# THE NARRAGANSETT INSCRIPTION: 

A Translation with its<br>Date of Dedication, Author and Inscriber<br>\section*{B.L. Freeborn © October 2022 - updated April 2023}



The Narragansett Runestone is the work of a genius. Besides the initial plain text reading, there are additional phrases, the date and even the correct location concealed in the text. This is a lot for nine symbols to convey. The proposed transliteration and subsequent translation of symbols imbedded in the rock once on the shores of Narragansett, Rhode Island are shown below. The proof that the correct symbols are used is very math heavy, so it is at the end for those who are interested. What enables the cipher is that the text is in three alphabets: Younger Futhark, Elder Futhark and Latin. The reader is directed to the charts on the last page for Futhark (runic) alphabets.

Typical transliteration:
(?) SH R O MT I
A Æ •

Proposed:


The extra letters appear after one notices several other possibilities are present. The S (in Futhark) can be seen as a backwards Latin N. The Æ symbol (in Futhark) can also be seen as a Latin F. The X can be seen as an A in Younger Futhark or a G in the Older. The T in the Younger Futhark is upside down. There is no reason to assume the adjoining M is not also upside down. If it is, it becomes a Y. There is also no reason to assume it is in the Younger Futhark, since the symbol appears in the Elder as does the S and O in the forms shown. This adds Z to its possible transliteration. Indeed, reading the pairs as shown provides AF, GA, FA, LT, TL, ZT, ZL, MT and MZ as easily readable. They suggest $\mathrm{Af}(\mathrm{ter})$, Go, Foe, Let, Tell, Set, Zeal, Meet and Maze.

We move on with reading the text. Find the runes: A H R. This is exactly how 'year' was written in both the Spirit Pond and Kensington runestones including the rune forms. This confirms these runes are part of or near the date. The date is found in the transliteration proof below.

Transliteration:


Studying the inscription further leads to the correct plain text reading. Take the first letter as N and notice that the H looks like two arrowheads coming together. It is followed by RO which seems to reinforce the idea of an arrow. Take the hooked X as a G (in Elder Futhark) and now GÆN can be found. The letters forming ZT (set) were seen in the $5^{\text {th }}$ and $6^{\text {th }}$ runes. See the I erroneously as a T and now one has everything needed to interpret the inscription as:

$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$ Narragansett.
Now in the transliteration find: ÆR HOM LI ....................Our homes lies...
This suggests the location is also embedded. The longitude and latitude is also deciphered below. Now find:

AS SHÆ RO YMZ ML TI I TL ROZY $\qquad$ As she row amaze mill tie eye - I tell Rozy. AF HÆ RO YMZ ML TI I LT HR OM.....After he row amaze mill tie eye - I letter here OM.

As she rowed to the amazing mill tie eye, I tell Rosy. After he rowed to the amazing mill tie eye, I letter here. OM.

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DESIGNED BY O. M. - TOLD TO ROZY - AFTER THEIR AMAZING
    JOURNEY TO THE MILL TIE EYE
                    AROUND YEAR }115
    NARRAGANSETT FOUNDED 1011
    OUR HOME LIES • 41.45 N N 71.45 }\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{W
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O.M. is the person who designed and built the Newport Tower which was completed about this time. Rozy was his departed beloved. He is known as Bishop Henricus mentioned in the Vinland Map. It appears as if it is a couple, Hrom and Rozy, but it is Henricus missing his beloved. (This is confirmed by another source, the study of which will be published in the future.)

## Transliteration Proof

The gematria (number) associated with each rune is as found in that alphabet with the exception of the $L$ which uses the value for $L$ from the Younger Futhark. The correctness of the transliteration can be checked but it requires substitution to numbers and summing. Sums found should be typical numbers found in Baalist** encoded inscriptions. They are so noted with a $\checkmark$ check mark. The reader is directed to the paper Validating North American Runic Inscriptions for further information on this topic since it is a new approach to deciphering runic inscriptions.

Below is the proposed transliteration which includes all three versions of the $5^{\text {th }}$ rune and two provided by the $6^{\text {th }}$. This positioning at the $5^{\text {th }}$ and $6^{\text {th }}$ eliminates the possibility of the undecipherable rune (?) ever actually being present. If it was, these would shift to $6^{\text {th }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$ positions. The 7 and 2 pattern provides a required number. $(7+2=9)$ or 792 . $\checkmark$ The number 28 or its double 56 must be found. The $5^{\text {th }}$ and $6^{\text {th }}$ runes were just discussed. This provides 56 . $\checkmark$ Further still, 3 versions of the ' $M$ ' and 2 of the ' $L$ ' suggest 32 which is $5.65^{2}$. $\checkmark$ Look at it again and see there is a group of 3 double letters followed by a group of 2 or $32 . \checkmark$

We have now found four numerical verifications of the stone's validity. Others are easily found but number substitution is required to see them.

Proposed:

$\begin{array}{llll} & {\left[\begin{array}{ccc}87 & & \\ \text { Proposed: } & \lfloor 11\rfloor 7 & 5 \\ 24 & \lceil 15 & 15\rceil 9 \\ & \lceil 10\rceil\lceil 4\rceil & \mid 14 \\ 12 \\ 7 & 7\rfloor\lfloor 6\rfloor & \\ & \lfloor 16\rfloor\end{array}\right.}\end{array}$
In this case the dot is next to the [Æ, F]. Letter F has value 6 in Latin. Notice the R of value 5 is just above so that 56 is found.

The 7 is followed by 5 and 24 which sum to 29 so that one finds $7,29 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow 792 . \checkmark$
The group of four numbers: $8,11,4,6$ sum to 29 next to a $7 \Rightarrow 792 . \downarrow$
The sum of the five numbers in brackets is $15+14+16+15+12=72$. This is followed by 9 or $72,9 . \checkmark$
Running the sum across the top line (in bold) as written find $86 . \checkmark$ ( 86400 seconds of longitude.) The sum as typically transliterated (with M, T) is 82 which if read in reverse is 28 or half 56 . The sum of A Æ or 10,4 is 14 which is half of 28.

This is a significant number of numerical verifications. The transliteration appears to be correct.


## Finding the Date

Easter Tables were used in earlier times for determining when Sundays and Easter would fall. Each year has a Golden Number (GN) and Day Letter (DL). This can be used to confirm a date is read correctly. (See Mongé,1967) There are two dates here. The first is the founding date of Narragansett. The second is the date the stone was designed.

There is a 10 below the 11 . The 7 and 4 sum to 11 . The 4 and 6 sum to $10 \ldots . \ldots 1011 \ldots .1110$. This appears to be a date. The Spirit Pond rune stones date themselves to the year 1011. Finding the Golden Number (GN) for both years may settle the matter. GN was commonly used at the time for determining Easter. The GN for 1110 is 9 . Its Line \# on the table is 18 . The Day Letter (DL) is 2 . The two is not found so 1110 is eliminated. $\boldsymbol{x}$

The GN for year 1011 is 5 . A five is immediately to the right of this group of numbers. More so, the Line \# is 15 which appears twice $(Z, L) . \checkmark$ The DL is 7 . To the left of the five is 7 . $\checkmark$ The implied date is year 1011. $\checkmark$ Further confirmation for 1011 is found in the number of runes. There are 7 runes on the first line. Day letter $=7 . \checkmark$ There are 11 runes from the doubled runes. Year is $1011 . \checkmark$ There are 15 runes in total. The Line \# is $15 . \checkmark$

We may conclude that 1011 is the date of the founding. The second date is much easier. Note that by reading it in reverse I MT ROZY O ÆHR SRH and H,R,F,AG,AN,NS $\Rightarrow 7,6,5,17,18,19$.
$\Rightarrow \quad$ I meet Rozy O / around year 1157.
Years 1156, 1157 and 1158 have GN 17, 18 and 19 respectively. Their day letters are 7,6 and 5 respectively. Note the 56,56 and 76 which once again are important Baalist numbers. This is then the date this was designed.

The numbers can be played with for some time. Eventually even a novice solver will come to the conclusion there is no mysterious missing rune on the first line. In other rune riddles a missing letter is required to be guessed to solve the riddle. Here it is the opposite. The missing letter was only a ruse.

## Finding the Location



It is possible to confirm the latit
known. Recall the numbers are:


The full top line of the inscription provides $\mathrm{N}(7,5,24,14,12,9)=\mathrm{N} 71$.
$\operatorname{ZMT}(15,14,12)=41$ and $\operatorname{MLT}(14,15,12)=41$.
ZMY $(15,14,16)=45$ and must be used twice.
So that $41.45^{\circ} \mathrm{N}, 71.45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is found which is correct with respect to the Greenwich Meridian. (Its apparent accuracy suggests they were using this meridian as opposed to other available meridians.) It is important to note - one must know beforehand the location to find it in the inscription. One cannot just read it out.

DESIGNED BY O. M. - TOLD TO ROZY - AFTER THEIR AMAZING JOURNEY TO THE MILL TIE EYE<br>\section*{AROUND YEAR 1157}<br>NARRAGANSETT FOUNDED 1011<br>OUR HOME LIES • $41.45^{\circ} \mathrm{N} 71.45^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$

Dating as described by: Mongé, Alf \& O.G. Landsverk, Norse Medieval Cryptography in Runic Carvings, Norseman Press, Glendale, California, 1967.
**Further information on runic encoded numbers: Freeborn, B.L., Validating North American Runic Inscriptions, noahsage.com, November 2022.

Freeborn, B.L., Deciphering the Spirit Pond, Nomans Land and Narragansett Runic Inscriptions, noahsage.com, November 2022.

# PחD＊RK＊ PNDFRY ナトIJ＇1Fけ「， fubąrk hnias tbmlr <br> 12345678910111213141516 <br> The Younger Futhark：Danish long－branch runes and Swedish／Norwegian short－twig runes．Transliteration and numbers shown below． 



Elder Futhark with transliteration and number value．

