

## Feather Stone of Canada

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Another riddle presents itself. The origin and meaning of the inscription on the Feather Stone of Eastern Canada like many others is debated.

The first of these carvings is a rebus. The second is a pictogram. Once you see it, there is no going back! The upper carving reads:

Father Henricus left (us) in 1124.  
OM to leave for north cup tie in 1154.  
Baal hit north (at) cup.

Similarly, the lower carving reads:

Henricus 1116-1117  
(at) site Bael's cup, (the) pole tie 1123-1124.  
Daggers hit pole (and it) turned.  
Baal hit (the) peg (at the) arc (and) hole.  
(Carved) 1224.



Upper carving on Stone.

The upper carving appears Christian. The observer is supposed to think it is, to protect it. [To continue this protection, because of vandalism, its location is not stated. It is off limits to the public now.] This seems to have worked since it still exists. The message is the same in both. These are pagan / Baalist statements similar to others found in the Spirit Pond stones, the Kensington Rune Stone and the Vinland Map. The date given on the map stone and others from Spirit Pond for

Henricus' departure is 1124.<sup>(Monge)</sup> Those stones date from around 1214-16<sup>(Freeborn)</sup> and were written to commemorate Henricus who is clearly described in the long legend of the Vinland Map as having been the Bishop of Greenland around 1117. The next bishop was named in 1124. These must have been carved after 1124 but before Henricus faded from hero status in Vinland which provides a date span.

### **Interpretation of Upper Carving**

The artist was clever. He spells out Henricus. The 'feather' provides the letter I which is a straight line in both Latin and Futhark alphabets. The 'two leaves' create a T. Now the word TI can be formed or 'tie.' They are also arranged in such a manner as to create an H, which is the same in both Latin and Elder Futhark. This creates HIT or 'hit.' This is also the H of Henricus. The I was just found. There is a notable similarity between 'father' and 'feather.' See it as 'father + E.' (Spellings varied at the time.) Now we have an E for Henricus.

The crescent provides a U and C depending on your view. It is also an arc which also provides an 'a', 'r' and 'c.' So if you do not like the idea of getting an 'e' from feather then the 'a' and 'e' can switch, however the reader might want to see it. Then again, in the Younger Futhark, 'I' is also an 'e' so once again the E of Henricus is found.

The R is there as well. The arc/crescent provides the upper curve of R. The feather is the upright and the end of the leaf is the downstroke of R. We now have HE\_RICU\_. What of the S and N? There are '2 leaves' or 'to leave + S.' The S is found.

Now, where to find the N? That circle and cross is supposed to emphasize this is Christian. That is important in an era when Christians are committing genocide of pagans and Baalists. Look at it again and you will see it is a compass. The cross is a Futhark N in an O. (See tables at end.) This same idea is found on the Kensington Rune Stone. The 4 dots further indicate the cardinal directions. The compass implies North. The O and N spells 'on.' The N of Henricus is found. Additionally, the O represents Baal and where it hit is provided by the idea of North in the compass.

Now we have the phrase 'to leave on' which suggests a date must be here. Knowing it in advance is perhaps cheating. There is 1 arc, 1 feather, 2 leaves and 4 dots  $\Rightarrow$  1124. This can additionally be confirmed by the Elder Futhark letter/number equivalents. The letter values for H and U are 9 and 2 which sums to 11. The value for O is 24 so that 1124 is found again. The Golden Number (GN) used in the Perpetual Easter Table (see tables at end) is 4 for that year. The Day Letter (DL) value for that year is 5. Around the O are 4 dots. Furthermore, there is a 5<sup>th</sup> dot pecked directly above which is the DL. The Elder Futhark E is shaped like an M. The two leaves and feather can be seen as an M or as stated, a Futhark E with value 19. This is the line number for years 1116 to 1124. The year then is confirmed.

Now that it has been decided what this carving says, an additional bit reveals the artist himself. As stated, the compass provides an O. If the leaves and feather form an M, then perhaps these are initials OM. The date could be 1154 for similar reasons as stated above. The artist names himself and states when he carved this. This is the work of OM and he traveled here in 1154. This OM left other

beautiful art work that shall be discussed in another article. So, we add the artist to this interpretation.

It reads quite easily now:

*Father Henricus left us in 1124.  
OM to leave for north cup tie in 1154.  
Baal hit north (at) cup.*

### Interpretation of Lower Carving

The second inscription is more weathered probably due to its lower position on the stone in a climate with a lot of snow. Typically the bottom two portions are read as 06 07 which are Arabic numerals. These were in use within mathematical circles in Europe before the 1100's. If the intention was to emphasize these, then they suggest a date of inscription of 1206-1207 for reasons as stated above. However, they are *not just* an 06 and 07. The images here show this is what we want to see because that is what we *expect* and what is actually there seems ...well...odd.

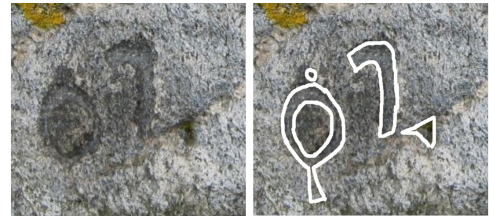


Lower Carving on Stone

The 06 begins with an O as in the name O-den. It represents a hole. Then the arc as seen in the upper carving is represented here and connects the O to a peg. The '6' is Baal, a round object with a tail, that strikes the peg or pole. In plain language, 'a comet strikes the north pole.' This is a pictogram of an event that is an essential part of the pagan / Baalist religion. It is similar in nature to statements found on the Kensington Rune Stone, Spirit Pond stones and even the Vinland map etc.



The 07 provides an O on a peg as well. The slightly curved 7 is very useful. It suggests a pole, an arc, small 'r' and the upright stroke of an L. The small wedge at its base completes the L and also creates a V shape. The 'r' is *turned*. The pictogram tells us the 'dagger struck the pole on top of the world and it turned.'



The cursive looking H is most certainly the first letter of Henricus. The cup and U are found within the H at the top. C is in the left vertical. A cursive/lower 'e' is at the top left. The lower M shape of the H might also be seen as an Elder Futhark E. The right upright provides P. The double loop at the top is both a Latin and Futhark B. The left intersection is a Futhark N and the right is an A. We now have: HENR\_CU\_, BAEL and also POLE. The I and S of Henricus are obvious in the letter to the right that creates a T as well. Now the words are complete with Henricus, Bael, tie, hit, sit/site and pole.

A date is given and it appears to be 1224. The carving is on 2 lines with 4 groups which suggests 24. Furthermore, each year in the 532 year cycle of the Perpetual Easter Table has a unique set of three numbers. This year is found on the 4<sup>th</sup> line with GN 9 and day letters 6 and 7 (a leap year). The latter two numbers are obvious in the carving. There are four symbol groups in the carving and there are four O's which suggest the line number. The Elder Futhark value for H is 9.

A similar date can be found by counting parts. The 'H' is 1. The 'T' is in 2 parts. The '06' has 2 parts and the '07' has 3 parts... 1223. The total number of parts is 8. The three numbers for 1223 are Line#3, GN 8 and DL 1. These are all present if the 'I' is considered a 1. The Bourne Stone suggests that Henricus went and came back from this journey. The two dates suggest he left in 1123 and returned (to Greenland?) in 1124 and that this was written one hundred years later to commemorate these dates.

For those who are interested - for year 1123: the Line # is 19, the GN is 3 and the DL is 7. If that useful H is seen as an Elder Futhark 'E' then 19 is found. Similarly, for year 1124: the Line # is 19, GN is 4 and DL is 5 and 6 (a leap year). The 19, 4 and 6 have all been found.

Two other dates are apparent. The year of Henricus' arrival in Vinland is considered to be 1116-1117 per the Spirit Pond Stones, Vinland Map and the Newport Tower inscription. That same I of the T, on the right side, has value 11 in Elder Futhark, an S has value 16 and the T is 17, so 1116 - 1117.



The interpretation reads:

*Henricus 1116-1117*  
*(at) site Bael's cup, (the) pole tie.*  
*1123-1124.*  
*Daggers hit pole (and it) turned.*  
*Baal hit (the) peg (at the) arc (and) hole.*  
*(Carved) 1224*

The reader might want to explore the references below to confirm these translations are supported elsewhere. It would appear the extent of Norse / northern peoples exploration and occupation in North America is vastly misunderstood and underestimated. Overall, they are both clever reminders that Henricus once led Vinland and he was important to people of northeast North America.

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Freeborn, B.L., The Wawa Stone and Its Viking Ship, noahsage.com, August 2025.

### **References**

Deveau, Terry J., "The Overton Stone," neara.org, 2015. (<https://neara.org/pdf/OvertonStone.pdf>)

Mongé, Alf & O.G. Landsverk, *Norse Medieval Cryptography in Runic Carvings*, Norseman Press, Glendale, California, 1967.

Trailpeak, *Mysterious Overton Stone*, <https://trailpeak.com/trails/12207> and video:  
<https://youtube/FP8sI01od-I>

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 <sup>New Year</sup>	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.



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

Elder Futhark - Wikipedia

ƿ	u	þ	ǣ	ʀ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ
ƿ	u	þ	ǣ	ʀ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ	ƿ
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

Younger Futhark - Wikipedia