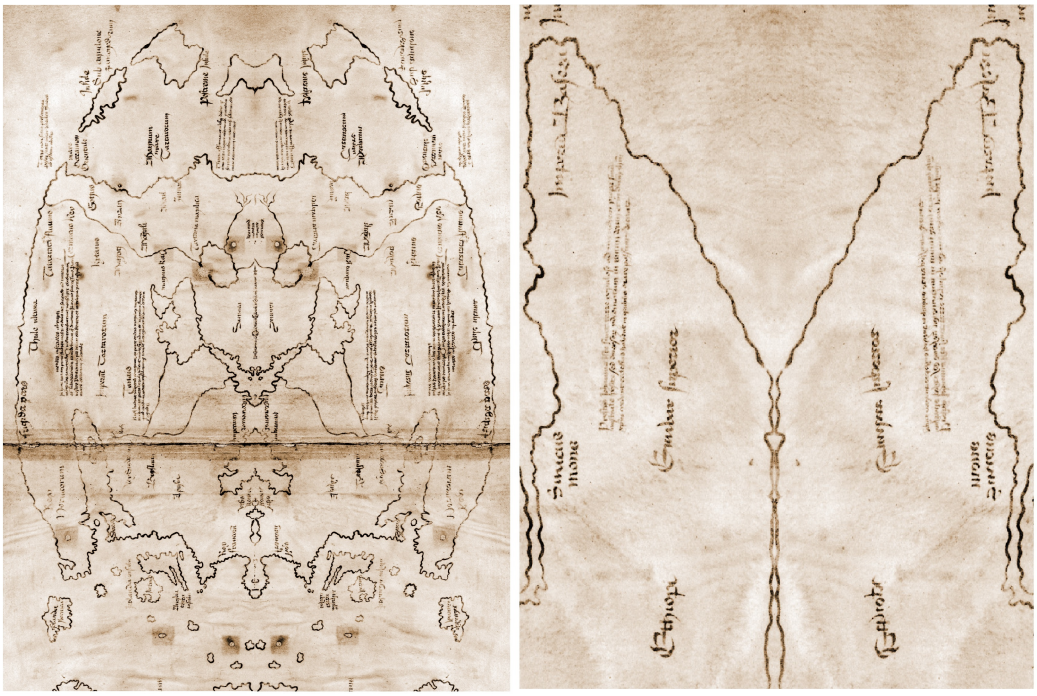
THE VINLAND MAP CIPHER ADDENDUM



Vinland Map - Yale University


Thule ultima
Tartarorum
Tanais
Samaca
Mare Oceanum
Mare Oceanum
Mare Indicum
Phazania
Ethiopi
Sinus Ethiopicus



OM

OM is the signature of Oystein Magnusson.

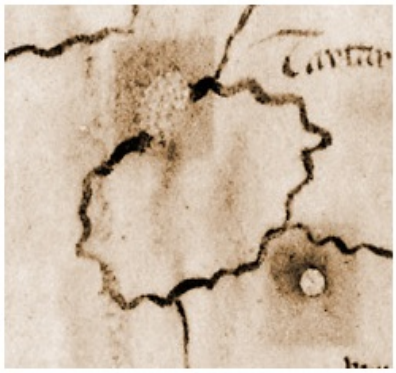
Fold the map and hold it against a mirror so that it creates the images shown. The exterior creates an O in the first image with a small M that forms at the top center. What appears to be eyes in the O are repairs to the map.

The M is created when it is lined up along the flat side. Alternatively, it can be seen by overlaying the map and a mirror image map. View them in front of a light source to see similar images.

IMAGES HIDDEN IN MAP



Magnusson Family Tree.
Sigurd and Oystein split at top.
William is L to right that ends in the sea.
The E branch on the left is for Bran, Alexandair and Maria.



Loch of Skene
on the Map.



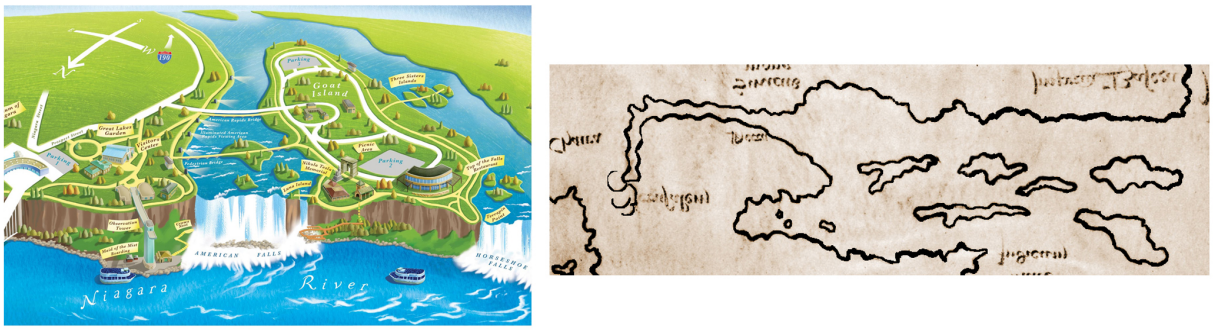
Loch of Skene
on modern map.



Comparison of Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Vinland Map.
Map by National Park Service.



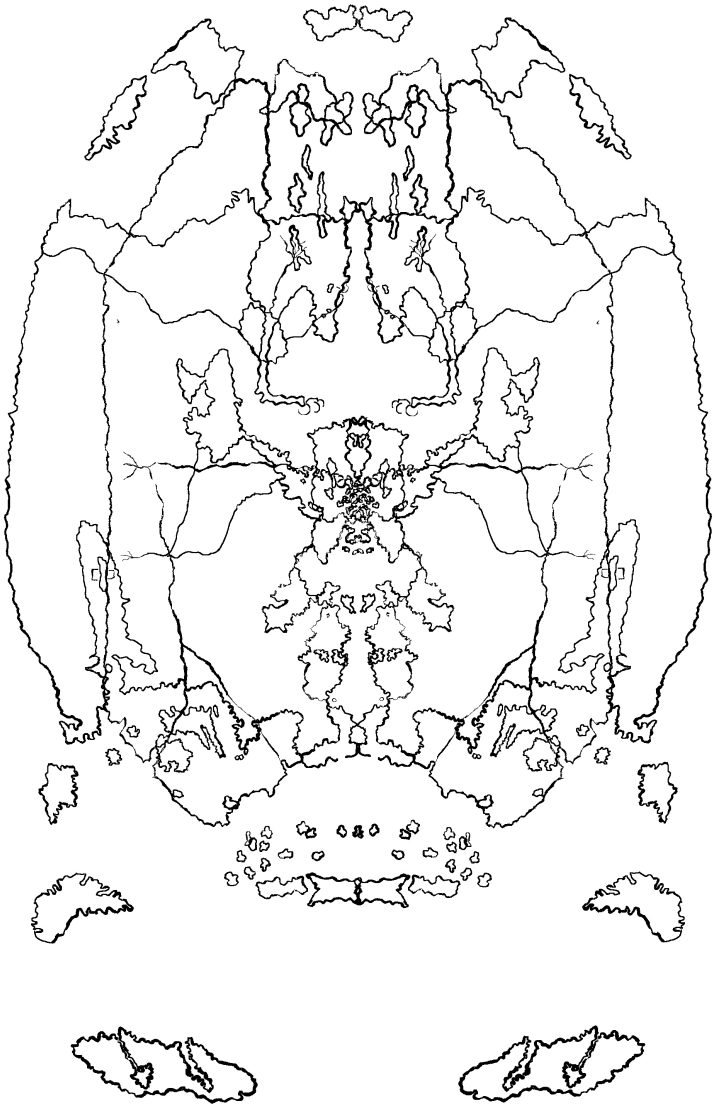
Comparison of east coast of North America to Vinland Map.



Comparison of Niagara Falls and Niagara shown on Vinland Map.
Map by NYS Park Service.
Goat Island has not yet separated from shore.



St. Lawrence River and the split that allowed access to St. James Bay.

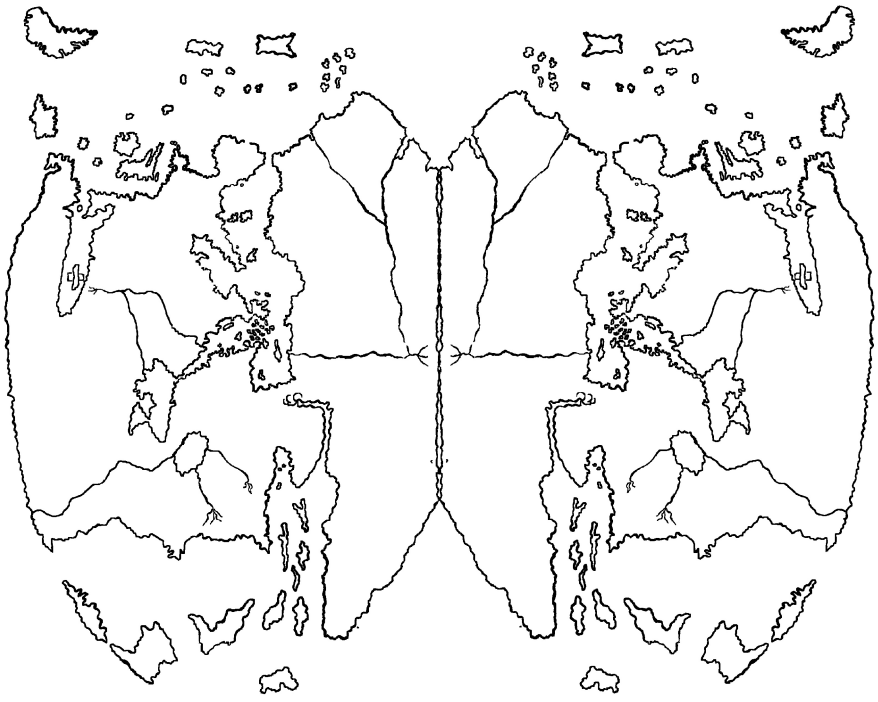


Map when overlapped makes
the O for Oystein.[§83]
The M is shown on the next page.



Map with mirror image next to it (kissing). Notice the M for Magnus (great) and Magnusson. The O for Oystein is shown on the preceding page. This creates his signature O.M §83.

MAKING THE HIDDEN MAP



Make M. ... Magnus clan went south so it goes down.
Trees grow up.



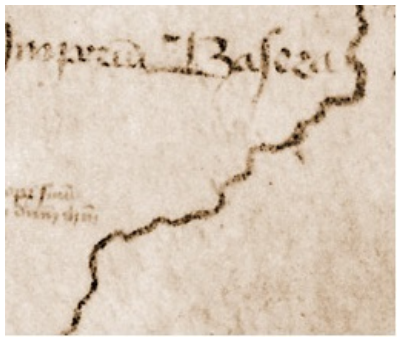
Tags used to join map.



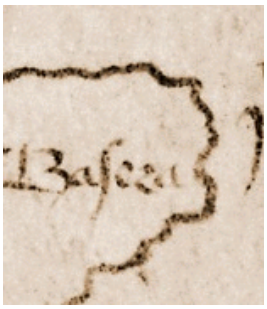


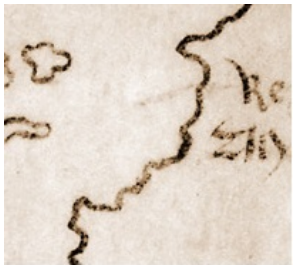
Tab and its slot.





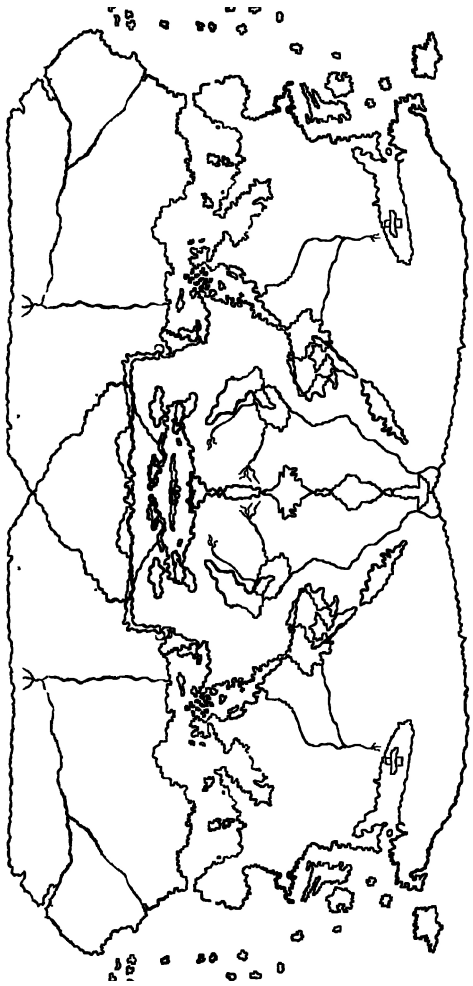
Norway Tab and its slot.





Ram Tab and its slot.





Make lips. Tags kiss

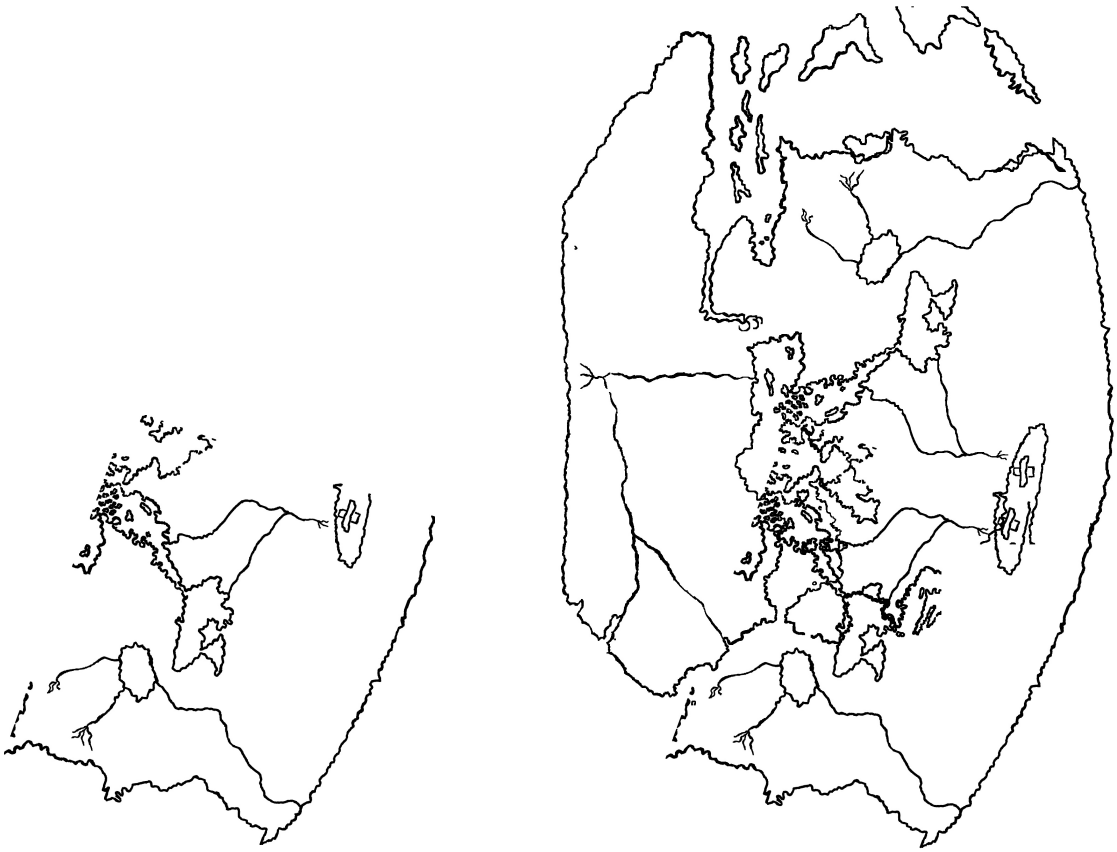


Position of fold line that can be seen on map.
It should fold at the last letters in the words: IA - RI.



Fold lines through Apusia - Maori, Samaca and Alexandria.
The next step requires folding it so the two horizontal lines meet as shown below on a MIRROR image map. The section between the lines is then hidden.



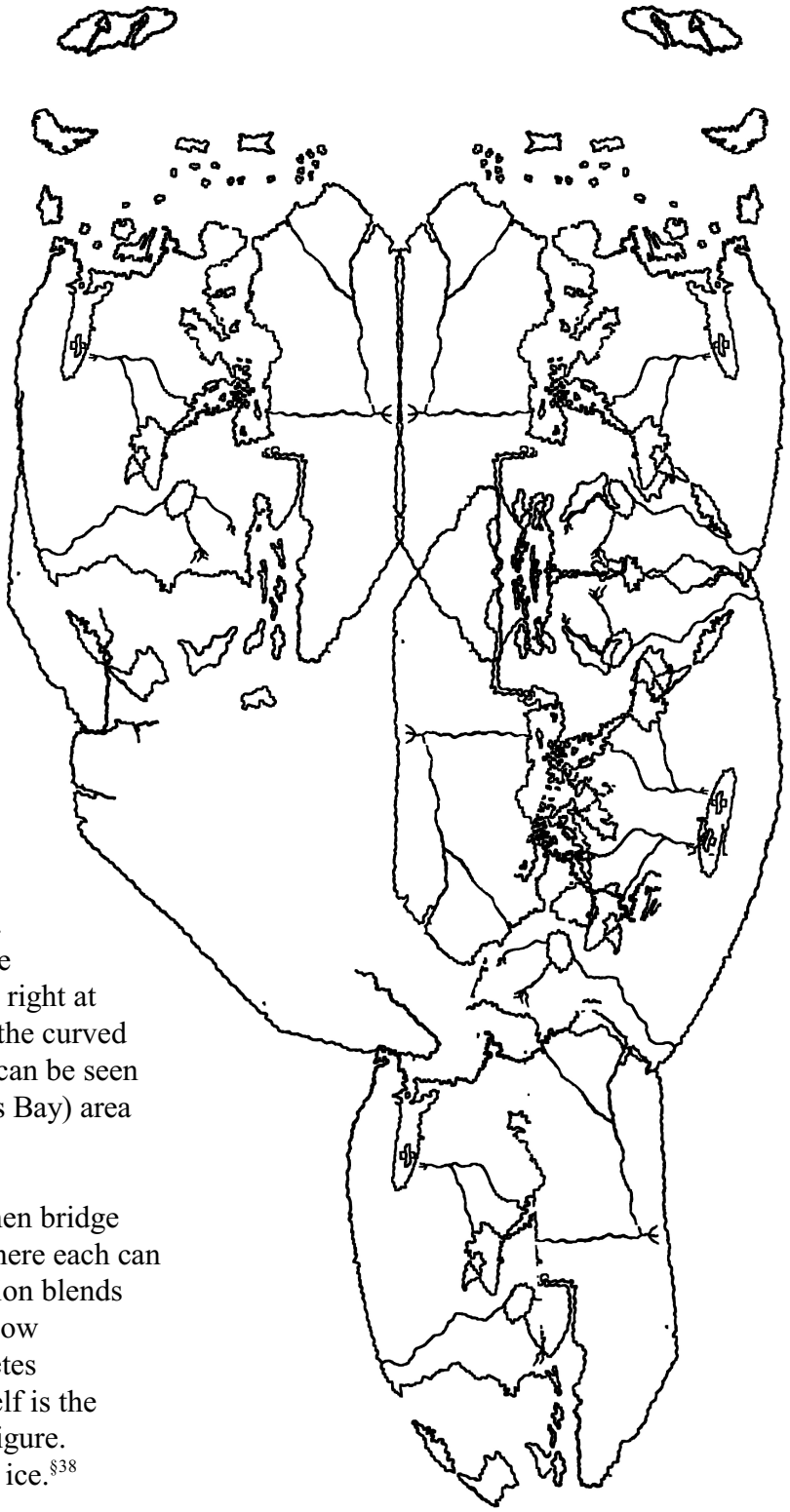


The next step requires using a map and a mirror image. Bring the ‘sea’ or U shape by Sweden together. A dark mark is visible where the Apusia and Maori line pass through. Maneuver these until a smooth curve is formed and the U’s come together to form an oval or round I shape. Mind the curve.



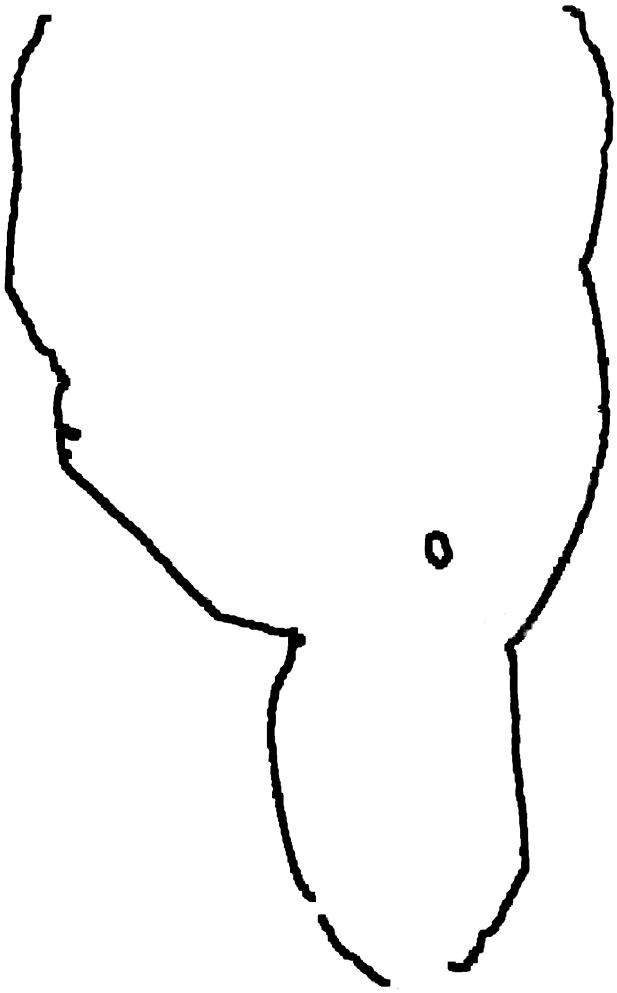


The last step will require two of these cut out along the tip so they can fit into the other sections.



This is the assembled map. The top tree section and the curved section meet on the right at the tags. The lower tag on the curved section fits into a slot that can be seen on the A section (St. James Bay) area also on the right.

The two remaining rams then bridge the gap. There are spots where each can be seen to fit. The top section blends with the upper ram just below *Thule Ultima*. This completes the assembly. The map itself is the outline of this assembled figure. He noted the bottom is *not* ice.[§38]

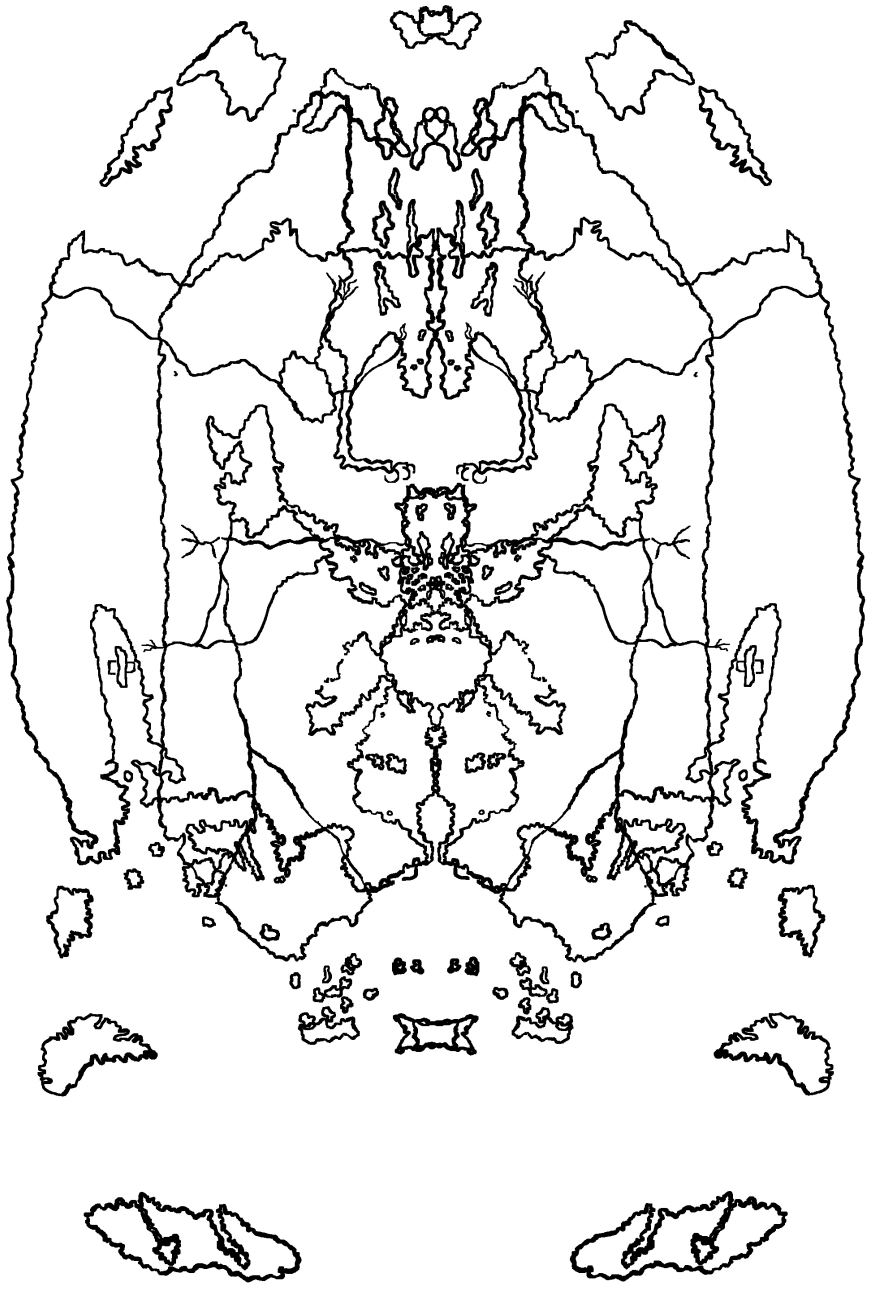


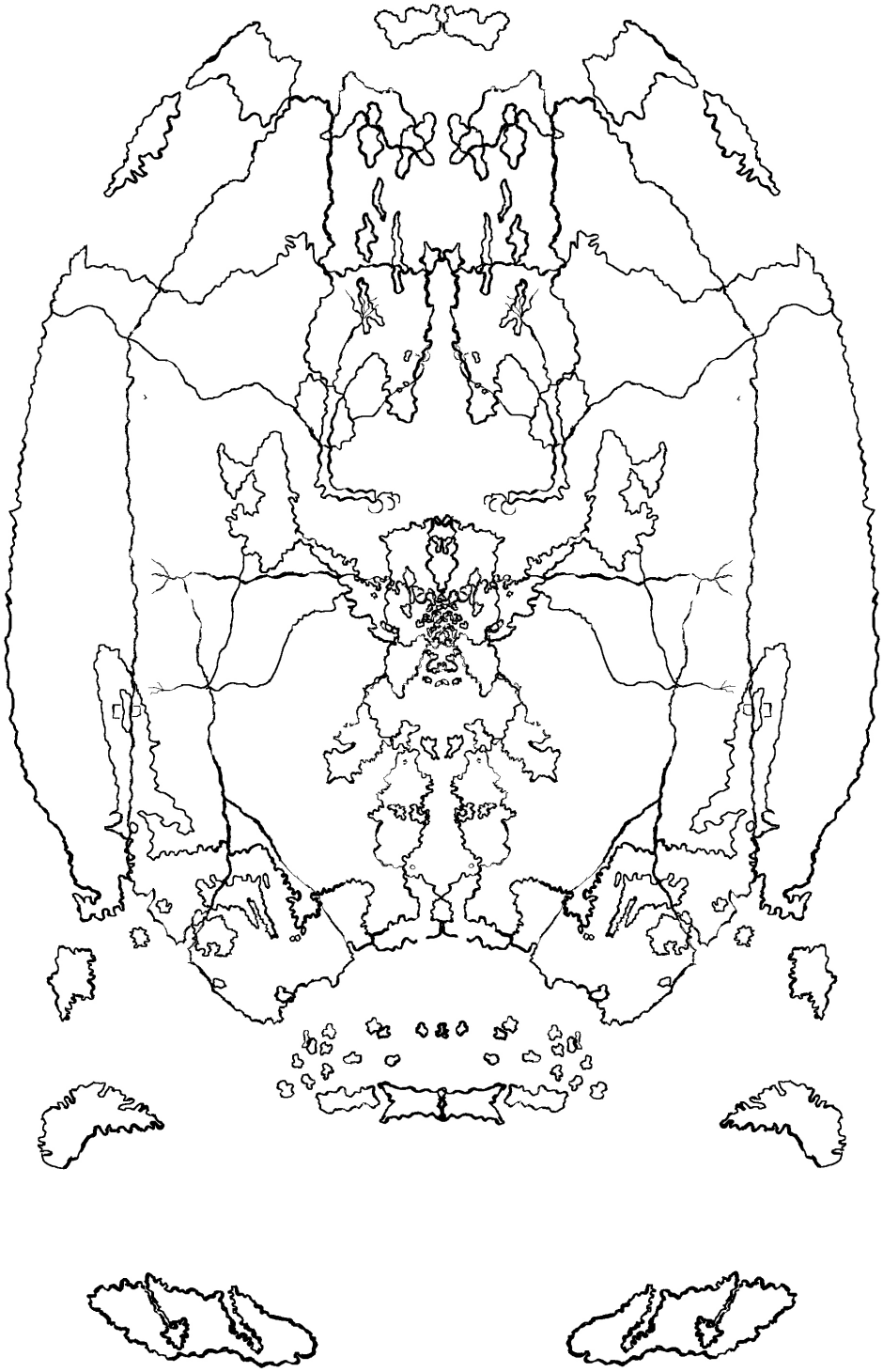
This is the map hidden in the Vinland Map.
This is the actual map of the Hrathe Sea or as known today: Hudson Bay and St. James Bay.

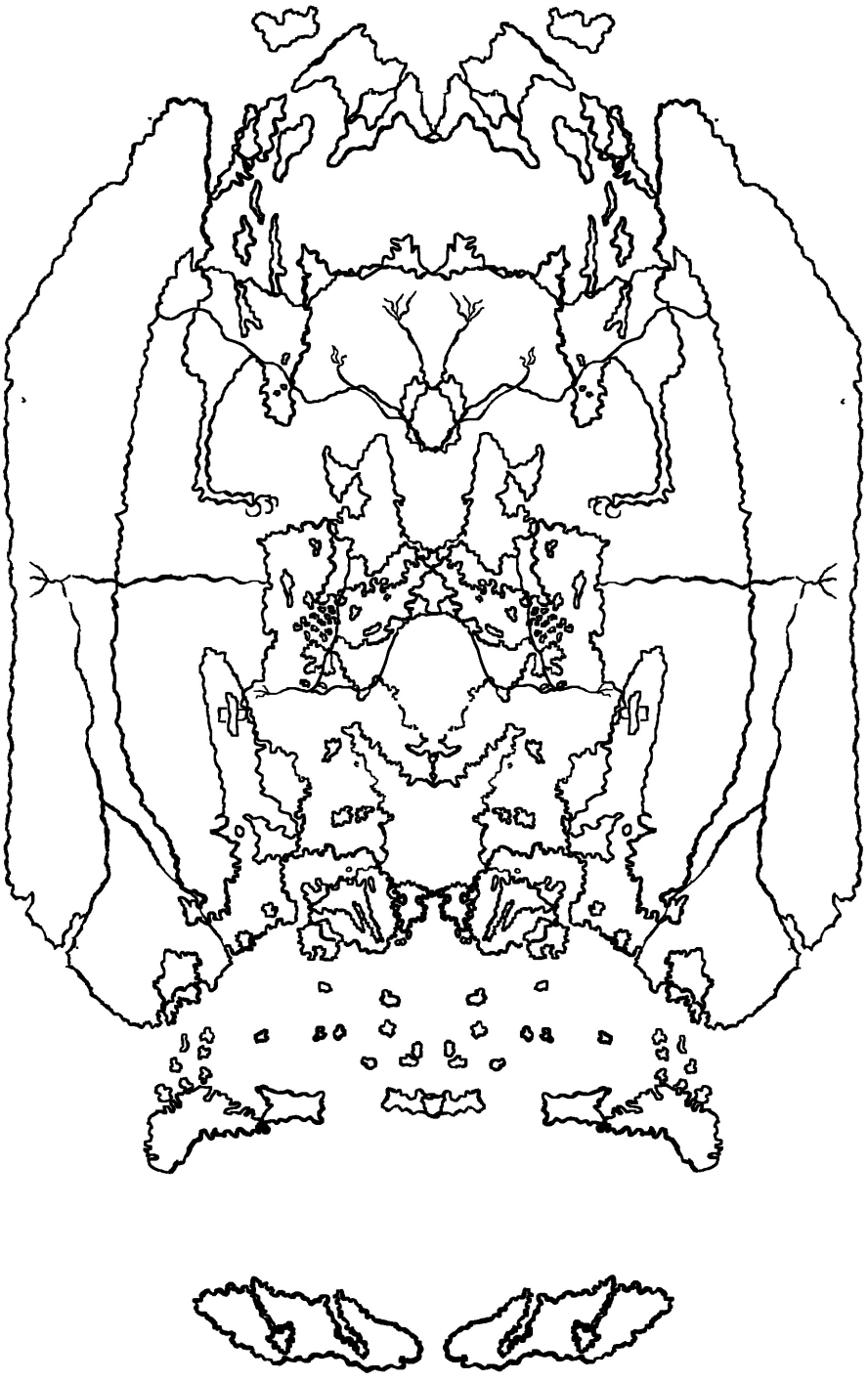


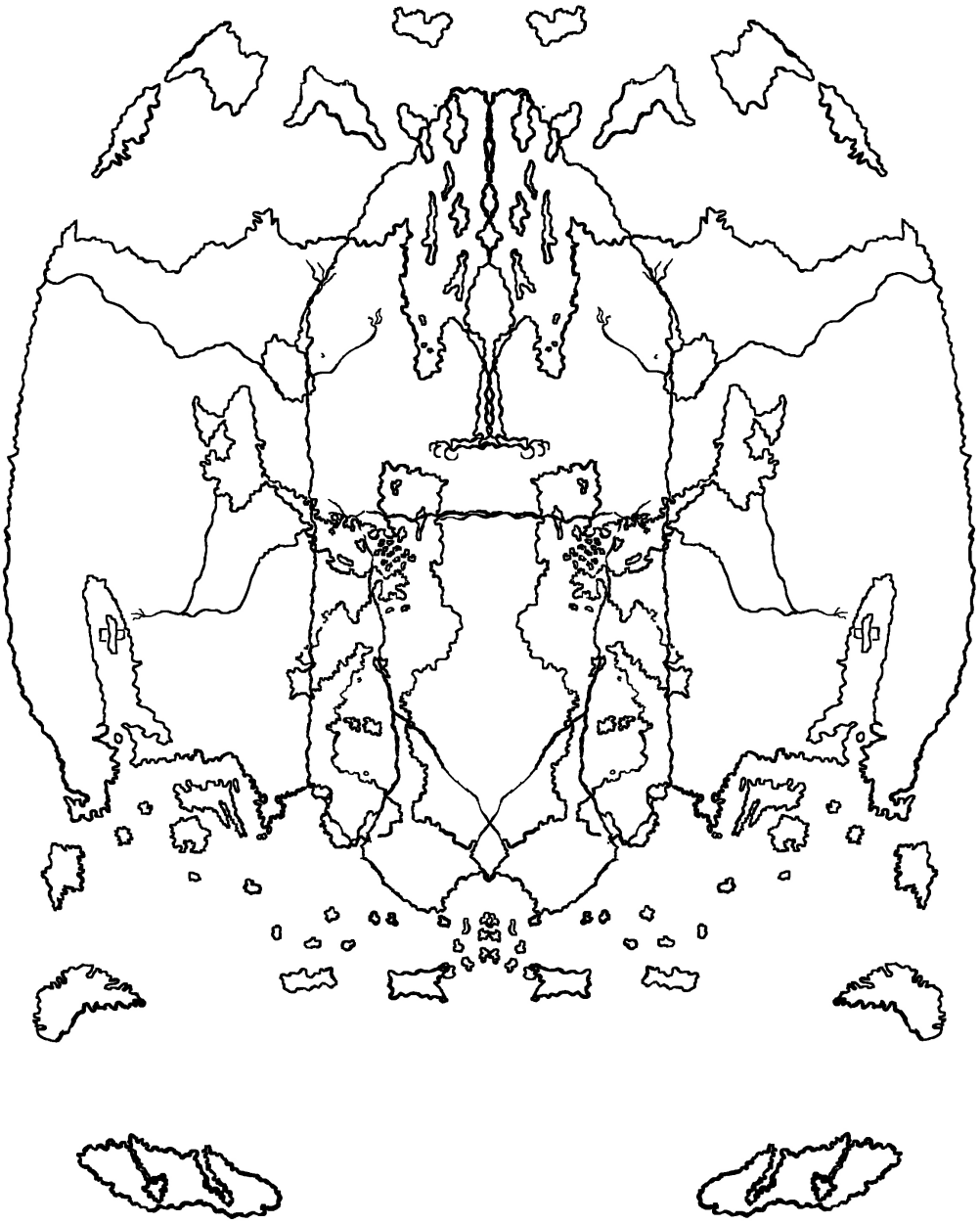
From Wikipedia.

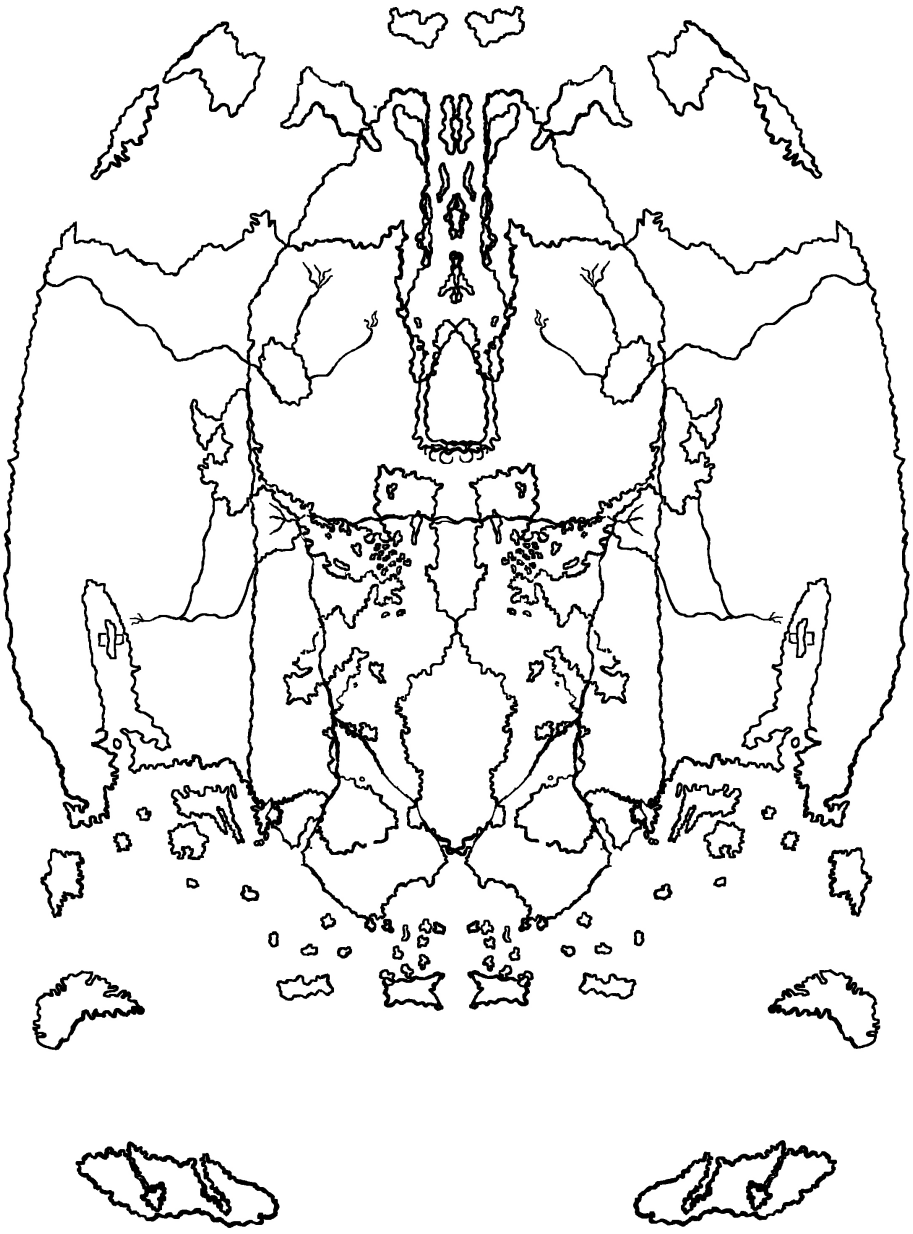
There are a few other images in the map. If the map and its mirror image are held up to light then the impact of Bael can be seen in several stages as well as a bird. Look at both the top, bottom and middle of the images. The crater forms at the bottom. The dramatic impact is at the top.

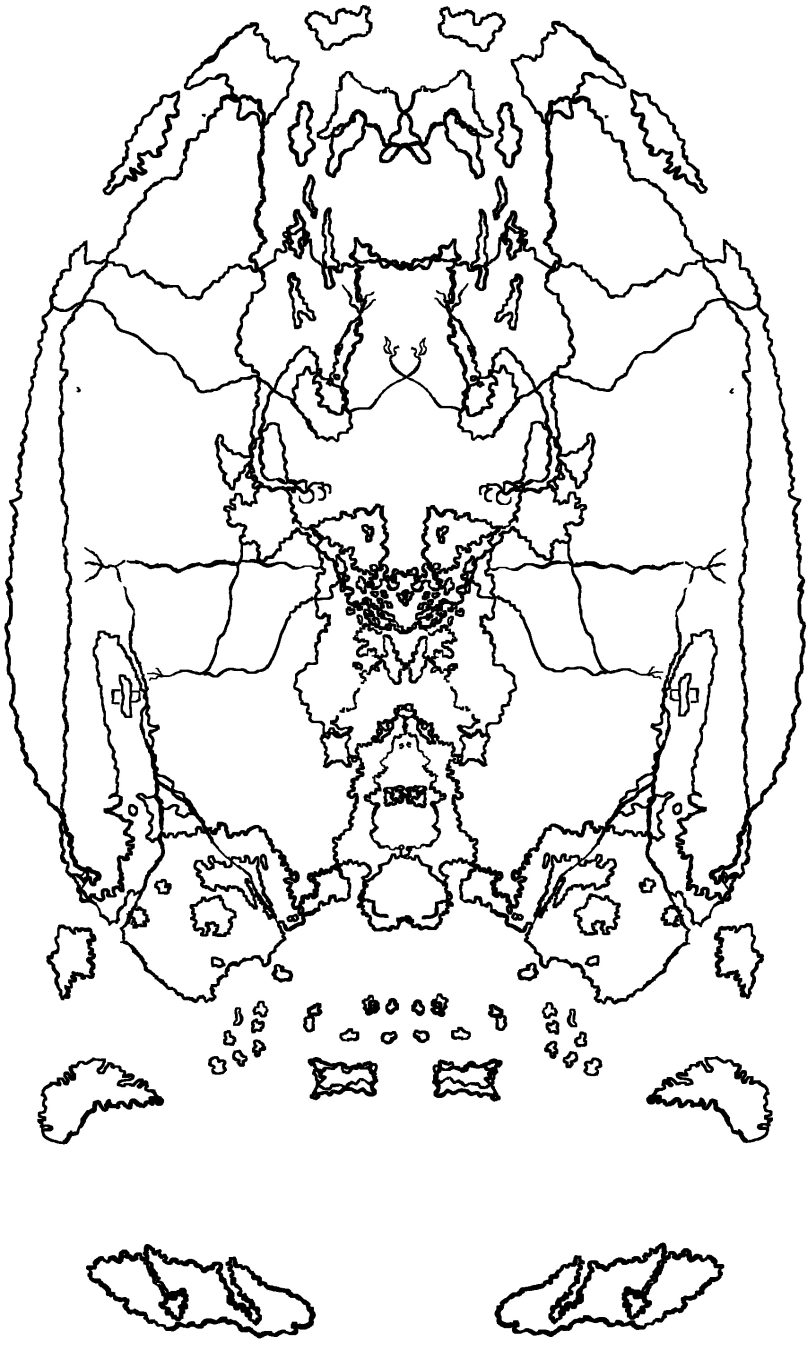




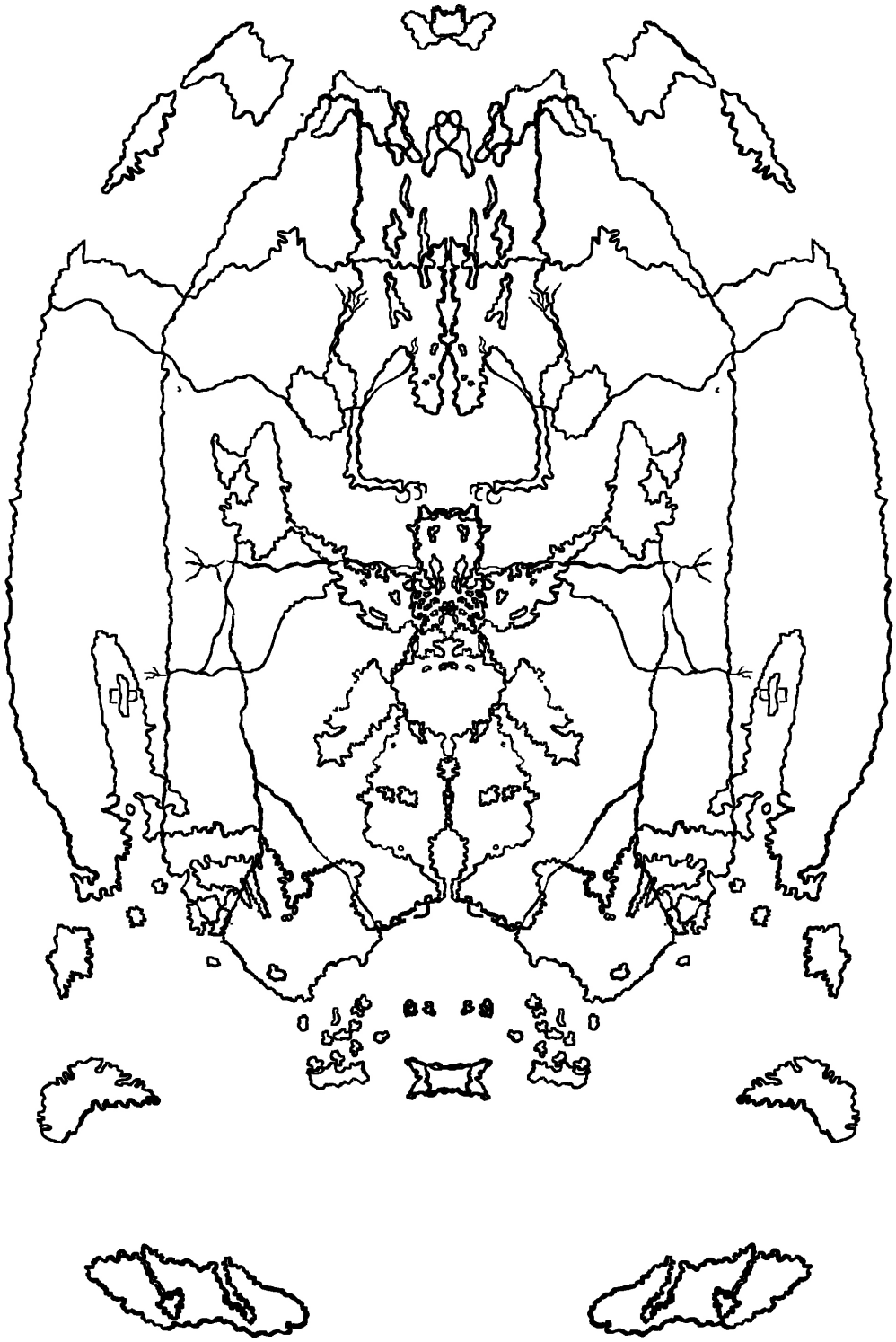








The Squirrel.



The bird is in the center.

OTHER ART AND IMAGES

§205 RÖK RUNE STONE

Again, fate is in our favor. In the 1600's the Rök Rune Stone was found in the wall of a shed at the twelfth century church, Röks kyrka in Sweden. Only one side was visible until 1862 when it was removed and put in the churchyard where it can be seen today. There are many translations of the plain text. They say it was erected by a grieving father for his death doomed son which seems true. They say it is from the 800's and that it speaks of the old Norse gods. But the map gives a few clues as to how it is actually meant to be read.[§170,175,202]

It is supposed to be Bran's story and how he traveled to RI when he was but twelve. The stone should resemble an iceberg at sea. It is also supposed to be a match to the one that was or is at St. Machar. Bran came into this world as one of a pair, a twin. So his story is immortalized on not one but two matching monuments. Someone must have worried that it would be destroyed and hid it in the wall of the shed. See images on next page.

CARVED STONE IN CANADA

We can say that Oystein also stopped at the mouth of the St. Lawrence because one of his carvings has been found there. In the image find: 'Feather, two leaves, a cross, Magnetic North, 5 (dots), 4 (dots), H, R, C, U, I.' Use the extra E in 'feather' and S from 'leaves' to finish spelling Henricus. The N is the cross in the compass for North. Then it reads: "Father Henricus to leave for North across Magnetic North (in) '54.'" Now read it again and see that it has an 'O, M and R' for Oystein Magnus Rex.[§17,42,82,83]



Source: Beverly Wells-Pinkney, 2009.



Rök Rune Stone on Bran's grave by Sweden. This is close to where the stone actually is.



Signature at bottom of reverse side..... 4 M's. 4 in Futhark is ö....OM

(See *Rök Rune Stone at noahsage.com*)



Side of stone. By Wiglaf.



Front side of Rök.

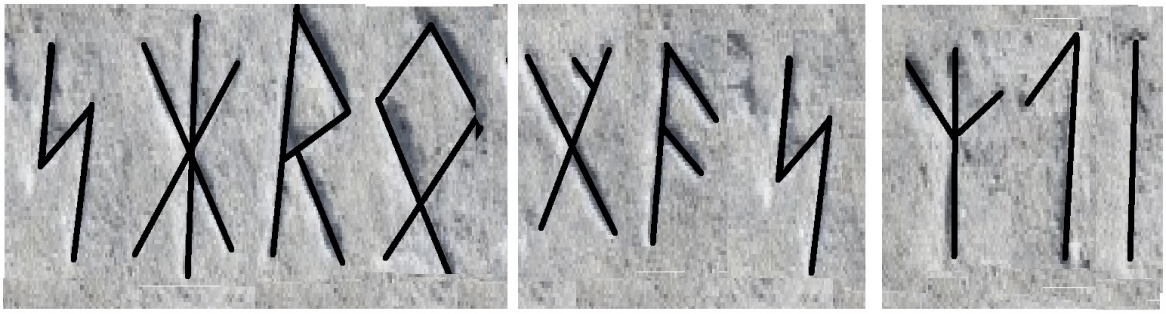


Reverse side of Rök.

NARRAGANSETT STONE



Narragansett Stone - Runes darkened on right.
Circular Mark on the left may be a compass. See figure page 25.
This is probably the stone he carved when visiting RI. See §70.



N A R O G A N Z T I



Narragansett Stone at original site on shore
looking north in 1985.

NEWPORT TOWER, RHODE ISLAND



Tower shown on map which is also used as tag.



The Bael Stone on the interior. On the Winter Solstice the sun passes through the south window and strikes the stone.



Tower in Newport, Rhode Island



Letters are embedded over arches. Some are letters. Some show Bael striking the pole.



These are in a row. **B** over NE arch, **O** over north pillar and **R** over NW arch.
They suggest '**Be** **O**ystein **M**agnus **R**ex.'
The **M** for Magnus is seen in the full arch on each side.



The M for Magnus is created by the double arch.
The orange rock is the O.
He signed the building with OM.



NEW HAMPSHIRE MYSTERY STONE

The art Oystein took to RI is not described in §178 but fate has intervened. In 1872 near Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire a road crew found a lump of clay that was different. When they opened it, a beautiful carved stone was found. It is on display in Concord at the Museum of New Hampshire History. Assuming the interpretation is correct - then we can say his art is exquisite! It reads as expected: I OM - I AMO in shapes.



New Hampshire Mystery Stone
Face front with bottom drilled hole.
The stone was drilled, turned and polished
before the art was added.



Tent and Circle Side



Corn and Drowning Circle Side



Arrows, Crater and Turn Side



Top Side with drilled hole.



Hair detail

Using the shapes as letters:

I

OM

AMO













§203

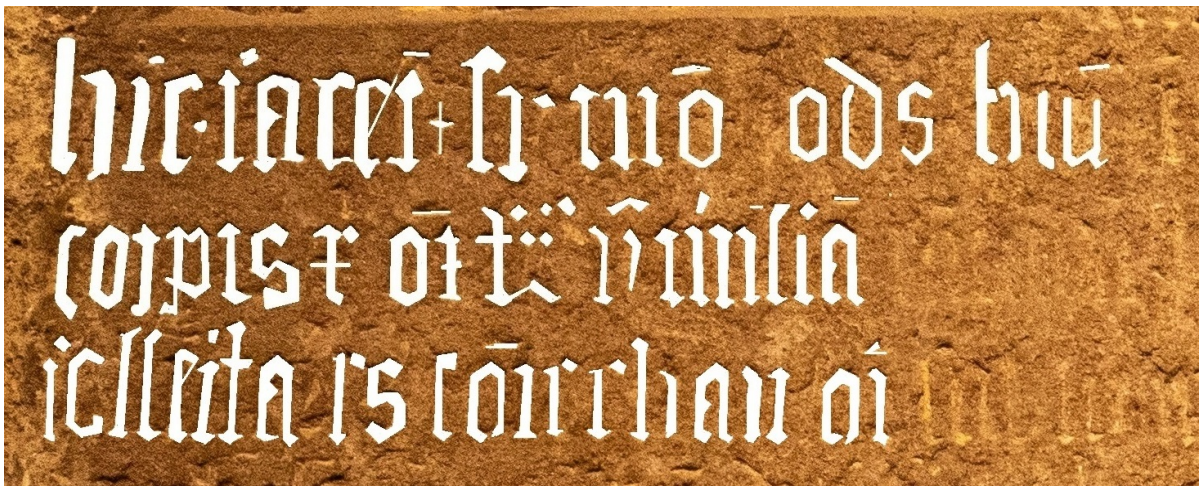
EFFIGY MONUMENT AT ST. MACHAR CATHEDRAL



Photo by Dave Lynch.

PORTIONS OF TEXT ENLARGED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE ARE VISIBLE IN WHITE.





Inscription on top three lines - Upper left corner.

HIC IACET SI MO ODS HIU
COJPIS I (ON)L ✯✯✯✯✯ RI MILIA
ICLLEITA IS C(ON) I I HAVE OI



Legible part of inscription from bottom line. - Left side.

..NI AFS ✯✯✯IBHI I MISSE D’PMID’P



Legible part of inscription from bottom line. - Right side.

I OM IO(HN) COMITUS D’MAR I OUN TID NUI[R] ..... I LIV ON



Monument by and for King Oystein Magnusson at St. Machar, Aberdeen, Scotland
Lower inscription is for Alexander of Rynd 1432.
Photo by Dave Lynch.



St. Machar Cathedral, Aberdeen, Scotland



Nave ceiling with X pattern installed (or replaced)
by Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1518-32).



West Door of St. Machar Cathedral - His signature -OM- is visible here
The O is the unusual round stone and the double doors form a M.
Wikimedia - by Stephen. C. Dickson
Compare this to the OM on the Newport Tower. pg. 30.

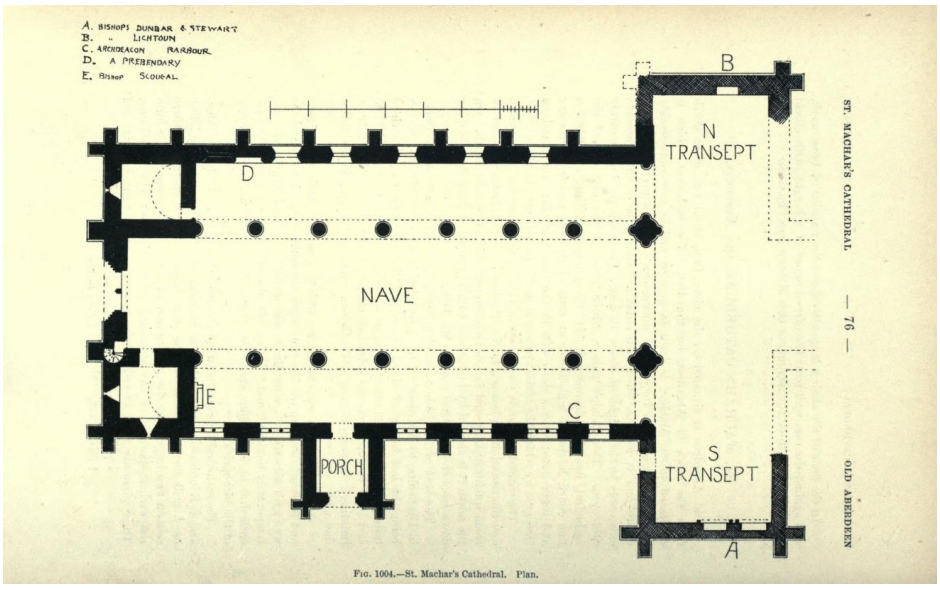


FIG. 1004.—St. Machar's Cathedral. Plan.

See MacGibbon. Transepts are in ruins. Wall closed in as seen in photo above.

§206

NOTES ON ST. MACHAR CATHEDRAL

And what of St. Machar and Bran's stela? Here is the odd thing. If you look, you will find in St. Machar on the south-east wall a bas relief effigy. (See page 37.) In the 1800's it was an undeciphered riddle. Now the inscription has been woefully mistranslated. The church says it is a monument to Simon Dods. Over half of the inscription is gone but a few key lines remain. There is a brief study of the inscription above at §203.

What it actually says is... 'HIC IACET SI'MO ODS HIU...' Notice the SI'MO when read in reverse is 'OM is.' The IACET is an anagram of 'I take.' Furthermore, ODS is gods, plural. The HIU is an anagram of 'I how.' The last line of the inscription seems to refer to John, Earl of Mar. Oystein supposedly bought Mar from King Alexandair. Evidently, he had taken the name John which is echoed in Legend #30. Recall it says: 'These are the populous lands of the Prester John...' Perhaps he was also Prester John. In David's time, the Earl of Mar signs his name Ruadri ... Raid ru... Raid then row?[§R-R]

He says in the map[§199] that the plaque states his name, Oystein Magnus Rex, and that it is the 'best riddle.' There are some things on the plaque that are still vibrantly visible. The figure reclines with his head on a pillow. There is a cat at his feet. The ciphers indicate he had a cat. He is praying and his hands form a V. There are nine arcs within the large arc. Counting left to right, the hands point up at the seventh arc. There are two to the right...7,9, and 2? The longitude of magnetic north was 79.2° which also runs through Toronto or the 'to-run-to' line.[§199] The folds in the man's gown are shaped to create an arc below the third and fourth upper arcs. Recall 90° - 34 is 56°. There are five lines in the verse with a portion pushed above for a 6th. The latitude of magnetic north was traditionally 56°. The letters below the last line look like they were added later.

One must realize that there is great power in knowing the position of magnetic north. By knowing these numbers the longitude of one's position can be calculated via spherical trigonometry. This gave the Norse power over the seas and the ability to map with precision. As long as they kept a watch on its location they could determine their position. The rest of society had to wait until the 1700's for the invention of a clock that could keep accurate time at sea and overland to know their longitude.

The monument also has a row of x's across the top and feather quills surround the large arc. Is this because he was a writer as well? Do the x's imply the strike, strike, strike of Bael?[§199]

Further confirmation can be found by looking at the square plaque beneath it. It is for a man who died in 1432. Look at the difference in the aging. The current belief is that the plague is for Simon Dods who died in 1496, which is much later. Perhaps it was three hundred years earlier in 1197-98 when the vestige of Bishop Matthew Kinnimund 'retired' many years after the real Matthew had died. This would explain the ageing.

They also say the ceiling was installed in the X pattern by Bishop Dunbar (1518-1532). How coincidental that he should choose a pattern so meaningful to Nectan...Net -can! It is almost as if he was replacing an earlier version.

The final piece of the image that should be noted is that the canopy over the reclined bishop is in the shape of a Viking ship. It is as if he reclines under an overturned ship. What is even more interesting is the arcs also form a crown just as if he was a Viking King.

§207

As far as the structure ... well they say it was torn down and rebuilt three times and *always* retained the name St. Machar. If the plaque is for Oystein, Nectan, John, Geoffrey, etc.. then for some reason, they kept putting this plaque back in place each time it was rebuilt. What is more likely is that they were just tearing down and rebuilding the transepts which finally collapsed in 1688. Perhaps this remaining nave is the very building Nectan designed and built in the 1100's which would explain the OM at the front door. He signed this building in the same way he signed the Newport Tower. (See page 30 and page 39.) Maybe, this bit of church history is as reliable as Geoffrey's "The History of the Kings of Britain" which covers the span of time from 1200 BC to 700 AD. (You know. The length and breadth of Hudson Bay.)

NOTES ON RHODE ISLAND

§208

And what of Rhode Island? We know the name and place match. But are there any other references to it in that distant time? Of course there are, but we just cannot see them.

In 1898 in Minnesota, a stone was found that is now called the Kensington Stone. It says it was written in 1362. Shelves of books have been written on it claiming it is real and others that it is fake. Here is something none of them will tell you. There are three O's written as shown here. All the other O's are different. These O's have little crooked crosses inside them which is the Futhark letter for N just like in the Overton Stone inscription which can be said to be a compass. These *three* O's are found in the words 'rode', 'oh', and 'goter.' Oh means island. Gather these words and find 'Gather Oh, Gather Rhode' ...or... 'Gather Rhode Island.' In addition, if one were to study the Spirit Pond Stones from Maine, they also refer to Rhode Oh.



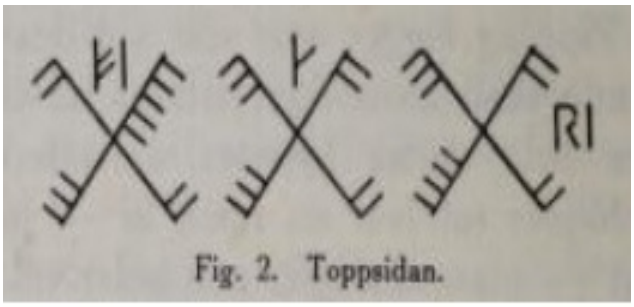
O's from Kensington Rune Stone.
GÖTER,RÖDE,ÖH

On the Spirit Pond Stone - Long Inscription Stone in the fourteenth line, the following word appears: ROIHDHAHOIKUA. This is I, AKI, HU, ROHDAHO. Pull out the OH and it is: RHODA OH. The word reads ... *I, Aki, how (in) Rhode Island*.

§209

Interestingly, there are initials RI which appear on both of the above inscriptions and the Rök Rune Stone of Sweden. How coincidental!

While the historians decide for us whether any or all of the above is true, the Rök in Sweden is there to tell its story. Nobody debates its authenticity just its age. Oystein says it tells Bran's fantastic tale! Indeed, the original church on the site was also built in the 12th century. What more might the Rök tell us?



Sketch of top of Rok Runestone. RI is on right. Image by Friesen.



Side View of Kensington Stone. RI is on right in circle.

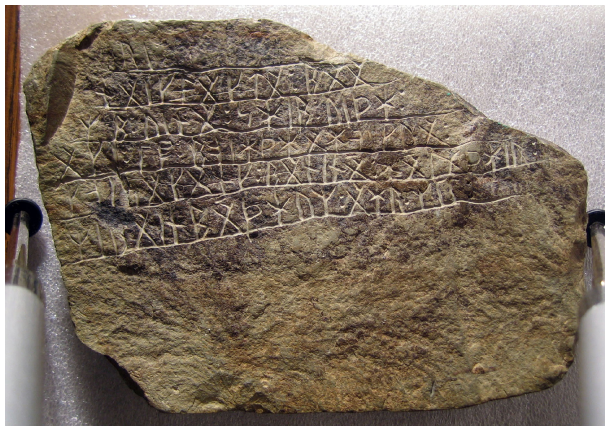
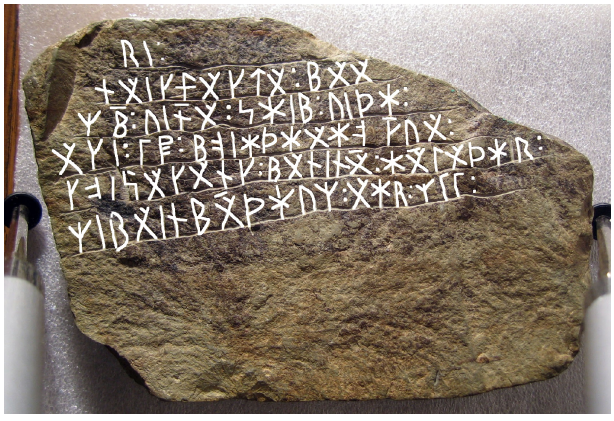


Photo by Scott Wolter.



Spirit Pond Stone: Top line reads RI.

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oxford charters

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ooo

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Rok Runestone -
Images from Wikipedia: Front side: Wiglaf, 2004.
Reverse side: Arkland, 2020.
Images from Rök Rune Stone, Ödeshög, Sweden
https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/rok-rune-stone

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The following table is copied from Mongé page 221.

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

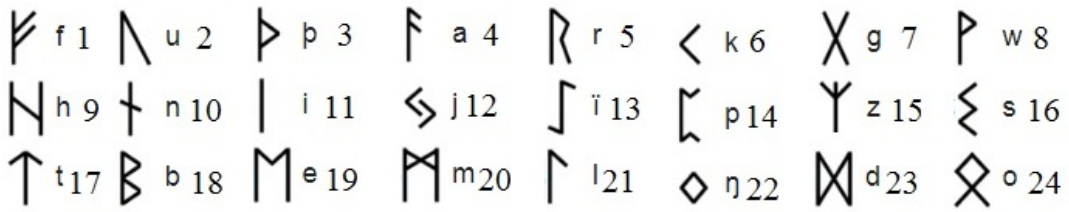
In the Julian versions of Luni-solar perpetual calendars and Easter tables, The Demonical (Sunday) Letters (DL)are normally represented by the first seven letters in the alphabet. In this table, however, the DL's (top lines) for any and all years are indicted by the equivalent numbers 1 to 7 inclusive, 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.

RUNIC ALPHABETS



Elder Futhark Alphabet with Number Equivalents



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