

Newark Decalogue Stone
and Earthworks:
An Unraveling Mystery

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“As a rule, innovation is welcome only when it is confined to surface details and does not modify the structure as a whole.” - Cyrus Gordon

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153 Years and the Debate Still Continues.....Newark Mounds and Decalogue Stone



Figure 1. Newark Decalogue Stone,

Photo by J. Huston McCulloch at <http://economics.sbs.ohio-state.edu/jhm/arch/decalog.html>.

If the Newark Indian Mounds of Newark, Ohio were not large enough to contain a golf course (which they do) they would have been declared a fraud and a hoax. The Decalogue Stone and Keystone, two stones with Hebrew inscriptions found at and near the site have been declared both a fake and real. The debate over the stones has raged 153 years.

Today's greatest anti-stone debaters are: Kenneth L. Feder, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology at Central Connecticut State University and Bradley T. Lepper, Ph.D., Affiliated Scholar at Denison University in Granville, Ohio and Archeology Education Coordinator at the Ohio Historical Society. They are joined by others who parrot their words such as Keith Fitzpatrick-Matthews, Archaeology Officer at North Hertfordshire District Council, England, educated at University of Lancaster and Letchworth Grammar School and is a former nightclub DJ who writes "Badarcheology."

They are opposed by J. Huston McCulloch, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Finance at Ohio State University; Rochelle I. Altman, Ph. D. Medieval English Literature, Scotland, a specialist in ancient phonetic-based writing systems; Suzanne O. Carlson, architect and NEARA Board member, James Guthrie, retired industrial chemist and avocational epigrapher, and others.

Some of their arguments are logical. Some of them are not.

There is considerably less written on the Newark Mounds since there is just not as much to debate. They exist. They existed prior to European settlement so they are not forged. They have been altered but that work was either done in the interest of preserving them or removing them from existence, This is why three large portions of the mounds are in viewable park-like condition today and the rest has made way for progress. There is serious academic work being done on them with some pretty cool new instruments like LiDAR. William F. Romain, Ph.D. Archaeoastronomy, Research Associate for Newark Earthworks Center, Ohio State University leads in this field by far. He picked up where Ray Hively and Robert Horn of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana left off



Figure 2. Newark Keystone, photo by J. Huston McCulloch at <http://economics.sbs.ohio-state.edu/jhm/arch/decalog.html>

in 1982. Joseph M. Knapp has written web-articles "Hopewell Lunar Astronomy: The Octagon Earthworks" and "On the Great Hopewell Road" which begins in Newark. He introduces us to James A. Marshall who has spent many hours actually surveying the mounds and has studied the geometry used in building them. The lovely image of the mounds below is from James Q. Jacobs extensive site on the archaeoastronomy of ancient sites.

No one can say academic archaeologists are ignoring this topic. It is a mainstream debate and the arguments are becoming increasingly scientific ... well.... except for Lepper's and the Dj's. To add to the topic at this point either good tools and/or observations are required.

There are a few goofs in the arguments on the Stones on both sides. Perhaps the only way to really resolve the issue is to look at the Mounds themselves. Instead of debating endless rounds of "who is/is not guilty of faking them" perhaps we should change the question entirely. To do so we might have to throw out a lot of what we presume is actual fact. We need to see if there are any circumstances under which it would be appropriate for a "Jewish looking" stone to be found at the mounds pre-Columbus. In my mind their presence can only be logical and legitimate if they can be associated to the mounds themselves.

So we begin looking at the Stones by looking at some of the arguments of the current debaters and then there is a good deal of mathematical information about the mounds to share. The legitimacy of the stones aside, the geometric study proves a great intelligence lies behind the design and layout of the mounds. When done you will have a solid opinion ...of some sort.

So we will pick up next with..... "They left no garbage!"



Figure 3. Photo by James Q. Jacob.

<http://www.jqjacobs.net/archaeo/octagon.html>

Newark Decalogue Stone is Fake because there is No Garbage!

From Kenneth L. Feder, Ph.D. we hear, "Applying these post-Columbian historical models, most archaeologists deduce that if travelers from the Old World visited the New before Columbus they can be expected to have left similar, mundane material evidence of their presence in the form of artifacts culturally distinguishable from those of indigenous people."

He means garbage. We all leave garbage lying about. They should have left more stuff with inscriptions lying about. They should have left more Old World origin stuff in their garbage piles. One can both agree and disagree.

Point in fact: David Wyrick found stones with inscriptions in 1860. Because he did, he lost his reputation and ultimately committed suicide. Suppose another intelligent person in 1860 had also found something, would he come forward to be lamb-basted? Not likely. So we might conjecture that any other ancient artifacts found in the 1800's went into the garbage and fast.

Have things changed? If one found an artifact today would one come forward? Many would at the risk of their reputation. The artifact might also be confiscated never to be seen again. Things disappear even on legitimate archaeological digs. Is it worth impugning the reputation of the researchers over something out-of-place?

As far as other "garbage" in Newark we note there was:

- a quartz ball found with the Keystone,
- numerous other round balls were found at other mound sites,
- the Keystone was found in a tough ball of clay,
- "two beautiful plumb bobs but instead of being either round or oval they are eight square" were found with the Decalogue Stone,
- the Decalogue stone was in an oval, round case which creates a large "rock" when closed and it was found with a small stone bowl,
- the Johnson-Bradner stone found at the same location as the Decalogue was in a skull.

In fact, the other "garbage" these people left behind was monstrous earthworks that greatly resemble in detail earthworks in England and Ireland.

This does not mean the native people of the time period did not make these monuments. Of course they did! It does not mean today's Indians are not descended from the original builders. Unless they all died off from disease or were killed off, of course they are descended from them! The mounds are enormous complexes that did not appear overnight nor were they built by a small group of people. (Nor were they built by Mormons, or lost tribes.)

What Dr. Feder wants to see to believe the stones are real is "a convincingly authentic, archaeological site with its complex of artifacts and features with all their spatial associations and stratigraphic contexts."

In other words, he wants to see a typical community layout with an area of houses, a cemetery, and the always present garbage heap which in this case must contain relics similar to the Decalogue Stone or something from the Old World like a belt buckle.

What we do have is a site that has enormous spatial associations (the number stuff that is to come). William Romain, Hively, Horn and James Marshall have begun to show us already that these sites were formally laid out geometrically. James Q. Jacobs and Joseph Knapp are hard at work showing the astronomical correlations. These mounds were not randomly built. In order to place these sites with the precision other authors demonstrate (and will be shown here later) they must have had either astronomy or surveying skills, or acquired the skills by association with another party. Today we hire engineering services. Today we are even persuaded by outside parties to build engineered monstrosities we do not want like Wheelabrator's Incinerators. In other words, a small outside party amongst the population cannot be ruled out by the lack of their specific garbage. Their presence may be deduced by the results left behind, ie. a monstrous Wheelabrator Trash plant means "they were here."

Someone engineered these sites. Who? How about the chap they unearthed where the plumb-bobs were found? Plumb-bobs are used in surveying. They found the Johnson-Bradner stone within a skull. That is a nice gruesome touch if it was forged. Two other interesting facts about this burial.

The "crypt" was a coffin made from a hollowed tree trunk surrounded by and encased in fine white clay. Fine white clay is not found everywhere in Ohio. Its presence must indicate this person was special enough for his mourners to go to the trouble to get it. Over the clay was placed a layer of stones and wood bracing. Upon these were copper rings. Indeed, on top of this site was a mound of stones described as being 180 feet in diameter and forty plus feet high. This mound of stones was so large it took seventy-five wagon teams to remove the stones to make the dam to create Buckeye Lake in 1831-1832. This is an estimated 10 to 15,000 wagon loads. We may assume that each stone placed on that cairn was to show respect for those buried there. They were extraordinarily special in some way. They were so revered that people left so many tokens of respect that a great mound of stone was formed. For all we know the deceased was a visiting dignitary from the Old World. More likely he/they were the engineers who laid out the great Newark site and other vast mound systems. A plumb-bob was found after all. Would they not be laid to rest with their favorite tools?

We might ask where they learned their trade? Mesoamerica, Cahokia, or were they buried with something they brought from their homeland? Like a "Jewish looking" stone? There is another piece of forgotten history that will shed light on who might have been buried on that hill under that massive mound of stones.

"Another group of people also lived among the Cherokee. They were called the Ani'-Kuta'ni. Prior to Mooney there were other much older sources that stated these people were...

"...the priestly clan, having hereditary supervision of all religious ceremonies among the Cherokee, until, in consequence of having abused their sacred privileges, they were attacked and completely exterminated by the rest of the tribe, leaving the priestly functions to be assumed thereafter by individual doctors and conjurers."

The Mound Builders are addressed in Mooney's book. There are two versions to this story. One group said the mounds were built by another people with no association to the Cherokee while another story said they were built by the ancestors of the Priests Ani'-Kuta'ni.

This report is from "The 19th and 7th Annual Reports Bureau American Ethnology," 1897-1898. It gives us an unexpected picture of very early American history and may explain some parts of this story while still leaving us wondering about who the Ani'-Kuta'ni might have been.

We might also ask did they teach anyone else their trade and pass along their knowledge? There is evidence they did. The quick argument is that Native Americans did not own land and so surveyors were not required. The thoughtful answer is surveyors are required if you take the placement of your monuments very, very seriously. Were they placed precisely? They were, just as Romain concluded, but more than he could have imagined. This will lead to more numbers to be looked at!

Next we look at Lepper's leap into oh-ohh.

Lepper's One-Way Leap into Oh-Oh

Bradley T. Lepper, Ph.D. is the most anti-Newark Decalogue Stones voice of our time. He seems to be stuck in 19th century rhetoric and cannot see beyond the limited arguments of the past. Many arguments for/against the authenticity of the stones both then and now bring to light the politics of the era during which they were found. Lepper is stuck in the period and regurgitates the arguments of the past quite thoroughly. If you are looking for a review of past arguments then read his paper published by the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum (present home of the stones). His article "The Newark Holy Stones" in Timeline is a repetition of these exact same beliefs. Or for no expense at all these articles can be summed up in total as:

They are fake. Proven fakes! Because I said so!

You may see this for yourself at these free sources:

- <http://ohio-archaeology.blogspot.com/2010/12/commentary-on-lost-civilizations-of.html>
- http://www.ohioarchaeology.org/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=255&Itemid=32

In the second link, pause to look at his sources. Yes, all his sources are himself.

Perhaps it is time to recall a thing or two about archaeology.

The typical way to examine these stones usually contains an overview of the political environment in Ohio during the time period and then it deteriorates into an impossible who-dun-it. Lepper has forever committed himself to this one view. Let us look at another aspect of the historical time period that archaeologists then could not comment on because they did not have a crystal ball to see what was to be unearthed in their own newly developing field.



Figure 4. Stela of Ashurnasirpal II from 900 BC. Similarities to the Decalogue Stone are apparent. From Wikipedia by Geni. CC-BY-SA GFDL

The Keystone was found in late June 1860 and the Decalogue Stone in November of the same year. The Civil War was just around the corner. What else was happening?

Frenchman Paul Emile Botta on the banks of the Tigris in the area of Mosul discovered Ancient Assyria in 1843 to 1846. He had unearthed a summer palace near the ancient city of Nineveh. Up until this time the oldest civilization known was that of Egypt. The only source of information on the ancient world at that time was the Bible. It was a newspaper sensation! He had happened on a city complete with monuments and written records in undecipherable cuneiform. The discovery of Nineveh would follow. This is a mere fourteen years before the Keystone would be found. It was twelve years after that in 1872 when George Smith labored over cuneiform texts and read the story

of Gilgamesh for the first time in modern history. It would be some years before he would find the story of Ut-napishtim, one of the precedent versions of the tale of Noah. It was not until 1880 until the stela of Lagash would be unearthed. It would be some forty years before the Tower of Babel would be discovered.

It is an image described as being that of Nimrod that Henry Layard discovered a few years prior to the stones' discovery that Lepper uses in his article to compare to the image on the decalogue. Because they are both Caucasian men in profile under an arch, he concludes it is fake. Pardon me, but if it is authentic would it not show a Caucasian man in profile under an arch just as in the above image?

The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. Thomas Young began to decipher the hieroglyphic version of the stone and published his discoveries in 1816. Jean Francois Champollion continued deciphering hieroglyphic Egyptian and published in 1822 only to be greatly opposed. Indeed as Cyrus Gordon summed it up "As a rule, innovation is welcome only when it is confined to surface details and does not modify the structure as a whole." Opposition to Champollion's work did not end until 1866 when he was proven correct by another discovery. This was 34 years after his death and two years after David Wyrick, the discoverer of the Newark stones, took his own life. The Johnson-Bradner stone was discovered a year later. Into this level of archaeological science were these stones brought to the light of day. With this level of knowledge were they judged valid or fake.

Is everything known today about the ancient world so that a true assessment can be made? Of course not! Ugarit would lie beneath the soil undiscovered until 1929. Decipherment of their language moved quickly building on previous work and by 1930 it was solved. Is Ugarit an important language? Yes! It is used today to help define words in its relative language Hebrew. All of this was un-imaginable in 1900 let alone 1860.

An entire empire was rediscovered in the late 1800's. Excavation began at Bogazköy, Turkey (Hattusa) in 1906. Archaeologist Hugo Winckler found a royal archive with 10,000 tablets. These tablets are still being translated. Work on this language continues at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. All of this ongoing work has revealed a vast and powerful empire that reigned for 600 years until its collapse in 1178 BC. It had been forgotten but for a whisper.

It will be sometime before this vast library is completely translated. What is Lepper going to do if one of those documents refers to great earth monuments built on a distant continent in a great valley far to the west in one of their distant colonies? What if another stone in a script similar to the Ohio Hebrew appears in the future at a "legitimate" dig?

If your exclamation is Frank Moore Cross, Harvard University Professor of Near Eastern Languages, is of the opinion that the Decalogue Stone is a "grotesque forgery that cannot be taken seriously." Please recall Cyrus Gordon (1908 - 2001) was not so adamant and thought they were Samaritan mezuzah stones (prayer stones that are put over the door) as opposed to phylacteries (prayer stones worn on the arm).

We have also not looked at Altman's opinion either. In other words - don't leap with Lepper just yet. We have a few other opinions to peruse and then those promised numbers !

Altman's Penny Theory

Rochelle Altman's "First,...recognize that it's a penny": Report on the "Newark" Ritual Artifacts describes the penny theory like this: if a US penny is found at a dig, it is still a US penny. In other words, forget about where they were found and just look at the artifacts.

Dr. Altman has given us two things in her interesting and well written article. She has used her many decades of experience in ancient languages to give us a clear picture as to why the Newark Stones are not forgeries but actual ritual artifacts. There is no question that she makes a series of valid explanations as to why the artifacts could not have been faked. She concludes they originated from medieval southern Europe. The second part of her report delves into explaining how these real articles came to be in Ohio in 1860, a bit of a who dunnit involving a murder and theft. She proposes these articles were stolen from the person whose remains were found at the Stone Mound site. She asserts the victim was a European settler who had brought them as family heirlooms to the region. Sherlock Holmes would have cringed at her theory but ... it is possible they were family heirlooms and were acquired for the dubious reason of perpetuating a hoax on Wyrick. Alas, the problem with this theory is that as medieval family heirlooms they would have been priceless. It would have required a substantial outlay of cash to obtain them, and then the hoaxer would have had to expend the time to go to the site (7 ½ miles each way by foot or horse) to bury them in tough clay and then hope they would be found by his would-be victim. All for what?



Stone bowl found with Decalogue Stone.

If we toss out the attempt to explain how they got there, the stones at least have a ring of validity they have not had since Dr. Arnold Fischel made the same claim in 1861. So it took a mere 150 years to prove what they knew at the start but did not have enough archaeological knowledge to accept as fact then.

But...there always is a but....although it was easy to believe Dr. Altman, it was mistakenly assumed while reading her article that she was trying to prove an origin date of 1500 BC +/- . However, she concluded it was medieval. A second read through clarified the misunderstanding ... almost.

These then are the reasons from her report that seemed to indicate a date far earlier than she concluded:

(See article at: http://www.bibleinterp.com/articles/Altman_Newark.shtml)

Section 2) Format: Incantation format dates back to Babylon 8th century BC. (This is the style in which the stones are inscribed.)

Section 3) Sculpture: Body portrayed in profile dates back to oldest known stele from Akkad (2371-2255 BC). "In the classic Semitic pose, the figure is in profile, one hand is raised or the arm is bent forward pointing at something or holding something."

Note: In this case both are true, the right arm is raised and the left is bent forward.

Section 4) Script: Base script in which eleven letters match is late Medieval Hebrew squared fonts. (Yet, 1st century BC fonts are extremely similar.)

The "m" she calls South Sinaitic from the 16th century BC. The tsadik is from 16th century BC as well. Both are converted from cuneiform letters. She discusses the possible "magic" reasons why it would have been used as opposed to a more modern version.

Perhaps we should pause to question how a forger in the 1860's would have known about Cuneiform letters when the symbols were newly discovered and their decipherment still being debated. The same question can be asked of an artist in the Medieval period who certainly should have not known of these letter forms. Does this not indicate a far earlier period?

Section 4) Script: The ayin is in a South Semitic form dated to 10th century BC.

She notes the vav and zayin are consistently reversed. Their forms are dated to 10th century BC Phoenician. The gimel (g) is similar to a Phoenician g from the same period. The straight line yod was used in the late BC. The L she calls Nabatean is also Phoenician from the same era. The Hebrew alphabet had its beginning in 10th century BC when the letters were borrowed from Phoenician.

The Keystone was written in modern Hebrew letters using stress and durational notation. This "modern" style of letters dates back to 1st century BC and durational notation to the age of Sumer.

At the center top front there is a symbol she says is unidentified. It looks like a modern Y or the Hebrew Ayin. On the center back no comment is made about the symbol at the top of the inner arch that looks like an incomplete circle. Ironically, both Altman and the Epigraphic Society Report by McCulloch state the letter tet is not represented, yet this symbol is the modern way of denoting a tet.

Overall, her explanation of the stones' appearance, script, and use is complete and thorough. She believes the items to be of medieval origin. Furthermore, it turns out the small bowl is by far the most important artifact indicating an age between 1st century BC and 2nd century AD. As far as her theory as to how they came to be in Ohio well ... let us look for a better explanation.

Looking for a Better Explanation

J. Huston McCulloch's website, "The Newark Holy Stones," and his 1992 paper, "An Annotated Transcription of the Ohio Decalogue Stone," are the most thorough description of the stones to be found. In the latter article he gives all 256 letters plus the 2 unidentified symbols with the matching Hebrew word and its English translation. Clear images are found on the website, as well as a good overview of its history and past debates.

There is something missing in all of the above excellent reports and that is numbers. When studying the Indian mounds of North America or European earthworks the first items noted are lengths, areas, and heights. Numbers are intrinsic to this study. So we begin looking at the numbers related to the stone.



Ohio Hebrew from the
side of the Decalogue Stone

According to Altman this is a ritual artifact in incantation format. If it is real, the numbers should repeat numbers of historical ritual significance. McCulloch states there are 256 letters on the stone. 256 is 16×16 . The stone, as measured by its copy, measures $6 \frac{7}{8}'' \times 1 \frac{3}{4}'' \times 2 \frac{7}{8}''$ (or $6.875 \times 1.75 \times 2.875$). Its rough volume is then 34.59 cubic inches. Twice this value is 69.18.

1.75 is $2 \times .875$. From prior work in the subject it can be predicted that the correct value is $.864''$ which gives a corrected thickness of $1.73''$.

Two times 2.875 is 5.75 . This can be rounded to 5.8 which indicates the correct measurement is $2.9''$.

6.875 can be rounded to 6.9 which is the desired value as well.

Substituting these corrected values for its measurements and determining the volume once again gives us 34.62 cubic inches or virtually the same value. Twice this value is 69.23 cubic inches.

The circumference is then 3.46 inches. Two times this is one-tenth the same value just obtained or $6.92''$. The circumference in the opposite direction is 17.26 or 2×8.63 . This is almost the desired correct value of 8.64.

Why is this all important? How can one know the expected correct values? The expected values are determined by repetition. They appear at ancient sites. Again and again in ancient artifacts they will appear. The measurements will be in English inches. The distances in English feet and miles. If this is a valid ancient object the expected numbers must be present. If it is a forgery, any value can be found. In a similar manner, the New Hampshire Mystery Stone portrays the diameter of the Earth in its circumference.

The numbers do not end here. Hebrew does not have a separate set of signs for numerals. All Hebrew letters double as numbers which makes the Torah a document that is dually written. It is written both in words and in numbers. Each letter on the decalogue equates to a number. This is called gematria. Take for example the three letters over the head of Moses. They convert to 5, 300, 40 which sums to 345 and twice this number is 690 which reminds us of the height of the stone 6.9". Two further examples are found in numbers we just found on the stone. The gematria of Noah is 58 and that of Elohim (a name of God) is 86.

It was mentioned in the prior section that there were two symbols ignored by Altman. If the symbol at the top center front is an Ayin it is nearly the standard letter. Yet Ayin in the text is depicted by a square. The double depiction then indicates that the one was used to contain the magic of the incantation and the second to depict the meaning of the letter ie. a wye, a junction of lines. Its value is 70 very nearly the value of 69 and if one is talking about 69.2 miles between lines of longitude at the equator then 70 is a good close approximation of the value. All of these lines meet at the pole and wye out from there.

On the back of the stone is a nearly closed circle symbol that could easily be a Hebrew tet. The value of tet is 9. What is important about 9? Consider $9 \times 9 = 81$, $9 + 9 = 18$ (its reverse) and $3 \times 3 = 9$ and $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$. All this makes the number look very magical. But its importance in this position confirms that one of the most important numbers in this ancient secret system is present and prominent, yet hidden. The front symbol ayin, 70, plus the rear symbol tet, 9, creates 79. The diameter of the Earth is 7920 miles and any good navigator or surveyor knows the diameter of the Earth. But where is the 20? Is it here? The symbol for 20 is Kaf in Hebrew and its shape is a half circle, a sideways arch. The arch is the top of the stone. Historically and right up to today the arched tablet carrying a message whether it is the Ten Commandments, church windows, or a headstone is ever present. This completes the number.

The other number that should be present is 56. This number appears in the text of the Decalogue. It appears three times. It appears twice as words noted as being misspelled. See McCulloch's Transcription in line 5. In this rendition it is het, vav, het, vav or 5656. It should be het, yod, het, yod and means he-shall-be. It is also a misspelled word in line 8 and is situated on the back just above-right of the tet. It is also het, vav, het, vav or 5656. It should be spelled het, vav, het, yod for 5, 6, 5, 10 = 26 or the Hebrew word we know as Yahweh. The third instance is on the front right midway in the line and it is composed of three letters lamed-kaph-vav and means or-anything. This sums to 56.

The number 56 also appears in a second hand manner in the number of letters inscribed on the stone or 256. This method of emphasizing the importance of 56 is still present in modern measures. The length of two miles is 10560 feet or to say it another way, a fifth mile is 1056 feet. (This number will become important later.) And the number of feet in an acre is a very odd value....43,560.

If this was faked then it was well done for there is one more instance of 69 that should be noted. The 5656 that appears above the tet is immediately preceded by the letter aleph or 1. So that the two

letters directly above the tet are 1 and 5. $1 + 5 = 6$ with tet, 9, creates 6 9 once again. We might say the incantation is sealed front to back by the 69 of 2×345 in Moses on the front and this 69.

In summary, in this stone we have these numbers appearing: 56, 5656, 69, 69.2, 70, 79, 864, 58 and 16. The reasons why some of them are important have been discussed. Others will appear in a later section.

What other things can we see in this stone that help to prove its validity? Well... there are a few things that are quite clever!

The Clever Artist Knows the Mysteries in his Craft



Figure 7. Newark Decalogue, Right Side. Photo by J. Huston McCulloch. at <http://economics.sbs.ohio-state.edu/jhm/arch/decalog.html>

Moses and the Ten Commandments bring to mind Noah and the Ark. Perhaps one can see the resemblance to the ark in this side image of the Decalogue Stone? It had three decks and was covered on top to one cubit.

Or perhaps one can see in the image of Moses, with his one hand that points up towards his face and the other arm held rigidly at his side, the same posture as this statue betrays from Ugarit. The language of Ugarit is so similar to Hebrew that it is helping scholars define words in the Torah better.

The statue is attributed to worshipers of Baal 14th to 12th century BC which may explain the hat with a ball on top. The ball could be the source of the ritual of placing a stone on the forehead. The suggested use of the Johnson-Bradner stone was as a Jewish ritual stone worn on the forehead (rosh phylactery).

Stones found in skulls, balls on the heads of statues, ritual stones where they ought not be.... do any other oddities surround this mystery? How about one 864,000 square feet in area?



Figure 9. Newark Decalogue Stone,
Photo by J, Huston McCulloch
at <http://economics.sbs.ohio-state.edu/jhm/arch/decalog.html>.



Figure 8. Ugarit Statue of Baal,
Louvre Museum,
photo by jastrow 2006. PD.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Baal_Ugarit_Louvre_AO17330.jpg

The Mounds that were Imagined by the Army

What else does Dr. McCulloch have to offer? As a long time advocate for the stones his website has a few things not found anywhere else. If one visits his Archaeological Outliers Page one will find an image of a great earthwork that no longer exists. It met with the colonial plow and lost. Formerly, this great earthwork was to be found east of Cincinnati near the East Fork of the Little Miami River. Fort Ancient and Chillicothe both have large concentrations of mounds and are relatively close.

It takes little imagination to see in this image an oil lamp and a candelabra particular to Jewish tradition called a Hanukkah menorah. McCulloch explains in detail the different surveys done at this site. One survey was done by the US Army but in accordance with the anti-debaters logic the earthworks never existed. It is a short leap after seeing this to concluding the Decalogue Stone is Jewish. But again we must hesitate to make that leap since if it is Jewish, present day Jews would have some understanding of what the earthworks are all about. The Jewish are a people who tenaciously adhere to tradition. If the earthworks are of Jewish origin, then would there not be a tradition of making earthworks in their religion? Since there is not, we continue looking for an explanation.

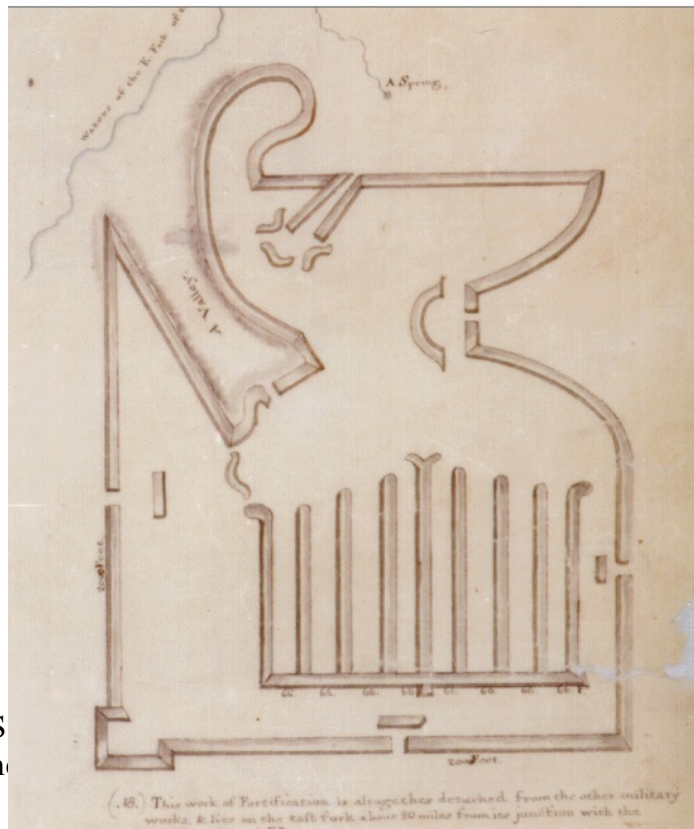


Figure 10. Drawing by US Army of East Fork Work.

The East Fork Works is portrayed in this image. The 2000 foot length on the image is believed to be incorrect. (See full resolution image at McCulloch's link below.) It is noted in two places as 200 feet and then later someone has written in a zero to make it 2000 feet. Frank Otto proposed in 2006 that the correct dimension is probably 900 since 9's and 2's can look similar and this was probably a mistake in taking the information from field notes. The spacing on the candles is 66 feet. Scaling the image accordingly the 900 foot dimension is confirmed in the locations shown in the image below. The overall dimensions on the bottom and left are $924 \times 935 = 863,940$ or 864,000 square feet. This 864 looks familiar. We saw it in the Decalogue Stone.

The other numbers found on the stone were: 56, 5656, 69.2, 69, 70, 79, 58 and 16. The 79 appears in the East Fork Works at the bottom as 792. The average diameter of the Earth is 7920 feet. The 56 appears at the bottom of the candlestick as 560'. The lower branch actually bumps out to give the dimension. The 58 appears at the top closer to its correct value of 584 which reminds one of the distance Earth travels in a year or 584 million miles. Easily summed and used to check the scale is $66 \times 8 = 528$. The 528 was found by James Marshall at the High Bank Works south of Chillicothe as the radius of the giant circle there. 528 feet is exactly 1/10th of a mile. Its prominent display here is also indicating measurement by the mile. The distance 660 feet is called a furlong. There are eight in a mile. The candles are then set at 1/10th of a furlong. The radius of the small top circle is also 66 feet making the diameter the noted 132 feet. The 132 feet appears as the length of the bottom small square. Its vertical height of 110 feet is 1320 inches. The area of this square is .333 acres. We saw on the back of the Decalogue Stone the number 9 and recalled that it is $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$. The 3's appear in the area .333 but more so the 9 appears as the 900' dimensions. The area of a 900' x 900' square is 18.59 acres.

This value repeats. The side lengths 935' and 924' sum to 1859'.

The topic of the Sumerian inch of .66 inches has previously been studied in posts at this website. The value 66 reminds us that Earth travels at 66624 mph. Furthermore, one cannot possess a really important length of .66 inches unless one's standard is actually one full inch. The same follows for the Indus inch of 1.32 inches. The value 1.32 is reflected in this image as well.

If one has taken the time to follow this, it leaves more questions than answers. Why are there all these odd elements in one place: English measurement, numbers of Sumerian and Indus importance, Jewish symbols, Jewish letters, and an accurate measurement of the Earth's diameter? Not to mention in the last post we brought into play the deity Baal. The mystery grows in complexity rather than being solved.

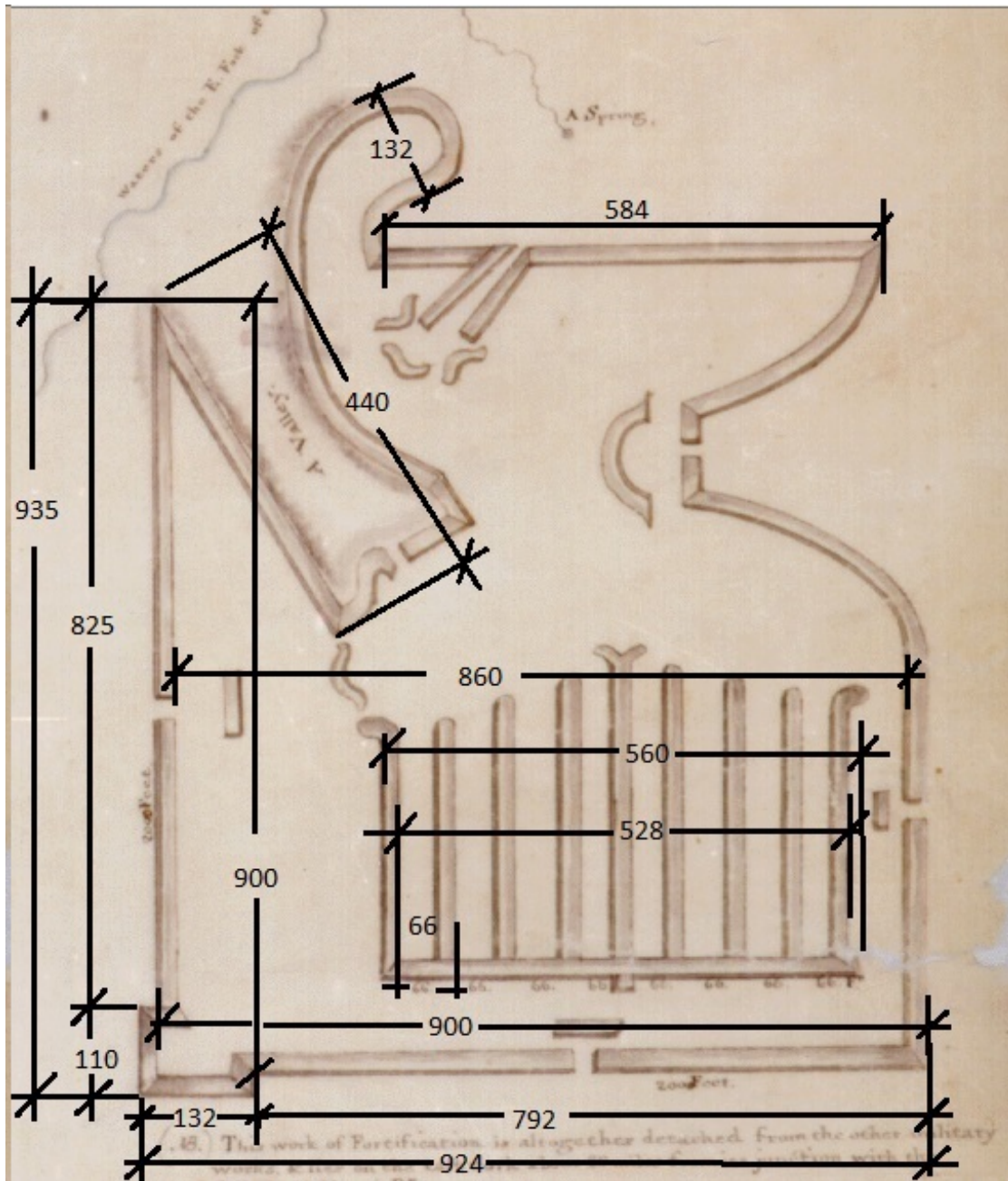


Figure 11. Hanukkah Earthworks (East Fork) with Dimensions Added.

Squaring the Circle and other School Lessons

We did not learn how to square the circle in school but if one takes geometry one will learn how to draw a square around a circle. One might even learn how to draw a square within a circle. Other terms used in describing this are: the square circumscribed around a circle, converting the diameter of the circle into a square, the circle circumscribed around a square and a circle of equal area to a square, etc. These are Old World math problems that date back thousands of years. School lessons on clay tablets from Sumeria reveal students studied this topic hundreds of generations past. What do the terms mean? This is best shown in a picture.

James P. Scherz states it very well: "A careful survey of the earthworks at Newark Ohio has revealed not only a solution to the ancient Old World geometrical riddle of "Squaring the Circle" by use of rope geometry (associated with legends of the Great Pyramid of Egypt), but also three different units of measure, which were also used together in ancient Egypt (and other lands influenced by that region)."

Anyone who has attempted to study gematria runs into this Old World problem. "Dimensions of Paradise" which is John Michell's study of the New Testament's Greek gematria is laced with this problem. It is an inescapable part of Old World religions. We see it boldly displayed even in the image of the East Fork Works. Notice the small circle at the top has a diameter of 132 feet. The small square at the bottom has sides 132 by 110. If it were square, 132×132 , it would be the square that can be circumscribed around the circle. They sneak it in again in a second place. At the top of the lamp is a curve that begins as if it has a radius of 584 feet or diameter of 1168 feet. If one were to complete the circle, the square that can be inscribed within it would have sides of 826 feet. From the top of the small square to the point is 825 feet (vs. 826 is a negligible error) or the side of the square required.

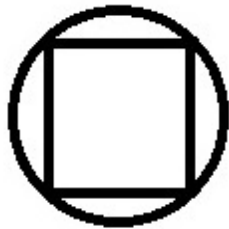
This idea appears blatantly in the High Bank works where the circle is set almost next to a square that is beginning to distort into an octagon. The idea appears repetitively, as we shall see, in the Newark Earthworks.

Scherz also brings up the topic of units. We will continue next with some modern day guesses as to the units used in pre-Columbus America.



Circle inscribed in a square.

Square circumscribed around a circle.



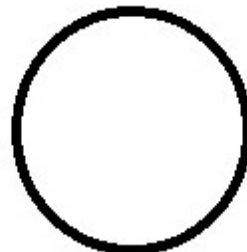
Circle circumscribed around a square.

Square inscribed in a circle.

Square and circle of equal area.



=



If side = 100, then

Diameter = 113

Figure 12. Squaring the Circle. By B.L. Freeborn.

A Simple Idea Only a Foot Long

The ancient world took their Ruler very seriously. The King or Ruler as represented by a man would confirm and declare the standards of measure of his land or the ruler. The terms are not meant to be a play on words. It is just that we have forgotten how important standards of measure are. We forget that is until we are at the gas pump and we think we have been shorted! Oh! Then we remember and call the local weights and measures guy and file a complaint with our current Ruler that the law is not being followed. This tradition is alive and well.

The unit of length found by Rene Millon at Teotihuacan near Mexico City was a length of 57 meters or 187 feet.

Hugh Harleston, Jr. in 1972 found that the unit of length at the same site was 41.66".

Robert Horn and Ray Hively suggested in 1982 the standard length of Newark was 1054 feet. (This is 527 times two.) They called it an OCD (Observatory Circle Diameter). They otherwise measure in meters.

- William Romain follows Horn and Hively and uses OCD's but he otherwise measures in feet.
- Marshall notes a radius of 528 feet at the High Bank Works. This 528 is 1/10th of a mile.
- The scale on the East Fork Works indicates the candelabra is 528 feet across or 1/10th mile.

The resemblance between the Indus Inch, Sumerian Inch, and English inch is not by chance. In fact, it can be shown with relative ease the basis for Harleston's length of 41.66" is the 36" yard. Notice that $36 / 41.66$ is .864 and this number is found in the diameter of the Sun at 864,000 miles. The same cannot be done for Millon's length of 187 feet. Notice also how impractical this unit is. A measuring tape of 100 feet can be bought today for a good price and this is almost half the length Millon is proposing. Nobody routinely carries around a 100' tape. It is unwieldy. People do routinely carry 16 foot tapes, nearly the length of the standard rod of the old surveyor of 16.5 feet. If one makes it into two pieces it is a stick 8.25' long or if three pieces 5.5 feet in length. In other words, it can double as a walking stick. If 187 feet is absurd then a standard of 1054 feet or an OCD fails for the same reason.

Unless!... they are suggesting the basic unit was a foot and 187 feet then takes on a whole other meaning. The OCD or 1054 feet takes on another meaning as well. If the diameter is 1054 then the radius is 527 or one foot shy of 528. We should consider a factor called error. The ropes were either not taunt enough to get an accurate measure of 528 feet (1/10th mile) or their foot measure was off by .19%. This is a negligible error when talking about a single foot but the error multiplies at greater distances and adds up in this case to a foot.

Most of the world will not agree, but the silliest mistake being made in the study of ancient monuments is the use of the meter. They did not use meters. We should not use meters to measure

their monuments. The measure closest to what they probably used is still commercially available, very affordable and still in use in the US. There is a big downside to not understanding why the foot /mile measure should be rigidly adhered to at ancient sites. The lengths and numbers had religious importance and the words through gematria reflected the numbers. For example, in the East Fork we just examined, can one see Millon's value of 187 feet? It appears on the long side as $187 / 2 = 93.5$ or 10 times this = 935 feet. We see it quickly because it is a multiple of 10. Compare the converted units. This 93.5 feet becomes 28.5 meters and then one tenth of this is 2.85 meters. The value preferred in the Torah is 186. It repeats the 86 found in Elohim (Lord). If we are using 2.85, 28.5, or even 57 meters we will never see the repetition in the gematria of the words. We will certainly never arrive at the concept to which they were alluding. The Sumerian cush was discussed in another article and how via gematria one can arrive at its length. The ancient cush is otherwise called a Megalithic Yard.

Here is another example showing how 66 from a partial inch to thousands of miles appears in the foot system and the metric system:

.66" 66" 66' 660' 66 mile 66,000 mile

equates to:

1.68 cm 168 cm 20.11 m 201.17 m 106.2 km 106,216 km

The message gets lost in the units.

The 187 foot length is not their unit of length as Millon deduced. Its repetition at Teotihuacan merely meant the site was built to focus (worship, recall) that length and its meaning. Observe the same phenomena in the East Fork. The repetition of 66 and its repeat in 132 and even 110 feet as 1320 inches does not mean their base unit was 66 feet. It simply means their base unit was the foot and inch, and that they are trying to tell us something important by emphasizing these lengths.

These numbers 66 and 187 still have valid measurable meaning today. Handed down by the "gods" to the Kings to the people and down through generations to us we are still using these units. We do not remember why they have meaning and we do not remember why 66 and 187 and the rest of this growing number list is important but we are slowing getting there. The mystery is unraveling.

One more important concept about East Fork should be noted before we move on. The left side has an angle. The line is 825 feet high and the line angled at 30 degrees is 440 feet long. (Note that 825 is 528 reversed and recall there are 5280 feet in a mile.) The base length of the candelabra is 560 feet long. The 30 degrees represents the double hour. Every two hours the earth turns 30 degrees, a basic fact in navigation. The circumference of the earth ($7920 \times \pi = 24880$ miles) divided by 440 equals 56.55 which is very nearly this value 560 feet and the number found on the Decalogue in the form het, vav, het, vav or 5656. This number, 56, is going to pop up everywhere. As far as all the other numbers... let us assemble them in another extraordinary way.

A Magnificent Array of Numbers Awaits

Before we move on let us collect together all the numbers we have seen so far. In the Decalogue we had 16, 56, 5656, 58, 69, 69.2, 70, 79, 86 and 864. At the East Fork Works we found 864,000 and 860. We also found 66, 584 and 792, and 1859 twice. We also found conversion from feet to inches to repeat numbers. The tenth mile, 528, appeared there and at the High Bank Works. 900 was used twice, .333 appeared as acreage, and Millon's 187 appeared as its half 935. We found 560, 440 and 30 degrees and showed how the circumference of the planet, 24880, is related to 440 and 565.

This is a considerable list. Let us resume by looking at these last few. Let us say we want to make a diagram that is simple yet complex, elegant and magical all in one. We begin with the concept of the circle and create two 860 feet in diameter. Then set the centers at 2400 feet apart. The 24 will represent the number of hours in a day on our planet. This means the distance between the two circles will be joined by a path 1540 feet long or 2×770 . This is perfectly ideal since it reflects the number of days in the week and 7 is a purely magical number.

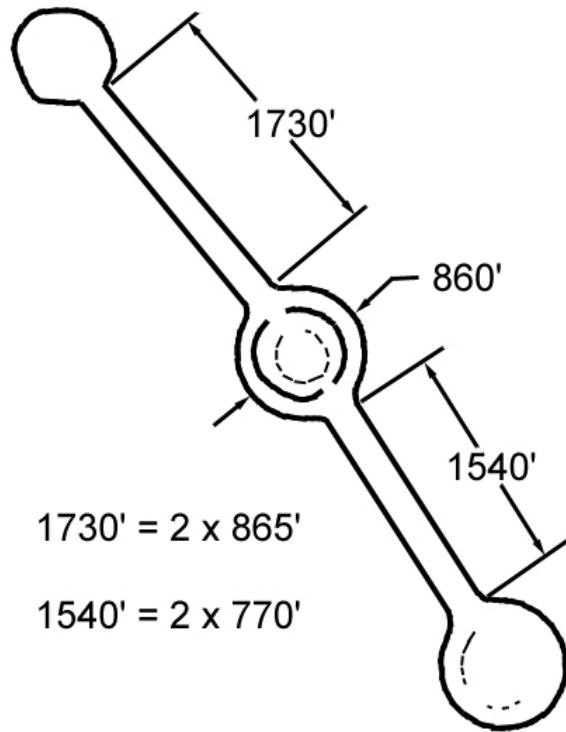


Figure 13. Details of Layout.
Sketch by B.L. Freeborn.

We add a third circle to our drawing. This circle has a diameter of 640 or twice 320. We choose this value for several reasons. Note that $640 + 860$ equals 1500 and a planet that turns once in 24 hours turns 15 degrees in an hour. This value 320 can be thought of as 10×32 , or $10 \times 5.656 \times 5.656$ and that makes it truly magic. It is 56 squared!

What distance should they be set apart? What about 2480 feet? This will give us the circumference of the planet. The distance between these two final circles will then be $2480 - 320 - 430 = 1730$. And what is this number but 2×865 feet which ...almost... completes the elegance of the idea.

But something is missing..... Three circles all in a row with one small and two large gives us 1 and 2 or 12, or the number of houses of the zodiac at 30 degrees each. The overall length of the structure becomes 5630 feet. It needs to be a few feet larger or smaller. If we push the circles out of alignment we can change the overall length to 5600 feet and we do it in a manner so that the tangents drawn from each side of the outer circles differ in length by the final magic number 79. Indeed, because the

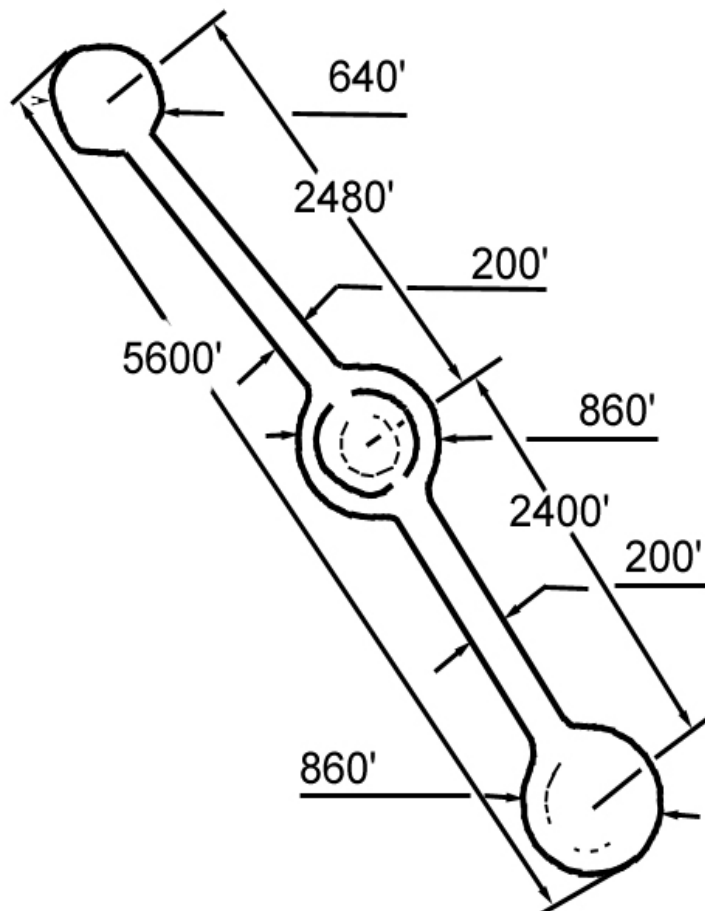


Figure 14. Key numbers create an image.
Sketch by B.L. Freeborn.

first circle is of a radius of 320 feet and we desire an overall length of 5600 then the center of the first circle lies exactly one mile, 5280 feet, from the outer edge of the furthest circle. To do this the structure must bend about 5 degrees. Almost perfect.... We can perfect it by making the paths between the circles 200 feet across or 2400 inches for the hours in the day and this will mean the area of the upper path is 7.94 acres (nearly the desired 7.92) and the lower becomes 7.07 acres.

The magic need not end there. This work will betray more numbers as the circles are surrounded by ditches and within them concentric circles of mounds and more ditches will be built. The structure will be in all ways a great tribute.

But where shall we put this large and magnificent display of the most important numbers in the world?

Where Magic Lies

We have detailed a magnificent earthwork to be constructed. It will be a mile in length so it will require a large plane. It will use three circles to display an idea composed of numbers. If it is properly placed, its power will be so great it will defy the ravages of time.

It is decided that it will be placed 79.2 miles from the place that links many places of power and it will be placed 32 degrees longitude from another place of power. This number 32 is the most important squaring of 5.656 while 79.2 represents the diameter of the Earth. This mile long work of art actually exists just as described. It is laid out in a plane, not too close to the East Fork Works, with its mounds that run in straight lines, and not too near the great works in Newark with its similar design of concentric circles of mounds and ditches. The great ones of the past chose a flat plane that lies on line of longitude one, 1, where many other mounds have been built. This mile long structure

begins 79.07 miles north of Lincoln Cathedral, England and ends 80.05 miles north which places 79.2 miles within the middle of the structure. Indeed, it lies 32 degrees from the Great Pyramid in Egypt. But to add more power to the placement of these two great structures, they will be 32 degrees and 40 seconds apart. This number, 40, is great in beauty and power. We recall its power was used to poetically describe how long it rained during Noah's travails and how many years Moses endured in the wilderness: 40 days, 40 years, and now 40 seconds. And what does this simple number reveal?

A square 40 to the side has a circumference of 160 and an area of 1600. This is the important number 16 we saw in the Decalogue Stone: $16 \times 16 = 256$ or the number of letters on the stone. But most importantly a square of 40 has a diagonal of 56.56 and this most secret number is always with us.

The site for this great work is chosen by aligning it with other places of power. Thornborough Henge in its newly finished form shimmered with white gypsum some 5000 years ago, 3500 to 2500 BC. It lies an ocean away from Ohio and the home of the mound builders. And so our mystery is now convoluted by time and great distance.....

The Ohio mounds, we are told, are rather recent being almost as old as the language in which this is written. Newark Earthworks, the largest complex in the world, is dated to 250 - 500 AD. Surely, scientists have discovered that Watson Brake complex in Louisiana dates to 5400 years ago or the same era as the Thornborough Henge.



Figure 15. Image of Thornborough, England. Satellite Image by 2013 Google, Digitalglobe, Infoterra Ltd. & Bluesky

The Newark Earthworks were built, we are led to believe, by people who had newly discovered the geometry of a circle and how to use a rope to make one. Yet, the missing East Fork works suggests otherwise. We are further led to believe their significance had to do with their cosmology and it had no relation to our present day life other than being the historical religion of the native people at that time. These people, we are fervently told, came via a land bridge from Asia some 10,000 years ago even though they have lost the characteristics typical of Asians and look Caucasian-African. And while trucking over the continent they were stopped in Louisiana by a large gulf and there, some 5400 years ago, they built mounds. If these fellows had a ship, like the Egyptians of their era, they could have gone all the way to England and seen the distant ancestors of the English who had also just created mound earthworks! What a marvelous synchronicity! Oh, but what a dilemma for the scientist! Alas, he must choose between evidence of synchronicity or pre-Columbian (and pre-Leif) contact!

Perhaps if we understood what message lies hidden in this great earthwork in England we could grasp why they are similar? What is it that we still do not understand about them and these numbers? What is the importance of 56 and even 860? Of 16 and 584?

Longitude measured by Neolithic people? Hidden messages, people traveling great distances, measurements that ought not be there, and identical structures built on unknown continents? This is all contrary to our education! So it cannot be.

Perhaps there is something here we really do not want to understand. Perhaps they have drawn it out for us as plain as day but because of our education we cannot see it.

As Plain as Day

Some things we know as plain as day and other things we see and do not comprehend. Let us return to the debate surrounding the Decalogue Stone. Two events were occurring in 1860. Mormonism, a newly created religion by the dubious con man Joseph Smith, was seeking legitimacy and the 84-year-old predominantly Christian nation of the United States was on the brink of collapse into civil war. A religion was rising, a nation was falling and for those involved in these issues life and faith hung in the balance. Their world became myopic and they could not recall that this is the way of things. History was repeating itself. Just as Scientology rises today, Mormonism rose then and before that Islam rose, and before that it was Christianity. And there we tend to stop. We know that with the rise of the United States a people and their land was conquered. We know that Islam today vows to conquer all. We know that young men in white shirts and ties come to our doors and attempt to persuade us to join their religion. They are subtle conquerors as all peaceful missionaries before them.

Do we recall a time when Christianity swept north through Europe with the advance of Roman soldiers and conquered the Pagans? And from whence did the Christians come? They arose as



Figure 16. Book of Kells Chi Rho Page. PD.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KellsFol034rChiRhoMonogram.jpg>

followers of Paul's church who distorted Judaism to suit his needs. From whence did the Jews come? They tell us they came out of Egypt and were allowed to return to their homeland. To Canaan they went where the cities of Ugarit lay buried beneath the soil. Or did they come out of Babylon in 485 BC. The priests of Babylon had been massacred by the Greeks. This is the story of another conquered people and the fall of a great religion that had lasted for centuries. And eventually Paganism, after fighting a long and hard battle, vanished in the middle ages in the burning and torture of its last beholders. We forget how very much history we lost as a result of the Greeks killing the intellectuals of their era followed by the killing of the Pagan priests in later centuries. The Pagan and Babylonian Priests were the keepers of their history. As victor, the Greeks wrote history and in that history they usurped achievements of bygone eras. But they could not lay claim to that which they could not comprehend such as measurement of longitude. The Pagan priests did not vanish in total, nor did the Babylonian Priests. They left us something as plain as day and yet we do not see it.

The monks of Ireland, newly Christian, laced their beliefs into their art as they decorated their new doctrine. From the art in the Book of Kells we see their beliefs have passed through time to us. And what is this image? We see a cross curled round and around the cross are circles. Does the art depict Christian or Pagan beliefs?

Does Jewish history reveal anything of the Pagans? Or perhaps we should call them Baalists, worshipers of Baal. This deity is little understood. Baal was the most significant god in the Canaanite pantheon. The religion conflicted with Judaism. The Book of Kings I tells how Elijah met the priests of Baal and had 450 of them killed. Book of Kings II relates that the "cult" arose again and was put down once more. This "cult" arose yet again and was again put down.

"Cult" makes it sound so small, trivial and such a local phenomena. Yet according to 17th century historian Geoffrey Keating at each Beltane in medieval Ireland there was a sacrifice made to a god named Beil. Some doubt the veracity of Keating's facts. Either way, Beltane is a festival celebrated on May Day that involves the union of male and female, and this is symbolized by the maypole and



Figure 17. Book of Kells.

Incipit to the Gospel of Matthew. PD.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KellsFol029rIncipitMatthew.jpg>

the cords woven around it. Very little ancient information is available on the significance of Beltane except that it involved bonfires and blessings. Martin Brennan in his book "The Stones of Time: Calendars, Sundials, and Stone Chambers of Ancient Ireland" relates that "Baal or Bel is another name for the sun and forms part of many place names in Ireland including Bel-ain, which means 'Bel's ring' or the sun's circuit." The name is similarly found in place names in the area of Israel.

Brennan also tells of the old native Irish god Dagda who was all-powerful and omniscient. This deity was considered to be the good god and Lord of Great Knowledge. In the distant Mediterranean archaeologists have uncovered the Temple of Dagon in Ugarit. Whereas Baal, "the King," was the son of El; Dagon was the god of fertility and wheat. So we have two gods of similar names in these two distant lands. Is this the roots of Paganism, the religion that Judaism in its rise to power in the Middle East sought to conquer? Or were the Jews Baalists all along pretending to be someone else to avoid persecution by the Greeks? Perhaps this was not a small cult but

a religion that spanned all of Europe and was finally annihilated by the Christians rather recently.

The beauty in the Book of Kells cannot be argued. Do the images conceal Pagan beliefs? Is that the cross of Christ or the intersection of longitude and latitude in the first image? Is that diamond square a decoration or does it mean something significant? Is that backwards L a measuring square? Is that the maypole of Beltane next to it and the cords wrapping around it? In the next image, is that a serpent winding and twisting about in the monogram which is to remind us of something important, just as the Great Serpent Mound that graces southern Ohio?

When we look at the Decalogue stone and the little bowl found with it, are we looking at a piece of long forgotten history? Judaism was not always the seamless religion it appears to be today. It had its own battles as the Book of Kings I tells us to gain prominence, just as the religions we see rising into acceptance currently. Did the Baalists continue on by hiding their beliefs from those in power? Did Dagas/Dagon and Baal play a role in Newark, Ohio? Let us return to Ohio and the mysteries of the mounds laid out there for us to ponder across time.

A Holy Place Lies Here

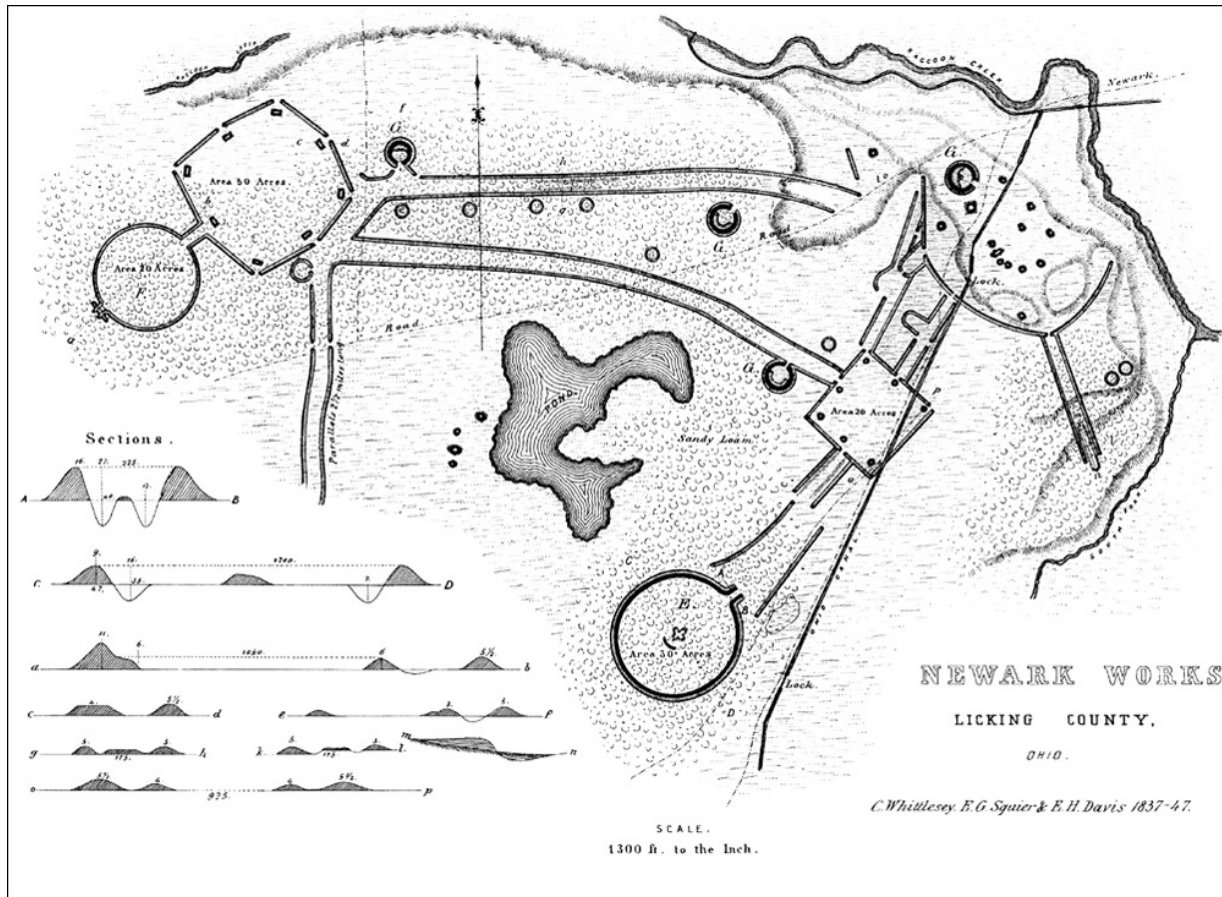


Figure 18. Famous Drawing of Earthworks by Squier, Davis and Whittlesey, 1837-1847.

Hopewell is a name of coincidence. It is the name given to the mound builders of Ohio. Adena is the other name bestowed on them. Hopewell comes from the name of the man who settled land on which mounds were situated. Adena, similarly, came from the name of a homestead. Neither name has any historic relevance. Yet when these mounds were laid out, did not their designers Well Hope they would last for eons? Would they have situated them where they had the best chance of surviving? If we can figure out how they were placed will that give us a clue to the knowledge within the minds that placed them?

We have noted the importance of 40 in Judaism. What is 40 miles from nowhere on a vast empty continent? Nothing. But line of latitude 40 runs through the middle of this flat, open terrain. In fact, Newark lies only 2 minutes of latitude north of it. J.Q. Jacobs notes that the Serpent Mound lies at longitude 83 degrees 25' 52" and the Newark Earthworks lie at 82 degrees 25' 48". This is one degree of longitude separation. The Serpent holds an egg in its mouth and this egg is an oval 120 feet by 70 feet. The inner diameter of this oval is 76 feet across. We have seen this 70 before. We have seen 12 before and we shall soon see many references to 76.

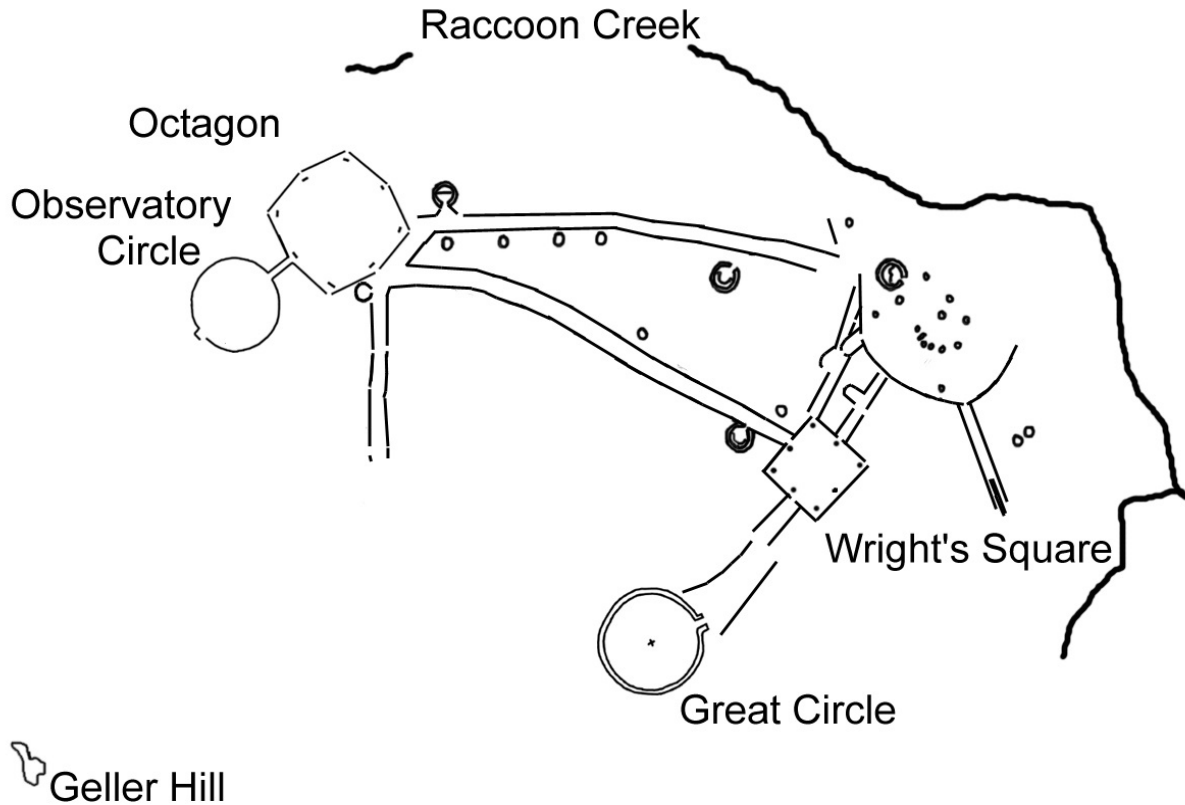


Figure 19. Layout of Newark Earthworks created by drawing over satellite image and blending area above Great Circle and paths from Squier-Davis Drawing. By B.L. Freeborn.

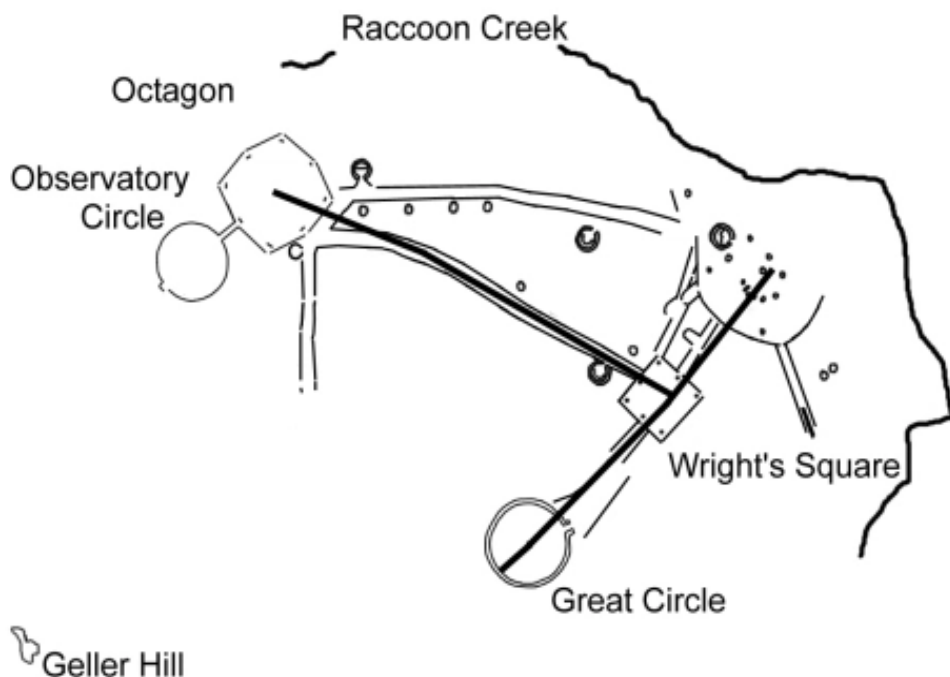
Layout of Earthworks in Newark, Ohio created by drawing over satellite image and blending area Surely, this Serpent has something to do with the placement of Newark or vice versa. The Newark Earthworks lies 76.6 nautical miles or 88.15 miles north of the Serpent. Indeed, from the prominently placed Miamisburg Mound the distance is 87.7 nautical miles or 100.9 miles. But these are two local monuments. Do they align with any other great monument? Why was the Newark complex placed here?

Romain posits that the Newark Octagon and the Great Circle are both placed in reference to Geller Hill at a distance of 7 OCD from each. Geller Hill is located at 40 degrees 2' 12" N latitude. Let's look at that closer 40, 2 and 12. The numbers sound familiar. But the longitude is 82 degrees 27' 26". This is not very pretty at all. However....maybe this spot was chosen for another reason. The distance between the Great Pyramid and this innocuous hill in Ohio is 113 degrees 35' or 113 degrees and .583 degrees. We can see the 583 reminds us of the 584 we saw at East Fork but that can be purely coincidentalwell... until one adds it to 113 and recall the ancients loved to double. So 113.583 equals 2×56.7916 . What are the odds that 56 and 7916, nearly 7920, would show up here? Consider further that 113 is 2×56.5 . Let me throw this additional coincidence out. In the story of Noah it

rained for 40 days and Noah lived to the grand toothless age of 950 years. Are we supposed to convert that 950 say from years to months, or inches to feet, to obtain 79.16 or the average diameter of the planet? What other not so pure coincidences can be found at Newark?

The Cross that Tells Us...

The Cross amid the art of the Book of Kells symbolizes the cross of Christ. Or does it? Why would a people be led to constantly remember this shape through the retelling of the death of its messiah? A not so simple answer is that once upon a time someone wanted something else entirely remembered and since they were soon to become a conquered people they worked their own beliefs into the newly arrived religion. So we see in this art a beautiful cross and what do we see laid out quite neatly in Newark? Why a cross! And amid the cross is a diagonally placed square just as we see in the Book of Kells!



Wright Square is similar to the diamond that appears in the Book of Kells Cross.

We begin telling the story portrayed in Newark's layout by examining the square within the cross. This portion of Newark Earthworks called the Wright Square is all but gone. There is a small portion that remains that marks

Figure 20. A cross imbedded in the layout of Newark Earthworks.

the spot and other than that there are only survey notes. The beautiful Squier-Davis image is known to be incorrect for scaling despite its details. We know from a survey by Thomas in 1894 it was 928 feet by 926 feet. It was assumed by Romain and others that this is an error from an ideal of 925 feet yet these measures are not too far off for we see $926' \times 928'$ gives us an area of 859,328 feet or very nearly 860,000 feet. Hively and Horn report that the east-west axis of the square is 92.8 degrees. They felt this was a .8 degree error from the Lunar rise-set point. Yet, one should pause to note the similarity between this number and the size of the square, 928', which suggests there is no error here.

Going further they report the northwest entrance path runs perfectly straight for 160 m (useless meter!) or 525 feet (or was it 528?) at an azimuth of 306.8 degrees. It then enters the square at an angle. With a bit of math it is easily determined this is an angle of 56 degrees to the azimuth of the north-south axis. ($360 - 306.8 + 2.8 = 56$) Furthermore, they were perplexed as to why this avenue did not enter at the center of the side but instead at 30m (useless meters again!) north of the center of the side. We calculate $98.4 \text{ feet} + 926/2 = 561.4 \text{ feet}$. In other words, the opening breaks the side into two portions: one 561 feet and the other 365 feet. We should immediately recognize the meaning of the latter! This notably repeats the value of the angle of the path at 56 degrees.

Let's not stop here because the picture is not complete. We have not added them! $926 + 928 = 1854$ which is very nearly a number we saw twice at the East Fork. Indeed, 926 and 928 are quite close to 924 and 935 feet we saw there. They were also positioned perpendicularly. Their sum was 1859. Both sets of numbers are portraying not the idea of a simple radius but the idea of an oval, an oblate sphere as we saw in the egg at the Serpent Mound. To do this the values must be similar yet "off." So they have described quite completely an object with this string of numbers: 365, 926, 928, 1854, 859,000 or at East Fork they used 924, 935, 1859 and 864,000. They threw in two additional reminders of 56 as well.

The square has been discussed first because it seems so insignificant but it appears in all ancient art. It is usually portrayed as the literal seat of all measurement.

Overall, we see in this layout of Newark two structures on the left and three on the right. Two and three create the number 23 or perhaps it is 32 if read right to left. We have seen that the square of 5.656 is 32. Perhaps we should think of it as 23 degrees and 32 minutes and add it to our growing number list.

Does this place with its mounds and ditches speak of the gods? Does it speak of Baal? We note that in Hebrew gematria bet, B, is 2 and lamed, L, is 30. So, the value of the name Baal is 32. The layout then "counts" the name. But if it is 23 then kaph, k, is 20 and gimel, g, is 3. Keg in Old English is the modern word keg. Might this layout "counted" out mean Baal's keg? Or Baal's crater?

What other mysterious coincidences might lie here?

Perfection Lost, Perfection Found

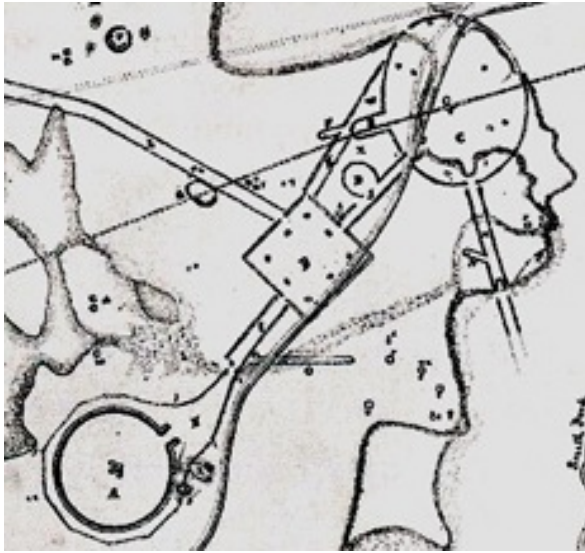


Figure 21. Right side of earthworks from Burks drawing.

The most accurate existing map of the Newark Mounds was made by David Wyrick who found the much debated Holy Stones. It is similar in appearance to a map made by Burks and is found in Alrutz's book. The most striking difference between the latter two and the Squier-Davis map is in the depiction of the large oval north of Wright Square which appears as a half circle in the Squier image. The structure lay very close to Raccoon Creek which was probably used to fill the oval for ceremonial use during spring festivals when the creek would have been full. The Squier survey gives a cross section of the neck of the oval that projects to the southwest towards the creek. It seems to be constructed in such a manner that water flow could have been restricted. (The east-west straight line is a railroad and the north-south wavy line is the canal built through the structures.)

The concept that this Oval could have been filled with water would be even more important to the Decalogue Debate if it can be shown to relate to the story of Noah, the ark and the flood as was suggested in the sideways "ark" appearance of the Decalogue Stone.

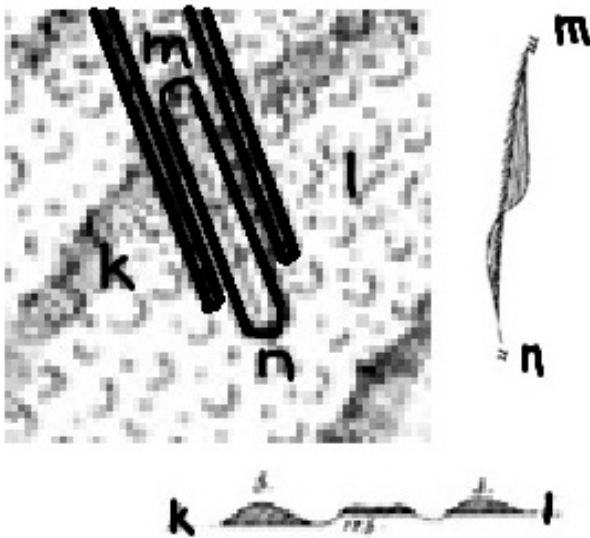


Figure 22. Detail of neck of Oval from Squier-Davis Drawing showing earth mound plug.

We leave the oval and notice that the square and oval are connected via mound lined paths to the Octagon very similar to those we saw at Thornborough. Those were about 200 feet across. These are also 200 feet across. The path from the Oval is different in that its middle is raised perhaps to allow foot traffic while the ditch on each side is flooded ceremonially.

Having arrived at the Octagon via the path we note that the paths form angles as they converge. They are depicted by each artist in a strikingly similar manner. Their angles and a bit of math is shown in the image below. We find a repeat of the number 56 and the reappearance of 584. The 140 is twice 70 which we have seen before. A new and simple number appears and that is an angle of 50 degrees.

Does 50 have any pertinence to our growing list? Indeed it does! The engineer of the past left no possible element in his design to chance. The $\sin 50$ degrees = .766. We have seen this number in Newark's distance from the Serpent Mound (76.6 nautical miles). We shall see it again. We might want to pause to note that the square root of 7.66 is 2.76767.... (repeating infinitely) which makes it quite interesting. While the root of 7.7 is a slightly less impressive 2.77 although the 7's are repeated in the root. From Geller Hill, which sits rather quietly to the southwest of the Earthworks, it is 7.7 miles south to where Wyrick and others found the Decalogue stone at the site where the Great Stone Mound was. In other words, Geller Hill and Great Stone Mound are located 7.7 miles apart. We might want to add that from Grave Creek Mound it is 79.2 miles to Geller Hill, a strikingly important number! We shall look next at what else Romain discovered about this hill.

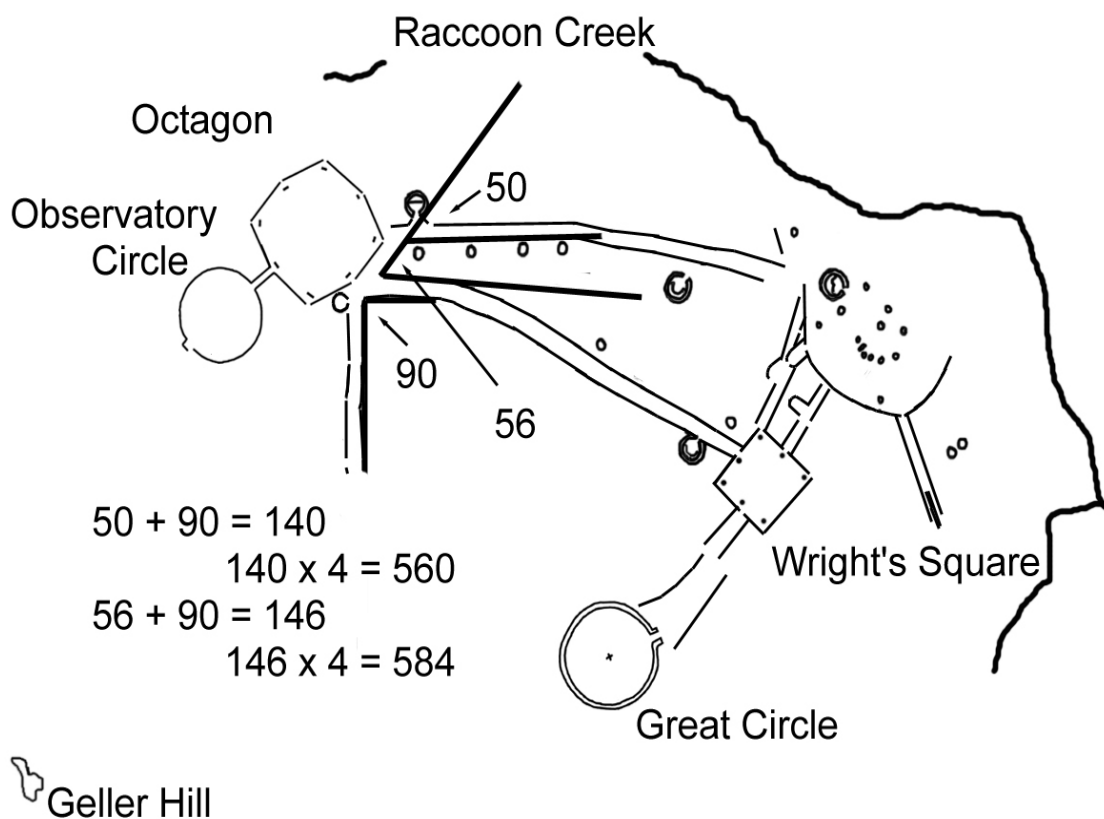


Figure 23. Paths converge at Octagon to form angles.

The Remains according to Romain

William Romain asserts in his article *Newark Earthwork Cosmology: This Island Earth* that Geller Hill is the center of the measurements for the earthworks. The hill is 1150 feet long by 700 feet wide by 35 feet high (later noted as 75 feet high) in the otherwise level terrain of Newark.

Romain determined that the Octagon center is 7392 feet and the Great Circle center is 7498 feet distant from Geller Hill. Using Hively and Horn's OCD (Observatory Circle Diameter) of 1054 feet, this is 7.01 OCD and 7.11 OCD respectively. Oddly enough, or should we say not so very coincidentally, these distances are 7.000 fifths mile and 7.1 fifth mile. He further suggests that the direction of the midline of the angle formed is at 53.3 degrees which corrects to an azimuth of 52.2 degrees and this further correlates to the azimuth of the Octagon found by Hively and Horn of 52 degrees.

We need only observe that $7 \times 52.2 = 365.4$ or almost exactly the number of days in a year!

Hively and Horn further discovered that the Observatory Circle is 5.99 OCD's from the Great Circle (aka Fairground Circle) and the Octagon is 6.02 OCD's from Wright Square. A bit of math shows this is 6313 and 6345 feet respectively or 5.98 Fifth miles and exactly 6.00 Fifth miles.

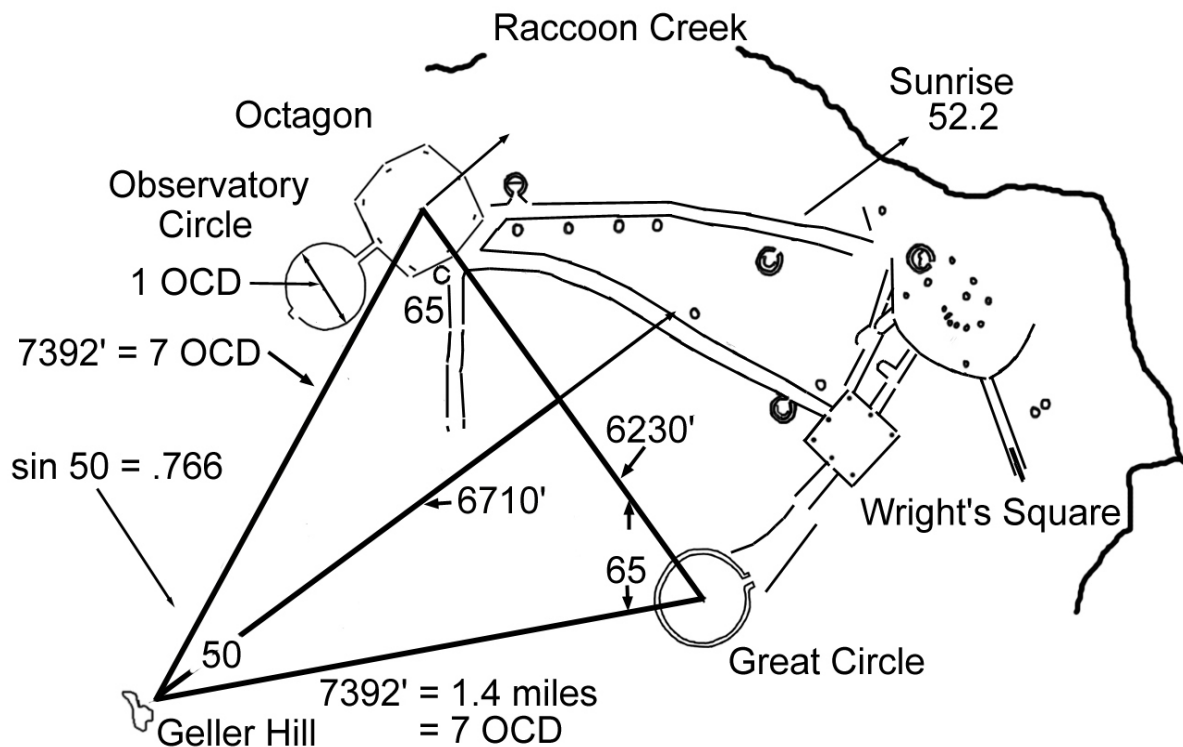


Figure 24. Newark Earthworks layout showing equal distances from Geller Hill and angles created. By B.L. Freeborn

The OCD is based on the diameter of the Observatory Circle. Because the circle is slightly distorted there is plenty of room to accommodate the diameter 1054 as well as 1056. The latter number indicates that the circle is the same size as Marshall's measurement at the High Bank Works. The radius there is 528 feet or one tenth mile.

Returning to Romain's findings we note that it is possible to find a spot on Geller Hill that gives an equal value of 7 fifth miles distance to each structure. Hively/Horn demonstrated that the circle-octagon translates across the plane a distance of 6 OCD units to the circle-square. By combining this conclusion with the 7 unit distance we find the number 76 reappears twice. (See diagram.) Indeed, it appears more often than that. Hively/Horn noted that the small circle adjoining the Octagon had a diameter of 1/7th OCD. Expressing the radius as 76 feet seems simpler. Further still, the angle between the lines projected from Geller Hill is 50 degrees which has a sine of .766. Similarly, the angle formed from the lines joining the Hill to the Great Circle and from there to the Observatory Circle is also 50 degrees with sine of .766 as shown. Turning and continuing to the Octagon forms an angle of 77.7 degrees which correlates with the distance between the two centers of 770 feet x 2 or 1540 feet.

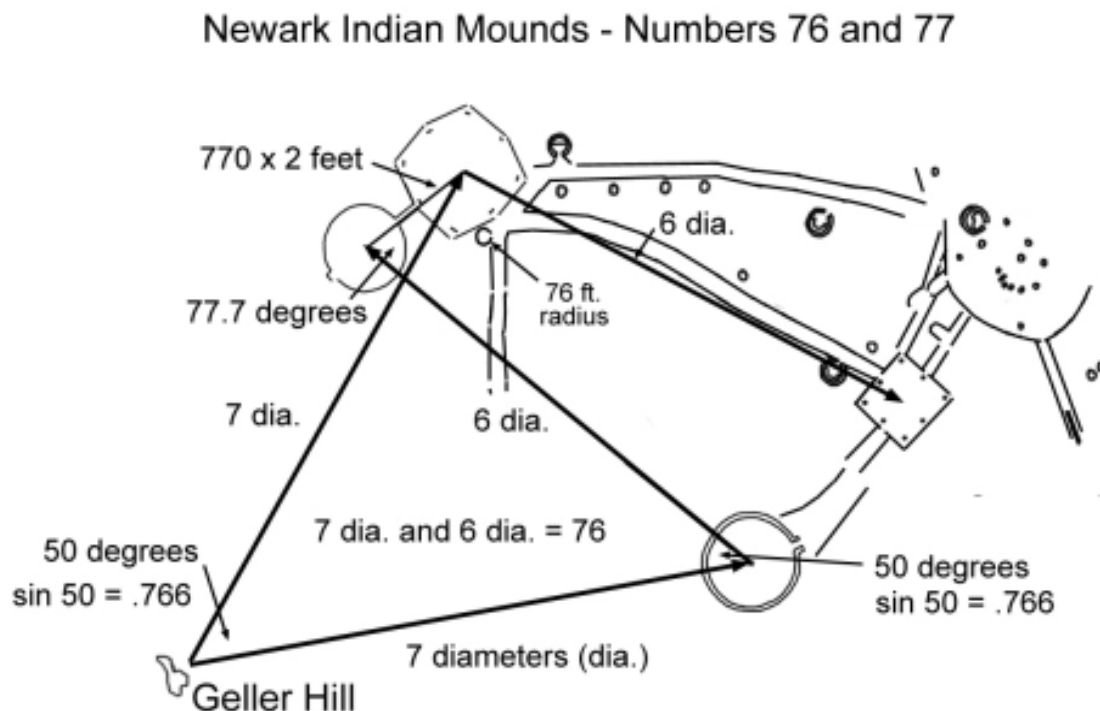


Figure 25. The distances between the structures at Newark Earthworks creates the number 76. It is repeated further in angles and center distances. Drawing by B.L. Freeborn.

There are four things to consider about this 1540' distance:

- Referring back to the Thornborough Henge layout, the path distance between the two southern circles calculated to this same value $2 \times 770 = 1540$.
- Hively and Horn incorrectly state this distance is 2 OCD or 2108 feet.
- Romain in his geometric layout states the distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ OCD or 1581 feet or 2×790 . A difference of 40 feet.

Because neither the Octagon or Observatory are purely symmetrical there is no true center which allows for differing opinions as to where the center lies contributing to the above differences.

Further and unfortunately, Romain's geometric reconstruction of the earthworks fails under the scrutiny of protractor and sharp pencil. However, his conclusion that they were precisely laid out is accurate and provable far beyond what he has demonstrated.

Creeping Away with Time

How is that more than one researcher can claim these mounds are precisely laid out yet they are so out of round that they vary in their diameter? The Great Circle varies from 1163 to 1189 feet. The Observatory Circle varies from 1050 to 1058 feet. The Octagon is visibly unsymmetrical. It is wider at the end joining the circle.

There are three plausible explanations for these irregularities. The first is the variation was intentional as was suggested in the difference between the sides of Wright Square of 926 and 928 and later numbers will show that this stretching was done to achieve certain distances. The second explanation is that when they were reconstructed by the Ohio National Guard and others (see complete explanation in Hively/Horn) they were altered.

The last explanation is creep. Let us say the mounds are thousands of years old and that the reason they still exist today is that on a regular basis they were maintained. The manner in which this is done can contribute to their movement.

The Miamisburg Mound is burned every other year to keep weeds and trees from overtaking it. Many mounds throughout Ohio are owned by the Ohio Historical Society and they allow massive trees to take root. Over time the roots push out, break down and do their part in returning the mounds to the landscape. In effect the Society is allowing that which they have been charged with preserving to be destroyed. The Newark Octagon is a golf course and is groomed with precision machines. The grass cover keeps the soil in place.

Carbon dating of charcoal at the Alligator Mound tells us it was built about a 1000 BP. Or does this actually tell us the date of a forest fire or a controlled burn to maintain the site?



Figure 26. Large burial mound overlooking Ohio River. See more images of mounds at <http://moundbuilder.blogspot.com/p/27-largest-burial-mounds-in-ohio.html>

Trees, erosion and careless reconstruction all contribute to creep but there is another way they creep out of round. Persons charged with digging the dirt out of the ditch at the Great Circle and putting it back onto the top of the mound year after year work around the circle. Each and every year slight variations are introduced. The change is so incrementally small that it is never noticed until someone comes back a thousand years later and says, "Yo, your circle looks like an oval!" They creep out of shape. What can contribute even faster to creeping is a sloped site. Fortunately, few are on slopes. Numerous reconstructions and rearrangements in areas such as Thornborough indicate that over the centuries different generations have left their mark, so too we must assume this has happened at both Hopewell and Adena sites.

Isosceles and Other Equals

Because the Great Circle and Octagon are equally placed from Geller Hill, an isosceles triangle is formed. (See image from Geller Hill at bottom.) The angle between them is 50 degrees. The line bisecting it is on the azimuth of 52.2 and this is said to be the same azimuth as the line running through the octagon-circle centerline making them parallel.

The line from Geller Hill to the center of the Observatory Circle creates an angle of 56 degrees as shown in the image. The triangle formed from the intersection of these two triangles is another isosceles triangle of degrees 50 80 50. These three numbers remind us of the numbers that compose 58.5 or very nearly the 584 we saw in the East Fork Works. In the same manner the 50 65 65 triangle reminds us of 5.6565.

It can be determined that the azimuth angle from the center of the Great Circle through the center of Wright Square is 43 degrees. Recall that we had 86 on our number list and 2×43 equals 86. Using this angle and 1540 foot distance between the centers of the Octagon-Circle and Hively/Horn's lengths for the translation of the figures across the plane, we can calculate the distance between the center of the Great Circle and Wright Square as 2920 feet. The image below was created by drawing over a satellite image using what appears to be correct centers and the Square's position shown by Romain in his diagrams. This distance does not appear to be all that important but in fact $2 \times 2920 = 5840$. The angle that closes the polygon is 93 degrees or virtually the angle 92.8 at which Wright Square is set. The final angle, 79.5, repeats the idea of 79.2.

All of which confirms the numbers on our list. But there is another set of numbers we should see before we move on to looking at the Octagon and its development.

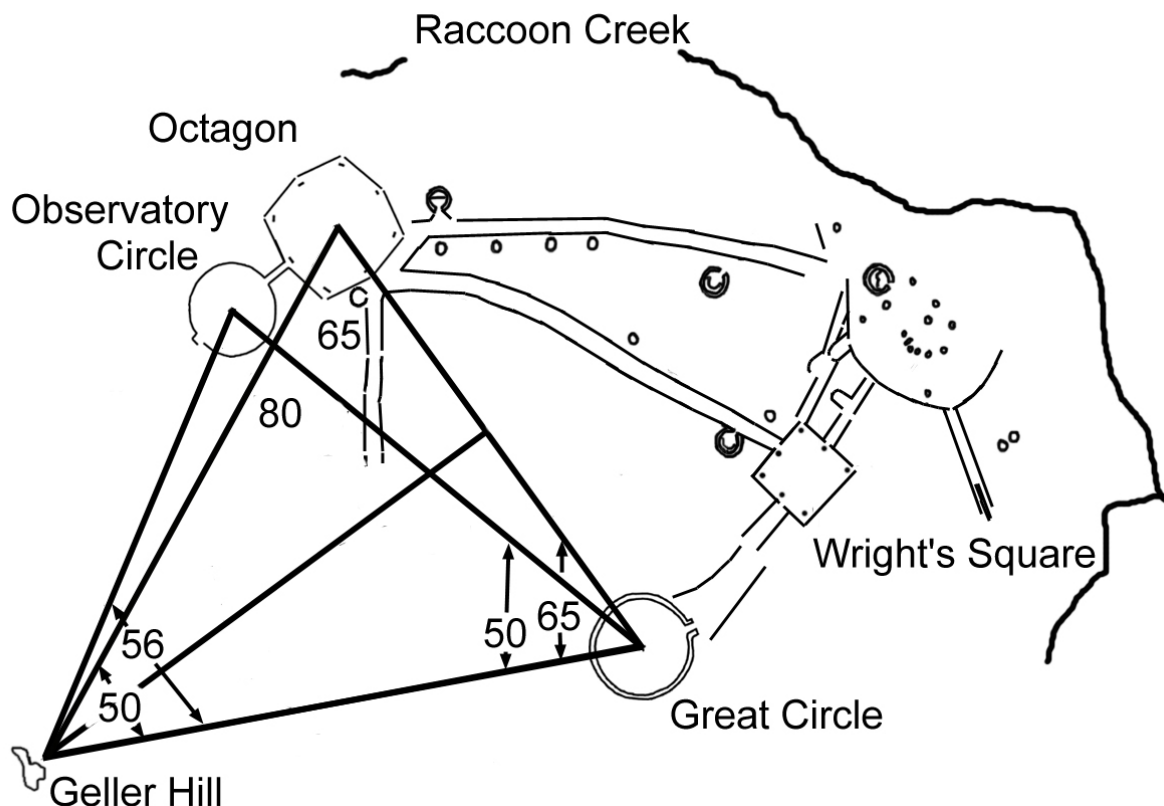


Figure 27. Angles of Isosceles Triangles. By B.L. Freeborn.

Hively and Horn base their report on the idea that these structures were built on complex ideas of archaeoastronomy which include rise and set points of the sun, moon and other celestial occurrences. But at certain times they are confused by obvious angles that do not meet with their expectations. The angle through the Wright Square at 92.8 degrees is one and the angle which passes through the center of the Great Circle and out through the center of its neck is another. One might say that if these structures were built to verifiable celestial alignments that this is one very important angle that is off. They calculate its measured azimuth at 66.6 an error of .9 degrees or nearly one full degree from what they expect to find. This does not sound like very much but this sort of error adds up quickly in layouts of this magnitude.

But we have seen this number, 66, before. We saw it at East Forks. It is repeated no less than eleven times there. It is in the length and width of the square corner of East Fork, the radius of the top circle and it is used 8 times to space the candles. But this is the only time we have seen 66 in this earthwork ... or maybe not!

Note that $7 \text{ OCD} = 7/5 \text{th mile} = 1.4 \text{ miles} = 7392 \text{ feet}$ which equals $66 \times 56 \times 2 \text{ feet}$. This gives us not only 66 but 56.

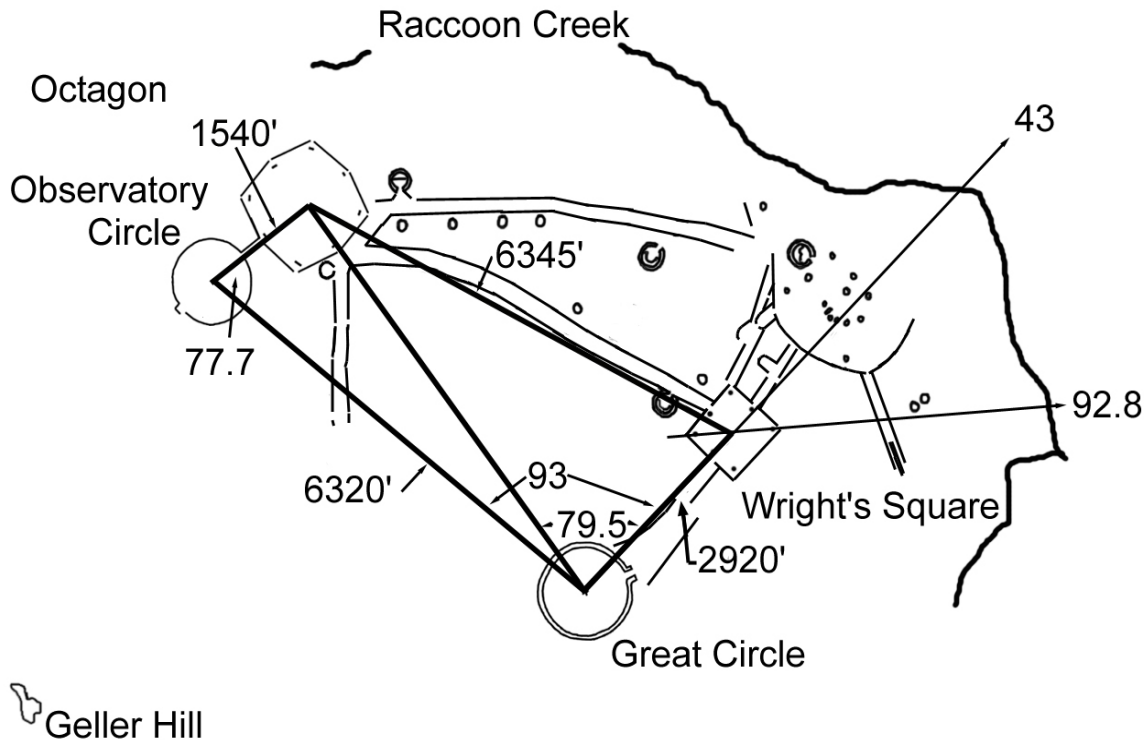


Figure 28. Calculated distance between Great Circle and Wright Square. By B.L. Freeborn.

Additionally, the distance $6 \text{ OCD} = 6/5\text{ths mile} = 1.2 \text{ miles} = 6336 \text{ feet} = 56 \times 56.5 \times 2 \text{ feet}$. This gives both forms of 56. All of which is remarkably equal once again. And if we were in the habit of writing fractions as 5 of 7 or 5 of 6, then 56 appears again. The 57 is another number of importance. It is seen in the conversion from degrees to radians. There are 57.29 degrees to a radian. People who study objects that move in circles, like planets, prefer to calculate with radians.

What Fits Where?

The most fascinating part of the Newark Earthworks is the Octagon and how very many things are going on inside it. It is mathematically a very busy place. In every respect this structure is a monument to mathematics and geometry.

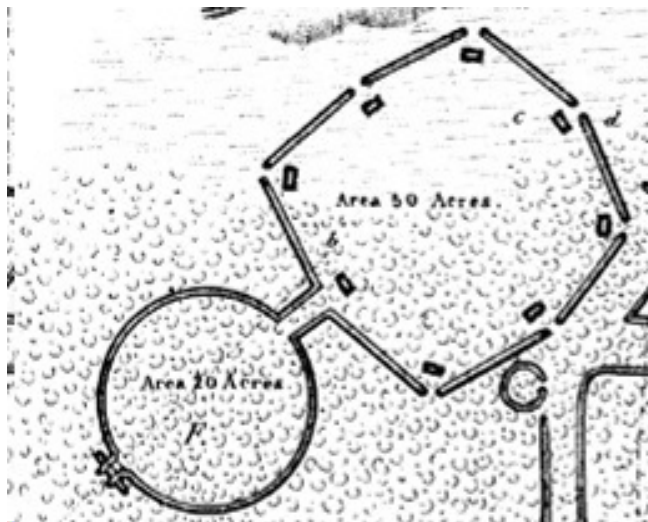


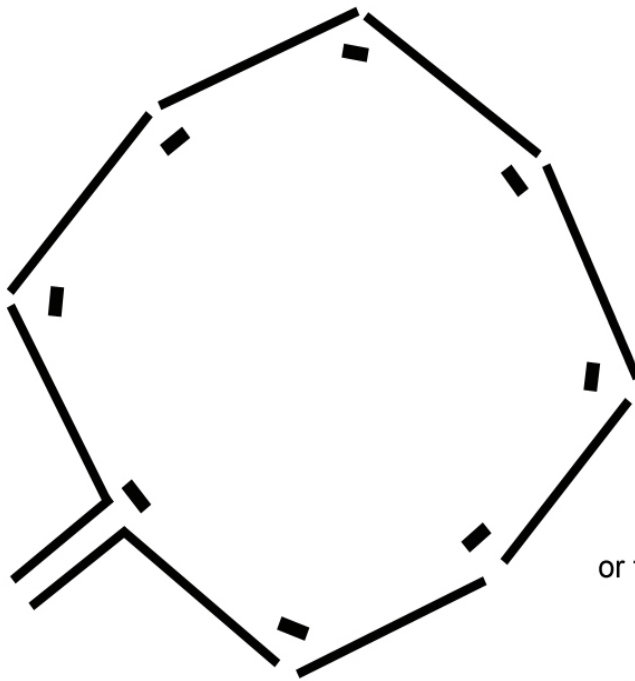
Figure 29. Circle and Octagon at Newark, Ohio from Squier -Davis drawing.

It begins with a circle meeting an irregular octagon which is almost a distorted square. They join via a path or neck. Opposite this neck on the southwest side of the circle is an area dubbed the observation area due to its height and view it gives through this neck into the octagon. In addition, the circle has a slight ditch surrounding its exterior perimeter.

We have already noted that the square roots of 7.7 and 7.66 are 2.77 and 2.76. The outside distance of the neck is 270 - 274 feet on the north side and 278 to 281 feet on the south side. Assuming some form of creep is present the average of 270 and 281 is about 276 feet. The square of this value is 75900 feet or just shy of 76,000. The distance proposed between

the two centers was 1540 or 2×770 . The square root of 770 is 27.7. It would seem the original intention was to replicate the 770 in the neck as a multiple of its square root.

Hively/Horn, measuring from the middle top of the mounds, determined the neck measures 292 on the north and 296 on the south. The first number we saw as the distance from the Great Circle to Wright Square, 2920', and twice this value is 584. The number 296 is the gematria value for Earth in Hebrew. The square root of 8.8 is 2.96. This 8.8 or 88 will appear again shortly. One final point, $292 \times 296 = 86432$ which reminds one of the diameter of the Sun at 864,337 miles and cannot even remotely be a coincidence.



$$8 \text{ mounds} + 8 \text{ bars} = 88$$

Distance around outside
is about 5000 feet.

$$5 \times 88 = 440$$

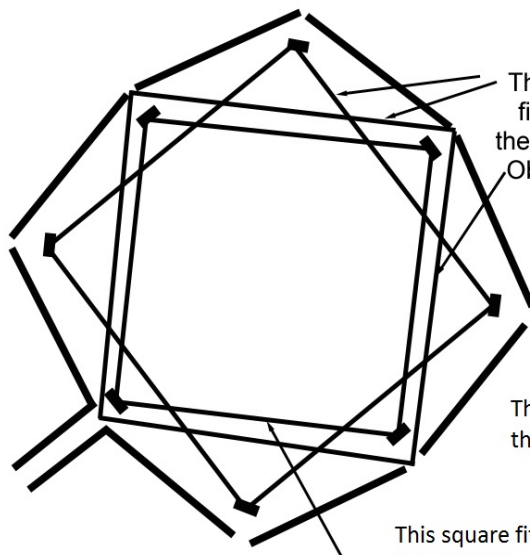
Distance around outside
of 8 inner mounds is
about 4400 feet.

$$440 \times 56.5 = 24880$$

or the circumference of Earth.

Newark Octagon

(Sketched directly from satellite image.)

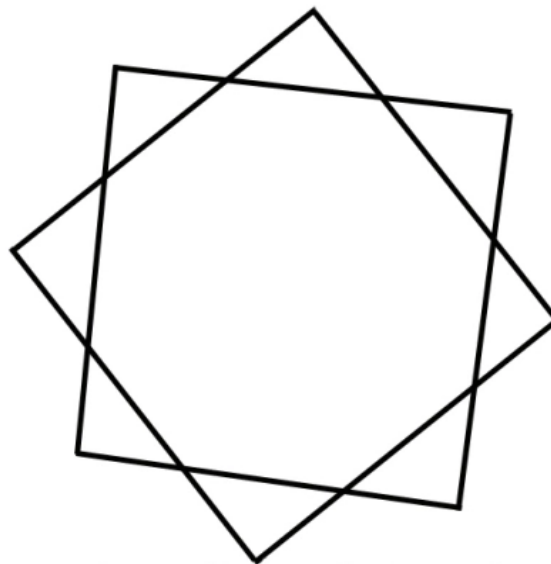


These two squares
fit around a circle
the same size as the
Observatory Circle.

The Great Circle fits inside
the Octagon.

This square fits inside the
Great Circle.

The Circles and the Squares Combined



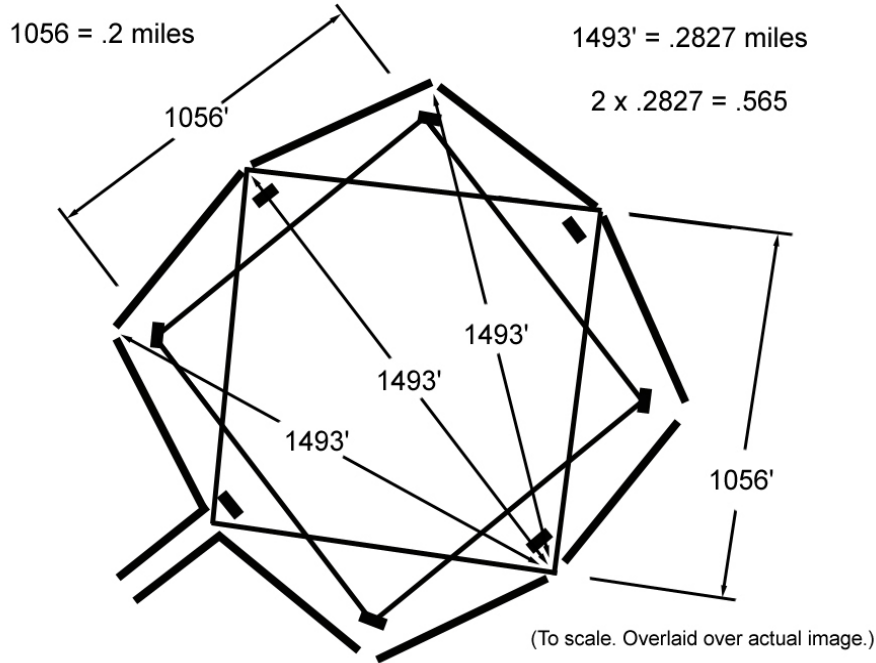
Square Circumscribed around
Circle 1/10th Mile in Radius.

Square Rotates - Newark Octagon

The present distance across the throat at the base of the mounds measures somewhere in the range of 110 to 113.7 feet. Twice 56 is 112. Twice 56.5 is 113. This is a good indication of the original value.

The Observatory Circle at its southwestern extreme has an observation area. According to Hively the area was 170 feet long by 100 feet and 11 feet high in the year 1847. The number 170 is half of 340. Note that 90 degrees minus 34 is 56.

The octagon is composed of 8 long mounds that are separated at the corners. Within the Octagon there are 8 mounds, one at each break in the corners which seem to orbit within the Octagon. Recall that the earth is one of 8 planets orbiting the Sun. Wright Square also had 8 interior mounds. The eight sides plus the 8 inner mounds suggests the number 88. We have seen this number in the distance this Earthwork lies from The Great Serpent, 88.15 miles, and from Miamisburg Mound, 87.7 nautical miles. Each side averages in length from its mid-point 620 feet. Their sum is 4973 feet. This is a midpoint measurement. A measurement of the exterior perimeter is just over 5000 feet. The mounds measure on average 584 feet in length. The 8 interior mounds create an inner octagon. Measurement of the perimeter at the midpoints of the inner mounds measures 4400 feet.



Building the Octagon

Begin with a Square
that can be circumscribed around a circle 1/10th mile in radius.
 $2 \times 528' = 1056'$

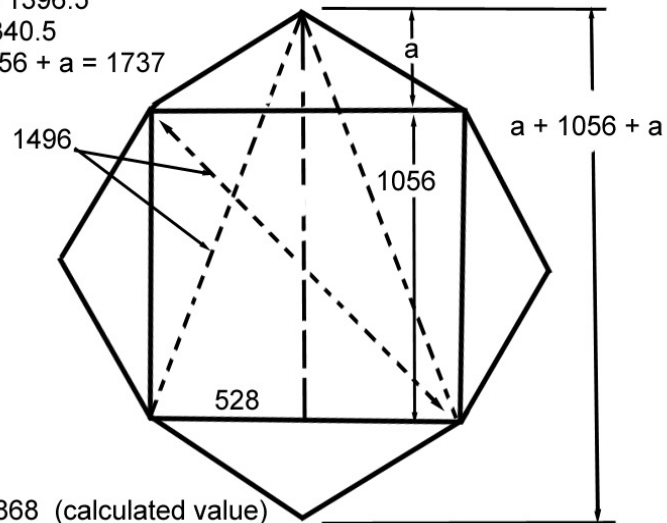
The exterior circumference of $5000 \times 88 = 440,000$. This number, 440, appeared when the circumference of the earth in miles was divided by 56.5. It repeats in the perimeter of the inner mounds.

The diameter of the Observatory Circle, or a fifth mile, is not restricted to the circle. It can be found twice in the Octagon. The diameter of the Great Circle can be found there as well. This is better explained by looking at the images above. Now we see the "circle inscribed in a square" and "the square inscribed in a circle." This is the beloved old world exercise explained earlier.

We can see in the image above that the two circumscribed squares have rotated with respect to each other. This will become important when we discuss the cosmology implied here.

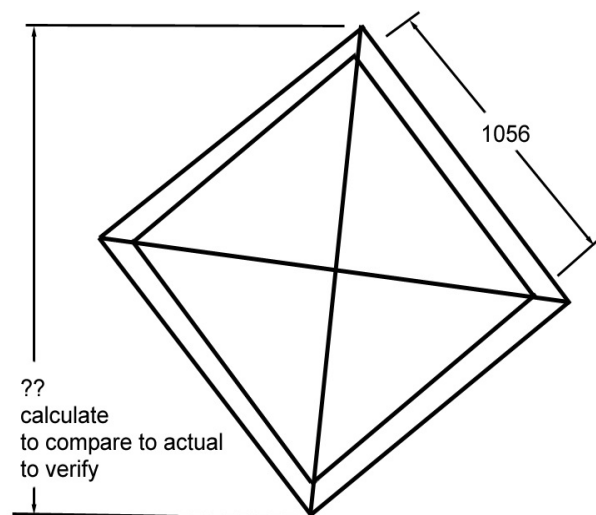
Hively and Horn show and Romain also proves that the diameter of a square 1056 feet (their OCD) is used to generate the shape of the octagon. The diameter of a 1056' square is 1493'. By making an arc of radius 1493' from each of the four corners as shown the four remaining corners of the octagon can be generated.

$$\begin{aligned} 528 / 1496 &= \sin 20.71 \\ \cos 20.71 \times 1496 &= 1396.5 \\ a + 1056 &= 1396.5 \\ \text{so..... } a &= 340.5 \\ \text{and } a + 1056 + a &= 1737 \end{aligned}$$



measures 1728' or 2 x 864
and 1717' or 2 x 858.5

Calculating the Largest Diameter - Newark Octagon

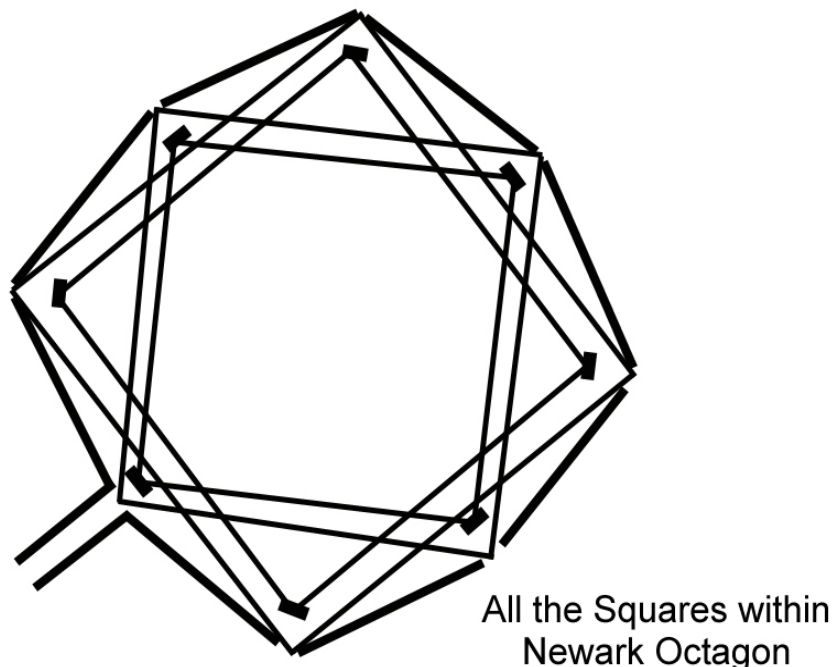


This does not create a regular octagon in a stop sign shape. Instead this creates a square with sides that are broken outwards at the midpoints which is also important in the cosmology implied here.

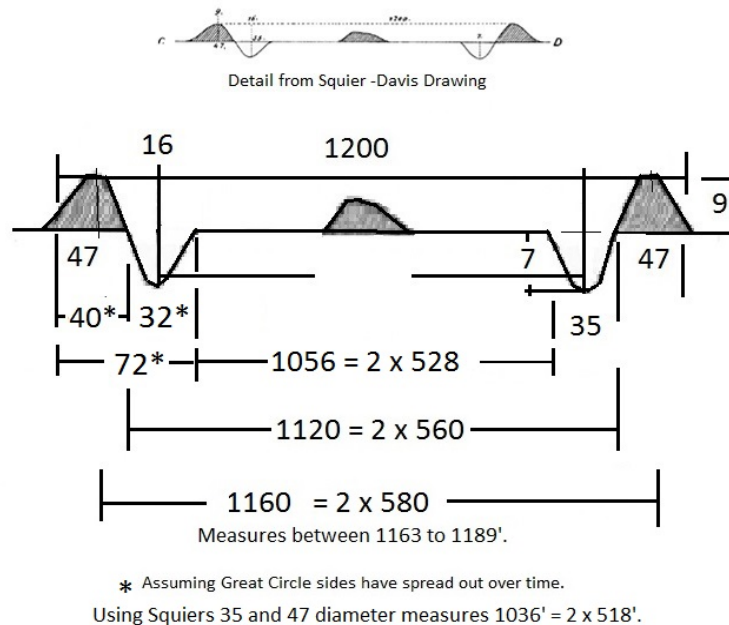
The question as to how big this exterior square is remains. We can measure its dimensions as displayed in the earthwork but it needs to be confirmed. The diagonals are 1728 and 1717 feet. The sides measure roughly 1227, 1212, 1210, and 1213. (Hively) Compare this to a calculated diagonal of 1737 and side of 1228 feet. The largest side of the square is the end facing the circle. It is not an optical illusion that end is larger. The average length of each is then 1215 feet. This is 607 feet per each of the 8 bars and 8 inner mounds. This might imply the relationship $6 \times 88 = 5280$ feet to the mile.

The two diameters 1728 and 1717 differ from the calculated 1737. The first differs by 9 feet and the second by 20 feet. In other words, the most northern corner is pushed in considerably to create this number. The number 1717 repeats the 17 which appeared in the observation area. The number 1728 is 864×2 .

All in all, a very pleasing geometric harmony is produced by continuously repeating the same numbers. The next image adds the largest square used and completes the Octagon.



Diameters, Radii and Other Great Numbers

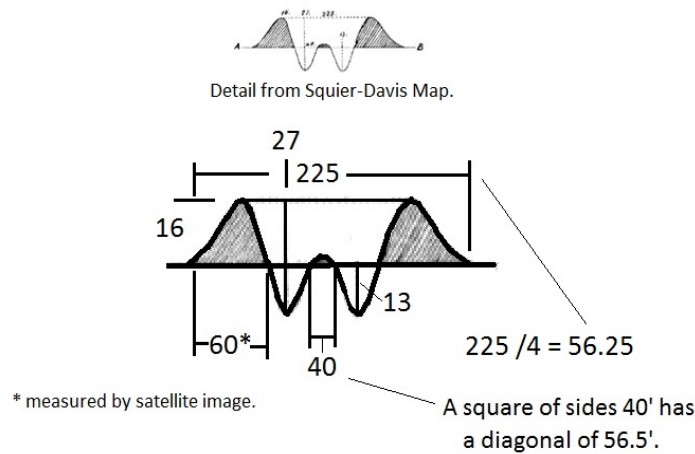


Diameters of the Great Circle, Newark, Ohio

This study of Newark Earthworks and the Decalogue has created a significant list of numbers. Before we look at the cosmology we need to review the Great Circle and then apply some meaning to this growing list of numbers.

The Great Circle can fit entirely inside the Octagon. Its exterior dimension averages 1200 feet (measured with Daftlogic.com). Its shape is not perfectly round which may have been on purpose or a result of creep as described previously. The ditches surrounding its circular shape and neck were very deep. Within its middle is a shape called a bird mound which appears to be composed of four joined ovals. Its span is 200 feet. On the side opposing the neck is a crescent moon shape. Meteoric iron and crescent shapes have been found among recovered artifacts. This is what Feder would call legitimate garbage.

The Great Circle is essentially a series of numbers stated via the radii. A review of the diagram reveals the numbers: 528, 560, 580, 1056, 1200 and 600. The 528 we recognize as a tenth mile. The 1056 is a fifth mile and Hively's OCD. The 1200 reminds us of the twelve houses in the Zodiac at 30 degrees per house. 600 reminds us of the seconds in an hour and minutes in a degree of latitude. The 560 is an essential part of the mystery. We must still find meaning for 580.



Neck of Newark Great Circle

Similarly, a study of the neck reveals the numbers 56.25 and 56.5. The neck opening was on an azimuth of 66.6 degrees which also needs to be explained. This brings us to the point of finding meaning for all the remaining numbers.

The four inner most mounds of the Octagon are a good place to begin understanding the numbers. We can see in the next diagram these four mounds are so placed as to give us a reminder of the mile's length and two dimensions that are key to understanding the whole layout. 914 and 945 sum to 1859 which we saw in the Wright Square and the East Fork side dimensions. These two numbers, 91,400,000 and 94,500,000 miles are quoted today by NASA as the closest and furthest distance of Earth to the Sun. The diameter created across Earth's orbit at these two extremes is 186,000,000 miles. Wright Square had 8 inner mounds inside 1 square or put another way these two numbers, 1 square and 8 mounds, create 18. Further still this 1859 is another form of Millon's 187 feet. The 1859 is usually seen rounded up to 1860 or stated as 186.

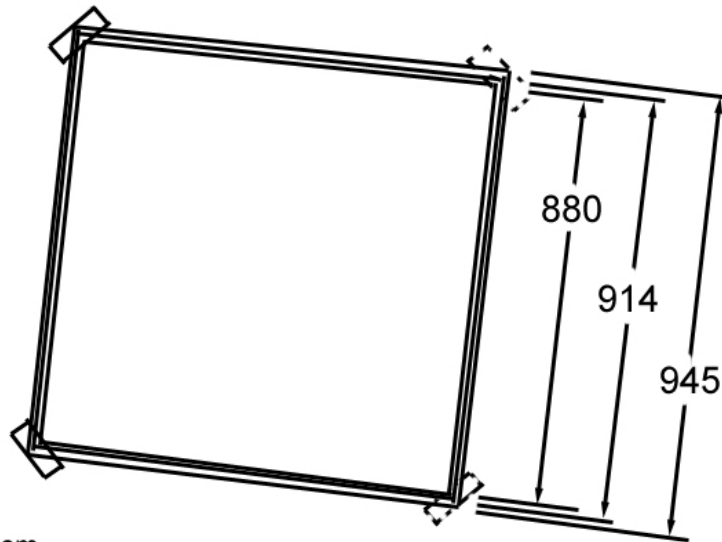
The largest diameter of the Octagon was 1728 feet or 2×864 . This number, or its simpler form 86, was found in the square foot area of East Fork, the thickness of the Decalogue Stone, the value of the gematria of Elohim, the diameter of the two great circles at Thornborough in England, the area of Wright Square, the multiplication of the lengths of the sides of the neck of the Octagon-Circle and two times the azimuth angle between Wright Square and the Great Circle. We also find it today in the measurement of time, 86400 seconds in a day, and most importantly, it represents the diameter of the Sun at 864,337 miles (NASA). This is the value calculated by multiplying the 292' and 296' of the neck of the Octagon-Circle or 86432.

There were 256 letters on the Decalogue Stone or 16×16 letters. The distance Earth travels in any given day is roughly 1600,000 miles. It travels this distance at 66,624 miles and hour. This is the angle Hively could not explain at the Great Circle, 66.6 degrees. It is used in our numbering system still today as shown in the East Fork work. Eight increments of 66 reminds us of 8 furlongs of 660 feet equals a mile.

$880 \times 6 = 5280$ feet in a mile

91.4 million miles closest distance Earth - Sun

94.5 million miles furthest distance Earth - Sun



Measured using daft.com.

Inner 880' to 893'.

Middle 912' to 924'.

Outer 945' to 951'.

Inner Most Square - Newark Octagon

The Great Circle displays a radius of 580. In other places it appeared as 584. This value was found in the width of the Decalogue Stone as 2.9", the gematria of Noah as 58, the distance between Wright Square and the Great Circle as 2920', as 584 in the arc of the oil lamp at East Fork, in the distance between Giza and Newark, as 292' in the throat of the Octagon-Circle, as the average length of the side mounds of the Octagon, and as a reminder in the 50-80-50 triangle. If the Earth continues to travel about the Sun at 66,624 miles per hour every day then each and every year it travels 584,000,000 miles. This is the circumference of Earth's orbit.

Romain discovered the multiple 7 OCD. Seven multiplies with the azimuth angle, 52.2 degrees, of the Octagon to give us the days in a year. The numbers 76, 760, 77, 770, 2.72, 2.77 suggest such important numbers as the return period of Halley's Comet and the circumference of the Sun.

The number 56 and its variants 56.5, 560 and its other form 32, appears at such distant sites as the much debated 56 Aubrey Holes at Stonehenge. It appears in the gematria of Yahweh and Baal. We found it at Thornborough in the radius 320'. Its appearance at Newark occurs repeatedly. We find it today preserved in our measurement of the acre as 43,560 feet. We will discover it in a few other places before we are done here.

And the last number that we found in the gematria of Moses, 345, was the half of 69. Its other versions are 69.18 and 69.2 and it is often rounded up to 70. These were not observed as frequently in Newark. This is the distance between lines of longitude at the equator.

The diameter of the Earth represented by 79 and 792 was found at Newark. Each and every time the number 528 is used it also refers to 792. Using cubits of 18" or 1½ feet, means 528 cubits is 792 feet. It was found in the distance in miles between Grave Creek Mound and Geller Hill. This was the same distance Thornborough lies from Lincoln Cathedral. Twice 792 is 1584. This is the distance Romain used between the Octagon-Circle. This number is always present yet often quite hidden. In Stonehenge it appears as its square root 89 and at Thornborough it was the difference in lengths between the two sides. On the Decalogue Stone it was the two unidentified symbols front and back that sum to 79. At East Fork it appeared boldly as the length of the base. At Newark, although reconstructed too often to confirm, it seems to have been the length of each of the 8 inner mounds of the Octagon.

All in all a masterful blending of these important numbers appears at each and every one of these ancient sites. The proof that they are all interrelated is apparent. There is no question that the Decalogue Stone and the gematria of the Torah are equally related. This then leads us to the important question as to how simple people with no "pertinent garbage" could have measured these celestial values of immense size.

Just when we should be upon a solution the problem grows exponentially! We have arrived back at the debate with even more things to debate!

The New Debate Begins

The old debate revolved around the authenticity of the Decalogue Stone, the Keystone, the Johnson-Bradner Stone and the little teacup size stone bowl. The new debate will be much more fierce. The presence of the little bowl from a specific point in time has much to say in the argument. When excavating at Qumran bowls of this nature were found and they are used to date sites to no later than 200 AD. Their original use was for ritual bathing before prayer. This concurs with the date given for construction of Newark Earthworks from 250 - 500 AD. Whether we like it or not, these objects are from the appropriate period which weighs heavily for their validity not only as being real but a true component of the Newark Earthworks. Discarding them because they just don't fit our picture is grossly negligent science.

But as Feder points out there is little if any other surviving evidence that people from the Old World were in Ohio except for these random few objects and.....the artifacts hundreds of feet in diameter. Despite the cohesive numbering system, the identical nature of structures supposedly built thousands of years apart on different continents, which just happened to be aligned by longitude and latitude

to sites a half a world away, despite all this, we are told that tribal people got up one day and said lets dig a ditch in the shape of a circle because we are inspired by....? by what?

Coincidences are explained away far too easily. We are told the early North Americans could not have understood latitude and longitude thousands of years before we did. The very, very early neolithic Englander had just mastered stone tools. Therefore, we take the stance they could not understand it either. These assumptions are then used as proof that they are not aligned. Period. Despite numerical evidence to the contrary this is the assumption we are asked to accept!

More difficult to understand about all these sites, and especially Newark where we have evidence that not one but perhaps three of these phylactery sets existed, is despite the obvious Jewish connection, there is no knowledge of any such connection in the Jewish Rabbinical sources. Further still, there is no acknowledgment that words such as mentioned above (Yahweh, Noah, Moses, Elohim) have any relationship to celestial measures as noted. Which in the end proves only that if the Decalogue Stone and Key Stone have been in Ohio for two thousand years they were not the property of a person of Jewish belief. But this statement contradicts the Johnson-Bradner stone's presence in the skull. Finding it there suggests the person was ceremonially laid to rest with the stone in the correct position upon the forehead as a believer would use it.

There are other elements to this whole story we have let drop out of the argument. There were quartz balls found. Round pyrite balls have been found at other sites. The case of the Decalogue Stone when closed forms a rounded stone. Recently beneath Teotihuacan balls were found. From the Jewish Old Testament comes stories of execution of large numbers of Baalists. There is a celebration called Beltane that existed in early Irish culture the meaning of which is reduced to a fertility ceremony today. We have also discussed the resemblance of the Decalogue's man in profile to a Ugaritic statue. And have we forgotten in our haste to return to status quo the idea that the site spells out via gematria 23 32 or Keg Baal?

Could Baal be a comet that left a crater like a keg? Let us follow this last idea and tell the story of Baal using Newark as an illustration and see how the debate proceeds from there.

Thence came Baal

Beltane and Baal are they related? It has already been proposed that they are. The scant information on Beltane suggests it involved building bonfires, the union of male and female, fertility, and the

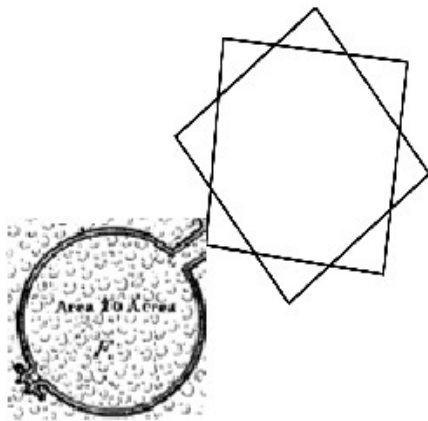
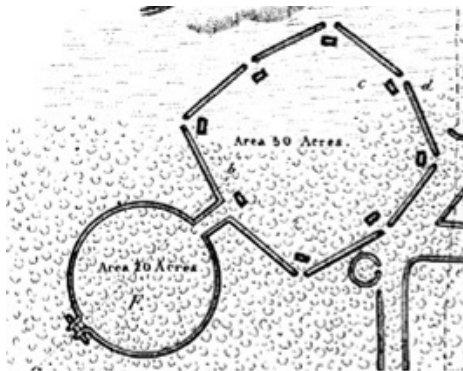


Figure 40. Octagon depicted as rotated square. The circle represents female while the square represents male.

maypole. The maypole ceremony involves weaving long ribbons around a large pole held vertically. This idea is usually interpreted in the classic phallic manner. Yet, we might travel further in our understanding of the ancient world if we broaden our minds a bit. Can we not represent the north pole as a vertically held pole? Do not the lines of longitude project out from the pole in the same manner as the ribbons on the maypole? Certainly then, the object of weaving the lines about the pole is to remind us that lines of longitude and latitude are measured from this central point. This concept can be found not only in the Cuneiform records but it can also be found in Native American lore, just as the Noah story appears in both places. It is a relatively easy concept to understand but twice as easy to misunderstand if one has never been taught about longitude and latitude. It was simple then to relegate the maypole to a sanitized sexual symbol.

The word Beltane conjures up the image of a bell. While the word Baal brings to mind a ball which is reinforced by images such as we see in the Baal-Ugarit Statue. Yet these images converge if we picture that a fiery ball might appear as a bell and indeed, in Old English, a baelfire is a funerary pyre. What possible connection can there be between a maypole and a ball-fire? This is one facet of the story Newark might help answer.

The pieces of Beltane we are left with is the concept of male, female and fertility. Since it is a spring festival we might assume these latter parts are all self-explanatory but we can take them another way as well. We look directly at Newark now and see that Baal, Bael, can be described by the circle which leaves the square as its counterpart. So then, in the circle-square we have the union of male and female which is indicated by the circle-octagon with the neck between them. Let us say the circle impacts with the square and causes it to rotate. There are two identical squares within the Octagon which are rotated. Let us say that the union is so abrupt and intense that the square breaks outwards. It is shattered and torn. The Old English word for torn is teon which is of course derived from the number ten and our fingers. Our ten fingers are used to tear things apart. Hence, ten becomes teon. Now we have a better understanding of the word Beltane. It is Baal-teon which is then correctly illustrated here. Baal has impacted with the square

which we may assume is Earth and it is torn apart. The image of Newark explains the effect of the impact is not only a rotation but a shattering. The images further relate a shift occurred which is portrayed by the translation of the two images across the plane equidistantly 6 diameters or 1.2 miles which echoes the statement "the earth was created in 6 days.

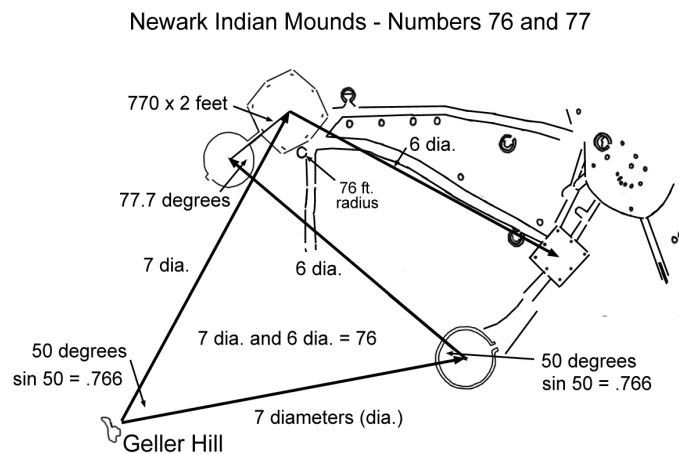


Figure 41. Translation of two left images to right side.

The Great Serpent Mound is built very near the Serpent Mound Impact Crater in southern Ohio. The .8 mile diameter crater was caused by a meteor impact between (we are told) 256 and 330 million years ago. All things considered it would seem then that the "bird" within the Great Circle is a meteor and the steeply formed neck is its impact site into the Earth. The crescent below the bird then is its crater driven deep into Earth. This suggests more than a passing understanding of the formation of craters such as the one found in southern Ohio.

Moving to the second of the earthworks on the right side we have a square. This exhibits measurements present in Earth's orbit. The square as a symbol of measurement is found identically in Olmec art and Assyrian art. It is presented in Egyptian art and identically in Sumerian art. The square is the foundation of measurement. We can see this for ourselves on any map that shows longitude and latitude. The lines form squares.

This leaves us once again at the Oval where we remain perplexed for just a wee longer.

We can then postulate that the three images on the right indicate the condition of Earth after meeting Baal, its new relationship to the Sun, and an oval which we do not understand as of yet. The Great Circle as the Earth indicates the distance it travels in a year, the length of its day, and its velocity via the numbers 580, 1200 x 2, and 66.6. But we need to interpret the steeply formed neck, the bird, and the crescent in relation to the circle. The answer is supplied by the artifacts which have been found: balls, crescents and meteoric iron. In fact, there is another clue supplied in an article by Romain. The

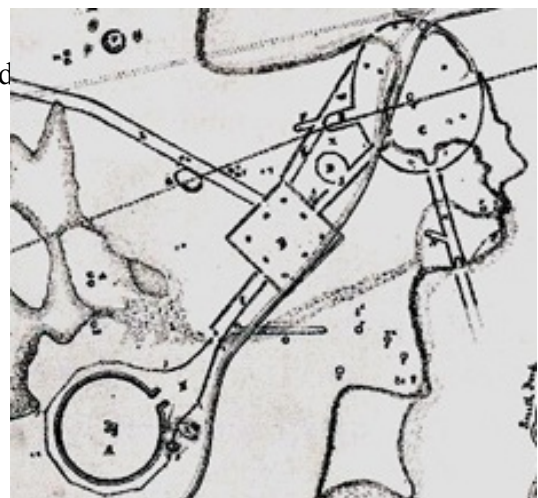


Figure 42. Burk's drawing depicting the right side upper earthwork as a full oval.

Plain English Please

The explanation of the Oval at the Newark Earthworks in Ohio is simple but of exceptional debate. We need to ask what elements in the Beltane story, Newark Earthworks and the Newark Decalogue have we left out? We have discussed the possibility that the oval was once filled seasonally with water. We have discussed how the Decalogue Stone appears to be a little ark. We might recall that the Oval is the shape of the egg at the Great Serpent Mound. In that respect, keeping with the story then Baal may be the serpent and the Oval would be another representation of the Earth since in fact the planet is just slightly oval not round. We have discussed the finding of meteoric iron and crescent shapes and the idea that the Great Circle shows a sideways impact of a comet into the Earth. Could the Oval be a further description? It would have been nice if they had just wrote it out in plain Old English so we would not have to guess. Ahhh, did they?

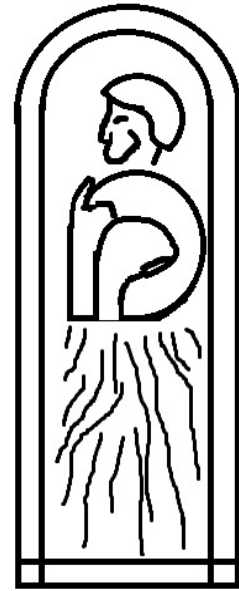


Figure 43. Sketch of Decalogue Stone.

Recall the overall layout gave us the idea of 23 32 or "keg Baal." But 23 degrees 30' is in fact the limit of the Arctic and Antarctic circles. The center of these two circles are the poles which relates back to the maypole.

We might ask what else the Ancients tried to portray here. All three maps of the site, Burks', Squier's and Wyrick's, depict the Oval with a U shaped appendage to the west. There are also several strange paths with bump-outs to the west. Is it possible that this large Oval and projections are letters or words? It is possible that the east side of the Oval had a similar appendage as on the west that has worn away with time and creek flooding. This would make the Oval similar in concept to the Luwian Hieroglyph shown below. This glyph is unnamed but is associated with the sound "la."

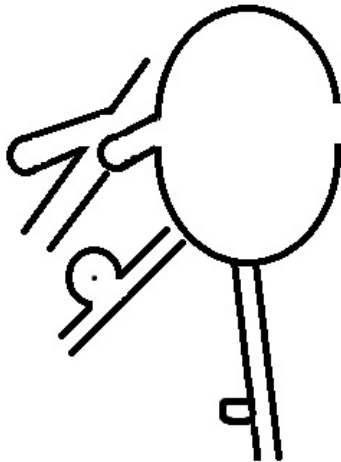


Figure 44.
Luwian
Symbol # 445.

This form of writing called Luwian or Hittite Hieroglyphs is from the area of Hattusa in present day region of Anatolia, Turkey and northern Syria. Evidence that this writing dates from third and early second millennia BC exists. There is no evidence of its use after 7th century BC per academia. Its use has been previously demonstrated at Loughcrew, Ireland which is believed by some to be much older than the 5500 year old Knowth Tomb, Ireland where several examples have been demonstrated. An example of Luwian Hieroglyphics will be shown at the conclusion of this series from a much later period.

It would seem this symbol of a circle with two ears is not the only Hieroglyph to be found at Newark. Since Wyrick's map is believed to be the most accurate, the Oval portion of his map is redrawn here for our study. A comparison of the simple geometric figures with Luwian Hieroglyphs produces a

translation as we see in this image. Three words are written out. The main Oval is Symbol number 445 with sound "la." Attached at the bottom is the line pronounced "ra," Symbol number 383. Off the side of Ra is a hump or Symbol number 209 or 210 and sound "i" or "ia" which gives the word: La- Ra- I.



From right side of Map of
Newark Earthworks by David Wyrick, 1860.
see R. Alritz, pg. 14.

The middle set of lines with the circle and dot is Scutella 402 (Latin for shield) pronounced "sa". The line beneath is "ra," Symbol number 383. This forms the word Sa-Ra.

The third word is a combination of the hump out "i" and "ra" to form I-Ra.

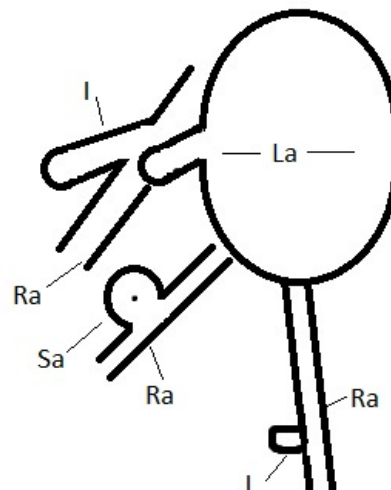
We need a translation of "Larai Sare Ira." How fortunate! This is written in English, Old English that is!

Larai provides these possibilities: lær = empty; læran = to teach (to fill the mind of someone who is empty); lar = lore, history; lareow = teacher; leorian = to vanish, die, become empty; lyre = hurt, lure; and leger = lair, lying, grave.

Sa-Ra provides: sar = to sear, or sare = sore. And I-Ra could be irre or ierre which means fierce, angry or ire.

The sentence then becomes "Ire sore lair" or in modern terms "An angry sore, an emptiness." This provides us with a meaning for the Oval. It represents the place where we might presume the event of Bael-teon occurred or where the comet they are referring to as Baal impacted.

Is this sore in southern Ohio? Is it the .8 mile crater that forms the hills into strange sheared plains? Would this event motivate people from half way around the world to seek it out? Not likely. The construction so close to the creek so the Oval can be filled with water suggests they are referring to a watery grave and to have drawn the attention of the ancient world it must have been a significantly larger impact. What event do we find described world-wide that everyone scoffs at?



Formation of Words on Right Side of
Newark Earthworks:

I-Ra Sa-Ra La-Ra-I

Ohh... Let It Not be True



Figure 47. Front Face of Newark Decalogue Stone



Figure 48. Does the Decalogue Stone depict Baal and the Earth?

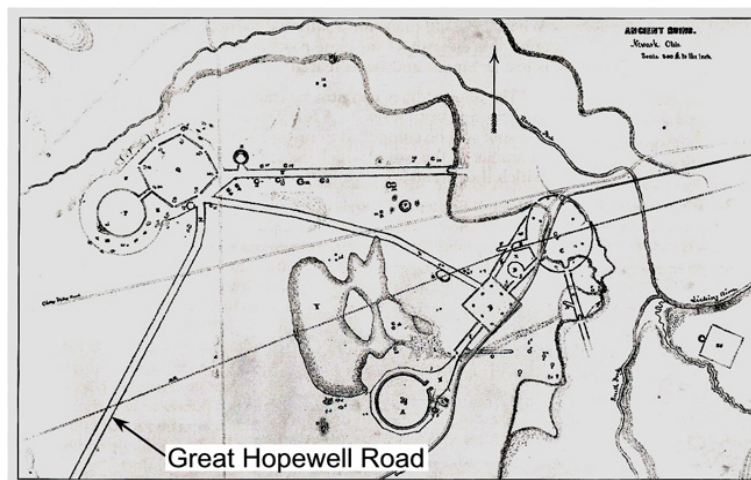
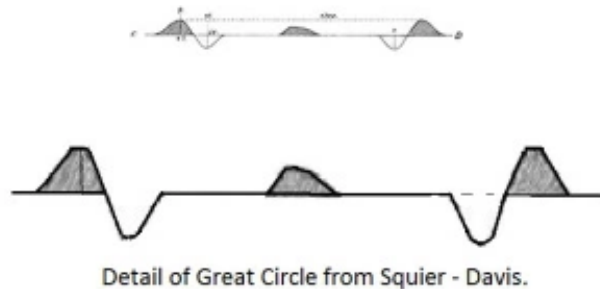


Figure 49. Survey of Newark by Burk.

The story Newark Earthworks relates is the historic tale of Beltane. We begin in the upper left of the layout with the circle, a comet Baal, which impacts with Earth represented by a square. The union of male and female occurs. The square rotates, shatters and a translation occurs. The story continues at the bottom right. The Earth is reformed with a scar. The Old Testament uses the symbolic number six for the length of this re-creation of the world. The Earth absorbs Baal represented by the bird within the Great Circle with its crescent as the crater. The Earth's relationship with the Sun is represented by the square. Earth's orbit is slightly oval. The square tells us this with its slightly out of square shape. We take our measurement of length from the Sun's diameter. A mile is $1/864,000$ of the Sun's diameter. We take our measurement of time from the Sun. There are 86,400 seconds in a day. The square's area echoes this value. The Earth travels about the Sun at 66,624 miles an hour as depicted by the angle of the Great Circle's neck at 66.6 degrees.



This is the dreadful message of forgotten Beltane and the great religion of Baal. The Baalist's left us a message in Ohio.

Their minds were full of geometry, numbers and long ago calculated celestial values. They traveled the planet in their angst, their woe, over this event that destroyed all mankind. They were the last of the educated survivors of a prior civilization and their determination to preserve what mankind had attained scientifically prior to Baal's destruction is at the root of our civilization today. This is an amazing story. It is the cosmology that we will rediscover because "the truth will out." And once we understand it, the miracle and fortitude of life upon this planet will seem all the more wondrous. We can fancy that this debate over the Decalogue Stones will not die easily because some of the magic of the incantations written upon them call to us still today. We can hope that the prayers put into the mounds as they were built protect us still from the return of Baal. These Angle builders have new modern names: Luwian, Adena, Hopewell, Celts, Irish, Picts, English, Cherokee and many others. We have forgotten who they were. We are rediscovering what they preserved for us. Shamans of long ago teach us our forgotten worldwide heritage. They wove the message into the Earth for us to find. They created simple, straightforward images. This is a warning to value what is truly important and that we too can be knocked back into the stone age. This is our history. It recalls the day a great civilization ended and a scattered few survived to repopulate the world.

But we began with the debate over the Newark Decalogue Stones by questioning whether they are fake and if they are Jewish. Now we wonder if they are Baalist? Or are they Anglo? Were they left by visiting engineers? Did they belong to the High Shamans of the people who built the earthworks who were educated in surveying and of Baalist belief? We have explored these issues. It is time for a conclusion. Here are several images to help one form an opinion. Image 48 above lies hidden in the Decalogue Stone. The next is Squier's detail of the Great Circle and the last is from NASA. Their art reveals they had an excellent understanding of what transpired. They spelled it out for us in every manner possible. Can we grasp the horror of it all?

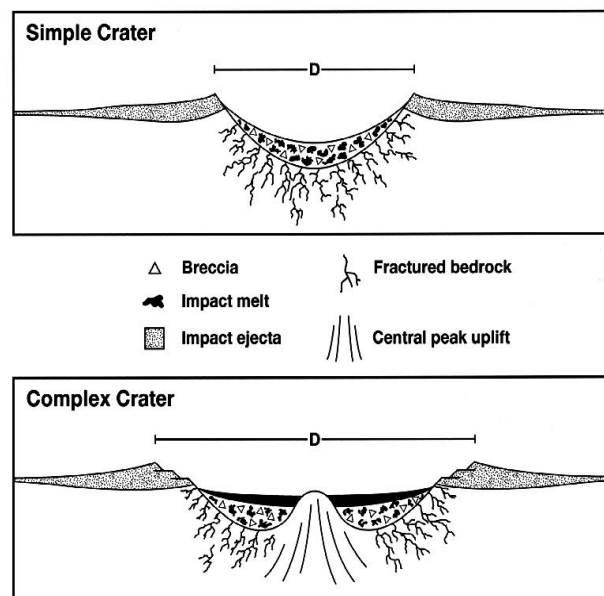


Figure 51. Description of a comet crater by NASA. Wikipedia.

Epilogue

The best conclusion to a mystery is proof that the answer is unraveling but the end is not yet reached. Here we have silver medallions which were found in a mound in Scotland called Norrie's Law located at Latitude: N 56.254847° and Longitude: W 2.954534°. ($56.254847 + 2.954534 = 59.209381$) There was a large amount of silver, some Roman coins and some other elegant items such as very thick silver chains and crescent shaped articles similar to those found in Ohio mounds. (This would indicate some of the "garbage" at both distant places is very similar.)

By studying the medallions we meet Baal again. We find the god Dagda spelled out in Luwian Hieroglyphs as Dog-ta or number 79 and the symbol for the Shepard. Thus, we may not as of yet understand how but we can presume 79 guided them. We also find numbers we saw at Newark earthworks and even more compelling we find numbers from the Weld-Blundell Prism. This prism is a cuneiform text which contains the Ancient King List from the Deluge forward. All this suggests the mounds were part of a much larger world culture.

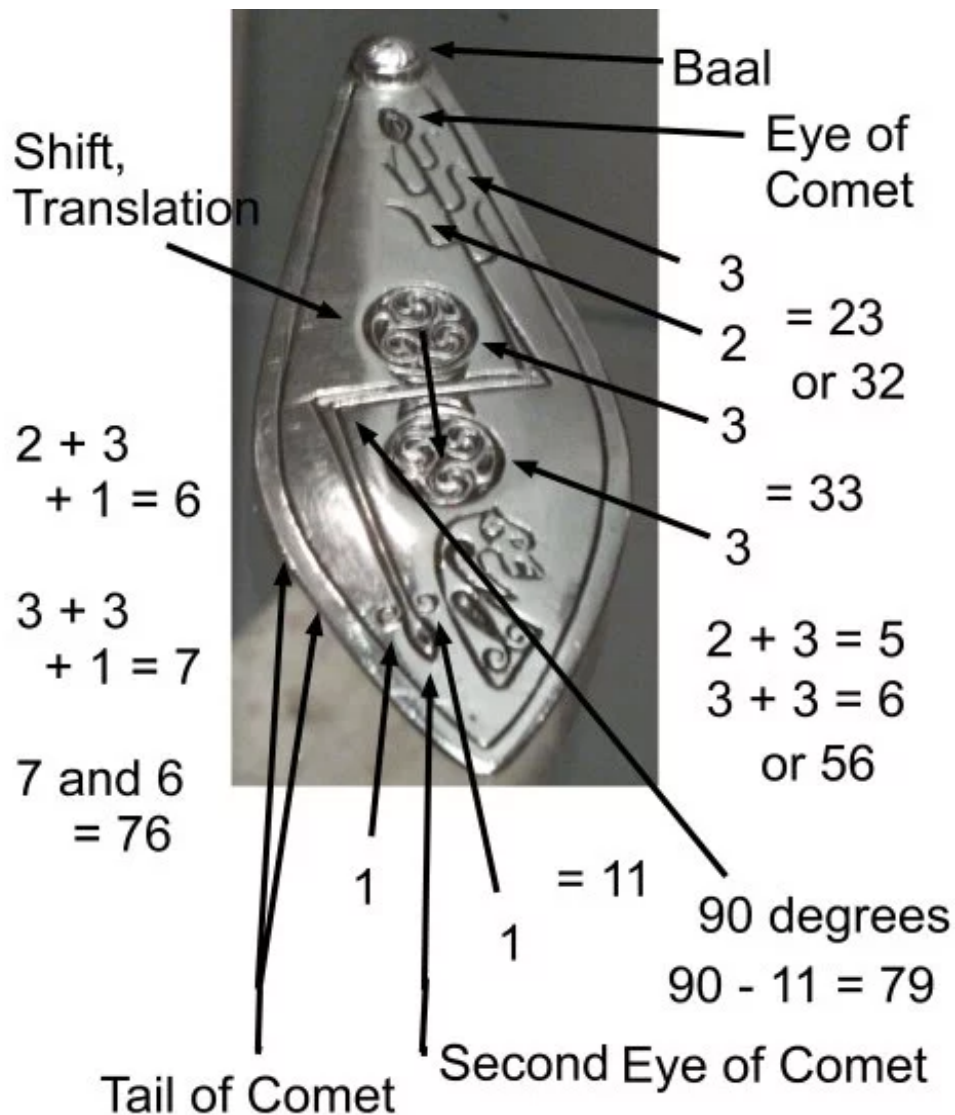


Figure 52. Translation of Norrie's Law Medallion (Part II) by B.L. Freeborn (c) 2013.

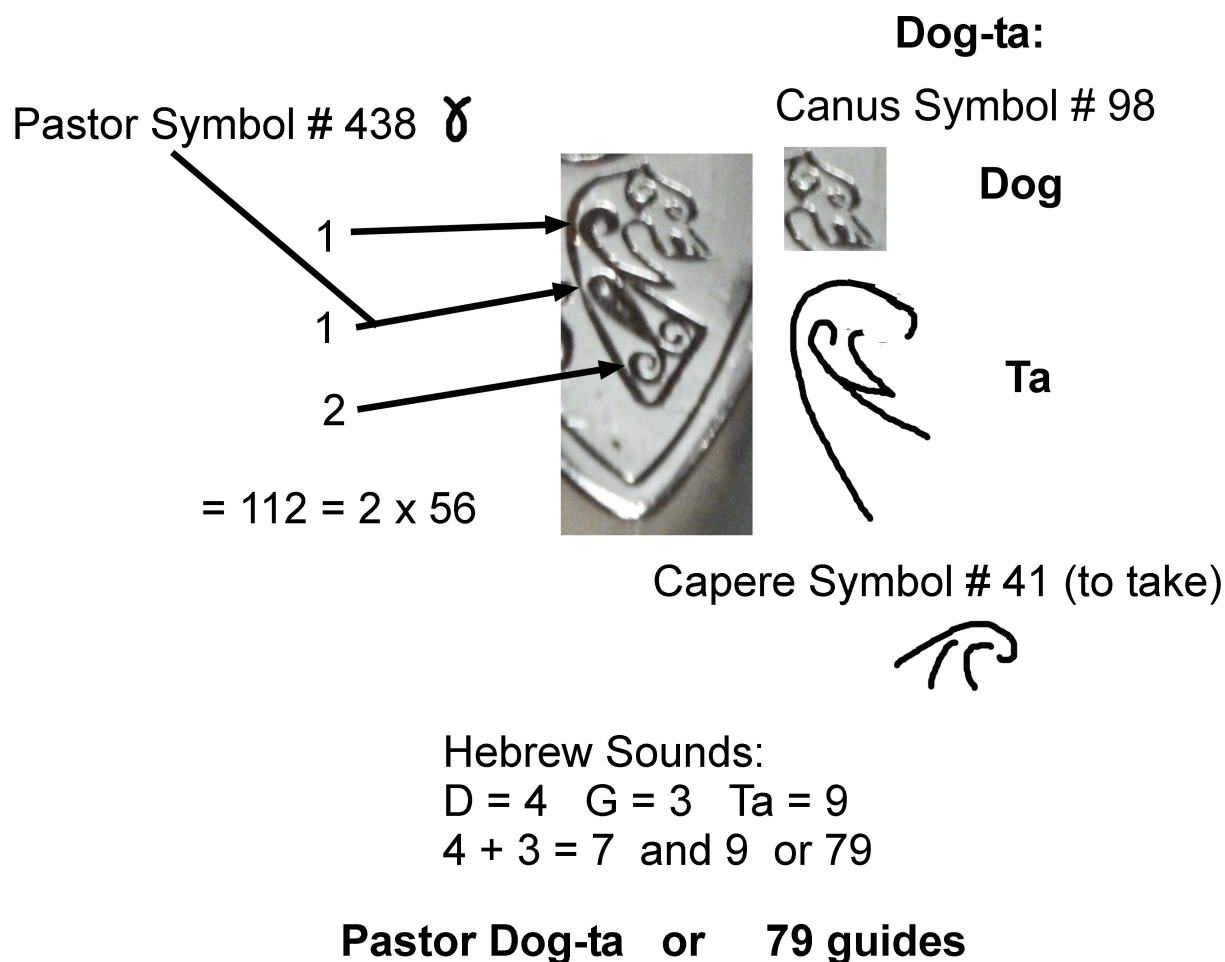


Figure 53. Translation of the Norrie's Law Medallion (Part II) by B.L. Freeborn

And so too in this previously untranslated Pictish Stele from Aberlemno, Scotland we find understanding and confirmation far beyond what we had hoped at the beginning. Prominently placed at the top is the Luwian Hieroglyph for Thunder. Its form reminds us of the Great Serpent Mound, Ohio with its 4 loops in one direction and 3 in the other which creates 43 and 2×43 is 86. But on this stone the eye is within one of the loops. Add this one eye to one loop in one direction and two in the other and we form the number 112 or 2×56 .

Indeed, the stone even shows a Proto-Canaanite/Hebrew/Phoenician letter H at the bottom which has value 8. And to what does 8 refer? English creates a pun of the word eight. It is ate. Are they saying it ate the planet just as the Beltane-Newark story tells? But there is a dot punched into the upper line. Is it to be read $8 - 1$ or $80 - 1 = 79$? Or does it mean the grid of measurement (longitude and latitude) was damaged? But on other stele 6 lines extend down from the H. This gives $8 + 6 = 86$ for the Sun.

There may be lines here as well but the weather takes from us what we would know. This H is called the "comb" in Pictish art descriptions.

There is a circle with a handle that is called "the mirror" above the H. We have seen this image before and understand its meaning. The stele then speaks of a great comet that thundered into the planet leaving a wound in the Earth which is portrayed identically on the stele as in the Great Circle of Newark. Indeed, this same symbolism can be found in other places. It also appears in the Book of Kells from Ireland (See Figure 17 on page 31). We see the mirror and the H again clearly indicating a break in the box or grid.

The numbers 2311 and 33 are just as prominent here as on the medallion. The two and three reminds us of the layout at Newark with its reference to 23 and in reverse 32 for the Arctic Circle. Here we might sum the 2 and 3 to 5 while the 3 and 3 sum to 6 giving us familiar 56. The sum 6 reminds us further of the 6 OCD of translation of the circle-octagon into the circle-square of Newark. The concept of the translation is dominant in this image between the two identical circles showing a realistically layered planet with a core. There is more to understand such as the riddle as to how 79 guides them.

A whole new way of reading history lays before us.

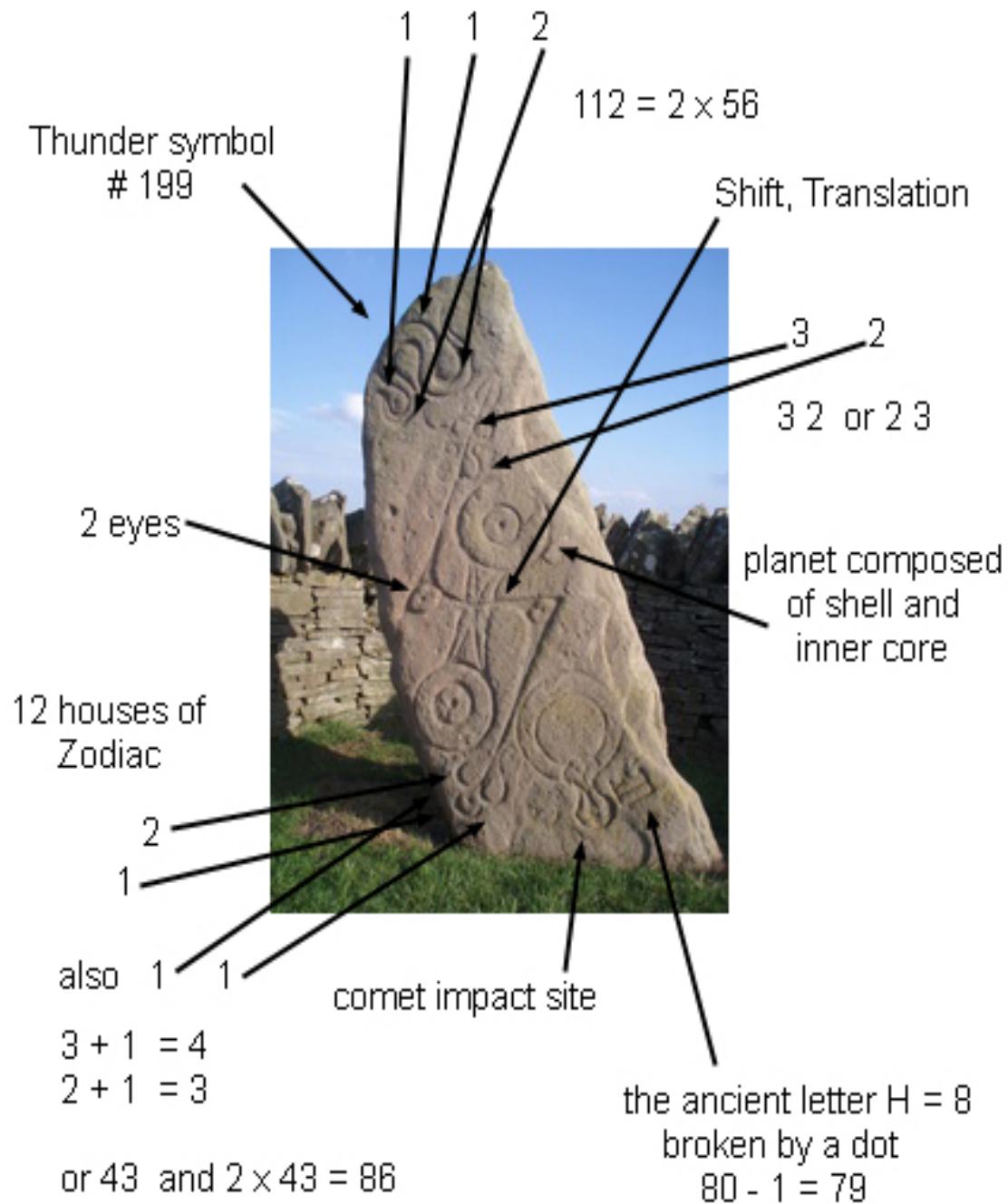


Figure 54. Translation of Scottish Pictish Aberlemno Stone by B.L. Freeborn.
Photo by D Lloyd Original, Catfish Jim and the Soapdish. CC-BY-SA-3.0
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