

Stonehenge Find!

Bruce Widaman sent this link - {Thanks}

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2739159/Stonehenge-WAS-completely-round-5-000-year-mystery-solved-groundsman-couldn-t-water-circle-hosepipe-short.html>

Coptic?

Hi Jim,

Just wondering what everyone's take is on this panel. I don't know where it is located so if anyone does please let me know.

Thanks,

Steve

Looks more Greek to me.

--Steve Jett

Steve,

Provenance would be helpful. Would you attempt to find out the location? Did the photographer enhance the inscription with a Sharpie pen or charcoal?

Meanwhile 400x enlargement and summary of Coptic alphabet follows FYI . Note the Latin cross with bifid and trifid expanded terminals. Looks like there may be a second one on the right that has largely flaked off.

Regards,

Vance

<http://www.ancientscripts.com/coptic.html>

Coptic

Quick Facts

Type C&V Alphabetic

Genealog
y Proto-Sinaitic > Greek

Location Africa > Egypt

Time 2nd century BCE to Present

Direction Left to Right

The Coptic script takes its name from the Egyptian Christians, the Copts. Strangely enough, the word "Copt" was originally came from the Greek word "aiguptios", meaning 'Egyptian'. It was shortened to "guptios", then transmitted into Arabic as "qopt", and finally back into Egyptian as "coptos". As the name implies, the Coptic script represented the Egyptian language just as [Egyptian hieroglyphics](#) had done for 3000 years before.

The Coptic script was adopted from the [Greek](#) alphabet approximately around the 2nd century CE. The Copts adopted the Greek alphabet completely even though many of the Greek letters represent sounds that didn't exist in Egyptian. Instead they kept the extraneous letters for their numeric values. In addition, the Copts added 5 letters, taken from the [Egyptian](#) script, that represent sounds that don't exist in Greek. The final count of signs was 32, and neatly represented the Egyptian language at the beginning of the first millenium CE. Unlike the three [Egyptian](#) that preceeded it, the Coptic script represents both consonants and vowels. This has helped scholars immeasurably in reconstructing the history of the Egyptian language as well as provide some insight into how Egyptian words were really pronounced.

The Coptic script replaced the Demotic as the commonly used script in Egypt. It eventually went out of fashion around the 14th century when Arabic became the predominant language in Egypt. The Coptic script and the language it represents were restricted to liturgical purposes in the Coptic Orthodox Church. The following is the Coptic alphabet. The letters in [blue](#) denote the phonetic value of the letter, while the words in [purple](#) are the names of the letters.

Ah, I see that the Coptic alphabet is very closes to the standard Greek one; I had been thinking that the Ethiopian alphabet was meant by "Coptic."
I have no idea where the photo was taken.
--Steve Jett

...coptic.jpg file(s) to attach

Utah Stone from Steve Shaffer

Jim,

I've attached several photos of the artifact I sent yesterday. The owner agreed to give as much info as she has on it. It was found by her grandfather and said he always hunted for arrow points and artifacts around Central Utah.

Steve

6 files to attach ...utahstones...

New Tomb in Greece
Tomb mystery captivates Greece

The discovery of a magnificent tomb in northern Greece, dating to the time of Alexander the Great of Macedonia, distracts Greeks from economic misery.

Read more:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-29239529>

Wayne May
Publisher

ARC NEWS: Guided Hike at Spruce Hill on 9/27

Guided Hike to Spruce Hill Earthworks

With Ranger Bruce Lombardo

THIS SATURDAY Sept. 27, 2014 9:30 am-1:30 pm

Free to the Public, Directions Below, No registration needed

Sponsored & led by Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Held at the Arc of Appalachia's Spruce Hill Preserve, west of Chillicothe, Ohio

Join the National Park Service for a guided hike of Spruce Hill's Earthworks. This 3.5 mile guided hike will ascend the hill to the plateau, pass through the remains of an ancient gateway, and provide hikers with a rare opportunity to reach the prehistoric ruins at the far end of the mesa. Ranger Bruce will answer such questions about Spruce Hill as:

- Why did prehistoric hunter-gatherers build a wall on such an enormous plateau?
- How did they create fires on the stone walls hotter than an open fire can generate?
- Is there really a serpent mound in the middle of the enclosure?

Enigmatic Spruce Hill is one of only roughly a dozen hilltop enclosures built 2,000 years ago by the ancient American Indian people known as the ‘Hopewell’ Culture. Built primarily of stone, Spruce Hill’s low walls enclose a 150-acre gathering space on top of the mesa-like ridge-top. The 270-acre preserve also protects a fine Appalachian forest, vernal pools, and rare grassland birds.

This guided hike is a rare educational opportunity to see Spruce Hill, and an even rarer opportunity to see the far isthmus:

- **About the hike:** the trail is *moderately challenging with long ascents and descents*, this event is not suitable for people with physical limitations
- **What to bring:** Hikers should wear sturdy walking shoes, a full water bottle, and a packed lunch or hearty trail snacks.
- **Meet the group** at 9:30 am at the Spruce Hill Preserve parking lot located on Spruce Hill Rd.
- **Questions at any time:** Call Hopewell Culture National Historic Park at [740-774-1126](tel:740-774-1126).

Directions: Take US Highway 50 west out of Chillicothe. Approximately 12 miles outside of town turn left on Blaine Hwy (If you drive into the little town of Bourneville, you passed Blaine.) The next road you will come to is Black Run Road. Turn right. Black Run will soon make a 90-degree turn to the left. Continue straight on Shoemaker Road. Take the next left on Spruce Hill Road. A short distance down Spruce Hill Road you will see a medium-sized gravel parking lot on your right.

Attach image....001....

Illustration Above: Map of Spruce Hill as drawn by Squier and Davis in 1847

Arc of Appalachia Preserve System, 7660 Cave Road, Bainbridge, OH 45612 – www.arcofappalachia.org

This is the mailing list for the Arc of Appalachia. To be promptly removed from mailing list: reply or write to linkup@highlandssanctuary.org with unsubscribe on the subject line.

Mound Tour Oct. 18th

The Cultural Landscape Legacies annual tour for 2014 will take place on Saturday, October 18th, and will be led by noted avocational archeologist and historian Rob Nurre (aka, the keeper of the Man Mound). The itinerary will be finalized in the next few days. The tour will focus on the effigy mounds of the West Bend, Mayville and Horicon area. The tour will begin mid-morning and conclude mid-afternoon with a lunch stop around noon. The tour is limited to the first 20 persons to reserve a slot. Please call [1-800-221-3792](tel:1-800-221-3792) or [608-739-3188](tel:608-739-3188) to make a reservation or send a message to mark.cupp@wisconsin.gov.

(Please note this is not an AES event - we do not have any additional info on the event. Please call the above phone numbers or email Mark Cupp of Cultural Landscape Legacies at mark.cupp@wisconsin.gov).

Lisa Roman
ancienteathworkswi@yahoo.com

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The Ancient Earthworks Society of Wisconsin

Working to preserve, research, document, protect and honor Wisconsin's prehistoric earthworks and associated landscapes. www.ancienteathworks.org

Geoglyphs found in Kazakhstan

Thanks to Buzz Calvert for this:

<http://www.livescience.com/47953-geoglyphs-in-kazakhstan-photos.html>

KICKSTARTER: BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS TUNNEL EXCAVATION

Continuing Ravne tunnel excavations with the intention of breaking through to passages that lead beneath and into the Bosnian pyramids.

Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation has been engaged in the excavation of Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth since 2006, shortly after Dr. Sam Osmanagich discovered an ancient pyramid complex in Visoko, Bosnia.

Archaeological Park, a nonprofit foundation created by Dr. Osmanagich to oversee the excavation of the pyramid complex, and its associated tunnels, hopes to continue excavations in the coming months, from November 2014 through May 2014. The Foundation is now in need of financial help to continue employing Bosnian locals to work in Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth throughout the fall, winter, and spring.

It has been an incredible journey into the dark mists of history. The Foundation wishes to continue its work of discovery and revelation as the new millennium unfolds.

Please consider becoming part of this leading-edge archaeological project, a project that is even now rewriting history to reflect the astonishing truth that advanced human civilizations existed in the distant past and that ancient technology was far superior to what our textbooks have told us.

All of the discoveries made by Foundation workers have been shared, and will be shared, with the world -- both on video and, if people choose to visit Visoko, Bosnia, in person.

<https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/219812386/bosnian-pyramids-tunnel-excavation-november-2014-m>

Earliest Signs of Canadian Habitation: Under Water?

As underwater archaeological tech expands, what will we find off our coasts? Perhaps, our origins?

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/earliest-sign-of-human-habitation-in-canada-may-have-been-found-1.2775151>

Sent from my iPad

Thanks Buzz - you're hot tonight.

The island Haida reminds me of Canadian Ethel Stewart & her research on Athabascans origins (Tibet) migration to Canada Yukon region, some going to the islands off the western Canadian coast + some continuing to Hawaii (they seemed to know of it & how to get there). I have some excerpts on our MES web (follow www.midwesternepigraphic.org/library) LINK DOES NOT WORK ANYMORE

This is fascinating and important—but it's not necessarily the "earliest" evidence. Let's not forget the early Clovis-type points found in SE U.S. which seemingly correspond with Solutrean points.

Jack Burgess

Strange Items

Hi all,

These two items are claimed to be part of a Mayan horde and thought to be either brought to Central America by people fleeing Atlantis. Others think the two pieces were constructed by the Mayan people themselves. I suspect they are fake artifacts but would love to hear what you all have to say concerning them.

Steve

Look fake to me Steve, or "modern" to be more polite. Have to see if others have a better take on it. Jim L.

Fake.

--Steve Jett

Burrows Cave reject?

From Wayne Rogers

Photo attached – ...fact or fake...

Have you seen this person?

Hello gentleman;

Attached is a composite photograph of an artifact. As stated in the photo, it seems to be molded from clay but it is very hard and has a high specific gravity. It is $2 \frac{3}{34}$ inches in diameter and weighs 1 pound five oz.. It appears to be made from a clay that is very high in hematite. On my high resolution images I can see finger prints molded into the clay. It was found under the root ball of a large tree during three removal perhaps as much as three feet below the surface. The man who found it does not recall seeing any flint associated with it. It was found last year near Blacklick in Franklin Co..

If any of you can give me some additional information on this I would appreciate it. Please note the way the eyes are made is similar to the way the eyes are made on the Hopewell Mask.

Thanks for your time;
Rich Moats

Attach image....sheet1...