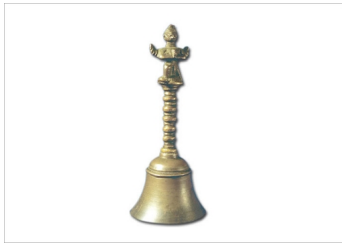




In the year of 1944 Newton Anderson was a ten year old boy whose task it was to keep the coal furnace stoked at his home in Bukhannon, West Virginia. As he made his way to the furnace with a large chunk of coal, it slipped off his shovel and broke, revealing a brass bell. Witnessed by his parents and friends this became known as "the bell in coal" an intriguing find and over the years the object of many a conversation. The bell, as shown below, was clearly a "Garuda bell" a tradition within Vedic India where either "Garuda" or "Hanuman" adorned the bell, hands folded in customary namaste pose and both poised to immediately serve their Lord.

Mr Anderson eventually moved to Florida and became a Chemistry teacher and while attending a lecture given by a Dr John Morris he presented his bell for analysis. Morris subsequently wrote that a "nuclear activation analysis determined it to be primarily of bronze with a curious mixture of zinc". Others have determined that the bell was made from a method not known today. When analysed it was seen to be made from an unusual mix of metals, different from any known modern alloy production.

Coal is formed from vegetation which was once upon the surface and which then gets buried and over a period of 400 million years it decays to become coal. Anything entrapped within lumps of coal or coal seams are there from the beginning, as in 400 million years ago. That we find evidence of the ancient Vedic/Indian culture within the lands of America going back millions of years is simply a vindication of what the Vedas themselves say, man has walked this earth for millions of years, Vedic culture has existed for millions of years and once it was global.



Finding artefacts in lumps of coal has been a quite common occurrence suggesting that humans and human invention have been around for millions of years. In 1891 an Illinois newspaper reported how Mrs Culp was breaking a lump of coal only to find embedded within a small gold necklace ( pictured below ) of antique and quaint workmanship. The news article went on to say -

“ the idea of its having been recently dropped was at once made fallacious, for as the lump of coal broke, it separated almost in the middle, and the circular position of the chain placed the two ends near to each other; and as the lump separated, the middle of the chain became loosened while each end remained fastened to the coal.”

Written by James Cooper

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The coalmine where the gold chain was from was formed between 260 and 320 million years ago during the carboniferous period as reported in the Morrisonville Times.



In Oklahoma 1912 an iron pot was found inside a large chunk of coal, the man responsible for its discovery was a Mr Frank J Kenwood who wrote -

“ While I was working in the Municipal Electric Plant in Thomas, Oklahoma, in 1912, I came upon a solid chunk of coal which was too large to use. I broke it with a sledge hammer. This iron pot ( pictured below ) fell from the center, leaving the impression or mould of the pot in the piece of coal. Jim Stall ( an employee of the company ) witnessed the breaking of the coal, and saw the pot fall out. I traced the source of the coal, and found that it came from the Wilburton, Oklahoma Mines.”

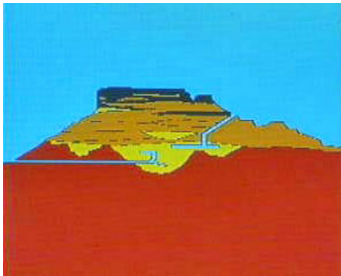
The idea of the pot creating a mould within the coal clearly indicates that this human artefact was designed and constructed millions of years ago, however due to it contradicting intellectual trends, paradigms and vested interests there was never any impetus to investigate further. One could imagine the resources available if the find would have been a humanlike/monkeylike jaw, they would have been falling over themselves resulting in global coverage, books, articles, film and a cute name like “Mandy”.



One of the most amazing finds was in 1928 by a Mr Atlas Almon Mathas who was working in coal mine number 5 located two miles north of Heavener, Oklahoma. This was a shaft mine running two miles deep and one evening while blasting coal loose he discovered proof of ancient civilisation below the ground, he wrote -

“ The next morning there were several concrete blocks laying in the room. These blocks were 12-inch cubes and were so smooth and polished on the outside that all six sides could serve as mirrors “

The coal which was most probably carboniferous would date the wall at 286 million years old. Here was one of the most amazing finds, walls so polished you could see your face in them enclosed within coal whose beginnings stretch back some 286 million years ago. The authorities who spend millions on excavating monkey jaws spent not one penny, they simply closed it up and moved on, nothing to see here.



And finally one of the most famous mines is Table Mountain where they would dig, as the picture above shows, a mile into the mountain. Hundreds of stone implements were found, such as mortars and pestles, platters, grinders, stone spoons, handles, spearheads and human fossils.

Dr J D Whitney, professor of geology at Harvard University and chief of the Californian geological survey, personally examined them and came to the subsequent conclusion that human antiquity goes back much further than admitted by mainstream science. As usual Dr J D Whitney was discredited, his chief detractor being "William H Holmes" an anthropologist at the Smithsonian institute who is famous for saying the following -

"If these forms are really of Tertiary origin, we have here one of the greatest marvels yet encountered by science; and perhaps if Professor Whitney had fully appreciated the story of human evolution as it is understood to-day, he would have hesitated to announce the conclusions formulated, notwithstanding the imposing array of testimony with which he was confronted."

And so we have the reason why such artefacts were rejected, not because the science supporting them was lacking, but simply because the conclusions failed to fit the pet theories of the scientific community.