded them out. We do not know what centuries were good centuries for copper trade. We do know that there were plentiful trees for building of boats along the shorelines of the lakes.

How long did it take for the area to get well populated? The Eskimos could have lived there during glacial

times, or even before, and thrived. They are well adapted at living in cold and iced-over places. Perhaps an Eskimo type people stayed where they had been living, and accommodated themselves to the more pleasant surroundings. The Great Lakes must have been like the Garden of Eden 10,000-5000 years ago. Skeletons of early aborigines reveal that they had a good diet. Many of the men were six feet tall. Wild rice was plentiful and could be stored over the winter. Game animals, mammoth, giant beaver, deer, and moose were there for the hunting. Such meat carcasses would preserve over the winter if killed along the lake shore, which could act as a giant refrigerator. Being underwater would prevent the formation of harmful bacteria on mammoth carcasses. Marking stones might point the hungry traveler to such a cache of hidden meat. Fishing provided further abundant protein.

And then there was copper. If a native found a big chunk of copper, he or she could trade it for rice and fish. They could by-pass the hunting-gathering system. Either men or women could find copper. This was a good way to equalize the power of the different sexes. Many Amerindian tribes were matriarchal or matri/patri equal. The Bible leads us to believe that even some early Israelites were more matriarchal. In the Song of Solomon, Chapter 8, Verse 2, the woman describes how she will lead her beloved to her mother's house, not her father's house. Back then, might have been the days when the Creator was considered more mother than father. Today we still speak of Mother Nature as bountiful. Perhaps the Great Lakes area was a place where people could think of the providence of a compassionate and motherly Creator.

Cree, Creek, Cherokee Writing, America

The Sumerian and Egyptian writing systems were up and running about 3000BC; it took another 1000 years or so, before the Phoenicians set down written symbols that stood for sounds instead of whole words.¹³ Sumerians in Mesopotamia began to use writing in order to record trading agreements. Was there any need for trading agreements in the Americas? In 2450BC there were working copper mines on the Isle Royale, Lake Superior.¹⁴ They may have started mining as early as 5000BC. There are connections between 2000BC Michigan and 2000BC Minoan Crete. There are Amerindian rock paintings in the Great Lakes area left by the Marine Archaic or Red Paint culture.¹⁵ A copper snake was retrieved from a beach a few miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. This beach was formed about 1500 BC, so the snake must date later than that. Snakes are associated with the Minoan or Canaanite goddess.¹⁶

Besides Red Paint Culture and snake artifacts, there are writing similarities. There is the theory of Roger Williams Wescott that the Cherokee syllabary was "a writing

system devised by a tribesman named Sequoyah (or John Guest). Sequoyah knew that whites wrote, and he had seen alphabetic letters. But he was illiterate and did not know the phonemic principle on which alphabetic writing is based. What he did was adapt letters - some borrowed and some invented - to a system whereby each Cherokee syllable was represented by a single sign. In appearance, his syllabary resembled the Latin alphabet. In principle, however, it resembled Japanese kana - to which, in all probability, he had never been exposed."¹⁷

Where did the Cherokees come from? Could a distant ancestor of Sequoyah have passed down an ancient writing system to his descendents? Plato in the *Critias* tells us that the people of the legendary Atlantis had some relationship to the Greek population. If Atlantis was comprised of territory east of the Mississippi, the Creek Tribe may have descended from the Atlanteans. The Creek confederacy was a loose one of which the Muskogi were the dominant tribe. Muskogi means *people of a many-rivered land*. The Muskogi formerly occupied towns in Georgia and Alabama. Their descendants are the Cherokees.

Cherokee uses tones to distinguish words, in a similar manner to tones in Chinese. There may have been a trading connection between Bronze Age south central China and the former occupants of south central USA. The use of the Cherokee Syllabary was credited to Sequoyah who reduced a logographic system into a system where the 85 symbols stood for sounds.¹⁸ Strangely, Linear B script found at Mycenae in Greece and at Knossos on Crete had 84 symbols. A sample of Linear A script is found on the Phaistos Disk from Crete. Linear B was etched on raw clay, which was apparently baked by conflagrations in the cities of Knossos on Crete, and Mycenae and Pylos on mainland Greece.

There are at least fifty-eight families of Amerindian languages. A major one is Algonquian in the northeast and in the Great Plains. Peter Denny introduces the concept of an earlier source for all the Algonquian languages. The parent language of Algonquian comes from a tribe settled in the Great Lakes area.¹⁹ Denny connects this language link with the chambers in New England and Putnam County, New York. Traders may have been interested in other trade items, such as the magnetite iron ore and arsenic to harden copper, found in Putnam.

James Evans in 1823 spoke fluent Ojibwa, and is credited with devising the Cree Syllabary. Cree and Ojibwa are both Algonquian daughter languages. In this writing system, for the vowel following a consonant, the consonant is rotated (up, down, left, right) to show which vowel sound follows. The Cree language is spoken in Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.²⁰

The Sutton Land Deed signed in colonial times in New

Hampshire is an example of Algonquian writing. The deed is signed by Amerindians, some using English, some using their own alphabet. This alphabet is similar to Cypriot. In Europe the Cypriot Syllabary was no longer used after 3rd century BC due to the conquest of Alexander the Great. It is believed by some linguists that the 800BC-150BC Adena Culture used Cypriot script; that the 2400BC-1200BC Old Copper Culture used Cypriot Minoan script; and that Cree and ancient Basque have approximately the same syllabary. Hudson Bay traders became the James Bay Cree.²¹

A Combination of Greek and Creek?

Is there a connection with the Cree Syllabary and Crete? The names sound so similar. The Cree was one of the tribes working at the mine sites in Michigan.²² Were the *Cree* also the people on the Isle of *Crete*? Were the *Cree* also the *Greek* people, if we interchange *G* and *C* in the words *Greek* and *Creek*? Is that why the Cree Syllabary resembles the Crete/Minoan writing? There is a Greek myth that credits the Greek alphabet to Cadmus, who came in a boat with red men. The color *red* may refer to their skin color or to their hair or to the color of their sails. Could Cadmus have been a Cree?

Trade Routes for Copper

A logical copper trade route may have been down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The Aztecs in Central America had writing ability, a desire for copper goods, and trade access to both the Atlantic and the Pacific. There were known boating trade routes across the Pacific before the time of Guatama Buddha (500BC), because when Buddhist adherents wanted to proselytize faraway nations, some of them came from the temple of Borobudur, Java, to Guatemala 200BC or later. The evidence for this proselytizing and a connection to the Michigan copper region is a circular medallion (about 2 inches in diameter) found buried deeply on Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The other evidence is in the name Guatemala, which means land of Guatama (another name for Buddha), and the teachings that were left behind by the proselytizers. Another name for Buddha was *Fue*, and natives claiming allegiance to Fue were found in Guatemala and also in Wisconsin.²³

Guatemala

Buddha, the Enlightened One lived from around 560BC through 480BC. Buddhism has a relationship with the polytheism of the Rig Veda, and also to the later monistic or dualistic conceptions expressed in the Upanishads. From these sources Buddhism derived its world-weariness, its notion of rebirth in existence after existence, and the theory of karma, that a person's actions in this life determine his lot in the next existence. Buddhism was spread by King Asoka (273-232BC). Asoka sent mis-

sionaries to the Mediterranean, to southern India, to Burma, and to Ceylon.²⁴

In the Mirador Basin in the Maya Lowlands near Peten, North Guatemala (1000BC - 150AD), there were causeways connecting sections of the Basin which were 78 feet wide and 13 feet high. There were religious buildings about 300 BC which were built by Buddhist adherents such as the ten story Maya temple at Tikal in North Guatemala. If Buddhist proselytizers could arrive on the shores of Central America, it is possible that the sailors of other Asian countries could also make such a journey. Myths and legends of China and Japan describe the existence of "Isles of the Blest" in the eastern ocean (the Pacific). One of the distant islands is named Fu-sang, and it has been identified by different western writers with California. An early travelogue about this island talks about birds that fly backwards. This might refer to a variety of hummingbird that was unknown in the Far East.

Rivers in Northeast America

Another route for the copper trade would be the St. Lawrence River or through New York State by the Mohawk River and down the Hudson. Celtic people were the ones who helped with this trade. Putnam County has chambers or little houses under the hills as are found in Ireland and the Shetland Islands. The name of the city of Albany may be connected to the Albans, a Celtic group from Europe.

Which Came First?

Which is the older language, Celtic or Algonquian? What was the parent tongue of Algonquian? Who wrote down the sound symbols for the trading community? Was this original writing the ancestor of the Cherokee syllabary? If we look at the Cherokee Syllabary and drop the belief that it was invented back in early colonial days, and propose that some writing similar to it was used by indigenous Americans, in pre-Minoan times by copper traders, then we have a theory which says: Early writing abilities did not necessarily flow from the Mediterranean and Europe to America, but could have come from American copper traders to trading centers around the world. This writing ability could have gone in many directions from copper country; writing such as was found on the Newberry Stone of Michigan went to Minoa and then to Greece. Picture writing such as found on the cartouche on the rock at Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, and north of Lake Superior not only went east to Egypt and got further developed, but also went west with the copper trade, through Wisconsin and western Canada, to China. Such writing may also have gone to South and Central America, or the Mayan could have contributed sound-symbol writing as an important trading center with their gold and silver. Traders needed writing to keep track of the sailing time of their vessels and the quality of their cargo.

Writing in its earliest stages takes the form of pictures. Pictograms develop to logograms where symbols stand for words. Languages have relationships and often a common ancestor.²⁵ The writing on records also has relationships, with variations being introduced that are sometimes hard to understand. We can see today how English has developed into American, Australian, British, and Canadian dialects. Likewise Spanish has evolved into Colombian, Cuban, Iberian, Mexican, and Puerto Rican. Basque is an isolate, a language, unrelated to surrounding languages. Greek and Albanian are isolates within the Indo-European family of languages, yet they still pick up foreign words. The Amerindian languages and writings are difficult to untangle. Myths, too, may have a common originator or a common ancestor. Which tribe came first? Who is the original story teller?

Tribes and Scripts

Tribes did not necessarily have to follow the writing trail. For instance, the people of Tibet appear to be related to the people of Korea and the people of Peru. However, Tibetan script is descended from Asian Indian script. The ancient Buddhist chant in Korea is likewise of Hindu origin.²⁶

There were caravan trails from Afghanistan and Uzbekistan running to Xian, China. This was called the Silk Road. It went 4000 miles through valleys and mountains, skirting the Taklamakan Desert. One of the tribes settling along this road were the Sogdians, an Iranian people whose homeland was Samarkand (which is the borderland between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan). Their alphabet was the source of later Mongolian alphabets to the east, and their language was used across Asia. This language was found on a letter hidden in the wall of the Great Wall of China at Dunhuang telling of invasions in China.

If we consider that writing started in the Americas, in particular, in Michigan, how would it have developed as it traveled with the traders? If writing in Michigan was a combination of pictures, hieroglyphs, astrological signs, symbols, and number lines, due to various trading notations, then what happened to it as it traveled east, west, north, and south?

When it traveled east up the St. Lawrence, across the Atlantic, and into the Mediterranean, it may have kept many symbols and lost its petroglyphic qualities. When it went south down the Mississippi it may have standardized into Mayan or Aztec glyphs. When it went west across the Rockies, it may have kept its glyphs and developed into the Japanese-Chinese picture writing. Eventually these traveling languages made their way around the world, and when they met, perhaps on the Plain in Shinar, they were quite different.

Footnotes for Chapter 7

- 1 *Archeology*, Sept/Oct 2001.
- 2 Marc-Alain Ouaknin, on page 38 he credits Louis-Jean Calvet, *Histoire de l'écriture* (Plon, 1996).
- 3 Marc-Alain Ouaknin, *Mysteries of The Alphabet*, Abbeville Press, London, 1999, p.24.
- 4 Leonard Shlain, *The Alphabet Versus The Goddess*, Penguin, Arkana, NY, 1999, p.46.
- 5 *Ibid.*, Shlain, p.51. 6 *Ibid.*, Shlain, pp.72-73.
- 7 Marc-Alain Ouaknin, *Mysteries of the Alphabet*, Abbeville Press, NY, p.89.
- 8 *Ibid.*, pp.92,95,111. See also Shlain, *The Alphabet Versus The Goddess*, Penguin, Arkana, NY, 1999, p.70.
- 9 *Ibid.*, Ouaknin, p.30.
- 10 Seton Lloyd, *Ancient Turkey*, British Museum Press, London, 1989, p.53.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Lloyd p.57.
- 12 Curtis E. Larsen in *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past*, Ed. John Halsey, Cranbrook Inst. of Science, Bloomfield Hills, h., 1999.
- 13 Shirley Silver & Wick R. Miller, *American Indian Languages*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 1997, p.196.
- 14 Roger Jewell, *Ancient Mines of Kitchi-Gummi*, Jewel Histories, Fairfield, PA, pp.48,50.
- 15 *Ibid.*, p.28, Jewell uses quote from Dewdney Selways.
- 16 *Ibid.*, p.34.
- 17 "Types of Cultural Diffusion," Roger Williams Wescott, address given to NEARA, June 1992, Providence RI, *NEARA Journal*, Volume XXIX, Summer/Fall 1994, p.37.
- 18 Shirley Silver & Wick R. Miller, *American Indian Languages*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 1997, pp.195-197.
- 19 *Ibid.*, p.311,314, Chap.13. Also *Ibid.* Jewell p.46, Article by J. Peter Denny on early Algonquians.
- 20 *Ibid.*, Silver & Miller, p.199,200,270.
- 21 *Ibid.*, Jewell, pp.43,45,46,47,141,147,154.
- 22 *Ibid.*, p.144.
- 23 Scherz, *Ancient American* #35.
- 24 *Encyclopedia Americana*, Volume 4, "Buddhism," p.673.
- 25 *Ibid.*, Silver & Miller, pp.202,269.
- 26 Akira Nakanishi, *Writing Systems of The World*, Charles Tuttle Co., Rutland VT, 1998, p.88.

Chapter 8

What Did The Writing Look Like?

Pictures

The first writing was something simple like making pictures on rocks and wood. There is a theory that meaningful diamond shapes that date to 77,000 years ago are carved on rocks in South Africa!¹ More artistic cave drawings have been found in caves and dated to 30,000 years ago. Early picture signs in Egypt are comparable to



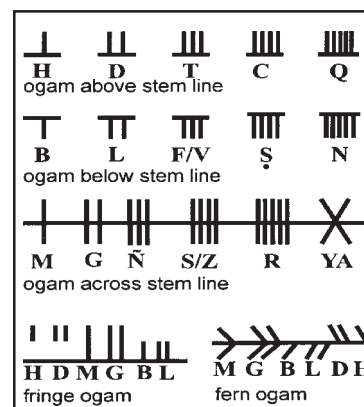
Amerindian pictograph, Lake Superior

Amerindian pictographs found on the north shore of Lake Superior, Canada, as in the above photo. There are similar drawings at Val Camonica, Italy, and over 120,000 similar figures in the Bohuslan region of Sweden.² To make such a drawing, the rock is punched and chipped with a harder rock, such as quartzite, and then ochre coloring is added. Such coloring materials are derived from impure forms of iron such as red hematite or yellow limonite. Among other representations, the picture shows a canoe, a snake, and an animal with horns. The canoe and the animal have lines coming off that may have further meaning in ancient lineal writing.

Ogam

The easiest way to count is by using straight lines. People would scratch lines on bones or wood to keep track of days or objects. In the English language, we still use one straight line for the number (1). Ogam used short straight lines off a stem line, long straight lines off a stem line, and lines that crossed the stem line. There were variations on ogam, such as fern leaf ogam, or little lines coming off a picture, that spelled out what was pictured.

Samples of ogam have been found in both North America and Europe, particularly Ireland. Many systems of communication could be in use at the same time. Advanced writing styles existed side-by-side with those that

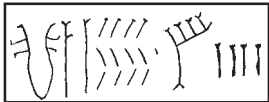


were elementary. Along with animal pictures and straight lines, early peoples made representations of the sun, the moon, and constellations. The stars were very important for telling directions to travel, for calendar dates, and for forecasting future events.

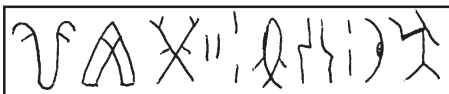
Other places where early peoples placed symbols were on their boats and also on their own bodies. We still put tattoos on our bodies that contain writing and symbolic pictures. We put writing on our clothes, and even advertise for other people's products on our clothing.

Indus Script

An early writing system was used in western India for trading or temple donation purposes about 2500BC. This script may have continued its travel westward from India with nobles from the Hindu caste system. One important caste was the shepherd caste. These wandering shepherds



may have paused in Iran under the family name of *Haran*. The name of the country *Iran* also



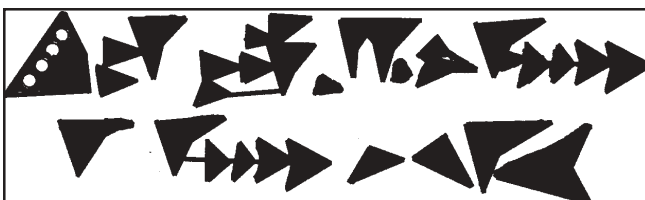
equals the name *Eran* which is similar to the name *Aaron*

Two samples of Indus Script

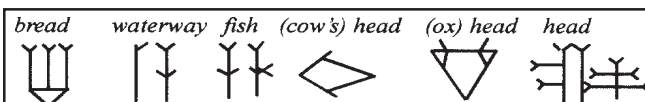
which is similar to *Aryan* which can be translated *noble*, or *noble people*. These Aryans were a branch of the Indo-European peoples who came from the steppes of Central Asia (circa 2000BC) and eventually arrived in Europe. The *Avesta*, an early Iranian religious text, talks about the *Aryana Waejah* meaning the *territory of the Aryas*. This may be an early writing about the myth of the land as belonging to a specified "upper class" people. The Iranian language possesses similarities with the Vedic language of India, which is the parent language of Slavonic, Teutonic, Celtic, Greek, and Latin. These early Indus examples of writing have some signs similar to the Nabataean script which is a basis for Arabic writing.³

Cuneiform

Babylonia seems to be the earliest prolific user of cuneiform, but where did the idea originate? Babylonians used such cuneiform for expressing trade notations on miniature clay tablets. The idea of writing on clay tablets may have originated in the Indus Valley, or any place where clay was abundant and the population knew how to bake clay dishes, make bricks, and had symbols to press into

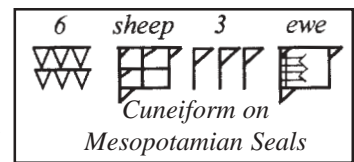


Assyrian Cuneiform from the Ancient Assyrian Empire



Ugaritic Cuneiform from North Syria, 1500BC or earlier.⁴

the clay. The Bible tells about brick making in Egypt by Hebrew slaves. Baked clay dishes were made worldwide. One clay



tablet about an inch and a half square (now in the military museum at West Point, New York), was found as far away from Babylon as North America, at Fort Keogh, Montana, by United States soldiers excavating deeply for a new building. Cuneiform was a series of wedges. Ugaritic cuneiform (1500BC) looked like wedges with tails. Both the numbers and the animals were constructed with wedges.

Hittite Hieroglyphics

The early people in Anatolia or Turkey used both glyphs and lines, in a more advanced form than the people in the Indus Valley. King Midas, the famous collector of gold, ruled in the Turkish city of Gordion about 2000BC. His tribe, the Phrygians, who are also credited with inventing cymbals and flutes, were said to have come from Eastern Europe and displaced or blended with the original Hittite population. A theory is that the Phrygian alphabet is derived in part from the Phoenicians, but Phrygian writing also resembles Greek in being read as the farmer plows his field. This directional method called Boustrophedon was first observed in Gordion carved by another tribal group originating on the southeast coast of Turkey and known as the Luwians.⁵ Another tribal group contributing to what we call Hittite hieroglyphics may be the Cimmerians coming from southern Russia.



A Luwian Inscription
Carchemish, Turkey
Hittite Hieroglyphics.⁵

























Other legends lead us to believe that the Phrygians, were led by a man from Greece called Mopsus, and that his tribe or related tribes eventually populated the interior of Asia Minor. The tribe of Mopsus was also known as Mukshush, a name similar to the Amerindian Muskogean tribe. The Amerindian Creek or Muskogee tribe, includes the Seminole, and was originally found in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.⁶ Around 2000BC through 1000BC, there were great commotions and tribal movements in Asia Minor and the western Mediterranean area, including the Trojan War described in the *Iliad*. The Greeks knew Troy and western Asia Minor by the name of *Ilium*. According to archaeologists, Troy was rebuilt five or more times. Peoples were too preoccupied with fighting to write things down. Stories told orally may

have had the names of the main characters changed frequently. In the nearby country of Egypt, the wars of Rameses II about 1200BC were pretty well documented, and help us to better understand the problems of the near east area.

When all these different marauding tribes flowed into Israel about the time of King David, they brought legends from the east, west, north, and south to their new country. The scribes employed by David, Solomon, and other kings faithfully recorded these legends and combined them all. It must have been a monumental and demanding job. If Mopsus from Anatolia can be equated with Moses, a legendary hero of the northern tribes that entered the land of Israel about 1500BC; if Abraham was a shepherd of the Hindu sheep herder caste from the Indus Valley far to the west; if Joseph rose in the ranks to become a leader and savior of his people like the ruler Sargon to the east in Babylonia; if the Amorites brought fables (such as the dead bones rising of Ezekiel 37) from the west of Gibraltar; then we are given a different notion of the Bible as coming, not from the land of Israel, but from many areas of the earth. Moses, under the name of Mopsus, was claimed as an ancestor by the tribe of Dan, or the Danoi.⁷ Abraham is claimed as ancestor of both Arabs and Jews. Both groups say that Abraham was ready to sacrifice the son that was the ancestor of their particular group. The Arabs claim that Abraham was in the act of killing Ishmael; the Jews claim the honor for Isaac. However, these tribal tales are still God's inspired word to the people about people. They can be considered as morality tales that tell people how they should relate to one another. When these tribes arrived in the "Promised Land," they were willing to listen to David and to take oaths to become blood brothers for the sake of peace. Unfortunately, after a time of relative peace under David, human nature again erupted into violence. Perhaps after enough warfare in the land of Israel today, there will be a time of peace where people will see the advantages to the biblical qualities of forgiveness and compassion, coupled with the political tools of mediation and restorative justice.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics

Egyptian hieroglyphics were read both from left to right, and right to left. The direction in which a line of writing is to be

Egyptian Hieroglyphics

read can be known by looking at the animal forms. They look in the direction of the beginning of the line. On the royalty name plates called *cartouches*, the hieroglyphics are often read from top to bottom. The chart in the previous column gives the presently accepted hieroglyphic alphabet, but in the early days there were multitudes of glyphs with multiple meanings. The same glyph could be both a letter sound and the pictured item.

The Minoan Script

When the Cypriots of the Middle Bronze Age increased their trade relations with the eastern Mediterranean cities, they needed improved methods of keeping their trading records. Their trading records do not reflect the cuneiform



Cypro-Minoan Script from untransliterated tablet in Smithsonian

wedges of their Babylonian neighbors or the pictographs of Egypt. Those trading people in Greece, Cyprus, and Crete were being influenced from elsewhere. A pseudo-hieroglyphic script similar to theirs was used in Byblos of ancient Phoenicia about 1500BC.



Phaistos Disk from Crete (1700BC)

The Phaistos Disc, discovered on Crete, dated to the 17th century BC has pictograms similar to Hittite hieroglyphics.⁸ Pictograms were in use all over the world before the idea of using sounds for words became popular. Amerindians used them on their petroglyphs. Cretan (Minoan) pictograms bear similarities to the Tartaria Script from Romania 3000BC.⁹

Aramaic Writing

Jesus Christ knew how to read and write. He read the scriptures in the synagogue, and he wrote on the ground in the parable about the woman taken in adultery. He did

not read and write in English. He did not call God by the English word *Father*, or by the Roman name, *Jupiter*, meaning *God the Father*. When he read, he may have started on the right top corner of the scroll. When he wrote on the ground, he may have made pictures instead of letters. Aramaic script had some resemblance to Hittite.

Etruscan Writing

Further to the west in the Mediterranean, shortly before the time of the Roman Empire, there was the Etruscan



script. Some of these letters have a resemblance to some North American scripts, when read from right to left and with letters written backwards.

Writing in China

Going eastward from the trading city of Babylon, we find the Bronze Age eventually coming to China. The traders in copper, tin, and gold were anxious to add silk and sandalwood carvings to their inventory. A mysterious stone has surfaced at the Anau archaeological site which is near the border of Turkmenistan and Iran. The script on this thumbnail size stone may date from 2300BC, which is the date of the layer of the ruins in which it was found. This may be a trading token from the Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan area. Tin was a metal that was very useful in combination with copper, in order to make hardened copper implements. Camels could carry tin from Afghanistan to the Mediterranean sea coast. Turkmenistan was on one of the main trade routes to China.



Writing on Seal from Anau, Turkmenistan

The writing has a certain resemblance to early Chinese. Similar writing was found hidden in a crevice in the Great Wall of China referring to a battle of long ago. The bow-tie or figure eight symbol resembles signs used in other cultures, one as far away from China as Easter Island.¹⁰

A comparison of Chinese writing for the words *country*, *man*, and *god* in the following diagram (which is displayed in the Smithsonian Museum, Washington DC), shows how Chinese picture writing developed from 1523BC to the present. The earliest Chinese writing has trailing tails or ogam-like lines like many of the letters in very early Phoenician, or like the Kharoshthi script of ancient India.¹¹

Samples of Early Writing in North America

One theory is that common pictograms and writing may have been worldwide due to trading. Another theory is

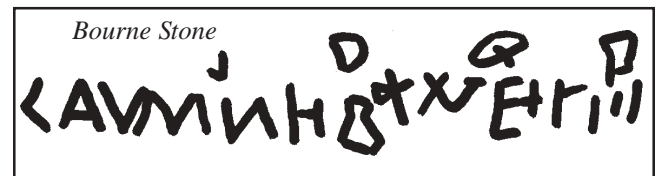
that the need for writing developed about the same time in the various nations all over the world, and that such writing naturally developed from pictures and then a bit later, as needs became more complicated, from sounds. It is possible to sketch pictograms and sonograms that could have gone both ways; from Michigan or Mexico west to China, or from Michigan or Mexico to the British Isles and the Mediterranean. It is also possible to picture the trail going from the eastern Mediterranean east to China and west through the Strait of Gibraltar to North and South America.

country	man	god

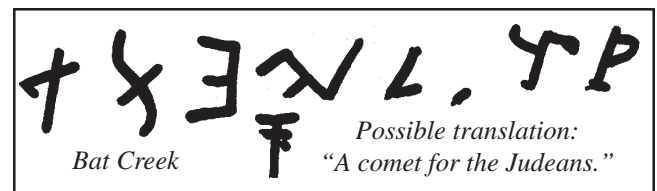
Changes in Chinese Writing since 1523BC

Many antiquity lovers are quick to point out resemblances. The Grave Creek stone tablet, an oval white sandstone disc, found in Moundsville West Virginia, has Iberian script.¹² The Genesee Stone found along the Genesee River in New York State also is said to have Iberic writing. The Bear Clan tablets of Hopi out west seem to portray ceremonies such as that depicted on the Davenport slate which was found in a mound in Iowa.

Another comparison of writing on each side of the Atlantic is seen with ports on the Mediterranean and ports on Cape Cod. Writing similar to that of the Etruscans is found on an artifact from Bat Creek in Tennessee and on a stone displayed at a museum in Bourne, Massachusetts near Cape Cod. The latter had been a fireplace hearth stone for many years before a child noticed it.



Bourne Stone



Bat Creek

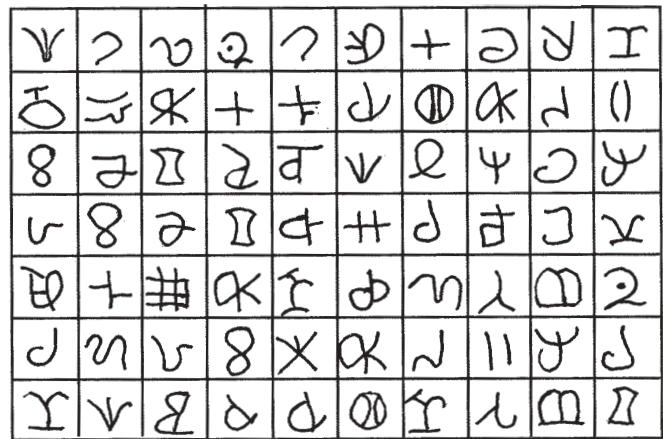
Possible translation: "A comet for the Judeans."

Decipherment of Newberry Tablet

When we investigate the possibility of older scripts on the North American continent, it is necessary to mention the Newberry Tablet¹³ discovered on Oct. 29, 1896, in the Upper Michigan Peninsula and described in a November 20, 1896 newspaper. The Newberry inscription has 140 incised characters. Three massive clay statues weighing together half a ton were also found with the tablet. The tablet was of “unfired” clay, which unfortunately dissolves when in moist air. It measured 25"x19", and was 6 inches thick. It weighed about 200 pounds. Tablet and statues were stored in a local drug store and then in a barn in Newberry. In 1929 the surviving pieces (including one corner of the tablet) were taken to Fort de Baude Museum in St. Ignace, Michigan. In 1947 the remains were photographed and described in an article in the Newberry News of April 7, 1966. The Newberry Tablet is only one of more than 5000 inscribed artifacts recovered from Michigan mounds that unfortunately have not survived.¹⁴

The writing on the Newberry Tablet is not pictograms, but symbols that represent sounds. The diagram in the next column shows the writing symbols that were on the upper piece of the tablet. The section on the top of the page shows the writing symbols on the Newberry Tablet; the lower section in the next column shows the sounds for each symbol. Barry Fell of the Epigraphic Society has translated the symbols on the top diagram into their sounds on the second diagram. The next part of the task in the translation has to do with deciding in which direction these sounds are to be read, and then asking if these sounds have any connection to words in any known language, ancient or modern. It turns out that the tablet is like a giant crossword puzzle. It can be read starting from the left corner, up and down, so that vertical line 1 is read from top to bottom, vertical line 2 is read from the bottom to the top, vertical line 3 is read from top to bottom, and so on, until vertical line 10, which is read from bottom to the top. Then the reader goes back to the left corner and reads the horizontal lines. The horizontal line 11 is read from left to right, the horizontal line 12 is read from right to left, 13 is read from left to right. We thus are given the problem of translating “pu-zi-le-sa-mu-sa-mu-sa-nu-mo ... pu-nu-si-wa-ko-se-lu-ya-ti-u-wa-ta This can have many translations, but Barry Fell, using Hittite-Minoan roots came up with an approximate translation which starts off, “To obtain an omen from birds when a man is worried, the oracle is given by birds. Put down grain, let it lie where it falls...”¹⁵ One can only admire the expertise of people like Barry Fell and Henriette Mertz in tracking down word roots and translating this tablet.

Another ancient slate tablet with writing is in the mu-



Above is a section of the Newberry Tablet.

Below are the sounds for each symbol.

pu	nu	si	wa	ko	se	lu	ya	ti	u
zi	ki	wa	lu	ta	li	ma	la	ta	wa
le	na	ko	li	li	pu	ri	se	ya	se
sa	le	na	ko	ze	no	po	li	nu	u
mu	so	no	ze	si	to	mi	li	lu	wa
sa	mi	sa	le	i	me	sa	zo	se	po
nu	pu	le	iya	le	mo	ki	li	mi	si

seum at Davenport, Iowa, where skeptical epigraphers hold its authenticity in question. Others theorize that it commemorates a cremation scene. The Cree and Cherokee alphabets and the representations on the Newberry tablet are sound symbols, while on the Davenport slate, besides symbols that represent a sound, there are pictures of what they are writing about. For linguists and epigraphers, the writing on the Newberry tablet invites comparisons with the Cherokee language. For geneticists, it might be interesting to check genes of Turkish people with the genetic makeup of the Adena/Cherokee.

A sample of similarities between the different vocabularies involved in the Newberry translation from a compilation by Barry Fell is given below.¹⁵

meaning	Hittite	Minoan	Newberry	Cherokee
grain	ziz, se	zi	zese,seyase	selu
son	uwas	?	owa	uweji
father	un	?	unu	udoda
man	lu	lu, ru	lu, lo	?
omen	kus	kasa	kose	?
honey	lal	lala	lole	lisi
water	mu	mu	ma	ama

An up-to-date stylized form of the Cherokee Amerindian script is given below produced by present day Cherokees. The theory is that this script in its earliest form could have been used by the legendary Atlanteans, if the Atlanteans really existed. The Amerindians near Atlanta, Georgia, and Etowah Mound were the Cherokee tribe, which eventually removed to Oklahoma.

The Cree script was supposedly invented by James Evans for his tribe, so that the Bible could be given in Cree. The Cree and Cherokee scripts have a similarity with the Tifinagh scripts, which is still used by some of the North African people. It is believed by some that there was communication between Africa and the Americas, and that Cree and Cherokee scripts developed at a much earlier date than given by the European colonists, and that these scripts may have had a relationship with the Newberry Tablet. There also may have been other Amerindian writing that fell into oblivion.

There are differences that can be noted in the development of writing. Some early writing makes the letter E with its arms pointing to the right. This is usually if the writing is read starting from the left corner and moving to the right. Other writing has the arms of the E pointing to the left. That writing is usually read from right to left. In today's world, we find English being read from left to right, and Arabic being read from right to left. This does not mean that either way is absolutely correct to the exclusion of the other. It has to do with the way

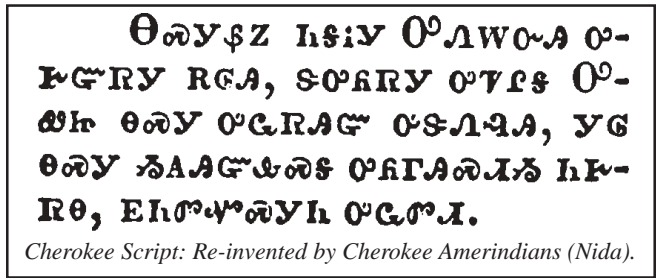
our brains have evolved down through the centuries. Reading is an artificially learned process. If your brain has evolved to work at its optimum in certain directions in order for you to feel secure, such as confrontation rather than cooperation, your attitude can be changed with education. The paths in the brain can be retrained. This change can come about gradually with repetition and encouragement of an understanding community or teacher. This method is used with groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous to work them past addictions. It is also effective with people with reading problems, such as dyslexia, to train them in reading in a direction that is not too comfortable for them.

The E opening to the right can be seen in the revised Cherokee writing (pictured in the previous column), as when it was revised, those who set it down were imitating the English script. It is also seen in the Bourne Stone writing (page 41), while the Bat Creek E is reversed and opens to the left. A further caution is that the Bat Creek writing may be up-side-down. Turn the booklet up-side-down to get another possible perspective.

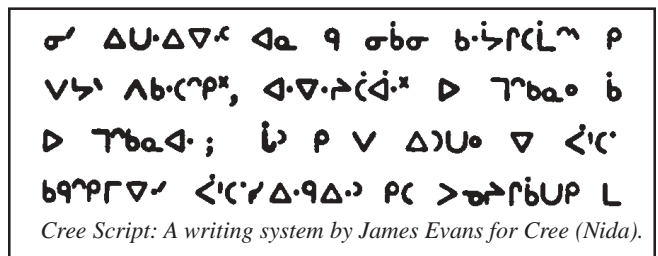
Other Writing in North America

Before 2000BC many Egyptian gods were depicted in animal form, such as jackal, crocodile, or cat. The jackal, Anubis, was found in Spain 860BC. Did advocates of the jackal god make a journey from Spain across the Atlantic and travel up the Mississippi into the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers? Gloria Farley believes that art work in the southwest of our country has an Egyptian background. There are certainly traces of a doglike creature, but could this creature be the Amerindian hero Coyote? Ogam and Gaelic were found in connection with this doglike god.¹⁶ One cannot tell which way the train is going by looking at the track, and one cannot tell which way the tribes traveled by looking at the art work which they left behind. An ancient artist also substituted a buffalo for Taurus the Bull, or could it have been the other way around?¹⁷ We do not know if the Constellation of Taurus the Bull was picturing a buffalo bull or an oxen, the beast of burden in the Near East. Likewise, is what we thought was a mammoth, really an elephant? Was Coyote with a firebrand, bringing fire to the early North American people, the forerunner of Anubis with the flail? Were Coyote and Anubis the hero forerunners of the Lamb of God with the Christian standard? One cannot always tell by the crudity of the drawing as to which came first. Different artists have different levels of talent.

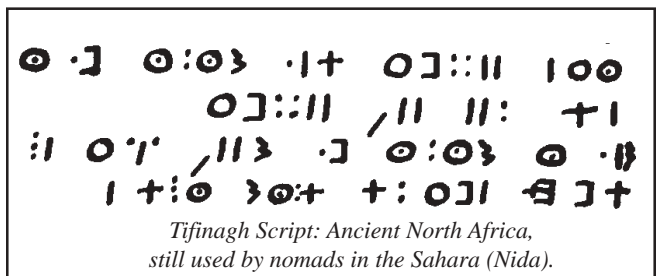
We have many questions, many theories, but we just don't know the answers, as we were not there in person. We can draw some conclusions from trade goods. It has been observed that the American gift of tobacco was associated with the mummy of Rameses II.¹⁸ At some time in history, the Turkish people also took up the smok-



Cherokee Script: Re-invented by Cherokee Amerindians (Nida).



Cree Script: A writing system by James Evans for Cree (Nida).



Tifinagh Script: Ancient North Africa, still used by nomads in the Sahara (Nida).

ing of tobacco. This information could lead us to believe that Amerindians took to their boats and traded tobacco in Anatolia (an ancient name for Turkey) and the Nile Valley; or the opposite - Nile traders brought tobacco home with them from their foreign travels.

There is a humpbacked flute player called Kokopelli in the folklore of Central America. Could this human with the lump on his back be an enhanced picture of Coyote with the banner on his back? Could this bringer of music to the earth be representing Coyote carrying a fire brand and giving the gift of fire to the people? In the legends about Coyote, he is often in the company of his friend Fox, another American folk hero who went to Greece as an Aesop Fable.

Below is a line drawing of a Burrows Cave artifact by B.H. Moseley.¹⁹ This is another drawing of a fox. The man pictured here may be setting fire to the fox's tail. We do not know what the letters scattered about the picture are trying to tell us. In Judges 15:4 (before the time of David) Samson tied fox tails together and set them on fire. Mr. Burrows stumbled into a mysterious cave in Illinois which he believes has ancient artifacts coming from other civilizations than those in North America. As usual when artifacts are found, there are many possibilities. They may be real. They may be a joke by a prankster. They may



Artifact with writing purportedly from Burrow's Cave

be worth studying. They may be copied from an original, and be a way for someone to earn a livelihood. Much can be told from attempting to translate the writing. If a reasonable translation can be obtained, there is more likelihood that the artifact is genuine. There have been many disputes about articles found in mounds. The origin of the *Book of Mormon* continues to be controversial. Its founder reportedly put it back where he found it; there is still a mystery about it and about its translation.

Central America

The Mayan people in Mexico had an advanced civilization. Their writing system contains about 800 glyphs

which represent both sounds and the object spoken about. The glyphs are arranged artistically, left to right, or right to left, or top to bottom. Symmetry seemed to be more important than readability. Sometimes one glyph is enclosed inside another. Some are in frames. The top pair of the calendar glyphs represented here resemble the face of a rodent such as a guinea-pig. The next pair might be mice. The third pair are more stylized diagrams.²⁰

Are there connections between the Mayan glyphs and the rest of the world? Heading east from Mexico there are connections. James P. Grimes has observed that a sample of eight Aztec ideograms compares with an equal number from Minoan Crete, dated about 1700BC.²¹

A Mayan glyph (of which there were about 800) usually represents a word rather than a sound. Glyphs are placed in blocks. Some glyphs represent the object in picture form. Bars and dots express numerals; numbers 1-4 are represented by dots; 5 is a bar, and 10 is two bars as in the accompanying chart. Numbers also can be expressed by pictures of gods. Each number had a god figure associated with it.²² A name for a ruler could be the name of *One-Rabbit* which might sound strange to us, but the name would be interpreted by his people as *Great Leader*. Some glyphs indicate words that sound about the same. The word for *snake* is the same as the word for *sky*. Thus the sky can be represented by snakes.²³ Speech is represented by a scroll coming from the mouth of a god or animal figure. This means that the figure is thought of as wise, not that he is drooling in anticipation of eating a good meal. The wise words he is saying may be on a tablet surrounding the figure. The word

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Mayan Numbers & Calendar Glyphs

feathered equals the word *chief*. The word *serpent* equals the word *wise*. On the gigantic stone circle of the Aztecs known as the Piedra del Sol (a copy is in the New York City Museum of Natural History), a picture of a *feathered serpent* can be equated with a *wise chieftain*.

The Aztecs had an advanced language system with a Book of Days and a system of divination. The process of divination also appears in a possible translation of the Newberry Tablet from the Upper Peninsula in Michigan.

Mesoamerican writing from southern Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala reflects earlier language capabilities. A few isolated words have been found that can be dated back to 5th century BC. The Mayans had both a ritual (260 days) and a solar calendar (365 days). The 260-day

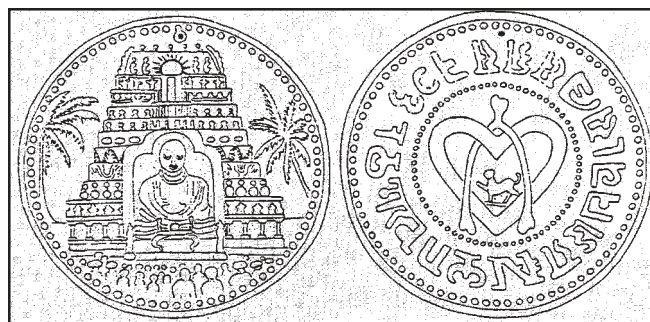
ritual calendar had 20 weeks of 13 days each. The solar calendar had 18 weeks of 20 days each plus a five day extra section to make it equal 365. After 52 solar years and 73 ritual years (or 18,890 days), the two calendars return to the same day and start again. The thirteen days of the 260-day calendar each had a name or number, as we have seven named days in our week, such as Monday, Tuesday, etc. The solar calendar would also enter in for its 20 day names. The double calendar days would be (in English) 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8, 9-9, 10-10, 11-11, 12-12, 13-13, (at which point the 13 day calendar reverts back to day 1) to 1-14, 2-15, 3-16, 4-17, 5-18, 6-19, 7-20, (at which point the 20 day calendar cuts in and goes back to day 1) 8-1, 9-2, 10-3, 11-4, 12-5, 13-6, 1-7, 2-8, 3-9, etc. There would be 20 day names times 13, or 260 different combinations, such as Imix-Ix (1-14), Kan-Caban (4-17), or Manik-Imix (7-1). If this was the special day of an important person, they would go by this name. The twenty numbers are listed below.²⁴

(1)Imix (5)Chicchan (9) Muluc(13) Ben (17)Caban
 (2) Ik (6)Cimi (10)Oc (14)Ix (18)Eznab
 (3)Akbal (7)Manik (11)Chuen (15)Men (19)Cauac
 (4)Kan (8)Lamat (12)Eb (16)Cib (20)Ahau

The vigesimal (or twenty count) system may stem from a climate where people could count on both their fingers and toes. In colder climates there is a ten-unit system as only the fingers are visible.

When we go west from Central America, are there language and writing connections? We have been self-centered in thinking about the Atlantic population and language mix at the time of Columbus and the Algonquians, and we have ignored the cultural exchanges on the Pacific rim and the durability for travel and housing of Chinese junks. Between Central America and the Philippines there are 9000 miles. Aided by the currents in the Pacific, early vessels with elementary rudders and sails could travel eastward from Manila to Mexico in April, and return westward in October. The reed boats of Lake Titicaca and the Chinese junks had this capability.

There also may be connections between the far apart civilizations of Korea, Ecuador, and Tibet. A relatively recent cultural exchange took place between the Buddhists of Asia and the Central American country of Guatemala. A medallion about the size of a quarter was found in 1929 about two feet below the surface soil on Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The teachings of Buddha about 500BC were carried to Java where eventually his followers built the Temple of Borobudur pictured on the coin. From there, his followers traveled with trading vessels and proselytized in still more distant lands, such as the copper trading country of Michigan where this reli-



Medallion found at Isle Royale showing Borobudur Temple

gious medallion was found. When this coin was shown to elder tribespeople from Guatemala, one of them explained that the name Guatemala meant the *land of Guatama*, Guatama being another name for Buddha. Another name connected with Buddha is *Fue*. The Athapaskan Indians of southern Canada wishing to be designated as *People of Fue* (or the French *Genre de Fue*), may also have been those who listened to the Buddhist missionaries.²⁵

Which Way Did The Writing Travel?

There is a theory that if populations of different 'colors' intermix over a long period of time, there develops a fairly standard medium brown color. The Amerindian population seems to have that standardized color. People living in the Mediterranean area are white in the territory north of the Mediterranean, and black in the territory south of the Mediterranean. According to this skin-coloring theory, Mediterranean people didn't intermix for as long a time as the Amerindian peoples. However, on Crete and Cyprus there are tiled pictures of bronze colored people. Where did these people come from? Could the Mediterranean Islands have been settled by traders from the Americas? Could trading culture with the accompanying need for documentation have had an early start in the copper mines of Upper Peninsula Michigan? Could this copper have been transported into the Mediterranean area by boats made of Michigan and Canadian timber?

Because many of our recent ancestors came from Europe, we are conditioned to think that culture and immigration to the United States came from the European direction. When we view Stonehenge, we assume it was the predecessor of Woodhenge at Cahokia. The builders of Stonehenge could have gotten their architecture and astronomy from American immigrants to the British Isles. When we see the Newberry Tablet, we assume the characters imitated those of the early Phoenicians; we do not assume that the Phoenicians were copying an Amerindian writing. When we cannot translate the Davenport Stone, we call it a fake. Is it so preposterous to believe that writing started in North America, and traveled with

the American traders' copper and furs in both directions, east to Crete and west to China? Can it be that the Newberry style of writing went east and developed into Cretan Linear B? Can it have gone west and developed into Chinese characters? Do we have closed minds on this topic? If so, why?

Footnotes for Chapter 8

- 1 *Washington Times Website*, January 2002, Scienceexpress.org.
- 2 Jean-Pierre Mohen & Christiane Eluere, *The Bronze Age in Europe*, Discoveries, H. Abrams, Inc. Pub., New York, 1999, p.91.
- 3 Akira Nakanishi, *Writing Systems of The World*, Charles Tuttle Co., Rutland VT, 1998, p.43.
- 4 Marc-Alain Ouaknin, *Mysteries of The Alphabet*, AbbevillePress, London, 1999, p.22.
- 5 Seton Lloyd, *Ancient Turkey*, British Museum Press, London, 1989, pp.66,71.
- 6 Shirley Silver & Wick R. Miller, *American Indian Languages*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 1997, p.367.
- 7 *Ibid.*, Lloyd, p.57.
- 8 *Ibid.*, Nakanishi, p.26. See also *Ibid.*, Mohen & Eluere, p.25.
- 9 *Ibid.*, Nakanishi, p.26.
- 10 John Noble Wilford, "Rethinking A History That's Carved in Stone," *New York Times*, Tuesday, July 31, 2001.
- 11 *Ibid.*, Nakanishi, p.42.
- 12 Betty Soddors, *Michigan Prehistory Mysteries*, Avery Color Studios, Au Train, MI, 1990, p.147.
- 13 *Ibid.*, Soddors, pp.210,211. See also Newberry Tablet Letter in *NEARA Vol.33 #2*.
- 14 Henriette Mertz, "Occasional Publications, An Inscribed Tablet from Newberry, Michigan," *The Epigraphic Society, Vol.9, #217*, June 1981, pp.127-131.
- 15 *Ibid.*, Mertz. See also, *The Epigraphic Society, Vol.9,#218*, Barry Fell, "Decipherment & Translation of Newberry Tablet from Northern Michigan, pp.132-136.
- 16 Gloria Farley, *In Plain Sight*, ISAC Press, Columbus GA, 1994, pp.47,87,90.
- 17 *Ibid.*, Farley, p.93.
- 18 Roger Jewell, *Ancient Mines of Kitchi-Gummi*, Jewel Histories, Fairfield PA, 2000, p.132.
- 19 Kenneth E. Zimmerman, "Dogon Versus Dagon at Burrows Cave," from *Midwestern Epigraphic Jnl.*, Vol.10, #1, 1996, p.62.
- 20 Juan Schobinger, *First Americans*, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids MI 1994, pp.128,129.
- 21 James P. Grimes, "They *Did* Write it Down: Pre-Columban Written Records of America," from *The Ancient American, Issue #12*, p.35 (or 63).
- 22 *Ibid.*, pp.191,192.
- 23 *Ibid.*, pp.193,194.
- 24 Shirley Silver & Wick R. Miller, *American Indian Languages*, University of Arizona Press, Tucson AZ, 1997, pp.98,99,188,189.
- 25 James P. Scherz, "Ancient Trade Routes in Americas Copper Country," from *Ancient American, Issue #35*, pp.31-38.

Chapter 9

Evolution of Justice

Writing and Laws

We have been expounding on the evolution of language and writing. We have mentioned Hammurabi's laws and the Ten Commandments. What effect have heredity, language, and writing had on justice meted out?

Was Hitler Misinformed?

Hitler believed in a "Master Race," a highly questionable theory (as we are all one race—the human race), but many still hang on to this master-slave notion, because it enhances their feelings of power and helps them to ignore inadequacies. Hitler called his Master Race the *Aryans*.

The Aryans are first mentioned historically as a tribal group coming from the northwest and invading the city of Harappa in India about 5000 years ago. According to a legend in *Satapatha Brahmana*, they moved eastward along the Himalayan foothills with their cattle, sheep, and pigs. They had horses and chariots for warfare. D.P. Agrawal believes, "It is futile to trace an Aryan race as a lot of miscegenation had taken place by the time they reached India. But they were a community of people who believed in common gods and rituals, spoke a similar language and had a pastoral socio-economic structure."¹

They may have got the name *Aryan* from the present day word *Iran*. Before dwelling in Iran, as they were bearded people, their ancestors may have come from the north in Russia, or from the Caucasus. Those peoples dwelling in Russia in non-frozen times may have originally come from India. Climatic changes caused a cycling of humanity from colder to warmer areas, and then a return from the too hot land, to the cooler north. Humanity as we know it has been around for about 2 million years. In those years there have been about 20 stages of icing at the poles causing relocations of people. These temperature cycles would last about 100,000 years. People in the north would evolve with beards to keep their faces warm. People in Africa would have darker skins to protect them from burning.

The Bible calls some early people Semites and others are children of Abraham, who dwelt in Haran which is the land of Iran. The tribal leader Moses, or Mopsus, from Greece or Turkey had a brother tribal associate who assisted him in the wilderness journey who was of the priestly caste of Aaron. The Aryans have been described as the priestly caste from India.

Any definition of Aryan and Semite must include the fact that there is no absolute purity of any strain of the human race. Webster's Dictionary says an Aryan is "a member of that Caucasian race one branch of which early occupied the Iranian plateau, while another branch entered India and amalgamated with the primitive inhabitants." It also refers to the fact that these people spoke an Indo-European language. Semites are descendants of Shem. Our present understanding is that they are chiefly the Jews and Arabs, but in earlier times they included Assyrians, Aramaeans, Phoenicians, etc. All these people belonged to tribes that intermixed in the east European and west Asian areas. There is further complication of who-is-what-tribe, when a leader, such as the ruler of the Khazars, declares that all his subjects are to profess Judaism, or when a King David amalgamates the different tribes that have claims to his land.

Hitler took his meaning of who Aryans were from his political needs. He implied that all healthy Germans were Aryan, and the retarded, elderly, and anyone opposing his political agenda were non-Aryan and to be cast aside.

God's Dream for Humanity

I was not there when God created human beings, but God must have had something marvelous in mind at that creative moment. Perhaps that moment is still going on. Perhaps we are God's assistants in that creative surge.

I am sure that God's dream was not of prison Special Housing Units where those in authority and power would operate automated steel doors that kept their counterparts (human beings like themselves) confined for days on end in tiny cubicles.

I also doubt that God intended harried legislators to build prisons (without public consent to the issuing of prison-building bonds) using Housing and Urban Development monies designated to be used for housing for the poor.

I am sure that God envisioned loving community rather than Concentration Camps or Special Housing Units, where one group can control and deprive another group.

The only way the world is going to be workable, is for people to build loving community. Fear and control don't work. Fear leads to the need for guns. Control leads to abuse of self and others, to low self-esteem, and to the use of drugs and alcohol.

How do we, the people, build a loving community? We do this by encouraging responsibility in our youth and by ensuring that all people receive a viable education. How do we work with legislators and politicians, instead of against them? How can we change our attitude to one of blessing instead of cursing, to one of restoration instead of punishment? We need a justice system that helps and heals instead of one that hurts and harms.

What rights does a person relinquish when he is convicted of a criminal offense? *The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 29 Section 2* affirms that: In the exercise of his rights and freedoms... "The convicted offender can be subjected to confinement when his actions infringe upon the rights and freedoms of others."

The right for prisoners to vote does not infringe on the rights and freedoms of others, yet we further degrade prisoners by denying them this right.

When a prisoner's actions no longer infringe on the rights of others, there is no longer need for confinement, but our contemporary laws and courts insist on long sentences that supply very little in the way of rehabilitation opportunities. While incarcerated, an inmate should be given opportunities to improve his personality, to acquire responsibility, and to further his education. This may be done through reading, through programs, or through TV schooling.

If there is a cost, how will the inmate be able to pay for education or job training acquired while incarcerated? One possible answer is that he can serve for a two year stretch as a prison counselor or in an educational institution for mentally ill or disabled. This service can be done while the prisoner is still under sentence, or after he has served his sentence. Other jobs to pay back the cost of education might be a service of time used to rebuild tenements or infrastructure, such as with Habitat for Humanity, or to build schools on Indian reservations. There also could be internships in social service. If the ex-offender finds a supportive community upon his release, he could get meaningful work, and pay back his educational loan as a normal creditor.

When an inmate goes back to the street, how will he find his way? When a person needs help, where can he go? Fired from your job, yelled at by your wife, disrespected by your so-called friends, what do you do? There should be a social services organization that those in depression or despair could consult. This program would have counseling services that would allow the depressed person to formulate a realistic agenda that would focus on his (her) personal and community fulfillment. He should be able to decide what he wanted to achieve with his (her) life. He should have a support group to help him overcome any serious addictions. Both drug addiction and sexual addiction are health problems and should receive concerned treatment.

Theory of Associated Evolution

Our genes are remarkable. They give a map of our physical makeup. Every little characteristic is spelled out in our genes, and reflected in the composition of our brain. If we lose a finger, the responses of the nerves are

still there in our brain. This reflection in our brain is accompanied by energy particles that affect our total being. When photographing a leaf that has an aura with an energy detecting camera, we find that the leaf has energy particles that reflect the original leaf. So with our brain, there is accompanying energy.

Geneticists are working on medicine sometimes termed gene therapy that can be taken to overcome what might be called defective genes, such as genes that carry a tendency to cancer or heart problems. We might also consider the emotional baggage that goes along with genes such as a tendency to rage, rape, or retaliation.

How did our genes get this way? The Bible says that when God created us, God pronounced us good. The development of genes took place in a steady evolution down the ages. Men and women must be considered as equal, but they have differences that are associated with their genes. Women are often more relational due to their enforced role as caretakers of children. Men are more often the rule makers, the defenders of the faith, the game players who are concerned with legislation and creeds, the ones who enforce the rules in a militaristic fashion.

One problem with genes is that some groups think they have more special genes than other groups. Both Palestinians and Israelis think that they have inherited the genes of a legendary ancestor named Abraham. There is a theory that says the Jewish people are descended from Sarah and Abraham, while the Arabs have Hagar as their ancestral mother. What particular gene carries the genes of Abraham? Which gene is descended from Sarah and which from Hagar? The tribe of Judah in coming from the mountains of Babylonia, may not have come into contact with the genes of Abraham or Sarah.

At another point in history *circa* 800AD, an inquisitive ruler of the Khazars called representatives of the three religions, Christian, Muslim, and Jewish, before him and decided that since the Jewish religion was the oldest, that all the people in his kingdom would be Jewish, whether they had genes from Abraham, or not. These *By-Command-of-the-King* Jews may well be some of those in Israel today who are claiming descent from Abraham, and insisting on this descent as their right to live in Israel. They are ready to displace the “other” population who may have a better gene connection to Abraham than themselves through Mother Hagar, or even Mother Sarah. Genes, feuds, or hatreds do not make it right for a person to possess a certain piece of land. Those who are gentle and kind to others are the ones who “will inherit the earth” (Matthew 5:4).

Cooperation and Confrontation

Successful evolution carried humankind in two main directions: cooperation and confrontation. The family

community represented cooperation. If the family was threatened by another family, they might enter into confrontation mode, because of concern that the “other” might enter into their territory and take it over. If there was enough to eat and share, the “other” might be welcome. If there was threatened deprivation, our ancestors threw stones at the “other” and drove them away.

All this occurred naturally and was helpful to a process of the human being becoming the dream that God had in mind when the earth was created. How do we see these two directions now that the earth is one world covered with one people who could share with each other, and who should not use armaments against each other?

Genes in the general population do change, affected by environmental needs down through the centuries. Some knowledge does seem to be carried through the genes, and some energy is attached to our genes. When we were created, we were inspired by the force behind the universe of which we are irrevocably a part. An unseen radiance with unimaginable possibilities accompanies our physical genetic material.

Evolution of Law

Justice has been a problem throughout human history. The Bible tells us what justice was meted out to a mythical figure Cain for his killing of his mythical brother Abel. This argument may have been a confrontation between two divergent sets of religious beliefs, such as those who believed in Father God (Abel) versus those who believed in many gods (Cain). This early dispute has also been interpreted as the continuing dispute of farmers versus herders. Consequently, Cain was sent away to lead what would hopefully be a more responsible life elsewhere. Early tribes needed all the healthy young males they could get for farming and herding purposes, so they were not inclined to use the death penalty. Neither was the mother inclined to have both her sons dead.

Other early communities attributed justice to their gods and goddesses, even though myths about these heroes and heroines tell how guilty these divinities themselves were, of all sorts of abusive relationships. The goddess holding the pair of scales that we see on the right side of the New York State flag is named Astraea (Astraya) and is somehow related mythically to Zeus, the Greek Father God, and Themis, the Goddess of Divine Justice. Astraea lived on earth and blessed mortals during the “Golden Age,” but when that fortunate period ended, she was placed among the stars. Her name means *star maiden*, and if we feel there is no justice on earth, we might blame it on Astraya. Astraya left us; she went astray. What is the difference between a god’s justice and our human justice? Why is the justice we attribute to heaven an improvement to the justice we employ on earth?

When writing became a tool of human beings, they were able to write down laws. As weapons became more reliable, communities were better able to punish those community members who had offended them by ignoring community regulations. Religious and political leaders could point at laws that were put in place, and thus claim justice as on their side, and also the “divine right” to execute others. Some governments were able to write down regulations that recognized that there were two sides to every dispute, but often human rights were overlooked in the interests of governmental security or the power needs of rulers.

Consequently, there are historical problems with our justice systems. They are really a hodgepodge of opportunistic processes. Laws are often made by those who have, so that they can keep what they possess. Laws favor the rich and powerful over the poor and weak. These processes worked for some despotic ruler at some time, and they may reflect convenient means for authority to acquire power and wealth. We in the United States have collected bits and pieces of these processes from our forebears, mainly from those who came from the British Isles. We have ignored the more community oriented indigenous justice. Some of us assume that the more violent judgments in the Old Testament are something to be imitated, rather than internalizing the compassion and forgiveness aspects set forth so boldly in the New Testament.

Laws where the victim is only needed as a witness against the offender, come from a policy set in place by the Norman ruler, William the Conqueror. After winning the Battle of Hastings in 1066, he paid off his soldiers with British land. He believed that the land belonged to the winner of the battle (such as himself), and that if harm were done to the land or if peasants killed some of the deer, or if one resident harmed another, the fines collected should go to the king’s treasury. Sheriffs were appointed to enforce the law and to collect the fines. This seems to be a common and convenient practice after a foreign take-over. Americans began using this system of justice when colonists were paid for their military service with Amerindian land. The Amerindians were then treated with retributive or retaliative justice if they tried to reclaim their own land. This same idea of justice is seen in the Israel-Palestine situation.

Treatment of the victim today is still of much lesser concern than the belief that the offender should be fined and punished, and that the state is the entity that is ultimately offended. Fines charged the offender go into the coffers of the state. The victim is only important as a witness against his abuser. Right from the start of the crime, there is nonchalant treatment of the victim. When a policeman arrives at the scene of the crime, and the

perpetrator is fleeing, the policeman will take off after the perpetrator, leaving the wounded victim to suffer and bleed. Our law guardians are rewarded for the number of offenders they capture and convict, not for how many victims they comfort.

Justice seems to be divided into two major directions. The names given to these two directions are *Retributive Justice* and *Restorative* (or *Transformative*) *Justice*.

Retributive Justice asks:

What law was broken? What punishment is legislated?

Restorative Justice asks:

What harm has been done? How can we repair the harm and prevent a repetition?

Each country should do a regular overview of its justice system to see if restorative or retributive tactics are being used.

Here is a rough summary showing some of the major elements in our present justice system:

PREVENTION: •Family care •community guidance •schools •education •gun legislation •drug & alcohol rehabilitation •social services.

CONTROL: •probation •day reporting •home confinement •laws •restitution •reparation •police •PINS (People In Need of Supervision) •community service •social services.

COURTS: •police courts •drug courts •town courts •hearings and appeals •supreme court •witnesses •jury selection •district attorneys •judges •lawyers.

CORRECTIONS: •correction officers •job programs •education programs •GED and college programs •Special Housing Units •death penalty •health care •elderly •mentally ill •voting rights.

EX-CONS: •parole •rehabilitation programs •voting rights •jobs •housing •social services.

There is much that could be criticized in the justice systems of the world. Our educational systems do not sufficiently consider those with reading or behavioral handicaps. PINS (People In Need of Supervision) and the mentally ill often find themselves in prison instead of in family care or health care. Jury selection has become a process that excludes one’s peers or possibly friendly community members. Correction Departments have down scaled their education programs and increased their security. Many prisons have become places of punishment and retribution, when they could be places of healing and encouragement. Special Housing Units are becoming solitary and unfriendly holding places for the mentally ill.

The training of police and correction officers some-

times reflects the training of young foreign soldiers at the infamous School of the Americas who are trained to control their charges or fellow citizens, to the point of killing them, rather than to encourage them to responsible citizenship. Prisoners in most states are denied the right to vote. Upon release, their voting rights are still denied by many states. If you are subject to taxation, you should be able to vote. An early cry in the formation of our country was *No taxation without representation*.

Our criminal justice system could be more user-friendly. There needs to be a philosophical shift from the punishment of the offender to the idea of restoration whenever possible, for all those concerned,— the victim, the offender, and others in the community. We need a new paradigm or model for a new millennium.

A user-friendly system would feature (1)family support systems; (2)non-violent police; (3)community mediation, conferencing, circle sentencing; (4)prisons as places of healing and education; (5)ex-cons' return to society with voting rights and with community support of troubled individuals.

Such a community user-friendly system could operate side-by-side with our present justice system forming a dual-track system of justice. If community justice failed, our present criminal justice system could take over. The present system might be the threat that would make the community system work. Punitive prisons and restorative alternatives could exist together. There could be a variety of choices. As all colleges are not the same, as all religious bodies are not the same, as all schools are not the same, so all prisons and their alternatives could emphasize different programs. All people are not the same. Some can be encouraged by kindness, and others reform their lives only when threatened. Our human nature is part of the problem. If we were robots and could be programmed, there would be fewer problems. Solutions to our problems come with understanding, accepting, and learning from our diversity.

The following principles could be emphasized in a user-friendly system of justice:

- To practice restorative justice rather than punitive justice in the administration of civil and criminal law.
- To restore relationships among people and groups.
- To use alternative sentencing rather than prison where applicable.
- To use techniques such as mediation, family conferencing, and peacemaking circles to strengthen community ties.
- To give practical education and job training to youth.
- To provide adequate funding and inspirational staffing for parole.
- In all things to restore individuals to wholeness and fullness of life.

The problem with justice in our society is not the

prevalence of crime, but the prevalence of fear. We do not feel capable to deal with unruly neighbors. We forget we are children of the same earth, and that the earth and all its people need our care. Small communities of people listening to each other, know what is best for their people and their communities. Those voted into places of authority are often too busy to listen. If we truly listened to each other, we would not find judges who jailed people for peacefully protesting against nuclear and militaristic treatment of the earth. If we truly listened to each other we would not find multitudes of people suffering loss of life and limb from landmines. Who planted the landmines? Who made the landmines? Who dropped the bombs? The answer is— people who are very afraid, people who are too busy being important or making a living, people who do not listen, people who look away, people who have forgotten how to empathize.

Out of the myths of previous ages, we have evolved to formalized ways of dealing out justice in our society today. Have we learned from the past? Are we giving consideration to the other person and looking for the roots of offensive behavior, or are we adding law upon law and ignoring our obligations to compassion? (Galatians 5:14)

Footnotes for Chapter 9

1 D.P.Agrawal, *The Archaeology of India*, Curzon Press, London, 1982, p.262.

Chapter 10 Evolution of Ethics

A Creed for the People of God

Language leads to writing, which leads to the writing down of laws, which leads to the formulation of creeds and statements of ethical values. Groups of people have proposed theories or creeds about how to run the earth and what is to be believed. Human beings like to make up these fallible laws and creeds and slogans. Leaders like to gather people together behind such slogans. Thus groups are formed which are willing to confront other groups. People in one country may say, "Americans are evil," while others may proclaim, "We are proud to be Americans." Why can't we have groups that unite under one banner as People of God? After all, aren't we all People of God? What would be a good creed, for all human beings? What can all people believe? Is it possible to get all people to agree on a few

statements, such as:

The earth was created. Humans came into being. Relationships developed among humans and also between humans and the earth. Humans formed social groupings for protection of themselves and for the care of the earth's resources. Human beings and these societies operated on two levels, cooperation and competition. Cooperation frequently employed the qualities of compassion, understanding, and forgiveness. Competition often used the opposing qualities of fear, regulations, and retaliation. For optimum benefits, societies act in a spirit of cooperation.

What are sometimes called "natural laws" seemed to accompany this creation, these humans, and their social groups. For instance, if a society over-farmed or over-irrigated, the earth became desert. Attempts were made to express these laws, or built-in responses to the creation, and to describe cause and effect. Group leadership and guidance became necessary to this societal process and developed in the areas of politics and religion.

Sensing a guiding spirit behind, within, and beyond themselves and the creation, humans strove to describe this spiritual phenomenon as best they could, using human terms and social understandings. Variety in human beings, in leaders, and in groups inspired a corresponding variety in governmental forms and religious beliefs.

In observing group actions in our past history, certain major "natural laws" or consequences seem to emerge:

- If one society or group oppresses another society or group, the oppressed group causes a disturbance that frequently overwhelms the oppressor.
- If one society over-uses the goods of the earth at the expense of the earth or of other groups, the earth reacts to preserve its balance and its existence. Likewise, the group that is deprived reacts to preserve its existence.

Humans have accepted the ebb and flow of tides, the law of gravity, and the measure of time. Human beings must also recognize their duty to care for all other human beings, and their challenge to protect the earth and all human beings from excessive militarism. We may miss an opening to greater good for all humanity if we get stuck in retaliation.

Ethics for A New Millennium

We need a refreshed ethical behavior. Slavery was good enough for Abraham and Thomas Jefferson. Early Mayas sacrificed the first born, the best of the flock, the winner in the tournament. The Phoenicians, likewise. Accepting these beliefs, Abraham almost murdered his son.

It's easy to conclude that a vengeful god wants sacrifice. Look how we sacrifice our young men today (and children, too) to the God of War or the God of Revenge or the God of Political Pride. We call it collateral damage. We tell the people that bombing is a just and righteous thing to do. Our pseudo-patriotism blinds us.

What about abortion, prostitution, adultery, abuse? Do they ever go out of style? They make for profitable video shows. Along with football and baseball, warfare is used as entertainment by the media.

Peace is cooperation, not domination. Human beings are not here to keep the masses of other human beings quiet, but to enhance all peoples' lives, and to educate all people to fulfillment.

When viewing the broader problems of the world, the Israeli claims to a specific piece of God's earth seem rather antiquated. There is no foresight in a plan of action that claims a piece of earth and then oppresses the other people who are dwelling in the same area. When myths about land possession have been told all over the earth, it is ridiculous and selfish to assume that one group of people are to be favored.

Some of the ethics of our present societal system are not logical. Our society has developed a strange way of dealing with a certain subset of society who do things that are not approved of by other members of society. We put these imperfect members of society in prison or refugee camps for a certain length of time, and appoint overseers (also imperfect members of society) to keep them "secure," and expect that to solve our social problem. It is not a logical solution, especially when other members of our society who are in leadership positions, are applauded for retaliating violently, for sending out bombers, and for enforcing questionable death penalty legislation. Killing people can't be very right in some cases and very wrong in other cases.

The major religions of the world agree that we should strive not to harm others, and that terrorism is wrong whether done by small groups or by governments. Ethical values would have us believe that it is better to save than to destroy. We are to fulfill one another.

Law Breakers and Human Rights Violators

If someone breaks the law, our society retaliates with punishment. If the law is a bad law, we still retaliate. We don't consider the needs of the person who is trapped by this bad law or bad situation. When terrorists attack, and we see the results of their confused thinking, we should resolve never to do to any other people what the terrorists have done. However, when confronted with terrorist disasters, the first thought seems to be of retaliation. There is little thought of forgiveness, and innocent bystanders often get caught in a violent reaction to terrorist events.

Many believe that the Jewish people have special rights to the land of Israel. If the myth of the land was told 4000 years before the time of Christ to tribes in America and India, and all those tribes have been displaced as new people arrived on the scene, then one could conclude that the descendants of the tribe of Judah do not have rights today to

Israel just because such claims were written down in the time of David. There are those who believe in the message of the Hebrew scriptures as an expression of compassion and consideration, and one would expect to find such believers giving support and encouragement to all those others who dwell on the earth with them, thus supporting the human rights of all the peoples of the world. If such were the case, then the prophecy of peace to God's people who help the helpless, would become a reality.

The ethical values behind the statement of human rights also carry the idea of the human responsibility to respect and support the rights of others. Everyone has the right to health care. Ensure health care for all people! Everyone has the right to an education. What is preventing us from helping these helpless people? Ensure proper education for humanity! Everyone has the right to participate in the government of his country. Those in authority positions should listen to those whom they are governing. All the people in each country or organization should be given the right to vote. This would help to end violence in refugee camps, in prisons, and in highly charged world situations. What can be done to help others around the world? Let those who are suffering under oppressive systems tell us. Ensure participatory government for all!

Why "We" Put People in Prison

We, the electorate who elect those who control the state, want a state that is controlled to our advantage. There are about two million people incarcerated in the prisons and jails of our country. Just visualize these people for a moment. It is hard to think about two million people all at once. Most of them are men. Some are women or teen age children. These people are human beings. They have human rights. How do they relate to the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States? Children do not have the right to vote. Are we to consider prisoners in the same category as children, and thus conclude that they do not have the mental capacity to exercise the right to vote?

Would you like to lose your right to vote because you had a drunk driving charge when you were at the age of indiscretion? Or lose your right to hold public office? If you are impacted by a decision, you should have input on that decision. Give inmates the right to vote!

A series of queries on prisons.

Why do we have prisons? There are some people who are a danger to themselves or others. We restrain such people by placing them under supervision. Prison is an easy way to make sure that people are not able to get out of control. Do prisons violate human rights in exercising their responsibility to protect people? Do we run our prisons so that they respect the human rights of those incarcerated? Do we let money influence the way we run our prisons and our public schools? If wise policies are too costly, do

we think only of security and conforming to regulations? Money shouldn't have to do with a decision.

Human Rights for Those in Prison?

The third paragraph of the *Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* agreed upon by The United Nations General Assembly in 1948 in order to encourage a peaceful world order states, "Whereas it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law." If people are oppressed, they are more likely to strike out with acts of terrorism and violence. Those who desire order and justice for our society and our world, must show kindness and respect to ALL people. The preamble refers to ALL persons; it is called *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Therefore we can conclude that the *Articles* in this *Declaration of Human Rights* apply to those human beings who are held in prisons.

Paragraph 14.1 of the *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* states that, "All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal established by law."

Are our society and our criminal justice systems violating the innate rights of human beings who have broken the law? Although we would like to deny it, our society has strong undercurrents of racism. Our judges are mostly white. Our District Attorneys are mostly white. The nannies who watch our white babies are mostly black. There are no white nannies watching black children. There are few black District Attorneys or black judges or black juries settling on the cases of white drug offenders.

Even if we can ignore these undercurrents of racism, we would like to think that those in the prisons of the United States have had their crimes duly processed, but we have seen in foreign countries such as the former Soviet Union, how innocent people were imprisoned and enslaved. In our country those found guilty of an offense likewise may or may not be guilty of the crimes for which they are convicted. We have seen that even in matters as serious as the death penalty, that approximately half of those so convicted in the State of Michigan were innocent of the crime that placed them on death row.

Rule of Law Is Questionable

One interpretation of the term "rule of law" means bringing our legislation into conformity with the Declaration of Human Rights. We have a right to choose the kind of law we wish to have rule us.

"Rule of law" is not to be interpreted as the right for any subset of a society to make arbitrary regulations for another subset of that society, or for any department of

government, such as the correctional services, to make arbitrary rules, and insist that these arbitrary rules are enforceable. Those who are ruled have the right to participate in the formation of the rules and regulations put upon them. If the corrections services states that there is no time limit to the length of sentence that they can place an inmate in a Special Housing Unit, they are proposing a rule which is highly illegal and against human rights. Those so placed must be given a say in the making of such rules and regulations. They must have an understanding as to how such confinement is for their own good and the good of society. Correction officials can suggest the rules, but those put under these regulations are to be given the opportunity to discuss and ponder such rules with outside psychiatric, family, and concerned community help. Many of those so-called offenders are products of the emptying out of mental institutions. They were promised funding from the state for help with their mental problems, but did not receive it. Being disruptive prisoners when mishandled, they have been condemned to questionable Special Housing Units. Their ability to function successfully in society upon release has been considerably diminished.

When we consider the family unit today, and admit their right to make enforceable rules for within their families, we agree that there are situations where those unable to defend themselves must be helped by those outside the family. Light must be brought to bear on unhealthy situations and discussion must be held on treatment needed. Society frowns on beating children or locking them in closets.

Likewise, trained and thoughtful oversight is necessary of our criminal justice system. Don't release inmates with tuberculosis into the general population, as Russia did recently. Don't release drug addicts into the general population with out giving appropriate addiction treatment and offender re-entry programs. Sex-offenders need special supportive communities rather than notoriety about their past, in order to encourage them to be law abiding citizens. Ex-offenders are often traumatized by their prison experience and need trauma reduction programs to become functioning members of society.

The Term "Violent"

What is violence? It is a label that politicians use to give statistics that frighten their constituents about crime, and encourage the politician's re-election. Are we a violent society, or are we a society consciously working towards a peaceful community? Which is more violent, the drug abuser, or the politician who does not recognize addiction as a disease and legislates that drug abusers be given long prison sentences?

Are we a violent or a peaceful people, or is it that we

have a choice and can go in either direction? We all meet up with conflicts in our lives. We all react with a touch of violence, but we can seek peace and try to find alternatives. When considering politicians who think punishment is the only way, let's bless them, and beg them to have a change of heart. We all dream together of a brave new world and a society of equality. As long as there are oppressive structures to control my friend or my foe, we will not have such a renewed society.

One Enemy Is Depression

Children brought up in congested areas in a city are subjected to environmental hazards and physical problems that may affect their whole outlook and life. Many of these problems can be corrected. Lead poisoning due to excessive automobile emissions and old paint mixtures, can cause depression, anemia, and cancer. Some childhood shots give mercury poisoning which has nervous malfunctions as a side effect. Dyslexia, or other reading inabilities, can discourage a child in school. He will lose self-esteem, drop out of school, go onto drugs, and end up in prison. In prison his problems are still not recognized, and his abilities are never realized. He may continue on in a life driven by addiction and violence.

Many of our foods and medicines contribute to further depression. We are a prescription driven society. A large percentage of those in the United States who suffer from mental illness and who are treated with prescription drugs, continue on in their illnesses, while untreated like-sufferers in the third world countries, treated only with kindness, recover. If people are to be healed and a violent world is to become peaceful, we must treat both with kindness and concern.

The brain, which is a physical and chemical part of each of us, is a truly remarkable machine. This machine can be trained by repetition, and shut down by various actions of ours. Modern brain scanning techniques have taught us much about the operation of this important part of our body. Normal behavior for the average person consists of mood swings; if we are feeling down, we wait a few days, and then we have an upswing. This is because of endorphins which are produced by our brain chemistry. When a person takes drugs, such as Ritalin, to get a high or produce proper behavior, the endorphin machine shuts down. There is no work for it to do. The person then has to take more drugs to achieve the desired effect. It may take a year for the endorphin machine to get back into proper running mode, after the person has all such mood altering drugs taken away from him. This points out that drug programs should last a year until the endorphins are back to normal. During that year and the years following, the patient should be supplied with concerned community after-care.

There is also the problem of brain-training or positive thinking that can stimulate natural endorphin production. Training in ethics should be given in all our prisons, and in all our schools. With our judicial misinterpretations of first amendment rights, we have excluded religious thinking from our public school systems, leaving the schools with a materialistic and atheistic bent. Tolerance of all faiths should be taught as a basis for ethics, rather than exclusion of the wisdom that underlies religious beliefs.

Tolerance and “Fighting” Terrorism

When those who are angry and deranged, destroy and attack, taking the lives of innocent people, how ought we to react? What can we do to recover from such a nightmare of violence? The first knee-jerk reaction often is—find out who is responsible for this deed, and punish them severely. Punishment does not usually help to solve the problem. Such a reaction merely encourages further terrorism. In order to make peace out of such disorder, a cooler voice of wisdom might ask, “Why did this happen? Why did they do this to our land and people? What did we (or our leaders do) to deserve such a response to our policies?”

Religious organizations recommend compassion and forgiveness. There was a spontaneous outpouring of help and compassion from those in the neighborhood of the New York City disaster. Should Americans have had more compassion for people in other countries? Should we in America have been more compassionate and understanding of the economic problems in other countries? Has our prosperity been built on resources derived from poorer countries? Were we compassionate for those human beings that our military bombed in Iraq? Should our government’s policies have supplied true economic aid to African and South American countries, instead of loaning money for their leaders to buy guns? Those guns were used to oppress and control their own people, who became more impoverished when payments of interest on this borrowed money fell on their backs.

If we combat terrorism with violence and punishment, will we become as the Irish, the Hutus and Tutsis, or the Palestinians and Israelis? If we use compassion, and work to understanding, and have forgiving hearts, will we build a better world because of terrorist disasters? What kind of a world will we build for the children of the world, because of terrorist-induced calamities?

The war on terrorism may be just as futile, expensive, and lacking in rational psychology as the war on drugs. Profits from illicit drug sales funded paramilitary groups in South and Central America, Southeast Asia, and Afghanistan. In May 2001, our government gave \$43 million to the Taliban because they had practically eliminated opium production.

I do not know the answers to my queries. I do not

know what to do about terrorist activity. No one really knows what actions will make for a peaceful world. Not too many people ask why a terrorist hates so violently. If we understood why they hate, we might be able to do something that would lessen that hatred. I do not know what to do about terrorism, but I can pray, so I pray. I can pray for our leaders to have wisdom. I can pray for those we call the enemies. The Christian faith advises, “Love your enemies, and pray for those who persecute you.” (Matthew 5:44) This is perhaps the best advice available.

Taking away human rights from prisoners has not made the prisons any safer. Taking away a person’s rights tends to make that person depressed and angry. They are more likely to strike out. Taking away Americans’ voting rights as in the last election, did not make us a happier, freer, more democratic nation. When a people are denied of their human rights, and have been under bombing attacks, and don’t have enough food, it is easy to listen to terrorists, or to become a terrorist.

What is needed for the world is *shalom* which has three fairly similar meanings: *peace, prosperity, security*. We want these three things for prisons, for Israel/Palestine, and for the whole world. Respecting the human rights of all human beings (in the prisons and in the Palestinian situation and in the greater world) helps to keep things peaceful. Contentious factions in countries around the world must strive to be symbols of goodness for each other.

Communication and Cooperation

Are we evolving to be compassionate and understanding, or are we evolving to make bigger and bigger weapons and prey off one another? Take a look at what Americans seem to feel is acceptable in our criminal justice system. There are 6.5 million people confined in this country; 1.3 million in prison, 620,000 in local jails, which makes about 2 million behind bars, and 4 million on probation or parole. 16% of the parolees have psychiatric needs. In New York State there are 245 slots for supportive housing for psychiatric prisoners returning to the street, but 9000 are needed. The majority of Americans still believe in the efficacy and propriety of the death penalty in spite of its racial overtones and the innocence of some of those receiving it. Many politicians feel it’s more important to get elected than to do justice to a few wrongly accused citizens. Even those who would not harm an embryo have often no objection to taking an adult life. To many, an inmate’s fulfilled life is less important than the life of a non-thinking embryo. Thinking and teaching about ethical values would help people to make better decisions. We don’t possess total truth. The truth is always bigger than we are. If we listen

to each other, we will come closer to the truth.

More Theories

I believe that we should be kind to each other and avoid as much violence and punishment as possible. I believe in human rights. We are all human beings, black people, white people, Hispanics, men, women, children, prisoners, those who guard the prisoners; we are all human beings, created by the same marvelous method. We have all come from the same force. Go back far enough, and we are made from star dust!

As we are all human beings, we are all imperfect. I believe we should be kind to each other, and put up with each others' imperfections as best we can. When someone is down, we should help them to get up. Together, we make up the human family. In a loving family, when a child does wrong, do we beat him up, either verbally or physically, or do we gently teach him constructive behavior? Which works better with children, punishment, or an ethical education which leads to reintegration back into the family community? As human beings and members of the human family, we all have certain rights that others should respect, and we should respect the rights of others. We should imitate the ethics of the person Jesus who proclaimed the Law of Love as the best way to maintain good relationships with others.

Epilogue

They Are To Be Forgiven

The Energy Process

There are pretty awful stories out there about what people have done to people. There are also positive stories, and heroes to celebrate. A man named Moses led a people through a wilderness to a safe land. (Is any land safe?) A couple, Abraham and Sarah, didn't kill their son. They chose to think of God as friend rather than as a power demanding sacrifice.

We can look at the person Jesus as a symbol of what goodness can be achieved by a human being; we can see Jesus as a symbol of God. The spirit and personality of Jesus is an example of how a spirit of understanding and compassion can act in our lives. We can be that spirit of wisdom for each other. I can try to love and encourage you, and you can try to (direct, enhance, support, build) my fulfillment. We both can "do our best" to "build the earth" and to build the spirit and personality of each other. But what if we disagree on the way to build? What if your reality is not my reality? Do we argue about it? Do we become violent and accuse, attack, and degrade each other?

We are to keep in mind that we are each an expression of divine wisdom. We are each a "holy temple" created by a master energy. Working together with that energy with con-

tinued support of each other in building the earth in spite of differences, we will become, we know not what, but it will surely be more like that great unknown energy.

Evolution of Humanity

Creds and Mission Statements are types of theories that are meant to be re-evaluated from time to time. Theories may be viable only for a certain period of history. Our evolution is the result of acting on theories that helped us to survive as a species.

For instance, back in the jungle, if someone attacked you, you had to be ready to counter attack. If you stopped to reason with the individual, you might not be alive to produce survivors of whatever peace-keeping tactics had their place in your jungle community or family. Today, if someone attacks you or your nation, there is an evolutionary built-in desire to retaliate. When someone is in trauma mode from terrorism, there is often no time to think, only time for reaction. When you are a world leader, you must act quickly. Acting quickly without finding out root causes of violence, can lead to further violence, and further reactions and retaliation. This can be seen in several world situations.

Some political leaders do not have a mission statement to guide them. Their belief lies in the strength of their military equipment. Four thousand years ago, Psalm 20:7 advised the leaders of that era, "Trust not in chariots, or in horses, but in the power of Yahweh!" Evolutionary molding is still not overcome, and leaders have continued to put their trust in weaponry.

The prophet of the Book of Revelation looked forward to a time when this inbred heritage would decrease, and the people and their leaders would create a weaponless future. Revelation 18:13 says that traders will wail when no one buys horses and chariots. Isaiah 2:4 sees a world where people beat their swords into plough-shares. In our present day, that could be interpreted as making tractors instead of tanks.

A belief statement describing the attitude of many world leaders appears to be: **Might makes right**. An opposing caution is: **Violence breeds violence**. A brief mission statement might be: **Have compassion for all people**.

Forgiveness as A Way of Life

Very few people understand the quality of forgiveness. It is not something that is derived from our evolutionary heritage, or is it? What is forgiveness and where can it be seen in action in our evolution as being a quality that will enable the human race to continue to exist?

Humanity might profit by practicing forgiveness. We should practice forgiveness in our families, in our communities, in our nation, and when disagreeing with our political leaders.

Index

A

Aaron 39
Abel 12, 22, 25, 48
Abraham 8, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 40, 48, 51, 55
Abrandsson, Bjorn 29
Adam 18, 27
Aesop Fable 26, 29, 44
Afghanistan 37, 41
Africa 5
Agamemnon 16
Ahhiyawa 34
Ainu 8
Akkadian 16, 23, 33
Akrotiri 9
Aladdin 32
Albany 37
Alcoholics Anonymous 43
Alexandria 21
Algic 10
Algonquian 10, 11, 36, 37
Alpena 19
alphabet 28, 32, 34, 37
Altaic 11
Amayra 11
America 17
Amorica 16
Amorite 12, 22, 31, 33, 40
Amurru 12
Anatolia 39, 44
Anau 41
Andes 11
Antarctica 4, 6, 8, 21
Antediluvians 18
Anubis 27, 43
Aomori 8
Appalachia 13
Aquinas, Thomas 1
Arabic 11
Arabs 47
Arago Cave 5
Aramaeans 47
Arapaho 10
Arawakan 11
archaeo-theology 2
Arctic 5, 7
Ardeche 6
Ardipithecus 4
Argentina 11
Arrow arum 13
arsenic 14, 15, 36
artichoke 13
Aryan 39, 46, 47,
Asia 5
Assyrians 16, 47
Astraea 48
Atapuerca 5
Athapaskan 10, 45
Atlanta 13, 19
Atlanteans 43
Atlantis 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 36
Atlas 18
Aurignacian 5, 6, 8, 12, 19
Australia 6, 8, 10, 11, 12
Australopithecus afarensis 4
Austronesians 11
Azilian 6, 8, 12, 17-19
Aztec 11, 36, 44
azurite 15

B

Baalat 33
Babel 30

Babylon 16, 41
Babylonia 8, 21
Balkans 12
Basque 11, 12, 23, 36
Bat Creek 41, 43
Bathsheba 33
Beaker 7
beavers 22
Belize 44
Benincasa 4
Benjamin 25
Beothuk 10
Bering Sea 7, 8
Bermuda 19
Bethuel 8
Bible 2,12,15,18,24,30
Bilhah 25
Bill of Rights 52
Black Sea 12, 21-22
Blackfoot 10
Blaubeuren 5
boat 20, 28
Bohuslan 38
Book of Ballymote 32
Book of Days 44
Borobudur 36, 45
Bourne 41, 43
Boustrophedon 34, 35, 39
Brahmin 22
brain 53
brass 15
Brazil 19, 22
brick 12, 28, 30, 39
British Isles 5
Brittany 16
bronze 15
Bronze Age 15, 34
bryozoans 4
Buddhists 45
buffalo 16, 22
Bulgaria 12
Burma 37
Burrows Cave 44

C

Cabot 21
Caddoan 10
cadmium 15, 28
Cadmus 14, 23, 28, 32, 36
Cahokia 45
Cain 12, 22, 25, 32, 48
California 10, 11, 37
Calvet, Louis-Jean 32
Canaan 25
Canaanite 11, 32, 33
Canada 6, 20
Canary Islands 9
Cape Morgiou 6
Carchemish 34
Carpathians 16
cartouches 40
Caspian Sea 17
caste system 39
Castlerigg 7
cattle 22
Caucasian 7, 8
Caucasus 17, 46
Celts 7, 23, 37
Central America 19, 45
Cervantes 29
Ceylon 37
Chalcolithic 15, 16
chambers 30
Chauvet Cave 6
Cherokee 10, 35, 37, 42, 43
Cheyenne 10

Chile 12
China 7, 10, 41
Chinese 18, 46
Chinese junks 45
Chinook 26
Choctaw 10
Cimarron River 34, 43
Cimmerians 22, 39
Clark, Ella 26
climate 13
Colorado 9
Columbia River 8, 20, 26
Columbus 21, 22
communication 54
community 24, 47, 50, 53
compassion 54
conch shells 17
confrontation 48
cooperation 48, 54
copper 14, 16, 17, 28, 34, 36, 41
correctional services 53
Corrections 49
cosmologist 1
Cosquer Cave 6
courts 49
Coyote 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 43, 44
Cree 10, 35, 36, 42, 43
creeds 3, 50
Creek 10, 19, 35, 36, 39
Cretan Linear B 46
Crete 8, 16, 22, 23, 34, 36, 40, 45
criminal justice system 50
Cro-Magnons 19
Croton River 31
cuneiform 16, 23, 33, 39
Cyclades 16
Cyclops 16, 18, 19
Cyprus 34, 36, 40, 45

D

Dananites 12, 25, 40
Daniel 2
Darius 23
daughter language 10, 11
Davenport slate 41, 42, 45
David 2, 8-9, 12, 23-24, 30, 33, 40, 47, 52
death penalty 54
decimal system 18
Declaration, Human Rights 3,52
Declaration, Global Ethic 3
dendrologist 1
depression 53
Diana 25, 32
Dillehay, Tom 6
Dilmun 9
dinosaurs 3
district attorneys 49, 52
divine right 49
dogs 5
Don Quixote 29
Dorians 8
drugs 54
druids 15
dyslexia 43, 53

E

earthquakes 9
East Africa 10
Easter Island 12, 19
Ecuador 6, 12, 27
education 47
Egypt 22, 32, 34
El Cid 29 58

Elamite Law 33
electrum 16
endorphin 53
energy 55
Enheduanna 23
environmental hazards 53
Ephraim 25
Eratosthenes 21
Esau 8, 19
Eskimo-Aleut 10
Eskimos 35
ethics 51
Ethiopia 9
Etna 9
Etowah Mound 13, 18, 19, 43
Etruscans 14, 23, 32, 41
Euphrates 12
Eve 27
Evolution 4, 47, 48, 55
Exodus 22

F

Farley, Gloria 27, 43
fear 47, 50
Fell, Barry 42
felucca 20
Finland 12
flood 27
Fomorians 17
forgiveness 24, 55
fossils 4
Fu-sang 37
Fue 36, 45

G

Gad 15
gad 14
Gadarenes 15
Gaddites 15
Gadir 19
Gaelic 43
Galapagos 4
Garden of Eden 18,27,30,35
Gawra 16
genes 1, 47, 48
Genesee Stone 41
Genoa 21
Georgia 39
giants 28
Gibraltar 5,12,16,23,31,40
glacial maximum 5
glaciers 4, 5
goats 22
Gog 7
Goliath 19
Gomer 12, 22, 34
Goodyear, Albert 6
Gordion 39
Gran Dolina 5
Grave Creek 41
Great Lakes 10,11,14,19,35
Great Wall of China 37
Greece 14, 16, 34
Greek 10, 23, 37
grizzly bear 9
grottos 31
Guatama 36, 45
Guatemala 18,36,37,44,45
Gudah 23
Gudea 9, 16
Guidon, Niende 6
Gulf of Mexico 18, 36
Gutians 23

H

Hagar 48
Halaf 16
Ham 25

Hammurabi 16, 23, 29, 33
Hannibal 20, 22
Hapgood, Charles 4, 18
haplogroup X 7, 8
Haran 39, 46
Harappa 33, 46
Haverstraw 31
Hawaii 11, 12
Hebrew 9, 30, 32
Hebrus 12
Herodotus 20, 22
Heyerdahl, Thor 19
Hiawatha 26, 29
hieroglyphics 32-34, 40
Himalayas 5
Hindu 39
Hitler 46, 47
Hittite 22, 33-34, 39, 41
Hokan 10
Hokkaido 8
Holy Grail 29
Homer 34
Homo erectus 5
Homo sapiens 4, 6
Hopi 41
Hotu Matua 19
Hudson River 19
human race 46
human rights 51, 52
hypothesis 1

I

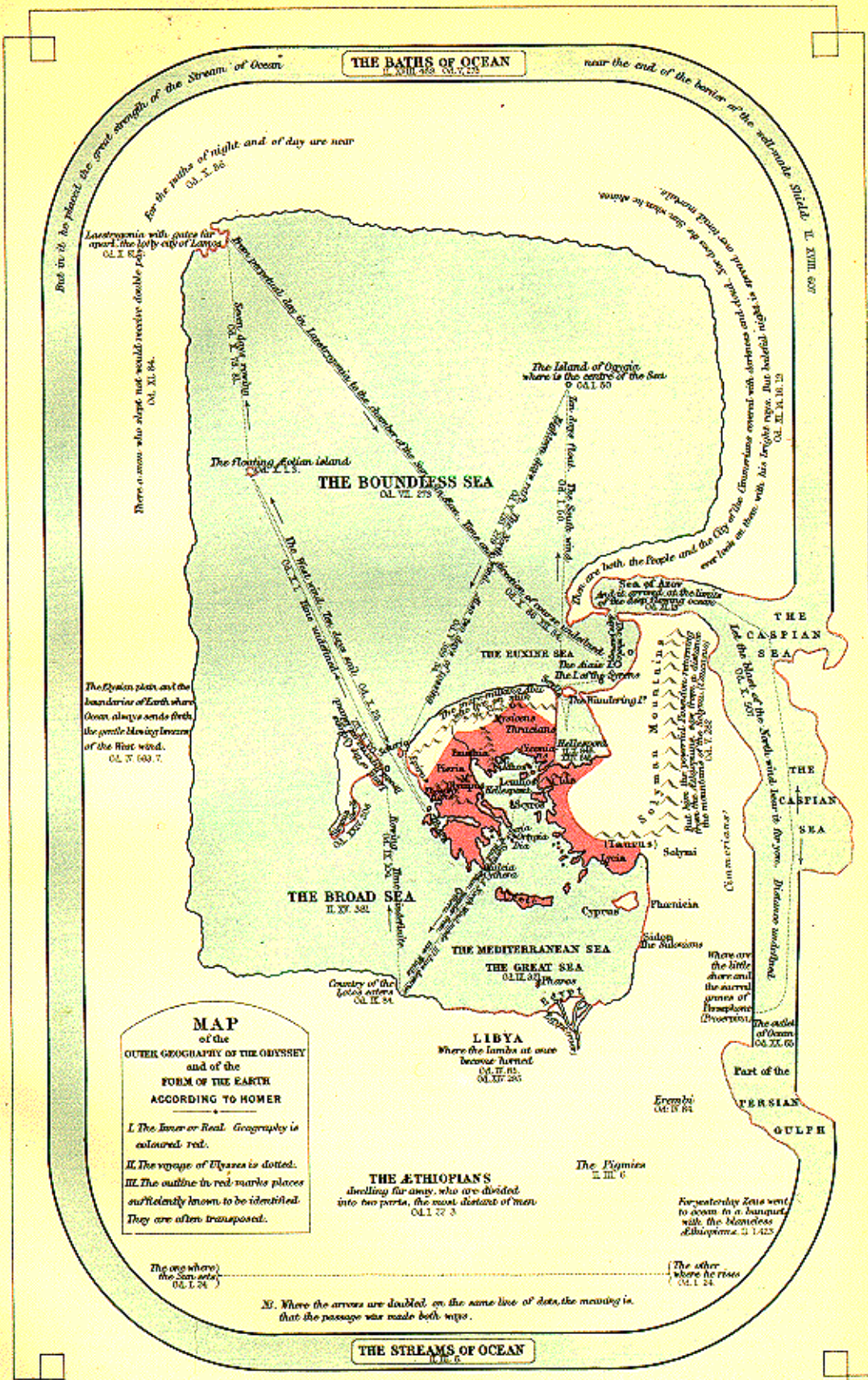
Ibn Ben Zara 4
Ice Age 7
iceberg 27
Iceland 29
ideograms 44
Iliad 34
Illinois 8, 13
India 37
Inuit-Inupiaq 10
inuksuk 20
Iona 31
Iran 15, 41
Iraq 8
Ireland 38
iron 17
Iroquoian 10
Isaac 8, 40
Ishmael 40
Isle Royale 14, 45
Isles of the Blest 37
Israel 9, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 48, 52
Issachar 25

J

jackal 27
Jacob 8, 9, 15, 25
Japan 8
Japheth 25
Java 6, 9, 36
jealousy 28
Jennings, Francis 1
Jephthah's daughter 23
Jesus 40, 55
Jews 47
Joab 33
Jomon 8
Jonah 29
Joseph 23, 25, 40
Josiah 30
Judah 8, 9, 23, 25
judges 49, 50, 52
Jupiter 41
jury selection 49
justice 46, 48, 49

- Index (continued)**
- K**
Kahn 25
karma 36
kayak 7, 27
Keftiu 15
Kennewick Man 8
Kenyanthropus platyooos 4
Khazars 47, 48
Klickitat 26
Knossos 16, 23, 36
Kokopelli 44
Kookooskia 26
Korea 37
Koster site 13
Krakatoa 9
Kukulcan 29
Kumush 28
Kurds 8, 34
- L**
Laban 8, 25
Laetoli 4
Lagash 9, 16
Lake Huron 13
Lake Superior 14, 15, 17, 28, 29, 35, 37, 38
Lake Titicaca 27, 45
Lamb of God 43
landmines 50
language 10,11,28,32,37,45
language confusion 28
law 26, 27-29, 48, 49
lead poisoning 53
Leah 15, 25
lemurs 4
Lespugne 5
Levi 25
Ligurian Sea 23
Linear A 16, 34
Linear B 2, 16, 34, 36
logograms 37
London 5
Long Meg 7
Loring, Stephen 7
Lot 8, 33
Luwians 39
- M**
Macedonia 8
Mackenzie 6
Macoupin 13
Madagascar 11
Maeander 12
Magdalenian 5
magnetic field 5
Magog 7, 12
Malaysia 6
mammoth 5, 7, 22
Manasseh 25
Manchu Pichu 17
Marduk 33
Mayan 11, 19, 29, 37, 44
Mayan glyphs 44
Meadowcroft 6
Mecca 21
Mediterranean 22, 45
Meroitic 11
Merrimac River 10
Mertz, Henriette 13, 18-19, 42
Meshech 7
Mesoamerica 11
Mesopotamia 16, 23
meteorites 4
Mexico 19, 41, 44
- Michigan 13, 16, 17, 19, 36, 37, 41, 45, 52
Micmac 10
Midas 39
Milcah 8
Miller, Wick 10
Minoan 16, 40
Minos 8, 34
Mirador Basin 37
mission statement 55
Mississippi 17, 19, 35
Mitochondrial DNA 7
Mohawk River 13
monkeys 6
monogeneticism 11
Monte Verde 6
Mopsus 39, 40, 46
Mormon 44
Moses 23, 28, 30, 32-34, 40, 46, 55
Mother Nature 31
Mount Adams 26
Mount Ararat 27
Mount Baker 28
Mount Hood 28
Mount Jefferson 28
Mount Kahtadin 13
Mukshush 34, 39
Muskogi 10, 36, 39
Mycenae 2, 16, 34, 36
myth 1, 24, 29
- N**
Nahor 8
Naphtali 25
nard 20
Natchez 10
natural law 51
Neanderthals 5
New Guinea 6
New Testament 24, 49
New Zealand 6, 8, 12
Newberry Tablet 42, 43, 45
Newfoundland 10
Newport Tower 6
Nez Perce 26, 28
Nimrod 12, 22
Nisqually 29
Noah 12, 18, 25, 27
non-Aryan 23
North America 12
- O**
Oban Cave 6
Odin 23
Odyssey 22
offender 49
Og 7
ogam (ogham) 7, 32, 38, 43, 23, 32
Ohio 8
Ojibwa 10, 36
Oklahoma 27
Old Testament 2, 24, 30, 49
Ontario 17
Ontonagon Boulder 14
orbit of the earth 5
Oregon 30
Oregon Trail 19, 20
Oronteus Finaeus Map 21
- P**
Pacific 7, 8
Pacific Rim 12
Paleo-Indian 13
Paleontologist 1
Palestine 12, 22
Palestinians 48
Pandora's Box 29
Pangaea 3, 4
Paraguay 11
Parenti, Fabio 6
parole 49
patriarchal dominance 27
Penutian 10, 11
Persian Gulf 9, 12
Peru 37
Peterborough 17
Petrie, Flinders 33
Phaistos 15, 16, 34, 40
Phoenicia 5, 15
Phoenicians 18, 28, 45, 47
Phrygian 39
pictograms 37, 41, 42
Pictorial A 34
Pictorial B 34
Picts 19, 23, 34
Piri Re'is map 21
plague 4
Plato 19, 22, 36
Pleistocene 11
Poland 7
Polynesia 6, 12
Popol Vuh 18
Poseidon 15, 19
Potawatomi 10
prisons 49, 52, 54
Promised Land 40
psychiatric prisoners 54
Ptolemy 4
Puget Sound 28
Putnam County 16, 36, 37
pyramids 14, 31
- Q**
Quechuan 11
Quetzalcoatl 19, 29
Quiches 18
Quixote 30
- R**
Ra 29
Rabbit 29
rabbits 22
Rachel 15, 25
racism 52
Rameses II 40, 43
Rebecca 8
red ochre 5
Red River 12
Red Sea 23
Rephaim 7
restorative justice 49
retributive justice 49
Reuben 25
rice 17, 19, 22
Rig Veda 36
Ritalin 53
Rock Point 4
Rockies 10
rocking stones 20
Romania 40
Rosh 7
rule of law 52
- S**
sacrifice 51
Sakhalin Islands 8
Salish 10
Samarra 16
Samoa 12
Sancho 30
Sarai 8
Sargon 16, 23, 40
Schliemann 34
Scotland 23
Scythians 23
Seminole 39
Semites 32, 46, 47
Sequoyah 36
serpent 44
Serpent Mound 17
shalom 54
sheep 7, 22, 30
Shem 25, 47
Sheridan Cave 8
Shinar 12, 28, 30, 37
Siberia 6, 7, 10, 11
silk 41
Silk Road 7, 37
silver 14
Silver, Shirley 10
Simeon 25
Sinai 32, 33
Siouan 10
Skookums 29
Sky Spirit 9
slavery 24, 25, 51
solar calendar 45
Solo man 5
Solomon 12, 17, 23, 30
sonograms 41
South America 6
South Sea Islands 20
Spain 12
spear throwers 14
SpecialHousingUnit 47, 53
Spence, Lewis 18
spices 20
Spider Cave 13
Spruce Creek 37
St. Lawrence 6, 37
standing stones 20
Stevenson, Victor 11
Stonehenge 7, 45
Straight of Bosphorus 23
straw 31
Stubbs, Brian 11
Sumerian 8, 23, 35
Suppiluliumas 34
Susquehanna River 19
Sutton Land Deed 36
Swanscombe 5
swords 14
Syracuse 13
Syria 5
- T**
Taconic 13
Takhoma 13
Tasmania 6
Taurus the Bull 43
taxation 50
Tennessee 11
Terah 8
Terra Amata 5
terrorism 52, 54, 55
Thebes 15
Themis 48
theory 1
thermoluminescence 6
Thoth 21, 32
Three Fates 29
thunderbird 13
Tibet 6, 17, 37
Tierra del Fuego 6, 8
Tigris 12
Tikal 37
tin 15, 16, 41
Titans 18
tobacco 44
Tocharia 7, 11
tolerance 54
Tonga 12
Tower of Babel 28
traders 10, 22, 36-37, 41
trading ports 13
Tralfarger Square 5
trauma 55
Troy 15, 31, 34, 39
Tubal 7
Tuckahoe 13
Turkestan 7
Turkey 12,15,18,22,34,46
turkey 22
Turkmenistan 41
turtles 4
Tyre 12
Tyrrhenian Sea 23
- U**
Ubaid 16
Ugric 11
Umatilla 8
Upanishads 36
Ur 9
Uralic 11
Urumchi 7
Utica 13
Uto-Aztecans 10
Uzbekistan 37, 41
- V**
Van Cortlandt Manor 31
victim 49
vigesimal 45
Vinland 31
violence 53, 54
Virginia 6
volcanoes 9
Von Sadvoszky 11
voting rights 47, 50, 54
- W**
water levels 13
Watzman, Haim 30
weapons 14
Welsh 23, 34
Whitney, Eli 21
Willendorf 5
William the Conqueror 49
Wind Spirit 9
wine cellars 31
Wisconsin 36
Wiyot 10
Woodhenge 45
- X**
Xian 37
Xu Fu 8
- Y**
Yakima 26, 28
Yayoi 8
Yü Chi Thu 21
Yucatan 29
Yurok 10
- Z**
Zebulon 25
Zeno Map 21
Zeus 18, 34
Zilpah 15, 25
Zinc 15
Zodiac 21

*Back cover: World map according to the geography of Homer, from Classical Atlas, Ginn and Co., Boston, 1897, p.3.
Note: The Wandering Area in North Turkey. Note: Floating Islands. Floating islands are featured in Lake Superior myths.*



MAP
of the
OUTER GEOGRAPHY OF THE ODYSSEY
and of the
FORM OF THE EARTH
ACCORDING TO HOMER

I. The *lover or Real*. Geography is
coloured red.

II. The *voyage of Ulysses* is dotted.

III. The *outline in red* marks places
sufficiently known to be identified.
They are often transposed.

The *one where*
the *Sun* *sets*.
Od. I. 24

IV. Where the *arrows* are *doubled*, on the *same line of dots*, the *meaning* is,
that the *passage* was made *both ways*.

The *other*
where he *ris*
Od. I. 24

THE STREAMS OF OCEAN
II. II. 6