

The Long Debated Bourne Stone

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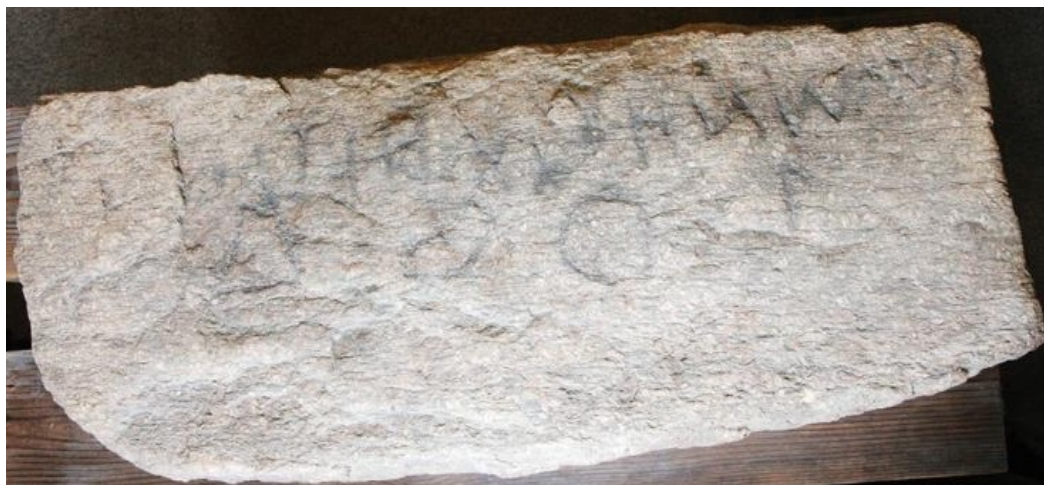
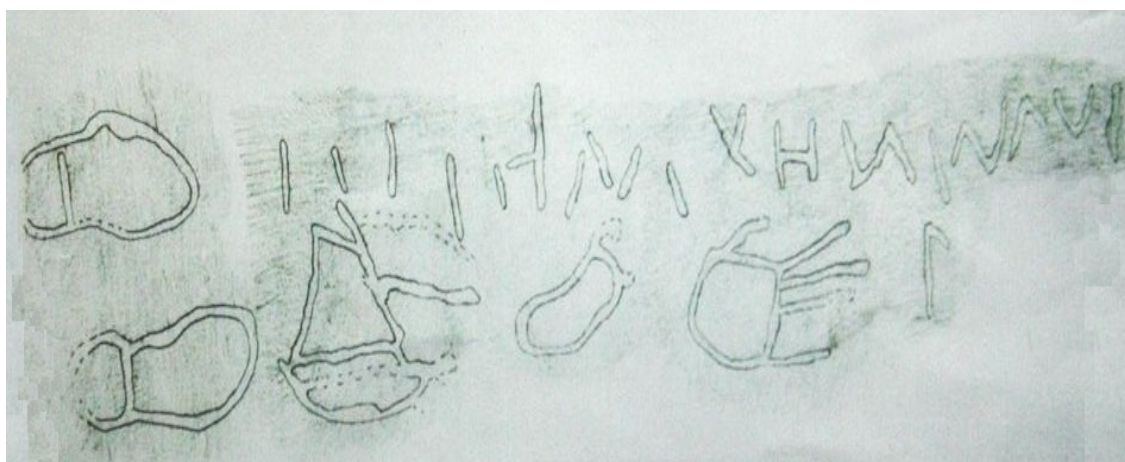


Photo of Bourne Stone by Gene M. Marchand, The Enterprise - Bourne



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.

The N is actually written as an A which is its mirror image. This reversal is suggestive of the name An which is the name of a Baalist goddess. In actually it refers to the North pole and the mountain that once was there. This provides A = 10 and N = 8 or the sum 18 again.

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 was believed to be the first bishop in Vinland. He was supposedly sent by Pope Paschal II (AD 1099-1118). (Gordon, pg. 93) However, it appears he was pagan. There is nothing else known about him in the historical record, except who replaced him. 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. Both of these suggest Henricus had a much more interesting fate.

Recall the letters/numbers on the right are: (G,H,S,I,S,U,K,I and L) \Rightarrow (7,9,11,9,11,2,6,9 and 15).

Note that in the center is the word 'is' in both directions and note that SUKI provides 11 and 2,6,9 \Rightarrow 1117. Also, GHS provides 11 and 9,7 \Rightarrow 1116. Taking this one step further, the I and L or 9 and 15 sum to 24 and on either side is a S or 11 so that we have 1124. These are the same dates seen in the aforementioned inscriptions. These years coincide with when he arrived in Vinland after taking his journey to the seat of Baal, ie. Belcher Island in the giant's footprints which we call Hudson Bay; and when Henricus supposedly passed.

*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...
He left us in 1124.*

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 total number of runes is 19 with 18 on the first and 1 below. There are first 5 strokes, N = 8, and 4 R strokes. Line #19 begins years 1112 etc. This is an appropriate line. Golden Number (GN) 18 has Day Letter (DL) 5 \Rightarrow year 1119. Similarly, GN 19 has DL 4 \Rightarrow 1120. Both years 18 and 19 are suggested by the rune layout. The 'SIS' which is '11,9,11' also suggests 1119.

The author's name remains to be found. The 'Nomans Land - Leif Iriksson stone' uses a PIR 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 I ÞORN or simply put *I Thorn*. This is also an anagram of *I north*. It is also 'I R 3 N O' which might be read easily as 'I are three North O's.' This is a description of Hudson Bay.

I am Thorn and I also went north. I wrote this here in 1119.

More Hidden

On the left side the runes Þ, I, R, N, O have now been found and on the right G,H,S,I,S,U, K,I and L. (Þ is 'th') This makes 14 letters.

Previously, Henricus was pulled out. This now leaves - Þ, O, G, S, I, L which can be rearranged to: TH I S G O L. The phrase is then: ' This Henricus goal.' The same exercise can be repeated for these fourteen letters. The phrases found are consistent with those found in other Runic Riddles including The Vinland Map Cipher, The Long Inscription from Spirit Pond and the Rök Rune Stone.

With these 14 letters find:

N GO S THIS LI RK HIU	..... North go South. This lie 56 792.
THIS HENRIKUS GOL	..... This Henricus' goal.
THUS KINK O LI RI SH	..... Thus King O lie (about) RI. Shhh...
HI NORTH KIL US GIS	..... He - North kill? Us - Yes!
R GO THIN HU IS SKIL	..... Are (a) go then. How is skill.
GO THIR NU HIS SKIL	..... Go there - now his skill.
GO THIR N KIL US SIH	..... Go there. North kill us. Sigh.
3 RING U I SHO SKIL	..... 3 ring cups. I show skill.
HI THUS ORING SKIL	..... He thus oaring skill.
THIN SIK LUC S RI OH	..... Then sick. Luck south RI island. (Oh = island.)
NU THIS RISK LIG OH	..... Now this risk leg. Oh!
THE KINK LI RU S SHO	..... The King lie. Row south (to) show.
NU GO THIS S RI HI LK	..... Now go this south RI. He look.
KING O SLI THIR HUS	..... King O sly. There house.

More phrases can probably be found.

'King O' is King Oystein of Norway who supposedly died in 1123 which is the same year Henricus also supposedly passed. The suggestion throughout these runic riddles was that King Oystein traveled as Bishop Henricus and lied about his whereabouts.

*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.
It is where the eye wandered and turned. It lies nigh and near... 56° N and 79.2° W.*

*Henricus sailed to the comet lake for a tour in 1116 to 1117.
Then he traveled south to RI island.*

The King left us in 1124.

I am Thorn and I also went north to RI. I wrote this here in 1119.

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

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

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 fupark hnias tbmlr

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	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.