

Appendix 1

The definitive revealed **main** known facts with references.

- 1 One of the first things Joseph Smith published when he took over the news paper was to publish information as to where the Jaredites lived and arrived, northern United States, along with where **Lehi landed**, current day southern Panama, *T&S 3*[May, June, and Sept., 1842]. Wilford Woodruff and John Taylor were also editors of the paper at that time.
- 2 Joseph Smith gives us the only information on the **capital of the Jaredite** nation in Wisconsin, *T&S "Truth will prevail"* Vol. III. No. 16, June 15, 1842.
- 3 The prophets have declared the **Hill Cumorah** in New York to be the very one and only one where Moroni buried The Book of Mormon and that is also the same place where the last battles of the Jaredites and Nephites took place, *History of the Church*, 1948 ed., vol. 2, pp. 79-80. *Also see Doctrines of Salvation under Cumorah.*
- 4 The **New Jerusalem**, the land **Bountiful**, the **Garden of Eden**, and **Adam-ondi-Ahman** are all in Missouri, *Waiting for World's End: The Diaries of Wilford Woodruff*, p. 305; President Romney in a 4th of July speech from 1976; 3Ne.11:1 and as detailed by Joseph along with many more scriptures.
- 5 Brigham Young said the **Gadianton** robbers were in the Rocky Mountains, in a speech at the St. George, Temple dedication. *Search St. George Temple dedication on line from April 6, 1877.* This proves where they lived since spirits live where they used to live while alive.
- 6 The **land of Desolation** is north of the Missouri river at *that* location in America, *History of the Church*, vol. II, p. 445, and to the narrow neck of land where the east and west seas meet at the lands of **Desolation** and **Bountiful**, Alma 50:34. The land of Cumorah and Desolation are the same place Hel. 3:3-6; Alma 22:29
- 7 Mulek and the Jaredites landed in the United States and Lehi landed south of there, Joseph Smith, *ibid*, and Hel. 6:10; Alma 22:30.
- 8 The people of Zeniff went back to the **land of Nephi** and found it. The **land of Shilom** and the **land of Nephi** (meaning the areas around their respective cities within the larger land of Nephi) are the exact same place, Mosiah 11:13.
- 9 **Zarahemla** is west of the **river Sidon** and south of **Bountiful**, and north of **Nephi**, Mos. 7:6; Alma 6:7; 27:5; 46:22; 50:7; Ether 9:31.
- 10 The land of **Bountiful** is south of the land of **Desolation** which is the furthest land north and touches the east and west seas, Alma 22:29-31, 33. Similarly, the **land of Nephi** goes from the

same two seas, Alma 50:7. They do not overlay each other since they co-exist simultaneously having the same two seas mutually.

- 11 The land of **Desolation** and the land of **Cumorah** were in the same place, north of **Nephi**, **Bountiful**, and **Zarahemla**, Omni 22; Alma 22:30; 46:17; Hel. 3:3-5; Mos. 8:7-11.
- 12 The south and north **seas** are not the east and west sea, Hel.3:8; 11:20.
- 13 The land of **Nephi** is south of **Zarahemla**, Mos. 9:14, 21:25; Alma 50:7. **Bountiful** is north of **Zarahemla**, but you must go north from **Zarahemla** to get to **Nephi**, hence Lemhi sends people north to get to **Zarahemla** but did not find it, they found a remnant of the Jaredites, hence you can't get to **Zarahemla** from the land of **Nephi** by only going north, Mos. 21: 24-26. This is why Lemhi in Mos. 22:11 "bent their course" after going around **Shilom**. Also the land of their first inheritance the **land of Nephi** (Mos. 9:1) had to be south of everything else. The Nephites hold back the Lamanites on two fronts south of **Zarahemla** and **Bountiful**, Alma 50:7-8, 11.
- 14 The **Narrow neck** of land only fits these scripture descriptions if a land mass exists as described in this book, Ether 10: 20; Alma 22:32; 50: 34; 52:9; 63:5; Mor. 2:29; 3:5. The most important feature is that it is where the WATER divides the LAND and not where the LAND divides the WATER. It is important to note that the land (not city) of **Bountiful**, the land of **Desolation**, the West and East Sea all meet at this **narrow neck** and it is as wide as a day and a half's journey by horse, and it is where a passage is to go north and south. The **Narrow Neck** is not the same as a passage according to the church priesthood manual from the 1960's written by [Hugh Nibley](#) and published as **church doctrine** wherein it say "...we cannot identify the narrow passage...with the Isthmus of Panama. To call [it]...a narrow passage is of course out of the question." Without this version of the geography in this book, this description cannot be found or made to work and still have all other facts listed above also work. And ships are launched into the west sea to go north at the narrow neck.

This clearly illustrates that the Nephite nation and people who wrote [The Book of Mormon](#) record lived primarily in the United States, as the prophets and book state.

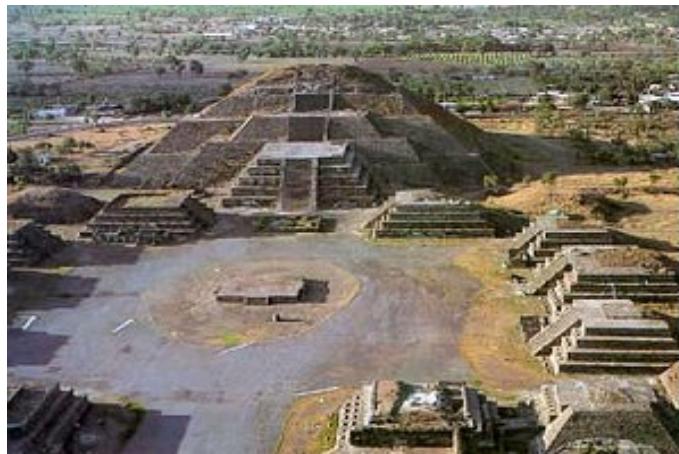
The fact that there are ruins in other places on this hemisphere proves that not all the Jaredites, Nephites, Mulekites, Lamanites, and Zoramites, (the various races and distinct groups of people listed in [The Book of Mormon](#)) are part of [The Book of Mormon](#) record. They lived and died and are not part of any text yet discovered. This is not any different from the Bible record. It is a record of the history from which Jesus Christ was born. It does not account for the Chinese or the Scandinavian, etc. Yet they lived and their ruins have been found and some records.

Outside of this record, scientist have only been able to speculate as to where the people came from and there are many different theories. In an attempt to find the DNA pool they have looked in the wrong places. The Nephites who intermarried with the Lamanites,

Zoramites and Jaredites will not be found in Jewish DNA or Eskimos DNA as they were speculating. The Zoramites are a race from Africa, The Jaredites are from the time of the Tower of Babel and we have no idea as to what race they might have been, and the Lamanites are from the tribe of Joseph down from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Good luck in finding the matching DNA.

Just a few archeological (external) evidences of The Book of Mormon

The following are ruins from the period of time described in [The Book of Mormon](#) and thereafter that were 100% unknown to history in 1830 when Joseph Smith translated the record of the people who wrote [The Book of Mormon](#). How could he know these things if it was not a true record? If it is a true record how could he have translated it and not be a prophet?



Pyramid of the Sun



Above - The Pyramids at Chichén Itzá Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico) Temple of Kukulcan , Yucatan, Mexico



Erected in honor of the great white bearded God that said he would return. This is recorded in the Book of Mormon before it was discovered. How did Joseph know this?



Tikal, Peten, Guatemala – Dates back to 600 BC as described in the Book of Mormon discovered in April, 1959. A Jaredite structure listed in the Book of Moron. Above before and after excavation shows how it was when it was first located. The jungle had covered everything up in the Mexican and Central American areas.

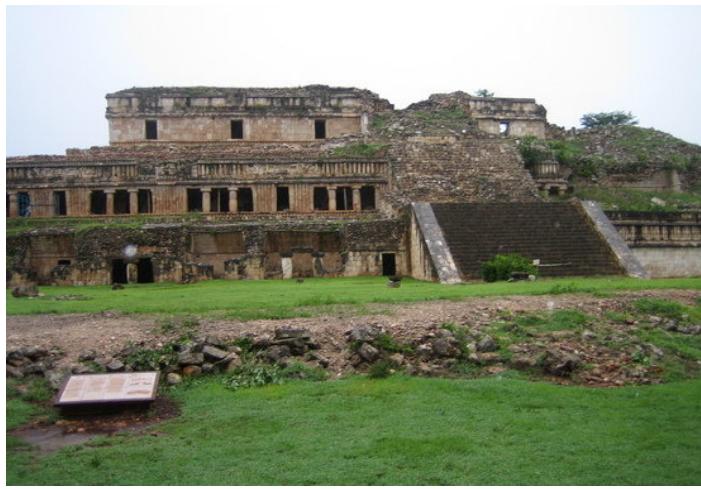


All of these ancient cities (over 4000) have been uncovered in the last 100 years and have been hidden from the world because of the speed at which the jungle grows, covering everything that is not kept up. The governments in many of these places hire families to live near them to keep the jungle from covering them up. Everything from toys to paved roads with white lines to baptismal fonts **have been discovered**. All things listed in the Book.

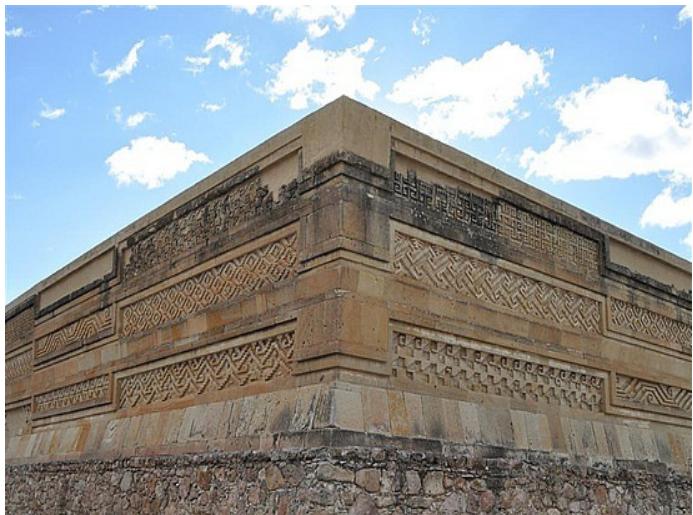
Above, the observatory at **Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico** where it shows these people knew that the earth revolved around the sun, an unknown to the rest of the world until the 17th century. This information is in the Book of Mormon. How could Joseph have known that these people would know that?



Above -**Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico** – part of a major city complex. This structure dates from about 373 AD which matches to the people of the Book of Mormon. These cities are many miles large. Not a small village.



Pyramid of the Niches, El Tajin, Vera Cruz, Mexico dated back to the time of the Jaredites (2000 BC) of the Book of Mormon. How did Joseph know that these people lived here when the whole world did not know and he had never been outside of his home town?



Plastered walls as described in the Book of Mormon discovered in winter of 1960. **Mitla, Oaxaca, Mexico.** Intricate relief patterns as also described in the Book of Mormon before it was discovered.

Mitla Oaxaca Ancient and Colonial Site



The feathered serpent or feathered god is part of the culture from ancient Mexico and is explained by translating the texts at these sites as a representation of the bearded white God they called Quatzequatel. The Book said Jesus visited many places here in the Americas.



Feathered serpents

Many other reliefs with horses, elephants, etc. are found everywhere. In the Denver Museum of Natural History there is a Mammoth that was unearthed in Mexico in 1952 which was irrefutable evidence of man and Book of Mormon people living together with these animals. Joseph could not make this up and it become true unless it is a true historic record and Joseph was a prophet.



Ships with people – only found in the Book of Mormon



The Machu Picchu (Peru)

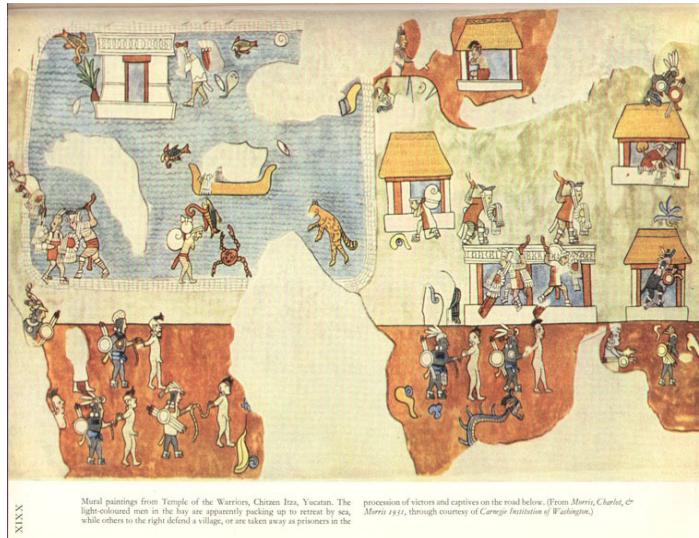


The Izapa Stela 5 – Tree of Life Stone Carving. Izapa Chiapas, Mexico

Joseph Smith, having received the golden plates (on which the Book of Mormon was written), on September 22, 1827, translated them into English and published *The Book of Mormon*. One significant part of *The Book of Mormon* is a dream about a “Tree of Life” that one of the prophets, Lehi, received before leaving Jerusalem and coming to the American continent. Lehi’s dream was recorded by his son, Nephi, on the gold plates.

Many people, uniformed, charge that no names or artifacts of any kind that demonstrate the truth of *The Book of Mormon* have been found. (Those people must not have the internet) This discovery (along with about 4000 others) in Central Mexico is the Izapa Stela 5 stone carving.

Research by Warren and Ferguson revealed: “In 1943 the Smithsonian Institution of the Bureau of American Ethnology published its Bulletin 138, entitled “Stone Monuments of Southern Mexico,” by Matthew W. Stirling, Plate 52 in Bulletin 138 is a photograph of a cast of a large ancient stone monument discovered at the ancient ruin of Izapa near the present town of Tapachula in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. Izapa is near the border of Guatemala and not far from the Pacific Ocean. The interpretation of three of the names on the several ton stone are Lehi, Nephi, and Sarah along with the understanding that this is a tree of life depiction. They make no claim to relate it to the Book of Mormon or anything else. They just say it exists and show the names.



THREE races of people are depicted on many murals in many places. This is part of what is recorded in the Book of Mormon, that there were three races, the Nephites (Hebrew descent fair skinned), Lamanites (Hebrew descent reddish skinned), and Zoramites, (African descent black skinned). How did Joseph know this would be found?



Cyclopean Ruins of Sacsayhuaman

This fortress, above right, [Sacsayhuaman/Satisfied Falcon] surpasses the constructions known as the seven wonders of the world. In this case, a long broad wall like that of Babylon, or the colossus of Rhodes, or the pyramids of Egypt, or the other monuments, one can see clearly how they were executed...how, by summoning an immense body of workers and accumulating more and more material day by day and year by year, they overcame all difficulties by employing human effort over a long period. But it is indeed beyond the power of imagination to understand how these Indians, unacquainted with devices, engines, and implements, could have cut, dressed, raised, and lowered great rocks, more like lumps of hills than building stones, and set them so exactly in their places that a knife blade does not fit between the cracks. Interestingly, these ruins are more extensive than anything else in the world. **The Book of Mormon tells of how walls were built. This is a perfect description of what is said and described. How did Joseph know this would be found and the book proven true?**



Tambomachay Fountains

Water has been running from back into the mountains as long as anyone has recorded.

The Book of Mormon records that there are two different groups of people who lived in America separated by over 2000 years. There were divisions among both of these groups of people. The division was north to south, and they also differed in all of their cultural styles. Scientific evidence has proven that from America to Mexico and further south the people had a completely different life style and culture. Everything from how they built their buildings, what material they used, to the time they lived here. The record was written by the people in the north in both time periods. All these things, described in the Book of Mormon, were completely unknown to Joseph and the rest of the world in 1827 when he was given the record of these people. Can a man invent all this and have it all be proven scientifically and this man and not be a prophet?



View of **WILLKAWAIN**, near **Huaras** in the Callejon de Huaylas;
PERU WARI Empire-Puma Heads were inserted in the wall
at regular intervals



MAIN PORTAL Chavin de Huantar



Temple of the Cross Palenque (Mayan) Mexico

there were large major populations at one time, as the Book of Mormon tells.



These structures are enormous which could only mean
the jungle had covered the edifice above right and below left.



Archeological findings in the USA

Los Lunas Decalogue Stone – most of the Book of Mormon people lived in the USA and they built mostly with wood. In the past 40 years thousands of ruins have been found that match the Book of Mormon.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



From Mississippi, described at the end.



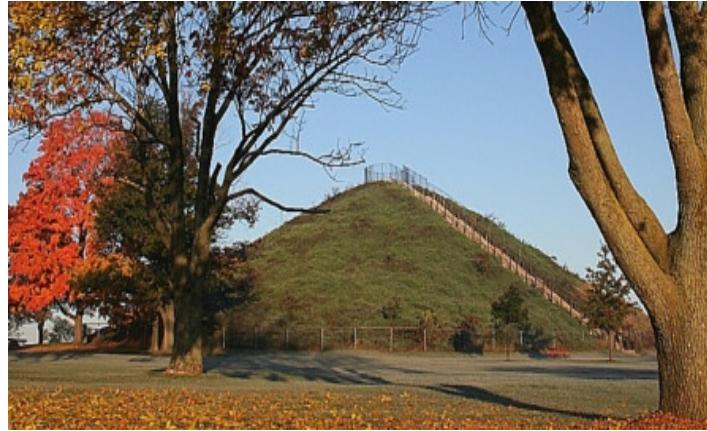
Above left - The **Los Lunas Decalogue Stone** is a large boulder on the side of Hidden Mountain, near [Los Lunas, New Mexico](#), about 35 miles south of [Albuquerque](#), that bears a very regular inscription carved into a flat panel. The stone is also known as the Los Lunas Mystery Stone or Commandment Rock. The inscription is interpreted by some to be an abridged version of the Decalogue or [Ten Commandments](#) in a form of [Paleo-Hebrew](#). A letter group resembling the [tetragrammaton](#) YHWH, or "Yahweh," makes four appearances. The stone is controversial in that some claim the inscription is [Pre-Columbian](#), and therefore proof of [early Semitic contact with the Americas](#).

The first recorded mention of the stone is in 1933, when professor [Frank Hibben](#), an [archaeologist](#) from the [University of New Mexico](#), saw it. Hibben was led to the stone by an unnamed guide who claimed to have found it as a boy in the 1880s. The 1880s date of discovery is important to those who believe that the stone was inscribed by a [lost tribe of Israel](#). The Paleo-Hebrew script was unknown to scholars in the 1880s, making a forgery at that time impossible, and thus allegedly proving the stone's antiquity.



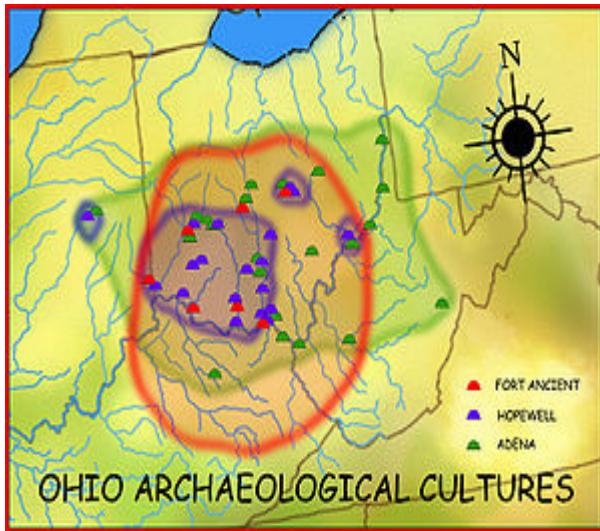
In November of 1860, David Wyrick of Newark, Ohio found an inscribed stone in a burial mound about 10 miles south of Newark. The stone is inscribed on all sides with a condensed version of the Ten Commandments or Decalogue, in a peculiar form of post-Exilic square Hebrew letters. The robed and bearded figure on the front is identified as Moses in letters fanning over his head.

Encyclopedia



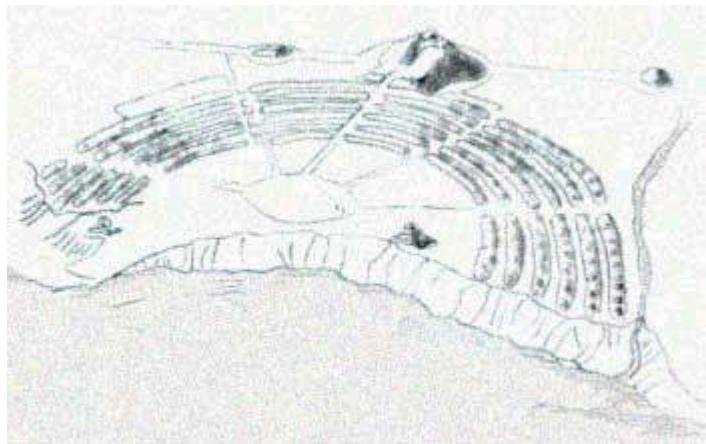
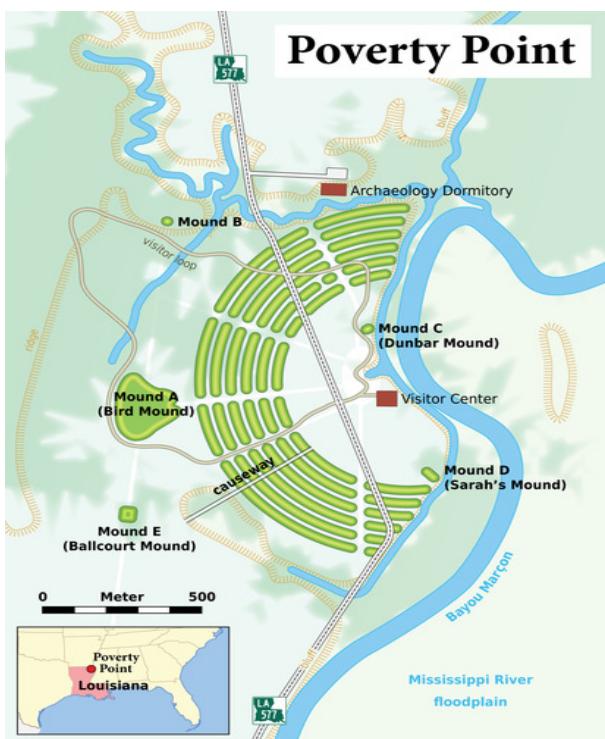
Monk's Mound is the largest [Pre-Columbian](#) earthwork in America near Collinsville, Illinois. It is the same size at its base as the Great Pyramid of Giza (13.1 acres). USA

These Pre-Columbian mounds are found all over the USA



The **Adena culture** was a [Pre-Columbian Native American](#) culture that existed from 1000 to 200 BCE, 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 a variety of locations, including: [Ohio](#), [Indiana](#), [West Virginia](#), [Kentucky](#), and parts of [Pennsylvania](#) and [New York](#).

These are a perfect fit to the Jaredites of the Book of Mormon who lived from North America to South America, though we only have a small portion of the record of those who lived in the United State of America. The Nephites also built mounds in the U. S. A.



Poverty Point ([French: Pointe de Pauvreté](#)) is a [prehistoric monument](#) located in the [American](#) state of [Louisiana](#), 15.5 miles (24.9 km) from the current [Mississippi River](#).^[1] It is situated on the edge of Maçón Ridge, near to the village of [Epps](#) in [West Carroll Parish](#). Comprising of several [earthworks](#) and [mounds](#), it was built between 1650 and 700 BCE, during the [Archaic period](#) by a group of [Native Americans](#) adhering to what has been termed the "[Poverty Point culture](#)", which itself extended 100 miles across the [Mississippi Delta](#). Despite this, its original purpose has remained unknown to [archaeologists](#), although various possible explanations have been put forward, including that it was a trading post and that it was a [religious](#) center.

The site, which has been described as "the largest and most complex Late Archaic earthwork occupation and ceremonial site yet found in North America"^[2] is a registered [National Monument](#) and tourist attraction. Its name derives from the [plantation](#) on which the archaeological site was first rediscovered in 1873.

Remember the people who lived in northern Mexico and the USA are the ones who wrote the book.

Mounds of North America

Mound Builder is a general term referring to the Native North American peoples who constructed various styles of earthen mounds for burial, residential, and ceremonial purposes. These included Archaic, and Woodland period, and Mississippian period Pre-Columbian cultures. Many of the over 10,000 mounds discovered so far have hundreds of skeletal remains. [As the Book of Mormon explains]

The term Mound Builder was also applied to an imaginary race believed to have constructed the great earthworks of the United States, this while Euro American racial ideology of the 16th-19th centuries did not recognize that Native Americans were sophisticated enough to construct such monumental architecture.

The final blow to this myth was dealt by an official appointee of the United States Government, Cyrus Thomas of the Bureau of American Ethnology. His lengthy report (727 pages, published in 1894) concluded finally that it was the opinion of himself and thus the United States Government that the prehistoric earthworks of the eastern United States were the work of Native Americans. Thomas Jefferson was an early proponent of this view after he excavated a mound and ascertained the continuity of burial practices observed in contemporaneous native populations.

[Poverty Point](#) in what is now Louisiana is a prominent example of early archaic Mound Builder construction from about 2500 BC. While other and earlier Archaic mound centers existed, Poverty Point remains one of the best recognized centers. Throughout the United States, the Archaic period was followed by the Woodland period, and mound building continued.

Some well understood examples would be the Adena culture of Ohio and nearby states, and the subsequent Hopewell culture known from Illinois to Ohio and renowned for their geometric earthworks. The Adena and Hopewell were not, however, the only mound building peoples during this time period. There were contemporaneous mound building cultures throughout the Eastern United States.

Some mounds took on unusual shapes, such as the outline of cosmologically significant animals. These are considered to be distinct and are known as effigy mounds.

The best known flat-topped pyramidal earthen structure, which is also the largest pre-Columbian earthwork north of Mexico at over 100 feet tall, is Monk's Mound at Cahokia. The most famous effigy mound, Serpent Mound in southern Ohio, is 5 feet tall, 20 wide, over 1330 feet long, and shaped as a serpent.

The most complete reference for these earthworks is Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, written by Ephraim G. Squier and Edwin H. Davis and published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1848. Since a large number of the features they documented have since been destroyed or diminished by farming and development, their surveys, sketches and descriptions are still used by modern archaeologists. A smaller regional study in 1931 by author and archaeologist Fred Dustin charted and examined the mounds and Ogemaw Earthworks near Saginaw, Michigan.

As scientists learn to search in the right places they will find an unlimited amount of external definitive evidences of the Book of Mormon people. When Joseph and a group of about 500 men traveled from New York to Missouri, they uncovered many skeletal remains unintentionally, because it was the land where the Nephites and Jaredites of the Book of Mormon lived. The ruins of Mexico and other points south are from the descendants of the people mentioned in the Book of Mormon but they are not the people who wrote the book. Hence many ruins in Mexico and further south do not match perfectly with the written information but

are similar. Because the people from four different races co-mingled in those southern places for over a thousand years before the modern invasion of this hemisphere, the DNA evidences from their descendants will never match those people listed in the Book of Mormon. However it does match the Indians of the United States because this is where the pure descendants lived anciently. It is no coincidence that many Indian holidays align with Jewish holidays.

Supporting archeological evidence that shows the Antilles islands as part of the Nephite Book of Mormon geography.

<http://www.bookofmormongeography.net/evidence.htm>

Subduction of the Caribbean Plate

Under the Caribbean Sea is the Caribbean tectonic plate that can and has moved between the Pacific and Atlantic plates.

<http://www.ugr.es/~agcasco/lgcp546/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caribbean_Plate

Underwater Cuban Discovery

In July 2000, using sophisticated side-scan sonar equipment, researchers detailed clear images of symmetrically organized stone structures that resembled pyramids, roads and buildings. It appeared to be extensive series of structures over several miles. Later, images sent back by a ROV confirmed the presence of large, cut granite-like blocks in perpendicular and circular formations; some in the shape of pyramids, with many blocks stacked one atop another. There is no granite in that region of the Caribbean, only limestone.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hk6SWtumdK0>

The Andros Platform

This discovery is of a gigantic, three-tiered stone platform just off northern Andros Island in the Bahamas. It was found in 2003 by a diving team doing research on underwater features. The platform consists of three tiers with an area measuring about 400 yards long and 150 feet wide. Each tier starts with a row of large blocks, almost square, measuring about 10 by 8 meters.

http://www.altarcheologie.nl/index.html?underwater_ruins/andros/andros_platform_intro_analysis.htm

The Bimini Road

This is a formation of an extensive pavement of flat stones found 500 yards offshore of Bimini Island in the Bahamas. The Bimini Island is 50 miles east of Miami and about 100 miles north of Andros Island. The formation is made by thick, mostly rectangular blocks of stone lying on the sandy bottom.

http://www.altarcheologie.nl/index.html?underwater_ruins/bimini/gallery.htm

Mountain Tops of a Sunken Land

The Caribbean Islands appear to be mountain tops left from a land “sinking into the depths of the sea.” Their elevations are: Dominican Republic - 10,164 ft, Haiti - 8,793 ft, Jamaica - 7,402 ft, Cuba - 6,476 ft, Guadeloupe - France 4,812 ft, Dominica – 4,747 ft, Martinique France - 4,503 ft, Puerto Rico – 4,390 ft, Montserrat UK – 3,001 ft, Saint Lucia - 3,154 ft, St Kitts - 3,793 ft, Saint Vincent - 4,049 ft, Trinidad - 3,084 ft

**A section from the September 1972 *Ensign* An official publication of the LDS church
An article by Hugh Nibley quoted here in part**

One thing that leads us to suspect that most of the great powerhouses whose traces still remain were never anything more than pompous imitations or replicas is their sheer magnificence. The archaeologist finds virtually nothing of the remains of the primitive Christian church until the fourth century, because the true church was not interested in buildings and deliberately avoided the acquisition of lands and edifices that might bind it and its interests to this world.

The Book of Mormon is a history of a related primitive church, and one may well ask what kind of remains the Nephites would leave us from their more virtuous days. A closer approximation to the Book of Mormon picture of Nephite culture is seen in the earth and palisade structures of the Hopewell and Adena culture areas than in the later stately piles of stone in Mesoamerica.



<http://www.believeallthings.com/1601/nibley-book-mormon-geography/>