

KELTIC MINES IN AMERICA

by

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Summary

In 1976 a book titled "America B.C." was published by Dr. Barry Fell, who was a professor at Havard University at the time. This book made the claim that many petroglyphs (rock writings) have been found in America that are actually writings in known scripts from all parts of the world. The two most common are the archaic Semitic script used by the Phoenicians, mostly from Spain and Carthage, and Ogam, a form of writing used by the Kelts. Ogam was based on finger talk, from one to all five fingers of right hand, left hand, or both, are used to give 15 consonants, like most ancient languages, vowels were assumed, though they did use a circle for the O sound. This was converted to a written form by using a stem line for the body, and short lines for the fingers. It was written both vertically and horizontally, if vertical, the line to right of the reader is B-L-F-S-N, to left of the reader is H-D-T-C-Q, both sides of the line is M-G-Ng-Z-R. If horizontal, B-L-F-S-N is down, H-D-T-C-Q is up.

By using information from this book, and additional information given by Dr. Fell in personal letters, it was possible to identify a petroglyph in southwestern Utah as being written in the Ogam alphabet, being a very accurate map to a mining district. This used the same mapping code we still use today, even the using north to the top. This map can be correlated with aerial photos of the areas in question, as proof it is a map. This map gives the location for 8 mines, and I've been able to find 6 of these, including some with both - copper and gold. The danger of gold-crazy prospectors going in to destroy the evidences of ancient mining requires secrecy as the only protection, so the location can only be given for one mine. However, if any honest investigator offers adequate proof they value history more than the gold, a more exact location can be given later.

THE PRESENT SUBJECT is to give evidence that in some ancient time, all oceans were crossed on a regular basis in all directions. Europeans share common ancestry with the peoples of North America, despite the errors told in textbooks, such as ancient seafaring people believed the earth was flat, and ships would fall off the edge of this world, if they ventured beyond sight of land. The present dogma is that "All ocean

crossings before Columbus are impossible. – Period. – End of discussion". Anyone who finds evidence proving otherwise is subject to severe persecution.

The first crack appeared in the stone wall of this fortress in 1976 when a professor at Harvard University, named Barry Fell, published a book titled "America B.C.". Though Dr. Fell was a marine biologist, he

had a deep interest in ancient languages, including his own Keltic ancestry, he was taught as a child to speak Keltic, and later learned to read Ogam, the form of writing used before Kelts adopted the Roman alphabet. Someone who knew of Fell's interest in ancient writing had given him a photo of a petroglyph (rock writing) found in New England, and when he was able to read it, other people sent him photos of other suspected writings. He could read some of them, but not all, so he used his Harvard connections to contact other experts in ancient languages, publishing the results in "America B.C.". This deluged him with more photos from all over America, so when it became evident that enough material existed to justify a formal study, they organised the Epigraphic Society to publish the results annually.

WHEN I FIRST read Dr. Fell's book in 1979, it gave support to conclusions I had made from my personal work with living Indians, so I joined the Epigraphic Society and ordered a few back issues. The first publication I received included a word list of the Takhelne, a tribe of western Canada, who have so many Keltic loan words in their language that they can almost be considered to speak a Keltic dialect. In fact, the very name can be read as Keltic. TA-KHEL-NI would read as "The Khel people". As soon as I saw this word list, I immediately recognised many Navaho words. (The tribe of Navaho is usually spelled NAVAJO, the Spanish spelling uses the J for the H sound, but I like to spell it the way it sounds). The Navaho are only in America about 800 years, they are just refugees from Genghis Kahn. Did Kelts travel to Mongolia and intermarry with Mongols before they reached America? Or were Keltic peoples here in America when they arrived? Whatever the case may be, there are so many Keltic loan words in the Navaho language that I was certain the claims of Dr. Barry Fell were true.

A FEW MONTH later I found a petroglyph in Snow Canyon State Park, in southwestern Utah (photo 1; figure 1-4). I sent photos to Dr. Fell, and he confirmed my opinion that it carries Ogam writing. He was able to read a few easy words, just enough to say that the language is Keltic, ancestral to Irish. He declined to risk a full reading because he said some spelling was wrong, and it had too many marks unrelated to writing. His opinion was that it was a copy made by someone who was illiterate, in the belief the marks were magic, and that the original writing should be nearby. A search failed to produce other uses of Ogam, though other petroglyphs were found, they were not any form of alphabetic writing. I decided to try decoding this myself, so I memorised the Ogam alphabet, gave English sounds to the marks, then used word lists from other sites published by the Epigraphic Society to make my reading. Dr. Fell did say a few rebus marks are present, and he was kind enough to explain how to read a rebus as conventional Ogam(photo 2). The example he gave is the horned animal in lower right of the right end panel. This will be a sheep or goat. He said the lines across the back are to be read as Ogam by using the legs. The two lines above the rear legs are to be read with the legs to be G. Then two short lines slant right, then two slant left, so these are D-D. The front legs have no lines on the back, so they are L. The horns go along the nose to give another G. So this reads as GED DILK, or a ewe with lamb. He wasn't able to see the lines under the belly on the photo I sent, but a closer look shows them to read as BG, or the buck, which supports the reading of ewe with lamb, the G-K are interchangeable sounds. Since this BG is in the place of the penis, this supports the reading as a prayer in stone for the fertility of these animals. It isn't clear if they had domesticated these animals, or if this was wild game they hunted.

Once DR. FELL had explained to me how a rebus can be read as standard Ogam, it became clear that the upper right corner is decoding instructions telling how one

Photo 1



Figure 1

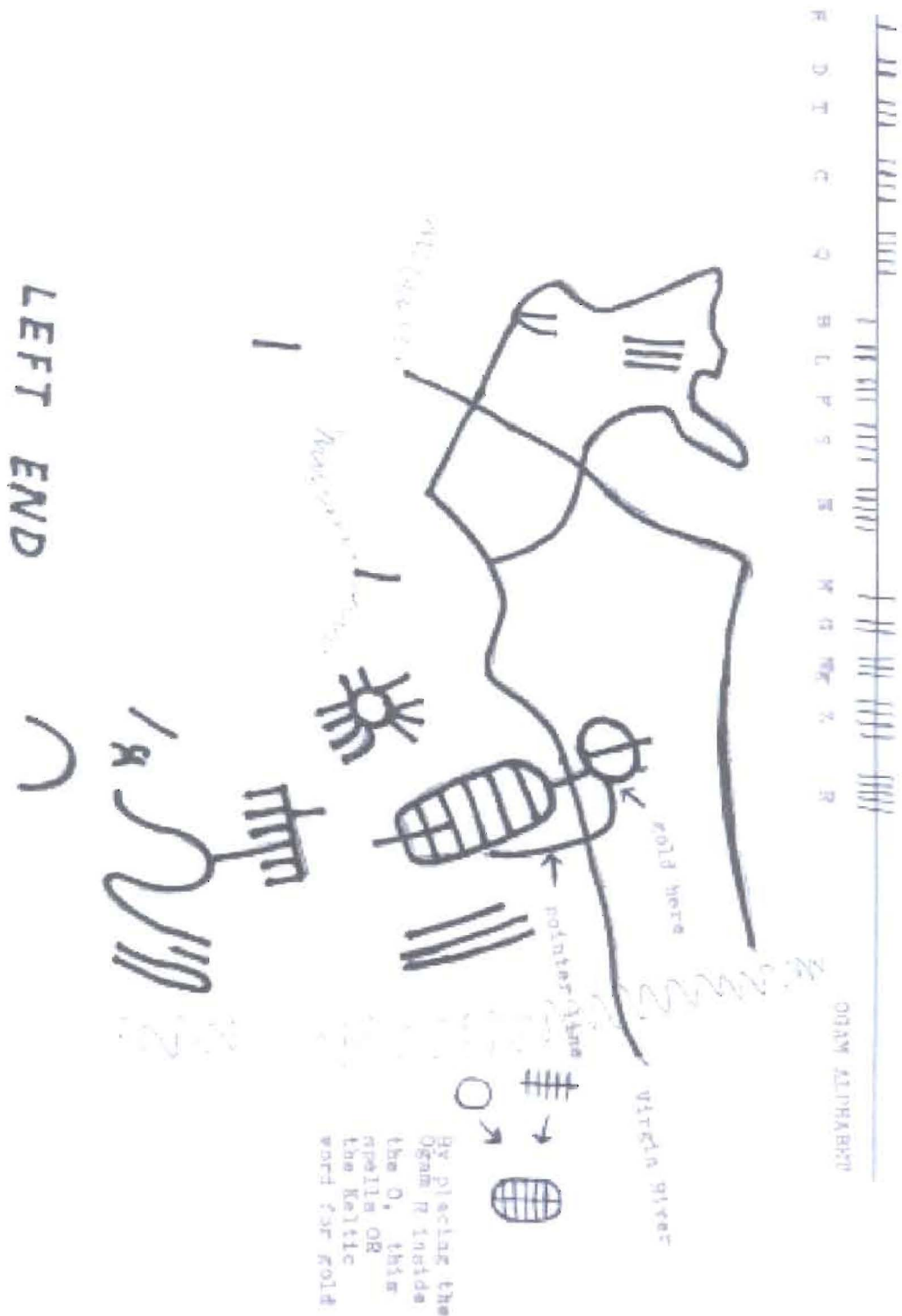


Figure 2

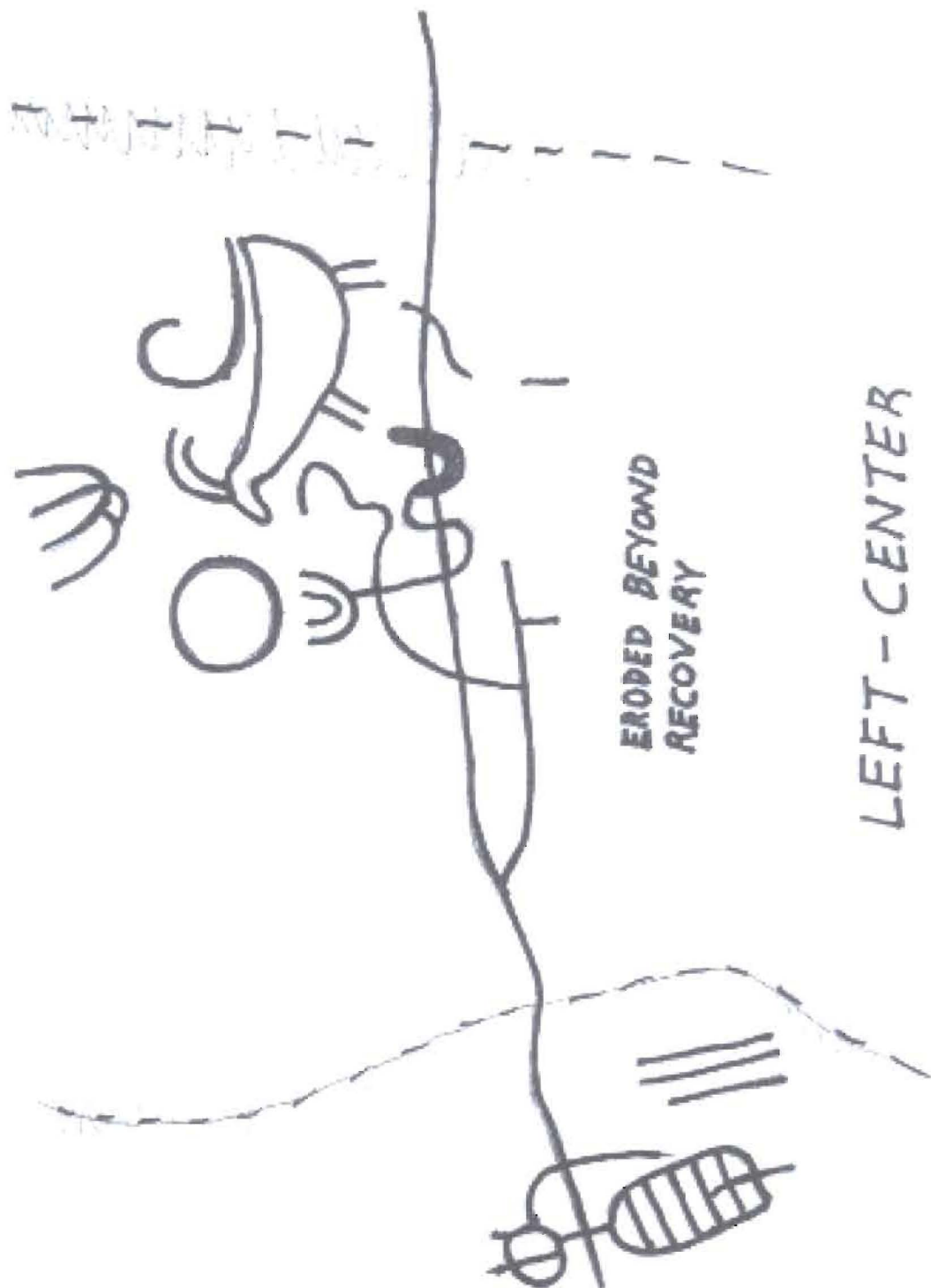


Figure 3



Figure 4

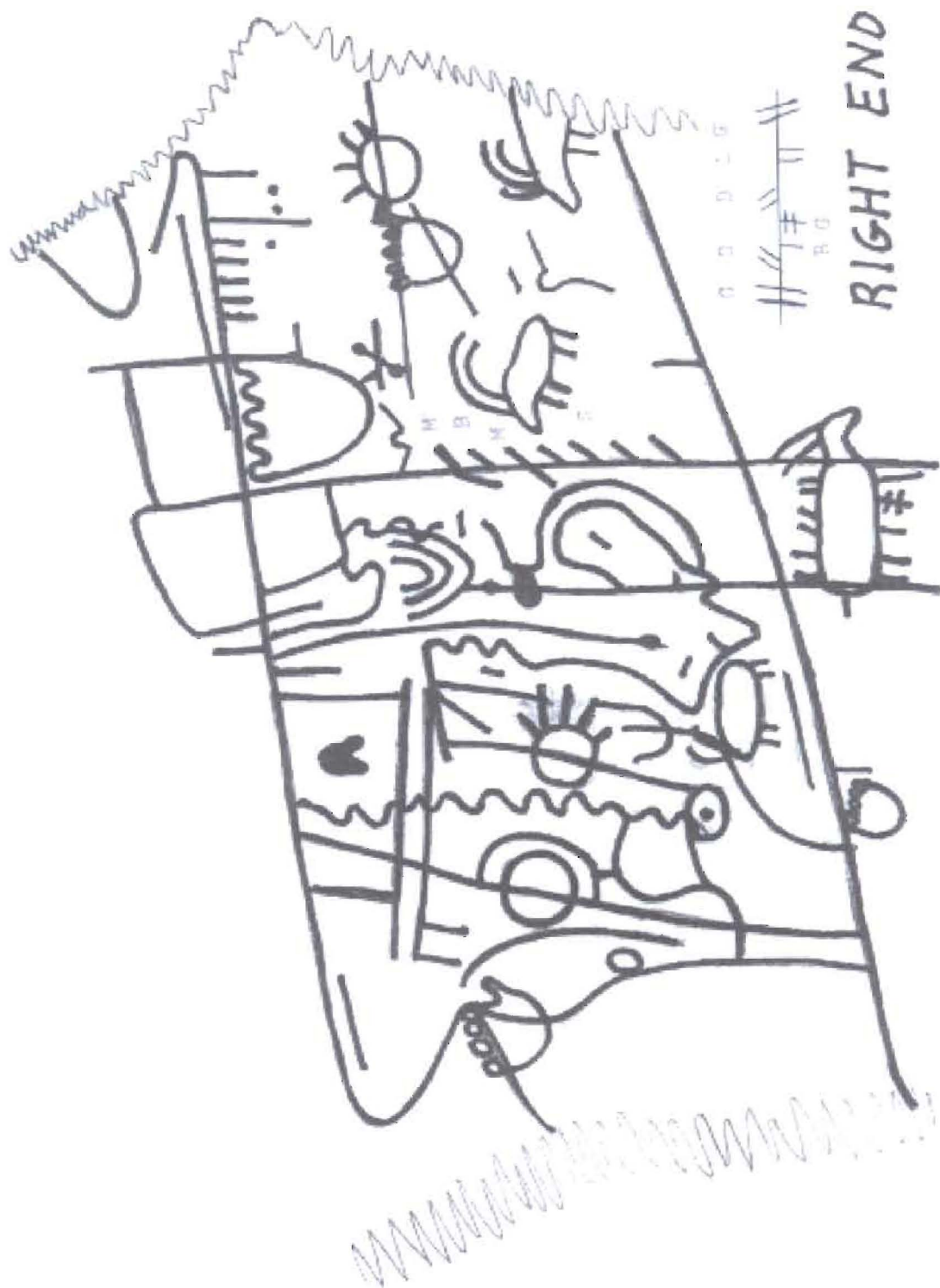


Photo 2: Upper right corner is decoding instructions telling how to convert a specific rebus into standard Ogam



specific rebus is to be converted into standard Ogam to give the word for MINE. I won't explain beyond this, because as it turned out, this actually is a map to a mining district. That was the reason for trying to make this into a code by hiding the correct spelling in the rebus marks. This is a map to a mining district, it shows the location for at least 8 mines, and I've been able to find 6 of them. Two have some good gold, and one has copper. Modern miners were in there about 50 years ago, mining the copper, but it wasn't rich enough to be profitable. If anyone knew gold was also present, they would go in to claim the gold, and destroy the evidence of ancient mining. The only protection is secrecy, so I can't give anything specific enough to tell anyone how to find the gold. If anyone convinces me that they value the history more than the gold, I'll give more specific information, including taking them to the actual mining areas, but the danger of gold-crazy prospectors destroying the ancient mining, is too great to be specific in a general publication.

THE FIRST TIME I found the Ogam word for mine, the location was specific enough to try to find it. There are two volcanoes in the northeast end of the park, one put lava into the canyon below, the other had all the lava stay above. This corresponds to the center of the right end panel where a vertical line cuts through a circle and a half circle. Modern roads follow ancient trails, because travel always chooses the easiest path. So the modern highway corresponds to the ancient trail. The full circle is the volcano that put lava into the canyon, the half circle the other volcano that didn't.

East of this volcano I found a stream channel had eroded into a lava flow, cutting into a lava tube. Lava tubes form when the surface of a lava flow cools and hardens, but inside it continues to flow, until the eruption stops and the molten rock continues to flow, leaving

behind a hollow tube. These can often form a very large area of hollow tubes under the surface. The stream had cut into a tube, but gravel from the channel had filled the end of it until only a small hole was left open, about a size of a man's head. The day I found this, a hard wind was coming out, proving a very large cave exists behind the gravel dam, large enough to respond to changes in air pressure. This was exactly where the petroglyph said it should be, but why would they give this the name of a mine? Lava is the wrong kind of rock to carry metals. What could they be mining in a lava tube?

A BIT OF SEARCHING gave the answer. I found a shattered fragment of a quartz crystal, as clear as glass. Another unbroken crystal has a rough surface from erosion, but the inside is also as clear as glass. A lava tube would be an ideal condition for gem quality crystals to grow. Unlike common quartz with the hexagon crystal, this stone is good enough to grind into magnifying lenses, assuming they knew how to grind lenses, but even if not, they could still grind these crystals for gem stones (photo 3).

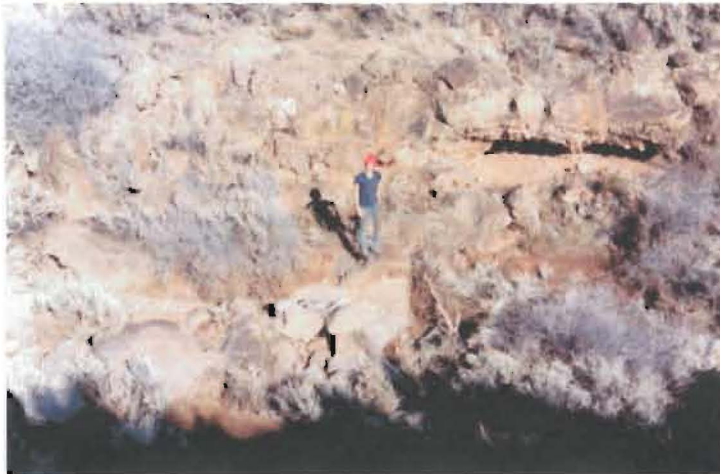


Photo 3: very high quality quarts found near lava tube

A few days later, I returned with a machete to cut away the brush so I could photograph the cave. With the brush gone, I could see that a

line of very large boulders, as high as a man's shoulder, had been rolled into a line to form a dam. This had raised the bottom of the stream channel enough to put water into the cave entrance with every rain storm, this filled the mouth of the tube with gravel, blocking access to intruders (photo 4). So if they were willing to work hard enough to build a dam with boulders of many tons each, there must be something of high value still inside this lava tube. This must remain untouched until it can be excavated by professionals who can recognise evidences of ancient gem mining if they see it. This will be easy, just roll out one of the stones so water won't go into the mouth of the lava tube, then dig out the gravel dam now blocking it. If I should die before proper excavation can be arranged, anyone wise enough to decode this on the petroglyph should be able to find this gem mine on the first try, just as I did. It's located exactly where the map shows it.

Photo 4: Line of boulders form a dam to flood lava tube, closing it with flood debris



The next step was to recognise that the long horizontal line running across all panels, is the Virgin River. This makes a jog to the south to go around the south end of Beaver Dam Mountain. The petroglyph is in four panels, with the right end panel being north of St. George Utah, the other three being the

Virgin River Gorge in Arizona. The left end panel shows a rebus shaped roughly like a man, the head is Beaver Dam Mountain, the neck is Sullivan's Canyon, which enters the Virgin River just east of a canyon crossing the mountain, all of this easily seen on both petroglyph and aerial photos. (figure 5, photo 5) The body is in Ogam R inside the O, spelling OR, which is the Keltic word for gold. The arm is a pointer line, saying the gold is on the southeast edge of the mountain. We found this one without even getting out of the car.

WHILE MOST of the mines are located on land that still is open to mining, their exact location must be kept secret to protect miners from destroying the evidence of ancient mining. This mine, however, is inside a Federal Wilderness Area, so it's closed to mining. It's safe to give the exact location for this mine. The 1-15 freeway follows the Virgin River Gorge between St. George Utah and Las Vegas Nevada. Ten miles south of the Utah-Nevada state line, there is a rest area called Cedar Pockets. (figure 6, photo 6) An overpass allows access from both lanes of the highway. Turn off at this overpass, but don't go into the rest area, go north instead on a dirt road. Almost exactly a half mile from the freeway there is a sign identifying the boundry of the Wilderness Area. Just around the ledge from the sign, east of the road, a huge pit is easily visible from the road. This is the gold mine identified by the rebus on the left end panel. The gold occurs in a seam of black metal that's

mostly iron, it dips down into the earth at about a 45 degree angle. The gold layer was the floor of this shaft. It was dug so wide the roof collapsed, a huge boulder of fallen roof fills half the pit. This would need to be blasted with explosives, and removed, before the old mine can be excavated, so that gives adequate protection to the site. No one could do blasting without alerting authorities, so

Figure 5

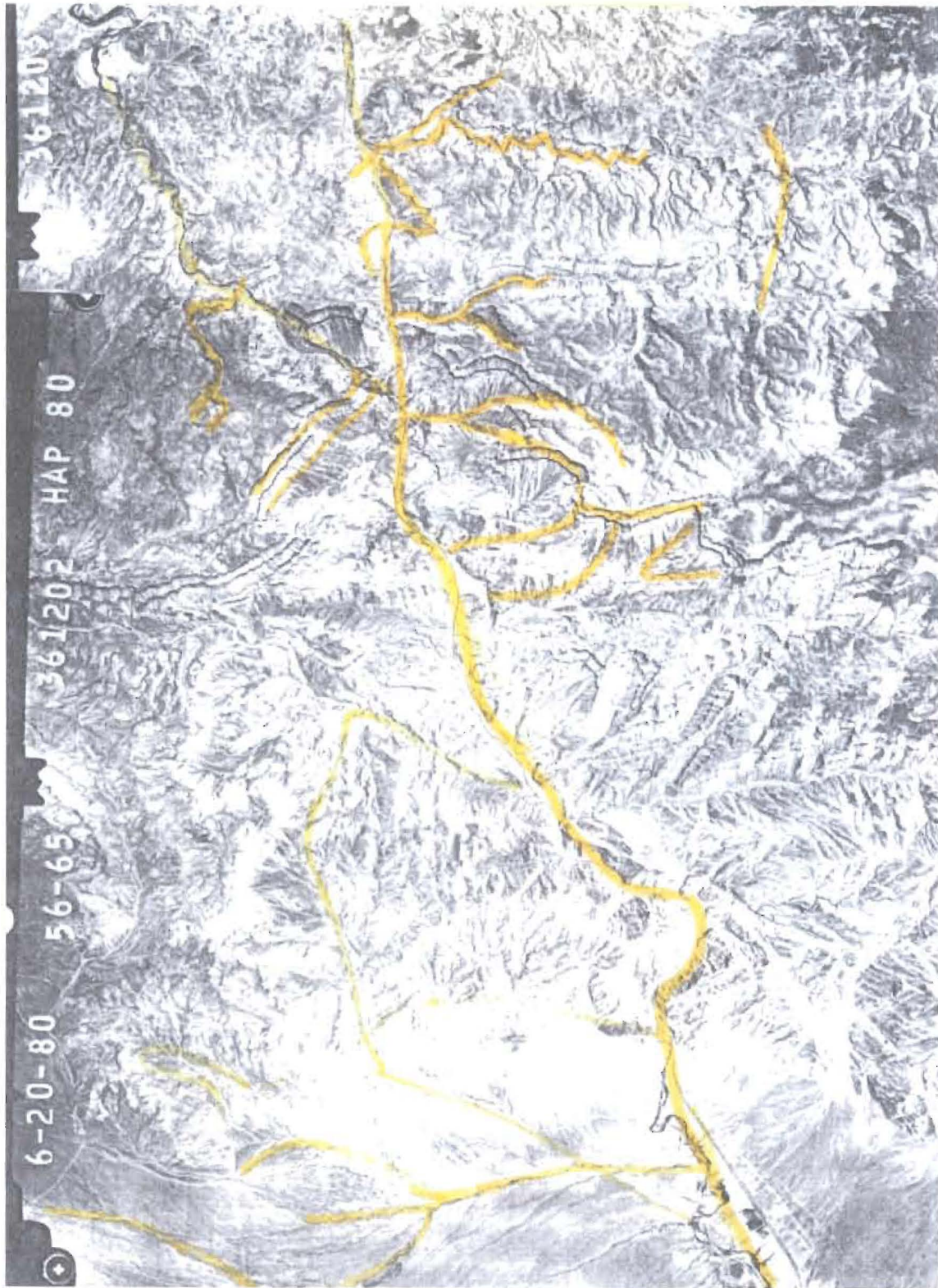


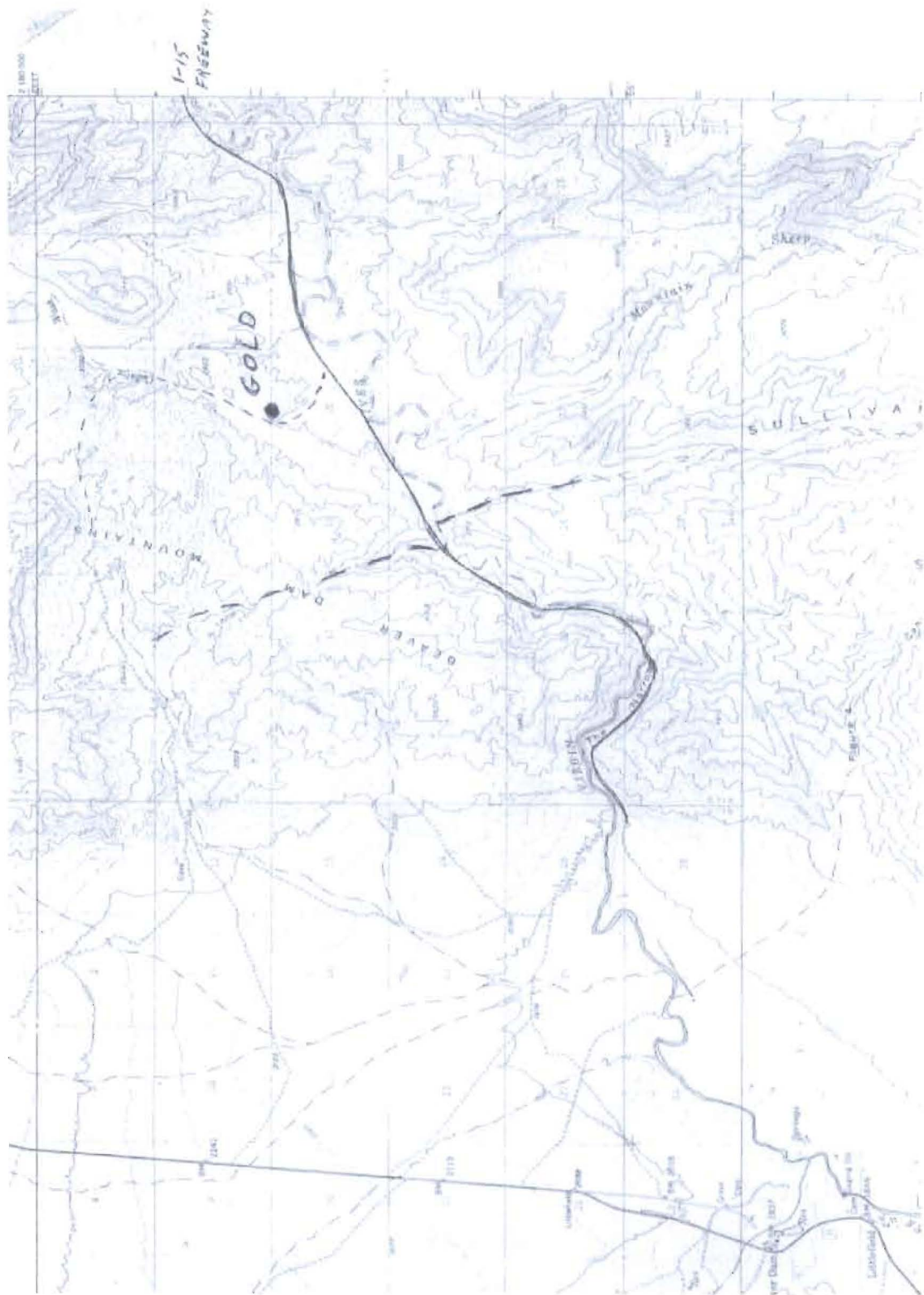
Photo 5: View from plane showing how Sullivan's Canyon reaches Virgin river to east of Canyon crossing beaver Dam mountain. This is looking north Sullivan's Canyon.



Photo 6: Cedar Pockets Gold mine



Figure 6



that assures that no one can dig in this site without proper permits. Since Wilderness Areas are closed to mining, no permit to excavate this shaft could be given without special court action, or possibly special laws passed by Congress to allow excavation for historical purposes. Whether or not this will ever be allowed, at least the collapsed mine shaft is easily visible for anyone willing to drive a half mile off the freeway to see it. AND THERE STILL IS GOLD IN THIS SEAM THAT FORMS THE FLOOR OF THIS PIT! If this pit isn't a Keltic gold mine that's 4000 years old, then how was this pit formed?

MEANTIME, the final proof that this petroglyph is actually a map to a mining district will be found by comparing aerial photos to petroglyph marks. This petroglyph is more than 4000 years old, so it's badly eroded, and covered by the patina of weathering, so I drew line drawings to get all the marks on the petroglyph, which may not be visible on photos. I compared this to aerial photos. Over 60 marks have direct correlations to aerial photos. This uses the same mapping code we still use today, even to using north to the top. Anyone who can read a modern topographical map should have no difficulty reading this petroglyph. The right end panel covers the St. George area, using three aerial photos side by side. Another three photos cover the virgin River Gorge area, with the left end panel reaching out into the next valley to the west. The two center panels seem to be repeats of the same information, but left center is so badly eroded

that all we can see in certainty is the Virgin River and the dry canyon followed by the freeway. The right center shows most of the other mines, identified by the rebus decoded by the upper right corner. I'm giving this much in trust, assuming that anyone with brains enough to read these decoding instructions will also have brains enough to see the historical value of these mines will be greater value than gold.



Photo 7: Mining was done here by digging out the entire ore layer until the overhang fell.

THESE UNLOCATED mines didn't do any tunneling, they are in the side of cliffs, so the ore layer was just removed over the entire cliff, in several places this was cut under so far the overhang fell (photo7). The other type of mining was digging dark brown nodules out of yellow sandstone (photo 8). It still is a mystery why they were mining these nodules, I can't find gold in any of them. The enclosed photos should be adequate proof that these nodules were being mined, but if doubt remains, it will be removed by studying the actual work. The sterile rock was dug from around the nodules, then the broken fragments of the nodules were put in piles to be collected later. It appears the work was stopped suddenly in mid operation, some of

Photo 8: These dark brown nodules carry no gold, but were the major goal of Keltic miners.



these piles are still intact. Copper was also being mined at one site. Modern miners were digging this around 50 years ago, but the copper isn't rich enough to be profitable, so this was abandoned after a few years (photo 9). A hundred meters or so to the north of this recent mining, the ancient excavation is still exposed. Like the nodules, this copper was mined by pounding away the sterile rock above the copper, which was carefully placed in piles for more processing later, and a few piles are still in place.

Photo 9: Copper seam exposed by modern miners



Then after removing the copper, the rock below was broken off, and the process repeated going deeper into the cliff. There is a thin, but rich, seam of gold in this. A small sample I carried out in a shirt pocket produced enough gold to put it in a small glass jar and get a photo of the gold (photo 10). I won't even try to guess what they were mining in addition to gold and copper, but at least it's certain they were after gold and copper.

AS FOR DATING this, we get into another subject. The bible story of Noah's flood is true! No subject in geology is easier to prove than the reality of many global floods, not just the one flood in the Bible story. The cause of this global floods is asteroid impacts in some ocean. When asteroids hit on land, it's the rain of fire from heaven so common in ancient histories. The energy of a moving object increases by square of velocity, so at the speed these asteroids are moving when they hit the earth, the energy is so high that even huge masses of metal would be vaporised by heat of the impact. These metal vapors are blasted high into the stratosphere, where rains bring them down, coating rocks with these microscopic metal particles. This includes gold, but it's mostly just iron, nickel, and manganese. Geologists give this metal coating on rocks, the name of "desert varnish" (photo 11). They have numerous crackpot ideas to explain this desert varnish forming on rocks, but the fact that gold is also present in it is proof these theories are wrong. It actually fell from the sky. This explains the Greek myths about Zeus rains gold from the sky. It actually did happen! It also explains the rains of blood so common in ancient traditions, including the Bible story of

Photo 10: Magnification of Glass jar with gold from one of the mines

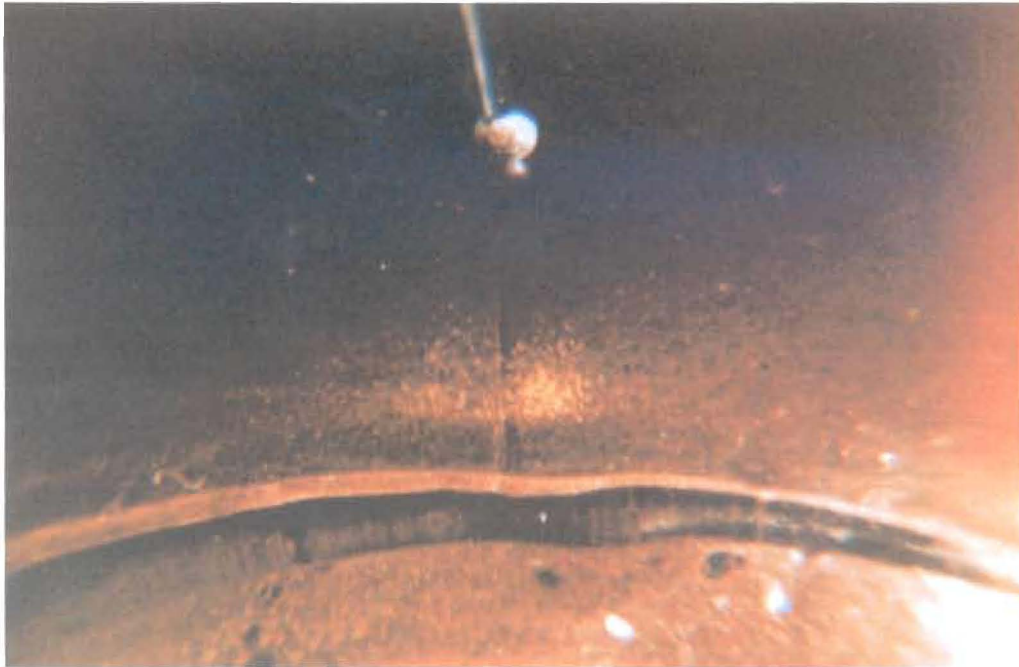


Photo 11: The black stain is called “desert varnish”-this is actually asteroid dust



filled in the Cedar Pockets mine with mud washed from the hill above, then collapsed the roof into the pit.

The petroglyph can be found by following state highway 18 to the north of St. George

for 8 miles, Park on the S curve by the volcano, then hike to the bottom of the first canyon, follow this one mile to the north. The petroglyph is to the west, at the third side canyon from the end.

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