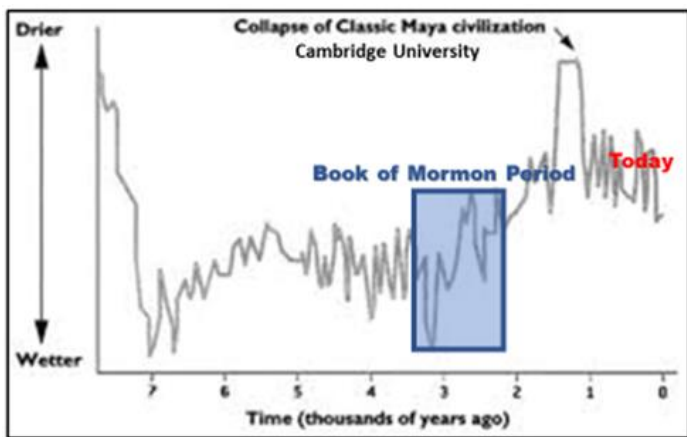


Justifications for the Inland East and West Sea

implies that the Santa Fe Bajo and the Buenavista Bajo could be the East and West Sea.

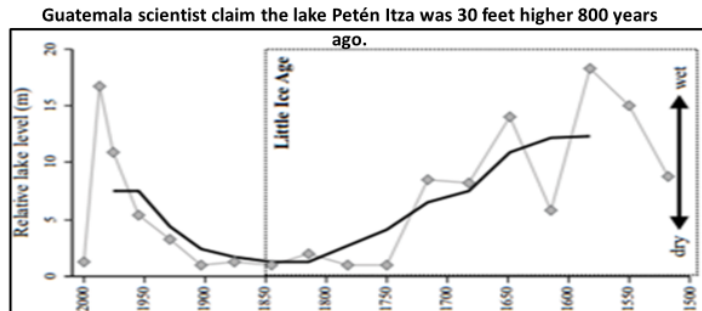
This data is supported by the observation made by Michael Coe that the rainfall levels were twenty percent higher during the Book of Mormon times.

There are some who believe that the colapse of the some of the ancient site were the result of a reduction in rainfall.



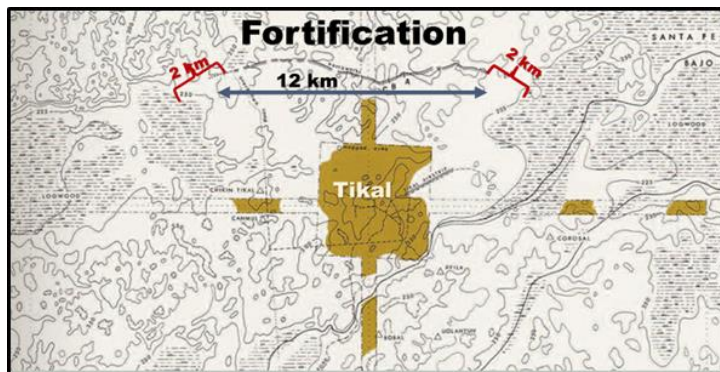
This chart suggests that during some of the Book of Mormon years the lands of the Book of Mormon had an abundance of water thereby experiencing bodies of water that were fairly significant. This would strongly

The resorts near Tikal have to truck in water for their customers. An addition, travelers to the El Meridor Basin have to carry in water for about six months of the year. During ancient times they constructed elaborate reservoirs to increase the water supply however, it appears that as the drought became worst they had to



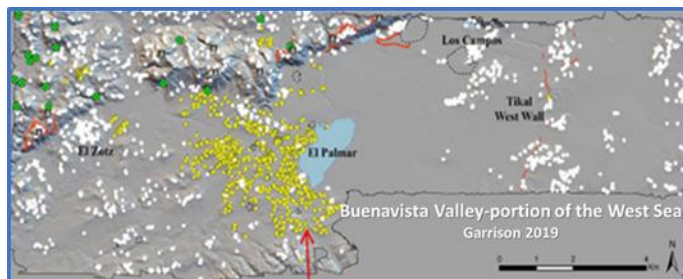
abandon the area altogether.

This chart is another indication that there are wide variations rainfall levels over time.



The map above shows the remnants of the West Sea on the left and remnants of the East Sea of the right. Notice the 2 km gap between the end of the fortification and the edge of the Bajo's (wetlands).

This would indicate that in order for the fortification to work the water systems would have to be much higher thereby creating large lakes.



The yellow dots indicate the settlements that existed during the Preclassic period or the time when the East

and West seas were mentioned in the Book of Mormon. The white dots represent settlements that came into existence during the latter end of the Book of Mormon period or the Classic period. This strongly implies that as the climate changed and grew dryer these settlements would show up in places that were once under water.

In Ether 10:20 it talks about a great city that was constructed by the Narrow Neck of Land by two ancient rulers, Lib and his father Kish. The timeframe and the placement of Uaxactun appear to be an ideal match for this settlement. Uaxactun also correlates with the land of Moron (El Mirador Basin) which gives further credence to the proposed location of the Narrow Neck. El Mirador Basin and the land of Moron border the seashore (likely the West Sea) and they are both at a higher elevation. Both characteristics are critical in correlating with the Narrow Neck and other pertinent Book of Mormon sites.



Mosiah 8:8 And they...having traveled in a land among many waters, having discovered a land which was covered with bones of men...

This map of many waters is in the proposed area which is called the land of Desolation a place that is describe Mosiah 8:8. The Narrow Neck is in the southern part of that land.

The totality of the Narrow Neck of Land Complex adds another strong indication that this location is for real. This complex includes the two seas, the fortification that is a length of a day of Nephite, a passage way, by a great city that matches Libs timeframe and a very

credible land of Bountiful that is just to the south of the proposed Narrow Neck.

Other perinate pieces of evidence is the fact that the proposed location of the Narrow Neck is on the only ancient route that allows travelers to pass from the Petén to the Yucatan. In addition, Stela 31 at Tikal establishes the plausible location for the 350 Treaty line (the treaty line was the fortification in the Narrow Neck) and the regions that the Lamanites controlled during the last fifty years of the Nephite Nation.

Probably the most important contribution to the proposed location of the Narrow Neck is the place that we call the target area. This is the result of carefully correlating and triangulating with the text of the Book of Mormon with credible locations that matches the information in the text. The locations of the land of Nephi, Zarahemla and Cumorah provide a solid base to then look for the Narrow Neck of Land.

