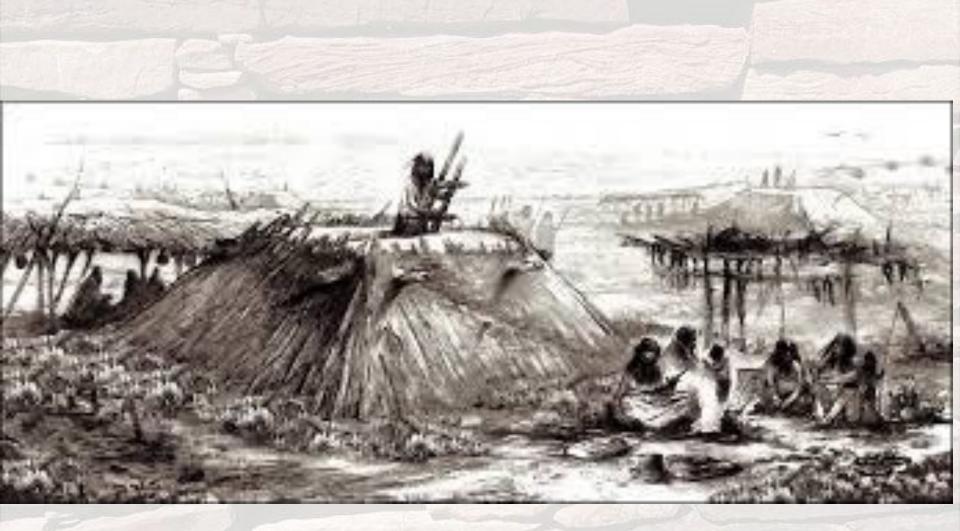
Confirming the Solar and Celestial Alignments and Potential Map at the "Table Rock" Petroglyph

by John McHugh & Franz Villate



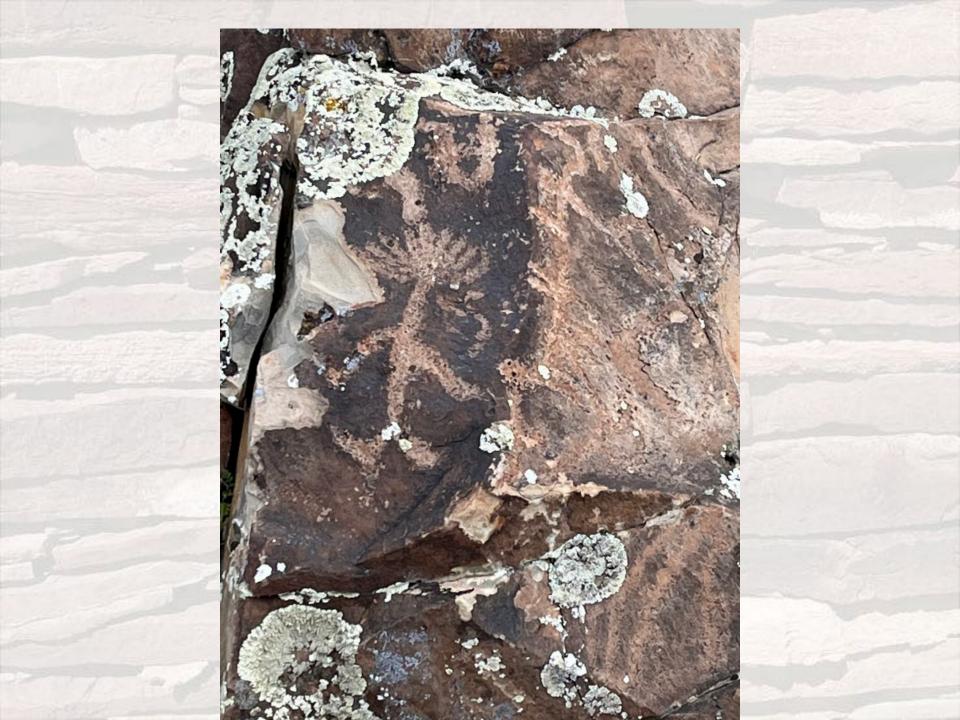




• There was an expansive Ancestral Puebloan (i.e., Fremont) presence at Utah Lake circa

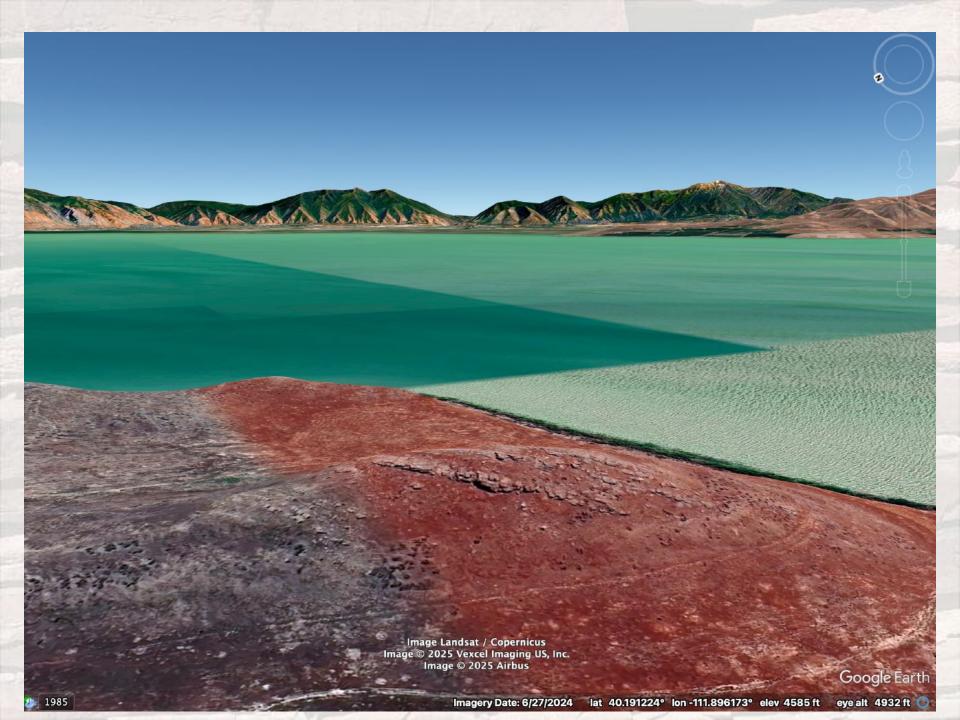
500 - 1300 AD.



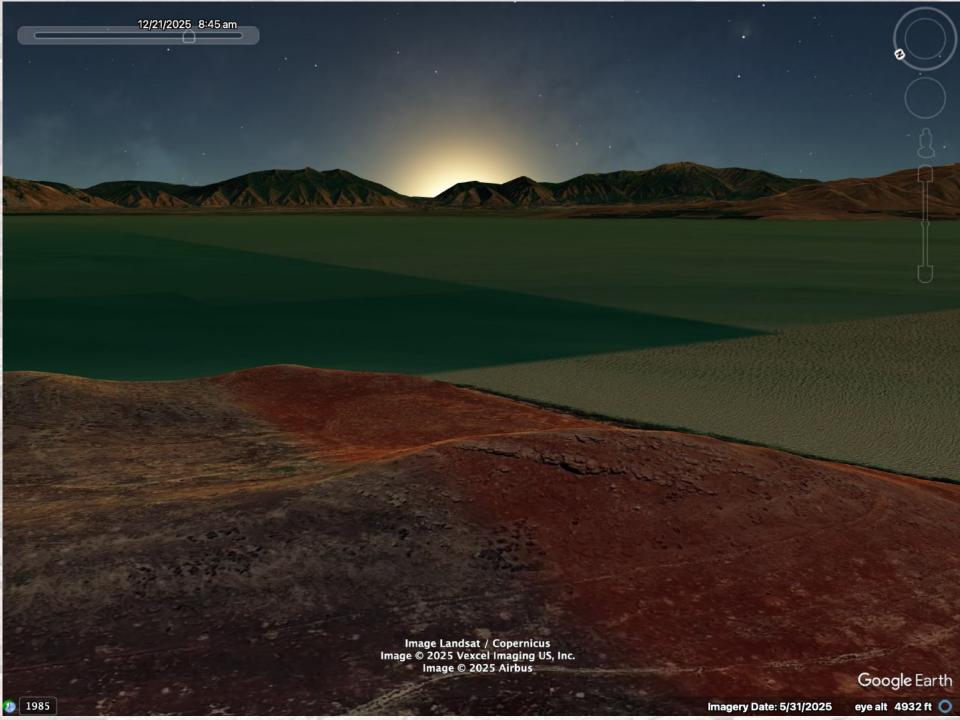


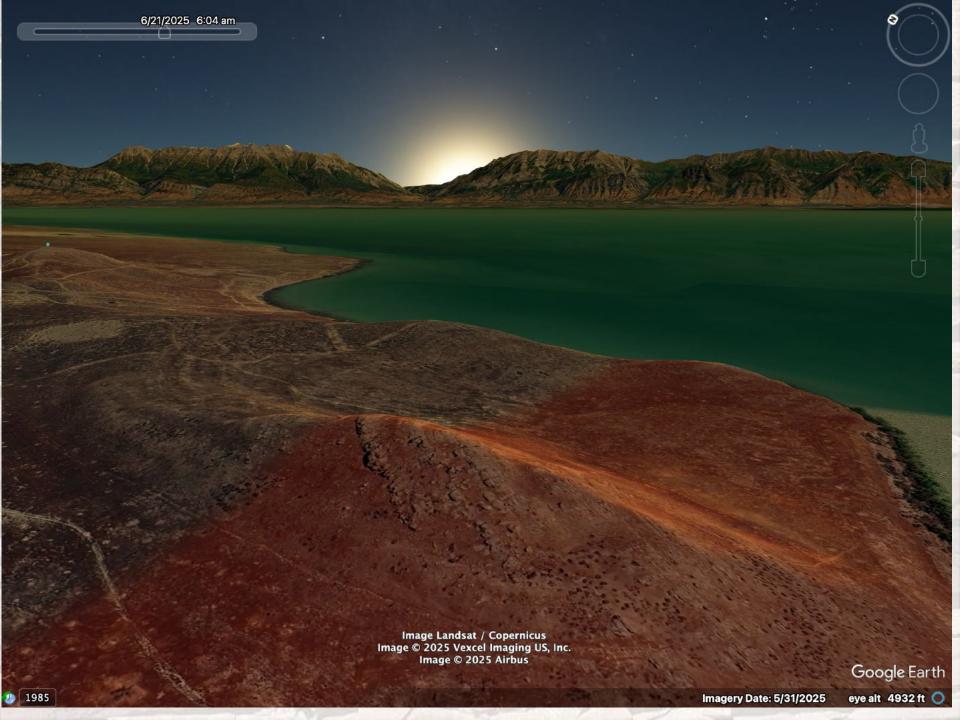


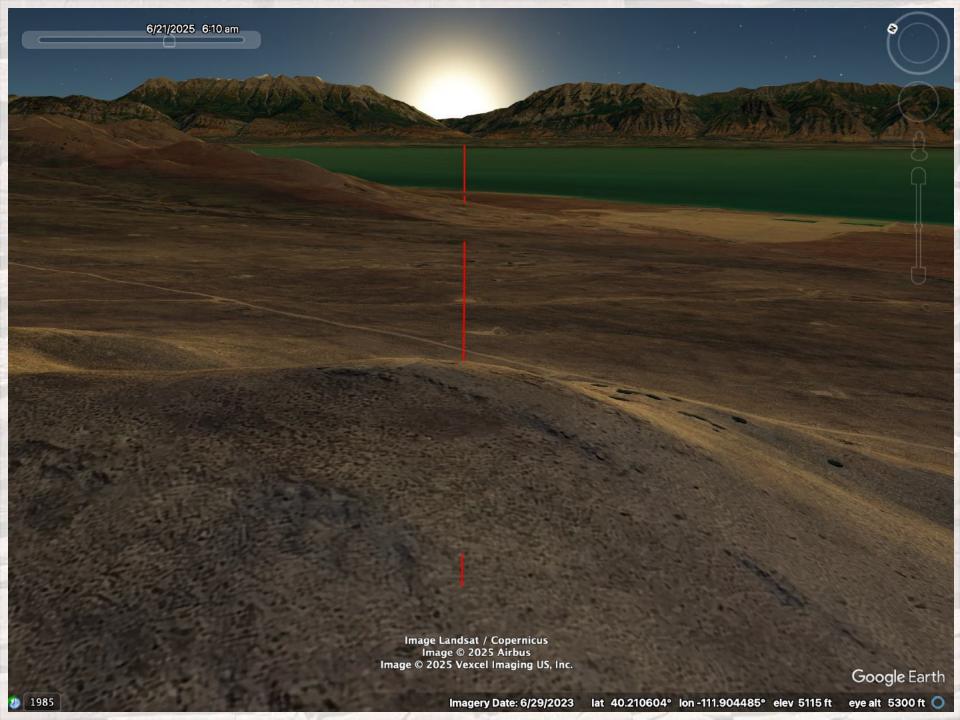


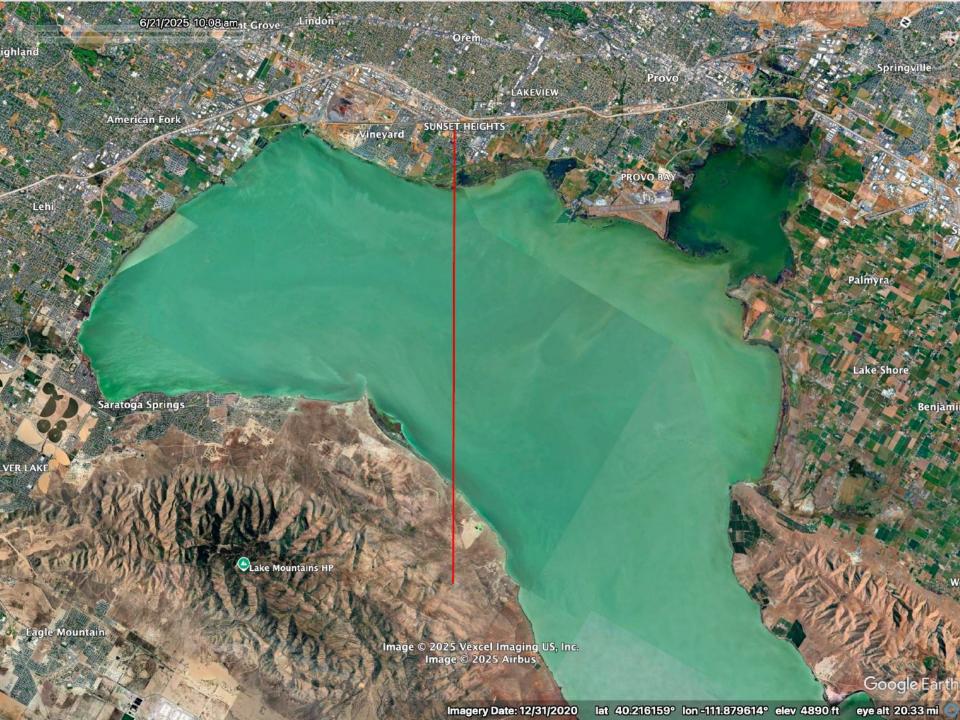


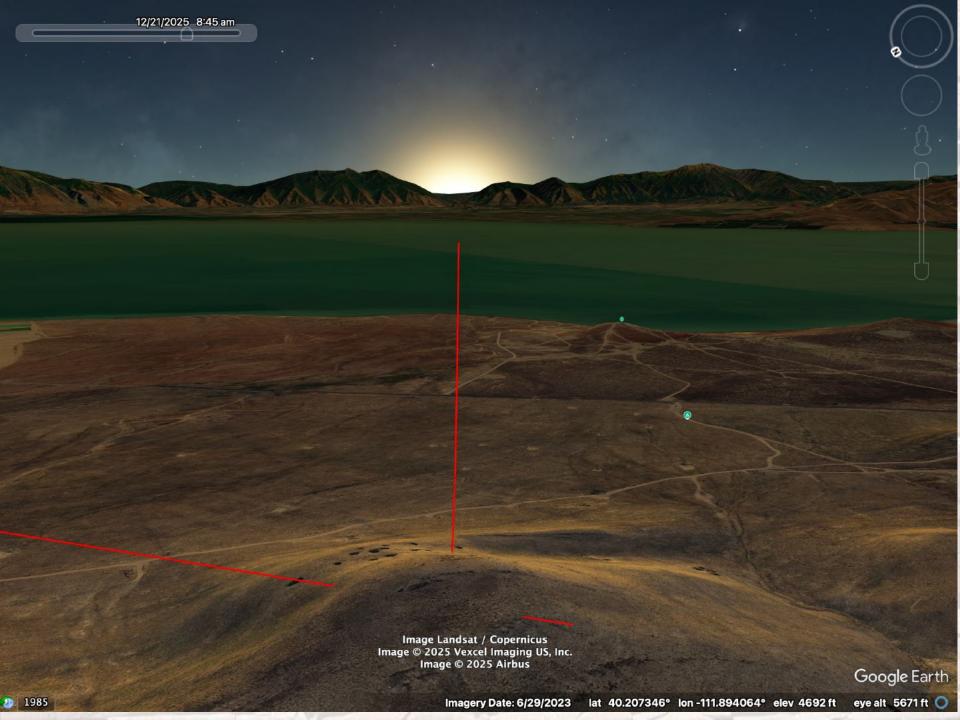




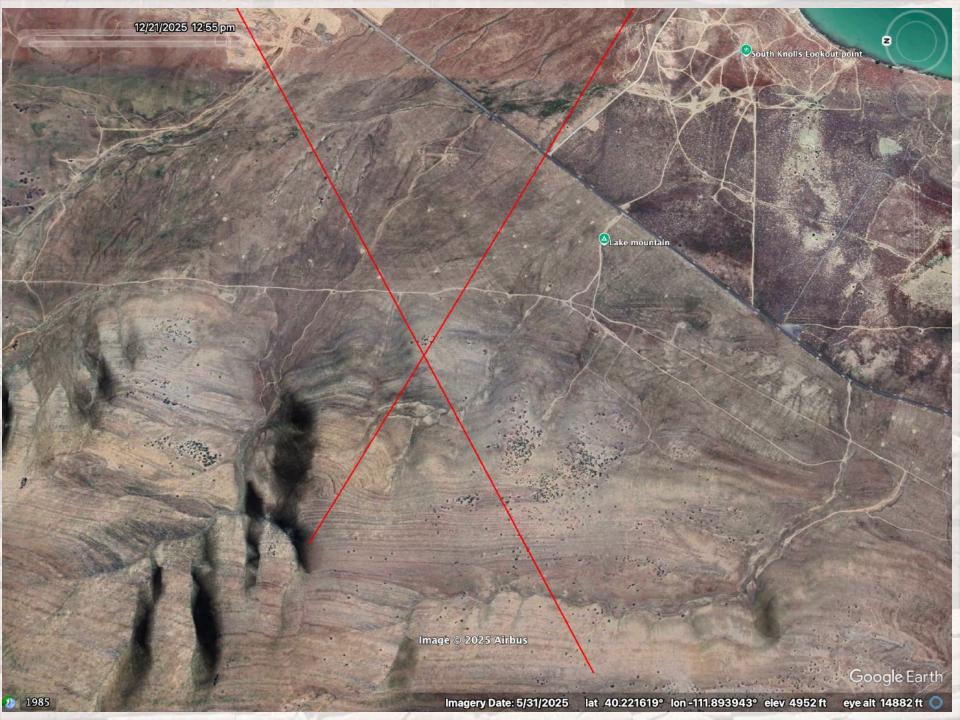


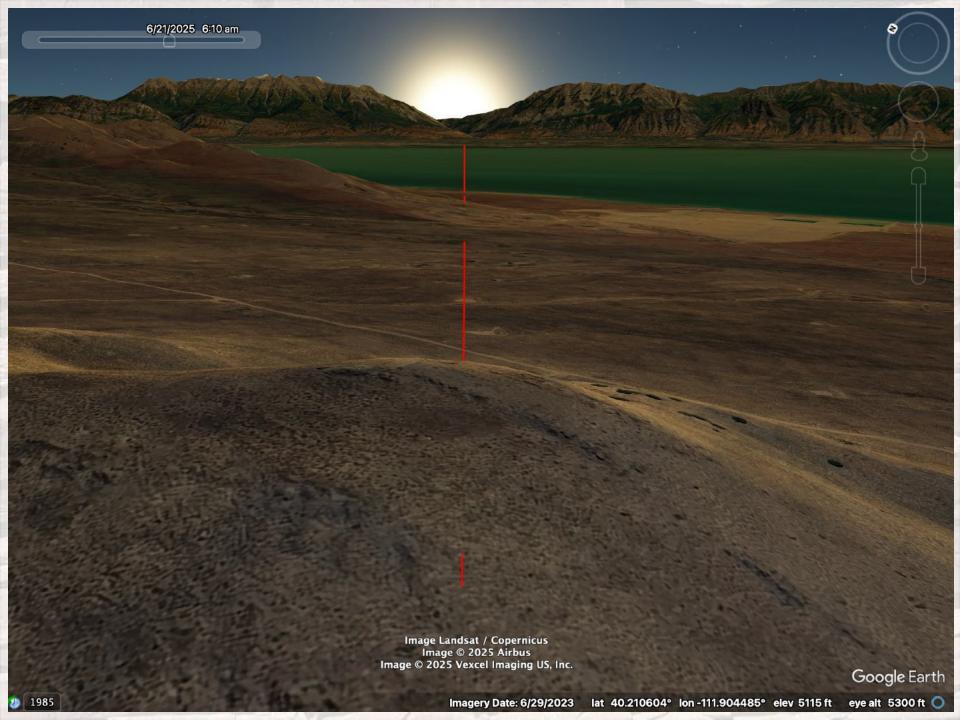


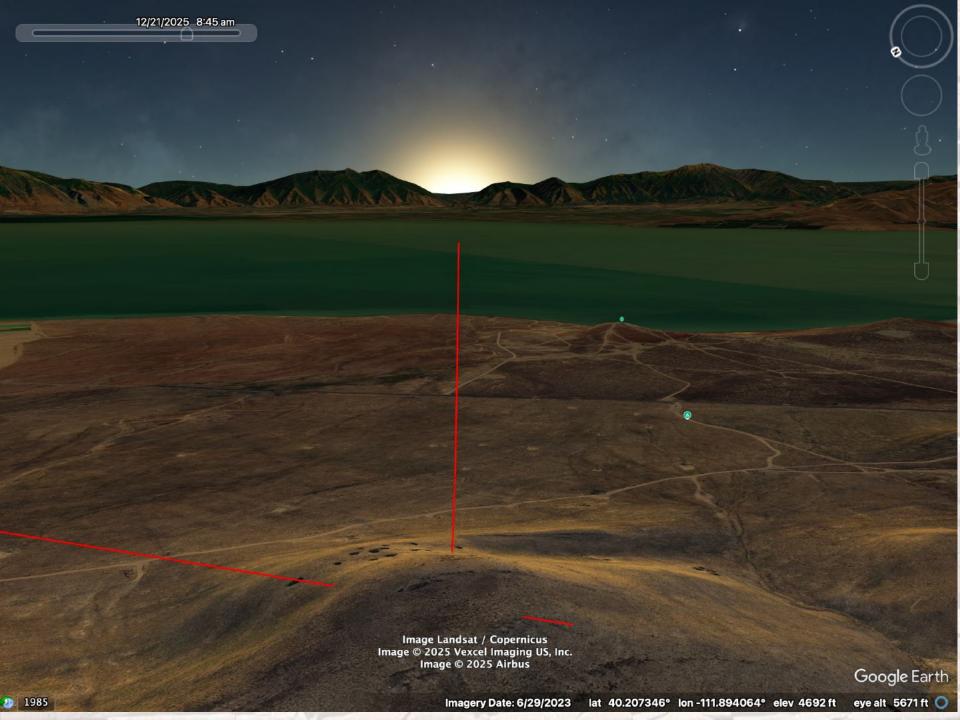














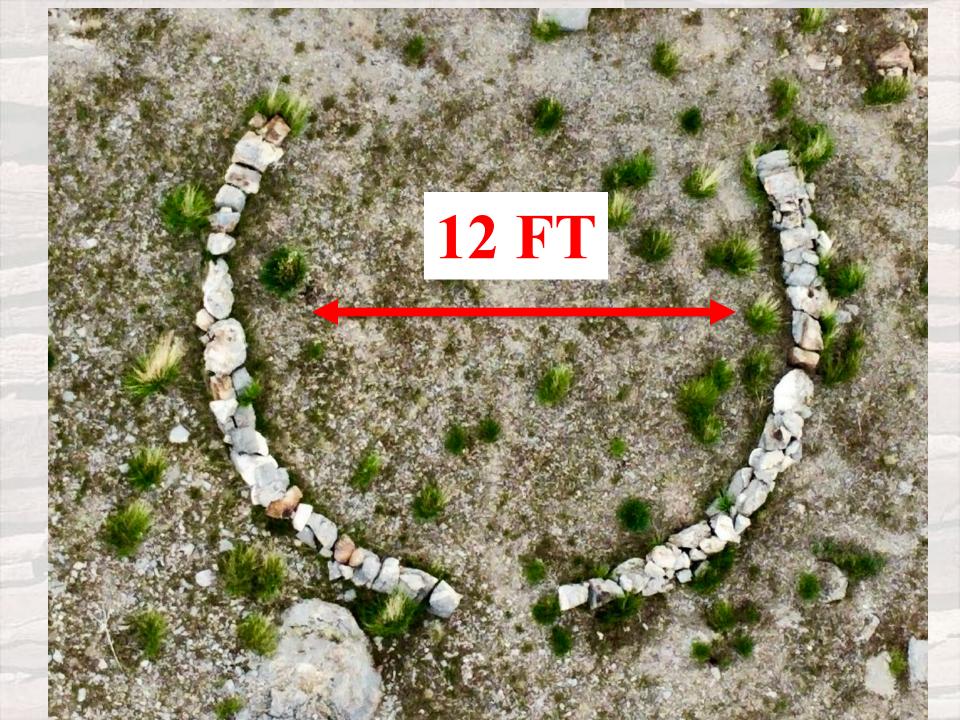








Table Rock

(42UT1454, Panel 1)

Located 1 mile
 from the Smith
 Archaeological
 Preserve; western
 shore of Utah
 Lake.

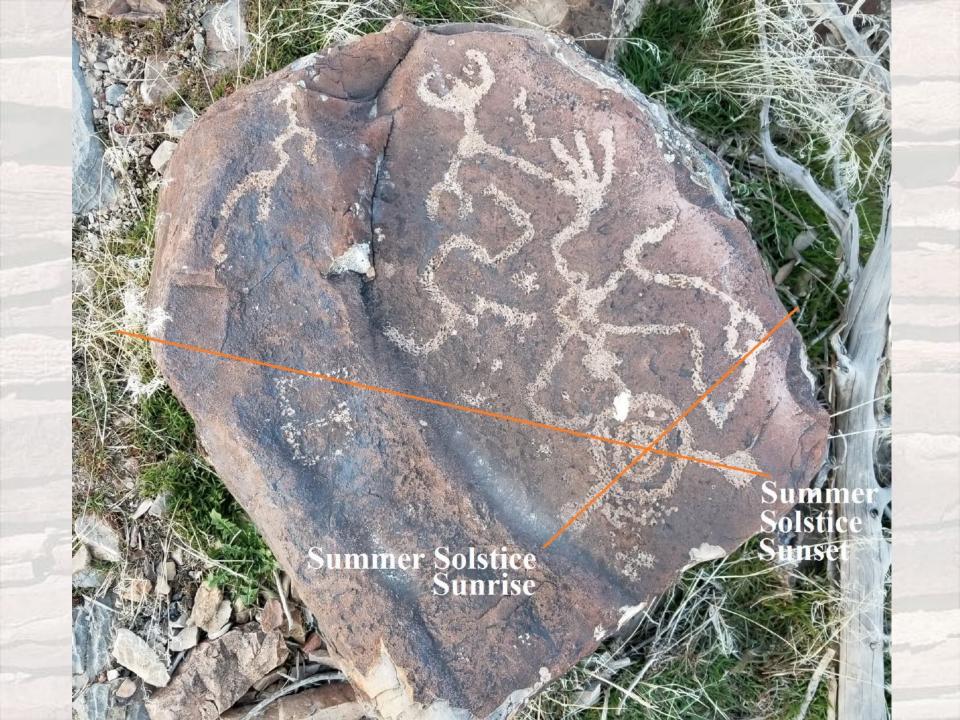








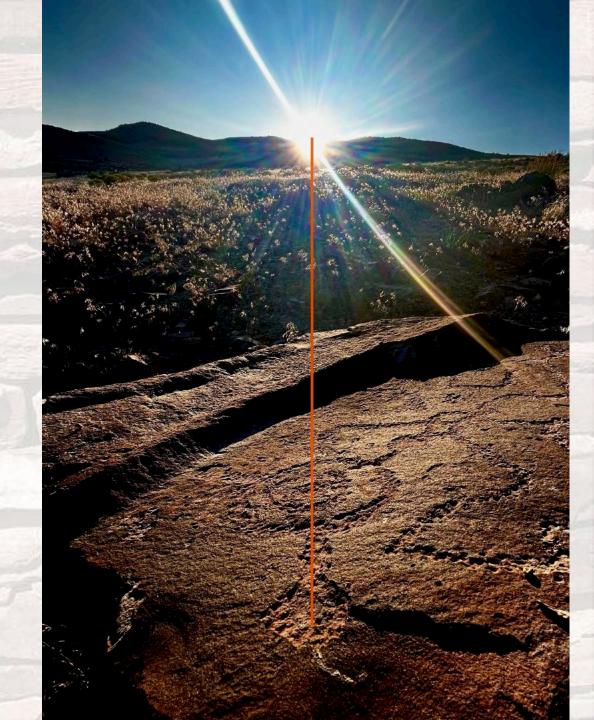
Nina Bowen's summer solstice sunrise photograph, 18 June 2006.



- Sunrise at the Table Rock petroglyph, Utah Lake, 16 June 2025.
- The "Line-and-Dot" motif on the western side of the glyph aligns with the summer solstice sunrise.



- Sunset at the Table
 Rock petroglyph,
 Utah Lake, 21 June
 2025.
- The "Line-and-Dot" motif on the eastern side of the glyph aligns with the summer solstice sunset.



Concentric Circle Motif:

"In Pueblo explanations of this old symbol, so standardized as possibly to warrant designation as a glyph, the outer circle represents the ring of light around the Sun, the second represents Sun himself ..."



Concentric Circle Motif:

"... and the inner circle or dot his umbilicus, which opens to provide mankind with game and other food"

Ellis & Hammack
1968:35





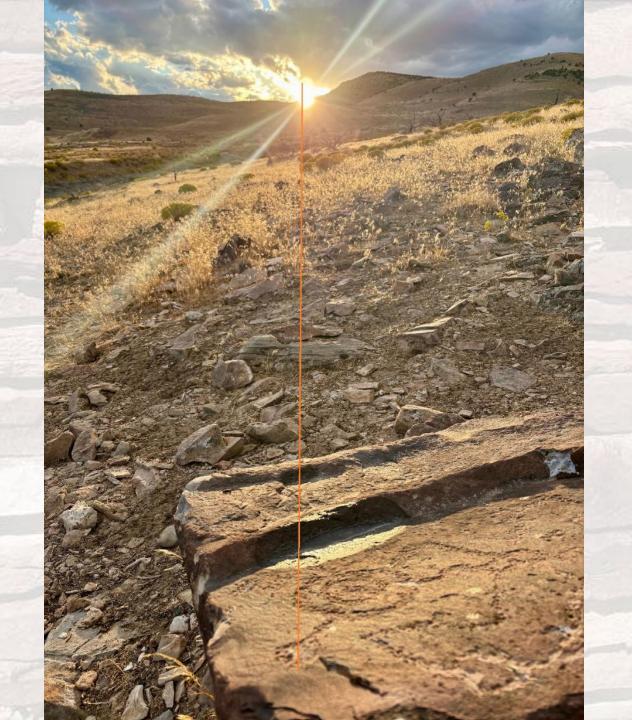
Concentric Circle = Sun Glyph

Is there an equinox alignment?

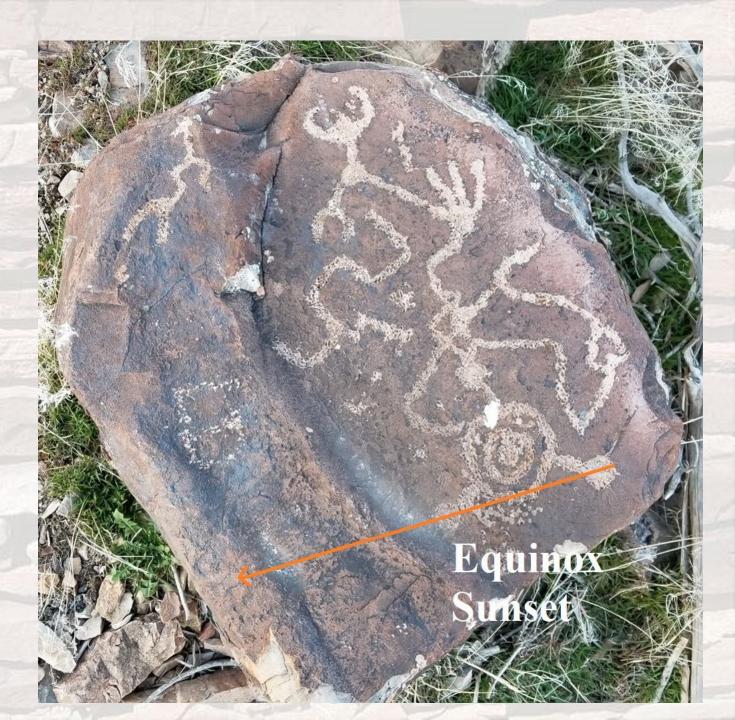




The equinox sunset **did** make an alignment at Table Rock.



Equinox alignment.



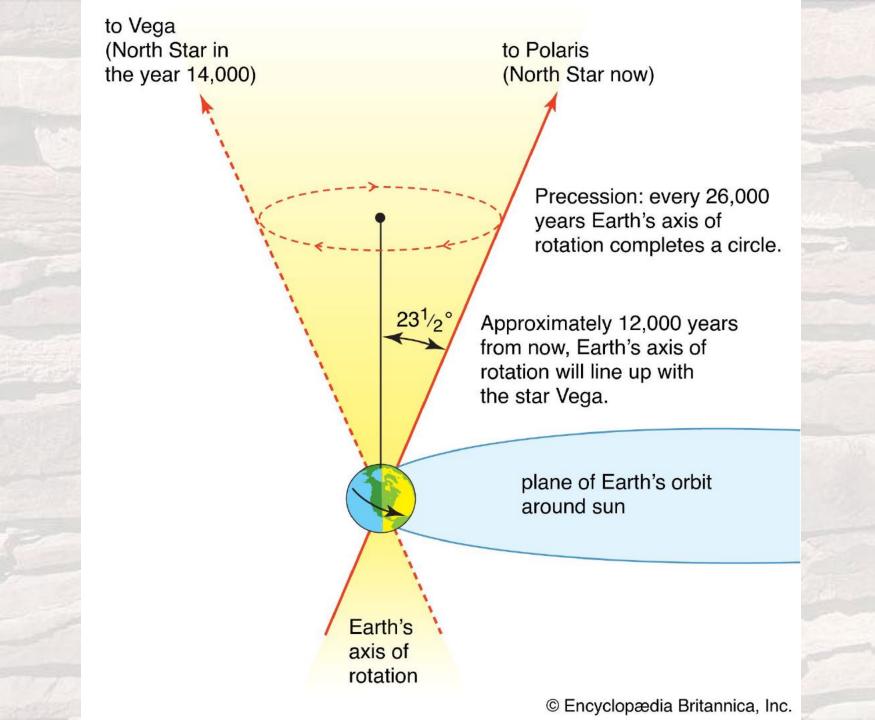
The "Line"
motif at the
upper portion
of Table Rock
points
3° - 4° west of

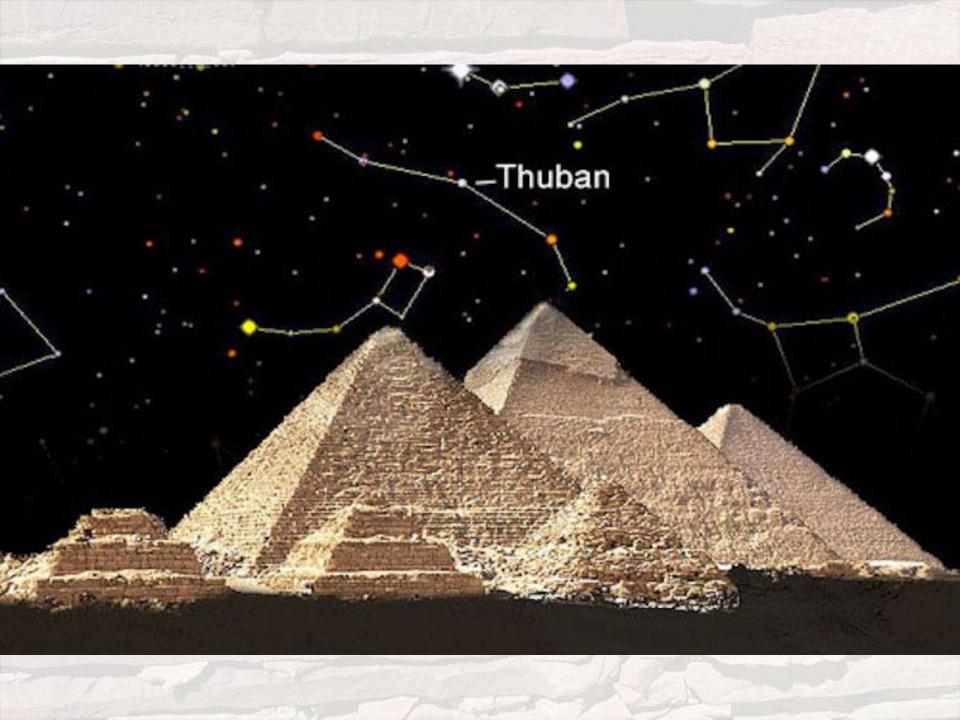
Polaris, the

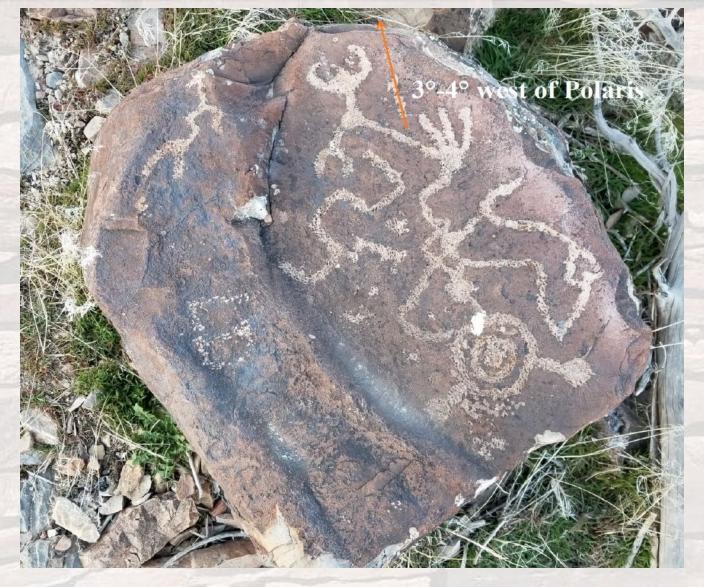
Pole Star.





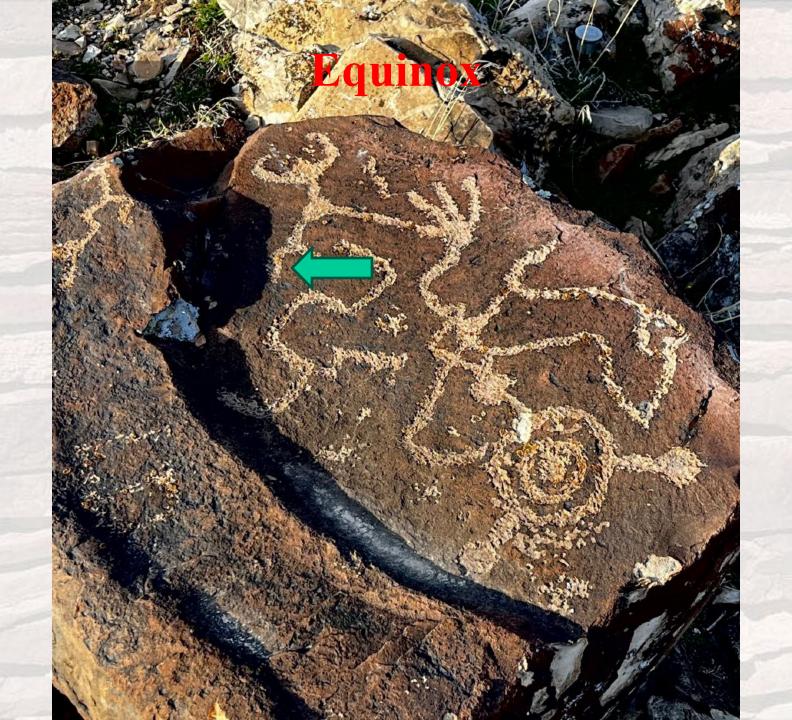


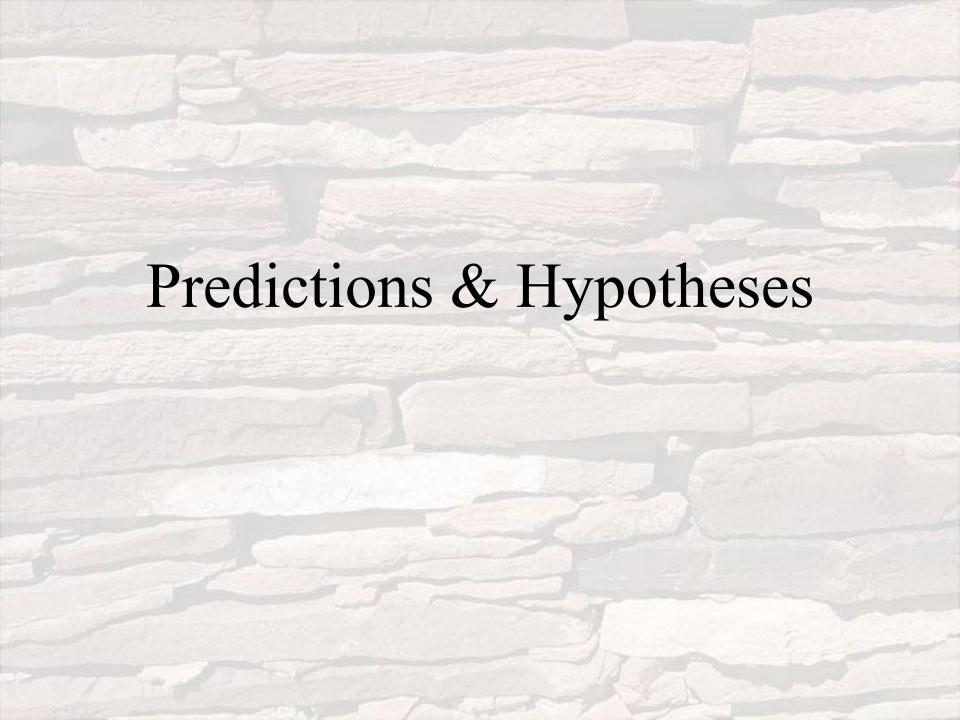




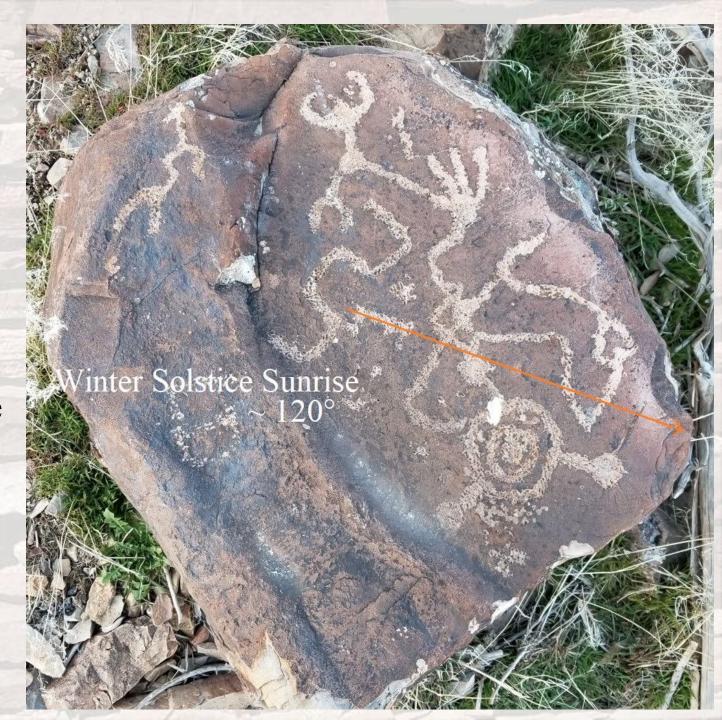
Polaris was 3° - 4° west of its current position between 1394–1574 AD. This celestial alignment may divulge the panel's date.







The middle
"Line" motif
appears to
align with the
winter solstice
sunrise.























References:

- Ellis, Florence Hawley "A Thousand Years of the Pueblo Sun-Moon-Star Calendar," in *Archaeoastronomy in Pre-Columbian America* ed., A. F. Aveni (University of Texas Press: Austin, Texas, USA & London, England, 1975) 59-87.
- Ellis, Florence Hawley and Laurens Hammack, "The Inner Sanctum of Feather Cave, a Mogollon Sun and Earth Shrine Linking Mexico and the Southwest," *American Antiquity*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (Jan., 1968) 25-44.
- Frisius, Gemma, Gemmae Frisii de astrolabo catholico liber: quo latissime patentis instrumenti multiplex usus explicatur, & quicquid uspiam rerum mathematicarum tradi possit continetur (Steelsius, 1556).
- Janetski, Joel, "Utah Lake: Its Role in the Prehistory of UtahValley," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 58, No. 1 (1990) 5-31.
- Mooney, Adrien Carole, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Work of the Provo River Delta*, Master's thesis, Brigham Young University, 2014.
- Stephen, Alexander M., *Hopi Journal of Alexander M. Stephen*, 2 parts, ed. E. C. Parsons (Columbia University Press: New York, New York, USA, 1936).
- Williamson, Ray A. Living the Sky; The Cosmos of the American Indian (University of Oklahoma Press: Norman & London, 1984).
- Zeilik, Michael "The Ethnoastronomy of the Historic Pueblos, II: Moon Watching," *Archaeoastronomy*, Vol. 10 (1986) S86-S96.
- Zeilik, Michael "Sun Shrines and Sun Symbols in the U.S. Southwest," *Archaeoastronomy*, Vol. 9 (1985) S86-S96.
- Zeilik, Michael "The Ethnoastronomy of the Historic Pueblos, I: Calendrical Sun Watching," *Archaeoastronomy*, Vol. 8 (1985) S1-S24.