

Heaven in Ancient America

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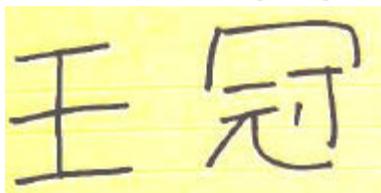
The wonders of modern America did not go unappreciated by the early inhabitants of these ancient lands. People emigrating from Europe into these vast lands have not realized this appreciation expressed in their early language. Today, with the help of an Asiatic "Rosetta Stone" we can decode these strange words and understand their colorful meanings. We might resolve the enigma of Los Angeles and who really were the Angels!

An amazing thing happened to the Americas over 5 centuries ago. We might refer to it as the "War of 1492" yet it was more of an invasion. It wasn't the first one, however. We can presume there had been insipid migrations of various people into these exciting lands for several millenniums. The archaeologists have scraped around among the dirt and rocks to uncover civilizations with possible ages of up to 30,000 years. What kind of clever people lived and worshipped here before this current European invasion? Let's ask them!

Well, no, we have no recordings of what their voices talked about. We have very little writings or scriptures with which to understand what was of vital interest to them. But we do have the verbal descriptions of their lives and artifacts which have been passed down to us by those intrepid expeditions into the Americas. A study of their rich languages and metaphors has been made with the help of a "language Rosetta Stone" much as the life and times of ancient Egypt were made by deciphering the challenge of strange hieroglyphics. Here in the Americas my colleagues and I have proposed a similar approach using what has been so successful to the physical sciences. It is the "scientific method" and described in our early book, "AMERICA----Land of the Rising Sun".¹ So, let's look at those early observations made by natives who the expeditions said were "using strange and new" languages. When studied from a world and Asiatic perspective, they were neither New nor Strange!

As with most early civilizations there was religious significance attributed to the natural surroundings that often challenged them. The daily excursion of the mystical sun into the morning sky was, it seems, a time of jubilation. The organization of empires could be traced to the heavens as seen in places such as Tenochtitlan (Mexico city) and Tennessee (Western empire); both derived from "TEN-NO" or "belonging to Heaven". We can see the pagan joy of the morning sun as it creeps up each day to spread warmth upon the huddled masses. As reported by early residents at the Cahokia ruins near St. Louis, from atop the pyramid the Sun was greeted each morning by a priest as it slowly moved upward from the Eastern horizon. No doubt, it was a joyous greeting of "Hallelujah" (*Sun is creeping up*) much as what is now happily proclaimed at churches across many nations. (*The alleluia is the same description of the Alaskan islands—Aleutian-- of the Bering Sea where they offered "one step at a time---creeping"*).

A pervasive interest in the sky and heavens is seen across the New World as identified in their vocabulary and daily activities of these people. A most interesting civilization existed in early Mexico now referred to as the people of TEOTIHOUCAN. Their unique vision of Heaven was a place where ordinary good people would go and become a God. Interesting, because that is just what their name implies—*"going to Heaven people will have their crown restored"*. While



"TE_O" describes the movement to Heaven, the strange expression of "HOUCAN" surprised me. I find it in an ancient East Asia dictionary as *"Crown restored"*. The expression, of HOUCAN course, includes "people—TI"

which uses Portuguese phonetics pronounced as CHI.

Some intriguing history can be observed in the Mexican excursion into an early village of California. The padres apparently were duly impressed by the natives in this near tropical paradise which offered food and fish in a cornucopia of abundance. It was like a Heaven. And the Indians were aware of it for they called it "Gateway to Heaven". With this tantalizing description it was easy for the missionaries to consider the inhabitants as angels in this heavenly Utopia, naming it "The City of the Angels---Los Angeles". The Indian name was CUCAMONGA; *gateway to a heavenly place*.

Several places in the New World used the heavenly expression 'CU'. We see it in the Columbus voyages at CUBA (a heavenly place). After all, the natives had plenty to eat and Columbus noted they used very little clothing. Another nearby island, JAMAICA, apparently wasn't quite as desirable. It carried the description of many tropical islands, "HA-AME-CA---Sun in morning and rain in afternoon". Yet, a windy canyon near San Diego in California was similarly described by the Kumeyaay Indians where rain could be observed coming or going (use of E might be ambiguous) to the Heavens –CU-E_AME-CA (Cuyamaca).

Not much further North was the village described by the natives as TENMAKURA (Anglicized to Temecula). Popularly described as a place "where the Sun peeks thru" and the morning fogs were helpful to the vineyards. We see it as meaning "the Heavens form a cover or tent---fog—TEN-MAKU-RA". Women today use the ancient Canaanite term of MAKU when they cover their face using "make-up".²

Even the Heavens could be threatening at times. But it seems to not have bothered the observers in Florida. Lightning is prevalent in some areas, particularly at the village the Indians called TAMPA (TEN-PA). This translates to a colorful metaphor which quite accurately describes the appearance of the lightning bolts in the sky. For it is "Heavenly River" which adequately describes it without encumbering electrical details.

An ancient empire in pre-Columbian America was found at Mexico City. Myth tells us it was founded where the Aztecs would find an eagle on a cactus feasting upon a snake. (See Mexico flag)!. But we can see now that it was not how it was derived. More accurately it describes the Empire (TEN-NO, belonging to Heaven) as TEN-NO-CHI-HI-LAN---TENOCHTITLAN. This fits their civilization very well, meaning "Place of the People of the Empire of the Sun". It was one of several empires related to the beneficial Sun.

We can now see the unique vocabulary that can be found throughout the New World. For review, the heavenly places were expressed as TEN and CU. The Sun was HA, HI while a place was variously labeled KA, CA, RA or BA. Rivers would be referred to as MIN, PA, and MISU; it appears their vocabulary consisted of an

admixture of three ancient world maritime languages. They were from Asia as well as the Mediterranean.^{1,2}

The strange and new languages reported in the Americas can now be studied with a different view. They were neither strange nor new. The people had a strong vision of Faith and Religion as evidenced in their colorful language. Let us not lose this as we move so quickly into each new century with little appreciation for the past.

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EARLY BOOKS EXPLAINING INDIAN LANGUAGE

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