

glyph notes



PRE-COLUMBIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE • APR / MAY / JUN 2022 • VOLUME 29 NUMBER 2
glyph notes is published quarterly by the Pre-Columbian Studies Institute PSI, a 501 c 3 nonprofit research and education organization

Maps Augment Our Book of Mormon Understanding

*F*or Book of Mormon believers, the spiritual truths found within its pages have already captured the heart. The purpose of *glyph notes* is to increase our knowledge of time and place thereby capturing the mind as well.

Over the years, many articles found in *glyph notes* have been accompanied by maps. This issue focuses on some of the types of maps used and how each enhances the content of an article adding to our knowledge of time and place.

First Maps Created to Illustrate Book of Mormon Lands ~ By Glenn A. Scott

The following two sections are excerpts from his article “Why Is Mesoamerica the Site of Book of Mormon Lands? Part 1” published in the Sept/Oct 2011 *glyph notes*.

Section 1: 1894 RLDS Archeological Committee Map

The April 1894 General Conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, held in Lamoni, Iowa, appointed a committee “to outline and prepare a map of Book of Mormon history—the record of the ancient inhabitants of North and South America...” Committee 1898:[3]. The committee’s report was presented February 1, 1898. It contained a brief narrative and six maps illustrating Book of Mormon history. These were prepared by

Cont. on Page 2



G. F. Weston for the 1898 RLDS Archeological Committee

Maps often add to our understanding of The Book of Mormon—geographic descriptions located; journeys and migrations visualized; even language better interpreted with the help of maps.

of Central America contained a number of narrow places some even proposed for a second inter-ocean canal. After testing several of these places, he came to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Much to his delight, all of the geographical requirements seemed to snap into place.

- 1 there really is a great river Usumacinta flowing north into a Sea North/Gulf of Mexico
- 2 there really is a narrow strip of wilderness mountains up to 12,000 feet high running from a Sea East/Caribbean to a Sea West/Pacific, which divides the southern highlands/Land of

- 3 the land mass of Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatan (three states in Mexico), Guatemala, Belize, and El Salvador really is nearly surrounded by water and finally
- 4 there really are ruins that confirm great cities just as The Book of Mormon describes.
[Glenn then related "a few of the observations written by Louis Hills, which led to his revolutionary revision in our understanding of the lands of The Book of Mormon."]

Ocean Currents Map ~ By Aaron Presler

In 1855, Matthew Maury published *The Physical Geography of the Sea*, which is now credited as "the first textbook of modern oceanography." (<https://divediscover.whoi.edu/history-of-oceanography/mapping-current-patterns-in-the-oceans/>) No reasonably accurate information regarding ocean currents was available in March of 1830 when The Book of Mormon was published. It certainly was not known then that "... the majority of the world's oceans' surface currents are caused by the wind." (sciencing.com/water-currents-8042449.html)

A map showing the world's ocean currents helps us understand how these natural currents could have greatly assisted the journeys of three separate groups found in The Book of Mormon — Jaredites and Nephites crossing the Pacific Ocean and Mulekites crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

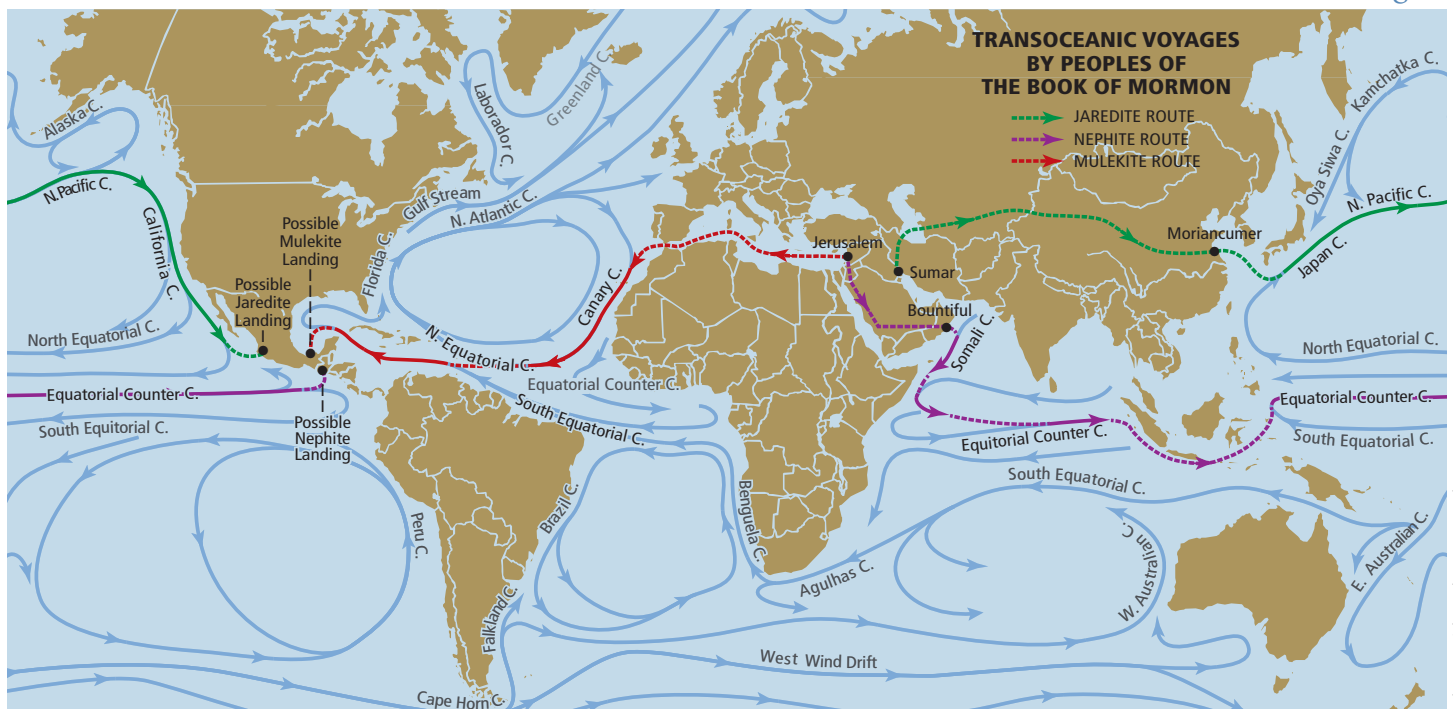
Jaredite Journey

Roughly 3,000 B.C. "Jared came forth with his brother and their families, ... from the great tower, at the time the Lord confounded the language of the people (Ether 1:7 [LDS 1:33])."

Vernil Simmons states "the best map we have suggests the Jaredites traveling overland from their home in what we now know as the Middle East, which archaeologists identify today as Sumer. They went by land to the eastward where the great sea divides the land. And as they came to the sea, they pitched their tents; and they called the name of the place Moriancumer (Ether 1:37 [LDS 2:13])."

Four years later, the Lord commanded the Jaredites to build barges and travel to a new land. "And it came to pass that when they had done all

Cont. on Page 4



Lyle L. Smith and Aaron Presler

Maps Cont. from Page 3

these things, they got aboard of their vessels or barges, and set forth into the sea (Ether 3:5 [LDS 6:4])."

This map supports the likely route of the Jaredite voyage across the Pacific Ocean from the area of Western China following the North Pacific Current to the coast of California or Mexico. We know today that items that are swept off the coast of China or Japan will float across the Pacific to the coasts of California and Mexico in about a year. "And thus they were tossed upon the waves of the sea before the wind (Ether 3:6 [LDS 6:5])" for 344 days. (See References below for information about Don Montel's testimony about how this small factor-- 344 days--convinced him of the truth of The Book of Mormon.)

Nephite Journey

Around 600 B.C. the Nephite journey began in Jerusalem just prior to the city being taken into captivity by Babylon. "And it came to pass that the Lord commanded my father, even in a dream, that he should take his family and depart into the wilderness (1 Nephi 1:26 [LDS 2:2])." After traveling overland south and then east from Jerusalem, "we did come to the land which we called Bountiful (1 Nephi 5:62 [LDS 17:5])."

This map also shows the likely route of the Nephite voyage across the Pacific Ocean from the area of the Arab Peninsula across the Indian and Pacific Oceans following the Equatorial Counter Current. Remember the Lord had showed Nephi how to build a sailing ship. "Thou shalt construct a ship, after the manner which I shall shew thee, that I may carry thy people across these waters (1 Nephi 5:70 [LDS 17:8])." They built it in a very fertile area on the southeast corner of what we know today as the Arabian Peninsula. They had followed on the eastern edge of the Red Sea until turning almost eastward. Then, "We did come to the land which we called Bountiful (1 Nephi 5:62 [LDS 17:5])." That very small piece of land is still bountiful today.

Do you remember the story of their journey in which they were blown backwards? It was caused by wickedness. Among other things they had tied up Nephi, which caused the round ball to stop working. Looking at the map we can see that by just veering a short way off the course of the Equatorial Counter Current, which blows from west to east, they would be blown backwards by fierce winds in the North or South Equatorial Currents, which blow west. After this great storm that threatened to drown them in the sea, by releasing Nephi from bondage the round

ball of curious workmanship functioned again and led them back to the Equatorial Counter Current, where they continued to sail eastward. The map shows the current could have landed them on the Pacific Coast of El Salvador.

Mulekite Journey

The Book of Mormon offers little on the journey of the Mulekites, although the time frame is known. "And now will ye dispute that Jerusalem was destroyed? Will ye say that the sons of Zedekiah were not slain, all except it were Mulek (Helaman 3:56 [LDS 8:21])?" At the end of Zedekiah's eleven-year reign, Nebuchadnezzar succeeded in capturing Jerusalem. Zedekiah and his followers attempted to escape, making their way out of the city, but were captured on the plains of Jericho, and were taken to Riblah. There, Zedekiah saw his sons put to death (2 Kings 25:1-7). It appears that Mulek was the only surviving son of Zedekiah. In ancient Hebrew, the term "mulek" means "son of a king." So Mulek may have been his name or his title. He was probably the youngest son and still an infant. Since an infant was not yet counted as a full person in those times, he may have been spared for that reason.

This same map indicates how the Mulekites likely came through the Mediterranean Sea, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and into the Gulf of Mexico following the North Equatorial Current. They could well have left from the ancient Phoenician cities of Tyre or Sidon, which are both quite close to Jerusalem. We do not know the length of time it took for their travels to the New World.

Remember in our last issue of *glyph notes* we made the connection of royal purple dye obtained from snails in the eastern Mediterranean that are also found in the waters around Mesoamerica. It stretches the imagination to believe that such an unusual, complicated process to obtain the dye occurred on the oceans of two separate continents, without their being people contact between them.

The Book of Mormon does not make clear the Mulekite exact landing site. However, "... the land south was called Lehi, and the land north was called Mulek, ... for the Lord did bring Mulek into the land north, and Lehi into the land south (Helaman 2:129 [LDS 6:10])." When the Nephites fled their homeland in the south to escape the Lamanites, they met up with the people of Mulek who occupied "the land north." This suggests the Mulekite landing may have been near the mouth of the Usumacinta River as it flows into the Gulf of Mexico, the northern coast of the Nephite/Mulekite heartland.

Topographical Map ~ By Aaron Presler

A topographical map reveals features such as mountains, plains and rivers; adding understanding of some Book of Mormon scriptures that a flat map doesn't explain as well. Here are two examples:

Go Up or Go Down

When a phrase describes a person or group traveling “up” or “down” we often interpret “up” equals “north” and “down” equals “south.” However, a topographical map adds a completely different perspective such as “go up” a mountain or “go down” into a valley or plain.

Ammon and his brothers sought to share the gospel of Jesus Christ with the Lamanites. “...We **go up** to the land of Nephi, to preach unto our brethren, the Lamanites (Alma 14:105 [LDS 26:23]).” The land of Zarahemla was located in the low plains found in eastern Mexico, Belize and northern Guatemala. To travel “up” by compass was due south not north. “Up” meant from low plains to high mountains.

Ammon led a group of Lamanites back to his homeland in Zarahemla. “...let us **go down** to the land of Zarahemla, to our brethren, the Nephites

(Alma 15:6 [LDS 27:5]).” The term “go down” meant traveling from mountain highlands down to lowlands while the compass direction was north.

Nearly Surrounded by Lamanites

This seems unlikely when we commonly picture a straight west to east border between the Lamanite lands in the south and the Nephite lands in the north. However, the Book of Alma states “... there were many Lamanites on the east by the sea-shore, whither the Nephites had driven them. And thus the Nephites were **nearly surrounded by the Lamanites** (Alma 13:72 [LDS 22:29]).”

On the map, high mountains, which were the domain of the Lamanites, reaching almost to the Narrow Neck of Land on the west border of Nephite lands. Another mountain range stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea along the southern border and the scripture describes Lamanites occupying the sea-shore to the east. Thus the Lamanite-occupied U-shaped land surrounds the Nephites on three sides verifying the scripture.

Cont. on Page 8



Lyle L. Smith and Aaron Presler

Peoples (Book



MEXICO

• Teotihuacan

■ Mexico City

• Cacaxtla

■ Vera Cruz

pre-Olmec
People

LAND
NORTHWARD

pre-Olmec
People

■ Acapulco

Possible Jaredite Landing

• Monte Albán

pre-Olmec
People

■ Oaxaca

• Mitla

• Tres Zapotes

Great City
by the Narrow Neck

San Lorenzo Tenochtitlán • La V
began 1,800 B.C.

LAND
DESOLATION

OLMEC HEARTLAND
after 2,000 B.C.

Coatzacoalcos River
(poisonous serpents)

NARROW NECK
OF LAND

↑
Isthmus
of Tehuantepec

SEA WEST
PACIFIC OCEAN

According to archaeological evidence, there were pre-Olmec people scattered all over the Land Northward beginning as early as 3000 B.C. They had domesticated crops and pottery. We know them as the early Jaredite culture. Archaeologists call them pre-Olmec because not enough archaeological evidence has been found from those early dates to identify them as a culture. Starting about 2000 B.C. the archaeologists recognize the people in the area as the Olmec. This change from pre-Olmec to Olmec took place just after the great dearth indicated in the book of Ether, about 2000 B.C. Shortly after the dearth the Jaredites prospered greatly and built a great city by the "narrow neck of land."

SEA SOUTH

LEGEND

- Book of Mormon Names
- Archeological Site Names (light)
- Current Place Names (bold)
- Olmec Heartland Area (Jaredite)
- Maya Area (Lamanite/Nephite/Mulekite)

0 mi 100 mi

of Mesoamerica (of Mormon Lands)

SEA NORTH

GULF OF MEXICO

Yucatan Peninsula

Over the years, archaeologists have identified more than 10,000 Maya cities or towns. LIDAR technology has recently identified thousands more. Now population estimates are up to 20 million. This confirms "...the people were as numerous almost, as it were the sand of the sea" (Mormon 1:87). **No where else in the Americas is this even faintly possible.**



Probable Mulekite Landing

enta

Villahermosa

MAYA LOWLANDS

Grijalva River

LAND BOUNTIFUL

Palenque

Toniná

Piedras Negras

Yaxchilán

Bonampak

Sidon River
Usamacinta River

El Mirador

Uaxactun

El Peru

Tikal

LAND OF ZARAHEMLA

Altar de Sacrificios

Seibal

Dos Pilas

Aguateca

LAND SOUTHWARD

MAYA HIGHLANDS

GUATEMALA

MAYA HIGHLANDS

Guatemala City
City of Nephi
Kaminaljuyu

MAYA HIGHLANDS

LAND LEHI NEPHI

Motagua River

Quirigua

Copan

HONDURAS

EL SALVADOR

SEA EAST

CARRIBEAN SEA

The high ridge of mountains running from the east sea to the west, on the north side of the Motagua River was the dividing line between the people of Lehi and the people of Zarahemla.

The Maya ruins of the ancient city of Kaminaljuyu has been swallowed up by Guatemala City. It was the largest Maya city in the highlands beginning about 600 B.C. through the time of Christ. **It fits the description of the city of Nephi.** Although we have little history in The Book of Mormon about the Lamanite culture, it appears they were not city builders.

Probable Nephite Landing

200 mi 300 mi 400 mi

Peoples of Mesoamerica/Book of Mormon Map ~ By Lyle L. Smith and Aaron Presler

This map focuses on major groups of people of Mesoamerica and where they settled. Of particular interest are two major areas, the first being the Olmec/Jaredite area. The second area, which includes the history of the major portion of The Book of Mormon, is the Maya area, made up of Nephite, Lamanite and Mulekite peoples. The map shows the predominant territory occupied by each group. However, two factors of interest are not shown here.

First is each group's expansion from landing to peak. Additional maps such as Glenn Scott's "Migration Route of the Olmec," help us understand the Jaredite's expansion from their landing site on the Pacific coast to the north coast of the Narrow Neck of Land where the Olmec/Jaredite civilization flourished. A new map could show the Nephite's expansion from their landing site in El Salvador and the Mulekite expansion from their landing site near the mouth of the Usumacinta River.

Second is time frame for each group's occupation. The Jaredite peoples came 3,000 B.C. at the time of the great tower. The Nephites and Mulekites came separately but both near 600 B.C. at the time of the fall of Jerusalem. A new map could show how, over time, one group interacted with another. Jaredites and Nephites met at the very end of the Jaredite civilization, while the Nephites and Mulekites

merged some time after each group landed.

It's also of interest that while the lives of the Jaredites, Nephites and Mulekites are recorded in The Book of Mormon, there are Mesoamerican peoples NOT found in its pages (see page 9).

References

Committee on American Archaeology
 1898 *Report of Committee on American Archaeology.* Herald Publishing House, Lamoni, Iowa.

Hanson, Paul M.
 1951 *Archaeology and Geography. Outline Studies of the Book of Mormon Institute,* January 7-14, 1951, pp. 89-94, Stone Church. Herald Publishing House, Independence, Missouri.

Hills, Louis E.
 1917 *A Short Work on the Geography of Mexico and Central America from 2234 B.C. to 421 A.D.* Independence, Missouri.
 1918 *A Short Work on the POPOL VUH and the Traditional History of the Ancient Americans.* Independence, Missouri.
 1919 *Historical Data from Ancient Records and Ruins of Mexico and Central America.* Independence, MO.
 1924 *New Light on American Archaeology.* Lambert Moon Printing, Independence, Missouri.

Montel, Don
 2019 *Paths of the Sea. glyph notes 13:5-7 (July/Aug/Sept)*

Smith, Lyle L.
 1992 *Teotihuacan: A City of Our God? The Witness #78:10-14*



Lyle L. Smith and Aaron Presler

MESOAMERICAN AREAS AND PEOPLE NOT IN BOOK OF MORMON HISTORY

The area we speak of is northward of the narrow neck of land. With the demise of the Olmec/Jaredites the land north of the narrow neck after the time when the people were “the children of Christ” is not a part of Book of Mormon history. Keep in mind also that the final battles between the Nephites and the Lamanites were also close to, or in, the narrow neck.

Remember a number of years ago Glenn Scott wrote an article in *glyph notes*, March/April 2003, p 4, about the beginning of the Maya between 500 to 600 B.C. One group formed around the mouth of the Usumacinta River, which we understand to be the Sidon River, with the second group of people identified as Maya on the south coast of what we know as El Salvador. The Book of Mormon says that a part of the group than landed in El Salvador went northward and merged around 200 B.C. becoming the people of Nephi and Mulek. But remember the Lamanites were still in the southern Mayan highlands and The Book of Mormon does not contain their history except for their battles with the Nephites/Mulekites.

The great city of Teotihuacan, north of what is now Mexico City, exploded in population beginning about the time of Christ. In the next

several centuries it became an immense city. There is good evidence that it was a part of the time of “the children of Christ.” However, their history is not in The Book of Mormon. (See “Teotihuacan: A City of Our God? *The Witness*. 1992:10-14.)

Other groups in Mesoamerica that were not a part of Book of Mormon history included the Zapotec and Mixtec peoples. They were in the area we know today as the Oaxaca Valley. The Zapotecs could well have been a part of the people who were included in being the “children of Christ” but their later history is not told in The Book of Mormon.

Don’t forget the major migrations from the land Southward to the land Northward about 50 B.C. After they left the Nephite/Lamanite/Mulekite area they are no more a part of Book of Mormon history.

The only later reference to areas and people north or south of the narrow neck is when Mormon moves his family from somewhere northward to the land southward in the land and city of Zarahemla. The exception is for the final battles between the Nephites and Lamanites, which ended in, or close to, the narrow neck, which began at A.D 326 and ended around A.D. 400. 📄

glyph *quotes*

By Eric English

2Q22 - Our “map” for life

I think we all understand the analogy that life is a journey. Each one of our lives had a clear beginning and every one of our lives will also have an end. Along this journey, we can only go in one direction as time always marches forward. And we’re told a common message over and over again in Scripture about where this journey of life is headed. Nephi summarizes it well in I Nephi 4:61 [LDS 15:35] when he says, “Wherefore, the final state of the souls of men is to dwell in the kingdom of God, or to be cast out because of that justice of which I have spoken...”

And so, if we recognize that just like any other trip we may have taken, that our life is a journey and we also recognize what the destination is for our journey; shouldn’t we also turn to the tool that

“And they said unto me, What meaneth the rod of iron which our father saw, that led to the tree? And I said unto them, that it was the word of God; and whoso would hearken unto the word of God, and would hold fast unto it, they would never perish; neither could the temptations and the fiery darts of the adversary, overpower them unto blindness, to lead them away to destruction.” ~ I Nephi 4:38-40 [LDS 15-23-24]

we always use to find the way to a destination? I’m speaking, of course, to the theme of this edition of the *glyph notes* — a map.

Thankfully, we are given such a map to guide us in our journey of life; a map to assist with how to make decisions along the trek and how to conduct ourselves as we go. Nephi shares two different analogies or illustrations that give us the answer of where to find such a map in a way in which we can relate to easily. The first is in the vision; which both he and his father had regarding the tree of life and the path to reach it. Along that path was a rod

Cont. on Page 12

Reference Map For Book of Mormon Places (see centerspread) ~ By Lyle L. Smith

Along with the two charts below, the reference map found in the centerspread, helps us correlate places located in Mesoamerica with places written in The Book of Mormon. It is worth noting that while larger areas of land and water can be confidently identified, matching up cities from The Book of Mormon with known archeological sites is difficult.

There are two exceptions — the City of Nephi fits well with Kaminaljuyu/Guatemala City and the great city by the narrow neck of land (Ether 4:68 [LDS 10:20]) fits well with San Lorenzo. However, until further archeological evidence is found and substantiated, *glyph notes* chooses to not speculate on most city locations.

Chart 1 — BOOK OF MORMON MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ~ By Lyle L. Smith

While learning the value of the computer search, I still find that I learn more by marking my scriptures as I study. The marking of the Scriptures has given the bases for these following references. **They are not meant as an end-all.** Rather, I hope to motivate you to use this material to further your geographic studies of The Book of Mormon. **We have a considerable amount of information about where The Book of Mormon took place in the promised land from the**

book itself. It all points to Mesoamerica.

Do not be confused or overly concerned that we do not find Book of Mormon names in Mesoamerica with few exceptions. Language always changes over time, and names are extremely difficult to translate. **It is more fruitful to look for the broader picture that is found on the maps in this issue.** You will begin to see why I believe that Book of Mormon history is found in Mesoamerica. **May God bless your studies.**

MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- ALMA 13:68-80 Describes the geography of the Land of Zarahemla and its bordering lands and bodies of water
- ALMA 22:7-16 Describes Lamanite lands south of Nephite/Mulekite lands and several cities along the east coast bordering the Sea East.
- ALMA 22:26-35 Describes the flight of peoples going northward through the narrow neck of land
- ALMA 24:10-27 Describes Lamanite/Nephite conflicts along the west sea into Land Bountiful, near City of Mulek and City Bountiful
- HELAMAN 2:3-10 Describes a great migration of people from the Land Southward into the Land Northward
- 3 NEPHI 2:32-34 Describes land between Land Bountiful and Land Zarahemla and a divide between Land of Desolation and Land Bountiful
- 3 NEPHI 2:39-40 Describes takeover of abandoned Nephite lands in both Land Southward and Land Northward by the Lamanites

ALMA'S JOURNEY 8 days + 1 day + 12 days

- MOSIAH 11:3, 69-76 Alma flees from **land of Nephi eight days'** journey into wilderness...travel **all day**...to **valley Alma**...depart out of valley...after **twelve days**, arrive **land of Zarahemla**

CITIES ON EAST BORDER BY SEA-SHORE

- ALMA 23:27-34 land of Moroni, in **borders by sea-shore**...possess many cities: **city of Nephiah**, and **city of Lehi**, and **city of Morianton**, and **city of Omner**, and **city of Gid**, and **city of Mulek**, all on **east borders, by sea-shore**...borders of land Bountiful

DAY'S JOURNEY

- HELAMAN 2:39 fortify against Lamanites, from west sea to east; being a **day's journey** for a Nephite, **on the line which they had fortified**

DAY AND A HALF'S JOURNEY

- ALMA 13:76 **distance of a day and a half's journey** for a Nephite, on the line Bountiful, and land Desolation, **from east to west sea**
Note: from unknown location to east, NOT east sea, to west sea

HAGOTH AND SHIPS NORTHWARD

- ALMA 30:5-13 depart **out of land of Zarahemla**, into **land**

northward. Hagoth built...ship, on **borders of land Bountiful, by land Desolation**, and launched it **into west sea, by narrow neck** which led **into land northward**...took **course northward**...many people went **into land northward**

HILL AND LAND CUMORAH

- MORMON 3:3-8 gather unto **land of Cumorah**, by **hill called Cumorah**...in land of many waters, rivers and fountains ...**hid up in the hill Cumorah**, all the records which had been entrusted

HILL SHIM

- MORMON 1:4 go to land of Antum, unto a **hill, which shall be called Shim**...deposited all the sacred engravings concerning this people

HILL RAMAH

- ETHER 6:83 **hill Ramah**...same hill where...Mormon hides up the records

LAND BOUNTIFUL IN OLD WORLD

- 1 NEPHI 5:62-68 **land called Bountiful**...sea, called Irreantum, means many waters...in **land of Bountiful** for many days

LAND BOUNTIFUL OF IN PROMISED LAND

- ALMA 13:73-78 Nephites possess northern land bordering on wilderness, head of river Sidon, from east to west, on wilderness side; on north... to **land Bountiful**...bordered upon land Desolation...land northward Desolation, and **land southward Bountiful**; Nephites inhabit **land Bountiful** from east unto west sea. Also see ALMA 15:23, 22:12,33, 24:10-21, 30:6, 48-54; HELAMAN 1:25-31; 2:38-39; 3 NEPHI 2:32, 5:1

LAND DESOLATION

- ALMA 13:74-76 borders **land called Desolation...land northward called Desolation**...distance of a day and a half's journey for a Nephite, on line Bountiful, and **land Desolation**. Also See ALMA 22:35; 30:6; 3 NEPHI 2:32; MORMON 1:69; 2:1-4, 21; ETHER 3:43

LAND DIVIDED

- ALMA 13:68-69 Geography describing how **"thus were Lamanites and Nephites divided."** Also see ALMA 15:14; MORMON 1:61-62

LAND OF MORON

- ETHER 3:42-43 Corihor came to **land of Moron**...near the land which is called Desolation by the Nephites. Also see ETHER 6:40-45

LAND OF JERSHON, ANTI-NEPHI-LEHIS, PEOPLE OF AMMON

- ALMA 15:3, 22-36 give up **land of Jershon, on east by sea**, which **joins land Bountiful**, on **south of land Bountiful**; Also see ALMA 14:19-26, 6:80, 48-73; 16: 20, 240-257; 20:4-29

LAND OF ZARAHEMLA (144 verses found in Book of Mormon)

- ALMA 12:1 sons of Mosiah journeying towards **land of Zarahemla**. Also see ALMA 13:68-77, 22:7-11; 3 NEPHI 2:32; MORMON 1:7

LAND SOUTH & LAND NORTH

- HELAMAN 2:128-129 rich Lamanites and Nephites...both in **land south**, and in **land north**...**land south** called Lehi, and **land north** called Mulek... Lord brings Mulek into **land north**, and Lehi into **land south**

LAND NORTHWARD & LAND SOUTHWARD

- ALMA 13:74-80 **land on northward** called Desolation, and **land on southward** called Bountiful... Also see OMNI 1:39; ALMA 12:1, 21:52, 22:12-35, 24:2,10, 30:5-14; HELAMAN 2:3-10,40,78, 4:24, 124; 3:1; 3 NEPHI 2:34, 71; 3:3, 4:10; MORMON 1:60-62

NEARLY EASTWARD

- 1 NEPHI 5:55 travel nearly **eastward**. Also see ETHER 4:4, 6:62

MULEKITE FIRST LANDING

- ALMA 13:74 into the land peopled, and destroyed,...discovered by people of Zarahemla; it being **place of their first landing**

LARGE CITY BY NARROW NECK

- ETHER 4:68 built a **great city by narrow neck of land**, by place where sea divides land. Also see ALMA 30:6-7; MORMON 1: 69

NARROW PASS-NECK

- ALMA 22:34-35 **by narrow pass which led by sea into land northward**...by sea, on west, and on east. Also see ALMA 24:10, 30:6; MORMON 1:61, 69; ETHER 4:68

NONE COME UNTO THIS LAND

- 2 NEPHI 1:6-20 there shall **none come into this land**, save they shall be brought by the hand of the Lord

OMER'S JOURNEY

- ETHER 4:3-4 Omer departed...came by **place where Nephites were destroyed**, thence **eastward**, and came to **place which was called Ablom, by the sea-shore**, and there he pitched his tent

Chart 2 — BOOK OF ETHER GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ~ By Lyle L. Smith

ETHER 1:1 ancient inhabitants who were destroyed by the hand of the Lord upon the face of this **north country**

ETHER 1:3 account from that time even to the **great tower**

ETHER 1:7 **scattered** upon all the face of the earth; and according to the word of the Lord the **people were scattered**

ETHER 1:17 down into the **valley, which is northward**

ETHER 1:22 Jared...went **down into the valley which was northward**...the **name of the valley was Nimrod**

ETHER 1:25 had come **down into the valley of Nimrod**

ETHER 1:26 go forth **into the wilderness...into that quarter where there never had man been**

ETHER 1:28 travel **in the wilderness**, and did build barges, in which they did **cross many waters**

ETHER 1:36 to that **great sea which divideth the lands**

ETHER 3:5 got aboard of their vessels...set forth **into the sea**

ETHER 3:6 furious wind blow s ...**towards the promised land**...tossed upon the waves of the sea **before the wind**

ETHER 3:10 wind...blow **towards the promised land**, while they were upon the waters...**driven forth before the wind**

ETHER 3:13 driven forth, **three hundred and forty and four days... did land upon the shore of the promised land**

ETHER 3:14 set their feet upon the **shores of the promised land**

ETHER 3:41 Corihor dwelt in the **land of Nehor**

ETHER 3:42 came up unto the **land of Moron** where the king dwelt

ETHER 3:43 the **land of Moron** where the king dwelt, was near the **land which is called Desolation** by the Nephites

ETHER 3:46 came to **hill Ephraim**...returned to **city Nehor**

ETHER 3:54 obtain the **land of their first inheritance**

ETHER 3:55 took Shule the king...**captive into Moron**

ETHER 3:58 **country was divided**; and there were two kingdoms

ETHER 4:4 **place where the Nephites were destroyed**, and... eastward...to a place...**called Ablom, by the sea-shore**

ETHER 4:10 Nimrah gathered together a small number of men, and **fled out of the land, and came over and dwelt with Omer**

ETHER 4:36 flee before the poisonous serpents, **towards the land southward**, which was **called by the Nephites, Zarahemla**

ETHER 4:37 were **some which fled into the land southward**.

ETHER 4:41 people...revive again, and there **began to be fruit in the north countries**, and in all the **countries round about**

ETHER 4:66 **go into the land southward, to hunt food**

ETHER 4:68 built a **great city by the narrow neck of land**, by the place **where the sea divides the land**

ETHER 4:69 preserve the **land southward for a wilderness**

ETHER 4:70 **land northward was covered with inhabitants**

ETHER 5:30 Brother of Jared said unto the **mountain Zerim**, Remove, and it was removed


ETHER 6:3-11 **place of the New Jerusalem**, which should come down out of heaven, and the holy sanctuary of the Lord. Ether...spake concerning a **New Jerusalem upon this land**; and he spake also concerning...**Jerusalem** from whence Lehi should come...should be built up again a **holy city** unto the Lord

ETHER 6:31-51 came to the **plains of Heshlon**...drove him back again to the **valley of Gilgal** pursue him to the **wilderness of Akish**... Coriantumr unto the **land of Moron**, and gave battle unto Lib...fled to the **borders upon the sea-shore**...until he came to the **plains of Agosh**

ETHER 6:62-66 pursue Coriantumr **eastward**, even to the **borders of the sea-shore**...fled to the land of Corihor.... pitched their tents in the **valley of Corihor**...pitched his tents in the **valley of Shurr**... gather his armies together, upon the **hill Comnor**

ETHER 6:80 came to the **waters of Ripliancum**, which, by interpretation, is **large**, or **to exceed all**

ETHER 6:83 pitch their tents by the **hill Ramah**; and it was that same hill **where my father Mormon did hide up the records**

The use and reprint of all maps and two charts in this issue for educational purposes is permitted by the authors. Maps and charts updated July 2022. 

PRE-COLUMBIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 477
Independence, MO 64051

Pre-columbian Studies Institute
e-mail address:
precolumbiansi@gmail.com

*Maps Augment Our
Book of Mormon
Understanding*

*Reference Map For Book of
Mormon Places*

*Mesoamerican Areas and
People not in Book of
Mormon History*

glyph quotes

*Book of Mormon Major
Geographical References*

*Book of Ether Geographical
References*

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage


PAID
KANSAS CITY, MO
PERMIT NO 1016

glyphnotes PRE-COLUMBIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE • APR / MAY / JUN 2022 • VOLUME 29 NUMBER 2

glyph quotes Cont. from Page 11

of iron and for those in the dream who held on tight to it; their journey was successful in reaching the destination of eternal life. The second account, which he shared was regarding a marvelous gift that Lehi was given to show he and his family the way on their literal journey to the Promised Land, the Liahona.

We're told in the Book of Mormon that both of these illustrations or types are representative of God's Word and that His Word can fulfill the same purpose for us in our journey of life. It will point the way for us to go; it will give us a sure foundation to withstand the trials and storms of life; it will help us to discern good from evil and right from wrong; it will guide us through the treachery of deception or the sting of ridicule; it will hold us up through heartache; it will impart wisdom along the way; it reveals the true purpose for why each of us are here and the gift of Jesus' sacrifice; and because of that gift God's Word will "carry us beyond this vale of sorrow into a far better Land of Promise (Alma 17:80 [LDS 37:45])."

The Word of God truly is a "map" for life. 



glyphnotes

is published quarterly by Pre-Columbian Studies Institute PSI, a 501 c 3 nonprofit research and education organization.

E-mail Address: precolumbiansi@gmail.com

Membership & Annual Subscription to newsletter is \$25.

Send to: Pre-Columbian Studies Institute
P.O. Box 477, Independence, MO 64051

Editorial Committee: Lyle L. Smith, Acting Editor; Patricia J. Beebe, Ellen Winston, and Christina Schrunck

Board Officers: Lyle L. Smith, President; Sallie Presler, Vice President; Connie Spivey, Secretary; and Ted Combs, Treasurer

Design: Aaron Presler, Signature Marketing Group, LC

Articles and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent the view of the Editorial Committee. All materials submitted may be edited for clarity and space. © 2022 Pre-Columbian Studies Institute

MAYA

THE EXHIBITION

THE GREAT JAGUAR RISES

The *glyph notes* staff plan to visit and review the exhibit at Union Station. If areas of interest are found, an article will follow and we'll encourage your attendance with our group tour featuring Book of Mormon/ archeology parallels.

<https://unionstation.org/event/maya/#tickets>

[org/event/maya/#tickets](https://unionstation.org/event/maya/#tickets)