

## Suppressed Archaeology (Part Five)

### A.D. Artifacts

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There is archaeological evidence of ancient Israelites traveling to, trading with, and settling in various places around the world. I have been focusing on North America because archaeologists, historians, and academics in the U. S. have tried to suppress the evidence. Let the truth be told.

Previously in my commentaries on Suppressed Archaeology, I primarily presented evidence of one specific artifact each time. Today, I want to present archaeological evidence found in several different areas of North America.

There is archaeological evidence of ancient Israelitish influence and presence in the American Southwest. *Ancient American* magazine has found that,

The unique geometric warp and weft weave of the Navajo and earlier some Apache [Native American tribes] is the same weave found on the breastplate of the high priest in the Jerusalem temple. After searching the world over, Rabbi Chaim Richman of the Jerusalem Temple Institute said the weave described in the Talmud to make the priestly garment on which were attached precious gems representing each tribe, and which also contained the mystical Urim and Thummim [gems], was found still in use only by Navajo grandmothers.

Also, there is evidence showing that the Israelites' travel and trade in the Americas led to settlements. As you know, Exodus 25:31-40 describes the making of the candlestick lampstand (in Hebrew called the "the menorah") by the God-commissioned artisan, Bezalel, for use in God's Tabernacle in the wilderness. It had six branches that stemmed out of one main post and was made from one solid block of pure gold.

In North America, Native American petroglyphs representing the Israelite menorah, a seven-branched candelabrum, occur in Arizona, among Michigan's Anishinabe and Sanilac rock art, and in the Catskill Mountains of New York.

Furthermore, Israelites left other clues to their pre-Columbian presence here. The anthropologist Dr. Gunnar Thompson writes that, "Judean shekels dating from the period of the Second Rebellion against Rome (132 to 135 AD) have been found in Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky." He also found five Jewish coins from the Bar Kokba period (100 to 200 AD). The coins were recovered from the southeastern woodlands of North America.

Ancient visitors traveling up the Mississippi River would likely explore other major connecting waterways in touch with the Ohio and Wisconsin rivers off the Mississippi, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers—all places where Roman coins and Roman swords have been discovered. Many of the Roman coins found in the United States are easily identifiable regarding the century of their manufacture by their depiction of a solar crown, called a "radiate." Radiate coins were only minted between 215 and 295 AD. Most of the Roman coins found are "radiate" coins.

A revealing picture emerges when all the locations of Roman coins reportedly found in the U.S. are plotted on a map of North America. It shows that virtually all of them were discovered at or near waterways, mostly along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, together with their watersheds.

In addition to the Roman coins found along the central interior waterways of the U.S., six related finds took place on the eastern seaboard between 1950 and 1970. The six locations of the finds are: Plum Island, Massachusetts; Long Island Sound, Connecticut; Princeton, New Jersey; Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Gloucester County, Virginia; and St. Simons Island, Georgia.

Two other Roman coins were found in the Gulf of Mexico area, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and St. Joseph Island, Texas. No such coins are reported to have been found west of the Rocky Mountains. Therefore, their finds form a recognizable pattern left by visitors from Imperial Rome in those areas of the

U.S. where they passed through and occasionally settled. Most ancient coins found in the U.S. have been Roman; however, not only Roman coins have been found but also Phoenician, Greek, and Hebrew as well.

I mentioned that Roman swords were also found along major waterways in the U.S. Let me give you an example:

In 1999, Buddy Lemon of Reidland, Kentucky (near Paducah), dug up a sword, afterward positively identified as a 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman artifact. Lemon found the weapon using his metal detector along a bank near the mouth of the Tennessee River, which empties into the Ohio River. Members of the Ancient Kentucky Historical Association (Louisville) interviewed Lemon and photographed his find. “I was just below Kentucky Dam,” he told them, “when my metal detector went off. I started digging with a shovel and found it about two feet down.” The late Michael Paul Henson reported for *Lost Treasure* magazine that Lemon’s discovery was identical to a specimen picked up earlier near Cincinnati, likewise along the Ohio River.

Two more Roman swords have been retrieved from the Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minnesota, and 532 miles down its banks southward to St. Louis, Missouri, with yet another Roman sword found near Nashville, Tennessee, on the Cumberland, which empties into the Ohio River. The Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Nashville swords were recovered from 4 feet beneath the surface of the ground, suggesting they were all buried about the same time, and could not be accidentally deposited in modern times somehow or hoaxed.

Let me briefly mention some of the pre-Columbian voyages and settlements which have occurred over roughly the last 2,000 years. (In my commentaries, I have primarily focused on AD; possibly in my next one I will focus on the BC period.)

A.D. 375—A Roman shipwrecked off Beverly, Massachusetts. The purser’s chest contained then current coinage of the reigns of four emperors who ruled in the mid-late 4<sup>th</sup> century. These coins continue to be cast ashore by wave action.

A.D. 500—"Christian" Celtic traders and monks from Ireland and Hebridean islands reached North America and left Ogam religious and other texts cut in rock faces and in caves, in various states, notably West Virginia.

A.D. 800-1200—Muslim Arab voyages both trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic are evidenced by Kufi Muslim rock-cut texts, especially in western desert states of North America. Also, Arabic nautical, legal, and religious vocabulary was acquired by Amerind languages (i.e., Native American languages of North America).

A.D. 1000—Viking discovery, exploration, and settlement of Labrador and Newfoundland, called Vinland settlements. Those were called "Vinland settlements" because when they arrived in the Newfoundland area, they were so impressed by the richness of the soil and how good it was for growing vineyards that they named it after that because that is the picture that they got when they arrived here.

A.D. 1362—Thirty Norse explorers in Minnesota were attacked by Native Americans. A record of the event was recorded in Middle Norwegian runes on the so-called Kensington Runestone. The Kensington Runestone was also believed to be a property marker that the Norwegians placed here in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Before Columbus even arrived here, Norwegians were claiming land here up in the Minnesota area. To this day, most of the people who live in Minnesota are Scandinavians.

A.D. 1414—The anthropologist Dr. Gunnar Thompson has been called "the Sherlock Holmes" of American history. Among his most notable achievements are the discovery of the Omnibus Power Sign. We heard about signs in the sermonette ["The Signs of God"]. Well, this was a sign that proved ancient contact between China and Mexico, and the discovery of Albertin di Virga's 1414 map, which includes North and South America nearly 80 years before Columbus.

A.D. 1450—European Basque fishing fleets were active at about this time on the North American coast.

A.D. 1492—First voyage of Columbus, with Basque pilots showing the way.

Censored Wikipedia makes this ridiculous statement: “There was limited contact between North American people and the outside world before 1492.”

Obviously, the Americas have been (at certain ancient times in human history) hustling and bustling with exploration, immigration, migration, trading, and religion. But is there any more solid archaeological evidence that Israelites traveled to, traded with, and even settled in the Americas, particularly North America, more than 2,000 years ago? We will find out in my next commentary regarding Suppressed Archaeology.