

Introduction:

Subject: Ancient Syllabic Scripts
 From "Vinca" to Runic Scripts of Europe
 By Rolf Rosendahl – 7 June, 2013.

The purpose of this article is to propose the as yet unaccepted theory that world trade routes in pre-Columbian America existed and used a syllabic script and writing that allowed world trade with peoples of many different languages who could communicate without actually speaking in the languages they could not otherwise understand. The many examples of runic scripts, such as the well-known Kensington Runestone and the Heavener Runestone of Oklahoma, as well as many lesser-known and unstudied scripts, have been found in America. These scripts are of unknown age and origins and are claimed as impossible "fakes" because little is understood about the use of "universal" syllabic writing that was intentionally used by sea traders to communicate with each other without actually speaking these languages. A second purpose of these scripts was also meant to confound and confuse their enemies whether it be by wars or by the taxing governments where they lived. Sea traders who lived on the sea in ancient times were not bound by laws or by any governments and were truly "free" to do as they wished. However, their families and homes in various lands required submitting to the laws and rules of governments.

While these "sea peoples" have commonly been called "Philistines" in The Bible, the images showing people and weapons from many distant lands and the public written record of Ramesses III indicate these people were an organized trade consortium. Please read the website to understand. Nothing in history is merely a simple fact that can be "assumed" to exist.

http://realhistoryww.com/world_history/ancient/Misc/Medinet_Habu/Medinet_Habu.htm

The "Shardana" (Sardinians) for example are shown with "horned" helmets, which gave rise to the later Roman images of "Vikings" during the Punic Wars, and the image "stuck" in the minds of people to the present day. Such "horned" helmets were not actually used by Norsemen. The term "Viking" was a Roman term for "pirate" and not actually a reference only for the Norsemen. Many starving peoples struggled for survival and took to the sea in search of a better life and were indeed "pirates" of foreign lands. The original goal of trading goods and technology for lands where they could settle their families did not always work out. Consider the Hebrews in Egypt for example.

The Hebrews fled to Egypt from famines and droughts and became "a problem" to Egypt. It is little-known today, but a great Hebrew force of well-armed mercenaries protected the northern border of Egypt with lands given in exchange for their protection. Moses, as a high-priest of Egypt, understood the "problem" of his own people and the growing threat to Egypt that led to the biblical "Exodus." As resources for Egypt ran down, the Hebrews sold their own people into slavery and the populations could not co-exist on the dwindling food-chain in Egypt. There was no place to go except to war against other lands. These northern mercenary armies of Hebrews in Egypt had more wealth than the slaves that followed Moses in the "Exodus." The wealthier Hebrew population did not follow Moses and instead left Egypt by ships bound for Crete and Asia Minor, where Hebrew Temples of that period have recently been found in excavations. Somewhat of a confusing record of what actually happened. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caphtor>

History is written by the governments that succeeded in war or trade, but the "sea peoples," mentioned in The Bible (Judges 1:31), were a mystery. The Egyptian ruler, Tutmosis III, clearly

mentions this fray in the Armana Letters of 1479-1425 BCE, offering historical proof. The records shed light on a “confederation” of many nations that lived on the sea and had advanced technologies that were shared through a common system of writing which had evolved over thousands of years. The actual “proof” of such a “confederation” is found at Medinet Habu, Egypt, ca. 1200 BCE. (Refer again to the website for greater details). The historical facts recorded of the capture of “sea peoples” by Egypt and their ship-building and iron weapons technology changed the ancient world. <http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/seapeople.htm>

The Habu wall relief depicts a sea battle in which the Egyptian fleet caught them in harbor with their sails down and captured the enemy fleet and their warriors “off-guard.” Their styles of dress, armour, and weapons, is depicted on the wall relief in great detail. The details of the battles with the “sea people” along the North African coast is much like the raids during the “Viking Age” a thousand years later. Egypt was terrified and had only a modest fleet of boats designed for river shipping, they lost many battles and cities in a trade war against “the sea peoples.” The wealth and clever tactic of the Egyptians to capture the shipwrights and build a fleet of war vessels “paid off” as depicted on the wall-reliefs. Their enemy did not know Egypt had a fleet of warships and got caught with their pants down. However, this gives us a “real” historical view of “the sea peoples,” whose dress and weapons demonstrate they came from as far west as Ireland, and from as far east as the Ukraine, and from Norway, Denmark, and Götland in the Baltic Sea. The Celtic “leaf blade” swords and the Germanic and Spanish “longswords” were made of iron or “steeled” bronze beyond the technology of Egypt or Mesopotamia. The capture of these “sea people” by Egypt changed everything including the wealth distribution in the Mediterranean. No precise historical record has been found beyond the many theories and several recent articles listed below, and The Bible’s references. See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_Peoples I also include a great article by Shell Peczynski, explaining the evidence we do know in much greater detail at: <http://www.american-buddha.com/bible.seapeopleshellpeczynski1.htm> It is not the point of my thesis here to try to prove the history of the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, which changes with every new archaeological dig in recent years. It is the written languages that are the key to migrations of these sea-faring peoples.

To understand the changes, the writing and alphabet of “sea people” became the common language of the entire middle-east. The writing of ancient Israel and Persia were nearly identical and the well-known historical Mesopotamian cuneiform and the Egyptian hieroglyphic scripts were only written and understood by the “priest-class” of these civilizations. What was called “Aramaic” became the common writing even though the phonetic languages of these ancient people were quite different (See scripts below which are taken from actual stones found dating the scripts to about 1200 BCE or earlier). Compare these scripts and decide for yourself, which is which? The biblical story of Babylon and Nimrod claims that a “confusion” of languages in which traders could not understand each other led to the downfall of the first biblical “world trade center.” I am not a theologian, but after six years of Lutheran Bible school, “The Mystery of Babylon” appears quite simple: They were “too big for their britches” and lost control of their empire through their own greed and claims of “Godship” status. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nimrod> see also: <http://mystery-babylon.org/originsofbabylontwo.html> Alexander the Great defeated the massive fortifications at Babylon by simply moving his capitol city to the west, he lost no men and Babylon “died.”

Has anything really changed today? Mandarin Chinese is the #1 language of the sea now, and English, once spoken (or read at least), is now #2. Remember 30 years ago when Japanese was the #1 language of all electronic technology? Do all diplomats today speak French? It was once the

only diplomatic language used from WWII until the 1960's. Migration and Diffusion and rapid changes in sea trading have changed the world quickly. The scripts below lasted for a thousand years with minor changes. The "one-language" scenario of Babylon mentioned in The Bible is true.

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Early Phoenician

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Paleo-Hebrew

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Paleo-Hebrew 2

These scripts are the same exact forms carved on stones found in Israel and the Levant. I have only used the fonts taken from public records in an attempt to clarify them for you. Sometimes it is easier to understand this way than gazing at photos of ancient stones. The A-Z type of alphabet is not shown here because the symbols are not an exact match to phonetic languages and I simply "typed" on an "English" keyboard from A-Z. They are nevertheless exact representations of the originals. The "Archaic Greek" was the first alphabet to contain 26 letters.

Compare to the earlier scripts above and below. This is a "visual" exercise that is NOT designed by academics. I designed this to show ancient scripts to non-academic people who can "see" and understand it as when it was first written. Forget the "priest-languages," only written and read by their scholars, they only speak of "royal" affairs and not common events. It is the original intent to be read by common folks and is submitted in the same way it was meant to be written and understood in ancient times. These scripts accomplished what kings of the periods could not, a "common" language without which sea trade could not exist. Logs and records of business transactions could not exist using the "priestly" scripts of scholars that only they could read and write in their temples.

The "Aramaic" shown below was the script claimed that Jesus himself wrote and used in his own lifetime. The "Gospel of Thomas (Simon)" was found buried in a sealed ceramic jar in the desert in 1945 and is written in this script. Some scholars believe many of these scrolls were written by Jesus in his own hand. Jesus was after all trained himself as a scribe by the priests of Egypt. His parents fled to Egypt with him as a child to avoid his death by King Herod. It was claimed by The

Bible that Herod ordered the death of all the first-born sons in Israel to eliminate “the chosen one” and remain as the “king” of Israel. It was well-known fact however that Jesus was the true king by birthright and Hebrew laws. Joseph and Mary were both direct descendents of King David and were third cousins to each other. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/religion/jesus/tree.html>

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Early Aramaic: Persians used this from 1000 BCE until 326 BCE after being defeated by Alexander the Great.

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 𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘
 𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡

Archaic Greek



Stone Stela from Tel Dan, Israel, 900 BCE.

Source: <http://embassies.gov.il/bucharest/AboutIsrael/AboutIsraelInfo/Pages/Greatest-archeological-finds-in-Israel.aspx>

Note: the 22-letter Aramaic alphabet and the later runic Elder Futhark (below) have the same syllabic structure even if phonetic languages are very different. (“See” any matches?).

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(Some variations shown of characters).

The original “Elder Futhark” scripts of the early “Viking Age” are said to be of “unknown origins” and consisted of a 21-22 character alphabet that later expanded to 33 characters by the 11th century A.D. in Europe. There are a number of variations including a Danish version, however, these are all syllabic writings including the Anglo-Saxon (English) version below:

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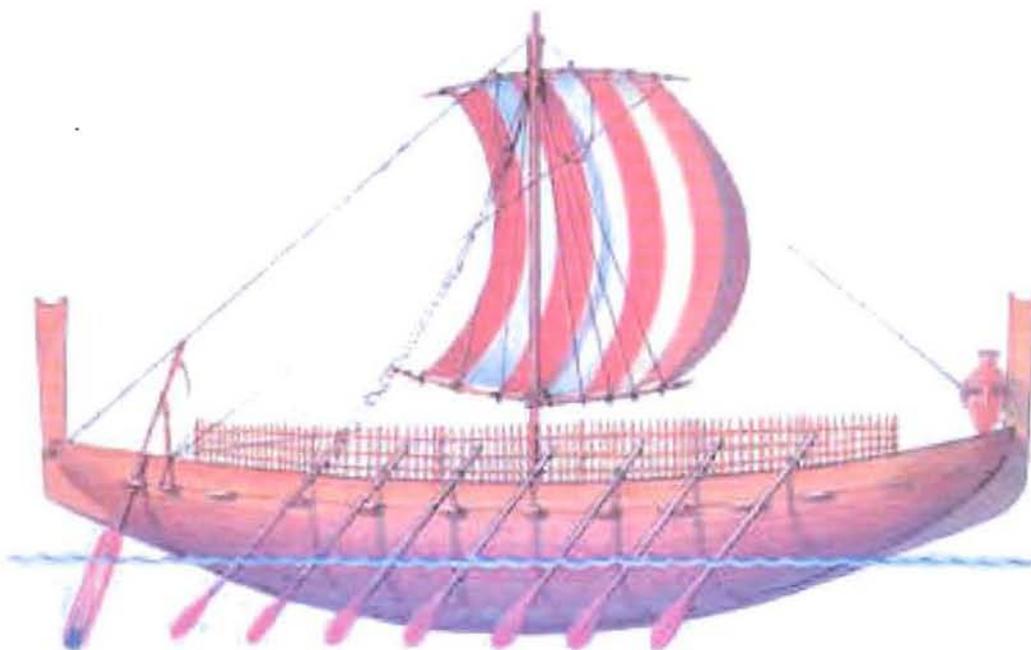
The three gold Pyrgi Tablets (above) from Italy. The one on the left is clearly Phoenician script. The Phoenician Queen Dido (Jezebel's great-niece) established a Phoenician fortified port at Carthage in North Africa. A very interesting story of how the alliance between Etruria and Carthage depicted on the Pyrgi Tablets came about and why the Punic Wars against Rome led to the later destruction of Carthage by the Romans. Please read this very amazing "biblical" story at: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dido_\(Queen_of_Carthage\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dido_(Queen_of_Carthage)) The Etruscan "runes" could not be translated prior to this important find at Pyrgi, Italy, in 1964.

Much like the ships of the later "Viking Age," the Phoenicians used a "shallow-draft" trade ship that could sail the rivers as well as the seas. One such ship, carbon-dated at 1400 BCE, was found with its cargo intact off the coast of Turkey sailing west. The Ulu Buran's cargo manifest indicates this single ship, from a vast fleet of ships, had sailed the west coast of Africa and the Black Sea, as well as from Egypt to Syria before heading west along the coast of Turkey. It is clear evidence of very wealthy sea traders of the Bronze Age who had "Sailed the Seven Seas" of legend. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uluburun_shipwreck

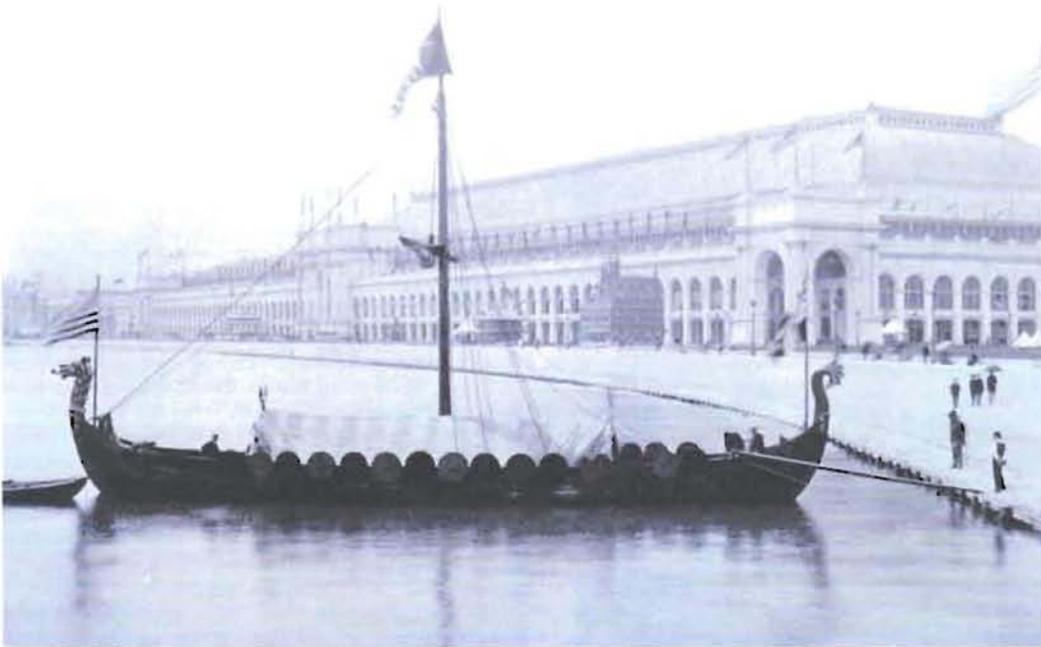
Two other Phoenician ships have been examined on the sea floor 30-miles west of Akko, Israel, and preliminary photos by the U.S. "Jason" submarine have identified Phoenician amphorae and pottery. It awaits the diving and recovery by The Nautical Archaeology Institute and study by the Israeli Antiquities Authority before we can identify these two ships. The first and only Minoan ship ever discovered is still waiting for study and likely was sunk by tidal waves during the Minoan disaster of 1628 BCE. http://archive.archaeology.org/1001/etc/minoan_shipwreck.html I expect many more shipwrecks will be found with modern technology and we will discover the secret of Minoan Linear "A" scripts and the phonetic language origins. Legend says King Minos ruled three years on Crete and returned to his homeland in what is now Germany. Minoan culture was a

“matriarchy,” women ruled politically while men went to sea. The same was true in Egypt and the Levant. Men ruled in matters of warfare, women owned the lands. A good reason for a Pharaoh to marry his own sister or mother if necessary to be a ruler (historical records prove this fact). If you will, consider the ancient game of chess, it is the “queen” that rules the board and her loss usually ends the game. See: http://archive.archaeology.org/1001/etc/minoan_shipwreck.html see also <http://www.nature.com/news/underwater-archaeology-hunt-for-the-ancient-mariner-1.9880> Please visit these websites for greater details.

The ship design of Phoenician trade vessels was very practical, and much larger warships with deeper drafts could protect many smaller ships. A fleet could transport goods safely almost anywhere a river allowed access to inland ports. The much later “Vikings” also utilized this ancient ship technology and the “runic” scripts developed over time in the same way that modern Hebrew developed from Paleo-Hebrew or Phoenician, a single syllabic language. Consider that a fleet on the Black Sea could harbor at the mouth of the Danube river and transport goods from China hundreds of miles by river into Germany, France, and Denmark. From Denmark and France, the same goods could make the trip to England, Spain, or Norway, without ever going into the hostile waters of the Mediterranean. Anyone with a map can “see” the advantage of a shorter route and the safety of the cargo to its destinations. The profit margins are also easy to calculate at every river-port in Europe. A single script that every destination could understand was required to keep accurate trade logs and business records. While our technologies have improved today, the basic concept of trade and profits has remained the same since ancient times.



Phoenician Trade vessel – ca. 1500 BCE. Larger warships had as many as 32 oars and were not capable of river travel with much deeper drafts. The larger warships are much more like the later “European” copies of the Phoenician “caravel” ships which had to anchor offshore.



The “Viking” - replica of the Gökstad – 900 A.D. Trade and War vessel at Chicago World’s Fair – sailed from Norway in 1893.

These ship designs are timeless and practical and are still being used today and still sail in the Aegean and Black Seas. The notion that the “Viking Age” began around 500 A.D. is not really historically accurate. Recent excavations on Götland Island of Bronze Age stone ships in this same design places these sea traders at the same period as the “sea peoples” of The Bible (1500-1000 BCE). In the Rus (Ukraine), the legend of “The Silver Fur Road” to China along the northern route rivals the later “Silk Road” from Persia to China. The trip across the Baltic Sea from Götland into the Caspian Sea and eastward into China was no joke and countless hordes of silver coins from the Abbasid Caliphate have been found recently on Götland, The Isle of Man, and the Orkneys off the coast of England. There is only one way they could have gotten there from the middle-east. The “Vikings” traded metals and the technology of the Iron Age on a vast scale and did not have to travel across the Himalaya range or drive camels through the deserts to accomplish their goals.

The copper ingots found in Wisconsin at the ancient mining sites there were originally thought to be Native American (who else was there?), but they are a “dead-match” for the Egyptian wall reliefs showing slaves unloading Phoenician trade ships. The reliefs show slaves carrying the same copper ingots found on the Ulu Buran with same exact sizes and weights found in Wisconsin. The Phoenicians had exacting weight standards for metals. (Minoans too had same weight standards as Phoenicians). <http://www.pasthorizonspr.com/index.php/archives/04/2013/investigating-bronze-age-stone-ships-on-gotland> These smaller boats were capable of sailing the “The Seven Seas” and the rivers of Europe; The Rus, the Nile, and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The central location of Babylon (in modern Iraq) was indeed a “world trade center” beyond imagination in its day. See http://www.bible-history.com/babylonia/BabyloniaNebuchadnezzars_Babylon.htm A Modern vessel from Lebanon built in the same style as ancient trade vessels is shown below.



This Modern boat with oars could go anywhere there is six-feet of water.



Queen Dido of Carthage standing on a boat – bronze coin minted at Tyre, Israel. 75-76 A.D.

Although not widely publicized in the U.S., the Phoenician religious temples consisted of two pillars standing side-by-side known as the “Pillars of Hercules.” There are several Phoenician ruins at Gibraltar and Cadiz, and recent excavations of Bronze Age sites in the Azores, confirming that they indeed sailed west as stated by Homer’s Epic. I do not wish to go into theories of Atlantis or other as yet unproven theories, I only wish to point out that these sites do in fact exist in the very places the ancient historians claimed they were. Archaeologists in the Azores have found many Phoenician artifacts. <http://dancingfromgenesis.wordpress.com/2009/01/22/atlantis-in-spain-morocco-gibraltar-pillars-of-hercules-atlantean-plain-sierra-morena-archaic-tharsis-tartessos-mines-ships-of-tarshish-king-solomon-flooded-kingdoms-of-ice-age-underwater-ruins-nautic/> and see <http://portuguese-american-journal.com/archeology-prehistoric-rock-art-found-in-caves-on-terceira-island-azores/>

While “connecting-the-dots” of these cultures is not academic proof, and the attached websites are not considered as “sources” by academics, sometimes “a picture is worth more than a thousand words,” and so far, my thesis of a “world” language in the ancient Bronze Age has been shown to exist. A DNA study of men in these locations from Malta to Spain and southern France showed some 17% positive matches with those of Lebanon and Israel. Indeed, many Spaniards and Israelis are in fact “red-haired,” which is leading to claims of racism, but facts are facts and should not be ignored by modern archaeologists or theologians because of ancient prejudices.

It is also true that many Ethiopians who are black share DNA with King Solomon and are citizens of Israel, and many are “red-haired.” They are Hebrews because of his marriage to Sheba and his son by her, Menelik. Gaining control of the Persian Gulf was crucial to Israel and sea-trade with India, China, and the wealth of South Africa (Ophir) by ships was not a myth. Clearly, the “by-passing” of the Silk Road of Persia to the east by building fleets of ships on the Persian Gulf made Solomon “the wisest and wealthiest” King of Israel. His alliance to nations by marriages with his kin to Phoenician King Hiram’s daughters, and the Moabites, who lived just north of the Red Sea, shows that the color of our skin has nothing to do with sea-trade and profits.

The Phoenicians, Moabites, and Sheba’s men, along with Arab (Berber) traders, built and manned ships into the Indian ocean along side sea-traders of many nations just as shown in Medinet Habu wall reliefs. Asians are depicted as “sea people.” The legend of “Sinbad the Sailor,” who had “Sailed the Seven-Seas,” never said where he came from. The story or legend only appeared many centuries later in the Persian Epic: “Tales of 12 Arabian Knights,” which was discovered during the Crusades in Persian libraries. Persians, like Egypt, collected every book they could find. The DNA testing results of “Phoenicians” in Europe are explained in much greater detail at:

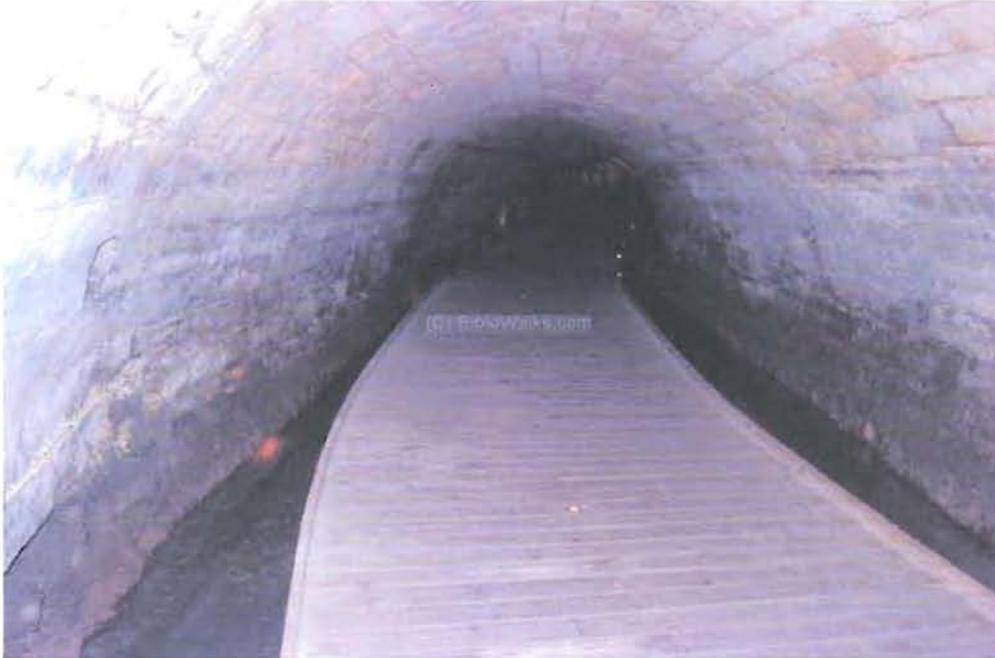
http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0410/feature2/online_extra.html

Strangely, the Christian “Knights Templar” formed an alliance with their own Muslim counterparts, the “Sufi” (Assassins), in order to gain access to all of the Persian libraries. The knowledge gained by the reading of ancient scrolls, now destroyed or missing from history, made them wealthy sea-traders in their own right. They built their own fleets of trading ships and small city-state nations along the Levant before the Muslim defeat at Akko/Acre, Israel, in 1191. Their own “grab for power” made them the “enemies of Church and state” and I only mention it here to show why the scripts of “sea people” changed so quickly during the “Carolingian” period in France shortly before the “renaissance” in Europe. The Pope himself, Clement V, and the King of France, Phillip IV, owed the Knights Templar more money than they could ever pay off, including interest, and the Templars were ordered to all be arrested in a “sweep” considered as the largest mass-arrest in world history by the Inquisition in 1307. All lands were to be forfeited to the Pope and the crown of France if they refused to confess their sins. Torture was legal and many gave up their lands to escape with their lives. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trials_of_the_Knights_Templar see also an interesting history of Templars and who their leaders were from 1118 A.D. until 1314 A.D. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Masters_of_the_Knights_Templar

The Grand Master, Jaques de Molay, and his Sergeant-at-Arms, indeed refused to confess and were burned-at-the-stake before a crowd of 100,000 in front of Noltre Dame on Friday the 13th, 1314. The last alleged words of the Grandmaster: “I shall see The Pope and the King before God and HE will judge you for your crimes.” Both the Pope and King Phillip died within a year giving rise to “unlucky” Friday the 13th legends. Scott Wolter has made much of the legend, and it is an interesting history given that the “Last Crusade” was fought by them at Akko, Israel. However, they lost and their own massive city fortifications prevented a re-take of the city in 1192.

The conquest of Persia was on Napoleon’s mind too, but they sank his ships and cannons in the harbor at Akko, Israel. His defeat in 1799 caused all plans for the conquest of Persia and the East to be abandoned. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_Templar The most recent archaeology digs at Akko/Acre have found a Bronze-Age military harbor underneath the Knights Templar fortifications which are above the ruins. These too were buried under the Muslim city after the Templar defeat and only recently discovered. (See photos below). Entire Christian Cathedrals, like

St. Johns, were discovered beneath Muslim churches built on top of them after they were filled with dirt and rubble to conceal them. Such is the nature of all history, we bury the past and to the victor goes the spoils and the right to say anything you wish about their history.



Above photo: Knights Templar tunnel connecting their underground catacombs to the old Akko harbor – also used as a drainage tunnel for flooding when local rivers threatened access to the harbor. This “secret-passage” from their “Knights Quarters” in the city to the docks is typical of the legends and is now shown to exist as fact. It runs several kilometers beneath the city underground.

The Knights Templar were famous for their “tunnel-rat” activities and tunneling deep underneath the site of Solomon’s second-temple below the Muslim “Dome of the Rock.” During their stay at the palace of King Baldwin II for nearly 11 years, it was claimed to have “paid off.” They went vertically down 92-feet below ground with a shaft and then horizontally across over 250 yards under the Muslim Temple walls to find many unknown artifacts and alleged priceless Hebrew scrolls in Solomon’s own catacombs beneath his temple. What was found there is still unknown today. Mere legends of scrolls from the first temple and the period cannot be proven; although evidence continues to surface of many amazing artifacts found recently at the outer wall supporting the Old Testament scriptures as historical fact. Today, all of us can be skeptical under the circumstances.

Soloman’s “treasure” is recorded in The Bible as some “3600 tons of gold and over 6000 tons of silver” artifacts. http://biblehub.com/1_kings/7-51.htm Note: the diamonds and jewels Solomon was said to have acquired from “the mines at Ophir” is merely a legend in history. It is true however that the world’s largest diamond-trade market today is in Tel Aviv, Israel. Several sources of fine jewels, such as rubies and diamonds, are found in India. These locations today have Hebrew names for their port cities. Solomon’s trade routes from the Persian Gulf are more than a

legend. His alliance with Sheba and the Moabites on the Red Sea and trading to the east for wealth seems to be true just as The Bible states. The Bible states that Solomon adorned his temple with “precious jewels.” http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_India

There are too many finds to list as the digs continue at the outer wall of “The Dome of the Rock” and everywhere in Israel. Wars in Syria prevent such studies today at important sites. The “Rock of Abraham” is just that, a large boulder that three world religions all based on the Old Testament of The Bible consider as sacred. However, one thing is certain, the ancient scripts used from “The Dead-Sea Scrolls” to later “runic” scripts have something in common, the same syllabic recognizable alphabet. I don’t want to be drawn into something that is beyond what can be proven, and only bring to the reader’s attention the fact that all history as we know it is not necessarily proven by archaeological evidence, including The Bible. Many books have been removed from the record when the present Bible was translated into English versions (e.g., Book of Barnabas, Gospel of Thomas (Simon), etc.). The Hebrews themselves excluded much of The Talmud and other books that were “undesirable” long before it was translated into Greek. I suggest to biblical readers to refer to the “Dead-Sea scrolls” for a more accurate reading. The New Testament and Gospels are not there of course, but an understanding of the scrolls will give readers a greater insight into them and history. http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/scrolls_deadsea/deadseascrolls_english/contents.htm

Archaeology in Israel today has proven that they worshipped idols many centuries after Moses’ time and most of the early settlers in Israel were shepherds living in the lower valleys subjected to rule by the rich sea-traders living on the hills above (Tels). Israel took many centuries to become a nation and the peoples were subjugated and accepted their rulers’ religions. While this notion is offensive to religious scholars, it cannot be altered by what we know today from known artifacts. The work is never finished it seems and religious scholars have actually tainted results since the 18th century. The first “real” version of the “Golden Calf” from Moses’ legend was found by American Harvard University archaeologists in 1990. It was a four-and-a-half-inch long bronze object made about Moses’ time in Exodus. It indeed looked exactly as described with long horns and a disk between the horns (remaining horn evidenced original structure of the idol). See: <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/113898/CAPTION-ONLY-ARCHAEOLOGISTS-FIND--ANCIENT-GOLDEN-CALF.html?pg=all>

The point made here is that The Bible is one of the best historical records ever written and that it was written over thousands of years and translated by Greeks into their own language. And, without “The Rosetta Stone,” we would never understand Egyptian or Mesopotamian records today. Almost every Persian and Egyptian record found in their libraries was later translated into Greek. Alexander the Great recognized that “knowledge is power” and translating historical records into Greek was the key to his power and vast wealth. Alexander conquered the known world using the vast knowledge from past millennia found in Persian and Egyptian libraries, including The Bible.

Without this knowledge, history would be at the mercy of the governments that have destroyed any mention of past enemies. It is the control wielded by the conquerors, and the actual understanding of history itself that becomes the plaything of conquerors. The vanquished have lost their civilizations forever, no matter how much knowledge was gained from the vanquished or the “enemy” civilizations later used to describe the “glory” of the conqueror. Hence, the “mixed” languages and writing designed by later civilizations to only be read by their peoples, and not by others who might conquer them. Both Hitler and Stalin told the world that the brutal executions of millions of people were a “myth” and history was merely a “bad rap” to their regimes. Anything

“new” about oppressive governments today? Will Syria destroy their own archaeology sites before allowing anyone to study them? If so, we will lose most of the history of Mesopotamia and the Akkadians who lived in Syria. Hittites were perhaps the first “Iron Age” people that occupied this region, and the war in Syria today prevents further study of this history. Note: an interesting fact about the Hittite cities in Syria shows that their city walls were “turned into glass,” much like the high temperatures from nuclear weapons. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze_Age_collapse



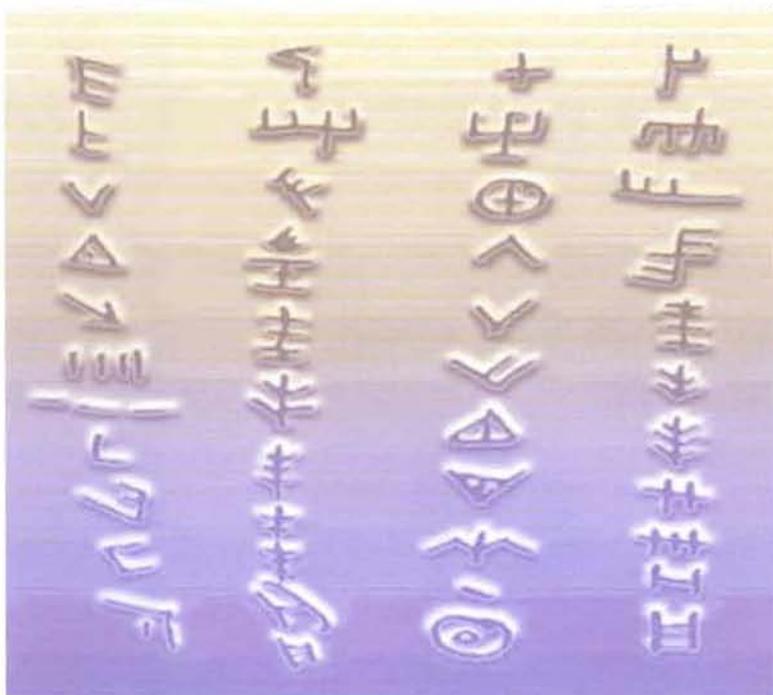
Knights Hall Refectory at Akko, Israel.
Found underneath present modern city.



El-Jazzar Portico columns at Akko, Israel.
Second largest Mosque in Israel.

Having given readers an idea of what historical evidence requires most, an open mind, I bring the reader evidence that ancient sea-faring peoples did in fact once control a vast world-trade empire during the Bronze Age and why they moved westward to America to seek wealth. Copper and tin were worth more than gold if you needed weapons for your army. The mines of Spain and England had nearly “tapped out.” Human migrations were moving towards the west fleeing from wars and famines in Europe. While the trade to the East and the circumnavigation of Africa is perhaps just as important, the evidence of pre-Columbian trade in the U.S. is what most of us want to find since it could turn up in our own “backyards,” and anyone could discover it. As I have shown, the ancient writing of the Phoenicians and Hebrews transformed over many centuries into its present forms. Modern Hebrew and Arabic languages appear to be so far removed from the original 22-letter alphabets as to be completely different today. The changes of speech over the centuries phonetically would leave such “confusion,” just as modern American speech would confuse a 19th century American person. It is nevertheless “written” the same way.

The earliest known written language is “Vinca,” and its characters are preserved by very rare wooden tablets called “The Dispilio Tablets,” carbon-dated to about 5260 BCE (could be older since partially fossilized). A relatively clear copy of the text is shown below. You will see further evidence that Minoan Linear “A” and Phoenician texts share many symbols with this “Vinca” script, although it developed over five millennia.

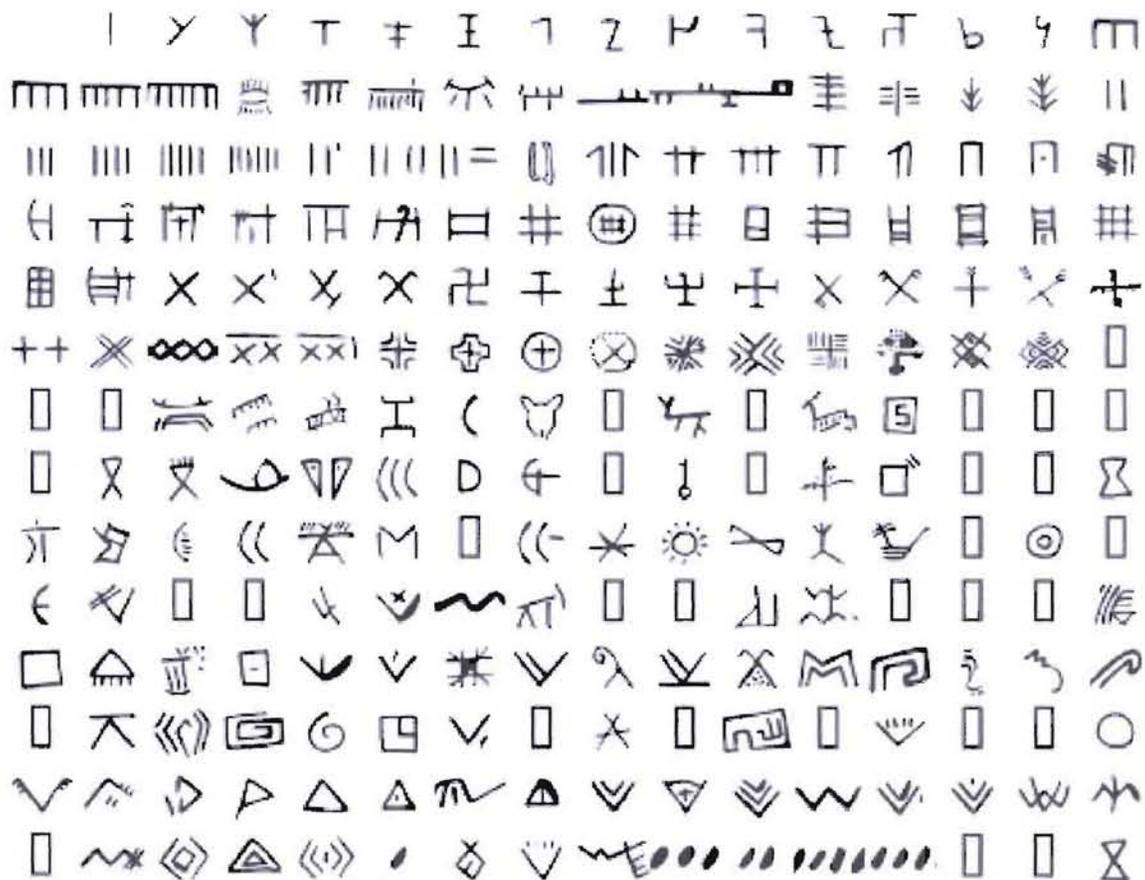


The inscribed symbols of the Dispilio Tablet

I was asked a couple years ago to help discover the secret of Minoan Linear “A,” which was lost as a spoken language on Crete from about 2400 BCE to 1628 BCE, when the Island of Thera (Santorini) exploded with perhaps 50 times the force of Krakatoa. The blast destroyed 80% of human life and all of their fleets of ships in massive tidal waves. The Minoans and the Phoenicians were however contemporaries and had similar syllabic languages. Unfortunately, the few symbols that are shared amongst them have no known phonetic equivalent in modern speech. Academics have seen a “connection” between these scripts, but they have evolved differently and over 120 Minoan “A” characters are recorded, far too large to put into an alphabet. It has been over 110 years now since Linear “A” was discovered, and no one yet has found an exact answer. Many symbols of Linear “A” are religious symbols not usually seen on tablets, which were simple trade records on soft clay, and never intended to exist over a couple of years. However, they were baked by volcanic fire and survived. Like Egypt and Mesopotamia, there is both a religious-symbol or hieroglyphic script and a more common text with almost nothing to compare to from other cultures. Greeks took advantage of the helpless survivors on Crete and destroyed what was left of Minoan civilization and created their own empire from the ashes. They created Minoan Linear “B” script in order to assert a “Greek” language that former Minoan trading partners across the Aegean Sea could understand.

While the Phoenicians were contemporary sea-traders with the Minoans and later Greeks, their languages are syllabic with similar characters in common with the ancient “Vinca,” still

written and spoken in small villages of Romania (Transylvania?). There is no clear evidence that these languages are similar, however, there is evidence in America that could verify that these scripts have a common ancestor. Are the “runic” scripts of Europe and the other “syllabic” scripts of the “sea peoples” based on the oldest written language known? The answer lies in the scripts and translations of scripts that are known and understood, such as Phoenician into Etruscan. A more complete “Vinca” alphabet is shown below. A “complete” alphabet is lost in time and changes over five millennia. These scripts have a “connection” that is as yet not fully understood. Use your eyes to “see.” http://www.thelivingmoon.com/46ats_members/Lisa2012/03files/Vadu_Rau_Stones.html



Vinca characters #1 – many unknowns.

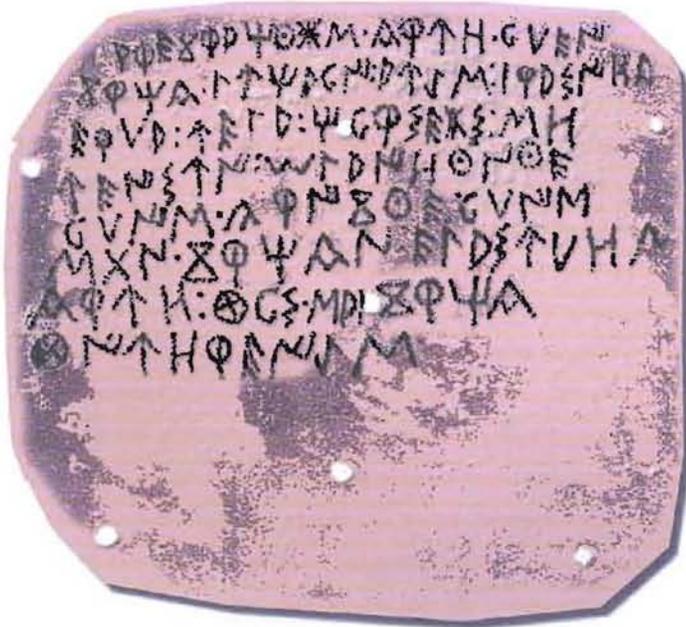
Note that “runic” scripts use symbols above as unchanged forms and also use Phoenician and Minoan “A” symbols shown. A progressive “mixture” of change over millennia with some forms remaining the same. Example: note the top line and compare to the 22-letter “Aramaic” and Paleo-Hebrew versions. Celtic “Ogham” also appears here, but I will not confuse you further, it is already very complicated to “see” the matching symbols. Celtic “Ogham” is more difficult to understand than ancient Gaelic from Ireland or Wales. It does however appear in “Vinca” as a “mixture” of scripts that defies any modern translation for obvious reasons. The Celtic “Ogham” script is very much like a “binary” computer language. <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/ogham.htm>

To simplify it all, just ignore the “Ogham” scripts, they will someday be translated from the “Vinca” and later scripts that are based on languages we can actually translate. Writing a foreign language is possible without actually speaking it. If you can “see” the matching characters of the various scripts in this article, you are one step closer to finding ancient artifacts in your very own “backyard,” or anywhere in the U.S. (or wherever you are). Please study these ancient scripts and then go find something amazing that you have “seen” in everyday life somewhere in the fields.

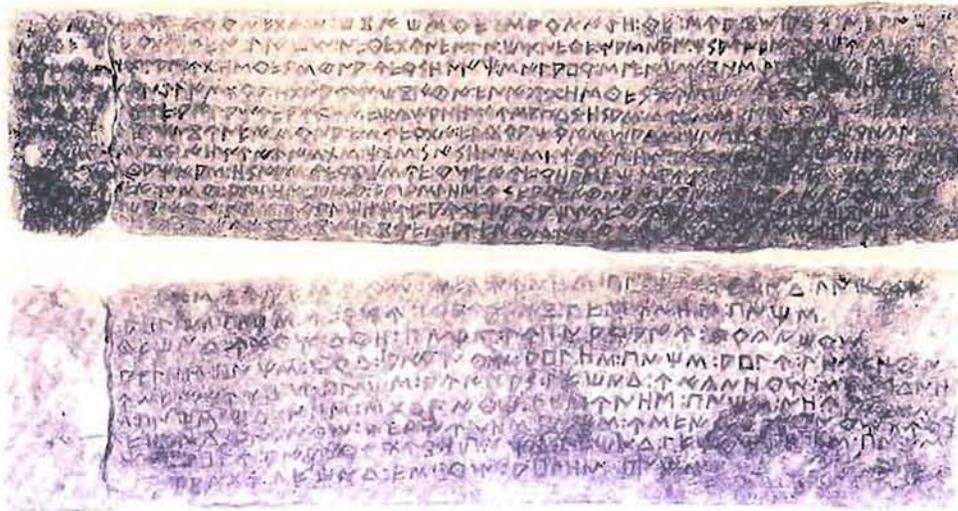


Vinca characters #2 – Many more unknowns, but startling similarities.

The first example of “runic” translation comes from the very place where the Phoenicians began to mine the vast wealth of the Celtic lands of Iberia (Spain) for copper, tin, and lead, the necessary components of bronze. The examples of Celtiberian scripts (shown below) have a combination of the Phoenician and Germanic “runic” scripts clearly seen on pages 3-4 of this article. A closer look reveals the exact matching characters of both languages as well as “Vinca” influence. Note character #9 in top row of this plaque is a “dead-match” for the Anglo-Saxon “K” rune on page 4. The “T” and “M” runes are obvious. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celtiberians>



Bronze Plaque – Spain. This writing was used from 200 BCE to 800-900 A.D.



Botorrita Bronze,

Spain. An elaborate “runic” script with clearly “Phoenician” characters.



Phoenician/“runic” – Note: the plaques shown above contain an “A” form previously not used in any other known scripts of either language. It curiously appears to be a form of the “compass and square” of Portugal. The “colleges” of navigation appeared in Portugal during “The Viking Age.” Also, notice the influence of “Vinca” scripts and compare them. It is the “visual” comparison that is most important in “seeing” a language you cannot speak. This example is clearly Aramaic script.

Because I am not a linguistics expert, I cannot explain academically what it means. I am merely pointing out why it is a “visual” representation which would have been immediately known to “sea peoples” who were otherwise illiterate in Latin or Greek writing of the period. (Like hieroglyphs and cuneiform). Moreover, the Greeks adopted and absorbed Minoan culture after the volcanic disaster and created a new form called Minoan Linear “B” from their earlier scripts, and, although it is used for the translation of Minoan Linear “A,” it does not translate correctly after over 100 years of study by experts. The Minoan language is very complex, but it too has matching symbols with the ancient “Vinca” languages of Europe. See what the questions are at: <http://www.ancient-wisdom.co.uk/serbiavinca.htm> *Please read this to understand why it makes the “connection” to all metalworking, trade, and languages of sea-faring nations long before Egypt and Mesopotamia. Archaeology is true science and artifacts must be preserved in America in the same way it is in these lands or we will never understand it. There are political reasons to “not” fund our colleges to study pre-Columbian finds in America, which are based on many monetary and political considerations, not facts. The U.S. Gov’t destroyed the Native Americans as did earlier conquests by many nations in the rush to mine the wealth of America (nothing new in history). Our government will not support any claims of ancient civilizations before 1492.

If we seek to find the truth, the U.S. Government now holds “in trust” federal control of Native American lands; with 13-trillion cubic-feet of natural gas; over 18-billion barrels of shale oil in the Dakotas; and perhaps 30+ billion barrels of oil in many states on government owned Native “trust” lands; as well as 2/3’s of the world’s uranium deposits for making nuclear weapons. The U.S. could lose its present control over these lands if we prove pre-Columbian presence of European “Vikings” settled here long before the “Indian” treaties (all broken) existed. Only the U.S. and Canada refuse to accept modern archaeology and do not fund it. If this was Israel or England, thousands of college students would be out there digging with a passion. As it is, no funds for it will come and only dedicated amateurs with small budgets will find relics.

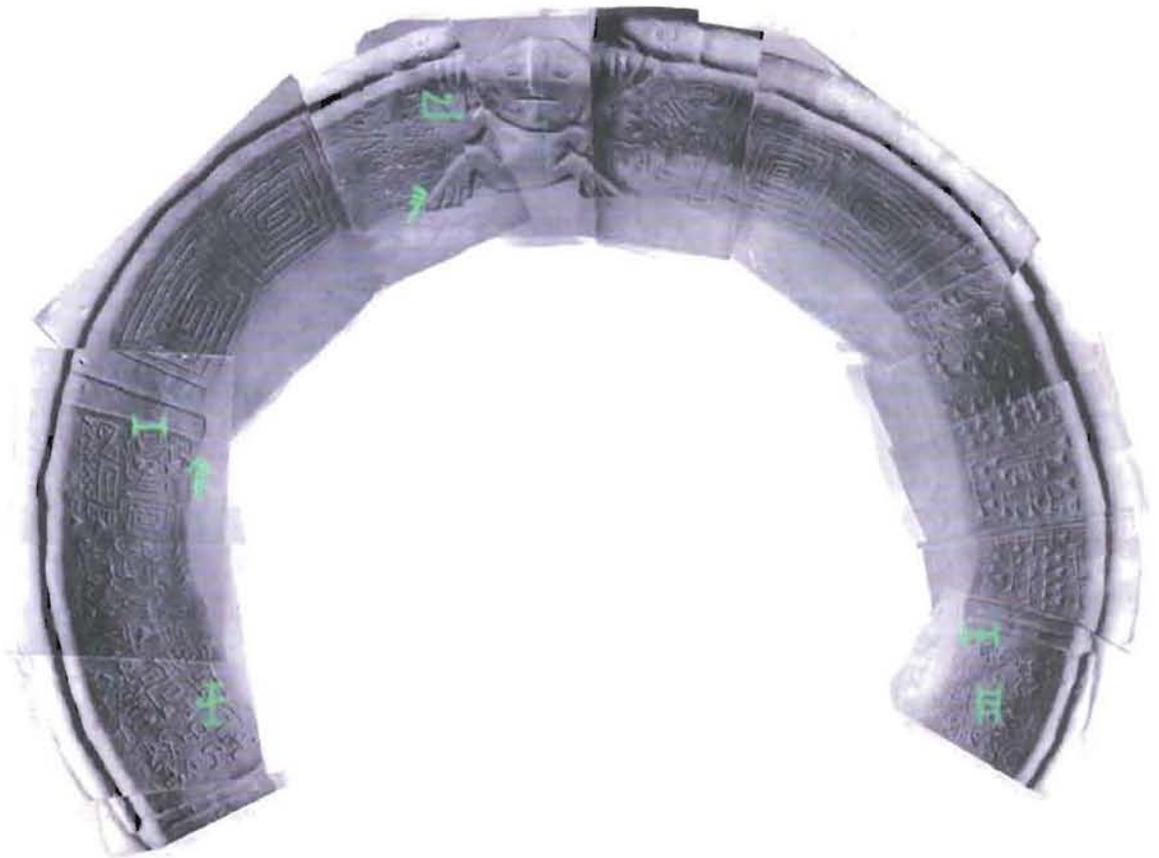
They will all be subject to rebuttal because no college professor will risk their own federal funding and his/her job in order to do research in the field under the present circumstances that exist in the U.S. Very sad, but true. Archaeology is not dead yet, the present digs in St. Louis, Missouri, have recently uncovered the largest pre-Columbian city ever found in the U.S. with pyramids that are physically larger than the “Pyramid of the Sun” in Mexico City. The Cahokia people are a great mystery and built a vast city of over 20,000 people on the site at St. Louis. At about the same time of “The Viking Age,” when metals and mining in Europe came to an end, as they were “tapped out,” new sources of metals and trade in the west (America) were sought. Was Cahokia the “Babylon” of America? <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2082113/The-lost-city-Cahokia-Archaeologists-uncover-Native-Americans-sprawling-metropolis.html>

How did this massive ancient city exist? Would sea traders from Europe have come along the great Mississippi and Missouri rivers to trade with this advanced culture? Is it all just a mere coincidence that such cities were built at the same time “Vikings” were sailing west? There is no archaeological evidence yet, and it was only a federal grant for a massive bridge construction that funded this dig. It may never be completed before the bulldozers roll it under. There are many other such sites in the U.S. as yet to be studied academically due to no federal funding. I wonder if switching my major to history at the University of Missouri-Kansas City from law was a good decision? I am an undergraduate with only a dream that discovery and teaching is ahead. In any case, the point of this writing will show itself more clearly by one of many similar artifacts in America that has yet to be “disproven” by so-called “experts.” The Fuente Magna Bowl, a

“Rosetta Stone” of sorts, was discovered with many other artifacts in Bolivia. This libation bowl has several scripts from several ancient sources including Sumerian or Akkadian cuneiform. I suggest you go to the website at: http://www.world-mysteries.com/sar_8.htm for better descriptions and some translations.

My study of this bowl was to try to identify Minoan Linear “A” script which was surely contemporary with ancient Sumerian cuneiform writing. In an examination, looking for one type of writing, I found a number of “matches” in a very confusing “mixed” language artifact. (See below). Libation bowls like the “Fuente Magna” are common in both Minoan and Sumerian rituals and usually have scripts written on them offering the contents to their deities. (Drinking wine at Minoan-temple mass from conical cups and offerings is not so different than Catholic mass today). Minoan priestesses also used a “double-headed axe” to symbolically cut bull’s heads off at these ceremonies. These “axes” were gold, or bronze, with no “real” cutting edge. Please read: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labrys>

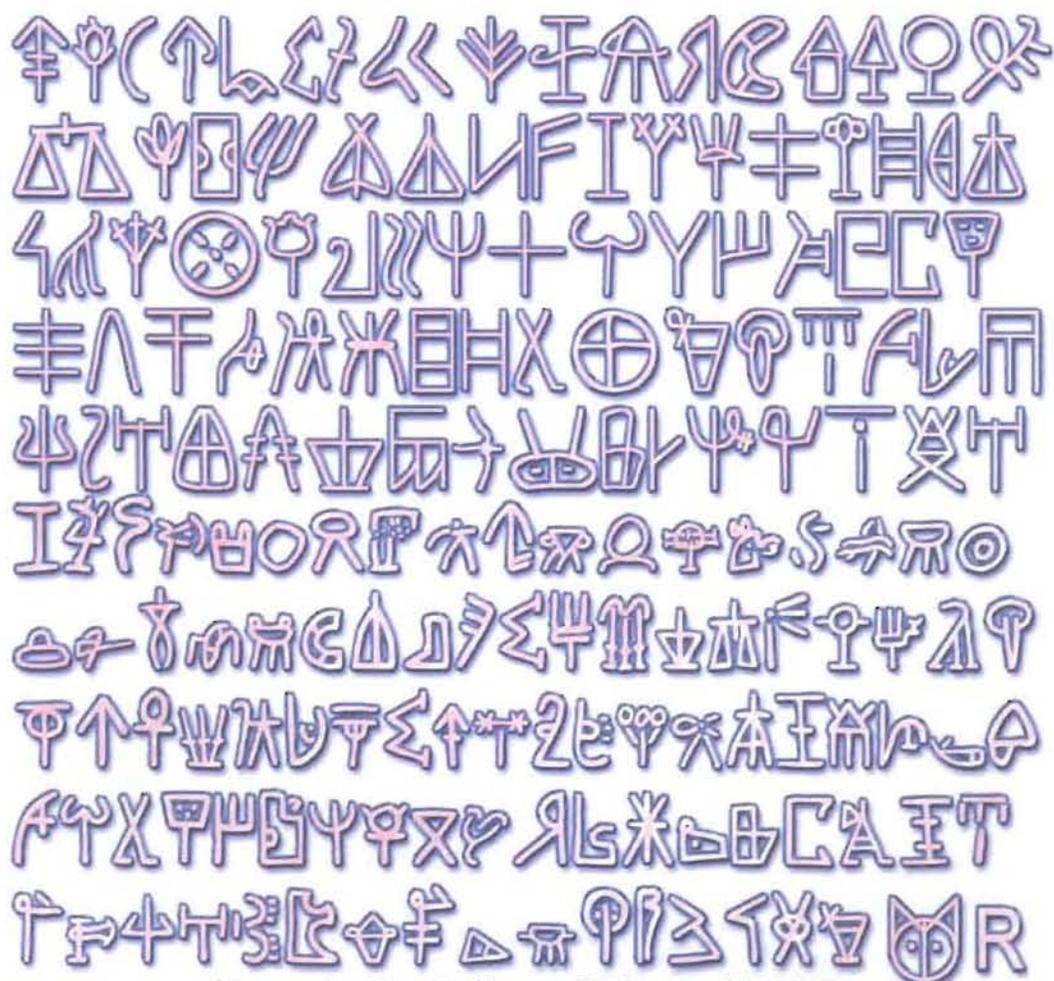
The big question is: how did it get to ancient Tiahuanaco area of Bolivia? The green symbols are a “dead-match” for Minoan Linear “A” scripts and perhaps “Vinca” as well.



Another panel from same site with Linear “A” and “Vinca.”



Known symbols of Minoan Linear “A” seen below.



Linear A - Two Different Styles and Variations

If your eyes can “see,” these are the same scripts. The libation bowls were one of the few remaining artifacts found after the Minoan disaster of 1628 BCE. (See below). The symbols of course have some variations, just as all handwriting by different people, but there is no mistake in matching the symbols to any others in this article. What would Minoans be doing in South America in 2000 BCE? Sumerians too?



Two matching Linear “A” symbols on panel. Or what?



This photo from a stone pictograph found in Bogata, Columbia, was claimed as evidence of a flying saucer by Eric Von Daniken. The white overlay on the right is however a “Vinca” symbol from my font collection seen in above Vinca chart #2 on top row. It is a symbol and letter of “Vinca,” even if it looks like a flying saucer. Exact meaning of this symbol is as yet unknown. Readers should not “rush to conclusions” without knowing what it is.

Partial restoration of Linear A inscriptions on two libation vessels (KN Za10 from Knossos and AP Za2 from Apodoulou)

Facsimiles showing the readable portions of signs (black) and restored ones (red) on lower (left) and reconstructed (right) surfaces, with their transliteration

Drawings of broken fragments (black) and the whole one (red) reconstructed (top panel)

[7] TA-NU-MU-TI • JA-SA-SA-RA-MA-NA • DA-WA-[Si] DU-WA-TO • I{JA-?}
[TA-NU-TA2-TI?] [DU-WA-JO?]

[U-NA-KA]-NA-SI • I-PI-NA-MA [• ? • I]-KU-PA3-NA-TU-NA-TE
[? • I]-PI-NA-MI-NA-TE • I-NA-JA-RE-TA-[? • JA-PA]-QA • A

Each of the various stones below were found in North America. The locations and all the archaeology to support the findings is lost because they were simply picked up by tourists in the U.S. as souvenirs and later shown on Art Bell's "Coast-to-Coast" website by a so-called "pseudoscientist," R. Kimball. There are dozens of these, but I picked the ones that are most likely genuine since the scripts carved on them are little-known to average Americans. Are they real? You decide. Unfortunately, without archaeological site protection, any rock found anywhere can destroy a site by being removed from it and any "nut-ball" can carve a smooth creek-stone. I do find these images compelling however, and simply make of them what you will. This entire article was written to make the reader look and think about the history and writing and ask the simple questions that all archaeologists face. How? When? Why? By whom, and for what reasons?

I did not write this article in an academic fashion. The website sources are actually written by many experts, I am just an undergrad studying history sitting on the couch instead of doing the field work. The schools won't fund it and professors won't talk about it. I have given you the reasons why this is as best as I can. The U.S. can't afford to give the Native reservations back to them. That plan was proposed in the 1930's before uranium, oil, and gas, were found on these otherwise infertile lands. It is easier to pay them off with minimal welfare than to restructure federal laws claimed to "protect" them and keep reservation lands "in trust." Those natural resources on "Native" lands are government property as long as it is federally "protected."

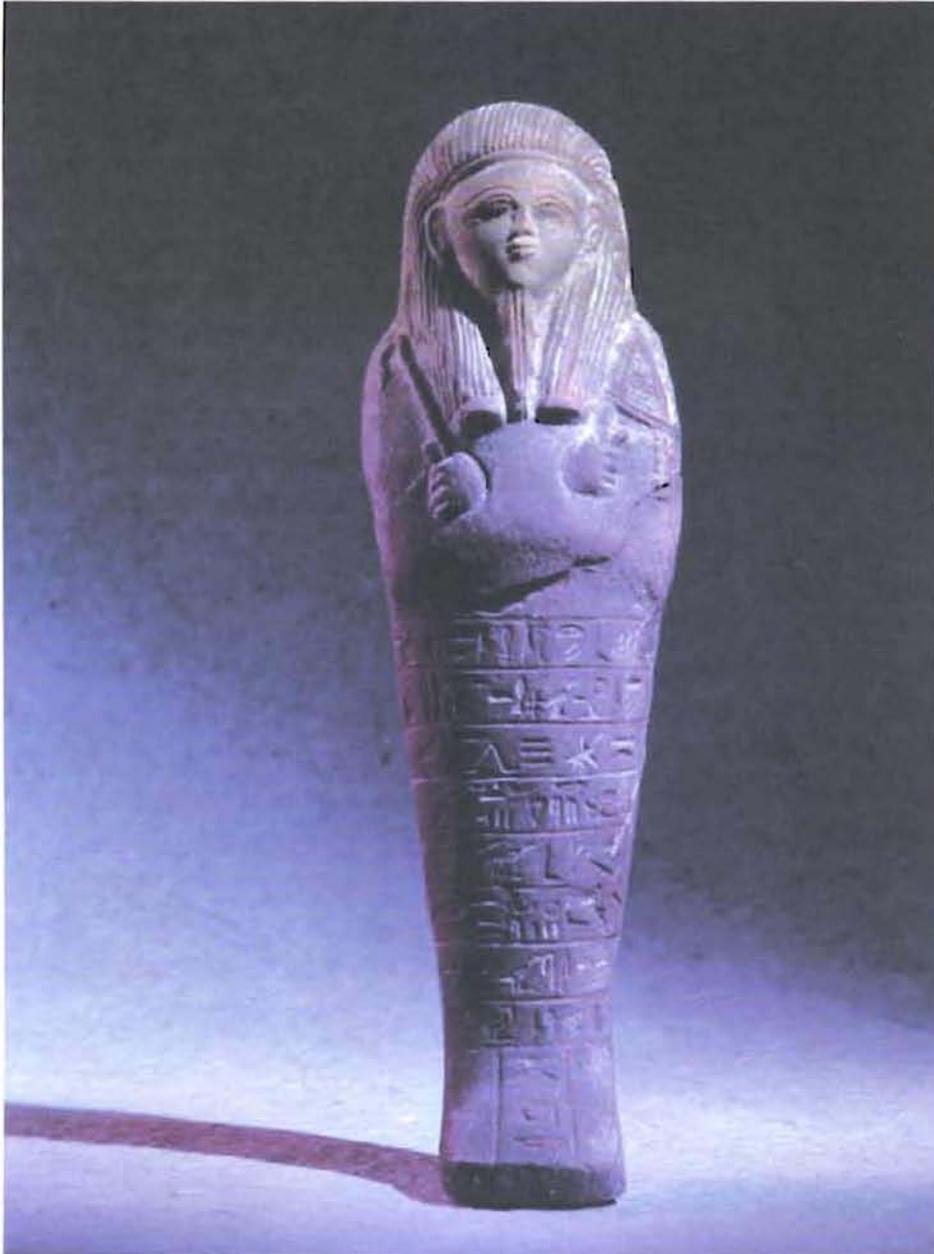
By claiming that Europeans discovered America and are "natives" throws the whole deal out the window. Most of the Sioux Nations, for example, lived in Canada and migrated into the U.S. as did many Swedish, German, Danish, and Irish immigrants. My own grandfather was one of the Götlanders who came through Canada illegally. Who is a "native" American? The U.S. Supreme Court has argued for two centuries that it means: "an aboriginal inhabitant." See the problem? In any case, I had fun writing this and hope folks understand it is just a theory until the day comes that archaeology experts say it is "real." We have waited for over 100 years now and still have no "real" studies going. It will have to be a discovery funded by a government outside of the U.S. to "prove" anything. Norway "proved" a 900 A.D. "Viking" vessel could travel to Chicago in 1893. The Spanish "replica fleet" of Columbus that was supposed to be the "centerpiece" of the Columbian Exposition arrived days later and cost the Spanish government a very expensive "loss of honor," and Norway "stole the show." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World's_Columbian_Exposition



Photos of various unknown stones found in the U.S.
Courtesy of R. Kimball and Art Bell website.

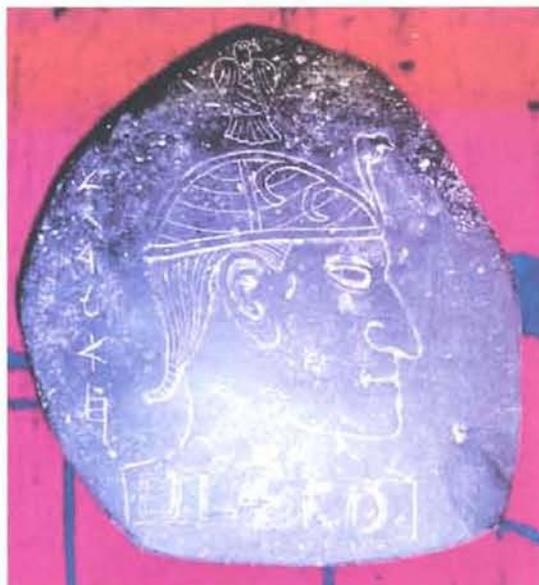
Who knows what these are since we don't know exactly where they were found except to say that these are all from the U.S. and some of them are very interesting.

The figurine below, for example, is very nicely made. It could of course have been made for someone who sold dime-store novelties and made out of castings of some original. Just wish it was something found by scientific methods so we could love it or debunk it. It is very convincing to look at and would be hard to make/fake. You decide. (Note: Writing is not "exactly" the same as the "hieroglyphic" style of Egypt). In all Egyptian art forms, the "Power" is in the right hand. Is this a child Pharaoh like King Tut? The small object in "right" hand is identical to many others in Egypt.





Jesus in America? Paleo-Hebrew?



Pharaoh Who? Script is Paleo-Hebrew.



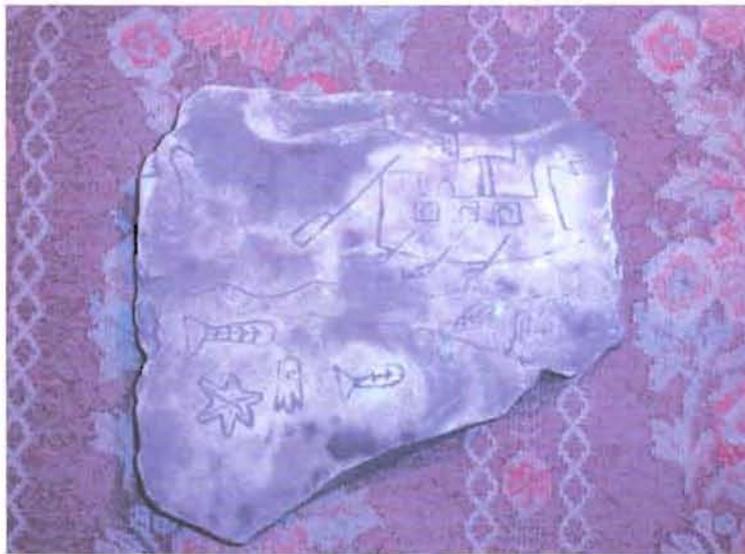
Phoenician Queen? Minoan Queen? Refer to Linear "A" and Phoenician scripts and "see."



Image of "Sea People?" Matches Habu, Egypt.



Same match.



Viking ship? Where and when?



Egyptian cartouche?

Before going to the South American photos, the recent translation of Minoan Linear "A" by Stuart Harris is in order. It shows why this ancient script is relevant to an understanding of why scripts found in America should be studied before we dismiss it all as "fake," as even the "Phaistos Disk," discovered at Knossos on Minoan Crete, has never been truly "authenticated" as "real" in spite of its origins. Since Stuart Harris has already written his great article for Migration & Diffusion in 2011, it gives much greater detail than I can with 31 pages of text and resources at:

http://www.google.com/#sclient=psy-ab&q=9+linear+A+texts%2C+Harris&oq=9+linear+A+texts%2C+Harris&gs_l=hp.12...5163.20186.0.22417.26.22.1.3.4.0.296.4166.0j14j8.22.0...0.0...1c.1.16.psy-

ab.De2BdEfRVww&pbx=1&bav=on.2.or.r.qf.&bvm=bv.47534661.d.aWM&fp=e20a34a9644e4d30&biw=784&bih=349

I am trying to make this article short and to the point without boring the reader with massive details that have already been published by many authors to support my thesis. My article is an online study of whatever readers wish to conclude from internet databases and photos. I cannot get funding for field research and therefore rely on many sources and a basic principal that has never failed to find the truth in all historical and political sciences: "follow the money." All discovery of historical facts are found this way. No exceptions.

More questions than answers leads to new studies. It is my intent here to encourage the readers who are not "pros" to take on the task of "seeing" ancient scripts and reporting them to our various websites. We might be able to "make or break" any "theory," without having to resort to previously used and unconscionable ideas of "picking it up" to take to a museum that may be completely unaware of what it is. Reporting such finds to local authorities usually ends when they have no expertise and "shelve" it into a museum box as "unknown." The mistake of the discovery of the KRS stone in Minnesota to "pick it up" and show it to a local museum caused a tragedy in the lives of the entire Ohman family for decades. Please e-mail us with any details before attempting to try to explain what you found to some idiot at a local museum. If it really is "treasure" of history, we will direct you to the proper authorities.

My friend, Dr. James Frankki, of Sam Houston Southern University in Texas, has told me recently that the "Heavener Runestone" was once surrounded by many other smaller "runestones" that could have shed light on its authentic origins. He explained that in the early 20th century (1900-05), treasure hunters believed the "runic" scripts there indicated some treasure. Without having any rational understanding of what they were doing, they used dynamite to blow these stones from existence and destroyed the "treasure" written on the stones and found nothing. Please contact us if you find anything that "matches" any scripts in this article. If you have found any such writing as shown here from anywhere, please do not move it, just call or e-mail us and experts will come to "see" what it is or is not. The "treasure" is the script itself. Its value, if "proven," is priceless.

Below are photos from South American examples of the scripts; none of these can be proven as "authentic," and many people go to great lengths to misrepresent history in the name of profits. Note: The "Ossuary Box" of Jesus' Brother James was claimed as a forgery by elitist and wealthy antiquities traders. They were arrested and tried in Israel. They were acquitted in spite of their "shady" dealings and the "James' Ossuary Box" is now considered as "authentic" by the Israeli Antiquities Authority. Was authenticity proven? The jury said yes. Israel takes this very seriously. See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Ossuary The reader of my article and thesis is "the jury" of my "case" at bar. Make your own conclusions and decide for yourselves if it is true based on the evidence. I am personally only an "armchair expert" and my "theory" is all that is proposed in this article. Is it fake? See the evidence below.

I have excluded many of the South American discoveries because their present whereabouts cannot be photographed or examined. The "Paraiba Stone," for example, was examined in 1874, and it was allegedly translated by an author who wrote and spoke ancient Hebrew. The "story" was that a large fleet was "lost" in a great storm rounding Cape Horn in South Africa by a Phoenician Admiral who landed in Brazil. <http://ersjdamoo.wordpress.com/2012/09/23/give-credit-to-the->

phoenicians/ The ocean currents do in fact flow westward from South Africa to Brazil if a mast was broken in a storm, or loss of sails. However, only drawings of the stone have been shown to exist.



Babylonian King/Winged Bull?
From Ecuador – Father Crespi collection.
Identical to one from Syria. Shown right.



Syrian Winged Bull/King figure.



Sumerian deity in Ecuador? – Crespi collection.

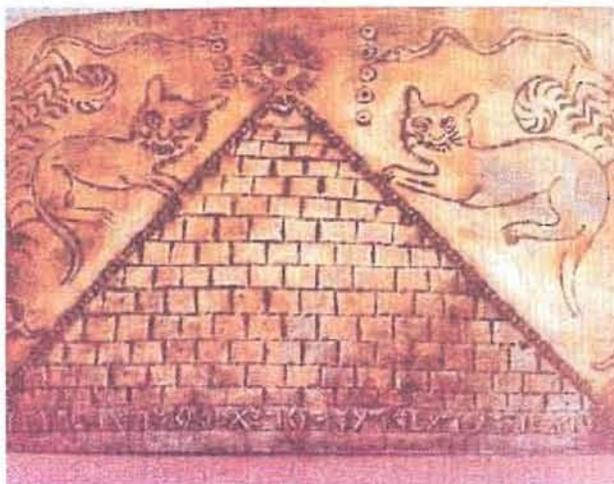


A GOD-FISH.¹

Sumerian sea god – Mesopotamia.



Ecuador – Crespi – Elephant?

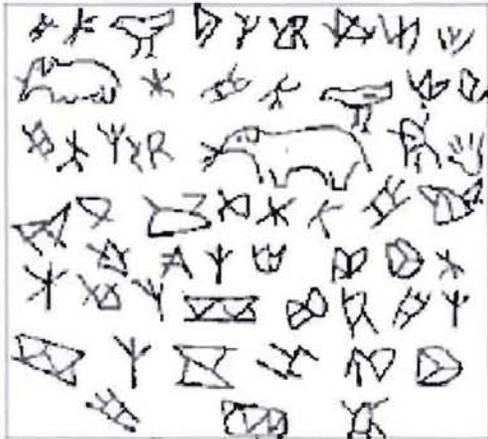


Ecuador – Crespi – note Paleo-Hebrew script at the base. Cats are Egyptian/Minoan deity-worship figures.



Notice the script on floor and dress - from Ecuador – Father Crespi collection. Linear A? A Scribe from? Note: all figures of “importance” are depicted in ancient art with “left foot forward.” It is not a mere coincidence that all figures shown above (including “animal/human” deities) are depicted this way. Only women, children, and slaves, stood with feet together in ancient art of this kind.

Only the conquered people are depicted with “right foot forward” (or one knee) as a sign of submission. See: <http://www.ancient-egypt.co.uk/boston/>



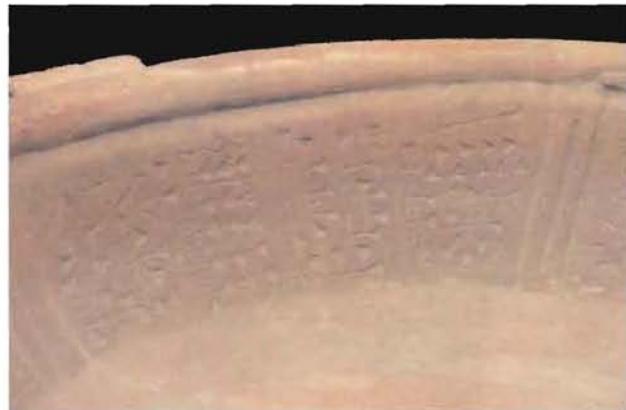
Elephants/Rhinos in Mexico? Is it Vinca?



Greco-Romans in Mexico? Bronze.



Ecuador – Father Crespi w/Giant Guitar.



Sumerian/Akkadian cuneiform on Fuente Magna bowl.

There are many other photos too numerous to list. Most of what we know about Father Crespi's collection and the areas where these artifacts were found and photographed are at the website: <http://www.atlantibolivia.org/boliviaandthesumerianconnection.htm> I don't wish to divert the reader's attention from my own thesis too far and go into “Tales of Atlantis” stories, but the website above makes a strong argument that Bronze Age peoples had found their way to South

America and traded goods and perhaps their cultures in an astounding way. I hope you have as much fun with this mystery as I have had. This article is not intended to “prove” these artifacts are “authentic” in any academic sense, however, Father Crespi was a missionary from Milan, Italy, and what he found and photographed in Ecuador supports the idea that “sea peoples” of ancient times came to America and spread their cultures on a global scale not yet accepted by modern science.

While they were certainly not “aliens from another planet,” they certainly did come from a different world and left many artifacts. We should keep in mind how amazing these artifacts really are under the circumstances and begin to study all of them more closely in America by any sciences possible. I wish to thank and acknowledge all of the authors of these submitted websites, this article would be too long and boring if I had to include all the research and put it all in a short article. In fact, it would have been almost impossible since I can barely survive now on the budget of a college student. You can read all these active web pages and reach your own conclusions. I am only a messenger.

Tusind tak,
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