

NARRAGANSETT RUNE STONE

(Rhode Island, 1423 AD)

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SUMMARY

Mr. V. Samuelsson wrote an article about this Rune Stone, but did not manage to translate it. The translation of the Runes shows that in 1423 AD, people from Iceland claimed large areas of Land along the East Coast of North America. The Stone is located at the latitude of Rome (the Vatican), and they did so in the name of God. However, they also claimed land in the name of the ancient Egyptian SunGod Ra, which is quite remarkable. The Stone proves Icelandic settlers reached America 69 years before Columbus.

INTRODUCTION

The Rune Stone is located at the west side of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, at 42°N. It is situated due east of the town of East Greenwich, near the Quidnesset Country Club, c.15 meters off the coast in the water. The more or less flat, horizontal rock has a diameter of about 2 meters. The exposed part, with the inscription on it, is only visible at low tide during 1.5 hours. When reading it, you are facing east, in the direction of the Bay.

The petroglyph has a length of c.1 meter (Fig.1). The Runes have an average height of c.15 cm. Both depth and width of the carved lines are c.1.5 cm. The top row has 8 signs and the bottom row has 2 signs, for a total of $8+2=10$ signs. However, when reading from left to right, the signs of the bottom row are placed below positions 2 and 3 of the top row.

TRANSLATION

In Ancient American Magazine of March 2012 Mr. Valdimar Samuelsson, an engineer of Iceland, wrote an excellent article about this Rune Stone. He suggests that "... some New England rune stones might well have been the work of Icelandic explorers and settlers in medieval times – the 14th and early 15th centuries in particular." He refers to Carlson's 1991 paper about this stone: "... the translation suggested that it was a boundary or claim stone ..." Finally, he concludes that "... if I happened to come across a rune stone in the New World located on the line of low tide, it would shout out to me in no uncertain terms: 'Not claiming here, this is my land'". (Ref.1)

However, he continues that "... if the Narragansett stone rune is of Icelandic origin, than it is possible that this particular land claim in the New World was not an isolated occurrence." It lead him to suggest "...that other stones, like standing stones and stones with marks along low tide line around Rhode (Red) Island also indeed are present in the New England area ..." - However, in the article Samuelsson fails to provide a correct translation of the Narragansett Rune Stone.

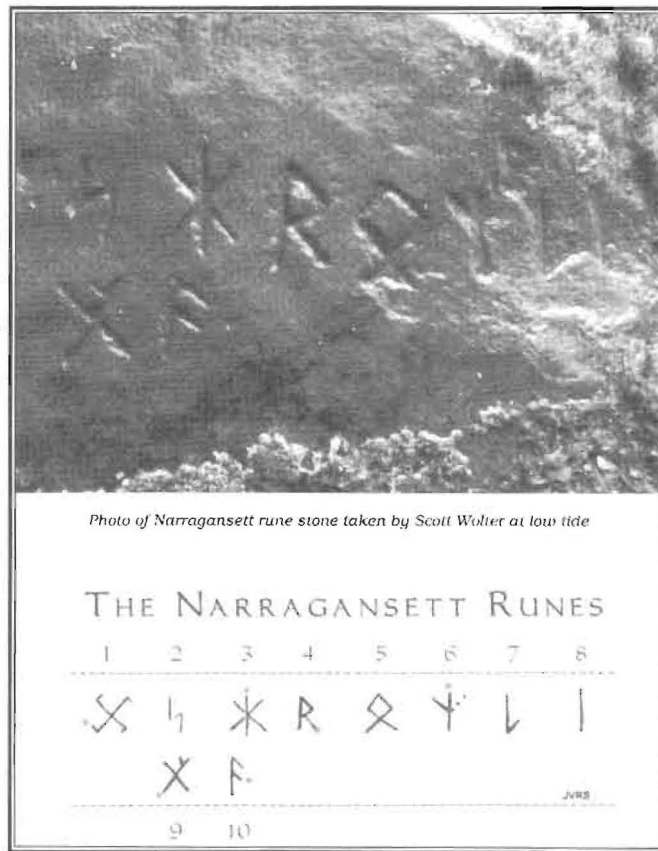


Fig.1 Courtesy Ancient American Magazine (Mr. Valdimar Samuelsson, Ref.1)

Without much comment I shall try to give the correct translations of the Runes, which are late Icelandic, indeed (see Fig.1). Each Rune corresponds to a word as well as a possible, individual character. (Refs.1-3)

UPPER LINE

- Rune 1. GIFT (G)
- Rune 2. SUN (S)
- Rune 3. LAND, ISLAND (H)
- Rune 4. RIDE, RED, RHODE (R)
- Rune 5. HOME, PROPERTY (O)
- Rune 6. MAN, MEN (M)
- Rune 7. LAKE, SEA, OCEAN (L)
- Rune 8. ICE, ICELAND (I)

LOWER LINE

- Rune 9. GIFT (G)
- Rune 10. GOD (A)

So, the correct TRANSLATION appears to be:

“GIFT of the SUN: RHODE ISLAND (Red Land), now HOME (property) of the MEN across the OCEAN from ICELAND; GIFT of GOD”

Note, that Rune 7 was placed upside down. It now resembles an arrow pointing downwards. The reason is, that people from Iceland had to sail south in order to reach Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

GEOGRAPHY

The Rune Stone is located at the East Coast of North America, at 42°N. Note, that the Upper Line consists of 8 Runes, encoding the south coast of Labrador (Gulf of Saint Lawrence), 8° to the north, at $42+8=50^{\circ}\text{N}$. The Lower Line contains 2 Runes, encoding the Hudson Canyon, 2° to the south, at $42-2=40^{\circ}\text{N}$. So, the settlers from Iceland do not only claim present-day Rhode Island, but the whole area of the "Red Land", between the latitude lines of 40° and 50°N.

The Rune Stone, at a longitude of 71°W, is located at the same latitude as the Vatican in Rome, at 12°E. The Upper Line has 8 Runes, and the last Rune of the Lower Line is placed below position 3. So, the Rune Stone shows its position is $80+3=71+12=83^{\circ}\text{W}$ of the Vatican, the seat of the Pope, the head of the Christian Church. So, these settlers of Iceland claim the "Red Land" in the name of God, as shown by the last Runes in the Lower Line ("Gift of God").

The translation in characters emphasizes the role of the Vatican in the claiming of the Land. It reads:

G.S.H. R.O.M. L.I.

G.A.

In the center of the Upper Line the capital of Italy is mentioned: ROM(E), also at 42°N.

The last two Runes are placed below positions 2 and 3. It refers to the holy Tropic of Cancer, at 23°N. At midsummer day the Sun is there at right angles above. The slow southerly movement of the Sun turns into a northerly movement. So, people (still) believe in the Egyptian SunGod Ra! The Tropic of Cancer crosses the River Nile in the east. For thousands of years it was the center of the Southern Egyptian Empire, but also the center of the Sun religion. (Refs.4,5)

When counting the Runes from right to left (the other way around), the last two Runes are placed below positions 6 and 7. It refers to the holy Arctic Circle at the extreme north coast of Iceland, at 67°N. It is the northernmost line the Sun still shines at mid-winter day. So, the settlers from Iceland claim the whole of North America between the Arctic Circle in the north and the Tropic of Cancer in the south.

They do so in the name of the SunGod, as shown by the first Runes in the Upper line ("Gift of the Sun"). Below the positions of 2 and 3 in Fig.1, the four Runes emphasize it: "Gift of Land from the SunGod".

Note, that primarily, the "Red Land" was claimed between the latitudes of 40° and 50° N. These latitudes refer to the Egyptian discovery of America via the Aleutian Islands, at the south side of the Bering Sea (at c.50°N), by the 5th king Menkaure (Mycerinos, c.2580-2562 BC) of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt (Old Kingdom). (Refs.4-17)

DATE

The Narragansett Rune Stone contains $8+2=10$ characters, which show it dates from after ten centuries after the birth of Christ, or $(10 \times 100 =) 1000$ AD. The late Icelandic

runes, having dots near some glyphs, confirm it. - The four Runes in positions 1, 9, 3, and 5 all contain the X symbol (meaning ten), pointing to a date after $(1000+4 \times 100=)$ 1400 AD. The first Rune 1 has four small hooks, confirming these four centuries.

The two lines of the carving refer to the approximate date of $(1400+20=)$ 1420 AD. The three vertical lines in Runes 6, 7, and 8 point to the exact date of 1423 AD. The four Runes in positions 2 and 3 confirm it, $400+23=$ 423 years after the first millennium. – So, this Rune Stone was carved $1492-1423=$ 69 years before the “discovery of America” by Christopher Columbus.

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