

Christ Also Visited Ancient North America

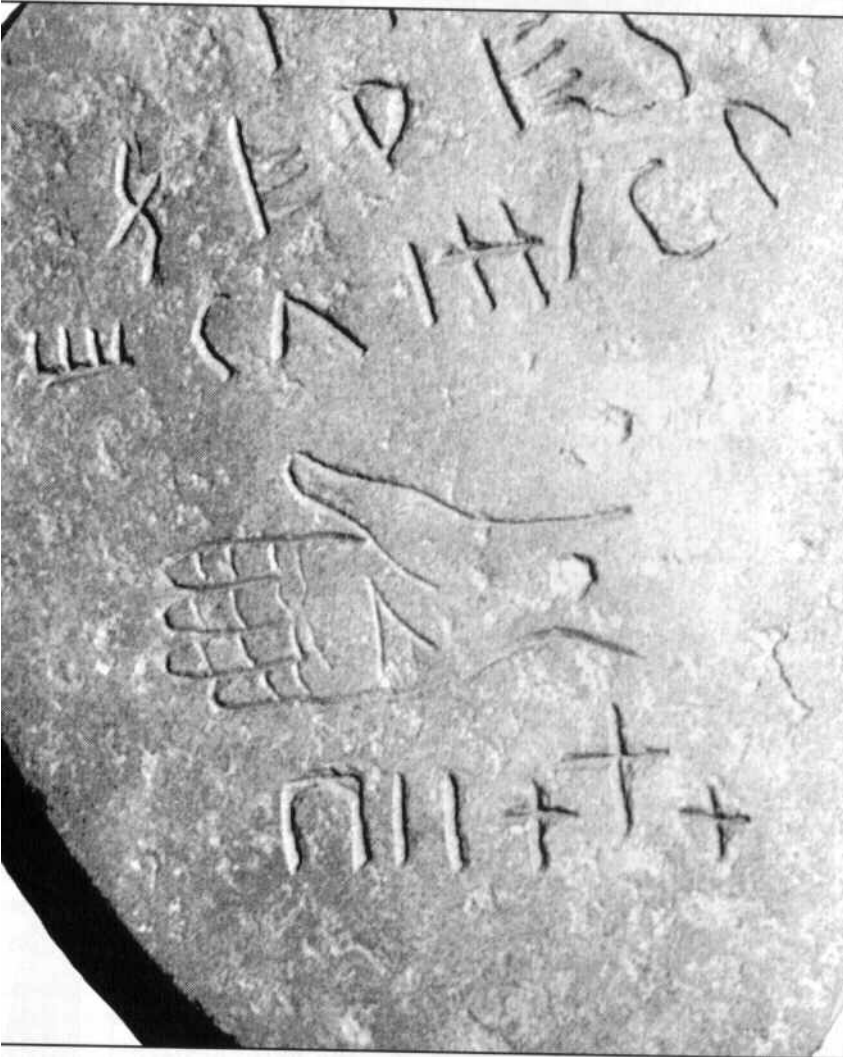
Compiled by Glen W. Chapman- Updated September 2006



**Messiah Figure Giving Key Hand Grip and with Mystic Symbol Similar to Michigan Artifacts From Burrows Cave Illinois
(Ancient American Special Publication North American Traditions, 2001)**

**Another Christ Figure From
Burrows Cave with Son of
the Right Hand Symbol
Similar to Michigan
Artifacts**





**Stone Tablet From Burrows
Cave Showing Crucified
Hand and Mystic Symbol
And Sybol of Son of The
Right Hand**

Ref. Ancient American ,Volume
4,Number 30, Pg. 20-21, Yr.
1999

A bearded Christ figures with Son-of-
the-Right-Hand symbol under each
figure. From Burrow's Cave
(Ref. Ancient American ,Volume
4,Number 30, Pg. 20-21, Yr. 1999)



(This part taken from the Book *The Iroquois Book of the Great Law* by Arthur C. Parker published in 1916)

According to tradition, Dekanawida, born of a virgin mother came and established the Great Peace among warring tribes. He also gave them a constitution, providing for a system of government which is remarkable as perhaps the earliest constitution providing for checks and balances of power among various groups.

To understand this legend, let us consider the account as presented by Arthur Parker from the most reliable sources of his time. We read:

The name of the place mentioned as the birthplace of Dekanahwideh was called Kah-ha-nah-yenh. ...

The mother dreamed that she saw a man whom she did not know, and then he said that he appeared as a messenger to her.

"I am here to deliver to you a message. I will tell you what has happened. It is the wish of the Creator that she should bear a child, when you will see the male child you shall call him Dekanahwideh. The reason you shall give him that *name* is because this child will reveal to men-beings the Good Tidings of Peace and Power from Heaven, and the Great Peace shall rule and govern on earth. ...The messenger answered and said: "His mission is for peace and life to the people both on earth and in heaven."

The child grew up rapidly, and when he had become a young man he said: "The time has come when I should begin to perform my duty in this world. ...

"I am Dekanahwideh, so named because my virgin mother dreamed that it should be so and no one else shall ever be named by this name."

"What brought you here to us," asked the speaker.

So then Dekanahwideh answered, "The Great Creator from whom we all are descended sent me to establish the Great Peace among you. No longer shall you kill one another and nations shall cease warring upon each other. Such things are entirely evil and he, your Maker, forbids it. Peace and comfort are better than war and misery for a nation's welfare." (Parker 1916, p.15)

(Dekanahwideh comes to the lodge of Adodarhoh)

When he [Dekanahwideh] finished his song he walked toward Adodarhoh and held out his hand to rub it on his body and to know its inherent strength and life. Then Adodarhoh was made straight and his mind became healthy.

When Adodarhoh was made strong in rightful powers and his body had been healed, Dekanahwideh addressed the three nations. He said, "We have now overcome a great obstacle. It has long stood in the way of peace. The mind of Adordarhoh is now made right and his crooked parts are made straight. Now indeed may we establish the Great Peace."

"Before we do firmly establish our union each nation must appoint a certain number of its wisest and purest men who shall be rulers. They shall be the advisers of the people and make the new rules that may be needful. These men shall be selected and confirmed.

Then calling each chief to him he said: "I now place antlers on your head as an emblem of your power. Your old garments are torn off and better robes are given. You must be patient and henceforth work in unity. Never consider your own interests but work to benefit the people and for generations not yet born. You have pledged yourselves to govern yourself by the laws of the great peace. All your authority shall come from it."

(Taken from He Walked The Americas By L. Taylor Hansen, 1963, Amherst Press, Amherst , Wisconsin) (From interviews and traditions)

"The Puans were a trading people, as is evidenced by materials and jewelry found in the mounds. Their empire *was* built on trade and peace. It was a well ordered empire with a Christ-like religion, brought in by the White Prophet with well established temples and ritual.

During the early part of the Christian Era when the Puan Empire was strong and vigorous, it must have been in close touch with Central Mexico, or the Tula of that day; the Chorotegans to the South of Mexico; and perhaps even on to ancient Chan-Chan in Peru. Similar types of metal-working seems to *suggest* some kind of trade connection.

The great hollow-log with many-rowers fleet of the Puan is described by various early explorers. Of course, the Serpent tongues, evidently stemming from the direction of the Caribbean Sea to the Amazon, were also at home on water with similar ships.

The objects found in the mounds show extensive Central American and Mexican trade. "Plated ware" typical of pre-Incan Chan-Chan in South America is also to be found, although not as yet identified as such. Mayan, Mexican and (probably) Chiriqui ware of Central America is common.

For the region of the Mississippi during the golden days of the Healer, Decoodah paints us a fairly clear picture. Those we now call the Great Mound Builders, were tribes speaking the word family and branches of the Algonkin language. These were the Ancients of the country. In the days of the Great Mound Builders, these mounds marked the sites of the cities. The mounds were a sort of writing, a manner of recording passing history, a royal marriage, a dynasty ended. They were to be read from the inside outward, and about them swirled the cities. One had an even longer history than the modern town of London.

The mounds were probably faced with lumber and then painted in brilliant color, perhaps to resemble those of the Mayans with whom they seemed to have some commerce. In fact that commerce may have been extensive since there was much mining in Michigan.

Typical of numerous descriptions by Bancroft is the following:

Speaking of temple mounds or pyramids and this one is at Cahokia, Illinois, "Its base measures seven hundred feet by five hundred feet. The height is ninety feet. On one end above the mid height is a terrace platform one hundred and sixty by three hundred and fifty feet or nearly two acres -the base covering five acres."

To this happy and peaceful land came the Great White Robed Master with His sea-grey eyes and His golden sandals. Here too we find the only relics probably touched by his hands or possibly fashioned under his personal direction.

In the Spiro Mound in Oklahoma, opened carefully in the practiced manner of all university excavations, was found the symbol of the hand with the great T-Cross through its center. There has also been recovered much pottery with winged beings not unlike the angels singing.

In the Indian mound of Pittsfield was found three pages of parchment now held in old Harvard, upon which were quotations from the Old Testament, written in Archaic Hebrew.

About eight miles southeast of Newark, the father of Bancroft, Indian recorder of untold legends, speaks of finding the only engraved stone pictograph of the white-robed teacher. About His head, in Ancient Hebrew were the words of the Ten Commandments. His hair and beard are well pictured as well as His flowing toga.

Many Crests had been closed at the time of the Prophet, and the Capitol City was large, for this was a great trading empire. There were four roads of commerce. Up and down the mighty rivers; to the east across the mountains to the fleets which moved along the shores of the Sunrise Ocean; west on the highway to Tula, capitol city of the Toltecs. In fact that commerce may have been extensive since there was much mining in Michigan.

Eastern Tribes speak;

The Algonkin of the Eastern Seaboard, when asked how they got their name for the Dawn Light, say that it was the name of the Pale One. They would not give Him their own name, as He had asked them, for to Him names meant nothing and He allowed each tribe to name Him. They asked instead His name in childhood when He lived across the ocean. The name He gave them was a strange one, hard to say in their liquid language, so today they try hard to say it: Chee-Zoos, God of the Dawn Light.

The Algonkin of the Great Lakes remember well the pale Great Master. The Chippewa say He gave them many medicine lodges whose signs and symbols are secret, fashioned from those across the ocean, and even today they hold this secret knowledge.

Even the proud Dacotah, they of the Thrile Totem; leading north the line of Serpents, often their age-old migration, recall in long-lost adoration the sacred name of the pale faced Healer. "It was long ago that we knew Him. He gave to us our rite of baptism, many of our lodges, and our rites of purification. When He came to us the days were warmer; the sun cast down shorter shadows. Well do we remember how He foretold the coming of white man, and other predictions.; We have backslid from His teachings, but to Him we dance the Sun Dance. We remember Great Wakona well.,,

Tribes of the Great Lakes:

Besides the shores of Mis hee-gahme-gahme (Lake Superior) is the forest still called Sacred, in the state called Michigan. . let us speak of the Prophet "He was bearded, and pale of feature-without doubt a White Man. His eyes were as grey-green as still green water, and just as changeable in their color. He came to us one day at dawning and the light touched His hair with the sheen of red-gold- until it shone like newly-mined copper. Yet He was not as the men of your people. This one was a god, with high soul-stature. If He touched a man who was wounded, that one became healed.

His robe was long and white down to the hemline which almost hid His golden sandals. Everyone wished to make Him white robes, for then He would leave behind the old ones, and all that He touched was enchanted with His god-like power of healing."

He came alone. He organized the churches, changed the temples, taught the priesthood. Some say He taught them a secret language with certain signs of greeting. I know not" "...He came to us when we had cities more than a thousand winters before the days of the Black Robes and the Long Knives."

"...The ruins have been scattered by White Men."

The city which we call sacred is not far from here. Its history is longer than that of England's London."

"...Once we had books and priests to read them, but those were times long distant in the past. Books are of stuff which can be swept to oblivion. Since then we have placed our stories in the chants of our people, but now even these are being forgotten..."

The sandals the Prophet carried Him to a city whose name has vanished in the dust of other ages. Today the name of Oklahoma; translated from the native language, means the Land of the Red Man. Here was a large Puanti city, whose crests showed an interesting history, and to this metropolis came the Healer. Here He once more changed the temples, chose from the priesthood His twelve disciples, and lectured to all the people.

Here He was asked by His priesthood to speak to them of His childhood, and in some of the legends we have some interesting comments.

He told them that He was born across the ocean, in a land where all men were bearded. In this land He was born of a virgin on a night when a bright star came out of the heavens and stood over His city. Here, too, the heavens opened and down came winged beings singing chants of exquisite beauty."

When the University of Oklahoma was digging in the Spiro Mound, much pottery was discovered which showed winged beings singing, and here was also the hand with the cross through the palm, about which the professors were deeply puzzled, and still have no explanation as they stare at these things in their museums. About the campfires of the Ancients the tales of the Prophet are secret. For the benefit of their youth they chant the stories of long ages ago when they lived in cities, and of a sainted Healer who came and lived among them.

It is said that He told of White Man's coming, and when He did His eyes had a sad look as if

seeing about Him the scenes of the future.

The following was given by the Prophet to the Shawnee:

"Do not kill or injure your neighbor, for it is not he that you injure; you injure yourself. Do good to him, thus adding to his days of happiness even as you then add to your own.

"Do not wrong or hate your neighbor; for it is not he that you wrong: you wrong yourself. Rather love him, for The Great Spirit loves him, even as He loves you."

Once they had books and priests to read them, but were times long distant in the past. Books are of stuff which can be swept to oblivion. Since then they have placed their stories in the chants of the people, but now even these are being forgotten.

Coming north from the Capitol City, where the Mississippi meets the Missouri, in the long-boats of the traders, the Prophet made His journey toward the City we called Sacred. This was an ancient metropolis.

To this, the City of the Great Cross of Waters, up the river called the Father of Waters, one golden morning, came the healer. The streets were mosaiced with flowers strewn in homage on the path before Him as He walked toward the Temple. Greatly beloved now was the Pale God, known as the Lord of Wind and Water. His every move bespoke His kindness; His very touch revealed His divinity; and before Him all the people bowed down.

"Through rows of worshippers He moved to the Temple, in quiet solemnity, holding up His hand in blessing - that hand with the strange palm-marking, for through it was engraved True Cross which He had taken as His Symbol.

The Prophet went both north and west with His long staff, in His golden sandals and His snowy garment.

"Once there was a great stir among the villages. Messages had been flashed with obsidian mirrors and the smoke-puffs of more distant signals. They spoke of an array of nobles who were coming to the Sacred City from a land called Golden Tollan. At first the people were much frightened, for though long had we traded with distant Tollan, yet if these emissaries were to be followed by their mighty metal-clad armies, the Puan Cities would be lost!

"The Prophet was the least disturbed. He gathered about Him a council of the merchants, and soon had mastered the Toltec language. These men in peace were coming northward, He told the frightened people, and shortly the messages confirmed his story

"Before long well confirmed were his statements. Indeed they were coming to take back the Healer to the city of Golden Tula, a fantastic place of magnificent beauty.

"Grand preparations were made to receive the emissaries. Long were the lines of chanters; the dances most elaborate; and much practice went on with conch shell trumpets, flutes and tom-toms for the grand celebration.

"Then at last the day dawned and the long boats were sighted coming up the river. In the lead, as was proper, came the ships of the Puans, laden down with goods of commerce, and following them the ships of the Mayans and some other forgotten peoples. At last came the beautiful ships of Tollan. From that first ship came the guards all clothed in metal, and then a ship load of glittering musicians playing upon many strange instruments of music.* The last two ships were filled with the emissaries. Most lordly-stepping were these nobles, as they came down from ship's houses, and all the people were hushed with admiration.

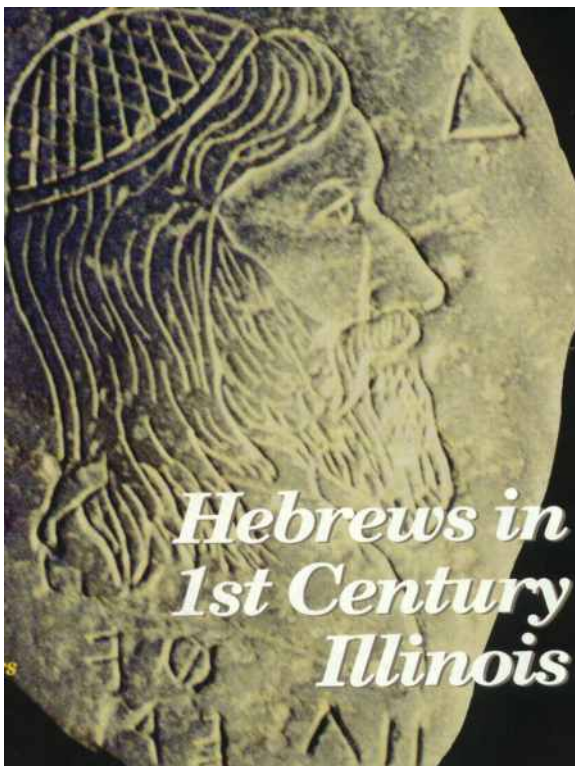
"Long and thick were their emerald feathers, unlike any seen by the Puans, flowing backward like rippling water; their costumes were made of colored cotton embroidered with gold, with pearl and emeralds and even their sandals were shining with beauty. Proudly they walked

behind their honor guard as they made their way to the Great Temple, where framed in the painted great-log doorway the Prophet stood quietly waiting with His shining hair and wearing His snow white mantle embroidered with crosses about the hemline.

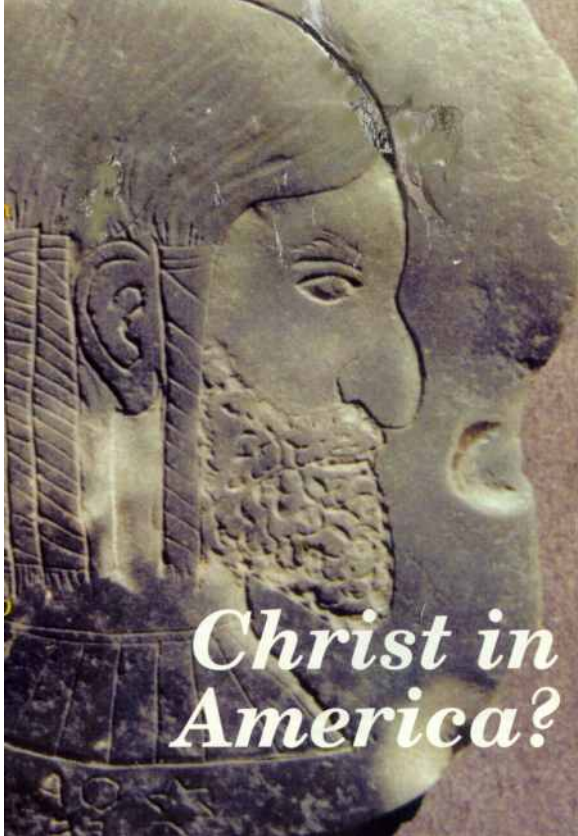
"It is said that the strangers brought many presents, among which were snowy garments and a pair of golden sandals, which indeed He wore forever after. The Mayans, too, laid gifts before Him and received from Him the Blessing. However, when after four days passed the ships departed without the Healer, the joy of the people was tempered with sorrow when they learned that the Pale God had given His promise to go one day soon to Tollan, after He had visited first with other nations. The Mayans, too, and the other peoples, all returned happily down the river, for they all carried back a promised visit. For them this was a thing for rejoicing, for it was a well-known fact that the Healer never broke a promise.

"The Prophet went both north and west with His long staff, in His golden sandals and His snowy garments, and nevermore was seen by the Puan Peoples Word came back some four years later that He was on His way to Tollan where a kingly reception awaited His coming. He went by the way of the Chihuahua Valley which means the Highway of Ancient Power. Then came the fabulous tales of the merchants of His entrance into Tollan, when on a day that has never been equaled since among all the nations, the earth stood hushed and breathless when that wondrous divinity we call the Pale God walked down the highway into Golden Tollan."

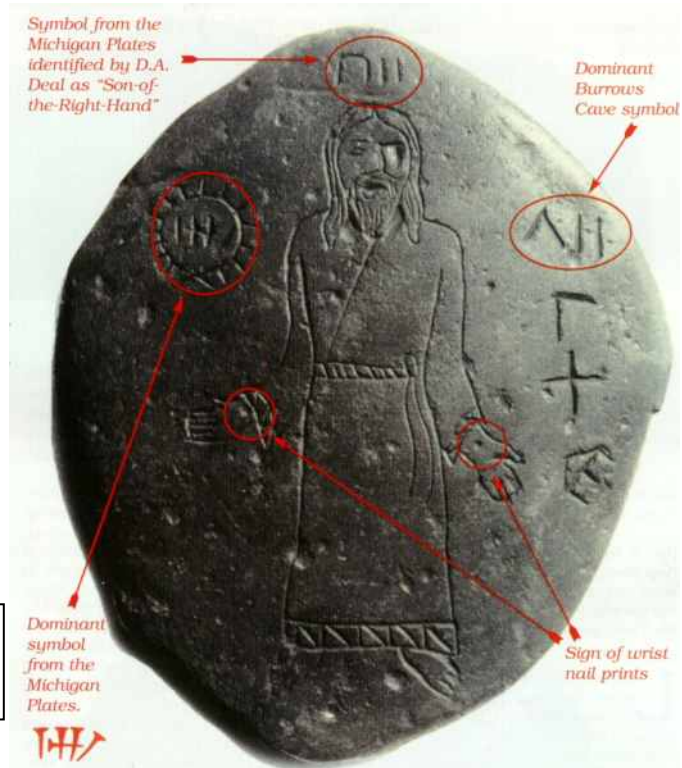
Recently Discovered Ancient American Hebrew and Christian Artifacts



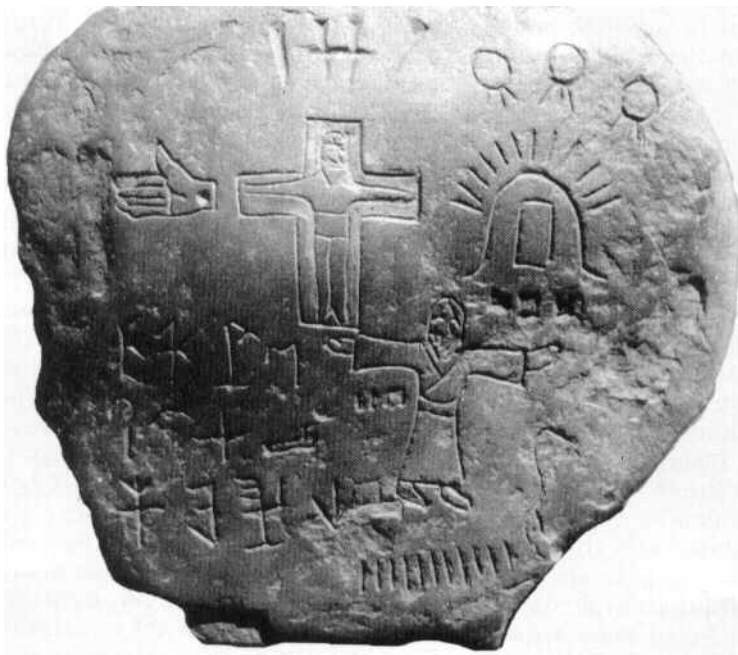
A Hebrew looking slate tablet from Burrows Cave in Illinois where tens of thousands are presently being unearthed and cataloged . Ancient scripts are also displayed. Note the Hebrew kipah or skull-cap and the Hebrew nose shape. (Ref. Ancient American , Volume 4, Number 30, Pg. 1 Yr. 1999)



A Tablet from Burrow's Cave of a Christ Figure. . Note Star of David at Bottom of Tablet. (Ref. Ancient American Volume 4, Number 26, Pg. 1 Yr. 1999)



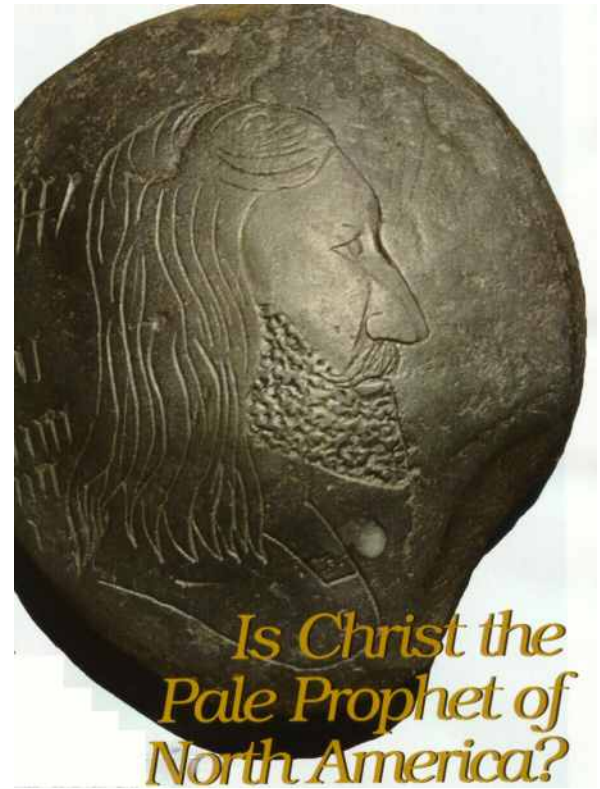
Stone From Burrows Cave Showing Christ Figure and symbols (Ref. Ancient American Volume 5, Issue 36, p. 37 December 2000)



A stone from Burrows cave showing a crucifixion, Pierced -hand , tomb and a resurrected robed bearded man. At the top is the sacred symbol Ref. Ancient American , Volume 4, Number 30, Pg. 20, Yr. 1999)



**Christ Tablet From Burrows Cave
(From The Book This Land p. 193**



**A copper
Figure of a Crucified
Man Artifact Found Deep in an
Ancient Mound Builder Grave in West
Virginia**

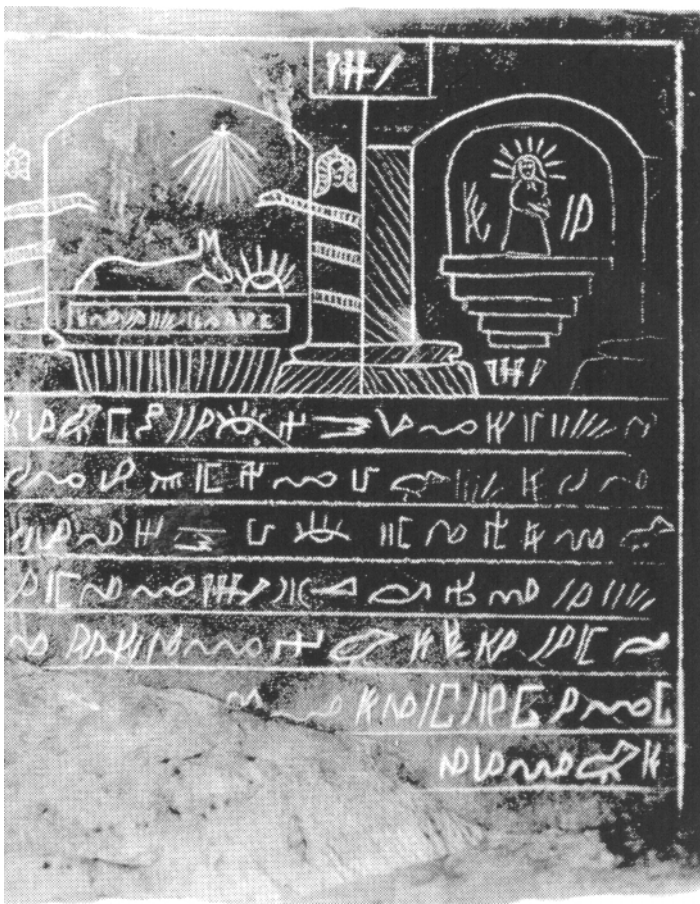




A Michigan Slate Tablet Showing Jehovah Creating the Earth. Note the Sacred Emblem
 (Ref. Ancient American Volume 5,
 Number 31, pg. 21 , yr 2000



Michigan Tablet Showing A Serpent Hanging on Cross showing a sign of Christ
 (Ref. Ancient American Volume 5,
 Number 31 no 17 yr 2000



A Michigan Tablet Showing Signs of Christ's Birth
 (ref Treasures of the Ancients by Stephen B. Shaffer, 1996
 Cedar Fort Inc.



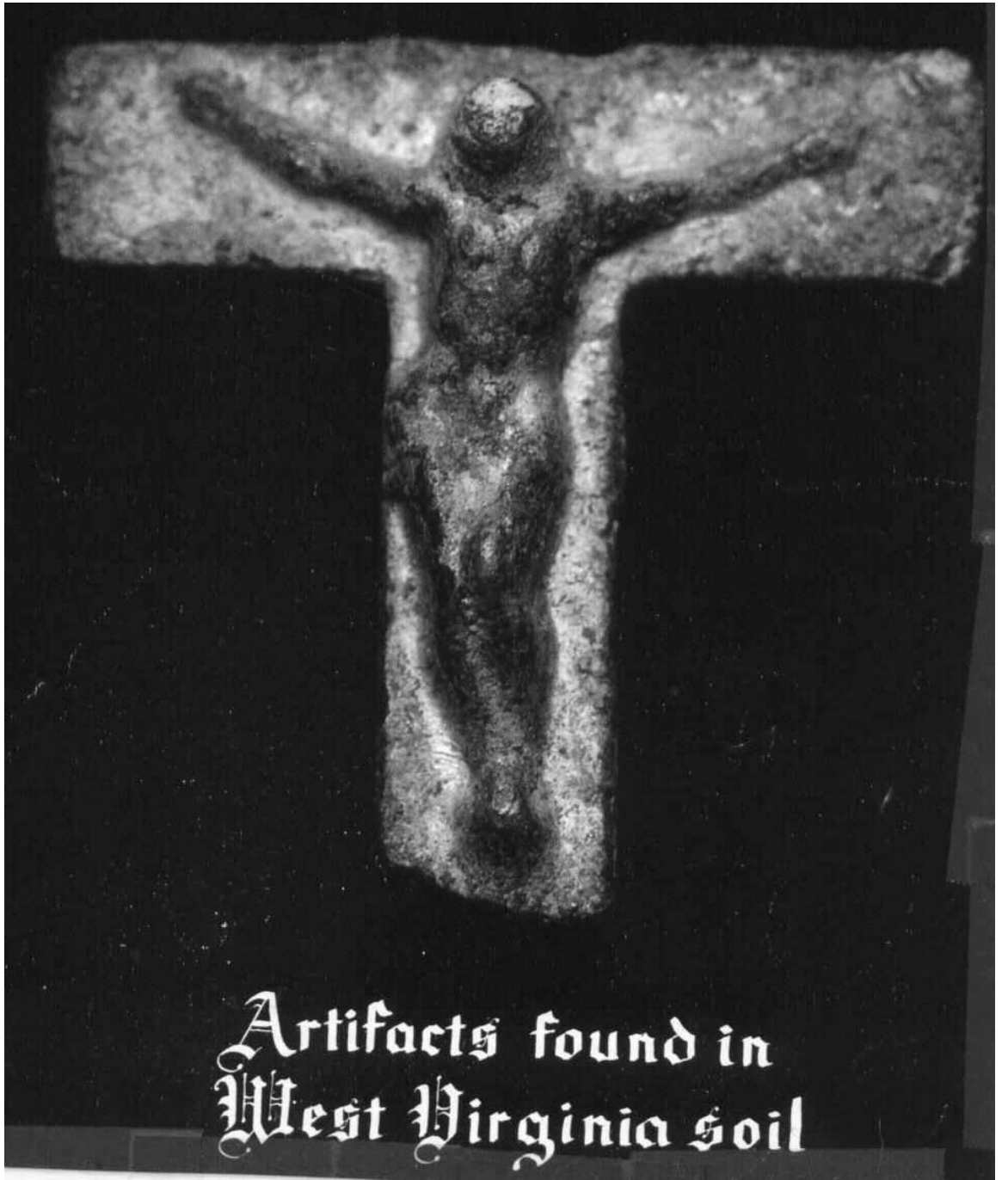
Copper Plate Found in Michigan Showing Bearded Deities Note the Sacred Symbols (Ref. Ancient American Volume 3, Number18. pg. 39. vr 1997



A Tablet from Burrows Cave Showing a Seven Candlestick or "menorah" , Ancient American Vol. 5, No. 33, June 2000, p. 6



Ohio Decalogue Stone Discovered in the mid 19th Century (Ref Ancient American Vol. 5, No. 33, June 2000, p. 30)



Artifacts found in
West Virginia soil



Christ Riding on Ass- Burrows Cave (From Book This Land by Edwin G. Goble & Wayne May, March 2002, Ancient American Archaeology Foundation, Colfax, Wisconsin)



Christ and his 12 Apostles (Burrow's Cave)

