

Jaredites 2 Sets of Barges

By Rian Nelson - December 10, 2022



Contents



- ■ 0.0.1. "2 Sets of Barges" My Summary Thesis
- 0.0.2. Indian Ocean Currents
- 0.0.3. Scriptural Facts
- 0.0.4. Gather Thy Flocks- Following the Jaredites
- 0.0.5. Jaredites Route from Babel- 5 Thesis'
- 0.0.6. 1st Thesis Wayne May
- 0.0.7. Philip Beale Captain of the "Phoenicia"
- 0.0.8. Kinderhook Plates
- 0.0.9. Olmecs
- 0.0.10. 2nd Thesis Hugh Nibley's Jaredite Route
- 0.0.11. Shining Stones/Noah
- 0.0.12. 3rd Thesis Mesoamerican
- 0.0.13. Another Mesoamerican Thesis
- 0.0.14. 4th Thesis Jonathan Neville
- 0.0.15. The Raven and the First Men
- 0.0.16. 5th Thesis. Rian Nelson
- 0.0.17. Two Set of Barges
- 0.0.18. Dating the Jaredites/Adena Culture
- 0.0.19. I have quoted Rod Meldrum below about the Adena Culture:
- 0.0.20.
- 0.0.21. Adena Mounds
- 0.0.22. Important Dates
- 0.0.23. Key Information- 344 Days
- 0.0.24. Newly Shared Truth- Phoenicia Voyages
- 0.0.25. Philip Beale Validates Travel Days from Japan to America
- 0.0.26. Jules Verne 7- A Pattern for the Phoenicia
- 0.0.27. Gyptis: Sailing Replica of a 6th-century-BC Archaic Greek Sewn Boat
- 0.0.28. Phoenicia Voyages vs. Mesoamerican Route
- 0.0.29. Phoenicia Voyage 2009 Oman to Lebanon
- 0.0.30. Phoenicia Voyage 2019 Tunisia to Florida
- 0.0.31.



- 0.1. Jaredite Voyage 5th Thesis Continued
 - ■ 0.1.0.1. Jaredite Voyages- 1st Set of Barges ("Many Waters")
 - 0.1.0.2. Jaredite Voyage 2nd Set of Barges ("Cross this Great Water")
 - 0.1.0.3. 2 Jaredite Voyages with Two Varied Types of Barges
 - 0.1.0.4. *After the Manner
 - 0.1.0.5. Cross this Great Water/ Light and Steering?
 - 0.1.0.6. A Most Righteous Man. Mahonri Moriancumer
 - 0.1.0.7. Connection of Joseph Smith and the Brother of Jared
 - 0.1.0.8. Understanding 344 Days on the Ocean to Cross this Great Water
 - 0.1.0.9. Sea as a River?
 - 0.1.0.10. 1828 Webster's Dictionary-
 - 0.1.0.11. Sea
 - 0.1.0.12. Water
 - 0.1.0.13. Ocean
 - 0.1.0.14. Irreantum
 - 0.1.0.15. Ripliancum
 - 0.1.0.16. Winds and Buried in the Deep
 - 0.1.0.17. Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (3/11/11)
 - 0.1.0.18. Predicted Distribution of Debris (One year)
 - 0.1.0.19. Summary of Multi-Model Simulations of Debris Drift from the 2011 Japan Tsunami
 - 0.1.0.20. Jaredites Led by the Lord
 - 0.1.0.21. David Read Face of a Nephite Kennewick Man Has Haplogroup X DNA

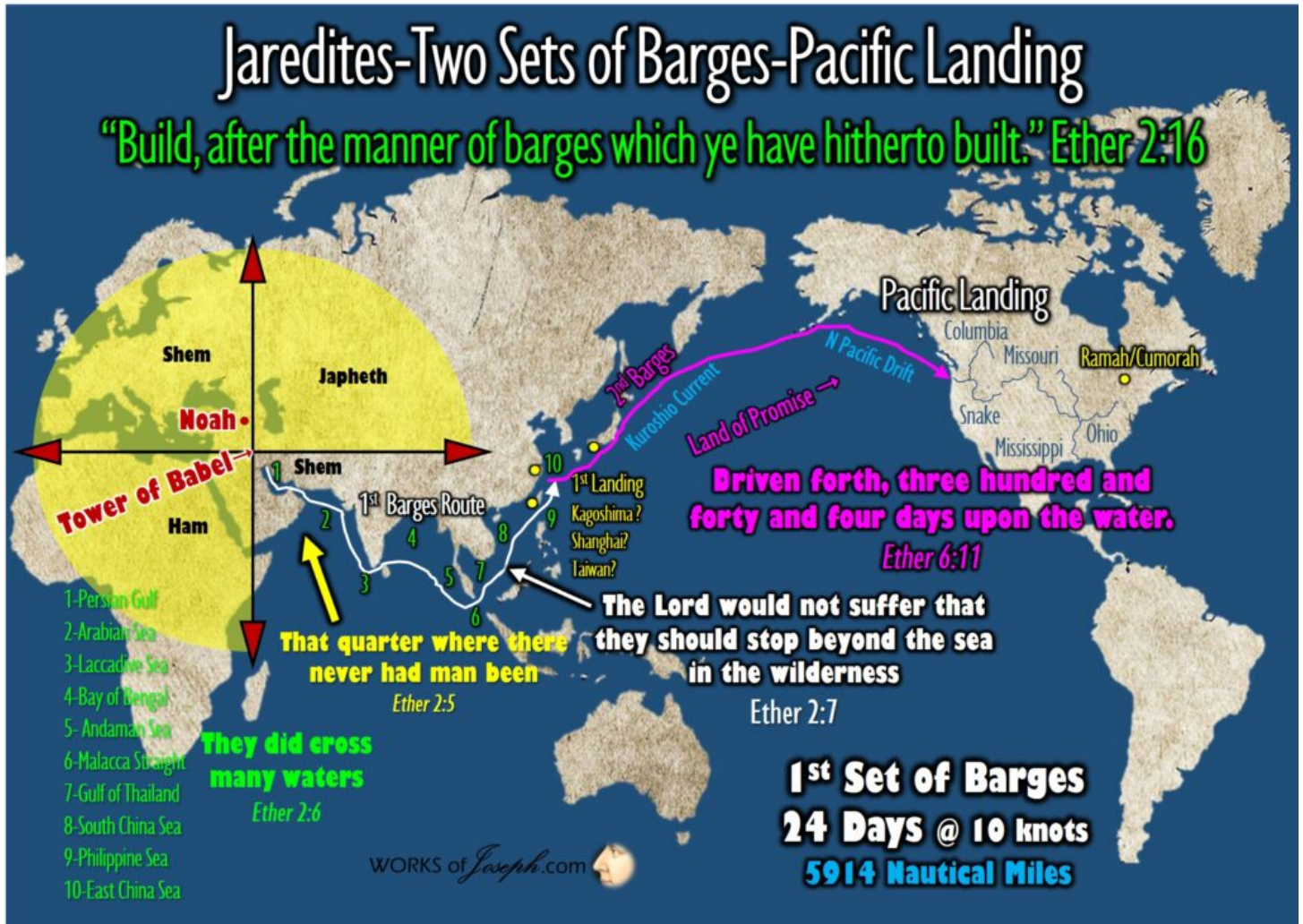


- 0.2. Warning
 - ■ 0.2.0.1. Connection/China/Mexico/North America
 - 0.2.1. Jaredites Landed in China? Chinese Artifacts in Western North America
 - ■ 0.2.1.0.1. New Evidence Ancient Chinese Explorers Landed in America Excites Experts By Tara MacIsaac , Epoch Times
 - 0.2.1.1. Did China discover America 70 years before Columbus?
 - 0.2.2. Jaredites Landed in Taiwan?
 - 0.2.2.1. The Saoba Stone Pillars of Taiwan Present A Peinan Culture Conundrum
 - 0.2.2.2. The Peinan Culture
 - 0.2.2.3. Niumatou Site: An Archaeological Preservation of Taiwan's Lost Aborigines
 - 0.2.2.4. Mother Found Still Cradling Baby After 4800 Years
 - 0.2.2.5. The Origins of the Mummified Mother and Baby
 - 0.2.2.6. Jaredites Landed in Japan
 - 0.2.2.7. Ancient DNA Rewrites Story of Japanese Ancestry
 - 0.2.2.8. Japanese Ancestry Based on aDNA and New Genome Samples
 - 0.2.2.9. Japanese Burial Mounds
 - 0.2.2.10. The Third Japanese Ancestry Source: The Kofun People
 - 0.2.2.11. Jaredite/Near East Mummies DNA?
 - 0.2.2.11.1. The First Genome Data from Ancient Egyptian Mummies: Ancient Egyptians Were Most Closely Related to Ancient Populations from the Near East
 - 0.2.2.12. The Research
 - 0.2.2.13. Ancient Egyptians were more European than African, groundbreaking DNA research on mummies reveals
 - 0.2.2.14. Chief Joseph Lamb Receipt 2042 BC
 - 0.2.2.15. Conclusion: Overwhelming Evidence Shows that the Jaredites and Nephites Fought Final Battles at the Exact Same Hill in Ontario, New York! Once Cumorah!
 - 0.2.2.15.1. Where Exactly is Hill Cumorah/Ramah?

"2 Sets of Barges" My Summary Thesis

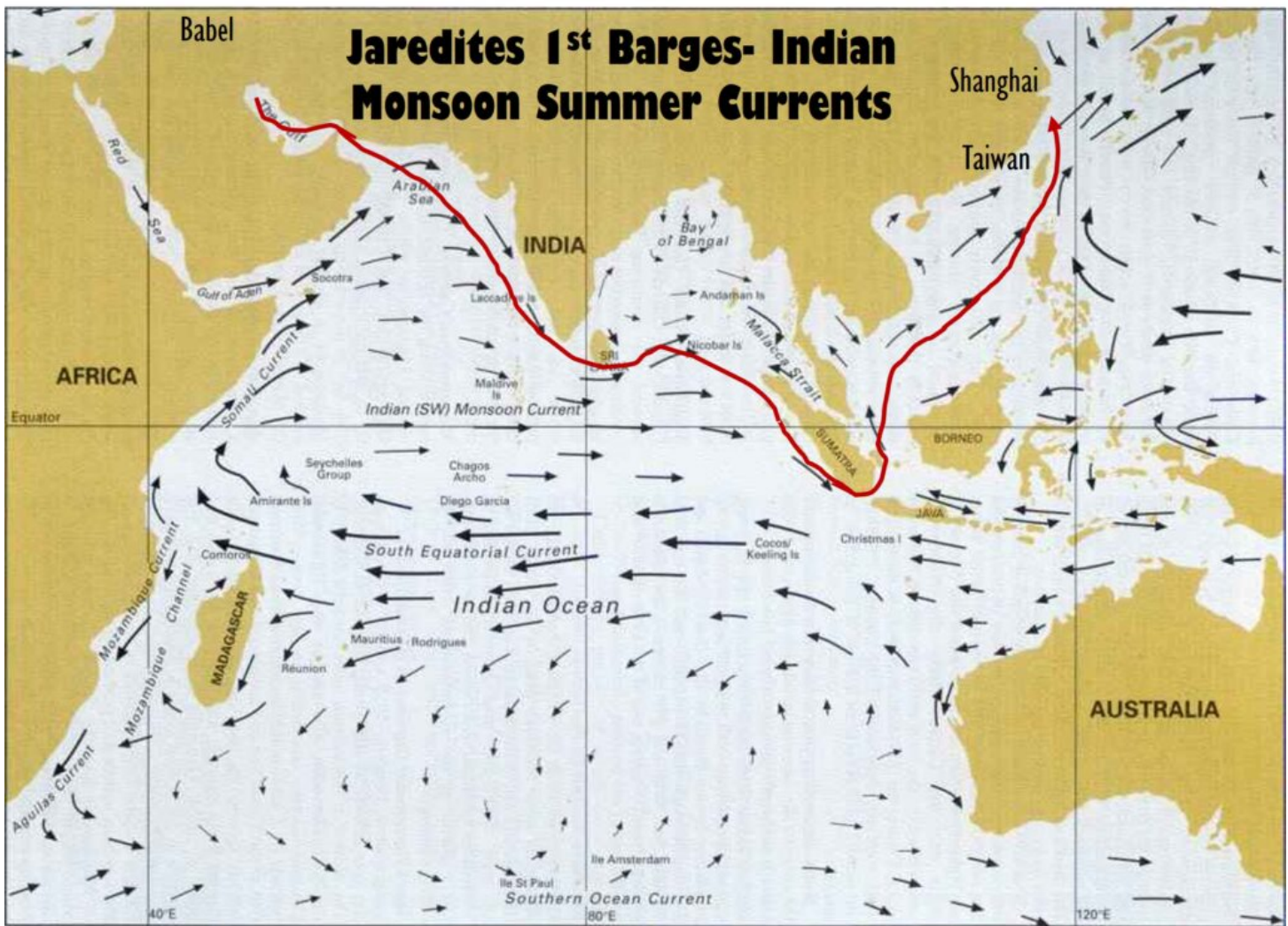
I believe the Jaredites traveled on foot from the Tower of Babel area to near Kuwait, built their first set of barges and crossed "many waters" beginning at the Persian Gulf. After sailing through this Gulf, they continued through the Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Laccadive Sea, Bay

of Bengal, Gulf of Thailand, South China Sea and perhaps the Philippine Sea. They plausibly arrived in either Japan, Taiwan, or near Shanghai, China. Here they built their 2nd set of barges to sail to the Promised Land. They followed the ocean flow of the Kuroshio Current (NE) to the North Pacific Drift, (East) right into the State of Washington or southern Canada. The Adena Culture lived near Ohio, as the Jaredites and Adena may be related. Jaredites could easily take the Columbia River to the Snake and then the Missouri and Ohio rivers, to migrate through the Heartland of North America to Ohio and the Hill Cumorah.



Indian Ocean Currents

"Like the prevailing winds for the Indian Ocean, it is useful to look at the predominant currents for the northern and southern Indian Ocean separately. ...It must be emphasized that in coastal waters *currents can be contrary to the main oceanic flow or can be in the same direction but greater*...The pattern of currents in the Bay of Bengal changes radically between the NE and SW monsoons." *schoonerman.com*. "During winter, the flow of the upper ocean is directed westward from near the Indonesian Archipelago to the Arabian Sea. During the summer, the direction reverses, with eastward flow extending from Somalia into the Bay of



Scriptural Facts

The Jaredite Route according to Scriptures, must follow these 7 facts. Their journey began somewhere near the Tower of Babel.

1- "The Lord commanded them that they should go forth into the wilderness, yea, into **that quarter where there never had man been.** *Ether 2:5* (Southeast)

2- "And it came to pass that they did travel in the wilderness, (*Baghdad to Persia Gulf 655 Miles*) and **did build barges, in which they did cross many waters.** (Many gulfs, seas, inlet, waterways, not ocean)

3- "The Lord did go before them, and did talk with them as he stood in a cloud, and **gave directions** whither they should travel." *Ether 2:6*

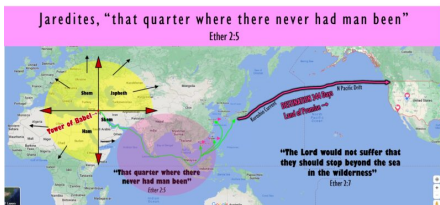


4- And **the Lord would not suffer that they should stop beyond the sea in the wilderness**" *Ether 2:7* (1st barges had to travel constantly on the water, no stopping)

5- "And the Lord said: Go to work and build, after the manner of barges which **ye have hitherto built.**" *Ether 2:16* (Hitherto means previously. 2nd set of Barges for the Ocean)

6- "**For ye cannot cross this great deep** save I prepare you against the waves of the sea." *Ether 2:25* (2nd set of barges smaller and tighter)

7- "**Were driven forth, three hundred and forty and four days upon the water.**" *Ether 6:11*. (It only took Columbus 36 days from Spain to Bahamas) (Philip Beale only took 38 days from Tunisia to Florida. Both are Atlantic voyages. I like the Pacific route of 344 days.



I will evaluate 5 different Jaredite Route Thesis' below:

Above is my summary. Some of you will want to just read that summary and look at the map, which is fine with me. If you are patient and can endure research, you will want to read on, as this long and insightful blog was a lot of fun writing. You have been notified! STOP OR READ ON?

Gather Thy Flocks- Following the Jaredites

"Which Jared came forth with his brother and their families, with some others and their families, from the great tower, at the time **the Lord confounded the language of the people**, and swore in his wrath that they should be scattered upon all the face of the earth; and **according to the word of the Lord the people were scattered.**" *Ether 1:33*



41 **Go to and gather together thy flocks**, both male and female, of every kind; and also of the seed of the earth of every kind; and thy families; and also Jared thy brother and his family; and also thy friends and their families, and the friends of Jared and their families.

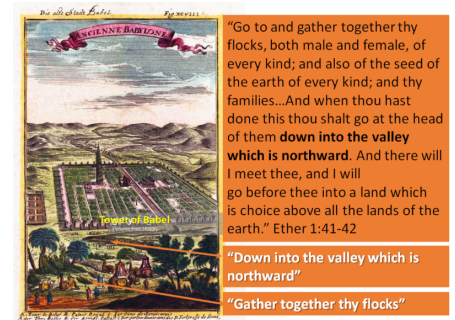


42 And when thou hast done this thou shalt go at the head of them **down into the valley which is northward**. And there will I meet thee, and **I will go before thee** into a land which is choice above all the lands of the earth.

43 And there will I bless thee and thy seed, and raise up unto me of thy seed, and of the seed of thy brother, and they who shall go with thee, **a great nation**. And there shall be none greater than the nation which I will raise up unto me of thy seed, upon all the face of the earth. And thus I will do unto thee because this long time ye have cried unto me.” *Ether 1:41-43*

Jaredites Route from Babel- 5 Thesis’

Some researchers believe that the Jaredites come from the Near East traveled the Mediterranean Sea and took the Atlantic Ocean and arrived at the St Lawrence River near the Great Lakes in America. Some believe the Jaredites traveled east from the Tower of Babel crossing the Zargos Mountains to the Caspian Sea and then over 4,000 miles across Asia’s wilderness and stopped in China, and then traveled the Pacific Ocean to land in America. Some believe the Jaredites went far north into the wilderness to Sumer and Valley of Nimrod before making way to the Mediterranean Sea for travel on the Atlantic.



I will cover each thesis briefly, and then share with you my thesis, which is the 5th one. My Summary Thesis is at the top of the page to give you an overview.

1st Thesis Wayne May

This route in red below, could be correct as it was continuous sea travel without stopping using the first set of barges, which would fulfill Mormon’s words of, “The Lord would not suffer that they should stop beyond the sea in the wilderness” *Ether 2:7*.

However, the travel from Gibraltar to the St Lawrence Seaway in Canada would only be 40 to 60 days travel, not 344 days as the scripture says. Also, no travel from the Tower of Babel farther east on foot, to the Pacific Ocean would allow any water travel at all. On foot from the tower to the Persian Gulf would only be about 650 miles which the Jaredites could walk and then travel the “many waters” by sea continuously, as I show on the map titled, “*Jaredites. Not Suffer that they Should Stop Beyond the Sea.*”

I know Jonathan Neville likes the Pacific Landing, and Wayne May likes the Atlantic. After much research I am convinced the Pacific is the most feasible.



This is a great quote by Hugh Nibley, that may support an Atlantic landing.. "The first land settled by the Jaredites was Moron... Now the Nephite land in the borders, by the seashore on the edge of the wilderness was called by them Moroni... Moroni as meaning 'belonging' to Moron... the old -i ending being the most familiar and unchanging suffix from the oldest Egyptian and Babylonian to modern Arabic... Both the time—the very end of Jaredite history—and the place—the outer borderland—agree in bringing the two names Moron and Moroni together in a cultural overlap..." *Lehi in the Desert Hugh Nibley*

Philip Beale Captain of the "Phoenicia"



Beale said, "I think in general the so called Northern route [Gibraltar to St Lawrence Seaway] is a non-starter for an historical/maritime point of view because as you will see from the attached chart,(left) the currents and winds (which have been the same for thousands of years) go against the norther route. [Gibraltar to Florida]. **Unless the Phoenicians invented the**

internal combustion engine or sailed to meet the Vikings first in Norway, it just does not make sense.





This map suggests my opinion of the travel of the Mulekites and Lehites.

However the southern route is just like a conveyer belt all the way to the Caribbean from the Med. For the rivers we would have to look at the distances involved but I think at best you would be looking at 10 miles per day through rowing.

Happy to do a bit more work on this but I thought I would send this to get started." Philip Beale

Kinderhook Plates

Moroni lived in Cumorah so Moron makes it seem possible they came from the Atlantic.

KINDERHOOK PLATES 1843 PIKE COUNTY, IL "Joseph Smith has translated a portion and says they contain the history of the person with whom they were found and he was a descendant of Ham through the loins of Pharaoh king of Egypt..." Journals of William Clayton. Parley P. Pratt

identified the engravings as “Egyptian,” containing a genealogy of a descendant of the Jaredites back to Ham and Noah.”

The picture above is from 2013 video by Wayne May titled, Jaredites. In that presentation Wayne also said, “The Jaredites of the Book of Mormon are direct descendants from Ham’s Lineage” which may support the information with the Kinderhook Plates.



Olmecs

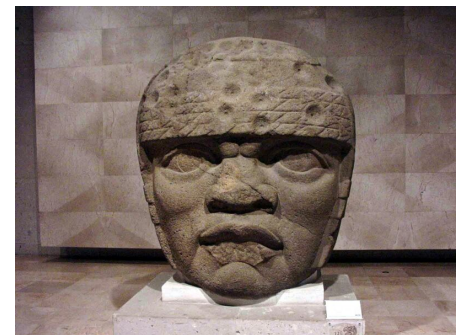


Olmec Heartland

Personally I believe the Jaredites are mostly Asian but I would not be surprised with descendants of Ham coming to America with the Jaredites. The Olmecs are a possible race that came from Ham to America and migrated south to Mesoamerica.

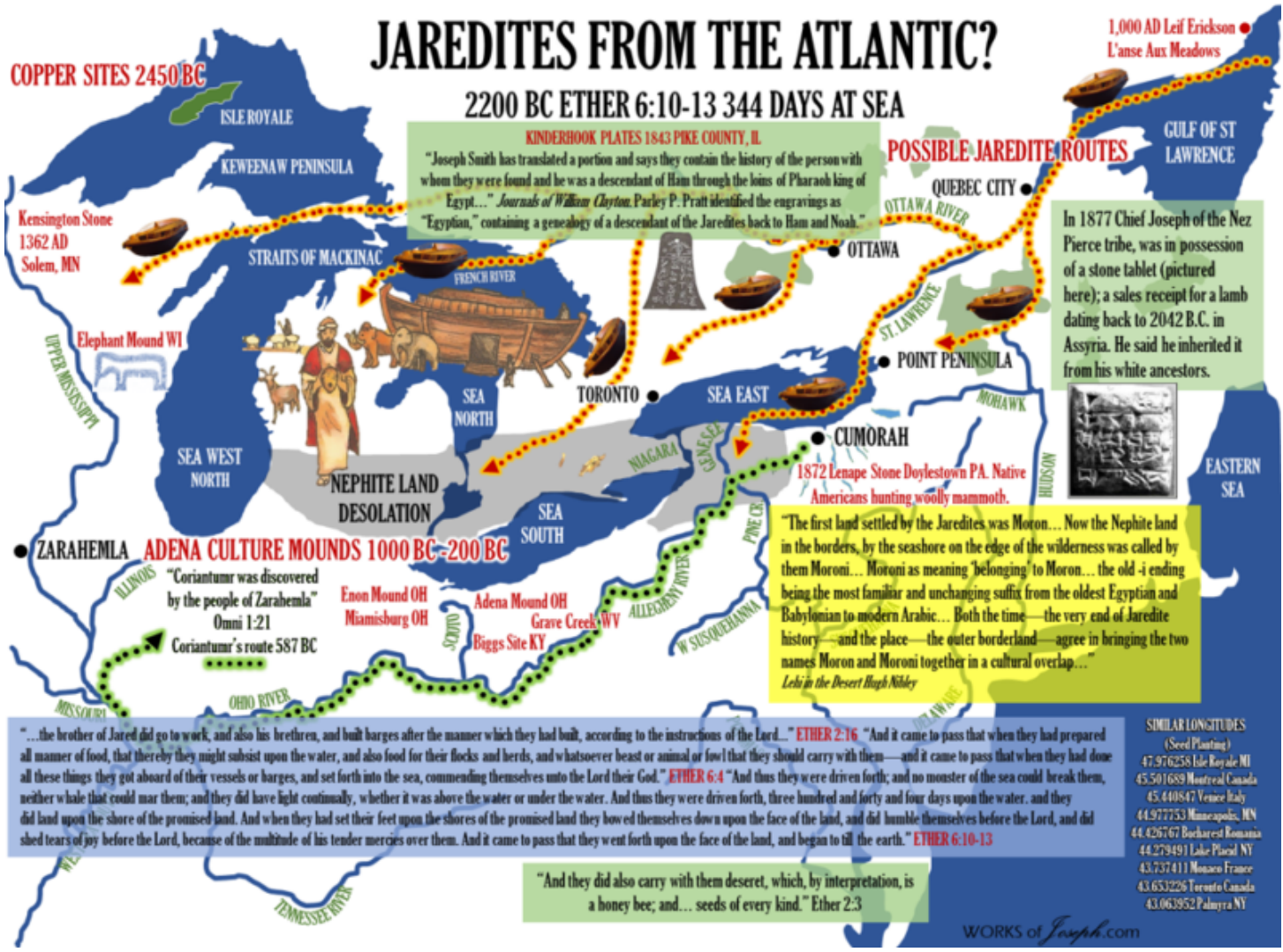
“The Olmecs flourished during Mesoamerica’s formative period, dating roughly from as early as 1500 BCE to about

400 BCE. Pre-Olmec cultures had flourished since about 2500 BCE, but by 1600–1500 BCE, early Olmec culture had emerged, centered on the San Lorenzo Tenochtitlán site near the coast in southeast Veracruz. They were the first Mesoamerican civilization, and laid many of the foundations for the civilizations that followed.



Olmec Head No. 3 from San Lorenzo-Tenochtitlán; 1200–900 BCE; basalt; height: 1.8 m, length: 1.28 m, width: 0.83 m; Xalapa Museum of Anthropology (Xalapa, Mexico)

Among other “firsts”, the Olmec appeared to practice ritual bloodletting and played the Mesoamerican ballgame, hallmarks of nearly all subsequent Mesoamerican societies. The aspect of the Olmecs most familiar now is their artwork, particularly the aptly named “colossal heads”. The Olmec civilization was first defined through artifacts which collectors purchased on the pre-Columbian art market in the late 19th century and early 20th centuries. Olmec artworks are considered among ancient America’s most striking.” [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olmec)



This is my map considering the many possibilities of an Atlantic crossing for the Jaredites, similar to Wayne May's route.

2nd Thesis Hugh Nibley's Jaredite Route

"Nibley's route ([article here](#)) is the most popular belief among Book of Mormon scholars, and currently found in the Encyclopedia of Mormonism, stating Nibley's belief that the Jaredites were "from the warring steppes of Asia issuing forth from the well-known dispersion center of the great migrations in western Asia and moved across the central plains, crossing the shallow seas (left over from the last ice age) in barges and... reaching the great sea.



This Nibley map shows many seas that are no longer part of the Asian geography. He claims a possible ice age effect, but on this map shows the Jaredites crossing water and then stopping on land several times. In Ether 2:7 The Lord said "And the Lord would not suffer that they should stop beyond the sea in the wilderness." To me, this means with the 1st barges, there would be no stopping on land until they would build the next barges to cross the Pacific.

Nibley's route (map above) covers crossing either the Caucasus or Zagros Mountains from the Babylon area in Mesopotamia to start out, then finishing by crossing the Atlai Mountains in Mongolia/China on the way to the Pacific Ocean." [Nephi's Code](#)



I feel it is good to learn about other geography theories of the Book of Mormon. The Nephite Code group, believe in a South American Andes Theory, which is why they have the map above of Nibley landing in the Andes or landing in Mesoamerica.

Hugh Nibley said, "In sharp contrast to other cultures in the book, the Jaredites carried on the warring ways of the steppes of Asia "upon this north country" (Ether 1, 3- 6). Issuing forth from the well-known dispersion center of the great migrations in western Asia, they accepted all volunteers in a mass migration (Ether 1:41-42). Moving across central Asia they crossed shallow seas in barges (Ether 2:5-6). Such great inland seas were left over from the last ice age (CWHN 5:183-85, 194-96). Reaching the "great sea" (possibly the Pacific), they built ships with covered decks and peaked ends, "after the manner of Noah's ark" (Ether 6:7), closely resembling the prehistoric "magur boats" of Mesopotamia.

The eight ships were lit by shining stones, as was Noah's ark according to the Palestinian Talmud, the stones mentioned in the Talmud and elsewhere being produced by a peculiar process described in ancient legends. Such arrangements were necessary because of "the furious wind…[that] did never cease to blow" (Ether 6:5, 8). In this connection, there are many ancient accounts of the "windflood"-tremendous winds sustained over a period of time- that followed the Flood and destroyed the Tower (CWHN 5:359-79; 6:329-34; 7:208-10)."

Hugh Nibley

Shining Stones/Noah

"Shining stones are not unique to the book of Ether. One reference to a shining stone in Noah's ark appears in the Jerusalem Talmud, stating that a stone in the ark shone brighter in the night than in the day so that Noah could distinguish the times of day (Pesachim I, 1; discussed in CWHN 6:337-38, 349). Shining stones were also said to be present in the Syrian temple of the goddess Apeh (see CWHN 5:373) and are mentioned several times in the pseudepigraphic Pseudo-Philo (e.g., 25:12)."Encyclopedia on Mormonism Author: Tanner, Morgan W.

The Shining Stone of Noah's Ark By Shaul Yosef Leiter

"Noah's ark is described in detail in the Torah as an enclosed four sided structure with only one opening to the outside, on the very top, as the verse says, "make a window for the ark." (Gen. 6:16) The Hebrew word that the Torah uses for 'window/tzohar' refers to something that shines. Some of the commentaries suggest that it was a skylight; others describe it as a type of precious stone that emitted light. How was it possible that one small opening, either a single

window or a precious stone was able to light up the entire ark, especially since each type of animal had its own compartment (Rashi on 6:14) and each floor was separate from the next?

Also, we know that the light of the sun and the moon did not penetrate during the Flood (see Rashi 8:22) so how could a window have helped anyway? There had to have been other light sources. Thus, we understand that Noah was not given every single small instruction about the ark's construction or furnishings, only those that were not obvious, and that details like bringing oil lamps and wicks and any other needs were left to Noah's judgment. Therefore, there must be a special intention in the commandment to make a "tzohar", applicable not only for Noah's ark but for future generations.

What is the difference between a window and a light producing stone? A window's light comes from outside, while a tzohar stone shines from within. Bearing in mind that the whole purpose of a Jewish person's life is to bring and reveal divine light in the world, we can see how the two different interpretations of tzohar demonstrate for us the different courses a person can take in fulfilling his purpose, to serve G-d." [Source](#)

3rd Thesis Mesoamerican

Guided by the Cloud

"In applying the premise that volcanic eruptions served as a navigational guide, it should not be assumed that the Jaredites were leapfrogging from one volcano to another, since it is clear that they were "being directed continually by the hand of the Lord" (Ether 2:6) and were traveling at times through areas where no volcanoes were located or active. Volcanic activity would have been principally useful in offering navigational guidance in areas that might not have had populations or trade routes and when maintaining a specific direction was necessary, such as in barren territory or open sea/ocean, as is indicated by the fact that they traveled in "that quarter where there never had man been."





Figure 21. Approximate route of the first three legs of the Jaredite journey. (Google Earth, 2016, modified by the author)

For the second and third legs of the journey, an examination of all volcanoes or volcanic fields and their history of eruption to the east of Mesopotamia and easterly through and beyond the Mediterranean indicates only two volcanoes had eruptions during the departure timeframe of the Jaredites (2600–2700 BC); the Harrat Ash Shamah volcanic field (eruption in 2670 BC +/- 200 years), in current northwestern Saudi Arabia near the Jordanian border, and the Tenerife volcano in the Canary Islands (eruption approximately 2650 BC). There were no volcanic eruptions of any sort east of Mesopotamia, again confirming that the Jaredite journey moved west through the Mediterranean Sea.

The approximate route shown in figure 21 indicates that the Jaredites crossed a portion of the Syrian Desert, using the volcanic cloud as a guide and that the third leg of the trip took them

to a spot in the ocean where another volcanic cloud would have been extremely useful as a directional navigational guide, especially if one is aiming to arrive at a small island.

Figure 21 should not be viewed as an exact route, since the Jaredites may have launched at Travel Path of the Jaredites a slightly different point in the eastern Mediterranean and probably stopped at various locations along the way for supplies. The arrival at the Canary Islands would have required a bit of open-water travel in the barges, since the islands are located 60 to 70 miles offshore, but in calm weather this would not have been much different from sailing the Mediterranean Sea." [Travel Path of the Jaredites](#) Author: Jerry D. Grover, Jr. *Book of Mormon Central (BOMC)*

Editors Note: I have no idea why BOMC spends so much time speaking about volcanoes. It probably has to do with the desire for the events to seem like they happened in Mesoamerica. No where in the Book of Mormon speaks about volcanoes. Besides, why does a cloud have anything to do with a volcano the Lord must follow? I think the Lord could create any cloud He needs for the Jaredites to follow, don't you?



north (to Alaska) and south and east from there. That fits well.

Had the Jaredites crossed Europe or Africa to get to the ocean, the journey would have been shorter and more difficult to reconcile with the text, including 344 days on the water. It took Columbus only 36 days to cross the Atlantic. The Adena were concentrated in Ohio, with some in W. Virginia, Kentucky, and a bit of Penn. Because it's a cultural designation, anthropologists don't identify a specific origin. DNA appears to be mostly Asian, the same as the Hopewell.

This is why I think the Jaredites came from Asia, branched off into different groups, and by the time the descendants of Jared migrated to the Ohio area, they developed the culture we know today as Adena. Lots of possibilities, of course...

If they crossed the Pacific, the Jaredites could have landed on the west coast and spread throughout the land until a portion of them reached the Great Lakes area. This is the scenario I find most persuasive, although I think the text and the data are equivocal on this point. Here is my rationale."

"First, the text says when they left the tower they went into 'that quarter where there never had man been.' At a minimum, that means they avoided populated areas. This would exclude much of the ancient world, particularly along sea coasts, but seems most possible if they traveled across Asia. This is the route Hugh Nibley favored, for example.

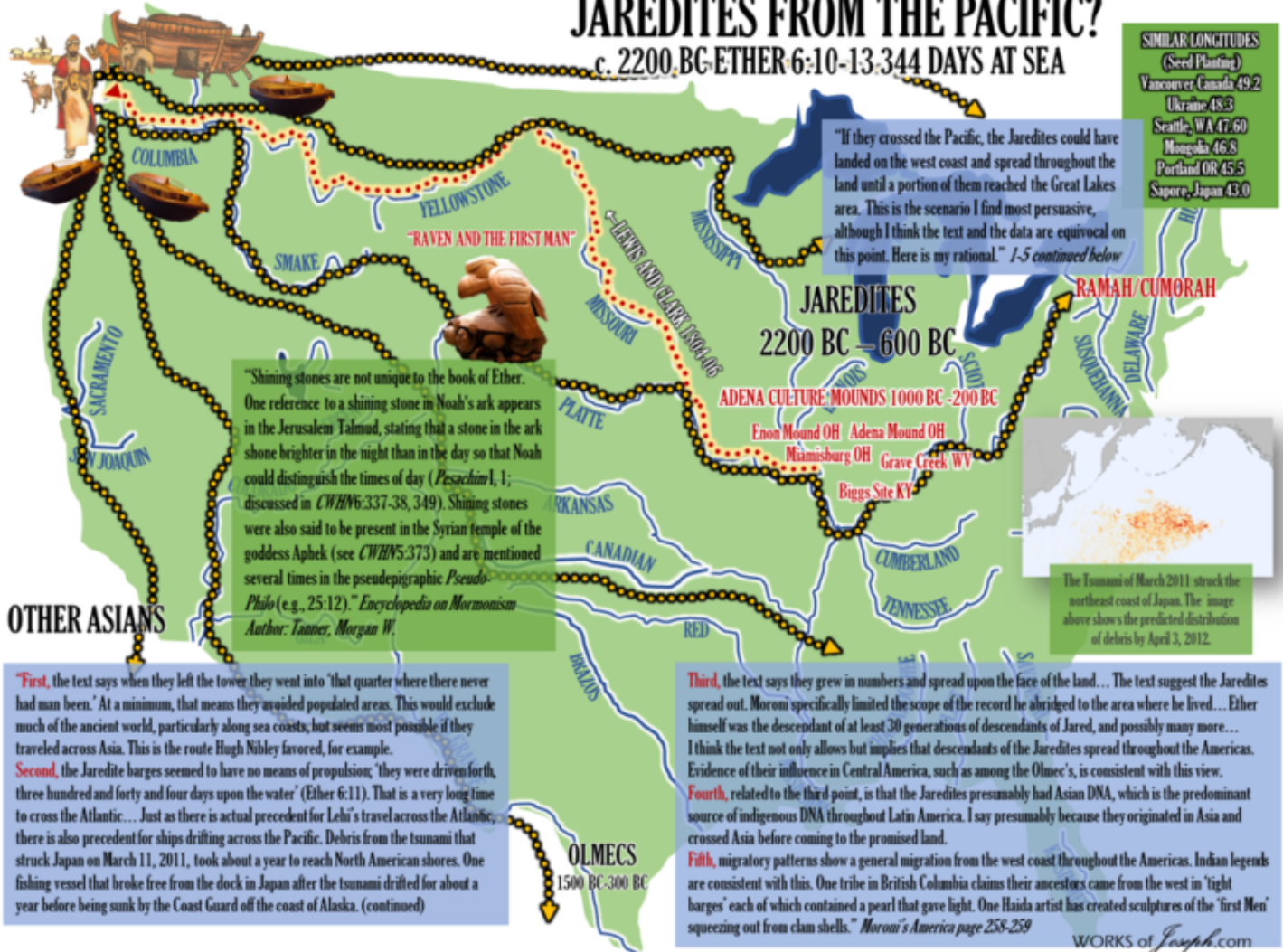
Second, the Jaredite barges seemed to have no means of propulsion; 'they were driven forth, three hundred and forty and four days upon the water' (Ether 6:11).

That is a very long time to cross the Atlantic... Just as there is actual precedent for Lehi's travel across the Atlantic, there is also precedent for ships drifting across the Pacific. Debris from the tsunami that struck Japan on March 11, 2011, took about a year to reach North American shores. One fishing vessel that broke free from the dock in Japan after the tsunami drifted for about a year before being sunk by the Coast Guard off the coast of Alaska.



JAREDITES FROM THE PACIFIC?

c. 2200 BC-ETHER 6:10-13-344 DAYS AT SEA



Here is my map considering a Pacific landing for the Jaredites. This mostly supports Jonathan Neville's opinion and validates how I feel the route was accomplished from the Pacific as well.

Third, the text says they grew in numbers and spread upon the face of the land... The text suggest the Jaredites spread out. Moroni specifically limited the scope of the record he abridged to the area where he lived... Ether himself was the descendant of at least 30 generations of descendants of Jared, and possibly many more... I think the text not only allows but implies that descendants of the Jaredites spread throughout the Americas. Evidence of their influence in Central America, such as among the Olmec's, is consistent with this view. Fourth, related to the third point, is that the Jaredites presumably had Asian DNA, which is the predominant source of indigenous DNA throughout Latin America. I say presumably because they originated in Asia and crossed Asia before coming to the promised land. Fifth, migratory patterns show a general migration from the west coast throughout the Americas. Indian legends are consistent with this. **One tribe in British Columbia claims their ancestors came from the west in 'tight barges'** each of which contained a pearl that gave light. One Haida artist has created sculptures of the 'first Men' squeezing out from clam shells." *Moroni's America page 258-259 Jonathan Neville*



To follow up on Jonathan's theory, I include additional information about this "First Man" sculpture below.

BY JAMES WILD ON NOVEMBER 22, 2016

The Raven and the First Men

During my visit to Canada I was fascinated by the [Haida people](#) and their story of creation. The Haida are an indigenous people of the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America. Their main territory is the archipelago of Haida Gwaii (formerly the Queen Charlotte Islands) in northern British Columbia.

From the Bill Reid foundation website: *"The sculpture of The Raven and the First Men depicts the story of human creation. According to Haida legend, the Raven found himself alone one day on Haida Gwaii. He saw an extraordinary clamshell and protruding from it were a number of small human beings. The Raven coaxed them to leave the shell to join him in his wonderful world. Some of the humans were hesitant at first, but they were overcome by curiosity and eventually emerged from the partly open giant clamshell to become the first Haida."*

"In Haida culture, the Raven is the most powerful of mythical creatures. His appetites include lust, curiosity, and an irrepressible desire to interfere and change things, and to play tricks on the world and its creatures."

In Greek mythology ravens are associated with Apollo, the god of prophecy. They are said to be a symbol of good luck, and were the god's messengers in the mortal world.



In other mythology and mysticism the raven is symbolic of rebirth and renewal or for direction – showing a way through a difficult time in your life.

On a more ornithological note – the Raven is in the crow family Corvidae (corvids) which also includes crows, magpies, jays, crows, rooks, and nutcrackers. Crows and ravens are considered to be the most intelligent of birds – [even fashioning tools](#).

Haida are an indigenous group who have traditionally occupied Haida Gwaii, an archipelago just off the coast of British Columbia, Canada, for at least 12,500 years. **(I don't believe this**

dating, but it suggests from the earliest times these people showed up in Canada).

The Haida are known for their craftsmanship, trading skills, and seamanship. They are thought to have frequently carried out raids and to have practised slavery. The Haida have been compared to the Vikings by Diamond Jenness, an early anthropologist at the Canadian Museum of Civilization." [Wikipedia](#)

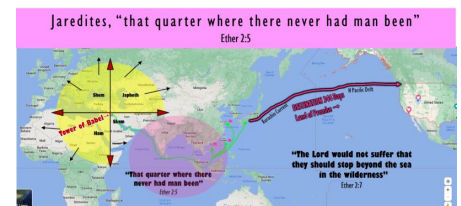
5th Thesis. Rian Nelson

My Summary Repeated:

I believe the Jaredites traveled on foot from the Tower of Babel area to near Kuwait, built their first set of barges and crossed "many waters" beginning at the Persian Gulf. After sailing through this Gulf, they continued through the Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Laccadive Sea, Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Thailand, South China Sea and perhaps the Philippine Sea. I feel likely they arrived in either Japan, Taiwan, or near Shanghai, China. Here they built their 2nd set of barges to sail to the Promised Land. They followed the ocean flow of the Kuroshio Current (NE) to the North Pacific Drift, (East) right into the State of Washington or southern Alaska. They probably used the Columbia River to migrate all over North America to the Hill Cumorah.

Two Set of Barges

The Book of Mormon mentions that the Jaredites used two different sets of barges for various travel, whether over small or many waters or a over a great sea. Many of the above thesis' don't mention the two sets of barges, which may be new to some readers. I explain it in detail below.




I have researched for quite some time now, and I am now confident to share my research and opinion with you. The past many years, understanding that the Jaredites made two different types of barges for a very different level of travel, has helped me tremendously as I have read, studied, and prayed about it. As you read Ether 2 with me below, you will see how obvious the two sets of barges is. It will probably be the first

time you have heard or remember such a thing, but it is in our scriptures just waiting to be read and understood.



Dating the Jaredites/Adena Culture

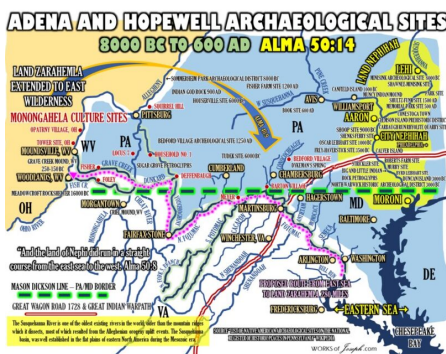
- Late Archaic 3000BC to 1500BC
(Jaredite Timeline 2400BC to 600BC)
- Adena 1500BC to 300AD
- Hopewell 300BC to 400AD
- Mississippian 900AD to 1500AD



This is a slide from Wayne May's 2013 video titled, Jaredites

I have quoted Rod Meldrum below about the Adena Culture:

1. "The Adena culture existed from 2200 BC to 300 AD, in a time known as the Early Woodland period. The Adena culture refers to what were probably a number of related Native American societies sharing a burial complex and ceremonial system. The Adena lived in an area including parts of present-day Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania and



Maryland.

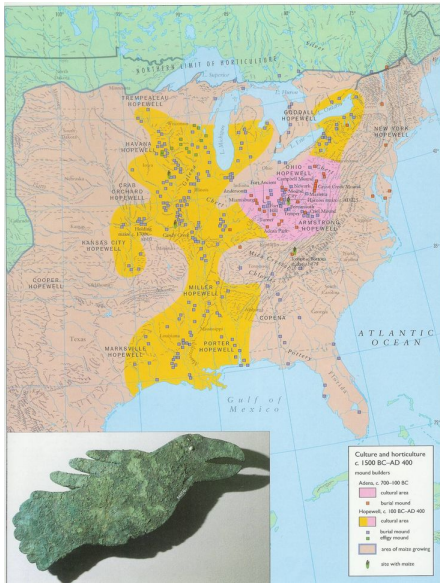
2. "Adena sites are concentrated in a relatively small area (see pink area in map to the left)- maybe 200 sites in the central Ohio Valley, with perhaps another 200 scattered throughout the other states, although they may once have numbered in

the thousands. The importance of the Adena complex comes from its considerable influence on other contemporary and succeeding cultures. The Adena culture is seen as the precursor to the traditions of the Hopewell culture, which are sometimes thought as an elaboration, or zenith, of Adena traditions.

3. "The Adena were notable for their agricultural practices, pottery, artistic works and extensive trading network, which supplied them with a variety of raw materials, ranging from copper from the Great Lakes to shells from the Gulf Coast. The Adena culture was named for the large mound on Thomas Worthington's early 19th-century estate called 'Adena', in Chillicothe, Ohio.



Miamisburg Mound, Ohio



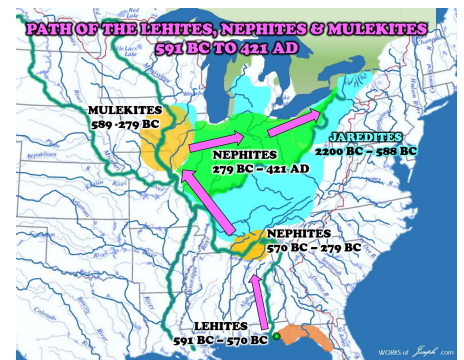
Click to Enlarge

4. "The Miamisburg Mound is the best known, but least understood major prehistoric Indian feature in Ohio. It is the largest conical shaped burial mound or earthwork of its kind east of the Mississippi, and the most recognizable land mark in the city of Miamisburg."

5. "The origin of these very advanced peoples is not known. They arrived or developed in the Ohio river valley beginning 1500 BC They were the first to domesticate plant food such as squash, sunflower and pumpkins. They lived in permanent settlement near streams. Sometimes their villages were enclosed with earthen walls from four to five feet in height. Their principal weapon was the spear. The Adena Indians were the first in Ohio to build earthworks and burial mounds giving rise to their popular name, Mound Builders.

6. "This civilization, unlike the Hopewell Mound Builder civilization which followed them tended to create their mounds in conical form. Both buried their honored dead within large earthen mounds.

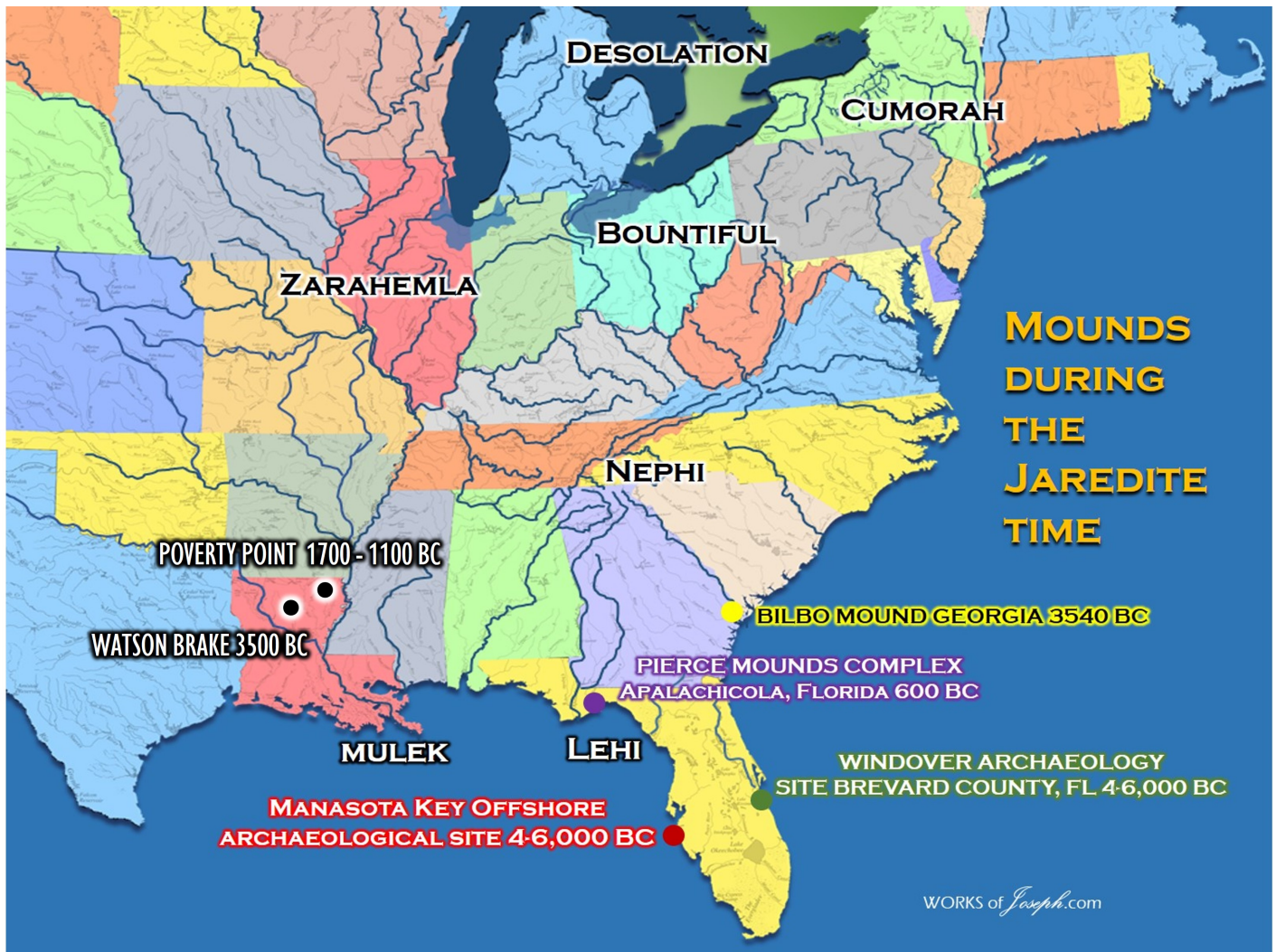
7. "Their culture strongly correlated with the Book of Mormon Jaredite people in time frame and location in relation to the Nephites and several criteria. Their skills were advanced and many of their remains were truly monumental." *The Book of Mormon in America's Heartland page 100 by Rodney Meldrum*



Click to Enlarge



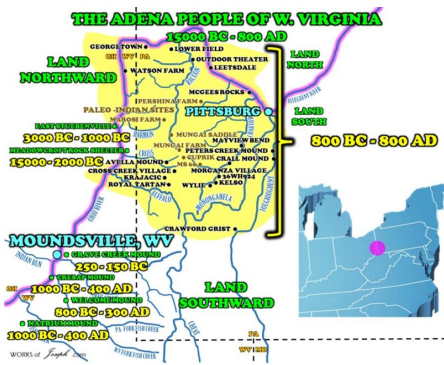
Adena Mounds



Some of these mounds would be during the Adamic or Clovis times frame and the Adena or Jaredite time.

We have information dating Louisiana mounds (Poverty Point 1700 – 1100 BC), (Watson Brake 3500 BC), and Georgia mounds (Bilbo 3560 AD) as places of the oldest North American known civilizations. We also know about the Olmec culture of Mesoamerica in about 1500 BC. Some of these ancient mounds and cities would be long before the flood of Noah and others would be just after. We know Adam was placed in North America at Missouri at about 4000 BC, so it makes sense the people of the earth would spread all over both Hemispheres, as during Adam's time there were not separate Hemispheres. Noah's flood was in about 2345 BC and the City of Enoch was taken to heaven in about 3313 BC. We believe the Jaredites came to America after the great flood, in about 2200 BC after the Tower of Babel fell.





THE TOWER OF BABEL

What can this ancient construction project teach us today?

The Tower

- Built of bricks that were baked with fire, as in an oven or a kiln (see Genesis 11:3). Sun-dried bricks had been used for a long time, but baking bricks made them stronger, so larger structures could be built with this new technology.
- Used bitumen (a form of petroleum used today in asphalt or roofing tiles) for mortar.

- Located in Shinar in Mesopotamia and associated with Nimrod (see Genesis 10:10; 11:2).
- Because of its location and materials, usually associated with ziggurats, which were stepped temple towers designed to be elevated above a plain, like a man-made mountain.

- Built to "reach unto heaven" and to allow the people to "make [them] a name" and not be scattered (Genesis 11:4).
- Failed to achieve its purpose for the people; instead, "the Lord did . . . confound [their] language . . . and . . . scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth" (Genesis 11:9).



What We Can Learn

The tower of Babel. Used the latest technology. Our mounting technological triumphs, though they can be used for good, can also cause us to forget God and rely on our own strength. Man's invention is no substitute for God's power. Was completely man-made. The Lord wants us to "trust in [Him] with all [our] heart, and lean not unto [our] own understanding" (Proverbs 3:5). "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth

from the Lord" (Jeremiah 17:5). Was undertaken without authority from God. It seems that the people at Babel were attempting to build a counterfeit temple to "reach unto heaven," bind or seal the people together somehow so they would not be scattered, and "make [them] a name" rather than take the Lord's name upon them—and all this without authority from God and without regard to His commandments. No

project of our own devising will bring us ultimate happiness; only God's plan, including temple covenants, can do that. Failed. A world that rejects God and, with pride and arrogance, tries to obtain happiness while disregarding Him and His righteousness will always fail in its quest. "The loftiness of man shall be bowed down, and the haughtiness of men shall be made low: and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day" (Isaiah 2:17).



ADDITIONAL FACTS

- The Lord's people were commanded to build their altars out of stones that had not been cut with tools (see Exodus 20:24–25). And they built their temples out of quarried stone rather than man-made brick (see 1 Kings 5:15–18).
- The word *Babel* in Hebrew means "confusion," but in Babylonian or Akkadian it meant "gate of God," in reference to the tower's temple function.
- Jewish tradition holds that Nimrod rebelled against God and tried to usurp His authority.
- One reason the people built the tower was so that they would not be scattered (see Genesis 11:4). Doctrine and Covenants 2:3 says the sealing power would be restored so that the earth would not be "wasted" at the Second Coming. In Joseph Smith's day, one definition of waste was "to destroy by scattering" (Noah Webster, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* [1828], "waste").

LEARN MORE

For more ideas about possible Latter-day Saint perspectives on the tower of Babel, see "I Have a Question," *Ensign*, Feb. 1994, 60–61.

Click picture for text explanation

Important Dates

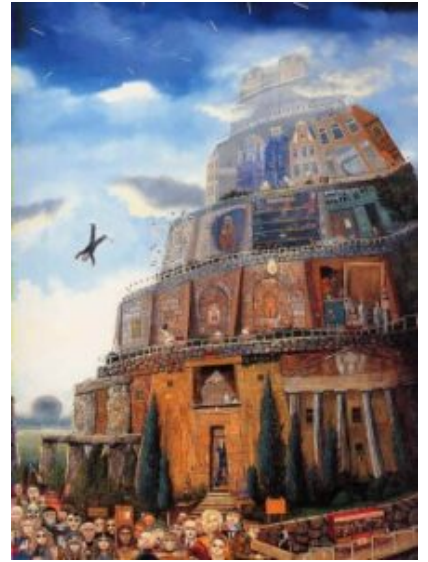
- 2943 BC Noah Born
- 2345 BC Noah's Flood (UM Date)**
- 2275 BC Eber Born (Hebrews)
- 2241 BC Peleg Born
- 2200 BC Brother of Jared (To America)
- 2052 BC Abraham Born
- 1993 BC Noah Died

[Source:](#)



Key Information- 344 Days

I have considered that the Jaredites after being sent from Babylon (Baghdad, Iraq) and after landing in North America, they spread all over into Canada, the USA and Mexico. However, the most important fact we know is, as the Book of Mormon says, the Jaredites “**were driven forth, three hundred and forty and four days upon the water.**” *Ether 6:11*. Understanding this fact from the Book of Mormon, I believe it is most likely the Jaredites traveled across the Pacific and not the smaller and shorter Atlantic Ocean.



Three hundred and forty four days is a very long time to be on the water, but I think it is the most import clue which helps us understand the Jaredites most plausible route from the Old world.

Newly Shared Truth- Phoenicia Voyages

I love the scripture in D&C 121:33 that says, “How long can rolling waters remain impure? What power shall stay the heavens? As well might man stretch forth his puny arm to stop the Missouri river in its decreed course, or to turn it up stream, **as to hinder the Almighty from pouring down knowledge from heaven upon the heads of the Latter-day Saints.**”

Because of amazing hard work and inspiration of Rod Meldrum, Wayne May, Mike and Betty LaFontaine, John Lefgren, Dean Sessions, Hannah Stoddard, Jonathan Neville, Russ Barlow, Steve Smoot, and hundreds of other Latter-day Saints, we are receiving new knowledge and understanding about this world, and the people of this world. I am thankful for each of these wonderful friends and other contributors searching for and seeking truth.

Before I continue with the probable voyage of the Jaredites, I want to review some previous voyages by Captain Philip Beale on his two amazing *Phoenicia* voyages. He has traveled over 30,000 nautical miles from the Old World to America and back, twice. This has nothing to do with the Jaredites sailing the Pacific to America, but it does in my opinion validate the voyage of the Lehitites and the Mulekites across the Atlantic. In context to the Jaredite voyage, this information is fantastic.

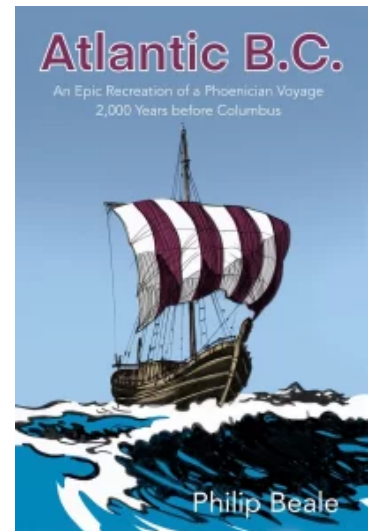


Philip Beale Validates Travel Days from Japan to America



Philip Beale said to me in an email dated Jan 23, 2023 the following. "The ocean currents move at about half a mile per hour or 12 miles per day. So any voyage from say Japan to the Americas would take a few hundred days, depending on the distance (4000 miles – Japan to North America, would equal **333 days at sea**)." Philip Beale British Navy and Captain of the Phoenicia Ship sailed in 2009 and 2020 on a replica 600 BC Ship. Read more below.

Travel on the sea from the Old World to America is spoken about in all the many accounts of the Book of Mormon. Historians had it very wrong as they claimed the Bering Strait was the way in which the New World was populated. Today's world is just now beginning to understand the truth. Our non-Mormon friend Philip Beale from England's Navy, has done Atlantic crossings on the Phoenicia Ship. Our good friends Mike and Betty LaFontaine, and John Lefgren now own that replica 600 BC ship, and it is being re-constructed in Montrose, Iowa across the Mississippi River from Nauvoo, Illinois.



Jules Verne 7- A Pattern for the Phoenicia

"Two thousand six hundred years ago, the truth of the PHOENICIA's original design was in the low oxygen mud of the ancient French seaport of Marseilles on the coast of the Western Mediterranean Sea.

In 1993 construction workers discovered the shipwreck, and she soon became known to the archaeological world as Jules Verne 7.

Twenty-two years ago, Royal Navy officer, Philip Beale, determined that he would use the design of the 600 BC shipwreck to show how the ancient Phoenicians built seaworthy vessels capable of crossing the Atlantic Ocean.



Jules-Verne 7 and 9 (foreground) shipwrecks. General view during excavation (Photo M. Derain, AMU).

The shipwrights of Arwad, Syria, took on the challenge of handcrafting the ancient ship by using the same materials their forefathers had used to build the best ocean vessels of the ancient world.





Phoenicia replica being re-built in Montrose, Iowa today

Today, on the western banks of the Upper Mississippi River, in Montrose Iowa, the PHOENICIA is on display for the world to see how in the Sixth Century Before Christ, the Prince of Judah, Mulek, came to America seeking refuge from the agents of the King of Babylon. Visit us at Montrose Iowa, across the river from Nauvoo, Illinois and volunteer to help us re build the 600 BC replica Phoenicia." *John Lefgren* [Read more about the Phoenicia here](#)

Gyptis: Sailing Replica of a 6th-century-BC Archaic Greek Sewn Boat

Patrice Pomey and Pierre Poveda Aix-Marseille Univ., CNRS, MCC, CCJ, Centre Camille Jullian, F-13000, Aix-en-Provence, France, pomey@msh.univ-aix.fr, poveda@msh.univ-aix.fr

A sailing replica based on the archaeological remains and structural analysis of the 6th-century archaic Greek sewn boat Jules Verne 7& 9 was built in Marseille as part of the city's European Capital of Culture 2013 program. Full-scale reconstruction allowed

investigation of specific aspects of the methods used to build a shell-first, sewn-plank, and lashed-frame vessel, as well as learning the gestures and know-how of the original shipbuilders. The first two seasons of sailing trials, including short journeys in the Bay of Marseille and longer, coast-hopping expeditions, reflecting the uses of the original vessel have taken place and are reported. [here in a PDF](#)



Phoenicia Voyages vs. Mesoamerican Route



The Mesoamerican Theory is that Lehi sailed east from Oman and navigated the large Pacific Ocean. Our Captain Philip Beale said the boat could make that voyage, but the passengers would all be dead. You see the Heartland Theory (blue line) could be accomplished in just 120 days or so.

Phoenicia Voyage 2009 Oman to Lebanon

In the Phoenicia Ship, Philip Beale's 2009 voyage from Oman to near Florida took about 120 to 180 days, and his trip in 2019 from Tunisia to Florida only took 38 days. It only took Columbus about 36 days to land in the Bahamas. This is a very quick voyage time on the Atlantic, compared to traveling the large Pacific ocean. This is one of the reasons I believe the Jaredites probably used the Pacific Ocean in their voyage to the New World, as the scriptures say they traveled for 344 days.

Phoenicia Voyage 2019 Tunisia to Florida

To read more about both of these Phoenicia Voyages you can see my [blog here](#) and [here](#).

PORT/COUNTRY	ARRIVAL DATE	DEPARTURE DATE
1 Carthage, Tunis, Tunisia		28th September 2019
2 Algiers, Algeria	4th October 2019	8th October 2019
3 La Linea (Spain), No. Gibraltar (UK)	12th October 2019	16th October 2019
4 Cadiz, Spain	17th October 2019	20th October 2019
5 Essaouira, Morocco	24th October 2019	2nd November 2019
6 San Miguel, Tenerife, Spain Canary Is.	7th November 2019	23rd November 2019
7 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	31st December 2019	18th January 2020
8 Fort Lauderdale, USA	4th February 2020	



Jaredite Voyage 5th Thesis Continued

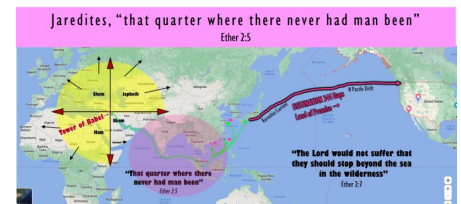
Jaredite Voyages- 1st Set of Barges (“Many Waters”)

I believe the Jaredite information is so ancient (Apx 1800 to 2200 BC) which makes it difficult to be very accurate in determining the correct route of the Jaredites, but it is very interesting to speculate on the possibility of each voyage. With many hours of research, study and prayer I have come up with a very plausible route of the Jaredites to America.

Ether 2: 5 And it came to pass that the Lord commanded them that they should go forth into the wilderness, yea, **into that quarter where there never had man been**. And it came to pass that the Lord did go before them, and did talk with them as he stood in a cloud, and **gave directions** whither they should travel.

(See map below. I have divided the map in quarters using the location of the Tower of Babel (Baghdad, Iraq) as the center point, where we believe the Jaredites lived close by. The quarter that is most likely to be where the Lord said, “**that quarter where there never had man been**”, is most likely the **south east quarter**.

We know after the flood, Noah had three sons, Ham, Shem, and Japeth who began civilization near Mount Ararat in Turkey. After Noah landed at just north of Baghdad, Ham Shem and Japeth with family’s spread all over. They went northwest into Turkey, Greece, Poland and Europe. They spread northeast into Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Mongolia. They also spread far into Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Ethiopia. It seems likely to me that they least traveled to the area of Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore as ship travel probably made it not as feasible to travel there. The people getting on a ship to go anywhere far away for just travel, seems unrealistic with all the land and water close by. Sea travel of course was great for trade around the Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf, as the Phoenicians have proven.



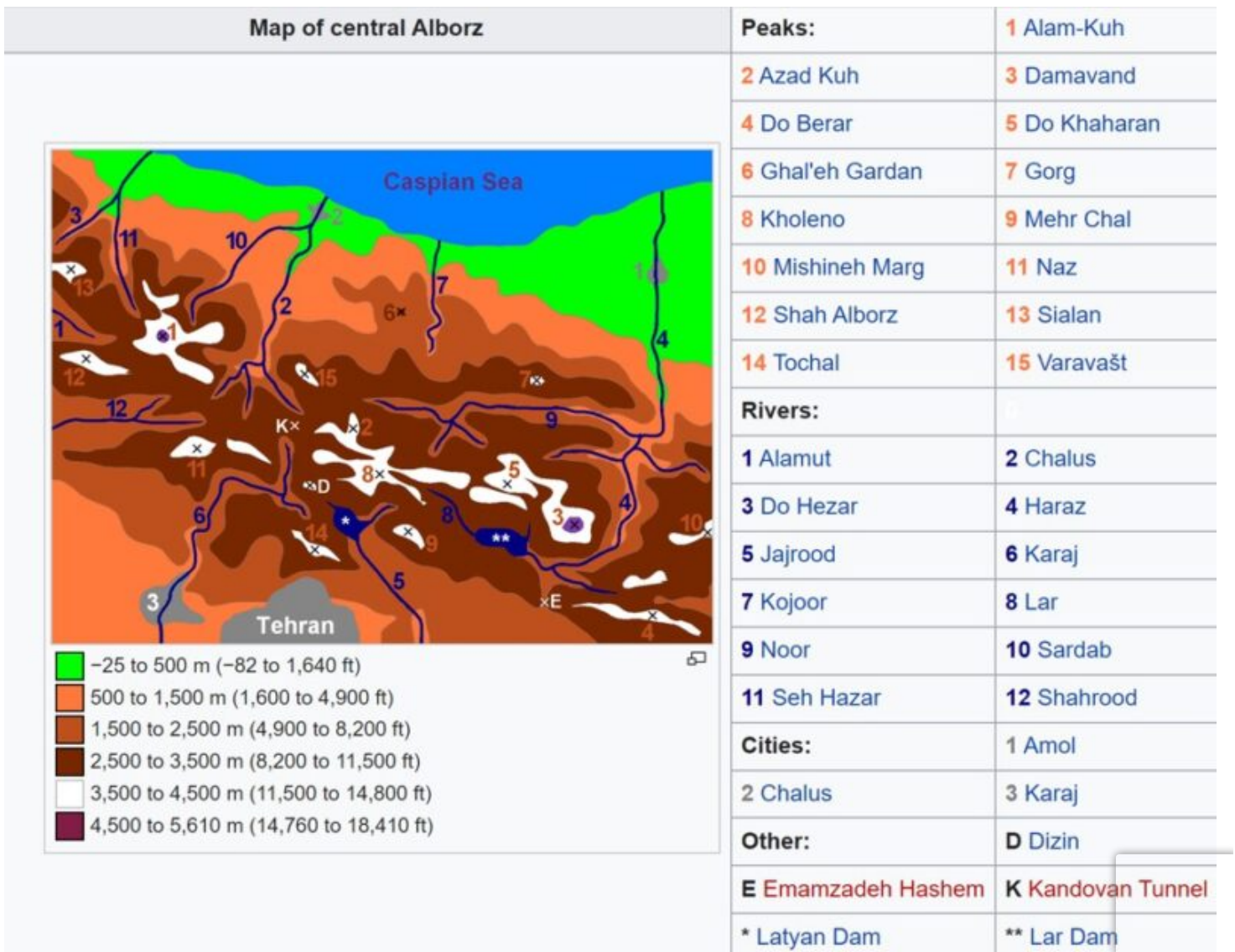
It says in Ether 2:6, they traveled in the wilderness, built barges, and crossed many waters. In my opinion it is most **likely they traveled on foot towards the best water** source to complete their long few voyages ahead. I don’t think they traveled towards the Mediterranean, as that is an area that many people were already located and not as the Lord said, “**that quarter where there never had man been**” Also travel to the north or east would require traveling over high mountainous terrain. See Map Below



Being surrounded by mountains, it is most likely the Jaredites traveled by foot parallel to the Zargos Mountains along the Tigris or Euphrates Rivers and right into the Persian Gulf. Map shows Lehi's voyage to the Promised Land to the Gulf of Mexico and the Jaredite voyage towards the Promised Land arriving probably in Washington State on the West coast.

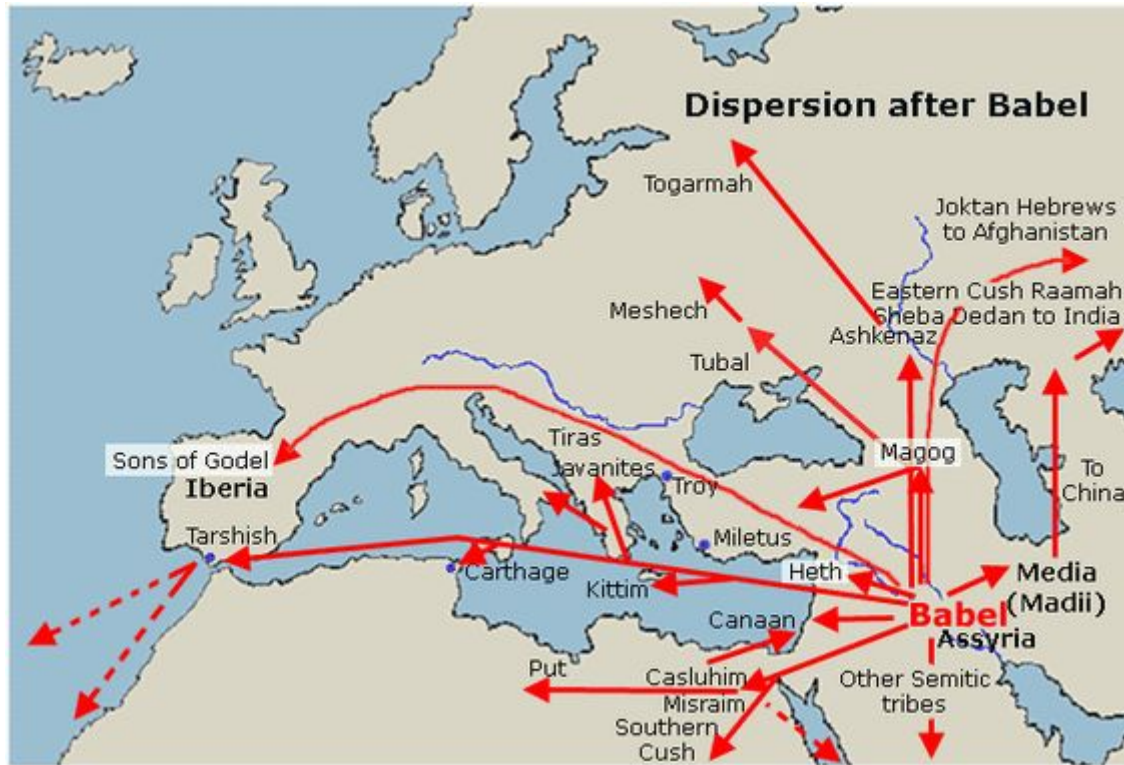


Babylon northward is surrounded by the Taurus Mountains, Armenian Highlands and the Pontic Mountains



This map shows you the Alborz Mountains and the elevation all around the Caspian Sea. This would definitely impede migration and travel from Baghdad or Tehran to the sea.

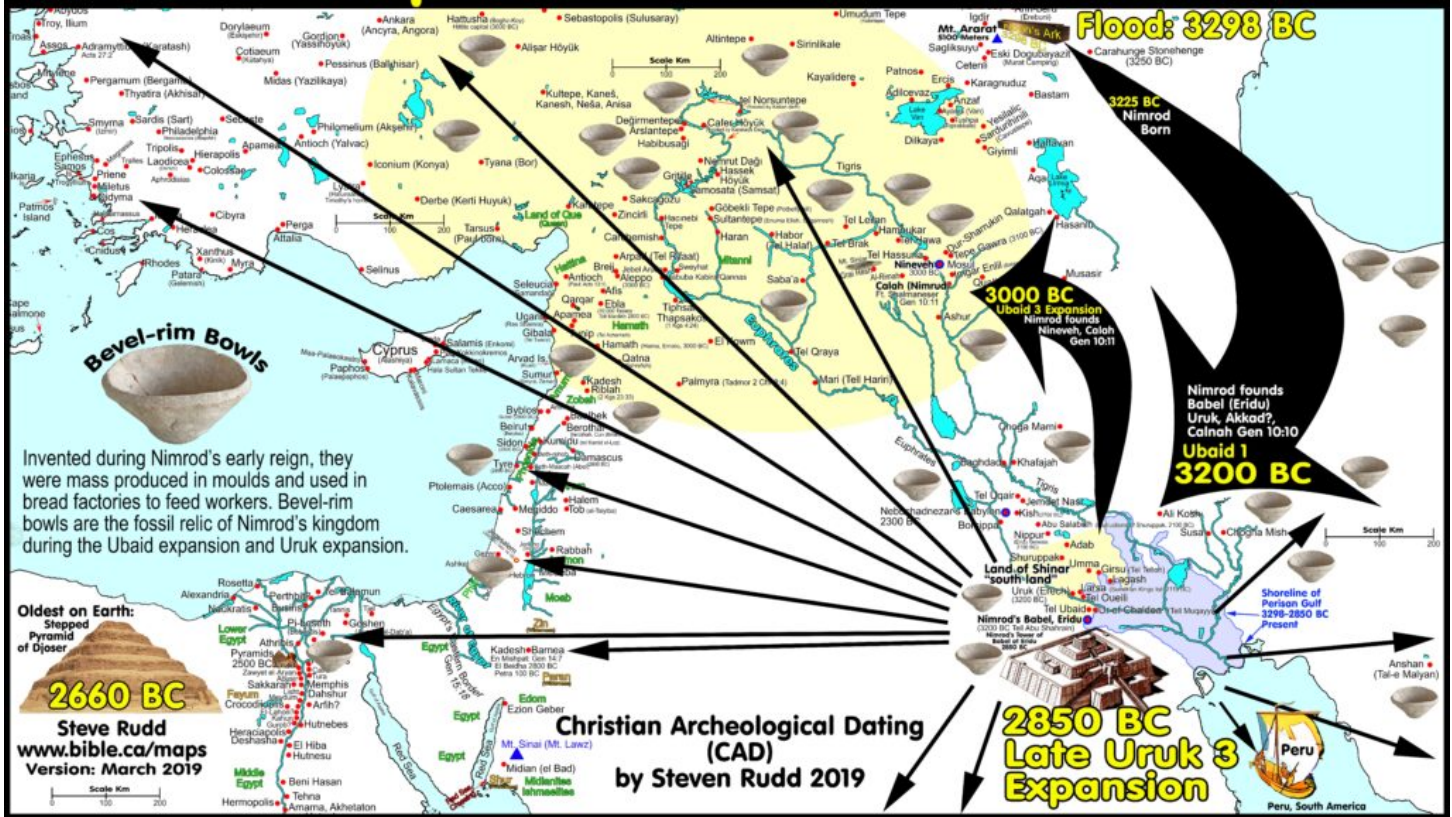
With the Jaredites in the area of Babylon, any movement to the Steppes or more mountainous areas would require a considerable distance through and over a series of very tall mountains, that have restricted traffic and migration for millennia now. See the solid mass of mountains to the northwest, north, and northeast of Mesopotamia and the home of the Jaredites. In brown text above see the many mountain ranges surrounding Babylon to the North and the East.



As you can see above the majority of migration was to the North, and West of Babylon. Some travel went northeast and southwest. I am proposing "that quarter where there never had man been" is most likely towards the south east and the Persian Gulf.



Nimrod Shapes Civilization: 3200 - 2850 BC

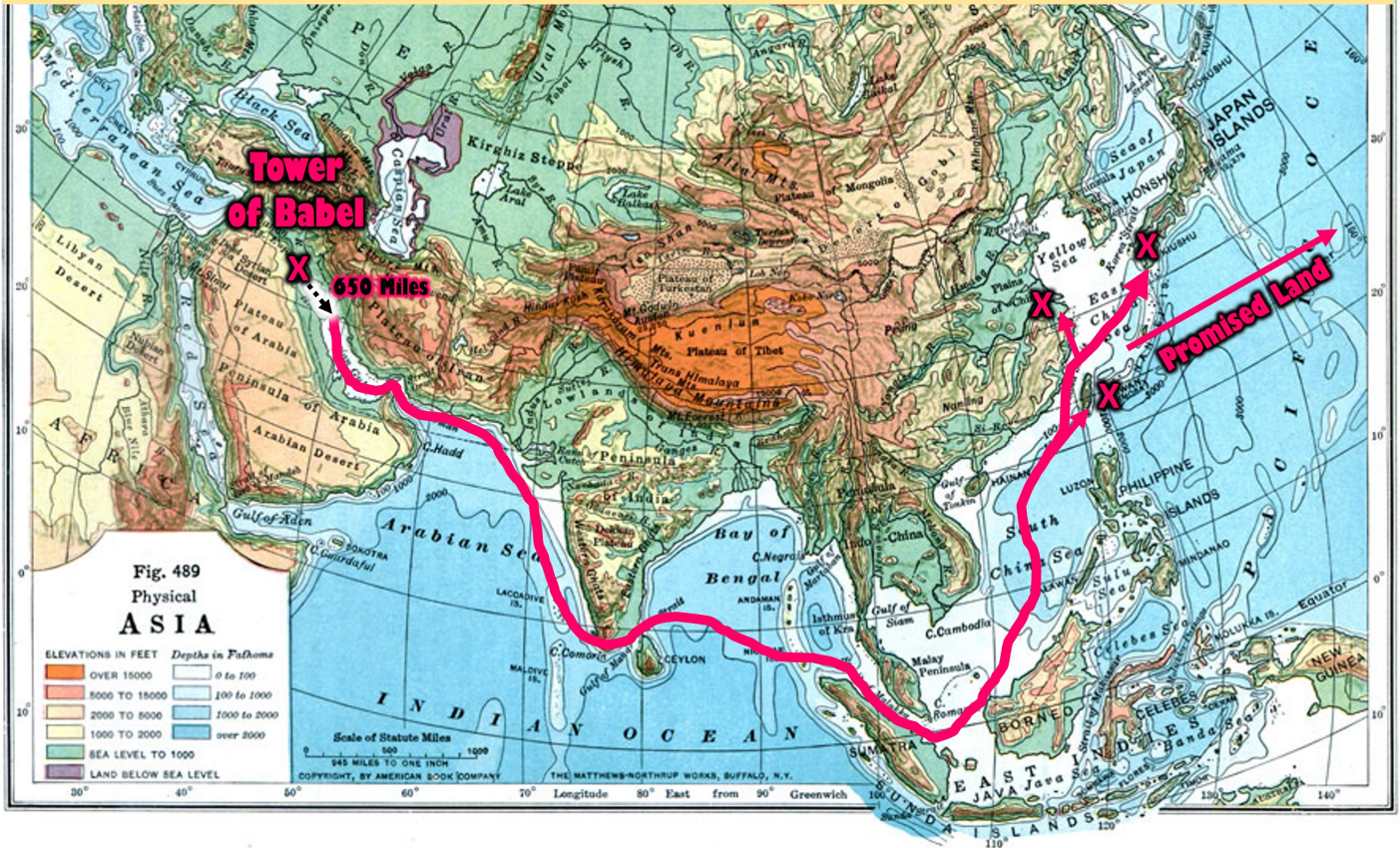


I don't believe the dating on this specific map as I feel best with JohnPratt.com information. Again, this map shows the incredible amount of migration everywhere except, "that quarter where there never had man been", as the Lord describes the Jaredite voyage.

Most likely the Jaredites built barges near today's city of Kuwait just before taking their voyage. "And it came to pass that they did travel in the wilderness, (*Baghdad to Persia Gulf 655 Miles*) and **did build barges**, (*We aren't told how many*) in which they did **cross many waters**, (*Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Laccadive Sea, Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea, Malacca Strait, South China Sea, and Yellow Sea*), **directed continually by the hand of the Lord.**" *Ether 2:6. Italics added.*

Jaredites 1st Set of Barges Kuwait to Taiwan, Shanghai or Japan

Ether 2:5 "The Lord commanded them that they should go forth into the wilderness, yea, into that quarter where there never had man been. . .
Ether 2:6 "Did build barges, in which they did cross many waters."



Ether 2:7 "And the Lord would not suffer that they should stop beyond the sea in the wilderness"



Location of the Sons of Noah, Ham, Shem, and Japeth

7 And **the Lord would not suffer that they should stop beyond the sea in the wilderness**, but he would that **they should come forth even unto the land of promise**, which was choice above all other lands, which the Lord God had preserved for a righteous people." *Ether 2:5-7*

Not stopping beyond the sea in the wilderness, in my opinion means, they would continue on the "many waters" continually, crossing many different named seas without stopping, until they arrived at the final destination of the Lord, (Taiwan, Shanghai or Japan?) to begin building new barges that were appropriate for crossing the larger Pacific Ocean to America. They were led by the Lord in a cloud.

Jaredite Voyage 2nd Set of Barges (“Cross this Great Water”)

At this point we believe the **crossing of the many waters** had to end on land, in order to build the next barges necessary to make the 344 day journey to the Promised Land. And, judging by my personal reading of these verses, the 2nd set of barges were apparently almond-shaped and perhaps 35-70 feet (10-20 meters) long. (Length of a tree?)

Let me suggest the places they may have stopped to build the 2nd set of barges. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Shanghai or in Japan near Kogoshima, which is at the far southern tip of Japan in the East China Sea. Any of these places would be a convenient place with a lot of forest to build barges near the China Sea/Pacific Ocean in preparation to taking the long journey to the Promised Land. I’m sure the Lord guided them in the cloud, to a place that had the proper raw materials for building the final barges.



See all of the forested areas in green, near Shanghai for wood to build the barges.

2 Jaredite Voyages with Two Varied Types of Barges

The Lord instructs the building of the 1st Barges, by saying in verse 6 of Ether, “**Many Waters.**” With the 2nd Barges, the Lord says, “**Cross this Great Water**”

Very different barges for very different purposes. The first barges may have been perhaps bigger but swifter, possibly even using a sail. Their route over smaller gulfs, inlets, and straits, they would not have those fierce winds and waves of the great ocean. They possibly only traveled by day without needing light. That is why two similar but unique type of barges would need to be made. We know with the lord leading them in a cloud, they could have made any barge or ship work.

“16 And the Lord said: **Go to work and build, after the manner* of barges which ye have hitherto built.** And it came to pass that the brother of Jared did go to work, and also his brethren, and built barges after the manner which they had built, according to the instructions of the Lord. And **they were small, and they were light upon the water, even like unto the lightness of a fowl upon the water.**”



*After the Manner

After the manner reminds us of what the Lord said to Nephi when he was to build the first Nephite Temple, "**after the manner**" of the Temple of Solomon. Obviously building a temple or a ship had many similar building instructions, and Nephi or the Brother of Jared would just need slightly modified building plans, "**after the manner.**"



17 And they were built after a manner **that they were exceedingly tight**, even that they **would hold water like unto a dish**; and **the bottom thereof was tight like unto a dish**; and the **sides thereof were tight** like unto a dish; and **the ends thereof were peaked**; and the top thereof was **tight like unto a dish**; and the length thereof was **the length of a tree**; and **the door** thereof, when it was shut, was **tight like unto a dish.**" *Ether 2:16-17*

The adjectives in verse 17 above make it obvious the 2nd set of barges were much different than the first ones. The 2nd set seems to be "Light and Tight."

Cross this Great Water/ Light and Steering?

18 And it came to pass that the brother of Jared cried unto the Lord, saying: O Lord, I have performed the work which thou hast commanded me, and **I have made the barges according as thou hast directed me.**

19 And behold, O Lord, in them there is **no light**; whither shall we steer? And also we shall perish, for in them **we cannot breathe**, save it is the air which is in them; therefore we shall perish.

20 And the Lord said unto the brother of Jared: Behold, thou shalt **make a hole in the top, and also in the bottom**; and when thou shalt suffer for air thou shalt unstop the hole and receive air. And if it be so that the water come in upon thee, behold, ye shall stop the hole, that ye may not perish in the flood.

21 And it came to pass that the brother of Jared did so, according as the Lord had commanded.

22 And he cried again unto the Lord saying: O Lord, behold I have done even as thou hast commanded me; and I have prepared the vessels for my people, and **behold there is no light in them**. Behold, O Lord, wilt thou suffer that we shall **cross this great water** in darkness?
Ether 2:16-22.

Needing light, steering and air holes for the 2nd set of barges was crucial. This is the big difference between the 1st set of barges and the 2nd set. Crossing the "great water" vs. the "many waters." It is absolutely clear to me as I study this out in my mind.

A Most Righteous Man. Mahonri Moriancumer

Most of us know the incredible story about the Lord touching the 16 stones that would give light to the Jaredites in the 2nd set of barges. It is a very faith promoting story of the incredible faith of the Brother of Jared. However, I won't emphasize the story in this blog.

I will just quote these verses. "And because of the knowledge of this man he could not be kept from beholding within the veil; and he saw the finger of Jesus, which, when he saw, he fell with fear; for he knew that it was the finger of the Lord; **and he had faith no longer, for he knew, nothing doubting**. Wherefore, having this **perfect knowledge of God**, he could not be kept from within the veil; therefore he saw Jesus; and he did minister unto him." *Ether 3:19-20*

It is absolutely amazing to even think about beholding the Savior as a Spirit or with a Resurrected body. What an incredibly faith promoting experience.



Connection of Joseph Smith and the Brother of Jared

In addition to the 16 stones the Lord touched, He touched two more to assist the Prophet Joseph Smith in translation of the gold plates in 1827. Wow! I just touched on it here, as it is most remarkable.

“And behold, these two stones will I give unto thee, and ye shall seal them up also with the things which ye shall write. For behold, the language which ye shall write I have confounded; wherefore I will cause in my own due time that these stones shall magnify to the eyes of men these things which ye shall write.” *Ether 3:23-24* [Blog Here](#)

Understanding 344 Days on the Ocean to Cross this Great Water

Ether 2:24 says, “For behold, **ye shall be as a whale in the midst of the sea; for the mountain waves shall dash upon you.** Nevertheless, I will bring you up again out of the **depths of the sea.**” This indicates to me a far larger body of water and a very different body of water than the “many waters” spoken of above with the first set of barges.

*(Here also the Brother of Jared uses the phrase, “**cross this great water**”, which to me shows a singular body of a very large body of water, unlike the many waters which seem smaller and less vast and easier perhaps to navigate.) Similar definitions of seas in the Book of Mormon is found in 1 Nephi that says, “And we beheld the sea, which we called Irreantum, which, being interpreted, is **many waters.**” 1 Nephi 17:5*

The definitions below help us understand the two main descriptions in the book of Ether about water, ocean, or seas. I feel it is obvious that the term, **cross this great water**, means our oceans today, and **many waters** most likely applies to what we call today seas, gulfs, inlets, etc.

I believe I now understand the term “many waters.” The term describes a lot of differently named gulf’s, inlet’s, or sea’s that are all connected by other water or seas. This would be unlike the Great Lakes which is “many waters” but they are all connected with some type of land, peninsula, or geological feature. I am sure anciently the Great Lakes were one complete body of water but that may have been during the time of Adam and predates the flood.

Remember also, my friend and Phoenicia Captain who has sailed 30,000 nautical miles in a 600 BC replica ship, from the Old World to Florida, said to me in Jan of 2023, “*the ocean currents move at about half a mile per hour or 12 miles per day. So any voyage from say*

Japan to the Americas would take a few hundred days, depending on the distance (4000 miles – Japan to North America, would equal 333 days at sea).” Philip Beale

[Wow, another incredibly accurate piece of information].

Sea as a River?

I love how Jonathan Neville explained the River Sidon as a possible Sea. “I looked up the word *sea* in Biblical Hebrew concordances. *Strong’s Concordance* transliterates the Hebrew as *yam*, with the number 3220. The NAS Exhaustive Concordance defines *yam* as *sea* and notes variations, including seacoast, west, west side, and westward. Brown-Driver-Briggs offer usages in context, including the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Dead Sea, Sea of Galilee—and “a mighty river.”

The example given for “a mighty river” is the Nile River. The Hebrew term *yam* is used in Isaiah 19:5 and Nahum 3:8 (twice in one verse), both in connection with Thebes, or the modern Luxor.

Alternate translations show the term is translated as either sea or river.

A useful online source is here: <http://bit.ly/Moroni12>. *Moroni’s America page 34*

1828 Webster’s Dictionary-

By looking at the 1828 Webster’s Dictionary we can see the definition of word during the time of Joseph Smith. We all have many varied definitions of the various bodies of water mentioned in the Book of Mormon. I give you these definitions to help you evaluate the names of oceans, lakes, rivers, seas, and other bodies of water you will come across.

Sea

“A large body of water, nearly enclosed by land, as the Baltic or the Mediterranean; as the *sea* of Azof. *Seas* are properly branches of the ocean, and upon the same level. Large bodies of water inland, and situated above the level of the ocean, are lakes. The appellation of *sea*, given to the Caspian lake, is an exception, and not very correct. So the lake of Galilee is called a *sea*, from the Greek.” [Source](#)



Water

The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrases, to go by *water* to travel by *water*. [Source](#)

Ocean

"The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the sea, or great sea. It is customary to speak of the *ocean* as if divided into three parts, the Atlantic *ocean* the Pacific *ocean* and the Indian ocean; but the *ocean* is one mass or body, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa on one side, and by America on the other." [Source](#)

Irreantum

IRREANTUM is one of the few Book of Mormon names that is defined with a textual gloss in the Book of Mormon. This gloss signals that its meaning was not readily discernible to readers of the plates and was not in their language. A number of different etymologies have been proposed for **IRREANTUM**, one Semitic and four **EGYPTIAN**. [Source](#)

Semitic languages and would mean "somewhat literally, '**abundant watering of completeness,**' or '**fully abundant waters.**'"¹ The second proposed origin for the word Irreantum is Egyptian, and when parsed "the elements would mean '**great watercourse of all.**'"²

Ripliancum

"And it came to pass that he came to the **waters of Ripliancum, which, by interpretation, is large, or to exceed all;** wherefore, when they came to these waters they pitched their tents; and Shiz also pitched his tents near unto them; and therefore on the morrow they did come to battle." Ether 15:8

Ripliancum- Jaredite GN 1. "Large, to exceed all," waters of, north of RAMAH and OGATH (Ether 15:8, 10)

Until possible language affinities for JAREDITE names can be determined, all suggestions for etymologies of JAREDITE names must remain more speculative than substantive. With that caveat, the onomasticon does offer etymologies for some JAREDITE names, especially if it is

possible that some JAREDITE names were translated into NEPHITE, or were otherwise related to one or more Semitic languages.

Likely with Sumerian rib "**surpassing, outstanding, massive; strong.**"[1]

The -LIAN- element (as for -REAN- in IRREANTUM) might be derived from the Semitic root rwy "**abundant waters,**" with the nominalizing affix -□n. In such an instance, the -r- following a bilabial plosive would perforce change to an -l-. Cf. Tupliaš River (Akkadian) = Duweirig."

[Source](#)

Winds and Buried in the Deep

Ether 6:7 "And it came to pass that when they were buried in the deep there was no water that could hurt them, their vessels being tight like unto a dish, and also they were **tight like unto the ark of Noah**; therefore when they were encompassed about by many waters they did cry unto the Lord, and he did bring them forth again upon the top of the waters.

8 And it came to pass that **the wind did never cease to blow towards the promised land** while they were upon the waters; and thus they were driven forth before the wind.

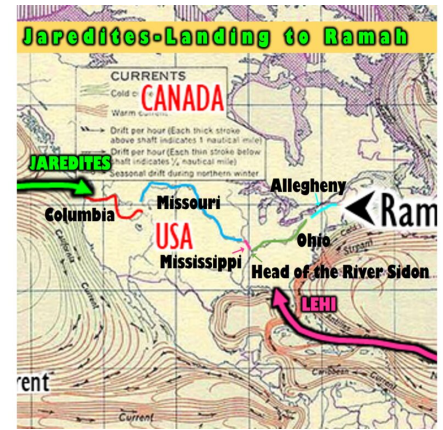
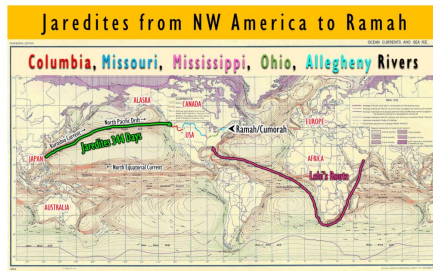
Once on the Kuroshio Current east of Japan, and then the North Pacific Drift all the way into the United States, these sea currents would **constantly drift or flow or push things constantly** or as the scripture says, "never cease." Once reaching the Promised Land (United States), in my opinion near the Columbia River in eastern Washington State, is my best choice of landing as I will explain below. They then would have spread all over Canada, USA, and Mexico.

We know the Jaredites had their final battles at Hill Ramah or Cumorah as the Nephites called it. "And it came to pass that the army of Coriantumr did pitch their tents by the hill Ramah; and it was that same hill where my father Mormon did hide up the records unto the Lord, which were sacred." *Ether 15:11*

To arrive from the Columbia River to Hill Ramah would have a very direct route, using the rivers across the United States. The route could easily be from the Columbia River, to the Missouri River, to the Mississippi River, for a short ride and to the Head of the River Sidon (Mississippi/Ohio Confluence) they could follow the Ohio River east which continues as the Allegheny River near Pittsburg, and then on the Genesee River which flows north, right to Cumorah Land.

Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (3/11/11)

Now, so we may better understand the importance of 344 Days on the Ocean to Cross this Great Water, let us see if we find in the world today, some event or travel that may help us confirm, that 344 days, non stop towards America on the Pacific is feasible. It is not only feasible, it happened.



“Japan earthquake and tsunami of 2011, also called Great Sendai Earthquake or Great Tōhoku Earthquake, severe natural disaster that occurred in northeastern Japan on March 11, 2011. The event began with a powerful earthquake off the northeastern coast of Honshu, Japan’s main island, which caused widespread damage on land and initiated a series of large tsunami waves that devastated many coastal areas of the country, most notably in the Tōhoku region (northeastern Honshu). **The tsunami also instigated a major nuclear accident** at a power station along the coast...



The magnitude-9.0 earthquake struck at 2:46 PM. (The early estimate of magnitude 8.9 was later revised upward.) The epicenter was located some 80 miles (130 km) east of the city of Sendai, (see red circles in map left) Miyagi prefecture, and the focus occurred at a depth of 18.6 miles (about 30 km) below the floor of the western Pacific Ocean...

As the search for victims continued, the official count of those confirmed dead or still missing rose to about 28,500. However, as more people thought to be missing were found to be alive, that figure began to drop; by the end of 2011 it had been

reduced to some 19,300.” [Source](#)

Predicted Distribution of Debris (One year)

The Tsunami of March 2011 struck the northeast coast of Japan. The image below shows the predicted distribution of debris by April 3, 2012, which would end up in the State of

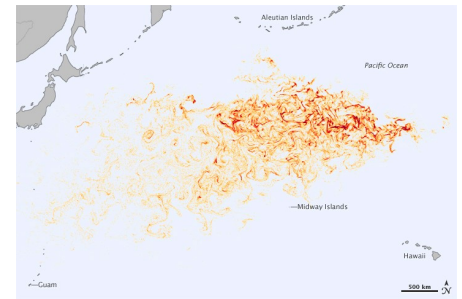


Washington or a little further north in Alaska within 1 to 2 years depending on the size of debris, currents and temperatures.

As we have discussed, the Jaredite 2nd set of barges traveling from Hong Kong, Taiwan, China or Japan to the United States,(see map above) would have taken 344 days as the scriptures say.

“When the monstrous tsunami of March 2011 struck the northeast coast of Japan, the retreating waves **pulled many pieces of civilization and many lives out to sea**. The Japanese government estimated that **5 million tons of debris** was swept up by the event, with about 70 percent sinking to the seafloor and **1.5 million tons left floating**. **More than a year later, the debris from that tragedy is still drifting on the Pacific Ocean...**

The map above shows the output of the [Surface Currents from Diagnostic \(SCUD\)](#) model, an attempt to simulate where and how that debris would disperse. Orange and red shaded areas represent parcels of water with a high probability of containing floating debris. The deeper the red color, the higher the likely concentration. The debris field stretches roughly 5,000 kilometers by 2,000 kilometers across the North Pacific.



The model begins with more than 678,000 “tracers” being released from various points along the northeastern coast of Japan on March 11, 2011. The initial distribution is based on the density of population and development...

Debris was initially carried by the potent [Kuroshio Current](#), which whips past eastern Japan much like the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic. The Kuroshio carries surface waters **northeast**, before eventually turning east in the Kuroshio Extension and then **the North Pacific Current**. Some debris should reach the west coast of North America **within a year or two**, while much of it is likely to end up in the floating debris field in the middle of the North Pacific Gyre that is referred to as “[the garbage patch](#)...”

“in Canada recently detected an abandoned 150-foot [Japanese fishing vessel](#) floating offshore of British Columbia. Other reports of debris in Washington and Hawaii came in months ago. But in most cases, the objects were larger and standing above the water line, where they could be pushed like sails at higher speeds. The model shown above tracks objects sitting at or just below the water line.”

NASA Earth Observatory image by Jesse Allen, using model data courtesy of Jan Hafner, [International Pacific Research Center](#). Caption by Michael Carlowicz.

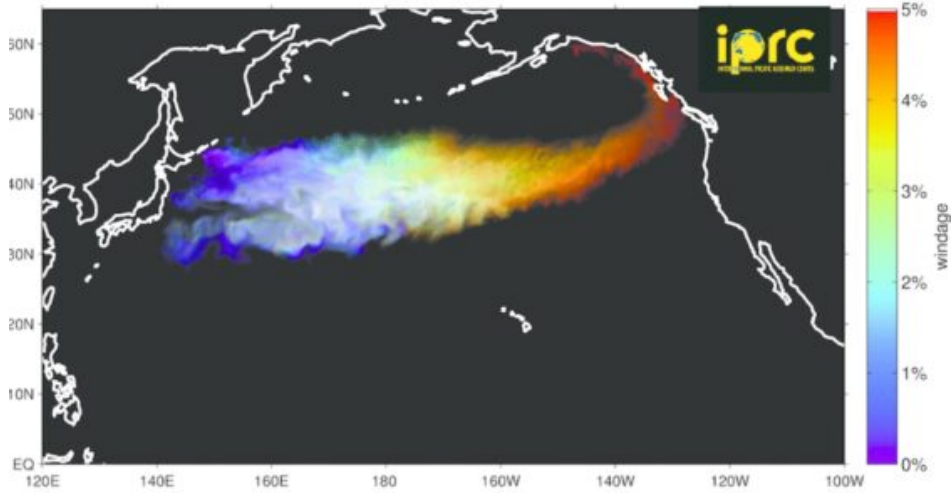
Summary of Multi-Model Simulations of Debris Drift from the 2011 Japan Tsunami

“The models agree that windage, a variable characterizing debris exposure to the wind, stratifies the debris and affects the pathways during the eastward drift from Japan: **high-windage items reaching North America first, at the end of 2011**, (260 to 300 days) with lower windage items arriving *up to approximately 36 months later*. Only SCUD model, however, successfully reproduced all main peaks of tsunami-boat arrivals reported from the US/Canada West Coast indicating that surface currents and surface drift remain a challenging task for ocean models.” [International Pacific Research Center More Info](#)

The IPRC Model for tracking the Japan tsunami debris across the Pacific has been adjusted to reflect the effects of wind on different types of debris. The original model was based on data from scientific drifting buoys with large drogues at 15 meters below the surface to measure the movements of currents. To this model, Senior Scientist Nikolai Maximenko and Scientific Computer Programmer Jan Hafner have now added five levels of windage to provide a more complete simulation of the debris field and a more accurate estimate of the present location of various types of debris. Objects with the highest windage in the model started to arrive on the West Coast already at the end of 2011. The new animations generated by the model are available to the public at the [International Pacific Research Center Marine and Tsunami Debris](#)

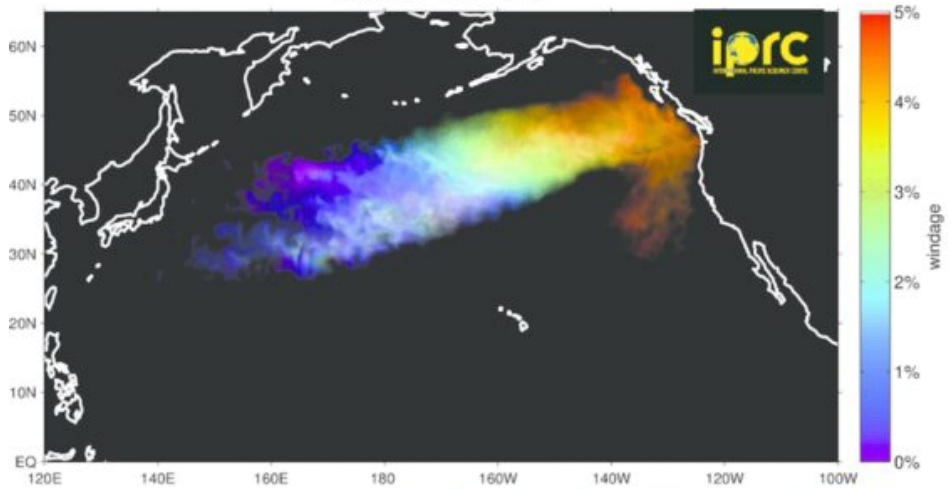


2011-10-26



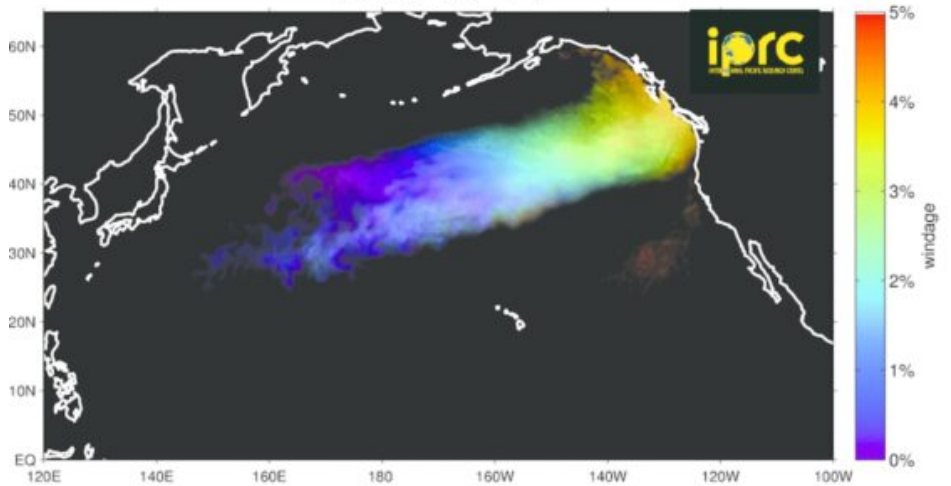
Source: Maximenko & Hafner, IPRC/SOEST, Univ. of Hawaii

2012-01-19



Source: Maximenko & Hafner, IPRC/SOEST, Univ. of Hawaii

2012-03-14



Source: Maximenko & Hafner, IPRC/SOEST, Univ. of Hawaii

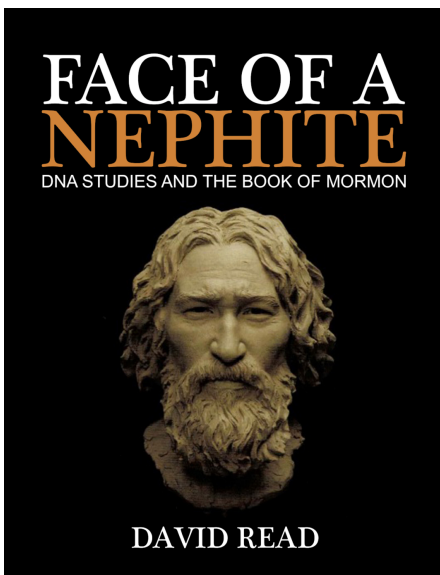
After the March 11, 2011 Japan Tsunami, this scan (Pictures above) of the International Pacific Research Center Marine and Tsunami Debris Center, shows you where the debris field was located 8 months later, 10 months after the disaster, and 12 months later. You can see a large

David Read Face of a Nephite

Kennewick Man Has Haplogroup X DNA

The Kennewick Man is a human skeleton that was found in Kennewick, Washington in 1996. The skeleton is claimed to be over 6-8,000 years old, and is believed to be from a male who was around 40-50 years old when he died. The Kennewick Man generated huge public interest, as claims were made over who the skeleton belonged to. Native American tribes claimed him as their ancestor, and the skeleton was eventually returned to them in 2017.

Our friend David Read has shared a lot of information about how Kennewick man most likely validates the Book of Mormon timeline. If he is correct, it will also validate the Jaredite landing near the west coast of the United States near the State of Washington.



[Purchase Here](#)

“Nephites in North America: New DNA Evidence”

Despite popular belief, the currently available DNA evidence supports the Book of Mormon. Critics who attempt to rely on DNA evidence to attack the truth of the Book of Mormon misinterpret or misconstrue what the DNA evidence actually shows. In this presentation, Mr. Read will present more DNA evidence that has recently come to light supporting Book of Mormon claims.

As one example, Mr. Read will discuss further scientific studies which again confirm that mitochondrial DNA haplogroup X (previously publicized by Rod Meldrum) is found among Native Americans and originated in the Middle East. Indeed, one recent study found a variety of haplogroup X in Egypt that is just one mutation away from the type found in Native Americans, which undermines the critics' previous claims that Native American haplotype X2a has “too many mutations” from the haplogroup X haplotypes found in the Middle East to fit a Book of Mormon timeframe for a migration from the Middle East to the Americas.

Mr. Read will also present new DNA evidence regarding Y DNA haplogroup R, which is a second non-Asian DNA type found in large numbers among some Native American groups. Mr. Read will present evidence showing that this non-Asian DNA type also predates Columbus and has a distribution pattern in common with haplogroup X. This means that there is now a second and separate line of DNA evidence that corroborates the haplogroup X information and is again

consistent with the Book of Mormon.

Finally, Mr. Read will explain the significance of recent findings about an ancient Native American skeleton known as Kennewick Man, whose DNA is haplogroup X, but whose carbon dating has been commonly reported as being over 8,000 years old. Because of the reported carbon dating, Kennewick Man is now often used by critics to argue that haplogroup X in the Americas predates Book of Mormon timeframes. However, this again misconstrues the evidence. Mr. Read will demonstrate that a more complete analysis of the carbon dating for Kennewick Man shows that his correct age is within Book of Mormon timeframes and once again supports the DNA evidence in favor of the Book of Mormon.

David possesses many intellectual interests. Before finishing his juris doctorate in law and becoming a patent attorney and later a judge, he earned undergraduate degrees in chemistry and philosophy. Over the past 10 years, he has completed a considerable amount of research into the historical authenticity of the Book of Mormon with a particular emphasis on DNA evidence related to the Book of Mormon. Through this research, he has recently uncovered additional DNA evidence that corroborates and supports the historical authenticity of the Book of Mormon. Register to see his video here bookofmormonevidence.org/streaming

Warning

I now share with you a plethora of additional information about the Jaredites possible landing places in Eastern Asia, with artifacts that date to the Jaredite time frame. I only warn you as I have taken up most of your day already, with this previous information on the Jaredite route, and if you are a sucker for punishment you will endure more fascinating information.

I want to say, Wow! The amount of information available today is massive. We know the Book of Mormon is the absolute truth, and I love finding the secondary evidence to validate its spiritual truth. Information is everywhere if you just look and study and research and don't forget to pray!



Chinese, Olmecs & Adena

The discovery in Mississippi of what Mallery labeled "ancient slag" *in situ* with arrowheads, Olmec-style celts, large chunks of flint and quartz crystals, vitrified PPOs and colored clays; of an Izapa-style turtle effigy facing south and an apparent electric catfish effigy; of crystalline wall structures and artifacts with piezoelectric and acoustic resonance properties; of hearth sites with amassed hematite fragments atop mounds/slag heaps often resting above shallow petroleum fields; of odd-looking archaic, owl and helmeted faces, one with a signature Olmec coif; of dressed sandstone blocks with the hematite-based cement still intact; of a mound loaded with flint and agate chert; of Mediterranean, Northern European or Chinese-style stone anchors that are similar in shape to a mooring stone found at Port Ritchie, Florida--the state archeology establishments and other apparent sister sites may date to early Adena migration to the lower Mississippi Valley.....Poverty Point, 1500 BC.

From a Wayne May talk Oct 2013 at the Firm Foundation

Jaredites Landed in China?

Chinese Artifacts in Western North America

New Evidence Ancient Chinese Explorers Landed in America Excites Experts

By Tara MacIsaac , Epoch Times

John A. Ruskamp Jr., Ed.D., reports that he has identified an outstanding, history-changing treasure hidden in plain sight. High above a walking path in Albuquerque's Petroglyph National Monument, Ruskamp spotted petroglyphs that struck him as unusual. **After consulting with experts on Native American rock writing and ancient Chinese scripts to corroborate his analysis, he has concluded that the readable message preserved by these petroglyphs was likely inscribed by a group of Chinese explorers thousands of years ago.**

On the fringe of archaeology **have long been claims that the Chinese reached North America long before Europeans.** With some renowned experts taking interest in Ruskamp's discovery, those claims may be working their way from the fringe to the core.



Arizona Cartouche Chinese
Petroglyphs.

It doesn't mean our history textbooks will change tomorrow. Anything short of discovering an undisturbed early Asiatic relic or village in the Americas may fail to convince those archaeologists who have dogmatically rejected evidence of an ancient Chinese presence in the New World, said Ruskamp.

But, the disparate and widespread symbols he has found show many indications of authenticity. They have the potential to inspire a more serious investigation into early trans-Pacific interaction. To date, Ruskamp has identified **over 82 petroglyphs matching unique ancient Chinese scripts not only at multiple sites in Albuquerque, New Mexico, but also nearby in Arizona, as well as in Utah, Nevada, California, Oklahoma, and Ontario.** Collectively, he believes that most of these artifacts were created by an early Chinese exploratory expedition, although some appear to be reproductions made by Native people for their own purposes.

Did China discover America 70 years before Columbus?

Recently we reported on a new book by Italian physicist and philologist Lucio Russo who presented the controversial claim that the ancient Greeks discovered America long before Christopher Columbus set foot on American soil in 1492. Now another historian is arguing that the Chinese also discovered the 'New World' 70 years before Columbus...





Chinese map dated 1418 supports that the Chinese were exploring the Americas in 1421

Amateur historian Gavin Menzies has made a career upending conventional wisdom and has already authored three highly controversial books: '1421: The Year China Discovered the World', in which he claims that a Chinese fleet helmed by Admiral Zheng He sailed to the Americas in 1421, and its sequel, '1434:

But is there any evidence for Menzies' so-called outlandish claims? In a new book titled 'Who Discovered America: The Untold History of the Peopling of the Americas', Menzies claims a **Chinese map dated 1418 supports his contention that the Chinese were exploring the Americas in 1421**. The map charted by Chinese Admiral Zheng He appears to show North American rivers and coasts as well as the continent of South America in some detail. He also writes that DNA markers prove American Indians and other natives are the descendants of several waves of Asian settlers.

Menzies claims that the map has been authenticated by an appraiser from Christie's Auctions, as well as by a team of historians who concluded that it was written in the Ming Dynasty, a Chinese period that lasted from 1368 to 1644. The map is further corroborated, Mr Menzies says, by the Chinese names of numerous towns and regions in Peru." *OCTOBER, 9, 2013* [APRIL HOLLOWAY](#)



Jaredites Landed in Taiwan?

The Saoba Stone Pillars of Taiwan Present A Peinan Culture

Conundrum

Taiwan is a modern and dynamic country, but it also has a rich culture and history, which is often forgotten by the wider world. The island has been home to a variety of communities and cultures since the Neolithic age. One of the most remarkable archaeological sites in Taiwan are the Saoba stone pillars in the Satokoay Historical Site which is a third-grade national historic monument and one of Taiwan's most popular tourist attractions.



The Enigmatic Saoba Stone Pillars

The stone pillars are two large, badly-weathered standing stones that may have once had carvings on them. The pillars

are of different heights – one is 18 feet (6 meters) and the other is 12 feet (4 meters) high. They are situated on a slope north of the Wuhe terrace and face a deep river valley. The Satokay Historical Site is located in an area of outstanding natural beauty and the pillars can be seen from a distance.

Circles of small rocks surround both pillars, and how the two large stones were transported and erected at this site is a mystery, but given their remarkable location, Saoba stone pillars may have been used for ceremonial or religious purposes.

The Peinan Culture

The stones are believed to be part of the ancient Peinan Culture, also known as the Beinan Culture. There has been an excavation of the Saoba site, but it yielded little of historical value. And at another Peinan site, similar stone pillars were found which has led many experts to accept that the stones are important relics of Peinan culture.





Jade earring found at a Peinan Cultural site (Beinan Site Academic)

A similar standing stone to the one at Saoba can also be seen at National Museum of Prehistory and Peinan Culture Park. **This Neolithic culture flourished in Taiwan about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago.** It was fairly advanced when compared to previous societies on the island. It is noted for its distinctive stone coffins that have been found all over the Pacific and South-East Asia, convincing many that Taiwan was the birthplace of some of the Asian-Pacific cultures and civilizations. There is evidence that migration from Taiwan was very important in the spread of civilization in the region. While experts generally accept the stone pillars are from the Peinan culture, their role and purpose are not known.



Niumatou Site: An Archaeological Preservation of Taiwan's Lost Aborigines



Atayal indigenous woman

"As long as **5,500 years ago the Formosan**, Taiwan's indigenous peoples, lived in small settlements in relative isolation along the coastal terrace in the Taichung (formerly Niumatou) basin areas. The men fished and hunted deer or wild boars, while women farmed and raised the families. They predominantly occupied the edges of the low-lying river terraces on the slope of the mountain which were covered by lush forests. Their stilt houses were raised on platforms above the typhoon flood levels. Possibly due to population expansion as well as

needing a safer place to live, they moved higher up into the hilly areas approximately 3,800 years ago.

The Taiwan aborigines are termed Austronesian, with linguistic and genetic ties to a list of ethnic groups including those of [New Zealand](#) and [Hawaii](#), [Timor-Leste](#), the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei and others from the African region, to name a few.

Mother Found Still Cradling Baby After 4800 Years

“Oftentimes, few people are interested in the findings of archeological digs – broken pots, scattered bones, it usually takes a sign of cannibalism or extraordinarily old carbon dating to draw the mainstream media’s attention. Yet a Taiwanese discovery announced last year proved to be an exception to the rule. Photos of the exhumed bodies went viral and major news organizations from Fox News to the Huffington Post reported on the story. What was that discovery? A Stone Age skeleton of a mother cradling a baby in a shared grave.

The Origins of the Mummified Mother and Baby



The Stone Age remains of a mother cradling her baby

The scientific excavation began in 2014 and took about a year to complete. A team of archaeologists led by Chu Whei-Lee of Taiwan’s National Museum of Science was working on a Neolithic site 6.2 miles (10 kilometers) inland from Taiwan’s western coast. Today, that area is called Taichung City but the site itself has been dubbed An-ho. Experts believe shorelines have

shifted over the years and that An-ho was once a coastal village. Indeed, over 200 shark teeth have been found in the site's dwellings, however, whether these teeth were practical, decorative, or spiritual is not known. The inhabitants of An-ho were most likely Dabenkeng people.

"The Dabenkeng people were the first farmers in Taiwan, who may have come from the south and **southeast coasts of China about 5,000 years ago**," says Chengwha Tsang of Taiwan's Academia Sinica. "This culture is the earliest Neolithic culture so far found in Taiwan." (Drake, 2016) Taiwanese Dabenkeng culture featured corded ware pottery and stone adzes. [source](#)

Jaredites Landed in Japan

Ancient DNA Rewrites Story of Japanese Ancestry



One of the ancient Japanese skulls from which DNA was extracted. Credit: Shigeki Nakagome / Trinity College Dublin

The archipelago nation of Japan has been occupied since the Upper Paleolithic period (36,000 BC), and dual genomic Japanese ancestry has been the dominant theory, up until now. A new study carried out by Trinity College Dublin, published in the journal *Sciences Advances*, has completely changed this narrative, pointing to a tripartite Japanese ancestry, i.e., genetic origins from three different, ancient populations.

"We are very excited about our findings on the tripartite structure of Japanese populations. This finding is significant in terms of rewriting the origins of modern Japanese by taking advantage of the power of ancient genomics," said Professor Shigeki Nakagome, a geneticist at Trinity College Dublin, and co-lead author of the study.

Japanese Ancestry Based on aDNA and New Genome Samples

The **aDNA (ancient DNA)** extracted from human bones, derived from 12 newly sequenced ancient Japanese genomes from pre- and post-farming periods, confirm the genetic signatures of early indigenous **Jomon hunter-gatherers** and immigrant **Yayoi farmers**.

However, the aDNA analysis also revealed a third Japanese ancestry source. This third genetic component comes from the Kofun people, a Japanese cultural phase that rapidly advanced between the 3rd and 7th centuries AD, reports [Phys.org](#).

The oldest of the study skeletons was that of a Jomon female, found in [Ehime Prefecture](#) , from 9,000 years ago, from which aDNA was extracted.

But the ancient DNA analysis of the latest study revealed something modern genetic data had completely missed. Three Japanese skeletons from 1,500 years ago, from a [Kofun period site](#) in Ishikawa Prefecture, showed three primary genetic sources, according to geneticist and study co-leader Professor Takashi Gakuhari of Kanazawa University, Japan.

Japanese Burial Mounds



*An aerial view of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group, **a group of one hundred and twenty-three kofun or tumuli in Fujiidera and Habikino, Osaka Prefecture, Japan.** Thirty-one of the burial mounds are keyhole-shaped, thirty round, forty-eight rectangular, and a further fourteen are of indeterminate shape. ([Claude Jin](#) / Adobe Stock)*

The Third Japanese Ancestry Source: The Kofun People

The Kofun period is associated with the first emergence of political centralization in Japan, which continued and eventually became dominant. **The Jomon people occupied the Japanese**

archipelago between 16,000 and 3,000 years ago, while the Yayoi migrated from the Asian mainland (specifically the northeast) and lived in Japan between 900 BC and 300 AD, says the *Daily Mail* . It was the Yayoi, who introduced [wet-rice farming](#) to Japan.

Based on the study results, the Kofun DNA comprised 71% of the genetic Japanese ancestry, versus 13% and 16% respectively for the Jomon and Yayoi DNA.

Interestingly, the Kofun ancestry most closely resembled the genetics of the Han people, who make up most of the population of China. “Chinese characters started to be used in this period [Kofun], such as Chinese characters inscribed on metal implements, for example swords,” said Nakagome. He was referring to the import of technology and culture from China, by way of the Korean Peninsula.

“Jōmon people” (縄文人, Jōmon jin) is the generic name of several peoples who lived in the Japanese archipelago during the Jōmon period (c. 14,000 to 300 BCE). The Jōmon people may have consisted of multiple groups, which arrived and merged at different times in the Japanese archipelago, using multiple migration routes, rather than a single homogeneous people.”

[Wikipedia](#)

Jaredite/Near East Mummies DNA?

The First Genome Data from Ancient Egyptian Mummies: Ancient Egyptians Were Most Closely Related to Ancient Populations from the Near East



Egyptian Sarcophagus containing mummified remains

“An international team of scientists, led by researchers from the University of Tuebingen (Germany) and the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History in Jena, successfully recovered and analyzed ancient DNA from [Egyptian mummies dating from approximately 1400 BCE to 400 CE](#), including the first genome-wide nuclear data from three individuals, establishing ancient Egyptian mummies as a reliable source for genetic material to study the ancient past. The study,

published on Tuesday in *Nature Communications* , found that modern Egyptians share more ancestry with Sub-Saharan Africans than ancient Egyptians did, whereas ancient Egyptians were found to be most closely related to ancient people from the Near East...



The Research

For this study, an international team of researchers from the University of Tuebingen, the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History in Jena, Germany, the University of Cambridge, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Berlin Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory, looked at



genetic differentiation and population continuity over a 1,300-year timespan, and compared these results to modern populations. The team sampled 151 mummified individuals from the archaeological site of Abusir el-Meleq, along the Nile River in Middle Egypt, from two anthropological collections hosted and curated at the University of Tuebingen and the Felix von Luschan Skull Collection at the Museum of Prehistory of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz". [Source](#)

Ancient Egyptians were more European than African, groundbreaking DNA research on

mummies reveals

Analysis on mummies dating from 1400BC to 400AD showed they were genetically similar to people from Turkey and Europe





Analysis on 151 mummies revealed that they share more DNA with Europeans than Africans
By Ben Cusack 30 May 2017 [Article Here](#)

Chief Joseph Lamb Receipt 2042 BC



Not far from the landing of the Jaredites on the Columbia River, was found an amazing cuneiform tablet dating to 2042 BC, near the time frame of the Jaredites. I found it very interesting that on this square shaped stone was found wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia called cuneiform.

It spoke about the purchase of sheep and goats for a sacrifice. In total there are three

artifacts found in the USA with the ancient cuneiform script that have been studied by reputable archaeologists and deemed authentic. They are sales receipts for sheep and goats. Amazing. Below are the details.



A sales receipt for a lamb dating back to 2042 B.C. in Assyria

"In 1877 the respected leader of the Nez Perce tribe surrendered to the U. S. Government. At his surrender, Chief Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain (known by his Christian name Joseph), presented General



The star is an Assyrian symbol

Nelson Appleton Miles with a pendant, a 1 inch square clay tablet with writings unrecognizable to General Miles. The writing, which was translated by Dr. Robert D. Biggs, Assyriology Professor at the University of Chicago, turned out to be a sales receipt dating back to 2042 B.C. in Assyria.

It read: "Nalu received 1 lamb from Abbashaga on the 11th day of the month of the festival of An, in the year Enmahgalanna was installed as high priestess of Nanna."

Chief Joseph said the tablet had been passed down in his family for many generations. How would his family come into possession of a nearly 4,000-year-old tablet? According to the Chief, they inherited it from their white ancestors."

Josephknew.com More detail in [my blog here:](#)

Conclusion: Overwhelming Evidence Shows that the Jaredites and Nephites Fought Final Battles at the Exact Same Hill in Ontario, New York! Once Cumorah!

Where Exactly is Hill Cumorah/Ramah?

"And it came to pass that the army of Coriantumr did pitch their tents by the hill Ramah; and it was that same hill where my father Mormon did hide up the records unto the Lord, which were sacred." *Ether 15:11*

SPECULATION ABOUT BOOK OF MORMON GEOGRAPHY.

Within recent years there has arisen among certain students of the Book of Mormon a theory to the effect that within the period covered by the Book of Mormon, the Nephites and Lamanites were confined almost entirely within the borders of the territory comprising Central America and the southern portion of Mexico — the isthmus of Tehautepec probably being the "narrow neck" of land spoken of in the Book of Mormon rather than the isthmus of Panama.232. 16

This theory is founded upon the assumption that it was impossible for the colony of Lehi's to

multiply and fill the hemisphere within the limits of 1,000 years, or from the coming of Lehi from Jerusalem to the time of the destruction of the Nephites at the Hill Cumorah. Moreover, they claim that the story in the Book of Mormon of the migrations, building of cities, and the wars and contentions, **preclude the possibility of the people spreading over great distances such as we find within the borders Of North and South America.**

EARTH POPULATED RAPIDLY.

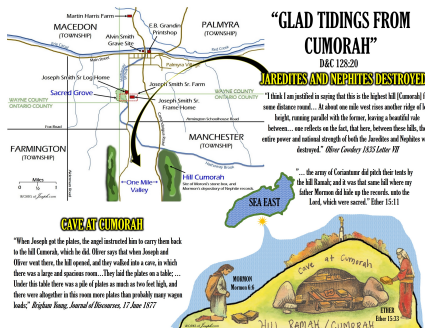
If we are willing to accept the Bible record, which is confirmed by the Doctrine and Covenants, the entire civilization of the earth was destroyed in the flood except Noah and his family. Moreover, this destruction took place less than 5,000 years ago, and today the population of the earth, notwithstanding wars and destructions, is estimated at over 2,000,000,000 souls. *(Updated population of the earth, Nov 2022, [8 billion plus here](#))*

The population of Europe, based upon the best records available, is vastly increased over that at the time of the discovery of America; yet upon this hemisphere are to be found hundreds of millions of people, descendants of European and Asiatic ancestors who knew nothing of this land before the discovery by Columbus. **The rapid increase of posterity is known to every genealogist who has traced the record of the early settlers in this western country.**

LOCALE OF CUMORAH, RAMAH, AND RIPLIANCUM.

This modernistic theory of necessity, in order to be consistent, must place the waters of Ripliancum and the Hill Cumorah some place within the restricted territory of Central America, notwithstanding the teachings of the Church to the contrary for upwards of 100 years.

Because of this theory some members of the Church have become confused and greatly disturbed in their faith in the Book of Mormon. It is for this reason that evidence is here presented to show that it is not only possible that these places could be located as the Church has held during the past century.



It is known that the Hill Cumorah where the Nephites were destroyed is the hill where the Jaredites were also destroyed. This hill was known to the Jaredites as Ramah. It was approximately near to the waters of **Ripliancum**, which the Book of Ether says, **“by interpretation, is large, or to exceed all.**” And it came to pass that we did march forth to

the land of Cumorah, and we did pitch our tents round about the hill Cumorah; and it was in a land of many waters, rivers, and fountains; and here we had hope to gain advantage over the Lamanites.”

EARLY BRETHREN LOCATE CUMORAH IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

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

Further, the fact that all of his associates from the beginning down have spoken of it as the **identical hill where Mormon and Moroni hid the records**, must carry some weight. **It is difficult for a reasonable person to believe** that such men as Oliver Cowdery, Brigham Young, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, David Whitmer, and many others, could speak frequently of the Spot where the Prophet Joseph Smith obtained the plates as the Hill Cumorah, and not be corrected by the Prophet, **if that were not the fact.** That they did speak of this hill in the days of the Prophet in this definite manner is an established record of history." *LOCALE OF CUMORAH, RAMAH, AND RIPLIANCUM. Joseph Fielding Smith Doctrines of Salvation Vol 3 Chapter 12*

 Post Views: 759

Rian Nelson

