

Burrows' Cave

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In April 1982 a cave was discovered near the town of Olney in southern Illinois. Since that day the cave has been known as the **Burrows' Cave**. Russell Burrows found many limestone and marble flat objects containing interesting figures and unknown letters carved on them. As he showed the pictures of these objects to experts on American archeology, the immediate reaction was that the objects were fakes and that he was a fraud. No Indian culture could have carved such figures and none of them had a script similar to the ones incised on these pieces (1).



**Burrows' Cave
(Illinois - USA)**



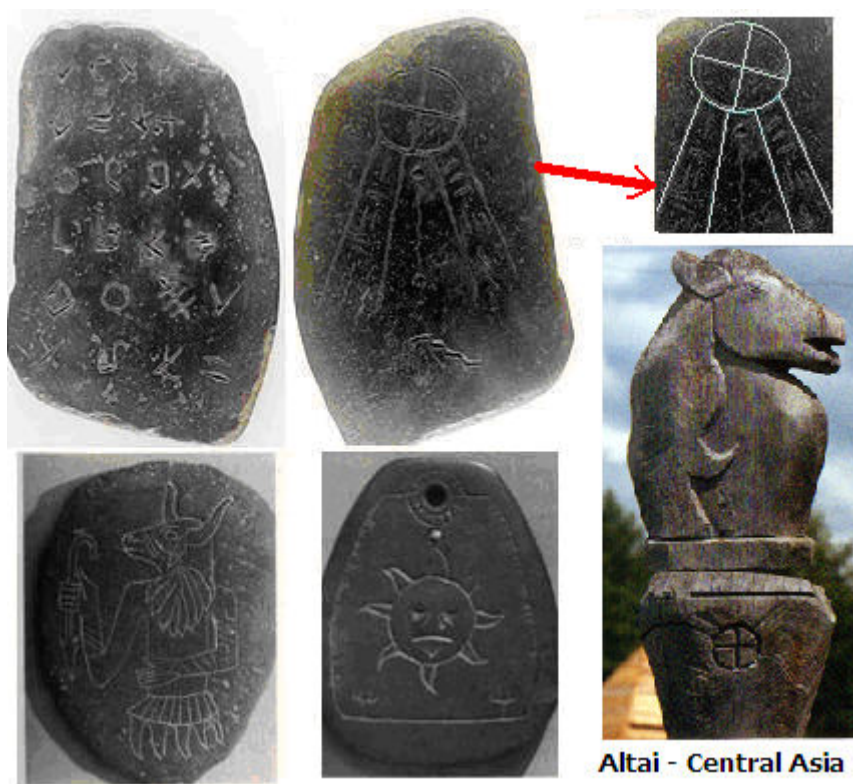
**Göbeklitepe
(Urfa - Turkey)**

The general conclusion was that the objects were modern fakes perpetrated by someone with a superficial and jumbled knowledge of the ancient Old World. Most scholars thought that these objects were nothing but naïve copies and crude imitations of the ancient Egyptian culture. No expert on archeology could even think that a group of people could have come over from Asia long ago and could have carved such cultural symbols on small diorite slabs. Furthermore, no expert investigated the origin of the script found on these stone objects. All they said that the iconography is garbled, the symbolism is confused and the script was pure gibberish.

Let us compare some of this supposedly confused symbolism with some recent finds from the Old World. On the left above we see a metal copy of the carved slab from the Burrows cave and on the right a carved stone pillar from south-east Turkey; an ancient site named

Göbeklitepe (see Article **12-The Anatolian Expansion**). The time period of this location containing such huge stone stele has been dated to exist 11,000 years before present. On both object we can see that animals have been carved on top of each other and a bull and bird is found in both carvings. There is a striking similarity between these two carvings and the position of each carved animal is –most probably- proportional to its symbolic importance within the culture. The nearer it appears to the sun the more holy it should be.

In the picture below we have several stone carvings from the Burrows cave. I separated the top left figure because of its special significance. The plus sign within a circle is clearly the symbol of the sun deity. Descending rays are similar in this and the above carving. The carving on a wooden totem pole from the Altai region in Russia stands below the holy horse. I have explained this symbol in article **23-The Orhun valley Script** and named it the **Onkh** or the **Aton**. Aton is quite appropriate since 'At' means horse and 'On' means universe. The totem pole picture was recently shot at the village **Mendur-Sokkon** (2).



The un-deciphered script found on these objects is very similar to the Orhun Valley script shown in Article **23-The Orhun valley Script**. From these similarities we can conclude that the artifacts from the Burrows cave are not fake objects, and that the people who carved these objects came from **Central Asia** long ago.

References

- (1) **The Mystery Cave of Many Faces**, Russell Burrows and Fred Rydholm, 1992, Superior Heartland Inc. Michigan, USA.
- (2) **From Siberia to Anatolia The Turks on the Rocks**, Servet Somuncuoğlu, 2008, page 234, Istanbul, Turkey.