

Cumorah Messenger

The Message Made Visible *

By Chris Scott © 2014 *The title format is borrowed from Breaking the Maya Code by Michael D. Coe. In this book there is a chapter entitled “The Word Made Visible.”

I have been fascinated lately by a Mayan art form called the speech scroll. The speech scroll is an image that seems very scriptural when you consider a very prevalent theme carried throughout the Bible. God “Spoke” the world into existence.¹ “And I, God, said, Let there be light, and there was light...And again, I said Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters; and it was so, even as I spake. And I said, Let it divide the waters from the waters; and it was done.”² From the Book of Mormon we read “For, behold, by the power of his word man came upon the face of the earth, which earth was created by the power of his word.”³

“In Mesoamerica, speech occurs in varying

settings, including myths of creation and human origin. One of the earliest explicit discussions of speech scrolls appears in a post-humously published report by Hermann Beyer (1955:33-34). Thanks to the foundation he laid, there is much that can be said about scrolls. In some texts, such as the mythogenic Codex Vindobonensis of Mixtec provenance, speech marks an attribute of humanity at the beginning of time; such orations relate to the founding and making of all things (Anders et al. 1992:81).

Speech also figures prominently in the creation account of the K’iche’ Maya Popol Vuh, in which genesis results from a dialogue between the creator deities (Christenson 2000:40-41). In addition,

the multiple attempts at creating people ensured that gods could be nourished through compliant human speech and prayer (Christenson 2000:49, 128-134).⁴

From the very beginning of time God is speaking the “Word” and like the scriptures, it goes forth like a scroll. “So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.”⁵

The Mayan artists were able to capture this image in an art form called the speech scroll. The speech scroll emanates from the mouth and is shaped like a question mark. (Figure 1) Often it is accompanied by hiero-

200 HCETI Accomplishments

By Neil Steede © 2014

The Hill Cumorah Expedition Team came into existence at about the year 2000. Neil Steede had a prayer support group known as the “K group” which met monthly in Neil’s basement. Originally the brainchild of Tim Brown, the Hill Cumorah Expedition Team, Inc. (HECTI) wanted to be more than a prayer support group. They wanted to support the archaeological endeavors and exploration’s that Neil was pursuing. The group grew in strength over the years and has more than accomplished its original goals.

Since I am the recipient of most of this endeavor I here put forward what I

believe to be the 200 greatest contributions made by HCETI. There are many more that are worth mentioning, but here I am concentrating exclusively on the archaeological endeavors. Spin-off groups have formed over the years, most notably The Mexican Epigraphic Society.

Most recently this group was supportive for a symposium held at the Independence Heritage House. There we found a validation of everything that HCETI stands for. It also should be stated, “Here you only see the tip of the iceberg.” If anyone should feel somewhat slighted in some way because of something not

listed here, please let us know.

The following is a list of accomplishments that have been made by HCETI over the last 15 years. This is not a complete list nor is it fully explanatory. Some of these items are projects that began 40 years ago, but came to completion under HCETI. An example of this latter is

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glyphs. “Speech scrolls ensure that, through graphic means, sound can be seen as something concrete and imperishable”⁴

Closely related to the speech scroll is the breath scroll. “Late Classic Maya vessel scenes often portray speech scrolls as a series of dots in a single curving line, quite probably also an allusion to “breath”, yik’al t’an “wind or sound from one who speaks” --all these terms deriving from the root ik’, or “wind,” (Figure 2) perhaps in the sense of “precious things” (Barrera Vasquez 1980:977).

The breath scroll as art seems inspired in and of itself, but also appears as inspiration issuing forth from the nose of the person.

(Figure 3) Breath is also something that is scriptural from the beginning of the creation “and the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul”⁶

“Inspiration, from the Latin *in-spi-ratio*, means to be *in-breathed* or *blown upon*.”.....”By the wind... by the breath.... by the Spirit. That which is inspired is *God-breathed*, *spirit-blown*. The word is defined as, ‘a supernatural or divine influence upon the prophets, the apostles, and the sacred writers, or upon men, to enable them to communicate divine truth.’”⁷

At Chichen Itza there are many examples of breath scrolls coming out of the faces of several buildings. One building has over twenty figures that are almost screaming “Look at me, I am trying to tell you something.” (Figure 4)

So perhaps speech and breath scrolls could be seen as that which is inspired by a higher being and worthy of putting down in a concrete form of art for a testimony to the world of what



Figure 2
Ik' Symbol

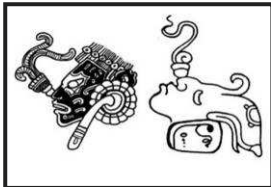


Figure 3
Breath Scroll



Figure 1—Speech Scroll

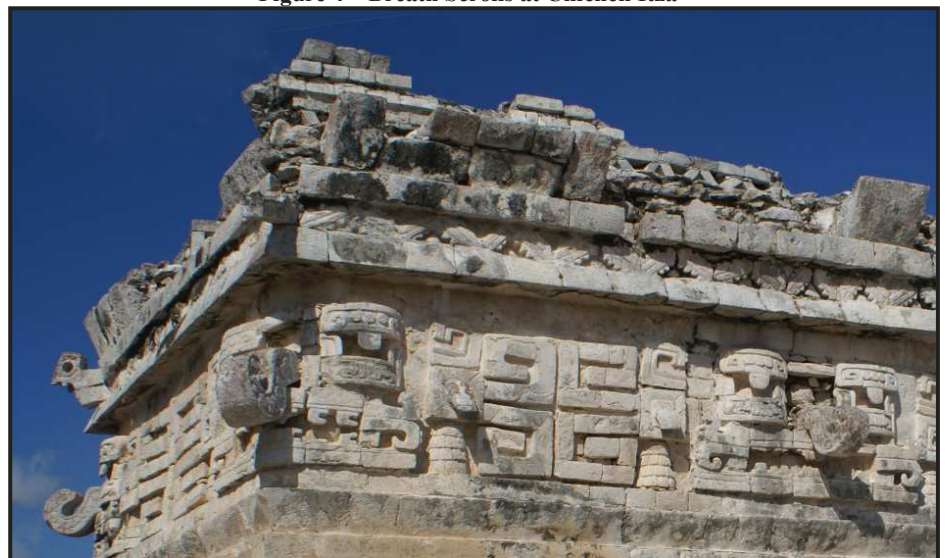
was taking place between the Maya and their Creator. Recorded words were very important to the Maya when we consider the sheer volume of writings that they left in the form of codices and hieroglyphs. “And it hath become expedient that I, according to the will of God... should make a record of these things, which have been done;”⁸

“Wherefore, I chose these things, to finish my record upon them, which remainder of my record I shall take from the plates of Nephi; and I cannot write the hundredth part of the things of my people.”⁹

“To those far-off Maya, writing was of divine origin: it was the gift of Itzamna, the great creator divinity whom the people of Yucatan on the eve of the Conquest considered to be the first priest. Each year in the month Uo—the same month in which we found ourselves on the Neva embankment—the priests invoke him by bringing out their precious books and spreading them out on fresh boughs in the house of the local lord. Sacred pom incense was burned to the god, and the wooden boards which formed the cover of the books were anointed with “Mayan blue” pigment and virgin water.”¹⁰

When we consider the word and the sacredness of it and our scripture “So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.”¹¹ We can compare that to the coming of Jesus Christ. He is closely associated with the word and gospel as it comes forth from the mouth of God. “In the beginning was the gospel preached through the Son. And the gospel was the word, and the word was with the Son, and the Son

Figure 4—Breath Scrolls at Chichen Itza



The Message Made Visible *continued*

was with God, and the Son was of God.”¹¹ God’s promise of a redeemer is manifested in the flesh and His Word is sure. “The Lord Shall come down from heaven among the children of men, And shall dwell in a tabernacle of clay.”¹²

The effectiveness of his word in the kingdom of providence and grace, which is as certain as the former: “So shall my word be, as powerful in the mouth of prophets as it is in the hand of providence; it shall not return unto me void, as unable to effect what it was sent for, or meeting with an insuperable opposition; no, it shall accomplish that which I please” (for it is the declaration of his will, according to the counsel of which he works all things) “and it shall prosper in the thing for which I sent it.” This assures us, [1.] That the promises of God shall all have their full accomplishment in due time, and not one iota or tittle of them shall fail. These promises of mercy and grace shall have as real an effect upon the souls of believers, for their sanctification and comfort,

as ever the rain had upon the earth, to make it fruitful. [2.] That according to the different errands on which the word is sent it will have its different effects. If it be not a savour of life unto life, it will be a savour of death unto death; if it do not convince the conscience and soften the heart, it will sear the conscience and harden the heart; if it do not ripen for heaven, it will ripen for hell. One way or other, it will take effect. [3.] That Christ’s coming into the world, as the dew from heaven (*Hos. 14:5*), will not be in vain.¹³

In my opinion the Maya, by displaying the art forms of speech scrolls and breath scrolls had a very clear picture of the plan of God and how he worked with mankind through the Holy Spirit and Jesus Christ. Their depictions show the importance and power of the “Spoken Word.” The message out of the mouth of God is the story the life, death, sacrifice of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

REFERENCES

¹Shirley Heater, 2014, *Quetzal Codex*, Issue 7, Oak Grove, MO, Center for Mesoamerican Research, p. 5

²Genesis 1:6,9 IV; 1:3,6 KJ, Bible

³Jacob 3:12, Book of Mormon

⁴Steven Houston, David Stuart, and Karl Taube, 2006, *The Memory of Bones: Body, Being, and Experience among the Classic Maya*, Austin, TX, University of Texas Press, p. 183-184

⁵Isaiah 55:11, Bible

⁶Genesis 2:8 IV; 2:7 KJ, Bible

⁷Jonathan Cahn, 2011, *The Harbinger*, Lake Mary, FL, Frontline Press, p. 119

⁸3rd Nephi 2:98-101, Book of Mormon

⁹Words of Mormon 1:8; Jacob 2:26; Helaman 2:13, Book of Mormon

¹⁰Michael D. Coe, 1992, *Breaking the Maya Code*, New York, Thames and Hudson Inc. p. 12

¹¹John 1:1, Bible

¹²Mosiah 1:97, Book of Mormon

¹³Matthew Henry, 2008, *Matthew Henry’s Commentary on the Whole Bible complete*, Hendrickson Publishers. about Isaiah 55:11

200 HCETI Accomplishment *continued*

the tunnel projects at Teotihuacán. Most of the financing for all of these projects have been internal. More external intervention will be needed for future projects.

1. Mapping the Land of Cumorah

The mapping of this area has taken more than 10 years to accomplish. However, main battle lines that occurred during the final battles of the Jaredites and the Nephites have been determined. Several special have also been recognized and mapped.

2. Collecting Evidences of Final Battles

Over the last 15 years the HCETI team has collected hundreds of artifacts from the battlefields. Those artifacts have been classified as to what era they were from (Jaredites or Nephite), and as to which side they might represent.

3. Mapping All Geographical Passes

The mapping of all of the passes mentioned in the Book of Mormon have been executed by this team. They include the Teancum/Morianton pass, the Jershon pass, the Limhi pass, and the Final Wars pass. Also the documentation of the city passes from Ammonihah and Nephilah were also documented.

4. Finding the City of Nephi

Connecting the City of Nephi to the present day ruin of Chinkultic was a task that took several years. However, there is now little doubt as to its location. All major events described in the Book of Mormon are found to have occurred at this site.

5. Finding Abinadi’s Monument

Finding the monument at Chinkultic that depicts the burning of Abinadi was a major accomplishment.

6. Finding the “24 Priests” Monument

The recognition of the 24 Priests monument greatly enhances our ability to read the artwork of this era. The symbolism of the large Lamanite and the symbolism of the woman’s speech scrolls were paramount.

7. Finding the “Noah-Burning” Monument

To find a monument portraying a major King burning as it was told about King Noah was a huge breakthrough.

8. Finding the “Limhi Altar”

The altar found behind the City of Nephi demonstrates to us how location was so important in comprehending monuments. The abstract art representing abstract ideas

are unique on this altar. This also taught us how to read not only abstract *per se*, but also directional indications.

9. Understanding King Limhi as “King of Zero” Monument

The recognition of the meaning of the infamous Chinkultic Disk (Esperanza Disk) greatly opened our understanding as to how pre-classical monuments were created by classical artisans.



The La Esperanza Disk illustrates that this king became the “King of Nothing”—a very fitting comment on King Limhi who surrendered his kingship to give his people their freedom from Lamanite slavery.

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200 Accomplishments *Continued*

10. Finding Noah's Tower Foundation

From the Book of Mormon we understand that a high tower existed at the City of Nephi and this allowed us to comprehend the geography of what we were seeing at that site. To the right of the upper pyramid there is a large flat area which is the foundation of some wooden structure (this has been confirmed). From the Book of Mormon we were able to tell that this would have been the site of Noah's tower.

11. Finding of Noah's Chair Description

The finding of the monument that insinuates the creation of large "easy chairs" was monumental. This find also demonstrates why the Maya chose "stools" as thrones.

12. Finding Noah's Diadem Drawing

Another event where Book of Mormon descriptions explained the existence and meaning of a particular artifact.

13. Finding the Zeniff Monument

This monument portrays the petition of Zeniff to Mosiah to return to the City of Nephi.

14. Discovering the Meaning of the Ball Courts

After much study we were able to determine that many of the ball courts in Mesoamerica were not used for playing ball. Rather they were used to create "historical timelines." The ball court at Chinkultic demonstrated this in the ball court. The playing field was full of monuments. It would not be reasonable to put monuments in the playing field. At the same time the order and organization of the monuments demonstrated that they were in chronological historical order. This could only be understood if viewed through Book of Mormon stories as history.

15. Finding the Nephi/Lehi Monuments

The finding of the Nephi/Lehi monuments at Chinkultic greatly expanded our understanding of this site.

16. Finding the Nephi/Lehi Prison

Finding the prison where Nephi and Lehi saw the fire on the walls was a great opening to comprehension of how this site worked.

17. Finding Abinadi's Well

Understanding "Abinadi's Well" led to the understanding of more wells found later both at this site and Tonina. The location of the well made it clear that the mound where it sits was built to simply display the well and the event it repre-

sents. It also helped us comprehend the concept of the oval.

18. Finding the Nephi/Lehi Well

This is the find that led to the confirmation of the previous well found.

19. Finding of Samuel's Well

Self-explanatory in that we discovered that Samuel the Lamanite was here converted to the gospel and later became one of the Magi.

20. Finding the City of Nephi Geography

Understanding the location of the City of Nephi expanded our understanding of the cities surrounding it as well as major geographical features. One of the greater events here was the discovery of the pass behind the city. The existence of this pass demonstrated the veracity of the most of our conclusions up to this time. All of this led to several of the following finds which will be indicated.

21. Finding the City of Laman

To be able to determine the City of Laman by its relative location to Chinkultic as well as the ability to view its approaching armies from Noah's tower made this discovery relatively easy.

22. Finding the Waters of Mormon

Once again, simple extrapolation allowed us to see that "Ojo de Agua" had to be the Waters of Mormon.

23. Finding Where the 24 Lamanite Women Were Captured

We found that the "Lagos Pintados" is the most logical place from which the 24 Lamanite women were kidnapped.

24. Finding of the City of the 24 Priests of Noah

The extrapolation to determine the city that the 24 Priests built was fairly easy after having discovered all the above.

25. Finding of Alma's City

Once again through extrapolation we located the city that Alma established as a refugee during Noah's reign.

26. Finding the City of Desolation

Through a variety of methods we were able to determine that the present known city of La Venta was the Book of Mormon City of Desolation. This could be extrapolated through the Olmec carvings at the site and particularly monuments referring to King Lib. Moreover, we that the Tonala River ran from the City of Nephi to the City of Desolation which provides a natural passage for these two locations to be connected.



This La Venta Monument is a depiction of Lib's success in forcing the serpents into the southern wilderness.

27. Finding Lib's Monument

Discovery of the monument depicting Lib holding a cross in front of the giant serpent was a great find. Not only was the name "Lib" inscribed on the stela in Married Ogam, but a larger text in cartouche was found on the back of that monument. A line connected the illustration on the reverse side with the cartouche text on the obverse side of the monument. This opened our whole understanding to the relationship of Ogam like texts at La Venta.

28. Finding Colossal Head Markings

It was discovered that the Colossal Heads had Ogam-like markings on them. These markings were later determined to be Married Ogam and could be read relatively easily.

29. Finding Ether's Monument (La Mojarrá Stone)

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200 Accomplishments *Continued*

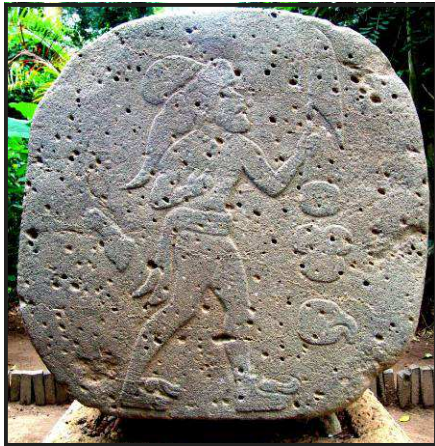
A large part of this work was accomplished by Don Beebe. This stone was totally photographed and those photographs made the Kansas University translation of this stone possible.

30. **Finding Ether's Monument at La Venta**

This monument refers to Ether. He is cradled within a serpent body.

31. **Finding the Captain Moroni Stone**

The Ambassador Stone is now known by us as the Captain Moroni Stone. It depicts Captain Moroni marching with a flag that is implied to be heralding three glyphs. This alludes to Moroni's declaration of liberty when he tore his coat and walked the length of the land.



The Ambassador Stone depicts Captain Moroni carrying a banner for God, family and liberty.

32. **Reading Ogam Inscriptions**

We were finally able to read the inscription on the back of the Ambassador Stone. It reads "national liberty." Of course, the translator claimed this made no sense, but that is because he did not understand the Book on Mormon context. Unfortunately he was not interested in knowing it either.

33. **Reading the Jaredite King List**

The inscription upon the crown of Colossal Head #1 provides the King list of the Olmecs which matches the Book of Mormon list of Jaredite Kings.

34. **Understanding Ogam at La Venta**

It was now understood that the Ogam writing found at La Venta was produced by Golden Age Nephites.

35. **Fully Understanding the History of the City of Desolation**

For the first time it is understood that Nephite history was a large part of the

history found at La Venta and that the Nephites went to great lengths to preserve the Jaredite history.

36. **Understanding the Dual Residency at La Venta**

A complete understanding of the dual residency at La Venta allowed us to more fully understand the Comalcalco brick inscriptions.

37. **Understanding the La Venta Tomb**

A fuller comprehension of the La Venta tomb allowed us to understand that King Lib was buried here. It also opened us to understand how Offering #7 related to it.

38. **Understanding the La Venta Masks**

Understanding the geometric symbolism represented in the La Venta ceremonial masks led to a greater understanding of the geometrical symbolism used throughout Mesoamerican art.

39. **Finding Zarahemla**

Being able to establish that Yaxchilan is the Book of Mormon Zarahemla greatly boosted our studies concerning the Classical Maya. We have been able to demonstrate that not only the name of the site fits, but that events that occurred at the site also fit. Book of Mormon characters such as the Alma's, the Mosiahs, and others make this find a slam dunk.

40. **Discovering Yaxchilan's Waterway and Defense Wall**

Discovery of Yaxchilan's defensive wall was paramount in the discovery of Yaxchilan itself and its Book of Mormon description.

41. **Finding That the City of Yaxchilan Was Burned**

That the city of Yaxchilan had been totally burned in ancient times and then rebuilt furthered our studies on this site.

42. **Discovering Yaxchilan's Highway**

The finding of Yaxchilan's sacbe also led to the possible finding of Nephi's tower.

43. **Finding King Zarahemla**

This piece of the puzzle came about thanks to Mario Perez Campa. Thanks to his reading of the stone forest.

44. **Finding King Benjamin**

The discovery that Benjamin did not want his name to be inscribed anywhere in the city was a discovery that greatly enhanced our understanding of this King—it totally fits the Book of Mormon portrayal of his humble nature.

45. **Discovering Benjamin's Temple**

The discovery of the foundations of King Benjamin's temple (Temple #5) at Yaxchi-

lan greatly enhanced our total comprehension of the site.

46. **Finding King Benjamin's Tower**

Finding the foundational imprint of King Benjamin's tower at the highest point in Yaxchilan was of tremendous importance. Once again it put many things into place.

47. **Finding King Benjamin's Palace**

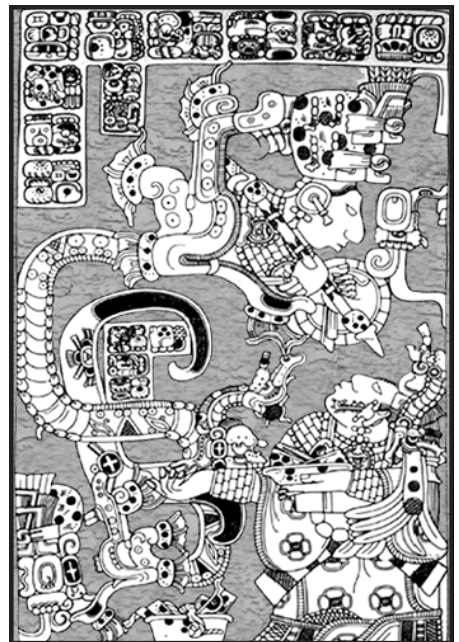
Discovering King Benjamin's palace next to his temple made perfect sense. It also made sense that this palace then became the Palace of his son Mosiah the Elder and eventually of Alma II.

48. **Finding King Mosiah the Elder**

Much of our information concerning this King was discovered by Mario Perez Campa. From his origin in the Highlands to his marriage with Lady K'uk has been greatly a key piece of the puzzle.

49. **The Discovery of Lady K'uk**

Discovering that Lady K'uk was married to Mosiah the Elder and the extrapolation that she was the daughter of Zarahemla greatly enhanced our studies of Yaxchilan.



Lintel 25 from Yaxchilan illustrates Lady K'uk (the wife of Mosiah) receiving a vision of approval from "the founder" who we know to be Mulek.

50. **Finding the Founder's Namesake**

Understanding that King Benjamin was named after the individual that we know as Mulek solidified our comprehension of the inscriptions found at Yaxchilan.

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200 Accomplishments *Continued*

51. **Finding Mosiah the Younger**

Recognition of Shield Jaguar III as Mosiah the Younger helped complete the foundational work for the Mosiah/Maya Matrix.

52. **Finding Alma II**

The recognition of Bird Jaguar IV as Alma II along with the immense amount writing that existed concerning him also helped to complete the Mosiah/Maya Matrix.

53. **Finding "The Hidden One"**

Dave Kelly had called to my attention his obsession of a personage who glyph indicated that he was "the hidden one." It was immediately obvious that this person must be Alma II who is also known as Bird Jaguar IV.

54. **Finding the King-men's Stronghold**

Through careful study of the dealings between Yaxchilan (Zarahemla) and Piedras Negras (the King-men's stronghold) we could see that the two sites were identical.

55. **Finding Antionum**

Realizing that the Mayan subculture known as the Rio Bec Culture was actually the Book of Mormon culture of Antionum helped us to understand this whole area. Specifically attention was brought to Jerushon and its agricultural and later cultural development.

56. **Recognition of "The Holy Stand"**

Recognition of "the holy stand" (Rameumptom) being the towers created by the Rio Bec Culture opened the door to greater understanding of this area.



The narrow stairs of the "Holy Stand" in the Book of Mormon story about Antionum and the Zoramites. We know this to be the modern site of Rio Bec.

57. **Finding the "Oneida" of Antionum**

One had to understand that when Copan was attacked by Amalickiah at its "Oneida" and that was the name for their Armory. Thus, the Oneida or Armory at

Antionum could be identified.

58. **Finding the Seven Cities of Antionum**

Since we realized the cities of Antionum were the Rio Bec Culture, we then extrapolated that there were seven cities from the number of missionaries Alma collected for his Zoramite mission. Rio Bec was never re-inhabited once it was abandoned, but other cities such as Becan and Caracol could be seen to have remnants of Rio Bec architecture.

59. **Tracing the Evidence of Writing**

It was found that if one used only "contemporary writings" that one could demonstrate that the history of writing in the Mayan lowlands showed up earliest at Yaxchilan (Zarahemla).

60. **Finding the City of Judea**

This city had to be Calakmul as demonstrated by our Antionum glyphs.

61. **Finding the City of Gideon**

Through extrapolation this city was easy to recognize.

62. **Finding the City of Noah**

Since the City of Melek and Ammonihah had been found, extrapolation demonstrated where Noah would be.

63. **Finding the City of Melek**

The City of Melek was easy to find from its murals which depicted the history of the Ammonites.

64. **Finding the Ammonite Testimony**

The murals of Bonampak clearly present the Ammonite history. In architectural design they demonstrate their moves from the City of Ishmael (Chalchuapa) to Lamanai and finally to Melek (Bonampak).

65. **Understanding Melek City Metaphors**

Understanding not only the murals but the architectural metaphors of this city truly helped to understand Mayan iconography in general.

66. **Finding the City of Ammonihah**

Once fully understanding the city of Tonina we understood that we needed to search for all of the stories surrounding this site in the Book of Mormon.

67. **Finding Alma Imprisonment Testimony**

The plaques referencing Alma's imprisonment validated the story.

68. **Validity of Alma's Name Found**

Finding the name Jaguar Bird (Bird Jaguar) at Tonina verified the Book of Mormon story.

69. **Finding Amulek's Testimony**

The plaque with Amulek's testimony is found at next to Alma's testimony.

70. **Finding the Prison**

Finding the collapsed remains of the prison where Alma had been verified his testimony.

71. **Finding the Lawyer Graves**

The large plaques (diadems) at Tonina mark the graves of the lawyers that imprisoned Alma.



Large diadems such as this one at Tonina help identify the lawyer's graves at Ammonihah.

72. **Finding the Believers Burned Remains**

The burned remains of those who believed in the Alma's words were found. There remains are their testimony.

73. **Finding Ammonihah has Defenses**

The burm and the moat construction around the city verifies the Book of Mormon story of Moroni's defenses which he built around Ammonihah.

74. **Ammonihah's Geography**

The geography around the city demonstrates the accuracy of the account of Captain Moroni.

75. **Finding the New Jerusalem**

The New Jerusalem must be Tenam Puente.

76. **Finding the Beheaded Statue**

Finding the ritualistic beheaded statue at New Jerusalem demonstrated to us that the beheading of Anti-Nephi-Lehi was first practiced in effigy.

77. **Finding the Statue with Sword**

The statue stands in the entryway to the San Cristobal Museum in Chiapas. The claim is made that the man is reaching into his copal bag. However, it appears clear that he is grasping the hilt of his sword which rises above the saber.

78. **Finding the Box for the 24 Golden**

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200 Accomplishments *Continued*

Plates

The report of archaeologist Franz Blohm of Tulane University describes an empty stone box that was found in the altar of Temple I at Chinkultic. The box was filled with red ocher. It is my belief that this was the box that originally contained the 24 Golden plates and upon that basis we were able to design a set of plates extrapolating the script found on the La Mojarra Stone from Veracruz.

79. Finding of the City of Antiparah

The City of Antiparah has proven to be the city of Tikal.

80. Finding of the City of Ishmael

Originally recognize by Glenn Scott, Chalchuapa is in El Salvador and it is the City of Ishmael.

81. Finding Lamoni's Migration

Lamoni's migration moved him to present Lamanai in Belize. This move is well documented.

82. Finding the City of Lamoni

The City of Lamoni is Lamanai in the country of Belize.



The Ammonites relocated to Lamanai; a city in the land of Jershon.

83. Finding Lamoni

The two main burials at Lamanai are King Lamoni and his wife.

84. Finding Lamoni's Father

King Lamoni's father can be found at Tikal (Antiparah).

85. Finding Lamoni's Mother

King Lamoni's mother can be found at Bonampak (City of Melek).

86. Finding King Anti-Nephi-Lehi's Body

This body is located in the tomb next to the fathers body.

87. Finding of King Anti-Nephi-Lehi's Head

King Anti-Nephi-Lehi's head was found in San Bartolo.

88. Finding the Older Evil Brother of King Lamoni

This older brother can be found at the site known as Dos Pilas.

89. Finding the Jershon City Pattern

The discovery of a city pattern helped us to clarify Captain Moroni's city building pattern when he constructed multiple cities in the area.

90. Finding the Reason for the Green Fields of Belize and Quintana Roo

We discovered that the need for the green fields was to grow tobacco. This could be extrapolated because there were no cities developed in the area of these fields.

91. Making the Trade Connection

Finally with the discovery of the green fields provided a connection for the tobacco trade that existed with Egypt.

92. Finding the City Bountiful

The City of Bountiful is Palenque.

93. Understanding the Calendar Correction

At Palenque a calendar reckoning exists. It is the reckoning described in the Book of Mormon.

94. Understanding the Palenque City Layout

The layout of the city of Palenque makes the cross complex extremely unique.

95. Understanding the Palenque Tower

Most importantly is that it is not King Benjamin Tower.

96. Seeing the "Writing on the Wall"

"The writing on the wall" referred to by Amulek can be seen in the Palenque Palace.

98. Understanding the Throne Placement at Palenque

The comprehension that the large thrones found within the labyrinth of the Palace and at Temple XIX were representations of where Christ's prayers and miracles took place during his visit.

99. Understanding the Cross Complex

Is now understood that the cross complex deals solely with Christ's visitation to this site.

100. Understanding Who the Three Kings Are

Because of the Temple XIX inscriptions it is now understood that the Three Magi of Nativity lore were Nephi, his brother Lehi and Samuel the Lamanite.

101. The Discovery of the Three Nephites



The modern site of Palenque displays volumes of reasons why we believe it is the City Bountiful.

The finding of the Three Nephites at the Temple of the Foliated Cross at Palenque shows that they were called "three precious ones."

102. Comprehension of Temple XIX

A full understanding of Temple XIX lead to a more full understanding of the previous temples as well as Temple XX.

103. Understanding Temple XX

It was finally understood that Temple XX was the metaphorical burial place of the other Nine Disciples.

104. Understanding the Cacaxtla War Mural

Understanding that the war mural represented a timeline was paramount in understanding the site over all.

105. Understanding the Satan Mural

Understanding that the record of Nephi would eventually destroy Satan was instrumental in understanding the overall context of the murals.

106. Understanding the Governor's Mural

Understanding that what is known as "the Governor's Murals" was actually addressing the religious/spiritual states of the Lamanites and the Nephites.

107. Understanding Other Murals

A menagerie of things were understood in the other murals.

108. Understanding the Granary

That wheat as well as barley was in the granary at Cacaxtla was significant.

109. Understanding the Moat

The metaphorical significance of the moat at Cacaxtla is most important.

110. Understanding the Reversed Fields

The metaphorical significance of not only having raised fields in a large plane area, but having them constructed in reverse

Continued on Page 8

200 Accomplishments *Continued*

was most important to be able to tie Ca-caxtla and Xochicapetl together.

111. **Ca-caxtla's Cimeter**

The only true cimeter known.

112. **Xochicapetl Layout**

The relationship between the sites of Ca-caxtla and Xochicapetl can be a extrapolated from understanding their layouts. They were built at the same time.

113. **Xochicapetl's Baptismal Font**

The site of Xochicapetl has a mound containing a baptismal fonts in the shape of a cross ("T").

114. **Xochicapetl's Tower**

This sites tower has an inverted plaza was much like the surrounding fields. That is to say, they are larger on top and smaller on the bottom.

115. **Xochicapetl's Door**

The lone doorframe at the top of Xochicapetl largest mound is most significant.

116. **Xochicapetl's Heart Fonts**

The large stone heart fonts at this site represent the sacrificing of one's heart through baptism. This metaphor is most significant; particularly for the heart font overlapped by the standing wall.



This is one of the heart-shaped fonts at Xochicapetl located just outside of Puebla.

117. **Xochicapetl's Offerings**

The mass offerings found at this site are most significant.

118. **El Tajin's Layout**

The significance of the overall layout of the city of El Tajin is most important.

119. **El Tajin's Great Speech Scroll**

The great speech scroll portrays the great testimony being expressed.

120. **El Tajin's Monuments**

The 17 ball courts and other monuments depict the religious significance of the site.

121. **The Ball Court Narrative**

The ball court narrative clearly indicates the importance of baptism.

122. **Teotihuacan's Pyramid of the Sun**

The metaphorical significance of the symbols on the face of the Pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacan is most important.

123. **The Metaphorical Significance of the Pyramid of the Sun**

That the apex of the Pyramid of the Sun is not the same as the center of mass is most important.

124. **The Significance of the Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl**

Understanding the faces found on that pyramid are most illustrative to what is beneath it.

125. **The Citadel of Quetzalcoatl**

The metaphorical construction of the whole Citadel of Quetzalcoatl is of great importance. Particular importance should be given to the 15 pyramids surrounding it.

126. **Teotihuacan Tunnel A Exploration**

The exploration of Tunnel A exposed the use of dolomite chisels.

127. **Teotihuacan Tunnel A – Discovery of Spiritual Gates**

The discovery of the "spiritual gates" in Tunnel A demonstrated that the Teotihuacan culture realized it was in a transition.

128. **Teotihuacan Tunnel A Recognition of Geometrical Metaphors**

Through geometry the builders of Tunnel A created messages in several formats. These messages were geometrical shapes and specifically colored stones. In our opinion, some of the messages implied where archaeologists should dig.

129. **Teotihuacan Tunnel B**

All of the findings of Tunnel B are consistent with the findings in Tunnel A.

130. **Interviews with Tunnel A Workers**

It was demonstrated that the 1970s archaeological team looted Tunnel A.

131. **La Ventanilla at Teotihuacan**

It was demonstrated that the Venus cult thrived at early Teotihuacan.

132. **Cuicuilco's Dates**

It has been demonstrated that Cuicuilco dates back to 2000 BC.

133. **Cuicuilco's Stela**

The 16 foot high stela is believed to indicate that there were four Kings at this site. It is also believed that the circlelets represent the 16 stones made by the Brother of Jared such as the one that was in the original stela socket.

134. **Understanding Cuicuilco**

It is now understood that Cuicuilco predated Teotihuacan and when the local volcano began erupting, the population mass at Cuicuilco moved to Teotihuacan.

135. **The Pyramid of Cuicuilco**

A split altar was found at the apex of the pyramid at Cuicuilco and below it was a tomb.

136. **Teotihuacan Construction at Cuicuilco**

The first "talud and tablero" construction were found at Cuicuilco. This excavation was finance by HCETI.

137. **Teopantecuanitlan Head Monuments**

The first four Colossal Heads were found at this site.

138. **Teopantecuanitlan Location**

This site is believed to be the city of Moron.

139. **Teopantecuanitlan Dates**

This site dates from 2200 B.C.E.

140. **Ixtapa Weight Set**

The weight set includes metaphoric and cryptic messages as well as a precise set of weights.

141. **Izapa Stela 5**

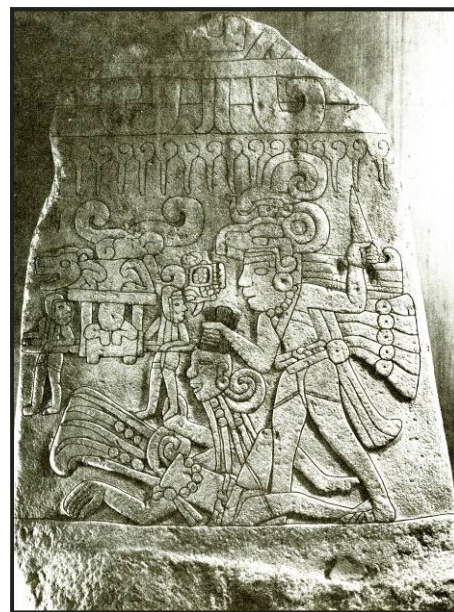
This famous stela relates Mesoamerican history, but not as taught by the Mormons.

142. **Izapa Stela 1**

Tells the story of the "fisher of men."

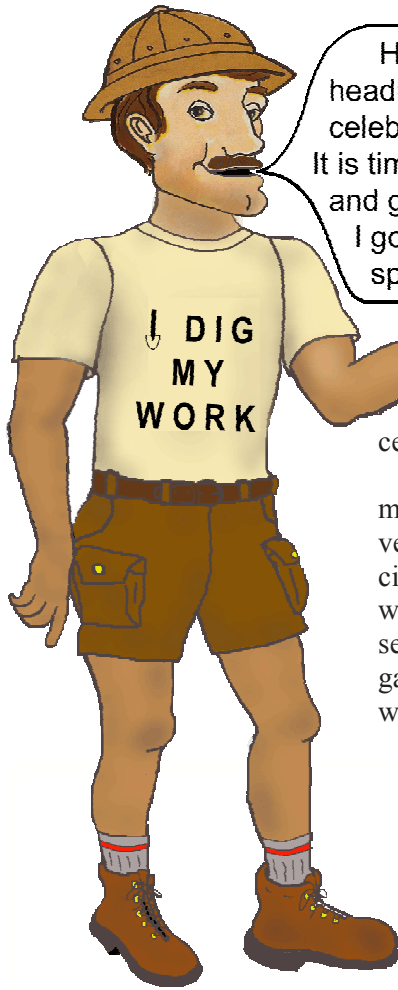
143. **Izapa Stela 21**

The Coriantumr and Shiz story.



Stela 21 of Izapa illustrates the drama of the battle between Coriantumr and Shiz.

Continued on Page 11



Hi, Arty here again. I am heading into town. I am going to celebrate the **Spring Equinox**. It is time to start clearing the fields and get ready to plant new crops. I go into town for all kinds of special events.

Maya City Life

Most of the Maya did not live in their cities. They lived in simple houses, just outside the town, built of wood and straw. Only important people such as the King, the nobles, the priests and their servants lived in town. Some of these homes were palaces like the one found at Palenque (Figure 1) Some Maya cities were very large with several downtown centers. (Figure 2) Other cities were built by rivers or on hillsides. (Figure 3)

The Maya brought their wares into the city to sell, much like farmer's markets today, here and around the world. The buying and selling of fruits, vegetables, meats and hand-made goods was a regular occurrence in every city. (Figure 4) Seasonal events brought them together for the summer and winter solstices and spring and fall equinoxes. And of course they came to see the ball games played in specially built ball courts. (Figure 5) They also gathered for ceremonies like weddings, crowning a new king, and regular worship lead by the high priest. (Figure 6)

Figure 1

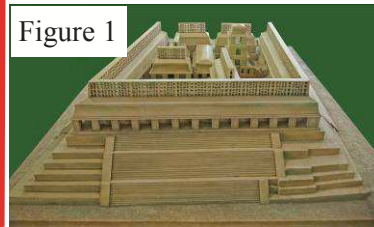


Figure 3

City of Tonina

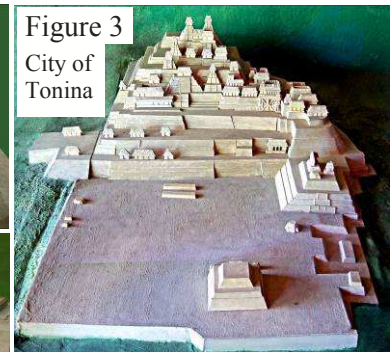


Figure 2
City of Tikal

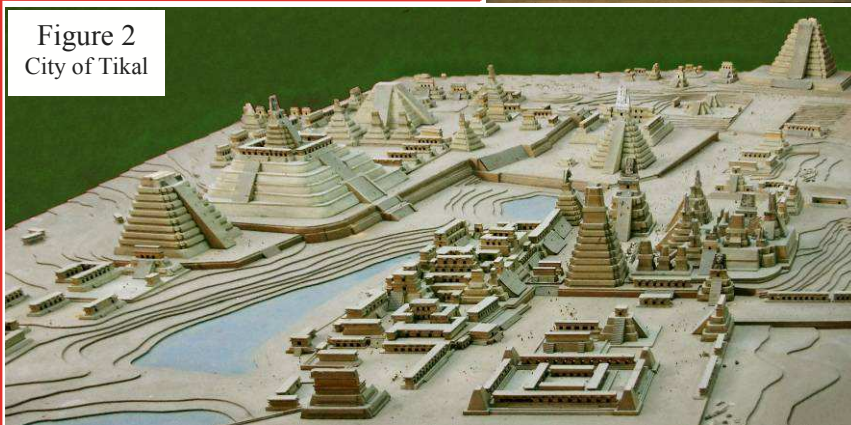


Figure 5
Ball Court

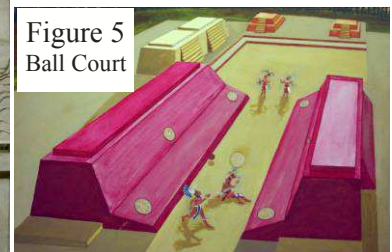


Figure 4
City Market

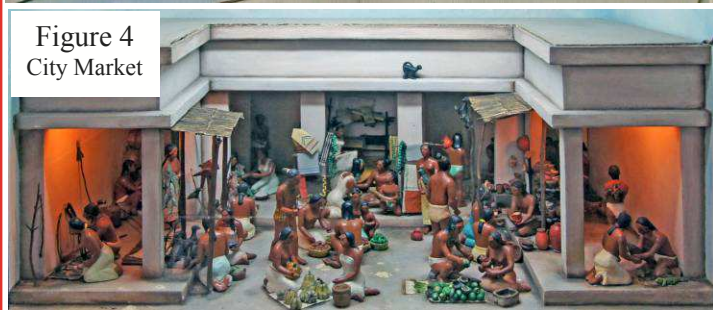
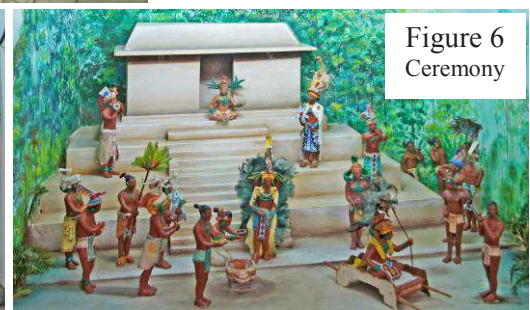


Figure 6
Ceremony

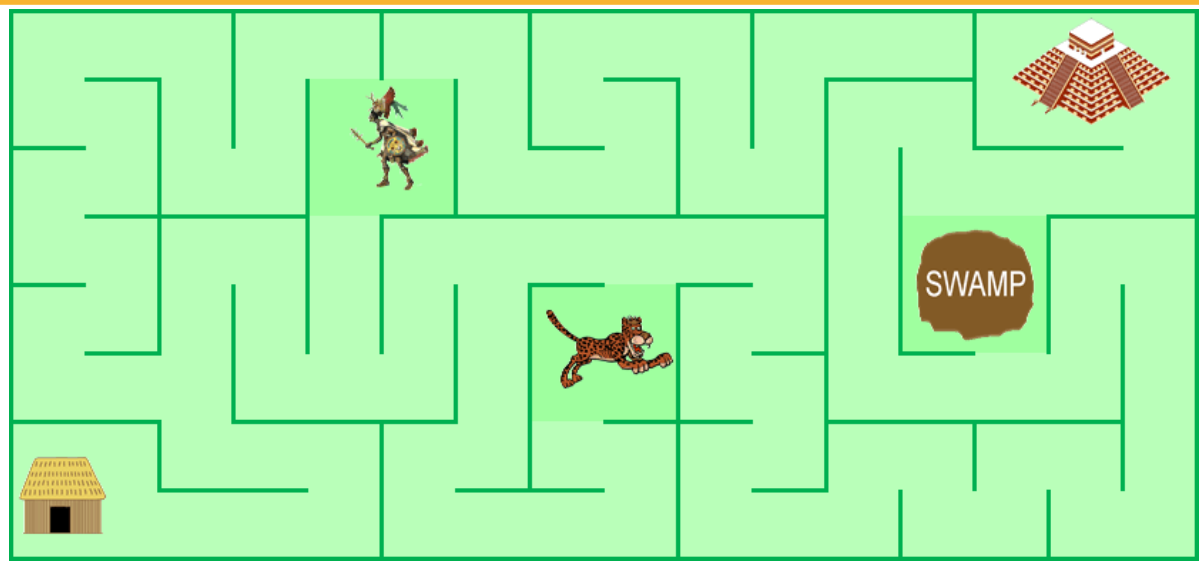


M I Y V A F Z P D V O S R C G S
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 T F L H S C Y R B A P G N T J U
 N M O F J R B Q R A U T U M N O

WORD SEARCH

Find and circle the
 Maya City Life
 words from the story:

Autumn	Ballcourt
Equinox	Farmers
Fruits	King
Market	Marriages
Meats	Nobles
Palace	Priests
Seasonal	Solstice
Spring	Summer
Temple	Vegetables
Winter	Worship



Find a safe way from home to the city. Avoid the Warrior, the Jaguar and the Swamp.

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<http://archaeology.la.asu.edu/teo/> For questions e-mail me at tscott75@sbcglobal.net

200 Accomplishments *Continued*

144. **Izapa Stela 50**

Resurrection story.

145. **Izapa Stela 23**

This illustrates the roles played by the Messiah.

146. **Izapa Stela 12**

The story of Christ

147. **Izapa Stela of Noah**

The story of Noah.

148. **Izapa Stela of Garden of Eden**

Commemorates the Garden of Eden story.

149. **Izapa Stela with Directional Lines**

Directional lines are used to help the reader interpret the meaning.

150. **Izapa Collection**

This collection of stelae commemorates the teaching of Aaron.

151. **San Bartolo Mural Comprehension**

Comprehending the Christian meanings displayed in the San Bartolo Murals provides an understanding that while they date from pre-Christian times.

152. **The Isaiah Influence at San Bartolo**

Understanding that all of the Christian beliefs demonstrated at San Bartolo are shown to come from early Dead Sea Scrolls manuscripts (particularly from Proverbs and Isaiah whose scrolls date from 150 B.C.E.).

153. **Understanding the Doe at San Bartolo**

Understanding that Isaiah's Messiah will be known as a "Lamb" and a "Roe" particularly fingerprints this passage to Isaiah.

154. **Capturing the Essence of Restoration Scripture at San Bartolo**

Seeing the twins show their plans of salvation to the father-God is a story that can only be found in Restoration Scripture.

155. **Recognition of the Garden of Eden Scene and its Egyptian Influence**

Recognition of the Messiah revealing himself at the Garden of Eden and that man is depicted as a feather are strangely Egyptian factors. It appears as though it is Egyptian Gnosticism.

156. **Recognition of the Virgin Birth**

Recognition of the seed being blown into the abdomen of Mary to conceive the Messiah.

157. **Recognizing the Messiah Baby as a "Bridge"**

This baby-God is a bridge between the



The San Bartolo Murals depict the virgin holding a babe whose arms indicate he is the bridge between heaven and earth.

celestial and the terrestrial as the displayed by his outstretched arms.

158. **Recognizing the Time Factor Concerning the Messiah's Birth**

While the constellation of Aries is shown below the baby, the baby itself displays the constellation of Pisces. And it is at this time when the baby is born (7 B.C.E.).

159. **Recognition of the Spiritual and Temporal Aspects**

Both spiritual and temporal aspects are depicted in several places throughout the mural, and clues seem indicate a spiritual being from a "quantum" realm.

160. **Recognition of "Missionaries"**

Missionaries did exist in ancient Mesoamerica according to these murals.

170. **Recognition of Rebirth**

The identification of rebirth with the infants and their umbilical cords and lobster claws.

171. **The Vehicle**

Recognition of a serpent as being "the church."

172. **Communion**

Recognizing the communion emblems.

173. **Remission of Sins**

Recognition that Quetzalcoatl actually consumes humanity's darkness, and that we must offer to the Savior our rejection of his laws.

174. **The Role of Women in Priesthood**

Understanding that women stand in the priesthood as supporters to their man.

175. **Recognition of the Books**

Recognizing the book of law and the book of life that follows the priesthood.

176. **Creating San Bartolo Renditions**

Re-drawing the San Bartolo Murals.

177. **Reading Kaminaljuyu Statements**

Recognizing Lamoni's father in Kaminaljuyu stelae.

178. **Understanding Kaminaljuyu City Layout**

Understanding the layout of the city helped us to understand early Book of Mormon history.

179. **The Kaminaljuyu Migration**

The Kaminaljuyu migration helped us to understand the intrusion and later abandonment of the site.

180. **Kaminaljuyu Dates**

The B.C.E. dates of Kaminaljuyu fit Book of Mormon descriptions for the Land of Lehi-Nephi.

181. **Kaminaljuyu Art**

The art from this site can be seen as formative to much of the later Mayan art.

182. **Kaminaljuyu Tombs**

These tombs date from the correct times and are probably the correct people.

183. **Copan and Amalickiah**

The recognition of Amalickiah at Copan.

184. **Recognition of Copan Elephants**

Not only recognition of Smith's ele-



This glyph found at Copan is Amalickiah's attempt to lay claim to his royal heritage as a Sun King.

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**We're on the web at
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200 Accomplishments

phants, but also recognition that they have nothing to do with Jaredite elephants.

185. Copan History and Dates

Recognition as to how Copan fits into Book of Mormon history.

186. Quirigua Stelae

Recognition of the Asian influence.

187. Comalcalco Brick Catalog

Publication and distribution.

188. The Comalcalco 2012 Brick

This brick was recognized as representing the year 2012.

189. Comalcalco Pastel Figurines

These colors were used in Asia anciently.

189. The Sundials of Comalcalco

Being able to recognize and read the sundials of this site indicates the complexity of their technology.

190. The Mummy Figurine

This figurine is highly unusual.

191. The Mummy at the Chetumal Museum

This is a replica of the mummy found at Calakmul. We believe it to be the Uncle of Zarahemla. We convinced Mario Perez to

put it in this museum.

192. Comalcalco Brick Placement

The ordinal placement of the bricks within the walls are very Asian, specifically India.

193. Roman Masonry at Comalcalco

Much of the brickwork found at this site can be shown to be Romanesque.

194. Finding Hebrew Inscriptions

Hebrew script has been found in Cholula while Hebrew written with Ogam script has been found in La Venta.

195. Comprehension of the Triple Conjunction

Understanding the meaning of the triple conjunction for all of Mesoamerica but particularly as to how it relates to Yaxchilan and Palenque was of utmost importance in comprehending Mesoamerica as a whole.

196. Ogam Catalog

The creation of a complete catalog of the Ogam-like script has finally been accomplished.

197. Why I Believe in the Veracity of

the Book of Mormon

This book lays down many of the foundations of equating Mesoamerica to Book of Mormon lands.

198. Book of Mormon Archaeology: Artifact-by-Artifact

This eight volume book further expands what is mentioned in 197.

199. New Book of Mormon Archaeology

This book in three volumes is the best available on Book on Mormon archaeology.

200. The Pre-Columbiana Series

While not directly producing this publication the driving force behind it has been HCETI though that never can be said publicly except in this type of publication.

As you can see, the combined efforts of many people engaged in bringing forth truth from the earth is being blessed, and the wealth of information and understanding concerning the ancient people of this land is fulfilling God's promises.