Deciphering the Spirit Pond,

Nomans Land and Narragansett Runic Inscriptions

B. L. Freeborn © November 2022

Index

Introduction

In the paper entitled "Validating North American Runic Inscriptions," by this author, the Spirit Pond rune stones were discussed briefly. It became apparent that there was too much information on the long inscription stone known as SP-3 to include it all there. This paper repeats the information stated in the aforementioned with respect to the Spirit Pond rune stones and considerably more on the SP-3 and SP-2 that may be too much for the average reader. It then delves into the Leif Erikson inscription from Nomans Land and since Narragansett is a short distance from where that was found, it is included as well. These six represent the best runic inscriptions found on the east coast of North America.

Apologies are given in advance. This is end to end numbers which makes for poor reading. Do not let the number work deter one from discovering what lays within the inscriptions. The essence can be grasped regardless of the level of interest in the math.

Reading the first paper is essential to understanding the importance of the numeric information that is given here and followed by✓ marks. The ciphers in SP-3, Inscription Stone are extensive and interesting. Most of the them are deciphered here. A few more of great value may remain, leaving the reader opportunity to search further. The Nomans Land/Leif Erikson stone is a work of genius and the Narragansett is a masterpiece. This is the most thorough study of these inscriptions to date. It follows the work of others who began this study many decades ago. It completes it except for the preservation of the original works. It is up to the reader to motivate those who can.

There are four stones from Spirit Pond, Maine that Scott Wolter discusses in *The Hooked X: Key to the Secret History of North America*. Cyrus Gordon discusses them in *Riddles in History*. O.G. Landsverk discusses Alf Mongé's study of them in his books. The amulet is a small wearable piece. The naming of the other stones here will be consistent with Gordon's. SP-1 is the Map Stone. Its reverse has ten pictograms. SP-2 has the two line script only on one side. SP-3, the Inscription Stone, has ten lines on the front and on the back there are 5 full lines with the start of a 6th. And thus it begins: 56.✓

SP-3 Inscription Stone

Three of the inscriptions use the hooked X. SP-3 as the longest uses it a surprising 33 times on the front and 17 times on the back. 33 + 17 is 50 and 33.50 is the complementary angle to 56.5.✓ Similarly, there are 9 H's with value 7 on the back and 11 more on the front for a total of 20 or 7, 9, 20 ⇒792.✓

One need not study SP-3 in great detail to see it is a cryptogram about Baal. On line six Baal is spelled out clearly and it can be found in four other places. Further, one should notice that on lines five and six in front of this word are four distinct dots in a vertical column (the word dividers). This places four X's in a square pattern. Their sum then is 40 which implies 56.✓ This arrangement uses lines 5 and 6.✓

Further still, the word on the sixth line containing Baal has a total of 5 X's in it so 56.✓ To it's left there is a 6th X so 56 again.✓
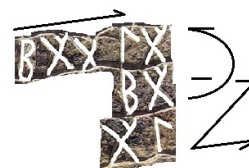
Transliteration of Inscription Stone, SP-3
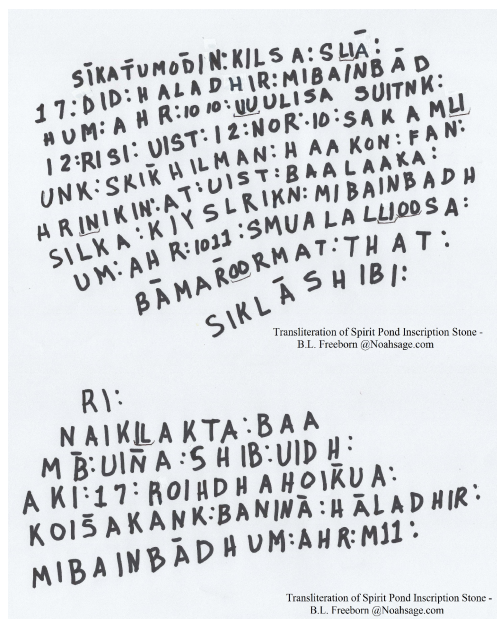
1. SIKA**T**UMO**D**IN : KILSA : S[LI]**A** :
2. 17 : DID : HALADHIR : MIBAINB**A**D
3. HUM : AHR : 1010 : [UU] ULISA SUITNK :
4. 12 : RISI : UIST : 12 : NOR : 10 : SAKAM[LI]
5. UNK : SKI**K**HILMAN : HAAKON : FAN :
6. HR[IN]IKIN : AT : UIST : BAALAAKA :
7. SILKA : KIYSLRIKN : MIBAINBADH
8. UM : AHR : 1011: SMUALAL[LI][OO]SA :
9. B**A**MA**R**[OO]RMAT : THAT :
10. SIKL**A**SHIBI :
11. RI:
12. NAIK[IL]AKTA : BAA
13. M**B** : UINA : SHIB : UIDH :
14. AKI : 17 : ROIHDHAHOI**K**UA :
15. KOI**S**AKANK : BANIN**A** : H**A**LADHIR :
16. MIBAINB**A**DHUM : AHR : M11 :

Over lined runes are in bold. Bindrunes are underlined or in [ ].
This transliteration was checked against Gordon's (pg. 138-140). In line 8 he has SK vs. SM here.

Henricus

What else might this text have to say? Mongé found the name Henricus several times in the Spirit Pond rune stones. (Gordon, pgs 142-143.) This example Gordon gives is from the first two lines of text. Below it is transliterated retaining letter placement. (Bold letters are over lined runes on the stone and this rune master used Th for D.)

S I K A T U M O D I N : K I L S A : S (L+I) A :
1 7 : D I D : H A L A D H I R: M I B A IN B**A**D

The underlined words are: S I K A T U M O **Th** I N :
H I R

Remove the bold letters: I,T,D and form HINRIKUS with AMO remaining. In Latin 'amo' is 'love.' Bishop Henricus (aka Eirikr Gnupson) was believed to be the first bishop in Vinland, America. He was sent by Pope Paschal II (AD 1099-1118). (Gordon, pg. 93) This dating and Mongé's finding of the name Henricus can be filled out further by the text in the vicinity of the name. Notice the 17. If this implies 1117, then it is within this time period. Instead of reading DID (or ThITh) as 'dead,' as most translators do, read it as 'did.' Then one finds it says:

Beloved Henricus in 17 did he lead.

To where did he lead? The remainder of the two lines has an anagram for sailed twice which implies something hidden. It reads as if it says 'kill, sa, sail, mi(ghty) bane both.' A 'sa' is a bucket. This suggests they sailed to the place called 'kill-sa' or perhaps 'crater'; and 'both were mighty and bane.' This place should be confirmed by the numbers. They are below for convenience. (See table at end for rune number equivalents.) The sum of KILSA is 51 and this is a clue. This 51 when doubled as 51.51°gives the latitude of a particularly important place. It is left to the reader to locate it. The next word as an anagram for sail is 11(15+9) 10. Take the 15+9 as 159 then add the 11 and 10. Find the sum 180. There are 180° of latitude and longitude starts and ends at 180°.

```
Sums  ⇒              ---- 88 ----            ----  51 ----    ---- 45 ----
Line 1:          11 9 6 10 12 2 14 4 3 9 8 : 6 9 15 11 10: 11(15+9) 10:
Line 2:      #17 :  3 9 3 : 7 10 15 10 3 7 9 5 : 14 9 13 10 9 8 13 10 3
Sums  ⇒      #17    -15-      ---- 32+34 ---              ---- 76+13 ----
                                                      89 ⇒ 89 x 89 = 7921✓
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If one reads HIR as if it means 'here,' then perhaps the answer is found. Note that H, I are 7,9 while the sum is 21 or 7921.✓

The first word on the next line is HUM implying home. It is actually a continuation of the word from the previous line so it might complete the sentence or it begins a new thought since everything here is well placed. The next word is year spelled (AHR), as it was on the Kensington Rune Stone, and

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then it is followed by 1010. Since Henricus is mentioned and he lived long after 1010 this can only be a commemoration date. Home implies the settlement of Hoop began in that year. The mention of a date suggests one should be found here. Year (AHR) is mentioned again in line 8 and on the reverse in line 6. There they both state the year as 1011. Oddly though, the last 1011 is spelled with a runic M for Roman M or 1000. Even more oddly, there is a rune just after the date 1010 (line 3) that looks like an M -or- it is a bindrune of 2 U's followed by another U. The word containing these runes is clearly in two parts without a word divider so perhaps something is to be found here. The first part sums to 51✓ (using a bindrune of 2 U's or 4) which was seen just above and the last part to 48.

During the years 1010 and 1011 Thorfinn Karlsefini reportedly attempted to colonize Vinland. The last place he stopped he called Hop. Here there are stones in a place called Hoop that mention those years. Mongé believed Henricus created the Spirit Pond stones since his name can be found in ciphers on them. However, would Henricus also embed 'amo' with his own name? This suggests someone else wrote at least this Inscription Stone, SP-3.

Front Side Date

Returning to the idea of a date, note that there are two 17's, one on the front and one on the rear. There are two 12's. Both in the fourth line. There is a single 10 in this same line with word dividers on both sides. Between the two 12's are two words with 4 runes each that each sum to 34.✓ Their total sum then is 68. The word between the 17 and 10 (NOR) sums to 17 as well. For clarity the numbers on line four are: #12 : $\underline{34 \;\; : \;\; 34}$: #12 : 17 : #10 : $\underline{51+24}$

   68   75

The 68[th] day from the end of the Norse year (see pg. 36) is October 17[th]. This is repeated by the 17 sum and #10 that follow it. This then confirms the dedication date.

Looking for the year is more confusing. After much trial and error it seems to be plainly stated by the repeating numerals or year 1217. To confirm this the GN is 2 and the DL is 1. Both of which must have been difficult to embed and even more difficult to identify. The single #10 follows the date (digit sum is 1) and it has word dividers on each side so that it clearly stands out. If this implies GN 1 then a two should be near by. The single word above is divided into *two* with *one empty* space between. The left half of the word has 3 U's (each are a 2) and two of them are joined. There are 2 X's below, 2 X's below that and two in succession above. There is a risk here of seeing what is not there. Another confirmation is this date is five years after the date found on SP-1, the Map Stone. It is also 100 years after the suggested date Henricus arrived, as if it was meant to commemorate his arrival. Further confirmation of his arrival in 1117 is found by reviewing SP-1. A dedication day of November 17[th] was found which is 11-17. This stone then is dated to 1217.

The years 1117 and 1217 are further confirmed by a vertical line on the front side. It begins at the bottom at the H I and then straight up as TABL - KS to the 1 space that breaks 2 words. This must refer to the Easter Tables. Examining this further find: HI (7,9) is 16 and the GN for 1117. The sum
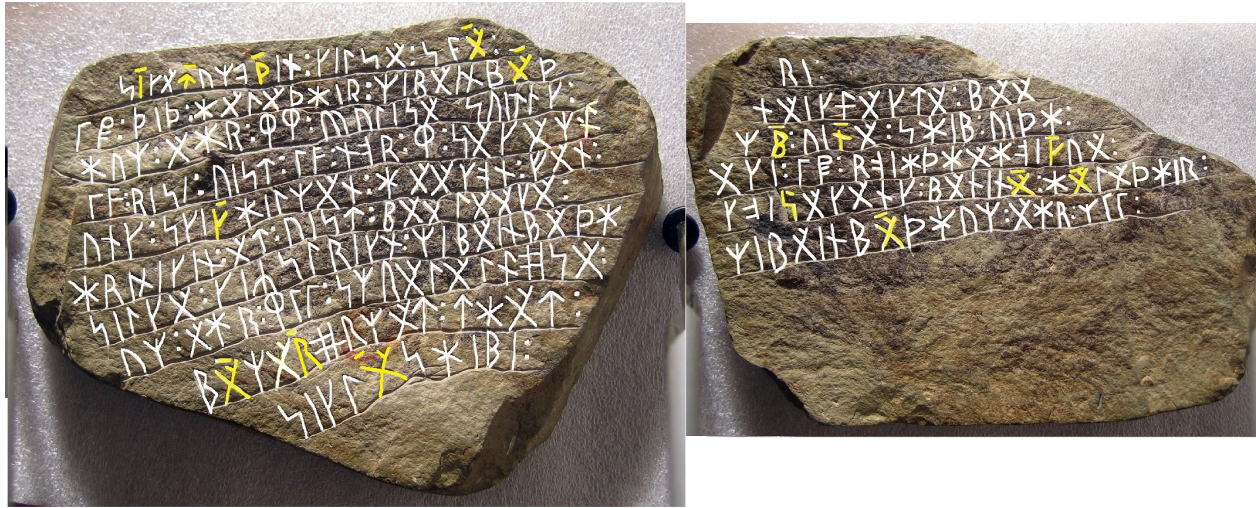
High lighted runes on SP-3. Runes in yellow have a line over them.

of KS (6,11) is 17 or the year. The H is 7 or the DL. At the other end of TABL is the space and two words. For year 1217 GN is 2 and DL is 1. Both then are confirmed.✓

While here notice two other points of interest on line ten. The HI (7,9) is followed by BI (13,9) or 22 so that the series 7922 is formed.✓ The line also begins with SIKLA which is an anagram for KILSA and also 'a-skill .' SIKL is (11,9,6,15) and sums to 41 with the A it is 51. The remainder of the line sums to 49. So, that the total sum is 100. The sums of the two words confirming 1217 just above are 51 and 48 as previously mentioned. These numbers will be of use later.

Running next to TABL is another vertical line. It spells out BHLAAOA SU INB A which is an anagram of: BAAL SU BAIN HOLA ... or ... *Baal sow baneful hole*.

Rear Side Date

Noteworthy numbers on the reverse:

Line 11:	5 and 1 .....56✓
Line 12:	<u>8 10 9 6</u> (15+9) <u>10 6 12</u> 10 : <u>13 10 10</u>
	33✓ (24)✓ 28✓ 33✓
Line 13:	<u>14 13</u> : <u>2 9 8 10</u> : <u>11 7 9 13</u> : <u>2 9</u> 3 7:
	56✓ 40✓ 11 10 .... Sum = 117✓
Line 14:	10 6 9 : #17 : 5 4, 9 7 3, 7 10, 7 4, 9 6 2, 10 : (see below)
Line 15:	<u>6 4 9 11 10 6 10 8 6</u> : <u>13 10 *8 9* 8</u> : <u>7 10 15</u> <u>10 3 7 9 5</u>:
	56✓ 86✓ 40✓ * 32✓ 34✓ *89 x 89 = 7921✓
Line 16:	112 : year : M #11 :
	112✓

The date 1117 is found and confirmed again on the reverse. The numbers #17 and #11 here imply 1117. This year has GN 16 and DL 7. The GN is found by observing M11 is 14+1+1 = 16. This phrase is found on Line 16.✓ Line 13 sums to 117.

On Line 14 the numbers following #17 are: 5 4, 9 7 3 or 9, 19. Year 1117 is on Line #19.✓ For that year the DL is 7. Continuing within that word the next rune/numbers are 7 10 7 4. There are three 7's in this word. The numbers around each 7 sum to 17. The 10 and 7 sum to 17. The 7, 10 sum to 17. The 7,3,7 to 17. The last two (7,4) to 11. Clearly 1117 is indicated here. The end of the word is 9 6 2 = 17 and A(10). In addition, the two runes above the #17 are UI or 11 which repeats 1117. There are 16 runes on Line 14 which is another confirmation of the GN 16. This date is confirmed.

The sum of the letters preceding the over lined X on line 16 is 76 or the period of Halley's Comet.✓ The sum of the entire word is 112 or 2 x 56.✓

The following is deduced from this: 1010 to 1011 is the year Hoop was settled by Karlsefini. Year 1117 was when Henricus arrived at the settlement after being sent by the Pope. Year 1217 is the year this was written to memorialize these dates.

Center Pictogram

There is more of interest besides dates hidden here. There is a pictogram in the center of the front. It runs through the center of all ten lines. View each rune as a picture instead of the rune and find it begins with the 'two' dots. Below is a 'star' suggesting two stars. The stars fall, as the legs of the letter M show. They strike and strike. (The N's form skewed X's.) Then it says it went up (An arrow and line) and fanned out the way the runes are shaped like trees. It ends at an enlarged X.

Line 1:	:	:	Rune to the right is K(6).
Line 2:	H	7	Rune above is 6 or 7..6... 76. See below.
Line 3:	U+U or M	(2+ 2)	or (M = 14) and next U(2).... 14 x 2 = 28
Line 4:	N	8	Two 2's from bindrune and 8 twice or 2...8 ⇒ 28
Line 5:	N	8	⇒ 28
Line 6:	T	12	Sum 8 + 8 + 12 = 28
Line 7:	I	9	Letters to each side are R I K or R|K ...5|6
Line 8:	M	14	
Line 9:	M	14	Sum 14 + 14 = 28
	Sum to here is (7,4,8,8,12,9,14,14) = 76.		
Line 10:	A	10	Total sum is 86.

The arrow and line (TI) in a vertical line in this manner appears on the Kensington rune stone and the Rök rune stone in Sweden. In Elder Futhark it is 17 and 11 which is 28.

Some words can be made out in this vertical list. Hu sounds like 'how.' The double N could be 'none.' Tie has been seen before. Ma is 'more' and it ends with the hooked X which looks like two darts heading into a peak or mountain. There is much to ponder here. Surely though, it was set up to repeat 28's (half of 56).✓ The repetition of 76 at the top and in the sum suggest the period of Halley's comet. The rune master infers two comets struck by using that number/time period and the depiction.

More Anagrams of a Sort

Lines eight and nine provide interesting anagrams. Line nine has two over lined runes (in bold). The eleven rune word beginning line nine reads: B**A**MAR[OO]**R**MAT. ⇒ ROM or ROOM as 'room' is obvious. Take the over lined (bold) as a hint and remove those as AR or 'are' or perhaps ARA as 'area' and what remains is BMAOT. One can see A TOMB remains so that it might read: *Area a room, tomb*.✓ This is another typical Baalist statement. The sum of the word is 79+22 or 79 AT.

The long 'word' in line eight is SMUALAL[LI][OO]SA. This is Baalist in nature as well. To read it several other lines are included:

```
A
S
R I N   I B A[IN]  B  A D H
SM UA LA L [LI][OO]S  A
R    A                T
     A                I
```

Find: RSRSA, RIM, NU, AN, XXX, LI, BAAL, LI, ╫╫, BAIN, SA, SA, 3, HIT, A and HATI which forms 7,10,12,9 or 7922.✓ This might read: Raze, raze, rim, now, An, XXX, lie, eye, Baal, lie, net, bane, bucket, bucket, 3, hit, A. It also can be read as a five word anagram: AS MU I ALL LOOSA

It was razed and razed until it is a rim now. Upon An were the three strikes by Baal. It lies in the net at the baneful buckets from the three hits on A. As it mowed the eye all was loosened.

The Author and Inscriber

Because this author also designed SP-1, The Map Stone, it is easy to spot his name. On the rear, left side, Line 4 find AKI. Perfectly lined up beneath is MK for 'make' and just to the right is another I. So it is: *I make, Aki.* Just above Aki is an M and above this is an N or NM for 'name' which clarifies Aki is a name.

My name is Aki and I made this.
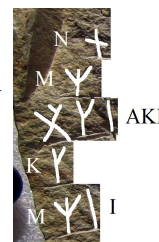
Acrostic and Telestic

Typically there are ciphers that run along the outside edges called the acrostic and telestic. Part of one was found above when the inscriber's name was located. This works easily on the reverse. The number of words on each line is counted. Then from the left or right count in that many runes. Here the first line is RI, one word, and count from the right 1 to find I. Similarly the next line has one word (count :'s) and find A. Repeating this from the right for all lines reveals: I A̲ U K̲ H 1̲. This reads in both directions alternating: AK1⇒ ⇐HUI or I how Aki... which clearly means he designed it as well:

I Aki - how made.

Do the same from the right and find: RAIIIB. Read it by alternating in both directions. It reveals: RI I BI A or 56 I Bi-A or ... *At 56 is the eye and the bisected A*. This is typical of Baalist statements which is very unsatisfying to us because it seems like nonsense.

Reading the front in the same manner produces nothing. However, reading it in reverse acrostic-telestic is productive. This means the word count from the first line is used on the last etc. in a reverse manner. Example: #number of words in line one is three. In the last line, front side, count from the right and left to find K and I.

Line # /	# of words /	Left Upwards	/	Right Upwards:
1	3	K		I
2	3	M		H
3	4	H		IL
4	6	K		I
5	4	I		A
6	4	S		N
7	2	R		M
8	4	A		I
9	2	I		A
10	1	S		A

Left: | Right:
K M̲ H K̲ I S̲ R A̲ I S̲ alternating: | I HIL I MANI AA (XX)
MK SA S ⇒ make sa s | *The eye hill, the eye many strike.*
IR I HK   ⇐ ire eye hack.... *In ire it wandered as the eye was hacked. It made a crater in the south.*

Again these are typical Baalist statements that tell of a double comet striking the mighty hill of An and in ire it wanders as the eye was hacked. It made a crater in the south. – This describes the details of the apocalypse. The root words of which are the same: a- poc-collapse or *at 'a' there is a (poc)crater which caused the collapse.* Further study of runes, ancient riddles and words will reveal to the reader whether this is accurate.

No doubt Mongé in his extensive study of this inscription found these same lines but ignored them as gibberish. He did obtain a readable acrostic (from the left end) by ignoring the lines with numbers. He also continued working until he found a brilliant substitution cipher using the over lined runes which contains Henricus which follows. (Landsverk,1974, pg. 205-206)

Overlined Rune Ciphers

There are 9 over lined runes on the front. (I,T,D,A,A,K,A,R,A). There are 7 on the reverse (B,N,S,A,A,K,A). 79✓ The sum of the seven is 68 or 86 in reverse.✓ The sum of the 9 runes on the front is 75 or 24+ 51. Recall there are 24 hours of longitude and the reader was directed to find 51.51° earlier. Notice that the first three (I T D) when read in reverse (Th/D is 3) are '3 TI' or '3 at the Tie.' Two of the A's (X's) are next to a B and bindrune (I+L). It is easy to arrange BAAL I or 'Baal eye' out of this. The remaining are A ARK or perhaps 'ark at X.'

On the reverse. AKA appears. Aka can also be taken as AGA which may be 'āga'⇒ own;'ege'⇒ terror; 'oga'⇒ ogre; 'aga' ⇒go away. So, perhaps it is 'The eye of Baal lies where it owned it.' The other over lined letters on the back: BN SA suggests 'bane bucket.' Or perhaps:

The eye of Baal lies in 3 arks at the tie where it owned it.
The baneful craters are horrifying

Mongé's ciphers are repeated here with a few corrections. He did not use the two letter RI in his acrostic and failed to find any meaning in the four runes SAII and so reported them as numbers. In the second substitution cipher Mongé only found the name Henricus. He assumed the other runes were to be converted to numbers. He also missed one over lined rune. Finding the cipher at all though lies with him. It was a brilliant start. Both are repeated below with the corrections noted.

Acrostic without lines with numbers:

Line #	Number of Words	Rune Found (Latin Letter)		
1	3	K		Mongé assumed this is an anagram for
5	4	S		sailed and the date 6 Oct. 1123 which
6	4	I	⇒⇒	could be when Henricus departed.
7	3	L		Here we have noted it as the name of a
9	2	A		place, 'Kilsa', to which Henricus sailed.
10	1	S		From here down Mongé assumed these were
11	1	I		numbers that would eventually, with the next
12	2	A		part, sum to 68. In fact, as a Baalist expression
13	4	I		it describes 'Kilsa' more completely.
15	3	I		It is 'SA-III' - or - 'the place of three buckets.'

The second cipher Mongé found is a substitution cipher. Again with corrections it is repeated here. This table requires further explanation. Each word with an over lined rune falls within a group or word. The number of runes in that group except for the over lined is counted. That is listed as the 'number of letters in group.' The rune associated with that number is then listed. From line 14 down Mongé found the name Henricus and found no meaning in the remaining first five and listed those as numbers. Here they are filled out.

Line #	Over Lined Rune	Number of Letters in Group	Rune Associated by number in Latin Letter
10	A	9	I
12	B	1	F
12	N	3	Th
13	K	12	T
14	S	8	N
14	A	5	R*
14	A	6	K*
15	A	11	S*
1	I, T, D	8	N*
1	A	2	U*
2	A	7	H*
5	K	9	I*
9	A,R	9	I*

•Two of the word groups have more than one over lined rune but counted as if they had one.
• I is assumed to also stand for E.

Monge found Henricus in the * runes which leaves five unused. For those he substituted numbers and summed them with the five unused from the first acrostic to find 68. Mongé believed 68 was important because he found it often and it confirmed his date of 10/6/1123. Both have digit sums of 14. It is in fact 34 doubled and 34 is the complement to 56. So 68, in and of itself, was not important except that 68 in reverse is 86.✓

The same series is repeated below. Note the name Karlsefini is also -almost- present.
I* F* Th T N* R* K* S* N U H I* I* -   L*
A and L are missing. An L can be found if one considers there are a total of 16 over lined runes. ⇒
⇒ In the same manner 16 - 1 = 15 or L. But A is still missing.

It is surprising Mongé did not search for Leif Erikson in this series.
I* F* Th T N* R* K* S* N U* H I* I* - L*
It spells the name: LIIF IRIKSUN. The name Leif is easily seen. U must be used for the Æ /O and I reused then Erikson is found. This leaves four unused.

Thorfinn was Karlsefini's actual name. The same letters are used as follows:
I* F* Th* T N* R* K S N* U* H I I - L
This leaves six unused. (U was used for O).

The reader may choose which name was intended by the substitution cipher. All things considered Thorfinn, Henricus and Erikson were probably meant to be found. Karlsefini is most likely hidden somewhere else.

Rhode Island

In that complicated line #14 which was where all the 17's were found hides something else of interest. The line reads 'AKI : 17 : ROIHDHAHOIKUA:'. The name AKI on the left was found above as the author. The long word appears to be a four word anagram. Remove the following letters from the long word: I, AKI, HU and what remains is ROHDAHO. 'OH' means 'island' so remove that ⇒ ROHDA?.... RHODA OH .... ⇒ *I, Aki how in Rhode Island*.

On the reverse there is another phrase that is very clear. Begin on the right side third line down reading in a straight line is:
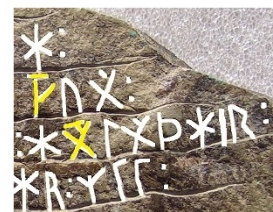HKHR which ends at the 'r' in year (AHR).⇒ ⇒ hack here year...
Next column: UAM (2,10,14) or 1214. ⇒⇒ 1214
Next column: AL-11 or 25-11.⇒⇒ 25th day before year end, in November.
Remaining five runes: ADHIR (10,3,7,9,5) or 29 and 5. Day and day letter.
⇒ On the 29th; R ⇒ 5 the last number/rune is the DL. (Similarly, it could be the 25th, 29 days to end of year!)

Indeed, the full word was HALADHIR or 'He led here.' And where is here?
It is also includes two anagrams with L as a divider. Find: HA - ADHIR ⇒ Rhadi Ah ⇒ Rhode Oh ⇒ Rhode Island. It repeats! (Recall there are 50 X's in this. Some o's and æ's must have been sacrificed to achieve that number. I can be either e or I.)

So, Aki cut this piece actually on:

29 November, 1214 in anticipation of the 100 year anniversary
of Henricus' arrival at Rhode Island where he led.

Longitude and Latitude

Finding the longitude and latitude hidden in these inscriptions requires knowing it in advance. It cannot just be read off. The text gave us the clue Rhode Island so we shall have some area to work with, assuming it is the same Rhode Island we know of today. The location of Newport Tower is 41.48°N and 71.31°W and the location of nearby Narragansett is 41.45°N and 71.45°W.

Interspersed through the text is Pentadic numbers such as seen on line two and three. A listing of these in order with the words North and West as they appear in the text follows. There are four tens and they are all the circle and stick shape. The M in the final date is excluded since it is not Pentadic:

17, 10, 10, 12, West, 12, Nor, 10, West, 10, 11,.........reverse side: 17, 11   Total sum = 120.

Sum from beginning to just after Nor (17+10+10+12+12+10) is 71.
Sum from the end to just before Nor (11+17+11+10+10+12) is 71 ⇒   71 North 71

Sum of numbers excluding 10's to just after West is (17+12+12) is 41.
Sum of remaining numbers excluding 10's is (11+17+11) is 39.

Sum of numbers from beginning to first West is (17+10+10+12) is 49.
Sum of numbers from second West to end is (10+11+11+17) is 49.
Sum of numbers on reverse side is 28.
Additionally numbers 17 and 12 are lined up over each other on the left so 29.

Line three reads -   UUULISA SUINK which is 41 A 48.
Line four reads -   12 : RISI : UIST : 12 : NOR : 10 : SAKAM[LI] as all numbers this is...
                       12 : 34 : 34 : 12 : 17   : 10 : 75
The sum of just the numbers 12, 12 and 10 on this line is 34. Two words sum to 34.

Line ten summed to 41 A 49. (See above.)

The text clearly indicates 41.49 / 41.48 and 71.34. These coordinates bring one to just north of Fort Adams (at 41.48°N and 71.34°W) and west of Newport in the bay area off Aquidneck Island in Rhode Island. It would seem Aki did mean to indicate the Fort Adams / Newport area where stands the Newport Tower. (See *The Newport Tower: Finding the Date of Dedication, its Designer and Builder.*)

Founding Family

There is another section of the text that is of interest. Line five ends with: HAAKON : FAN . Gordon (pg. 142) felt this meant 'Haakon found.' Haakon is a common name. A closer look at the text reveals more. As before this requires several lines not just one. Running vertically from FAN is FAN so it forms a square:

Now one can find KAM, NAM and FAMLI in the square implying 'Haakon (name) came and is the founding family.' But there is more here. Notice the LOK at a diagonal and the AT both pointing to the same place or 'look at.' What then is in this odd word SUITNK? AKI the author's name can also
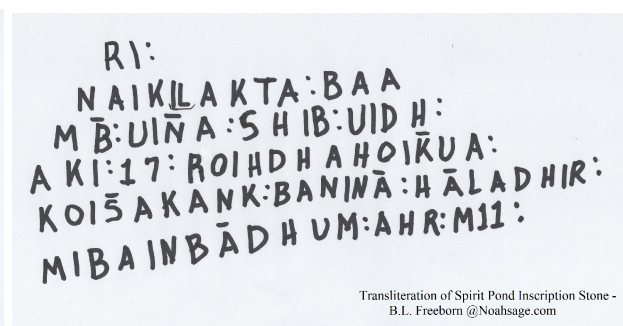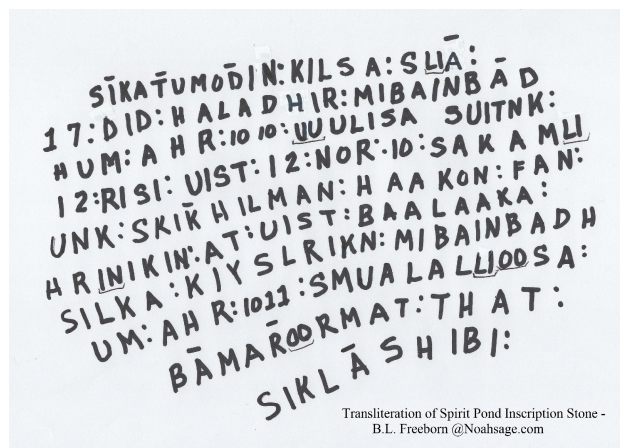
be found with the A below. Removing AKI what is left is SUTN which suggests NUT ... 'not' and/or SUN ... 'son' or 'is not Aki.'

Perhaps, we are close to it. KINK/G or KUNK/G is here using the K below. King Haakon IV of Norway began his rule as a child in 1204. Removing these from SUITNK leaves SUT or SIT which seems to imply 'sit.' King Haakon IV was 'sitting' then but this entire inscription suggests the settlement is much older. Newport can be dated to at least 1116 by the Newport Tower (Freeborn, 2022). This is a hundred years prior to Haakon IV. The text offers another possibility. To the left is the name (UU/M)U LISA with (D/T)HIR just above as if it says MOThR or 'mother Lisa.' SUITNK is also an anagram of Kitsun. Just below the IT is K which repeats Kit. So it is: KITSUN KAM 10. Year 1010 is the date stated in the plain text. Perhaps, the founder of Rhode Island then was:

Haakon, son of Lisa and Kit, was the founding family in 1010.

A Full Translation

By now we have seen many subjects touched on in this inscription. The first was Baal followed by Henricus in 1117; Thorfinn and the founding family of Haakon Kitson in 1010; Rhode Island and its location; and its author, Aki, in 1214. However, there are many words as yet not discussed. After reviewing each line and looking at the remaining words a summary translation that is not so jumbled will be made. The transliterated image retains letter placement to facilitate reading of the text.

Transliteration of Spirit Pond Inscription Stone - B.L. Freeborn @Noahsage.com

Transliteration of Spirit Pond Inscription Stone - B.L. Freeborn @Noahsage.com

Spirit Pond Inscription Stone, SP-3, transliterated retaining rune placement.

Line #1: SIKATUMODIN: KILSA ; SLAI :

> The first word was found to be a partial anagram for Henricus and 'amo' which means 'love.' SIKATUMODIN includes the A, R below the M. This is an anagram of several words: SIT KAM MAR U ODIN or site, came, mar, U, Odin ⇒ *At the site of Odin it came. It is a mar, a cup, an O den*. KILSA describes the place again: *where it killed is a bucket*. KILSA is also an anagram for 'a skill.' The last word is an anagram for 'sail.'

Line #2 : 17 : DID : HALADHIR : MIBAINBAD-HUM

17 was used to calculate the longitude/latitude and the years 1117 and 1217. DID is 'did,' and HALADHIR was seen to be both '*he led here*' and '*Rhode Island*.' MIBAINBAD-HUM appears to be plain text joined words: *My baneful bad home*. Note that BAD is directly above the SUITNK which was found to include '*not king*.' So it is '*Haakon is not the bad king*.'

Running vertically under the 'did' is AIKI or *I, Aki, did*.

Line #3 : HUM : AHR : 1010 : [UU] ULISA SUITNK :

HUM is 'home.' AHR is both 'year' and an anagram of HAR or 'here.' 1010 is the year. [UU]U is part of the center pictogram and suggests 'three cups.' [UU] is also a Latin M so that MU with the R just below and a TH (D) just above as if it says MOThR LISA or 'mother Lisa.' SUITNK with the K below was 'not sit King.' Otherwise it is an anagram of 'Kitson.'

Line #4 : 12 : RISI : UIST : 12 : NOR : 10 : SAKAM[LI] - UNK

The numbers refer to the years 1217 and 1010. They were also used to calculate the longitude/latitude. UIST and NOR are 'North', 'west' or 'waste.' Above the NOR is RU or 'row north.' RISI with the M and A above form RIM and SAI, or 'rim' and 'sea.' RISI with the A above forms 'Æsir.' The Æsir were the primary gods ruled by Odin. The line ends with SAKAM[LI]. SAK is either 'sack' or 'sag'. It can also be SA KAM LI. 'Sa' is a bucket in Old English so it becomes 'bucket came lie.' The AMLI was part of the words 'family' and 'fan.' The K has I above and N below so 'kin.' If this is an anagram SAM KIN FAN FAMLI or 'same kin founding family' certainly makes sense. The word continues onto the next line. The LIUNK is UNKLI or 'uncle.' This Haakon Kitson is then uncle to the bad King Haakon.

Line #5 : UNK : SKIKHILMAN : HAAKON : FAN :

The first word UNK is KNO ⇒'know.' SKIKHILMAN is 'skill hill hike man.' Then follows the founders actual name spelled out, Haakon, with fan repeated both horizontally and vertically which seems to imply 'founder.'

Line #6 : HR[IN]IKIN : AT : UIST : BAALAAKA :

The first word is an anagram of Henricus using the U and S above. This leaves 'in.' Above KIN is another K suggesting 'king' again and also 'kin.' The 'in' is followed by AT or 'at.' This 'in at' sounds redundant, however AT in Hebrew gematria is 79. HR[IN]IKIN is also HIR NI KIN or *hire nigh kin ... of king.*

The H with U above and S below suggests SHU ⇒ 'show.'

Then follows UIST or 'west' or 'waste.' Baal follows three times in different directions as shown above. LAAKA is 'lake' spelled with three A's repeating the idea of 3.

Line #7 : SILKA : KIYSLRIKN : MIBAINBADH

SILKA as before is both 'Kilsa' but also 'a skill.' KIʀSLRIKN seems unintelligible which it should since it is an anagram for 'Skrilingʀ' ⇒ 'scræling' or foreign person. The last word, 'my baneful bad home,' was discussed before. It repeats three times as the refrain of the piece. Mongé felt Kilsa was the year 1124. (See below at Map Stone.)

Line #8 : UM : AHR : 1011: SMUALAL[LI][OO]SA :

This was discussed above. It was: *It was razed and razed until it is a rim now. Upon An were the three strikes by Baal. It lies in the net at the baneful buckets from the three hits on A. As it mowed the eye, all was loosened.*

This additional comment is added. The vertical runes running through the S might also include the A on the bottom line so that it becomes: ARSRSA of 'Aesir, Aesir.'

Line #9 : BAMAR[OO]RMAT : THAT :

This was also discussed above. It was: *'Area a room, tomb.'* THAT is 'that' and also was part of the end line anagram HATI or 'hit A.'

Line #10 : SIKLASHIBI :

SIKLASHIBI appears complicated. It reads better with the M above the A included and the AT above the last I so that it says: 'I am skil at ship' ⇒ 'I am skilled at ship' which suggests he is either a skilled builder of ships or sailor.

Line #11 : RI :

RI is both 51 and 56. It appears on the Kensington rune stone on the side at the far right; and on the Rok rune stone in Sweden on the top at the far right.

Line #12 : NAIK[IL]AKTA : BAA

NAIK[IL]AKTA with the M below at the start of the line and the IN below the K reads: MANI KIL KIN ATAK ⇒ *many kin killed in attack*. The BAA is with the B below and DO is 'ababod.' This is Old English 'æbebod' which means an 'edict of law.'

Line #13 : MB : UINA : SHIB : UIDH :

MB : UINA : SHIB : UIDH is almost straightforward plain text: move Vine ship with ⇒ *moved to Vineland on a ship with....* Also find DOA running down with another A below and to the side N,M which implies ...*Doa (name)*. The runes in the square UID /HO spell out: HU I DO ⇒ *how I do*. The last H begins the 'hack here Rhode Island 1214' found previously which runs vertically to the right.

VINA has an R below the A which creates VINAR or an anagram for Vanir. The Vanir are another group of gods in Norse Mythology.

Line #14 : AKI : 17 : ROIHDHAHOIKUA :

The first word is the author's name, Aki, and as discussed before the acrostic says: *I Aki (name) make*. The long word, also discussed above, is: *I, Aki how in Rhode Island*.

Line #15 : KOISAKANK : BANINA : HALADHIR :

The first two words are new. KOISAKANK is an anagram for I KO AS KANK ⇒ *I go as King*. KANK is directly over BAD so once again he states the King is bad.

BANINA is combined with the AB above the N so that it clearly says BAN, BAN. The U below the N creates 'now.' There is an M below the INA so that it is MANI or 'many.'

Line #16 : MIBAINBADHUM : AHR : M11

MIBAINBADHUM was *My baneful bad home.* The H is part of another restatement of HAAKON. It moves up and to the left as HKON and up to the right as HAA. One of those A's is part of BANINA and the M below it forms the word 'name' which confirms that it was intentional.

The remaining letters of AHR : M11 were a part of the vertical lines discussed above.

Vertical lines :

Vertical lines included the center pictogram, the Table Date line, and the line next to it which gave: *Baal sow baneful hole.*

Summary Translation

In order to summarize these jumbled ideas, their positioning in the inscription and topic will be taken into account. For example: 'know, skill hike man' are part of the Henricus anagram so presumably this refers to him. With that said, it translates more or less to ....

Translation

Rhode Island was founded in 1010. Haakon Kitson, son of Lisa and Kit, was the founding family. He was uncle and kin to the sitting bad King Haakon at my baneful bad home.

Beloved Henricus in 1117 did he lead here in Rhode Island. He was a skilled sailor. Henricus was a knowledgeable man and a skilled outdoors man. Henricus hired nigh the kin of the King of the Scrælings to go west to the Baal lakes and show him. He rowed north and sailed with the scrælings in 1124.

I, Aki, made and designed this. I am a skilled sailor. Many of my kin were killed in an attack because of an edict of law at my baneful bad home. I go as the bad King Haakon banned now my many gods. I moved to Vinland on a ship with Doa. This is how I came. For 1217, I, Aki, cut this and designed it in Rhode Island.

He banned my gods Vanir, Odin, and Æsir, Æsir!

At the site of Odin it came. It is a mar, a cup, an O den.
It was killed at the bucket. The home of the three cups from Baal is here.

It wasted the north and it became a rimmed sea.
It was sacked as it sagged to where the bucket came to lie.
Baal, Baal, Baal!
There are 3 lakes. Baneful and bad was its home.

Two comets struck the eye which is the tie. It flew up as it was struck.
It was razed and razed until it is a rim now.
Upon An were the three strikes by Baal. It lies in the net at the baneful buckets.
As it mowed the eye all was loosened. In ire it wandered south as the eye was hacked.
The area is a room, a tomb. That is where it hit.

The eye hill at the eye is where many struck.
At 56 is the eye and the bisected A. It made the craters.

The eye of Baal lies in three arks at the tie where it owned it.
The baneful craters are horrifying.
Baal sowed a baneful hole.

I, Aki, made this on 29 November, 1214 in anticipation of the 100 year anniversary of Henricus' arrival at Rhode Island, 41.48°N and 71.34°W, where he led.

End Translation

Amulet

Moving on to the amulet which was mentioned previously. On the front side is the number 1010 which is presumably the year. The question remains whether it is a commemorative year or the year it was originally devised. Either way the 10's are composed of a line and a circle which repeats the idea of the Ankh. There are 5 runic figures on this side. The 6th is a hatched symbol for 5 so 56.5 repeats.✓

The runes in the center stand for V I N with numbers 2, 9 and 8. Their sum as 19 is of no interest. But if one sees it as a 2 / 8 then 28 is found.✓

Figure 76. An incised pendant found in an Indian shell midden at Spirit Pond, Phipps-burg, Maine. Drawing by T. Fitzpatrick.

From Lenik, 2009

The sum of the 5, 19 and 20 is 44 which interestingly is the latitude of Spirit Pond.

Then by summing 5 and 2, a 7 can be found which provides 7 9 and 20 or 7920.✓

Easy enough, but this leaves no apparent use for the 8 except that 89 x 89 is 7921?!✓ And a square of sides 5.65 has a diagonal of 8.✓

Lastly, here there are 3 letter runes and 2 numbers or 32.✓

Photo Scott Wolter ©2009. Used with permission.
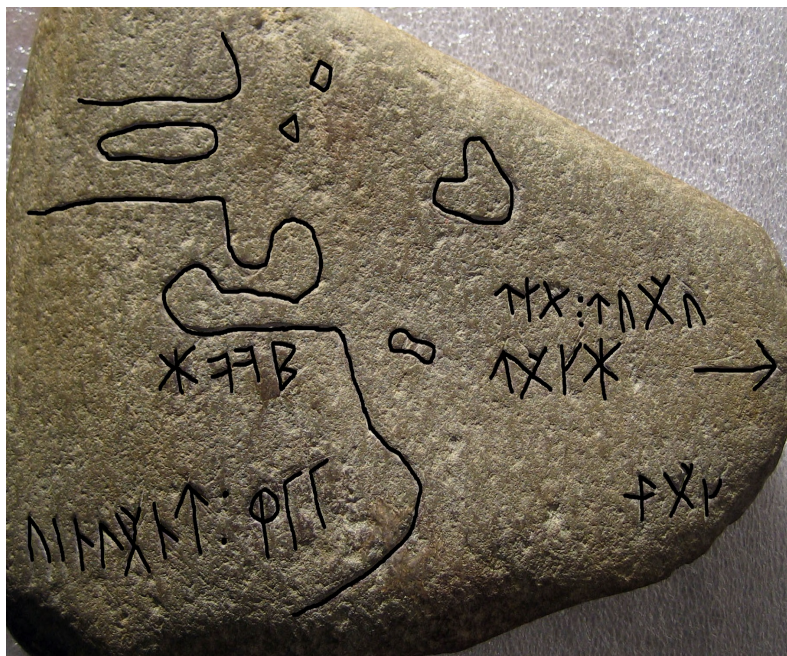
After Photo by Scott Wolter

SP-1, Map Stone, Front

This leaves SP-1 or the map stone to be looked at. This is a sheer pleasure. It transliterates easily as:

HOOB	TKA: TUA (U+L)
VINLAND : 1011	TAKH:
	(I+L) A K

As numbers:

7 4 4 13	12 6 10: 12 2 10 (2,15)
2 9 8 15 10 8 2 : 10 1 1	12 10 6 7:
	(9+15) 10 6

Translated:

Hoop	Day*: Two*	
Vinland: 1011	Day:*	
	Sailed*	(*see below)

The sum of HOOB(P) is 28.✓ The sum of TKA is 28.✓ The sum of TUA is 24.

Very similar to the Kensington and the Kingigtorssuaq Inscription, the first letter, H, has value 7 and there is a 2 and 9 on the following line or 792.✓ The next numbers (8,15,10, 8,2) sum to 43.✓ The last two are 8 and 2 or 28 in reverse.✓ On the left there are 3 word groups on 2 lines or 32.✓ On the right there are 4 word groups on 3 lines or 43.✓

Mongé dates this to 6 October 1123 using the phrase (I+L) A K . (He used L= 14.) He presumes it is an anagram for SIKLA (sailed). Anagrams of SIKLA are also used on SP-2 and SP-3. He dated all the inscriptions then to that date. The associated numbers are (23)10 6. Note the S or 11 is missing. There is a hint in the two lines above it which use 11 runes. If Mongé is correct and L= 14 then the sum is 39 but the 11 (S) is missing. Take the hint and subtract an 11 from 39 and find 28.✓ He uses the rune count of 3 and 7 on line one to prove the GN and DL. Furthermore, the riddle master no doubt assumed the solver would find the date 6 October in the remaining numbers of (I+L)AK. The DN table (page 36) indicates this is 79 days to the end of the year. 79 and 23 from the joined runes creates 7923 and this is a very clever 792✓ which makes it an unlikely date.

If L = 15 then the sum of (I+L)AK is 40.✓ By similar reasoning the year becomes 1124. The GN for year 1124 is 4. The DL is 6. Both 4 and 6 repeat in the text. This makes 1124 a plausible year as well. As a date, it is likely the year when Henricus sailed to 'Kilsa' or left the settlement for other duties elsewhere.

The GN for the stated year 1011 is 5 and the DL is 7. The Rati is #15. Although there are two 7's there are no 5's making it unlikely this is the date of the inscription.

*All of the words in the right word group are either misspelled or anagrams which suggests there is something hidden here. This group is usually taken to mean two days travel by sea since there is an arrow. Two days to the north is Nova Scotia. Two days to the south is Narragansett Bay where lies another rune stone (once at the shoreline). It is as if there were other settlements along the coast.

A closer look at these runes is warranted. Note the riddle master gives a hint. They refer to time (day). It is likely then that this group is where the date is embedded. The right side numbers:

12 6 10: 12 2 10 (2 15)

12 10 6 7:

(9+15) 10 6

Note the repeating 12's and that 10,6 and 6,10 are in a group and sum to 16. The 10,6 repeats in the last word. The 2 and 10 sum to 12. The GN for 1212 is 16. Moreover, the DL is 7 which is to the right of the 10,6. There are 7 runes on the top line and 3 on the bottom. The Rati is 3. Compare this to year 1216 with GN 1 and DL 2 neither of which is found. Checking year 1006, the GN is 19, DL is 6 which is also unsatisfactory. The likely year then is 1212.

If one studies Mongé's steps closely for determining the date, another implied dedication day becomes apparent. The sum of the digits in 1011 equals <u>3</u>. There are <u>seven</u> runes on the line. Using the DN table the 37th day to the end of the year is 17 November. The first two runes of HOOP sum to 11 and the last two to 17 which seems to confirm the date as 17 November, 1212. In the Inscription Stone 1117 was the implied date of Henricus' arrival.

The stone implies the Hoop settlement began in 1011 and was still active in 1212. Archeological dating suggests it was active in the 1400's. (Wolter, pg. 80) The area is still known as Hoop.

Photo Scott Wolter ©2009. Used with permission.

After Photo by Scott Wolter

SP-1, Map Stone, Back

The stone has a significant shape which can be seen from this side. It is shaped like an axe. The left upper corner is shaped like a crater. Both of these ideas are important to the story of Baal.

The back of the stone has eight✓ runes centered at the top between two pictures which immediately suggests 28.✓ There are two pictures on the top line and eight below in the group or 28.✓ The symbol Wolter suggested (X with hoop) meant 40 degrees latitude is present next to a hatch mark symbol. The 40 implies 56.✓ To its right the hatches can be counted two ways evidently. As he did and find 44 which is the latitude of Spirit Pond; and as others do, find 48 which is the latitude of Newfoundland Island.

The runes at the top center are transcribed as M I L T   I A K I and
correspondingly the numbers are: 14 9 15 12 9 10 6 9.
The sum is a sad and useless 84. However, the sum from 14 to 10 is 69 which is repeated by the last two numbers 6 and 9. This is essentially the longitude of Spirit Pond. The correct modern coordinates are 43.75N, 69.81W. The location of Newfoundland is 48N, 56.5W.✓ Imagine that.

The translation of the runes on SP-1 reverse has certainly not satisfied anyone. It appears it can be broken up as follows: MIL TI (A) KI. This is in simple Old English...*mill tie (56) key*. From this Mongé derived the message: LIT A MIK or *seen by me.* Or perhaps it is actually stating who wrote and inscribed (let) this stone. Read in both directions: ⇒ *Me let...I Aki...... I tell* ⇐. Altogether it says:

Mill tie (56) key seen by me. I Aki designed and carved.

The Short SP-2

This is the last of the Spirit Pond stones to discuss. Its inscription is short having 8 runes on the top line and 4 on the second line with 3 on the left and 1 on the right. One rune on each line is a bindrune positioned directly over each other.

Spaced as written it reads: And numerically:

        N (Æ+R) K S L Æ L K   8 (4+ 5) 6 11 15 4 15 6
        S (I+L)   A : K   11 (9+15)   10   : 6

There are 3 words on 2 lines for 32.✓ The sum of the top line is 74. The sum of the second line is 51.✓ The total sum is 125. The first number is 8 and the second bindrune is 9. Recall 89 x 89 = 7921.✓ The sum from 15 to the last 6 is 40.✓ The first number is 8 and the last number on either line is 6 suggesting 86.✓ The sum on the left bottom is 45. The sum between the 6's is 45. Add a 6 from either side and obtain 51 again.✓ The R and K adjoining each other provide 56.✓

Photo Scot Wolter © 2009. Used with permission.

The : is directly under 15 and it is followed by 4 and 15. Year 1002 is on line 15 of the Easter table. It has GN 15 and DL 4. This date follows the discovery of Vinland by Leif Erikson by a year, so it is possible. The commemoration date on the others was 1010.

Assuming the day of dedication is suggested by the nearby 6's both the 6th of October and 11th of June must be checked. The first is 79 days before the end of the Norse year. But 79 suggests 792.✓ The 11th of June is 196 days before the year end but only 125 days before October 14[th,] the first day of the Norse winter. The sum of the first line was 125! This can then be dated to either day. It is the reader's choice. Once the date is plainly stated then one can see it in the text 10_ : or 10 0 2!

As far as what it says...it reads like it is straight Baalist - strange but true.
The second line is an anagram for KILSA which was seen on the other Spirit Pond stones. Taking it bit by bit find:

N over S. *North went south.*   (ÆRIL) ⇒RÆL I ⇒ *roll eye*.
KS over A. ⇒ SAK ⇒ sack or *sagged*.
The L over two dots. ⇒ two suggests a missing letter U so this becomes LU or *low*.
Then it is ÆL over K ⇒ *cull*.   The last two in reverse KL ⇒ *kill*.

> *North went south as the eye rolled and sagged. It is low. It culled and killed.*

This sounds like he is describing the apocalypse or perhaps some element of Ragnarök. His devotion to Baal seems complete but what of his name?

It might be helpful to see the Æ as O. Now notice there are two anagrams for 'look' spelled LÆK or LOK. So we should do as directed and look. Mongé points out this implies a shift cipher. If a shift cipher is applied (shift each to the preceding) find:

<div style="text-align:center">

N (Æ+R)KS L Æ L K ⇒   H (Th Æ) R A B Th B R

S (I+L) A : K   ⇒   A (N B)   I : R

</div>

which is not productive. But if you make a mistake and substitute M for B (the following rune) then...   H (Th Æ) R A M Th M R

<div style="text-align:center">A (N M)   I : R</div>

and one can read: hath name thar (there) I am thr (there)? This suggests it is a forward/reverse cipher. After a some struggle one finds that only the bindrunes are used.

shift the top line back one:	Th Æ
(Æ+R)	Æ R
(I +L)	I L
shift the bottom line forward one:	A M So that it reads: I am Læthær (Lother).

Lothær inscribed this stone 11th of June 1002.

That then concludes the Spirit Pond stones but there is another stone from the same period somewhat south which also provides ...... a runic riddle.

The Nomans Land - Leif Eriksson Inscription

This study would not be complete without some comment on the Leif Erikson inscription found on a rock off the shore of Nomans Land, adjacent to Martha's Vineyard. Photos are scant which severely limits any study. Typically, it is considered a fraud because it contains a letter M or Roman numeral in the date. However, the Spirit Pond Inscription Stone (SP-3) used the letter M in the final date and it was also used to substitute for a runic M in the center pictogram. Therefore, the use of M1 to suggest a date of 1001 is wholly consistent with it being a valid inscription. The Spirit Pond

THE RUNIC ROCK IN 1927

stones were not found for some 40 years after common knowledge of the Leif inscription so they could not have inspired the M1 date. Furthermore, consider the constraints of using only the runic numbers to indicate a date of 1001 as just seen in the SP-2. There is simply no zero which makes an M very useful. Certainly any educated person of the year 1001 was in the habit of using M1 as a date since Roman numerals were in use then throughout Europe. 'Modern graffiti' would not use such a strange arrangement. The zero is so common place today it would have been used without a thought. Indeed, it should have been 1003 since that was the date the then current encyclopedias stated Leif discovered Vinland.

Images from Holand, 1944

The top line of the inscription is straight forward. It consists of four runes spelling out LIIF and eight more spelling out IRIKSSĄN. This is accepted to be Leif Eriksson. The date follows M1 (1001) and then the next line begins clearly with Th I and that is where confusion sets in. The third rune is made to appear as an N in some white marked images. A photo from Holand (1944) has a chalked image which clearly does not show an N. Holand reports that Professor Delabarre in 1935 examined the stone carefully and found no additional markings on the upright staves of the runes after the first Th. He most certainly would have reported an N. Photos however can often reveal more than the eye can see. The first five runes are readable as: Th I ʀ TI. In the enlarged image note the short height of the third line and an arrow on top of the fourth can be made out. The remaining group of lines followed by the four on the fourth appear to be just lines or I's. Holand's explanation was that Greenlanders often left incomplete runes as part of magical incantations. Mongé and others disagreed.

Erikson is spelled with two S's in the old Icelandic manner. Each name should be followed by an ʀ but these do not appear. The doubled S and deleted ʀ provides for the correct number of letters and sums as seen below. Other differences and some very good reasons for them are elucidated by Holand. The inscription then reads (retaining letter placement):

LIIF IR IKSSÆN
　　M I
ThI ʀ T I   I I I
　　I III

Regardless of how the last two are read the top two lines are sharp and clear. As noted before, these types of inscriptions always gave proof of the date through the Easter Tables. The GN for year 1001 is 14. The DL is 5. The Rati (Line#) is 15.The M can be converted to 14. There are 14 I's. The number of runes on the first two lines is 14. So GN 14 is found. Simple enough. Even simpler, the 5 or R is directly above the M. The Rati of 15 is the first rune (L,15). The sum of M (14) + 1 is also 15. Both runes M and R are carefully framed by straight lines, are central to the inscription and slightly larger to make them stand out. The date is then proven very well.

When converted to numbers the inscription reads:

$$15\ 9\ 9\ 1 \quad 9 \quad 5\ 9\ 6\ 11\ 11\ 4\ 8$$
$$14 \quad 9$$
$$3 \quad 9\ 16\ 12\ 9 \quad 9\ 9\ 9$$
$$9 \quad 9\ 9\ 9$$

There are 12 runes on the first line in 2 groups of 4 and 8. The sum of Leif is 34 while Eriksson equals 63. Their total sum is 97 or 79 in reverse.✓ The second line is 14, 9 = 23; or 14,1 = 15. Finding the difference then 97 - 15 = 82 or 28 in reverse.✓ Then 79 followed by 23 is 7923 or 792.✓

Many critics note IRIK is misspelled but by this spelling it gives |5|6 which becomes 56.✓ The RI pattern was seen on the SP-3, Inscription Stone which implied 5 + 1 = 6 ⇒ 56. More importantly, it can be seen as far away as Sweden on the famous Rök rune stone.

Its double, 112 (56 x 2), is found by adding the sum of the first two lines or 97 and 15 = 112.✓
The S as 11 also supplies 56 since 5+6 = 11. The two S's are then repeating 56's.✓
There are 14 I's in total. Recall 14 doubled is 28 and doubled again is 56.✓

The third line if read: ThI ʀ T I   III provides ⇒ 3,9,16,12,9   111 (or 9,9,9).
ThI ʀ: 3,9,16 is 28.   T I: is 12,9.   If the TI is in the Elder, it is 17, 11 which sums to 28 as well which was seen in the Kingigtorssuaq and Kensington stones. Three I's or 9's suggests 3 x 9 = 27 which supplies all the digits for 792.✓

Typically the TI is in a vertical line. Lying in a nearly perfect vertical line is another I and the runes I M T I. This is 9,14,12,9 or 44...?
The same can be done on the other leg of the M with the R: R M I I or 5,14,9,9 = 37...?
Between them is an I or 9. 44 + 9 + 37 is 90 and 90° is the north pole which is portrayed as the center pole of the inscription.

The sum of the vertical lines IMTI, IIII and I between them is 89 and 89 x 89 is 7921.✓
The sum of the entire third line is 3,9,16,12,9,9,9,9 = 76 which was seen above.✓
The sum of the fourth line, if they are all 9's, is 36 which reminds us there are 360 degrees in a circle. If it is 9 and then 3 x9; it is 9 27 or 792 as was seen in the line above.✓

Typically a day of dedication is given. After trying many possibilities, the day of dedication appears to be simply stated by the two letter / numbers below the year. The four letters as a group spell TIMI which sounds like time. Let's take the hint and see that this implies 12 /9 or the 9th of December which is confirmed by the first letter/number of value 15. The 9th is fifteen days before the end of the Norse year. This day also falls on the new moon.

However, he is much clearer with the latitude. One most know the latitude and longitude to find it in these inscriptions. Noman's land is at 41.258°N and 70.815°W.
Note the count of the I's.

> First line: 4. Second line: 1
> Third line from right to left: 4 then 1.
> Fourth line total: 4. Then left to right 1 and 3. ⇒⇒ 41.3°N

Longitude is at 70.815° and zero's are difficult to imply. But there are 7 I's in the vertical line and then left on the third line. There are also 7 I's in the U shape that included the M. This suggests 7 and implies 0. But then again 7I appears very close to 71. So, the longitude is rounded up.

It is highly likely that the author of this complicated encryption embedded their name in it. Note the M could also be the T and L runes set together which could spell out the word 'tell' or 'let' - meaning inscribe. The adjoining I would then create : 'I tell' or 'I let.' There is the beginning of a name on the third line: Th I R. The last symbol, R, typically ends a name, so again it suggests a name is here. It remains elusive until one realizes the whole puzzle lends itself to counting: first line 12 runes, second 2, third 8 and fourth 4. If each of these represent letters then TUNÆ is found. Interestingly, this is an old Swedish name and short form of 'Thorniut.' Looking at the word groups further find 4 and 8 on the first line and 5 and 3 on the third. This gives Æ,N and R, Th. The first is the name of a goddess in the same era as Baal. The latter is two of the missing letters to form Thorniut. Now recall the Th I R. The name is now complete as ThærniutR also known as Tunæ, the author.

It would have been more satisfying to find Baal spelled out since An was found. But then again... shift ciphers are sometimes used in runic riddles. If the vertical line I M T I is shifted by one rune over (I ⇒A, M⇒B, etc.) it becomes A B L A or Baal. The right side does not shift but remains as RM III meaning 'Rim 3.' For sure, this is another one of those weird Baalist statements that appears to be true once you understand what they are talking about.

This inscription seems to be wholly valid. It certainly fits the riddle pattern of other stones, the date is supported by embedded Easter table values, and the syntax has suffered in favor of the numbers. There is also an embedded author name. It displays typical Baalist numbers and indeed, the name Baal in a classic shift cipher is a bonus. All of this is in common with others seen from the period.

Consider that this is very near the southerly most tip of Martha's Vineyard and once was probably ashore on Noman Island before the coast eroded. As the land washed away it dropped the stone into the ocean as well. As noted by many, Martha's Vineyard most certainly fits the description of Vinland. Holand (1944) argues other reasons for its validity. One might want to err on the side of caution and retrieve it from the ocean before a possible work of great historical value is lost forever.

<div align="center">

LEIF ERIKSSON
DEDICATED 9TH DECEMBER 1001
BY THORNIUTʀ, ALSO KNOWN AS TUNÆ,
AT LATITUDE 41.3°N, 71° W

</div>

NARRAGANSETT INSCRIPTION

After traveling past Nomans Land and heading due west one arrives at Newport, Rhode Island and the site of the Narragansett Inscription. The proposed transliteration and subsequent translation of symbols imbedded in the rock once on the shores of Narragansett are shown below.

The text is in three alphabets: Younger Futhark, Elder Futhark and Latin. 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 in the same manner as done previously.

The S (in Futhark) can be seen as a backwards Latin N. The Æ symbol (in Futhark) can also be seen as an F. The X can be seen as an A in Younger Futhark or a G in the Elder. 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 also 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 Af(ter), Go, Foe, Let, Tell, Set, Zeal, Meet and Maze.

Typical transliteration: (?) S H R O M T I
                                  A Æ •

Proposed:

⌈N⌉
⌊S⌋ H R O ⌈Z L⌉ I
⌈A⌉ ⌈Æ⌉ •   ⌈M T⌉
⌊G⌋ ⌊F⌋   ⌊Y⌋

Above is the proposed transliteration which includes all three versions of the 5th rune and two provided by the 6th. This positioning at the 5th and 6th eliminates the possibility of the undecipherable rune (?) ever actually being present. If it was, these would shift to 6th and 7th positions. The 7 and 2 pattern provides a required number.. (7 + 2 = 9) or 792.✓ The number 28 or its double 56 must be found. The 5th and 6th runes were just discussed. This provides 56.✓ Further still, 3 versions of the 'M' and 2 of the 'L' suggest 32 which is 5.65².✓ Look at it again and see there is a group of 3 double letters followed by a group of 2 or 32.✓

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

⌈ 8⌉
Proposed: ⌊11⌋ 7 5 24 ⌈15 15⌉ 9
                                            ⌈10⌉⌈4⌉ • | 14 12⌋
                                            ⌊ 7⌋⌊6⌋   ⌊16⌋

In this case the dot is next to the [Æ, F]. Letter F has value 6. 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 ⇒⇒ 792.✓
The group of four numbers: 8,11,4,6 sum to 29 next to a 7 ⇒⇒ 792.
The sum of the five numbers in brackets is 15+14+16+15+12=72. This is followed by 9 or 72,9.✓

Running the sum across the top line (in bold) as written find 86.✓   (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.✓

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.....1011....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. ✗

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).✓ The DL is 7. To the left of the five is 7.✓ The implied date is year 1011.✓ Further confirmation for 1011 is found in the number of runes. There are 7 runes on the first line. Day letter = 7.✓ There are 11 runes from the doubled runes. Year is 1011.✓ There are 15 runes in total. The Line # is 15.✓

We may conclude that 1011is 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 ⇒ 7,6, 5,17,18,19.
            ⇒   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 would be 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.

We move on with reading the text. Find the runes: A H R. (Second and first lines.)This is exactly how 'year' was written in both the Spirit Pond and Kensington rune stones including the rune forms. This confirms these runes are part of or near the date.

Transliteration:
```
             ⌈N⌉
             ⌊S⌋  H   R O ⌈Z  L⌉ I
             ⌈A⌉ ⌈Æ⌉ •    ⌈M T⌉
             ⌊G⌋ ⌊F⌋      ⌊Y⌋
```

Studying the inscription further leads to more. 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 and now GÆN can be found. The letters forming ZT (set) were seen in the 5th and 6th runes. See the I in error as a T and now one has everything needed to interpret

the inscription as:

N   ARROW   GAN   ZTT   ⇒⇒   Narragansett.✓

It is possible to find the latitude and longitude.
Recall the numbers are:

$$\begin{array}{c} \lceil 8 \rceil \\ \lfloor 11 \rfloor \;\; 7 \;\;\; 5\; 24\; \lceil 15 \;\; 15 \rceil\; 9 \\ \lceil 10 \rceil \lceil 4 \rceil \; \bullet \;\;\;\; \mid 14\; 12 \rfloor \\ \lfloor 7 \rfloor \lfloor 6 \rfloor \;\;\;\;\;\; \lfloor 16 \rfloor \end{array}$$
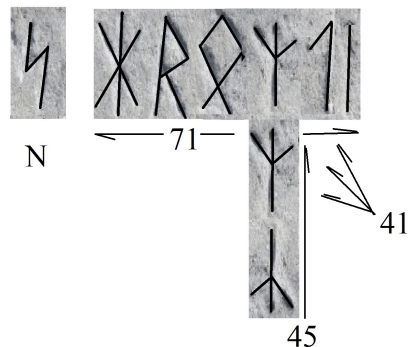
ZMT (15,14,12) = 41 and MLT (14,15,12) = 41.
ZMY (15,14,16) = 45 and must be used twice.
The full top line of the inscription provides N (7, 5, 24, 14, 12, 9) = N 71.
So that 41.45° N, 71.45°W is found which is correct. It is important to note - one must know beforehand the location to find it in the inscription. One cannot just read it out.

Then in the transliteration find: ÆR HOM LI ....*Our homes lies...*

Now find:

   AS SHÆ RO YMZ ML TI I TL ROZY.........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.

DESIGNED BY O. M. - TOLD TO ROZY - AFTER THEIR AMAZING
JOURNEY TO THE MILL TIE EYE
AROUND YEAR 1157
NARRAGANSETT FOUNDED 1011
OUR HOME LIES • 41.45° N 71.45°W

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.)

Conclusion

The runic inscriptions studied here date from 1001 to 1217. All of the Spirit Pond stones were found together as if the settlement was abandoned or the owner died. Spirit Pond sod houses are carbon dated to at least 1405. (Wolter, pg. 80) Their odd texts and repetitive numbers; their references to Baal, a long forgotten Pagan god; written in runes with numeric codes so complex that most people cannot understand any of the numerical data; all speaks of another era far removed from our own. These were written by geniuses of a bygone era as puzzles for their like minded friends. They appear as simple erratic runes to us until we take the time to really delve into them. They are certainly more ingenious than the best of today's crosswords!

While we argue their authenticity we have let the Eriksson stone slide into the ocean. We have hidden the Spirit Pond stones in a storeroom. Only the Narragansett stone has found a protected home where the public can view it.

Although the above word translations are debatable, the numbers stand firm. There are other examples like the above. The scribes and masons of the past recorded these numbers consistently in their work. That they did it is fact. Therefore, these numbers can be used to help verify inscriptions from pre-modern times as valid or fake.

In addition, the texts prove their authenticity with their hidden complexity and forgotten history. These six texts scream their authenticity as they sit unwaveringly silent until....one really looks at them.

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Landsverk responded to these comments in *Ancient Norse Messages* pg. 126-129; and often in *Runic Records of the Norsemen in America*

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The following two tables are copied from Mongé pages 221 and 224.

PERPETUAL EASTER TABLE

Dominical Letters: ⇒	7				2				4					6				1				3				5		
	6	5	4	3	1	7	6	5	3	2	1	7	5	4	3	2	7	6	5	4	2	1	7	6	4	3	2	1
1) 1140	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2) 1168	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3) 1196	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4) 1224	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5) 1252	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6) 1280	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7) 1308	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
8) 1336	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9) 1364	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
10) 1392	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11) 1420	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
12) 916	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13) 944	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
14) 972	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15) 1000	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
16) 1028	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17) 1056	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
18) 1084	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19) 1112	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

In the Julian versions of Luni-solar perpetual calendars and Easter tables, The Demonical (Sunday) Letters (DL)are normally represented by the first seven letters in the alphabet. In this table, however, the DL's (top lines) for any and all years are indicted by the equivalent numbers 1 to 7 inclusive, i.e. 1 = the FIRST of the seven DL's; 2 = the second, etc. (Double numbers are for Leap Years: Top number for January and February only, bottom numbers for March to December inclusive.)

The Golden Numbers (GN) (within the rectangle), which in Latin calendars are usually represented by Roman numerals, and in Runic calendars by Runic and/or other symbols, are shown as numbers from 1 to 19 inclusive. Each line in the rectangle shows the GN for twenty-eight years, beginning with the year shown at left of the line, hence AD 1140 (line 1) has assigned to it GN - 1, and DL - 7/6; AD 1141 has GN - 2, and DL - 5, etc. The table repeats itself in 532 years."

Further comments:

•This table from Mongé's book begins in year 916 and ends in year 1447. Since it repeats every 532 years it is possible to renumber the table to run from 1447 forward.
•The information contained in the table was carried on a Primstav which is the equivalent of a slide rule for calculating such dates.

Number of Days to December 24

Day#	JAN K	FEB K	MAR K	APR K	MAY K	JUN K	JUL K	AUG K	SEP K	OCT K	NOV K	DEC K
1..	357	326	298	267	237	206	176	145	114	84	53	23
2..	356	325	297	266	236	205	175	144	113	83	52	22
3..	355	324	296	265	235	204	174	143	112	82	51	21
4..	354	323	295	264	234	203	173	142	111	81	50	20
5..	353	322	294	263	233	202	172	141	110	80	49	19
6..	352	321	293	262	232	201	171	140	109	79	48	18
7..	351	320	292	261	231	200	170	139	108	78	47	17
8..	350	319	291	260	230	199	169	138	107	77	46	16
9..	349	318	290	259	229	198	168	137	106	76	45	15
10..	348	317	289	258	228	197	167	136	105	75	44	14
11..	347	316	288	257	227	196	166	135	104	74	43	13
12..	346	315	287	256	226	195	165	134	103	73	42	12
13..	345	314	286	255	225	194	164	133	102	72	41	11
14..	344	313	285	254	224	193	163	132	101	71	40	10
15..	343	312	284	253	223	192	162	131	100	70	39	9
16..	342	311	283	252	222	191	161	130	99	69	38	8
17..	341	310	282	251	221	190	160	129	98	68	37	7
18..	340	309	281	250	220	189	159	128	97	67	36	6
19..	339	308	280	249	219	188	158	127	96	66	35	5
20..	338	307	279	248	218	187	157	126	95	65	34	4
21..	337	306	278	247	217	186	156	125	94	64	33	3
22..	336	305	277	246	216	185	155	124	93	63	32	2
23..	335	304	276	245	215	184	154	123	92	62	31	1
24..	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	0
25..	333	302	274	243	213	182	152	121	90	60	29 New Year	364
26..	332	301	273	242	212	181	151	120	89	59	28	363
27..	331	299	272	241	211	180	150	119	88	58	27	362
28..	330	299	271	240	210	179	149	118	87	57	26	361
29..	329	-	270	239	209	178	148	117	86	56	25	360
30..	328	-	269	238	208	177	147	116	85	55	24	359
31..	327	-	268	-	207	-	146	115	-	54	-	358

NOTE: This table shows the number of full days remaining in the medieval Norse calendar year which ended on December 24. When the cryptographic KEY (Column K above) is applied, the true date of the inscription is shown on the left (Column D). For example: KEY - 231. The true date is May 7.

Table after Mongé page 224.

ᚠᚢᚦᚨᚱᚠ ᚼᚾᛁᛏᛋ ᛏᛒᛘᛚᛦ
ᚠᚢᚦᚨᚱᚠ ᚼᚾᛁᛏᛁ ᛏᛅᛏᛚᛂ
fuþᶏrk hnias tbmlʀ
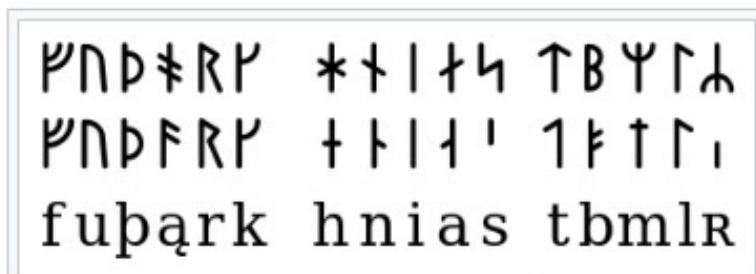
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

The Younger Futhark: Danish long-branch runes and
Swedish/Norwegian short-twig runes. Transliteration
and numbers shown below.
Grouped by aett.

ᚠ f 1 ᚢ u 2 ᚦ þ 3 ᚨ a 4 ᚱ r 5 ᚲ k 6 ᚷ g 7 ᚹ w 8
ᚺ h 9 ᚾ n 10 ᛁ i 11 ᛃ j 12 ᛇ ï 13 ᛈ p 14 ᛉ z 15 ᛋ s 16
ᛏ t 17 ᛒ b 18 ᛖ e 19 ᛗ m 20 ᛚ l 21 ᛜ ŋ 22 ᛞ d 23 ᛟ o 24

Older Futhark: symbol, transliteration and number. Grouped by aett.