

Suppressed Archaeology (Part Six)

B.C. North American Archaeology

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Many mainstream archaeologists have tried to dismiss clearly readable ancient American inscriptions as accidental markings made by plowshares, roots of trees, or colonial stone-cutting drills. Ancient American megalithic monuments consisting of a large slab stone positioned atop smaller supporting stones are called “dolmens.” These dolmens, which match the Old World dolmens, have been labelled “glacial erratics” by mainstream archaeologists to avoid facing the obvious evidence of Old World ties to ancient America. It’s despicable that members of modern academia have gone to implausible extremes to maintain their state of denial regarding the evidence of Old-World civilizations in ancient America. It is dishonest that the truly exciting story of ancient America’s history has been withheld from Americans.

In my commentaries on Suppressed Archaeology in North America thus far, I have been giving examples of various ancient artifacts, voyages, and settlements primarily from the AD time period and to a lesser extent from the BC period. Today, I want to take you through a summary (in chronological order) of some of the artifacts, voyages and settlements of the BC time period which give evidence of the arrival of Old World civilizations in ancient North America.

2,500 BC —Fiber-tempered pottery first appeared in parts of Florida with the Orange culture and in Georgia with the Stallings culture. Some of the pottery was in the Savannah River near Augusta, Georgia.

2,000 BC —The Old Copper Culture of north Michigan and Lake Superior region, carbon-dated to this era, with about 5,000 copper mines in operation on and near the Copper Peninsula. Research by mining engineers reveals that millions of pounds of copper were extracted and exported abroad.

1,700 BC —Nordic navigator-traders from Scandinavia arrive in Ontario, bringing woven textiles as barter material for Canadian copper ingots, which are shipped back to Scandinavia. At the Peterborough site in Ontario, they leave a pictorial record, annotated in Tifinag script, an early Norse language, reporting their religious, astronomical, calendric and trading interests, in their contacts with the Algonquians. (The Algonquians were one of the earliest Native American peoples, but they were more than just one tribe. They also included tribes from the whole eastern half of North America, from the Mississippi to the east coast.)

1,500 BC —Iberians, Celts and Egyptians were in contact with Native American nations of the Northeast. Much of the existing Algonquian vocabulary related to law, medicine and navigation is derived from these contacts. Overseas scripts, especially Egyptian hieroglyphs, were acquired from this time onward.

1,000 BC —Bands of roving Celtic mariners crossed the North Atlantic to discover, and then to colonize, North America. They came from Spain and Portugal by way of the Canary Islands, sailing the trade winds. The advantage of this route is that the winds favor a crossing from east to west. But for Celts accustomed to a temperate, cool climate, it had one drawback. It led them to the hot and humid tropical West Indies, which was no place for northerners. So although their landfall lay in the Caribbean, it was on the rocky coast and mountainous hinterlands of New England that most of these wanderers finally settled. They established a new European kingdom which they called Iargalon, meaning “Land Beyond the Sunset.” They built villages and temples, raised Druid circles, and buried their dead in marked graves.

They were still there in the time of Julius Caesar, as is attested by an inscribed monolith on which the date of celebration of the pagan Celtic festival of Beltane (i.e., Mayday) is given in Roman numerals appropriate to the reformed Julian Calendar introduced in 46 BC

In the wake of the Celtic pioneers came the Phoenician traders of Cadiz, Spain, who spoke the Punic tongue, but wrote it in the peculiar style of lettering known as Iberian script.

Although some of these traders seemed to have settled only on the coast, and then only temporarily; nevertheless, they left a few engraved stones to mark their visits or record their claims of territorial annexation, other Phoenicians remained there, and, together with Egyptian miners, became part of the Wabanaki tribe of New England.

Further south, Basque sailors came to Pennsylvania and established a temporary settlement, only leaving grave markers bearing their names.

Further south still, Libyan, and Egyptian mariners entered the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico, penetrating inland to Iowa and the Dakotas, and westward along the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers, to leave behind inscribed records of their presence.

Norse and Basque visitors reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence, introducing various mariners' terms into the language of the northern Algonquian Native Americans. Descendants of these visitors are also found among the Amerindian tribes, several of which used dialects derived in part from the ancient tongues of Phoenicia and North Africa.

800-600 BC —An upright stone slab or column, typically bearing a commemorative inscription or relief design (called a “stele”), was found in Davenport, Iowa of North America named the Davenport Calendar stele. The Davenport stele pictures the DJed Festival of Osiris as celebrated in Iowa around 800-700 BC

In the middle of the stele is an engraved scene, and around it are inscriptions in three languages, namely Egyptian, Iberian Punic, and Libyan, each in its appropriate alphabet or hieroglyphic character.

The Iberian and Libyan texts, which are written on engraved scrolls, each report that the stone carries an inscription that gives the secret of regulating the calendar. The remainder of the inscription is in Egyptian hieratic hieroglyphs. The Egyptian text given literally in the captions are instructions and may be rendered in English as follows:

To a pillar, attach a mirror in such manner that when the sun rises on New Year's Day it will cast a reflection on to the stone called "The Watcher." New Year's Day occurs when the sun is in conjunction with the zodiacal constellation Aries, in the House of Ram, the balance of night and day being about to reverse. At this time (the spring equinox) hold the Festival of the New Year, and the Religious Rite of the New Year.

The tablet carries an engraving which depicts the Egyptian celebration of the New Year on the morning of the March equinox (corresponding to the modern date March 21, but later in March in ancient times). A column was erected each year on the day of the spring equinox in honor of Osiris.

To the right of the mirror is the rising sun, with the hieroglyph Ra (Sun god or Sun) written on the disk of the sun. Stars as seen in the morning sky are above. As the caption shows, the Iowa stele confirms what is already well known from evidence yielded by an inscription of the 18th Dynasty in a tomb in Thebes, Egypt, about the ceremony of the DJed column on New Year's Day.

The Egyptian record tells us that the ceremony occurred in Koiakh, a word meaning the month of March, again confirming the statements on the Iowa stele. The Egyptian text of the Davenport, Iowa stele goes on to say that it is the work of Wnty (i.e., Starwatcher), a priest of Osiris in the Libyan regions.

This stele shows that Iberian and Punic speakers were living in Iowa in the 9th century BC, making use of a stone calendar regulator

whose Egyptian hieroglyphs could be read. It appears that the settlers had sailed up the Mississippi River to colonize the Davenport area.

Also, ancient stone carvings dating from about this time have been found in Davenport, Iowa of African animals as the work of sculptors who came to America from North Africa.

Around this time came other Egyptian astronomer-priests, accompanying other expeditions. They also traveled to Long Island, New York. Libyan voyagers who reached Quebec left an inscription there.

Also in 800-600 BC, a substantial colony of Semitic people was planted in America by the Phoenicians. Remains of their presence have been found in New England and other parts of America, with a large temple observatory site located at what has been known as Mystery Hill in North Salem, New Hampshire.

All these findings in North America, mentioned thus far, were from BEFORE the captivities of Israel and Judah.

300-100 BC —Traders from Carthage visit North America and the Caribbean, bringing coinage of the issues of Punic Sicily and North Africa. Celtic, Iberian and Ogam inscriptions on bone and stone artifacts were found buried with skeletons of both Amerind and Europoid types at sites in eastern Tennessee.

These enigmas are just a tiny fraction of the abundant physical proof that Old World visitors came to the North American continent thousands of years ago. The evidence is quite clear that, at the very least, Sumerians, Egyptians, Minoans, Phoenicians, ancient Israelites, Romans, Celts, Norse, Indonesians, Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Welsh, and Irish all left their indelible mark on North America *before* Columbus sailed the ocean blue.

So, the question is NOT ‘Who discovered America?’—but ‘Who *didn’t* discover America?’, because it sure seems like the whole world had visited here long ago.

