

Validating North American Runic Inscriptions

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Introduction

It may be possible to validate the Kensington, Spirit Pond and other inscriptions found in North America by looking at the numbers hidden in the often odd texts. This is not the first attempt to do so. Cyrus Gordon's "Riddles in History" (1974) and Alf Mongé's & O.G. Landsverk's "Norse Medieval Cryptography in Runic Carvings" (1967) are certainly the forerunners to this numerical approach. They used the Perpetual Easter Tables to date the inscriptions which by itself is not much proof of validity but rather just supportive. Since they did not realize any other numeric information was imbedded, it was unlikely they would have noticed it. Others, such as Roslyn Strong of Neara, now passed, have taken the texts literally and spent immense effort translating them. Their readability as word texts was secondary to the imbedded numbers and riddles making them often difficult to read. The texts suffered so that the numbers and riddles would fit. The somewhat distorted texts have occupied the uninitiated in endless debate.

They are primarily number riddles mixed with other types of riddles. In addition, in keeping with the ancients love of riddles they often used at least two scripts and texts were often bilingual. Since each rune/letter has an assigned numeric value (*gematria*), by substituting the letters for numbers a string of words becomes a numeric sequence in which the riddle master has imbedded certain *expected* numbers. Since the answers are known in advance the riddle master must contrive a unique way of delivering these numbers. They become *-search and find-* riddles testing the wit of the contriver against the wit of the solver. The best of them have an extra secret message to boot.

The second language is simple and old. It can be found in Sumerian texts, Egyptian royal names, Greek gods, place names and elsewhere. After a time the short words and phrases become obvious

through repetition. Here are two that after long use have become names of gods: Baal and An. They are gods from the same period. The Bible states (1 Kings 18:40) that 450 priests of Baal were executed by Elijah in Israel alone (ie. genocide) so the religion of Baal was not a minor religion. 'Ba' is the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet. It has value two. 'Al' can be taken as awl. The name then means two-awls. 'An or אן' which means 'one' is comprised of the first letter in Hebrew 'א' with value one. The 'n or נ' has value 50. The sum is 51...??...a number riddle. Comprehending the message behind these short phrases comes with time and continued study. Understanding makes one initiated or 'in it.' No one gets 'in' by being told.

Here then is the point. It can be shown from some of the oldest documents forward that a certain number code was present and continued unabated up to and through this Runic period. There are five numbers that repetitively appear: 2, 864, 51, 565 and 792. The two appears as doubling. Double 432 and find 864. Double 14 and find 28. Double 28 and find 56. Double 56.5 and find 113. Of the five numbers 56 and 792 must appear. The 56 will appear in one of its 'forms' as shown below and it should be obvious. The 792 is often jumbled as 279, 729, 972... It hides well.

There are 5280 feet in a mile and $5280 \times 1.5 = 7920$. This just happens to be the diameter of Earth at 7920 miles. Is this by chance or contrivance?

There are 86400 seconds in a day. There are 86400 seconds of longitude. The diameter of the sun is 864000 miles. The first two are by contrivance but what of the latter?

The Numbers

The Torah is replete with these numbers in many forms. Here is a listing of the most important numbers with Biblical examples:

864 and its half 432

The third and fourth words of the Torah: "Elohim eth" spelled אלהים אֵת by way of gematria gives: 40 10 5 30 1 and 400 1. By summing, these become numbers 86 and 401 or 86401. ✓ This number also has the interesting property that 8×8 is 64 which suggests by repetition 8 - 64. It also appears as 86 or its half 432 or even simpler as 43.

792

One reference that is not so obscure to most is Noah's age at death at 950 years. If one divides this by 12 to see if it was meant to be months, one obtains 79.17 or rounding up 79.2. Here 950 serves to *hide* 792. Often 792 appears in its shorter form as 79.

Note that a square of diagonal 79.2 has sides of 56. It is well known that the ancients loved to square. Hence 56 implies 79.2 once one understands finding the diagonal of a square. The easy mathematical way is to multiply the length of the side by the square root of two, $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$. So $56 \times \sqrt{2}$ equals 79.2. Note that 1.414 when doubled is 2.828 and doubled again is 5.656. ✓

56.5 and 56

Can one find this number 56 in the Torah? Absolutely. Think of this word as a start: יהוה or Yahweh. Is this not 565 10? Or maybe $565/10 = 56.5$?

40

This number, 40, is often present. It is another form of 56 found by squaring. In other words a square of sides 40 has a diagonal equal to 56.56. Or said another way: $40 \times \sqrt{2}$ is 56.56. ✓ One can easily confirm the importance of 40 in the phrase “It rained for 40 days and 40 nights.”

32

One can take this another step by squaring 56.56 to find 3200. Baal has already been mentioned. If the name is shortened to Bl and spelled in Hebrew as בל then its gematria becomes 30, 2 or 32. A well known Biblical example of 32 is found at the time of Jesus’ death. Recall three men died on crosses. Two were thieves and the other Jesus. 32 ✓

34 and 33.5.... and 33

If Baal is spelled באאל it gives 30,1,1,2 or 34? And what is 34 with respect to 56?

$34 + 56 = 90$. So 34 is the complementary angle of 56.

From above, the 86400 was the third and fourth words of the Torah or 34. ✓

In the same manner $33.5 + 56.5 = 90$. So 33.5 is the complementary angle of 56.5.

In some texts it is shortened to 33 which suggests both the 33.5 and a doubled 3. When finding a 33 one should also look for an adjacent 30 since in longitude/latitude 30 minutes is a half degree or $33^\circ 30' = 33.5^\circ$. Recall Jesus died at age 33. ✓

28

Doubling 28 gives 56 as noted before. This is another important number that can be demonstrated by the Hebrew alphabet. Note the sum of the five endcaps (ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ) in the alphabet (20, 40, 50, 80, 90) is 280. ✓

There are a few numbers without easily recognizable Biblical examples:

51; 5 and 1.

51? Or is it 56? This is a particular style of counting that is prominent on the Adena tablets from Ohio. Count 5 and 1 and find 56. ✓ Count 2 and 7 and find 9. This one is a jumbled 792. ✓ But is 51 anything in and of itself? Yes. Double it in this manner 51.51. Now add a ° sign. It is left to the reader to discern its importance.

112 and 113

As noted before double 56 and find 112. Double 56.5 and find 113. These are often found in a direct manner ‘spelled out’ but more often as counting of letters, number of lines or types of letters. A well known example from Ireland is found in the symbol shown. One object. One swirl to the side. Two swirls more joined. 112. ✓



Newgrange- from Wikipedia

89 and 8

These two numbers appear in the Runic inscriptions studied below.

The first, 89, when squared is 7921 which is a clever way of hiding 792. ✓

The 8 works similarly. The square root of 8 is 2.828. Then double 2.828 and find 5.656. ✓

Many of these important numbers are still in use today although they are rapidly fading into history. In the Fahrenheit system, the freezing point of water is 32 degrees. *Is this by chance or contrivance?*

In Fahrenheit the ground temperature is approximately 56. *Is this by chance or contrivance?*

A mile is 5280 feet. Note the 28. *Double* it so two miles then makes 10560 feet. Note the similarity to Yahweh's gematria: 56510. A fifth mile or 1056' is a prominent measurement in feet at the Newark, Ohio earthworks.

An acre is an odd number at 43560 feet. The 56 is obvious but what of the 43? Recall the first number which was pointed out ... 86400. Half of 86 is 43.

Another way to look at the 43560 feet in an acre:

$44000 - 440 = 43560 \dots \Rightarrow 44$. The circumference of Earth is $7920 \times \pi = 24,880$ miles.

And $56 \times 444 = 24,864$ while $56.5 \times 440 = 24,860$.

One has to ask what is so important about 56.5, 56, 565, .565 or 5.6...? Well for a start (and only a start) .565 is equal to $1/\sqrt{\pi}$.

These numbers then are the all important numbers and they can almost always be found in any legitimate text written to preserve the numbers, and therefore, the memory of Baal.

Numbers in Inscriptions

24 Rune Futhark

Now one must look for further confirmation. In the older 24 rune Futhark, Baal spelled with runes BL gives 18 and 21 or a very disappointing 39. If it is spelled Baal using 18,19,19,21 then the total sum is 77 which recalls both the important number 7, as in days of a week, and the return period of Halley's comet at 76 to 77 years. The sum of the first three runes gives 56 ✓ and the last two gives 40. ✓ Three and two repeats 32 or 5.65 squared. ✓ Of course the number of runes, 24, suggests the hours in a day and hours of longitude that define Earth.

The runes are divided into three sets (aett) of eight or 38 which is half of 76. (The return period of Halley's comet at 76 years.) The number 3 is notable since Christ rose on the third day. But more importantly a square of sides 5.65 has a diagonal of 8. ✓ Using the aett system 2:8 is the rune for S with numerical value 16. Two times 16 is 32 ✓ which is 5.65 squared while 2:8 or 28 is half of 56. ✓ The S is composed of 4 strokes and 3 angles or 43 which is half of 86. ✓ Or 34, the complimentary of 56. ✓ (See page 25 for reference tables of runes.)

16 Rune Futhark

Going forward in time to the newer 16 rune Futhark, Baal spelled with runes B and L gives 13 and 15 which sum to 28 or half of 56. ✓ If spelled as Bææl or 13,4,4,15 the sum is 36 for 360° in a circle. If it is spelled Baal or 13,10,10,15 the total sum is 48 which is double 24 or the hours in a day.

Looking at the 3 (aett) sets note they are: fuþark hnias tbmlR or groups of 6,5,5. This is a jumbled 56.5 ✓ The total number of runes is 16. Double it and find 32 which is 5.65 squared. ✓

One should not overlook the runes for 5 and 6 which are R and K. Perhaps rock? Although not of any apparent meaning to the new reader of these ideas, it is actually of great importance to the central idea of Baal. It is also a root word in Ragnarök.

That then is the essential background.

Vanga Rune Stone - Sweden



From Arild-hauge.com

Let us look at two very similar short examples written in Futhark. Both are discussed by Mongé (pg. 106). It is the mirrored Vanga inscription from Sweden composed of eight runes. He states it "...is of such uncomplicated, simple construction that it hardly deserves the label cryptopuzzle." He states further it consists of the name Hauk derived from the first four runes and the exact date 30 November 1008 from the Easter calender (see pg. 23) using

Rati (Line#) 15, Golden Number (GN) 2, Day Letter (DL) 3 and Number of Days (ND) = 24 which are derived from the last four runes. From the 24 Rune it reads: HAUKOTHUZ. His study ends there which sets aside a major clue. It was a mirror image. Reinforcing this is the total sum at 65 or a reversed 56. The sum from 4 to the end is 56. ✓

So, if one writes the runes in both directions or more precisely the runes as numbers in both directions the following series of numbers are found:

9	4	2	6	24	3	2	15
15	2	3	24	6	2	4	9
<hr/>							
24	6	5	30	30	5	6	24.

then sum these as:

A keen observer will notice 56, 30 and 24 as in 56 degrees 30 seconds or 56.5 with a reminder that there are 24 hours in a day. ✓ Also (first line) 2, 6, and 24 sum to 32 and the sum is followed by 3,2 which is another way of saying 56. ✓ Now it becomes a clever little rune inscription. Not being an expert but having read John Phillip Cohane's "The Key" (1969), one can also see Havok with the O out of place to allow the sums to occur and the last three runes then say Thuz?? Or... 'Th Oz'...the os ⇒ the mouth or opening. If read in reverse Zoth appears which sounds like south. So one might say... 'the opening is south.'

There is possibly more to this little puzzle. Follow the up and down series 15, 4, 3, 6, 6, 3, 4, 15 which sums to 56. The final goal then would be to find the allusive 792. The 9 is obvious as the first number. The 7 follows as the sum of 4 and 3; and the 2 is to the left or above. 792! ✓

Mongé's date of 30 November 1008 can also be confirmed in this grid. Sum 6 and 5 to 11 for November. The 30 follows. Sum 4 and 6 to 10 and adjacent is 6 and 2 for 8 or year 1008. Similarly 2,3,5 = 10 and adjacent is 2,4,2 = 8 or 2,6 = 8. It would seem his date is accurate.

Heavener, Oklahoma Inscription

The second short example is from Heavener, Oklahoma. Mongé calls it Heavener No.1 (pg. 103). It is an eight rune inscription also but it uses both the 16 and 24 rune scripts. It appears to be somewhat nonsensical since a direct translation is "gnomedal." Gnome is English as he points out.



From Wikipedia

The second and eighth letters appear to be in the 16 rune while the others are in the 24 rune. This gives a transliteration of G A O M E D A T. If it is solely in the 24 rune script then it is

G N O M E D A L.

The question then becomes what was the intended transliteration of the 2nd and 8th runes. Note 2 and 8 or 28! ✓ The second letter in both forms A, N and An is the name of the goddess. The last two letters form T, L which seems very intentional if one continues forward.

Now notice the numbers: 7 10 24 20 19 23 4 12

Or 10 21

The AN sums to 20 and with the 12 (T) it creates 32. ✓ (Set the 21 aside for now.)

Notice the G N O M E D A L has 5 runes between the confusing runes. Then a 6th rune to the left. As in 5, 6 or 56. ✓ The sum of the five runes 24 + 20 + 19 + 23 (pause) is 86 plus 4. This was seen in the Torah's third and fourth words or 864. ✓ If the sum is continued it creates 90.

To help clarify it: Skip the double 10 (AN) since it was used to sum with 12 to make 32.

So then 7 (10 skip) (24 20 19 23 4 = 90) and the remaining 21, which was not used yet, creates a very clever 7 90 21 which one may consider to be 792. ✓

Mongé's study suggests a date of 11 November, 1012. The 10 and 12 can be found in the 2nd and 8th runes. The year 1012 has GN 6 and DL 5. (See Easter Table on page 23). Neither number is apparent in the transliteration. He obtains the numbers by counting the number of runes between the 10 and 12 to find 5, then 6 to the left. The Rati (Line) number 15 is not found. The date 11 November is

found by noticing that both 24 and 19; and 20 and 23 sum to 43 ✓ another desired Baalist number. Mongé takes it to mean 43 days to the end of the Norse year or 11 November. His date: 11 Nov. 1012. It is highly unlikely that the rune master used both 56 and 43 to indicate the date. One should note that $5+6 = 11$. The date 11 November uses 11 twice and is then a double reference to 56.

However, another dedication date is indicated. The sum of the first four numbers is 61. The sum from 20 to 23 is 62. Checking the days to the end of the year at position 61 and 62 gives 24 October as 61 days to the end of the Norse year. The second and third numbers are 10 and 24 which confirms the day as 24 October. Similarly, Mongé found 11 November on the Poteau (G A O I E Å AL D) using 43 again. But in the same manner the first five runes sum to 71 and the last six sum to 71, if the bindrune for AL is separated. The 71st day is 14th of October. The A is 10 and ÅA is 14. Landsverk's date is corrected accordingly to 24 October, 1012.

Landsverk (1969, pg. 60) compares four inscriptions deciphered by Mongé. One of which is this one. Three are geographically from the same area as Heavener and a fourth from Byfield, Massachusetts. All four are very similar. Similar enough to make one believe they were designed by the same person. Two begin with the same GAO sequence giving the sum 41. The Tulsa, Oklahoma inscription begins with GIA which perhaps suggests GAI. The Byfield is A I O I K. The K can be a G or AIOIG. The Gao sequence is present. Mongé found these were dated between 1009 to 1022 from Byfield to Tulsa respectively, as if this person moved westward over a decade.

The riddle master goes further still. Note the TL or LT can be taken to mean 'tell' and 'let'. To let it into stone means to inscribe. Since this pattern GAO is present on three, if not four, of the inscriptions the author is probably Ago, an Old Swedish name. On this stone it is Gao me and on the Poteau and Byfield it is Gao I. So we might assume Ago both wrote and carved the rune stones. A more complete translation can be obtained if one removes the AN and see it as GO ME DAT(e) and GO ME DAL(e) of AN. So the total translation becomes:

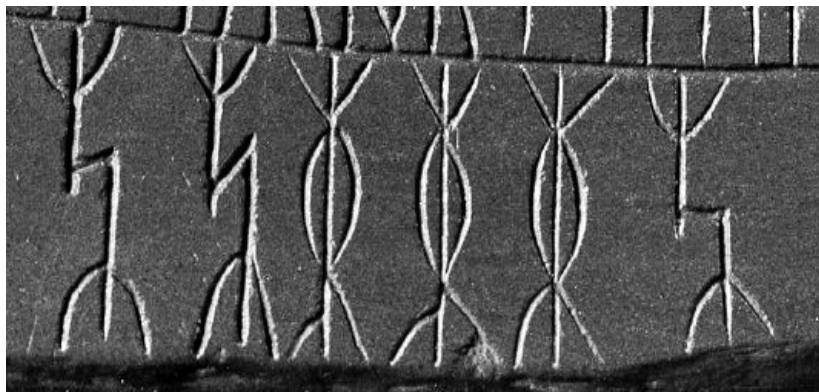
I, Ago, wrote and inscribed this on 24 October 1012 after I went to the dale of An.

Kingigtorsuaq Inscription - Greenland

This precise and beautiful inscription from Greenland is circa 1300. It is written on 3 lines, 2 of which are not indented as in 3,2 or 32. ✓

Note the beginning symbol shaped like a ladder. If it is H as in the 24 Rune then it has value 9 and there are three combined or $3 \times 9 = 27$ which provides all the digits for 792. ✓

If the second line begins with an I or 9 from the 16 Rune and the next letter is two combined reversed F's or 2×1 then we have 9 and 2. The 7 is directly below it as an H from the 16 Rune. So again it repeats 792. ✓



Enlarged last symbol.



Enlarged left side.

From Wikipedia

Find the word Baal spelled out just to the right of these. The up arrow is an L and it points at a reversed B. Their values are 15 and 13 respectively which sum to 28. ✓

If one looks carefully at the six joined runes at the end of the text, one will note the last symbol appears to not be joined or to have been joined perhaps at a later time. (See a color image.) This suggests 5 complete connected runes and a 6th or 56. ✓ In fact, this group is a very clever cryptopuzzle, also.

If it is assumed there are actually three rows of runes one obtains after transliteration:

M	M	M	M	M	M
T	T	Th,Th	Th,Th	Th,Th	---
R	R	R	R	R	R

And as numbers:

15	15	15	15	15	15
12	12	3,3	3,3	3,3	—
16	16	16	16	16	16

Quickly one notes every two 15's is 30 and the sum of the top row is 90.

The two 12's sum to 24.

The 3's create two sets of 333 or 33 3 times.

Every two 16's creates 32. ✓

What of the 24, repeated 15's, 30, 90 and 333?

30 minutes is .5 degrees.

If 90 is the north pole and there are 15 degrees of longitude per hour and 24 hours in a day, then these numbers are explained.

The 333 must indicate 33.3 or have another significant meaning related to 3. The complementary to 33.3 is 56.7 degrees.

The first two columns sum to 86. ✓ Recall there are 86400 seconds of longitude.

The total sum is 228 or perhaps $2 \times 28 = 56$? ✓

A closer examination of the 3rd and 4th R (bottom row) (34 ✓) shows two errors in the runes of an otherwise nearly perfect cutting by a skilled hand. The left sloped line on both does not meet at the junction. If it is intentional, which it appears to be, then those two joined runes are perhaps M and R (top and right side) with Th and U on the left center and left bottom. Th U R suggests Thor.

Assuming this is correct, the number series above becomes:

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc}
 15 & 15 & 15 & 15 & 15 & 15 \\
 12 & 12 & 3, 5 & 3,5 & 3,3 & - \\
 16 & 16 & \underline{2} & \underline{2} & 16 & 16
 \end{array}$$

The first and second columns as before sum to 86.

The third and fourth columns now sum to 50. The 3,3 gives 6.

The last two 15's sum to 30 and 30 seconds is .5 degrees.


This gives 50 6 and .5 or 56.5. ✓

The last two 16's repeat so 32 or 5.65^2 . ✓

The sum of the last two columns is 68 or the mirror of 86. ✓

One can also see this assemblage as simply a picture of three holes and many radiating lines. Which leads us to the secret message Mongé (pg. 102) found in the inscription which was “An opening through the ice...” followed by the name of the Norse runemaster.

Hooked X

 The Kensington Stone was the first known use of the hooked X in America. It is essentially a V attached to the upper right bar. It is considered to be an A. This can be confirmed via the Roman numeral system. An X has value 10. A 10 in the 16 Rune is A which is simple enough. But if one looks at this symbol closer, 56 can be found. Note that the X and V provide 5 angles. Observe further that the lines forming the X are four in number and two lines form the V which gives 6. So it is 5 angles, 6 lines or 56. ✓

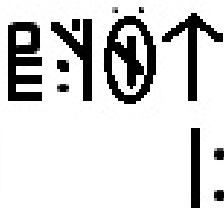
Take this one step further by remembering X is 10 and V is 5 so that XV is 15. ✗ But! X in the 24 Rune is 7 and < (k) is 6. Now the sum $10 + 5 + 7 + 6 = 28$ ✓ which reconfirms it is a symbol for 56.

The Ankh

Another example of important ancient symbols that keep repeating is the Egyptian Ankh. It is essentially an O on a cross.

On the back of the Spirit Pond Amulet (see page 15) one sees a round hole through the stone with a cross below it. Probably nothing to get excited about. After all, crosses on amulets are common and the Kingitorssuaq Inscription's secret message was about "an opening through the ice" not a rock. But then again, that end inscription had three O's with lines through them. And the E's were essentially O's with lines through them.

Kensington Stone



The Ankh idea repeats on the Kensington Stone. The third rune is assumed to be an O. In fact it is an O with a cross within it as if it is another form of the Ankh symbol or perhaps 'X marks the spot.'

As an O it has value 4. The second letter is assumed to be a G. As a G it has value 6 in the 16 Rune. The first rune is the number 8. This group of three runes is offset from the next line so completely that there is a straight line and an arrow (I and T) in alignment directly to their

right. Taking this set off as the rune master's hint, find the series 8, 6, 4 which is clearly 864. ✓

Additionally, note that in the 24 Rune I and T are 11 and 17 or sum to 28. ✓ Even more noteworthy, in proving the validity of the Kensington Stone, this arrow/straight line arrangement (I and T) is also seen on the Rök Runestone of Sweden and it is similar to the BL found on the Kingitorssuaq Inscription with sum 28. ✓

Other ideas easily found are the line indents. Mongé used them to confirm his dating. It should be noted however that they easily suggest 32 and 56. The indents fall on the second, third and ninth leaving 5 not indented in the middle and 1 above. So it is 5 then 6 in this style of counting or 56. ✓



First word: HAR

Last line transliteration:

FROM:DENO:OH :A H R :1 3 6 2

Kensington Stone side inscription.

On the side there are 3 lines of which 2 are not indented or 32. ✓ This was seen on the Kingigtorsuaq Inscription and the crosses of Christ's death. Additionally, there are 8 not indented, 6 on the front and 2 on the side, which leaves 4 indented. This repeats the 864. ✓

Mongé notes (pg. 86) that AR or 'year' is spelled incorrectly. It is the last word before the date 1362 and it is spelled AHR. The A is the Hooked X discussed above with value 56. If it is an intentional misspelling, then it should have some hidden reason.

	H	R	X
Note the following can be obtained: X H R from the 24 Rune	9	5	
	from the 16 Rune	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>10</u>
	Or	79	and 20 ✓

So the combination gives 56, 7920. ✓

The first word on the three lines on the side begin with HAR which repeats the above idea. The last obvious place to look for important numbers is in the numbers written as numerals.

On Front:	Line 1:	8	22
	Line 4:	2	
	Line 7:	10	
On Side:	Line 10:	10	
	Line 11:	14	
	Line 12:	1362	

On the front: $8 + 22 + 2$ gives 32 but there is a 10 left over.

The 8 was used in 864 so just using the latter three gives $22 + 2 + 10 = 34$ ✓

On the side: the numbers 10, 14 and 1362 sum to 1386. The first symbols created 864 and here one sees 86 repeated. In fact, if one sums the 1 and 3 then 4 is found so it is 4 86 or 864 again. ✓

In the list above 8, 2, and 14 are the Rati, DL and GN respectively which confirms the year 1362.

The sum of all the individual digits in the number list is 33 (Christ died at 33). This is probably more important to a Christian and that influence is obvious in the phrase AVM ...so... ✓

The sum of all the numbers up to the date is 66 or twice 33 so for this stone. ✓

But then again maybe A V M is not so Christian. If one stays consistent with the inscription then A is 10. While V and M in the 24 Rune are 2 and 20 respectively so that AVM is $10 + 2 + 20 = 32$. ✓

There is one more easy to find 56. Line 5 is composed of 6 words or 56. ✓

For more information on the Kensington stone: B.L. Freeborn, *The Kensington Stone's Lairs*, 2023.

Spirit Pond Runestones

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*. The naming of the stones here will be consistent with his. SP-1 is the map. Its reverse has ten pictograms. SP-2 has the two line script only on one side. SP-3 has the 10 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

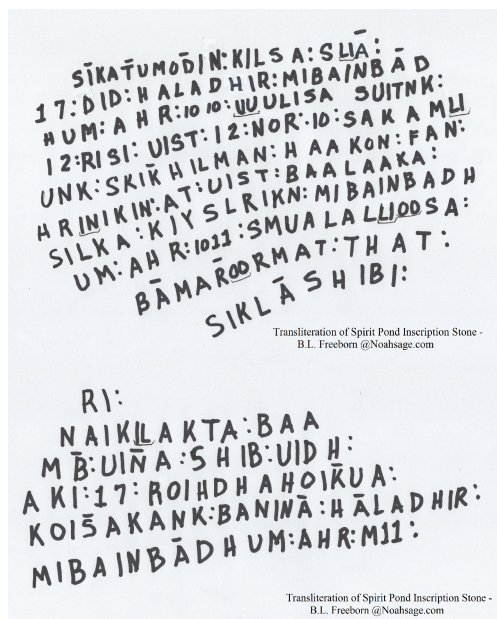
Three of the inscriptions use the hooked X. SP-3 as the longest uses it a surprising 33 times on the front and 17 times on the back. $33 + 17$ is 50 and 33.50 is the complementary angle to 56.5. ✓ Similarly, there are 9 H's with value 7 on the back and 11 more on the front for a total of 20 or 7, $9,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

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. SIKATUMODIN : KILSA : S[LI]A :
2. 17 : DID : HALADHIR : MIBAINBAD
3. HUM : AHR : 1010 : [UU] ULISA SUITNK :
4. 12 : RISI : UIST : 12 : NOR : 10 : SAKAM[LI]
5. UNK : SKIKHILMAN : HAAKON : FAN :
6. HR[IN]IKIN : AT : UIST : BAALAACA :
7. SILKA : KIYSLRIKN : MIBAINBADH
8. UM : AHR : 1011 : SMUALAL[LI][OO]SA :
9. BAMAR[OO]RMAT : THAT :
10. SIKLASHIBI :
11. RI:
12. NAIK[IL]AKTA : BAA
13. MB̄ : UINA : SHIB : UIDH :
14. AKI : 17 : ROIHDHAHOIKUA :
15. KOISAKANK : BANINĀ : HALADHIR :
16. MIBAINBADHUM : AHR : M11 :

Bindrunes are underlined or in []. Over lined runes are in bold.



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Photo Scott Wolter ©2009. Used with permission.

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)....	$14 \times 2 = 28$
Line 4:	N	8	Two 2's from bindrune and 8 twice or $2...8 \Rightarrow 28$
Line 5:	N	8	$\Rightarrow 28$
Line 6:	T	12	$\text{Sum } 8 + 8 + 12 = 28$
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	$\text{Sum } 14 + 14 = 28.....\text{Sum } (7,4,8,8,12,9,14,14) = 76.$
Line 10:	A	10	Total sum is 86.

The arrow and line (TI) in a vertical line in this manner appears on the Kensington Stone and the Rök Runestone. 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.' NT is net. 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.



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 a M and above this is an N for 'name' which clarifies Aki is a name.

My name is Aki and I made this.

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 A U K H 1. This reads in both directions alternating: AK1 ⇒ ⇐HUI or I how Aki... which means he designed it as well:

I Aki - how made.

Aki has more to say. On the reverse there is another phrase that is very clear. Begin on the right side third line down reading in a straight line and find:

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 rune is the DL 5.✓ (Similarly, it could be the 25th, 29 days to end of year!)



So, Aki designed this piece and cut it on 29 November, 1214.

More to Find

Line #14 has a very long word. It hides something of interest. The line reads ‘AKI : 17 : ROIHDHAHOIKUA:’. The name AKI on the left was found above as the author. This 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.

This is just the beginning of the ciphers in this stone. Aki actually included a great deal of information in this text. For a more complete translation see: B.L. Freeborn, *Deciphering the Spirit Pond, Nomans Land and Narragansett Runic Inscriptions*; Landsverk1967&74; and Gordon, 1974.

It would take a miracle to read this inscription as plain text considering all the ciphers in it!

Amulet

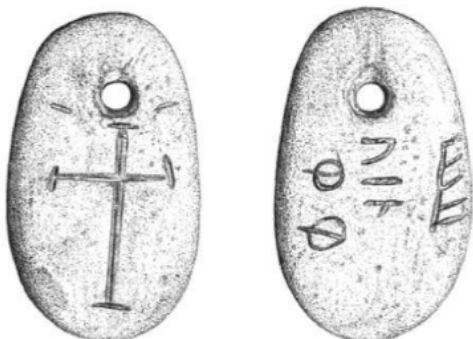


Figure 76. An incised pendant found in an Indian shell midden at Spirit Pond, Phippsburg, Maine. Drawing by T. Fitzpatrick.

From Lenik, 2009

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. ✓

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 89×89 is 7921?! ✓ And a square of sides 5.65 has a diagonal of 8. ✓ There were eight runes in the Vanga Inscription and Heavener No. 1; and The Kensington started with the number 8.

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



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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
VINLAND : 1011

7 4 4 13
2 9 8 15 10 8 2 : 10 1 1

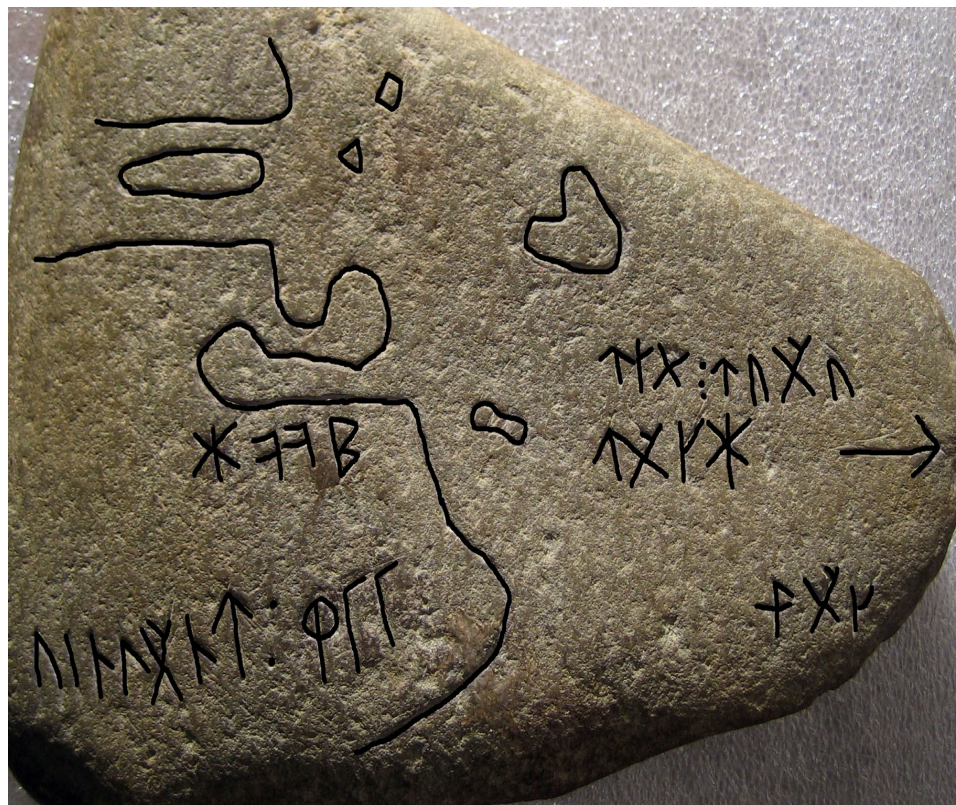
Hoop
Vinland: 1011

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

12 6 10: 12 2 10 (2,15)
12 10 6 7:
(9+15) 10 6

Day*: Two*
Day:*
Sailed*

(*see below)



After Photo by Scott Wolter

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 Kingigtorsuaq 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 24) 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 left the settlement for other duties elsewhere, or as implied by the Vinland map, he passed away.

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 *inscription* date is embedded. The right side numbers are:

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 3. There are seven 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. So then, this 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.

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.

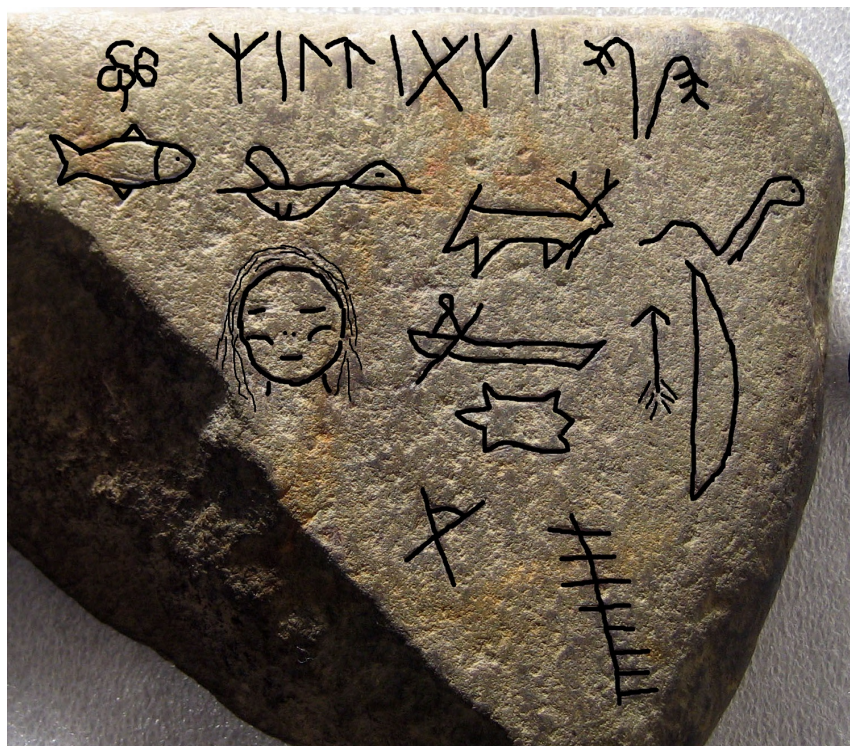
The back of the stone has eight ✓ runes centered at the top between two pictures which immediately suggests 28. ✓ There are two pictures on the top line and eight below in the group or 28. ✓ The symbol Wolter suggested (X with hoop) meant 40 degrees latitude is present next to a hatch mark symbol. The 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. Or perhaps it is actually stating who wrote and inscribed (let) this stone. Read in both directions:

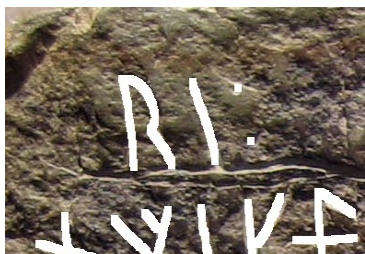
⇒ *Me let...I Aki..... I tell* ⇐.



After Photo by Scott Wolter

One last verification...

Notice in the image of the Spirit Pond SP-3 (pg. 13) the two letters R I on the far side at the top. These two letters are shown in the same manner on the famous Rök Runestone in Sweden on the far side at the top. They are assumed to be the letters R and I and are so transliterated. However! They can also be construed as the numbers R= 5 and a stroke for 1. If so, then 5 and 1 = 6 which suggests 56. ✓ Similarly, this RI in small letters rI is found on the Kensington Stone on the far side on the side.



Spirit Pond Inscription Stone: RI
on far side at top

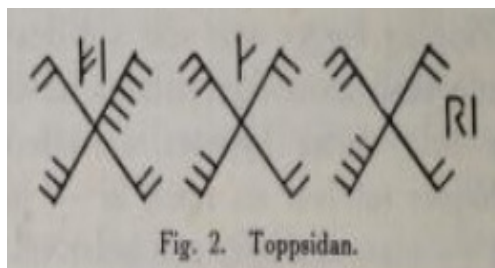


Fig. 2. Toppsidan.
Top of Rök Runestone
Sketch by Otto von Friesan



Conclusion

Per an 1877 survey of the Great Pyramid, the first masonry course is 79 inches high and the second is 56 inches. (Smyth, pg. 94) ✓✓

Entrance to the descending passage is 56 feet ✓ above ground at a 26° angle.
The latitude is 30°. So 30° + 26° is 56°. ✓

“Five hundred gates and forty more - are in the mighty building of Valhalla - eight hundred ‘Einherier’ come out of each one gate...”

540 x 800 = 432000 ?! Double it and find 864000. ✓

The runic inscriptions studied here date from 1008 to 1362. Other inscriptions found in America with the same embedded numbers used Paleo-Hebrew, Luwian Hieroglyphs, Hebrew and Latin Letters with Roman numerals. The earliest of these is circa 1200 BC. The end of the runic period in America, if 1362 is considered the end, was just a decade after the Bubonic Plague which is known to have wiped out half the people in Europe. With the death of so many so abruptly, much knowledge was lost. It is known that continued pressure from the Catholic Church to end paganism greatly influenced the continuation of this type of runic writing form (Landsverk, 1974) which almost always contained references to Baal. The Kensington Stone (1362) is rife with hidden references to Baal and other Pagan concepts, but it is impossible to find the name Baal even encoded in it. Indeed, it is written to appear Christian. It is obvious that Paganism had gone fully underground by the time those intrepid explorers wandered through Minnesota.

All of the Spirit Pond stones were found together as if the house was abandoned or the owner died. It was a risky business in Europe to be associated with pagan concepts like Baal. Perhaps it had become just as risky as far away as Vinland. (Spirit Pond sod houses are carbon dated to at least 1405.) (Wolter, pg. 80) The Vinland settlements were evidently unknown to Europeans. Were they intentionally kept secret? Concurrently, the obviously once well known story of Baal, and its associated numbers, was systematically and completely removed from the common knowledge base. So much so that the modern reader is perplexed by the whole idea of a god named Baal. The knowledge may have continued in some circles since these same Baalist concepts are evident in Da Vinci's paintings circa 1500 and Pousson's circa 1600. Perhaps the secrecy surrounding Vinland was to keep these primarily pagan cultures free of Christianity and its inherent dangers as long as possible. When Columbus announced to the Catholic Church the presence of America, the last safe haven for Pagans came to an end.

The above is all open to much speculation but it is worth considering that the Americas may have once been as well known world wide as they are today. After all some 1.5 billion pounds of copper disappeared from Michigan and it went somewhere. At some point in time knowledge was lost on both sides of the Atlantic. Americans forgot their heritage and Europeans forgot theirs. Yet knowledge of the dramatic events associated with Baal continue to this day. We know of Ragnarök, apocalypse, Noah's ark, Atlantis, Isis and Osiris, and other stories of world wide calamities but they remain distant myths. Yet the word America preserves at least the idea of where this tragedy played out. The meaning of 'amier' is destruction and 'ic' means to increase. So then, America means *perpetual destruction*. The same can be said of the overused Atlantis. It is AT- land. Using Hebrew gematria this AT-land becomes *79 land*. If the reader chooses, there is enough revealed here so the cause and reality of the event can be determined for oneself.

In conclusion, although the word translations are debatable, the numbers stand firm. There are other examples like those given here. 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.

By embedding these numbers in a ritual manner for thousands of years at least the memory of the numbers has stayed with us. They are the last clue, a tiny string to pull which will unravel to reveal a great truth.

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 and.... 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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- Freeborn, B.L., *The Vinland Map - Encoded Riddle*, noahsage.com, February 2023

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

PERPETUAL EASTER TABLE

Dominical		7		2		4		6		1		3		5															
Letters: =>		6	5	4	3	1	7	6	5	3	2	1	7	6	5	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 indicated 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.



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

(At some point in time in the Younger Futhark the L and M switched places. In some inscriptions the values will be reversed. M will equal 15. L will equal 14.)

ƿ	f 1	ᚢ	u 2	ᚦ	p 3	ᚱ	a 4	ᚲ	r 5	<	k 6	ᚷ	g 7	ᚾ	w 8
ᚨ	h 9	ᚱ	n 10		i 11	ᚴ	j 12	ᚵ	ī 13	ᚹ	p 14	ᚻ	z 15	ᚾ	s 16
ᚹ	t 17	ᚻ	b 18	ᚾ	e 19	ᚿ	m 20	ᚿ	l 21	ᚿ	η 22	ᚿ	d 23	ᚿ	o 24

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