

## A NAUTICAL CENTER FOR CROSSING THE OCEAN

### THE DECIPHERMENT OF ANGULAR ENCODING (AMERICA'S STONEHENGE, NORTH SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, C.2200 BC)

by

Dr. Reinoud M. de Jonge  
Jay Stuart Wakefield

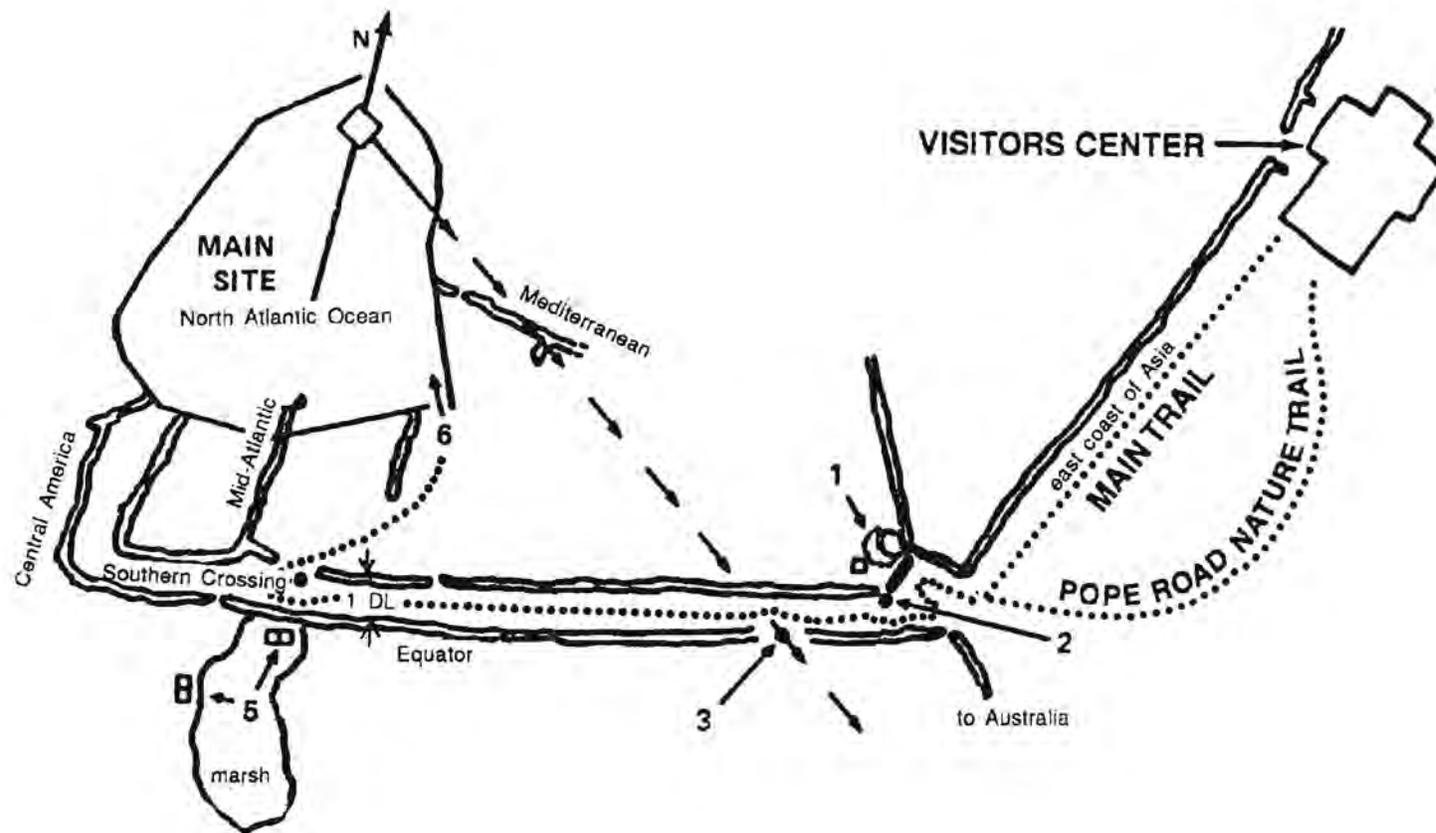
#### Summary

The huge megalithic complex near the Ocean in New Hampshire (US) called "America's Stonehenge" has been shown to possess astronomic alignments. In this article we show that it has a geographic groundplan, and in fact, is a walk-in map of the Atlantic Ocean. This is possible because the builders encoded latitudes in the angles of the site construction. The site shows us that it was built in two phases, the second phase being built after the discovery of Bermuda. Extensive exploration of the arctic to the north of the site is clearly shown. The article includes a number of groundplans, drawings, and photographs. This article is excerpted with permission and reduced in size for publication in *Migration and Diffusion* from the copy-righted text "How the SunGod Reached America c.2500 BC, A Guide to Megalithic Sites, 2002" ([www.geocities.com/howthesungod/](http://www.geocities.com/howthesungod/)). Omitted here are many photographs, and the sailing angles and many of the distances encoded in the monument. The article concludes with the de Jonge Rules of Decipherment, which summarize what we have learned about decoding megalithic monuments.

#### Introduction

AMERICA'S Stonehenge (formerly called "Mystery Hill"), is the most important megalithic complex of North America (Refs.1,26). It is situated near a tributary of the Merrimac River in North Salem, New Hampshire (US), about 30 kilometers from the East Coast at 43 N. The Main Site of the complex (Fig.1) has a diameter of c.50 meters, and contains about 15 chambers,

some of them connected to each other. Tens of very heavy stones, up to a weight of 50 tons, are incorporated in the structures. It is the center of a larger area (Fig.2), having a diameter of c.250 meters, with numerous stone walls. In these walls, more than twenty big "menhirs" (French term for single large vertical stones) have been placed. These menhirs, as well as the heavy stones in the Main Site, are typical features of the megalithic culture known in Western Europe



**Fig.1** The entrance of the Main Site of America's Stonehenge (Ref.1), with geographic meanings.



and NW Africa, dating from roughly 6000 to 1500 BC.

SOME OF the huge rocks and chambers of America's Stonehenge were used as the foundation of a house once, and the chambers served as a station of the "Underground Railroad" for fugitive slaves. The complex has been studied for its astronomical alignments (Fig.2). Nevertheless, it has been ignored by American archaeology, though they have not always claimed it "fake", as they have with most of the linguistic petroglyphs in the United States. We find this to be a complex megalithic site, with the astronomical attributes of the site design integrated with design features that have encoded geographic meanings. In checking the "astronomical alignment map" at the site, we have found the angles of the groundplan to be accurate, but the symbols indicating the sizes of the menhirs to be sometimes in error. We will note some of the site map mistakes as we discuss these features in the text. Site angles that encode latitudes are in bold print to help organize the data and try to keep you awake, because the monument is rather complicated.

We will explain the geographic features we have found encoded in the site design, how the angles of the menhirs reveal the "sailing by latitudes" technology of the times, and how America's Stonehenge was the religio/travel center for crossing the ocean to Europe in the Bronze Age. We think this was a teaching center about oceanic geography and sailing routes, a place to get accurate predictions for the safe timing of oceanic voyages, and a place to make the sacrifices that would ensure safe passages.

YOU WILL find that thinking like a man of that time period is a little different from the way we think of things today. It has taken Dr. de Jonge ten years of study to learn how to see things from their point of view (Refs.2,9). Since there was no written phonetic language (symbols representing spoken sounds) at this

time, we have learned about their astronomic knowledge, religion, calendar, and sailing technology by studying the numeric characteristics of their inscriptions and monuments. Dr. Stecchini (Ref.25), feels that "their maps were drawn so that the key positions ... could be memorized, ...and that the lack of a printing press is why we find so many mnemonic devices". Before we can explain the implications of the angles shown in our later exhibits, we need to explain the overall geographic symbolism in the layout of the stone walls found on the site. Then later you will see how this interpretation of the walls is supported by the angular data.

### Some of its outside walls

DUE SOUTH of the Main Site, as shown in Fig.1, is a wall complex with a pattern nearly identical to that of tens of stylized inscriptions in Western Europe (Ref.2), dating from before the discovery of America (c.2500 BC). We know for sure it represents the southern part of the North Atlantic Ocean. The lower south wall is the equator, and the outer west wall is the (stylized) coast of Central America. The outer east wall, which should represent the coast of NW Africa is omitted; it would have been to the right, or east, of the "Madeira-Cape Verde wall" shown at the SE corner of the Main Site (see also Fig.2). The parallel inner walls have been placed at 1 "big distance line" (= 1DL= 10 of latitude) from the equator and the coasts, corresponding to a distance of 1111km. The central North-South Wall (or "true south wall" in Fig.2), divides the ocean into a well-known eastern half, and a less-known western half. It roughly coincides with the Mid-Atlantic Ridge of today (which was already suspected in that time because of islands that had been discovered in mid-ocean, and which is drawn in many megalithic inscriptions (Refs.2,5). Due north of the Main Site is a single wall (angling off to the upper right in Fig.2, and in detail in Fig.3), which clearly represents the east coast of Greenland (compare it with a map).



Stonehenge in England and Loughcrew in Ireland both show that this coast had been discovered by c.3300 BC, a thousand years before the construction of this wall in New Hampshire. The east point of this wall (Fig.3, at the top) is Cape Brewster at 70 N. The lowest point of the wall is nearby the Main Site, with its ceremonial center. This is Cape Farvel, the south point of Greenland, at 60 N. Thus the Main Site of America's Stonehenge is the North Atlantic Ocean, roughly from the Tropic of Cancer in the south to Greenland in the north. This site is a big walk-in scale-model sailing chart of the ocean, with, as we shall see, particular emphasis on sailing routes for getting back, with the wind and current, to the Old World.

### **Egypt and Central America**

DUE EAST of the Main Site is a single wall, shown in Figs.1&3. This wall represents the Mediterranean Sea. Close to the end we see a short branch to the south. This is the river Nile, the cradle of the greatest civilization then on earth. Not shown on these site maps is the large stone that you will find at the south end of this wall, representing the capital city of Egypt, the center of the Sunreligion.

After the discovery of America (c.2500 BC, Ref.2), many expeditions were undertaken from Egypt to the old civilization of Central America (Refs. 7,11,14-19). From the eastern part of the Medi-terranean one sailed to the island of Sicily (the end of the first piece of the wall in Fig.3). Next, one sailed in the western part of this sea to the Strait of Gibraltar (the end of the second piece of the wall). It is known that in those times the Mediterranean was considered to be a two-part ocean, as there were eastern and western portions that were too big to see shores when sailing in the middle of them (Ref.19).

On the Atlantic Ocean, one traveled from Madeira (the starting point of the eastern inner wall on the SE side of the Main Site)

via the Canary Islands to the Cape Verde Islands (the south end of this inner wall). Compare this representation with a map of the Atlantic. From there they sailed via the "Southern Crossing" to the NE coast of South America (through the opening in the southern inner wall, where the well is located). They sailed through two big Distance Line segments (indicated by the east and west sides of the mid-ocean line) thus crossing approx. 2222 km before arriving at the South American coast. The tradewinds and currents at these latitudes constantly moved the ships to the west. Below the Southern Crossing we see a marshy area (Fig.1), representing a part of the South Atlantic Ocean. By following the coast on the route below Field VII (Fig.3), one reached the islands of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico (the wall around Field V, see also Fig.2) (Refs.14-18).

However, the problem is the way back. Because of the tradewind and its current, it is impossible to accomplish the Southern Crossing in the reverse direction. For that reason, like the Spanish Galleons later, they had no choice but to sail to the north, following the Gulfstream along the east coast of North America (the western outer walls of the Main Site). It is not surprising to find megalithic remains at the latitude of America's Stonehenge, which is similar to the latitude and climate of their homelands in Europe.

### **The western part of the main site: North America**

THE FIRST piece of wall just outside the lower left corner of the Main Site in Fig.3 is the end of Cuba, where one can cross the Gulfstream to Bimini in the Bahamas. The Florida Strait between Cuba and Florida is shown. After the crossing, the wall continues northeast past the Abacos to the lowest chamber of the Main Site, which represents Bermuda 1000km offshore (see also Figs.4,5, and Photo.2). The angular wall in the lower left corner of the Main Site (Fig.3), is the

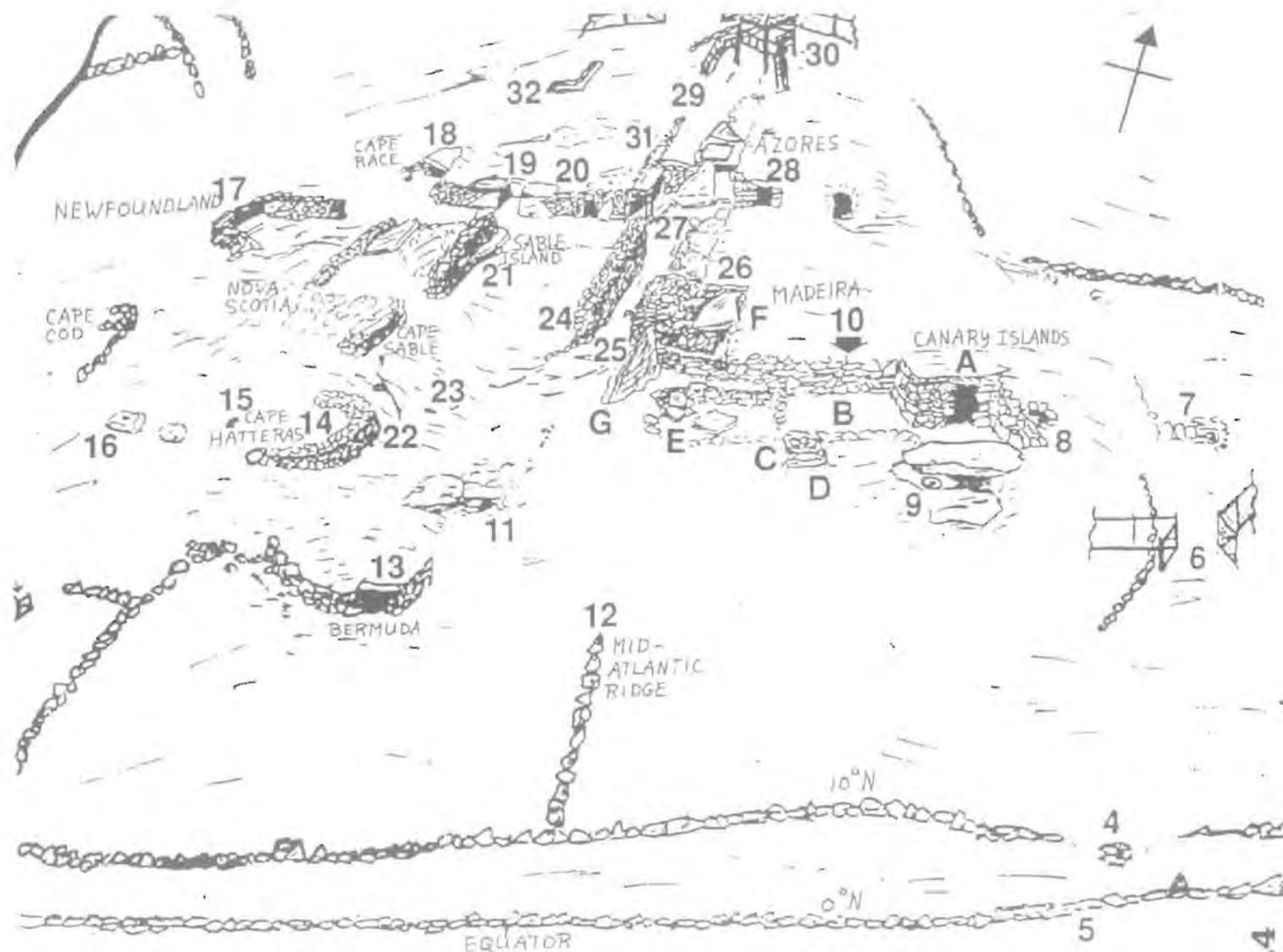


Fig.4 Survey drawing of the Main Site from the south (Ref.1), with geographic meanings.

Fig.4





**Photo 2** Southernmost chamber of the Main Site (Fig.4, #13), representing Bermuda, seen from the south, with viewing tower (Z) in the background.

coast from Florida to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The more easterly inner wall (Fig.3, Fig.4, and Fig.5) shows an enlarged representation of this important cape, that clearly distinguishes between Cape Hatteras South (at 35 N), and Cape Hatteras North (at 36 N), because it is lengthy, and curved back at both ends, like the Cape.

THE NEXT northerly wall, or third outer wall (Fig.3, no.V) represents Cape Cod. Follow the stone row with your finger. You will notice at the site a large rock at the tip, probably representing the Peaked Hill Bars visible to sailors rounding the Cape east of Provincetown. The small island of Nantucket, a target to mariners coming from the south, is shown by a stone against the lower wall (there is a small megalithic dolmen out there too). To the right of Cape Cod are rock walls (Fig.3, Fig.4, no.21, and Fig.5) that may have been a chamber (it is thought that big stones were quarried here). The lowest rocky point is Cape Sable (see Fig.5), the south tip of Nova Scotia. Next, the wall shows the south, west, and north coasts of this peninsula. The rocky point at the right side is shallow and foggy Sable Island, later known as the "graveyard of ships", more than 150 km offshore.

The fourth outer wall, which looks like a hat (Fig.3 no.VI, Fig.4 no.17, and Fig.5) shows clearly the NW and NE coasts of Newfoundland, the easternmost land mass of North America. This may have contained a small chamber too. Cape Race is represented by a few big stones at the tip (Fig.5). The corresponding inner wall now finishes at the "V hut" near VII A Fig.3, #18 in Fig.4, and the "space under" in Fig.5. This small chamber represents Cape Race also, which on a great -circle sailing chart is the easternmost point of the continent. The large cover stone of this chamber closely resembles the shape of the island of Newfoundland, the easternmost land mass of North America. From these features we can start to see what was going on at America's Stonehenge. The Main

Site has been built to help people who want to return home by sailing across the North Atlantic Ocean to the Old World! We should not forget, that originally the megalith builders were descended from there. It was their homeland! The site terrain slopes down toward the east (Fig.3, Ref.26), so from the high west side of the site, people could survey the layout of the walls to see how this could be accomplished!

**The eastern part of the main site:**  
**The islands in the ocean**

The oldest way back (the Upper North Crossing) was via the well-known east coast of Greenland (the wall north of the Main Site). To sail across Davis Strait at the Arctic Circle is a distance of only c.400km. A beautiful petroglyph of this whole return-route from Baffin Island to Iberia can be seen in Chao Redondo in north Portugal (c.2200 BC). However, this is a long and severe course into cold latitudes, which should now be disuaded. For that reason, at the east side of the northern wall (Fig.2) Iceland is only indicated by a small group of 7 stones (if at all), though Iceland is on the important northern route, and fairly common in early megalithic "art" (Ref.9). The eastern part of the Main Site (Figs.4&5) deals only with the way back via the Azores, which had become much more important. This is the famous, long-known archipelago in the middle of the ocean.

THE CEREMONIAL Center (Photo.1) is by far the most important feature of this site (see Figs.4-6,8). There are 3 big chambers, corresponding with the 3 island groups of the Azores: the West Chamber corresponds with the West Azores, the Oracle Chamber Corridor with the Central Azores, and the Cavern with the East Azores (compare it with a map). The Azores Islands, with their discovery c.3600 BC celebrated in the Tumulus of Gavrinis (Brittany), had been revered as the mid-ocean abode of the Sun God for a thousand years, and depicted in



**Photo.1** The authors beside the Sacrificial Table in the Processional Walkway (Fig.5), seen from the southwest. Note stone representing Greenland on the left (looked at upside down, it looks like a map of South Greenland).

many megalithic inscriptions and monuments. At the right side below the Ceremonial Center is the so-called "northern Pattee area" (Fig.5). The two chambers correspond with the two Islands of Madeira. These Islands had been discovered c.4100 BC. The "southern Pattee Area" contains 2 big chambers, corresponding with the western and eastern Canary Islands. However, there is damage reported by the taking of stone by colonists in the last two centuries here, so this ground should be carefully studied. This part of the Pattee Area probably contained 7 small chambers, corresponding with the 7 Canary Islands. These Islands are situated at c.100km from the coast of NW Africa, and they had been discovered c.5500 BC (Ref.2).

As said earlier, the southernmost chamber (#13, Fig.4, Photo.2) of the Main Site represents Bermuda. Probably about a century after the first construction phase of America's Stonehenge, the Islands of Bermuda were discovered from the continent of North America (c.2200 BC, Ref.2). Though they lie at the top of the doldrums of the Sargasso Sea, often called the "Bermuda Triangle", these islands apparently have played an important role in early crossing of the ocean by small vessels. This chamber, like the other western chambers, has its entry in the south, which is the direction people sailed into most of these places represented by chambers, after visiting Central America.

#### **The ceremonial center: The Azores**

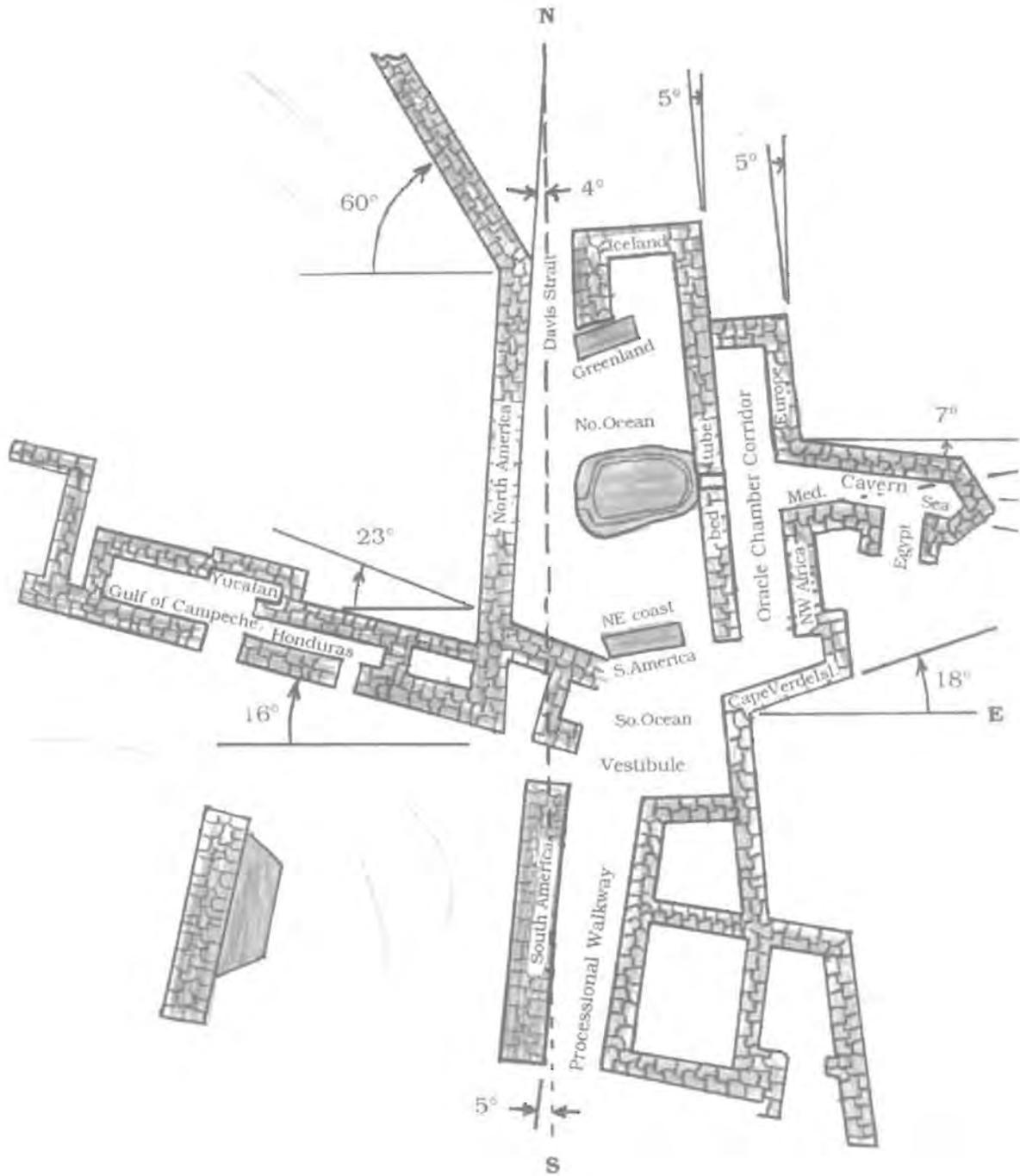
IN THE MIDDLE of the Ceremonial Center (Figs.5,6,8) is the Processional Walkway. It symbolizes the Atlantic Ocean. The lower Walkway is the southern ocean, and the upper walkway is the northern ocean. As a consequence, these walkways, being waterways, never were covered with stones (Ref.1). Note the orientation of the walls: below and opposite the lower standing rock is a true EW wall, and above the upper standing

rock is a real NS wall. Since the Processional Walkway is the Atlantic Ocean, the West Chamber symbolizes the New World, and the Oracle Chamber Corridor and Cavern symbolize the Old World.

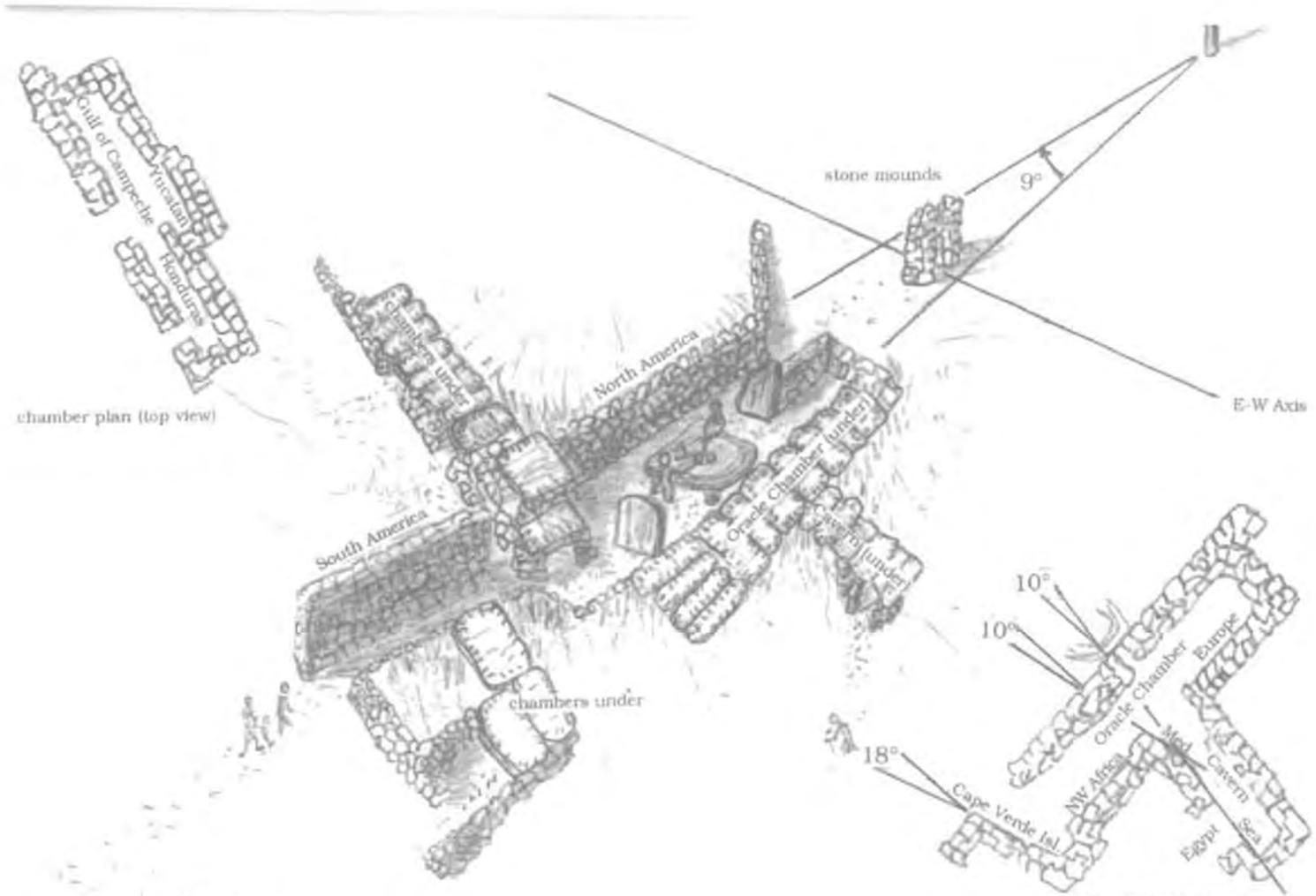
THE MOST important travelers came from the center of the United Egyptian Empire (the eastern entry of the Cavern, Figs.6-8, "which may have been enlarged by vandals from a window", Ref.26), halfway between the Tropic of Cancer and the Nile Delta, at 26 N. They sailed through the Mediterranean (the Cavern) 10 to the north towards the Strait of Gibraltar at  $26 + 10 = 36$  N. For that reason, the south wall of the east side of the Cavern makes an angle of 10 WNW (drawn on Figs.6,8). There are five storage niches at the eastern end of this cavern, which could function as repositories for goods from various ports in the eastern Mediterranean. The so-called "closet" at the south side of the Cavern represents the sea area of the Gulf of Sidra and the Gulf of Gabes, which has the same shape as the closet, surrounding the megalithic centers on Malta and Gozo.

From Gibraltar they sailed to Madeira in the Atlantic, 10 of latitude below America's Stonehenge, at  $43 - 10 = 33$  N. For that reason the south wall of the west side of the Cavern makes an angle of 10 WSW. From Madeira they sailed 18 of latitude to the south towards the Southern Cape Verde Islands, at  $33 - 18 = 15$  N. For that reason the south wall of the Oracle Chamber Corridor, which represents these islands, makes an angle of 18 WSW (Fig.8). We believe these angles were carefully researched by Payne (Ref.3), as they show in his architectural drawings. Just before you walk out of the south exit of the oracle chamber, you will see a small niche on the east side. This probably represents a then-important port on a river mouth on the African coast.

After the Southern Crossing of the ocean, all sailors landed on the NE point of South



**Fig.6** Drawing of the Ceremonial Center of America's Stonehenge (after Payne, Ref.3), with wall angles and geographic meanings.



**Fig.8** View of the Ceremonial Center from the southeast, with chamber plans and geographic meanings. The side walls focus on the now fallen menhir at the upper right (also in Photo.12), representing Cape Holm, Greenland (at 67°N). Some of the coverstones, lower on the sketch, have been removed by quarrying.

America (the Sundeck Chamber). The wall below it, which represents the east coast of South America, makes an angle of 5 SSW, corresponding to the latitude of Cape Sao Roque, the NE point of Brazil, 5 S (Fig.6). The old carvings at the northern end of this lower left wall show that early visitors of America's Stonehenge understood its orientation. "Cutouts in the north end of the wall indicate that other large stone pillars may once have stood (here)" (Ref.1). Such pillars would have signified entrance to the Americas at about 5 S.

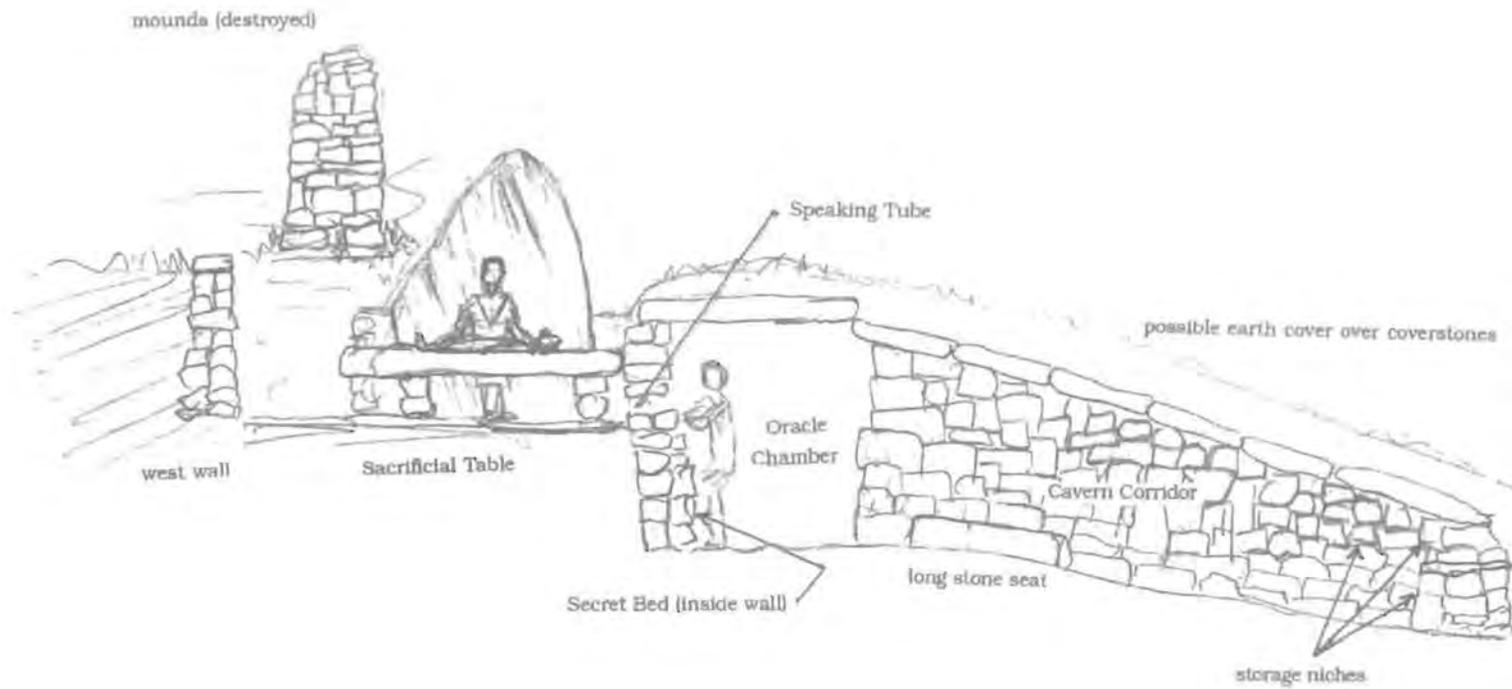
FROM THERE they traveled in a WNW direction along the coast to Central America (the West Chamber). The first small door on the drawing (no longer there, as the wall has been rebuilt) led to the small right chamber, symbol of the culture of the north coast of Honduras. For that reason the walls of the West Chamber make an angle of 16 WNW, corresponding to the latitude of the north coast of Honduras, 16 N. The big door leads to the big left chamber, symbol of the civilization around the Gulf of Campeche. The small central room in between deals with the Yucatan Peninsula. Together, they form the United Central American Empire (the whole west chamber), which was also revealed at Stonehenge in England (Refs.14-18).

It is impossible to return to the Old World from the NE coast of South America (the lower standing rock) against the tradewind and its current. The upper edge of this rock seems to resemble the slanting NE coast of South America. Instead, people crossed north of Cuba to the east coast of North America, just like the Spanish Galleons did later. For that reason, the south wall of the upper Walkway makes an angle of 23 WNW, corresponding to the north latitude of Cuba, at the Tropic of Cancer, 23 N (Fig.6). Over the Sundeck chamber, on this corner, is an upright and a cover, said to have been recently placed there. It is not clear whether

there was originally an upper chamber here. If there were, it could have represented the islands of the Greater Antilles (Fig.8).

They sailed northerly along the coast of North America (the west wall of this Walkway, Fig.6). Arriving in New England, all these travelers met in the harbor at America's Stonehenge. In earlier times they would have returned via the south point of Greenland (the upper standing rock) and via Iceland (the north wall of the upper Walkway). But they no longer want to cross the Davis Strait (the exit of the upper Walkway, Refs.10-12). The upper left wall (Figs.6,8) makes an angle of 60 NW, corresponding to the latitude of this crossing of Davis Strait, at 60 N. On site, you will notice a small chamber under the corner where the 60 wall starts. This represents the important point on Davis Strait, Cape Chidley at the entrance to Hudson Strait at 60 N, where one would depart for Greenland. Note that the edge of the upper standing rock (shown in Photo.1, and in Figs.7,8), forms a coastal map of Greenland (when looked at upside down). Again, in view of the long cold distance across open sea, most people do not want to go directly to Ireland either (perhaps the roof-opening at the north side of the Oracle Chamber Corridor). They want to sail from America's Stonehenge (at 43 N), and catch the Gulfstream off Cape Cod, sailing to the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands, all represented in the Sacrificial Table (Figs.6-8, Photo.1). These islands are familiar to them, are sited at comfortable latitudes, and provide them sustenance for the continued voyage. That is what America's Stonehenge is all about.

THE WEST WALL of the upper Walkway makes an angle of 4 NNE, corresponding to the latitude of Cape Race (47 N), at Newfoundland, 4 north of here ( $43 + 4 = 47$ ). It is the easternmost point of North America. The east wall of the upper Walkway makes an angle of 5 SSE, corresponding to the latitude of the Central



**Fig.7** Cross-section of Ceremonial Center, Oracle Chamber and Cavern, showing location of Speaking tube, Secret Bed, Stone Seat and Storage Niches.

Azores, 5 south of here. The upper east wall of the Oracle Chamber Corridor also makes an angle of 5 SSE, corresponding to the latitude of Madeira, another 5 south. And the lower east wall of the Oracle Chamber Corridor makes an angle of 5 SSE too, corresponding to the latitude of the Canary Islands, another 5 south. From these islands they can sail to Western Europe, or NW Africa (the upper and lower spaces in the Oracle Chamber Corridor), with most people heading for the Strait of Gibraltar (the Speaking Tube) to the Mediterranean Sea (the Cavern). The northern wall of the Cavern makes an angle of 7 ESE, corresponding to the latitude of Gibraltar, 7 south of here. As we have said before, the southern branch of the Cavern is symbolic for Egypt, the great center of civilization.

THE SURFACE of the Sacrificial Table (Photo.1, Figs.5,6,7,8) is a stylized microcosm of the North Atlantic Ocean. Tens of similar tables have been found in the area around Portugal (Ref.7). The edge outside the groove has a width of 1 big distance line (= 10 of latitude= 1111km). Within the groove, the surface of the ocean is largely unknown. At the right side below is the Southern Crossing, the exit of the groove. There, the water runs to the South Atlantic Ocean. The upper side of the Sacrificial Table is directed toward the Speaking Tube, because the entire monument of America's Stonehenge deals with the problem of finding the best and safest crossing of the ocean to the Strait of Gibraltar. The Speaking Tube is under the Sacrificial Table (Fig.7). Speaking through the tube distorts the sound of the voice. Probably, powerful personages of the intellectual elite, hidden in the Oracle Chamber, taught the recorded wisdom of the monument, and enriched themselves by selling safe passages.

The west (4) and east (5) walls of the important upper Walkway do not run parallel,

but are aligned on an important menhir (Figs.3,6,8), making an angle of 9°. This corresponds to the 9° of latitude between Cape Race and the Azores, to the initial sailing direction from America's Stonehenge to the 9 islands of the Azores, 9 ENE, and to the approximate direction of the magnetic north pole, 9.5 NNW. This menhir is in the wall above the Main Site, which represents the east coast of Greenland (Figs.2,3). Coming from the north, the menhir is located at the southern end of the first part of the wall. It represents Cape Holm, situated on the Arctic Circle, at 67 N. When walking the site, we found a large broken menhir (Photo.3), confirming the importance of the wall angle there, which we were previously calling Cape Holm by itself! According to Stonehenge in South England, and the Loughcrew Inscriptions in Ireland, people discovered Greenland here thanks to the SunGod, crossing from Iceland at the Holy Arctic Circle c.3300 BC (Ref.2). The important point here is the Ceremonial Center focus upon this stone, representing a place Holy to them for such a long time.

At the lower end of the second part of the northern wall, two columns of stones were once present (Figs.3,5,7,8). The SE mound was Cape Farvel at 60 N, and the NW mound was the SW Cape of Greenland at 61 N. According to Stonehenge, in England, and Loughcrew, in Ireland, the SW Cape is where the megalith builders gave up their efforts to cross the Atlantic in c.3200 BC (Refs.2,4). For c.700 years the south coast of Greenland was the westernmost land of the then known world. This is why this well-known, historic place is used as the focal point for the crossing of the important NS and EW axes of the complex (Figs.2,8). Any surveyor would start laying out a new chart using a known point as far west as he could be sure about. This is why this is the central viewing point for the alignments with the peripheral menhirs of the site.



**Photo 3** Dr. de Jonge pointing to the large fallen menhir north of the Main Site, representing Cape Holm, Greenland, on the Arctic Circle, at 67°N. (The site map did not show this menhir, but we thought there should be one, and there it was!)

**The menhirs and the outside walls**

**America's Stonehenge I:**

**The northern crossings**

AMERICA'S Stonehenge was constructed to help and to teach people who want to cross the Atlantic Ocean. In principle, these folks want to go directly east. So menhir M, directly east on the EW axis, must be considered the most important (Fig.9). Seen from sighting point X on Fig.9, at the starting point of the true north-south wall, this menhir M makes an angle of 39°, the latitude of the West Azores, 39 N. (Remember that X is the place where the megalith builders first arrived, near the NE coast of South America (Figs.1-3). Remember that this NS wall, a mid-Atlantic line, points directly up to the chambers of the Ceremonial Center, which symbolize the mid-ocean Azores Islands, and the NS wall points to the south tip of Greenland, which they thought was halfway across the ocean.) Also on Fig.9, note that Menhir K is at an angle of 53°, corresponding to the latitude of Ireland at 53 N. Menhir J makes an angle of 61°, corresponding to the latitude of the SW Cape of Greenland, 61 N. These are the three possible destinations on the other side of the ocean (compare with a map). However, as we shall see, the angles of the menhirs on the large scale of the monument primarily provide information about crossing via the West Azores, the same route that was focused upon in the Ceremonial Center of the Main Site. Menhir K (Fig.9) makes a complementary angle of  $90 - 53 = 37$ °, corresponding to the latitude of Santa Maria (East Azores), at 37 N. Menhir J makes a complementary angle of  $90 - 61 = 29$ °, corresponding to the latitude of the two easternmost Canary Islands, at 29 N.

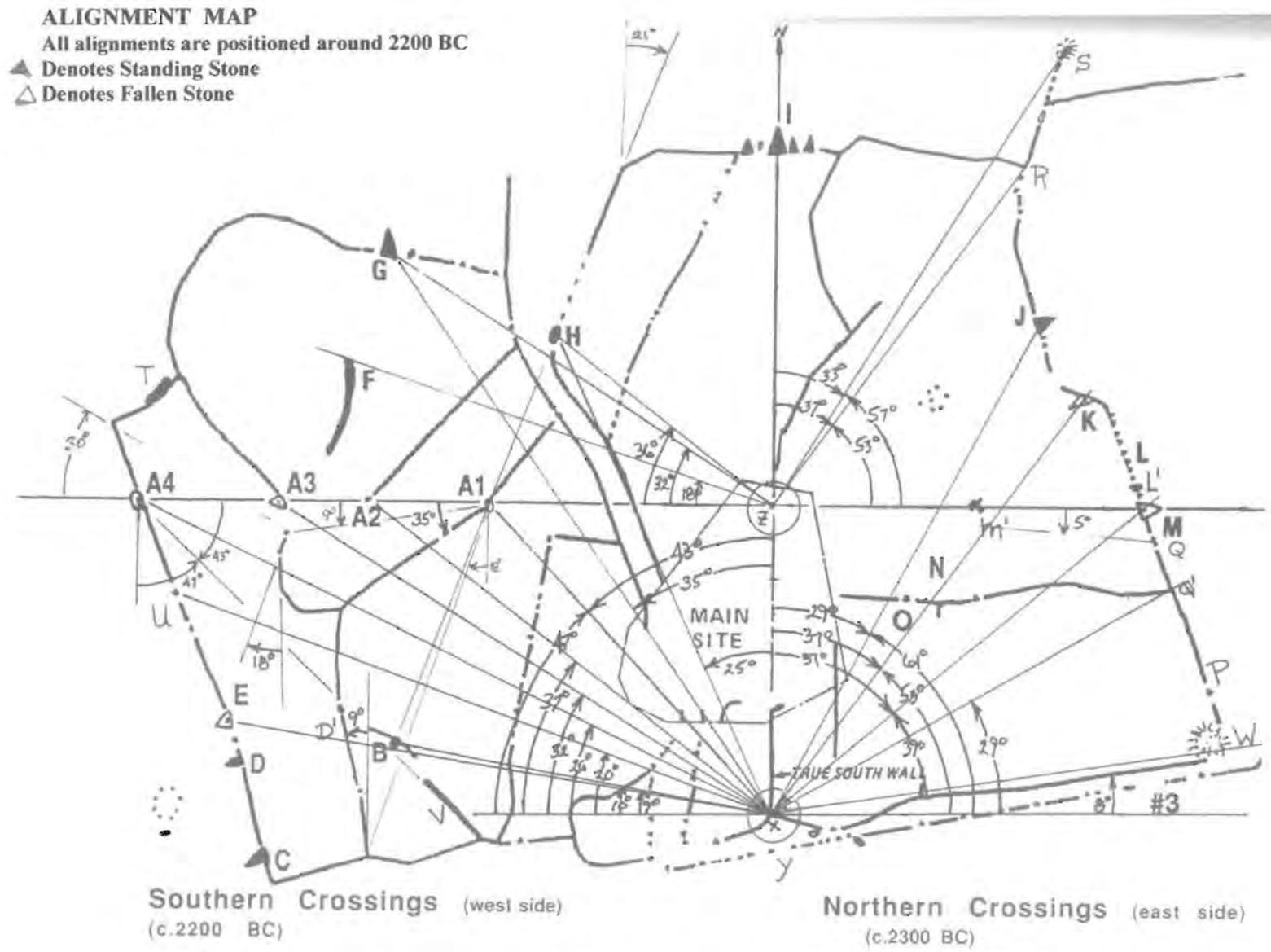
FROM OUR analysis so far, we have learned that point X at the start of the North-South wall is the main viewing point of the site. Note that the complementary angle of the most important menhir of America's Stonehenge, M, makes an angle of  $90 - 39 =$

51°, which is the latitude of Stonehenge in England, at 51 N. This is not a coincidence. According to carbon dating at both sites, both the large stone Sarsen Circle and Horseshoe (Phase III of Stonehenge) and the eastern half of America's Stonehenge (Phase I of America's Stonehenge) appear to have been under construction at approximately the same time, c.2300 BC. From the meanings of the menhirs and the walls on the eastern side of America's Stonehenge, and including the menhirs in the north, it is clear the two monuments are related to one major event: the discovery of the Americas.

**The cape race to Azores sailing route**

IF WE PLACE a protractor on menhir M in Fig.10, the menhirs of I (at the top of the page) give the possible places of departure in the north: I1=41° (the island of Nantucket at 41 N, near Cape Cod), I2=43° (America's Stonehenge and Cape Sable at 43 N, a big menhir), I3=44° (Sable Island at 44 N), and I4=46.5° (Cape Race on Newfoundland at 46.5 N). Cape Race is the easternmost point on the continent, so we must begin by considering this the most important place for departures. Its latitude is also equal to that of the NE point of Cape Breton Island, 46.5 N. Other megalithic sites confirm this important route to the Azores. In Dissignac (Brittany, France) the crossing from Cape Race via the Azores to the Strait of Gibraltar was engraved (c.2300 BC, Ref.2). A beautiful inscription of this route to the Iberian Peninsula is shown in Chao Redondo, North Portugal (c.2200 BC). Stonehenge III in south England shows that this route was one of the "gates" to and from America (c.2000 BC).

Originally, America's Stonehenge was built for people coming from the south, who wanted to cross to the West Azores. However, the obvious point of departure, Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 47 N, is a long



**Fig.9** Groundplan of America's Stonehenge, with menhirs and stone walls.  
 Site angles of Menhirs from viewing points X and Z.

way about for ships which initially departed from the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, south of Newfoundland the current inconveniently flows southwest along the coast, and the cold Labrador Current forms a dangerous fog "wall" full of icebergs where it hits the Gulfstream. The more southerly location of America's Stonehenge at 43 N is a latitude where one can catch the Gulf-stream running east off Cape Cod, and cut the corner to the Azores with a current boost, while missing the "wall". All the detailed alignments built into this site show that the megalith builders used the best routes known today, and did not simply sail the 39 latitude line to the West Azores.

#### **Sailing from the Azores to Madeira**

FROM THE West Azores they sailed along the other islands of this archipelago to the easternmost island, Santa Maria. We have already shown, from point X in Fig.9, how menhir K makes a complementary angle of 37°, corresponding to the latitude of Santa Maria at 37 N. If the protractor is moved slightly down from X to Y (which is on the imaginary equator in Fig.12), the most important menhir M makes an angle of 33°, corresponding to the latitude of Madeira at 33 N. So M also represents travel destination Madeira. In the wall through M, 9 menhirs have been placed, corresponding to the 9 islands of the Azores. The small menhir above M, plus M correspond to the two islands of Madeira, so Menhir M must also represent the main island of Madeira (Ref.2). The two menhirs near Q correspond to the two eastern Canary Islands.

When we go to the viewing tower (point Z, Fig.12), menhir J makes an angle of 33°, which strongly confirms the latitude of Madeira, 33 N. Between the viewing tower and menhir J are 7 stones, corresponding to the sailing distance to Madeira: 7 distance lines (7dl= 7 of latitude= 7x111km = 777km.)

#### **Sailing from Madeira to the Canaries**

From viewing point X of Fig.9, menhir J makes a complementary angle of 29°, corresponding to the latitude of the two eastern Canary Islands, 29 N. The wall through J makes an angle of 17° (Fig.10), which encodes the total sailing distance from the West Azores via Madeira to these two eastern Canary Islands, of 17 distance lines (17dl= 17 of latitude= 17x111km= 1888km). When the protractor is placed at Y in Fig.12, the two menhirs of Q (representing the Canaries, see above paragraph) make an angle of 29°, confirming the latitude of the two eastern Canaries at 29 N. From the viewing tower Z in Fig.12, the Watch House W makes an angle of 28°, encoding the latitude of the Canary Islands at 28 N. Here at W a chamber is placed instead of a menhir, probably because the Canaries are the beginning and the end of a visit to the New World. In addition, it was for a long time the western home of the SunGod, because before c.4500 BC, these were the westernmost islands of the then known world. The history of discovery of the islands in the Atlantic started with the Canaries. Finally, we move the protractor to menhir I2, representing America's Stonehenge itself (Fig.12). Menhir J makes an angle of 33° (between J and I2), again confirming the latitude of Madeira at 33 N.

#### **Sailing directly from Cape Race to Ireland**

IN THE MONUMENT the crossing to Ireland is only given as an option. For this crossing, menhir M (Fig.10) provides the points of departure, at the northern menhirs of I. The easternmost point of North America, at 46.5 N is Cape Race, menhir I4. From point X in Fig.9, we have seen how menhir K made an angle of 53°, encoding the latitude of Ireland at 53 N. When the protractor is moved to Y along the imaginary equator in Fig.12, menhir J also makes an angle of 53°, confirming the latitude of Ireland at 53 N. From the viewing





lower (Fig.9), the uppermost wall crossing R makes an angle of 53 , which again confirms the latitude of Ireland at 53 N. Just below this wall crossing (also near J) are three menhirs, which indicate that the west coast of Ireland extends over three degrees of latitude. Probably, the direct crossing on the Gulfstream from Newfoundland to Ireland was not a common route.

#### **Sailing from Cape Chidley to Greenland and Scotland**

The crossing via the upper north is shown in the monument as an option, too. Seen from X in Fig.9, menhir M makes a complementary angle of 51 , encoding the latitude of Belle Isle Strait, at 51 N. This advises one to sail north more safely, by going west (inside) of Newfoundland. Big menhir K makes an angle of 53 , corresponding to the latitude of Cape St. Charles, the east cape of the mainland of North America, at 53 N. Menhir J makes an angle of 61 , encoding Cape Chidley, and the latitude of the crossing from Cape Chidley to the SW Cape of Greenland, at 61 N (Photo.4). When the protractor is placed at Y in Fig.12, menhir J makes an angle of 53 , again showing the latitude of Cape St. Charles at 53 N. The upper wall crossing and menhir S in Fig.12 make an angle of 60 , the latitude of Cape Farvel, the south cape of Greenland at 60 N. The wall crossing at Q' makes a complementary angle of 67 , the latitude of Cape Holm on the Arctic Circle, 67 N.

FROM THE viewing tower, point Z, Fig.10, menhir N makes a complementary angle of 66 , the latitude of Cape Dyer at 66 N, important for the shortest crossing of Davis Strait, as discussed before (c.400km), and the NW point of Iceland, both at 66 N. Menhir P makes a complementary angle of 67 , which encodes the latitude of Cape Holm on the Arctic Circle, 67 N. The menhir opposite the small southern wall crossing, and the crossing itself (Fig.14) make angles from Z of 64 and 62 respectively, corresponding to

the latitudes of the SE coast of Iceland and the Faroe Islands at 64 N and 62 N. The complementary angle of W, 62 , confirms the latitude of the Faroes at 62 N. Finally, from Z (Fig.12), menhir J makes a complementary angle of 57 , showing the latitude of Scotland at 57 N. Menhir S (Fig.9) also shows this angle of 57 , which confirms 57 N again. Note that beyond Cape Brewster, the northern wall in Fig.2 has been extended to the islet of Jan Mayen, discovered c.2900 BC, as illustrated by petroglyphs. Menhir K makes a complementary angle of 71 (Fig.10), corresponding to the latitude of Jan Mayen, at 71 N.

WHEN WE place the protractor in the stone mound M' (see Fig.14), the menhirs of I confirm the most important latitudes at the end of the crossing of the Upper North: I1=57 (Scotland, 57 N); I2=60 (the Shetland Islands and Cape Farvel, Greenland, both 60 N); I3=62 (the Faeroes, 62 N); and I4=64 (the SE coast of Iceland, 64 N. (Note that from the stone mound M', the big menhir K makes an angle of 43 , again showing the latitude of this departure point of America's Stonehenge at 43 N, which may explain the size of this menhir.)

As a route to reach America from Europe, this crossing via the Upper North was known after c.2500 BC (Refs.2,3,7,9,10). A separate glyph was made for this route in the Dissignac, Brittany petroglyphs, and a beautiful inscription of this route is shown in Chao Redondo, North Portugal (c.2200 BC). America's Stonehenge was built as a nautical base for people in the Americas who wanted to cross the Ocean to the West Azores. The original point of departure, Cape Race Newfoundland at 47 N, turned out to be a long way about and dangerous. Menhir S, which gave us important Northern Crossing latitudes, is far outside the site; apparently in view of the severe weather conditions in the upper north, one is being dissuaded from sailing that far north. Iceland, which is usually so important in the Northern Route is



**Photo 4** | The authors at menhir J (July 18, 2000), representing the SW Cape of Greenland, at 61°N. The edge resembles a coast map of Greenland (upside down).

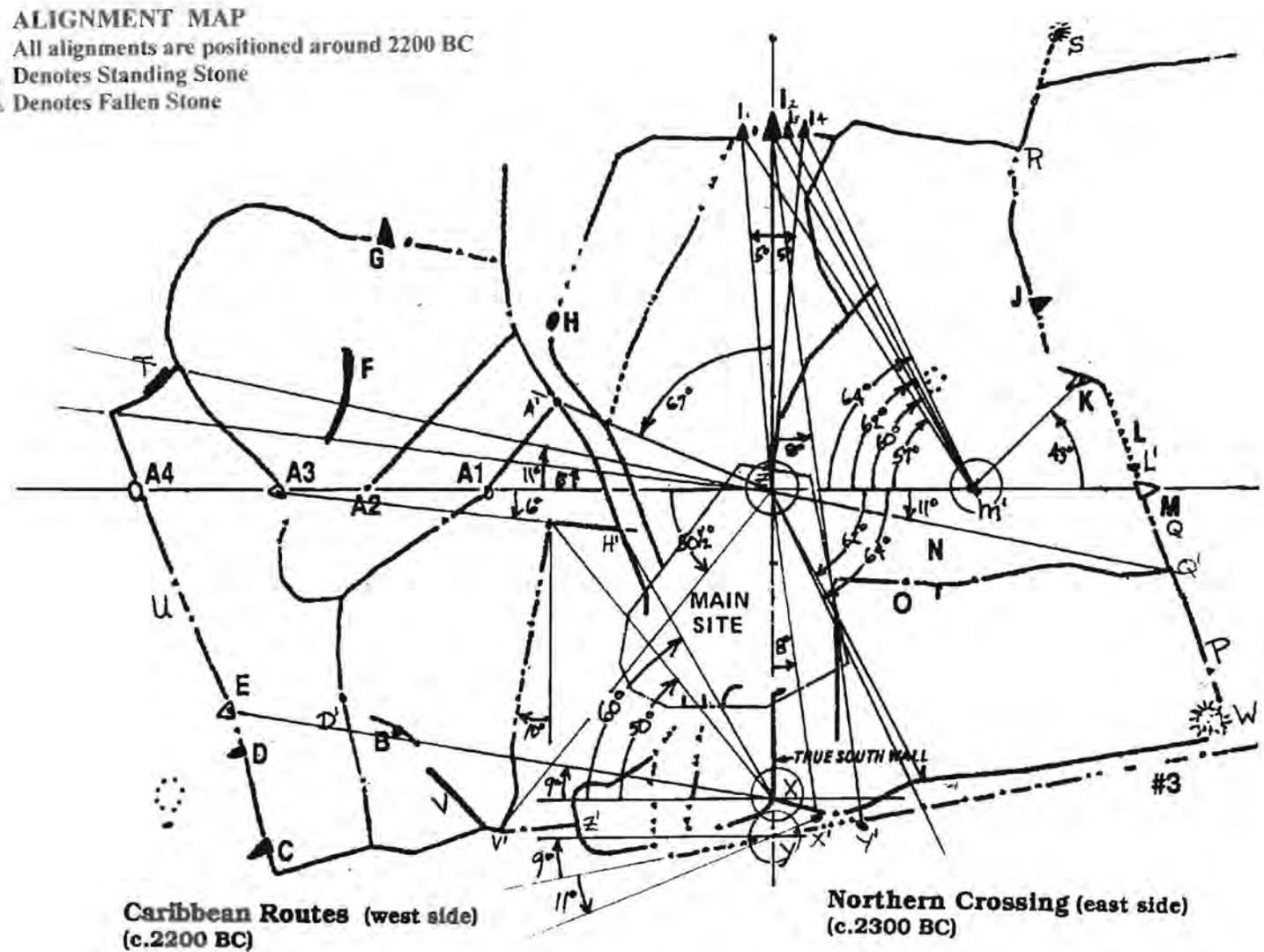


Fig.14 Groundplan of America's Stonehenge. Site angles Of menhirs from viewing points X, Y, Z, and M'.

also weakly shown, perhaps the stone pile above M' (Fig.2), and we think it is represented by the central stone at the north end of the ceremonial center area. The location of America's Stonehenge on the coast of New England at 43 N (the big menhir I2 indicates big importance) was shown to be a better departure point, and so became a popular nautical support center for cross-ocean sailings (Refs.7-12). However, as a return route, it is seen in this monument that Northern Crossings became less popular, because there is so much explanation of other routes focused on more southerly approaches to the Azores.

### America's Stonehenge II:

#### The southern crossings

#### Sailing from Cape Race to the Azores

SEEN FROM the main viewing point X, menhir A1 (Fig.9) makes an angle of 47 , corresponding to the latitude of Cape Race, Newfoundland, 47 N. (Though not indicated this way on the map, A1 is the largest menhir on the site.) Cape Race is the most easterly cape of North America, and therefore has been the most important point of departure. The complementary angle of 43 corresponds to the latitude of America's Stonehenge, at 43 N. The surface on the top of this boulder A1 shows a very deep groove, resembling the Merrimac River near this monument, running to the coast (the eastern edge of the stone) (Ref.26). Moving now to the western side of the complex on Fig.10, note that the wall above A1 points to the big menhir in the north, I2, that we previously found represents America's Stonehenge. This wall makes angles of 39 , the latitude of the West Azores, at 39 N, and 51 , the latitude of the megalithic monument Stonehenge in England, at 51 N, again reinforcing the primary importance of these two places to the builders of America's Stonehenge.

However, there are explanations of alternative southern sailing routes to the West Azores, which have been later discovered.

Menhirs G and H (from point X, Fig.9) provide the most important places of departure. Menhir G has an angle of 35 , which corresponds to the latitude of Cape Hatteras South, 35 N. Menhir H makes an angle of 25 , the latitude of the south point of Florida, 25 N. (Seen in person, menhir H is far smaller than it is drawn on the site map, and therefore is less important than one would think, looking at only the map.) Maybe it is significant for its angle of 65 from X (Fig.15), relating to the crossing from Cape Mercy to West Greenland, at 65 N.

#### Southern crossings

For the Southern Crossings, only the viewing points X and Z turn out to be important. Viewing point Y and menhir I2 do not play a role in these routes. From the meanings of the menhirs and walls on the western half of the site, it is clear that this half of the site represents a second phase of construction at the monument. This America's Stonehenge II was built about a century later than the first half, just after the discovery of Bermuda c.2200 BC.

#### Sailing from Cape Hatteras to the Azores

FROM THE large menhir I2 (America's Stonehenge) a wall leads west (Fig.9) then down to menhir H, the "Eye Stone" because it has a petroglyph of an eye on it (Ref.1). This eye appears identical with one at Vermont Calendar Site 2, near South Woodstock, Vermont (Ref.7). This stone H has an angle of 36 (seen from Z), corresponding to the latitude of the Strait of Gibraltar at 36 N, the likely goal of many expeditions. This latitude of 36 N is also the latitude of north Cape Hatteras. The wall coming down to menhir H is more complete in reality than shown on the map (the gaps are smaller). This wall points through A1 to menhir B on Fig.9. From menhir A1 a wall runs downward at an angle of 35 , which corresponds to the latitude of Cape Hatteras South, 35 N. It also encodes the distance

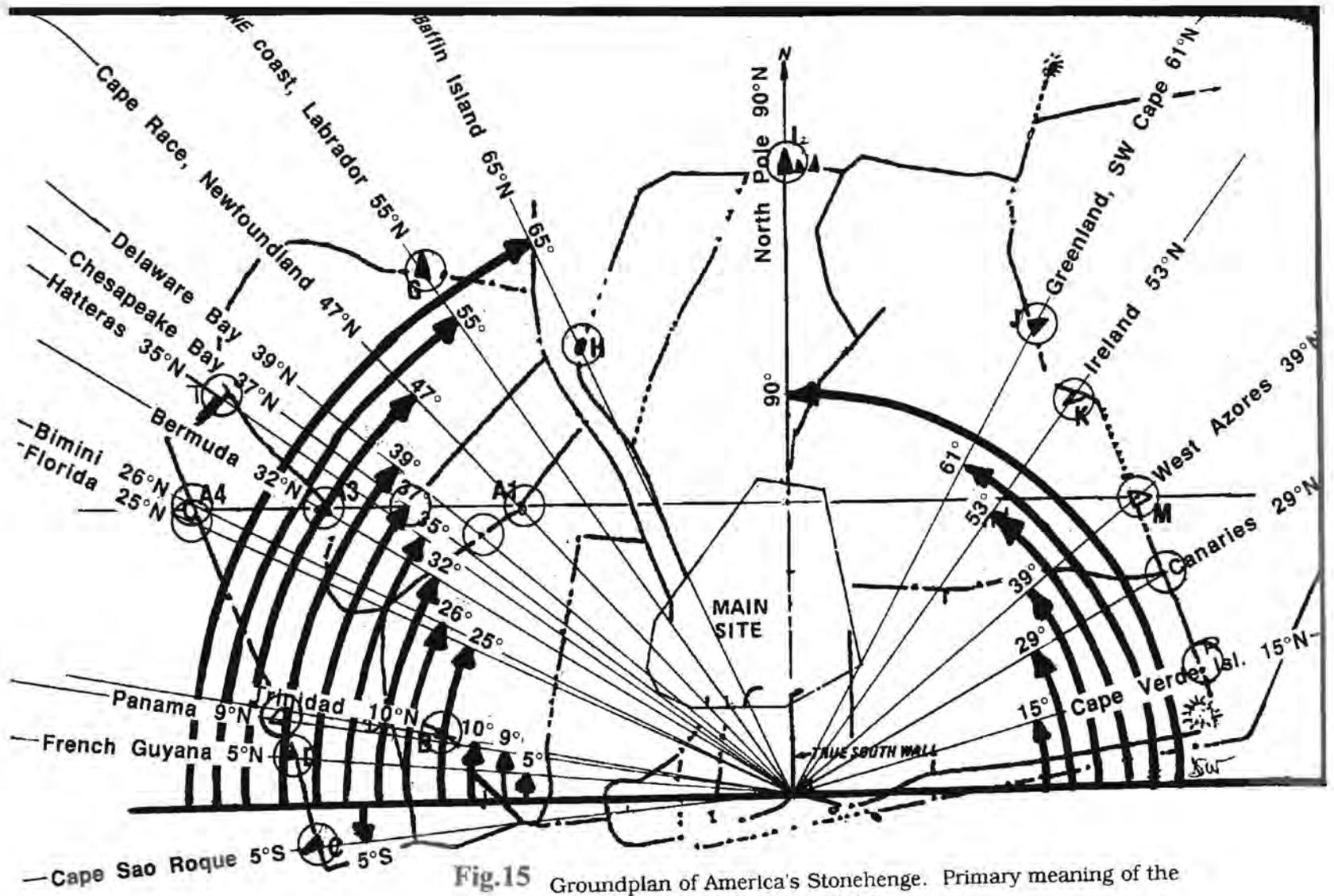


Fig.15 Groundplan of America's Stonehenge. Primary meaning of the menhirs, seen from viewing point x.

from Cape Hatteras to the West Azores, 35dl (35dl= 35 of latitude= 35x111= 3888km), which is correct. From the viewing tower Z in Fig.10 menhir C makes an angle of 35 , which confirms this distance.

#### **Sailing from Cape Hatteras to Bermuda and the Azores**

The wall from A1 bifurcates, indicating two different routes to the West Azores! By the upper leg, we go to A3, which has an angle of 32 from X on Fig.9 representing Bermuda at its latitude of 32 N. Taking the south leg goes to D' which has an angle of 25 from Z on Fig.10, encoding the tip of Florida or the Bahamas at 25 N. The small menhir A2 (Fig.9) makes an angle of 37 , corresponding to the total sailing distance from Cape Hatteras South via Bermuda to the West Azores: 37dl (= 37 of latitude= 37x111= 4111km). This is a long distance! Above this stone a wall runs at an angle of 47 (Fig.10), which refers to Cape Race at 47 N, only 19dl from the Azores. This wall has a complementary angle of 43 , referring to the favorable location of America's Stonehenge at 43 N. This shows that if you sail up the American coast to America's Stonehenge, you get a shorter sailing distance to the Azores!

THIS WALL rising from A2 is connected by walls to menhir G. As we have seen before, menhir G (from X, Fig.9), makes a complementary angle of 35 , corresponding to the latitude of Cape Hatteras South, 35 N. However, from the viewing tower Z of Fig.9, menhir G makes an angle of 32, which strongly confirms the latitude of Bermuda at 32 N! (Again we see that menhirs are used for multiple encodings, frustrating our desire to specify a location for each one, as they sit in walls that are intended to make geographic sense.) Menhir C (Fig.10) makes an angle of 35 , again confirming the latitude of Cape Hatteras at 35 N. Menhir B nearby makes an angle of 32 , confirming the latitude of

Bermuda again at 32 N. A beautiful inscription of the crossing from Cape Hatteras via Bermuda and the Azores to the Iberian Peninsula was found in Chao Redondo, North Portugal c.2200 BC. It confirms that in prehistoric times they used these islands as mid-ocean stopover points.

#### **Sailing from the Bahamas to Bermuda and the Azores**

FROM X on Fig.9, menhir A4 makes an angle of 26 , encoding the latitude of Bimini and the Abacos, the NE islands of the Bahamas at 26 N. Via walls, menhir A4 is connected to G and A3, both of which have provided the latitude of Bermuda, confirming this route and its importance. The thick wall V points (via B and D') to menhir A4, at 43 and 47 angles (from A4, Fig.9), which are a beautiful confirmation of the latitudes of America's Stonehenge and Cape Race again. Wall V has its end point at an angle of 38 , encoding the latitude of the Central Azores at 38 N. (The Z-D line could be extended westward to a circle of 8 stones and a menhir, together symbolizing the 9 islands of the Azores.) The northeast wall of Field V in Fig.3 (above Z', see Fig.10), makes an angle of 32 too, so persons traveling from the Caribbean are advised they can sail directly to Bermuda (this wall is nearly pointed at the Bahamas and chamber #13 representing Bermuda in the Main Site, see Fig.3).

In Europe, petroglyphs are known (Kercado, Chao Redondo) in which the crossing from the Bahamas to Bermuda is recommended. As we have just seen, in America's Stonehenge this route is indicated by a stone row in the Main Site. However, this wall is nothing more than an extension of the western inner wall. Other parts of the double walls point to a crossing from American Stonehenge via Cape Cod to Bermuda. Yet, wind and current charts show that the Bahamas to Bermuda route is not unfavorable. We have the impression that, as time went on, this Southern Crossing from

the Bahamas became popular for craft returning directly from Central America. The mounds and underwater stone blocks and "piers" at Bimini indicate these islands were then, as they are today, a refuge on the east side of the rough Gulfstream, which have behind them one of the few deep passages across the shallows of the Bahama Banks (Refs.11,-15, and others).

### **The Gulf of Mexico and Central America**

From point X on Fig.9, menhir A4 makes an angle of 26°, showing the latitude of the Gulf Coast of Florida where it starts above the Everglades, at 26 N. Above A4 the wall runs to a sharp bend at 30°, showing interest in the northern latitudes of the Gulf of Mexico up to the important level of 30 N, the mouth of the Mississippi. The small menhir A2 (37 from X) represents the center of waterways of the US, where the Ohio joins this river near Cairo, at 37 N, and the huge menhir A1 (47 from X) symbolizes the south coast of Lake Superior, at 47 N, with its enormous copper deposits, near the start of the Mississippi (Refs.7,11,13).

On Fig.13, note a small menhir X' which is to the right and below X; it makes an angle of 23°, corresponding to the latitude of the north coast of Cuba on the south side of the Florida Straits, and the Tropic of Cancer, at 23 N. This menhir is also a tribute to the SunGod, associated with the holy 23 latitude. From menhir A4 (Fig.13) a wall runs downward to menhir E at an angle of 23°, confirming the 23 N latitude. From A4 menhir D makes an angle of 22°, corresponding to the latitude of the crossing from the SW Cape of Cuba to Cape Catoche, Yucatan, at 22 N. (Actually, when seen on the site, E is a standing stone, and D is a fallen stone.)

MENHIR D (see Fig.10) makes an angle of 26°, which confirms the latitude of south Florida, at 26 N. The NS wall points due south, the sailing direction to Cuba. Menhir E

makes an angle of 22°, which confirms the latitude of the crossing from Cuba to Yucatan, 22 N. From the important menhir I2 (America's Stonehenge) the western wall crossing Z' in Field V, the Caribbean (see Figs.13&2), makes an angle of 16°, which confirms the importance of the north coast of Honduras at 16 N. From viewing tower Z (Fig.13) this wall crossing makes an angle of 30°, encoding the Nile Delta, at 30 N. This shows again that economic and political contact between these civilizations was considered highly important (Refs.7- ,11,13-18).

NEAR Y, below the imaginary equator, there is a menhir Y' (Fig.13). From X this menhir makes an angle of 16°, encoding the latitude of the Cape Verde Islands, at 16 N. The furthest west point in the Cape Verde Islands is even today labeled on charts as the "Cape of the Sun", probably referring to the ancient spreading of the Sunreligion. These islands are important as the starting point for the Southern Crossing. From the frequent megalithic referral to the this latitude of 16°, we believe one of their most important destinations was a culture at 16 N, on the north coast of Honduras, or the eastern coast of today's Guatemala. From the viewing tower Z (Fig.13), and via the east end of the eastern inner wall (which we previously labeled as the Cape Verde Islands), menhir Y' makes an angle of 15°, corresponding to the latitude of Brava, the SW Cape Verde Island, 15- N, and also of Cape Gracias a Dios, the NE cape of Honduras, 15 N.

### **Sailing to Cape Sao Roque, the Antilles, and Yucatan**

This ocean crossing is an easy one, with trade winds on the stern all the way. It has been reported that in 1989 even "some one-inch grasshoppers from Africa made it to the Windward Islands of the Caribbean in a dust storm" (Ref.20). Approaching the coast,

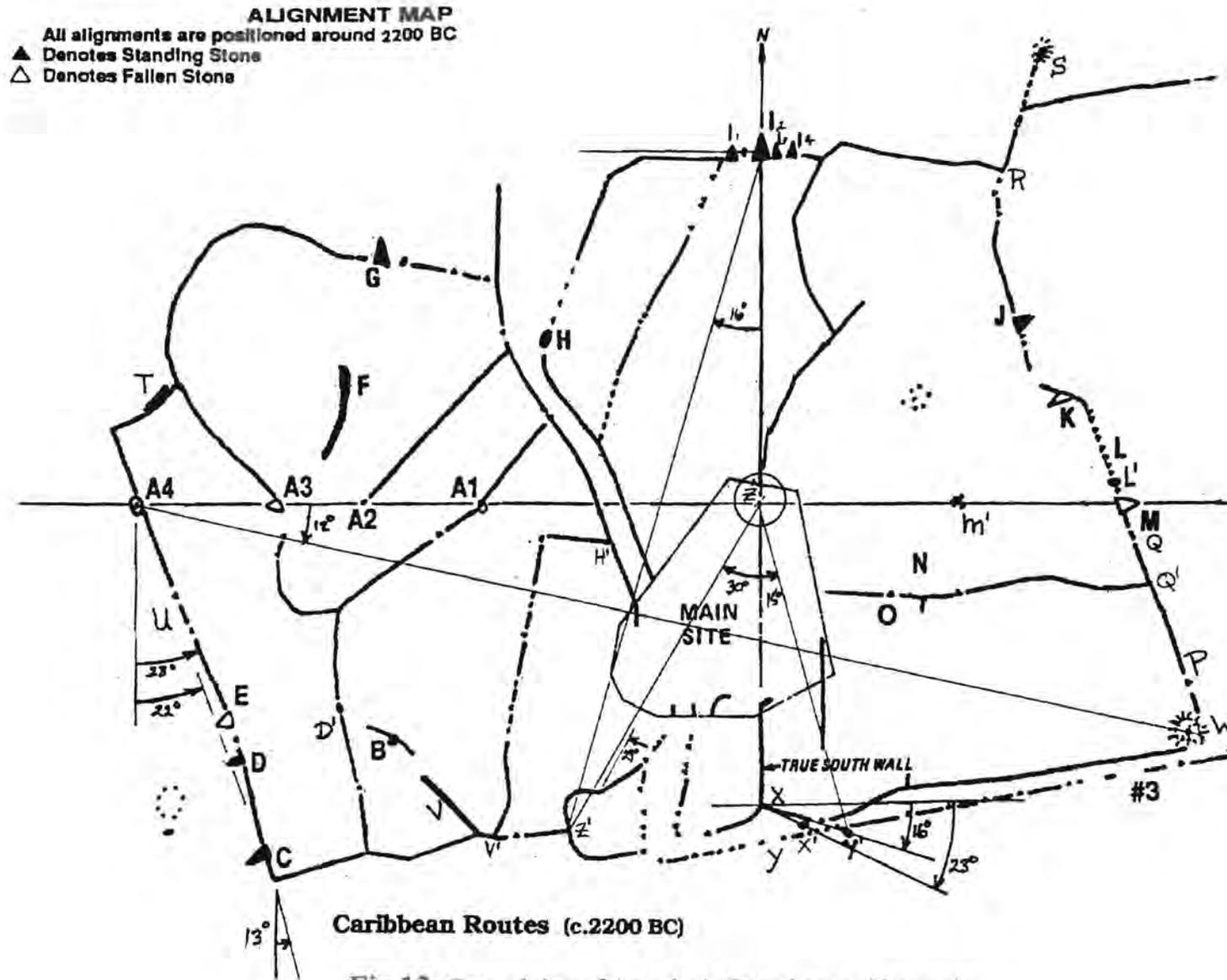


Fig.13 Groundplan of America's Stonehenge. Site angles of menhirs from variety of viewing points.

some researchers suspect that sailing craft turned south and across a shallow Amazon basin, to mining-based cities that developed on islands (Ref.34) and in the Andes (Ref.23), but we are dealing here with the many which turned north through the opening of the inner wall between X and Y (Fig.2). They then had a choice of sailing up the east coast via the island chain of the Antilles, or sailing further west along the coast to Central America and the Gulf of Mexico. The winds on all these Caribbean routes are at your back or on a stern quarter.

FROM THE viewing tower, point Z (Fig.14), menhir 11 makes a complementary angle of 5°, revealing the latitude of Cape Sao Roque, the NE point of South America, at 5 S. It is the official landing place for voyagers from the Old World. Menhir 12 makes a complementary angle of zero degrees, corresponding to the latitude of the mouth of the Amazon River, on the equator. Menhir 14 makes a complementary angle of 5°, corresponding to the latitude of the north coast of French Guyana, at 5 N. This landing place was often used to cut the corner on the way to Central America (Ref.16). Menhir X' makes an angle of 11° from the equator when viewed from Y, which corresponds to the latitude of the start of the Antilles Route (sailing from island to island to the north), the latitude of Trinidad and Tobago at 11 N.

The small chamber that can be seen at U has an angle of 20° from X (Fig.9) perhaps encoding the tip of Yucatan, where the resort of Cancun is now located on the island of Cozumel, near the Mayan seacoast trading city of Tulum at 20 N. Above Z' (Fig.13) is the wall of the Gulf of Mexico. When walking the site, you will notice there are exceptionally large rocks in the wall here, as shown in Fig.3. This indicates interest in correctly recording the location of the Mississippi River, their entry point to the interior of the continent (and the copper trading at Poverty Point), at 29 N, as measured from Z (Fig.13).

### The landcrossing of Panama to the Pacific

From X (Fig.14), menhir E makes an angle of 9°, corresponding to the latitude of the isthmus of Panama, apparently important for the land-crossing to the Pacific, at 9 N (Ref.2), though archaeological evidence points to sites in Lake Nicaragua (statuary) and on the pacific coast of Costa Rica (huge stone balls) (Ref.15). From Y menhir C also makes an angle of 9° above the equator, confirming this latitude of 9 N. From viewing tower Z, menhir X' makes an angle of 8°, which identifies the Pearl Island Archipelago at 8 N in the Gulf of Panama. From viewing point 12 in the north, menhir Y' makes an angle of 8° too, confirming these islands at 8 N.

### Other important features: The religion

The megalith builders were followers of the Egyptian SunGod religion. Long before the building of America's Stonehenge (c.2300 BC), the SunGod religion was already the official state-cult in Egypt (from c.3200 BC onwards). From 3600 to 3200 BC the Azores (the Ceremonial Center) were the westernmost islands of the then known world. From 3200 until 2500 BC the south point of Greenland (the double stone mound previously standing at the viewing tower Z) was the westernmost land. Since the SunGod traveled to the west every day, these areas were often called "the islands of the supreme god Ra". In Europe, from the time of the discovery of the Azores (c.3600 BC), the Azores had a religious meaning. The finding of this mid-ocean home of the SunGod was a milestone in prehistory. The Azores were considered sacred for a thousand years. At America's Stonehenge, the Ceremonial Center now itself represents the Azores, replicating them further west.

AS WE HAVE seen, the west and east walls of the Processional Walkway are directed to a point in the north, representing Cape Holm (Greenland) on the Arctic Circle (Fig.8). The

discovery of Cape Holm was also a milestone in the mission history of the megalith builders of c.3300 BC. Since the Arctic Circle is the northernmost line where the sun still shines on midwinter day, this is one of the two holiest days of the SunGod Ra, the highest god of Egypt. Since the Ceremonial Center represents a holy place (the Azores), focused on a sacred place (Cape Holm), the America's Stonehenge Ceremonial Center has an important religious meaning.

IN THIS EARLY mythology, below Ra are two other main gods, Horus and Osiris. The Old World (The Oracle Chamber Corridor and the Cavern) is the land of the sungod Horus. The New World (the West Chamber) is the land of the moongod Osiris. These two lands are separated by a huge sea, which we now call the Atlantic Ocean (the Processional Walkway). This is the work of the earthgod Maat, symbolized by the Sacrificial Table. To keep the two kingdoms of heaven in position, from time to time probably some children had to be sacrificed, which happened in the name of god on the Sacrificial Table. We have no evidence for this, but it is likely according to historical records (Ref.35). Child sacrifice was still going on 2,000 years later in Phoenecian Tophets, and the Christian god was telling Abraham to sacrifice his son. People believed that from the blood of children, the most valuable sacrifice, the gods were propitiated, and so the members of the expeditions would survive. It is recorded in Egypt that the SunGod Ra has said that "From the realm of the dead in the west you can return to the east, to the land of the living, and you will receive eternal life". These hieroglyphics should be given a new look for broader meaning in this context.

At the west side of the Oracle Chamber Corridor is the "secret bed", just below the Speaking Tube. Geographically, this bed represents the coast of NW Africa, situated on the holy Tropic of Cancer, which also runs through the center of the Southern Egyptian Empire. Probably here, lying in this sacred

place, a priest of the site spoke through the Tube under the Sacrificial Table, helping the leader of the prospective expedition make his final decisions about the course to take, and the timing of the perilous crossing to the Old World.

Simultaneously with their geographical meaning, the major menhirs have astronomical, calendrical, and religious meanings. Previous investigators have carefully studied the astronomical and calendrical aspects of the site, such as calendrical control of the Holy Days, which we accept as accurate, and can build upon, in this new context. The menhirs of I in the north and the equinox menhirs on the E-W axis, M, and A1 to A4 are clearly standing in honor of the supreme god Ra. The whole site of America's Stonehenge has been built around these menhirs. The midsummer and midwinter menhirs G, J, O, and C are the focus of honor for the sungod Horus. The Watch House W and menhir D were raised in honor of the moongod Osiris. Note that the alignment from the viewing tower to the Watch House W coincides with a small wall at the right side of menhir O which ends in another menhir. As said before, this represents the center of the Egyptian Empire at 23 N, as does menhir N, at the holy 23 angle (Fig.10).

#### **The southern walls to the east**

AS EXPLAINED earlier, the southern walls under the Main Site mark the south border of the North Atlantic Ocean at 0 and 10 N, respectively (Figs.1&2). Geographically, they are extended towards the far east, in our opinion to SE Asia. (Compare the length of the Mediterranean Sea east of the Main Site with a map. Note that the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Arabic Sea, and the north side of the Gulf of Bengal are all above 20 N). Archaeological evidence is showing that early voyages to the Far East must have not been uncommon (Ref.21). The single wall at the end toward the SE (Fig.1) points to the

continent of Australia (not visible). The Watch House with its entrance to the south was built because of the then-recent discovery of this continent (c.2700 BC), as shown in Dissignac (Brittany). It also marks the corner of the site. This means that in

America's Stonehenge, a crossing of the Atlantic is recommended for destinations as far as SE Asia. The long wall toward the northeast points along the stylized Pacific Coast of Asia to the Bering Sea (not visible). This wall makes an angle of 56° with the imaginary equator (Fig.10), encoding the latitude of the east cape of the Kamchatka Peninsula at 56 N, where the Aleutian Route starts towards the Alaska Peninsula (North America). Originally, this was the location of the first crossing to America by megalithic people. According to the inscriptions of Dissignac (Brittany, France), and Stonehenge in South England, America was discovered via the Bering Sea (c.2600 BC).

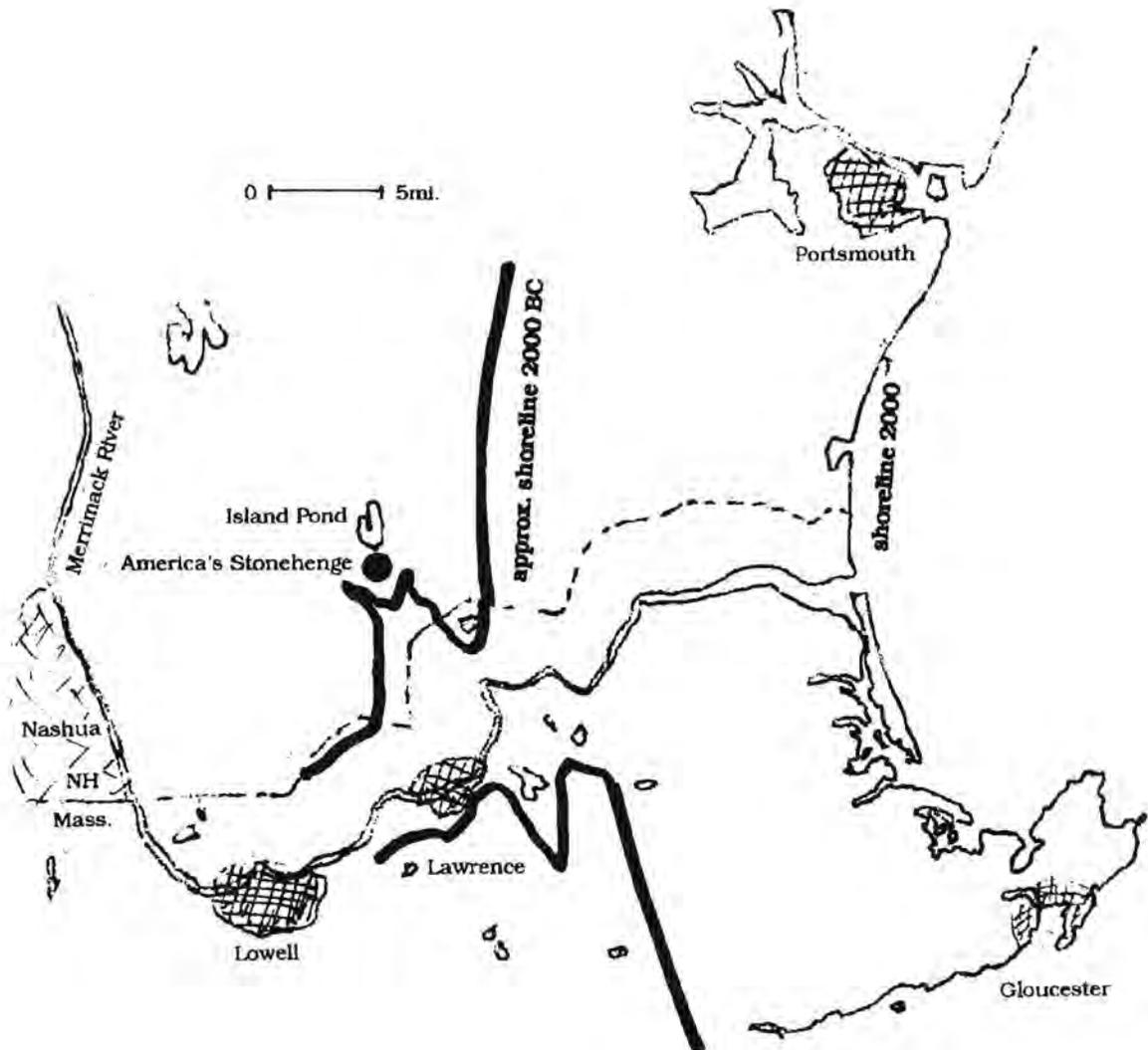
#### **The northern walls: Hudson Bay and Baffin Bay**

Northwest of the Main Site a double row of walls can be identified with the second building phase (Figs.2&3, c.2200 BC). The lower part resembles the Labrador Sea, with at the right side a western inner wall at 1 big distance line (1DL= 10 of latitude= 1111km) from the coast. At the end of the right side is the SW Cape of Greenland, and at the left side is the entry to Hudson Strait (look at a map). The small piece of wall in between is the literal crossing of Davis Strait.

FROM THE start of the central NS-wall X (Fig.14) to H', the left wall makes an angle of 60°, corresponding to the latitude of Cape Chidley, at the entry of Hudson Strait at 60 N. The wall from H' makes an angle of 6°, showing the length of Hudson Strait, 6dl (= 6 of latitude= 666km). At the left side, the end of this side-wall makes an angle of 50° from X, corresponding to the latitude of the then

existing south point of James Bay, at 50 N. Following the wall south, we recognize the east coast of enormous Hudson Bay, and beyond, James Bay. This near-vertical wall makes an angle of 10°, confirming that a latitude of 60-10= 50 N could be reached via Hudson Bay. It also indicates that at that time, the width of Hudson Bay was c.10 distance lines (10dl= 10 of latitude= 1111km). Sighting from the viewing tower Z in Fig.14, the end of this wall at V' makes an angle of 50.5°, correcting the latitude of the south point of James Bay to a slightly higher value of 50.5 N. The present south point is at 51 N (further north), but in that time the land was much lower, due to deformation of the earth's crust by the weight of the ice during the Ice Age. This all confirms again the very ancient date of the second building phase. At c.2200 BC the sea level was approximately 35 meters higher at America's Stonehenge, which was a protected seaport, with a freshwater lake and protected island above it (Fig.11, Ref.3).

THE SECOND portion of the double row of walls (Figs.2&3) is Davis Strait, with at the left side, the coastline of Baffin Island, with its prominent Cape Dyer at the holy Arctic Circle at 67 N. Note that a menhir A' (Fig.14) at the point where the wall from A1 joins the Davis Strait wall (actually noted to be a high menhir when walking the site, as we would have predicted) has an angle of 67° from viewing tower Z (this is also a solar and lunar alignment line). The third part is Baffin Bay, and finally, the fourth part is Smith Sound. At the right side is the west coast of Greenland. The first side-wall on the left (running toward A1) is Lancaster Sound, and the second wall on the left side (toward A2) is Jones Sound, coming to a dead end. The third wall (running to G) is the route along the northern coast of Ellesmere Island along the Northern Ice Sea. These details, and the extent of these amazing far north walls at America's Stonehenge suggest that people at this time were very interested in the



**Fig.11** America's Stonehenge (Mystery Hill) is 20 miles from the Ocean today, and six miles from the Merrimack River. The finding of beaches far inland in Maine has shown that this coast has risen (100m since 10,500 BC) because the weight of the mile high ice sheet has melted off (Ref.27). Careful estimates by Paine show that at 2000 BC the sea level was 40m higher than today (Ref.3), so there were salt water harbors around Mystery Hill. A partial reason for the eventual decline of America's Stonehenge as time went by may have been its increasing distance from the sea.

possibility of a northern passage to the Bering Sea, which was at the limits of their explorations. The inscriptions of Dissignac (Brittany, France, Ref.2) also show that this was the last major geographical problem people were dealing with around this time period.

### **Geographical groundplan**

A frustrating feature of some megalithic sites is the multiple symbolisms used. At this site, the menhirs have encoded multiple geographic, as well as astronomic meanings. It appears, though, that some meanings are so strongly indicated, that they have been used as "primary meanings". Basically, America's Stonehenge has a geographic groundplan, and the primary meanings of the menhirs are given by the latitudes encoded in the angles, as seen from the main viewing point X (see Fig.15). Probably, there are more phases in the development of the site over time which we have not discerned yet. For example, note that menhir A2 (37 from X) and the unnamed menhir in the wall below A1 (39 from X) appear to represent Chesapeake Bay (37 N) and Delaware Bay (39 N), which with their river systems, were probably colonial centers to the south, during the later periods of use of America's Stonehenge.

### **Dating**

AMERICA'S Stonehenge dates back from the time directly after the discovery of America via the Atlantic c.2497 BC (Refs.2-7,9,10,11,26). However, the monument appears to have two building phases, which succeeded one another closely. The first, c.2300 BC, is before, the second is just after the discovery of Bermuda in c.2200 BC. As said before, the wall structure due south of the Main Site points to the most early date: c.2300 BC. The walls between the Main Site and the Visitor Centre, in which the builders refer to the original discovery of America via the Bering Sea, are without doubt of the

same age. However, all these walls are interconnected with the Main Site and the eastern half of the location (walls and menhirs). So this part is the first building phase, America's Stonehenge I.

THE SOUTHERMOST chamber of the Main Site (Figs.3-5, Photo.2) represents Bermuda. The double walls in the northwest (Figs.2&3) point via Cape Cod (and America's Stonehenge) exactly to this chamber, as discussed previously. The right wall in the northwest is the west coast of Greenland (the first part is a western inner wall), and the left wall is the newly discovered coast of North America. Note that the double wall does not fit geographically to the old single wall north of the Main Site, so this is the joining area between the two building phases. Bermuda is involved in all of the routes left of the Main Site, constructed c.2200 BC in the second construction phase. If Bermuda (32 N) had been discovered earlier, America's Stonehenge would not have been built at such a high latitude (43 N). It appears that in later times, the sailing routes via Bermuda were the most popular ones. The dates mentioned here are compatible with the corrected Carbon-14 dates from the monument, the oldest of six samples being at 2000 BC (Ref.26, pg.92). Our dates also match the situation of the land level rise (see Ref.3). At c.2200 BC the sea level was about 40 meters higher, with a protected anchorage wrapping around the site (Fig.11).

### **The de Jonge rules of decipherment**

We admire the cleverness of these monuments, built by people with no way of writing their spoken languages. We have been trying to learn to think like they did, so their complicated monuments would become clear to us. We need your help to decipher more of these sites, and confirm our findings. Here are a few "principles" we have learned to use, that will help you in deciphering megalithic sites:

- 1) Look for encoded latitudes in the number of stones, and the alignments of the site. Particularly look for the latitude of the site itself. Number of stones can be related to number of islands (or island groups) in the ocean. Degrees of latitude are usually given by lines (angles) pointing NE or NW, though there are exceptions. Angles of 23 and 67 have religious meanings.
- 2) It is usually impossible to write down that a certain menhir represents a certain place. It would certainly simplify explanations of these sites if this were true, but most menhirs have a number of different meanings. This use of multiple symbolisms is true at America's Stonehenge, and most other megalithic sites as well. Menhirs here can represent astronomic dates, latitudes of places, initial and terminal sailing directions, geographic distances, compass readings, or all of these.
- 3) Big menhirs are more important than small menhirs, and menhirs are more important than walls. Big wall rocks are more important than walls made of small rocks. Thick walls are more important than thin walls. In every case, think about the labor involved quarrying and moving the weight of the stones. Long walls are more important than short walls. Chambers are much more important than menhirs or walls. Always think of the labor involved. Big monuments are always easier to understand than small ones.
- 4) For the megalith builders, it is a natural thing to have more than one viewing point on a site. For example, Stonehenge has at least three. In American Stonehenge there are at least four, with all the most important ones on the true north-south axis, and others on the east-west axis.
- 5) The walls are important for the whole story, because they reveal how to move across the site. To record geographic information, you have to move from one menhir to another menhir. Setting this up so

it works both astronomically and geographically is not an easy process, so do not expect the maps to always look perfect to you.

- 6) Look for the numbers 23, 30, and 26.5, because they relate to the latitudes of the centers of the Southern, Northern, and the United Egyptian Empire, respectively. After c.2500 BC, the numbers 16, 18 and 17 can be important, because they can relate to the latitudes of the centers of the Southern, the Northern, and the United Central American Empire, respectively.
- 7) Monuments can be oriented on sunrise or moonrise, on midsummer day, midwinter day, mid-spring day, or mid-autumn day, all of which have religious and cultural meanings. Monuments can be oriented on geographical north (like America's Stonehenge), but also west, south, or east. The history of the megalith builders is often involved in a monument.
- 8) Sailing Directions should be in the right direction. A line pointing to the NE cannot represent a sailing direction to the SE. However, a line pointing to the NW can represent a sailing direction to the SE, the opposite side.
- 9) The use of complementary angles is frequent. It is clear they often took care to use both sides of an angle, and both angles or either can be important.
- 10) Be careful in mixing the geographical alignments with the astronomical alignments in reading geographic meanings. The builders mixed them, but we do not understand their intentions yet. Much work remains to be done.

### Discussion

WE DO NOT think America's Stonehenge has been demolished in recent centuries in such a terrible fashion as suggested in the

literature (Refs.1,7,26). The damage was primarily done to large chambers, not the menhirs. Perhaps it has helped that the site has been privately owned by people who have been interested in the antiquity of the site, and have, for the most part, protected it as a historic curiosity. Sure, the western border of the Main Site seems to be rather disturbed, while the southern Pattee Area has had damage too. Quite a few capstones appear to have been removed here (Fig.5). However, we are happy to conclude that since what remains makes sense, the site is less disturbed than it has appeared to be. The complexity of the existing site, with its geographic layout, and angular accuracy superimposed and combined with astronomic phenomena, is astonishing. All these coincidences do not occur in nature by accident, but have been built by the human mind. Thousands of years of compounded knowledge and effort by the brightest minds of society are reflected here.

THIS AMAZING integration of astronomical site design with geographic encoding opens an interesting opportunity for interdisciplinary research. What meanings might have been intended by the builders when certain star, sun, or moon risings or settings use the same menhir that describes certain sailing routes or sailing destinations? Much more work is needed here, including more carefully done large area site mapping. Site measurements should be part of the mapping, particularly looking for Thom's Megalithic Yards of 2.77 feet. Mining engineer Whitney "measured every wall ... and found no place where the measurements were in feet, yards, or inches. Whoever built that place either didn't give a damn about standard linear measure, or he didn't know it existed" (Ref.26). This reference also reports that "Frank Glynn ... discovered that all measurements ... conformed to an ancient Egyptian unit known as the cubit". Which cubit, the Royal Egyptian Cubit of .5775m,

or the Egyptian geographic cubit of .462m? This wonderful site needs and deserves a lot more work.

A test of any scientific theory, like the de Jonge Rules of Decipherment, is whether it can be used reliably as a predictor. Without intending to do so, we did this experiment upon ourselves. Dr. de Jonge figured out most of this decipherment at home in Holland, using the Site Brochure provided to site visitors. From the site drawing, we knew that a place of major importance (Cape Holm, where they first discovered Greenland at the Holy Arctic Circle) was represented by only a minor change in the angle of a wall. This was curious, because their methods, as we understand them, would usually represent a place like this with a large stone. Lo and Behold, when Dr. de Jonge walked the site for the first time, there was a large fallen menhir, not included in the Site Plan, right where we thought there should be one.

Generally speaking, humans live in the present moment, and have more difficulty understanding the past, the further back it gets. Combined with the comfort of existing beliefs which color perceptions, such as "Columbus discovered America", it is hard to find a receptive audience for new ideas that cannot be "witnessed". Our findings are dependent upon the likelihood of a great many coincidences in the number of symbols, stones, or angles of menhirs. We have found so many coincidences, that they are playing to us from one prehistoric site to another like a symphony. These results, springing from Dr. de Jonge's insights obtained on his premise of latitude use, need further study and confirmation by other researchers, so this material can be added to the increasing knowledge of the prehistory of man on earth.

## REFERENCES

1. "Tour Guide Map", America's Stonehenge, PO Box 84, North Salem, NH, 03073, and website "America's Stonehenge"
2. Jonge, R.M. de, and IJzereef, G.F., *De Stenen Spreken*, Kosmos Z&K, Utrecht/Antwerpen, 1996 (ISBN 90-215-2846-0) (Dutch)
3. Payne, M.H., *America's Stonehenge as Architecture*, NEARA Journal, Vol. XXXII, No. 2, pg.93 (1998)
4. Richards, J., *Stonehenge*, English Heritage, 1992
5. Twohig, E. Shee, *The Megalithic Art of Western Europe*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1981
6. Hawkins, G.S., *Stonehenge Decoded*, Barnes & Noble, 1993 (ISBN 0-88029-147-8)
7. Fell, B., *America BC*, Pocket Books, Simon & Schuster, 1994 (pgs.145,200)
8. Whittail Jr., J.P., "Mystery Hill Revisited", NEARA Journal, Vol.XXXII, No. 2, p.91 (1998)
9. Jonge, R.M., de, and IJzereef, G.F., "Exhibition: The Megalithic Inscriptions of Western Europe" (1996)
10. Ferryn, P., "5000 Years Before Our Era: The Red Men of the North Atlantic", NEARA Journal, Vol. XXXI, No. 2, pg.59 (1997)
11. Bailey, J., *Sailing to Paradise*, Simon & Schuster, 1994 (ISBN 0-684-81297-5) (pg.397)
12. Lenik, E.J. and Gibbs, N.L., "The Frost Valley Petroglyph, A Catskill Mountains Enigma", NEARA Journal, Summer 1999 (ISSN: 0149-2551)
13. Mallery, A.H., and Harrison, M.R., *The Rediscovery of Lost America, The Story of the Pre-Columbian Iron Age in America*, Dutton, NY, 1979 (ISBN-525-47545-1)
14. Thompson, G., *American Discovery*, Misty Isles Press, Seattle, 1994
15. Zapp, I, and Erikson, G., *Atlantis in America, Navigators of the Ancient World*, Adventures Unlim. P., 1998 (ISBN 0-932-813-52-6) (pg.357)
16. Peterson, F.A., *Ancient Mexico*, 1959
17. Stuart, G.E., "New Light on the Olmec", *National Geographic*, Nov. 1993
18. Jairazbhoy, R.A., *Ancient Egyptians and Chinese in America*, Rowman & Littlefield, Totowa, N.J., 1974 (ISBN 0-87471-571-1)

19. Aubet, M.E., *The Phoenicians and the West, Politics, Colonies and Trade*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1996 (ISBN 0-521-56598-7) (pg.143)
20. *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 9/23/00 (pg. A4)
21. Oppenheimer, S., *Eden in the East, The Drowned Continent of Southeast Asia*, Phoenix, London, 1998 (ISBN 0-75380-679-7)
22. White, P., "The Oz-Egyptian Enigma", *Exposure Magazine*, Vol. 2, No.6, 1996
23. Allen, J.M., *Atlantis, The Andes Solution*, Windrush Press, Gloucestershire Press, 1998 (ISBN 1-900624-19-2)
24. Kayworth, A.E., *Legends of the Pond*, Branden Books, Boston, 2000 (ISBN 0-8283-2053-5)
25. Tompkins, P., *Secrets of the Great Pyramid*, Harper & Row, London, 1971 (ISBN 0-06-090631-6) (with Dr. Stecchini)
26. Lambert, J.D., *America's Stonehenge, an Interpretive Guide*, Sunrise Publ., Kingston, N.H., 1996 (ISBN 0-9652630-0-2) (pgs.31,33,48,55)
27. Bauer, J.L., "Glacial Retrostatic Land Movement", *NEARA Journal*, Vol.XXXI, No.2, pg.73, 1997
28. Boudre, M., *Ancient Celtic New Zealand*, De Danann Publishers, Auckland, 1999 (ISBN 0-473-05367-5), and website under title
29. Winkler, I., and Stone, R., "Construction and Use of America's Stonehenge", *NEARA Journal*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, 1999
30. USGS, Salem Depot Quadrangle (upper left corner)
31. Underwood, P., *The Walking People, A Tribe of Two* Press, PO Box 913, San Anselmo, Ca. 94979
32. *Great Circle Sailing Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean*, rev.1970, Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic Center, Wash. D.C. 20315
33. Curtsinger, B., "Oldest Known Shipwreck", *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol.172, No.6, Dec. 1987
34. Honore, P., *In Quest of the White God*, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1964 (transl. from German, publ. 1961)
35. Irwin, C., *Fair Gods and Stone Faces*, St.Martin's Press, New York, 1963

**AUTHOR'S MAIN PUBLICATIONS**

**De Jonge, R.M., and Wakefield, J.S.:**

„How the Sungod Reached America c.2500 BC, A Guide to Megalithic Sites“;  
2002 (ISBN 0-917054-19-9);

Available: MCS Inc., Box 3392, Kirkland, Wa 98083-3392, also on CD.

**De Jonge, R.M., and IJzereef, G.F.:**

„De Stenen Spreken“;

Kosmos Z&K, Utrecht/Antwerpen, 1996 (ISBN 90-215-2846-0), (Dutch).

Website: [www.geocities.com/howthesungod](http://www.geocities.com/howthesungod)

**Correspondence addresses:**

**Dr. Reinoud M. de Jonge**

Wentholtweg 8

7214 EG, Epse

Netherlands

e-mail: [drsmdejonge@hotmail.com](mailto:drsmdejonge@hotmail.com)

**Jay Stuart Wakefield**

MCS Inc.

Box 3392, Kirkland

WA 98083 – 3392

USA

e-mail: [javswakefiled@yahoo.com](mailto:javswakefiled@yahoo.com)