

## 'The Enclosure' ancient relic atop Grand Teton Mountain

Thanks Greg ! - I was not aware of this structure. I've passed thru there a few times. It's certainly worth it to read the history in the Link. I really don't know what to make of it. Perhaps others can add information and opinions ?

Hi Jim,

Are you aware of this ancient circular stone structure atop Grand Teton mountain? Local climbers have nicknamed it 'the enclosure'. See attached.

It is made up of granite blocks that, over time, have now shifted and fell backwards to a fanlike array. None the less, one can clearly see this was similar to a mini Stonehenge-like circle when it was originally built.

Climber's first discovered this in the 1800s and speculated that native Indians built it for their vision-quests. See link below:

[http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online\\_books/grte2/hrs16.htm](http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/grte2/hrs16.htm)

I believe it was built thousands of years earlier than that. The thing is, each granite block weighs over 500lbs so someone had to go to a considerable amount of trouble to carve-out and move the blocks.

If you or others have any further information on this. It would be greatly appreciated.

Many thanks:

Greg Jenner

Author of *'Planet X and the Kolbrin Bible Connection'*

Attach pic....theenclosure

### INFORMATION WANTED

The current issue of *Ancient America* Vol. 19-Issue 107 has two articles (attached) asking for information. Publisher Wayne May granted permission to copy & circulate among our experts for possible assistance. Jim Leslie.

Attach file...informationwanted

## **New DNA Results Indicate Kennewick Man Was Native American**

Friends, this article was published in The New York Times, which seems to be a credible source. Good article, leaves the doors open for future study and further conclusions.

[http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/19/science/new-dna-results-show-kennewick-man-was-native-american.html?partner=rss&emc=rss&\\_r=2](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/19/science/new-dna-results-show-kennewick-man-was-native-american.html?partner=rss&emc=rss&_r=2)

Sent from my iPad

Thanks Buzz,

Good article. I don't think anyone suggest an European connection, more a Pacific Island ancestry, perhaps part of the Japanese people - spelled Jom-something - can't remember now.

Does any body know exactly what "Native American" is in regards to DNA and the NA genome? Otherwise, it is a confusing statement. Thank you!

***Does any body know exactly what "Native American" is in regards to DNA and the NA genome."***

See: <https://duckduckgo.com/?q=north+american+dna+genome&ia=news>

I am sorry if I upset you, but I was not trying to be anything but inquisitive, because there are scientific theories about Native American DNA and the NA genome that are very different, I really do not know what that statement means when the NY Times reports that scientists say it is so... based on? is what I want to know..

## **Barry Fell's Celtic Ogham**

Thanks Trav for sending this in. I'm sure you will get some responses.

At first glance it looks like a portion of a caterpillar tread - parallel, evenly spaced, same length except where broken off. Let's see what others think,

Jim Leslie

Howdy James!

Here's a picture of a two stones. The one on the Left is an Ogham Stone from Fell's 'B.C. In America' found in Vermont. The one on the Right is a stone I found in the Oak forest on my property in North Texas. I'm not sure if we've spoken of this particular stone before or not. I was curious if you wouldn't mind sharing it with your research community! I'd appreciate it! Thank you.

Best Regards, Travis Roy

Attach image....image..

Hi Travis,

Interesting photo, however, the grooves do indeed appear to be "*parallel, evenly spaced, same length except where broken off*" Therefore, additional photos including a centimeter/inch ruler (as a reference scale) would be helpful to rule out a rim shard/sherd from a ceramic pot or impressions of caterpillar track links or backhoe loader bucket teeth.

Questions:

- 1) Ceramic clay or rock? If rock, what type?
- 2) Surface find or Sub-surface find?
- 3) If stone, Distance from nearest road or pipeline or drill rig or well?
- 4) Which county in Texas?

Regards,

Vance Tiede

Attach picute....tavisroy...

Howdy Vance, great questions-thanks! The sandstone was found in Johnson county, Texas near the cities of Joshua and Cleburne in the wooded country side. It was discovered about 600 feet from the county road almost totally submerged in the soil with only the face showing. I sent out some better photos of the stone as well as other stones I've discovered on the wooded property.

Sincerely, Travis Roy

## **More Holmes Co. Stones**

Thanks Mark - Interesting art work ! Hard to tell the age, the artist was talented though. The head sort of reminds me of the 'Yellow Kid' from yesteryears. I'm looking forward to opinions...Jim L.

Hi Jim,

Well I have discovered another Holmes Co. mystery stone. Unlike the last stone fiasco where the private home bailed on us, this stone is actually in another museum in the county so easy accessible. The stone was found not far actually from the Murray tunnel or at least that are of the county . The stone was face down in the dirt and was lifted to find this face. Whats your take on the age and who might have carved it? Its ok to shared around on this one.

Mark Boley  
Director  
Holmes County Historical Society

**3 files to attach...fwdmoreholmesco**

## Comparative history

About 1500 years pre-written history is not included. The spelling is on the old convention. Some dynasties are lumped together. Zheng He is not listed, along with other events. But overall it's not a bad summary.

American History Association has an interesting article comparing European and Chinese history. I see the timeline table is useful for anyone interested in the subject. Feel free to send the link to friends.

<http://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/gi-roundtable-series/pamphlets/our-chinese-ally/the-oldest-living-civilization>

SL

Thanks SL - I added the link to the MES web. Perhaps the 'Amer. Hist. Org.' has not yet accepted Zheng He & the other early Chinese colonizations/contacts. Maybe you can make such a timeline (hint). Also there had to have been much contact between China & the Arabs prior to contact with the our West. Jim L.

I am but a student of history and not knowing much on Chinese history but there is no mention of circumnavigating and mapping the world circa 2250BC which was written in books then, or the use of Lat/Long, mastering astronomy, the invention of the magnetic compass about 1100BC, or any other accomplishments they achieved prior to European history?

From Eric

Eric,

Can you cite the reference? Where did you read about circumnavigation in 2250 BCE and magnetic compass, Latitude/longitude in 1100 BCE?

There is a legend that Huang Di, one of two earliest leaders invented a mechanical device pointing north all the time. I doubt if it was magnetic. The earliest record of magnetic compass is around 27-97 CE. It is likely invented during the Warring State Era (475-221 BCE).

Circumnavigation is much later. For now, I would not use the description of Shan Hai Jing as a record of world geography. Chinese might have reached America 3000 years ago. But whether they returned to China and wrote that in history is questionable. Mapping technique was quite accurate even in 220 BCE, but the known use of matrix (primordial longitude/latitude system) is invented by Pei Xiu (224-271 CE).

A lot of misunderstandings result from Chinese/English translation and conversion of archaic Chinese to modern Chinese. One should always look at the history of technology as a whole to assess the possibility of events. Use the three criteria for detectives - motive, means and

opportunity. For instance, from the place names and geography in the map attributed to Matteo Ricci, I reconstructed the circumnavigation during Ming dynasty. Please read my paper :

[https://www.academia.edu/7875807/Zheng\\_He's\\_Voyages\\_Revealed\\_by\\_Matteo\\_Riccis\\_World\\_Map](https://www.academia.edu/7875807/Zheng_He's_Voyages_Revealed_by_Matteo_Riccis_World_Map)

Since publication of the paper in 2010, I have narrowed down the completion date of the map to 1428-1430, as a record of the first 6 voyages of Zheng He's fleets around the world. I will give a talk on the evidence of Ming Chinese circumnavigation at the MES Symposium this coming September. I welcome professional geographers, cartographers, and historians to critique my approach and conclusion.

SL Lee

Sir,

I reference Hendon Harris Jr's book The Asiatic Fathers of America, which discusses the geography of Shan Hai Jing and the map of the world, associated with Shan Hai Jing, and Mr Harris's reference to Fu-Sang, plus Henriette Mertz's 1953 book Pale Ink, in which she takes the descriptions of the Harris (and others) translation of the travels in Fu-Sang and traces the physical geographical routes described here in America, along with the travels in America of Hwui Shan, a 5th century AD Buddhist Priest. In addition, I reference Dr. Robert N. List's papers on Poverty Point in Louisiana, and his reference to the possibility of it being a Shang Dynasty site, which would require transoceanic travels in the Shang Dynasty..

All of these are not scientific studies or hypotheses by scholars or scientists except for perhaps Dr List's.

So as scientific facts they are not, but they do bear further awareness, in my opinion, but I defer to your wisdom in the matter.

Thank you for sharing your paper with us, Dr Lee, it is very appreciated. From Eric.

Columbus Had a Map

<http://www.weather.com/video/mysterious-find-on-columbus-map-53751>

Thanks to the Altmans' for this news video! They will be at the Oct symposium.

**From Chris**

<http://www.bostonstandard.co.uk/news/local/startling-new-report-on-oak-island-is-set-to-rewrite-history-of-the-americas-1-7118097#ixzz3uVcv78Dt>

Here is the download link.

<https://onedrive.live.com/redir?resid=EBA0731D9E3B4447!1655&authkey=!AIX-D8WRDGIeiko&ithint=file%2cpdf>

Its a pdf

Jim Leslie

**This is a short video pan of a rock shelter along...**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdsRqqdTawM>**

James Leslie, [José Vergara](#) and 3 others posted in [MES--Midwestern Epigraphic Society](#).

**James Leslie**

February 26 at 11:19am

This is a short video pan of a rock shelter along the Kentucky River that MES documented some years ago.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdsRqqdTawM&context=C448028bADvjvQa1PpcFP1TPHOA\\_RDwuzusUUMjOyqKMWNyaXHMqc=](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdsRqqdTawM&context=C448028bADvjvQa1PpcFP1TPHOA_RDwuzusUUMjOyqKMWNyaXHMqc=)

**Ky-Ogam.avi**

Pan of ogham on wall of a rock shelter in Kentucky by Jim Leslie with narrative by Dr John Payne.

## **John White newspaper obit**

### **Attach jwobit...file**

This is a short bio I use in our publications CDs that may be of help + a photo.  
Jim L.

**Dr John White 1939-2016**, FMES, was a college physic professor (noted for his speciality of helping medical students in physics as well as math), later he became an experimental physicist and eventually retired as a Principal Research Scientist from Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, OH. It was in Columbus that he became connected with MES. He was the MES Editor of the Newsletter and the Journal and was the Director of the MES Research Symposium.

His wide interests included cultural diffusionism, origins of place names throughout history which led to his Earth Mother Culture and Earth Mother Sacred Language (EMSL), lunar, solar and serpent worship, Egyptian Sun God religion and Bronze Age Names and the diffusion of all these. He was among the few to adhere to the so called Burrows Cave artifacts with messages in various old world alphabets.

He was a world traveler and visited just about every museum there was, big or small, noting evidence of symbols such as circle-crosses and swastikas and certain abstract glyphs being disfussed through various times and cultures by simply finding them on their museum pottery, cloth and sacred artifacts. He wrote extensively on all his studies for MES and other similar publications.

He was very active in track & field from his university days throughout his life; he was an official and then a trainer of officials, at College and local highschoools, and later a highly regarded local Columbus amateur actor. Jim Leslie appreciates the many bibilographies he made for persons associated with the MES ideas.

Attach photo.....white

[Kathleen S. Burgess](#) posted in [MES--Midwestern Epigraphic Society](#).

**Kathleen S. Burgess**

April 30 at 1:22pm

Midwestern Epigraphic  
Society

N e w s l e t t e r

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Jim Leslie, Editor

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News and Upcoming Events

2016 MES Breakfast Schedule

The Second Saturday of each month - January thru December 2016!

Location is: Panera Bread, 875 Bethel Rd, Columbus, Olentangy Plaza. 9:00 am -  
11:00am

\*\*\*

CHANGE - May Quarter Meeting - Fri. May 6, 10am-2pm instead of Saturday

...Special Speaker

In the Easton Community Room

At the February Quarter Meeting it was decided to create a MES Facebook to attract attention to ourselves. Kathleen Burgess volunteered to do the work and has produced a fine page. Associate member from Madrid Spain, José Vergara provided input and assistance. MES thanks both very much and the people who have already joined!

I circulated the February Newsletter to the MES circle group suggesting those not MES members consider joining. I thank these two who renewed their membership right away:

Eric Hanson, Oklahoma City, OK Stephen Jett, Abington, Va

DISCLAIMER

The views or opinions expressed by the authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the Midwestern Epigraphic Society (MES).

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The Newsletter is now a quarterly pdf digital publication. Print copies may be purchased upon request -\$10.

May Quarter Meeting

It's Not Saturday but Friday May 6 to accommodate guest speaker Donald J. McMahon, author of A Seafarer's Decoding of the Irish Symbols will speak on that subject. VP Jack Burgess replaces Pres. Dave Rush and will speak on the second



Viking site recently found in Newfoundland.

Donald McMahon has 32 years working in specialty steel in Pittsburgh, Pa, blending raw material of specialty materials which provided him a unique perspective in analyzing ancient metals. He has an in-depth interest in celestial navigation by ancient sea-faring peoples and how they left their carved maps plus interest in ancient culture and biblical symbolism. He has searched for Irish harbor sites as well as American sites to find their stone maps, their ship harbors and protective stone forts. See his book: A Seafarer's Decoding of the Irish Symbols.

It is with great sadness to report two long-time members' deaths. First, Dr. John J. White died on March 19, 2016. Two people are preparing remembrance articles for the next Newsletter issue. Meanwhile I have updated the short biography used for the web Library and Publication CDs. It appears on the next page. The other member to pass- on is Frank W. Otto, April 2, 2016, one of the last founder fathers of the Midwestern Epigraphic Society to die. I wrote a short tribute to Frank also on the next page.

Associate member José Vergara has been our proofreader for over a year now. Many thanks for his help and suggestions.

Dr. Siu-Leung Lee's Journal article on the Jade Disk is reproduce here. Also this issue has a new author- Donald N. Yates, born in Cedartown, Georgia. He has a Ph.D. in classical studies and is an expert in DNA. He and his wife are of American Indian origin and resided some time in Phoenix and recently moved to Colorado. His books include The Bear Went over the Mountain, Los Lunas Decalogue Stone, Old World Roots of the Cherokee.

Before reading his article, a definition: Genetic admixture - occurs when two or more previously isolated populations begin interbreeding. Admixture results in the introduction of new genetic lineages into a population. And please read: <http://admixturemap.paintmychromosomes.com/> . Be sure to click FAQ for discussion of 'side 1' and 'side 2' and how complicated admixtures soon become. This helped me understand his article much better!

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Dr. John J. White and Frank Otto Tributes

By Jim Leslie

Dr John J. White 1939-2016, FMES, was a college physic professor (noted for his specialty of helping medical students in physics as well as math), later he became an experimental physicist and eventually retired as a Principal Research Scientist from Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, OH. It was in Columbus that he became connected with MES. He was the MES Editor of the Newsletter and the Journal and was the Director of the MES Research Symposium.

His wide interests included cultural diffusion, lunar, solar and serpent worship, origins of place names continued throughout history which led to his Earth Mother

Culture and his opus Earth Mother Sacred Language (EMSL), special interest in Egyptian Sun God religion and Bronze Age Names and the diffusion of all these. He was among the few to adhere to the so called Burrows Cave artifacts with messages in various old world alphabets and has quite a collection.

He was a world traveler and visited just about every museum there was, big or small, noting evidence of symbols such as circle-crosses and swastikas and certain abstract glyphs being carried through various times and cultures by simply finding them on museum pottery, cloth and sacred artifacts of different cultures. He wrote extensively on all his studies and theories for MES and other similar publications. I distinctly remember how excited he was when he found the museum

<http://columbusjewishhistory.org/> here in Columbus Ohio.

He was very active in track & field from his university days throughout his life; he was an official and then a trainer of officials at College and local high schools, and later a highly regarded local Columbus amateur actor. Jim Leslie appreciates the many bibliographies he made for noted persons associated with the MES ideas.

Frank W. Otto 1935-2016 "MOUNT VERNON — Frank W. Otto, 80, of Mount Vernon, passed away Saturday, April 2, 2016, at the Knox Community Hospital. He was born May 31, 1935, in Kenton, Ohio, to the late Ernest and Rebecca (Coats) Otto.

Frank was employed as the construction inspector supervisor for the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). He was a member of the Hiram Masonic Lodge 18 in Delaware, the Marion Commandery, and was a longtime member of the Archaeological Society of Ohio [ASO]. Frank was a veteran serving in the United States Army Airborne. He is survived by his wife, of over 43 years, Martha (Potter) Otto, and many nieces, nephews and friends.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to The Archaeological Conservancy, Midwest Regional Office, 3620 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43214." Obituary (in part) from [www.legacy.com](http://www.legacy.com).

Frank was also one of the founding fathers of the Midwestern Epigraphic Society back in 1983, being a signatory of the Constitution and the last local living and active member of our organization. There may be one or two founders still alive but not residing in the Columbus area. He led several local members to see the Mt. Hope stone – see my article on this artifact in this issue.

Frank was also the President of the Six River Valley Chapter of ASO until just a couple years ago. Besides collecting automobiles, Frank was also an artifact collector all his life and has one of the best and extensive collections there is, so I hear, I never have seen it. He did bring specimens to our MES meetings for our education. Another associated activity Frank had, along with others including his mentor MES member Dr. J. Huston McCulloch was searching for the lost Ohio earth work called the 'Gridiron', pictured in the Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis, MD, Plate XXXIV No. 2. [Photos Jim Leslie] Left: Jade specimens from Frank's collection.

'Gridiron' at right ■

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Admixture in Pima Includes Greek and Sardinian:

Genetic Signature of the Minoans, Sea Peoples and Other Mediterranean Peoples in the Southwest?

Pima Indian in historical photograph.

As shown by an explosive article in Science last year, "A Genetic Atlas of Human Admixture History," the genetic signatures of historical admixture events are persistent, even on a fine scale. Among 100 cases of historical admixture involving two distant, separate populations coming together, the authors detected the genetic impacts of the Mongol empire, Arab slave trade, Bantu expansions and European colonialism in the Americas.

But many, if not most of the admixture events occurring since 2000 BCE turn out to be unrecorded and previously unknown. They can be reconstructed and established only by genetics and the tell-tale survival of segments of distinctive DNA in descendants.

A Major Signal of Mediterranean Ancestry in Pima Indians

Of interest to us is admixture in the Pima Indians of southern Arizona and northern Sonora, long held by anthropologists to be a classic "Amerind" population (see vintage photo of Pima man).

The Pima case study from the genetic atlas of admixture by Hellenthal et al. is a simple instance of one-time collision between two interbreeding populations. A "Turkish-like" Side 1 is one of the parent populations of the mixture. Its largest distinctive element is Greek and Sardinian. Side 1 joined together with Side 2, a Maya-like population. Their union is estimated to have occurred around 1754. We suggest this date corresponds to the spread of Spanish Missions in Sonora (to which southern Arizona then belonged), which brought slaves and workers from within Mexico to work in the mines (Side 2). This means the Mediterranean-like Side 1 corresponded to the existing number of about 2,000 Pima and Papago Indians. Their distinctive marks, genetically speaking, were resemblances to Greeks, Sardinians and related Mediterranean populations.

A Greek Athlete and a Pima Indian

The Pima man shown at left has a physiology and facial features unlike many other American Indians; for instance, he has a Roman nose, thin lips, non-Asiatic eyes and a heavy musculature. He evokes the Doryphorus, a canonic statue by Polyclitus, a Greek sculptor who dominated the art of ancient Libya, the eventual home of the Sea Peoples. The features of the Doryphorus were considered the ideal of male beauty.

Polycleitos' statue of Doryphoros became ideal of male beauty and athletic form.

By Donald N. Yates

Barry Fell was perhaps the first to suggest that Minoans, followed by the Sea Peoples, Libyans and Phoenicians, discovered the rich metals of the American Southwest after 2000 BCE and developed its first civilizations, for which the cultural earmarks were pit houses, adobe, trade centers like Snaketown, fortresses and walled cities, painted pottery and irrigation systems. Thus, the Coyote Chant of the Pima Indians, which the Smithsonian interpreted as a crude invocation of a totem spirit, Fell translated as a Libyan version of the Aesop fable about the Fox and the Grapes, one commonly used in ancient schoolrooms. (See especially, *Saga America*, Epilog: Sunset at Cyrene, pp. 387ff.)

It would appear that the Pima and Papago Indians, whose ancient name was Hohokam ("Sea Peoples") long stood apart from other Indians and preserved their ancient roots until the mixing and melding of Indian populations that occurred under the Spanish.

The presence of 7-10% Greek and related DNA in Pima populations today also explains the survival of the labyrinth symbol, diagnostic of Minoan civilization, and early legends about the Earth Doctor, who founded their tribe coming from the other side of the world. Their spiritual leaders are called Siwani, after the Siwa oasis in Libya. Snaketown and Tumamoc Hill overlooking Tucson, two of their principal towns, allude to the Water or Snake Clan or ships of the Sea People and the horny toad or armored figure in their mythology. Tumamoc literally means "Mound of the Magician," as armored, advanced navigators and miners were considered magicians by the primitive "Indians" they encountered. One of the original names of the Hopi was Moki ("magicians, magi"), and the real name of the Zuni is Shiwi, another reference to the sacred site Shiwa and universal principal god Shiva (both of which predate Egyptian, Hebrew and Greek religion).

Other smaller contributors to Side 1 admixture in the Pima are Tunisian, Mozabite, Druze and Bedouin DNA, reinforcing the North African component of the seaborne civilizers who built the Southwest's first "Indian" towns. The stone structures atop Tumamoc Hill have been securely dated to at least third century BCE. The three story tower that originally stood on the summit is gone now, but there is an inscription near the highest point facing modern-day Tucson in ancient Phoenician letters. A similar inscription is at the top of A Mountain or Sentinel Hill just to the east of Tumamoc. It is an offering to Tanit and Baal, the gods of the Sea Peoples. A similar inscription is at the top of A Mountain or Signal Hill just to the east of Tumamoc.

#### Pima Indians a Relatively Pure Population

Before modern times, if a Pima woman was impregnated by an Apache, white man or any non-Pima male the child would be killed at birth. Such measures preserved the integrity of the Pima population.

Both Side 1 and Side 2 share South American Indian DNA (Columbian Indian, Karitiana). Side 1 is further marked by a different type of Maya, Daur (a Khitan or Turkic/Mongol type), Xibe (a Mongolian people formerly known as Shiwei--a coincidence?) and the She people, an important coastal Cantonese Chinese ethnic group (were they some of the ship owners?).

Side 2, the "Amerind" partner in the admixture, in addition to being about two-thirds Central and South American Indian in DNA segments, had significant strips of recombinant genetic material matching Japanese (2.9), Han Chinese (2.3), Oroqen, a Mongol or Turkic people (1.9), Hazra, an important Afghan people (1.6), Chuvash (Turkic, Central Asian, 1.4), Yakut (Turkic from Lake Baikal, 1.0), Burushko (Phrygian or Macedonian or Anatolian people who migrated to Pakistan with Alexander the Great, 1.0) and Hezhen (a tiny Altaic Turkic minority today in northeast China, 0.8). The diverse list of contributions on both sides of the admixture equation shows that the Pima were formed from a complex scenario of three or more admixture events in history, not just a simple case from the mid- eighteenth century. All the constituent populations can still be picked out today with admixture analysis. The Pima Indians' genetic characteristics are compound admixture over time, with key events occurring in the second millennium, about 225 BCE, 600 CE, 900 CE, 1100 CE and 1750 CE.

The original Greek origin of the settlements in Arizona may have been apparent to other pre-Columbian visitors and settlers, including the Romans, who claim to have created the records known as the Tucson Crosses or Calalus Artifacts. Is it a coincidence that a property marker midway between Tucson and Phoenix in the lower Santa Cruz river valley has a large inscription in ancient Roman capitals that reads, "Greeks" (Atii).

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Petroglyphs with snake imagery, ship and meanders along with Phoenician inscription on Tumamoc Hill.

Santa Cruz Valley Petroglyph Site with AT inscription in Roman capitals.

Hohokam bowl with bird-prow ships (compare to Tumamoc inscription above).

Byzantine-era soldier depicted on Mimbres bowl ca. 1100. He has a helmet, metal-tipped arrows, scale armor, and shield carrying a rose (rhoda). Rhoda was the name of a mining colony founded in Calalus ca. 790. The lizard stands for the Water Clan, or those who originated overseas. The same rose is found as a territorial mark on Signal Hill and Cocoraque Butte in the Silverbell Mountains north of Tucson.

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This article is excerpted from a work-in-progress by Donald N. Yates and Robert C. Hyde on the Roman Jewish Artifacts in the Arizona Historical Society Collection. It appeared first on DNA Consultants Blog, where a recent post, asks: What would it

take to unseat the belief that Columbus discovered America and the New World had no visitors or colonists before 1492? DNA evidence? Archeological evidence? Literary evidence? Historical accounts?

All proofs but DNA are present in the so-called Tucson Crosses, and the moment everyone was waiting for occurred on December 13, 1925, when New Yorkers opened their Sunday morning newspaper and read a cover story about the Jewish and Christian settlement in Arizona that began in 775 and lasted until 900. The controversy has raged ever since. Most believe the Tucson Crosses are fakes. But they are kept in a public repository today at the Arizona Historical Society Museum in Tucson and you can go view them and judge for yourself.

1. Read the latest at: "Tucson Artifacts' Story of Pre-Columbian Roman Colony Verified by Archeology". 2. Just published: *The Tucson Artifacts*, by Robert C. Hyde and Donald N. Yates

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Summary

The Pima Indians and their southern cousins the Papago canal systems, sophisticated agriculture and long- distance trade have been studied intensely by ethnologists and others.

They are often represented as definitive specimens of the "Amerind" ethnic type. Genetic surveys feature them front and center. Their creation story has been codified in the book titled *The Short, Swift Time of Gods on Earth: The Hohokam Chronicles*, by Donald Bahr, Juan Smith, William Smith Allison and Julian Hayden, a text widely used in university anthropology courses. During the conquest of the American Southwest, the Pima were regarded as strong, friendly and intelligent, as model candidates for assimilation, highly useful as soldiers, guides and intermediaries with the surrounding tribes. Their ancestors, known as the Hohokam, are believed to be responsible for the first indigenous civilization to develop in the region about 400 C.E., marked by city life,

This blog post from DNA Consultants ([www.dnaconsultants.com](http://www.dnaconsultants.com)) explores the fine-scale genetic similarities between the Pima, Maya and other populations in terms of admixture and suggests that the Pima may have preserved the signature of Old World colonists, especially the Sea Peoples, Semitic visitors like the Phoenicians, and Greeks and Libyans. It is excerpted from a work-in-progress by Donald N. Yates, *The Tucson Artifacts: A Paleographical and Photographic Edition of the Roman Jewish Medieval Latin Inscriptions in the Arizona Historical Society Collection*.

Author contact: [dpy@dnaconsultants.com](mailto:dpy@dnaconsultants.com).

DONALD Yates was born in Cedartown, Georgia. He attended Stetson University, University of Vienna, University of Freiburg, Duke University and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he earned a Ph.D. in classical studies with a

concentration on Medieval Latin Studies. His books include *The Bear Went over the Mountain*, *Los Lunas Decalogue Stone* and *Old World Roots of the Cherokee*. With Elizabeth C. Hirschman, he authored *The Early Jews and Muslims of England and Wales: A Genetic and Genealogical History*. He lives in Longmont, Colorado.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/donaldnyates>

#### References

<http://admixturemap.paintmychromosomes.com>

"A genetic atlas of human admixture history", Hellenthal et al, *Science* (2014).

[www.well.ox.ac.uk/~gav/admixture/2014-science-final/resources/FAQ.pdf](http://www.well.ox.ac.uk/~gav/admixture/2014-science-final/resources/FAQ.pdf) ■

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Ancient Chinese jade disk in Kentucky

By Siu-Leung Lee, PhD

A Chinese jade ritual disk (bi璧) has been unearthed in Harrison County, Kentucky. The resident owner (name withheld by request) presented to me for identification in January 2013. Part of this paper has been presented at the Quarterly meeting of Midwest Epigraphic Society (Aug 16, 2014).

The object was exposed after rain in the owner's backyard where top soil was used to fill in a pond. The disk measures 2 and 3/8 inches (6.03 cm) across with a hole at the center, diameter 1/2 inch (1.27 cm). The disk is flat on one side with ancient Chinese characters, and the protuberant side portrays a bird with crest feathers and wings.

At the center, the disk measures 3/8 inch (0.95cm) thick and the rim is 1/8 inch (0.3175cm) thick. The jade disk weighs 2.12 oz (60.1 grams), having a specific gravity 2.904 which is typical of nephrite, a soft jade of sp. gr. 2.9-3.1. Heavy calcification (chicken bone white, a Chinese collector's term) indicates the disk is more than 2000 years old.

On the flat surface, there are four words in ancient Chinese bronze script (after 16th century BCE), carved in mirror image, indicating that the object is used as a stamp to mark on some surface. This is the first time the author encountered a jade bi with words carved in mirror image.

Figure 1. Chinese jade "bi" from Kentucky showing protuberant side

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Figure 2. Chinese Jade "bi" from Kentucky showing mirrored inscriptions "X白 乍之" (clockwise from top, X not deciphered).

The first word marked with X is still to be deciphered. No word resembling it is found in dictionaries of bronze scripts and oracle scripts (Xu 1998). It is likely the name of the owner. The second word 白 (bai, white color) is an ancient form for 伯 (bo) (Sears 2013), the eldest son. The third word 乍 (zha) (Vividict.com 2010) is an old form for 作 (zuo, "to make"), and the last word 之 (zhi, "this") (Ministry of Education, R.O.C.

2004) (Zhonghua Bowu 2015). The inscription reads “this is made by the eldest son X”. The words are oriented with the top facing the same direction. The hole is wider in diameter on the side with words, probably because of the tapering drill bit, or it could hold a tapered wooden handle which is now rotten away. Because the words are mirror images, the disk could serve as a seal to stamp on potteries or other objects to declare craftsmanship.

A Chinese online auction site shows a very similar object with a dragon motif (instead of a bird) with less mature craftsmanship ([jd.cang.com](http://jd.cang.com) 华夏收藏 2012). Contrary to the Kentucky bi, the hole this Chinese bi is smaller on the side with words. The same words are engraved, but not as mirror image. The words are oriented with the top towards the center of the disk, rather than to the same direction as for the Kentucky disk. Some of the words are worn off, presumably by repeated touch. This post is uploaded in 2012, a year before the Kentucky jade was discovered. It cannot be a forgery based on the Kentucky bi or vice versa by nature of the owners.

This is likely the early form of dragon and phoenix, representing male and female, yang and yin. They should belong the same period.

Figure 3. Drawn from the Chinese jade "bi", auction site [jd.cang.com](http://jd.cang.com).

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Figure 4. Oracle and bronze script variants of the three recognizable words (from [www.gg.art.com](http://www.gg.art.com))

Figure 5. Seal script 白(bo)作(zuo) on bronze vessel.

Figure 6. Seal script 白(bao), 作 (zuo) on bronze food container.

According to Rites of Zhou dynasty (1066 BCE-771 BCE), six ritual jade objects represent different colors and the spirits of heaven, earth, and four cardinal directions:

璧bi (heaven, blue), a circular disk with a hole in the center.

琮cong (earth, yellow), a cylindrical tube with square cross section on the outside.

圭gui (east, green), an elongated tablet with the top either pointed, round, or flat.

The shape, size and length of a

gui strictly follow the ranking order of the owner. It is a symbol of authority equivalent to scepters.

璋zhang (red, south), a tool or weapon, similar to gui with the top is slanted to one side.

璜huang (north, black), a semicircular, or 1/3 of a circle, worn in a series during the king's life time.

琥hu (west, white), a tiger, later used as an authentication token to issue military order.

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Figure 7. Six ritual jade objects – Clockwise from top left: 璧Bi, 圭gui, 璋 zhang, 璜 huang, 琮cong. Center: 琥hu. [Public domain pictures from [360doc.com](http://360doc.com)]

These jade objects are also worn or used by the king during his life time, and buried with him.

Chinese nephrites are mostly found in Xinjiang and Qinghai, the northwestern provinces. Nephrites are also found in Jiangsu, Liaoning, Fujian, and Jiangxi in the eastern part of China. It is not easy to determine the origin of nephrite since it is also found in Alaska, British Columbia, Yukon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska, Quebec, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia. Without a doubt, this jade bi is made in America by ancient Chinese, or carried to America by Chinese.

The site where it was found is not known to be owned by Chinese. Harrison County was established in 1793. There has been just one Chinese family known to run a laundry in the county and the owner died in 1929. Census 2000 shows less than 25 Asians live in Harrison County. The chance for the artifact brought in by Chinese after 1850 is very slim. How this jade bi came to Kentucky is a mystery still to be solved.

It should worth mentioning that bi is not the only Chinese ritual jade object found in America. The most frequently found object is gui, which has been misinterpreted as gorget or pendant (Peabody and Moorehead 1906). These so called gorgets are found in New York, Illinois, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee and specially Ohio, dating to early and late Woodland period.

A gorget is a piece of European armor worn to protect the neck. A pendant is a hanging object on the necklace or ear ring. Well-polished stone pieces found in Native American burial mounds are held in the hands of the deceased, clearly not used as gorgets or pendants. A few examples of gui and zhang can be found in the Hixton site, Hamilton County, and Sumner County, Tennessee (Bostrum 2008). Many stone gui excavated in Ohio during construction of the highway system are displayed in Southern Ohio Museum, Portsmouth (Southern Ohio Museum 2015). Their shape is less standardized and the utility might have changed after people migrating to America.

The many Chinese relics appearing in America at different locations cannot be explained simply by careless Chinese immigrant collectors or poor indent laborers dropping them everywhere, especially when found in burial mounds. The jade bi of Kentucky and the many stone gui found in Ohio provide a cultural link between ancient Chinese and the First Nations prior to Columbus.

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Mt Hope Stone Update

By Jim Leslie

At the February Quarter Meeting there was some confusion about the determination of the Mayan number 1929 on the Mt. Hope Stone I presented in my short talk. After the meeting I contacted Jon Haskell whose Mayan expert said it was 1929.

Mt. Hope Stone

The expert turned out to be our friend Loren Jeffries who gave a wonderful presentation about Mexican Codices at our 2013 Symposium.

I quote Loren's response:

"Jim, of course I remember you. I hope I answered your question about the quantities indicated; the bottom-most indicates single digits, the place above that indicates groups of 20, and the top-most indicates groups of 400 (unless it is TIME being counted, in which case the multiple is groups of 18 instead of 20, but only in the third place). Thereafter the multiple remains 20 in each case; only in the third place is the multiple amended to 18 (this is to render 360 in the third place and more closely resemble the natural model of the number of days in a year, and of course, the Mesoamericans amended the number of days in the year by tossing out 5 days, or simply excluding the last five days from the yearly day count). In all other counts, except TIME, 20 remains the multiple in ALL places of the place count...

To reiterate my explanation; there are two possibilities for the total number indicated.

This depends upon whether the thing being counted is time or otherwise. If it is time, the third place (or top most number) would indicate groups of 360.

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Otherwise, counting anything other than time, the top-most number, or third place will indicate groups of 400. This leaves us two possibilities; a total of 1929, or (if it is time), a total of 1769.

Since we have no other context in which to place this artifact, other than the rays of the Sun, as indicated on the artifact itself, it is likely that the quantity being counted IS time, and in that case would be the 1769 figure (that would be  $9 + 320 + 1440$ , as opposed to  $9 + 320 + 1600$ ).

I believe it would be a mistake to think it had anything to do with the year 1929 or 1769 A.D., since this is a Christian method of counting time (but not a Christian manner of recording it). The Maya counted their time from a particular anchor date which we correlate with the Christian Calendar as 3113 or 3114 B.C.E.

I see no reason to believe it to be fake. I believe it far more likely that it indicates a short count, or the number of days into a particular Calendar Round (There are 18,980 days in a Calendar Round, or 52 year period, which is 13 days short of the actual time expired in 52 years, 18,993 days)

Without more to go on, it's difficult to provide a better explanation for this quantity. To say it is a little complicated is like being a little pregnant. I do wonder why you believe it to be of recent origin. If this were so you would think a more recent method of writing would be employed. Once again, I hope I have been helpful."

\*

Loren suggested the object could be one of the three round stones placed down the center of the Mayan ball court – see photo at left of the Monte Alban ball court, Oaxaca, Mexico. Photo is from "Vanished Mesoamerican Civilizations" by Ernesto Gonzalez Licon. Unfortunately no one knows the purpose of these stones let alone the rules of the ball game itself.

\*

For the record the stone was found partially buried in W. Virginia near the Ohio River years ago by Mt. Hope Amish men cutting logs. It has been at artifact shows where Frank Otto saw it and probably 'cleaned' and 'marked' by whoever for "clarity". Thanks to Frank for bringing the artifact to MES attention.

There is Mayan evidence found in Kentucky but difficult to think they would carry the stone this far, even more difficult to think of Mayans building a ball court in W. Virginia.

It remains as one of those unsolved mysteries. ■

## **Undeniable proof, Vikings in Great Lakes in AD897**

I have in my possession undeniable proof the Vikings were in Michigan, Ontario, Canada and Wisconsin during the years 897 thru 1055.

Essex County, Ontario. ...Sarnia, Ontario. Huron County, Michigan...Manitoulin Island, Ontario ...Boise Blanc Island, Michigan ...Neebish Island, Michigan and Washington Island, Wisconsin.

Totally indisputable proof!

My address is Barneveld, Wisconsin  
My phone number is 1-608-334-7546  
My name is James R Heath

All artifacts were found on my property and are photographed and cataloged.

Thank you.

## **Did Marco Polo Discover America?**

An interesting ancient map may have led the way to the Americas.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2769708/Map-shows-Marco-Polo-discovered-America-13th-century-200-years-Christopher-Columbus.html> from Buzz

The map has a number of Chinese words. The simple ones are readable. The complicated ones are scribbles. The writing is very childish. It looks like someone who doesn't know Chinese is trying to copy from a Chinese text. The whole thing does not make much sense.

X four X field(?) home  
X (possessive case) X out ancient (?)

[X = illegible words]

I would say this is a European copy of a Chinese map.

There are all kinds of stories about Marco Polo. He might not have been to China after all, and just retold some stories he heard from the sailors around the Black Sea area.

A 1753 French map drawn by Buache (an imperial cartographer) indicates *Fou-Sang des Chinois* some where between Oregon and British Columbia.

A broken buckle with part of the leather still attached is dated 500 CE, found in an Alaska peninsular adjacent to Asia. That is the same time frame when Monk Huishen was said to travel to a very far country in the east.

SL Lee

Hi Friends--

Well, I've been working on this collection of maps for about twenty years. I even arranged for a radiocarbon dating sample by the University of Arizona AMS Laboratory. The date of about 1550 +/- 20 confirms a statement on one of the documents that the collection was submitted to a Naples Notary Service in 1555. Evidently, all the documents were copied at that time. So, regarding speculation that the map is a European copy -- it was most-likely reconstructed from memory by Marco Polo (including the Chinese words), recopied by his associate -- Roger Sanseverinus in about 1305 and recopied again by a copiest at the Naples Notary in 1555. If the characters don't look precisely as they should to be authentic Chinese, you know now why that is.

I suggest visiting my web site [www.marcopoloinseattle.com](http://www.marcopoloinseattle.com) to get further information.

Marco Polo didn't "discover America." First People, Native Americans, did quite nicely as explorers. Polo simply accompanied Chinese explorers who made very good new maps in the 13th century of the entire West Coast from Alaska to Peru. They also mapped the Northwest Passage clear across Canada when Polo set out on an expedition for Kublai Khan to obtain white gyrfalcons from Baffin Island. That voyage was mentioned in Polo's Travelogue -- *Discovery of the World* (Genoa, 1299). After Polo got back to Venice, the Senate decided he did such a good job with the Chinese that they sent him across the Atlantic 1301-1315. His map of Florida shows up as part of the Antillia Map by the Venetian Andrea Bianco in 1436. After Polo brought the Song Chinese mapping technology back to Europe (c.1295) European maps begin to improve quite rapidly. A map by Mercator in 1569 shows a rather-excellent Greenland Island Map that must have been done using the Chinese technology before the northern half of the island became cemented to the Polar Ice Cap by a pavement of ice. Most European geographers believed that the Old Nordic Greenland was actually a peninsula. Robert Peary proved Greenland was an island in 1900 -- but of course he was quite tardy behind the explorations of Polo and the Chinese.

On Polo's maps and in his letters, he designates the Chinese Eastern Sea as Ptolemy's *Sinus Magnus* or "Great Gulf." He also identified the overseas mainland of the Chinese Fusang (or "Isle of Immortals") as being the Old Roman *Insulae Fortunatae* (or "Fortunate Isles"). For the benefit of anyone who is interested, translations of all the Polo maps and letters from the Rossi Collection (and elsewhere) are included in my book -- *Marco Polo's Daughters* ([lulu.com](http://lulu.com), 2011).

I'm happy to see the Polo Maps getting some welcome publicity in the Smithsonian Magazine. However, I notice from the article that doctrinaire historians are still promoting the stupid idea that there is any question whatsoever regarding the issue of authenticity or the ridiculous

question of whether or not Marco Polo (and his father and uncle) ever went to China. Historians say that he failed to mention chopsticks, the tea ceremony, or the Great Wall. And his book said Japan was 1,500 miles east of China when it is actually northeast by less than 500 miles. Certainly, he never claimed that he discovered a New World across the ocean. I asked my friend Victor DeMattei (a Balkans scholar) if Polo had a motive for not telling the whole story, or for telling a deceptive story regarding the location of Japan. On maps in the Rossi Collection -- by the way -- Polo placed Japan in exactly the right place. Anyway, Victor told me that the Venetians were extremely obsessed with geographical secrecy when it came to valuable information that might be exploited by rival nations. Indeed, when he first returned to Venice in 1295, the authorities confiscated all his maps; and he was required to swear an oath that he would never write a book about the subject of Chinese guns, the location of Japan or King Solomon's gold mines in Peru (which he visited) -- thus, he only dictated a book that was written by Rustichello after he was captured in a Genovese naval battle. The deal that allowed him to tell his story to a writer was arranged by Genovese officials as part of Polo's ransom. So, Polo's book wasn't "published" in Venice -- it was first released in manuscript form by the Genovese. It all makes sense if you know the "back story." As for the tea ceremony: Polo's Mongol friends drank mostly beer. As for chopsticks: Polo and his Mongol buddies did just fine using their fingers. The so-called Great Wall didn't stop the Mongol invasion -- although the Venetian did mention the "Wall" in the Rossi Letters. The essential information and evidence is all there right under the noses of historians; yet they still insist on shutting their eyes, expounding the antiquated paradigm, and holding history hostage.

Sorry for ranting. Cheers! Gunnar Thompson

I cannot tell if Marco Polo actually accompanied the Chinese in this long trip or if he just obtained a map from Chinese.

The following is a section about this map under fake and possible forgery. Interestingly, it refers to some articles in MapHist, which is now not operating any more even though it says the closing date is Jan 2015. Gunnar's comment is included. I could not find in MapHist any reference on Matteo Ricci and the 1602 Chinese world map.

SL Lee

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### **Rossi Map Collection**

( *MapHist* references added January 2009 & October 2011)

Comprising five maps, of which the best known is a small map of Northeast Asia (known as the '[Map with Ship](#)'). [For brief descriptions of the other maps see Bagrow and Olshin.]

The 'Map with Ship' was donated to the Library of Congress by Marcian F. Rossi (G7800 coll. M3 copy 1, Marcian F. Rossi Collection). The original group comprised about 15 documents, the remainder of which are now with a private collector in Texas. They were first noted in 1933, according to Bagrow.

The maps are in Latin and Italian, with some Chinese ideograms, and some 'characters resembling Arabic'. No conclusive results have yet been published of any scientific or palaeographical tests, but John Hessler is sharing his initial findings about the analysis that is currently [January 2009] being undertaken at the Library of Congress.

References:

[Did Marco Polo "Discover" America? Maps attributed to the 13th-century traveler sketch what looks like the coast of Alaska](#) (a piece by Ariel Sabar for the *Smithsonian Magazine*, October 2014). This is a trailer for a book due out in November 2014 from the University of Chicago Press: Benjamin B. Olshin, *The Mysteries of the Marco Polo Maps*.

John W. Hessler, '[Sketching the Unknown: A Phenomenological and Computational Study of the Rossi "Map With Ship"](#)' (on his blog, *Warping History: Mathematical Methods in Historical Cartometry*, 31 December 2008 - 'A recent C-14 dating of the vellum yielded two age distributions both after 1475 ... In conclusion we have shown that the Rossi "Map With Ship" has no internal or geometric inconsistencies that would lead us to believe that it was definitively copied from a modern map').

The question of the nature of the projection on the 'Map with a Ship', if there was one, led to a flurry of messages in January 2009 on [MapHist](#) - look for 'Rossi', 'Projections' and 'Projectionless' - though much of this was polemical and not about the map in question.

John W. Hessler, messages to the MapHist list, both with heading 'Cartographic Fakes, Tony Campbell, etc.', on [31 January 2008](#) and [4 February 2008](#) [about progress with the scientific testing of the maps, to throw light on their date(s) and to retrieve unreadable sections].

Gunnar Thompson, one from a series of messages to the [MapHist list](#) from January 2008 onwards, in this case on [4 February 2008](#), discussing, under the section 'Dating the Map With Ship', his earlier efforts to obtain a radiocarbon dating. [To get round the lack of word-wrapping, paste the text into another document.] On 25 September 2011 Gunnar Thompson returned to the issue, asserting the authenticity of this group of maps, in a message: '[Marco Polo New World Maps--Authentic](#)'. See also two follow-up messages under the heading: 'Brief Comment Concerning: [MapHist] Marco Polo New World Maps--Authentic'.

Benjamin B. Olshin, 'The Mystery of the 'Marco Polo' Maps: An Introduction to a Privately-Held Collection of Cartographic Materials Relating to the Polo Family', *Terrae Incognitae*, 39 (2007): 1-23

Benjamin B. Olshin, abstract of a paper delivered at the 2006 annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries, '[From Northeast Asia to the Pacific Northwest: "Marco Polo" Maps and Myths](#)'.

Benjamin B. Olshin, message to [MapHist](#) on 24 April 2006, 'Gavin Menzies / Gunnar Thompson / "Map with Ship"'.

Leo Bagrow, 'Maps from the Home Archives of the Descendants of a Friend of Marco Polo', *Imago Mundi*, 5 (1948), pp. 3-13 (reproducing the five maps on a fold-out page preceding the article). [Comment from Bagrow about that article in editorial (p.2) in that same issue that 'he has received conservative opinions from many experts'.] Private subscribers to *Imago Mundi*, and those with institutional access, can get that article via [JSTOR](#).

*Online scan:*

Library of Congress, 'American Memory': [\[Map of the Far East and adjacent Pacific\]](#) (also known as 'Map-with-ship'). [A brief description accompanying a JPEG2000 scan enlargeable to high resolution - added 22 February 2008].

## **Daniken visited Bosnian Pyramids**

Most famous researcher of the ancient mysteries Erich Von Daniken visited Bosnian Pyramid on April 28, 2014.

His comments and photo gallery is attached.

### ***Foundation's Press Team***

Attach file....erickvondanikan...

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1507945782846172/permalink/2509214572719283/>

Leslie, James

Mr. James "Jim" Leslie, age 82, of Gahanna, OH, died Monday, August 3, 2020 at Ohio Living Westminster Thurber from Alzheimer's. Mr. Leslie was born in Clinton County on January 7, 1938 to James and Alice Leslie. He graduated from Simon Kenton High School and Wilmington College. Jim served 4 years in the Air Force as a mathematics/computer instructor rising to the rank of a 1st Lieutenant, worked as an engineer at North American Aviation Plant in Columbus, and retired from the Ohio Welfare Department as a programming and systems analysis manager. Jim loved family history, genealogy, traveling, going on archaeology digs, volunteering at the Ohio Historical Society and was past president of the Midwestern Epigraphic Society. He was an



expert in primitive artifacts. Survived by his sister, Jane Gallup; two nieces, Jeanette (Harold) Morris and Janet (James) Arthur; nephew, James (Teresa) Gallup; 5 great and 5 great-great nieces and nephews; and loving cousins and friends. Burial will be by Littleton Funeral Home, Sabina, at Centerville Cemetery in Lees Creek. As a result of the Corona virus, to protect Jim's family and friends, we will not have a service. As a memorial to Jim, please take a time from your day to honor Jim with a prayer and to share a favorite memory of him with friends. In lieu of flowers, please send donations to Ohio Living Foundation, 9200 Worthington Road, Westerville, OH 43082 to provide programs and help to their residents. Please visit [littletonfuneralhome.com](http://littletonfuneralhome.com) for condolences.

I somehow missed this sad news, though I suspected it. Jim was a good friend to me and to the MES. He served as President of the group and pushed me forward to report my own research with the group. Then he asked me to replace him as President. But he continued to contribute a lot to our study of ancient America. He created and maintained our webpage. He came to every meeting, and he always had a smile or a good question when we talked. I really liked the guy!

[https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/dispatch/name/james-leslie-obituary?n=james-leslie&pid=196595998&fhid=22494&utm\\_source=facebook&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_campaign=obitshare&utm\\_content=p196595998&fbclid=IwAR3TYoSr\\_7ZIPOSMli18lo39BO1nbtXTJeQ6t5YHusfT6WY3Jzo7\\_ChEns](https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/dispatch/name/james-leslie-obituary?n=james-leslie&pid=196595998&fhid=22494&utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=obitshare&utm_content=p196595998&fbclid=IwAR3TYoSr_7ZIPOSMli18lo39BO1nbtXTJeQ6t5YHusfT6WY3Jzo7_ChEns)