

The Long Debated Bourne Stone

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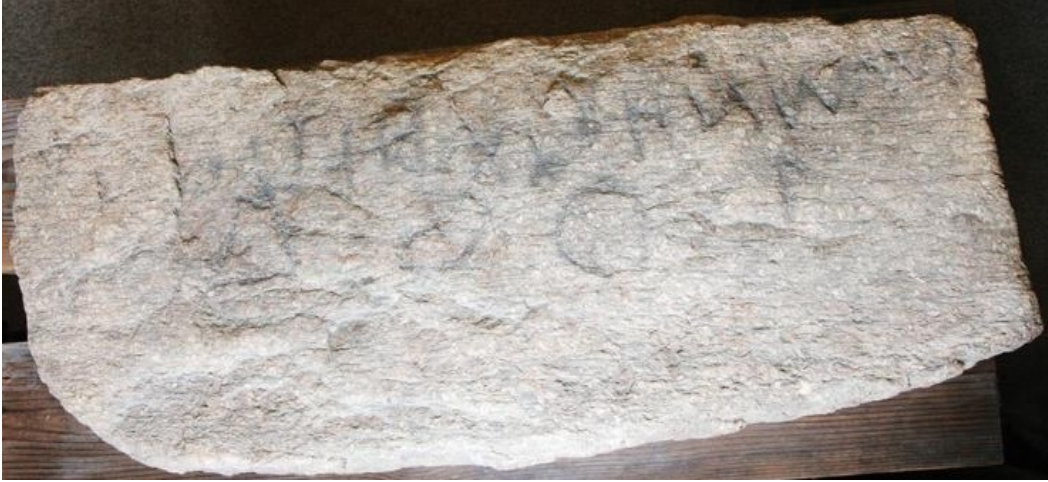
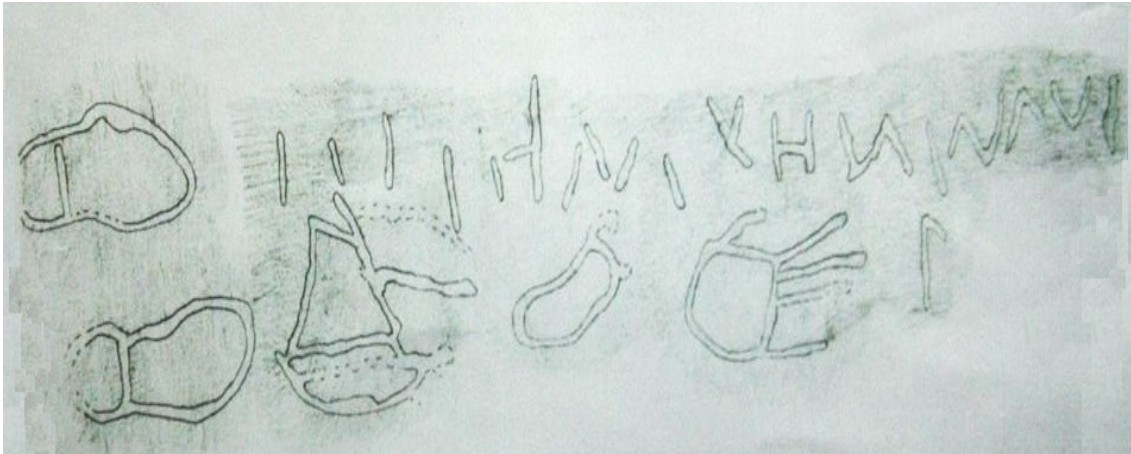


Photo of Bourne Stone by Gene M. Marchand, The Enterprise - Bourne



2003 rubbing by Scott Wolter, Sherry Malecha and Charlotte Czarnecki.

The Bourne Stone from Cape Cod provides another riddle to be deciphered. Its reading and origin have been long debated. There are four very good write ups on the Bourne Stone listed below. The reader is left to explore these for background and other views. The traced image at the Bourne Historical Society, where the Bourne Stone is displayed, appears to be the one created by Scott Wolter, Sherry Malecha and Charlotte Czarnecki in 2003 and shown in his book (pg. 311).

Below is a translation of the stone based on the drawing which appears to be more than correct. The symbols do translate as runes primarily in the Younger Futhark with two exceptions which are in the older. The number work below is explained in *Validating North American Rune Stones*.** It is too long to explain here adequately. Essentially the numbers 56 and 792 must be found once the runes are converted to their numeric values.

Let's give some of these meaning:

- There are 24 hours in a day and 24 hours of longitude mark the planet.
- There are 360 degrees of longitude and 36 suggests 360.
- Similarly, the 18 runes suggests 180 degrees of latitude.
- The number of seconds of longitude is 86400. This is also the number of seconds in a day. Half of this is 432,000 or 432 for short.
- The diameter of the planet is 7920 miles.
- The 113, 32, 34 and 282 are related to 56. The complementary angle of 56 is 34. The square of 5.65 is 32 and twice 282 is 564. Twice 56.5 is 113.

All of these seem to refer to time, longitude and/or latitude except for the last group.

It would appear the transliteration is correct. Not far from where this is located was the Leif Erikson stone on Nomans Land. This inscription is very similar to it, so we might suspect he used some of the same tricks. In that inscription the date was prominent in the middle, many I's were used, part of the writer's name was included in the script and the rest of his name had to be deduced by working the numbers backwards to obtain runes. In that script Leif was spelled out clearly. Here the name appears to be hidden in an anagram.

Translation of Text

In the Younger Futhark I's can be used as E's. In this riddle one R becomes R so that:

I R I I R N RRRR GHSISUKI is an anagram of 'Henricus' (HINRIKUS) and other words.

After Henricus is removed, the remaining letters are IR II RRRR G S L.

The four strokes (R's) suggest an Æ/O.

The G can be seen as an X as in 'X marks the spot' or with O it is 'go.'

Now remaining S, L, IR II ⇒ S LI IR I ⇒ S lie ire eye, or *South lies the eye that wandered.*

This is a typical Baalist statement.

Other Pagan / Baalist concepts: IR I IR N R ⇒ *Ire I Ire, Near, North go.*

The enlarged NI provides ⇒ *nigh*and comet, lake, footprints' of the giant, and foundation.

A Pagan/Baalist reading might be:

*South lies the eye that wandered in ire as it went.
There are two foundations now, the Magnetic and True.
The North foundation went South.
It lies nigh in the comet's lake where it left its giant footprints.*

Henricus and Dates

Bishop Henricus (aka Eiríkr Gnúpson) was believed to be the first bishop in Vinland. He was sent by Pope Paschal II (AD 1099-1118). (Gordon, pg. 93) Although he was sent by the church, it appears

he was Pagan and since there is nothing else known about him, except who replaced him, it appears he defected. Hidden in the anagram on the right side are dates which correspond to those mentioned in the Spirit Pond Stones and seen imbedded in the Newport Tower.

Note that SUKI provides 11 and 2,6,9 \Rightarrow 1117. Also, GHS provides 11 and 9,7 \Rightarrow 1116. These are the same dates seen in the aforementioned inscriptions. This is either when he arrived in Vinland or when he took his extraordinary journey to tour the seat of Baal ie. Belcher Island in the giant's footprints.

*Henricus sailed to the comet lake for a tour in 1116 to 1117.
It is where the eye wandered and turned. It lies nigh and near...*

Author and Date of Inscription

This stone is dated via the Easter Tables. (The reader is directed to Landsverk's books below on this method of dating.) The first 5 strokes, N = 8 and 4 R strokes implies the date is found on Line #4, at Golden Number 8 with Day Letter 5 \Rightarrow 1242. This is the only year that fits. It is confirmed by the N or 8 + 4 strokes = 12 and there are 4 strokes in 2 groups \Rightarrow 1242.

The author's name remains to be found. The Nomans Land - Leif Iriksson stone uses a ÞIR as three letters from the author's name. The remaining letters were found by counting and converting back to letters/runes. The same occurs here. The IRN are central and large which suggests it is important. There are 4 R (strokes) on the right of the N which implies 4 = Æ/O. There are 3 strokes on the left which implies Þ (Th or D). So, we have ÞORN I or simply put *I am Thorn*.

*South lies the eye that wandered in ire as it went.
There are two foundations now, the Magnetic and True.
The North foundation went South.
It lies nigh in the comet's lake where it left its giant footprints.*

*Henricus sailed to the comet lake for a tour in 1116 to 1117.
It is where the eye wandered and turned. It lies nigh and near...*

I am Thorn and wrote this in 1242 in memory of Henricus.

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Wicked Yankee, *The Bourne Stone - Bourne, Ma*, 31 October, 2012 at:

<http://wickedyankee.blogspot.com/2012/10/the-bourne-stone-bourne-ma.html>

ƒ	f 1	u	u 2	þ	þ 3	ǣ	a 4	ʀ	r 5	<	k 6	X	g 7	ƿ	w 8
h	h 9	†	n 10		i 11	ǰ	j 12	ī	ī 13	ƿ	p 14	z	z 15	s	s 16
↑	t 17	B	b 18	M	e 19	M	m 20	l	l 21	ŋ	ŋ 22	d	d 23	o	o 24

ƿ	h	†	ǰ	ʀ	z	ǰ	ʀ	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
ƿ	h	†	ǰ	ʀ	z	ǰ	ʀ	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
f	u	p	a	r	k	h	n	i	a	s	t	b	m	l	r

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.

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	5	4	3	2	1	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.