

Silverbell Artifacts connection to the Peralta Stones by Dan Starkey

The Silverbell Artifacts were found north of Tucson in 1924. There were 32 pieces of lead cross' and swords and one stone tablet. Some experts say they are authentic and some say they are fakes. The artifacts have Latin, Hebrew writing and Roman numerals telling the story of Theodorus and two other rulers of Calalus. It talks of their battles with the Toltecs.





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The piece that drew my attention was the stone tablet. The tablet is made from caliche stone a sort of desert concrete. Knowing about the use of the Peralta Stones, I wanted to take a look to see if this tablet may be a map as well. Possibly the same person made them all. The tablet is broken and cracked in several places and I believe part of a heart shape. Three quarters of a heart. I believe the writings spell INCOGNITA, probably TERRA INCOGNITA, which means, land unknown. Some believe it spells Theodorus. Father Kino made several maps and used TERRA INCOGNITA to describe the area north of the Gila River. The tablet also has ADD CC written on it. If the ADD is translated to a MD and then include the CC this translates to 1700, The same time period Father Kino was in the area. Did Father Kino make this map also? Was he memorializing the old rulers? Was he simply making a map to show you how to find the Peralta Stones near Florence Junction. The Priest Stone of the Peralta Stones has a 8-N-P written on it. If you go north of the artifacts location to Pichacho Peak and turn 8 degrees north

east you will be pointed directly to the Peralta Stones near Florence Junction. The Priest Stone also has a picture of a large heart next to a symbol of a pichacho or mountain, I think this is showing the heart stone tablet of the Silverbell artifacts next to Pichacho Peak.



One of the stones now at the Superstition Mountain Museum



The Priest Stone shows a Priest standing on a pyramid laying down a large cross, possibly a priest was involved with the artifacts. The Horse Stone of the Peralta Stones has a 3 written on

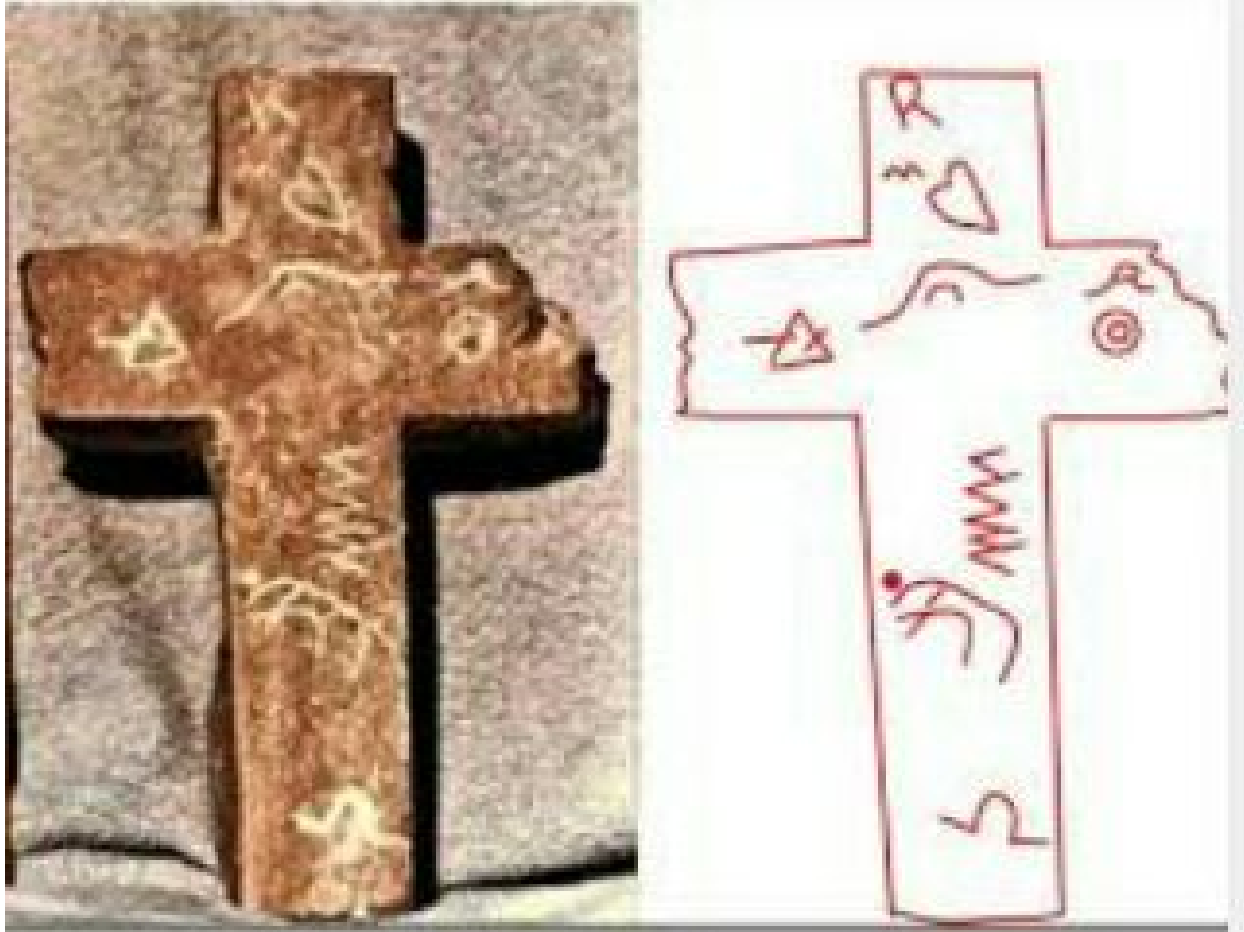
the horse. It is 75 miles from the Silverbell Artifacts to the Peralta Stones, three days ride on a horse. Father Kino was known as the Priest on horseback.



The Silverbell stone tablet also has a lone R on it. The Peralta Stone map stone, also has a R written on it. Does this show where the ancient city of Rhodan is? In the unknown land?



One of the Peralta Stone cross' also has a lone R scribed on it.

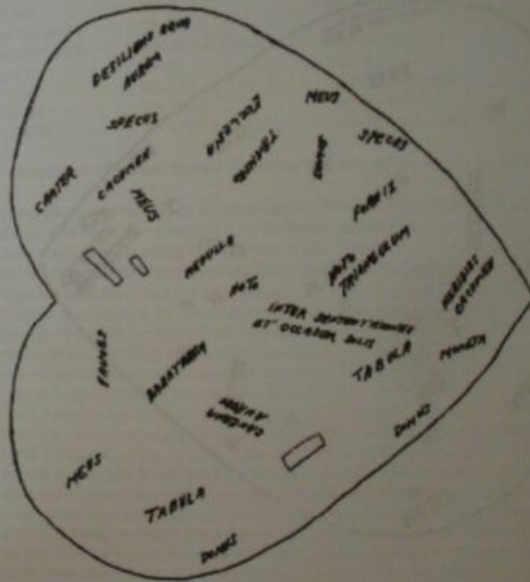


The Latin Heart Stone of the Peralta Stones describes geographical feature on the mountain top to orient the map, one description is , Religious Area,. On first seeing this I thought it was odd for a catholic religion to have areas like this, they have churches or missions. Then I thought maybe the Indians knew of the area and told Father Kino about the area. This Religious Area is right at a cliff that is around 300' tall. Possibly a Toltec religious area, possibly a human sacrificial area. Human sacrifices are a religious act. Another Latin word on the heart stone next to the word Religious Area, is a word Transeo, meaning to go down, or pass thru or pass over. Is this describing the sacrifice is passing from this world to the next? To learn more about the Peralta Stones see my book titled Finding the Arizona Motherlode.

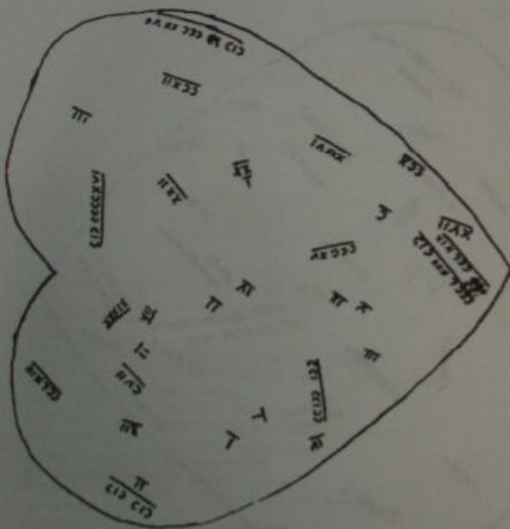
Latin to English Translations

- DESILIENS AQUA AURUM ... (water falling down over gold)
- DESILIENS: falling down or declining
- AQUA: water
- AURUM: gold of golden color,
- CRATER ... possibly a Low area like a valley
- MEUS ... (Mine)
- A possession or an excavation for metal or mineral
- SPECUS ... (Cave) or a void of some kind
- CACUMEN ... (Extreme High Point) point, tip, top, peak
- NOTO MEDULLA ... (Observe the Middle)
- NOTO: observe or notice
- MEDULLA: marrow, middle, heart (center)
- FAUCES ... (Narrow Pass)
- Small throat, gullet, neck, strait, channel, pass or gorge
- TABULA ... (flat top area)
- plank, board or table
- TRANSEO ECCLESIA ... (Religious Assembly Area)
- TRANSEO: to cross, pass, pass over or through
- ECCLESIA: a church or gathering place for worshipers
- NOTO ... (Observe)
- to look for, observe, write down or record,
- brand, indicate, denote, or to mark (a place of importance)
- DOMUS ... (House or Camp)
- A place of residence
- FORNIX ... (Arch)
- Vaulted Arch, something high that can be passed under
- INTER SEPTENTRIONES ET OCCASUM SOLIS ... (Northwest)
- INTER: between, among or during
- SEPTENTRIONES: Great Bear (NORTH)
- OCCASUM SOLIS: Sunset, (WEST) (Between North and West)
- NOTO TRIANGULUM ... (Observe the Triangle)
- to look for, observe, write down, record,
- brand, indicate, denote, or mark "The Triangle."
- MERIDIES CACUMEN ... (Highest Point to the South)
- MERIDIES: South
- CACUMEN: point, tip, top, peak or Highest Point
- MONETA ... (Smelter or Arrasta)
- A place where valuable items are worked with
- CAVERNA AURUM ... (Cavern of gold)
- CAVERNA: cave AURUM: gold
- BARATHRUM ... (Lowest point)

Front of Latin Heart



Back of Latin Heart



1-I	14- XIV	90- X (or LXXXX
2-II	15- XV	100- (
3-III	16- XVI	200- ((
4-IV or IIII	17- XVII	300- (((
5-V	18- XVII or XIII	400- (((((
6-VI or G	19- XIX or XVIII	500- D or I)
7-VII	20- XX	600- 1)((
8-VIII or IIX	30- XXX	700- 1)(((
9-VIII or IX	40- XL or XXXX	800- 1)((((
10-X	50- L	900- 1)(((((
11-XI	60- LX	1,000- (1) or M
12-XII	70- LXX	10,000- ((1))
13-XIII	80- LXXX or XX (100,000- (((1)))

Translation of Ancient Roman Numerals found on the Internet by Louis Smith

I never gave much thought to the Latin Heart until a few years after Bob Ward had already died and I saw a copy of it on Al Reser's dining room table. I asked Al about it, and he began telling me the history of the Latin Heart, as he knew it. He told me the story about how he had learned from Charlie Miller exactly where the Stone Maps had been found and that a good number of other people also knew about that location. According to Al, one of them went back to that spot years after Tumlinson gave up on finding any more Stone Map pieces and that person, being a little more persistent and searching a wider area than Tumlinson, found the Latin Heart lying right on top of the ground. Al may have mentioned his name, or maybe not, if he did I can no longer recall it. Al never saw the Latin Heart Stone itself, but he told me that a wrangler by the name of Bill Hinton, who also had known Charlie Miller, knew the whole story about the Latin Heart, had seen the original many times, and could verify everything Al said. After hearing Al's story I developed a sincere interest in the Latin Heart, but no matter how hard I tried I could never get Al to allow me to make a copy of his copy of it. Out of frustration, I finally said something to Al about not needing his copy because there was one in Bob Ward's book. Al grinned and made a remark that suggested his copy was in some way different from the one in Ward's book. For months I tried to locate someone else who had a copy of the heart other than the one in Ward's book, then one afternoon I received a phone call from Tom Kollenborn, a local well-known historian and author, who knew I was searching for a copy. During the conversation he announced that he had located one which was in the possession of a friend, whom he did not name, currently living in

According to legend, in the 1st century Calalus was founded by a Babylon Exilarch named Silvanus Ogam a great Roman Jewish ruler.

He went to America and fought and defeated the Native King Silvanus Toltezus. Most of his Royal Family went back to Europe after the new Kingdom was established.

In the 5th century Calalus was part of the revived Western Empire of King Arthur.

By the 8th century due to interbreeding and mixing with the American Indians the state had reverted to paganism and human sacrifice was performed for gifts to the gods.

Theodorus lead an expedition in 775 AD to return Calalus to Roman Jewish rule. He conquered the ancient city of Rhodan and the Jewish law was restored. In 779 Theodorus left Calalus for his Kingdom in France. He appointed a British Davidic Prince named Jacob as the Jewish King of Calalus. Jacob was a descendant of King Arthur. Theodorus reigned in France and Germany until his death in 790 AD. He was Charlemagne's leading advisor.

Israel I became King of Calalus in 785 AD after his father-in-law Jacob's death. Israel I established his brother as high Priest of Calalus.

Israel II reigned from 852 to 858 AD.

Israel III became King in 858AD. He fought many battles and defeated the Tolteczas, later in 880AD he granted them independence. He was overthrown for this, and Israel IV began a campaign of war against the Tolteczas that would eventually lead the the end of the colony in the 10th century.



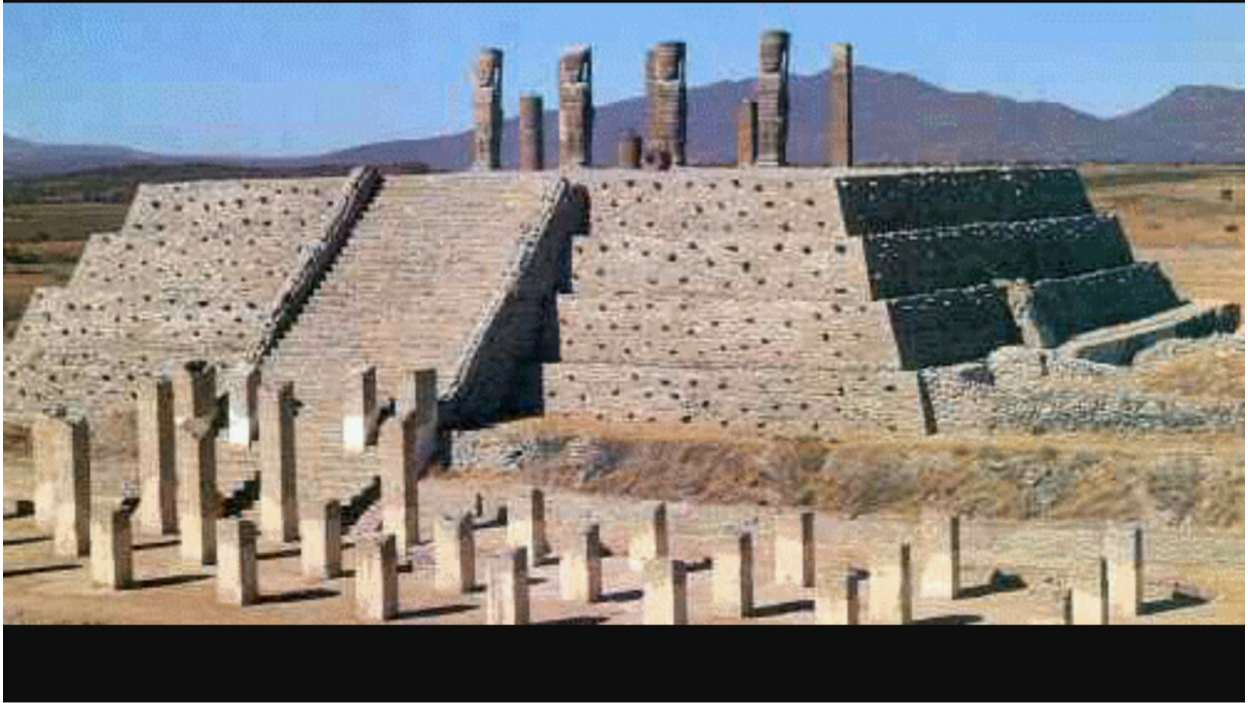
A group of Basque and Portuguese descendants of the Latin Jewish Rhodans went to America after 1492. This group may have made the memorial to honor the early rulers.

The Silver Bell Artifacts demonstrate that the religion of Rhodan Calalus was a Jewish brand of Catholicism centered on the Eucharistic symbols of the messiah raised on the cross. Interesting that we never learned history like this in school. Some experts say the artifacts are fake, some experts say they are genuine. I know the Peralta Stones are genuine, possibly like the Silverbell Artifacts are also.

Cholula is a pyramid in Mexico that has a Mission built on top of it in 1598. The Church very often re purposed old religious areas for their use. More likely to show their dominance over the old religion. The Priest stone of the Peralta Stones shows a Priest on top of a pyramid, symbolizing their dominance over the old religion and their claim on all resources. This implies that the Priest Stone had to have been made after 1598, a hundred years before Father Kino was in New Spain.



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A Toltec Temple.

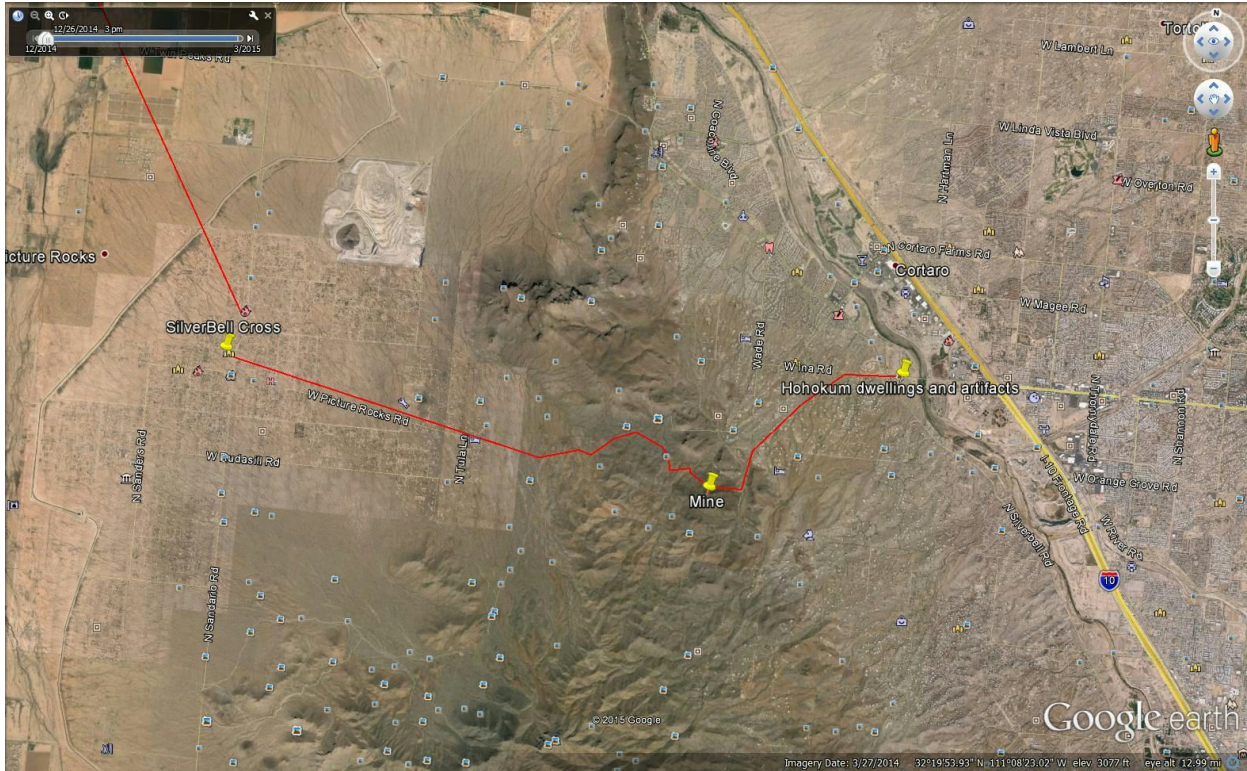
Superstition Mountain lore has stories of Aztecs curses, sacred mountains. The Apache Indians considered the mountains sacred. Is Pichacho Butte the sacred mountain? The Peralta Stones describe the mountain. The Toltecs and Aztecs sacrificed thousands of slaves and foreigners. Does the bottom of this cliff have bones of the many sacrifices? Is it cursed? Looks like another expedition is due this winter.



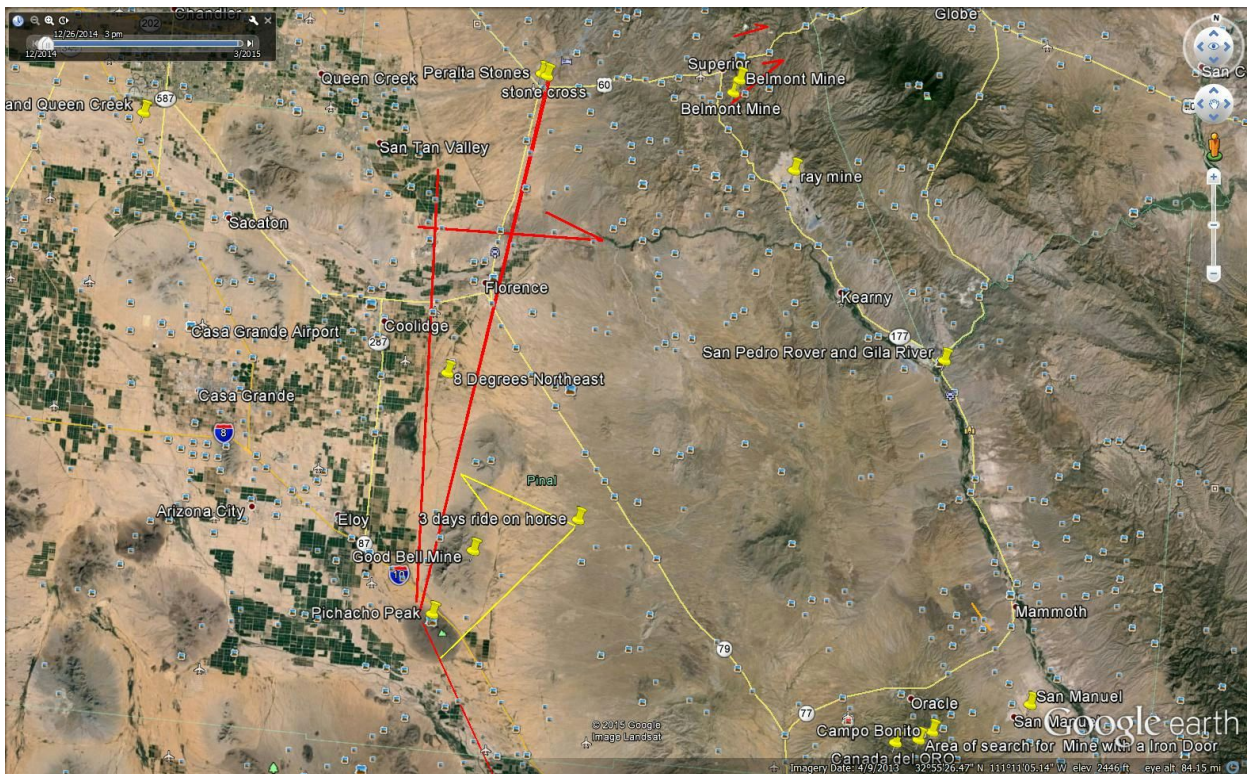
I speculate The Silverbell Artifacts are a memorial to the Ancient rulers of Rhodan and Calalus made by the Descendants of the Rhodans when they returned to America after 1492. Who else would want to tell their story? If they were made with the Priest Stone that would have been after 1598. In my explanation of the Peralta Stones in my book I speculated the two cross' found were claim markers set earlier than the rest of the map stones, 1751. This is the time of the Pima Indian revolt and everyone had to leave the area to safety south of Pimeria Alta. The Church staked the claim so future Priests could reclaim minerals after the revolt had calmed down. The Priest Stone and the Map Stone has 1847 written on them, this is another time when the Church wanted to reclaim the minerals after Mexico had lost its secular control over the area to the United States.

One of the Silverbell lead cross' has azurite and malachite crystals on it. I think the artifacts were at one time in a mine a few miles from their found location. Recently a Hohokum village was found a couple miles from the mine.. The Hohokum were in Arizona around 650 to 1500 AD. They could be the connection for the artifacts to the Jesuits and the Europeans. Some say the Hohokums and the Toltecs were the same group of people.

This map shows the location of the Silverbell Artifacts , the mine and the Hohokum village ruins.



Notice the 8 degree angle from magnetic north to the Peralta Stones.



See the mine site called out and the Hohokum village. Very easy to speculate that the artifacts were possessions of the village and placed in the mine. It would only take 10 to 20 years for the azurite to crystalize on the lead cross in the mine with minerals being leached out of the rock of the mine onto the artifacts. Notice the direction of the journey from the mine to the artifact discovery site as it follows the direction of a modern road. This road at one time was a trail probably not much older than the mid 19th century. If the artifacts were then cast to the desert in the mid 19th century was this enough time for a layer of caliche to form over them? The caliche layer over them is lightly cemented, meaning it's not very old. Twenty years would have been enough time for the desert to lightly cement them in. Working in the construction industry for 30 years I have seen and excavated a lot of different types of caliche and seen it after compaction in a short time. Not a large stretch to say the artifacts were not buried for centuries. This doesn't make them fakes however.

The Peralta Priest Stone shows a large heart off to the right next to a mountain and also shows a 8-N-P. From Pichacho Peak 8 degrees north east directly to the Peralta Stones.

Most map makers will indicate magnetic declination, these maps show none. The earths magnetic field is always changing. The current magnetic declination is around 14 degrees, In the late 19th century it was around 12 degrees. Researching the variation history I find the only time the variation was zero in Arizona was around 1700. Father Kino was here at that time. He was a well known cartographer of his time.

I believe the maps were made in the late 17th century or early 18th century and in the mid 19th century the maps were scribed on the stones. The Jesuits studied the Aztecs very carefully and documented what they learned for the Company. They very well could have known about Calalus and Rhodan.



Are these examples the clues that connect the Silverbell Artifacts and the Peralta Stones together? The Silverbell Artifacts were found in 1924, the Peralta Stones were found in the 1950's. The interesting part of these artifacts isn't that the Silverbell Artifacts were made and buried in 800 AD, but they tell a story with the Peralta Stones of the history of Arizona that is not widely known.

Resources

The Arizona Historical Society Museum caliche stone photo.
miriamhakedosha.blogspot.com , Calalus:A Jewish Catholic State in Early Medieval America.
Calalus 775-900 AD : A Re-examination of the Bent Artifacts- PART 1 by Cyclone Covey

Some images from the following:

AZPM.org

Openrangenews.com

Pinterest.com

amkon.net

greatdreams.com

imgarcade.net

DesertUSA .com

Treasurenet.com

Timothy King 2008

Robert Kesselring and Lynda R Kesselring

Finding The Arizona Mother Lode by Dan Starkey