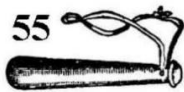


The Vinlanders

55 Club



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DEDICATION

To Mother

“Get to digging into Monk’s Mound and find that old Viking ship.”

– Mom

Contents

Acknowledgments 9

The Skeleton in Armor 11

Introduction 17

The Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP) 21

Preface to Serrano 39

We do not Celebrate the Death of the White Gods (Miguel Serrano) 41

The Greenlanders 57

We can Learn a lot from the Indians 75

Vinland the Good 79

Norumbega 90

L'Anse aux Meadows 98

Canada 100

Point Rosee 103

Sop's Arm 102

Baffin Island 105

Hammer of Thor 110

Inuksuk and Native Point 113

The Cursed Axe 115

Hudson Bay 118

The Great Lakes 121

Them Boys Were Here Alright 131

Old Copper Culture 139

People of the Prairie 146

Ronwayana 147

Kingdom of Saguenay 148

The Wa-gas 150

The Curse of Yellow Hair 152

The Mound Builders 154

Effigy Mounds 161

The Mississippians 165

Monk's Mound 168

The Ohio Valley 172

Stone Box Graves 179

The Southern Cult 181

Tula of Arkansas 188

The Plaza Games 195

The Ambling Gait 197

Cult of the Dead 201

The Runestones 203

King Arthur, the North Pole and the Holy Graal 227

The *Saga* continues 237

Map of Discovery 241

Connecting the Dots 255

The Mysterious case of the Viking Skeleton 299

Dictionary of Ancient America 303

Bibliography 336

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The 55 Club

The Skeleton in Armor

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

SPEAK! speak! thou fearful guest,
Who, with thy hollow breast
Still in rude armor drest,
Comest to daunt me!
Wrapt not in Eastern balms,
But with thy fleshless palms
Stretched, as if asking alms,
Why dost thou haunt me?"

Then, from those cavernous eyes
Pale flashes seemed to rise,
As when the Northern skies
Gleam in December;
And, like the water's flow
Under December's snow,
Came a dull voice of woe
From the heart's chamber.

"I was a Viking old!
My deeds, though manifold,
No Skald in song has told,
No Saga taught thee!
Take heed, that in thy verse
Thou dost the tale rehearse,
Else dread a dead man's curse
For this I sought thee.

"Far in the Northern Land,
By the wild Baltic's strand,
I, with my childish hand,
Tamed the gerfalcon;
And, with my skates fast-bound,
Skimmed the half-frozen Sound,
That the poor whimpering hound
Trembled to walk on.
"Oft to his frozen lair

Tracked I the grisly bear,
While from my path the hare
Fled like a shadow;
Oft through the forest dark
Followed the were-wolf's bark,
Until the soaring lark
Sang from the meadow.

"But when I older grew,
Joining a corsair's crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
Wild was the life we led;
Many the souls that sped,
Many the hearts that bled
By our stern orders.

"Many a wassail-bout
Wore the long Winter out;
Often our midnight shout
Set the cocks crowing,
As we the Berserk's tale
Measured in cups of ale,
Draining the oaken pail,
Filled to o'erflowing.

"Once as I told in glee
Tales of the stormy sea,
Soft eyes did gaze on me,
Burning yet tender;
And as the white stars shine
On the dark Norway pine,
On that dark heart of mine
Fell their soft splendor.

"I wooed the blue-eyed maid,
Yielding, yet half afraid,
And in the forest's shade
Our vows were plighted.
Under its loosened vest
Fluttered her little breast,
Like birds within their nest

By the hawk frightened.

"Bright in her father's hall
Shields gleamed upon the wall,
Loud sang the minstrels all,
 Chaunting his glory;
When of old Hildebrand
I asked his daughter's hand,
Mute did the minstrels stand
 To hear my story.

"While the brown ale he quaffed,
Loud then the champion laughed.
 And as the wind gusts waft
 The sea-foam brightly,
So the loud laugh of scorn,
 Out of those lips unshorn,
From the deep drinking-horn
 Blew the foam lightly.

"She was a Prince's child,
 I but a Viking wild,
And though she blushed and smiled,
 I was discarded!
Should not the dove so white
 Follow the sea-mew's flight
Why did they leave that night
 Her nest unguarded?

"Scarce had I put to sea,
Bearing the maid with me,--
 Fairest of all was she
 Among the Norsemen!--
When on the white sea-strand,
 Waving his armèd hand,

 Saw we old Hildebrand,
 With twenty horsemen.

"Then launched they to the blast,
 Bent like a reed each mast,
 Yet we were gaining fast,

When the wind failed us,
And with a sudden flaw
Came round the gusty Skaw,
So that our foe we saw
Laugh as he hailed us.

"And as to catch the gale
Round veered the flapping sail,
Death! was the helmsman's hail,
Death without quarter!
Mid-ships with iron keel
Struck we her ribs of steel;
Down her black hulk did reel
Through the black water!

"As with his wings aslant,
Sails the fierce cormorant,
Seeking some rocky haunt,
With his prey laden,
So toward the open main,
Beating to sea again,
Through the wild hurricane
Bore I the maiden.

"Three weeks we westward bore,
And when the storm was o'er,
Cloud-like we saw the shore
Stretching to lee-ward;
There for my lady's bower
Built I the lofty tower,
Which, to this very hour,
Stands looking seaward.

"There lived we many years;
Time dried the maiden's tears;
She had forgot her fears,
She was a mother;
Death closed her mild blue eyes,
Under that tower she lies;
Ne'er shall the sun arise
On such another!

The Vinlanders

"Still grew my bosom then,
Still as a stagnant fen!
Hateful to me were men
The sunlight hateful!
In the vast forest here,
Clad in my warlike gear,
Fell I upon my spear,
O, death was grateful!

"Thus, seamed with many scars
Bursting these prison bars,
Up to its native stars
My soul ascended!
There from the flowing bowl
Deep drinks the warrior's soul,
Skoal! to the Northland! Skoal! "

- Thus the tale ended.



The vision of the Viking “Skeleton in Armor” dictating his story to Longfellow. See Dictionary of Ancient America for a full description of the Skeleton in Armor.

Introduction

Growing up next to Monk's Mound, I have been "researching" Vinland for some thirty years and working on this book for the last three. I am the first to admit that my thoughts on Vinland still haven't fully matured, the plot ever thickens, but after 33 years we thought it might be time to say something. We have discovered that whenever "Ancient Wonders", such as the Megaliths and Mounds are called a "mystery"—there really isn't a mystery, but rather a cover-up; the superimposition. Time and again, we have found the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP) to be the eternal victim of this great mystery. Their descendants, which certainly includes the Norse who discovered America, suffer right along with them.

The first half of this book is simply told as it is. There was really no other way to approach it. We will be jumping through time more than we may have wished. Although, there is evidence found throughout the entire continent of North America, we have tried to stay East of the Rocky Mountains for the most part. It had to be done in this way otherwise we could have never finished. The history is too vast e.g. for every site and artifact we do discuss there were 5 more we had to pass over. The second half of the book is more dedicated to the evidence of Vinland. We believe it worthwhile to still offer those proofs. The hard proofs accumulated over time by a number of great souls, in which it cost every one of them. We certainly wish to honor their sacrifices. We have included a Discovery Map, Photographs and a Dictionary of Ancient America at the end of this work in order to help with any questions that may arise.

The original thesis was to layout the forgotten history of the Norsemen in America, and still is, but the plot thickened. There is an ancient conspiracy at work here. A lost history that becomes almost mythical. Throughout time there have been many who have visited America and for several different reasons, but overall, we believe there were three major waves that are still recognizable:

- 1.) The oldest Mounds of Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (B.C.)
- 2.) The Celts and "Irish Monks" of Hvitramannaland (A.D.)
- 3.) The Vinlanders. (Vikings from 1000 A.D.): both the Celts and the Vikings are descendants of the original Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP).

At times it can be difficult to separate the ANGSP from the later Celts and Vikings, because they shared so much in common. There is a lot of dispute and downright confusion over just how old some of these structures actually are and who their builders were. Questions that are not made easier by the consecutive waves of Architects. There are structures that are too old to say for certain when and who built them, much of which was covered in *The Final Battalion*. In that work we explored several of the ancient Mounds and Megaliths in the Americas from a remote past that can be hard to prove. We do not suffer that same problem in this work, where we find ample evidence in forgotten manuscripts and Norse Sagas of eyewitness accounts about the Vikings of Vinland. This book focuses on the Viking ventures of the Americas (800 A.D. through 1400 A.D.).

We also know there are things that reach back to places that have become myth like Hyperborea or Atlantis, but this also becomes a misdirection. Many places and their activities are not as old as we may be led to believe. What better way to hide a populous and industrious Vinland than by saying it was a Lost Race that time has forgotten? Vinland has been forgotten, but the many place names alone tell a different story: Estotiland, Alban, Vinland, Furdustrandir, Leifsbudir, Norumbega, Helluland, Markland, Kjalarnes, Straumfjord, Hop, Hvitramannaland, and Bjarney Island are just a few of the names given to places in North America by the Norse. We will be exploring most of them.

When it comes to the Vikings there are a couple things that are helpful to understand about Norse Sagas, and how they were written. Each sentence is a paragraph, each paragraph a page. In other words, most of what was put into writing was already familiar to the Northern Folk. It is really no different than when we speak of Columbus, for example. We do not say: “in 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain expelled the Jews and sent Columbus to America with three ships that landed in the Bahamas, which he named San Salvador”. We say: “Columbus discovered America”. It is similar with the Sagas. Also is the fact that Vikings absolutely loved coded poetry and sacred *Kenning*, a language of adjectives to describe something without using its proper name, which we will address towards the end of this work.

Most of the Sagas were written in a generalized manner. They were a proud and yet modest people, who saw no need to embellish their achievements with extra details. Therefore, the Sagas are direct and to the point and yet, also in code. Our favorite critic, the Canadian archeologist Birgitta Wallace agrees. She is quoted:

“Gísli Sigurðsson also cites the studies by John Miles Foley (Foley 1991), which propose that oral traditions are founded on formulas and existing themes and that each episode must be seen in light of the tradition as a whole. There is no need to spell out everything because the audience is already familiar with the events and characters. Mere hints and allusions suffice. For the same reason, stories are not told from beginning to end. What Carol Clover has called ‘the immanent whole’ (Clover 1986) already exists in the mind of the audience”.

This knowledge gives rise to an appreciation for a rich lore that was wonderfully hidden. A history that never stops giving, once we see inside the door. A set of beliefs that reach back as far as one can trace. For instance, in the Norse Sagas, Erik the Red was originally going to lead the Vinland expedition, but he fell off his horse on the way to the ship. Leif led instead and was blessed with such Luck on the exploration that it earned him the nick-name “Leif the Lucky”. These events were understood by every Norseman at the time to mean the Ancestral Guardian Spirit of Erik’s Clan, the Dis, had left Erik and went with Leif to Vinland. This is only a scratch on the surface. The Sagas are saturated with such knowledge hidden in plain sight. Along with everything else from the North, the great Disir would be relegated to Guardian Angels and Saints by the Church.

We have found that all true wisdom and culture have been brought about by that Folk who came from Northern Germania and Jutland. If the area around Jutland (Cimbri Peninsula) was not an actual part of “Ultima Thule”, then it was a great refuge. Time and again, as far as we can go back, we find ourselves in the Great North. In every case we reach the same conclusion: semi-divine Hyperborean Heroes of old, who branched out to conquer and settle the Earth. They were the great Seafarers and Builders of Ancient Wonders, which includes the Americas, and the “Vikings” followed in their footsteps.

It cannot be stressed enough how closely related they were. The Vikings were known to bury their remains in the ancient and pre-existing Mounds of the ANGSP. They felt it better connected them to their Ancestors who they knew helped from the other side of the Mound. That is how close these people were. So when we say the Vikings were direct descendants of the ANGSP, we are not embellishing in the slightest. We shouldn’t forget that the first Kings of Norway were the ancient Sea Kings, because the Norwegians didn’t and they compulsively carried out the same mission of those before them. It is the “Golden Cord” of the “*Minne Society*”, sent forth from the “Ostara Consecration”. And this tradition is always kept in

certain peoples with a mystical Blood Memory that yearn for something which seems to have been lost. It is an expression of a Spirit that is embodied throughout the generations; a Collective Soul, if you will. It is the Spirit behind every Heroic legend that moves the Folk. And this People Soul is born of a mission and none can tell it other than the Gods. This is what the Vinlanders believed. It is what motivated them. Leif Eriksson standing on the white sands of Nova Scotia *knew* that *Sigurd* was with him. If someone doesn't know that, they cannot understand the Vinlanders.

I should also mention that in *The Final Battalion*, we did not believe in much of the information coming out from academia, but with the passing of time we have learned more than we knew back then. We still hold fast to the facts in that work. That has not changed, but some of the timelines are now different for us. There have always been visitors to these lands but carbon dating has really helped in putting the pieces back together. From our experience so far, carbon dating can be accurate, but we cannot forget that carbon dating and DNA tests are only as good as those reporting them. In other words, they do not like reporting tests with contrary results. They usually call them inconclusive, but with a little effort we can still find some of those more interesting test results, which tell a different story than the one that is usually presented by the establishment.

And that is where we are at with this book. There are thousands of reported discoveries, which is rather impressive considering that most American cities were built right over the old Mounds and ruins so that the best evidence disappeared long ago in the early craze of looters days. We have compiled hundreds of those artifacts, along with evidences of comparison in cultures, and new archeological discoveries still to be determined that cannot be merely ignored by any honest researcher. Simply put, there are questions that need to be addressed by scholars if they wish for North American archeology to be taken seriously.

January 1, 2020.

- Joe Sevnsen

The Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People

“Between 5000 B.C. and 4000 B.C., the megalithic societies of Europe, builders of dolmens, menhirs, cromlechs, stone tumuli and stone circles, were spreading around the world, including in America. Many dolmens can be found on this side of the Atlantic, especially up and down the east coast, along the river routes, on mountain tops and high lookout points across the continent and in the high Arctic.”

- Professor Fred Rydholm

They are called Hyperboreans and are known to have been of divine origin. They carried within them the Blood of the Gods; the original Ancestors from a Polar Paradise in the far North, Ultima Thule. They were the great Conquerors who tamed lands and raised Empires across our ancient World. There is nowhere they did not determine and leave their mark. They were the ancient Sun Kings of the old World. The old Megaliths of Stone and Tumuli (Barrow, Mound, Kurgan) are their handiwork. Many of the ancient Megalithic sites were once Ship harbors. Their primordial seafaring is so old that the crescent shape, which is widely believed to be an ancient symbol used for the waning or waxing Moon was actually an even earlier sign for the Ship. We have used the word “Hyperborean” often, but in this work we shall address them as the “Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People” (ANGSP), which is who they were. Under several guises their accomplishments are renowned, their proof everywhere.

Anthropology, which would include Archeology, for some time now has been promoting the idea that “Race” is a product of environment. Thus, according to their aims, by separating each one of the Northern Germanic Peoples as its own entity, they somehow no longer belong to the greater Teutonic Race, because “Race is not the matter, but the environment that shaped them”. It is effective because it is much easier to dismiss each individual case when it is only seen isolated. Each specific find is an end in itself. To assume that these different peoples, who lived and thought in such similar ways could have been related is now called the “diffusion theory” and is heavily frowned upon, because there is only one people who could have accomplished such a feat as conquering and civilizing the old World of ancient wonder, the ANGSP. As time passes we are left with a

jigsaw puzzle whose pieces have been thrown into the wind. When we are told “its lost in time”, these are those things the establishment deems to keep quiet, until forgotten by nearly all but themselves, and then lastly superimposed. In the end, they are using our own forgotten inheritance, as if it was theirs, against us.

It was at the Sacred Spring (Consecration), “the womb of nations”, Ver Sacrum, where the surplus of young Teutonic Warriors and Adventurers from pre-historic Northern Europe would make their vows to the tribal Mother, Ostara, Easter, and the Sky-Father, Tiu, Tyr. Their Ships were dedicated to Ostara, Swords to Tyr. Every year at Spring this Exodus took place, each new wave stronger than anything they would encounter and after a few generations those Victors had some of their own characteristics and would ironically find themselves defending their Kingdom against younger versions of themselves who had more recently migrated from the same Northern Spring. The new blood was vital, for the longer they mingled in foreign lands the more complacent and weak they became, until finally overwhelmed by the very peoples they had originally subdued. It was these same Ancient Northern Germanic Sea Peoples who first traversed the Americas and have most popularly come down to us as the Maritime Archaic, Old Copper culture, Mound Builders and so on. An oral tradition followed and the direct descendants of this fierce and noble people, “the Vikings”, would walk in their fathers’ footsteps. They are the instigator of every high culture throughout history and their disappearance has ever been the cause for the decline of those cultures.

The advent of radiocarbon dating forced archaeologists to have to consider the Megalithic culture may have originated in Northwestern Europe. Prior to radiocarbon dating, it had been tirelessly promoted that the Megalithic culture was brought to Europe from the Mediterranean region, however, this was proven to be utterly false when carbon dating revealed the Megalithic sites of Western Europe substantially predated those of the Mediterranean. The Western European monuments of stone were found to also predate those of Egypt and the Near Eastern cultures. Some of the earliest dates for Western European Megaliths are in the West of Ireland (some Megaliths of Germania are so old that they will not discuss them). These early dates from Ireland were first put forth around 1980 by a group of Swedish archaeologists excavating at the Carrowmore Megalithic complex. The 7,000 year old carbon dates produced were met with skepticism by academia, and they still balk, but with time the Megalithic sites of Western Ireland have been proven to indeed be some of the oldest such sites in Europe.

On the Islands it was the work of those popularly known as the Tuatha de Danann (Irish Gods). They were Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People. The first Druids of the Islands came with the Tuatha de Danann, which means the original Druids were Northern Teutonic. Those "Irish Druids" dug into this earth indefinitely. They have left their influence everywhere and their psyche is a part of who we are, so much so that they are the very foundation of the earliest European Christianity (minus the Mediterranean veneer), especially the Orders, but it is still more. It can be as simple as "knowing" to fight for one's honor at all cost, the loving arms of a good woman, or that feeling that originally tells us to never betray our own; "don't be a tattletale", and so on. This inner "knowing" that these type of qualities are good and take precedence regardless of what the Church and State teaches is the Druid in us.

The Celts and Teutons are of the same stock. They came from the same place. No one denies it, yet somehow it is hardly mentioned other than when the old German Rune Masters whispered "Cimbri". So it was with appreciation that we read the following by American Odinist, Stephen Mcnallen. We quote:

"The chieftain towered over his seated warriors in the smokey hall. Clatter and chatter faded and all eyes turned to this mustachioed, muscular figure who was their leader. Raising the mead-filled horn high over the throng, he toasted the High God, the one who carries the spear and has ravens hovering about his shoulders. All shouted their approval, and another warrior rose to his feet, lofted his horn, and praised the name of the Thunderer. The others echoed him, and in the warmth of their camaraderie, they might have well been in the great hall where warriors go when they die, served by the maidens of battle from the meat of the ever-reborn swine. A scene from Viking history? An evening in a typical Germanic mead hall? No - the word picture painted here is of a feast among their cousins, the Celts. Like most of us, it wasn't news to me that the two main tribal groupings of ancient Europe had a lot in common. Both are part of the greater Indo-European family. Their mythology shares a common structure, the material aspects of their culture are much alike, and the general heroic worldview unites both Celt and German. But this, as it turns out, is only the beginning! The distinction we make today between these two branches of our kin arise, in no small measure, from the observations of Julius Caesar. Essentially, he declared the tribes on one side of the Rhine to be Germans, and those on the other to be Celts. In actuality, it was not that simple."

The Celts and Teutons having the same source is really only a scratch on the surface. For instance, the mighty Scythians of ancient lore were not only connected to the East (Hyksos, Persians etc.). The Scythians are also told of in some legends of the Celts. Irish annals contain evidence showing that the Celts were closely linked to the Egyptian Pharaohs. The "Hyksos", ancient Kings of Egypt, were almost certainly Scythians. Thus, a strong confirmation of the West to East movement of civilization. We see no reason to doubt that the Gaelic Scythians were in Egypt. Their capital near Galilee (named after the Gaels), Scythopolis, has revealed the similarities in excavations. The descendants of the Scythians who had lived in Egypt were known as Milesians. Historians prefer not to speak of their place in Egypt, nor do they mention the Milesians who displaced the Tuatha de Danann, which is important to our story because the legends say that some of the Tuatha de Danann went to reside in the "lands far to the West". When the dots are connected, a fascinating story comes to light, not only concerning the relations between these ancient peoples, but that all of these peoples seem to have set out from Northwestern Europe. As previously said the history of the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP) is like a jigsaw puzzle that has been thrown into the wind.

Some of the early Seafarers to America raised Mounds over their graves of red ochre about 7,000 years ago. They are usually called "Maritime Archaic" and are most similar to the burial customs of the Kurgans (Mounds) in Eastern Europe. They are simply two opposite directions ventured out from the Sacred Spring Consecration of Ostara.

In other words, the Megalithic Builders, Beaker Cultures, Pit Grave People, Red Ochre People, Corded Ware Culture, Battle Axe Culture, Yamna Culture, Ancient Sea Peoples, Red Paint People, Old Copper Culture etc., were all a part of the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP). To continue: early Indus and Egyptians, Macedonians, Amorites, Philistines, Norse, Celts, Tuatha de Danaan, Frisians, Cimbri, Teutons, Cimmerians, Scythians, Persians, Alans, Trojans, Greeks, Spartans, Saxons, Irmonines, Sicambrians, Ambrones, founders of Rome, Lombards, Vandals, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Franks, Normans, Angles, Jutes etc., again, all from the same Teutonic stock. It is against this ancient stock of Teutonic man that the entire conspiracy of silence is waged. For instance, the identity of the North American Red Ochre People of the Great Lakes/Midwest area, and the Red Paint People of Maine (Maritime Archaic Culture) for the longest time were stubbornly treated as if they were somehow isolated from one another. No connection whatsoever between these two ancient North American red ochre cultures, because

that would advance how highly organized they actually were (we can also add the Glacial Kame and Old Copper cultures). So we were told, until the evidence just could not be denied any longer. Their stance seemed clear – if the Red Paint People of Maine and the Red Ochre People of the Midwest were not related, then the remarkable resemblance to the Bell Beaker Culture of Europe was out of the question, much less their quest for copper that led them into the Great Lakes region, where they mined millions of pounds of the purest copper in the world that has been found as far away as ancient Egypt and probably supplied the Bronze Age. We find evidence of the Bell Beaker culture in their famous pottery throughout ancient America. We quote the archeologist Alice Kehoe, who in 1962 was drawing the same conclusions:

“Efforts to discover a single Siberian homeland for these traits have met with little success. Thus, Tolstoy was forced to conclude that ‘the actual trait combinations represented in early Woodland pottery have no striking parallels in Eastern Asia’. And MacNeish categorically states ‘pottery did not diffuse through the interior boreal forest and Southeastern Manitoba when it moved into the Eastern Woodlands’. The time is now ripe for fresh appraisals of the origin of American Woodland culture. To stimulate such an appraisal, this paper proposes a hypothesis that is to be considered an alternative to the traditional theory of a transcontinental diffusion of Woodland pottery to America. The hypothesis postulates: that Woodland pottery and perhaps also the concept of burial mounds were transmitted to Northeastern North America by Northwestern Europeans.”

Kehoe flat out states that they have not been able to find any significant proof that “Native Americans” migrated from the Bering Strait, but there is much evidence that supports they came from Northwestern Europe. Kehoe continues in the article with several points to propose the Bell Beaker Culture (Corded Ware) of Europe as the Progenitors of the early Maritime Archaic. The Great Lakes and Midwest region is part of the Woodland Culture that she keeps referring to. She ends the article with a plea for honest Archeology:

“The suggestions of relationship are so strong, and the physical possibility so feasible, that the derivation of Woodland pottery directly from Northwestern Europe should be given serious consideration by American archeologists.”

As previously stated, these very same peoples are known in Europe as the Megalithic, Red Ochre, Battle Axe, Beakers and the Corded Ware Culture;

and there is where we have them; they cannot deny the Corded Ware Culture was related to every culture mentioned above. The Corded Ware Culture were Aryans. Simply put, if the Corded Ware were undeniably related to these other “cultures”, that means these cultures were Aryans (it is ridiculous that we have to break it down like that, almost as ridiculous as academia has made it). Following is a quote from historian V. Gordon Childe’s *The Dawn of European Civilization*, in which he made similar observations. We quote:

“South Russian nomads cannot be dissociated from the warriors who made the corded ware of Thuringia and the separate graves of Jutland. All three buried their dead under barrows in the contracted position, wielded battle axes, decked themselves with necklaces of bored teeth and made beakers ornamented with cord-impressions. Moreover, the ochre-grave people of Jackowice were anthropologically identical with the Thuringians.”

The center of the Corded Ware Culture was ancient Germania. Red Ochre Graves have been found throughout Germany. The idea is supported by flexed, skeletal finds of red ochre in places, such as Russia and of course Scandinavia. Time and again, we encounter these same ANGSP. We can easily follow their migrations as far as to the Caucasus Mountains by tracking their odd relation with red ochre. Their Mounds (Kurgans, Tumuli) were scattered along most waterways, such as the Dnieper and Danube rivers and their bodies were covered in red ochre. And we know their beliefs by some of the odd finds in their graves, such as the remains of wild cats, which is a sure indication of Freyja, whose fondness of the cat would be dispersed throughout the East (Ostara, Isis) in places like Egypt. Again, these are related to the Megalithic Builders. They left their signs across the world, such as Africa and Asia Minor. The Philistines from whence we get the name Palestine were an Eastern branch of the ANGSP and it would appear that it was from their mixing with the Canaanites that the Phoenicians arose. The best of that based host was inherited from the ANGSP. We mention this because investigators, e.g. Barry Fell, like to claim evidence of ancient (Blonde) Libyans and Phoenicians in America, but seldom do they mention that both of these peoples originated from the ANGSP. When they do mention the Ancient Sea People as their progenitors, never do they admit those people were Northern Germanic, Teutons, or the offspring of a lost Northern Paradise.

Men have been pondering a Paradise from the North for as long as time itself. A few modern examples are *Paradise Found; The Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole; A Study of the Prehistoric World*, by

William Warren (the first President of Boston University), and Bal Gangadhar Tilak's *Arctic Home in the Vedas* (Nationalist leader of the Indian Independence Movement). But it is Jurgen Spanuth's notable work, *Atlantis of the North*, which makes a treasured companion for this lost history because Spanuth made his points with irrefutable evidence. Spanuth claimed "Atlantis" was in the area of the North Sea, and when it vanished the survivors set out across the world via Jutland. Perhaps even more interesting he claims the God of the Pillar is Poseidon. We would be more apt to say that Poseidon is one of his names, especially since Poseidon is a later Greek version. As the Greek God, His son Atlas upholds the world, which as Spanuth states is an obvious inspiration taken from the Irminsul, with its out-stretched arms.

For the Northern Teuton, where the story originates, the friendly God of seafaring is the Vanir God, Niord and he is the Father of the Lady Freyja and Lord Frey, Freyja is ValFreyja, which is, the Lady who chooses. She is the Queen of the Frisians. Those lovable ancient seafaring Northern Germanic Frisians who warn us never to trust a Phoenician, nor their "truth bending" priests of Sidon. Frey is Ingwe and known as the "God of the Swedes"; the Divine Ancestor of the English who are of course also Northern Germanic in origin. Surely the Progenitor of such Gods is the Hidden God. We are speaking of the God of the Deep from which the World Tree (Pillar) emerges. Our Ancestors had always believed that the Pillar which upheld the World, the Axis, shot forth from the North Pole unto the North Star, which is the Nail Star, the summit of its Axis, the top of the Maypole, if you will. The anchor is the God of the deep. So, for the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People the Gods Poseidon and Niord (North) must have been some other aspects of Arman, Irmin-sul, to whom the Axe is sacred just as it is to Thor, an ancient Wotan, and even the primordial Mother Goddess. Thus it is no coincidence that their direct descendants, the Vikings, were known for their devotion to Niord, Thor and Odin (St. Nicholas), in whom their Ancestors saw in their attributes the one God of the Pillar. The Tree. The Germans knew him as Arman. Wotan as an Eagle sits perched upon his brow. Northern lore is bursting with these miraculous stories full of meaning and Spanuth was no stranger to them, but it is his archeological trek throughout Europe that sets his work apart. In his book, Spanuth also conveyed a light-hearted tale that is quite revealing:

"Kretschmer has pointed out that the name of the Umbrians is related to that of the Ambrones. Segments of the same tribe had gone to the making of both the Italic and the Germanic peoples. A neighboring tribe to the

Umbrians called themselves the Teutones or Teutanes, and yet another, which settled at Ephorus on Lake Avernus, were known as Cimmerians. In these cases too, we must recognize a connection with those Germanic tribes of the same names, who inhabited the Cimbrian peninsula.

1200 years later, in about 130 BC, Cimbri, Teutons and Ambrones were once again driven from their homes by flood and famine, and tried to break into Italy, only to be defeated at Aquae Sextiae in 102BC. Plutarch in Ch. 9 of his 'Life' of Marius, the General who commanded the Roman army recounted that on the morning of the battle the following episode occurred:

The Ambrones... did not rush on in a disorderly or frantic course, or raise an inarticulate battle cry, but rhythmically clashing their arms and leaping to the sound, they would frequently shout out all together their tribal name, 'Ambrones', either to encourage one another or to terrify their enemies in advance by the declaration. The first of the Italians to go down against them were the Ligurians, and when they heard and understood what the barbarians were shouting, they themselves shouted back the word, claiming it as their own ancestral appellation, for the Ligurians call themselves Ambrones by descent."

It is almost comical when we picture these two Armies shouting back at one another that they were the true Teutons, as they prepare to battle over a peninsula thousands of miles away from their original homeland. The significance should not be lost; probably a mock battle of the Einherjar. The same could be said when the Germanic Franks came down to Southern France and displaced the Germanic Goths, which is one more example of how the world we live in came to be shaped. The Church man, Gregory of Tours, tells us that the Frankish Merovingians were Cimbri. When the great Merovingian King Clovis (Louis) of Koln was baptized he was referred to as "Sicamber" with the words "Mitis depone colla, Sicamber, adora quod incendisti, incendi quod adorasti." The Chronicle of Fredegar also reveals that the Franks were Sicambri, a tribe of Scythian or Cimmerian descent, who had changed their name to Franks in honor of their chieftain Franco. The Greeks knew the Cimmerians as the Cimbri.

The usurpation of the mystical Frankish Priest-Kings (Merovingians) by the Frankish stewards known as the Carolingians with the support of the Roman Catholic Church, which betrayed the Merovingians, was a turning point in European history. There had always been a belief in the Divine Blood and supernatural power in Kings. They were the Sons of the Sun, with Divinity flowing in their veins. The Kings and Heroes were more than

men. In Irish Mythology a King was not really King until he had married the Goddess named Sovereignty. We must become acquainted with the Sacral King before we can ever comprehend the Ancestors e.g. the Norwegian King, Halfdan the Black, after his death, was divided into parts and buried in the four corners of the country in order to keep insuring good crops. Miracles had always been associated with the remains of the Sacral Kings who were loved. This belief was transferred to the Saints and their relics. In other words, just as with the Gods and Heroes, the Divinity of the Kings would be replaced with Saints. No longer would there be ruling ancient bloodlines of Priest-Kings rooted in the sacred consciousness of their Ancestors. No more would this be the world of the Volsung. No more would the immortal “Blood Memory” and “Royal Scythian” rightfully rule. They were always fighting amongst themselves, but to overthrow the Sacral Kingship of the Northern Germanic culture was an act of War by an outside, hostile force. It was this betrayal of the Merovingians that instigated “the Viking Age”. The Merovingians and Scandinavians were related and got along rather well (Anglo-Saxons too). The Merovingian Age was a thriving time for Scandinavia. Great Mounds and Halls were constructed and the magical Merovingian Sword was a prized possession, but the highest possession was always the “Blood Memory”, and that memory of the Divinity, within the *Saga*, would be protected at all costs.

Ending the Merovingian Age in the same year as the beginning of the Viking Age is spot on. Even before the murdered Saxons and Charlemagne marching on Denmark, it was a power struggle instigated by the Church when it usurped the Sacral Kingship. For the “Universal” Church it was the power to rule the World. For the Northern Germanic it was the power to rule over his own Destiny. It wasn’t about religion, it was about power. The Viking Age was a War waged against the Carolingian and a push back against the Church. It would seem that the Vikings had their own religious zeal, which is unusual because the Ancestors seldomly got up in arms about religious matters. Something not only important but powerful enough to stir the activity that it did took place. Something we are not privy to today and yet, with Sword in hand they took the Younger Futhark of the Armanen of Wotan to the ends of the earth. Perhaps it was one of the greatest sleight of hand tricks ever played in the known history of the World. Something played out so well that it could even make the crypto-semite scratch his head.

The Norwegian, Varg Vikernes, wrote an impressive article named, *The Viking Age and Christianity in Norway*, which covers some of the material we will be addressing in this work. We quote:

“The Viking Age began as a result of certain actions by Charlemagne, the king of France, in the year 772, when he chopped down Irminsûl, the holy column or tree of the Saxons. He had assassinated approximately 5,000 Saxon noblemen, in cowardly ambushes, and crushed the ability of the Saxons to resist his armies any longer. This was the moment the northern brethren of the Saxons, the Scandinavians, finally ceased all hostilities against each other on a national level and instead started to wage war on Christianity. This was a war that started the age we know as the Viking Age. In 772 the kings of Norway were actually allied to Charlemagne in a war against the Danes, but they broke this pact when he cut down Irminsûl and assassinated the Saxon lords, and instead they too went to war against Charlemagne.”

When the Carolingian Charlemagne murdered the Saxons, the Saxon Chieftains found refuge with the Danes. The Danish King Godfred took precautions. He raised a great defensive Earthwork on Jutland, part of the Danevirke. King Horik I, son of Godfred, sent a fleet of 600 ships down the Elbe. The Danes would also venture into England, where they encountered their Angle and Saxon Kinsmen and carved from England the Danelaw. When they speak of a Celtic Church that flourished in England, Ireland etc., it was really only made possible because they were under the protection of Odinists (Saxons, Vikings).

The Swedes mainly headed East and become known as the great Rus of the Kiev (Ukraine). They would give their name to Russia and form the famously loyal and tough Varangian Guard in Constantinople. We can only ponder how far East they actually went. They very well could have made it to the West coast of North America. Meanwhile, the Norwegians pushed in a Western direction.

The Norwegians (Norse) followed the same path as the earliest North American Mound Builders of the ANGSP. In only three generations they would migrate from Norway to Iceland, Iceland to Greenland, Greenland to Vinland and beyond. What an accomplishment. It was certainly spiritual in its nature, or as the establishment likes to put it “the Vikings were a superstitious people”. As a matter of fact, they discovered places and secrets of this Earth that we still do not understand. Were those ancient Nordic seafarers in Alaska? The Canadian Arctic? South America? Georgia and Oklahoma, too? One only needs to look with an objective mind at the staggering amount of evidence presented and the answer is *yes*, in the absolute.

So, the Norse followed the same trek as the earliest Seafarers to North America, which brings us back again to the “Red Paint People” of Maine. The discoveries we are about to describe from the Northeast coast of America are identical to discoveries made in Norway. The first to point this out was the Norwegian Anthropologist, Gutorn Gjessing, who worked extensively at Varanger Fiord, Norway, where a site contained the same mysterious stone Plummets as North America. He is quoted:

“Nowhere on the globe are there to be found prehistoric remains so closely related as those in Norway and the coast of Maine.”

Gjessing rightfully saw one Northern circumpolar culture of Seafarers who could be found in Norway and Maine. What he identified is now called the “Diffusion Theory”. They listened while he spoke, but closed the book after he was gone.

It was the Antiquarian Augustus Hamlin who first reported the “Red Paint People” of Maine. In 1882, with the help of locals, Hamlin would excavate the ancient “Red Paint Graves” of ochre. Fortunately, he had some credentials. Hamlin was the Mayor of Bangor, Maine. Hamlin did not find a skeleton in the mysterious graves full of red ochre, but he did find numerous stone artifacts so beautifully crafted that the workmanship had no comparison to anything “Native American”. He found dozens of spears, woodworking tools, and weapons all made from stone. He would present his findings to the Peabody Museum and they promised to send someone out. Hamlin also found several stone ruins along the Penobscot River, which he and everyone else at the time thought to be remnants of the Norse. They located stone inscriptions on the Islands Monhegan and Manana off the coast of Maine that he also believed to be Norse. The co-founder of the SS Ahnenerbe, Hermann Wirth, who somehow got a look at the Monhegan Stone while it was in Europe, cited it as one of the oldest examples of the ancient Hyperborean Sea People (proto-Nordic). What it really was we do not know. The Runic inscription would somehow be destroyed while in Europe. What was put back together looked little like the original. The inscription from neighboring Manana Island is discussed later in The Runestones chapter.

Charles Willoughby from the Peabody Museum would be sent to investigate the mysterious Red Paint People in 1892. He documented numerous artifacts and believed them to have been flexed graves, which are so prevalent in ancient European soil. He also made the claim that the fine and polished stone Axes, Adzes, Plummets, were set in the red graves

in a ritualistic manner. Willoughby would arouse the interest of Warren Moorehead, considered the best American archeologist of his time. Moorehead would continue the excavations. After his team had boxed up over 1000 artifacts, Moorehead declared in 1915:

“It is our conviction that the graves represent an ancient and exceedingly primitive culture, totally different from that of the later Algonquian tribes inhabiting the region.”

In other words, they were not Indians. Moorehead also showed they were deep-sea fishermen of swordfish and cod. He stated evidence of their presence would be found as far North as Labrador, because the unique stone they preferred, ramah chert, came from there. The critics scoffed and it cost him, because they knew only ancient Europeans could have managed such a hypothesis as he laid out, but in the end he was proven right. Their remains have been identified from the state of New Jersey up to Northern Labrador, which is well over 2,000 nautical miles and makes up the entire Northeastern coast of America and its many Islands. Their fine stonework, such as the Plummet, are found in Mound graves throughout the United States and at least as far away as Norway.

It wasn't until 1930 that actual red ochre skeletons were discovered at Blue Hill Bay in Maine under a shell heap (Midden). Several skeletons were found within the Midden. There were bone bundle burials and whole skeletons which were in a flexed position. Bone bundles and flexed burials are both early European customs. The original team stated they did not get proper dates for most of the remains. Later, radiocarbon 14 tests could not be done on the bones because they were preserved with alvar (acetone) soon after being excavated. The Smithsonian got in on it and tested some already disturbed animal bones that weren't very deep. We run into this kind of archeological disaster often, but in the case of the “Red Paint People” we were fortunate to learn of the work of James Whittall, former Director of Archeology for the “New England Antiquities Research Association” (NEARA). Whittall and NEARA did an incredible amount of good work, but the amazing find that has already been forgotten happened back in 1980. Whittall was quoted in an article written for the Boston Globe newspaper by David Haskell one year later. We quote:

“This is one of the most significant archaeological sites ever found in New England,” said James P. Whittall II, director of archaeology for the Early Sites Research Society. About two years ago, he said, he and his teams began to uncover a number of flexed skeletons, cremated remains and

artifacts - including the use of red ocher in the burials - which indicate sophisticated ceremonial burials at the mound for at least 7,000 years, Whittall said.

One skeleton - found to be about 7,200 years old - was of a man who was 5-foot-8 and about 54 years old when buried. The age of the bones - dubbed the 'Old Man' -- was established by Dr. Jeffrey L. Bada of the Scripps Institution, University of California, San Diego, using a method known as amino acid racemization.

Whittall said this date was compatible with radio-carbon 14 testing of cremational pit burials from the same site dating to 7,245. More surprising, Whittall said, were tests results which indicated the 'Old Man' may have originated from what is now Ireland.

Dr. Albert Casey of the Medical Center of the University of Alabama, an expert in craniometry - the scientific measurements of the skull - studied the 'Old Man's' skull. Based on his examination, he reported to Whittall that the skull's measurements were most compatible to the Irish race.

Whittall said Dr. Stanley Swartz of the Tufts Medical Center lead a team of researchers from Tufts and Massachusetts General Hospital in a physical diagnostic study of the skeleton. Their conclusion was it was of European origin. Among other things determined was that the 'Old Man' had suffered from otosclerosis, an ear disease rarely seen in non-Caucasians but most often found in white-skinned, blue-eyed types. 'This is a Caucasian burial,' Whittall said. 'Even if it were not Caucasian, the skeleton is 2,000 years older than any previously found in New England.'

The evidence is in. The oldest "Red Paint People" remains found and they are "Irish". The story has been squashed but really did happen somewhere North of Boston. Traces of a Druid type of "Irish" presence (Tuatha de Danann) in ancient America have periodically been discovered e.g. Irish Ogham engravings, the Tree Language, are reported frequently. One of the more recent discoveries is a sight as far South as Florida called Windover Bay. Over 100 skeletal remains were found whose D.N.A. matched Europeans and date as far back as 7,000 B.C. As I am writing this they are in the process of rewriting the Windover story. Ancient remains can be found up and down the entire East coast of North America.

The 7,500-year-old grave of a "child" from the Red-Paint, Maritime Archaic Culture at the L'Anse Amour Site in Labrador is one of the oldest

known burial Mounds in North America. On the West side, it looks like a Mound of rocks but from the East side, there is a small Dolmen-like chamber a.k.a. Stone Chamber, a large flat stone laid upon upright stones. Recently, D.N.A. tests performed on the skeletal remains from L'Anse Amour have proven the Maritime Archaic (Red Paint) of Labrador were not Indians, nor were they Eskimos. This is the same establishment who have sold us since the 1970's that it was proven, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the Maritime Archaic were Skraelings. Caught "red-handed", they are back to declaring: "*It is a mystery*"!

The oldest Stone Chambers in the World are found in Western Europe. They say there are more than 30,000 European Megaliths still intact. These include Chambers, Dolmens, Cromlechs, Standing Stones, Circles, Alignments, Ports and Temples. Most were constructed during the Neolithic and Copper Ages and are located along the Atlantic coast of Europe. They extend in the North from Scandinavia to as far South as Africa (Port-ugal). They all have the same similar features, which they share in common with the East coast of North America. The question arises whether there was an original source for the Megaliths of Europe? Swedish archaeologist, Bettina Schulz Paulsson, did a study that has shown the European Megaliths can be traced back to a single culture that seems to have originally appeared some 7,000 years ago. The next question that should naturally follow is are they related to the Megalithic, Maritime Archaic culture of North America's Atlantic coast, to which they are so similar and flourished during the same time period?

We have shown some of the similarities between Northeastern America and Northwestern Europe – Seafaring, Red Ochre, Mounds, Middens, Megaliths, pottery and dates, but what of the ritualistic practice of placing such fine, polished stones in the grave of the deceased? Plummets and Stone Axes? And why are they also found in the later Vinland Mounds? Our answers can be found in Norway at the King's Height (Kongshaugen) at Avaldsnes, Norway's oldest Royal Seat. The first Kings were the Ancient Sea Kings.

Kongshaugen (King's Hill/Height) got its name because of Augvald, the semi-divine Seafarer King, "descendent of gods and ancestor of kings". Augvald could trace his Ancestors back to the first Ancestor, Ymir or Fornjot. Stories about King Augvald appear in several Sagas. According to Snorre Sturluson, Odin himself came to Avaldsnes on Christmas Eve 1,000 years ago and told Olaf Tryggvason the story of King Augvald and his sacred Cow (certainly Ymir and Audhumla). Later we learn that after

meeting with Odin, Olaf dug up two of the burial Mounds at Avaldsnes. In one of them he found bones from Augvald's Cow and in the other, he found King Augvald's bones. Kongshaugen was the ancient site of the Royal Court's Assembly (*Thing*), where Olaf is said to have baptized the first people of Rogaland in 997. That is some of the background of this magical place where the grave of a "Viking Age" woman of status was evaluated from a Cairn. On-site archeologist, Henriette Hafsaas wrote:

"A greenstone axe from the Stone Age (9000 – 4000 BC) was also found in the grave. This axe seemed to be part of the burial treasure and was presumably placed in the grave along with the woman because of the magical powers such axes were believed to hold. The Vikings often placed Stone Age axes, known as "thunderstones" (*tordenkiler*) in the graves. They believed that these thunderstones came from the lightning created by the god Thor as he hurled his hammer *Mjölhnir* around in the sky during thunderstorms."

Her burial is from the same time period (Viking Age) and contains the same beautifully polished stones that are found in Vinlander Mounds. The Thunderstones, which can sometimes be called "Medicine Stones" here in Vinland, along with Plummets and Axes, are found in Mounds throughout America and the Great Lakes region. They are classified Native American.

The prehistory of the Great Lake Superior copper trade, long haunted by tales of a by-gone Race who were referred to as: "those of the wooden boats", "the fair haired boat people"; are old Indian terms for the copper traders e.g. Missouri literally means "men in big boats". Few are aware of the extensive mining that took place on Isle Royale in Lake Superior or along the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Millions of pounds of pure copper were mined. We know that the ancient "Copper Miners" of Lake Superior and the "Mound Builders" were related because elaborate copper artifacts from Lake Superior are often found in Mounds. Both the Miners and the Builders were connected to the mysterious Glacial Kame and Red Ochre people of the Midwest. Robert Ritzenthaler, Curator of Anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum already cited it in 1957. We quote:

"If the Glacial Kame and Red Ocher peoples were not actually physical and cultural descendants of the Old Copper folk, they were certainly followers of their basic cultural traditions."

What Ritzenthaler implied is the Midwest Mound Builders are related to the earlier ancient Copper Culture of Lake Superior. We have already seen

where Kehoe and others believe the Maritime Archaic (Red Paint People of Maine) were related to the ancient copper Seafarers, who consequently were also a Northwestern European Beaker people (Corded Ware). The facts are all connected. The evidence too encompassing to not at least ask could these people have been related?

The earliest account of a red ochre grave in North America is by none other than the Pilgrims. The following is taken from *The Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in New England, in 1620*:

“When we had marched fiue or six myles into the Woods, and could find no signes of any people, we returned againe another way, and as we came into the plains ground, wee found a place like a graue, but it was much bigger and longer then any we had yet scene. It was also covered with boords, so as we mused what it should be, and resolved to digge it vp, where we found, first a Matt, and vnder that a fayre Bow, and there another Matt, and vnder that a boord about three quarters long, finely carued and paynted, with three tynes, or broches on the top, like a Crowne; also betweene the Matts we found Boules, Traves, Dishes, and such like Trinkets; at length we came to a faire new Matt, and vnder that two Bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse, we opened the greater and found in it a great quantitie of fine and perfect red Powder, and in it the bones and skull of a man. The skull had fine yellow haire still on it, and some of the flesh vnconsumed; there was bound vp with it a knife, a pack-needle, and two or three old iron things. It was bound vp in a Saylers canvas Casacke, and a payre of cloth breeches; the red Powder was a kind of Embaulment, and yielded a strong, but no offensiuie smell; It was as fine as any flower. We opened the lesse bundle likewise, and found of the same Powder in it, and the bones and head of a little childe; about the leggs, and other parts of it was bound strings, and bracelets of fine white Beads; there was also by it a little Bow, about three quarters long, and some other odd knackes; we brought sundry of the pretiest things away with vs, and covered the Corps vp againe.”

Intriguing is the idea that hundreds of years before any archeologists were investigating the red ochre graves of Maine, a mysterious grave of red ochre and a blonde haired skeleton with iron tools and several implements that are usually labeled “Native American” were documented by none other than the Pilgrims. A people thought to be honest. There is no earlier documentation.

In 1968, during an excavation at Port au Choix, Newfoundland, a cemetery of red ochre people was discovered with bones intact. We find the words of site archeologist James Tuck to be intriguing. We quote:

“When I first saw them I could not believe how old they were. The preservation was almost beyond belief, they looked fresh and new and covered with red ochre.”

This is where the establishment made their ill-fated statement that the Maritime Archaic were “Native American”. Something does not add up with Port au Choix. First: no Maritime Archaic dwelling sites have been found on Newfoundland. Second: the old Irishman from New England and the red ochre burial in L’Anse Amour are thousands of years older than the cemetery at Port au Choix, which only dated back to 2400 B.C. The Irishman and L’Anse Amour date back at least to 5000 B.C. Where else in mainstream archeology does a 2,500 year gap mean so little? They know these are not the Red Paint People of Maine.

James Tuck is an interesting character. He began early in his career towing the establishment line at Port au Choix, with cryptic statements such as “Europeans are not to even be considered”, but 30 years later supported the work of Patricia Sutherland when he stated "It's pretty convincing that there was a much larger Norse presence in the Canadian Arctic than any of us thought." What had Tuck experienced in his 30 years of archeology to have done such an about face? There have been some archeologists who have tried to make a difference within their confines. Tuck supported their efforts at the end of his career by at least admitting it. Heyerdahl, Ingstad, Lee, Sutherland are the names of only a few, who in their own way have tried to advance the Norse narrative in mainstream archeology. Patricia Sutherland, the Canadian archeologist who did prove a substantial Norse presence on Baffin Island, seems to have done her job a little too well and was recently fired. Where does such an influence come from that has the power to thwart any serious archeological efforts?

The first major site where Red Ochre people had actually lived was found at Nulliak Cove in Northern Labrador. Twenty-six stone foundations of longhouses similar to Varanger Fiord, Norway were discovered by William Fitzhugh. Also reported was a Stone Chamber identical to the Stone Chambers of the white robed *Papars*. This same Stone Chamber is found as far away as the Scilly Isles, where the *Papars* were on hand for the awakening of Olaf Tryggvason. It is convenient to have the wise around for something like that. We do not put faith in the tales handed

down about Olaf Tryggvason. His Norway was still a Pagan-Gnostic-Christian bastion as late as his legendary *Birkebeinar*. They have buried Tryggvason's true nature under a false facade of Christian Crusader. It is true he did not like the use of black magic. He had no love for Witches practicing dark arts, and was probably hard on them, but this was expected of any decent Northman. They believed that black magic, cowardice, treason and homosexuality all came from the same undesirable Spirit. They had a name for such a person – Niding; who were mercilessly banished from the Clan, a creature considered less than human. A creature that darkened our future when it began making house with the indigenous.

Anywhere the Norseman went, the Papars were already there. The Vikings jokingly called them “land lovers”, the Papars were just glad to have them on their side. It seems that no one can be documented further back than these “White-Robed Irish Monks”. The more we investigate the early Maritime Archaic the more we are convinced they were the founders of Hvitramannaland (Whitemansland), which was also known as Albania and Greater Ireland. Every proof seems to identify them as some kind of primordial Druids. We are not sure why at times they were obsessed with red ochre, while at other places hardly a trace of ochre can be found. It had to have been different cults and sets of beliefs, as in, who they belonged to and where they were going e.g. someone interred in an Eagle Mound was going to the Sky God. Like blood and fire, red ochre was certainly considered magical. Ochre is a word of magic. For the ANGSP and later Vikings the words magic and spirit were synonymous.

To sum it up: the inquisitive Norseman knew well of the fabulous tales that accompanied Hvitramannaland or Albania. A White land of White Gods that stretched from Pole to Pole. A breeze that whispered Thule, a fantastical place full of mystery. This was the Americas of old, spoken of in the greatest of confidence, hardly ever written. The White Gods forged a Bronze Age from this land of secrets. Later, the Norse would follow and travel to the “Magnetic Isle”. Father to son, they knew the legends of lakes of gold and displaced Hyperboreans, who were known as the “White Gods”. It is the story of Quetzalcoatl and his Longship. Some Indians auspiciously worked for the White Gods. The majority of those things the Indian holds sacred can be traced back to what they had learned from the White Gods. White Gods who we will refer to as the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP).

We do not Celebrate the Death of the White Gods

Preface

*“This noble man and warrior,
faithful guardian of the symbols of the Hyperborean Gods of yesteryear,
and guided by them in Atlantis and then in Vinland, Huitramannaland,
has been annihilated by the Great Conspiracy,
robbed by that Conspiracy of their sacred land,
destroying their spiritual cosmos,
massacring them physically and morally,
with the Jewish Bible in one hand,
and a gun in the other”.*

– Miguel Serrano

Few people remind me of my Grandfather more than Miguel Serrano and I will tell you why. My Grandfather was a very wise man, but he carried no “documentation”. He simply said it in his own unique way. Most people could not understand him, but without fail and it was usually many years later, they would realize that every word had been true. Don Serrano and my Grandfather have that in common. Seldom does Serrano “document” anything and yet, just as Grandfather, it comes up right. Furthermore, we learn to appreciate the things that were not said; they were always talking in code.

I first learned of the Vikings in North America when I was young, my Grandfather told me they were the original Mound Builders, along with amazing tales of Longships sailing down the Mississippi River. When still just a boy, I remember a Swastika the size of a football field painted on the side of Monk’s Mound at Cahokia. “The return of the White Gods” local’s murmured, but no one got a bigger kick out of it than Grandfather. I really did enjoy his stories and his quite colorful way of telling them, but I was still just a kid and some of it was hard to believe without any “real evidence”. For many it is the same when first encountering Don Serrano. Sometimes it takes a minute to catch up with such illuminated minds. I am grateful these two giants amongst men had a chance to meet. I know they met, because they are both with me now as we write this book.

In the following essay by Miguel Serrano he rightfully spends most of his time addressing South American “pre-history”. Likewise, for the rest of this work we shall try keeping our Vinland within the more Northern hemisphere. “The White Gods of South America” is his theme as he addresses the Hyperboreans of ancient Tiahuanacu followed up with the elite Viking culture of the Incas. He tells of Ullman the Viking, Viracocha, Huitramannaland and hidden worlds as he highlights some of the good men who gave up any hope of a career by telling of the White Gods, such as Jacques de Mahieu. Jacques de Mahieu turned the academic world on its head with the discoveries he revealed. Snubbed by academia for having been a member of the SS during WWII, the French man got the last laugh when he ripped the cover off of the “secrets of South America”. At Cerro Guazú (Paraguay) alone, the world’s largest known collection of Runic inscriptions were documented. Thousands were identified, including an engraving of Odin riding Sleipnir (*El Rey Vikingo del Paraguay*. Mahieu 1979). De Mahieu was assisted by several other professional researchers including the Philologist, Vicente Pistilli and Runologist, Hermann Munk. Munk construed from the Runes that the Vikings were not “pure Danes”, but migrated from Schleswig-Holstein and the Danelaw in England. They also concluded that the Quiché-Maya and Quichua languages evolved from the Vikings in South America. No one promoted de Mahieu’s work more than his friend, Miguel Serrano. Serrano even included letters between de Mahieu and himself in the original article. A primordial history is driven home. Serrano gives the necessary clues and hopes that you will go find the facts for yourself. There is a wondrous history and world just beyond the veil, but we usually have to reach for it.

We are grateful to Franz Berg, in lending a hand and translating yet another little marvel by Serrano. We also thank Georg Baldursson, who first turned us on to the little booklet a few years ago. At the time, all Georg wanted was to see this small gem included in an English translation. We hope to have accomplished that.

*“When the Condor of the South
comes together with the Eagle of the North,
the spirit of the Earth, She will awaken.”*

- Ancient Inca Prophecy (Quechua/Viking)

WE DO NOT CELEBRATE THE DEATH OF THE WHITE GODS!

Miguel Serrano

Introduction

In the celebration of the quincentenary of the so-called “Discovery of America”, I was invited to participate in the First International Congress “Health, History and Culture”, held in Quito, Ecuador. I was asked to develop the themes: “The Rescue of the Identity of America” and “The Pre-Inca History and Significance of Tiahuanaca”. I wrote the following work, which when published in this small pamphlet is dedicated to the memory of Hermann Wirth, author of the monumental work “*The Dawn of Humanity*” and founder of the Ahnenerbe, very specialised Research Institute of the Hitlerist SS; to Pastor Jurgen Spanuth, who risked everything in the vindication of the Hyperborean World and to the French anthropologist who settled in Argentina, Professor Jacques Mahieu, genial and diligent investigator of our indigenous America, the one of the White Gods.

These three heroes of historical research are the greatest revisionists at present, although unfortunately little known, since the Great Conspiracy does its utmost to ignore them. I personally knew these three researchers, it having been a great honour for me to shake their hands. To them I dedicate this work and, most especially, to my great friend and comrade Jacques de Mahieu, with all my affection and admiration without limits, such that my memory can reach him where he is now, after having sailed the dark waters away from this world.

In the Old-New World

This star, or rather this small region or tiny point lost in the visible Universe, in which we now live, is a mystery for contemporary man, having lost the ability to understand the feeling that it is a mystery. The men of Antiquity did know and live the mystery; the most ancient among them were almost the first men on this star, and they remembered better

than any of us and better than those who came after Antiquity. Those were the men of the unpolished stone, those who raised the great cromlechs, dolmens and menhirs. Then everything begins to darken.

However, where this mystery most palpates and is most experienced is in this region of land called South America, on the mountain chain and peaks of the Andes, in their lost valleys, to the Antarctic itself. I would have preferred to present a massive work, with much documentation relating to this our whole world, hidden within official history and which currently culminates in the celebrations of the “Fifth Centenary” of the much touted “Discovery of America”. This is an entire farce, believed even by those who hold it, by ignorance provoked and sustained over five hundred years, exactly.

Five centuries in which the traces of truth have been made to systematically disappear, so that, on this demolition, the lie could be constructed with which the millenary Conspiracy conceals the transcendence of an immense extraterrestrial origin, that was submerged beneath a catastrophe of proto-history, whose remnants and traces were collected by the surviving men of Hyperborea, Atlantis, Lemuria and Gondwana only in myth and legend. Mythic legend that still survived in our Andean world when the Semite conspirators arrived, with a Semite religion, with the sole and most firm intention to make those remnants and traces disappear. I make my excuses because I am not going to produce a “documented”, “scientific” work, as they nowadays like to say, because I have not had enough time to make it happen.

The Hyperboreans

There is nothing more insipid, or more false, than the official history, built on spurious re-made data. This history calls itself “scientific” and woe to those who intend to depart a millimetre from it! That is disqualified as “not serious”, “unscientific”, “imaginative” and placed outside the “academic world”. This has happened, for example, with the German pastor Jürgen Spanuth and, among others, with the French anthropologist and researcher, living in Argentina, Jacques de Mahieu. And this despite the fact that both strictly adhere to the type of standard “scientific” research, based on concrete data of excavations, graffiti, skeletons, mummies, stone signs and pottery.

I met both researchers in person, and with Professor Mahieu maintained an important correspondence until his death. Spanuth claims that the Atlantis of Plato is actually Hyperborea, an island continent located near the North Pole, where Helgoland now appears. Its capital was Basiléia, or Abalus. It would have disappeared in a great catastrophe, which is described in the "*Chronicle of Oera-Linda*", translated and disseminated by Professor Hermann Wirth, founder in Germany of the Institute of Specialised Research of the SS, the Ahnenerbe, and whom I also met some years before his death. The Hyperboreans descend from the Polar North in successive waves, fanning out towards the regions of the existing Gobi Desert, where they founded a magnificent civilization, the remains of which were investigated by Professor Wirth in Siberia.

This is also referred to by Tilak, the Hindu politician and philosopher, in his important book "*The Arctic Home of the Vedas*", holding that it is in "*The Vedas*" where evidence is to be found that the Aryans who conquered India, which is to say Baharatha, the Land of the "Great Baharathas", or the giants, came from the Arctic. Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, with well over seven thousand years, are late Hyperborean foundations. At the other extreme of the fan the Hyperboreans descended towards Africa, much earlier than Spanuth thought, although he himself affirmed to me that the struggle between Hyperborean invaders and Rameses II, the Egyptian Pharaoh, had been a "struggle between relatives, like the Germans with the English." That is, the early Egyptian dynasties were white, perhaps came from India, as the Count de Gobineau maintains. White, like the Inca dynasties, until the imperial impostor Atahualpa.

There is a strange destiny for researchers and men of science like Wirth, Spanuth and Mahieu. They find a path and if they follow it firmly they suddenly find themselves in a world of quicksand and magic mirages, that they did not seek and where there are no landmarks and no safe path forward. They turn back, or they will have to face an enemy environment that will try to combat against and annihilate them by every means. This is the "black shadow" of the Great Historical Conspiracy. Thor Heyerdahl had to give in and go back on his first discoveries and investigations concerning Easter Island, and was thus able to transform himself into a "recognised and prestigious researcher"; that is, to start making money. The contrary happened with Dr. Wirth, on the Third Reich losing the war, and with Pastor Spanuth, who had to interrupt his investigations when threatened with the loss of his sinecure. Jacques de Mahieu died poor, without official recognition, or a position at the University of Argentina, to which he devoted most of his life.

But the great de Mahieu continued on the strange and mysterious path that opened in front of his steps, without fear and to the end like a good warrior, sword in hand, making his way to where his solitary forces and his training allowed him. So it was that at the end of his days he had to confess to me that “the Viking Tiahuanacu, of which he spoke, was only a late reconstruction of another previous Tiahuanacu.” For de Mahieu discovered that the aboriginal Comechingotes, from the Sierra de Cordoba, were the remnants of the surviving Trojans, escaped and then never found. The Trojans were descendants of the Hyperboreans, who came from the remote Arctic Pole.

What we are here relating is of tremendous antiquity. Europe lost its memory with the advent of Christianity. She lost her memory even before. This is proven by Plato, who is the only one to speak of Atlantis, at least the only one who survived after the intentional arson of the Library of Alexandria, carried out no doubt by the Great Conspiracy, since there the Egyptians would speak of the same, and even more. Also, the navigator and alchemist Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, a man of tragic destiny, in his “*History of the Incas*” brings together classic knowledge of great importance that would have served as an inspiration and guide for Mahieu’s path, and for me, a basic fundamental.

Huitramannaland, the Land of the White Men

Our “historical memory”, so to speak, no longer soars to the thoughts of Vikings, those extraordinary men of the North who, among other immense things, have given the name to Russia herself. Rus, “Oarsmen” as the Mongols, Kazars and Slavs would call them, meaning those who descended rowing down the Volga, conquering up to the great steppes. They lost themselves everywhere, like the sands in great rivers and the sea. In the sea of the races of colour. Except at one point, in our South America, where they preserved themselves with the Inca Empire, like a divine solar race of the Gods of the South in an Empire based on the blood purity of their rulers and on an ethnological science, taught and kept by the Godis (the Amautas) their “Goth” priests (from Gott, God and “Good God”, Gut): the Sons of the Sun.

We say that our historical memory only reaches back to the Vikings, because that is as far back as the traces of runes and stone monuments that linger on can be attributed, only as far back as to them. Because there is also a Viking contribution that shows us their existence in America, in this

dual continent of north and south, as they are now called, of something previous that existed here and perhaps made them come to these shores. They called America Huitramannaland: "Land of White Men". Meaning that, before them, there were already white men on this continent; moreover, that this was the Land of the Whites. And those could not have been other than the Hyperboreans, those whose signs de Mahieu also found in the farthest south.

Quetzalcoatl is a Viking in Mexico and Viracocha is one in Tiahuanacu. They came here about the year 1000 C.E. Tiahuanacu, searching through Danish or Norse philological roots, means "House of God". Previously the place was called Chucara. They settled on the island of Titicaca, from khakha, blond in Aymara, and cacca in Quechua. Lake of the Blondes. Viracocha is a German name, or Norse, composed of verr (man, vir in Latin) and cocha, aboriginal deformation of Gott, God in German, Verr-Got, Son of God. The Vikings of Tiahuanacu are called Atumanura by the peoples of colour in the region; the name seems to signify white and also giant, derived from the Norse yötun. White giants.

And although the Vikings worshipped the Sun, the grammatical particle ati (Moon) that is shared by both Sanskrit and Quechua might refer to a much earlier time of the Giants of the Moon that, when the Ancient Sun was destroyed, immerse themselves in the mountains, or the interior earth, some of whom survived and sought refuge in the cordilleras of Ecuador. Nevertheless, the Vikings are not the builders of those grandiose monuments in stone, whose vestiges are preserved in incredible walls and rocks with human form. That has been the work of giants, from a disappeared world. There are inscriptions among the ruins of "Sete Cidades" (at present in Brazil) that are the Externsteine of South America, where a cosmic power has shaped its creations; or rather men who were truly Gods.

Here in Chile there are also traces of a remotest and totally unknown past. On the beaches of Santo Domingo there is a marvelous complex of rocks, many of them with such special characteristics that they do not appear to be works of nature. And among them, an Intihuatana, or monolith destined to calculate the hours, the position of the sun and sky with a great stone chair next to it. It was discovered by the amateur investigator Oscar Fonck, who attributed it to the Egyptians, who according to him would have been attacked by the Araucanians, who forced them to leave the area and cross the Maipo River towards the cordillera of the volcano of Tingiririca, where caverns have been found with strange cave paintings.

In that mountain range I have also seen an enormous open hand, apparently sculpted from the living rock of the Andes and rock formations that resemble the remains of Cyclopean ramparts. A little farther to the south are terraces with large rock paved stones, resembling polished tiles to perfection. This is in Alto Vilches, and one could believe it was a landing strip of ante-history. The Santo Domingo rock complex reminds me of Stonehenge, having the same characteristics, located in an area close to the sea and with strong winds that, like in England, make rocks in “critical condition” vibrate, “chime” like a zither, facilitating perhaps some ritual ceremony of the Godi, or the Druids, which thus managed to levitate both themselves and the stone. The stone vimanas, from the sacred books of India and their epics, such as the “*Ramayana*”.

I also exchanged views with de Mahieu about Santo Domingo and the Tingiririca Mountains, and concerning the theories of Fonck on the Egyptians in South America. De Mahieu thought it was the “blond Libyans” (that is, the Hyperboreans, who reached as far as Africa) who created the “Maipo-Rapel Cultural Complex” in remote Chile, traversing those water currents from their mouth in the sea to the peaks of the Andes. Also a world of giants. Farther south still from Alto Vilches, beyond Talca, in Mulchen, a German farmer, surnamed von Platte, found a strange object while ploughing. It turned out to be a small, elaborately carved statuette of a bearded white man, covered with a sort of cap and the figure of the Irminsul on his forehead. It is now in the Methodist Museum of Angol, where the German had the bad idea to deliver it. Experts from the entire world have been consulted and no one has any idea who carved it, or who it is. It did not come from outside, since the material is andesite, indigenous rock. I sent a photo to de Mahieu and he responded saying that it was a “real Hyperborean, with clothes from the epoch of Troy”. “A drinker of honey mead.”

I have had this marvelous work of art and magic in my hands and its vibrations go back to a past of supermen whose message we are still far from deciphering. In any case, they tell us that here was a world of giants and Gods and that its secret is kept in some mysterious fold, or in a hidden land that could have been saved from the destruction brought to this world by the Great Conspiracy, something both larger and more damaging than the sinking of Atlantis; because the memory of that sinking is still kept. And the Conspiracy has erased everything. The Vikings of Greenland disappeared from that “Green Land” (Greenland), and gone to Huitramannaland, because this was “their” land. With the “pole shift” the South Pole would be the North Pole; Antarctica.

From North America, Vinland, “Land of Vines”, they went south; from Mexico and from Chichenitza they went down to the anchorage of Ilo, where they meet the mysterious people known as the Mochicas, over which they exert great influence through their mythology, introducing the God Güatan of the Storms, who is Wotan. From there they will go up to Tiahuanacu, where they will find the remains of a great civilisation that had already disappeared. For more than three hundred years they create the Empire of the Atumarunas (curiously, in Norse, Hatun means giant), rebuilding Tiahuanacu, whose mythic history, divided into four stages, appears in the chronicles of the Inca of the Sixteenth Century. Felipe Güaman Poma de Ayala is the chronicler of the Atumurunas or Aatumarunas, since the Inca Garcilaso is from the Inca Empire.

I would synthesise this entire ancient history of our pre-Columbian world, so-called, as a dramatic and nostalgic pilgrimage of White Hyperboreans, surviving through so many tragedies and catastrophes in search of their ancestors and the “impregnable refuge”, replica of Paradise Lost, Paradesha, Basiléia, Aryanabajji, of Hyperborea and her capital, Thule (name that later appears in innumerable places of Central and South America). And this is how they have found a secret and safe place in the southernmost of our world, in the vicinity of the Antarctic Pole, or Antarctica herself. After the Vikings would come the Templars, following in their footsteps and those of the Normans with their exact maps of the Continent, which Columbus did not discover. This is also when the atmosphere of our world, Sun, Runes and the Warrior Gods, began to rarefy.

De Mahieu claimed that it was the Templar monks that initiated the evangelisation of the Empire of Tiahuanacu, the first among the indigenous element of colour, who they roused to revolt. The Templar interest, according to him, is the exploitation of the silver mines and their trade with Europe where they introduce the metal that was unknown until then. And it is with their profits that the construction of the medieval Gothic cathedrals of that continent become possible. That is to say, monuments of adoration to Wotan more than to Jesus Christ, as we know such things today. Their interest in introducing Christianity would have been a way of weakening the Vikings in order to gain control of their empire and establish themselves firmly in a place on earth, with a Templar Kingdom of their own. Of this I am not at all certain, although Mahieu provides evidence of Templar influence in the construction of Tiahuanacu, especially in the statue called “The Monk”, similar to those in a French Gothic cathedral.

Together with the Normans, and also with the Templars, went Irish preachers of Christianity and, possibly, more than a few “Marranos”, or Conversos, fulfilling their specific missions in favour of the Great Conspiracy. They were the “Shadow of the White Gods”. One of those Irish preachers would be the legendary and mythical Pay Sumé in Brazil and the “first” Quetzalcoatl, in Mexico, Itzamna, to whom were attached the qualities of the extraordinary white conquerors, Ullman, Viracocha and others. They became the “American White Gods”, transposition of Visigoth (“Wise God”), Spanish translation of weissengott, White God, in German. Later everything became divinised, transformed into myth and legend.

Undoubtedly the Templars lacked a strong racial, or racist spirit, apparently not being exposed to the fatal danger of miscegenation with the world of colour, because they were chaste. But I insist on believing they were mainly seeking an “impregnable refuge”, not only for themselves, but especially for the Gral. Von Eschenbach tells us that Parsival disappears in the direction of the West, carrying the Gral and setting sail beneath the Templar Cross. Already the Templars preferred to lose, in a world lost without remedy, dominated by the Church of Rome and by Jehovah. They had found themselves, at the end, or perhaps on the road, with Wotan and Abraxas who were perhaps one and the same, ontologically interpreted.

In any case, the Empire of Tiahuanacu, of the Atumarunas, was already taking in water, and not from Titicaca, since in some manner the Christians and their monuments had already arrived. It is the fateful Thirteenth Century. And it happens that the military Chief of Coquimbo, now Chile, whose name was Kari, invaded and defeated them, destroying Tiahuanacu. I have argued that it may have been a Viking lieutenant, some Jarl, his name is someone of clear Nordic connotation, who wanted to destroy the strange influences of a proselytising, intolerant and anti-Pagan religion, contrary to “live and let live”. He achieves this, and thus will have caused the prompt reconquest by the “Sons of the Sun”, by the surviving Vikings, the Incas, who only a few years after the destruction of the Atumaruna Empire, were able to reestablish the Empire and, on its ruins, build that marvel of the most pure “racism of divine origin”, that was the enormous Empire of the Incas, which lasted only two hundred years and about which we know very little in truth or in depth.

Some Viking “Viracochas” – Kontiki-Viracocha have, when defeated, embarked from the coasts of present day Ecuador, to Tepito-o-Tenua, our

mistranslated Easter Island (Eastern Island, Oester from Ostara, the Primeval Light of Spring). There, the White Gods leave us the marvelous initiation of the Manu-Tara to which I have referred in several of my books. But the true elite of the Atumarunas, which has allowed the defeat by Karl, as would as well the defeat of the Templars by the Church of Rome and, then of the Incas by the Spaniards, has disappeared into the Secret Cities of the Andes, waiting for the Great Time of Resurrection.

The Incas

In the "*Chronicle of Oera-Linda*" it is said that, after the sinking of Astland (Hyperborea), the Mariner-Kings, accompanied by the Frisian "Mothers" (Norns), are dispersed throughout the world, coming to found Athens, among other classic cities. One of these kings will be called Inca. He sails in a westerly direction, and returns no more, that is to say, the name Inca is well prior to the Incas. Eight years after the destruction of the Empire of Tiahuanacu, the Atumarunas were going to found it anew, strangely going out from the interior of "two caves", brothers and sisters, as from the "Hollow Earth", from a mysterious impregnable refuge, to marry and procreate only among themselves.

They are white, Nordic, descendants perhaps of those Frisians, the same as the Araucanian Indian, Glaura, informant of Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga, from whom he is said to descend. Garcilaso tells us he has seen tall blond Inca mummies of great stature. There are also mummies of white blond giants, dolichocephalic, found in Paraca, (Peru), which gave the first impulse to the investigations of Professor de Mahieu, enabling him to become the most important revisionist of our "American world". These mummies in Peru are impossible to see today, since they have been made to disappear by the Great Conspiracy so to hide the dangerous truth about the most successful Racist Empire in the world.

Nevertheless, much has been written about the incredible Empire of the Incas, about other mysterious cities like Macchu-Pichu and Cusco itself, that remain unknown to this day and which I maintain are hidden in the depths of the volcanoes of our Patagonian south, with its fabulous treasure never yet found. When the Spanish arrived, the Empire was in decline and the mestizo Atahualpa had murdered the Inca nobility of pure Nordic blood. But not all. The purest Incas had already departed, knowing what was approaching for the Pre-American world. They had once again found a refuge in the mystery of the "Hollow Earth", as did the elite of their

ancestors, the Atumarunas, waiting for more better times, in the Eternal Return of the Great Wheel. The legends of the “City of the Caesars”, “El Dorado”, “Ellellin”, “Trapananda”, have their origin in real things, as did the Troy of Homeros, considered for so many centuries to be only myth and legend.

There is something about the description and analysis of the Inca Empire that has not yet been sufficiently emphasized, as in what preceded the Empire in ancient Tiahuanacu: The Empire was an essentially racist Empire based on the strictest law of blood selection. An Empire of castes, like that of Aryan India, ruled exclusively by a minority of white Nordic race who spoke a secret language, unknown among the people and among the conglomerate of colour they governed. This language was Norse, or German, a language of Scandinavia spoken by the first Vikings that arrived in America, and whose sacred writing was runic. The Incas preserve the language and perhaps the writing to communicate only among themselves and with their captains or curacas, who maintain the order and administration of the Great Empire, everyone among them of the whitest race and more or less purest blood.

They made the writing to disappear so that it would not reach the people, much as was done by the Aryans in India, who did not write the “*Vedas*” for more than a thousand years and for the same reasons; they were memorized only by the two highest castes of warriors and priests. Only the quipus, a kind of mnemonic exercise, writing or counting, with knots, is disclosed and used publicly by the officials and tax collectors of the Empire. Like in Tepito-o-Tenua, or Easter Island, until at present it is impossible to decipher the Rongo-Rongo, the “Speaking Tablets”, that are known only by sage priests and the kings that the Great Conspiracy leads away to die as slaves, in the mines of Peru, to be exact.

As in the Atumaruna Empire of Tiahuanacu, immense tracts of land and populations of colour are controlled by a white minority, a racist elite that keeps the purity of their blood, and thanks to that, achieves dominion and civilization. This was the great Empire of the Incas, an Empire of Castes upheld by Caste as was Vedic India, the Persia of Zoroaster and the Egypt of the First Dynasties. In the government of the Atumarunas and the Incas there was peace, justice and the happiness of everyone, fulfilling each of their castes with the karma of their destiny, their own karma with their own cosmic and natural duty. In addition, the Empire of the Incas established a socialist system of a Germanic type, like the Prussian and

like that of the Third Reich where usury and the exploitation of those ruled did not exist.

Next we quote de Mahieu:

“The law of blood also constitutes the basis of the economic order”.

In each region the land is divided into three parts of probably variable proportions that we do not fully understand. One is claimed by the Sun, which is to say the Church; another goes to the Inca, or rather the State; the third goes to the ayullu, which divides the parcel every year among families, in proportion to the number of their members. The peasants first prepare the lands of the Sun and then those corresponding to the elders, widows, the sick and the soldiers in the countryside. Then they take care of those with whom they belong, but mutual aid is a law and in fact ploughing, sowing and harvesting are done in common. Finally they cultivate those of the Inca. The family freely disposes of the produce of their lots and the markets allow some barter. The harvests from the lands of the Sun and Inca serve to ensure the subsistence of the clergy, court and officials.

The bulk of the harvests are stored in deposits in every village and for the *tampu*, allocated to cover the unforeseen necessities of the population, since no inhabitant of the Empire can lack the essentials, and those of foreigners and travellers, who are gratuitously sheltered in the *corpahuasi*. With their parts the Church and State also maintain innumerable servants and the artisans in charge of the construction of temples and palaces, public works and metalworking. Indigenous women throughout the year spin and weave wool and cotton that was supplied by their respective *ayilu*. But they also receive raw materials that come from the herds of the Sun and Inca, to transform them into articles of clothing, work to which they only dedicate two months per year.

Equally the village craftsmen devote two months to the manufacture of metal objects and pottery destined for the Church or State, and the youths among them to work in the mines. Gold and silver have no mercantile value, for the simple reason that there is no trade in the Empire. Those precious metals, to which should be added platinum, then unknown in Europe, serve not only for the decoration of temples and palaces but also for personal adornment, according to strictly codified hierarchical rules. The “Labour Service” of women, local artisans and miners therefore does not imply any economic exploitation; the work is a tax paid through

manual labour by the ayilu and compensated by the distribution of food, clothing and objects of common use made by the Church and State for the workers and the needy.

Therefore it has been possible to speak of socialism, in order to give the word its proper meaning that excludes all statism, that is, every capitalist monopolization by the ruling minority. Taxes, in fact, only serve for the maintenance of civil servants and the provision of public services. However, even apart from worship and war, those are considerable. Social assistance is more important. Public works, including irrigation canals, come second. Education absorbs a sizable part of the budget.

Every child of the Incas and the curaca go to school; at first only in the capital, from the Inca Rock, and then in every province by order of the Pachacutec. The pupils are taught mythology, astronomy and natural sciences, reading the quipos and of course the morality and art of war. The maestros are amautas, members of the body of "philosophers and sages" that maintain the State. We have very little information about their knowledge, for the simple fact that the Spaniards were unable to expound that knowledge, due to a lack of sufficient culture. Inca medicine, for example, is quite superior to what was practiced in Europe during the Middle Ages, we know this because successful trepanations were found in skeletal remains, not to mention bronze surgical instruments that have come down to us. Some poetry has been saved, as well as a drama, which demonstrate a high literary level. The few solar observatories that the Spanish monks did not destroy constitute proof of constant research in the field of astronomy.

This extraordinary social and economic organization shows the absolute fallacy of modern democratic systems, applied indiscriminately, we should say fanatically, to every race and people on earth and actually creating the most aberrant economic caste system, with the greatest injustice and the most wealth in the fewest hands, whether in capitalism, in free exchange, in the social system of markets or in Marxist totalitarianism. None of this is a panacea for the peoples of colour, who currently live in the most degrading misery. What a contrast to the Inca social order and the National Socialist System, as well as to that of ancient Aryan India! To keep the purity of the white Nordics, the Emperors even marry their sisters, it is said. De Mahieu believes that this is a term that does not refer to consanguinity, but perhaps to an initiatory Order of the Coya. What is certain is that it is preferable to marry the sacred priestesses, the "Virgins of the Sun", the Coya (from Norse Gydhja, from Godhi priest

and Godho that derives from Goth, God: The Gods). They are of the purest Nordic-Polar race and beauty in their most ancient origins.

That is how from Ecuador to the farthest south (I maintain that a select team of Inca arrived in Patagonia herself, where they found the “entrance” to the “City of the Caesars”, the Ankahuinkas, and to where I have tried to reach) there was an immense Racist Empire, governed by white and blond Emperors, with blue eyes. “Sons of the Sun”, with generals and civil servants, with curacas who were also white or with little miscegenation, men of trust but not of divine origin, not “Sons of the Sun”. And for as long as the Empire was able to keep itself strictly governed by pure blood (which is thus divine), it shone “in form” as if it were the very Sun.

Its decadence comes with impurity of blood and the almost inevitable miscegenation of a minority that stands out as a small island in a rising sea of colour. And that is when Columbus the Jew arrived with his “conspiracies” and with the subtle venom of a Semitic religion, a deadly anti-Pagan weapon, since that religion preaches the equality of races and bloods, raising inferiors against superiors, as it already did in Rome, in Greece and in the rest of Europe. With the decadence of this New-Old World, the drama and catastrophe of the end of a Great Round, a Cycle, spread to every corner of the world. The Twilight of the Gods throughout the Earth.

The Spanish Conquest

In the galleons of “The Santa Maria”, “The Pinta” and “The Niña” came the microbes and viruses of Christianized Europe, the “equality”, “fraternity”, etc. The humanism, together with intolerance, fanaticism, the Inquisition. Everything unknown and repugnant to the Pagan world. The great paradoxes of division, contradiction, the dichotomy of “sin”, “hell” and leprosy of the soul. Anticipations of the actual democracies, with their rationalist technology. Were the “Visions of Papán”, the sister of Montezuma in Mexico, the Priestess-Princess of the Sun, that Gydhja, mistaken in thinking that it was Quetzacoatl returning, instead of Hernan Cortes? Perhaps she believed it because there was a “first” and a “second” Quetzacoatl, a Christian priest in Mexico named Itzamnaque who is not Ullman, the warrior-Quetzacoatl, much like Pay Sumé arrived in the Empire of the Atumarunas, or Father Gnupa, who is not Viracocha, Son of the Sun, and whose “milieu” has also been confused with the arrival of Francisco Pizarro.

From old there had been knowledge in the Empire of the Atumarunas, and later in that of the Incas, concerning the fateful events of the Thirteenth Century in Europe, from several Norman ships and through the Incas' memories of the Old Empire and that Empire's relations with the Templars, both of them having been equally destroyed. That is why the Inca Huayna Capac, on his deathbed, addresses his children, his relatives, his curacas and captains and warns them: "...when after many years, by the revelation of Our Father the Sun, there have been twelve Incas, together with their children, then new people will come who have not known these lands and they will conquer and subject our Empire, as well as many other governments, to their power. I suspect they will be the same ones that have walked the coast of our sea. (This was Vasco Núñez de Balboa, who will sail off the coast of Ecuador). A few years after I am gone, these people will come and subdue our territories. You cannot confront them, because their weapons will be more powerful than ours. I command that you obey them, and do not fight them..."

These words were reproduced by me in "*Adolf Hitler: The Ultimate Avatar*" and they are also found in de Mahieu, and I believe in Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, in his "*History of the Incas*". Thus spoke that wise and prophetic Inca to his curacas, to his suyri (from English sir, from Sanskrit-Hindi sri, from syna – the Norse word for valiant, from which also derives sinchi, "chief" in Norse, giving origin to the Araucanian word cinche and to the principle of the Cinche or Cinchecona, so equal to the Führer Prinzip). The Inca would have been informed by the Amauta priests, of the Inca period, sages who knew the future through the Eternal Return, interpreting the stars. For these reasons the conquistador Francisco Pizarro will not be fought against. And it is Pizarro's own words that "the peoples and nations of this kingdom of Peru are of the colour of copper and their lords and rulers, men and women, are whiter than the Spanish".

The Incas knew the future of the Spanish conquest beforehand and, wanting to lose (to lose now in order to win later) took measures to make their racial elites disappear, not into the city of Macchu-Pichu on the Andean peaks, but into the most secret refuges of their remote ancestors, the Hyperboreans, Frisians, the Viking Amutarunas and giant heroes, guardians of the Gral, that Solar Energy. The true "Treasure of the Incas" kept inviolate, only in "synchronism" with the divinity of the purest blood.

Without doubt, alongside the Spanish conquistadors also arrived the remnants of the Visigoth warriors of Hyperborean Spain, the Spain of the Cid. That is to say, direct Germanic relatives of the Vikings, Atumarunas

and Incas. But they are already the lesser number and almost all of them headed to the most difficult place of the Conquest, to the region of Chile, or Chille, where a nation of warriors, the Mapuches (“Men of the Land”, who love their land) opposed them with a tremendous resistance. This is why the conquest of their territory will cost Spain more than double the cost in men of the rest of the Americas. And in four hundred years of continuous combat, the pacification of the Araucanians has still not been achieved. Because here also governs the “Principle of the Chief” of the ancient Germans, there was no Inca there to ask them not to resist the invader, or if there was, he was not heard.

It is the Frisian blood of the Araucanians that leads to that warrior saga that impells a Visigoth Spaniard to write the first epic poem among the entirety of the Visigoth conquests in Spain. The poet-warrior, Don Alonso de Ercilla, seduced by the valour of this strange people who seem more like Germans of the Teutoberger Wald or Greeks of Sparta. Thus he writes “*La Araucana*”. Atuca means warrior, to be exact. Aucapacha, “Time of War”. Very hard “that time”, and here come the Visigoth warriors to fight in a land that offers them no greater riches than the fight for honour itself. And war for the sake of war, so beloved to the Goths. It is in this way that the Emperor Philip II will state that Chile or Chille “has cost him the flower and cream of the Guzmans”. That is to say, of his Gutman, in German. The Visigoths.

Unfortunately, they no longer even know they are Goths and that they must keep the blood. They mix too indiscriminately in our America and also in Chile, with the peoples of colour, giving birth to our mestizo world, with better or worse nuances according to region. In my country a consistent miscegenation arose, having only two sexual components, the Visigoth and the Araucanian. And we have an extraordinary book on the subject, “*Raza Chilena*”, by Dr. Nicolás Palacios, whose conclusions were used to write my book, “*The Chilean Racial Cycle*”.

At this point in our history, of American involution, should we want to find some politics for the “health of the American peoples”, it seems to me that the only possible way would be to try to overcome the entropy of miscegenation, seeking the preservation of the best, for which it is essential to put aside the Christian and Masonic myth of equality and the protection of the deformed, defective and Mongoloid, giving preference instead to the fittest, the least mixed, the most intelligent, the most intellectually and physically gifted. This is what I have always advocated in Chile, where unfortunately the fertility of the people of colour and the

underclass lumpen, and the indiscriminate immigration of Orientals and Jews will quickly transform us, like the rest of Our America, into a mosaic of African and Oriental races, in which the Spanish Visigoth, the Inca and the Viking Atumaruna Aryans, like the Germans themselves after two world wars, will be no more than a pale memory of yesterday, in the centre of a maelstrom and shipwreck sponsored by the Great Conspiracy, destined for the final destruction of this planet in order to establish the sinister Empire of the Elders of Zion on its ruins.

What then should we commemorate on the five-hundredth anniversary of the so-called “Discovery of America”? Scarcely the arrival of the Jew Columbus, who left Spain on exactly the same day that “the last Jew who did not convert was expelled” and who came with the mission to destroy the last refuge of the Hyperboreans, to seize for his “Anti-Race” the impregnable “Secret Cities” in which the “White Gods” were hidden.

We are not going to celebrate it.

His Jesuits intended to destroy -and they succeeded- every sign and document of the disappeared world that could oppose their mutilated and bigoted cosmo-vision. However, although the Jew and its agents seek, now with even greater desperation, the entrances to the secret world, the Hyperborean refuge of the Incas, the ancestors of the Incas, the Atumarunas, Templars and the elite SS of Hitler and Hitler himself, (who also wanted “to lose to gain”), this “impregnable Earthly Paradise” where the Gral is kept, they still do not find it, nor ever shall. Until the great hour of the Resurrection of the Gods comes, just on the verge of the final catastrophe, when everything lost is found. And so Our America once again becomes the Huitramanaland of the Vikings, land of the Hatun, the returned Giants of the Ancient Sun, those who were petrified on the peaks and in the rocks of the Andes.

And this, Our Earth, is again inhabited by White Gods.

The Greenlanders

“Eirik and his people were outlawed at Thorsnes Thing”.

- Eiríks Saga Rauða

“It has been a long time coming” thought Thorwald, son of Aswald, as he set his sail for Iceland where he’d at least be reunited with some of his Kin. Although the best lands had already been settled there, he knew they’d be alright, his Ancestor had been a founder. Arrangements were made, it could have been under better circumstances but they would not lack provisions. They settled Far North at the quite remote and mystical *Hornstrandir*, home of the arctic fox. A more inhospitable land than that which lay further South. It was certainly a hard land with a hard access but its stark beauty filled with otherworldly qualities was spellbinding. A sacred land to Freyja, Mistress of the Gods and Queen of Ships. Thorwald’s son, Erik the Red, would name his daughter for Her.

Thorwald Aswaldsson was almost relieved to be rid of the political intrigues of Norway, which culminated with Thorwald being found guilty of Manslaughter. His Clan had a strong Troth with their ancestral Gods. They preferred to have been left alone but when pushed too hard; there would be killing. The dog he put down had been a scoundrel hiding behind the authority of the King, which made the situation precarious to say the least. Thorwald would be outlawed at the *Thing*. Like most of Northern Europe, Norway was in turmoil. Civil Wars fouled the air. After more than two centuries of taking an aggressive stand against the ultimate designs of Rome, the Vikings were now fading. So many deals had been struck by Viking Conquerors that it had taken its toll. They were far from the united force they once had been. Everything changed by the year 1000.

Thor was their Patron, and the likeness of Thorwald’s son, Erik, to the Thunder God had not gone unnoticed by the Clan. Erik Thorwaldsson (Erik the Red) was a better man than those who tell the tale. Loyal to the Gods, he never became a Christian. The fiery red-headed boy was his father’s son. The Alfater used Erik’s Clan because they were first and foremost trustworthy. It would seem their greatest mission began back in Rogaland, Norway with Erik’s father being outlawed and culminated with Vinland the Good. I have wondered how much Thorwald actually knew the Destiny of his descendants. Did the Gods give him an idea of what was

to come? That his grandsons would walk in the footsteps of Freyja's ANGSP and settle Vinland the Good. They were walking with the Gods.

Greenland and Vinland are referred to in several of the Norse Sagas and a string of other historical accounts (Vatican, Adam of Bremen, *The King's Mirror* etc.) but there are two Sagas which tell the unequivocal story of the quite remarkable family of Erik the Red. They are the *Grænlandinga Saga* and *Eiríks Saga Rauða*. Previous books written about Vinland spend a great deal of time reviewing those two Sagas. Several have re-printed them in their entirety and rightfully so. It was with the help of the Sagas that the Ingstads found L'Anse aux Meadows. The older Vinland books, and there have been plenty of them, we will be referencing are excellent and still contain information that can only be found within their pages, but we live in a computer age that grants us access to material those old adventurers could not dream. What is easily at our fingertips, once was sought by crossing oceans, combing beaches and climbing mountains (add some guts and digging in the deep places). We are most fortunate to be in a position today to prove beyond a doubt that for centuries "Vikings" had existed here and established a mysterious culture that grew out of a spiritual mission. They not only maintained the older Mounds but were responsible for the creation of thousands more. Also, they had a vast trade network of Settlements connected by Rivers, from which they sailed their Knarrs as far away as Europe, but most goods were wisely sent via Greenland. Presenting the proof is going to take a good amount of space so we do not have room here to reproduce the Sagas, but we will tell their story. Because we know the Sagas, along with the historical accounts and last but not least – we know the legends. More often than not, it is the legends that prove most accurate.

The family would be comfortable in Iceland since one of their Kinsman, the Viking Naddador, was an original founder. He named it Snowland. It was also called Gardar (Garden), after Svavarsson circumnavigated the Island in the 9th century. Floki named it Iceland. Numerous Odinst Chieftains (Clans) and their Irish workers, migrated to Iceland. By 900, most of Iceland had been settled by the proud Norwegians. One of the first great settlers was Ingulph the Norwegian. Around 870, Ingulph followed his *Setstokkr* to the Southwestern coast at what is now Reikiavik, the capital of Iceland. *Setstokkr* were sacred runic post(s) accompanied by holy images and magical designs (Gods, Elves and Runes), a priceless family heirloom of a very ancient tradition. Since departing the Polar Paradise the *Setstokkr* had the power within them to locate the new land chosen by the Alfater. They possessed great "Luck" and were treasured.

Wherever those Nordic Conquerers went, it was the *Setstokkr* that determined where they settled. We quote the *Landuama Bok*:

“Ingulph threw into the sea the *Setstokkr* to form the posts of the best bedroom of his new home, and where the waves washed these ashore, on that spot, according to the superstition of the times, was he to fix his future dwelling.”

After moving to Iceland, Erik’s father died and everything would fall to Erik. He married Thjodhild Jörundsdóttir, by all accounts a good and noble woman of status, and settled in the land of Haukadal where he built a farm. They were happy days until around 980, when Erik’s workers (thralls) caused a landslide which destroyed his neighbor Valthjof’s house. A Kinsman of Valthjof, Eyiolf the Foul, killed Erik’s workers. So Erik then killed Eyiolf and Holmgang-Hrafn, their “enforcer”. Eyiolf’s Kinsmen then demanded at the *Thing* that Erik be banished from Haukadale. He moved his family to the Breioafjord of Iceland.

Not satisfied with the way things turned out, it was only a couple years later when Erik went to ask for his *Setstokkr* from fellow Icelander, “Thorgest”, who somehow had Erik’s *Setstokkr* in his possession, which Erik inherited from his father (The timing can make one think that Erik already planned on leaving Iceland). Thorgest refused so Erik took them. A fight erupted, and among those killed were two of Thorgest’s sons. The *Thing* would assemble, and Erik was outlawed for three years. Having had enough, Erik decided to leave Iceland altogether, which was becoming treacherous just as quickly as it had once become a haven. They were under constant pressure. After much maneuvering, in the year 1000, Iceland’s *Thing* would name Christianity the religion of the Island.

Erik told his Folk that he intended to go in search of the land Ulf Krages’ son, Gunnbjorn, had seen when he was driven Westward in the sea. They had all heard of the land West of Iceland, discovered at least 100 years prior. We know the Norse were familiar with Greenland because a relative of Erik’s wife, Snæbjörn galti Holmsteinsson, had found a graveyard of Longships near Eastern Greenland. His fateful tale of woe was enough to make any Icelander cautious of the unforgiving Eastern coast of Greenland and its deadly ice. It was 900 nautical miles of open sea that would be fatal if one did not get South enough to avoid the ice, but too far South and they could be lost. The Chieftain and Outlaw, Erik Thorvaldsson, was also an excellent “Sailor” and easily navigated to the South and West coast of Greenland. Erik rounded the southern tip of Greenland and undoubtedly

followed his *Setstokkr* up a fjord they named Eiriksfjord (Tunulliarfik), and went ashore at a splendid location which they named Eriksey (later the Eastern Settlement). There was evidence of the Celts but none to be found. They had already left for Hvitramannaland.

We must digress here for a moment because this is another instance where we find the “Viking” origin of a sacred “Native American” practice. The importance of the *Setstokkr* cannot be overstated. Here follows an excerpt from Guerber’s famous *Myths of the Norsemen*:

“In Scandinavia the elves, both light and dark, were worshipped as household divinities, and their images were carved on the doorposts. The Norsemen, who were driven from home by the tyranny of Harald Harfager in 874, took their carved doorposts with them upon their ships. Similar carvings, including images of the gods and heroes, decorated the pillars of their high seats which they also carried away. The exiles showed their trust in their gods by throwing these wooden images overboard when they neared the Icelandic shores and settling where the waves carried the posts, even if the spot scarcely seemed the most desirable... The sagas relate the first settlements in Greenland and Vinland were made the same way, the Norsemen piously landing wherever their household gods drifted ashore.”

It is clear to us that the *Setstokkr* is the inspiration behind the Indian Totem Pole, which many times has the Eagle, or Thunderbird, perched upon its summit. Identical to the World Tree or Pillar of the Norseman, the centerpiece or center pole was carved into life. Erik’s train took them not only to Greenland, but also to Vinland.

Erik spent the next two years exploring and keeping an account of places he had visited. He found beautiful lands suitable for raising livestock and unimaginable wildlife – white falcons and polar bears, Islands of birds, seals and the highly prized walrus. Big game was plentiful, on land there were caribou and whales in the water. A most mysterious land which they knew as Destiny. Erik Thorwaldsson would move the last remnant to Greenland. It was here that Alfather Odin was bringing Thor’s Folk, but Erik had a secret because in his three years of exploring Greenland, he and his Kinsman had found more. It was Erik the Red who first landed on Baffin Island (Canada). He spent a year exploring up the coast of Greenland North to cape Burnil, then crossed Davis strait and went ashore on Baffin Island, harvesting the much sought after ivory (unbeknownst to most, it was the walrus ivory that Greenlanders initially came for – it made them very wealthy). Erik then wintered on “Hulm Island” near Cape

Burnil. Cape Burnil is in Southwest Greenland and lies on the Southern side of Itivdlek fjord. Erik eventually returned to Eriksey for the winter, then the following spring returned to Iceland, but not before making a plan.

The Norse knew they would be hounded by the spies of the enemy to the ends of the earth. They also knew they would need a lively trade with Europe to flourish. When the time came they would half-heartedly offer Greenland as a ploy, but not Helluland, nor any of the other coasts West of Greenland (we cannot say how far Erik travelled South). This mystical place of promise, beyond the mist, would be the land of Odin and Thor, the land of Freyja. A last refuge on the face of this earth. They would keep the real happenings West of Greenland as secret as possible, because they knew what followed. The great Pagan Mounds across this land are their last testament to a sleeping world. Mighty signs erected and symbols for the Sons of the Sun to see.

Back in Iceland they would gather 12 Chieftains committed to the sacred *Minne* and begin making provisions. His description of the new land persuaded many people to follow him to the new territory in Greenland. Twenty-five ships set sail from Iceland, but only 14 are known to have landed safely at Eystribygd (Eastern Settlement). Some of these ships may have turned back but the majority of them were “lost”. We yearn for their souls if that is indeed what happened, but it is more likely that some of them sailed for North America (we know some of them did).

Eventually there would be numerous homesteads and villages up and down the coast and fjords of Greenland, but the two largest habitats were the Eastern and Western Settlements. It can be a little confusing when looking at a map because the Eastern Settlement was actually on the Southwestern coast and the Western Settlement further North. What is interesting is that the position of Greenland to North America changes per globe or map, but if one does their homework it appears that the Southern tip of Greenland does flare to the East, which would not only make the naming by the Norse more accurate, but is also another indicator that Vinland was further South than Canada.

Initially there were a few hundred settlers and they prospered under the leadership of Erik the Red. It did not take long for hundreds to become thousands. Erik was also a shrewd man. He knew they needed the support of Norway if they ever expected to cement a lively trade with Europe. According to *Eiríks Saga Rauða*, he would send his son, Leif (Heir), with his blessing as the representative for their interests.

One of the most striking features of the Viking Age was the vast trade network they commanded, which stretched from Greenland (Vinland, Markland etc.) in the West to at least as far as Baghdad in the East. There was hardly anywhere they did not go. By 800, they held the coastal settlements of Ireland and Scotland, plus the North Atlantic Islands – Shetlands, Faroes, Orkneys etc., and like his Ancient Northern Germanic Seafaring Ancestor, the Northman sailed and rowed his ships to Russia and the Mediterranean. Throughout all of Europe he would course the Rivers like blood in the veins. Rolph the Walker (Rollo) and the Normans would make sure of that. They were tremendous sailors capable of portaging their ships for long distances across land. From Siberia to the Balkans there are still legends of when the “Vikings” came, but hardly ever found in a history book.

Leif sailed directly to Norway from Greenland, a feat to be admired at the time like Lindbergh flying over the Atlantic. He was warmly received by King Olaf Tryggvason and stayed the winter in the Royal Court. The story goes that Leif was “baptized” and made a member of the Norwegian Royal Bodyguard. Leif had some of his own adventures before making it back to Greenland, but in the end he returned with more settlers, profitable trade propositions and Priests. For Erik it was a joyous day to relish in their success, but also darkened by a shadow (Priests).

The introduction of Christianity to Greenland would eventually result in 16 churches being built throughout the two Settlements. The Cathedral at Gardar was a remarkable building; the impressive foundation still survives today and measures in at 84’ long and 60’ wide, with some stones so large that no one can say how they came to be there. The Bishop's residence, built after they were appointed a Bishop in 1112 (“Bishop of Greenland and Vinland in partibus infidelum”), was even larger than the Cathedral.

The Northman and his Gods were tolerant towards other’s beliefs, because they knew better. Accepting the *Weiss Krist*, the Sun God, who was usually thought of as Baldur, wasn’t much of a stretch for them. They could certainly recognize Odin hanging on the World Tree in the Crucifix. It did not change who they were. The *Weiss Krist* was actually meant to rejuvenate the Axe and Pillar cult of the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People and for some, who heard the call, it did. They saw it in the Cross – the Tree. Paganism could not have been replaced if it did not have its own problems. Not for the Kings, Seers, nor Heroes, but everyday life had become so superstitious that at times it was unbearable. The simple took

the stories full of meaning too literal (same as Christians do). If the *Weiss Krist* could have done away with superstition and witchcraft, and replaced them with Chivalry and Destiny, that could have really been something. We see glimpses of it throughout the history of the Church, such as the Knightly Orders, but that is not what happened. Quite telling is a tale of the “Christian” King of Denmark, Harald Gormson. It is said he used black magic to sail the coast of Iceland in the guise of a whale and was rebuffed everywhere he tried to enter by the Guardian Spirits of Iceland and the Icelanders. Two points jump out at us: 1. It does not fit well for the Church that their Champion was conjuring up dark magic with sorcerers (this story was told by a Christian). 2. The Gods still had a vital interest in Iceland. Not until after Erik left for Greenland did Christianity take hold in Iceland.

The earliest written report of Vinland was from the German Bishop, Adam of Bremen. Around 1076, Adam produced the *Gesta Hammaburgensis ecclesiae pontificum*, in which he gave the first documented account of Vinland that he learned from the Danes. He described the Greenlanders as “cruel wreckers”, which we can assume would be their description of anyone who sabotaged the progress of the Church. The Vinlanders get it worse throughout its history within the Church. They are called “heathens” and must have been considered a bad influence upon the Greenlanders because Church documents also say the Greenlanders fell away from the Church and went the way of the Vinlanders. The Church has a long history with Vinland and it is quite illuminating to think that Rome had always known. Greenland maintained contacts with Europe into the 15th century. Early on trading was excellent and the Greenlanders prospered. Most commodities from “Greenland” were considered exceptional and highly sought after. One study revealed that during the height of the Norse Settlements at least 80% of the world’s ivory came from Greenland. “It’s possible that almost all the walrus ivory in western Europe during the High Middle Ages came from Greenland”, said Bastiaan Star, from the University of Oslo, who was involved in the study. How far North into the Arctic the Greenlanders would explore is fascinating. They went as far as the Arctic Ocean, and left the remains of hunting stations with artifacts throughout the Canadian Arctic.

White falcons and polar bears were costly and considered a mighty gift for any King. And then there was the lumber from Markland and Vinland, which was harvested by the Greenlanders for building material, but it was the outrageously expensive burr (burl) wood (Mossur) and its seemingly endless supply that made its way back to Europe. Norway and Iceland would both send Knarrs filled with goods needed in Greenland and the

Greenlanders sailed thrice as much back. Meanwhile, Greenland and the territories beyond were filling up with Scandinavians. Displaced Pagans swarmed the Canadian Arctic, Vinland and even Hvitramannaland. We shall begin with looking at the Arctic.

As early as 1954, the Smithsonian anthropologist Henry Collins found at “Native Point” of Hudson Bay what can only be described as a lost city. Collins later wrote an article, *Vanished Mystery Men of Hudson Bay*, detailing what he found in a 1956 issue of the National Geographic:

“In all my years of Eskimo archaeology I had never seen anything to compare with the ruins that lay before me. Some 90 semisubterranean dwellings, the largest aggregation of old Eskimo house ruins in the Canadian Arctic, spread over a 30-acre expanse. Jumbles of stone from walls and roofs filled the sunken interiors and entrance passages of the best preserved houses.”

Collins certainly had some nerve to say with a straight face that the ruins he was investigating were “Eskimo”. He continues:

“Hundreds of stone cairns and meat caches stood near the site and ranged about it for miles. More than 100 human burials dotted the vicinity. Usually the bodies rested in carefully constructed stone vaults, but some lay on the surface with a surrounding enclosure of stones.”

To the best of my knowledge this archeological wonder has still not been properly excavated. We will revisit this site later. In the 1960’s, Canadian archeologist Thomas Lee told it straight when he said to anyone who would listen that the ancient ruins on Pamiok island (Ungava Bay, Quebec) were of Norse origin. He proved there to be Longhouses and little “tombs” which contained “Icelandic skulls”. He would make similar reports on the Cartier site, which was at Payne Lake and deep within the Ungava Peninsula. Perhaps his most important work was his insistence that many Stone Cairns throughout Canada which are accepted as Inuit were in reality Nordic. Lee easily proved his claim by showing the stark differences in the Inuit stone piles compared to the highly crafted Cairns of the Norse. His hallmark he named the “Hammer of Thor”. He thought of the Cairns as beacons for Norse navigators. We certainly agree with him on the exoteric level, but there is also an esoteric level to the fabulous Cairns of the Northman, where they actually took on the duty of a “Guardian” and have a spirit of their own. They are a living being; the Bone Woman, Standing Stone, Pillar, which is jutting out from within the

earth. The Cairns have a very lively and ancient history amongst the Nordic Folk. The Cairns are not alone. There is still much evidence of the Norse in Northern Canada. In April of 2000, the Canadian Museum of Civilization made the following announcement:

“Several months ago, archaeologist Patricia Sutherland discovered specimens of spun yarn, as well as artifacts showing traces of unusual woodworking techniques, from the remains of the Palaeo-Eskimo settlement of Nunguvik on northern Baffin Island. She has since found similar collections of yarn and worked wood at three other Baffin Island sites over 1,000 kilometers south of Nunguvik, and what appear to be comparable specimens have also been reported from a site in northern Labrador. All of these sites were occupied by Dorset culture Palaeo-Eskimos, who inhabited the Arctic before the arrival of the Inuit beginning about a thousand years ago. Since neither the Palaeo-Eskimos nor their immediate Inuit successors’ spun yarn or worked wood by sawing, nailing and morticing, the artifacts pointed to another culture. These technologies are characteristic of medieval Europe, including the Norse farming society which developed in southwestern Greenland between approximately A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1450.”

With so much purposeful confusion one begins to wonder if maybe the Arctic “Giants” of Inuit legend who disappeared by 1500, the Dorset (supposedly Paleo Eskimos), aka the Tunitt, who are remembered as large and strong, passive and simple, and above all magical – may very well be a distant memory of the Northman. We only need to look at the stone ruins of Victoria Island attributed to the Dorset to have legitimate questions. Another instance would be the “Behaim globe” of per se the year 1,500. At the location of Victoria Island reads a caption “Hie findt man weises volk”, which translates “white people are found here”.

We do not claim it a fact, because it is a complicated matter but something does not add up. The official story goes that the Norse arrived around 1,000 and the Eskimo of today (Inuit) arrived later (1,200). It is further claimed that already living here were the Dorset Eskimos who are always remembered as “large and strong” and gone by 1,500. The Vikings called them Skraeling? It does not add up. The Norse description of Skraeling and Pygmie simply does not fit. They must have been speaking of the Inuit. It makes more sense that there were only two major peoples at the time – the Vikings and the Inuit. The “Thule culture”, this new people suddenly on the scene who reigned across the Arctic by 1,200 were actually the Norse. Thus, the “gentle giants” (Dorset) who were gone by 1500 were

also the Norse. The dates perfectly fit and then, and only then does it make sense. In other words, they have been misidentifying Norse sites for so long that they have invented new histories in doing so - just ask Patricia Sutherland.

John Harris, has written a fascinating book, *The Last Viking*, in which he describes a similar theory about the so called "Thule Culture":

"It seems probable that there never was such a thing as a "Thule Culture" per se, or a full-blown influx of Alaskan Inuit into the Eastern Arctic around the turn of the First Millennium. It is more reasonable and more logical to explain the so-called Thule culture as the natural progression of Thule-Vikings moving westwards into the Arctic regions, then across the Arctic Archipelago and eventually further west again. And the Dorset? Unless they were decimated by European diseases (an unfortunate possibility), they neither faded away nor disappeared without a trace, they simply changed by adopting improved methodology obtained from the Vikings as they passed through and perhaps from time to time also stayed. And here a Viking presence would perhaps be difficult to differentiate. At times the Vikings might well have occupied or even co-existed on some of the choicer Dorset sites - a reasonable assumption given that most sites would have been favourably located with some form of ready-made (if rudimentary) habitation. Perhaps some sites were abandoned completely, while others eventually reverted back to their original Inuit users, further masking signs of a Viking presence. Then again, there is the obvious corollary: if Inuit hunters from Alaska could reach Greenland in skin covered boats, what was there to stop the Vikings from proceeding at least as far in the opposite direction, i.e., journeying from Greenland to Alaska and beyond? Lack of arctic know how? Hardly, given that the Vikings had already managed to survive on the northwest coast of Greenland. Then there is the supposition that whale hunting in the Eastern Arctic was exclusively an Inuit practice. Here again, in light of their own needs and requirements the Vikings can hardly be excluded. Also, given the dearth of construction materials in the Arctic, the same argument likely applies - in some instances at least - to the "Thule" sites that featured whalebone in their construction. Here - isolated occurrences and/or cooperative ventures alike - small Viking ships would surely be useful, as would be the available manpower and Viking maritime expertise itself. So what is more likely to have taken place in the Eastern Arctic around the turn of the First Millennium? That the Alaskan Inuit in their skin-covered boats traveled thousands of miles across the Arctic Archipelago as far as Thule on the northwest coast of Greenland, or that the Vikings - already settled lower

down the Greenland coast, with their superb ships, superior tools and their penchant for exploration, simply moved up the coast to Thule as a natural progression? And after that, sailed a short distance cross the top of Baffin Bay to Ellsmere Island and progressively extended their westward exploration to include other "Thule" sites along the way."

Harris is certainly on to something. Anyone who investigates these vague "cultures" and their time spans of the North American Arctic region can only shake their head knowing the dates and conflated theories cannot be correct. Here follows an example of how a "professional Archeologist" deals with such prattle. Our old nemesis Fitzhugh from the Maritime Archaic (or the "Moorehead phase", as he prefers to call it) seems to have been unaware of the full implications when he stated: "It was the Thule people that pioneered the hunting of large whales for the first time ever". If the Thule were the first to have perfected whale-hunting skills, then there is little doubt who they actually were. We need to look no further than the Norse to encounter a whale hunting people. In fact, the much sought after "Unicorn Horn" of the Middle Ages was usually the horn of the Narwhale. A 2,000 to 4,000 pound Arctic whale that the Greenlanders harvested and sold to Europe and beyond for a very high price because of its magical "Unicorn" qualities. Not to mention, the 10,000 pound Minke whale the Norse are famous for, which certainly classifies as a "large whale". It takes quite an imagination to believe the Inuit, arriving in kayaks two centuries later than the Norse, were the first whale hunters of the region. It is hard to fathom that Fitzhugh was not aware of these facts when he made such a statement. Perhaps, he also knows the Thule Culture were Vikings; or perhaps not. It is difficult to say because archeologists speak in circles better than politicians.

The Vikings themselves believed that spell wielding Norse outlaws made their home on Baffin Island. The evidence comes from the *Saga of Örvar Oddr's*, in which a great adventure had been recorded. Oddr and Vignir, who was gigantic in stature, seek revenge on Ögmundr. Ögmundr is the meanest of outlaws, who has dug himself in on Baffin Island. It begins in chapter 21, where Oddr and Vignir discuss the fate of Ögmundr:

"In the morning they got ready to sail. Then Vignir asked Oddr what he wanted. He said he wanted to look for Ögmundr Eyþjófsbana.

‘You won’t get much good from that, if you find him,’ said Vignir. ‘He’s the biggest troll and worst of giants that is to be found in the northern part of the world.’

‘Do not tell me that you dare not see or find Ögmundr Flóka,’ said Oddr. ‘You who are the mightiest in size and strength of my men?’

‘In the end, you won’t be able to say that I am afraid.’ said Vignir. ‘But I’ll say these words just once, so that you’ll listen better. I will tell you where Ögmundr is. He has come into a fjord that is called Shadow. He and his gang are in the barrens of Helluland [Baffin Island]. He has gone there so he doesn’t have to worry about meeting you. You can look for him if you want and find out how it goes.’ Oddr said it would happen. Then they sailed the sea until they came to Greenland, where they turned south and west along the coast. Then Vignir said: ‘Now I shall lead the ship today, but you’ll follow after.’ Oddr accepted his advice. Vignir was ship’s helmsman.”

The directions are spot on for navigating to Baffin Island. The tale goes on to tell of wild adventures with lands that appear and disappear by the magic of the outlaw they hunt, which sounds like the turbulent Hudson Strait where the tidal range can reach 40 ft. We can only imagine what it must have been like sailing into Hudson Strait back then. Stuck in a chasm of bottomless fog with the dangerous currents of the “indrawing seas”, they recorded it as “shadow” in the Saga. The Greenlanders called it the Gunningagap. Hudson Strait, and all of Vinland for that matter, was a place of legend, mystery and magic. In *The Voyages of the Norsemen to America*, Hovgaard states:

“Sailing the Hudson Strait would be daunting for the crew of a small, medieval ship, which would explain why Vignir— who is familiar with the area— takes the helm. Norse Greenlanders might wisely choose to avoid these waters. But outlaws might just choose to hide, literally, in the desperate straits.”

What Hovgaard was not privy to back then is that Hudson Strait and its surrounding lands are littered with Norse ruins and artifacts. Also, it appears that Greenland regularly had annoyances by outlaws who sought refuge North of the settlements or in the Canadian Arctic, but by no means did they just give up those lands. Erik was said to have sent a team to quell the outlaws within the first few years of settling Greenland. So, for the Greenlanders, the Canadian Arctic was a land filled with pygmies (early

name for the Eskimos other than Skraeling), outlaws, magical beings and excellent hunting grounds. Regardless, of the desolation and dangers the Greenlanders kept pushing further as if they were searching for something. *There was not a coward among them.* During hunting expeditions and explorations the Greenlanders had outposts on Skraeling Island, Ruin Island, Devon Island, Resolute Island, etc. The now famous Kingittorsuaq Runestone was found in 1824 at a group of three Cairns on top of Kingittorsuaq Island. It is located at 72° 57' N. Seventy three degrees North. Something supposed to be unthinkable at the time (The Arctic circle is at 63° N). Remains of stone walled Longhouses have been found as far North as Ellef Ringnes Island and Ellesmere Island. Both are on the Arctic Ocean.

Unlike Baffin Island and the rest of the Arctic, Hvitrannaland was a land of green and plenty that had been encountered untold times by the Norsemen. They certainly had some kind of understanding between the two. Interestingly, when we do hear mention of Greater Ireland, usually it is a Norseman who has become a Chieftain amongst them. We quote from the *Landnamabok*:

“Their son was Ari who drifted to White Men's Land, which some people call Greater Ireland. It lies in the ocean to westward, near Vinland the Good, said to be a six day sail west from Ireland. Ari could not depart, and was baptized there.”

Ari Marsson is mentioned in three of the Norse Sagas. Marsson was the descendant of a founding family of Iceland and married a first cousin of Erik the Red. When Erik set off for Greenland, Marsson was said to be on one of the 14 ships that never made it. How Marsson actually came to shore in North America is not detailed. His life there goes untold, but by all accounts he was well respected in Hvitrannaland. Icelanders and Irishmen who probably traded there recognized Ari, son of Mar and Thorkatla from Reykjaness, and said he had become a Chieftain in that land. Another example often cited is in the *Eyrbyggja Saga*, where we learn of a Seafarer, Gudleif Gudlaugson, who after leaving Viking Dublin is thrown off course by bad weather and lands at Hvitrannaland:

“West of Ireland he encountered easterly then northeasterly gales and the ship was driven far from sight of land first to the west and then to the southwest. This happened late in summer and the crew made all sorts of vows if only they might reach land. At last land came into view. It was a big country, but they had no idea what place it was. Weary with the

struggle with the sea, Gudleif and his crew put to shore. They found a secure harbor but soon people came toward them. They did not know who these people were, but thought they might be speaking Irish. A great crowd of what seemed like several hundred gathered, took them prisoners, bound them and marched them some distance inland where they were brought before a meeting to have their fate determined. Gudleif understood that some of the people wanted them put to death, while others proposed they be made slaves.

The inhabitants were still arguing about this when Gudleif and his men saw a group of horsemen riding up with a banner carried ahead of them. It seemed as if one of these must be a chieftain. As they came closer, the Icelanders saw that the one riding behind the banner was an old man with a head of white hair, but tall and courageous looking. Everyone bowed to him and greeted him as their leader, and the Icelanders saw that every decision was left to him. After a while he summoned Gudleif and his crew. When they stood before him he spoke to them in Icelandic, asking where they belonged. They replied that most were from Iceland. He asked which were Icelanders and Gudleif stepped forward, greeting the old man. The inhabitants started to demand that something be done about Gudleif and his crew so the tall man moved away from the Icelanders and, calling twelve of his people to him, held a long consultation. Eventually they all came back to the meeting and the tall man addressed Gudleif:

‘My fellow countrymen and I have taken time to consider your case’, he said, ‘and they have left it to me to decide what should be done with you. You now have my leave to go whenever you want. Although you may consider it late in the season to put to sea, I strongly advise you to get well away from here. These people are tricky and hard to deal with, and they think you’ve broken their laws.’

‘What shall we tell people if we make it back to our homeland?’ asked Gudleif. ‘Who shall we say we owe our freedom to?’

‘That’s one thing I’m not going to tell you,’ said the old man. ‘I’m too fond of my kinsmen and blood brothers to encourage them to come here and get into the same kind of trouble you’d be in if I hadn’t been here to help you. I’ve lived so many years I expect old age will get the better of me any moment now, but even if I survive there are still people in this country more powerful than I am, and they’d show no mercy to strangers like you. It just so happens they aren’t here right now.’ ”

Hvitramannaland was a land of white robed Druids to whom “Baptism” was especially important, which only further shows their service to *Minne*. The importance of Baptism is older than Christianity. What most people do not know is the vital part of the ritual was not necessarily the water. The importance was the Name-Giving.

Exactly how long the “Irish”, had been here is still up for speculation. Ancient “Irish” is just another word for the Tuatha de Danann, who were Hyperboreans and most certainly a part of what we call the ANGSP. They were in Ireland before the so called “Celtic Invasion”, therefore their story is simply called “Irish”. Could Hvitramannaland have carried over from the Maritime Archaic? Or were the majority of them from the time of Saint Brendan? We cannot say for certain, but we know they were eventually part of the “Celtic Church”, who were also Druids. We prefer “Gothic Christianity”. Hopefully the above will suffice to show that “Greenland” was much more than only the West coast Settlements. Ingstad said they were even settled on the dreaded East coast of Greenland, which is amazing in itself. They never did stop searching.

The Norse (Greenlanders) who became “Christian” early were consciously in service of the Dragon, the original Arthur. They were the “Christians” of the Archetype, the *Minne* or “Blood Memory”. When we consider the Stave Churches and Drakkur Longships, the Serpent Mounds of Vinland are not much of a mystery. It appears that everyone from Druids, Vikings, Papars, Knights and so on – had an understanding amongst each other and that understanding was the truth residing within each one of them, truth inherited from their Fathers – the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People (ANGSP).

King Olaf Tryggvason’s Christianity, took hold in Greenland shortly after its inception. Even Erik had a Chapel made for his wife who had become Christian. He had it built on the other side of the hill so he would not have to look at it. He may not have liked it, but as said, they could work with the “Celtic Church”. We cannot point to these different living factions enough, because if we do not understand them, we can never understand the Greenlanders, nor Vinland. Let us return to that impressive article written by Varg the Norwegian:

“Norway was actually never Christianized, as we understand the term. In 1030 they had officially been converted to a faith that was a mix of Pagan beliefs, including Sun worship and a Gnostic form of Christianity. When they met the Danish Catholic priests, who tried to convert them to

Catholicism, many of them reacted with violence. This Christianization process in Scandinavia began in the Vth or VIth century, but as we know they had little success until the IXth century in Denmark, the XIth century in Norway and the XIIth century in Sweden, when the respective populations were officially converted to Christianity, by force and deceit I may add. However, Norway (and the parts of Sweden that until the XVIth or XVIIth century was a part of Norway [Jämtland, Härjedalen, Bohuslän, Idre and Särne] wasn't converted to what we normally think of when we say Christianity (the Catholic or Greek/Russian Orthodox church), until the XVth century, when Norway became a part of Catholic Denmark. Before that the Norwegians were so-called Celtic-Christians, and had a Gnostic faith similar to that of the Templars. When the Norwegian kings from 1030 to 1450 canonized people and gave bishop titles on their own the pope was naturally furious, as this was seen as his task, but why should the Norwegian kings care? They weren't Catholics and didn't answer to the pope. Norwegian priests were further expected to get married and have children, something that was unheard of in the Catholic world. We even had a female saint; a princess from the British Isles as far as I remember, called saint Sunniva ("Sun Gift", from Anglo-Saxon and Norse "sunn-gifa"). The Celtic church and its Gnostic faith was soon defeated and replaced by Catholicism on the British Isles, but only after they had successfully converted Norway, and for several hundred years Norway was the only so-called Celtic-Christian country in the world! But then most of the Gnostic clergy were killed by the so-called pestilence we know as the Black Death in 1349 and the following years, as they were involved in the treatment of the sick, and because of that were more exposed to the mysterious Black Death than others, and were replaced by Danish Catholic priests when the two countries united in 1450. This pretty unknown so-called Celtic Christianity explains why you only find stave churches in Norway and parts of Sweden, and only stave churches built before 1349. The Catholics didn't build stave churches. These stave churches were Gnostic churches, built to honour the dragon.”

The article is a pretty accurate depiction of the situation when the first Bishop of Greenland was named in 1112. The Icelander, Bishop Erik-Upsi or Eiríkr Gnúpsson (also called Henricus) was not appointed by the Catholic Church and if someone digs deep enough they can still find where the Church nebulously admits it. For a Bishop to be appointed to a region usually means the “Faith” has already been established by Missionaries, which is further confirmation that Greenland accepted the Weiss Krist early on. A few years later, in 1121, Erik-Upsi set out for Vinland. We will never know what he learned about Vinland that urged him to go, but he

did go and never came back. Some do claim he returned to Gardar; but the historian Rafn thinks otherwise. Erik's relinquishment of the seat at Gardar, accepted in Greenland around 1122, is proof he did not return. He was then replaced by Bishop Arnald a couple of years later who was also not appointed by the Church but by the King at the request of Greenlanders who had brought the King a polar bear as a gift from the *Thing*.

Let us also mention here that Erik-Upsi was not the first Bishop recorded to have gone to Vinland. In 1059, Jonus, a "Saxon Bishop", went first to Iceland and from there to Vinland to bolster the Faith, but instead it was reported that the Vinlanders killed him. If that be true, Bishop Erik must have been a brave man.

When did the Greenlanders become Catholic? We cannot say for certain, but by the 14th century and the devastating Black Plague everything had changed. It seems as if the Church had it in for the Greenlanders because by the middle of the 14th century, Greenlanders owed so much in "tithes" (Peter's pence and the Crusade tax) that the Church owned nearly everything. Greenlanders were made share croppers of their own farms. We quote "Aidon Aakelas" who summed it up rather nicely:

"By 1340 the Catholic Church had confiscated nearly all of the 190 farms in the western Greenland settlement, in lieu of church tithes. Many folk in the western settlement still followed the precepts of the Celtic Church of Saint Columba (while giving lip service to the Catholics). By the 14th century the Catholics had broken the Celtic Church in Britain and Ireland. The confiscation of the western settlement farms was most probably intended to break the spirit of the maverick westerners and bring them completely under the thumb of the Catholics. True to form, the westerners abandoned their settlement (which was theirs no longer) and walked across the ice to America. Over the next few years many of those in the eastern settlement followed. King Magnus of Norway (most certainly at the behest of the Pope) sent a small crusader army to America to bring the Greenlanders back to the fold: 'No one turned back.' They had begun to worship the Great Spirit."

We have now arrived at one of the great "mysteries" in history: the entire population of the Western Settlement suddenly disappeared. Around 1342, Ivar Bardsson, steward of the Church's property in Greenland, went to check on the Western Settlement. He did not find there a single living Soul, no corpses, no sign of struggle, nothing but some extra livestock running wild; it was as if thousands of Greenlanders had vanished into thin air. Of

course it wasn't really a mystery. They knew they had gone to Vinland. When the strong and independent Greenlanders were reduced to the status of thralls of their own property – they left and the Church knew why and where. For instance, the 17th century Icelandic bishop, Gisli Oddsson, was citing 14th century records that have been “lost”, when he wrote:

“The inhabitants of Greenland, of their own free will, abandoned the true faith and the Christian religion, having already forsaken all good ways and true virtues, and joined themselves with the folk of America.”

The Catholic King Magnus Eriksson was less than enchanted when a ship of Greenlanders arrived in Bergen bearing the news that the Western Settlement had been abandoned. The Church has been a choreographer of the Greenland/Vinland enigma ever since. The Icelandic Sagas and their like, do not really give a full account of the times because the Church keeps her secrets, but she is not alone. There were secrets the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People kept for themselves too – and still do. But neither compare to the dark secrets of the surreptitious faction that later arrived in Protestant clothing to bury any memory of Vinland the Good.

To sum it up, Erik the Red and the other Greenland Chieftains were part of a mission. In the process, they became unbelievably rich with the trading in rare commodities, such as Walrus Ivory, Unicorn Horns, and Mossur Wood. No sooner than they were settled in Greenland, they were already making excursions to Vinland. They travelled as far as the Arctic Sea, once known as the “Hyperborean Sea”, in the harsh and frozen North. The evidence of their presence is there in the Northern Arctic Islands some 1500 miles North of the Greenland Settlements and yet, we are not to assume they went 1500 miles South to the beautiful shores of New England? Thus we are sure they had also explored the more pleasant climates to the South (Vinland).

The early centuries of the Greenlanders were so good that they were magical, but by the middle of the 14th century, the Black Death and the Church had made life unbearable for them. The last remnants of Greenland would migrate to Vinland, where another great culture would rise and fall from which they eventually disappeared into the Indian population, such as the Cree, Beothuk, Lenape, Iroquois and Mandan.

We can learn a lot from the Indians

“Respect the man of noble races other than your own, who carries out, in a different place, a combat parallel to yours, to ours. He is your ally. He is our ally, be he at the other end of the world.”

-Savitri Devi

It is important to us that we make it clear how we feel about the *Skraelings*. We do not use *Skraeling* in a derogatory sense. We use it because it can mean both Indian and Eskimo, and that is how we mean it. We do not suffer “the only good Injun is a dead Injun”, but we also know better than the bleeding heart. Independent “Native Americans” are a noble people. Their sense of honor and decency are commendable, but as with everyone, there were good and bad Skraelings. The lesser Skraeling, and there were plenty, could not accept that he was not equal to the Norseman, who ruled over the village and surrounding area. He wanted what the Norse had regardless if he deserved it or not. Almost as much of a problem was the lazy Skraeling who made himself helpless counting on the easy life that a Viking village promised. In truth, usually one led into the other. These are the ones who murdered the Elite as soon as a sure opportunity presented itself. The wiser Vikings saw the signs when swarms of Skraelings flocked to the Settlement and grew discontent with what they were given. That for which they were originally thankful was no longer enough. Nothing would ever be enough. It is the God forsaken nature of people. Add in failing crops, the stagnation of complacency that always accompanies replacing the Sword with the plow etc., as said, the Norse knew the signs so they moved on. All the while the Skraelings begging them to stay, until the Norse promised they would return.

The Norse had their weaknesses too. Sometimes he became too attached to his homestead and all the lesser instincts that insinuates. He could not make himself leave. These were the “Yellow Hairs” that would eventually be exterminated. They are usually spoken of as an Elite who ruled, and were often large in stature, but above all else it was spiritual; everything was spiritual. The Norse and the Skraeling were in agreement about that.

Let us look at the good Skraeling, who was fiercely loyal to the Northman because he knew and did not try to deny that the Northman had done much for his people. He was grateful and a true friend. Then there was the Noble

Skraeling who never gave up his independence and lived well profiting from trade with the Northman. It was a good relationship. They smoked the pipe together and shared stories of the Gods. The Norseman showed the Skraeling many things that he rightfully still holds sacred today.

It is one of those strange ironies that white kids in America so often reject the superficial “White Christian America” and embrace the struggle of the “Native American” and his spirituality. They despise their own so called “White Culture” and respect the ways of the Red man. All the while, not having the slightest clue that what he is actually instinctively drawn to in the “Native American Tradition” is his own stolen inheritance, but not stolen by the Indian, who were passed down these things by the Norseman, but stolen by the so called “White Culture” that has done everything it can to thwart any true Aryan wisdom. Let us look at some of these Native American beliefs, and how closely they resemble that of the Norseman.

Just like the Vikings, Indians are described as being a superstitious people. There is a Spirit hiding under every rock, but we shall concentrate on their Gods. Besides the Manitou, which is the manifestations of the Great Spirit that pervades everywhere (Andi), who is also called Wakan Tanka by the Lakota, and identified as Wotan by Miguel Serrano. The two mighty Antagonists are the Thunderbird and the Horned Serpent (or underwater beast of some sort). These two Beings are in constant strife with one another. The Thunderbird represents the upper world, the Heavens. The shape-shifting Serpent is God of the Underworld. The Thunderbird soars across the skies during storms and hurls his thunderbolts at the Underworld creatures, which he keeps in their place. Anyone familiar with Norse beliefs will quickly recognize the Thunderer, who flies across the skies in his chariot during storms sparking lightning bolts, and his main Antagonist has always been the Midgard Serpent, Jörmungandr, who the Indians call “Mishibijiw”.

Mishibijiw is first and foremost a shapeshifter. The Mishibijiw causes earthquakes and has strong magic. He sometimes helps people and sometimes hurts them. A shapeshifter who is in the Underworld, causes earthquakes and can just as well help or hurt people is identical to Loge of the Norse Myths, who is also considered the father of the World Serpent.

Indian legends say the Thunderbird is most benevolent towards men (Thor is the friend of man), but Mishibijiw sometimes needed placating. It is not hard to see a Viking Longship as that placation and probably where the Indian first saw a conscious effort in friendship towards Mishibijiw. There

is little doubt that this shape shifter is none other than the Dragon, which the Viking certainly gave due respect with his Drakkur Longship and Stave Churches. As said, the Thunderbird and Mishibijiw are in constant strife with one another. The key to life was the balance of the two – Nature, which is exactly what the children of Thor were doing riding on the back of the Serpent.

More sure tales of Norse origin are the “Old Man” and “Trickster” legends. We can instantly see Odin and Loge in these 2 Personalities. For the most part Old Man is the Creator and Trickster is his Helper. The Old Man is wise and omnipotent and usually remains slightly in the background in comparison to the Trickster who is a major character in nearly all “Native American” histories. Trickster can be mischeivous, lewd, backwards and at times quite funny, but He always has a lesson to teach and is generally seen as a benevolent Culture Hero. It would appear as if Loge found a home. Somewhere he was appreciated.

We also must address the Great Spirit, Manitou. Manitou encompasses all. It is the Spirit which pervades the Earth, which we all share in. The Norse called it Andi – Ani – Mani. He can come as small as a troop of Pixies and as large as the Sky and Earth itself. He is the Great Spirit beyond good and evil, male and female, the Great Spirit that just *is*. That is why every Manitou Stone is Urda standing there. The Norn who weaves the Fate of Gods and Men. Beyond reproach, beyond understanding. *She is*. Mani is also *Minne*. The very name Manitou is Nordic and reaches back to the primordial Runes MAN and TYR.

Then there are the Indian Legends from the Northeastern coast of Vinland, where the Norse first made their presence. The Micmac (Mi'kmaq) Tribe were located in the Nova Scotia/New Brunswick region and as far South as Maine. The Micmac revered the God and Culture Hero, Glooscap. Some of the stories of Glooscap are identical to the Norse Gods. There was a big push, including Frederick Pohl, to see the Glooscap Legend as part of the Knights Templar excursion to Vinland. Every honest historian believes the Templars also came to America, but in the case of Glooscap we think it is another (probably intentional) distraction e.g. it is claimed that the Micmac chant in memory of when Glooscap left in his big boat: “Nemajeck, Numeedich” was actually the old Norwegian sea-chantey sung: “Nu mo jag, nu mo deg”. And that it was Henry Sinclair of Rosslyn, a vassal to Norway, who taught it to the Micmac. We do not doubt that Sinclair, the Zeno brothers and Templars were here and for their own reasons, but isn't it more probable that the Norwegian chant was chanted

by Norwegians? In other words, the legends of Glooscap are Norse, and the chant of remembrance is Norse – maybe they were Norse.

The Hopi Indian Tribe is quite a Testament to something much older that has been purposely forgotten. No Western Tribe has a greater connection to the “White Gods”, the Kachinas, than the Hopi. Legends of the great White Elder Brother who will return to fulfill their prophecy of the sacred Swastika. They and their legends come from those remarkable Builders of Stone, the Anasazi Cliff Dwellers. The Indian word Anasazi means “those who are not us” or “enemy of my Ancestors”, but the Hopi call them “Hisatsinom”, which means “the ancient ones” or “the Ancestors”. That is quite a stark contrast in meanings. The Hisatsinom are said to have disappeared around 1250 A.D. (Vinland years). For more information about the Hopi see *The Complete Armanen* and *The Final Battalion*.

We will be speaking of Skraeling legends and their beliefs throughout this work, but in the end it comes down to the fact that there are so many stories and ways of life that are sacred to the Skraeling which are comparable to the beliefs of the Norse that it cannot be coincidence. From Longhouses and Turf houses, to the marvelous White Buffalo Woman and their hunting techniques, to the very way they administered the Law of the Tribe, from Plaza Games to the Great Council, from Mounds raised over cremations with buried goods, *Thing* sites and the legend of *Minne* etc. etc., when tallied up the similitudes shout: *The Vikings were here. This is Vinland!*

Vinland the Good

“They called the country *Vinland*”.
“We know it”, said I. “I am a *Vinlander*”.

- Bayard Taylor

The sturdy and giant of a man liked what he saw and could already see himself offering Leif, Erik's son, the sacred Halberth of the King's Royal Guard. A Royal Guard that would one day become known as the legendary *Berkenbeiner*. Leif Eriksson had made an impression by passing Iceland and sailing straight for Norway from Greenland; a notable feat, showing the possibilities of direct trade with the Greenlanders. Leif had been sent to King Olaf as the agent of his father. Why not strike the deal with the King himself? And now Leif stood in the Court of Olaf Tryggvason. Love him or hate him, no one can deny the prowess of Tryggvason. A most formidable opponent. Once a great Raider, who was so physically blessed that he could run down the oars of a rowing ship. Now he sailed the mightiest of Longships he had named the Long Serpent. The King knew this meeting was destined. How many destined moments? What of the time Odin came to him at Avaldsnes? Or the prophecy of the Papars? And now standing before him was this strong and tall young man of good bearing destined to “discover” Vinland. He would set high his flag on the shores of New Norway. Leif was baptized into the “Celtic Church” while spending the winter with Olaf – or so we are told according to *Eiríks Saga Rauða* (Erik the Red's Saga). How serious Leif took Baptism or if it actually happened we shall never know, but the Priests he brought back to Greenland seemed real enough. Greenland would accept the deal of the Celtic Church which was really the Gothic Church. Whether they were called Arians, Parsis, Cathars, Bogomils, Albans, Priscillians, Papas etc., they were a part of the Blood Memory, which is not found in any book.

We first learn of Leif Eriksson in the *Grœnlendinga Saga* (Greenlander Saga). The Ingstads thought it most authentic and the legitimate source for *Eiríks Saga Rauða*. Using their analysis of the Sagas to guide them, Helgi and Anne Ingstad discovered L'Anse aux Meadows. We can see no better source for interpreting the Sagas than the Ingstads. The *Grœnlendinga* was preserved in the late 14th Century *Flateyjarbók* manuscript and is thought to have first been written in the 13th century. The Ingstads believed it to

be the *Saga* that most likely had a Greenlander for its source, which is important because there is no known written account by the Greenlanders; not a word. Here follows the discovery of North America by Leif Eriksson according to the *Grœnlendinga*. We quote:

“The next thing now to be related is that Bjarne Herjulfson went out from Greenland and visited Erik Jarl, and the Jarl received him well. Bjarne told about his voyages, that he had seen unknown lands, and people thought he had shown no curiosity, when he had nothing to relate about these countries. Bjarne became one of the Jarl's courtiers, and came back to Greenland the summer after. There was now much talk about voyages of discovery. Leif, the son of Erik the Red, of Brattahlid, went to Bjarne Herjulfson, and bought the ship of him, and engaged men for it, so that there were thirty-five men in all.”

The *Saga* then relates how they made ready and sailed for the shores West of Greenland. Let us pick back up where they first land in North America:

“There sailed they to the land, and cast anchor, and put off boats, and went ashore, and saw there no grass. Great icebergs were over all up the country, but like a plain of flat stones was all from the sea to the mountains, and it appeared to them that this land had no good qualities. Then said Leif, ‘We have not done like Bjarne about this land, that we have not been upon it; now will I give the land a name, and call it Helluland.’ Then went they on board, and after that sailed out to sea, and found another land; they sailed again to the land, and cast anchor, then put off boats and went on shore. This land was flat, and covered with wood, and white sands were far around where they went, and the shore was low. Then said Leif, ‘This land shall be named after its qualities, and called Markland (woodland.)’ They then immediately returned to the ship. Now sailed they thence into the open sea, with a northeast wind, and were two days at sea before they saw land, and they sailed thither and came to an island which lay to the eastward of the land, and went up there, and looked round them in good weather, and observed that there was dew upon the grass; and it so happened that they touched the dew with their hands, and raised the fingers to the mouth, and they thought that they had never before tasted anything so sweet. After that they went to the ship, and sailed into a sound, which lay between the island and a ness (promontory), which ran out to the eastward of the land; and then steered westwards past the ness. It was very shallow at ebb tide, and their ship stood up, so that it was far to see from the ship to the water. But so much did they desire to land, that they did not give themselves time to wait until the water again rose under their ship,

but ran at once on shore, at a place where a river flows out of a lake; but so, soon as the waters rose up under the ship, then took they boats, and rowed to the ship, and floated it up to the river, and thence into the lake, and there cast anchor, and brought up from the ship their skin cots, and made their booths.”

Researchers and scholars alike have been offering their own notions about these three original locations ever since. The widely “accepted” theory is Helluland was Baffin Island, Markland equated to Labrador and Vinland was of course Newfoundland. The Ingstads were intelligent in the way they fashioned their “discovery”. Evidence of Vikings in North America has been found literally thousands of times and always brushed under the rug, but not the discovery of L’Anse aux Meadows by Helgi and Anne Ingstad – that one is on the maps. What was different in their approach from so many others? Firstly, Anne kept control of the site, she was in charge of the excavations and they surrounded themselves with decent people, but what really set them apart was they didn’t debate the locations, but rather used them to their advantage. In fact, they hardly rocked the boat of any “accepted” theories. What they did was find a legitimate location and approached it in a true archeological manner documenting as much evidence as needed, before the touted scholars were brought in. All the while they were making purposeful entries for those with ears to hear. It was Helgi who famously pointed to the discovery of a chunk of Rhode Island anthracite coal found back at a Greenland farm. He noted that it meant the Greenlanders had to have been to Rhode Island. In their book, *The Viking Discovery of America*, I think it was Anne who insinuated: “I would point out that at Cape Aston in Labrador, which faces Disko Island, I found a region which corresponds as closely as possible to Leif’s fascinating description of Helluland”. With such a statement Anne was suggesting that Vinland could be in New England. There were several other variances they casually reported throughout their solid presentation. They and their team proved that L’Anse aux Meadows was one Viking outpost and that the Norse had been further South.

Another outstanding individual in the quest of Vinland was Norwegian-American, Hjalmar Holand. Without Holand no one would have heard of the Kensington Runestone. When Holand was a young man, Olof Ohman gave him the Runestone that he had found on his property. Holand would spend the rest of his life pursuing the hidden Viking history of America. He built a strong case that Leif’s Vinland went as far South as Long Island, NY. Others have claimed as far as Chesapeake Bay, which is certainly true of a later date (Arlington Mallery proved it). Holand made a case that

Baffin Island was not Helluland. His initial argument was that Bjarni was an able Seafarer, who knew Erik's Settlement in Greenland had a Southwestern exposure, so he would have kept making excursions East in order to spot Southern Greenland. Thus he would not have gone that far North without having already caught a glimpse of Greenland. His second reason we quote: "we have the fact that whenever the location of Helluland is mentioned in the old writings it is always described as lying south or southwest of Greenland". With the help of fellow Antiquarian Frederick Phol, he calculated Helluland to be Flat Rock Point in Southeastern Newfoundland, next after crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence they made land at Nova Scotia, its trees and white beaches making up Markland. Then sailing 2 more days South and finally reaching the Bass River, which led to Follins Pond on Cape Cod (Massachusetts). Holand was not alone. Back in 1914 William Hovgaard, Director of the MIT School of Naval Design, wrote in *Voyages of the Norsemen to America* a similar account: 'it may have been on the east coast of the Cape Cod peninsula, but more probably it was on the south shore, in Nantucket Sound.' And in 1937 Professor Anton Brögger, President of the International Congress of Archaeologists, came to much of the same conclusion: "one must look inland, not along the completely unsheltered seacoast, nor west of Cape Cod, where there is generally much frost in winter. But within the interior of Cape Cod to attempt to rediscover what was told of Vinland."

As bold as it may initially sound there exists evidence to support their claims. We only need to look at a map marked with pre-Columbian, European discoveries and Leif's Vinland presents itself. Perhaps, Leif's initial outpost (Leifsbúðir) was further North and Cape Cod was a later part of the legendary Norumbega as they explored further South. We know for certain that Thorwald Eriksson and Thorfinn Karlsefni both went further South. According to the Sagas, the Southern most indicator would be the mention of abundant salmon which sounds like the Gulf of Maine or St. Lawrence, yet there are also salmon as far South as Massachusetts. Our Northern most indicators are the grapes but also the unfrozen pastures because some people do not believe the story of the grapes. Basically the described requirements place us no further North than the Canadian Border. Regardless, the map below illustrates that just in New England alone the "Vikings" had settled into a sizeable area. An area that can only be described as the legendary Kingdom of New Norway (Norumbega) within the realm of Vinland the Good.



Each numbered circle on the map represents a pre-Columbian find of European origin: Norse Spears, Axes, Megalithic Stone Chambers, Dolmens, Runstones, foundations of Longhouses, Red Ochre People etc. With so many discoveries one must consider New England as a possible location of Vinland. For a description of each one of these discoveries see the Map of Discovery section.

Above was mentioned Thorwald Eriksson and Thorfinn Karlsefni. Their stories are further on in the *Grænlandinga*. At some point though we should address *Eiríks Saga Rauða*, Karlsefni, and the descendants of Karlsefni. Thorfinn Karlsefni was a decent man who has received a black eye inadvertently by his own descendants. There are 2 problems that most researchers have with the Sagas. The first is the obvious bias tales that were added by Churchmen. The second deals mainly with *Eiríks Saga Rauða* and the fact that it was a Karlsefni descendant who wrote it, in which he gives all credits to his Ancestor, supplanting even Leif's role. This has caused some to mock Karlsefni as if he were somehow responsible for the actions of his descendants. We choose to avoid the controversy by focusing on the *Grænlandinga*, for it is a grand story.

Leif and his men decide to stay the winter and build Booth houses (stone walls with tent roofs). Next, using alternate teams who must make their way back each day before dark, they explore the land. Here is where the grapes make their appearance. One evening Erik's German friend, Tyrker, who is like an uncle to Leif, somehow gets separated from his team and doesn't make it back. Leif is beside himself and organizes a search party that finds him shortly after. Tyrker is wild with excitement and shows them grapes that he had found. This is the episode that gave Vinland its name, but there is another idea out there that believes Vinland actually means Meadow-land. Either way, Leif named her Vinland and sailed back for

Greenland. Before leaving Leif gave us one more riddle from these shores, and men have been trying to solve it ever since:

“The days and nights were of more equal length than in Greenland and Iceland. The sun was shining at dagmálastað and eyktarstað on the shortest day of the year.”

Investigators have put forth a wide range of theories and explanations trying to pinpoint the actual time of *eyktarstað*. We have heard nearly every time imaginable, but the first problem which should be addressed is that *eyktarstað* is 3 hours long. The Norse broke down 24 hours by 8 intervals of 3 hours. So someone not aware of that should not be taken serious, which is surprisingly several who try speculating a precise time. Granted, it is the end of *eyktarstað* that we are concerned with, but to speak of *eyktarstað*, as if it were 3 o'clock shows their knowledge of the matter is wanting. Churchmen (2 Icelandic Bishops) tried setting it at 3:00 so that it coincided with the 9th hour, in which all activities should stop in honor of the Faith, but if *eyktarstad* began at 3:00 that would mean it was not over until 6:00. Their 3:00 figuring has no bearing on Leif Eriksson but that did not stop the “scholars” from running with it and we have been dealing with “early theories” ever since. Holand (and several others), who used Snorri Sturluson as their source, declared 4:30. As in, the Sun still shone at 4:30, when *eyktarstad* was passing. (We will be meeting Snorri later, when we address the hidden treasure of *Kennings*.) Let us concede a little for the naysayers and call it 4:00 p.m. For the Sun to still be shining at 4:00 on the Winter Solstice we would need to go as far South as Massachusetts. White sand beaches, salmon and grapes are found there also. They may very well have been further North, but Massachusetts is one of the only places I know of that meets *all* the requirements mentioned in the Sagas.

We do not want to make the mistake of claiming for certain any one location because it is all speculation, but we will say this. The Norsemen were excellent Navigators and Seafarers. They knew what to look for and more importantly they knew what they were looking at. To report spotting land 3 times is to say they crossed large bodies of water 3 times. This can only mean they initially crossed from Greenland to Canada, which they named Helluland. Then crossed another great body of water to reach Markland. And lastly they sailed across another body of water again to land and name Vinland the Good. We are not sure how anyone could believe they mistook the same shore twice. These people were even aware that Greenland was an Island. They knew exactly what they were looking

at on the shores of North America and they would not be fooled by any Bays or Islands. Therefore, they had to have crossed Hudson Strait and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which makes the furthest Northern location to be Nova Scotia. We are not saying that Vinland could not have been even further South. What we are saying is that they had to have crossed the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To say otherwise is to say they were not Sailors.

On their way back to Greenland, Leif saved a foundered ship and its crew, including their leader Thorer and his wife Gudrid. When they made it back to Erik's in Brattahild, the Greenlanders were so impressed with Leif's ventures that he was given the name "Leif the Lucky". The Northmen called Luck "Hepp" or Hap, and it was more than what we think of Luck today. It is Ancestral and a Spirit, irresistible, and always where it is happening. To have the Hap was to be someone other men would follow. Leif, which means Heir, had the Luck. A plague sickness broke out that winter and many died, but none were harder to lose than the mighty Erik the Red.

Leif was now the leader of the Greenlanders and those duties would keep him in Greenland, but his Kinsmen were already making plans for another venture to Vinland. There was also Gudrid, who must have been quite the Lady because after her husband Thorer died from the same sickness as Erik, Thorstein Eriksson, one of Leif's brothers, quickly married her, but their marriage was short lived because Thorstein had also died on his way to Vinland from the sickness (probably the plague). Thorstein was sailing to Vinland to find his brother Thorwald's remains and bring his bones back home, where they could be properly laid to rest in a "bundle burial". It must be noted that Gudrid (Freyja) was the driving force behind most of the Vinland expeditions. Next came the wealthy Icelander Thorfinn Karlsefni to Greenland and asked Leif for Gudrid's hand. Leif consented. Karlsefni and Gudrid's first child was born in Vinland the Good. But it is Leif's brother Thorwald, who first has a tale to tell. He did not think Vinland had been explored well enough so Leif gave him leave. Let us continue with the exploits of Thorwald Eriksson from the *Grœnlendinga*:

"Now Thorvald made ready for this voyage with 30 men, and took counsel thereon with Leif his brother. Then made their ship ready, and put to sea, and nothing is told of their voyage until they came to Leif's booths in Vinland. There they laid up their ship, and spent a pleasant winter, and caught fish for their support. But in the spring, Thorvald said that they should make ready the ship, and that some of the men should take the ship's long boat round the western part of the land, and explore there during the summer. To them appeared the land fair and woody, and but a short

distance between the wood and the sea, and white sands; there were many islands, and much shallow water. They found neither dwellings of men nor beasts, except upon an island, to the westward, where they found a cornshed of wood, but many works of men they found not; and they then went back and came to Leif's booths in the autumn. But the next summer, went Thorvald eastward with the ship, and round the land to the northward. Here came a heavy storm upon them when off a ness, so that they were driven on shore, and the keel broke off from the ship, and they remained here a long time, and repaired their ship. Then said Thorvald to his companions: "Now will I that we fix up the keel here upon the ness, and call it Keelness (Kjalarness), and so did they. After that they sailed away round the eastern shores of the land, and into the mouths of the firths, which lay nearest thereto, and to a point of land which stretched out, and was covered all over with wood. There they came to, with the ship, and shoved out a plank to the land, and Thorvald went up the country with all his companions. He then said: 'Here it is beautiful, and here would I like to raise my dwelling.' Then went they to the ship, and saw upon the sands within the promontory three humps, and went thither, and saw there three skin boats (canoes), and three men under each. Then divided they their people, and caught them all, except one, who got away with his boat. They killed the other eight, and then went back to the cape, and looked round them, and saw some heights inside of the frith, and supposed that these were dwellings. After that, so great a drowsiness came upon them that they could not keep awake, and they all fell asleep. Then came a voice, so that they all awoke. Thus said the shout: 'Wake thou! Thorvald! and all thy companions, if thou wilt preserve thy life, and return thou to thy ship, with all thy men, and leave the land without delay.' Then rushed out from the interior of the frith an innumerable crowd of skin boats, and made towards them. Thorvald said then: 'We will put out the battle-skreen, and defend ourselves as well as we can, but fight little against them.' So did they, and the Skrælings shot at them for a time, but afterwards ran away, each as fast as he could. Then asked Thorvald his men if they had gotten any wounds; they answered that no one was wounded. "I have gotten a wound under the arm," said he, "for an arrow fled between the edge of the ship and the shield, in under my arm, and here is the arrow, and it will prove a mortal wound to me. Now counsel I ye, that ye get ready instantly to depart, but ye shall bear me to that cape, where I thought it best to dwell; it may be that a true word fell from my mouth, that I should dwell there for a time; there ye bury me, and set up crosses at my head and feet, and call the place Krossaness for ever in all time to come." Now Thorvald died, but they did all things according to his directions, and then went away, and returned to their companions, and told to each other the tidings which they knew, and dwelt there for the

winter, and gathered grapes and vines to load the ship. In the spring they made ready to sail to Greenland, and came with their ship in Eriksfjord, and could now tell their tidings to Leif.”

Thorwald is one of my favorites. Perhaps it is because he was so eager and daring. He was the first of his family to find Hvítramannaland, to whom the grain shed he found must have belonged. Maybe my fondness for him is because after “the voice” awakened him, he had been the only one shot by a fatal arrow yet his first concern was the well-being of his men. A brave and honorable man. Lastly, Thorwald never left – he is still here with us and we are fortunate enough to know him by name. He is our first Martyr. Long before the Conquistadors, Nathan Hale or the Alamo was the valiant Thorwald Eirksson.

Wrapping up Thorwald’s story we should make mention of “the Gurnet” on the coast of Massachusetts (Boston Harbor), which was named by the Pilgrims. Rafn, Horsford and several other historians believed it to be the final resting place of Thorwald. Not to be outdone, local legend persists that Krossaness was at Hampton, New Hampshire (further North). They certainly found a boulder there that had an inscription and for whatever reasons they have called it Thorvald’s Rock ever since. It is an old legend.

Thorfinn Thordarson was a respected trader and explorer. He is usually called by his nickname, Karlsefni, meaning “the makings of a man.” He was descended from several Kings, including Olaf the White of Dublin and his wife, Aud the Deep-Minded. A long passage in the *Grœnlendinga* is devoted to him, but in *Eiríks Saga Rauða* he is the main character. In the *Grœnlendinga* Karlsefni’s expedition is one of four separate trips, but in *Eiríks Saga Rauða* the four expeditions are combined and led by Karlsefni. As previously stated, we follow the *Grœnlendinga*, for the most part, since it is the more trustworthy.

Karlsefni and crew first arrived at Brattahlíð (Greenland) with a ship full of goods. He received a Hero’s welcome and spent the winter, where he became smitten with the noble-blooded Gudrid. Their wedding took place at Brattahlíð. It is related that by her instigation did they make ready for Vinland. They leave Greenland with about 150 men, a few women, cattle and even a bull. They plan on staying a while. In *Eiríks Saga Rauða*, Karlsefni sets up his first base not too far South of Markland and names it Straumfjord. Every so often we get a smidgen from the establishment. We quote *The Canadian Encyclopedia*:

“He called it Straumfjord (Fjord of Currents) after the strong currents around an island at the mouth of the fjord. Some scholars have argued that the Norse base discovered at L’Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland is Straumfjord.”

The thought fits rather nicely. After winter, they divide into two groups. One goes North and Karlsefni with 40 men heads South. After quite some time they arrive at a place where there are wide sandbars at the mouth of a river. They make camp on the shore and call it *Hóp*. There are fields of self-sown wheat and grapes galore and halibut. It is described as a “land of plenty”.

In the *Grænlandinga* they made a good sail from Greenland straight to *Leifsbúðir*, Leif’s Vinland. Both Sagas agree that Karlsefni met and traded with the Skraelings. It is interesting what transpired next. We are told that after that first visit from the Skraelings Karlsefni began constructing a defensive wall made of trees. How many Mound sites have we visited that had these same wooden defenses? More than we can count. His may very well have been the first Palisade of the “Mound Builders”.

There are tales of dead whales and angry Odinists, old Seers or the *Völva* (it is interesting that the *Völva*, who surely belonged to the Cult of Freya, did not come to Vinland with Karlsefni. She was already there.), more hard times, glorious discoveries and the birth of Karlsefni and Gudrid’s son, Snorre. All of which culminates into their departure after 3 years because of Skraelings, who vastly outnumber them. The story of Karlsefne tells more than meets the eye. They were not prepared for the onslaught of Skraelings. Once they came, the Skraeling just kept coming in endless waves – Karlsefni knew they were ill equipped and had best keep moving. It may have took centuries to play out but in the end any Norseman who stayed too long was swallowed up. Keeping the happenings of Vinland to themselves was more important than filling it with just any White body.

There is a verse from Eric’s Saga that reveals the wit of the Northman. Karlsefni and his crew encounter an old ship’s keel: “They went to the land in their boats, and found the keel of a ship, and called the place *Kjalar-nes* (Keelness)”. This is of course referring to the original Thorwald’s keel from the *Grænlandinga*. For all of their building up of Karlsefni, those Icelanders still gave their dues to Thorwald, which puts the whole story back in perspective, once it is compared to the *Grænlandinga*.

When Karlsefni returned to Greenland he was warmly welcomed, but he did not stay long. He would sail back for Norway with the greatest of ships filled with wealth. There are more tales of Vinland, such as Erik the Red's daughter Freydis and her husband taking ships to Vinland, but that tale sounds like Church propaganda. The Church ever tried to paint the good name of Freyja in a bad light. We must always be cautious, with even the *Eddas* themselves, because an enemy has been at work. Let us sum up the story of Karlsefni with something later in the *Grœnlandinga* that is rather interesting. We quote:

“He and his wife were held in great honor by the most respectable men in Norway. But the spring after, fitted he out his ship for Iceland; and when he was all ready, and his ship lay at the bridge waiting for a fair wind, then came there a southern to him, who was from Bremen in Saxony, and wanted to buy from Karlsefni his house broom. ‘I will not sell it,’ said he. ‘I will give thee a half mark gold for it,’ said the German. Karlsefni thought this was a good offer, and they closed the bargain. The southern went off with the house broom, but Karlsefni knew not what wood it was; but that was mausur, brought from Vinland.”

This is another *Kenning*. Mausur wood, burr or burl wood, was highly expensive (still can be) and prized by the Church. Mausur or Mossur is the irregular growth on trees, usually on the trunk. The beauty and strength of the grains that are produced inside those ugly knots are almost priceless to some. The *Kenning* or *substitution poetry* is the “Southerner German merchant from Bremen”. He is a representative of the Hanseatic League, the Hanse. Vinland's Mausur was now in the hands of the Hanse, which is bad for Vinland the Good.

One last point worth mentioning is the details handed down to us about Vinland from the Sagas are from only one family; one Clan. Ari Marsson and Thorfinn Karlsefni were also related to Erik the Red. It would be naïve to think there were not other Clans that set their course for Vinland. More than only the Clans, there were other nations. They came from all over Northern Europe and the Islands to build a remarkable civilization. Today, they are known to us as the Mississippian, Anasazi and Fort Ancient cultures, to name a few. The greatest stories are those that are never told.

Norumbega

“There are hundreds of thousands of miles of ancient stone walls, and thousands of stone chambers, stone circles, and standing rows of stone covering the New England landscape. Little is clearly known about how, why, or when these stone structures were created, and not only need to be studied but valued for the hidden historical treasures they must represent. However, these silent monuments need to be classified as historical landmarks and protected from destruction, alteration, or deterioration, and they are in constant danger from developers and complete neglect.”

– Barbara DeLong

There was a time when early maps of North America, not long after the Columbus “discovery”, identified the New England area as “Norumbega”. It can be traced back to the explorer Giovanni da Verrazano in 1521, who is said to have been the first European to explore the East coast of North America. He came upon a place that he named “Aranbega” on his map. There have been tales of a “city of riches” ever since the “new European” began exploring her shores. Rather than regurgitate what others have put so well before, we quote Elizabeth Shepard from her 1893, *A Guidebook to Norumbega and Vinland*:

“In 1543, Allefonsce, a pilot under Roberval, found in the forty-third degree, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, a river with a city on its banks, both bearing the name of Norumbegue. At the mouth of this river were rocks and islands, and about fifteen leagues up from the mouth was the city. ‘There was a fine people at this city; and they had furs of many animals, and wore mantles of martin skins.’ Thevet saw Norumbega in 1553, and described it as situated on the banks of ‘one of the most beautiful rivers in all the world.’ Wytfliet in 1597, Douay in 1607, and Lescarbot in 1610, all quote the statement that “to the north of Virginia is Norumbega, which is well known as a beautiful city and a great river.”

Perhaps the most fabulous tale of all came from David Ingram in 1569, an English Sailor that found a marvelous city called Norumbega, after having wandered across the country from the Gulf of Mexico. He had sailed from England with Sir John Hawkins, and been set on shore at Tampico with a hundred others, due to lack of provisions. He saw Norumbega and soon after sailed for England from the harbor of St. Mary's (Boston Bay). Upon

his return, he was received by Hawkins. He told his fantastic story. He had seen houses with pillars of silver and crystal, and numerous pearls from freshwater clams. He was debriefed by the Queen's advisor John Dee, concerning a new expedition to Norumbega by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who was also present. And there, conveniently, more or less ends any substantial reports of the ancient Norumbega. Like most things from ancient America as time went by we heard less and less of places like Norumbega. Those who knew of its existence passed away and a new generation was astounded when the Dane, Karl Rafn, put forth his book.

The "context for controversy" came in 1837 when Rafn, a Danish scholar and Royal Councilor known as "possessor of formidable knowledge of the repertoire of Old Norse literature", published his *Antiquae Americanae*, one of the early modern observances of the Norse Sagas pertaining to Vinland. Rafn makes a solid case that Vinland included the coasts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with Settlements on the Charles River near Boston and Mount Hope Bay near Providence. This of course included *the Tower* at Newport, RI. Rafn's book put a fire in a few passionate men who went forth to discover what he had disclosed.

It all came to a head in the Harvard Professor Eben Horsford. Horsford was an outstanding chemist. He invented double acting Baking Powder and had the Rumford Chemical Works Plant in Providence, RI. Horsford lived in Cambridge, MA. and had for a neighbor none other than Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With Longfellow he met the Bard and musician "Ole Bull". It is said they had quite the little circle of friends. Through Bull, Horsford became interested in Rafn's Vinland. Retired, with a vast supply of time and money, he began studying the old maps and Sagas, Horsford became convinced that Norumbega and Vinland were one and the same. The Executive Director of the Needham History Center & Museum, Gloria Greis, is quoted:

"As Horsford envisioned it, nearly 10,000 Norsemen eventually settled along the lower reaches of the Charles River, building cities, wharves, forts, canals and churches. They stayed for 350 years, mostly producing goods they could trade back home – fish, furs, agricultural produce, and especially something he called "masur-wood", oak burls that could be carved into bowls."

In 1890, Horsford found ruins on the Charles River near Weston, MA. He named his discovery the "Fort of Norumbega". Horsford is quoted:

“When I had eliminated every doubt of the locality that I could find, I drove with a friend through a region I had never visited, of a topography of which I knew nothing, nine miles away, directly to the remains of the fort...I had predicted the finding of Fort Norumbega at a particular spot. I went to the spot and found it. No test of the genuineness of scientific deduction is regarded as superior to this.”

With his excellent resources Horsford began planning for a monument to stand near the spot of his findings. The discovery of Norse ruins under Boston, the Skeleton in Armor, Newport Tower and a host of other finds which are further discussed later in this work are all strong proofs of Vinland's Norumbega. It is claimed that as many as 20 Runestones have been discovered at one time or another around Narragansett Bay, RI. The evidence becomes rather staggering. It is no wonder that Horsford was excited to erect a monument. He described it himself before a learned crowd at Wellesley College in “Norumbega Hall”, named so in his honor. His speech was chronicled as *The discovery of the ancient city of Norumbega. A communication to the president and council of the American Geographical Society at their special session in Watertown. (November 21, 1889)*. We quote:

“It is now nearly five years since I discovered on the banks of Charles River the site of Fort Norumbega, occupied for a time by the Bretons some four hundred years ago, and as many years earlier still built and occupied as the seat of extensive fisheries and a settlement by the Northmen. It is nearly as long since that discovery was the subject of a communication which I had the honor to address to you, in your official capacity, on the first of March, 1885, which communication was published in the October Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of the same year. I have today the honor of announcing to you the discovery of Vinland, including the Landfall of Leif Erikson and the Site of his Houses. I have also to announce to you the discovery of the site of the ancient City of Norumbega. To perpetuate the date of these accessions to geography, a Tower has been set up at the site of Fort Norumbega, where I first found remains of the work of the Northmen.”

The Tower still stands today reminding us that a group of influential men had once proved the existence of a Norse Norumbega in the area of New England. It is one of a few silent testaments to a forgotten people.

The Vinlanders



Tower of Norumbega. Weston, Massachusetts.

Tower inscription reads:

A.D. 1000 A.D. 1889

NORUMBEGA

CITY·COUNTRY·FORT·RIVER

NORUMBEGA = NOR MBEGA

INDIAN UTTERANCE OF NORBEGA THE ANCIENT FORM

OF NORVEGA·NORWAY·TO WHICH THE REGION OF VINLAND WAS SUBJECT
CITY

AT, AND NEAR WATERTOWN WHERE REMAIN TO-DAY

DOCKS·WHARVES·WALLS·DAMS·BASINS·

COUNTRY

EXTENDING FROM RHODE ISLAND TO THE ST. LAWRENCE

FIRST SEEN BY BJARNI HERJULFSON 985 A.D.

LANDFALL OF LEIF ERIKSON ON CAPE COD 1000 A.D.

NORSE CANALS·DAMS·WALLS·PAVEMENTS·

FORTS·TERRACED PLACES OF ASSEMBLY REMAIN TO-DAY

FORT

AT BASE OF TOWER AND REGION ABOUT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE BRETON FRENCH IN
THE 15TH 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

RIVER

THE CHARLES

DISCOVERED BY LEIF ERIKSON·1000 A.D.

EXPLORED BY THORWALD LEIF'S BROTHER·1003 A.D.

COLONIZED BY THORFINN KARLSEFNI·1007 A.D.

FIRST BISHOP ERIK GNUPSON·1121 A.D.

INDUSTRIES FOR 350 YEARS

MASUR·WOOD [BURRS]·FISH·FURS·AGRICULTURE·

LATEST NORSE SHIP RETURNED TO ICELAND IN 1347.

One of the most astounding features found in the area once known as Norumbega are the “Stone Chambers”. They are scattered throughout New England. Ancient and mysterious, and sometimes still discovered to this day in lonely places. The establishment has assured us that they are only old root cellars from Colonial days, but that has never added up and only shows how weak their case is. These old Chambers can be very elaborate and are identical to the ancient Chambers of Europe, especially places like Jutland and Ireland – the Norwegians made the same subterranean Chambers across the Northern Atlantic Islands. Besides the spiritual implications they were also a practical way to stay warm during the cold months. Later, when American Pioneers would ask their “Clergy” about the mysterious “Tombs”, they were told to stay away from them because they were the “Devil’s Doorway” into this World. We do agree they were “doorways”, because that is exactly what the Ancestors thought.

Ancient Mounds and Chambers are intricately connected. Most are not aware that Mounds were usually built over Burial Chambers, as has been frequently found. There are thousands of these Chambers in America. After years of extensive investigations Dr. Greg Little came to the same conclusion. We quote:

“Few people know how extensive and well built the stone chambers were that served as tombs inside the earthen mounds. They were incredibly well constructed and seem to have been made under both large and small mounds. We obtained quite a few photos of these (after the earthen mound material was removed) and even I, after visiting literally thousands of American mounds, find it hard to believe I wasn’t aware of how many of these stone chambers existed.”

Little and fellow investigators, such as Andrew Collins, have discovered the structures and “grave goods” within the Chambers were concentrated upon the afterlife. We cannot delve into that here other than to say it is good to be thoughtful about such things which last forever. Little and Collins are staring at one of the core reasons why the powers that be perform the way they do. They do not want Souls going to Freyja the Swan or Odin the Eagle. They want slaves stuck right here feeding the monster.

Researchers like the New Englander Jim Vieira have proven beyond a doubt the Chambers are pre-Colonial. Even more, Vieira, a Stonemason, has done a splendid job of showing how precise and dynamic some of the old Chambers really are. Stone tunnels hundreds of feet long, multiple chambered, intricate masonry work with large stones weighing tens of

thousands of pounds, and astronomically aligned, which certainly brings to mind such sites as Newgrange in Co. Meath, Ireland and a host of others, which are celebrated with pride, but not here in the States. Here they are labeled Colonial root cellars.



Barry Fell investigating the ceiling stones that each weigh more than 5,000 pounds in a Chamber at Vermont. Needless to say: anyone can see this is not a root cellar.

As said, there are thousands of these Stone Chambers and a surprising number have been found to be aligned with the Equinoxes and Solstices. The recently published *Hudson Valley Curiosities*, by Allison Marchese, had a comprehensive list of such alignments. We quote:

“There are approximately 105 astronomically aligned chambers in Massachusetts, 51 in New Hampshire, 41 in Vermont, 62 in Connecticut, 12 in Rhode Island and 4 in Maine.”

Once an honest researcher begins to unravel this type of information the natural question arises “who could have really built these structures?” Besides the undeniable fact that many stone structures in Europe were made precisely the same way, the answer is found in the discovered remains that have been reported, such as the Skeleton in Armor, but that old Viking was not alone. In Maine, for example, there was found another perfect sample of this “lost people”. It was reported in 1895, by the *Friends Intelligencer*, that a 6 foot 6 inch “Indian Skeleton” was discovered in

Musgongus, in which it said: "About it were found iron implements and spear and arrowheads, while around the arms were copper bands covered with curious carvings." Of course, this is the very type of find that gets suppressed and lost over time, but another problem for the establishment's narrative is there are still written records which reveal the Chambers to be pre-Colonial. Here follows an example from a letter written by John Pynchon to John Winthrop, dated Nov. 30, 1654, in which he writes of some strange discoveries in Groton, Connecticut. Pynchon, along with his father, was the founder of Springfield, MA. We quote:

"Honored Sir, Understanding you are now at New Haven and supposing there will be opportunity from Hartford for conveyance thither, I make bold to scribble a few lines to you ... Sir, I heare a report of a stone wall and strong fort in it, made all of Stone, which is newly discovered at or neere Pequet (presently known as the Gungywamp Range). I should be glad to know the truth of it from your selfe, here being many strange reports about it."

Gungywamp is an impressive site of Megalithic structures that have been said to carbon date to about 600 A.D. There is no denying the Stone Chambers were pre-existing so they have been labeled "Native American" and yet, they still insist that identical Stone Chambers scattered throughout the countryside are only Colonial root cellars. Go figure.

About 40 miles East of Gungywamp is Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay. The Bay is one of the most concentrated areas for finds and "anomalies" on the entire Continent. We discuss many of them throughout this work, but let us wrap up Norumbega with a particular curiosity that deserves mention here. The Narragansett Indians had a strain of tuberculosis that is only found in Europeans. Here follows an excellent treatise from *The Voyage of the Wave Cleaver*, by Fredric Brown:

"The factor we have identified as G-4 - tuberculosis subversion among Narragansetts. A heretofore presumed aboriginal Native American Algonquin tribe of the eastern seaboard of North America - requires further discussion.... For the first time in the long history of Vinland studies, an irrefutable factor has been established with its cardinal corollary requiring rebuttal by the skeptic rather than, as heretofore reserving burdens of proof upon the theorist.... The factor 17 skeletons of 56 excavated with full scholarly provenance were discovered to possess lesions on rib, hip and spine bones resulting from the disease tuberculosis. So far as is now known this intense concentration or even any individual

cases occurs at no other place upon the North or South American continents.... Competently secured evidence shows that individuals of this geographically limited and culturally isolated northeastern woodland Algonquin group therefore possessed a response at distinct variance with other aborigines of the Americas to the toxin mycobacterium tuberculosis when exposed to it at the earliest stage of contact with Europeans. This response of delaying or subverting pathologies at such wide variance to the usual American native appears to have been typical of an European Caucasian population and (apparently) entirely absent in American Mongolian populations of the early colonial era.... The reader has been requested to accept this argument: that a not inconsiderable body of evidence confirmed by a scientific finding manifests that the previously assumed aborigine people of the southern New England district known as Narragansetts are proven to have possessed genetic and anthropological attributes conjoining them to European attributes at a pre-Columbian age. Evidence presented also shows the appearance of at least some of these attributes as chronologically coincidental with demarcated recordings of exploration and colonization enterprises of Greenlanders/Icelanders a thousand years ago. This writer holds that the argument appears sufficiently refined as to be offered as proof that this southern New England coastline is the lost land of Vinland and; that Leif Ericsons and Thorfinn Karlseffnis landing sites have been found at the site of the coastal estuary of Pettaquamscutt immediately adjoining Narragansett bay. Assurance for this theme is reinforced by discovery that this view had been speculated from earliest colonial times by educated and informed settlers.”

The reader is probably seeing that no matter from what angle we view the pre-Colonial past of New England – the answer always come back in favor of the Vinlanders. The Norse presence in pre-Columbian America has been solidified on several occasions, but later always forgotten. The only discovery that so far has not been squashed is L’Anse aux Meadows.

L'Anse aux Meadows

“A local fisherman told them of an ancient settlement long thought to have been made by Indians. But when the Ingstads visited this site, at L’Anse aux Meadows on the very northern tip of the island of Newfoundland, they saw the unmistakable outlines of Viking long houses, familiar from their work back home in Norway.”

- Steve Nicholls

In 1960, the local Fisherman George Decker led Helgi and Anne Ingstad to the old “Indian Mounds” near L’Anse aux Meadows. The rest, as they say, is history. The Ingstads instantly recognized that what they were looking at were the ruins of Norse Longhouses. By land, sea and air Helgi had been in search of the Vinlanders for awhile, and on this day it paid off. What transpired next is the reason any of us have ever heard of the small fishing village of L’Anse aux Meadows. Anne (Stine) Ingstad was a professional archeologist and took charge of the excavations herself. Thanks to Anne, artifacts that have been falsely labeled throughout the history of America were finally identified as Norse.

Some of the finds at L’Anse aux Meadows that confirmed it as a Norse site were a stone lamp, spindle whorl, bone needle, and wood cut by metal. These same finds in the United States are always identified as “Native American” e.g. wood cut by metal is immediately labeled a modern burial. *No further proof required.* Sometimes I think Helgi and Anne were two Old Souls born for this distinct reason. They were special people. In *The Viking Discovery of America*, Anne detailed their excavations. We quote:

“From 1961 to 1968 we conducted seven archaeological expeditions here, in which scholars from the following countries took part: Sweden, Iceland, Canada, U.S.A. and Norway. Eight complete house sites were investigated as well as one fragmentary one.... House D. This house yielded a number of finds deriving from two different cultures: 1 fragmentary iron rivet, found at 4 cm above floor level. 1 fragment of copper, found at floor level. 2 fragments of iron rivets, found at 1 cm and 8 cm above floor level. A fragment of bone needle, found at 2 cm above the bottom of the ember pit. A quartz arrow-head of Dorset Eskimo type, found at 6 cm above floor level.... House A. I had to start digging at my own test excavation again. The first year I thought that I had reached sterile gravel and sand, but now I saw that this was merely a layer deposited by the river in flood. The

excavation of this house site was almost finished, but we still had one trench to investigate. Sigrid Kaland and I were kneeling side by side, scraping here. Suddenly she let out a yell: ‘Anne Stine, I’ve found bronze.’ When I looked at her find, I saw one end of a green bronze object, about 10 cm long. Carefully Sigrid started to brush it clean; one more turn of the brush, and there was the ring! There could be no doubt about it at all, this was a Norse ring-headed pin.... It was incredible. We had dug in this very place during our first summer here, but not deep enough. Now, on the last day of our last season at L’Anse aux Meadows, in the last spot to be dug, we found the bronze pin! The best find of all was in truth the final clue!”

The *last* day of the *last* season, and it was the *first* place they had *first* dug. That is a *signature*, and most meaningful. But what we really want to point out is that Anne exposed something of importance without necessarily realizing it. The “mixture” of artifacts from House D is revealing. They were finding “Dorset Eskimo artifacts” sometimes deeper than the “Norse artifacts”. Patricia Sutherland figured it out before being terminated. They have been misidentifying artifacts for centuries.

In his work, Ingstad put it forth that L’Anse aux Meadows was Leifsbúðir and it may have been. Mallery also believed Leif’s initial landing was on Newfoundland, but it certainly was not the Greater Vinland and the many migrations that took place after. Just as revealing as to what had been found were those things not found. There wasn’t a garbage Midden, no domestic animals, no farming, no stone foundations and no burials, all of which indicate the site was only a station and not a permanent Settlement. Because of the things that were found, such as “the Smithy” most believe it was a Ship repair station. Besides 3 Longhouses, there were also the remains of other buildings, various workshops including a kiln, iron forge and smelter, where there were also found new and used iron rivets for ships. The same rivets Mallery found in Virginia. There had also been a good amount of intricate woodwork discovered, along with the discovery of three butternuts and a piece of butternut wood. The piece of butternut wood was a burl; burl in Old Norse is mösurr. A further indication that Mallery and Horsford were right in their assessment that Vinland had an enterprise in the highly sought mösurr wood, but more important is that butternuts do not grow in the region, which means they must have travelled at least as far South as New Brunswick or Maine. Recently, archeologists discovered cannabis pollen at the site. An early indication of the elaborate pipe smoking culture of the Vinlanders. Just as the butternuts, cannabis does not grow in Newfoundland. So, archeologists know, conclusively, that the Norse went further South than Newfoundland.

Canada

In ways, it is Canadian archeology that is doing the real groundbreaking work. They have to be aware of the evidence throughout North America, but like the Ingstads they focus their work upon “accepted” theories and use their energy to push back on the roadblock piece by piece, step by step. It can still cost them their career, like what happened to Sutherland. The brave archeologist who meticulously demonstrated a Norse presence throughout Baffin Island. I think what got her fired was her insistence the establishment has been mislabeling Norse artifacts as Eskimo. She proved it so they shut her down. They know L’Anse aux Meadows was only an outpost. Archeologists are now looking at the Gulf of St. Lawrence and inland from there. Following the Newfoundland coast to its Southern end at the Point Rosee area, they located another iron smelting pit. There is local legend around Rosee, particularly Codroy Valley, where stories have been told by grandfathers of a Viking ship and 3 large skeletons which were found in a storm-tossed sand bar long ago.

A Senior Archeologist with Parks Canada, Birgitta Wallace, is another interesting character. This careful woman rejects numerous discoveries, such as the legitimacy of the Kensington Runestone, but is spot on in several other matters. She helped the Ingstads at L’Anse aux Meadows and writes rather well. We quote:

“Leif Eriksson looms large on the landscape in Greenland: Leif the Lucky, Leifr hinn heppni, Vinland explorer and a pivotal character in Norse Greenland. As pointed out by Vilhelm Grønbech in 1931 and further developed by Bettina Sejbjerg Sommer in 2007, heppinn does not stand for luck in our contemporary meaning, but as ‘a quality inherent in the man and his lineage, a part of his personality similar to his strength, intelligence ... at once both the cause and the expression of the success, wealth, and power of a family ... Kings especially were great men of luck to the degree that they were able to send forth their luck to assist others ... something granted from higher power ... an inherent force ... a hero was a man of luck’ (Sejbjerg Sommer 2007). In the minds of the Norse, it may have been that Leif was not ‘lucky’ because he discovered Vinland or rescued a ship-wrecked crew. It may have been the other way around—he discovered Vinland and rescued the men because of his happ, his luck.”

What's not to love when she writes like that? The "Luck" is the Ancestral Guardian Spirit, the Dis, who usually chooses one individual in particular for each generation. We give Wallace the benefit of the doubt and assume she is a decent archeologist who was handicapped by her indoctrination, or what professionals prefer to call "training". Wallace has made her push at what she has identified as Karlsefni's *Hóp*. She has followed the trail of the mysterious butternut from L'Anse aux Meadows to New Brunswick, Canada (borders Maine). She is quoted:

"The significance of the nuts is that they indicate the people who lived at L'Anse aux Meadows made excursions to regions farther south. Butternuts grow in the same areas as wild grapes, so whoever picked the nuts must have come across grapevines as well. This was the first archaeological proof that the saga stories of the Norse encountering wild grapes are not myth but based on reality."

Newsweek

"Ancient Viking Settlement *Hóp*, Known in Sagas
But Lost for Centuries, Found in Canada."

By Dana Dovey (3/6/18)

Based on the research, "I am placing *Hóp* in the Miramichi-Chaleur bay area," Birgitta Wallace, a senior archaeologist emerita with Parks Canada who has done extensive research on the Vikings in North America, told Live Science. *Hóp*, she said, may not be the name of just one settlement, but rather an area where the Vikings may have created multiple short-term settlements whose precise locations varied from year to year, Wallace said.

Wallace found that northeastern New Brunswick is the only place that meets all the criteria in the sagas for *Hóp*: It contains wild grapes and salmon, barrier sandbars and a native population that used animal-hide canoes. "New Brunswick is the northern limit of grapes, which are not native either to Prince Edward Island or Nova Scotia," said Wallace, noting that grapes were not found in Maine, either. Additionally, excavations at the Viking settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows revealed the remains of three butternuts and wood from a butternut tree — species that are native to New Brunswick, Wallace said. They also reveal the presence of white ash, beech, eastern hemlock and white elm — all of which can be found in New Brunswick.

Point Rosee

“Discovery of 1,000-year-old Viking site in Canada could rewrite history”

An iron-working hearth-stone was found on Newfoundland, hundreds of miles from the only known Viking site to date.

- Chloe Farand. Sunday 3 April 2016.

The unearthing of a stone used in iron working on Newfoundland, hundreds of miles south from the only known Viking site in North America, suggests the Vikings may have traveled much further into the continent than previously thought.

A group of archeologists has been excavating the newly discovered site at the Point Rosee, a narrow, windswept peninsula on the most western point of the island.

American archaeologist Sarah Parcak, who has used satellite imagery to locate lost Egyptian cities, temples and tombs, applied the same technology to explore the island, seeking for traces of lost Viking settlements.

After identifying a potential site, archaeologists found a hearth-stone, which was used for iron-working, near what appeared to have been a turf wall.

This is Parcak's second season at Point Rosee. Last June's dig, a cold and rainy affair, turned up enough tempting clues, such as nine kilograms of bog iron that looked to have been roasted in a hearth, to lure her back. The bog iron collected in 2015 was radiocarbon-dated to 1200 A.D. — well within the 1000 to 1400 A.D. timeline the archeologists have sketched out for Newfoundland Norse sites.

Sops Arm

CBS NEWS

“Vikings uncovered? 3 possible sites found in Canada.”

By Owen Jarus (4/20/16)

“...Another possible Viking site turned up after archaeologists investigated a series of peculiar holes in a small town called Sop's Arm near White Bay, about 120 miles (200 kilometers) south of L'Anse aux Meadows. Archaeologists say that these "pitfalls," which have been known to exist near the town, would have been used to trap large animals, such as caribou. [Fierce Fighters: 7 Secrets of Viking Seamen]

In 1961, Helge Ingstad, the archaeologist who would excavate L'Anse aux Meadows, was guided to the pitfalls by a local man named Watson Budden. Ingstad thought it was likely that the Vikings had constructed the holes, but he didn't excavate them. In 2010, archaeologists surveyed and excavated the pitfalls. They found the pitfalls form a 269-foot-long (82 meters) system that lies in an almost straight line, the team wrote in an article published in the journal *Acta Archaeologica* in 2012. Each of the pits is about 23 to 33 feet (7 to 10 m) long and about 5 to 7.5 feet (1.5 to 2.3 m) deep...”

What Jarus just described are typical hunting pits of Scandanavia. Reindeer have been trapped in these precise pits by the Norse since ancient times. Here follows the quote by Ingstad that Jarus referred to:

“We went there, walking for an hour through vigorous spruce forest with areas of tall birches and alders. We found four pits, quite close to one another. They were surprisingly large, at rough estimate 3 metres deep, about 4 metres long at the top, and almost as wide. There was no doubt about their great age, a spruce grew at the bottom of one of them, and we also found some charcoal there, probably deriving from a forest fire.”

Ingstad knew he was looking at evidence of a Norse presence, but just as with the evidence from Rhode Island he had to set it aside and focus his attention on L'Anse aux Meadows.

Jarus next refers to the work of Kristjánsson, Einarsson, Jónasson, Hjaltalín and McAleese, in which they documented the pitfalls at Sop's Arm to show a Scandinavian origin. McAleese closed the door on the matter when he stated:

“No Newfoundland and Labrador aboriginal group or archaeological culture is known in historic times or in ancient times to have regularly trapped animals with pitfalls.”

Kent Budden, nephew of Watson Budden, collected a number of Norse artifacts from the Sop's Arm area. Budden is said to have discovered what has been identified as a Sunstone used by the Greenlanders. Let us sum up the Sunstone of Sop's Arm with the Jarus article:

“Erik Torpegaard, a Danish engineer, has written articles about Viking navigation, and mapping, using bearing dials and Sunstones. He is the owner of a bearing dial obtained from Soren Thirslund, a man who was closely associated with the archeologist C.L.Vebaek, who discovered another bearing dial in 1948 at the Eastern settlement, Greenland. The bearing dial belonging to Erik is made of sandstone, the one discovered by Vebaek is made of wood. The one of wood has been carbon 14 dated to around the year 1000 A.D., by the university of Copenhagen, Denmark. Both dials are showing the same basic areas, just that one is tilted 30 degrees more than the other, showing they are originals. The one of wood contains an earlier map and only shows the north western half of Newfoundland. The one of sandstone contains a map of the same area ,but now shows the entire island of Newfoundland and parts of Nova Scotia, telling us this bearing dial has likely been made a little later than the one of wood. Both bearing dials show Sop's Arm as a special designation.”

Baffin Island

“A structure that may have been used by the Vikings was in the process of being excavated in 2012, when lead archaeologist Patricia Sutherland was abruptly fired from the Canadian Museum of Civilization (now called the Canadian Museum of History) and the excavations were terminated.”

- CBS News

Archeologist Patricia Sutherland, Curator of Arctic archaeology at the Canadian Museum of Civilization discovered at least 4 Norse sites on Baffin Island. She wisely looked for samples over a wide range of area and they all came back Norse. Before Sutherland’s work they claimed these sites to be ruins of the Dorset Eskimo. She passed her peers by going back and looking at artifacts found earlier by other archeologists which were either mis-classified or simply ignored until forgotten. She even found a bronze casting crucible that was misidentified as Dorset. The museum took a turn for the worse and the new management fired her almost instantly with a security escort out of the building. She was denied access to her work (artifacts). They had been shut up and yet the museum began sending her work to exhibits in order to begin raising doubts if they were really Norse. I personally read a news article the other day that now claims the Dorset were weavers. They weaved the yarn that only yesterday were Patricia’s Norse artifacts. Alas, they are in the process of doing to her life’s work what they have done so many times before. When they are done spinning their narrative: Patricia will be an old crackpot and the Dorset Eskimos will have become mighty weavers. They have already brazenly attributed stone walled Longhouses to the Eskimo so seamstress is not much more of a stretch – the crucible will be once again forgotten, and if not forgotten then “proven” to be a fake. There is a petition for her on-line.

“Many archaeologists condemned Sutherland's abrupt termination and the decision to end the project. They noted that the Canadian government, which owned the museum and funded her project, proceeded to pour millions of dollars into locating and excavating a ship destroyed in 1847 during the ill-fated Franklin expedition... This funding decision led to accusations that the federal government favored research into British remains over those of the Vikings.”

- CBS News

Geoarcheology: An International Journal

“Evidence of Early Metalworking in Arctic Canada”

By Patricia D. Sutherland, Peter H. Thompson, Patricia A. Hunt

...During most of the period that the Norse Greenlandic colonies existed, this region was occupied by Dorset culture Paleo-Eskimos, a people who were genetically and culturally distinct from the Inuit, and who were more closely related to peoples whose descendants now occupy northeastern Siberia (Rasmussen et al., 2010). Recently, objects associated with a variety of European technologies have been recognized in collections from several Dorset sites in the Helluland region. The bulk of this material was found in collections that had been excavated from four sites: Nunguvik (PgHb-1) located near Pond Inlet on northern Baffin Island (Mary-Rousselière, 2002); Willows Island-4 (KeDe-14) in Frobisher Bay, eastern Baffin Island (Odess, 1998); three localities at Cape Tanfield (KdDq-9, KdDq-7-1, KdDq-7-3) on the south coast of Baffin Island (Maxwell, 1973, 1976); and Avayalik-1 (JaDb-10) in northern Labrador (Jordan, 1980). These four sites span a distance of approximately 1500 km from north to south (Figure 1). Each site has yielded several lengths of yarn or fine cordage spun from the fur of local animals, bar-shaped whetstones of a type used by the Norse, and a variety of wooden objects including notched sticks closely resembling those used by the Norse as tallies (Sutherland, 2009).

One of the Cape Tanfield localities (Nanook, KdDq-9; Figure 1) contained the remains of a large structure with long straight walls of boulders and turf and a stone-edged drainage channel. Such features are not known to be associated with indigenous architecture in Arctic Canada, but do resemble those of Viking/Norse construction throughout the North Atlantic region, including Greenland (Roussel, 1941). The Nanook site was first investigated in the 1960s by Moreau Maxwell of Michigan State University (Maxwell, 1973, 1976). Maxwell identified Nanook as a Dorset Paleo-Eskimo site although he noted anomalies in the architectural remains, and obtained a series of radiocarbon dates ranging from 2460 ± 80 to 580 ± 80 14C yr B.P. (calibrated 1σ range 754 B.C. to 1367 A.D., using CALIB14C data set). Radiocarbon dates falling in the first millennium B.C. and early first millennium A.D. relate to early Paleo-Eskimo occupations, and many of the samples were compromised by the inclusion of materials from the marine reservoir or by problems of

contamination related to a saturated permafrost milieu (McGhee, 2000). Further investigations were undertaken more recently by Sutherland (2009), revealing additional information on the structure, cultural remains, and complex stratigraphy indicating intermittent use over a considerable period of time. Notably, there is no evidence of use of the site by the Inuit who moved into the area during the 13th or 14th centuries and who remained the dominant occupants of the region to the present day.

Among the specimens recovered by Maxwell in association with the unusual architectural remains was a small broken vessel carved from gray mafic metamorphic rock (catalog number: KdDq-9-3:2129, Canadian Museum of Civilization; Figure 2). The object is 48 mm tall and has a straight sloping base meeting the slightly convex lateral wall at an angle of approximately 140°. The base of the complete object may have been keel-shaped. The artifact appears to have been roughly circular in plan, with diameter expanding from >35 mm at the base to >48 mm at the rim. The base is 15 mm thick, with the walls tapering to a thickness of 6 mm at the rim. The exterior is smoothly finished, but portions of the interior are scarred by scratching or scraping. An irregular break cuts across roughly the center of the vessel, indicating that approximately half is missing...

Conclusion

The crucible from the Nanook site provides new evidence of an early (pre-Columbian) European presence in the Canadian Arctic. It may also represent the earliest evidence of high-temperature nonferrous metal-working in the New World north of Mesoamerica.

Update: from Philip Schubert Kanata, ON, Canada (Petitioner)

Jan 29, 2018 — Government continues to find ways to hinder Dr. Sutherland's research. Artifacts which are required for her research have now been loaned to the Royal Ontario Museum by the Canadian Museum of History, for use in an exhibition which questions their affiliation with the Norse. There can be no rational reason for obstructing and impugning this important work, and we must question why these actions have been taken.

A Knife at the Museum

By Michael Harris. Published on Feb 26, 2017

.... I wonder where the fairness and justice were for Patricia Sutherland? Some background: Sutherland has spent years doing research that could change the narrative of arctic and Canadian history — something that rarely happens in any field. Her work gives tantalizing indications that the Norse were active in the Arctic for longer and over a larger area than anyone believed.

In 2000, Sutherland began work on the Helluland Archeology Project on Baffin Island and the coast of northern Labrador. By February 2005, the Helluland Archeology Project was important enough that Sutherland was hired as curator of archeology for the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the first time a woman had been given that job. She was on the team developing the Viking Module for the Canadian Hall.

In 2007, she was the lead researcher on a team of five partners who were awarded an International Polar Year grant of \$1.4 million for a project on Inuit history. In 2008, she was appointed adjunct professor, Department of Anthropology and Archeology, at Memorial University of Newfoundland. She holds similar positions at other universities.

Sutherland is a world-class expert on the native peoples of the Arctic. During her work, she examined museum collections of material excavated from Dorset sites in the eastern Arctic. She found artifacts that didn't fit known Dorset activity — a stone crucible used for melting bronze, distinctive whetstones with trace amounts of smelted metals and alloys, spun cordage and notched tally sticks like those used by the Norse. She discovered that the items were made by technologies associated with the Norse, possibly a thousand years ago.

Sutherland also excavated stone walls at a southern Baffin Island site called Nanook that had a stone-lined floor drain of a size and shape found in Viking buildings in Greenland and other places they inhabited. She even found microscopic evidence of Old World rat skins in the walls of the structure — an introduced species — and elm wood, a tree that definitely does not grow in the Arctic....

But in April, 2012, Sutherland was fired from the Museum of Civilization after being associated with the organization for three decades. At about the

same time her work was being featured in National Geographic and in a documentary on *The Nature of Things* narrated by David Suzuki, her project was shut down. Sutherland has not even been able to access research she needs to continue her groundbreaking work. Thousands of specimens recovered from the Baffin Island sites are currently in storage at the museum.

Andrew Gregg is a documentary filmmaker who worked on the Suzuki project for the CBC. ‘Think about it for a second. A film on CBC’s *The Nature of Things* and National Geographic coming out at the same time, promoting your museum and one of your star employees,’ he said. ‘You can’t buy that kind of publicity. And yet CMC sent two large security guards to her office, gave her five minutes to gather her personal belongings, and escorted her to the sidewalk...’

Hammer of Thor

An Inuksuk is what they call a certain type of Cairn in the Canadian Arctic. They are quite fascinating with their unique shapes. An Inuksuk is usually somewhat in the shape of a man. It actually means “the make of a man”, just like the name “Karlsefni”. In Iceland and Norway an “Inuksuk” is usually called a Varda, Bone Woman etc. The functions of the Inuksuit (plural) are strikingly similar to the Northman’s Cairns. They are a beacon and a signal, which take on a life of their own. They have a Spirit. Simply put, they give direction. They are also Guardians. When we get further down South we will be calling them Manitou Stones.

The establishment informed the Inuit that he had built the Inuksuit, because before that revelation the Inuit did not know who had built them. They were a mystery to the Eskimo just as the Mounds were to the American Indian, but none of that matters now because they are 100% Inuit and to suggest otherwise is unthinkable. There is just one problem and his name was Thomas Lee.

In 1964, archaeologist Thomas Lee, discovered and named the “Hammer of Thor”. It is classified as an “Inuksuk” but Lee didn’t believe it. He had seen plenty of Eskimo Cairns in the Arctic and the Hammer of Thor wasn’t one of them. It was too intricate. The Eskimo did not put in this kind of time or craftsmanship. According to Lee, he had found European stone walls at Pamiok Island on the west side of Ungava Bay. Following the Payne River Lee discovered they had gone hundreds of miles into the Ungava Peninsula (Cartier site). No one questioned him at the time but now they are beginning to say the “Hammer of Thor” is “probably Inuit”, as they work toward rejecting another Norse discovery, but what they do not mention is Lee also found European skeletal remains in a stone grave on Pamiok, in which Carleton Coon of Harvard University confirmed his suspicions. They were “Icelandic” in origin.

The author Farley Mowat met Lee at Pamiok Island and described what he saw in his book, *The FarFarers*. We quote:

“There are also numerous depressions Lee said were the remains of semi-subterranean winter houses of ancient pre-Eskimo cultures. Near the east end of the island we came to three cairns, cylindrical and about six feet high. They don’t look anything like the Eskimo inuksuit [stone markers]

I've seen all over the Arctic. I made the point to Lee and he agreed: 'Yes, too big. Too regular. Too well made. Not Eskimoan at all.'

We trudged back along the south shore...Lee pointed out a sort of broad pathway or ramp running seaward from the high-tide line. Somebody had put in a hell of a lot of work clearing it of the worst of its jagged rocks. Again Lee ruled out natives: 'No Eskimo would go to that much trouble to make a boat landing. They wouldn't need to for kayaks and canoes. I think this must have been a haul-out for big boats.'

Lee took him to further locations:

"This is some sort of longhouse. Not the kind the Six Nations and other Indians built in the south, but its own kind. There are three like it on Pamiok — two this size and one much larger. The Eskimos say there're several more to the north. Nothing like them has ever before been described in Canadian archeology. "I've traced the outline of this one. See, it's somewhat boat-shaped, with slightly curved sides and rounded ends. The walls were of stone and turf and low — four feet at most.

He led me up an easy slope and I almost stumbled over the ruin before I saw it. It was at least 80 feet long, maybe 20 wide, and bloody massive! In some places the walls still stood three feet high but were mostly broken down, with their boulders rolled into the central space. I say boulders because that's what a lot of them were. Lee guessed some weighed more than a thousand pounds. All were coated with a layer of lichens that must have taken hundreds of years to grow. Looking across this enormous jumble, Lee summed up his thoughts: "Difficult to believe this was built by Eskimoan people. What earthly reason would they have had? Eskimos may have sometimes pitched their tents inside these longhouses, and Dorset and Thule-culture [paleoEskimos] probably did the same. But I doubt any of them built these longhouses." "Then who did?" He smiled quizzically. "Well, now, Mr. Mowat, I suppose that's for me to find and you to ask. At this stage a cautious professional wouldn't say. But I don't think you'll be surprised if I predict they'll turn out to be Europeans. Possibly Norse."

The greatest conclusion was still to come. The mystery no one could figure out was why there was no evidence these foundations had roofs. These were questions that needed answers. We continue:

“One of these was how the Pamiok big house or, indeed, any of these Arctic longhouses, could have been roofed. Lee’s excavations (together with those undertaken in later years by other archeologists on similar sites) have failed to produce evidence of roof supports, whether of wood or of such possible substitutes as whale bones... Lee suspected the structures were temporary shelters built by Norse voyagers visiting the region around A.D. 1000. Indeed, ground plans of Norse croft houses of that period in Iceland, the northern British Isles, and parts of Scandinavia resemble these Canadian Arctic longhouses. All are long and narrow, often with slightly curved side walls.”

Mowat could see only one explanation and it fit; literally. The Northmen used their ships as the roof of the house. It makes a certain sense, but what Lee and Mowat described is also identical to how the Norse built their “booths”. The Longhouse was commonly made with curved walls like a ship and “booths” were made with temporary roofs which they carried with them in much of the same manner of what we think of tents today. That is why Lee could not find the remains of the roofs because they took the roofs with them as they always had. The stone foundations are found scattered throughout the Arctic. The Norse were not only genius but also thorough. Their explorations were organized and prepared for any mishap with stations dotted along the way. They were always getting bounced around in those channels. If need be they could survive the Arctic winter. Their vigilance was impressive e.g. wherever we find a station near a major water course, or mouth etc., we can assume there is a station to be discovered also on the otherside of the confluence. It was their regular mode of operation, such as the twins high on the Hudson Bay. The configuration was a great help in knowing that one could make it to shore.

Inuksuit and Native Point

At the Crossroads of Hudson Strait, the Northwestern Passages and Hudson Bay is the Foxe Peninsula on Baffin Island. On Foxe Peninsula is Inuksuk Point, which is a remarkable ancient site of wonder. Even more impressive is its neighbor on Southampton Island, Native Point. These two sites stand out. Both sites virtually have hundreds of Inuksuit and who knows what waits beneath, because they have not been excavated.

Both Inuksuk and Native Point sit at the top of Hudson Bay, marking the Northwest Passage and Hudson Strait; that is a given, but why hundreds? We should keep in mind that their first function is a marker. We know that 3 Cairns together is the Viking sign for a station nearby e.g, Kingittorsuaq, Pamiok etc. Let us return to *The Last Viking*, and a more in-depth look at the Collins report:

“Then there is the major site at Native Point on Southampton Island to be considered—a place that would have been a logical continuance for Vikings westbound across the top of Hudson Bay from the Ungava Region. Major site? It would seem so, and a major oddity into the bargain in terms of its limited excavation and subsequent position in the general scheme of things. Writing in the November 1956 issue of the National Geographic Magazine Henry B. Collins (anthropologist for the Smithsonian Institution) describes his 1954 visit to the Native point as follows:

In all my years of Eskimo archaeology I had never seen anything to compare with the ruins that lay before me. Some 90 semisubterranean dwellings, the largest aggregation of old Eskimo house ruins in the Canadian Arctic, spread over a 30-acre expanse. Jumbles of stone from walls and roofs filled the sunken interiors and entrance passages of the best preserved houses. Of others, only slight depressions in the grassy terrain remained. Skulls and bones of animals eaten by the Sadlermiuts, mostly seals, caribou, and walruses, littered the ground outside the ruins. Hundreds of stone cairns and meat caches stood near the site and ranged about it for miles around. More than 100 human burials dotted the vicinity. Usually the bodies rested in carefully constructed stone vaults, but some lay on the surface with only a surrounding enclosure of stones. To excavate the site completely would require an army of archaeologists. We would be able only to sample it, digging just enough to obtain a rounded picture of

the material culture and way of life of the Sadlermiut Eskimos (Henry B. Collins, Vanished Mystery Men of Hudson Bay).”

The last sentence of the Collins report is revealing. Taking ground samples from a pre-historic site means nothing. Yet, mainstream Archeology seems to have made a regular practice for reports aimed at the unknowing. It has somehow become acceptable to make up an entire history from top layer artifacts. We shall never know what the “Sadlermiut Eskimos” had to say about their history because we are told the Sadlermiut were wiped out after first contact. The Sadlermiut, like so many other “mysterious tribes”, simply vanished from history. Nevertheless, let us look at a couple facts that we do know.

“Some 90 semisubterranean dwellings”. We know these subterranean dwellings are a hallmark of the Northern European and are found on nearly every island crossing the North Atlantic.

“More than 100 human burials dotted the vicinity. Usually the bodies rested in carefully constructed stone vaults”.

This is an exact description of how most Greenlanders were buried. There is certainly the chance the Norse did not make the Inuksuit, that the Standing Stones go back to an earlier Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People, but one thing is certain, the Eskimos were not their originators.

The Inuit believe their Ancestors created them because that is what they were told, but the Inuit and the establishment both agreed the Sadlermiut were a different people, and not related to the Inuit. The Sadlermiut were supposedly “Dorset Eskimos”. Academia claims the Sadlermiut made the Inuksuit. Confused yet? It must be magic There is no other feasible explanation for such endless dribble. Therefore we include the numinous Inuksuk Point and Native Point in our Map of Discoveries.

The Cursed Axe

A major Settlement known as “the Mantle site” has been unearthed near Toronto, Canada, in which there were nearly 100 Longhouses surrounded by palisades. Between 2003 and 2005 commercial archeologists worked on the site. They claim it was a short lived village of only a generation or two from the 1500’s. Some of the odd finds have made them speculate that it must have been some kind of confederation between many tribes. First it took tens of thousands of trees to make the Palisade that covered several acres. Next, they have found elaborate ceramic pottery with designs and effigies, which they quickly attributed to the New York Iroquois, which has already been proven by Mallery and others to be strikingly similar to Norse pottery.



Iroquois pottery found at the Castle Creek site (Ontario, 1944). Again, we find ourselves complexed that no one has ever suggested that the “effigies” upon the artifact could be TYR Runes, because that is exactly what they are.

The really intriguing find from this village was the remains of an iron Axe found purposely buried in the center of town. They have even made a film about it, *The Curse of the Axe*, in which they claim it was a Basque Axe, because of an invisible maker’s mark miraculously found with x-rays. This is at least 100 years before there supposed to have been any contact with the ill-fated Huron Tribe. So they created an hypothesis. Here follows a report by Mary Ormsby of *The Star*:

“With the aid of Toronto-based archeologists Ron Williamson and Andrea Carnevale, its deduced Basque fishermen left the axe in a whaling hut in the early 16th century when they returned home during winter. Iroquois of

the St. Lawrence who travelled in the area may have picked it up as trading material. The piece was paddled deep into Ontario and eventually it was swapped into the Mantle site.”

The narration goes on to inform us that the Indians must have felt this “Basque Axe” was bad luck or a prophecy of evil so they buried it in the center of their village. Who in the world takes a cursed object that they fear as ominous and makes it the heart of their village? No one, and especially not the superstitious Indian. He would have taken that cursed object as far away as possible. Next, we are told by Basques that it was an Axe from Basque whalers (Basque Pirates would be more accurate) from the 16th century. But the real reason we are not buying the results of this partial commercial dig is because without realizing it they have perfectly described an ancient and quite meaningful tradition of the Axe and Pillar cult of Northern Europe. There is only one people in history with such a peculiar tradition. It is the hallmark of the Axe cult to set a buried Axe in the center of the village, and usually beside a Pillar of one sort or another. Spanuth gave several examples of this mythical tradition reaching back thousands of years, which was carried on as late as the Merovingians and the Vikings. The Mantle site team must not have been familiar with the tradition, otherwise it probably would have never been reported. Also worth noting in the film is the archeological team make a big deal out of the Axe being wrought iron. The Vikings were some of the greatest wrought iron Smiths in the world. It is what they did.

In order to build a story that explains what wrought iron and advanced pottery were doing in a “Huron” village, they are hypothesizing that there must have been an Iroquois connection. The problem is that the Huron and the Iroquois were mortal enemies. So, they assume this was an alliance of several tribes for some reason. If there is any truth in this assumption it would come in the form of a confederation of Tribes being armed by the French or something worse, in order to destroy the mysterious Erie Tribe, who may have been direct descendants of the ANGSP. As true as I am sitting here it is a fact the “New Americans” supplied mercenary “Indians” to wipe out certain other Tribes, such as the Erie, who were Effigy Mound Builders all along the Southern Coasts of the Great Lakes. Their most famous animal symbol was that of a cat, or a lizard, or the “Underwater Panther” – it always has a long tail (if it had wings I would think it a dragon). This Effigy has been found as far West as Wisconsin, one once stood on the Northside of Chicago not too far from Wrigley field. The French called the Erie the “Cat Folk”. Rydholm called them Celts. We cannot say for certain. If we attempted we would say it was the Cult of

The Vinlanders

Freya. There isn't enough information for us to come to any kind of definite conclusion other than the Erie and several other Tribes were systematically wiped out by armed "Indians".



Viking Artifact from Marrakech, Morocco. To be noted is that it was made of Bronze, which the Vikings were still regularly casting. We have evidence of this in Vinland from Sutherland's Bronze crucible discovery on Baffin Island to as far away as the Carolinas, where Desoto's men reported Bronze tools and weapons found at an apparent "Indian village" that had been abandoned. The connection seems obvious between this raised Effigy upon this Viking bronze piece and the raised Effigy Mounds of the same nature.

Hudson Bay

“Between Vinland and Greenland is Ginnungagap”

- The Icelandic *Gripla*

Most investigators agree that what the Northmen named *Ginnungagap* was the Hudson Strait. Nowhere else matches their descriptions so well. There have been several researchers who claim that Vinland was not the East coast but rather the Great Lakes area. We have come to the conclusion that both locations were part of “Vinland”. The New England area became known as New Norway, or Norumbega, while the Great Lakes and further were West Vinland. We have already mentioned the old Indian legends that speak of an ancient “wooden boat people”, but there were also the “White Indians” around Hudson Bay. Legends once abound about a White Tribe of Indians around James Bay. “Cree” is a word that is supposedly derived from the Algonkian language, which the Ojibwa Tribe commonly used to describe Tribes living around Hudson Bay. So “Cree” was a word for those living around Hudson Bay. The Cree Tribe that we are foremost interested in is the Moose Cree and their word “Mistikose”.

J. W. Curran was the Editor and Publisher of *The Sault Ste. Marie Star*. He had spent so much time with Indians that they designated him a special name, “Geeche-me-zhe-nah-we” (The Great Messenger). He came across the word “Mistikose” in Champlain’s material and searched its origins for quite some time before learning from a Cree:

“I asked him about the word ‘mistikose’. He said it was a Cree word all right and it is what they call the white man. From that I became interested in the fact that it was a Cree word, a Moose Cree, not a Swampy Cree or a Prairie Cree... the Crees of the Moose River invented the first American name for the white man. The word is spelled as if it were "wamistikose." The principal root words are "mistik," meaning wood, and "oose," meaning boat or ship, and the word has been shortened to "mistikose... The Swampy Crees lived on Hudson's Bay, say anywhere from 200 to 350 miles north of the Moose Crees. The Swampy Crees have a different name for the white man. They don't use the word "wamistikose." They use the word "akuyasew," and that is from their word "akwayasew," which means he comes sailing, he sails to land, he is blown to shore. That is the word they use 250 miles north.”

Curran did the methodical work of breaking it down so that anyone may understand, which is exactly what must take place in order for academia to concede. After a lifetime of studying Indians and their linguistics, Curran determined that “white man” and “wooden boat people” are the same word. Of course those scholars who had originally demanded there was no correlation whatsoever between the words immediately changed their tune to “the Indians were speaking of the Hudson Bay Company”. It is difficult to get much genuine information out of Ontario – they have put a lid on it, but there is another venue that proves ancient Europeans once lived between Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes; pottery.

The Norse hunted in the North and settled in the South. We would have been surprised not to find a finer pottery the further South we go. They have found it and attribute it to the “Kame Hills Complex”, which is the Glacial Kame Culture and another clever name to add to the already infinite list. We have earlier shown how the Old Copper Culture, the Red Ochre People of the Midwest and the Glacial Kame Culture were related. They were also related to the original Red Paint People from Maine, which we have shown came from Northern Europe. Simply put, it is European “Corded Ware” pottery. Alice Kehoe already proved it. Here we quote another source. From the *Gather around this Pot. Manitoba*:

“These artifacts are quite distinctive and limited in distribution to Northern Manitoba where they are part of the Kame Hills Complex, an archaeological culture dated to between 250 and 1100 years ago and believed to be ancestral to the Cree people who inhabit the region today. The upper surface of the rim is marked with a double row of punctates which raised bosses on the opposite surface.”

Simply put, that is a description of European pottery found in Manitoba. In the same *Gather around this Pot* series for the *Saskatchewan* area they actually admit to it being Corded Ware pottery. We quote from the *Gather around this Pot. Saskatchewan*:

“This is a ceramic container of a variety known as Clearwater Lake Punctate. It was found on Whitefish Island on Amisk Lake, Saskatchewan in the 1950's by Gina Sewap, of the local Cree First Nation. Its distinctive features include an encircling ring of exterior punctates which raise interior bosses, located just below an everted lip. The body of the pot is textured with cord or textile impressions. Pots of this variety are found over a wide area including parts of Eastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario. They were being made during the late prehistoric

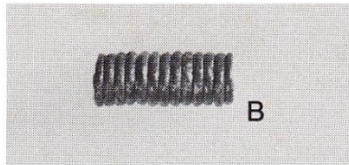
period, dated to between 250 and 1100 years ago. These ceramics are believed to be ancestral to the Cree people of that region.”

Skeptics will say it is only a coincidence that the Ancestors of the Cree made Corded Ware pottery, but when we add the scattered stone ruins (e.g. Native Point), linguistics, White Indian legends and the Mound artifacts, such as those found at Rainy Lake, a sound picture emerges that one must consciously turn a blind eye to deny. At the very least these things should be considered.

These same “anomalies” are continuously found as we inch ever closer to the United States. Researchers have been proclaiming a Norse presence around the Great lakes ever since the first Pioneers.

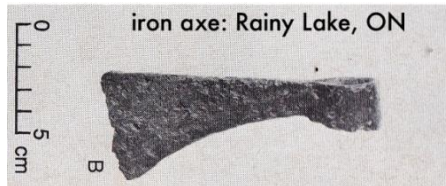


“ornaments” Rainy Lake, ON



copper spiral, Rainy Lake, ON

copper bracelet, Rainy Lake, ON



iron axe: Rainy Lake, ON

The above photographs are an excellent assortment of Viking artifacts found at Rainy Lake, Ontario. Courtesy of *Ottawa Rewind*.

Great Lakes

“The sagas make it pretty clear that Vinland extended from an area inhabited by the Eskimos to at least as far of a place where there were grapes and prairie grass, say Manitoba and Minnesota on the west, the shore of Lake Huron on the south, the Ottawa River on the east, and as far north as the Albany River. That is the Great Lakes area.”

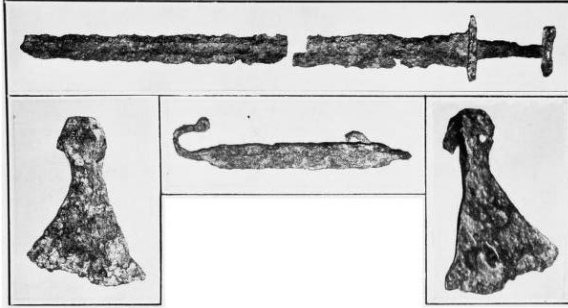
- Jim Curran

It is said the Norsemen came down the “Amber Routes” of their Ancient Northern Germanic Ancestors. They were following the old trails, which took them down the Churchill River to Indian Lake, from there they went to Winnipeg and Manitoba Lakes, from which they would take the Red River. They could also sail down the Albany River to those lakes. It is a good route and the one the Hudson Bay Company had always used, no doubt made easy to follow by the Stone Markers left behind by the Northmen. The Red River was the Western route of the Great Lakes, Moose River a central branch and so on. Another route would have been the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was known as the “Great Mouth” or “Mikla Munnur”.

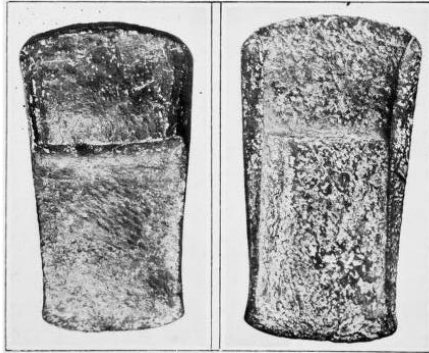
Once compiled, the evidence around the Great Lakes is convincing. On the Canadian side is the Province of Ontario which makes up the coasts of the Great Lakes. Ancient artifacts (metal) periodically discovered around Ontario have tallied up to quite a collection over time, such as the well-known Beardmore Sword and Axe discovered North of Port Arthur (Thunder Bay). To the East was found an ancient Bronze Axe at Brantford, Ontario. Genuine discoveries of cast copper abound like the Spearhead found at Gros Cap near Sault Ste. Marie, which coincide with the famous copper mining pits of Isle Royale and the mysterious coasts of Upper Michigan and Copper Harbor, where there are unmistakable Petroglyphs of the Norse Longship etched in rock.

In States like Minnesota and Wisconsin, the evidence is so compelling that behind the façade of consumerism you can still feel the presence of a once great people hidden by a veil. Axes, Spearheads and Swords (Jacksonport, WI. 1912) have been found throughout those States. Ancient Mounds are still scattered across the land with yields that only raise more questions. Horse Burials and Coiled Rings, Fire-steels and Thunderstones, Cast

Copper and Ghost Ships, and even amongst the Sand Dunes hugging the coast of Lake Michigan. One irrefutable find is that of an iron Spearhead found on the shores of Lake Ontario at Sodus Bay, NY, which has been carbon dated to the Vinland years. We have not the space to cover the hundreds of “anomalies”, but hopefully these few examples will suffice to show a Norse presence.



Norse Sword, Axe and Shield handle found by J.E. Dodd in 1930 near Beardmore, Ontario.



Portlock, Ontario. Cast copper Axe or Spud (8 inches).

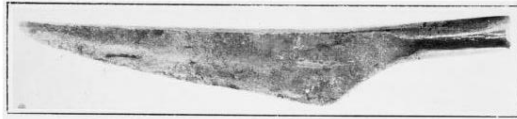


Gros Cap, Ontario. Spearhead (13 inches).

The Vinlanders



Red Rock, Ontario. Cast copper Spearhead



Echo Bay, Ontario. Copper Spearhead (13 inches).



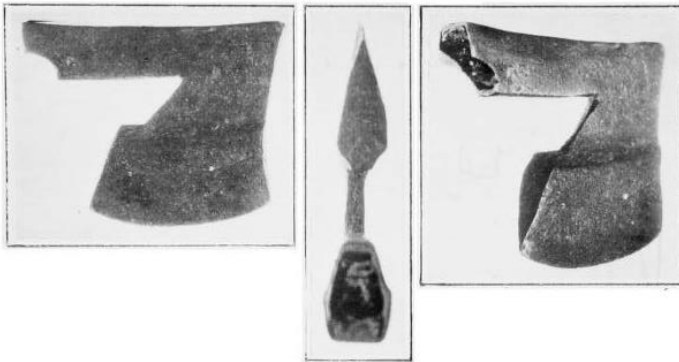
Brantford, Ontario. Socketed Bronze Axe.



Norse Axes found in Minnesota at Erdahl and Norway Lake.



Cormorant Lake Axe. Minnesota (Vesterheim Museum).



“Helmet Smashing” Norse Axe found at Republic, MI.



Sodus Bay, N.Y. Norse Spearhead (iron) dated to 9th-14th century (Wayne County Museum).

We have reached one of my favorite researchers. His name is Dr. Myron Paine and he is a good old Indian. Paine has put forth some captivating research. He claims that when the British arrived they met “Catholics who spoke Norse”. Paine says the vanished Greenlanders came to Vinland and are the Ancestors of the Lenape Indians (Algonquin). The Algonquin come from the region of the Great Lakes. The Lenape are unique within the Algonquin Family and have a rich and meaningful past. Other Tribes call them “Grandfather”. Of course the whole history is more complicated with several Nordic waves and “Tribes” e.g. the Iroquois, but if Paine can prove the Greenlanders were the predecessors of the Lenape, then he has cracked them. His work is a breath of fresh air. For instance his observations made between “Native American” Longhouses and the Norse are spot on. But it is his basic view of a total cover-up of Viking history in North America that really sets him apart from others. Like many Paine saw a conspiracy, but unlike most he has been trying to expose it ever since. We quote:

“There are TWO histories of America: The LENAPE history (1000-1585) and the ENGLISH history (1609-present). The LENAPE were Catholics, who spoke Norse. They paddled into America from Greenland. They were the Mississippian Culture. The LENAPE history survives as the “Walam Olum sacred texts” and as LENAPE LAND.”

We certainly agree with Dr. Paine that the Greenlanders were the Mississippian culture and great Platform Mound Builders. It is nice to hear it from a “Native American”, who has learned it from his own history and sacred texts. Paine gave some background on those old Lenape Legends, Walam Olum. We quote:

“In 1820, the last of the Lenape storytellers transferred the Lenape history to Moravian priests doing missionary work in America. This history was embodied in a collection of 184 ‘sticks’ upon which pictographs were etched. These pictographs were prompts to the storyteller. He studied each pictograph and then recited the self-verifying stanza that he had memorized long ago. As a whole, the self-verifying stanzas with pictographic prompts comprise North America’s first history. The words ‘Walam Olum’ are derived from ‘Maalan Aarum’, which means, ‘engraved years’. (Sherwin, 1940). The Maalan Aarum tells that in James Bay the population survived by eating whales and geese, of the first meeting of the leaders on North America soil, of the rejection of the Norwegian rescue fleet, of the death of Norwegian Paul Knudson, of the Lenape retreat to James Bay, and of the division of the Lenape in an attempt to migrate south to warmer weather.”

They ventured out in several directions and became Tribes of their own e.g. the Shawnee are those who went South. 1,000 years ago several developments took place that advanced the life of the “Native American” in the Midwest, which included farming, the fine tempering of pottery and artwork, appearance of the Bow and a long distance network of trading. It was as if a mighty and advanced civilization of Mound Builders sprung up overnight, and the Lenape were there from the beginning. As alluded to earlier, Paine likes to drive home the fact that a systematic New World genocide was committed upon the Lenape who spoke Norse. We quote:

“The English at Jamestown and in New England knew the LENAPE were Catholics, who spoke Norse. About AD 1612 the English decided on an invasion scheme. The English would tell the world that the Americans were pagan. If the world believed the Americans were pagan, the Doctrine of Discovery gave the English the “right” to kill or enslave the Americans. The English did that. They also encouraged the Dutch in New York to massacre the LENAPE. The Dutch did that even after the LENAPE asked for protection in the original treaty for New York.... Where the English settled at Jamestown and in New England, the effects of genocide followed by wartime propaganda called SUPPRESSION by OMISSION can be clearly seen. There is little evidence of LENAPE in those areas today.”

What a fabulous history by an honest PHD, who is simply reporting what he has found. “Suppression by omission” is exactly what has taken place. Today, we hear little about the many “White Indians”, once commonly reported back in the Pioneering days e.g. some of the Iroquois. There are just two issues we have with Paine. First and foremost it is a conspiracy against the Northern Germanic Spirit, and not against Catholics. The great Captain Mallery went the other way. He believed it was a conspiracy against Protestants. Protestants organized by Masons, and Catholics directed by Jesuits have worked hand in hand to abolish any trace of Vinland. It is not about religion, it is about Race. True Lenape history falls on the side of the ANGSP and to fall on that side of history is to receive the kiss of death. Our second issue comes with the liberal use of the word “English” rather than “British”. For years we have designated the word “English” to describe the true Northern Germanic, Anglo-Saxon people (Vikings too). And “British” to identify that other body which arose after the infiltration and has caused so much misery throughout the world. The English were already here, the British came to destroy them.

We first found Paine’s work when researching the linguistic similarities between the Norse and Indians. For years I had followed certain words

like a trail: Minne, Mani-tou, Tula, Assa etc., knowing these words had a Nordic meaning. Like myself, Paine discovered Reider “Thorbjorn” Sherwin and his provoking work, *The Viking and the Red Man*, in which Sherwin demonstrated that the Algonquin language had a Norse origin. He unequivocally declared “The Algonquin Language is Old Norse”. Sherwin was not alone, it has been shown thrice over, but Sherwin was most thorough in his approach. *The Viking and the Red Man* had more than 30,000 Lenape words with Old Norse pronunciations and meanings.

Papal letters discovered in Vatican archives at the beginning of the 20th century revealed the Church had always known of Vinland (Popes’ letters to Archbishops of Norway). The letters begin with one from Pope Innocent III, in 1206 and continue to the end of the 15th century. Copies of these letters are in the Museum of the University of St. Louis. Vinland was not only known to the Church, they even collected tithes from the Vinlanders. Around 1360 Ivar Bardson collected tithes for Greenland and Vinland. Among the tithes reported from Vinland was a silver bowl. The Church had always known and yet so easily gave it over, without as much as a peep, to their supposed “mortal enemies”, the Protestants. *Something stinks in Denmark*.

The famed adventurer Thor Heyerdahl came to a similar conclusion once he had learned from the Vatican Library in Rome of the earliest reports of a land beyond Greenland, which aroused his interest. Heyerdahl is quoted:

”I think few people are aware that 400 years before Columbus, the papal see knew there was land over there.” He noted that 16 bishops were assigned to oversee Greenland and associated lands between 1112 and the demise of the Greenlandic colony around 1500. The clearest suggestion that something transformative had taken place in North America came from the hand of a 17th century Icelandic bishop. Citing 14th century annals that have been lost, the bishop, Gisli Oddsson, wrote: The inhabitants of Greenland, of their own free will, abandoned the true faith and the Christian religion, having already forsaken all good ways and true virtues, and joined themselves with the folk of America.”

What could have been so wicked about the Vinlanders to have been spoken of in such a way? It can be described in one word – *Minne*. No one can understand what was really happening 1000 years ago without knowing the legend of *Minne*. The story has been told so many ways with variable details, but always she is the faithful maiden who chooses to jump, because of her broken heart or to evade capture, regardless of which, she is always

in a bad situation. The legend can be found everywhere here on Turtle Island. You can hardly visit a Waterfall without encountering the story. Basically, She pines for her Beloved who has fallen and/or refuses the advancement of his enemy so she jumps and falls to her death below. Back at Martha's Vineyard there is even the legend where her lost love was Leif Eriksson himself! In the Lakota (Sioux) legends she is identified with the Morning Star. We will certainly speak more of our blessed *Minne*, but for now let us return to *Minne-sota*.

Our man Holland had become a champion for Vinland, people began contacting him with their own discoveries. Ultimately he donated, along with the Runestone itself, several Norse artifacts to the Kensington Runestone Museum in Alexandria, Minnesota. It was people like Holland, who would not be deterred, that are responsible for the many verified finds around the Great Lakes. Here follows a few artifacts from Minnesota:

- Axe and fire-steel from Cormorant Lake.
- The Estenson Halberd Axe found near Red River.
- Halberd found near Alexandria.
- Fire-steel found North of Climax.
- Sword found near Ulen.
- Viking Sword and Shield found at Duluth.
- Fire-steel and Axe found near Detroit Lakes.
- Viking Axe found near Mora
- The Roseau Stone found at Roseau, MN.

This Roseau Stone is of particular interest. It was found near Roseau in the early 1900's and was eventually given to John Jager in 1927, a respected architect in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. By all accounts, he was also an extraordinary scientist and scholar, and early pioneer of the cultural diffusion to North America by the Ancient Sea People. After careful study and the taking of photographs, he gave the Roseau Stone back to the University of Minnesota, where the Anthropology Professor Jenks and Geology Professor Stauffer destroyed the artifact by "cleaning it" in an acid bath, which reportedly ate away most of the writing on the stone. Stauffer, who actually ruined the stone, claimed it was only a natural rock, "nothing special here". Jager was furious when he learned of what had

happened. Luckily, the photos taken by Jager survived in a library file. It was Jager who identified it as “Balkan Runes” or a Russian script. A narrative soon began that the stone was “NOT Scandinavian”. It is hard to believe that Jager would have said something like that because he knew better (Rus). We will never know what Jager really thought because after his death his private work, such as notes, photos, and conclusions about the Stone, were destroyed. To claim the stone has ancient Russian Runes but that it is not Scandinavian is naive, because it was the *Rus* (Swedish Vikings) who gave Russia her name. After a little digging we found a nearly identical Runic stone made by the *Rus* (Swedish Vikings) in Kostenki, near the city of Voronezh (See Connecting the Dots). It is an important find and comparison, it proves the stone “IS Scandinavian”.

The more we dig the more we find. Artifacts that pop up occasionally are the famed coil ring and arm bracelet of the Norse. Let us point to a couple of these finds from the Canadian side of the border. We have shown in Ontario, where coil rings and bracelets, along with several other copper and iron artifacts, such as an Axe, were found in Mounds near Rainy Lake. But let us look at a more recent find “off the beaten path” near “Viking”, Alberta. That really is the name of the town and only further makes one wonder. It is dubbed the “Viking girl grave”.

A farmer found a grave which contained amber beads, spiral rings, metal buttons, hundreds of glass beads, and even a thimble. They quickly claimed she was “Native American” and the grave cannot be too old because of the European artifacts found inside, but we must take their word for these brilliant conclusions because she was between 12 and 14 years old, which means their tests were inconclusive. You are probably starting to see the pattern that many times when the establishment does not like the results of DNA tests etc., they declare it is the remains of an early teen, because tests from that age are supposedly inconclusive. They still have one problem though. No one was supposed to have been in that area until the 1800’s and they know all too well this grave is older and much too elaborate to have been a makeshift invention upon a journey. So they say she must have been a travelling Princess to have all those pieces in her possession while on the road. If we assumed half as much as they do, we would be ridiculed for telling “fantasies”.

Not too far South of the “Viking girl grave” was a similar burial find, in which a comparison was made to our Viking girl:

“Coiled rings comparable to the Viking specimen were associated with a

burial found eroding out of a gully that flows into the Rosebud River valley, southwest of Drumheller (Pyszczyk et al. 1990). That burial was of a 12-year-old individual of Aboriginal ancestry and the associated coiled rings were part of an elaborate necklace that included a large shell gorget, two brass buttons, and double-faceted dark navy blue and black glass trade beads.”

Note how they say it is a “12 year old of Aboriginal ancestry”. We already know they use this age when the results are “inconclusive” and yet here they are stating an “aboriginal” fact. What they also forgot to mention is the ancient Viking Ring Fort that is West of Calgary and not too far away from these coiled ring finds. In fact the 3 locations are pretty much in a North/South line of movement. The Ring Fort, Norse artifacts and North/South movement make a case that they may have been related to the Mandan of the Dakotas.

Once upon a time the bluffs of Red Wing, MN were known to have magnificent Stone Cairns. They even had the distinctive three Cairn design of the Norsemen, which we know means they had a Settlement of some sort nearby. Most of the Cairns are gone now, but we still have early reports of their one time existence. These Cairns are important because early explorers found a single red center post, along with other oddities, in several of those Cairns. The Mandans were famous for placing a single red post inside a ring of posts at the center of their village. Just as the Merovingians, they literally built their habitats around that center piece. It was a symbol of the Axis power, the wheel-hub, the Irminsul of the Northman, the Great Ancestor, or “First Ancestor” as the Mandan were known to call it.

We once travelled through the land of the Mandan and took record of our ventures. We thought if others found our experiences to be half as interesting as we did then it should be in the book. It is titled *Them Boys Were Here Alright*, in honor of Olaf Ohman. The man who suffered so much for the crime of finding the Kensington Runestone on his property. It seems a good way to wrap up the Western side of the Great Lakes area.

“Them Boys Were Here Alright”

Our trip into West Vinland began on an early August morning. Our first destination was the North Shore of Minnesota, that part of the state which reaches to the Canadian border on the Great Lake. Not only does the North Shore make up the Minnesota coast of the Great Lake Superior, it also boasts the “Boundaries” behind it and Westward, which is a vast wilderness of secrets. The North Shore is a tourist attraction and the only time any real peace was to be found was when alone on the shore of the Gitche Gami (Superior). These coast-lines of the Great Lakes are full of almost forgotten history, with their numerous tales of “Vikings” from the past. Not too far North of here, on the other side of the Canadian border is Thunder Bay, named after Thor it is the land of the “Sleeping Giant”, where people have been mesmerized for centuries by the odd skyline of Sibley Peninsula. Northwest of Thunder Bay is where James Dodd found the “Beardmore Sword”, Axe and Shield handle. Dodd originally believed he had found Indian relics. Critics have tried to discredit Dodd ever since they discovered they were authentic Viking Age artifacts, but the truth has outlasted them in this instance.

There is hardly a piece of coastline that does not have its legend of the men in boats. It was there on the shore of Gitche Gami that my mind would take to wandering as I contemplated the Isle Royale, an Island of pure copper where legends abound of the mighty men in Longships and Knorrs who once carried away that copper for trade. It was not visible but I knew it was there. In fact not much was visible, a mist covered the lake whereas one could only see a bit past the shore and then only a white wall that seemed to touch the sky. It was on that shore that I tried to imagine what it must have been like, when those Longships came sailing in. To my surprise, I did not see a few ships coming into land. On the contrary, I saw hundreds of ships heading in all directions like avenues. I saw highways of Knorrs going to and fro and all working in a quite orderly fashion. Trade in Vinland was good. When I shook off the thought I had an entirely new idea of just how large and organized this land that the Northmen called Vinland the Good may have actually been. By the end of our trip that thought would be confirmed.

With a Rune in my heart and a pistol by my side we would leave the coast and head for Alexandria, home of the Kensington Runestone. After passing Duluth and Leif Eriksson Park we took the backways and passed through towns such as Mora, where a pre-Columbian, Norse Axe had once

been found. Arriving in St. Joseph, we made conversation with a man, or more appropriate would be to say that he made conversation with us and I cannot forget his words when he found out that we were on the trail of the Vinlanders: “It is a cover up. Expose it! Expose them all!” He shouted through the parking lot with a fire in his voice that almost sounded like winged words and still resonated with me as we made our way back on the highway – next stop, the Kensington Runestone museum.

Holland had donated the Runestone along with several other artifacts to the museum. The museum even had a Knorr tucked away in a barn out back. The young lady at the welcome counter was impressive. She knew of Holland and the blue eyed Mandan Indians of the Dakotas. I only managed to lose her in our conversation when I began to speak of the “Thunderbird” and the Golden Eagle atop of the World Tree Yggdrasil being one and the same. The museum had a nice introduction video that told the story of the Runestone and the man who had discovered it on his land. “Them boys were here alright” were the words of Olaf Ohman that he never recanted as he held firm to his story of the discovery of probably the most important artifact known in the history of “America”. It would cost him and his family dearly. A tragic tale of ridicule and diabolical pressure applied by the establishment and minions in order to make Olaf recant, which he never did. The man had his honor. The museum contained more than a dozen Norse artifacts found in Minnesota. Ancient iron axes and tools filled the display cases. The town of Alexandria embraces its Viking past with a welcome sign that reads “oldest city in America” along with a 50 foot tall Viking statue named Olaf. We highly recommend a trip to the Runestone Museum.

Leaving Alexandria we would continue our course through the land of lakes. Central and Western Minnesota are covered in lakes, from these same waters is the beginning of the mighty Mississippi River, the father of waters. Mooring stones have been reported throughout this beautiful land, but only to find the deaf ears of “academia”. Yes, they were here alright. We jumped off the interstate and headed North on “Viking Highway” towards the Detroit Lakes area, an ancient hub of the Northmen. Stories of Longships and Knorrs found in lakes litter its history, yet “the people” of the area had the blank stare and offered little assistance – we decided it was time to move on to the Dakotas.

While crossing over the Red River which separates Moorehead. MN from Fargo, ND, I could only contemplate how much was to be discovered on that river and surroundings, for there is an old and sound theory that the

Red River was a major avenue for the Norse. There is much evidence to support it, but our journey now led us ever Westward. We had our next destination firmly in our sights, the magnificent Sheyenne Valley that leads to Fort Ransom, North Dakota. It was in this area that I longed to visit the “Standing Rock” Mound, an almost forgotten historical site claimed to be sacred to the Indians, a Wakan, a spiritual point of the earth. What those belonging to the Sioux Nation call Standing Rock, and Wakan (Wotan), is known in many places as Manitou, and Manitou Stones. They are ancient markers very similar in purpose to the Stone Cairns, actually they are one and the same, the Pillar. My Folk called Him Arman. It is the Irmin-sul, the stock of the World Tree Yggdrasil. The standing rocks represent the God of the Pillar, originally propagated by the ancient Axe Cult of the North who knew it from the Pole God of Hyperborea and passed it down to the Teutons and “the Vikings”, which was carried on by the Indians in their own way. Most things sacred to the Indian have its origin in the Vinlander.

The “Sioux Standing Rocks” are of great interest because the only other place that we have seen the practice of a grand stone being placed upon a Mound is in Northern Europe. The sign at the Standing Rock historical site was a terrible mistake on the part of those who choose to lie even when the truth be better. It insinuates that it is a natural hill and makes no mention of a Mound. Easily proven false, the Standing Rock site has been recorded as an earthen Mound on several occasions. The owner of the surrounding land calls it “the furthest westward mound”. Before heading to the Pyramid Hill in Fort Ransom, we decided to conduct a little test at Standing Rock and pulled out the old metal detector. First doing a grab ground setting so as to eliminate any false readings caused by minerals and such, we then ran our detector over the Standing Rock Mound and the results even impressed us. There were locations where iron was detected and had that machine making as much noise as an alarm clock that you wish somebody would turn off. No mistake about it, there is metal in that Mound. We would have loved to have done a little digging, but the sign was right there as well as everywhere else in North Dakota “digging is illegal” and a federal offense. It was quite obvious that they meant to enforce it – we reluctantly moved on.

The ground we travelled from Valley City* to Fort Ransom can leave one breathless. The glacial type hills and Mounds that make up the area are something one must see to appreciate. Fort Ransom was a quaint little town that would seem to be under the very protection of the Axe and Hammer God, himself. From Vikings on rooftops and hills, to benches

named Thor, it was one of my favorite places on the entire trip. It boasts “Pyramid Hill”, a nearly perfect pyramid shaped hill or “Mound” that has a 20 foot “Viking” statue at its zenith. There has been a long debate by those who claim it is a natural hill with only a statue placed by local Norwegians who were proud of their heritage – at least that is the politically correct version. The other side, which has its evidence, claims it was a marvelous but natural hill that Viking explorers had shaped into its nearly perfect triangular form (Glacial Kame tradition). Again, academia’s version falls apart once we discover that the Viking statue at the top was instigated by Snorri Thorfinnson, a popular local historian who had investigated several burial Mounds and even found Norse mooring holes on the nearby Sheyenne River. The question begs for an answer: if the statue was simply placed on a local hill by proud Norwegians, then why no mention of the man who discovered Mounds and mooring stones and believed the top of the hill to be man-made? The very man who was responsible for the placement of the statue. The story of Thorfinnson is so much more than simply a proud Norwegian. The Viking atop of Pyramid Hill is simply another and larger version of the Standing Rock Mound. It is the same science left behind by the Vinlanders. The Church uses their own version where we so often see the Cross mounted on top of an orb for the steeple. It would seem that everything meaningful in this world has a Teutonic origin and the weak who despise everything greater than themselves do all they can to abolish its true origins. The Sheyenne Valley is truly one of a kind and yet again we found ourselves tiring of the same blank stares by those who deal with the past by denying it ever existed. It was time to move on to another kind of cover up – one where they shamelessly re-write history in order to nicely fit their agenda. We were heading for the “Mandan pre-historic sites”. We rode on to Bismarck.

These lands of the Dakotas are riddled with evidences of a Nordic past. From firesteel creeks to Lavenderye’s discovery of an ancient Cairn that contained a Runestone, his find was identical to the Runestone Cairn of Greenland, but it is the Mandan Tribe itself that offers the most undeniable proofs. Their ringed villages with wooden post stockades and bastions etc., are nearly identical to the ringed and palisaded forts of Scandinavia from the same time period. They lived in Turf Houses made of timber and Viking sod that look identical to the Turf Houses at L’Anse aux Meadows. The Mandan were described as “White Indians” with whom several had fair hair and even blue eyes. The Lewis and Clark expedition called them “half White”.

I almost fell over when we walked into the re-constructed “meeting hall” at the “On a Slant Mandan village” located in Mandan/Bismark ND. The wood framing construction was identical to that of the Scandinavian structures. I asked myself “how can anyone who sees this not immediately make the connection to Norse construction?” No one answered because no one was there.

The best part for me was the wooden pole always placed in the center of the village. The Mandan called it the “First Ancestor” and once again we were face to face with the ancient Axe and Pillar cult of the North. It is a depiction of the God of the Pole, from which all of creation turns. This practice of an entire town revolving around a sacred center can be easily traced back to the Northmen, the old Axe and Pillar cult, which they carried with them across the world. Let us ask the question: How is it that the Mandan were practicing the identical Axe and Pillar cult tradition as the Merovingians? The answer is obvious. When an “American” sees this Irminsul Pole in the center of the village they think “what peculiar beliefs Native Americans had” but when I see it I run and hug Arman, the same as Christ hugged his Cross. I see my Father, Wotan. The reddened pole inside the column represents the fire, the first Ancestor and the Vrill, a hidden Sun. The outer layer is the protective shell that makes up the Irminsul, which indeed grows limbs and becomes the World Tree. And at its top is perched the Golden Sun Eagle. All of this could just as well be seen in a torch – the Column and the Light (fire). This science of replica was given to the Indians by their Norse Ancestors who were the builders of the Round Towers, such as the one which still exists in Rhode Island. The Round Tower is also the Column of the ancient Nordic Pillar Cult of Hyperborean wisdom. The Round Towers contained and protected the sacred fire. Were the Vikings insinuating that something was happening within the Pillar? What wisdom. The Holy Ghost is the Pillar of Fire that is also represented so many times as a bird. It reminds me of the day that I was standing in front of a statue of Saint Joseph and a raven came down and perched upon him. I knew then the holy image of the Father Joseph was Wotan who is the Holy Ghost. This symbolism has continued one way or another all the way down to the Klansman, the white pillar that ends in a tapered point, the Ghost. The Klan gave meaning and dignity back to the Pillar used by Masons. The Thunderbird atop the Totem pole, the Eagle atop Yggdrasil, these are signs of true liberation and are related to the Bird Man of Cahokia, the Temple of the Sun, the Temple of the Golden Eagle.

More prehistoric sites which strangely enough look quite similar to so called “historic U.S. Military forts”, and can only make one wonder. It

cannot be expressed enough how these sites look like something between the Viking Ring Forts and L'Anse aux Meadows. We headed straight down the Missouri River through the Indian Reservations and more earthen ruins. Passing over the Cannonball River made me recall the initial reports from the Missouri and Cannonball confluence, which spoke of a structure atop the bluff that was named "Jupiter's Temple" by early explorers. Some of the Indian towns were sad to see. Poverty was their forte, courtesy of a federal government that prefers them dependent and miserable rather than free. It is up and down the Missouri River where many of these prehistoric sites occur. Missouri literally means "men in big boats" and once again we have to reach the conclusion that the Norse used these rivers the same as we do highways today. The Missouri easily floated them down into the Mississippi from which it was a short trip to the legendary "City of the Sun" at Cahokia, but our job now was to make it to the Black Hills, which we did.

The Black Hills are another geological wonder, it is one of the most beautiful places on the face of this earth. The Sioux Nation is still very unhappy about being pushed out of these Mountains and have little care for the tourists or any white person for that matter and we do not blame them. The American culture of entertainment is just as appalling to us. Who can have any respect for these slaves of consumerism? But for Indians to profess that this land was originally theirs is false and they know it. They know that the White Gods and/or White Giants were here and passed down much to them. My Northern Germanic Ancestors left their sign in these hills and for the Sioux to pretend otherwise is disappointing. Some petroglyphs of the Black Hills speak volumes for their predecessors. Pictures of horned helmet warriors with round shields that are identical to the engravings of Northern Europe are found in several Western states and the devoid of facts establishment calls it Indian. The Black Hills are really something special but after a couple of days of dealing with Indians, Freemasons, Witches, Conmen and Tourists, for they are all there, we were past ready to go. There were many more adventures for us along the old trail throughout West Vinland, but it is only one more destination that we must confess right here.

We knew not what to expect when we stopped over in Mitchell, South Dakota. To our surprise its prehistoric archeological site and museum was the perfect ending to our story. Mitchell has a 1,000 year old prehistoric village site of the people who would become known as the Mandan by the time they reached North Dakota. We were about to come face to face with the Bird Man, or at least the origin of the Bird Man. We had known that

the Thunderbird and the Bird Man of the Mound builders were connected, but what followed even surprised us. The first thing we met was a sculpted rock of “Sioux Indian Art” named “reconciliation” and in honor of the popular Dakota artist, Oscar Howe. It was a one eyed, Eagle helmeted Warrior with a thunderous Sig Rune at its crest – the mystery of the Bird Man of Manutara was staring at me. He is the Sig Father of Victory – the Golden Eagle. The worst of skeptics could hardly deny that this “Sioux Indian Art”, regardless of its age, is none other than Wotan, the Father of the Gods, the White Gods and Vikings. It seemed this place had something to offer.

In their digs at Mitchell they had proven a connection to Cahokia. On display was a large map showing how from the Cahokia Mounds those inhabitants traversed across the whole continent using the rivers as highways with a network of cities. In other words, they have proven through archeological evidence and made the connections that not only the blue eyed Mandans came from Cahokia, but also the Anasazi, Hopi, the Ohio builders and so on. Whether or not it actually originated at Cahokia matters little. What was important was the undeniable connection between these different locations that were being presented as a functioning Nation by a professional archaeological site, and all of this taking place during the same accepted years of “Vinland”. I was literally staring at a map on the wall of the “thought” I had experienced earlier on the Great Lake Superior.

The Director of the site seemed intent on feeling me out (I had probably drawn attention to myself while investigating the earthen works outside of the dig) and approached me. We had a lively conversation in which I mentioned that the surrounding area seemed to have also been a part of the village, such as the Golf course across the street. She informed me that some of those hills at the Golf course were indeed old burial Mounds. We have been telling folks for years that whenever there is a Golf course close to an ancient site - those hills where they are playing are usually Mounds. It was quite decent of her to agree. The Mitchell site is slightly pushing back against a monstrous machination and it is appreciated.

* Valley City is known for its Mounds. There is a site with Linear Mounds and astronomical implications. The Glacial Kame made Linear Mounds and the Sheyenne Valley is full of stunning hills that should be identified as kames. The Glacial Kame received their name because they buried their honored in the kames, especially at the top of the hill, and they further shaped the kames. This is the exact situation at Viking Hill in Fort Ransom, but they hardly mention them as the Glacial Kame, they think of them as Vikings.



Mitchell site. One-eyed Warrior wearing an Eagle Helmet with the victorious SIG Rune upon its crest. This is obviously the Sig-Father Odin. The Father of Victory and yet, Americans call this “Sioux art”, no doubt inspired by the legends of the “Birdman”, passed on to the Lakota, who with their long heads are most likely descended from the Norse. The Lakota say that *Minne* is the Morning Star and call the Great Spirit “Wakan”, we know him as Wotan.



A fabulous Petroglyph from New Mexico (left). “Navajo” rock art of the shield bearing, horned helmet Warrior (right). These Petroglyphs are found everywhere out West. We found similar in the Black Hills. They are obvious depictions of Vikings. Odin’s Spear, Thor’s Hammer and the Iron Cross of the Heimliche Acht.

Old Copper Culture

The "Glacial Kame" and "Red Ocher" cultures are names derived from burial practices of the Old Copper Culture. The Glacial Kame are typically found throughout the surrounding area of the Great Lakes. They sought out the breathtaking, natural Mounds of earth called "Kames", in which to bury their Heroes and Leaders. Kames are a mystery - their otherworldly shapes are said to be formed by glaciers. The Glacial Kame modified the Kames. They worked with them. We can only guess as to how many Mounds began as something else. They further shaped what they already saw. From North Dakota to Uruguay and as far away as Bosnia there are legends of Nordic seafarers (Vikings) who not only arrived but added earth to the tops of hills and mountains etc. It is the way of the true artist. The artist does not carve a figure out of a stone. The artist already sees the figure and helps to free it. We believe this is the underlying secret that instigated the Effigy Mounds. Originally, they were only perfecting what they already saw. The earth and stars were talking to them and they responded. De Mahei also pointed out these peculiarities throughout South America. He proved they had modified natural settings.

Also described in archaeological records as the ancient "Cult of the Dead", supposedly, thousands of years ago the Glacial Kame/Red Ocher peoples seem to have sprung up overnight from the Old Copper Culture. If that be true it could have very well been another wave from the Sacred Spring of Ostara. It looks to us as if the Old Copper Culture of the Great Lakes and the Red Paint People of the East Coast evolved into the Glacial Kame/Red Ocher Culture. Regardless, the Old Copper Culture is one of the most fascinating stories of ancient North America.

An astute professor from Michigan, Fred Rydholm, wrote an impressive piece titled *Copper miners of ancient Michigan*, in which he nicely laid out the facts of the Old Copper Culture. We quote:

"Northern Michigan is, even today, one of the world's richest sources of pure copper. But in ancient times—long before Christopher Columbus—someone was removing thousands of tons of this metal and taking it to some place outside of North America. In all probability, the destination of the metal was Europe and the Old World, where much of it was converted into bronze for weapons and tools... There is one known place in the world where pieces of pure copper of all sizes can be found on or near the surface

of the Earth. Here it has been freed by the forces of nature and transported by great floods for many miles.”

He is referring to the area of Copper Harbor on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the Isle Royale near the Canadian border and Minnesota coast, where finding a 5,000 pound piece of pure copper was common. There are blocks that weigh tens of thousands of pounds and are of the purest copper in the world. Rydholm goes on to point out that from these two locations alone there are at least 10,000 mining pits. The estimates of the total amount of copper removed is as high as 1 billion pounds to the lowest estimate of 2 million pounds. There are only 12,000 pounds that have been accounted for. Where did it go? Rydholm made a strong case that it was the source of the Old World Bronze Age:

“While copper in the pure state or as bronze or brass had been used in ancient Europe, Asia and Africa in huge amounts, the sources of copper that were available at that time in the Old World were insignificant. The Roman soldier is said to have worn up to 48 pounds of bronze in his uniform. Armies throughout the ancient world were equipped with bronze weapons. Statues and musical instruments, chariots, furniture and vases were made of copper and bronze. Even rooms were lined with copper and bronze... A large amount of the mining activity seems too coincide with the heavy use of copper overseas during the Bronze Age.”

Rydholm further asked the question: who would have been capable of accomplishing such an endeavor? He is quoted:

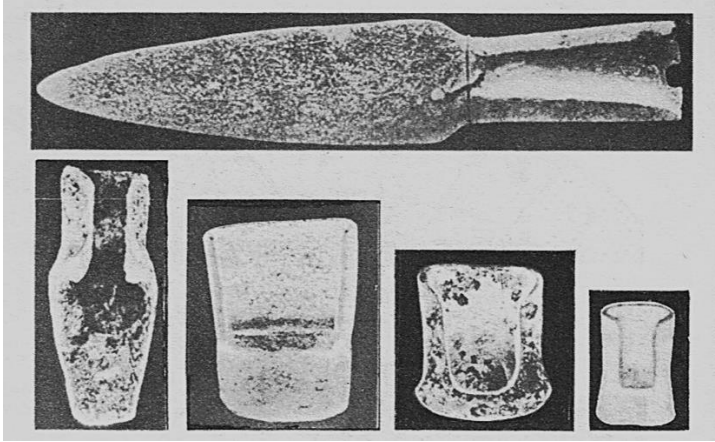
“They moved huge masses out of the ground and a few were left in the process, tremendous engineering feats on any standard, and no large ones were left exposed. The peoples of the Old World moved 100- and 200- ton stones and obelisks. Why would they not move 20- and 30-ton pieces of copper? One 2 1/2-ton piece discovered, raised from a pit on Isle Royale, shows evidence that it had been reduced in size considerably by being struck hard blows with heavy stone hammers until a bulge or blister appeared. Then these raised humps were struck back and forth until a three- to seven- or eight-pound ingot broke off. This writer suspects that over a period of 2,000 to 4,000 years, many a large chunk of copper was reduced to small pieces in such a manner. Why else would they have gone to such a tremendous amount of work to free these large pieces and raise them out of the ground on cribbing if they did not plan to use them? And who could raise a thirty ton piece of copper but the megalithic people of Europe?”

Here we are again at the feet of the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People and the beginning of our story. The Old World had been coming here for thousands of years, but it was the Northwestern route of the ANGSP that made it originally possible. Rydholm gave a description of how the copper was originally mined, when needed to be, and made the connection to Northern Europe:

“Sites that were truly mined, early man heated the copper-bearing rock and threw cold water on it to spall it away. Then the protruding chunks of copper were hammered off using stone mauls or hammer stones usually weighing three to 10 pounds, but occasionally weighing up to 25 and 35 pounds. Tens of thousands of these carefully grooved hammer stones have been found. This method of mining was used in Ireland and other places in ancient times; grooved hammer stones have been found across Northern Europe, and the older mines show evidence of the use of fire.”

Rydholm has sufficiently explained the immensity of the ancient copper mining trade of Lake Superior and its significance. Next, we shall address the heating and casting of copper. The evidence of cast copper has been accumulating for centuries. Mallery certainly was not the first, but ever since he proved there were smelting furnaces in pre-Columbian North America the establishment has been beside itself. Not that they admit it, quite to the contrary, they oppose the idea, but something changed. They admit the casting of metals took place in Meso-America. Next they agree that there must have been a trade network between Mexico and the Mound Builders. We have even heard they are now starting to admit that Cahokia cast copper. Before it is over they will inform us that a non-European people like the Aztecs taught metallurgy to the Old Copper Folk or were the Old Copper Folk from “Aztalan” and so on. It is the same old sleight of hand. While they point everyone South the one question not allowed to be taken seriously is what if they came from the North? The copper casting of Mexico is more than 2,000 miles away from Lake Superior. L’Anse aux Meadows is less than 1,500 miles away from Lake Superior. Go figure. But Mallery’s findings are still a problem because he also discovered iron furnaces in several locations. They are not ready to deal with that yet, at least not until the people get these notions of Vikings out of their head, but there’s always some Antiquarian who keeps drudging it back up.

Early settlers were reported to have frequently found molds and crucibles which are now mostly lost, but they existed and are important to this story. Mallery produced pictures of some of the ancient copper socket molds once discovered in North America.



Ancient Copper sockets from “the Great Lakes Culture”.
Presented by Mallery in *Lost America*.

There are still occasional finds of castings, such as spearhead molds that were recently reported in Wisconsin, but the majority of time when evidence of castings is brought forth they are impetuously dismissed with the argument that they would have found more molds if casting took place in the Old Copper Culture. The same molds they know disappeared more than 100 years ago. Another problem is sometimes they truly do not know. Academia admits that many of their archeologists would not recognize an ancient smelting or casting operation even if they saw one. Let us get to some facts.

An excellent article on the copper casting of the Great Lakes was written by Wisconsin archeologist, E.J. Neiburger, and titled, *Did Midwest Pre-Columbian Indians Cast Metal?* It was published in the *Central States Archaeological Journal* Vol. 34, No. 2 (April, 1987). In that article Neiburger demonstrates that casting definitely took place within the Old Copper culture. He cites past archeologists, such as F.S. Perkins, the leading authority on ancient copper artifacts during the late 1800's. No museum, nor private collector could equal the artifacts Perkins had in his possession and had studied. Perkins had no doubt in his mind that the more intricate copper relics had been cast. We should not forget that we are dealing with more than one culture here. The workers (Indians), no doubt hammered out a lot of copper, but the traders, the Seafarers and their Settlements had cast copper. *The White Gods had magic*. Regardless, Neiburger presented documented proof of casted copper artifacts. He also reported on the Fort Ancient furnaces that the establishment has complete knowledge of but never report. We quote:

“Small, prehistoric furnaces utilizing blowpipes or draft chimneys are rarely reported in the Midwest; however, there have been numerous pit furnaces identified (Brown, Wells). There was a complex of 36 furnaces at Turner Mounds, Ohio... These furnaces were multichambered pits ranging from 3 to 9 feet deep and up to 4 feet in diameter and connected by flues. These were similar to many primitive European pit metal melting furnaces in size, shape and flue angle (30 degrees) (Gowland).”

How could such a discovery as that of the ancient furnaces at the Turner Mounds site go unnoticed? The Turner Site near Cincinnati received the standard treatment of most mysterious Earthworks where peculiar items have been discovered. They razed it to the ground. Great enclosures up to ½ mile long with rich Mounds full of copper and mica, ancient furnaces for casting, and it is gone like a forgotten memory. There is really only one place we can still hope to find any real information about the Old Copper Folk and that is from the Indians. They have oral histories and legends which make up the only legitimate sources coming from North America.

One of the greatest stories ever told was by the Swede, Johan Baner. Baner's is a fabulous tale. He was a gifted poet and quite the character. Indians called him “Hatak Alepa,” or “Raven Bard”. Raised in Sweden, when still a boy he found a Runestone at Keel Mountain by a lake in the province of Helsingland, which described the adventures of Vidar the Viking, who had travelled to Vinland in search of a legendary prophet (Völva). The Stone said Vidar crossed the sea to the “big mouth” near “Vinland,” and then made a long and difficult passage up many rivers to an enormous lake and a big Island, where copper was attained. Like a boy on a true adventure, he copied the message of the Runestone. As fate would have it, decades later Baner would live on Lake Superior and edit a Swedish newspaper in Wisconsin. Here he met an Indian who spoke some broken Swedish. The Indian had the same name as one of Vidar's Warriors mentioned on the Runestone back in Sweden. The Swedish words, the Indian said, were “magic” in times of trouble and used by their Ancestors many centuries before—men who were dressed in “ice” who came in a boat and wore Eagles' wings on their heads. Baner quickly recalled the old Runestone from Sweden – what had been unintelligible now made sense. He would go back and find the duplicate he had made of the Runestone and translate it into English (*Viking Mettles*), which told the tale of Vidar the Viking and his adventures on the Great Lakes, where they worked the copper, had good relations with the noble Indians and fell to the treachery of bad ones. Here follows a summary of events as told by Baner in his Introduction:

“One day in Ashland, about 1891, an office girl told me that an Indian was waiting to see me. I thought the matter a big joke—an Indian calling on the editor of a Swedish newspaper. An associate mentioned that there were several Indians in the vicinity with Swedish names. The name of this particular caller was Arnyaat. To my surprise, the Indian, who seemed to be a fairly intelligent chap, wished to take the paper. When I quizzed him he repeated some words I recognized to be corrupt forms of Swedish. He told me his people had always known them. Further questioning revealed that the words had been carefully preserved as 'magic,' and that they were given to his tribe many, many years before by white men from the East. Believing I had blundered onto something of historical importance, I summoned the editor of a German newspaper, and several friends for further questioning of the Indian. His story left us absolutely breathless. He said that he and several other Indians in the vicinity were descendants of the white men who came from the East. The men wore 'ice,' which obviously was armor, and hats decorated with eagles' wings. This was a type of the old Viking helmet. They uttered strange words, which none of the Indians could understand, but were handed down from one generation to another as charms and instruments against evil. These were the corrupted Swedish words he had previously repeated. Where could the Indians have learned the Swedish words except from the Vikings themselves? What other visitors to the northern section of America wore armor? As I pondered the story I thought of the Vidar saga, obtained the notes from my trunk and found the saga dovetailed exactly with what the Indian said.

Lief Ericsson came to America about 1003, remaining a while at Martha's Vineyard or some other point along the Massachusetts coast. Previous Viking voyages had been made to this continent, and the Norse colony on Iceland knew of the existence of the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Vidar and his band came to this country some time after Lief. The young chieftain wished to find the spirit of his mother, who had died a short time before. The Norse king sent him to the Jarl or Earl Veratyr, governor of the Iceland colony. This, and subsequent events are all chronicled in the saga. The Earl Veratyr told Vidar he was informed by a dream—the Norse paid a lot of attention to dreams—that a powerful prophet, who could answer the question, lived in Vinland, somewhere beyond 'big mouth.' 'Big mouth,' of course, was the Norse terminology for the mouth of the St. Lawrence. 'Vidar and 11 boon companions, among them Jarl Arnljat, set out for the St. Lawrence in Vidar's ship, which was named 'Frekee,' the 'fast going.' It was undoubtedly smaller than the average Viking galley of the time, which was about 70 feet long. Fair weather was encountered and they made the mouth of the St. Lawrence without difficulty. As they did

not find the prophet immediately, the Vikings were forced to continue the search after they entered the St. Lawrence...

As the saga speaks of another ship, it must follow that Vidar and his men, unable to use their galley, constructed a smaller boat or dug-out, or perhaps obtained a canoe to continue. The saga continues with an account of a voyage into a very big lake, heavy storms, the discovery of the island from which copper was obtained, friendly relations with the inhabitants along the lake, a settlement, and the return trip with the red metal. The ancient mines on Isle Royale point to this location as the source of supply. In my mind there should be no doubt of their visit. One can not dispute such evidence as the saga, and that given by the twentieth century Indian, who had no means of knowing he was supplying the concluding chapter to a story written centuries before in Sweden.”

We love that Baner rightfully identifies the tale as a *Saga*. There is more reason to believe an old Runestone, than any speculating source today. The Saga goes on to relate how some Vikings stayed and continued organized mining on Isle Royale. The Indians that worked for them were good, the fathers of the Indians who first told the story to Baner, they had a good relationship of mutual understanding. Later, “other Indians” were brought in to mine. Other Indians that were no friends to the good Indian. The good Indians were right. The new workers turned on the Viking as soon as the advantage presented itself. They massacred the Viking’s family and stole what they could. It was remembered as a sad day by their Indian friends.

To sum it up, the Old Copper Mining operations continued on and off for millinea, beginning with the ANGSP and ending with the Vinlanders. It has been proven many times by several Antiquarians and yet, here we are having to show it again as if it were the first time. The famous Wodan Lithi Petroglyphs and legend of Peterborough, Ontario make a fine example of one of those Nordic enterprises for copper. But at the end of the day it is still the Indians who have the best legends to tell, which were passed down within the Tribe throughout the generations.

The People of the Prairie

“It is not good that you go to the place of the Yam-Ko-Desh.” The Indian insisted that ghosts of the Yam-Ko-Desh, the Ottawa name for the Mound Builders meaning “the prairie people,” still lived at the Mounds. The Indians from Michigan were not only quick to admit they had nothing to do with making the Mounds, but were actually terrified of the Mounds and their “Praire Ghost Builders”. As they made their way into Michigan, the Ottawa told of finding the Prairie people, who were “thicker than the leaves on a tree.” The Choctaw called them “Ron-Nong-Weto-Wanca”, which is said to translate as “Fair-Skinned Giant Sorcerers”. They actually have several known names by different tribes. The Allegheny Mountains were named after this ancient and mysterious Tribe, whose skulls have been shown to match the skulls of the Bell Beaker Culture of Europe (Coons). It is said that several Tribes of Indians formed an alliance to exterminate them. Detroit is one of the many cities that was built right on top of a prehistoric Settlement. Numerous Mounds along the Detroit and Rouge Rivers had been leveled to make way for “progress”. A few miles South of downtown were burial Mounds. Iron, copper, brass, glass beads and occasionally silver Crosses were found. On the Northeast end was the Copper Works Mound, so called because it was connected to a copper smelting operation. Southwest of the sand hill was a circular enclosure (Viking Ring Fort) known as the Springwells Earthwork. Near the North bank of the Rouge River was the ‘Great Mound on the River Rouge’. The Great Mound had so many bones that in some places they were literally exposed. It was at the very least 400 feet long, 200 feet wide and 40 feet high and made of sand. Most of the skeletal remains were “bundle burials”, which they credit to the Huron. We still find it odd that we have never read of anyone else who pointed out that these “bundled bones” were a tradition carried out by the Northmen. One can read accounts where the Norse literally removed the flesh from the major bones in order to bundle them for easy transport back home. Thorstein Eriksson was going to do this exact thing with his brother Thorwald’s remains if he had found them. Ancient Detroit is another instance where we can recognize separate waves of Nordic migration. There are ancient tales and proofs of Hvitramannaland and yet, much of the Mound Builder evidence only dates back to the Vinland years. The sand of the Great Mound of the Rouge was sold off one barrel at a time by the “owners” of the land, Elisha and Caroline Chase. There were thoudands of skeletons uncovered in the process and simply tossed into the Rouge River. “Americans” truly are the dregs of Europe.

Ronwayana

Wallace Robb, a man who spent a considerable amount of time with the Mohawks of Quinte Bay on Lake Ontario compiled a book, *Thunderbird*, about the many legends they had shared with him and their history. The book is considered an accurate account of places and events e.g. their descriptions of the lands and people around them are spot on. One story tells the tale of Ronwayana, a “Viking lad”, with blonde hair and blue eyes they had captured on an expedition and taken back to the Tribe. They gave him the name Ronwayana, as he had no name when captured from the Algonquins near the Adirondacks. Ronwayana tells how he “lost his father somewhere on the River of the Iroquois down near the sea.” (St. Lawrence River). Here follows an excerpt of what the Mohawks knew at the time about the people of Ronwayana:

“O-je-kwa had heard of such a people, a scattering of white people coming up out of far and unknown seas of salty water. Such talk was unbelievably strange, but, to be sure, here was one of them before him, in his company – his very own captive!”

The story goes on to explain how Ronwayana invented and improved many of things in the life of the Mohawk:

“He secretly produced a better soap, much to O-nay-go-rah’s amazement and jealousy. He perfected twine and cord and rope such as the tribe had never seen. He became the general handyman of the Kente, but jealousy and other human elements working like leaven prevented him from winning anything but more suspicion. He found out about a soapstone place far up the Sagonaska, got a party to take him, for he wasn’t allowed out of sight, and soon every smoker on Kente had a carved and figured pipe, including one each for On-wen-jah and Ah-wan-ra-ya-na, resplendent with turtle and bear.”

I am impressed with the innate decency of the Mohawk people to still tell the tale in its truth as they did, because the above is how it happened. The pipe making is an extraordinary piece of information. Next, Ronwayana made strong, durable cords, which he waterproofed and made into fishing nets. Revolutionizing the life of the Tribe. Life was made easy. Eventually, he would secretly build a raft and escape with the prettiest girl in the village never to be seen again. Generations later their grandson would return to the Mohawks and be a great help to them in their plight.

Kingdom of Saguenay

The French navigator Jacques Cartier was the first “European” to describe an encounter with the Iroquois of the St. Lawrence Valley. He first visited the Iroquois village Stadacona or Kanata (Canada) around 1534. The Chief, Donnacona, had two sons, Domagaya and Taignoagny, whom Cartier took back to France. Cartier may have kidnapped them, but for the Iroquoians, like so many others, an exchange was considered a gesture of good faith.

The following year, Cartier returned with Donnacona's sons, who had learned enough words to communicate with the French. They described the lands and peoples around Kanata and their descriptions were incredibly accurate. They were reliable. Thus, Cartier had every reason to believe them when they told him of the fabulous White man Kingdom of Saguenay (the Algonquian also shared legends of a kingdom of blonde men rich with gold and furs in the North at a place called Saguenay), but first they would take Cartier to the ruling Tribe, the Huron, and their town Hochelaga.

Cartier found a palisaded village surrounded by fields of corn. Inside the Palisade were some 50 Longhouses for a population of more than 1,000. Next to Hochelaga stood a majestic hill that Cartier named Mount Royal (Montreal). The name Hochelaga strongly hints to a Northern Germanic origin of the Huron. Not only did they live in Viking Longhouses that were surrounded by Viking Palisades, the word Hochelaga is easily translated to “fixed high” or “lays high”, which is the main seat or the high place. The point being both Hoch and Lag are Northern Germanic words.

From the Huron he learned a good deal more about Saguenay. All agreed that it was a Kingdom full of riches and metals. The Indians pointed to the silver chains and gilded copper daggers of the French and said those things came from Saguenay. Cartier was told: “The Kingdom of Saguenay is far up the great river where the Agoianders live. The Agoianders were an unapproachable tribe, with mighty weapons and armor and continuously at war with all other tribes”. The Agoianders were the aristocracy from which the Chiefs came. They still ruled the rulers.

But Cartier made a fatal mistake on the behalf of France. This time he kidnapped 9 Indians, which resulted in the death of Chief Donnacona. When Cartier and, much to his unliking, Roberval, were commissioned by the King, for Cartier’s third visit they had 2 goals: create a settlement in

the name of France and find Saguenay. They would fail at both because the Iroquois were now hostile towards them for killing one of their Chiefs. It was War. They could not get past the rapids of the St. Lawrence, because they were getting picked off as they tried to portage their boats down river. In fact it would be another 50 years before there were even rumors of someone getting past the rapids. Today they say that no one ever *found* Saguenay therefore it was pure myth, but that isn't really true. More accurate is that no one ever *made* it to Saguenay. It would be more than a century before an actual chronicler, a Jesuit, made it to the proposed area. By that time the "Vikings" had moved on and buried anything they could not take with them. It was their way to bury such places so that the cryptosemite did not find them. It was an unusual custom of theirs that has been documented across the world. As said, all sides had their secrets.

The majesty and power of the Saguenay River are legendary. It certainly would have been an ideal place for them to settle. The stark beauty of the fjords and easily fortified positions would have reminded them of home. I am not exactly sure why Cartier thought he could reach Saguenay beyond the rapids of the St. Lawrence, because it is not in the direction where modern researchers seem to believe the Kingdom of Saguenay was located. Cartier must have been privy to information that is not available today. Regardless, no one ever found it just as they never found a host of other legendary cities. Scholars will say this is because it never existed, but more likely is the Norse kept moving – just as they had ever since leaving Norway.

Also interesting is that if Cartier would have known of the Nordic custom of paying an agreed upon amount of compensation for the deaths, War could have been avoided because the Iroquois lived by this code that they had undoubtedly learned from their Viking predecessors, who were still the ruling elite (Agoianders) from afar. The Northern Germanic had always tried to avoid the endless "blood feud" by reaching an agreement, usually a fine, which was determined at the *Thing*.

The Wa-gas

In 1853, Lucy Thompson was born into a family of Yurok shaman who resided on the Klamath River. In 1916, she published the first book by an Indian woman, *Che-Na-Wah Weitch-Ah-Wah, To the American Indian: Reminiscences of a Yurok Woman*, but some her stories were not so well received because she called out Indians for abandoning their traditional way of life and disclosed her contempt for the new “European” and his appetite for destruction. Lucy also wrote of the ANGSP in a fascinating tale of the good years, when Aryans were kind and Indians were grateful. We quote:

“When The Indians first made their appearance on the Klamath river it was already inhabited by a white race of people known among us as the Wa-gas. These white people were found to inhabit the whole continent, and were a highly moral and civilized race. They heartily welcomed the Indians to their country and taught us all of their arts and sciences. The Indians recognized the rights of these ancient people as the first possessors of the soil and no difficulties ever arose between the two people. Their hospitality was exceedingly generous in the welfare of our people and all prospered together in peace and happiness. After a time there where inter-marriages between the two races, but these were never promiscuous. For a vast period of time the two races dwelt together in peace. Wars and quarrels were unknown in this golden age of happiness. No depredations were ever committed upon the property of their people, as the white people ruled with a beacon light of kindness, and our people still worship the hallowed places where they once trod. Their morals were far superior to the white people of today, their ideals were high and inspired our people with greatness.

After we had lived with these ancient people so long, they suddenly called their hosts together and mysteriously disappeared for a distant land, we know not where. We have no memory of their reason or cause why they abandoned their ancient homes where they had dwelt for untold centuries. Wars did not drive them forth, for we loved them more than brothers, and difficulties were unknown between the two people. On leaving they went toward the North, and disappeared from our land beyond the northern seas. It was a sad farewell when they departed from this land, for our people mourned their loss, as no more have we found such friends as they, so true and loyal.

In their farewell journey across this land they left landmarks of stone monuments, on the tops of high mountains and places commanding a view of the surrounding country. These land-marks we have kept in repair, down through the ages in loving remembrance. I have seen many of these land-marks myself (and often repaired them) that they left as a symbol of the mystic ages and the grandeur of a mighty nation that passed in a single season.

When the Wag-as left this land they assured my people that they would return to them at some future time. Perchance thousands of years have elapsed since then, and they have not returned, we have waited in vain for it seems that our cherished hopes are fading. However, some of our people are still looking for the return of the white man. The traditions handed down leads us to believe that the Wa-gas returned to the land of their birth, in the far north, the valley of Cheek-cheek-alth, as their traditions were given to us that their origin was in this same land of Cheek-cheek-alth, as they came down from the North when they came to this land.

When the Wa-gas returned to Cheek-cheek-alth it is supposed they found a ladder in this beautiful valley which extends from earth to Heaven, and climbed it to Werse-on-now, (Heaven) where they dwell with God. All the half castes with the exception of a few went away with the Wa-gas, and nearly all those that were three quarters Indian remained with our people. This is said to be the reason why some of our people are very fair. Some of the Indians are still looking for their return to the earth, when they come back it is believed that peace and happiness will reign supreme again over this great land and all evil will be cast out. When the present race of the white people made their first appearance upon the American continent, we believed it was the Wa-gas returning and a hearty welcome was extended to them and there was great rejoicing among our tribes. But soon the sad mistake was discovered to our sorrow, when the men began to debauch our women, give whiskey to our men and claim our land that our forefathers had inhabited for so many thousands of years. We no longer termed them as Wa-gas, but as Ken-e-yahs, which means foreigners, who had no right to the land and could never appreciate our kindness, they were a very different people from the Wa-gas. They had corrupt morals that brought dissolution upon our people and wrought the horrors of untold havoc.”

The Curse of Yellow Hair

Washington Post, October 27, 1912:

“When I was a wee bit of a girl,” said Mrs. Kelly, “my mother sang me to sleep with the words of this song. It was a sort of a chant in the Indian tongue, and I do not remember it all. Translated so you will understand it, it was to the effect that a white people lived here on the falls and that they were mighty. A tall Chief with yellow hair ruled over them and for ages they fought off the redmen and held the fisheries of the falls and the hunting grounds for their own. The sun was the god they worshipped, and he appeared to have blessed them with peace and plenty. Yellow Hair our people called the Chief, who was a giant. The Chiefs or Kings must have maintained the great stature by intermarrying in the royal family, probably killing all the females except just enough to perpetuate the race. My mother thought they saved the best developed girls for the wives of the Chief in order to perpetuate the governing race. I did not ask her why she formed this opinion, and it may have been part of the legend. But our people had long viewed the land from afar and they determined to possess it. The Chief at that time was Hawk Wing, the line through which I come. He sent spies to make overtures to the strange white people and they visited Yellow hair and told him the Shawnees wanted to share with them the fisheries and the hunting grounds. Yellow Hair listened to their statements and then told them that there was just enough for the white people and that he and his people preferred to live by themselves. Then the Ambassadors of the Shawnees said that if the white people would not submit peacefully to having then for neighbors they would slay them and take their possessions. At this Yellow Hair laughed disdainfully and said the sun god would destroy his enemies with fire from heaven and that every man who took part in such a bloody and unprovoked massacre would die a violent death and that the curse would have the effect as long as one of the offending race remained on earth.

But Hawk Wing had faith in the Great Spirit, that he and his tribe worshipped, and he collected his warriors and set out for the home of Yellow Hair. Yellow Hair and his people were awakening from sleep and were falling on their knees in prayer to their sun god. They were in this position when the yells of my people burst upon them. Many were slain as they knelt, but Yellow Hair was a warrior, and though taken by surprise, he seized his battle-ax and valiantly defended his subjects. With his single-hand he slew more than a score of our people. Then when he was weary

from fighting Hawk Wing confronted him. Behind Yellow Hair were his wives and children kneeling in prayer and in front of him were Hawk Wing and his warriors. The two chieftains sprang at each other with their battle-axes. My ancestor was used to war and familiar with all the tricks. As a result, after a terrible encounter, during which both were covered with wounds, Yellow Hair sank exhausted and hawk Wing's battle ax was buried in his brain. Maddened by the conflict, Hawk Wing turned upon the kneeling women and children and slew them. He and his men kept up the slaughter until not one of the white race remained.

One after another I have seen my people killed in some manner and misfortune has stricken them from the face of the earth. Do you blame me for thinking that the curse of Yellow Hair is upon us?"

The Mound Builders

After 33 years of researching ancient Earthworks, if there is one thing I know, it is that the Indians did not create the Mounds. There was a time not so long ago when they were the first to admit it. They never claimed to have made the great Mounds and usually said they knew nothing about them or told a tale about a mysterious, sometimes large, fair people, who were the Mound Builders; an Elite class who taught the Indians many things. The Indians and Pioneers had always both agreed that the Mounds had been built by a “Lost Race”.

Two centuries had passed when academia informed the Indian that his Ancestors had made the Mounds, after a few generations he believed it. Now they fight with injunctions to stop any progress in the search for the Mound Builders, but that is no true reflection on the noble Indian. Who knows if the people organizing those injunctions are really even Indians. We do know the Indian inherited the Mounds and certainly took his turn in making some. There are eyewitness reports of Indians still building Mounds as late as the 1700’s, but the big Earthworks, the ancient and astronomical, which can stretch for miles were not created by the Indian, nor did they make the Ring Forts or Platform Mounds and so on. Those were created by the ANGSP and their Viking descendants. There were certainly Indians who worked for the Mound Builders. They had a lot of dirt to be moved. In the beginning it was a real celebration, with great feasts commemorating the creation of the mighty Earthworks. It was an honor to be involved in such a spiritual enterprise. An endeavor that would set their world apart from any other.

There have been thousands of “European” artifacts found in Mounds. It was rather common when they first began excavating Earthworks. Even the “renowned” Ephraim Squier of “Squier and Davis” fame, reported on several finds of iron and copper axes, glass beads and so on. Academia would later claim these type of artifacts to be European trade items from more modern burials, but that was not what the reports had initially said. Squier wrote the metal artifacts came out of Mounds that were identical to any other ancient Mound. Nevertheless, “modern burial” is how they chose to handle it. Anytime European items were found it was labeled a modern Indian burial. *No further proof required.* Here follows one example: The Caplen Mound near Galveston, TX is a Shell Midden and ancient Red Ochre burial site. Radiocarbon dates on skeletal remains

indicate the very latest dates between 1000 to 1350 AD (Vinland years). No one ever dreamed of this Red Ochre site being anything other than ancient. The discovery of glass beads changed all that, now they claim it had always been occupied and named the remains with glass beads a “younger burial”. The establishment has done a fine job of forgetting most “European” finds. The information is generally only found in books more than 100 years old. Most modern archeologists are not aware of the early “European” artifacts, and that is one of the reasons for this work. To revisit some of those old finds before they are truly lost.

Earlier we spent a lot of time on the Christian influences, which followed the Norse to Hvitramannaland, but in the Vinlanders (Mound Builders) we have the last manifestation of the “Northern Pagan”. The Vikings were obsessed with the ways of their Ancestors. By 1000 A.D., Vinland was all they had left. They felt closer to the *Minne* of their Ancestors than they did to any living Christian. They longed for the Ancestors, Heroes of old; who carried the blood and breath of Wotan within their breasts. They knew that some of their Ancestors stayed in the “otherworld” on the other side of the Mound and were a great help in every need (FA). Working with the deeply rooted Conical Mounds of the Ancestors was a noble and sacred endeavor for the Vinlander, which he knew could very well be for the last time on the face of this Earth.

It is accepted that there were at least 200,000 Mounds and Earthworks that once covered this land. When we look at the big Earthworks and consider the amount of soil it took to create them – it can be a bit stunning. Most significant is they were connected. None of it was by accident. Sometimes they even had massive avenues which connected the sacred sites e.g. the Great Road that led straight from Chillicothe to Newark, Ohio (60 miles). There are sites on straight lines in this country that are quite similar to the Stone Circles, Dolmens and Cathedrals of Europe. How many *Setstokkr* led the way? How many river bends? What kind of Spiritual mission could so *openly* take control of entire continents? At times we think it could be as simple as Hvitramannaland was home of the original Mound Builders, ANGSP, Hyperboreans, Celts, Old Copper Culture etc., and Vinland was the great second phase of Mound Builders known as the Mississippian Culture. The dates work perfectly. Nothing else quite stands out like those two great waves of Mound Builders.

The oldest Earthworks created by the ANGSP were usually Conical Burial Mounds, which are identical with Northern Europe. They were also the great shapers of the Kames, those fascinating “natural hills”. Some of these

lost, older Mounds of the ANGSP still have a Good Spirit that surrounds them. Unfortunately, many of the younger Mounds do not. They destroyed them. We cannot tell you how many of the Vinlander Mounds have literally been hauled away and replaced with fill dirt; next to it planted a sign, “here’s your mound” e.g. the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma. These diabolical tales of obliteration reach way back to the Greenlanders having trouble with “Pirates”, to later entire “White Indian” Tribes being wiped out in what they call the “dark years”, or the Colonists called “Moon Spinners” who were land pirates intent upon robbery and murder. There is a curse acrossed this land, that is, until one digs deep enough to reach Vinland. Proud and Noble Vikings once sailed up and down these Rivers patrolling Vinland the Good. A mysterious and wild land that they did not necessarily want to tame but rather wanted to understand. Their timeline from around 800 A.D. and onward has been called the later Woodland, Mississippian, Fort Ancient, Southeastern Complex etc., but by whatever name professors choose to call them it was they who were the great Platform Mound Builders; it was the assembly of the *Thing*.

Notable reports that Vinlanders were the actual Mound Builders began with the admission of Benjamin Barton in his 1787 work, *Observations on Some Parts of Natural History*. Barton was convinced the Ohio Mounds were built by Danes who were also the Toltecs (which would also make them the original “Tula” of Arkansas). Barton was well connected to the upper echelon of his time. He was a confidant of Thomas Jefferson. Names such as DeWitt Clinton and Benjamin Franklin come up when we learn of the first American Intellectuals who had entertained the idea, along with Barton, that Danes were the Mound Builders. In Barton’s case we have another situation where the establishment has purposely been deceptive. Today they claim that years later Barton recanted on his story of the Danes, as if he renounced his Viking theory. Actually, Barton later said he did not doubt there had been other people here besides Danes and that Indians had also made Mounds, but he never actually denied his Danish/Toltec theory. Barton is quoted:

“In Ireland, however, eminences similar to many of the *American* still exist in great numbers. They are, says the ingenious Mr. Twiss, in the shape of a cone, gradually lessening from a large base, and terminated by a flat surface; their dimensions are various; some are not above twenty feet high, and the largest are about a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular, and of a proportional circumference. Some are of earth, and some of small stones covered with earth. These eminences, which are also mentioned by Mr.

Boate in his *Natural History of Ireland*, Mr. Twiss informs us, were raised by the Danes, from the eighth to the twelfth centuries.

Nor are the eminences the only remains which are found in Ireland similar to those of America. The Rathes or Forts, which are described by Mr. Boate, bear a great similitude to those near Lexington, near the Muskingum, and to others indifferent parts of America. They are easily distinguished, says this writer, from the cairns, by being encompassed with ditches or entrenchments; and are for the most part natural hills fortified. Some of these are small, others contain from fifteen to twenty acres of ground. Some have but one wide ditch at the bottom, others two or three, divided by entrenchments; some are hollowed at the top, others are contrived with a high towering mount, that rises in the centre, much above the fort, commanding all the works below. These forts were built by the Danes; but I have not been able to learn at what period.

From these circumstances I am induced to think, that the Danes have contributed to the peopling of America; and that the Toltecas, or whatever nation it may have been, that constructed the eminences and fortifications in that continent, were their descendants. I will not attempt to ascertain by which the Danes migrated to the New World. History, so far as I know, is silent on this subject; but we well know that long before the Norman Invasion, these people were remarkable for the boldness and the extent of their voyages: they penetrated into Iceland, Greenland, and other parts of Europe, and nothing could obstruct the daring spirit which actuated them.”

There have been several who have stated likewise in one fashion or another. Barton did not want to speculate about why and where they came to Vinland, but others have. The author Per Lilliestrom noted that in 1110, a reported 10,000 Norwegian Crusaders returning from the Middle East sailed through the Strait of Gibraltar that year, but there is no record for them afterwards. No homecomings. Some say they went Westward on the same current that later brought the Spaniards. Regardless of where they landed, it is these kind of stories that are found by looking. Elizabeth Shepard, who wrote a fine thesis on Norumbega, had also pointed to the Danes. We quote:

“About the year 1070 the King of Denmark told the Prelate, Adam of Bremen, of Vineland: ‘It was called Vineland,’ he said, ‘because grapes making excellent wine grow there spontaneously, and cereals without planting.’ This testimony is independent of the Icelandic literature, and the

king assured the dignitaries of the Church that it was trustworthy, as his subjects, the Danes, had been in Vinland.”

The first European credited with writing of Vinland was the Clergyman Adam of Bremen and he learnt it from the Danes. No one denies it, but to ask the obvious questions that would naturally arise from such a report are hardly heard. When and where were the Danes in Vinland? [Crickets] And why was Europe learning of Vinland from the mouth of Danes rather than the Norwegians? [More crickets] The Norse had been keeping quiet about Vinland ever since Erik the Red first landed on Baffin Island, just as their Ancestors had kept it secret. Denmark, however, early on had accepted the Church, which is why the King saw no reason not to inform Adam of its existence. Also, when Denmark became a Scandinavian stronghold for the Church it left tens of thousands of Odinists without a home. Danish Pagans flocked to Vinland. We have been to the Toltec Mounds site near Little Rock, Arkansas and those peculiar Mounds look strikingly similar to the Mounds of Denmark. They were named “Toltec”, because of their likeness to the Toltec of Mexico, who were certainly “White Gods”. The Viking Quetzalcoatl was a Toltec. It appears the Danes did not stop in Mexico but went further South and also created the Inca Empire of South America. The timelines are perfect: Toltec (11th century), Inca (12th century).

One of the more striking proofs for a Danish Viking presence comes from Jacques de Mahieu, and his report on “the Inca dog”. Just as the Vikings, it was a custom of the pre-Columbian Incas to sometimes be interred with their dogs. A study of ancient graves near Lima, Peru in 1885 identified the dog *Cannis Ingae pecuaris* (sheepdog). The French scientists Friant and Reichlen determined that the sheepdog couldn’t have been from South America, but had been brought there by the Inca. The sheepdog positively matched numerous skeletal remains discovered at Als, Denmark (Jutland). The report read: “The anatomical coincidence is perfect”. The scientists were certain the Inca dog was none other than the Danish sheepdog.

Before the Inca or Toltec, the Danes initially landed on the Northeastern coast of Vinland. Using the well-travelled Greenland route would be the obvious choice for any newcomers, but latecomers is a better description for the Danes. When they arrived in Vinland the Norse had already been flocking there for sometime and were already well established in Canada, New England and probably the Great Lakes. As the Danes kept coming they didn’t have room enough to grow and that is how they ended up in South America via Virginia. At least that is the way Arlington Mallery presents it in his extraordinary work, *Lost America*, where we first heard

the theory. Through extensive research Mallery gave an explanation as to what happened to the Danes, who left Ireland in droves. We quote:

“Apparently the Danes realized the necessity of going in great numbers, for the first reported Viking fleet is said to have carried between 700 and 1000 people to settle in the new land. Such a fleet, of course, would not have dared to venture into foreign seas without some knowledge of the ocean currents, prevailing winds, and the location of the landmarks and safe harbors. So many people would not have undertaken to migrate to a new country without relatively complete information concerning its inhabitants, resources, and available sites for settlement. The recently explored countries overseas were the only lands open for settlement by large groups of pagans about which the defeated Vikings of Ireland could have had sufficient knowledge to warrant a mass immigration. They were also the only lands known to them to which they could have gone without their movement becoming recorded. There was not at that time a single country in Western Europe which would allow pagan Vikings to enter and settle in large numbers. If there had been a movement of Vikings into Europe, there would have been some record of it. Yet the only record of a Viking movement extant is of a Viking fleet leaving Europe for the new world. The countries in the new world about which the pagans of Ireland had sufficient information to justify consideration as the site of their future home were Greenland, Vinland, and Vitramannaland. Greenland was already fully occupied; and as the last expedition of the Greenlanders to Vinland had shown, many settlers there were themselves trying to find new homes. Vitramannaland was a country west of Vinland, inhabited, according to reports of traders, by civilized people who opposed immigration. Gudleif, the Icelandic trader who landed there in 1019, spent the following winter in Ireland. Both Gudleif and his crew had been fortunate in that after being captured they had been allowed to leave after their fate had been left to a chief who was a former Icelander. As has been pointed out, so unwelcome in this country were all strangers, except a few traders, that they were either enslaved or executed if they landed there.

Leif's Vinland, on the other hand, had none of these disadvantages. Numerous sites were available for settlement there, and almost everything required to maintain a comfortable existence could be obtained in ample quantities. The worried Danish Vikings in Ireland had many ships; they knew the route to Vinland. And so to Vinland they went - in such large numbers that they were able to overrun the Eskimos in Newfoundland so easily that their conquest was practically a peaceable occupation. That Vinland was an island and that Danes were living there was reported to the

historian, Adam, canon of the Cathedral of Bremen, by the king of Denmark, Sweyn Estridssen (1036-1076). The king had probably been given this information by Danish sailors. During his years of residence in Denmark, Adam of Bremen received from King Sweyn much of the information which he later recorded in his history.

The movement of the Danes from Ireland to Newfoundland probably increased rapidly in numbers following the Norman Conquest in 1170 AD. Expelled by the Normans from inside the walls of the five great cities which they had built, deprived of all civil rights and finally of their lands, they had either to get out of Ireland or become serfs of the Normans, bound to the land and sold or traded with it. They faced again the same problem that they had faced in 1018. But Newfoundland was now crowded. The people of Vitramannaland were bitterly hostile to the Danes of Ireland. The Celts and their Christian allies apparently had by then spread south along the Atlantic coast as far as Virginia and possibly merged with natives along the way. Probably forming with them the Algonquin tribes who were living in that area in the 15th century. The Danes by now may have been scouting around for additional territory for they appear to have sailed south along the coast of Virginia. Moving up the James and Roanoke Rivers to the head of navigation, they evidently settled in the cooler uplands where they found ample supplies of bog iron ore. Finding this country far superior in every way to Newfoundland, later immigrants from Ireland, following the first movement to Virginia, passed by Newfoundland and settled in the newer country. With increasing immigration from Ireland, the Danish settlements may have expanded into Tennessee, where the stone graves and remains of wattle houses in the drier climate of the region strongly indicate a Danish occupation.”

The Northmen fell like a blizzard upon the lands beneath the Great Lakes. It was they who were responsible for the great Effigy Mounds. They brought the Effigies straight down the Mississippi River and surrounding States. We have mentioned Effigy Mounds before. They are far and wide, some have been found in Peru, and most likely created by the original Inca, which de Mahieu and Serrano have already informed us were Vikings.

Today, the establishment has accepted and let be known that the Maya of the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico) also belonged to the vast network of the Mound Builders, which is a big step. The idea was scoffed at only a few decades ago. They know the “Elite” were related from Canada to Peru and that fact will reveal itself in due time now that they have admitted to the Mayan connection. We get the name Miami from Maya. There are States,

such as Florida and Georgia that show an almost identical culture to that of the Maya. There are unmistakable similarities throughout the vast Mississippian Culture and the obvious trading is difficult to overlook. The fate of the original Mayans is a sad tale. The ruling class (Nordic) stayed too long. There was a great increase of Skraelings migrating into their area, which was simultaneous with tremendous social unrest. It came to an end with savages storming the palace and systematically murdering the loyal members of the Royal House. The Skraelings tried to carry on, but what was Mayan had become unrecognizable. There are always survivors and there is evidence that shows some of those Mayan survivors came back to North America. Later, we will further explore the vast trading network, in which they used the rivers like highways, but first we should stay the course, and follow the Effigies down the rivers below the Great Lakes.

Effigy Mounds

The Effigies here in North America are quite fascinating. They are central to Wisconsin and Iowa, hence, the Mississippi River. Wisconsin is a marvel with its numerous Mounds and history of the ANGSP. We spoke of it extensively in *The Final Battalion*. In Iowa, near the Mississippi is a marvelous place that has been made into a park, Effigy Mounds National Monument. It contains more than 200 Mounds and over 30 Effigies. The park is a showcase. Most famous are the “Marching Bears”, which do look like bears with Thunderbirds and 2 Linear Mounds. They began making correlations that the Bears might be the Dipper, Ursa Major, the Great Bear (Northmen and Indians both saw the Dipper as a Bear), also known as the Plough and Wotan’s Wagon. *They are right*. Astronomical observations are vital to understanding the Mound Builders. The Great Bear is Arctus, Arthur, Ar-Thor. The Pole God of Hyperborea. The North Star and the revolving night sky are the original King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. This is *core* to the Irminsul Cult. Later this cosmic reality would be transferred to the Sun and Constellations, but always the Plough, the Mill, the Thunderbroom of the Thunderbird, who sits atop the Pillar, the North Star or later Sun.

At first glance it is easy to scoff at the idea of “Vikings” in Iowa, but there have been discoveries found in every State. For instance, there are Mounds or Earthworks around Iowa dating back to the Vinland years (1,000 AD), such as Blood Run, Glenwood and Mill Creek, where they have found an assortment of brass and iron, and also glass beads, therefore, they declare

these sites and everything in them to be from the post-Columbian era, but from the other side of their mouth they claim these sites go back thousands of years. There are even records of a “Norse looking” boat found in 1866 during the excavation of a swamp near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. According to eyewitness accounts, the boat was around 25 feet long with a narrow, wedge-shaped stern with carvings upon it. They (Hammond) said that the very old boat looked like a Viking Ship he had once seen on display. Also must be mentioned the mooring holes that Norse made for anchoring have been found in Iowa along with several other States. The scoffers will balk because we have no Ship from Iowa to produce for their scrutiny, but we have found local legend to be more accurate than the mindless, propaganda of scholars.

There do appear to be more Serpent Effigies (underworld) to the East and perhaps more Thunderbird Effigies (upperworld) to the West. The Mounds meet in the middle at the quite vertical Mississippi River. Mississippi means the “Father of Waters”. An appropriate name for the meeting place of the AllFather. It is Manitou’s Zoo – Zodiac, the Ties (animal) Circle, which was always Tyr’s Circle – the place of the *Thing*. Most Effigies were built near waterways; they were Sailors. An Effigy is not limited to only an animal shape, sometimes they were of a man or some other shape, and we can usually find Linear Mounds near by. The Effigy and Linear Mounds are related. The Linear Mounds are key. They are the IS Rune and are also links e.g. Orion’s Belt, which the Builders knew as the distaff (Dis-staff) of the Goddess. *She was weaving*. They were also carrying a message of “those with the power to move the Stars”.

Near Montana on the Souris River in Southern Manitoba, Canada are two Linear Mounds that tell a story. It is a “sophisticated” construction spread out over a large area of land. We quote the *Canadian Encyclopedia*:

“The first is a linear mound with a round terminal mound at either end, approximately 258 metres long and running north to south. The second is a linear mound, also with a round terminal mound at each end, 194 metres long, and running east to west. The final mound is conical, approximately 22 metres in diameter and lying just west of the south end of the north-south mound. This complex dates from approximately 900-1400 AD.”

Perfectly fitting the Vinland years, this is one of those sites they would have preferred forgotten. They literally asked anyone involved not to reveal its location, but not because of any archeological work they had planned. They had already done that and whatever they found shook them. They

describe it as a place with evidence of all locations, such as copper from the Lakes, shells from Mexico, pipestone from Minnesota and so on. They do not deny these people were part of the vast trade network that spanned further than North America. The “official” reason for secrecy was the Sioux Nation, whom they identified as the descendants, said it was cursed because of a massacre that took place there. Sounds too familiar. In order to convey our thoughts about Linear Mounds being links, we must diverge for a moment.

The Norn Skuld is the Veiled Prophet, but also the Earth Mother, Urda the Norn. Urda’s Runestones and Manitou Stones are so similar because those Stones are standing UR Runes that communicate with the Dolmens. It is the Norn that weaves the Fate of Gods and men. She is also Freya, the Cat of the Erie Tribe with their Effigies scattered along the Southern coasts of the Great Lakes. The most numerous of these Effigies is of the Serpent; Old Long Tail, the Great Serpent at the bottom of the World Tree Yggdrasil who exchanges insults (messages) with the Golden Sun Eagle perched atop. The Thunderbird. The Midgard Serpent is the arch-nemesis of the Thunderer, so the children’s story goes, but in reality they are the two wheels turning. Their clashing and generating makes the greater part of life itself. They are whole and together in all things. The IR Rune and the MAN Rune, the whole Rune HAGAL, which is the Tree.

Earlier we identified Thor with the Thunderbird, which is Wotan’s Eagle Helmet, because Wotan is the Tree to which he “sacrificed himself to himself”. The mystery of the Thunderbird is key to understanding the lost history of Vinland. He is the Eagle perched atop the Totem Pole, identical to Yggdrasil. His shape with outstretched wings is timeless. The elephant in the room is the magic of the shapeshifting Bird-Godman saturates the Sagas of the Germanic Gods. Odin, Loki, Freyja and the Valkyries are all famous for their shapeshifting birdforms. Odin is always the Eagle. For the Tuatha de Danann it is the Great Morrigan, identical to the Valkyrie and yet, still so much more.

Philipp Stauff reported on the “Thunderbroom” sigil sometimes displayed on the Runic, half-timbered houses in his exceptional work, *Runenhauser*. There are obvious similarities in the Thunderbroom and the Thunderbird, the great Northern Sky Bird who sweeps clean. The Axe (Hammer) of the ancient Axe and Pillar (Irminsul), which is the Tree. The lightning bolts of the Sky God kept the Underworld nemesis in check. The highly prized Thunderstone jutting out from the ground was proof of this (Indians sometimes call these “Medicine Stones”). The Vikings not only wanted to

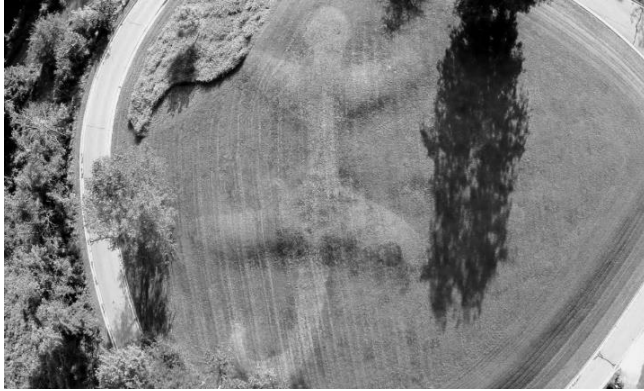
be buried near their Ancestors of the Mounds, they also wanted the mighty Thunderstone, their rightful inheritance, in memory of the *Minne*. Because the Underworld creatures rightly feared it. The Thunderstone was also related to escaping the enigma; help from a Power with the way out. And most places in the Skies *above* were seen as desirable locations.

Meanwhile this whole act between the two is taking place within the one Tree, up and down the Irminsul runs the long-tailed squirrel circulating communications to and fro. Here on Turtle Island that Tree, with so much life and spirit moving within it, is called the Great Spirit, Manitou. That is why we find the curious contradictions in the name of Manitou. Aashaa Monetoo is “Good Spirit” and Otshee Monetoo is “Bad Spirit”. Manitou is the AllFather, and both the Upper and Lower worlds are “hedged in” within his Great Spirit aka the Holy Ghost, and now we are back to the Veiled Prophet again. How could anyone deny the Norse and Runic origins of these remarkable Indian beliefs? Here follows the answer to the mysterious Linear Mounds that end in Circular Mounds on both ends. The two wheels and the pole. It is the blueprint of the Column. Breaking it down further, it can then represent any correlation of Stars as a whole. A sacred link. So sacred that it would be feared by those not invited; scared and sacred are the same word.

Several of the Effigies are built upon the older Mounds of the ANGSP, which is like earlier when we pointed to the Effigies originally being natural expressions, which were already there, or in this case, Mounds that were already there, but those Mounds were already there because their Builders had also recognized certain things that drew them to that location in the first place. The Builders of the older Mounds and the Builders of the Effigies were both playing out the same cosmic drama. Others were most likely done in honor of a great Chieftain who lay buried beneath, such as the 20,000 shell beads that a Prince and Princess were laid upon at Cahokia. The shell bed was shaped into the form of the Thunderbird, Eagle, the Sky God.

To sum it up, I think they used the Effigy Mounds to tell a story, the same way an oral story is passed down in the Clan or Tribe to explain players and events of not only the stars and universe, but of the very life itself. The Effigies were a picture book they were writing. The great thing about a story is that you get to shape it however you want. A communication meant for the Gods and their descendants. The Fort Ancient Vikings of Ohio were responsible for the so called “Alligator Mound” but that Effigy could be a Panther, Lizard, Squirrel, *Cat* etc. No one ever suggested that

it could be a Fox, an Arctic Fox from the *Horn*. So daring and versatile, so clever and beautiful, so wonderfully independent – *Freyja had landed*.



Licking County, Ohio. Fort Ancient Culture (Alligator Mound) were probably also responsible for the famous and nearby Serpent Mound. To me, the Earthwork looks like a stylized Hagal Rune, a Wending*Horn*, or a Cat, like the mysterious Cat Folk from the same vicinity. It seems the Vinlanders had a devotion to *Freyja*.

The Mississippians

The Earthworks are ubiquitous, but one will not find a more concentrated area of Mounds than along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and their many tributaries. This is the land of Ring Forts and Platform Mounds (Conical too). The Norse were certainly there, but so were the Danes, the Goths and probably all the rest of Northern Europe for that matter. It can be rather difficult trying to separate the numerous Vikings from the Celts, and even the Skraelings. We can empathize with what Patricia Sutherland felt while excavating spots on Baffin Island. The Norse connection was obvious to her and yet, it was made complicated because the Vikings, like a magnet, were always attracted to the sites of the ANGSP. Then matters were made sizably worse by the Skraelings who later occupied the sites, and in their own way bore some of those same traditions.

The Mississippian Culture and the Vinland years are one and the same (900 – 1400). In other words, the height of the Viking Age and the grinding centuries that followed for its surviving remnants. What they term “early” is where we are going to find our Vikings e.g. the “early” Fort Ancient Culture of Ohio is 1000 – 1200. Around 1000 is when the corn fields and Earthworks really sprang up. Basically, something substantial happened before and about the year 1000 in North America that changed everything.

It was an “intrusive” culture. No one should try to deny that. As if overnight, they were growing fields of corn around the astonishing Platform Mounds being raised, but just as impressive was their clayware. Academia likes pushing the shell-tempered pottery narrative. Eventually, the Mississippian Culture did primarily make shell-tempered pottery just as the Danes in England (Danelaw), but there is also much evidence of other methods. Those who would tell us “Vikings” usually worked grit or grass-tempered should also know the earliest “Mississippian” pottery was tempered with grass and roots, which then evolved into lithic-tempered (limestone) in places like Alabama and Tennessee. The Norse tempered with a lithic aggregate in Orkney. It cannot be overstated how the Norse adapted to their environment. They were Masters at making the most out of what was made available to them. As for the craftsmanship of the Mississippian pottery it is nearly identical to the same techniques used by the Vikings. We show Mississippian pottery in the Connecting the Dots section of the book.

At any other time and place in history it would have been thought that a great migration of a new people with a superior culture had arrived. It was a marvelous spiritual awakening instigated by the coming of “Giants”. We call them Vinlanders. Here follows only a few examples:

- The Fort Ancient Culture of the Ohio Mounds and Ring Forts (1000 A.D.).
- What would later become known as the Mandan Tribe arrived in South Dakota around 1000 A.D.
- Cahokia was a place that, at its peak from 1050-1200 A.D., was larger than most cities in Europe.
- The Mississippians of the Etowah Mounds in Georgia about 950 A.D.
- Moundville site in Alabama is dated from 1000 to 1500 A.D.
- Anasazi “Golden Age” 900 to 1200 A.D.

We could correlate dates throughout the whole continent, but hopefully the above will suffice. It is probably good to say again that we are certain the accepted migrating years of the Norse are not accurate e.g. Iceland was being settled at least a century earlier than we have been told. When the Viking Age commenced (8th century) it was with a fire that they carried the Younger Futhork of the Armanen of Wotan to the ends of the Earth. To understand the Viking Age one must realize it was a spiritual and religious outpouring; a powerful force made up of Northern players who were eventually bled dry by a starving world to the South, who benefited greatly from the new influx of Blood and Honor.

There are numerous Indian legends that were reported to ethnologists detailing a race of “Giants” who came into the regions where Mounds are found. It should be noted that these frequently called “Giants” were on the average at the most 7 feet tall. One of the earliest reports that we know to be authentic was done by Warren Moorehead, in which he wrote of a burial Mound excavated at Tioga Point, Pennsylvania. Moorehead reported a total of 68 skeletons which averaged 7 feet tall. He sent them to a museum from where they disappeared. More recently, Dr. Gregg Little proved it by methodically verifying the legitimate discoveries from hundreds of stories. Again, his numbers came up with 7 feet tall. These “Giants” were the Ruling Class, the Royalty. They were taller than the average Viking, which they considered a sign of their Divinity. Most tales claim that eventually this ruling Race became corrupted and Indians rose up and exterminated them. There are also various accounts, where the Indians admit they killed them because they wanted what they had. We believe the first wave of genocide happened by the 13th century. Time and again, we encounter disturbances roughly around the year 1200. Several of the Mississippian sites burned in those years. It was probably a terrible uprising made up of hordes of Skraelings led by traitors, who had turned on the Elite.

“The Elite” is the word archeologists use to describe the Ruling Class of the Mound Builders. They know and do recognize there was a “class” distinction between the workers and the Elite, who practiced completely separate living conditions. Not once have they allowed the question that maybe that separate distinction was a Race distinction, which any honest researcher would have to at least ponder. The same social strata can be said for the Inca, Toltec and Mayan.

Much like a Norse village, a Mayan village was a self-ruling entity under the control of a local Chieftain, which they called an “Ajaw”. A Mayan Ajaw held the same position as a Norse “Jarl”, which meant an Earl, Lord or Leader. It was the title for the local Chieftain and any of the leading class of Nobles, but the real Ruler was the *Thing*, which even Gods and Kings were subject to. Nothing was as sacred as the Assembly, violate it and you would have the Holy Fehm of Urd to answer to. The Indians still practice with reverence the Great Councils to this day, where the different Tribes come together and work things out, make key announcements, and enjoy the festivities e.g. the Green Corn festival, which goes back to the Platform Mounds of Vinland, the High Hills and Sacred Groves of Europe and every Chieftain’s Stead. Its name is the *Althing*.

Monk's Mound

“What really puzzles archeologists and anthropologists is that there are no legends, no records, no mention whatsoever of the once-grand city in the lore of any of the tribes - Osage, Omaha, Ponca and Quapaw - that are believed to be the direct descendants of the city's builders.”

- Cahokia Mounds Archeological Site

Cahokia Mounds is one of the many places that you would have an easier time pulling the teeth from a Tiger, than getting any genuine information. There is a hush over the St. Louis area, which once had so many Tombs and Mounds that it was nick-named “Mounds City”. Alas, today they show you a stick with a flat shell attached to the end of it and shamelessly claim this is how they shoveled millions of pounds of dirt, but there is still evidence if you know what to look for. As said, the years at Cahokia are the Vinland years.

The best information usually comes from the early excavations. The man who probably did more for Monk's Mound than anyone was Thomas Ramey. He owned it and the surrounding land from the 1860's until his death. Ramey organized responsible archeological digs and did all he could to preserve it. He came to some interesting conclusions. He was absolutely positive that Monk's Mound was made by a forgotten people and not the Indians. Ramey concluded that the soil for the Mound came from several miles away near the Mississippi bluffs, which had to have been brought to its concise location by boat (Knarrs). It is an important piece of information because it proves they were a ship people. The early pottery finds were similar to those of the Stone Slab Graves of Tennessee – another important connection made. There was also an interesting discovery by drain workers who stumbled upon “skeletons of large size”, but they carelessly destroyed them in the process. Ramey's dying wish was that his findings would be published as a book. He thought it would be nice to be remembered for all he tried to do for the Mound. In my limited knowledge I have not found his book which I am afraid may not exist, but as he had hoped – his name has been remembered. Without good people like Tom Ramey there would hardly be a Mound left.

There was a circular “Woodhenge” at Cahokia made up of 48 perfectly placed posts (and more than one). It is identical to Woodhengens found in

Europe. It is actually named after a similar Woodhenge in England, but they do not volunteer that information.

It does seem as though the practice of human sacrifice took place at Cahokia, it is thought they were retainer sacrifices for burials of the Elite, which is identical to an ancient practice carried out by Norse Nobility (Odinist/Pagan), where slaves travelling with their Master was common. The part that most do not understand is that it was voluntary. They wanted to travel with their Lord to the next world.

Mississippian pottery is a tremendous clue to the origin of Mississippians. In what seems like it happened overnight this land was filled with a pottery making people. Just as the Vikings, the earliest tempering was done with grass, grit etc., but evolved into shell-tempered. Another location where shell tempered pottery was coming on the scene was the Danelaw – the Danish Vikings in England. It is impossible to say what Norwegian pottery would have looked like in Vinland because soil in places like Iceland and Greenland was not suitable for pottery. The Norse had a long relationship with steatite (soapstone). They became so good with it that they preferred it over pottery, but that changed when they became the Mississippians e.g. the earliest pipes of Vinland were made of soapstone. The superb pottery of the Mississippians was the first time the Norse had a chance to really delve into the making of clay pottery in at least a century. The process by the Mississippians and the Vikings was also the same: Vikings built up the sides by laying one rolled bead of clay on top of the other until the walls were complete – Mississippians did likewise. The same decorations of chevrons and zigzags, marked and punctuated, curved lines etc., were used. Much of the artwork of “Native Americans” was made up of Nordic Swastikas, which have all but disappeared now. Little do they know that Cahokia Mounds was originally laid out like a Swastika.

Monk’s Mound truly is spectacular. It is 100 ft. tall and has a 14 acre base. It is the Lord of the Vinland Mounds. It is also known there is a stone structure within it. In 1998, workers hit stone while drilling to construct a water drainage system. The stone area is still of undetermined size and located 40 feet below one of the terraced surfaces, but still above the base of the Mound. We can assume it is a Tomb and probably a massive one. The Mound received its name in memory of the white-robed “Trappist Monks”, who took up residence there in the 1800’s. A Trappist Monk is another name for the Cistercian Order. The same Cistercian Order that is irreversibly related to the Knights Templar and the Quest for the Holy Graal. Passed on from the Benedictines, the original Cistercian Order was

a custodian of genuine Druidry. We have been to their Monasteries, where not a word is spoken. And behind the Eternal Flame, where magic happens. The Monks literally lived on the Mound and left after a few years, when their work was finished. It seems they were not too impressed with St. Louis. (For further information on the mysterious Cistercian Order see *Lanz von Liebenfels – Ostara and the New Templars.*)

In 1907 an archaeologist, John Sutter, found glass beads from Italy which had been made around 200 B.C. It was assumed that they belonged to the Monks, but it was Celts who were in Italy over 2,000 years ago, and famous for making those glass beads. Maybe it was the Monks, but maybe it wasn't, because we already know how Vikings were obsessed with the artifacts of their Ancestors. The Celts came from Jutland. The Vikings came from Jutland. They are both descendants of the ANGSP.

In the unusual practice of filing their teeth we have another instance where the establishment unknowingly let out too much information. For years there had been a strange anomaly reported of finding the teeth filed on the skeletal remains of some Mound Builders. It has been particularly found around the Great Lakes and Cahokia. What separated this oddity was that unlike the filed “fangs” found in primitive cultures, or even the holes drilled in the teeth of Mayans, these teeth had horizontal lines filed upon them. Nowhere in the world had anything been documented quite like this inimitable discovery. It was a feather in the hat of professional archeology proving just how unique the Mound Builders were.

Lo and behold, in the 1990's there was a find in Sweden (Gotland), where for the first time since the Mound Builders, archeologists had reported horizontal filed teeth – they were Vikings. Since then the unusual practice has been found in Viking graves at Denmark and England as well. We do not know for certain why some Vikings did this, but we know they also did it here. North American academia began stammering that not only Northmen have been found with filed teeth. The teeth filing was something which took place in numerous cultures around the world, but as previously mentioned, what they omit is that those cultures usually filed their teeth into fangs. There are only two instances where front teeth have been uniformly filed horizontally and those two instances are the “Vikings” and the “Mound Builders” of North America. When you point this out to the professional – they will go quiet with the blank stare, or simply shrug their shoulders, which is what happened to me at Cahokia.

I spent half of my life running around Monk's Mound, so I was quite familiar with Cahokia and yet, knew nothing of Mound 20, which is the Mound where the filed teeth had been found. So we made the trip back to Cahokia to see what could be learned. The ladies at the information desk were helpful. We located the little hiding Mound 20 rather quickly in the "Cahokia Mounds Atlas". It was East of Monks Mound in an archeological dig area that was pretty much off limits, and not nearly as easy to find in person as it was on the map. As I stood there on its ridge I wondered where the rest of the Mound had gone off to. Originally it was said to have been an oval Mound, hundreds of feet long. In the McAdams map of 1882, it was reported at a height of 15 ft. When Moorehead excavated 50 years later, he claimed it to be about 5 ft. tall. What I was standing upon could not have been more than a few feet high, but somehow I knew it was it. It reminded me of a Linear Mound, with its perfect West to East position in line with the Northern end of Monk's Mound. The entire Cahokia site, like others, is set up in geometric formations.

Luckily, an archeologist came cruising through the field in his all-terrain vehicle. I asked him if what I had been standing on was Mound 20. He said "yes". He asked me what my interest was in Mound 20. I told him that it bothered me that by the time Moorehead came the Mound had already lost over half of its height. I asked him "where did it go?" He shrugged. I asked him about his dig that we were not too far from. He was not forthcoming. So, like I seem to do, I blasted him about the horizontal filed teeth. He tried to tell me about other finds of filed teeth, to which I told him "not horizontal". He shrugged. I told him that Vikings were the founders of Cahokia. He shrugged again and promised to bring it up with his associates and have a DNA test done on the teeth. He drove off in a rush, while I was wanting to ask him "why haven't they already been tested?" The thought of him keeping his promise and having the teeth tested is nice, but we shall not hold our breath. If events had taken place in reverse, in which, Vikings with horizontally filed teeth had been found centuries ago – we would have never heard the reports of the horizontal teeth in North American Mounds. Those reports would have been buried right along with Captain Mallery's Iron Furnaces.

The Ohio Valley

“It is easy to determine whether slag is the product of blast furnaces with bellows or of ancient furnaces equipped only with flues to catch the natural draft. The presence of this ancient type slag is a determining factor in identifying ancient iron furnaces. On a ledge below the ruined stone walls on Spruce Hill, my associates and I found one of these ancient furnaces – a hearth pit like those of Europe before 1200A.D.”

- Arlington Mallery

Spruce Hill is one of several locations in Ohio where Captain Mallery discovered iron furnaces. Ancient furnaces have been found in a dozen States e.g. North Carolina, but nowhere have they been documented like Ohio. The Spruce Hill rock wall enclosure of the Paint Creek Valley still has irrefutable evidence (thanks to Mallery) that unnatural fires hot enough to create slag burned there. Several locations at Spruce Hill are identified as containing evidence of these forging hot fires. The similarities with Northern Europe are still admitted to by the establishment. Of course the obvious question is where are the smelted artifacts. Proof of copper has been found everywhere, but we can also still produce some of the old iron finds. For instance, one of the earliest investigators, Judge John Haywood, wrote of Swords found in Ohio in his *The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee* (1823). We quote:

“A mound in Belmont county, in the State of Ohio, opposite the mouth of Little Grave creek, and nearly half a mile from the Ohio river, was about 15 or 16 feet high. At or near the bottom were several layers of human bones, laid transversely, in a great mass of decayed matter five or six feet thick. The toe and finger nails were nearly entire; the hair, long, fine, and of a dark brown color. Along with flint spear heads there were also found four or five iron swords, the silver ferules on the handles engraved with animal and geometrical figures.”

Worth noting are the flint Spearheads found alongside iron Swords. The fact that “Vikings” used stone and bone implements as well as metal is somehow lost to academia. How is it that this type of significant Sword discovery always disappears? Time and again they are forgotten until they are lost. It is actually surprising there is anything left to be discovered after the wholesale looting that has occurred. Another important metal find was

made at Haskins Mound near Circleville, a shovel was described by Captain Mallery. We quote:

“An iron shovel, completely encased in pure white hydraulic lime was found at the outer end of the flue. The concrete walls of the furnace, red and soft when first uncovered, became extremely hard and light blue after exposure to the weather for one winter. The process by which such weatherproof and enduring concrete was made is not known today.”

Hydraulic lime is a term for varieties of lime used to make lime mortar. They were making cement. By 1950, 3 more furnaces, bars of iron and an iron Axe had also been discovered at the Haskins Mound. These were serious furnaces that Mallery was discovering. A mile East of the Haskin site was another excavation at the Arledge Mound. We quote:

“This furnace is an improved form of the number two Nordic furnace in the Arledge mound, and is very similar to the early German Schmelzoven. The walls are red-burned bog ore, but only the front wall is vertical. The pit is eight and one half feet long and six and one half feet wide at the top of the seven feet long and four feet wide at the bottom. The furnace was built on a hard concrete base almost five inches thick, which extends eight feet beyond the front end of the pit to form a platform. On each side of the platform are retaining walls. The furnace floor slopes from the back toward an air and draw off flue, eight by sixteen inches in size, to which a trough cut in the base leads. We found here – in the trash pile at the end of the platform – a second bar of cast iron produced in pre-Columbian America. This bar weighs 55 pounds and is almost three feet long.”

The Arledge Mound(s) is an oddity with its larger (20ft) and smaller (5ft) combined Mounds at their base. A sort of terrace common to Scandinavia. One only needs to look at the Middle Mound of the Royal Mounds at the famous Gamla Uppsala in Sweden to see a prototype of these “double Mounds”. There were once several of these significant Earthworks which have since disappeared e.g. McMurray Mounds. The Fort Salem Mound is another two Mound designation with a 450-foot circular ditched Earthwork in order to “hedge” it in. Some believe this configuration is meant in the shape of a turtle, a sign for the Earth Mother. Both Spruce Hill and Fort Salem are near Hwy 50 between Cincinnati and Chillicothe (100 miles). Many sites exist along this trek. There were once over 10,000 Mounds and Earthworks in the central Ohio Valley alone. Today, less than 1000 remain.

Nevertheless, Ohio has meticulously categorized the waves of Mound Builders, which can sometimes confuse matters worse because Ohio has some of the largest and most intricately connected Earthworks in the world. Mounds and Hilltop Enclosures (*Thing* sites), great walls and avenues that extend for miles and miles connecting geometrical shapes that dotted the landscape once upon a time. In no way do we have space to do any justice properly addressing the Ohio Earthworks, but we shall try to touch on a few facts.

There are 3 major waves of Ohio Mound Builders, which are the Adena, Hopewell and Fort Ancient cultures. Not one of these names has any real relation to its people. The girl's name Adena (Athena) was coined by a Governor's fancy and Hopewell was the Chillicothe landowner's name where a group of such Mounds existed. The early Adena culture started before 1000 B.C. They built the majority of Conical Mounds ranging from 30 to 300 feet in diameter. The Adena lived mainly in what is now Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and as far away as New York. The Hopewell begin where the Adena supposedly left off, which is sometime A.D. and lasted to at least 700 A.D. The Fort Ancient Folk were cultivating by 1000 AD., a branch of the Mississippians. These dates would translate as Fort Ancient: Vinlanders. Hopewell: Hvitramannaland. Adena: ANGSP. The dates suit perfect and so do the artifacts.

The Fort Ancient Culture is really as far as we need to look. They were the last of the great Mound Builders in the Ohio Valley, and the people of the iron furnaces, cornfields and revolutionized pottery. Several locations of the Fort Ancient Folk have been preserved as historical sites. More have been razed to the ground to make way for "progress", and some are still lost in the woods, but nearly all looted, which is something the majority of Earthworks in North America have in common. One of the earliest Colonial reports of what became Cincinnati (1791) states: "it was literally covered in low lines of embankments. The number and variety of figures in which these lines were drawn was almost endless". We could find similar reports for nearly every city in this nation and certainly Ohio.

Another place of Fort Ancient interest is the Fosters site, just a few miles from the main Fort Ancient presentation center near Lebanon. It becomes almost comical when Bob Genheimer, Curator of Archaeology for the Cincinnati Museum Center, tries to explain the Fosters Earthworks site without using the word "furnace". We quote:

“It’s heavily vitrified clay. So if you pull back the leaf litter, and some of the debris, what you see is bright orange. They have capped these walls with this highly vitrified soil, burned clay. It seems this soil was fired in ovens at the site. Archaeologists found flues that could have controlled the flow of air, permitting very hot temperatures. Similar forms have been found at other sites, including Turner”.

Vitrified soil, fired ovens and flues, but not once was the word furnace used. Impressive. Vitrified clay is a sure sign of an ancient furnace, a fired oven is a furnace, and flues are what make a furnace hot. The Turner site mentioned has been demolished.

The Fort Ancient Folk were also the Builders of Effigies, which is an important connection to be made because academia claims the Woodland (Effigy Mounds) and Mississippian (Platform Mounds) cultures were separate and distinct from one another, which is proven shaky by their own admission that the Fort Ancients made Effigies and were a branch of the Mississippians. Thus the Mississippians made Effigies. We have already mentioned the “Alligator Mound”, but it is also believed they were responsible for the great Serpent Mound of Ohio, which could very well be the most famous Earthwork in the world. Reports vary, professionals cannot seem to agree if the Fort Ancients made Serpent Mound or not, but it fits. Several writers have given theories about the obvious astronomical implications, but too few realize this cosmic drama was being played out on a bluff. Something was lost and the Vinlanders pined for it. The Serpent Mound is classified as a “complex crater”.

The Spruce Hill enclosure sits above two more Geometrical formations, the Seip and Baum Earthworks, The Seip site makes a fine example of how sophisticated these endeavors actually were that once covered the land. We quote the State of Ohio:

“Originally, 10,000 feet of 10’ high by 50’ wide at the base earthen embankments enclosed over 120 acres at Seip Earthworks along Paint Creek in Ohio. Seip Mound is located near the center of the large circle. At least 18 mounds are known from within and around the embankments. About 10 percent of the original monument is preserved in Seip Mound State Memorial Park.”

10 percent is a pretty accurate number for what we generally have to work with e.g. in Louisville they used the Mounds to fill ponds, but we know these ancient Earthworks of the Ohio once stretched mile after mile in a

forgotten past, where certainly each Clan had its own burial Mound upon their land of *Odal*, which were separate from the great Assembly locations, the Halgadoms, from whence they communicated with the Universe. We can still find great sophistication in places like the well-known Newark Earthworks, where inside the “Great Circle” there is a rare bird, a supposed “Eagle Mound”, found this far East. It has been said to be in line with the Swan (Cygnus Constellation). The Great Circle, Octagon Mounds and Wright Earthworks of Newark were all connected and covered over 4 square miles. It is similar throughout the State.

Another respected opinion in his day was the geologist Charles Whittlesey and his informative work, *The Early History of Cleveland* (1867). The city of Cleveland was also built upon old Earthworks. Whittlesey, like others, knew the Indians were not the Mound Builders. He was there to witness original discoveries before they were rewritten, such as early elaborate copper finds made by those who actually dealt with Indians. The Pioneers and the Indians both knew they were not the Mound Builders. We quote:

“The style and finish of their rough knives, enables one at once to separate them, from the more perfect work of the mound builders. This difference of mechanical perfection, aptly distinguishes the two races.”

Unlike the endless reports regurgitated today by professionals the above quote was made by a trained eyewitness. Something interesting that Whittlesey had found were trees cut with metal Axes hundreds of years earlier. He dedicated a chapter to the ancient Tree cuts titled, “Evidence of the Presence of White Men not known in History”. We quote:

“I examined this stump in 1859, and have the piece which Mr. LAPHAM preserved. It was difficult to count the layers of annual growth, but there were more than four hundred. Mr. LAPHAM was of the opinion, that the first chopping was done before Columbus landed on this continent...”

Whittlesey furnished several other instances in his story where Trees had been handled with a metal Axe centuries earlier. Perhaps, this chopping technique had something to do with attempting to produce Burl knots for Mossur. We shall never know but one thing is certain, it was an organized effort. These cut Trees were identified throughout a large area. Whittlesey ended the article with another point of interest. We quote:

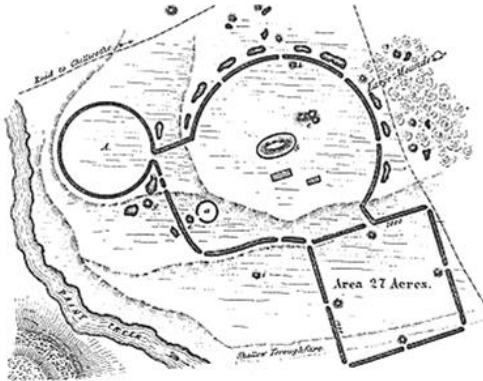
“My brother and myself counted two hundred and nineteen rings of annual growth outside of the cuts. It was with the greatest difficulty, we were able

to count the fine growths near the butt of the tree, and may have made a mistake of a few years. The tree stood on lot seven, Range seven, Berlin township, on a dry piece of ground, nearly surrounded by wet land; for about twenty rods forming good ground for a camp. In the spring of 1857, I pulled out the stump of this tree, and in plowing through the ground where it stood; turned up the ax you saw in the museum. I think it must have been between the roots of the tree, or we should have seen it before.”

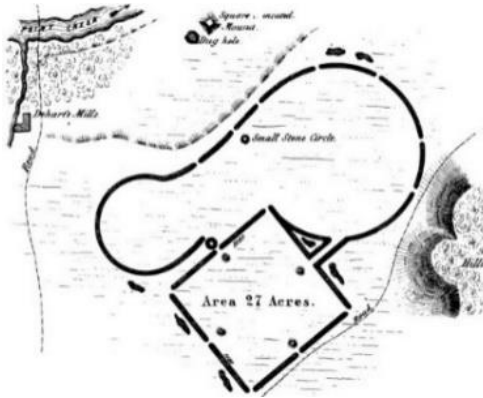
The Axe at the museum that Mr. Hill referred to was made of iron and 6 or 7 inches long. Hill had reported on other metal Axes he had also discovered in his work. Iron Axes have been found on several occasions in Ohio e.g. the double-sided Viking Axe discovered in Washington, Ohio. Whittlesey also wrote of items of silver and gold frequently discovered in early excavations, wondrous finds that were usually identified to be similar to the Toltec and even further South, but we need not look that far. This culture of Stone and Earth, Ringforts and Hilltop Enclosures can also be found in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and so on.



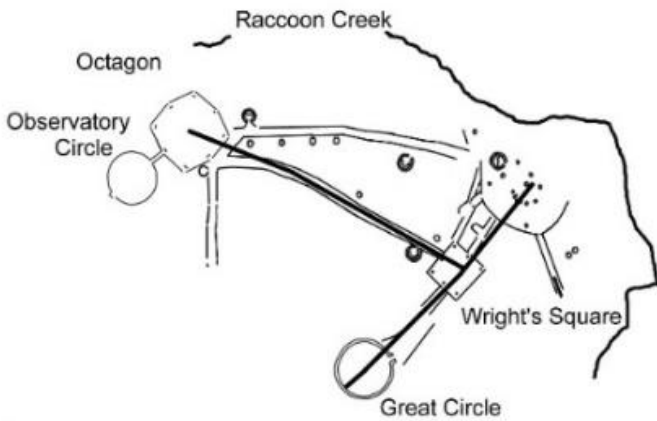
“Nordic Type” Iron Furnace excavated by Mallery’s team at Spruce Hill (1949).



Seip Earthworks.



Baum Earthworks.



Newark Earthworks.

Stone Box Graves

“In looking at the rude stone coffins of Tennessee, I have again and again been impressed with the idea that in some former age this ancient race must have come in contact with Europeans and derived this mode of burial from them.”

- Dr. Joseph Jones

If only Dr. Jones had known of the Stone Box Graves of the Greenlanders, then his lost Race would have been found. Of course, Jones was correct in his assessment which he made in his esteemed work *Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee*. Of all the different “anomalies” found in ancient America, none perplex the specialist more than the Stone Slab Graves of the Mississippians. The Stone Slab Graves are scattered throughout the lands of the Mississippians (especially in the Nashville, Tennessee vicinity). Some are in Mounds, others in large cemeteries and some are in Mounds made over large cemeteries. Archeologists have had a hard time ignoring the European similarities. In fact, we have not found one early investigator who had the moxy to classify them Indian. The “Native American” angle naturally trickled in later, without a shred of evidence. They have been dated to about 1000 years ago (Vinland years), but there have not been any DNA tests reported. That is worth repeating. One of the most mysterious and controversial cultures ever to have existed have not been DNA tested. We have looked and looked again, and there are simply no DNA findings.

Nashville, Tennessee was literally built over thousands of these graves. We can only hope they like Country music. Flexed, Stone Box, Mounds, Chambers etc., these peculiar expressions have their origin in the Ancient Northern Germanic Sea Peoples. They are found extensively in Europe, where they are called “Stone *Slab* Graves”. In fact, we hope for Europeans to make further conclusions, where we lack knowledge. In the Connecting the Dots section we compare Greenland’s Stone Boxes, but overall there is very little real information out there. It’s a “mystery”.

In 1890, General Gates Thruston was first to make an organized report on the Stone Slab Graves from a Nashville location. Thruston was a Union man and had several contacts, such as Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian, which helped with making these graves known and investigated, and not one of them could rule out “Europeans” with a straight face.

The General believed a “superior race” had built the graves. Through skull similarities he determined the Mississippians, Stone Box Graves and the Southwestern Cliff Dwellers (Anasazi), were all related, and *not* related to the present Indian. Some of the Mayans were also buried in Stone Slab Graves, which only further connects these peoples with the Vinlanders.

Goods were buried with the departed, so they were probably not Christian. The goods were made up of a large assortment: pottery, Stone Axes, bone tools, pearls, copper etc., but no steel has been reported. There have been occasional anomalies, such as “brass bracelets” found in the infamous Bat Creek Mound that has since been so thoroughly razed that no one knows where it was located. The deceased in Stone Slab Graves were flexed, fully extended, laid in larger tombs and also bundle burials. The graves have been found sporadically throughout the Mississippian Culture.

There is a quiet consensus that contemplates if perhaps Thruston, Thomas and the rest of the early researchers backed by the establishment were actually trying to quell local anti-Indian sentiment with subtleties. Before the officials stepped in the early settlers were beside themselves and absolutely convinced that these were the graves of Europeans, probably Celts, who had been exterminated and their land stolen by the Indians. Therefore, the pioneers believed they were only taking land back that was rightfully theirs.



Tennessee Stone Box Grave.



European Bell Beaker Grave.

The Southern Cult

“Ellinger and I had examined specimens of iron and slag from the Howe sites (Virginia) in March, 1949, which had been brought to the Smithsonian. Noticing that the slag was very similar to the slag from the Ohio mounds, I went to Virginia in April to examine the sites and the material found on them. Among the hundreds of iron fragments in Howe’s collection – which he called ‘cometary’, I identified a number of Viking type tools, spikes and rivets, including scribes for marking wood, caulking tools for Viking ships, chisels and axes formed by welding together thin sheets of iron, boat spikes and boat rivets. The latter were exact replicas of rivets found in a Viking ship, the Oseberg, which was discovered under a mound on the shores of Norway. An iron boat rivet which was dug up at the junction of the Dan and Staunton rivers is an exact duplicate of the boat rivets used in Viking ships. Also unearthed at the Virginia sites were several round clinch nails like the ones the Vikings so painstakingly made. In marked contrast to these round nails are the hundreds of colonial nails – all rectangular – which were dug up in the excavation of the Jamestown settlement. The iron artifacts uncovered by Howe had been closely associated with stone tools, arrowheads and spearheads on all the sites, just as the similar iron and stone artifacts which I had found on the raised beaches of Newfoundland in 1946 were found together.”

- Arlington Mallery

The Southern Cult was essentially the Mississippian Culture in the Southeastern States of North America and it is rich with proof and artifacts. Captain Mallery has already shown the iron work in Virginia with the locating of ancient furnaces, along with piles of wrought iron, rivets, and even those rounded nails so articulately constructed by the Norsemen, but he had only scratched the surface.

What has been known as the Southern Cult is also called the “Southeastern Ceremonial Complex”. It is with difficulty that we identify some of these locations within “States”, because their area was obviously laid out different from ours e.g. there are parts of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee which share an identical Mississippian culture. It is not until the Nashville area with its incredible amount of Stone Slab Graves that we encounter any notable difference, which as early as Ramey’s pottery from

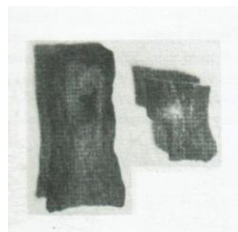
Cahokia the Stone Slab Graves have been identified also as part of the Mississippian Culture.

The Mounds, Settlements, and other structures (Runestones, Manitou Stones, Petroglyphs etc.) within the Mississippian culture are usually laid out in straight treks amongst other geometrical shapes. Not just for miles, but for States. Let's start with North Carolina.

In North Carolina we have the Cherokee legends and belief in the Ani'-Kuta'ni, who were both the spiritually and physically "Elite". The Cherokee have always said the Ani'-Kuta'ni were responsible for the Mississippian Culture of the Southern Cult. They were the Fire Priests. Eventually, the Skraelings turned on the Ani'-Kuta'ni, but that is a story we already addressed in *The Final Battalion*. The Ani'-Kuta'ni left behind sites in an almost straight line from East to West starting with the Town Creek Mound site, which has always been noted for its *Thing*. The trek continues to at least Nashville. What is interesting to note is that Nancy Millwood's Runestone was found on the same trek, which does not hurt her claim in the slightest. Nancy's story is so genuine that it is hard not to believe her. A small town girl from Saluda, North Carolina was not aware that she was living on an invisible path of the Vinlanders. When Nancy was 11 years old she literally stumbled upon a Runic Stone in a wood. She and her mother sent out letters to several Institutes but no one was interested. Eventually, the Smithsonian responded and asked for her to "donate the Runestone so that they could put it on display", which is suspicious because we well know that the Smithsonian is not going to give a proper display to any Runestone found in North America. How many artifacts have disappeared in this same manner? Luckily, Nancy had refused their request.



Viking boat rivets and chisel, found in Virginia (Mallery).



Nail dies found in Virginia (Mallery).

An interesting research group named *People of one fire* have done a remarkable job at locating and reporting several anomalies throughout the Southeast. Richard Thornton described some the discoveries. We quote:

“This archaeological excavation by the Smithsonian Institute over a century ago, is but one example of the fascinating true history of the mountains of North Carolina. The hints of a complex history in the region have been concealed from our current generation, less they call to question the myth of the “Great Cherokee Empire,” which was fabricated in the late 20th century.

This particular site is located in Caldwell County, NC. There are iron, gold, copper and silver ore deposits in that region. It appears to be a complex of stone furnaces, used to smelt iron, gold and copper ore into ingots that later became a Native American cemetery. However, the skeletons may be Caucasians. The archaeologists made no effort to determine the ethnicity of the skeletons. The metal artifacts were shipped back to Washington, DC and today are somewhere in the vast warehouses of the Smithsonian Institute.

Solidified molten iron and copper were found at several locations in the complex, as were iron weapons and tools. The style of iron implements could be anywhere from the Roman Era to the Early Renaissance, but definitely did not date from the 1700s, when Great Britain colonized North Carolina. This site may date from the earliest times of the European Contact Era or be much older. There has been no efforts by contemporary archaeologists to re-examine the site to obtain more artifacts and radiocarbon dates. The site abounded in charcoal, so radiocarbon dating would be quite easy.

Three types of burials were discovered. The earliest was a rectangular stone sarcophagus that is typical of above ground, Christian burials in medieval Europe. The more common burials at this site were flexed skeletons jammed into the abandoned furnaces or conventional extended corpse burials. The more haphazard burials were accompanied by some Native American artifacts.”

It sure sounds like Greenlanders and the Stone Slab Graves that reach at least as far as Tennessee. Certainly this ancient furnace Folk of precious metals were the mysterious Ani'-Kuta'ni of Cherokee Myth and Legend, who sound like Druids in their description. As mentioned, we spoke of them extensively in *The Final Battalion*.

The De Soto expedition encountered the ruins of “Talomeco” in South Carolina. It had been a town of five hundred houses, which at the time of the Conquistadors was “fields choked with weeds”. Apparently the town had been abandoned when it was “struck by a pestilence, which had killed many of the people, and caused the survivors to flee”. Iron tools were found at the deserted town by De Soto’s men. They were supposed to be the first Europeans there and here they were discovering iron tools. The “pestilence” was probably the awful plague that had crippled the world.

Thornton continues to report on discoveries found near the mouth of the Altamaha River on the Atlantic Coast of Georgia:

“In 1936, James Ford of the Smithsonian Institute found bronze weapons and tools along the banks of the Altamaha River near its mouth. He naively labeled them late 16th century Spanish implements. The people of Iberia stopped making bronze weapons around 500 BC! These ancient artifacts were put on display at a museum, built by the State of Georgia next to the Altamaha River. However, after World War II, the state government converted the property to an orphanage then later deeded the orphanage to the Southern Baptist Church. No one knows yet what happened to these artifacts, but they are probably in a state warehouse somewhere. Ancient bronze and iron axes and tools have been found in several stone covered burial mounds in the Oconee River Basin of Northeast Georgia, which is a major tributary of the Altamaha River. The discoveries were made by highly competent, professional archaeologists, some of whom are still alive today. They were briefly mentioned in published archaeological reports, but never publicized. You see . . . there is a problem . . . the bronze and iron tools were in burials that seem to predate the arrival of French and Spanish explorers to the Southeastern United States. To publicize evidence that Europeans were in the Southeast before Columbus could have put their careers in jeopardy.”

Thornton’s report of mysterious Bronze weapons and tools on site only further points to the roving Scandinavians, who uniquely still worked with Bronze during the Viking Age and yet, the question of Bronze artifacts in Georgia remains unanswered. The Etowah Mounds site (Mississippian) in Northern Georgia contained several metal artifacts. Some say Bronze and some say not but no one denies the iron and especially copper artifacts. The Birdman (Thunderbird) copper plates of Etowah and several other Mississippian sites rival the craftsmanship of Europe. They are entirely too intricate to have been made in any crude fashion. Near Etowah, Warren

Moorehead found the remnants of iron Swords in the Carter's Quarter Mound – they were classified as “not Spanish” and definitely pre-Colonial.

Georgia was once covered with Earth and Stone works; walls, Cairns, Circles etc. The famous Stone Mountain near Atlanta had what has been described as a Stone Ring at its summit, which has since disappeared. No one knew how the breath-taking Standing Stone Circle had come to be there. Indian guides in the early 1800's were unable to explain the Pillars. They claimed the Stones were there when they first came to the area. In truth, it does not matter if it was made by the ANGSP or the Vinlanders because both participated in the sacred *Thing*. Anytime we find a “hedged in” enclosure, especially at the summit, it is the work of the Northern Germanic *Thing* men. They did it in several different fashions, but it was always about setting it apart, separate and sacred.

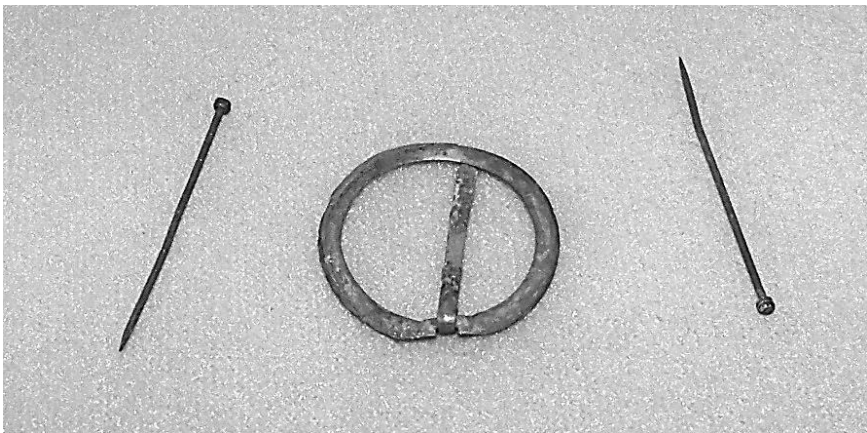
Southeast of Stone Mountain is Putnam County, where there are two Bird Effigies made of white quartz (Rock Eagle and Rock Hawk), most likely depictions of the Thunderbird. They are rare this far East. They were along old trails that led all the way to the Mississippi River. Many of the quartz rocks are simply too large for a man to carry, which certainly reminds us of Greenland, where numerous Norse sites had unusually large stones. The Eagle is looking to the Southeast and the Hawk appears to be flying Southeast. The Rock Eagle has a 120 ft. wingspan and is 100 ft. long. The main body of the Eagle is a circular pile of rocks over eight feet high. The University of Georgia excavated the center Mound within Rock Eagle in the 1950's, in which they found at least one cremation burial – a typical Viking burial. The old pre-historic trails that trotted along the Rock Effigies were also connected with the impressive Settlements further South at Macon, Georgia.

In the 1930's, the largest excavation ever performed in the U.S. happened at the Ocmulgee Mounds site and surrounding area (Macon). Hundreds of thousands of artifacts were discovered which included numerous metal artifacts. The Tribal name that was the “Mother” culture responsible for the Mississippian expression in the area has come down to us as the “Hitchiti”. The Hitchiti had silver ornamentation that is identical to the “Viking”. It is hard to find any real information about this mysterious Tribe other than their area stretched to the Chattahoochee River, where they farmed. They were also in Florida and probably the founders of Tallahassee. Talla is Tula – Thule.

The Mounds that sit along the Ocmulgee River are impressive. A magnetometer discovered that the 55 ft. high Great Temple Mound once had a “spiraling staircase”, which was surely related to the more well known “Spiral Mound” three miles further South at the Lamar site. These “Spiral Mounds” are quite similar to the circular terraced Mounds of the Nordic *Thing*. From the Pyramids of Egypt and South America, the mystical Tor Mound of Glastonbury and the great Monk’s Mound of Cahokia – they are terraced with levels. All of this is symbolic of the Pillar Cult of the Great North. The lost Homeland or center (Thule) of the Hyperboreans. It is the Pole of Mount Meru which scaffolds to the Pole Star. This cosmic drama can only come from the North Pole. A drama and knowledge tarried across the earth by the ANGSP and Vikings who followed in their footsteps. No one can truly understand the “Mound Culture” without knowing this.

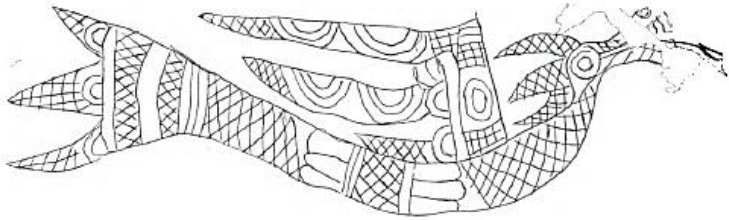
At Ocmulgee were built rectangular wooden buildings at the top of the Mounds, just as they once had in England. The majority of Mounds seem to have had these structures. Circular Earth Lodges were constructed that looked like Mounds with large usable chambers inside (most Mounds actually have chambers). Again, this is identical to Northwest Europe. One of the Lodges was tested and carbon dated to 1050. The Lodge has been reconstructed as the site center for visitors. We have discussed the Vinland years and pottery of Ocmulgee elsewhere.

We could indefinitely follow the Vinlanders throughout the States, such as Florida and the unusual Mississippian culture of that Peninsula, but there is simply not enough space within this book.



Silver broaches and pins made by the “Hitchiti Indians” of Georgia. Easily identifiable as “Viking”.

The Moundville, Mississippi site seems to have been another important Mississippian Settlement. The site was over 300 acres, enclosed by a 10 ft. wall with European bastions, and the central Plaza surrounded by 29 Mounds. Unfortunately, the site was “looted” for decades after Clarence Moore had made some initial digs and discoveries in the early 1900’s. Like most of ancient Vinland, we cannot know what was originally there, but we did find one of Moore’s discoveries that nearly knocked our socks off at the time.



Version of the Winged Serpent on a Mississippian Bowl from Moundville, which is an obvious depiction of a Longship.

I still remember the words of a friend when we first saw the “Underwater Panther” or “Winged Serpent” in the above photo. His exact words were: “Water Panther my *ass*. That is a Viking Longship.” The funny part was that I was thinking the same thing. If this is a version of the Feathered Serpent, Quetzalcoatl, as they claim, should not someone at least ask the question: “Could this be related to the Viking Longship?” The Drakkur sailing into shore was quite a formidable sight. Odin’s wind filling their Thunderbird sail, shields shining off the waves as if floating in the air. To indigenous peoples they looked like a winged God rising out of the sea. The Vikings were known at times to actually hide the Dragon heads on their ships when near coasts, because they did not want to alarm the Alban (Elves), Guardian Spirits of the land. If a Drakkur is a representation of a Native American God, then what haven’t they got wrong? We have to begin to re-evaluate everything we have been told, such as the Indian legends of the “Mound Building Serpent People” aka Vikings arriving in Longships. We personally do believe there is a God of the Underworld who chooses to take on the shape of a Serpent or Dragon, but that has little to do with the remarkable resemblance of the Drakkur in the above photo. We should keep in mind the Vikings purposely decorated their Longships in an understanding with that God.

The Tula of Arkansas

We have come to the conclusion that several of the exploits of the Northmen in America have been labeled “Native American”. Anything dating before Columbus is simply branded “Native American”, which is exactly what we would find in the land of “Tula”, an ancient “Native American” Tribe that we are supposed to know very little about.

Our first stop was Toltec Mounds State Park near Little Rock, Arkansas. They were named “Toltec” when a Smithsonian professor, who was sent to investigate the Mounds identified them as the work of the Toltec of Mexico. The Toltec were from the Tula culture in Arkansas. The Tula were a mysterious people. The early Spanish described the descendants of the Tula as having unusually long heads, a similarity to the Northmen. One of the earliest writers to propose the Tula were “Danish” was Benjamin Barton. Barton believed it was Danes who came down the Rivers from the Great Lakes, thus the Mound Builders. On the Arkansas River, they were known as Tula, from whence they would continue South and eventually become the Toltec, whose capital was named Tula (Thule). They carried with them that sacred root word wherever they went. The words Tula and Thule are identical. Thule, Tula, Toltec, Tollan, Touloose, Toledo, e.g. Tulsa, Oklahoma derives its name from the Tula and one of their cultic centers. The establishment somehow seems to miss the Tula history of the Toltec Mounds and simply call them the Plum Bayou Culture. They claim Barton later recanted, but that is not correct. Barton was right and on our trip we would prove it.

A nice Lady greeted us at the welcome center. She was as helpful as she could be. Already being familiar with the history of the place, I went ahead and asked a question that I knew would reveal much. “Why was it called Toltec?” She said because of the landowner, Mrs. Knapp, which was the wrong answer. The Smithsonian Institute had sent Edward Palmer there to investigate the Mounds back in the late 1800’s. It was Palmer who declared it the work of the Toltecs of Mexico. The timeline works. Other than their sacred duties as the “Keepers of Manataka”, the earliest Spirit of the Tula, the “Elite” of the Mound Builders, had ventured further South than Arkansas. The Toltec were latecomers to Mexico. The Toltec revered the older Mayan sites just as the Vinlanders revered the old sites of the ANGSP – both rebuilt the more ancient culture. Later, the establishment being embarrassed by one of their own making such a claim began telling the story that it was identified “Toltec” by Mrs. Knapp, the landowner. An

old woman who knew no better. When the Ranger gave the Mrs. Knapp story we knew what we were dealing with – next came the real puzzle.

The Toltec Mounds State Park has a 24 ft. dugout canoe on display (a large and straight trunk of usually pine that is shaped and hollowed out until it is a working canoe). The interesting part is that this canoe was honed out with a metal tool. There is no denying it. So, they claim it was carbon dated and they are certain it was not made before the 1500's, when European explorers first made contact with the native population. One has to notice the way that is worded. Semantics rule with these people.

Not too far away from the Toltec Mounds is the town of Benton, Arkansas. At the Benton River Center is another 24 ft. dugout canoe that has been carbon dated and puts the canoe between 1100 and 1300 (Vinland years). I then knew we had them. After a little digging it turned out that the tests performed upon the Toltec (Griggs) canoe were “unsuccessful” (Mitchem. Arkansas Archeological Survey) and the establishment *assumed* it could be no older than “European contact”. Both canoes were found in the same vicinity on the Saline River near Benton and both canoes are the same length, but because the Toltec canoe has undeniable metal work, they mislead about its carbon dating as if it had been positive. And if you call them out they will still say that it has been tested and could not have been made before European contact. We have come up against this kind of chicanery before, but once someone knows how to spot their semantics – the truth usually becomes discoverable. In other words, they did not like the results they were getting from the carbon tests, nor the tree ring test, so they called it inconclusive and began the semantics campaign, which leads to well meaning people propagating a false narrative. So, it turns out that Barton, Palmer and dear old Mrs. Knapp were right, and the truth of it is proven in the dugout canoe on display.

The Toltec Mounds are indeed special. They have a certain shape and steepness that is awe inspiring when standing beside them. They are quite similar to those of Denmark. The ancient home of those Jutlanders who spread out from the Spring Consecration of Ostara and became the Sun Kings of the ancient world. Original Royal bloodlines, back when that still meant something, were always of Northern Germanic origin. Within the North American Mounds Culture they like to call them the ruling “Elite” (they know the Indians had a ruling Elite that lived separate from the rest of the village). This Elite were connected from Canada to Mexico and certainly included the early Tula. The greatest legend of the Tula is that of Manataka Mountain. A most sacred place where bubbling hot springs had

magical healing properties. The mists of the springs caused a constant Rainbow. It was a divine place of the Assembly, where people came from all around to pay respects to the Lady of the Mountain.

After leaving Benton we headed for the geological wonder of Hot Springs. The Ozark Mountains are rich in minerals. Half of Arkansas is a land of Crystals. Diamonds are found frequently. At the center of this is the sacred Manataka Mountain; known today as Hot Springs Mountain. Hot Springs has a colorful history. Al Capone and friends were frequent guests. Tales of underground tunnels pervade everywhere. We stopped in at the legendary “Ohio Club” for a visit, which reminded me of home with its side doors and narrow passages. Toting around Hot Springs it was easy to see that Capone had left his mark, but before any of its Gangster glory, the sacred and healing waters of Manataka were highly esteemed by the “Native Americans”. The Tula were Her Guardians. Mana is the *Minne*. Whenever we find such words as Mani, Mana, *Minne* etc., they came with the Northmen of Thule, of Tula, and indicate a sacred place of the Great Spirit. Legend tells that there is a Good Goddess or “Lady” who dwells within the hollowed Mountain at a mysterious cave. It is She that produces the peace and health of the sacred and holy waters, but no one has properly found Her yet. *Oh Minnie! How I do long to find you!* I have searched every lovers leap and every bottomless hole, but what will it take before I realize that you were with me every step of the way? After a short stop to pay respects at Mr. Capone’s Saint Marys, we started the rugged Mountain trek towards Oklahoma.

Before reaching Heavener, Oklahoma’s Runestone Park we made a quick stop at “the castle in the sky”, a lodge at the summit of Rich Mountain, where an eerie fog was so massively thick that one could not see further past their nose. Not surprisingly the first thing we came upon was “Lovers Leap” which of course told the familiar story of the Maiden who jumped because of Her broken heart. The lost *Minne* who leaped into the abyss is a legend that permeates North America. Almost always presented as if it is the only one, the tale is told nearly everywhere we find a peculiar bluff or *Waterfall*. From Minnesota (which is named for Her) to here on Rich Mountain in Arkansas and beyond the legend persists – the solemn and meaningful myth came with the Vinlanders and their ancient memory of the Goddess. Not too far from my home in Missouri is the tallest Waterfall in the state named *Minne* Sauk and tells the same Legend. At Martha’s Vineyard, there is a version it was Leif Eriksson himself, who broke the Maiden’s heart. We can learn much from “Indian legend”, beliefs they were taught by the “White Gods”, the Northmen. Like the smallest of

miracles, the fog disappeared in *a flash*, and the way to the Runestone was made clear. The Heavener Runestone was well worth the visit. There was a steady rain so the place was completely deserted. One could not even pick up the scent of a Park Ranger. The Runestone is down in a ravine or small valley. The flat rocks that make up the bluffs occasionally fall to the bottom, making excellent paper for the writing of Runes. Legend tells of a lost cave in the ravine that was a “Viking tomb”. Too many locals agree the cave once existed for it not to be so, which was probably intentionally covered up at some point. With the rain like it was the Waterfalls were flowing into the ravine and actually flooding around the Runestone itself, which had basically become an Island. We got wet but it was well worth it, because it was all there – the bluff, Waterfall and somewhere the cave. This was most certainly a place of *Minne* and a most excellent place to carve a Runestone. The Runes had always been there. Locals called it the “Indian Rock”. A Lady by the name of Gloria Farley made the Runestone famous (more of her is told in the Runestone chapter). She peaked quite an interest in the area, which developed into a strong local support for the matter. There is a museum nearby that carries much of their sentiment.

The museum in Poteau, Oklahoma had some truly remarkable artifacts. Their “Vikings” exhibit contained a few Runestones and several other surprises. The Stones were as beautiful as the intricate “Native American” clothing collection they also had on hand, which was impressive. I could not help but wonder why no one had made the comparisons between “Viking” apparel and what was showcased at this museum as “Native American” – some of it was identical. There was also an interesting stone bust of the head of a bearded White man which was said to have been found in the area. It was the face of a Northman.

The item that really stood out to me personally was a portrait of a group of “Vikings” fending off the Skraelings. The part that moved me was a White-Robed Papar from Hvitramannaland, who was right there in the mix making a glorious stand along side his Norse Comrades. I have always felt this way about the White-man-landers and Vinlanders – they were much more together in things than we are led to believe. The portrait was the first time I have seen that someone else felt the same way. I asked the old man where the image had come from, but he could not answer. Regardless, when I saw it I knew that it was as true as me standing there, and had been on the right track. A track that now led us further North.

The Spiro Mounds site is a disaster zone. When we arrived Freyja began to cry, but the rain in no way dampered our Spirits as much as the site

itself. Practically everything at Spiro is a replica, including the famous Craig Mound. Craig Mound was one of the great archeological discoveries of its time. The cache found in the great burial Chamber inside was dubbed as important of a find as King Tut's Tomb. Dozens of copper made Axes, intricate designs on all types of materials, hundreds of pounds of shell beads (archeologists admit that around 1100 A.D. the populous switched from stone beads to shell – shell beads were a favorite of the Vikings), but what we find intriguing from the admitted artifacts are the copper covered instruments e.g. copper covered wooden beads. Is it possible to copper plate such articulate items without smelting? It had to be melted down, yet the establishment insists no smelting of copper ever took place in North America. These type of inconsistencies always arise when someone insists upon finding answers.

The Craig Mound has so much disinformation surrounding it that one is hard pressed to get to the bottom of the matter. The story begins with the Pocola Mining Company, a group of adventurous young men who leased the site for a commercial archeological dig (to this day commercial Archeological digs happen frequently e.g. the Mantle site). It is claimed that the Pocola Mining Company ruined the site through terrible neglect. One of the diggers named Cooper disagreed; in this case *Cooper was right*. The Pocola diggers reported on several oddities. They claimed the main skeleton found in the cedar post framed enclosure within the Mound was of very large stature, but what is really interesting was the report of a copper box filled with what looked like surgical instruments. What they were we cannot say because the box was stolen and never recovered. It seems that most of the Spiro Mound site was looted. Thousands of artifacts came out of Craig Mound worth millions of dollars, which are now scattered across the world. The establishment is quick to cast the original “commercial diggers” in a bad light. They stole artifacts, made up crazy stories, ruined the Mound etc. At first glance it is easy to be angered by the diggers apparent neglect, but the more we learn the more a new story starts to emerge. We began to wonder if perhaps the “commercial diggers” have received a bum rap, because the damage they may have done was nothing compared to the rape the State committed. The State removed the entire Mound. What stands there now is only fill dirt they used to replace it with. This happens all too often when they find a Mound, Burial Chamber etc., which contains important finds. It simply disappears.

Besides the raised Platform Mounds of the *Thing*, Spiro also had Mounds that fit the description of a typical Viking burial within a Tumulus. They cannot understand why built structures were burnt and then covered over

with an Earthen Mound. This was a regular practice of the “Vikings”, in which they would place the body in a built structure and then cremate the deceased within it, before shaping a Mound over the remains. They find this type of burial in Mounds frequently.

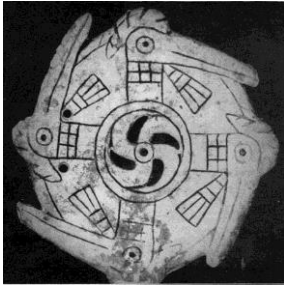
The artifacts that had been found at Spiro are rich e.g. stylish Swastikas (also known as a Fyrflot, Hook Cross and Hag Cross etc.) were plenteous. The “Indian Swastika” is proof of how the establishment can make certain items disappear. Before WWII the Swastika was a sacred symbol to the Indian and encountered practically anywhere in the States. It was as important to them as the Cross is to a Christian. Today, they can hardly be found, as if it was never there. How many other signs have vanished? In other words, if the establishment can make one of the most meaningful and numerous symbols of “Native Americans” disappear in 70 years, what can be made to disappear over centuries? They write the narrative.

The “Native American” museum in Bentonville, Arkansas had more artifacts than we had ever seen at one place before. We thought there might be some comparisons to be made, which there were but by the time we made it through the maze of political correctness – we just felt like leaving, which we did. There is one photo of an arm ring that we have included.

Our last stop was the Battle site of Pea Ridge, where Confederate General Albert Pike had recruited Indians to fight for the South. What transpired is a tale that gives food for thought as to what may have happened to the last of the Northmen – those who chose to stay rather than move on. It is the great blemish on the career of Pike, who also happens to be the highest honored Freemason in the history of the United States, and a high ranking member of the original Ku Klux Klan. Pike’s Indians appeared to have gotten carried away and went on a War path frenzy, scalping the Northern Soldiers in the field. It seems they could not help themselves. Today, there is a push to rewrite the Battle and deny any wrong doing by the Indian, but most people still know what really happened.



Poteau Museum. Found in Bache, Oklahoma (1943). Fell claimed it to be of Celtic origin (Hvitramannaland). Regardless, the bust is of a Northern Germanic.



(Left) Thunderbird Swastika (Thor) found in Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma. (Right) Whirling Log (Tsil'ol-ni) bracelet of the Navajo. So abundant and adored for its Luck and well-being, before WWII. In this particular instance it is the Navajo sign in memory of the Hero who taught them how to farm. The majority of Tribes revered the Swastika before WWII, which has now all but disappeared as if it had never existed.



Bentonville museum (Arkansas). Copper Arm Ring. An important piece of wear for the Vikings that was a sign of Troth and Loyalty. Arm Rings have frequently been discovered in Mounds. The Arikara are closely associated with the Mandans. Both appear to be descended from the Norse.

The Plaza Games

“It is long believed lacrosse originated as early as 800 AD among the Huron and Iroquois tribes of the Great Lakes Region. If so, how did the Norse come to play an almost identical game if cultural contact did not occur between the two groups?”

- George Fosty (Sports Historian)

The Norwegian Ebbe Hertzberg wrote an article published in 1904: *Nordboernes Gamle Boldspil* or *Old Ball Games of the Norsemen*, in which he pointed out the many similarities between the Icelandic Viking “Ball Game”, Knattleikr, and the “Native American” stick and ball game that has evolved into Lacrosse. Archaeologists suggest Lacrosse dates back to 800 A.D. and was originally a stick and ball game played by the Indians. Again, the dates work.

The Game was initially played from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Western Great Lakes. Hertzberg believed the Norse taught the game of Knattleikr to the Skraelings. In the article he pointed out that both games could be played on land or ice, both had a ball and a stick with a mitt type ball holder attached to it, both teams paired off with opposing players equally matched against one another, both games were taken seriously and could very well cost a player his life, both were practically a religious act and both were not only played similar, but even scored in the same way.

Perhaps even more intriguing is that both games most likely evolved from the ancient Irish game of Hurling, or Hurley, which was also played with a stick and a ball. Thousands of years ago, the Tuatha de Danann defeated the Firbolgs, in a Hurling game to the death. The casualties were given great honors and buried under a Stone Cairn. The similarities are undeniable between the story of the Tuatha de Danann’s game of Hurley and the legend written on the walls of the Great Plaza of Warriors in Mexico, where they also tell of a game of cosmic proportions in which the loser paid with his head. The timelines and actions of both the Mayan and Toltec cultures match Greater Ireland (Mayan) and Vinland (Toltec) in every way. The mighty Cuchulain, leader of The Red Branch Warriors of Ireland, was famous for his extraordinary Hurling play. The story of the great Finn Mac Cool tells much of the same. The Gods showed their favorites in the games. Just as the Law, the Game was passed down by the

Gods. The Gods played the first Game and every Game was really a rematch of that first Game. The Game was sacred not only to the Celts and Vikings, but also to the Indians. George Caitlin, the artist who had been so fascinated by the Nordic features of the Mandan Tribe of the Dakotas, also wrote about their Ball Game holding religious significance.

The Eskimos also tell legends of playing the Ball Game with none other than the Dorset (Tornit, Tunit), which again points to the Dorset and Thule cultures being largely misidentified. There was an Inuit Legend from Baffin Island that Dr. Frank Boas retold in his book, *The Central Eskimo* (1888). We quote:

“In olden times the Inuit were not the only inhabitants of the country in which they live at the present time. Another tribe similar to them shared their hunting-ground. But they were on good terms, both tribes living in harmony in the villages. The Tornit were much taller than the Inuit and had very long legs and arms. They were extremely strong and could lift large boulders, which were by far too heavy for the Inuit. The old stone houses of the Tornit can be seen everywhere. Generally they did not build snow houses, but lived the whole winter in stone buildings, the roofs of which were frequently supported by whale ribs. Though both tribes lived on very good terms, the Inuit did not like to play at ball with the Tornit, as they were too strong and used large balls with which they hurt their playfellows severely.”

If only academia deemed it fit to take into account the stories of the people who were actually there. Besides the Eskimos, it was also the great Game played in Plazas of the Mississippians. During the Age of Mississippian several new customs spun off from Knattleikr. In other words, the famous “Native American” game known as Chunky was a spin-off from Knattleikr. The Chunky game, where Spears are thrown to see who can land closest to the ball sounds much more like a way to determine who gets the ball first – like winning the toss. As things further degenerated, the Indians would practice throwing Spears at the great Pole in the center of the Plaza. The Irminsul Pole in the center of the Plaza being used for target practice (poor Baldur) sounds like Ragnarok.

The Ambling Gait

“Whether the Mound Builders had horses we can only guess, but that a race preceding the North American Indians had horses we know to a certainty. The evidence of the skeleton horses recently discovered is conclusive... the prehistoric man had a prehistoric horse, and that he both rode and ate him, and that the horse still survives, while the Mound Builders are extinct, and the Red Man is where he can see his finish.”

- Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly (1905)

While taking another look at the old Spencer Lake Mound in Wisconsin where there had once been horse remains found, we came across a trifling article in which the author was gloating that apparently the horse skull had been identified as a “Western Stallion”, which is a fancy way of saying “Mustang”. He scorned anyone who previously believed it to be “Viking”, because according to him Vikings only rode great, large horses. The irony here is that I did not believe it necessarily to be “Viking” until reading his boasts. It was obvious he had never heard of the Icelandic Horse. The Icelandic Horse is the father of all “gaited” horses. Mustangs can gait.

Gaiting is what makes a horse comfortable to ride, say rather than a gallop. It is a natural ability of leg and hoof work that does not exist in most horses. The Icelandic Horse is the famous “5 gaited” horse. It appears the Norse first took notice of them in England at the beginning of the Viking Age and began working with them. The small but amazingly strong and durable horse soon became a favorite. By the time they settled Iceland it was the only horse they cared to bring, hence the “Icelandic Horse”. We can still find their “accepted” offspring from the Faroes to Greenland. Recently, DNA tests have proven the gait comes from a mutated gene called DMRT3, which has been traced back to England and Iceland as the origin of all gaited horses. This would include the Mustangs of North America and the Paso Fino (smooth gaited) of South America, who we know are also related to the wild horses of the East coast e.g. Assateague Island. The establishment has always claimed the Spanish brought these horses to the Americas. The name Mustang is derived from the Spanish word “mustengo”, which means “ownerless”. A most odd name to give a horse you just carried across the Atlantic Ocean.

The similarities between the Icelandic Horse and the American Mustang have been recognized before but never verifiable. For instance, the once

famous “Indian Shuffle” of the Mustang made it a highly prized horse for actual ranging Cowboys. The “Indian Shuffle” is identical to the “Flying Pace” of the Icelandic Horse, which basically means the two legs on the same side of the horse move forward before the opposite two legs do likewise. Both of these stocky, pony sized horses are known for their sure-footedness and their remarkable ability to carry heavy loads for long distances, both horses stand about 14 hands tall and weigh around 800 pounds, but it is only recently that evidence has proven what was always right there. We quote the following 2012 study conducted by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, led by Dr. Leif Andersson, which studied the distribution of the DMRT3 gene, aka the gait keeper:

“Recently, the causative mutation for gaitedness in horses has been linked to a substitution causing a premature stop codon in the DMRT3 gene (DMRT3_Ser301STOP). In mice, *Dmrt3* is expressed in spinal cord interneurons and plays an important role in the development of limb movement coordination. Genotyping the position in 4396 modern horses from 141 breeds revealed that nowadays the mutated allele is distributed worldwide with an especially high frequency in gaited horses and breeds used for harness racing. Here, we examine historic horse remains for the DMRT3 SNP, tracking the origin of gaitedness to Medieval England between 850 and 900 AD. The presence of the corresponding allele in Icelandic horses (9th–11th century) strongly suggests that ambling horses were brought from the British Isles to Iceland by Norse people. Considering the high frequency of the ambling allele in early Icelandic horses, we believe that Norse settlers selected for this comfortable mode of horse riding soon after arrival. The absence of the allele in samples from continental Europe (including Scandinavia) at this time implies that ambling horses may have spread from Iceland and maybe also the British Isles across the continent at a later date.

To investigate the history of ambling in domestic horses, we genotyped 90 ancient horses (out of 350; Supplemental Information), ranging from the Copper Age (6000 BC) to the Middle Ages (11th century), for the DMRT3 ‘gait keeper’ variant. We detected the DMRT3_Ser301STOP substitution in two English horses from 850–900 AD and in 10 out of 13 individuals from Iceland dating to the 9th–11th century (Figure 1). In contrast, the ambling allele is absent in all mainland European horses, including ten samples from Denmark and Sweden. Thus, early Icelandic horses already exhibited the ability for alternative gait as suggested by historic sagas. Although the origin of the Icelandic horse is not fully resolved, the general assumption is that horses arrived no earlier than around 1,100 years ago

on the island together with Norse settlers from Scandinavia. However, all Scandinavian horses in the dataset lacked the mutated allele, whereas it was present at a high frequency in early Icelandic horses. This high proportion cannot be explained by genetic drift alone. Given its presence in Britain in the early 9th century, it is improbable that the mutation appeared independently on Iceland and spread within the Icelandic horse population within such a short time. Rather, it is more likely that the first horses ever imported to Iceland already carried the ambling allele and that the Norse settlers preferentially selected for this trait which was then enhanced by the founder effect in this small island population and the Wahlund effect, set up by reciprocal genetic isolation of Iceland and Europe (based on existing HWE in Icelandic horses alone but not in the entire dataset; Supplemental Information). Indeed, our analyses provide statistical support for positive selection and for preferring selection over drift (Bayes Factor = 8.68; Supplemental Information). The absence of a widespread road system in Iceland might have favored ‘toelting’, the characteristic ambling gait in Icelandic horses, as the most comfortable way for travelling and transportation. Our results raise the question of where the DMRT3_Ser301STOP substitution originated and which region served as the source of Viking (Norse settler) horses in Iceland. In addition to Icelandic horses, we identified the SNP only in two medieval English samples (Figure 1) dated between 850 and 900 AD from Jorvik (York), a region densely settled by Scandinavians in the 9th century. Historical records report that the Vikings were repeatedly invading parts of Britain, as well as temporarily settling a large portion of northern and eastern England, including York. Taking this into account, our results suggest that Vikings first encountered ambling horses on the British Isles and subsequently transported them to Iceland. We further hypothesize a recent origin of the DMRT3 stop mutation in medieval England as there is only little probability of an earlier emergence in either Britain or continental Europe (Supplemental Information). Because domestic horses have been a valued commodity at any time, gene flow among Western European horses was accordingly high. This would have enabled a wider distribution of the ambling allele, which should be traceable in our samples from continental Europe.

Considering the presence of the ambling variant in early medieval horses from England and Iceland and its absence in contemporaneous horses from continental Europe, it is unlikely that ambling horses were introduced into Europe from Asia. Although Vikings are generally known for their raids, trade has been a major element of the Viking society and flourished all over Europe as far as the Byzantine Empire and the Middle East. Thus,

ambling horses might have been introduced to Asia by Vikings during their journeys to the Caspian Sea and the Middle East.”

What the report is saying is that the mutation which gives horses the ability to gait comes from Iceland. It is there that the Norsemen perfected the gait, the same Norsemen who named Vinland. The Icelandic Horse is the Father of all naturally gaited horses. What is just as important is they also found that Spanish horses do NOT carry the mutation. This means the wild Mustangs that were here before the Pioneers were not brought by the Spanish, but are undeniably descended from the Viking’s Icelandic Horse.

We can tell of one more mysterious gaiting horse from an even more mysterious place, and that is Sable Island. Phantom ghosts and changing shorelines along with hidden bars that stretch for tens of miles have sent many ships to their deaths through the dangerous fogs. Voices and shrills, crashing and chains are some of the sounds heard during a stormy night. The Island is located off the coast of Nova Scotia, Canada. It’s Wild Horse is known for its sure-footedness and ability to gait. Scholars claim that Colonialists placed the horses there, but popular legend say these horses swam ashore from the Island’s many shipwrecks, which is really saying they were already there. Its location (Leif’s Vinland) and similarities to the Icelandic Horses of Greenland are undeniable. If archeologists do not begin to study the similarities, they are going to find themselves ridiculed. Perhaps, when they encounter horse remains that have been eaten they can run a test rather than declare it conclusive “Native American” evidence, because Vikings are also known to have ate horses when they had to.



The amazing Icelandic Horse still standing his ground.

Cult of the Dead

The Cult of the Dead or the veneration of Ancestors are terms to describe beliefs and customs of the ANGSP, who were also Mound Builders. It is because they took those beliefs with them wherever they went is why we have places as far away as Egypt carrying on the same practices. The easiest way to demonstrate the ANGSP “Cult of the Dead” is by taking a look at the Catholic Faith. There is a difference between the Church and the Faith. The old Faith is still alive with ancient traditions that have been simply renamed. The Ancestral cult of the dead of the ancient Aryans is identical to the science of the Saints. A Saint is an exemplar of someone who, after their death, takes on certain duties (an Archetype) to which they aid their fellow man from a better position to lend a hand, which is exactly how the Vikings felt about their Ancestors in the Mounds. Mounds were raised for Kings for this precise purpose.

At the heart of the Cult of the Dead are not only Mounds and Otherworlds, but also the Alban. Again, it is the story of the Tuatha de Danann. The Semi-Divine beings who retired to Mounds were considered to be with the Alban (Al-father), Elfs. For instance, King Olaf Gudrødsson had a dream that in the future a terrible plague was going to devastate his people. Olaf was given the opportunity to be interred in a Mound for the purpose of protecting the Folk from the Plague, which he chose to do. He did help his people and became known as an Elf (Olaf Geirstad-Alf). To take the path of the Mounds was venerated because of its sacrifice. Those who remained behind had the power to influence the world of the living. They stayed to help; a most admirable trait and revered by the Folk.

It is interesting that the peculiar practices of the Maritime Archaic/Old Copper Culture of America were also identified as the “Cult of the Dead” also known as the “Eastern Burial Cult”, who were the predecessors of the Red Ochre/Glacial Kame cultures. Each of those aforementioned cultures are what we have learned to be the ANGSP. They were prevalent on the East coast and Great Lakes and then down the Rivers, where their descendants would become the Mound Builders. What makes this so pertinent to our story are the customs of the ancient European Cult of the Ancestors. In an informative short film, *Norse Religion: Cult of the Dead*, the archeologist Arith Härger makes several relevant parallels to North American Mounds. So much so that one could think he intended to do so, but that is not the case, because if he knew and was actually trying to show the similarities – there would have been even more. We quote:

“From an archeological perspective, we have a number of cases of burial Mounds (Barrows) from the Migration period which are not rounded at the top, like the ones from the late Iron Age and Viking period. They have been purposely flattened at the top to give them the appearance of platforms. We have examples such as the ones you can visit at Husby and Old Uppsala. Burials with a flattened top and a slight slope suggesting a sort of stage where actions would be visible for those standing below. It is also believed that in such cases stones were set on top of the Mounds to form a seat where someone could actually sit. Perhaps perform a ritual, utter words, a rite, or celebration. It’s curious because most Scandinavian burial Mounds, even in Scandinavian Colonies, are situated in close proximity to the local Assemblies or Things. Among such burial Mounds we can find other Mounds with their tops perfectly flattened. So it seems clear that these Mounds were intended for some public ceremony”.

We have continuously stated that Platform Mounds were the Assemblies of the *Thing*, the Hlagadoms. It is good to find a Scandinavian who agrees. Harger has perfectly described the Mississippian culture, while relating his own Norse Heritage. From Sweden to England, it is known that several Assemblies were held both at natural and man-made Mounds, which were usually burial Mounds.

The “mysterious post holes” that are often found at American Mound sites are also found near graves throughout the Viking world. It is an indication of cremation burials. They literally built wooden structures with poles supported in the ground to house the deceased, before lighting them on fire. It could also be as simple as a post used for a marker made of birch.

Birch bark has been found in passage graves throughout Denmark and Norway, such as the Gokstad Mound. Usually the burial Chambers were covered with birch bark. Birch was a customary cover for burials. It is also found with boat burials and dugout canoes. Vinland Mounds are frequently found containing birch bark, which not only blanketed the deceased but also his property. Log Tombs within Mounds was another custom of both cultures. Grave goods in Vinland Mounds were purposely broken, such as the hundreds of broken pipes found in Mounds City, Ohio. And yet another custom of the Vikings probably performed to deter grave robbers. The Norse called grave goods “haugfé”. This could include Ships, weapons, slaves, horses, dogs, tools, pottery, stones etc., but especially items to link them with where they were going. The custom stopped with Christianity, which informs us the Mound Builders were “Pagan”. We do not believe for a moment that the learned have not already made similar observations.

The Runestones

Its extraordinary how many Runestones have been discovered in America. There have been more than 100 claims. Several have disappeared through time which makes it impossible to know how many had actually existed in the distant past. Out of the scores of Runic stones found, not one has been authenticated by the establishment – not a single one. Let us not forget that this is the same establishment who valiantly proclaimed that a Norseman had never stepped a foot in America. They ridiculed the Sagas as fairy tales and said they could not be taken seriously, but academia was proven utterly wrong with the discovery of L'Anse aux Meadows.

The stories that follow the history of the Runestones can be stunning. How many times have we heard the tales of creatures going about purposely destroying them back in the earliest pioneering days? More than we can recount here. There was a systematic destruction of such things. Stories of individuals finding and deliberately knocking Runestones down upon their face become believable, once we realize how many have been discovered with the inscriptions face down. I have counted a dozen.

We are the first to say that every one of these inscriptions cannot be legitimate. Some are too new, others look like a child must have scratched them, but then there are those which appear undoubtedly authentic. Let us begin with the Greenland Stone that is accepted by the establishment. The Kingigtorsuaq Stone was found high atop Kingigtorsuaq Island with three Cairns that formed an equilateral triangle. The Island is far into the Arctic Circle up the Northwestern coast of Greenland. The Cairns were probably markers for the hunting station that once existed on a nearby Island. One of the interesting facts about the Kingigtorsuaq Stone is that it contains strange characters that are not “accepted” Runes. They are the same type of oddities that scholars use to dismiss any Runestone found in America and yet, somehow they know the Kingigtorsuaq Stone to be authentic. Another point is its size, which matches the “Vérendrye stone” found in the Dakotas by the French explorer Pierre Gaultier de Varennes et de La Vérendrye. Later Vérendrye discussed the inscription with the Swede, Pehr Kalm, from whose writings we get the information about the Stone. According to Kalm: “Vérendrye's expedition found the tablet on the top of an upright stone (Cairn). It was about a French foot long, or nearly 13 inches, and a hand's breadth wide”. On it were said to be inscriptions in unknown characters. The Indians claimed the Stone and Cairn had always been there. Vérendrye told Kalm the Stone was sent back to

Quebec, where Jesuits claimed it was Tatarian writing. It is convenient that Tatars labeled it Tatarian after which no one has ever seen the Stone again. Here is our point and why we believe the story of the Vérendrye stone to be true. Its description of size and location with a Standing Stone or Cairn is identical to the description of the Kingitorssuaq Stone, which was not found until 1824, nearly a century after the report of the Vérendrye Stone.



The Kingitorssuaq Stone

There have been numerous Runic writings found in Greenland, including Church gravestones which only further prove the Greenlanders had their own beliefs about the Weiss Krist (there are no Runestones in Iceland, they were banned). Here in Vinland the Stones can be very clear and accurate, and at other times are entirely something else. The Northern Germanic had many styles of writing Runes within several different Futharks. In our look at Nordic Runes we are going to try and keep it simple and show how although there were clear inscriptions, there were also simply scratched lines in one code or another that are also known to be authentic in places like Scandinavia. It is important because we are dealing with both kinds in Vinland. Below follows an example of a coded Runic script known as “Jötunvillur” that has been found in Norway, the Orkneys and several other locations.



Wood from Sweden engraved in Jötunvillur, a millennia old Viking Runic code. Similar inscriptions have been misidentified throughout North America.

Here follow a few more examples of how Runic Inscriptions come in a variety of forms. Are we supposed to believe in the “Runic Scholars”, who throw shade on Vinland discoveries that are not text book Runes? As if these anomalies do not exist everywhere, which they do.



A sample of how simple a Runic stone can be. The above Viking Age Stone was discovered in Norway. Such Stones here are usually labeled “non-Runic” (the 2 Runes in the middle (THORN and KA) would be considered irregular).



Hagia Sophia. Runic Inscription in Constantinople (Rus).



Soapstone found in Greenland etched with Runes. Considered an important find for archeologists in Greenland. On this side of Baffin Bay, the same stone would be labeled “natural furrows”.

Let us begin with one of the first stops after leaving Greenland, which is Nova Scotia. The Yarmouth Stone of Nova Scotia became news in the early 19th Century. The stone has a carved inscription, which is certainly Nordic in nature. It has stood as proof that the Greenlanders made it to the Yarmouth, Nova Scotia area. An excellent article was written by Andrew King, in which he describes the history of the Yarmouth Stone. We quote:

“In 1812, a stone weighing almost 600 pounds was discovered by a Dr. Fletcher on his property at the mouth of Yarmouth harbour Nova Scotia. Inscribed on the stone were odd carvings that resembled old Norse runic writing. The stone was found near the ruins of an old stone dock and moved to a hotel, then the local library. The stone then was taken to Norway before WWI to be admired by the descendants of the stone’s author, later stored in a warehouse in London, England as it was deemed too unsafe to travel across the ocean with it during wartime. After the war ended it returned to Yarmouth where it was put in the local library and later moved to the local Yarmouth Museum where it remains today. It sits in the little museum and it remains to be studied further as authentic evidence the Norse made their way to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.”

Other Stones with engravings have also been reported around Yarmouth. In the late 1800’s a Stone was discovered at Bay View Park, directly across the harbor from Yarmouth. The Bay View Stone is quite similar in size and shape to the Fletcher Stone. Its inscription is almost identical to that of the Fletcher Stone, with a few extra markings on a second line.



The Fletcher Stone. We are not sure how our favorite sceptic, Birgitta Wallace, could dismiss this as “non-Runic”. It is an odd inscription, but there are easily recognizable Runes. It looks like the Northern Germanic Frisian script of Freya’s seafaring Folk. It is from the Frisian script that later Greek and Phoenician writing arose. Interesting that the medieval map placed a Frisland beneath Greenland.



The Bay View Stone.

A few miles off the coast of Maine is Manana Island, which could very well have a Runestone. It was always accepted as Norse, but recently there has been an effort to declare it “Phoenician”. The Manana Stone certainly doesn’t look as pretty as other inscriptions. It almost looks tampered with, but its style is similar to other inscriptions that look like anything other than traditional Runes e.g. the legendary Hagia Sophia in Constantinople.



Manana Inscription (Hamlin drawing).

Some of the most controversial Runestones that happens to be in Maine are the Spirit Pond Runestones. It is a curious story, if not for the Stones themselves, then for the Midden in which they were found. The Spirit Pond Stones were discovered in 1971 by the local adventurer, Walter Elliott, in a Midden (shell heap) at Phippsburg, Maine. There were actually 4 Stones found by Elliott at the time. He documented all 4 with the Bath Maritime Museum shortly after.

Similar to the Kingigtorsuaq and Vérendrye Stones in date, material and size, the stones measure about six by eleven inches. One has a map on one side and Runes on the other, another has a dozen Runes on one side, a third has the long message of sixteen lines engraved on both sides, and last was “Artifact 4”, the smallest that is described as an amulet or a pendant, which Elliott kept secret for years. The Stones were swiftly labeled “fake” by Harvard professor Einar Haugen, which then followed with half of academia chiming in to echo his sentiment, but with the help of NEARA

further excavations became intriguing. Journalist April Holloway wrote a rather balanced article from which we quote:

“More recent research has tended towards an acceptance of its connection to medieval Scandinavia (Buchanan, 1974; Whittal, 1974; Gordon, 1974; Hahn, 1989, 1990; Nieldson, 1992, 1993, 1994; Chapman, 1981, 1993; Buchanan, 1993; and Carlson, 1994). According to the latter, the stones are proof of a widespread Viking presence in North America. In a report published in the NEARA Journal, Sue Carlson endeavoured to translate the stones. According to her research, it tells of a sudden storm and fearful Vikings trying to save their ship from ‘the foamy arms of Aegir, angry god of the sea’. In support of this perspective are the Viking traces found along the New England coast, and the location of two rectangular craters a few hundred yards from where the stones were found, which are believed to be sod houses, typical of Norse architecture, dated to around 1405.”

NEARA supported excavations is what kept the Spirit Pond site active. We have read through some of the archeological findings and could not help but notice the same questionable classifications which too often accompany “Native American” artifacts. It begins with the common “this Midden has been compromised by later peoples”, which seems likely enough. The problem is that usually when the establishment starts out like that it is reason enough to dismiss anything out of the ordinary. At the Spirit Pond Heap they even found iron nails that remain “unidentified”. Probably the most conspicuous classification is the “mineral (grit) and shell tempered” pottery, which was coiled just as the Vikings had done. Grit tempered and coiled is “Viking” pottery and no one has had the mind to think it could be Scandinavian.

The archeologist’s report never mentions the rectangular impressions thought to be Viking Longhouses. Most intriguing for us was the Stone Hearth they found at the bottom of the shallow Midden (between 1 and 2 ft. tall). The stone ring is in an oval shape, which could mean it was for a woman. Triangular was usually for the men. That is how well documented this type of burial is in other places of the world. Their ashes were inside of those little stone circles. Originally, it probably had a birch bark cover (roof). Many times the Vikings cremated their dead so their Spirit would get to where it was going faster, then their remains were covered by a Mound, Midden, Cairn (stones), put to Sea etc. Snorri Sturluson tells us in his *Heimskringla* that it was Odin who instructed Viking burial practices. He said men should be burned on a pyre and then have their ashes buried or put to sea. Also if a man was interred with his prized possessions he

would have access to those things after his death. The Vikings practiced both cremation and inhumation but the burials could differ greatly. It was always their way to adapt to their surroundings and they were good at it. The evidence shows that the majority of Viking burials were cremations. The bodies were usually burned within a wooden structure, which is the reason post holes are often found. Next, they were interred in a grave, Cairn or a Mound was raised over them. Literally, thousands of North American Mound burials have been described in this same manner. The possessions which belonged to the deceased were many times purposely broken and then interred with their owners, which is another identical description of the many grave goods found in Vinland Mounds. After the cremation the deceased bones could be sorted, cleaned, bundled and neatly set wherever they chose. Again, an identical description to the bundled bones in American Mounds. These are a few examples as to why places like Iceland have discovered less than 400 “Viking” graves, when there should be thousands. It is a regular problem for archeologists – for every dozen “Viking graves” they do find, there should have been a hundred.

Alf Monge and Ole Landsverk claimed the Spirit Pond Runestones to be legitimate. A little further we discuss Monge’s impressive code-breaking. Monge and Landsverk believe that a number of Stones were created by the “Celtic Church” Bishop, Henricus, in the 12th century. Scott Wolter, who promotes the Knights Templar excursions, has also been a proponent of the Stones, but it is those things that hardly get mentioned which make us believe this to be a legitimate find. The remains of the Longhouses make it clear who had been there. *Maine’s First Buildings: The Architecture of Settlement*, produced by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in 1978 spoke of the Longhouse ruins. We quote:

“In 1973 and 1974 excavations were carried out on the Shore of Spirit Pond in Phippsburg. The object of this work was two prominent depressions within small mounds which clearly seemed to be the work of man. These features turned out to be primitive shelters dug into the bank and roofed over with logs and turf. The larger of the two structures measured some 32 by 21 feet on the outside, enclosing an internal chamber of about 21 feet long by 7 feet wide, with a rock-lined entrance. Located near the middle of the chamber was a fire-pit”.

The description of a Longhouse covered in sod is most compatible to a Norse enclosure, and without fail they always had the sacred fire at the center of the building. It was more than warmth. Regardless, if it was a Standing Pole or Stone, the set Axe, a Tree, the Courtyard or Plaza etc., it

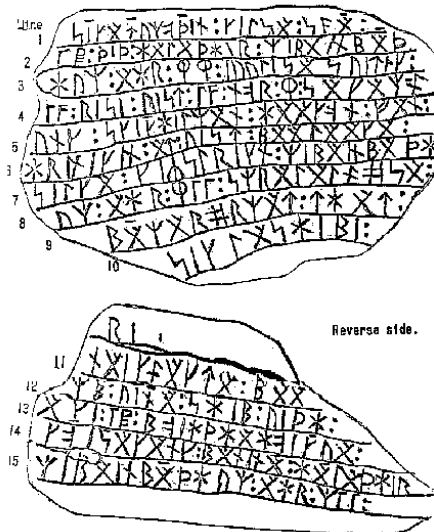
was spiritual and always in the center, a long standing tradition of the ANGSP, which was carried on by their descendants who remained in the Pagan Pantheon. Perhaps most intriguing is what no one seems to have noticed – the Yarmouth Runestone, the Manana and Monhegan Island inscriptions and the Spirit Pond Runestones are on a perfect East to West line. That kind of consideration was not the work of a fraudster. It was those in service of the *Minne*. It is said that no one knows for certain what inspired the word “Maine”. We know. Maine is *Minne*.



Spirit Pond Runestones.

FIGURE 109

TRANSCRIPTION OF SPIRIT POND NUMBER 3



Close up of the main Stone with Runic characters.

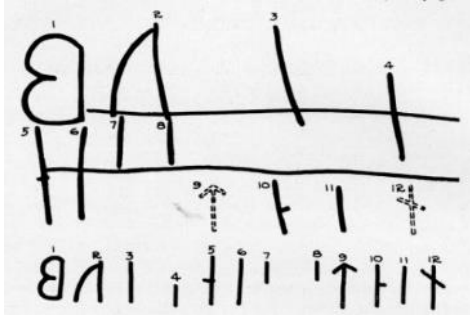
There have been dozens of Runestones found up and down the East coast of the United States. Ole Landsverk did a splendid job at keeping some of the more forgotten finds alive in his *Runic Records of the Norsemen in America*, in which he tells of Olaf Strandwold, a school superintendent, who collected 24 inscriptions from the East coast alone, which he was certain were Runic. In his investigations Strandwold reported a Runestone found at North Salem and another found near Upton, Mass., the location of the great stone bee-hive structure. In 1946, Clay Perry published some of Strandwold's finds in *New England's Buried Treasure*. We quote:

“The rune-stone at North Salem is a fragment. The remnant of a rune found upon it spells "sea" with its characters (S-I-U); the one at Hopkinton spells "son" (S-O-N). A bronze boss, also discovered by Mr. Cheney in an old camp near Hopkinton, a fragment of a sword or knife found at North Salem, stone hammers and chisels, all form accumulative evidence of the presence of artisans and men of fighting ability of Irish origin in the wilds of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.”

The North Salem site they are referring to is known today as “America's Stonehenge”, which we discuss elsewhere. We may not agree with Perry that it was a remnant of Hvitramannaland, but it does not really matter once we realize how intricately connected Hvitramannaland and Vinland actually were. They both served the *Minne* of the Blood Memory.

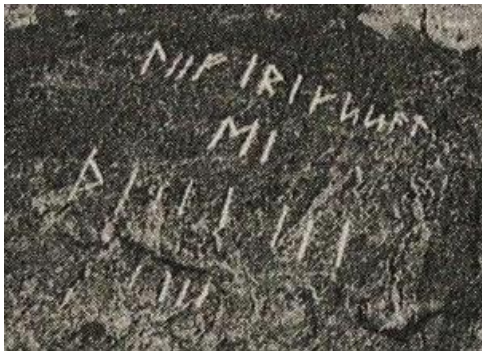
One of the first to write about Vinland in modern history was Thormodr Torfason (*Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ*, 1705), the Royal Historian of the Kingdom of Denmark and Norway. The widely viewed initiator of modern Vinland history, Carl Rafn, took his cue from Torfason's work. Torfason wrote that Hvitramannaland was actually Pagan, which was converted by the Norse Church, and not the other way around as we are led to believe today. It is impossible to know for certain if Torfason was correct because the Druids and early Christian Monks were quite similar in their practices, but if there is one thing we have learned it is that anything is possible.

Thorwald's Rock from Hampton, New Hampshire is another interesting find, which local residents have always claimed to be the location of the grave of Thorwald Eriksson. Hampton is only 20 miles from “America's Stonehenge” at Mystery Hill. As someone familiar with Runes it is hard to see how this quite in-depth coded Runic script could have been done by anyone other than a North man. For anyone interested in deciphering it – the first thing to take into consideration is that it was written backwards, it is in reverse.



Inscription on Thorvald's Rock.

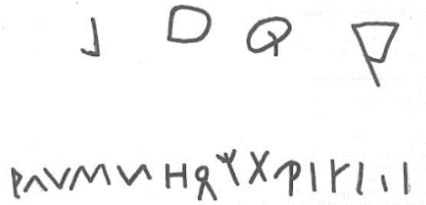
The Noman's Land (Norman Land) Runestone, located near Martha's "Vineyard", actually contains the name of Leif Eriksson. The Stone was discovered by the owner of the land, Joshua Crane, in 1926, submerged near the coast of the Island. Crane tried keeping its discovery quiet, but over time it made the rounds. It seems that we shall never know what all is hidden on the Island because the United States government turned it into a military testing ground. They were supposedly still testing bombs there as late as 1996 and today it remains off limits. We are only left with a quote from the establishment: "Undetonated bombs on and around the island have prevented further investigations".



Noman's Land Runestone

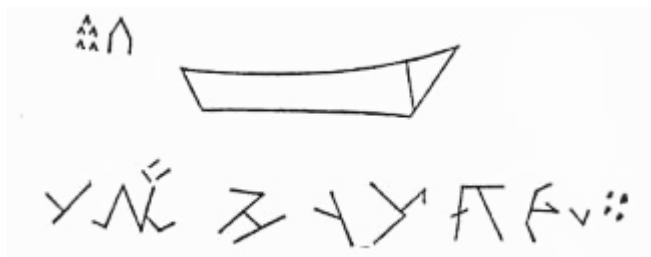
One of the earliest documented inscriptions is the Bourne Stone of Western Cape Cod, which experts have graciously informed us "is not Norse". This is their preferred modus operandi when they run into the occasional problem of not being able to call it a "hoax". The granite Stone had been reported too early to be a hoax. It came from the Indians. Luckily, we are a little familiar with Runes and can unequivocally say this Stone is

Runic. I count 12 accepted Runes out of its 19 characters and it is beyond my understanding how anyone could say otherwise.



Bourne Stone inscription. What is most striking about this ancient artifact that no one seems to mention is that it contains the AVM (Ave Maria, Ave *Minne*), which we also find on the Kensington Runestone amongst others.

In the late 1700's, Ezra Stiles of Newport and later president of Yale, found inscription stones at five locations in the Narragansett Bay region. His work was never published, but in 1838 Dr. Thomas H. Webb and John R. Bartlett found the rocks and did publish their work. Again, there were more than 20 stones with inscriptions that were considered pre-Colonial. One of these stones was on the shore of Bristol, Rhode Island. It was long known as the "Northmen Rock". In 1919 the Rhode Island Historical Society held a ceremony at the Stone and "christened it with corn, wine and oil", in which they renamed it "Leif's Rock". There seems to have been another Runestone that once existed on Mount Hope at Bristol which was presented in Rafn's work but it is now apparently lost. A fellow by the name of Fred Brown discussed the Mount Hope Stone in his book, *Rediscovering Vinland*.



Leif's Rock. Drawing was made by William Miller, 1880. Quite similar to the Yarmouth Runestone characters.

Another Brown, Everett Brown, made quite a stink when he "confessed" to carving the famous Narragansett Runestone, also known as the Quidnessett Rock, when only a thirteen year old boy. In fact, just about

every one of these Runestones have a story to debunk them, but they are usually more unbelievable than the artifact itself. With the beautiful Narragansett Stone it is hard to say, because it seems such a fine artifact would have been reported very early on, in which it appears it was not. Yet, the 4,000 pound Stone was underwater and its first “official” report came in the 1980’s from a clam hunter/diver in the Bay. Brown’s biggest obstacles to overcome are that it has the “Hooked X”, which he could not have known about at the time. Brown incredulously stated that the Hooked X (GA) was made on accident. Go figure. Then there is the fact that several residents have come forward declaring they had seen the Runestone long before 1964, which is the year Brown claims he and his brother made it. So, Brown has some holes in his story. In Brown’s favor is the decoding system by Monge does not work on this Runestone as it has on other Stones which contain the Hooked X.



Narragansett Runestone.

In the 1890’s Alexander Chenoweth found a peculiar stone while excavating a hill near his Inwood home (New York City). Chenoweth was a highly respected engineer who designed the Croton Aqueduct and the base for the Statue of Liberty, but his great hobby was that of an Antiquarian. Along with a couple other local Antiquarians, who had discovered some mysterious caves once occupied by “Native Americans” while exploring the NYC area, Chenoweth was famous for what is now known as Inwood Hill Park. While examining the Stone, Chenoweth saw what looked like carvings on the surface of the Stone that he thought must have been done by Vikings. It is an odd rock indeed, and a couple of EH Runes do stand out in hard to see illustrations. Regardless, early on in the history of New York City numerous artifacts had been found and labeled “Lenape”. Visit Myron Paine for more information on the Lenape.

There have been numerous other inscriptions documented from Eastern Canada to Washington, Ohio to Michigan, West Virginia to Tennessee, Kentucky to Missouri and so on. A few of the Stones, such as the “Grave Creek Tablet” look more like maps. Some may be valid and some may be something else that has little to do with “Vikings”. Regardless, our next landfall must be in Oklahoma. A State so far inland that to document a Viking presence there certainly means the Norse were everywhere on this continent which they named Vinland.

The Heavener Runestone outside of the town of Heavener, Oklahoma is quite impressive. It had always been there and was known by locals as the “Indian Rock”. A lady by the name of Gloria Farley receives credit for bringing it to the public’s attention. By the time she was finished the establishment had to admit to her that there were “Vikings in Oklahoma”, and made a State Park around the Runestone. Her book, *In Plain Sight*, is still available at the site. Farley is quoted:

“My curiosity about inscriptions on stone began at age twelve. This was when I first saw, on Poteau Mountain above my hometown of Heavener, Oklahoma, the twelve foot standing stone deeply pecked with eight strange symbols, locally called ‘Indian Rock.’ Twenty years later, in 1948, I began to believe that the symbols on the stone indicated that Norsemen had visited the area before the time of Columbus. I renamed the rock ‘The Heavener Runestone’ and began my search for similar inscriptions in the area.

Somehow, when confronted with this question, most people seem to think that the Old World people must have hiked through forests, forded rivers, and crossed vast prairies, to travel halfway across the continent. But they no more needed to walk through the wilderness than they needed to swim the Atlantic Ocean. The continent was then paved with shining highways: an unpolluted river system. All the explorers would have to do was to follow the coastlines to find the mouths of rivers, both large and small. Ship pilots who rounded the Florida peninsula and entered the Gulf of Mexico would have discovered the Mississippi River, along with other smaller streams. The explorers who navigated these rivers must have left behind some evidence of their passage. When ancient people traveled too far up-river to permit passage of their large, ocean-going ships, they of course knew how to build smaller boats.”

With the help of other locals she located more Runestones, which appeared to be related to the Heavener Stone (Poteau and Shawnee Stones). There

is a museum in the area that stores several artifacts that cannot be easily explained. We tell more of those finds and the Heavener Stone in “The Tula of Arkansas” section of this work.



Heavener Runestone.

Like Patricia Sutherland, no one really questioned Farley’s work as it was happening. The establishment has a regular modus operandi, when they are temporarily outmatched, they remain silent and patiently bide their time which they would call: “waiting to see the results”. In the case of the Heavener Stone they ran into a new obstacle and his name was Alf Monge.

“The startling evidence presented by Mr. Alf Monge and Dr. O.G. Landsverk continues to vex the minds of those who feel that they must dispute every new idea which conflicts with their own long held views. Their contrary arguments have been empty”.

- Canadian Archeologist, Thomas Lee

The Norwegian, Alf Monge, was a chief cryptographer for the U.S. Army during World War II. It is said that he was the one who succeeded in breaking Japanese codes, which brings to mind Pearl Harbor, and is another topic altogether that we shall not delve into here. Regardless, of how one feels about WWII or North American Runestones – the man was certainly no slouch. He later became intrigued with various Norse Runic inscriptions that contained cryptograms. It has always been known that Runic messages a lot of times are naturally written in code, but Monge found the code of what looks like the Church of Olaf Tryggvason – the Celtic, Gothic, Pagan Church of the Holy Graal. Monge found a pattern in several Viking Age Norwegian inscriptions, including those mysterious Norwegian Stave Churches of the Dragon and also the Heavener Stone. Revealing the coded pattern he showed without fail that they all contained their dates within them. He proved that the so called Runic “anomalies” or “mistakes” in the Stones were usually part of the hidden message. Here follows a list of inscriptions arranged by Monge, and by the year in which they were carved:

1. The Vango Inscription (Sweden) A.D. 1008
2. Byfield No. 1 (Massachusetts) 1009
3. Heavener No. 1 (Oklahoma) 1012
4. Heavener No. 2 (Oklahoma) 1016
5. Heavener No. 3 (Oklahoma) 1022
6. Maeshowe No. 18 (Orkney Islands) 1100
7. Maeshowe No. 8 (Orkney Islands) 1102
8. The Norumfont Inscription (Sweden) 1103
9. Maeshowe No. 11 (Orkney Islands) 1109
10. Maeshowe No. 12 (Orkney Islands) 1112
11. Newport Tower (Rhode Island) 1116
12. The Burserud Inscription (Sweden) 1193
13. The Hoppenstad Church (Norway) 1225
14. The Kingigtorsuag Inscription (Greenland) 1244
15. The Urnes Church Inscription (Norway) 1297
16. Maeshowe No. 16 (Orkney Islands) 1306
17. Maeshowe No. 21 (Orkney Islands) 1308
18. Maeshowe No. 15 (Orkney Islands) 1312
19. Kensington Inscription (Minnesota) 1362

Monge sent his findings to numerous professional institutes, but the only person he heard back from was Professor Ole Landsverk. Monge and Landsverk presented his revealed cryptogram in a string of books authored by Landsverk. What were thought by the “experts” to be errors were put there intentionally as clues that there were hidden messages. It is identical to a flaw in Runic Half-timbered houses. It is the flaw in its symmetry that reveals it has a message. It has always bothered me when “experts” claim the anomalies prove a Runestone to be false, because anyone familiar with Runes knows the author can and will take liberties in making the Runic message unique to himself and/or his group. Even more obvious, as previously stated, is the fact that if a fraudster was going to make a fake, they would want to make it look as authentic as possible and certainly not add any questionable characters. The so called “errors” are the very proof that they are authentic. The establishment does not want to acknowledge Monge, much less agree with him, but they also cannot prove him wrong. So, they quietly wish that Monge and his work will simply *go away*, as has happened time and again to others.

“There is nothing more left to solve in the Kensington enigma. Everything is now accounted for”.

- Alf Monge

The Kensington Runestone has been gone over several times. We do not wish to simply re-word what others have said better. Here follows a brief description.

In 1898 Olof Ohman, a Swede living near Kensington, Minnesota, uncovered the Stone while pulling tree stumps on his farm. The Stone was in the roots of one of the stumps. The quite impressive piece was inscribed with an amazing amount of Runes. Ohman presented his discovery and was scoffed by academia, to which he responded by simply taking the Stone back home with him. When we consider what he and his family had to go through it may have been best for the Ohmans if the Stone had never been seen again. His family suffered the most diabolical, slanderous attacks by hounds of the establishment, which finally came to an end with the suicide of his daughter decades later. It is a sad story – too sad to tell here. Unlike the dishonesty of today, the old Nordic Soul did not take well to a question upon its character.

It was our old friend Hjalmar Holand who was given the Runestone by Ohman which gave the Stone new life with wings. Holand was relentless in his quest to prove the Runestone to be genuine. He attracted attention and soon Folks were coming to him with their own stories. With the help of others he proved a Vinland presence beyond a doubt. He had evidence coming in from volunteers e.g. a Runestone that was actually found on Martha’s Vineyard, which has long been forgotten. What is intriguing about the Martha’s Vineyard Runestone is the Runes were TH O L I M, Tholim is certainly in the family of Thule, Tula, Tala, Toltec etc. Mr. Godfrey Priestler told Holand that the Stone had been found in the woods by his house. We do not know what happened to the Stone. Along with too much of Holand’s work, it faded away after his passing. Holand donated the artifacts he had accumulated over the years, which are now mostly housed with the Kensington Runestone, which he had also donated, at the Alexandria museum. Holand was a thorough researcher. He was the first to actually translate the Stone and also uncovered the 14th century Norwegian expedition to Vinland, which has become a staple in the story ever since. King Magnus sent an expedition to find the lost Greenlanders. Holand was the first to compile the communications between Medieval Norway, Greenland and Vinland. He is quoted:

“It has been mentioned that the two Eskimo skin boats were given a conspicuous place on the wall of the cathedral in Oslo, where they remained for almost 200 years as a memorial of the great royal missionary enterprise of 1355-1364. Whatever report came back with them has now been lost in the mist of time, but there for hundreds of years stood the skin boats, the only surviving evidence of King Magnus's expedition.

Then, in the nineteenth century, a pioneer on the Minnesota frontier made a discovery which bridged a gap of more than 500 years and brings us back to Sir Paul Knutson and the young men of the King's Bodyguard who so courageously sailed away for the souls of their countrymen in Greenland in 1355. This discovery was the Kensington Stone, the oldest native document of American history.

The land on which the stone was found was not tilled nor settled until 1891, at which time a man named Olof Ohman took possession of it. Ohman was a large and powerful man. To remove tree and stump in a single operation, he dug a trench around the entire tree, cut the horizontal roots, and then, using the tree itself for leverage, pulled out the vertical roots. In November of 1898 he felled an aspen with a ten-inch trunk and found clutches in the two main vertical roots a flat stone almost three feet long on which were chiseled hundreds of marks that were obviously some sort of alphabet. It was obvious that the stone had been in that spot for at least as long as the tree above it, for the roots had grown to the contours of the stone and were flat on the side that clutched it.

Mr. S. A. Sieverts, manager of the bank in Kensington, sent either a copy of the inscription or the stone itself to Professor O. J. Breda, head of the Department of Scandinavian Languages at the University of Minnesota. Unfortunately, Professor Breda knew very little about runes, and although he struggled with the inscription for two months, he was unable to translate all of it. There were fourteen words which baffled him, including the date and numerals. However, he made out the word Vinland. That was the name that Leif Erikson had given to a certain part of America, and Breda therefore concluded that the inscription purported to tell something about Leif Erikson's discovery. But as that discovery occurred about the year 1000, when the language was entirely different from the language on the stone, he decided that the inscription was spurious. He sent a report on the inscription with his conclusions to the University of Oslo, and there they were accepted without question. The story was used as a sample of the ‘irresponsible trickery that characterizes the American people’.

At the time the stone was found and rejected, I was a student at the University of Wisconsin, absorbed in the writing of my Master's thesis on *The Age and Home of the Elder Edda*. I, therefore, knew nothing about the Kensington Stone. But nine years later I accidentally came in contact with it. At that time I was writing a history of the Norwegian settlements in America. In order to get material for this work, it was necessary to visit all these settlements and get the facts from the old pioneers. One of the last settlements I visited was Kensington, a very small community. As I went from house to house inquiring about past experiences, almost the only thing I heard was the story of this runic stone. As I had studied runes and Old Norse in the university and knew a little about these things, my curiosity was aroused, and I went to see Mr. Ohman. He showed me the stone and told me that certain scholars in Norway or Sweden said it was a forgery. As I had read the work of several of them and held them in highest esteem, I did not doubt their verdict. But this neatly engraved stone was a work of art, and I thought it would be an interesting souvenir of my history-hunting years. Ohman did not care for the stone, and the result of my visit was that he gave it to me.

The book which I was writing demanded my immediate attention, and some months passed before I could begin the study of my 'souvenir'. The inscription was not difficult to decipher. The following is my translation made at the time; the words in the parentheses are not in the inscription:

'(We are) 8 Goths (Swedes) and 22 Norwegians on (an) exploration journey from Vinland round about the west. We had camp by (a lake with) 2 Skerries one day's journey north from this stone. We were (out) and fished one day. After we came home (we) found ten of our men red with blood and dead. AVM (Ave Virgo Maria) save (us) from evil. (We) have ten men by the sea to look after our ships 14 days journeys from this island. (In the) year (of our Lord) 1362'.

I then consulted the old newspapers to learn why it had been condemned. To my surprise I found that Breda's rejection was based on the fact that the inscription was not written in Old Norse, the language of Leif Erikson. But the inscriptions had nothing to do with Leif Erikson and his time. The date is 1362, and by that time the language of eastern Norway and Sweden had changed into a speech not much different from that of the present, just as England's Anglo-Saxon by Chaucer's time had changed to a speech much like the present. While the matter of the date did not prove the authenticity of the inscription, it did show that it had been condemned on false evidence, which, in turn, suggested the possibility of other errors. I was

also much impressed by the circumstances of the stone in situ, which seemed to eliminate the possibility that the inscription was made in recent times. I wrote a couple of articles about these things which came to the attention of the Minnesota Historical Society, and it appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The committee had a very capable personnel. Professor N. H. Winchell and Dr. Warren Upham were nationally famous geologists; E. C. Mitchell was an antiquarian, O. D. Wheeler was a lawyer, and F. J. Schaefer was rector of a Catholic institution of learning. Upon request I sent the stone to St. Paul, and it lay in the office of the Secretary of the committee for more than a year. It was weighed and measured and reported to be 36 inches long, 15 inches wide, five and a half inches thick, and weighed 230 pounds. It was ascertained that the stone when found by Olof Ohman lay with its face down. While the stone remained in the office of the Society, it was examined microscopically for evidence of the age of the inscribed characters, not only by members of the committee, but also by many visiting scientists. After much study in every possible direction, the committee in April, 1910 rendered a unanimous favorable opinion on the authenticity of the inscription.

At the same time there was another committee at work, appointed by the Norwegian Society of Minneapolis. This committee was headed by Dr. Knut Hoegh, a prominent surgeon of that city. He made several trips to Kensington and other places for the purpose of obtaining statements and affidavits from persons who had inspected the stone and the stump of the tree immediately after it was dug up. Affidavits from a number of persons were thus obtained. Although working independently, this committee came to the same conclusion as the other.

Many scholars, however, refused to accept these findings. They based their objection on the fact that the inscription had been rejected by several experts when it was first found, and concluded, therefore, that it must have been a forgery. They forgot, or did not know, that the early rejection was clearly based on false premises. The result has been a long controversy on questionable runes and linguistics.

It seems to me that these irregularities are good evidence of 14th century authorship. A forger would naturally try to make his inscription as free as possible from linguistic and runological fault. To that end, he would pattern it after textbook usage. Certainly he would not present different spellings for the same word.”

We could not agree more with Holand's closing thought and have already said as much. Regardless, the controversy still exists to this day. Numerous experts have proven it to be authentic and numerous scholars still deny it. In 2000, a conference was attended by several archaeologists from North America, in which, it was again shown that the Runestone is real, and from the 1300's. Scott Wolter, a Minnesota geologist who is focused on the Templars (they were here too), was instrumental in analyzing the Stone with the chemist Barry Hanson and Paul Weiblen. Weiblen's report on the mineralogy of the Stone concluded the Stone's carvings were significantly older than the 1800's and Olof Ohman.



Kensington Runestone (left) with close up (right).

The famed Explorer Thor Heyerdahl was also a proponent of Vinland and the Kensington Runestone. He made a strong case for the Rune stone in his book *No Boundaries*, co-authored by Per Lilliestrom. We quote:

1. The Kensington Runestone (KRS) carries the date 1362, and the runes used on the stone show up in other inscriptions from the 14th century. The scholars, who have labeled the KRS a fake, have compared the runes to those of the Viking period, at least 350 years earlier.
2. The well-known Norwegian philologist and place name researcher Oluf Rygh, who first pronounced the KRS a fake in 1899, had only examined a copy of the inscription, which contained 33 errors. Partly because the runes

were different from those used during the Viking Period, the modern language used in the text, and the fact that the date on the stone had not been indicated, Rygh thought that the runes had been made up. Twelve of the signs on the KRS have later been found by Danish scholars in Scandinavian texts from the 14th Century.

3. In 1908 the Norwegian Society of Minneapolis, under the direction of Dr. Knut Høgh, Olof Ohman's physician, took sworn statements from Olof Ohman, his son Edward the neighbor Nils Flaten and others about the circumstances of finding the stone. They cut down a tree of about the same size as the one under which they had found the stone and counted the annual rings. They found that the tree must have been at least 70 years old, i.e. from a time when there were no European settlers in the area. Fifteen linguists were consulted and they pronounced the stone genuine. The frightening fact is that later opponents quote Rygh's first rejection, and ignore the fact that Rygh later pronounced the stone genuine.

4. The following is Dr. Høgh's character reference about Ohman: There is no possibility that he could have fabricated the inscription, a person who, according to his own statement, only had had a few months of schooling. He gives the impression of being very credible; his personality would make him an excellent witness in court. He does not have the education to make up such an inscription, even if he had the time. He was preoccupied clearing land and establishing a farm. There is not the slightest likelihood that Olof Ohman could have carved the runes, buried the stone and dug it up again. All the neighbors were ready to believe Olof Ohman, among them Roald Benson, an old settler, who knew the region well, and was a perfect example of a credible, intelligent Norwegian farmer. He is convinced about the story's veracity as regards the roots, and also concerning the fact that no digging had taken place there before. About all this he has made a sworn affidavit. Many others are willing to, and have confirmed to me, the same story as Benson: the stone must have been in the soil long before the present cultivation of the soil.

5. The KRS story can be seen in a historical context: Hjalmar Holand published a book in 1932 entitled *The Kensington Stone: A Study in Pre-Columbian History*. Here he refers to a decree issued in 1355 by Magnus Eriksson, king of Norway and Sweden, to Count Paul Knutson. The latter was requested to go to Greenland to investigate the condition of the Norse colony there. The expedition is supposed to have returned in 1364 and given a report to the king, who was then called Håkon Magnusson. The

report mentions a journey of discovery, and this fits with the date 1362 on the rune stone.

6. One of the lines in the KRS text, after mentioning that ten men had been found red with blood and dead, reads: AVM [Ave Virgo Maria] fræelse [oss] af illy, "Hail Virgin Mary save us from evil ". Holand points out that Scandinavians were Catholics in the 14th Century, and that a similar prayer has been recorded in Telemark, Norway, at that time: Hjælpe oss Gud as Maria Møy, aa frelse oss alle av illi, "Help us God and Virgin Mary, and save us all from evil." How could the prayer have been suspected of being an Americanism created by a Swedish farmer?

7. Per Lillestrøm mentions a map produced by Gerhardus Mercator from 1569. On this map is drawn in a large sea about where Lake Superior is situated and mentions that it is a fresh water sea: Hic mare est dulcem. Officially, this second largest lake in the world was not discovered until 1641 by the French missionaries Raymbault and Jogues! Mercator's map also makes it highly likely that the Scandinavians knew much more about Greenland, and North America, including the Great Lakes, than is commonly assumed.

8. Where did Gerhardus Mercator get his geographical details? He got them partly from Ivar Bårdson in Greenland and partly from members of Knutson's expedition who had returned to Sweden in 1364.

9. On the KRS Stone we read that it was erected on an island. During the last 650 years the land has risen several meters (yards). The Swedish farmer could not possibly have known this. [On the side of the rune stone, we read the following: "We have 10 men by the ocean to look after our ships 14 days' journey from this island year 1362". It is of great significance that the German loan word reise used for "journey, trip" was already used in late Old Norse in the meaning "trip", esp. "trip on foot". (Cf. Alf Torp, Nynorsk etymologisk ordbok, 1919). The 14 day's trip mentioned could have taken them to Lake Superior!].

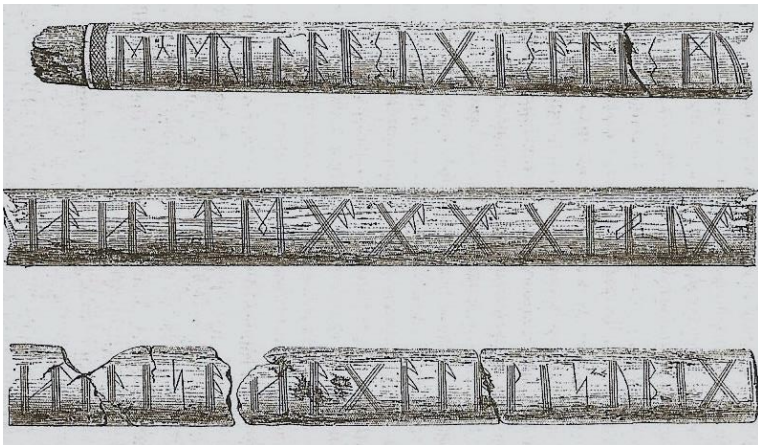
10. The fact that the king of Norway, Sweden and Skøne sent an expedition to Greenland led by an officer with the title of a leader for a district or a military division, is significant. Greenland was a bishopric that included "nearby islands" on the American continent from which, according to an Icelandic Annal, a ship returned to Iceland as late as 1347.

11. When Jaques Cartier came to Montreal in 1535 he found a Scandinavian type log fortress which could have been built by the 14th Century exploration party, possibly Knutson.

12. What about the textbook found in Ohman's library, showing the runic alphabet? The book does not contain the runes found on the Kensington Stone, only the well-known runes from the Viking Period. Mr. Ohman could not possibly have known about the runes used in the 14th Century, which were not discovered and published in Denmark until much later.

13. In 1974, when a hedge was constructed for a memorial plaque in the place where the KRS was found, they discovered rock chips and fragments of the same material as the stone itself. The fragments were located about 60 cm (23.62 inches) below the ground surface. This is a clear indication that the stone was cut in the place where it was found, and long before Mr. Ohman's time.”

One of the biggest arguing points that scholars make about the Kensington Runestone is that the “Hooked X” is not a legitimate Rune or it is too modern etc, therefore, it is a hoax. Below is an Ash wood Spear shaft found in 1877 at Funen, Denmark (Kragehul). The Gibor Rune, X, clearly shows the added line(s) similar to the Kensington Runestone. The shaft dates back to the “Dark Ages”. It also contains the zigzag “Chevron”, which is so often called “Native American” here in the States. The “Hooked X” is said to be the letter A, but it is also the letter G, or GA. Esoterically it is something other than a letter. The sign is also found on Runic Calendars and even a “Dark Ages” Anglo-Saxon Bracteate Pendant.



Funen, Denmark

“I translated the Kensington rune stone and drew the conclusion that it may be a Vinland center stone. That is half way between the North Pole and the equator, the 45 parallel, and half way between the Atlantic and the Pacific at the 45th parallel”.

- Sjolander

There are long kept secrets, on all sides, that once known change the very fabric of reality. We are not here to “tattletale” on the Vinlanders or anyone else for that matter, but there are some things that should be understood. Things that play a part of why the establishment acts the way it does. Not the professional who does what he does for prestige and livelihood, but those that go unseen because they do not want to be seen. They still cannot comprehend the Ur-Spirit, but do understand some science, and want to keep it to themselves because Knowledge is Power.

A man by the name of William Smith came upon something that we would like to further articulate. Smith, a thorough investigator, discovered that there are Runestones, some famous, that seem to be laid on one long trek. What Smith did not do was add the Mound cultures of peculiar peoples that also follow the same trek, which reveals a long straight track. It proves these “mysterious” peoples were connected; on the same mission, if you will. Let us start at the bottom:

Red Ochre People of Galveston, Texas (Caplen Mound). Gulf of Mexico.
Heavener Runestone. Oklahoma.

Spiro Mounds of Spiro, Oklahoma (North of the Heavener Runestones).
Kansas City Runestone (Although this Stone may very well be modern, it sits right on the line).

Mill Creek Culture of Iowa (And several other names to identify the same people who would also become known as the Mandan of the Dakotas).

Pipestone, MN. and Jeffers Petroglyphs, MN.

Kensington Runestone. MN.

Roseau Runestone. MN (Canadian border).

Several ancient sites are connected in this manner e.g. another trek can be easily followed West which starts at the Newport Tower in Rhode Island. It should also be mentioned that there are many instances when the Builders are not completely aware of what they are doing. They were led there by the Gods (*Settoker*).

King Arthur, the North Pole and the Holy Graal

Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll; in utter darkness round the pole.

- Sir Walter Scott

In its oldest concept “Arthur’s Colony” has always been associated with the North Pole and Sky. The only question is which North Pole. It seems the ANGSP were fascinated with both. Miguel Serrano once wrote that he went in search of Celts and found Germans. The irony is that I went in search of Germans and found Celts. The Nordic and Celtic Myths are so compatible because they are the same Folk, and we recognize that now more than ever after preparing this work. It is only academia that has dissected and mutilated the history of this once great people.

The Myths and Legends of the Holy Graal are as undying as the Garden of Golden Apples itself. So, it is no surprise these ideas have also been whispered in North America. There are murmurs of the name of Arthur. We already know that Arthur belongs to the Tuatha De Danann. He is the brother of Morgan le Fay, who is another face of the Morrigan, the Great Queen Danu, the Mother of Gods and men. There is only one with that much power and that is the Norn. Her brother, King Arthur, was not only a God but the King of Gods. Arthur is the Once and Future King of Hyperborea. Hyperborea is the name Greeks had given to an ancient Polar Paradise which meant “Land Beyond the North Wind”. They considered it the home of Apollo, the Swan Maidens and a highly Noble Race. Hyperborea has been called many names, but it has always been described as a place of Divinity and Immortality. The Apple was regarded as the fruit of Immortality in both Celtic and Norse Mythology. Avalon means the “Land of Apples”, which is synonymous with the older Irish Land of Eternal Youth, Tír na nÓg, and the Garden of the Golden Apples of Idunn (Eden). In other words, the beloved Gardar of the Norseman; and Paradise of the Otherworld. It has also been called Mount Meru, Fortunate Isles, Polar Regions and even the Magnetic Isles, which can only lead us to one place – the Magnetic North Pole. The ancient Romans believed the North Pole had a giant Lodestone, or Force that acted like a colossal magnet. This Lodestone was bordered by magical lands populated by a marvelous people, Men and Alban alike, that still interacted with the Gods.



Mercator's Arctic map (1595), "Septentrionalium Terrarum descriptio".

The ancients universally described this Lodestone at the North Pole as a Magnetic Mountain or an Island, which the Dutchman, Gerardus Mercator included at the center of his map. In other words, most ancient civilizations appear to have believed that the geographic Pole and Magnetic Pole were one and the same. This belief could very well place the lost Polar Paradise at the Magnetic Pole rather than geographical. We do not think this of the Vikings. I believe they already knew there was more than one location – the Magnetic Pole is always moving.

In the early 1800's, the British Commander James Ross is credited with first identifying the Magnetic Pole's location in the Canadian Arctic (Lancaster Sound). It has been moving in a Northwesterly direction ever since. Today, the Magnetic Pole is in the Arctic Sea. The Pole is leaving North America and heading for Russia. Worth noting is the Magnetic Pole was commonly associated with Hudson Bay, which is easily understood with the strong currents of the "Indrawing Seas" pulling those ancient Seafarers to a strange land just beyond Greenland where the currents of the Earth meet, a dangerous place of mist and fog that could drag ships in

like a magnet. The Hudson Strait was so ominous that the Norse named it *Ginnungagap*. The earliest historic reference of the location of the Magnetic Pole came from the *Nancy Manuscript*, which placed it at 66°N, which is astonishing low and would locate it just a hair North of Hudson Bay. Regardless of its precise location, it seems that the Canadian Arctic is where this Magnetic Force had always resided.

In his writings, Mercator featured the exploits of King Arthur travelling to the North Pole. A journey from which, according to legend, Arthur never returned. Mercator claimed to have received his information from a book written in the 14th century by the Dutchman, Jacobus Cnoyen. Cnoyen's *Itinerarium* was said to have received its information from two other books, the *Gestae Arthuri* and *Inventio Fortunata*. All 3 of these books are now lost, which happens all too often in history. Mercator's claims caught the attention of the advisor of Queen Elizabeth, John Dee.

Dee made a claim for possession of North America for England because of King Arthur and his Canadian Arctic Colony. An excellent treatise was written by Thomas Green from the Institute of Archaeology (University of Oxford) titled: *John Dee, King Arthur, and the Conquest of the Arctic*, in which he gave a summary of Dee's claim to North America on behalf of Elizabeth. We quote:

“Although sometimes treated as Dee's own invention, the concept of Arthur as a conqueror of the Arctic and even parts of North America clearly antedates Dee. One witness to it is the *Gestae Arthuri*, which was seen and summarized by Jacob Cnoyen, who probably wrote in the fourteenth century. This medieval document apparently described Arthur's attempts to conquer the far north, including an expedition launched against the North Pole itself. Another witness is the *Leges Anglorum Londoniis Collectae*, which dates from the start of the thirteenth century and provides a list of Arthur's northern conquests, including Greenland, Vinland and the North Pole. On the basis of these and other documents, it would appear that the concept of Arthur as an Arctic conqueror can be traced at least to the later twelfth century, if not before.”

What a fascinating concept – Arthur of the Arctic. Most remarkable about the story is the details of Northern Canada reiterated in the *Gestae Arthuri* were too accurate. Someone was there in the Arctic and described the exact conditions surrounding the Magnetic North Pole. Cnoyen and Mercator both credit the *Gestae Arthuri* for their information. Mercator wrote of Mountains surrounding the North Pole and that “Little People” (Eskimos)

lived even further North, which means they also knew they were not at the actual top of the World. Let us return to Green's work for more details:

“After referring us once more to the mountains around the North Pole, which lie 'in the 78th degree of latitude,' we are told that they do not form a continuous ring. Rather they are broken at various points by channels known as the 'Indrawing Seas,' due to their irresistible northward current drawing water into a central sea around the Pole itself.... And we read that nearly 4000 persons entered the indrawing seas who never returned. But in A.D. 1364 eight of these people [i.e. descendants of Arthur's invading force] came to the King's Court in Norway. Among them were two priests, one of whom had an astrolabe.”

The Magnetic North Pole (Lancaster Sound) was first recorded in the general vicinity of the “78th Parallel”, an area with Mountainous Isles (Arctic Cordillera) made by deep channels cutting in-between (Indrawing Seas) Islands, which can have a pulling current and be quite dangerous. Walls of fog while your Ship was being helplessly dragged into the currents gave these “Indrawing Seas” a grim reputation. Down to the very Eskimo it is an accurate description of the area around the Magnetic North Pole, or at least where the Magnetic Pole used to be, but these are stories of the Vikings. The visit in 1364 is well documented, even down to the astrolabe, but it was a Ship sailed by Greenlanders. There is nothing new in attaching the past deeds of others to new names, but what stands out is the number of 4000 Arthurians passing through the Indrawing Seas had to be the Greenlanders. So, for the first time we have an actual number to equate with the Norse Greenlanders who initially left for Vinland.

The story of John Dee and the “Arthur Colony” is fascinating. Dee goes on to write in his *Brytanici Imperii Limites* that there were great cities within the Mountains around the Pole in Arthur's time. Legends say that the only way through was with Ships that had no iron nails because there were magnetic rocks under the water, and Ships with iron nails sank. Dee made every effort to show proof for the claim to North America by the Crown, which all stemmed from “ancient documents” declaring that it was King Arthur who established the legendary Albania of America. A whisper that believed Avalon was new Albion, Albania; Land of the Alban and the historic Hvitramannaland. Thus placing the mysterious and lost land of Thule (Hyperborea) at what would have actually been the Magnetic Pole rather than the furthest reaches of geographical Pole.

As said, the problem we encounter is these are proven chronicles of the Northmen. Dr. Gunnar Thompson is quoted: "Several historians regard Cnoyen's account of voyages to temperate isles beyond Iceland as a plagiarized version of the Arctic derived from Icelandic folklore". As said, according to Dee, a ship returned in the 1300's to Norway with a tale of being descendants of Arthur's Colony. The exact same story was told earlier in which they are descendants of Norse Greenlanders. We have also found Dee referring to Arthur's conquest of Norway and surrounding parts and spreading a form of Christianity, which is identical to the life of King Olaf Tryggvason. We don't lay the blame for this obvious superimposition at the feet of Dee. He was probably only reporting what he had been told by the Dutch. We think of Dee more in the same light as the author, Dr. Graeme Davis. Dee probably did not see much of a difference between his Arthur and the Vikings. We quote:

"John Dee, advisor to Queen Elizabeth I, saw England as the heir to the Vikings and on the basis of the Viking voyages set out an English legal claim to North America. England explored in the footsteps not of Columbus but of the Vikings. Today Canada's sovereign claim to the Canadian High Arctic rests on inherited British claims to the area which go back through John Dee to the Vikings."

There is much to consider in an Arthur/Vikings connection. First and foremost, the Tuatha de Danann are the link which connects them. Arthur and the Vikings both belong to the ANGSP. The Sages of Wotan have ever claimed Arthur, Ar-Thor, which really means Sun-Thor (White Thor) as their own. Arctus is the Northern Bear, Arthur's Wain (Wotan's Wagon) and the Plow, revolving around the Pole Star. Our friend from England, Wulf Ingessunu, recently expressed Arthur's cosmic origins. We quote:

"The origins of the King Arthur lie in the Polar Mythos through the Great Bear-Draco-Bootes area of the Northern Skies. The Northern Arctur is Arcturus in the Constellation of Bootes (Ing). The King Arthur of legend has the Round Table which is $12 + 1$ and has its source in the later Solar Mythos; the original King Arthur, the Once and Future King, must go back to the Polar Mythos and the Number 7 since we have the Seven Stars of the Great Bear/Big Dipper, and the Seven Stars of the Little Bear too. The Head of the Dragon (Pendragon) also suggests Draco which is a Polar Constellation. It is from a very ancient time in pre-history when these islands were ruled by the Hyperborean Druids. The later King Arthur has shifted to the Solar Mythos, though there would be some connections passed from the earlier to the later."

Thus, Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table in its highest sense are the Sun and the twelve constellations of the Zodiac, which are actually *Kennings* of Runes cut from the sky, but an earlier concept was that of the Arctic (Arthur) North Star and the revolving night skies; Tyr's Circle. It is a remnant of the great Northern Memory, which has been retold and refitted as many times as the Kristus Himself. It is what has been called "Polar Christianity" and "Solar Christianity", and rightfully in that order. And yet, these names and places still have even deeper meanings.

Kenning must be considered in these ancient histories that have been passed down to us from a distant past that has become "mythical". Poetry and especially *Kenning* were a favorite of the Norse for talking in code. Its importance is made clear by Snorri Sturluson in his *Edda*, where the good God, Bragi, explains the knowledge of coded poetry to Ægir. For the most part Bragi remains hidden just as his coded poetry. The Norse loved it so much that they did it for fun. The significance that the man who wrote the *Prose Edda*, along with several other Sagas, was insistent in showing how imperative *Kenning* and coded poetry were to the Norse is revealing. In other words, Snorri wrote the *Edda* in code; he tells us as much. Besides the incredibly coded numbering and sequences of verses, which we have not the space to delve into here, it is the substitution poetry and *Kenning* by the use of adjectives to describe something, rather than its proper or usually associated name that we should explore. *Kenning* is a bit more complicated than substitution poetry, as in, *Kenning* leads the reader to think it is speaking of something else. It could be seen as a metaphor. The clue is in the first word of the phrase or description e.g. "Hanga-Tyr" does not mean Tyr as it insinuates, but Odin because of the adjective Hanga – the Hanged One. In reference to when he crucified himself upon the World Tree and grasped the Armanen Futhork. "Chariot-Tyr" does not indicate Tyr but Thor, the Chariot riding God. For the sake of simplicity we are going to refer to all coded poetry of adjectives as *Kenning*.

We have already seen how Arthur is Arctus (Arctic), Artos is also the Bear in the North. Arthur's Wain (Wagon), Big Dipper, which is the Great Mill that grinds – Thor's Hammer. Artor is the Plough – the Thunder Broom sweeping clean from the Great North. Merlin is the name of a Falcon that also comes from the North. Both Arthur and Merlin are animal names referring to the North. Is it only chance that animals make up the Zodiac? They are ancient *Kennings*, and at the heart of the Effigy Mounds.

It is peculiar that Dees' Arthur is given the attributes and accomplishments of Eric the Red and Olaf Tryggvason, as if this Arthur is only the retelling

of an older story. The question arises: “what if Eric and Leif are also the reiterating of something even older?” Bjarni told Leif Eriksson of the land West of Greenland. Bjarni means Bear. Leif means Heir. Erik means Ruler. In *Kenning* this could imply that Odin led his children to a “New World”. Erik the Red is obviously associated with Thor. No one seemed to ask why 9 out of 10 Vinlanders have the root-word Thor in their name. They were in the service of the Thunderer. The point is the old proto-words have more meaning than first supposed. Indeed, the Alfater Wotan’s attributes have been passed down to others throughout the ages. Gods are still prayed to everyday under the guise of Saints. All of this leads us to believe that Vinland was not so much new as it was the continuation of something and should be understood from a spiritual perspective, because it is always the workings of the Spirit which are kept most secret.

The Vinlanders worked with the Gods. Thorwald Eriksson was awakened on the beach by an “otherworldly” voice of warning commanding him to leave immediately, which they did. Thorwald was able to save his crew. Thorhil prayed to Thor, who blessed the Vinlanders with a beached whale. Gudrun, who is the first documented woman to give birth to a son in Vinland, aided the old Volva who could have very well been Freyja, and later became an Anchorite. The medieval Anchorite was a holy woman. She was above the Nun. She was a Seer and Prophetess; a Volva. Gudrun certainly seems to have been with Freyja, who was the Ancestral Dis of the Erikssons and undoubtedly helped them every step of the way. And the reason why Erik named his daughter Freydis. There certainly seems to have been some kind of “Spiritual Mission” behind the migrations. The Vinlanders did not take any of these things lightly.

We have often called it “Gothic Christianity”. Maybe that should be better explained. Gothic Christianity is the Graal Quest. The Goths carried it with them to Southern France, Spain and Italy. The Graal legend has long been known to be a Northern Germanic legend, which first began taking literary form in the Middle Ages. The fact that we have the same Graal memory in the Celts and the Goths is another sure indicator that they both brought it with them from the North, just as the Normans would later reinvigorate the legends again with their arrival. Tuatha and Teuton are the same word, both can mean: “People from the North”. The Goths and the Celts had a wiser “Gnosis”, which was really only new wording for what they had already esteemed – the Divine Blood Memory. The truth comes from within. This was their “Gnosis” and it has been in this world longer than any religion. The Church with the might of the Frankish Merovingians would stay the Goths, but the Sacral King of the “Blood Memory” would

not be superimposed until the removal of the Merovingians. The Cathari and Knights would carry on the best they could with the Church of Arthur and the Knights of the Graal. Graal Knights that carried the Spear of Wotan. We have again reached that place beyond Pagan or Christian.

The Vinlanders wanted to be near the earlier Conical Mounds and Barrows because they wanted to be near their semi-divine Ancestors. Ancestors that they knew helped them from the Otherside. The sacred *Thing* of the Northmen was conducted upon the Mound of the Ancestor. The veneration that the Northern Germanic had for the remains of his Kings and Heroes became the “Relics of the Saints” for the Church. A Church Altar must have the bones of Saints within it, otherwise it is not valid, so in a certain sense they are still speaking over the old Dolmens and Mounds.

Some of the Greenlanders and Vinlanders were looking for the way out. Like the Vanir, they no longer wanted to be in this world – a world quickly becoming ruled by usurpers who were nothing more than sophisticated con-men serving malign forces e.g. our world today. The followers of the Weiss Krist did not want to live under the yoke of a foreign Church any more than the Pagans did. Albania or Greater Ireland was known as a land of refuge for the Celts; a refuge for the followers of the White Gods, which included the White Christ who seems to be identical with the Sun God, Baldur, or even the “White Thor”. The Weiss Krist was a Warrior King.

The Norsemen called the “Irish Monks” of the White Christ by the name “Papars”, or the older “Papas”, which seems to indicate “Priests” or “Fathers”, but always they knew them by the white robes they wore. The same white robes worn by the Manicheans (Parsis), Anchorites, Culdees, Druids and so on. They are the White Robed Monks of the Graal Sagas and the same Monks that Olaf Tryggvason encountered on the Scilly Isles, who were certainly a part of the “*Minne*” and “Golden Cord”. The German adventurer Otto Rahn named this mysterious *Minne* a “Society” in his work, *Lucifer’s Court*. We quote:

“Until the thirteenth century, Catharism in Europe remained powerfully independent from the Vatican in Rome, which did not need to be cleansed of Jewish mythology because it had not, or only superficially, accepted its teachings, which had been felt in an enormous area—from India to the pillars of Hercules, from Greenland to Sicily—and which, however, still knew its center at only one pole: the north pole, the *polus arcticus*, as Wolfram called it during the contest at Wartburg. This power unified all humans from the most diverse regions and nations, but of the same race

and the same origin. Following the age-old Aryan myths, we call this strength Aryan power. This Aryan power was at the origin of the lineage of those from the far north. They formed a society that was oblivious to political borders and spatial distance. This Minne society, as it was already identified in those times, kept and maintained the holy scriptures of the Occidental Aryans, the myths of the Celts, the poetry of the Greeks, and, not least, the lore of the Teutons. The Minne was a unified band whose people were overcome with the remembrance of their fathers of Nordic origin, of the Nordic divinity in the Nordic Paradise.”

If we take Rahn’s word for it, which most do, then the Greenlanders were also a part of this “*Minne Society*”. Could this insinuate something even greater than their imperative mission in the aiding of Vinlanders? We have addressed the disappearance of the Greenlanders, which has puzzled most historians hitherto, but we have not yet spoke of the Inuit legends of the Greenlanders. It is true that the obvious place where the Greenlanders migrated was Vinland, and we are sure that many did, but there is another story. The masterful Helgi Ingstad alluded to it, when he only mentioned in passing what the Eskimos actually had to say about their disappearance. Few are willing to talk about it, but the Eskimos know. The Eskimo believes the Greenlanders entered a hidden Polar Paradise. The Eskimo was well acquainted with this mythical land because their own stories and legends say that it is where they came from. Like the Hopi, the Eskimos are a people from the “Hollow Earth”. The Inuit Legends say it is a beautiful land of summer and light, which is far to the North. In his 1913 work, *A Journey to the Earth’s Interior: Have the Poles Really Been Discovered*, Marshall Gardner voiced the same sentiment. We quote:

“That they originally came from a land of constant sunshine, from a country much past the northern ice barrier is the tradition of the Eskimos themselves, and it is a tradition which must be given full weight, for it could not have arisen among them in the first place without cause”.

We will never understand how “historians” can rashly dismiss the histories and legends of the very people they claim to be recording. The Norsemen certainly did not dismiss the stories of the Eskimo. The Northman was quite aware of Thule; he was searching for it. The Eskimos probably thought it Adlivun, which means: “those beneath us”. It is the Inuit name for the Underworld, ruled by a Good Goddess, but Thule is not the Underworld. Thule and the Underworld are both part of the Otherworld. With the Inuit claiming to have come from this Otherworld we can see why the Norse thought of the Skraelings as magical. Skraeling was usually

translated in Europe as “Pygmie”. The famous Polar explorer, Fridtjof Nansen, had also reported it. We quote:

“There is much that would imply that when the Icelanders first met with the Eskimo in Greenland they looked upon them as fairies”.

And those little brown Fairies had much to tell the Norse about the Otherworld, which was said to be located in the Arctic Sea. The tale is told that the Greenlanders kept exploring further North for centuries, until one day a couple of them returned to the Settlement with jubilant news. They had found the Lost Paradise. The Eskimos say that the Greenlanders began packing what they could carry and walked off to the North, happily singing all the while, never to be seen again. Although, the Eskimos did not see them again it is said that on some nights they still do hear the Norse really living it up beneath them. At least that is what Ingstad communicated.

What most people are unaware of today is during the “Race for the North Pole” over a century ago, this lost world was a theme with the Explorers. A Paradise lost because of a catastrophe, which has come down to us as the “Younger Dryas”, an “ice age” brought about by a shower of meteors at least 12,000 years ago that crashed into the North American/Greenland region. For years, researchers like Randall Carlson have been explaining this impact as the destroyer of a lost North American civilization. We can imagine Carlson’s delight with the recent discovery of a crater in Greenland (Hiawatha) that is so large it would have devastated the earth.

So, those modern Arctic explorers of a century ago were looking for this lost Paradise as much as the North Pole. On one such expedition an unknown land was spotted in the Arctic Sea, which was named “Crocker Land” and thought to be the Polar Paradise. On another occasion Explorers were walking the ice of the Arctic Sea for several days towards what they perceived to be the lost land, but the Island never seemed to get any closer. Eventually they turned back, yet one of the Explorers on those expeditions was the United States Navy Lieutenant-Commander Fitzhugh Green, who believed beyond a doubt that the Inuit Legends were true. We quote:

“In the center of the unknown area of the Polar Sea may be discovered a vast continent heated by subterranean fires, and inhabited by descendants of the lost Norwegian colony of Greenland!”

Green went on to describe what would be found if someone was welcomed to the Polar Paradise:

“We come upon a level clearing on which are spread symmetrically half a hundred human habitations. Tall men magnificently built and clad in short and bright-hued loosely fitting blouses are moving leisurely about. Mingling with them are comely, fair-haired women in dainty smocks. Laughing children dash here and there among the shrubbery. No savages are these descendants of the vanished colony. Indeed, we shall be mistaken if they are not far in advance of our own smug selves in culture, learning, deportment, and social refinement. They have harnessed natural energy to an amazing degree. They know the truths of other worlds. They have mastered the secrets of health.”

The question arises what could make these Lords of the Earth want to leave for another Earth? The answer is in the Blood Memory. The Norse silently longed in their hearts for that which was lost as much as any singing Troubadour and yet, they carried on for the sake of Duty, but the idea of losing the sacred Blood Memory, where Gods became Saints and History became Myth, a world without *Minne* usurped by lesser men was too much for them to bear. They would never forsake the *Minne*.

The Saga Continues

Throughout this work we have persistently referred to *Minne*. We have pointed out that almost every Waterfall and even the bluffs in this Nation have an accompanying Legend of the broken-hearted Maiden who fell. The Indians have been telling this story for a thousand years. It has taken on some of their cultural traits, as in what was originally a story told of the Goddess became several events taking place in one instance. She is the Maiden of the pining heart, the Goodness in a tragedy, the Sleeping Beauty and also the Waterfall. Her *Saga* is more than just another Myth e.g. one popular Legend insists that the Montmorency Falls, near Quebec City, Canada are occupied by a “White Lady”. She is said to be a French Maiden whose lover died while fighting the British. The couple used to meet at the Falls. The Maiden with the Broken Heart threw herself into the raging waters beneath while wearing her wedding dress. She is the Bride. The Legend and Spirit persists wherever the Northern Germanic has navigated. When Vikings no longer wanted to live in this world they had a custom from an ancient memory to simply jump off a cliff. Thus, in the White Lady of Quebec City we have the crossover from the Northern Germanic *Saga* to the Indian tale, and then later passed again from Indian to French, which really demonstrates the power in the meaning of the Legend.

Minne's beloved is killed in one form or another and it is always sad. A *Spiritual Catastrophe*. It appears that it was a Game, or War of some sort (competing factions), that usually comes down to two Suitors. The favorite was not Her favorite. Her heart belonged to the Great Loser, and She wanted nothing more than to be with him so she jumped. They have been meeting here in Midgard ever since. It doesn't take much imagination to see Freyja searching for Her Od. The Falls are symbolic of Her. We find the same personification in Norway, where the Falls are considered Her hair, which certainly insinuates the Earth Mother, Urd. The Legend is also in England, Spain, Brazil etc. Sometimes it is He who is in search of Her, but always it is a most tragic tale of innocence lost.

The sure sign that the Legend of *Minne*, the grieving Indian Maiden, has a Nordic origin is that it is a *Kenning*. Whether she is called *Minne-sauk*, *Minne-haha*, or *Minne-apolis* – the key word is the first word and it is always an adjective to describe the thing which is intended. They say that *Minne* is the Indian word for water, which makes sense enough, but that is not the importance of the *Saga* that accompanies the Falls. That story is a Memory. *Minne* means Memory, to remember, in almost every Northern Germanic tongue, but it also means Love.

Minne is also the name of the Germanic Goddess of Love who offers the Cup of the sacred Blood Memory. Her association with the Linden Tree speaks of the *Thing* and the sacred *Fem* in the clearest terms. She is the Goddess of Commemoration. The Goddess of Toasting and Raising of Horns. It is She who offers Her cup to the chosen, to give God a face. She is Remembrance, Historia (Ostara), Fate of origin and She is the Norse Goddess *Saga*. The history of the Scandinavians takes its name from Her. *Saga* is usually considered to be an aspect of the Queen of Gods, Frigg, and sacred to *Saga* is the Waterfall.

According to the Eddas, *Saga* lives at a Waterfall and offers Her guests a drink of inspiration from Her golden cup. This golden cup that *Minne* offers is none other than the Holy Graal. She offers Her Graal vessel of remembrance, of faithfulness to that which was lost because in that cup it is found – the pain of a tragedy, suffering, madness, but in the end a glory of final perseverance that cannot be described. Odin visits *Saga* daily, where they drink to a Golden Age. She is still there. She will not leave. She stands watch and saves that which She chooses e.g. as the White Lady, Frau Holle, She cares for the souls of children who died before receiving their Name Blessing, which meant those souls had nowhere they belonged. Their name had not yet been spoken over the sprinkling waters that would

have included them in the book of their Clan. The Church misappropriated the attention to only the water, losing the importance of the Name Giving. Regardless if She is called Holle or Mother Mary caring for the unbaptized children in Limbo (or something even worse) – She will not leave the children. Woe to the bastards that would take advantage of the situation. *Better for them if they had never been born.*

For the Icelanders it appears that it all took place at Goðafoss. Viking Iceland is rich with Waterfalls and lore, but the legendary Goðafoss stands out. It is said to mean the “Waterfall of the Gods”, which is not entirely correct. Goða is good, but that is also the name of a European Goddess, the Good Goddess, Goða. Also known as the Lady, which means Freyja. Local Icelanders call the Goðafoss “the Beauty”. Again, this must be meant for Freyja. Few Gods have been made to suffer more than the Good Freyja. In one hand the Church gave Her honors and attributes to Mother Mary, but with the other hand they perjured themselves with slander e.g. the fictitious tale of how she came about her necklace was invented by Churchmen that first appeared in the 14th century. Today, her own children repeat it as if the Word of God had spoken. Let us tell how she really is: soft spoken and wise, kind, modest and terribly loyal. The words “Faithful and True” were created to describe Her. To know Her is to know devotion, when She laughs the whole world smiles. She has a wonderful disposition towards mankind and will not be out-loved. She is the great Giver and Her Golden Ambience reveals that She is Grace.

Icelandic Legend tells of Goðafoss receiving its name from a Viking Chief named Þorgeir Ljósvetningagoði, who threw his wooden statues of the Norse Gods over the Waterfall when Iceland adopted Christianity as its religion in the year 1000 at the *Thing*. Truly the Fall of the Gods. An event that was remembered with the greatest of sadness by the Vinlanders who pined for *Minne* and cherished Her at the Waterfall. It is another *Kenning*. Goðafoss was sacred to “the Beauty”, long before its Christianization. It is a *Kenning* to commemorate “the fall of *Minne*”. Something good had left, but not in their hearts – never in their hearts. To sum it up, *Minne* is the Goddess of the Graal. Her name is to remember (*Saga*). She is the broken hearted Maiden; the Sleeping Beauty, who dreams the return of Her Beloved. The Good Goddess who willingly suffers so much for Love. All the while caring for the Folk of Midgard. They could never repay the kindness of She who sheds tears from Her heart of gold, and chose the shame of exile, rather than to be unfaithful to His Memory, for She has never doubted that “one day Her Prince will come”.



The almost impossible to believe “Cascada La Novia” (Waterfall of the Lady-Bride) is located near the city of Cajamarca (Peru), and the town of Namora. The incredibly formed Waterfall also tells the legend of the broken-hearted Maiden. The one eyed, bearded face in the rock on the left side of the photo cannot help but evoke the lore of Odin visiting with Saga daily and drinking from her Cup.



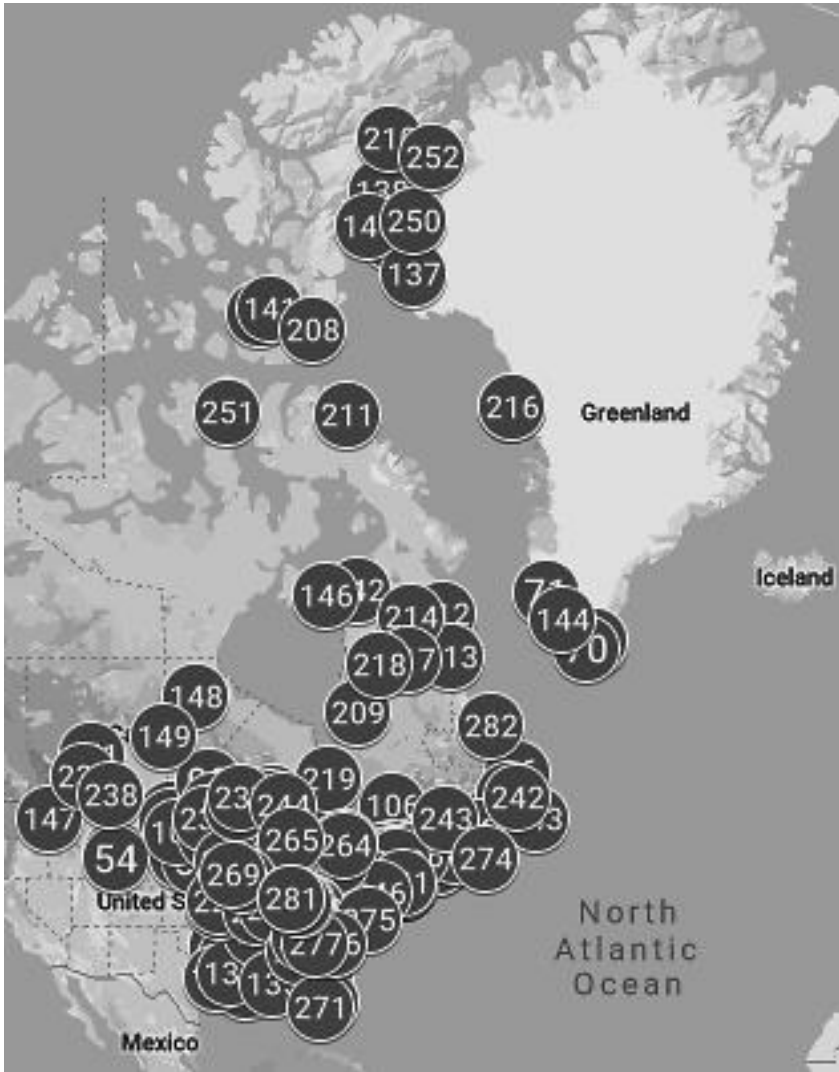
The similarity between Nature’s photograph of the Waterfall of the Bride is so close in resemblance to the famous illustration of Saga and Odin that it is stunning. (Jenny Nyström. 1893.)

Map of Discovery

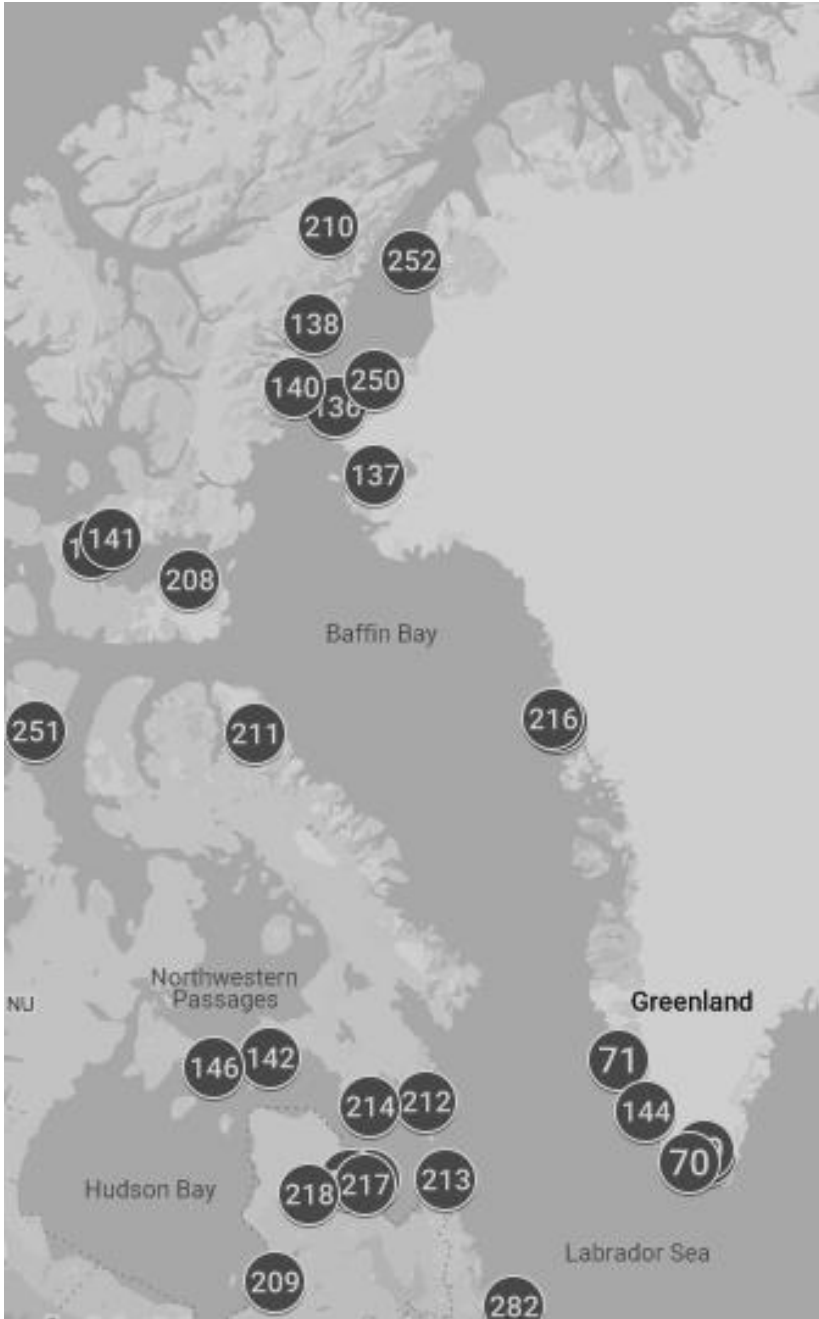
As previously mentioned, one of the most fantastic methods by academia to minimize attention given to Norse finds is to isolate each discovery, as if it were the only one of its kind. Nevermind the fact that similar finds were made in the same vicinity and so on. It becomes obvious when we encounter a practically word for word approach to every new discovery. We cannot count how many times we have read the headline: “A find that will rewrite history” or something to that measure. The problem is that they never do “rewrite” the history. It is forgotten and then a few years later we again read “A find to rewrite history” and the whole process starts again. Academia says: “there just isn’t enough evidence to support that Vikings were here. There should have been more discoveries”. All the while, there have been thousands of discoveries. This does not include what has been lost in the early Pioneer days, when they built most of the American cities on top of the old Vinland Settlements.

The following “Map of Discovery” was initially put together as a way for us to make sense out of the hundreds of isolated finds we were compiling. As the map grew it became clear that the best evidence we might provide was the map itself. Granted, scholars will scoff and claim half of these discoveries are debunked or far reaching. That is what they do, but there are also many finds on this map that they cannot deny, such as the Sodus Bay Spearhead, the Rainy Lake Mounds of Canada, Swords reported in Mounds, Ancient Furnaces, Coiled Rings and so on.

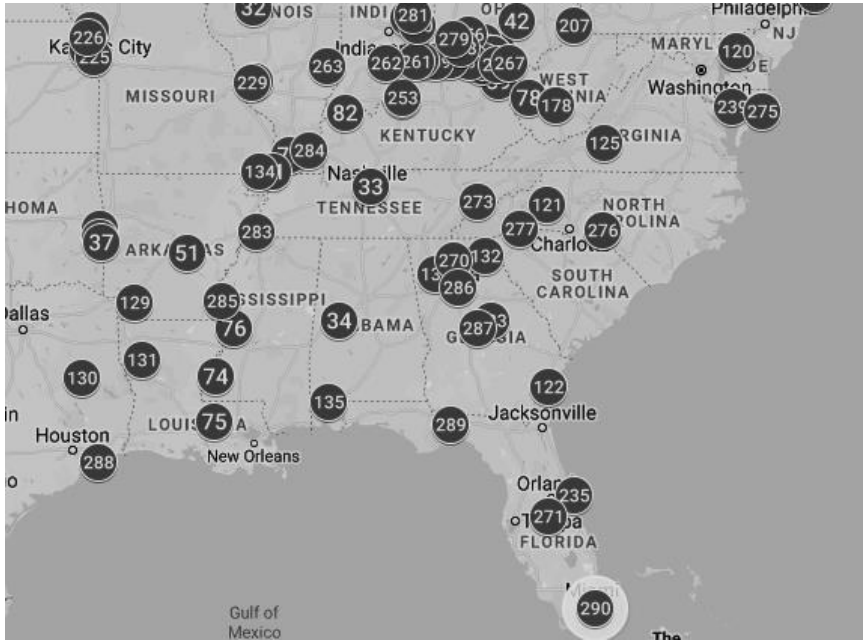
We stopped adding discoveries at around 300 points of interest. The map could have continued indefinitely. It is incomplete. There are discoveries we quote in this book that aren’t on the map e.g. Missouri is filled with Mounds, Stone Walls etc., but on the map it is blank. So, it is obvious the map could have had numerous more entries, but we ran out of that precious commodity that catches up with all of us eventually; time. Regardless, the next time someone claims there is no evidence – simply show them the map and let *them* figure it out for a change.



The oldest references to Vinland always allude to Greenland and Vinland being synonymous, as in, when speaking of Greenland that also meant Vinland, which was considered part of the Greenland territory. When we look at the above Map of Discovery, which is certainly incomplete, we cannot help but to think that Greenland looks more like a port or staging area rather than the major Settlements.



A close up of Greenland, some of the Arctic hunting stations, Hudson Strait and the very first landings in Vinland.



Close up of the more Southern States.

- 1) The Newport Tower. Round tower identical to those built by the Celts and the Norse in medieval Europe.
- 2) Gungywamp ruins (Vermont). Not far from Rhode Island and directly West of the Newport Tower are the remains of this Megalithic site. Stone works, Chambers etc., which have been verified by the earliest settlers.
- 3) Putnam County, New York. There have been more Stone Chambers found in Putnam County than anywhere else in North America.
- 4) Stone Chamber found in Pennsylvania.
- 5) Norse spearhead found on shores of the Great Lake Ontario at Sodus Bay, NY. No one denies the spearhead is an authentic find. Thus, they prefer it to be forgotten along with the many other legitimate discoveries.
- 6) Stone Point NY. Once the home of what has been described as a village of remarkable ruins, stone walls etc.
- 7) Norembega Tower. Horsford's designated spot for Vinland on the Charles River outside Boston.
- 8) Mystery hill, NH. "America Stonehenge". Another ancient Megalithic site in New England. The difference between Mystery Hill and several other sites is Mystery Hill has been cultivated and almost reconstructed.
- 9) Martha's Vinland (Vineyard). Stone walls, Dolmens, ruins. Legends abound the Island, but Martha's Vineyard is a tough nut to crack. Same cloak that surrounds NYC, St. Louis, and a host of other locations.
- 10) Calendar II stone chamber. There are hundreds of stone chambers reported throughout the state of Vermont. The ceiling slabs in Calendar II are megalithic.

In the last thousand years only the Greenlanders are proven to have used stones so large.

- 11) Narragansett Runestone.
- 12) The Maine Penny. Medieval Norse coin found in Midden at Brooklin.
- 13) Legend of Norembega. The entire region of New England was once considered the Kingdom of Norembega (pre-Columbian), also called the “New Norway”.
- 14) Thorvald’s Rock. Ancient Runestone on the coast of New Hampshire.
- 15) Yarmouth Runestone. Nova Scotia.
- 16) L'Anse aux Meadows.
- 17) Point Rosee. Sara Patrak discovered an iron furnace after identifying the site from space.
- 18) Montreal was built upon an ancient village of Longhouses and Palisades. The name Montreal is derived from Mount Royal, the sacred hill and surrounding area.
- 19) Red Paint People site.
- 20) Red Paint People cemetery.
- 21) Red Paint People site.
- 22) Wodan Lithi. Famous Northern Germanic Hieroglyphs.
- 23) Viking Sword found.
- 24) Ancient copper mines of phenomenal proportions.
- 25) Ancient copper mines. Noteworthy are the towns of Mandan and Delaware just South of the ancient copper mines. Quite a coincidence for two Tribes with Norse connections, one that went West (Mandan), and one went East (Delaware, Lenape), to be named at an ancient copper site area.
- 26) Petroglyph of a Viking Longship.
- 27) “White River Dolmen”.
- 28) “Sawbill Dolmen”.
- 29) Kensington Runestone found.
- 30) Red Wing, MN. Ancient Stone Cairns reported from the bluffs, which were identical to Norse Cairns.
- 31) Cahokia Mounds. Center of Mississippian Culture (Norse).
- 32) Dickson Mounds. It is an odd site. The overwhelming symbolism of crabs, spiders, hands etc. could lead us to believe that this was a location of “the bad ones”. The degenerated who were no longer Vinlanders and were actually struggling against them. On the bluff behind the site is a most curious depiction of a miniature scale replica of Cahokia Mounds. The only reason we can surmise for such a model on site is the use of visualization and black magic to be waged against the Cahokians.
- 33) Nashville’s Cumberland Valley. Thousands of Stone Slab Graves identical to the Greenlanders and Bell Beaker People. Nashville is built upon a major ancient Settlement.
- 34) Moundville, Alabama. Mississippian.
- 35) Spiro Mounds. Oklahoma.
- 36) Poteau Runestone.
- 37) Heavener Runestone.
- 38) Dolmen found in Upper Michigan.

- 39) Portsmouth Circular Earthworks. Fort Ring. Viking.
- 40) Historic Serpent Mound. Probably the Fort Ancient Culture (Viking).
- 41) Chillicothe Mounds. Only a shadow of what it was. Said to have once been a major center of the Mound Builders.
- 42) Newark's Earthworks. Impressive geometrical shapes connected to other Mounds throughout the territory.
- 43) Mandan area cemetery of "Giants". The belief that there are huge skeletal remains buried in these ominous fields of the "Mandan" is so prevalent that it would take an archeological dig to quell the legend.
- 44) The Verendrye Runestone. Found somewhere along the Missouri River in the Dakotas. What makes the Stone believable is its identical description to another Stone found in Greenland a century later.
- 45) Kansas City Runestone. Of all the Stones this one looks to be more modern. It has the name Hannah carved in it, but it also sits on an invisible line of Runestones stretching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.
- 46) Mississippian Mounds.
- 47) Thunderbird Mound.
- 48) Effigy Mounds.
- 49) Thunderbird Mound.
- 50) Viking Smashing Axe (helmet smashing) found.
- 51) Toltec Mounds.
- 52) Dighton Rock.
- 53) Bighorn Basin Thunderbird glyphs.
- 54) Legend Rock glyphs.
- 55) Hazleton Stone Chamber.
- 56) Ancient Settlement with Nordic Bastions.
- 57) Sop's Arm, Newfoundland. Norse Settlement.
- 58) Oak Island. Legends abound.
- 59) Marvelous Sigurd Runestone. No one knows when the stone was carved. Archeologists dismiss it as modern because it was made with a metal tool, but that would also be part of the proof if it were "Viking".
- 60) Home of Glooscap. Indian Hero identical to Norse Gods.
- 61) Viking Axe found.
- 62) Viking Sword found.
- 63) Double-sided Viking Axe found.
- 64) Halberd Axe found – Viking.
- 65) Viking Axe found.
- 66) Axe-head found.
- 67) Beardmore: Viking Sword and Axe found. Authentic.
- 68) Gardar ruins.
- 69) Brattahild village.
- 70) Eastern Settlement.
- 71) Western Settlement.
- 72) Viking Ship in lake.
- 73) Glooscap origins. It seems the Norse Gods first landed at Nova Scotia.
- 74) Emerald Mound. Mississippian.

- 75) Medora Site. Mississippian.
- 76) Holly Bluff Site. Mississippian.
- 77) Wickliffe Mounds. Mississippian.
- 78) Stone Cairns. West Virginia. Anyone familiar with the ridgetops of the central Ohio Valley has seen the structures and thousands of piles of stones. The area is known as Fort Ancient.
- 79) Pamiok Island. Archeologist Thomas Lee discovered Longhouse foundations, Icelandic skull, Axe etc.
- 80) Stakke lake. Jetty stakes and mooring holes found.
- 81) A very large and lost settlement. Mississippian.
- 82) Angel Mounds. Mississippian.
- 83) Mounds Park, Indiana. Circular earthworks and "large skeletons".
- 84) Effigy Mound State Park.
- 85) Cluny Earthlodge Village site. Viking Ring Fort.
- 86) The Huff Mandan Fort. Moats, Walls, Bastions etc.
- 87) Double Ditch Mandan site. Moats, Walls, Mounds. "Large bones" have been documented in this area.
- 88) Knife River villages site.
- 89) Erdahl, MN. Battle Axe found.
- 90) Viking Spearhead found. Wisconsin.
- 91) Norse Firesteel and Axe found. Also known as the probable location for the attack that left 10 dead, as written on the Kensington Runestone.
- 92) Axe found on Dakota side of Red River. Several artifacts have been discovered around the Climax, MN area.
- 93) Norse Battle Axe found.
- 94) Norse Spearhead found. Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.
- 95) Norse Sword found. Wisconsin.
- 96) Spearhead found.
- 97) Norse Axe found.
- 98) Pre-Columbian Hatchet found.
- 99) Several copper artifacts found, especially in the Southeast corner of Lake Winnipeg - Axe, Knife etc.
- 100) Jupiter's Fort. A mysterious Mandan fort, named "Jupiter" by Evans. One of the earliest European explorers.
- 101) Mantle site. 100 Longhouses, ramparts, iron Axe (purposely buried like Axes throughout Northern Europe).
- 102) Roseau Stone found (Rus Runes).
- 103) Legendary and now lost Viking Settlement (stone ruins). Upper Michigan.
- 104) Lost Viking settlement (stone ruins).
- 105) Viking Sword and Shield found.
- 106) Kingdom of Saguenay. Iroquois legends of a land of rich and powerful Aryans.
- 107) Iron Axe found.
- 108) Bronze Axe found.
- 109) Norse Copper Axe found.

- 110) Combined Axe, Point and "Hook" found (1912). This could be a "Halberd" of the 15th or 16th century, or a later "trade" piece.
- 111) Sherwood, WI. More iron artifacts like those mentioned above (110).
- 112) Aztalan Mounds ("Princess Mound"). Mississippian culture.
- 113) Copper vase found.
- 114) Ancient Axe found.
- 115) Norse Ship remains found. Several witnesses (Holmes City, MN.).
- 116) Cast Copper Spear found (Canada).
- 117) Copper Spear found.
- 118) Hammer of Thor stone monument (Lee).
- 119) 2 Copper Spears found 70 years apart in NYC.
- 120) Copper Hoe found, heavy. Also thought to be an Axe.
- 121) Smelting furnaces - molten iron and copper were found at several locations in the complex, as were iron weapons and tools. Evidence of even Bronze, Silver and Gold operations (North Carolina).
- 122) In 1935, Smithsonian archaeologist, James Ford found bronze and iron axes, hammers, wedges, swords and daggers.
- 123) Bronze and iron axes and tools have been found in several stone covered burial mounds. These stone mounds and ruins of European type structures are scattered throughout Georgia, and beyond.
- 124) Within the area of Spruce Hill there have been dozens of smelting furnaces identified.
- 125) Numerous Iron Forges found in Roanoke Valley.
- 126) Norse Axe found.
- 127) An 11th century Norse Axe was found (Nova Scotia).
- 128) Copper Axe found.
- 129) Mississippian culture mounds.
- 130) Mississippian culture mounds.
- 131) Mississippian culture mounds.
- 132) Viking Longship hieroglyph (Georgia).
- 133) Etowah Mounds. Mississippian. Copper Axe, Knife etc.
- 134) Malden Mississippian site.
- 135) Bottle Creek Mounds. Mississippian.
- 136) Marshall Bay (Greenland). Erik Holtved investigated the ruins in 1937, discovering numerous Norse artifacts. Ruins of dozens of houses at Inuarfigssuak, the entrance of Marshall Bay, also yielded Norse relics. Bone comb, chain mail, Spearhead, etc.)
- 137) Middens attributed to the "Thule culture" (Greenland). There were even Viking chess pieces found at this site.
- 138) Ellsmere Island. Nordic Stone Cairns.
- 139) Jones Sound Island. Cairns discovered identical to Norse.
- 140) Norse presence discovered. Knives, spears, boat rivets, chain mail etc. Skraeling Island is full of Artifacts.
- 141) More Nordic Cairns of the Canadian Arctic.
- 142) Inuksuk Point. Over one hundred Stone Cairns cover the land. Historic site.
- 143) The traditional 3 Norse Cairns.

144) Middle Settlement of Greenland.

145) Rainy Lake Mounds (Oak Point Island). Extensive metal artifacts found, including an iron hoe and axe, copper spiral bracelet, rings and glass beads.

146) Native Point. More than 90 semi-subterranean dwellings, the largest ruins in the Canadian Arctic, spread over 30-acres. Heaps of stone from walls and roofs filled the sunken interiors and entrance passages. Hundreds of stone cairns and meat caches stood near the site for miles around. More than 100 human burials dotted the vicinity. Usually the bodies rested in carefully constructed stone vaults, but some lay on the surface with only a surrounding enclosure of stones. A first year Archeologist would without difficulty realize that this site is not Eskimo.

147) "Between 1919 and 1927, a heated debate appeared in the pages of the Spokane Chronicle and Spokesman Review newspapers concerning the origin of Columbia Plateau rock art. No fewer than two dozen published articles expounded the views of Professor Oluf Opsjon, who argued vigorously that the carvings and paintings were runes documenting the exploration and colonization of the Plateau by Vikings at about A.D. 1000."

148) Southern Indian Lake in Northern Manitoba. Distinctive artifacts e.g. a shallow container that has actually been identified as a lamp (Norse style lamp).

149) "This is a ceramic container of a variety known as Clearwater Lake Punctate. It was found on Whitefish Island on Amisk Lake, Saskatchewan in the 1950's by Gina Sewap, of the local Cree First Nation. Its distinctive features include an encircling ring of exterior punctates which raise interior bosses, located just below an everted lip. The body of the pot is textured with cord or textile impressions. Pots of this variety are found over a wide area including parts of Eastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario. They were being made during the late prehistoric period, dated to between 250 and 1100 years ago." The only possible explanation for such dated pottery is Northwest European.

150) Norse Axe found. Nova Scotia.

151) Viking girl grave. Grave found by farmer containing amber beads, spiral ring, buttons, etc.

152) Detroit; where once stood the gigantic Sand Mound filled with bones, and bundle burials - just as the Vikings had been known to do with remains of the deceased so that they could be transported back to an ideal location.

153) A horse skull, bundled bones and evidence of metal work found in 1000 year old Wisconsin Mound.

154) 2 unmistakable Norse mooring holes found. Holand and Phol's Vinland.

155) Noman's (Norman's) Island Runestone. Runestone found in 1926.

156) East Falmouth, Nova Scotia. Local legend persists that Leif Eriksson landed here.

157) Runestone found called Northmen's Rock, later named Leif's Rock. The inscription has disappeared, but well documented in the past. There have been over 20 inscription rocks reported along the coasts of Narragansett Bay.

158) "The Skeleton in Armor". Found in 1832.

159) Plaque commemorating the discovery of Longhouse stone foundations. Horsford dubbed "Leif's house".

160) Interesting ancient Stone Chamber in Maine (almost Irish).

- 161) Upton Stone Chamber. Beehive. There are several stone chambers dotting the hills around Boston. The Upton Chamber is the most impressive that have so far been found.
- 162) Stone Chamber. There are over 200 Stone Chambers reported throughout the State of Vermont.
- 163) Red Ochre burials found in Midden.
- 164) Stone Ruins identified as Norse by Augustus Hamlin.
- 165) Stone Chamber.
- 166) Stone Chamber found.
- 167) Stone Chamber found.
- 168) Stone Chamber. Ruins etc.
- 169) Connecticut Stone Chamber.
- 170) Spirit Pond Runestones found.
- 171) Lake Ontario Stone Chamber.
- 172) "Balanced Rock". Dolmen. A 60 ton boulder perched upon a ring of stones.
- 173) 10 Stone Chambers found in Orange county, Vermont.
- 174) 6 Stone Chambers found in Windham county.
- 175) Stone Chambers. Vermont.
- 176) Stone Chamber found.
- 177) Stone Chamber found.
- 178) Mount Carbon site. Stone walls, Cairns and Earthen Mounds.
- 179) Stone Mounds, Midden etc.
- 180) Runic type inscription found, Copper Spearhead from Great Lakes etc.
- 181) Inscripted Stones found in Midden.
- 182) Great Meadows. Ancient stone structures documented.
- 183) Titicut site. Ruins of Red Paint People.
- 184) Caddy site. Red Paint People. Plummets, whales etc. Admitted transitional period connected to the Red Ochre People of the Great Lakes.
- 185) Maudslay State Park. 3,000 feet of Linear Mounds forgotten on the East coast. Originally connected like Runes. Not even the Park Rangers will actually confirm the site as "Native American".
- 186) Ashburnham, MA. 3 mysteries in 1. Stone Walls, Cairns and Standing stones spread out in a triangular 3-pointed fashion.
- 187) Stone Walls, Cairns, Dolmens found.
- 188) Stone Chamber found.
- 189) Stone Chambers.
- 190) Nashoba Brook Stone Chamber.
- 191) "Pottie" Stone Chamber.
- 192) "Bear's Den" Stone Chamber.
- 193) Stone Chamber.
- 194) "Rockshelter" Stone Chamber.
- 195) "The Twins". This Stone Chamber is exceptional. It has two chambers with two separate openings beside one another. There was a hall that connected them inside. Only in Europe do we find these Chambers.
- 196) Stone Chamber.
- 197) Stone Chambers etc.

- 198) Stone Chambers found.
- 199) Stone Chamber.
- 200) Stone Chambers.
- 201) Ancient Stone Walls. Another scattered stone ruin around the Finger Lakes of New York.
- 202) Norse Iron Axe found at Plymouth Bay.
- 203) 2 Thor's Hammer amulets discovered. Bernie Crandall of Niantic, CT. found some metal artifacts while they were dredging a Cove near his residence. 2 of the pieces were Bronze Thor Hammers. He had them in his possession for more than 30 years when a picture in a 1971 issue of National Geographic revealed to him that what he had were Thor's Hammers. No one doubted him until after his death.
- 204) Ancient Stone Walls. Dolmens. And the Oak Bluff Runestone which is now only a legend.
- 205) Massive underwater stonewall on ridge that was once exposed.
- 206) Iron Sword found in Mound.
- 207) Bronze artifact at supposed "Thule" site.
- 208) Norse copper amulet found at supposed "Dorset" site.
- 209) Part of a Norse wooden barrel discovered.
- 210) One of 4 Norse sites identified by Patricia Sutherland on Baffin Island.
- 211) Willows Island. Norse site discovered by Sutherland.
- 212) Avayalik. Norse artifacts discovered by Sutherland.
- 213) 3 Norse locations on Cape Tanfield discovered by Sutherland. Nanook.
- 214) Several Norse items found. Probably a major hunting station. Archeologists claimed it to be Eskimo, until Dr. Therkel Matthiassen dug to the bottom of a Midden and discovered iron knives, woolen cloth etc.
- 215) Kingittorsuaq Runestone. Found with 3 cairns set in a triangular fashion.
- 216) More Longhouses discovered by Thomas Lee.
- 217) Cartier site. Longhouse foundation discovered by Lee.
- 218) Legends of White Indians. Moose Cree.
- 219) Stone Chamber. The "Southern Chamber". Harvard, MA.
- 220) Standing Stones.
- 221) Peculiar stone ruins (Bastions). Rhode Island.
- 222) 8 Stone Chambers.
- 223) Stone Chambers.
- 224) Stone burial chamber. Kansas City.
- 225) Stone burial chamber. St. Joseph.
- 226) Stone chamber found. Nova Scotia.
- 227) Near Heath, Massachusetts. Megalithic arrangement of Standing Stones.
- 228) Skeletons believed to have been those of sixteen Mound Builders found in East St. Louis. One was a stone tomb eight feet high. The skeleton was apparently seven ft. tall. Buried near the base of the tomb were the skeletons of fifteen more tall men, they were seated in a circle about the tomb.
- 229) Norse axe and fire-steel found. MN.
- 230) Fire-steel found.
- 231) Halberd Axe found. (Royal Guard).
- 232) Glass beads, bracelets etc. Rainy Lake Mounds were "Viking".

- 233) Grave found with coiled rings, metal buttons etc. South of Drumheller. North of Ring Fort.
- 234) Windover Bay. Florida. Hundreds of well preserved Maritime Archaic skeletons were found in flexed positions. Original DNA reports were announced as "European", which was somehow later interpreted as "Asian".
- 235) Red Paint People.
- 236) Dolmen discovered at Raleigh Lake, Ontario.
- 237) Megalithic ruins. Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan.
- 238) Copper artifacts reported at Chesapeake Bay. Usually around Middens. Mostly copper beads have been found.
- 239) Strange artifact. Solid, smooth stone in the shape of an egg with pictographs inscribed upon it. Identical to other precisely engraved small stone implements of the Vikings.
- 240) Bourne, MA. 2 reported Runestones. Close but separate locations. One time tourist attraction.
- 241) Norse ruins of stone-walled Longhouses. Newfoundland. "Although the claim has been made that these houses were built by the Eskimos, the claim is fallacious; they were constructed with the skill of experienced stone masons, while the Eskimos just threw stone together in loose piles."
- 242) Land between the 2 bays identified by Birgitta Wallace as Karlsefni's Hop.
- 243) Traditional 3 Cairns of the Norsemen located. Marathon, Ontario.
- 244) 42 Nordic style Cairns on ledge above Rock Lake.
- 245) Runestone found in the 1890's by Alexander Chenoweth while excavating a high knoll near his Inwood (NYC) home.
- 246) Chief Yellow Hair's Settlement. Indian Legend of the Viking Curse. Legends abound throughout Kentucky and Indiana (Louisville) of "White Tribes" with remarkable burial customs. It is claimed there is a King's Row of Stone Chamber Graves on private property in the area, where the skeletons are said to be unusually large, and are considered to be the Ancestors of Yellow Hair.
- 247) Toronto. Prehistoric Thunderbird Burial Mound. Older than the Indians so they cannot explain it.
- 248) Chicagoan Carl Dilg documented an Effigy Mound and Mound Villages. All buried now.
- 249) Several Norse artifacts found. Arctic. Greenland.
- 250) Iron Spearhead found. Canadian Arctic.
- 251) Iron Spear and Ship rivets discovered. This is a meaningful find because the Spearhead is made of meteorite. Academia claim every meteorite tool or weapon to be Skraeling, but here a meteorite weapon was found with Viking Ship rivets, which further suggests the Norse are misidentified as the so called "Thule people".
- 252) Legends abound that this was the site of the last battle and massacre of the "White people" who once lived at the Falls of the Ohio.
- 253) Spruce Hill. Fort Ring Hilltop. Iron Furnace found.
- 254) Fort Hill. Fort Ancient Culture. Vikings.
- 255) Fort Ancient Culture. Pollock Works. Viking.
- 256) Fort Salem Earthworks. Fort Ancient Culture. Viking.

- 257) Indian Hill, Ohio. Documented Ring Fort. Mounds. Artifacts at Mariemont.
- 258) Shawnee Point. Another major Settlement area. Fort Ancient and older. Much of their exploits falls under the Tribe name of Shawnee.
- 259) Ring Fort. Vikings. Over 300 ft in circumference. Other such sites were also found in the area, as reported by state geologist E.T. Cox in 1875.
- 260) Serpent Mound said to be identical to the Serpent Mound in Ohio.
- 261) Ring Fort. Fenced off.
- 262) Impressive Dolmen found 40 ft. underwater.
- 263) Beaver Island. Stone remains of Great Circle.
- 264) Once a major Ohio Earthwork site, now a few left in a cemetery. The Graded Way. The Graded Way was a long and wide avenue with 2 great walls running aside the path, which could be hundreds of feet wide. They connected Mounds.
- 265) Square Earthworks.
- 266) Reported "Viking Boat" found in the 1800's.
- 267) Unique set of Linear Mounds along with a mound in the shape of a Cross.
- 268) Several Norse styled Cairns and Rock Mound. Indian Rocks Park. Georgia.
- 269) Glass beads found at Philip Mound.
- 270) Glass beads found at Mound site that dates pre-Columbian.
- 271) Mounds found with glass beads and brass pins. McMahon site.
- 272) Wild Horses with "ambling gait" run free on the mysterious island. There are reports that these horses are from Colonial times, but legends persist that they were already there. Regardless, they are descended from the Icelandic Horse.
- 273) Wild Horses with natural ambling gait. Related to the Peruvian horses. Both Descend from the Icelandic Horse.
- 274) Town Creek Mound. Interesting site connected to the Mississippians. The *Thing* was practiced here in an identical style to the Northern Germanic Seafarer.
- 275) Runestone found by Nancy Millwood when still a child.
- 276) Ohio. Fort Ancient. Iron furnace identified. (Mallery)
- 277) Large Mound. Miamisburg.
- 278) Ring Fort. Indiana.
- 279) More Circular Earthworks.
- 280) Cast Iron Sword with bone handle found. Believed to be from the "Viking Age". Aillik, Labrador.
- 281) Mississippian culture upon the bluffs. Memphis.
- 282) Kincaid Mounds. Mississippian. Some of the finest tempered pottery found at this Mound site.
- 283) Winterville Mounds. Mississippian.
- 284) Stone Mountain. Ancient Standing Stone Circle once stood at summit.
- 285) Ocmulgee Mounds. Mississippian. It is an amazing complex of chambered Mounds etc.
- 286) Caplan Mound. Red Ochre Midden. Texas.
- 287) Tallahassee. Named after a Tula Settlement, Thule.
- 288) Miami named for Mayan. Ancient Stone Circles, ruins etc.
- 289) Home of the Vinland Society. A group who have evidence that the Vikings settled on Prince Edward Island. Middens, artifacts etc.
- 290) Cast Copper Spud (Axe) found. Canada.

Connecting the Dots



Ruins in New York State (Norse chamber).



Norse ruins of Garðar, Greenland. Almost identical large stone design.



Stone walls of New England. It is said that there are thousands of miles of these stone walls in New England. Most have no good explanation.

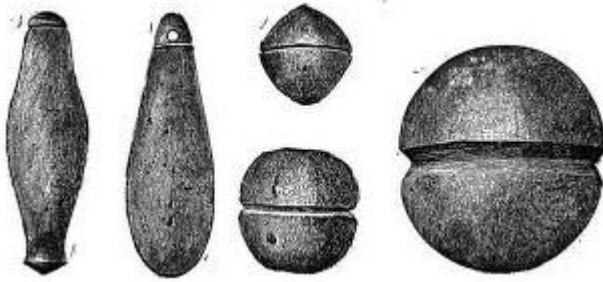


Berkeley mystery rock walls. Stretching for 50 miles near San Francisco. No one knows who built them. These walls can be found throughout the U.S.



The historic Hlidarrett Sheephold in Iceland. Nearly identical to the elaborate stone walls of New England. They were used for livestock, borders and also spiritual reasons, because the ancient Pagan Norse did not think in the terms that are thought in today. For them everyday life and the greatest of spiritual workings were a part of the same experience. They were a “God Conscious” people.

The Vinlanders



Doctored and showcased “Maritime Archaic Plummets” found in Mounds from Coshocton County, Ohio. Labeled Hopewell.



Iceland. Viking Age stone weights.



Viking artifacts from Toftanes (Faroe Islands). Identified as “stone sinkers” and similar to the grooved stone sinkers of Ancient America. The establishment has an interesting time explaining what “Maritime Archaic” artifacts are doing in the Earth Mounds, because the two peoples being related goes against their anti-diffusion theories.



Roseau Stone;

Found in the 1920's near Roseau MN. The stone was given to John Jager, who after documenting the stone gave it to scientists who destroyed it. No one doubts its existence but claim its an anomaly with no comparison to be made. Outlandish theories have been surmised. Last year we discovered the Rus Viking stone below. Thus, making clear who would have created such a thing.



Runic stone artifact from the Rus;

Russia, in Kostenki (near the city of Voronezh). The mighty Kingdom of the Rus came from Sweden. They were Vikings. These two stones alone make a strong case that Vikings had crossed the entire earth. It is roughly the same distance either direction, which is interesting.

The Vinlanders



Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, Canada.



Westfjords, Iceland.

Like the Greenland and Vinland Cairns, Norwegian Vardas have been constructed by Icelanders since the original settlers e.g. Floki. Honest experts (Ingstad, Lee) have pointed out that Eskimo Cairns were usually piles of rock, while Norse Cairns were those of greater craftsmanship.



The Hammer of Thor. Canada



Iceland's Rock Cairns (Standing Stones), "Bone Women". Although the Bone Woman is missing the cross section stone of the Hammer of Thor, the likeness of the head balanced upon the Standing Stone cannot be missed. Note: bones have often been found inside of North American Cairns e.g. Red Wing, MN.

The Vinlanders



Rock Cairn in Montana. The method of this Cairns construction makes for a fine example of the Norse Cairns and quite similar to those in which Runestones have also been found.



Indian Rocks Park, Georgia. There are dozens of similar Cairns at the site. These Cairns and stone effigies are scattered throughout the States. Note: In the Southeastern States these Cairns are usually built on the Southeast side of hills.



Cairn along a traditional route to Þingvellir. Iceland (left). A Norwegian Varde (Cairn). Rondane National Reservat, Norway (right).



Knife River reconstructed Mandan “Earth Lodge”. North Dakota.



Reconstructed Viking “Turf House”. L’Anse aux Meadows.



Eiríksstaðir in Haukadalur, Iceland.

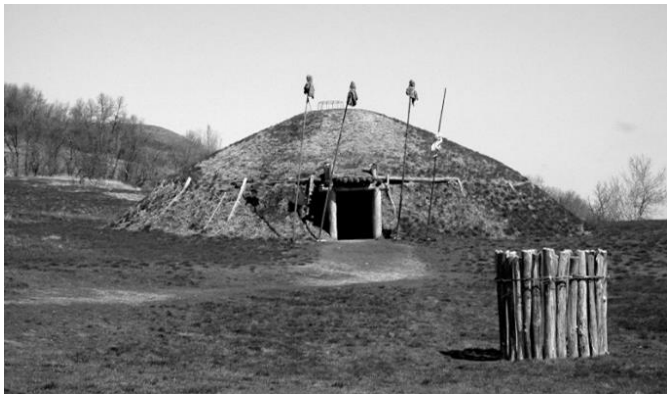
The Vinlanders



Mandan Earth Lodge.



Maglehøj Chamber Mound (Denmark).



On a Slant Mandan village hut (recreation). The cylinder shape made with wood poles at right bottom is at the center of the village and today still recognized as the “First Ancestor”. Note: although it cannot be seen in photo, there is a reddened pole in the center of the cylinder, and most revealing. Some call it the “Vril”.



North Dakota. Large white boulder on top of Mound. The stone atop the Mound or chamber type construction has been reported numerous times in America.



In Borgarnes, Iceland, is the stone topped burial mound of Skalla-Grímur Kveldúlfsson and his grandson, Böðvar. Skalla-Grímur was the father of the famous Egill Skallagrímsson. In Iceland it is treasured – here it is forgotten.



Denmark. The only two instances where we have found the unique practice of setting a stone atop of a Mound or Chamber are the Northern Europeans and the Vinlanders.

The Vinlanders



Mystery Hill, New Hampshire.



Anasazi Stonework. Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.



Orkney Islands (Norse). Quite similar to the Stonework of Ancient America.



“Indian mound” The Forks, Maine. No longer exists, but according to the keen and notable researcher, Jim Veirra, the picture is authentic.



Passage Graves. Denmark. The double opening is rare. Denmark is especially concentrated with ancient and unusual finds not so much because of “Danes” in the modern sense, but because of Jutland – the “womb of nations”. The Cimbri of Jutland would also be known as Druids, after they left the Spring Consecration of Ostara. Ireland seems to have been a focal point. The Gaels of Ireland also share their name with Gaul (France) and as far away as Galilee. Also called Iberians which they shared with Iberia (Spain). They were the seafaring Cauca, Concani (Gangani), Tuatha de Daanan and the “Fair Ingles”. The Druids that undoubtedly sailed West to Hvitramannaland, and were later known as the Papars, the Papas (Fathers), who the Norse affectionately nick-named “Land Lovers”.

The Vinlanders



“Pottie Chamber”, Newton, NH (left). A full subterranean chamber built into a knoll. Carbon dating indicates it was built around 800 years ago (Vinland years). Pennsylvania (right). There are thousands of Stone Chambers in America, with their main concentration in the New England area.



Chamber Mound reconstructed from Macon, Georgia (Ocmulgee).



Denmark. Hulbjerg megalithic passage crypt, Langeland.



Six examples of New England Stone Chambers.



Shetland. The Vikings built their houses to withstand the raging weather in the Northern regions by digging out the ground, then building thick stone walls and, finally, covering the roof with turf. They were designed so that the Sun shone into the opening(s), it was winter. We find these similar designs across the North Atlantic Islands right into Vinland e.g. the Stone Chambers of New England.

The Vinlanders



Unearthed subterranean chambers near Kansas City. Clay County, Mo.



Viking Ruins, Greenland (Gardar).



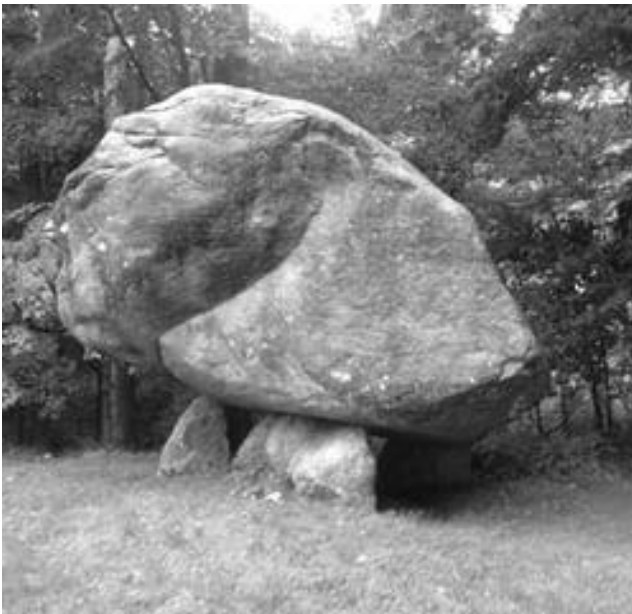
Jarlshof on Shetland Islands. Viking Historical Site.



Stone Circle near Heath, Massachusetts.



Falls of Acharn. Greenland Stone Circle (note rock wall leading through circle).

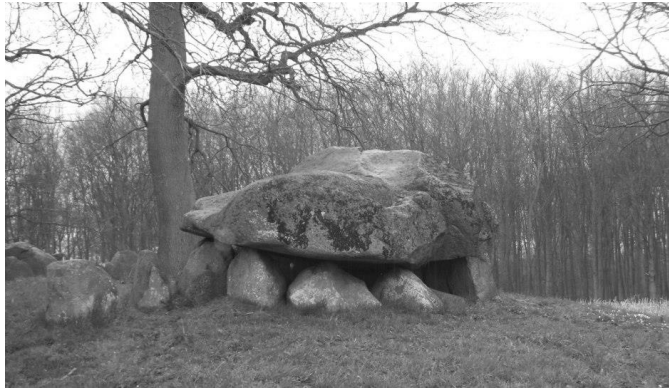


Balanced Rock in North Salem, New York.

The Vinlanders



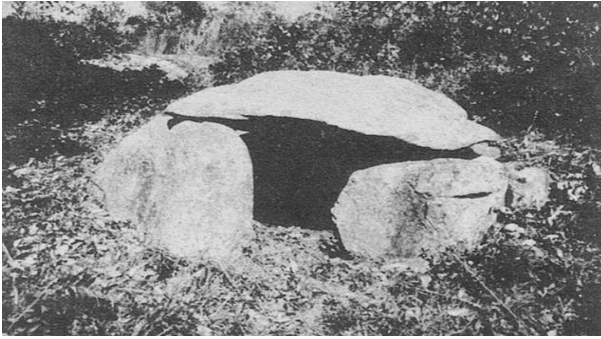
Lowell, Massachusetts.



Liveq, a so called "Inuit stone grave" near Sisimiut Airport, Greenland.



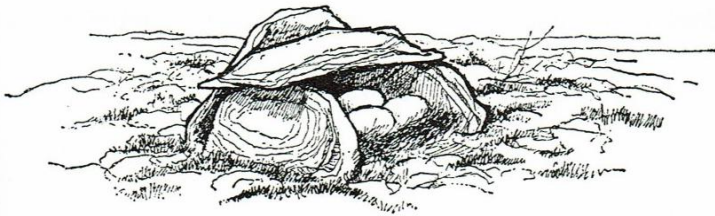
Dolmen with massive capstone, Trelleborg, Sweden.
(Photo Joseph Germano.)



The Quitsa Dolmen, Martha's Vineyard.



Eldsberga, Sweden. Nearly identical in size and construction to that of the Quitsa Dolmen. We are not sure how anyone could miss that the “mysterious” Quitsa Dolmen at Martha's Vineyard is of Scandinavian construction.



An illustration of an Eider duck nesting place, as had been made by the Norse since ancient times. Although the Quitsa Dolmen may be larger than the ideal “Eider duck nesting place” built by Norsemen, the similarities in construction are the same design. Martha's Vineyard is known for its Eider ducks. Recalling the many legends surrounding the Island, the evidence becomes compelling. It could just as well have been a hunting shelter. Ingstad reported finding them as far North as 79 degrees latitude near Greenland.



Mystery Hill, New Hampshire. Same irregular method of stacked stones for the legs as employed below in Greenland. Note the Manitou Stone directly behind it.



Gardar ruins, Greenland. Named the “Episcopal Seat”. Perhaps, North Salem was an “Episcopal Seat” as well. The Episcopal Seat is the symbol for the Bishop or Prelate, in which it declares his God-given authority to guide the flock. A God-given authority that pre-dates any Church, hence, the Dolmens.



Stone box grave of Ingibjorg (Erik the Red's wife), from Brattalid Churchyard in Greenland. Note: True to the Sagas, It appears that Erik's wife was indeed a Christian and that he did have a chapel built for her. An accurate description.



Stone box graves in Tennessee. The stone slab graves of the North American Mound Builders is a real mystery according to professional archeologists. They cannot fathom how such a practice made its way here to "Native Americans". Needless to say, never once have we encountered someone who pointed out that maybe it was the Norse Greenlanders, who actually came here to Vinland, because they also used stone slab graves. *It's a mystery!*

The Vinlanders



New England Manitou Stone (left).



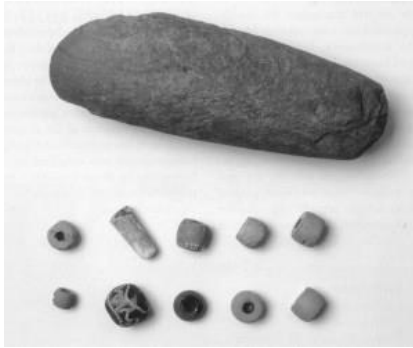
North Jutland Manitou Stones (right).



New England Manitou Stone.



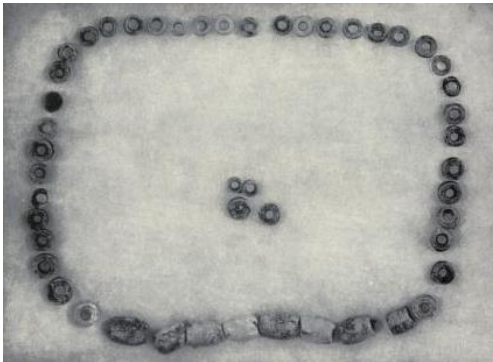
Jelling Runestone (left). Runestone from Helnæs (right). Manitou Stones.



Female Viking burial at Advenes: Greenstone Axe from the Stone Age and 10 glass beads. Identical to grave goods discovered in “Native American” Mounds. Greenstone, a favorite of the “Viking”, has been regularly found amongst artifacts in North America. The Stone Axes were highly revered by the Norse for spiritual reasons. Some say they were “Thunderstones”.



Illustration of the “Thunderstone Woman” from Advenes. Consistent with most Viking graves. Note the bead necklace she is wearing. Again, it is identical to what are labeled “Native American” in North America.



Marine shell beads from Theinsville site, Wisconsin.



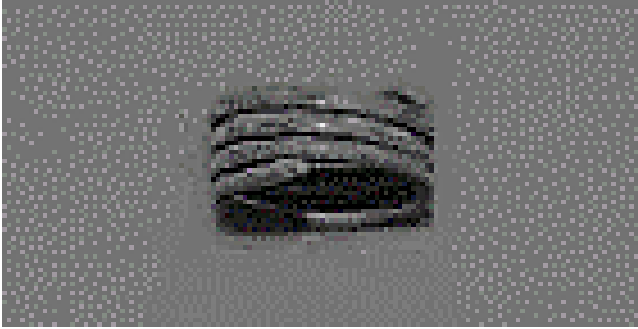
Copper beads from Dyer site, Indiana.



Beads from Gotland during the Viking Age. We see a quite similar apparel at Mound Builders sites across North America. The typical Viking necklace had beads of seashell and glass. They certainly had precious metals, but folks will never understand the Vinlanders until they realize how much the Norse revered the deep-rooted and simple, yet incredibly sacred objects. They did not use the simpler things because they had to, they used the simpler things because they wanted to. They were wiser than us.



Early medieval Viking spinning stone (left). The photo does not display the beauty of the craftsmanship. It is an impressive work of art and similar in workmanship to the “mysterious egg stone” from New Hampshire (right).



Coil Ring from Viking, Alberta grave. One example of several found. Note the 3 full turns in each sample.



Viking Age coil ring.

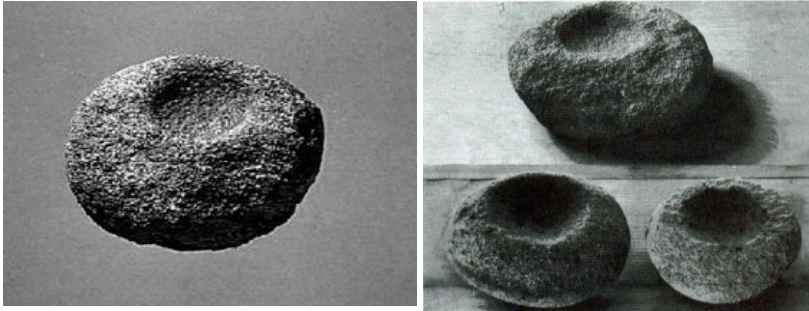


8th century Viking Age coil ring from Latvia.

The Vinlanders



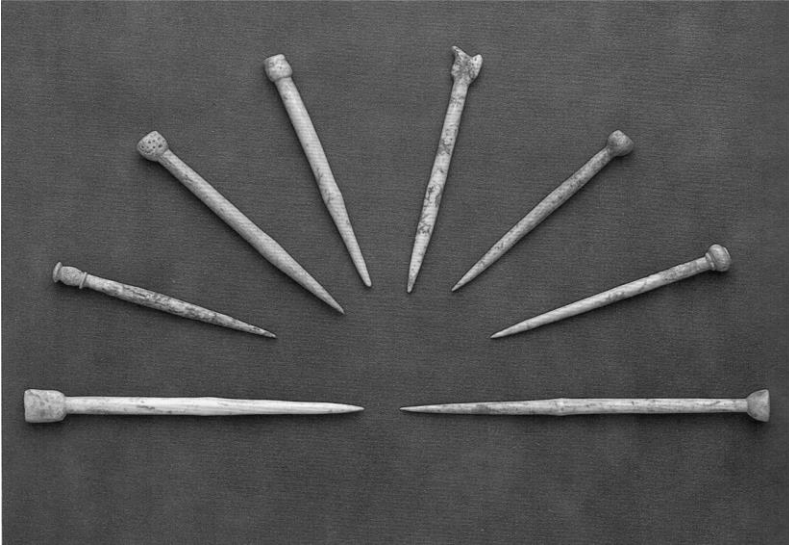
There are thousands of “Native American” artifacts similar to the 6 shown above. They usually call them grinding stones or bowls. We have seen identical soapstone lamps to those of Greenland in Mound Builder museums. Occasionally they do identify them as oil lamps, but never mention nor compare to the Vikings.



Lamps from L’Anse aux Meadows (left), Greenland and Iceland (right). Identical to the lamps of America, which are usually on display at Mound sites. (Ingstad)



A “bowl” from Cape Ann, Massachusetts

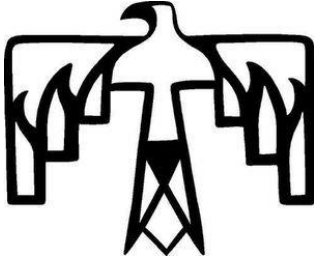


Norse bone pins from Udal in the Hebrides. Again, we are shown the many bone artifacts of Eskimos and Indians, but never mention Vikings also had bone tools.



Flint Dagger discovered in a Viking Age grave in Rogaland, Western Norway. Archeologists assume that the Vikings were fixated with the idea of being laid to rest with the ancient relics of their Ancestors, because it made them feel closer to their fathers and most helpful for the spiritual journey. On this occasion we agree with them. The Norse were certainly pre-occupied with the footsteps of the ANGSP. So much so that they would locate, make improvements and bury themselves in the old Mounds of the Ancestors. They still knew things that we do not know today, such as the spirits of their Ancestors protected them. How many times have we seen this same kind of artifact in “Native American” burials? Belmont County, Ohio makes a fine example: flint spearheads or daggers were found with iron Swords in a Mound by Judge Haywood.

The Vinlanders



Thunderbird



Birdman of Mannatara

We are not sure how anyone could deny the source of the Thunderbird Motif. The “Spread Eagle” is unquestionably Northern Germanic in its origins. We have already discussed how the Northern Germanic had Gods with shapeshifting attire that transformed them into birds: Odin, Loge, Freyja and the Valkyries. The great Irish God, Lugh Lamfada, was also an Eagle.



Scythian Eagle (Dnieper area, 7th century BC).



Visigoth bronze Eagle brooch - c.525-560 A.D.



Winged Man found beneath the Church of St Mary and St Helen in Neston, Cheshire, England. It appears to be from an older Celtic Church, which the later Church was built upon. It dates to the Viking Age. Most describe it as an Angel, but no one ever claimed the Birdman wasn't an "Angel". There is no mistaking the style – spread wings and tail feathers.



(Left) Bronze "Birdman" from Uppakra, Sweden: Viking Age. (Right) Buckle found at Ågård Square in Østsjælland, Denmark. European archeologists are labeling the "Birdman" as "Loki". They must have forgotten that Odin also flew, and in the guise of a Golden Eagle. Same spread wings, same tail feathers. For the Aryan people the Eagle was always a symbol of the Sun. It is a Sun God.

The Vinlanders



Norse soapstone bird head from Gardar, Greenland.



This pipe was recovered from the foot of the “Lesser Temple Mound” at Ocmulgee in Georgia. The Ocmulgee Mound site stands as a superb example of the history of the Vinlanders. “These style of pipes belong to the Early Mississippian culture that built the mounds and the counsel house. Timbers of the counsel house dated from its construction in 1012 A.D. to its destruction in 1264 A.D.” That is a wonderful quote from archeologists at Ocmulgee. The pipe is the style of the Northern Germanic Eagle (spread wings, tail feathers). They were most certainly the “Early Mississippian”, the Founders. The years 1012 to 1264 are the Vinland years. It looks like after 2 centuries the original Norse settlers were decimated. Next came the Noble Indian who tried feverishly to carry on the best he could in the ways shown to him by the Northman, and then there were “the bad ones” who made sure they destroyed it. The same Indians who annihilated the last remnant of the Norse who stayed too long. In the end, the founders are unrecognizable. It is always the same. We are experiencing similar today as the average “American” watches in horror as they replace George Washington with Martin Luther King. Just as there are always traitors amongst the Aryan peoples, there is also a hate-filled with envy population amongst the non-Aryan who the rabble rousers instigate to the destruction of both peoples.



Thunderbird atop of Totem Pole.

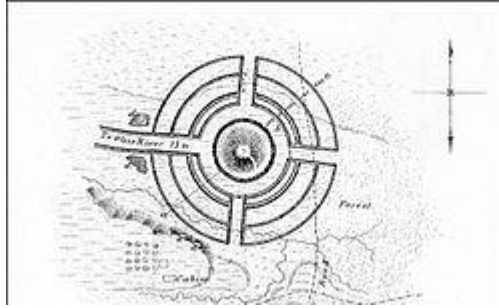
An obvious representation of the Irminsul and World Tree, Yggdrasil.



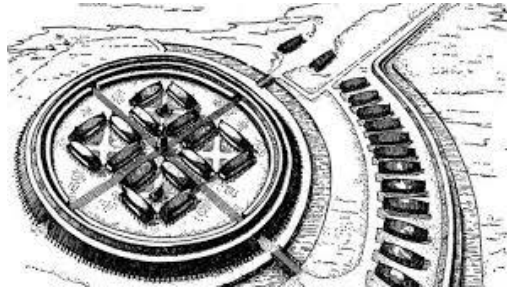
Depiction of the Norse World Tree.

Eagle at the summit (Thunderbird) and the underworld Dragon (Serpent) beneath, which makes quite clear the origin of “Native American” Mythology.

The Vinlanders



Biggs site. Group C of the Portsmouth Earthworks (Ohio).



Trelleborg Viking Ring Fortress. The Cross is aligned to the cardinal directions.



Cahokia Mounds. East Saint Louis, IL



Trelleborg Viking Ring Fortress.



Hochelaga (Canada).



Eketorp Ring Fort. Öland, Sweden,

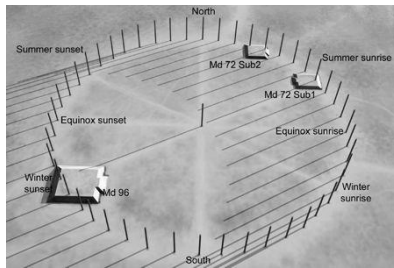


Illustration of the Cahokia Woodhenge.

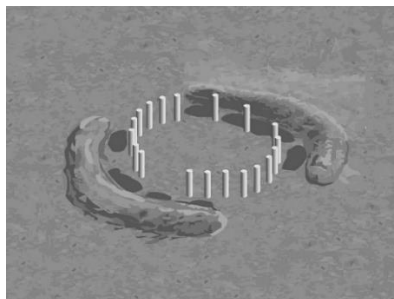
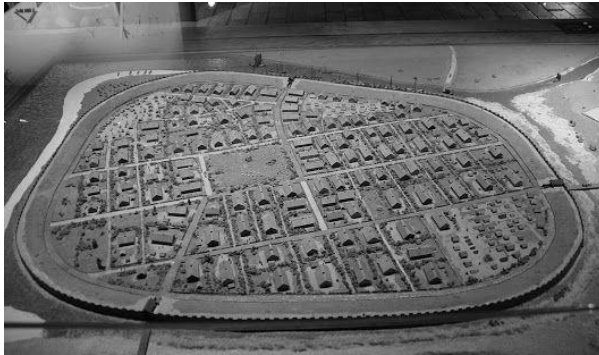


Illustration of a Woodhenge in England.

The Vinlanders



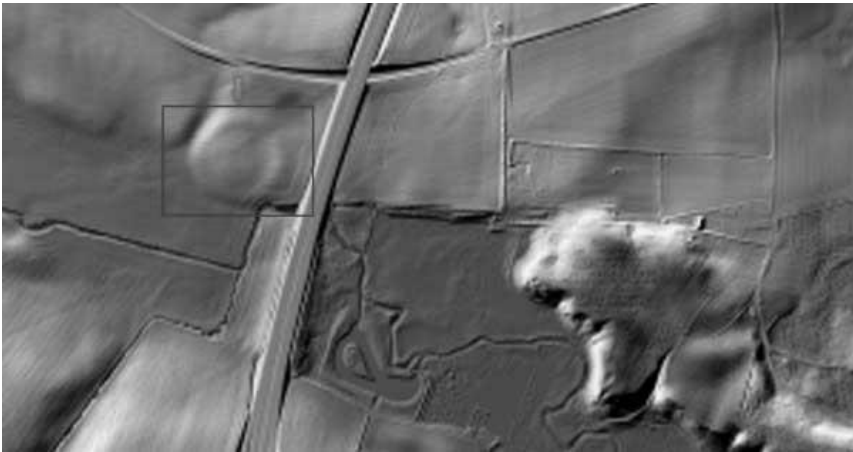
This aerial photograph of the site of Huff Village helps us know a little more about the Mandans. The houses were set fairly close together, but built in an orderly fashion. The indentations in the earth show that the houses were rather rectangular in shape (Longhouses). At the lower end of the picture is the Missouri River bank. In the center of the village is an open area where ceremonies were performed. Just below the plaza is a large house which was the ceremonial lodge. The village is outlined by a palisade wall of logs. The darker, blurred area outside of the palisade was a ditch from which the dirt from the fortifications was taken. The loops in the palisade wall are called bastions. These are places where Warriors could position themselves to defend the village in case of attack. Typically, the gardens and garbage piles (middens) would be located outside of the palisade.



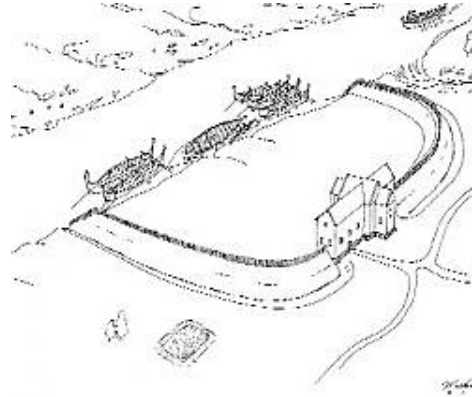
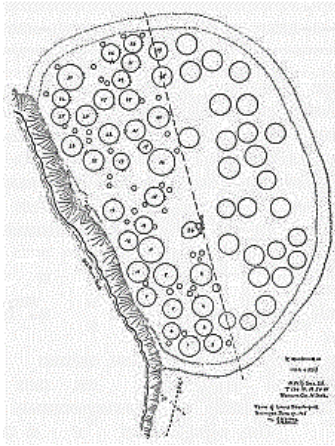
A scale model of the fortified Viking Period town Aros. Same longhouses, same "Plaza", same irregular palisade design.



Satellite image of Ring Fort found near Yorktown, Indiana. No news reports. Left to be forgotten.



Laser Tech Reveals 1,000-Year-Old Viking Ring Fortress in Denmark, where they report the find with excitement and plan future analyses.



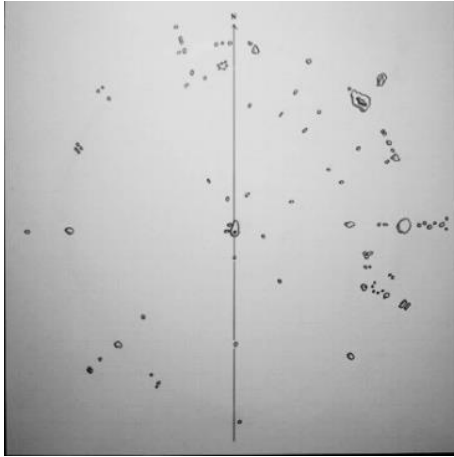
Plot of an “early Cheyenne village” in Minnesota (left). Courtesy of Prof. O. G. Libby and Mr. A. B. Stout. Identical to a semi-circle palisade, “Viking winter camp” that met the River in Danelaw, England (right).



Hedeby. Although earlier settlements had existed at the site, the Norse town was clearly planned. The creek which ran through the site was channeled. A semicircular earth and timber wall surrounded and protected the town. The wall was 1.3km (0.6 miles) around, and 5.1m (16 feet) high. The only entrances to the town were through the two gates to the North and South, and from the harbor on the fjord. The harbor had several causeways and a semi-circular palisade for defense. The wall enclosed an area of approximately 60 acres. These same kind of ever extending walls were common place in Vinland.



Mystery Hill from satellite. Great Circle.



Beaver Island, Michigan. Remnants of a Great Circle.



Big Horn Medicine Wheel in Wyoming. We believe the sacred Indian “Medicine Wheel” is a continuation of the ancient Great Circles that once dotted the lands – certainly a place of Assembly for the *Thing*. The Calendar of the Kalands.

The Vinlanders



Anasazi stonework at Chaco Canyon. Strikingly similar to Greenland.



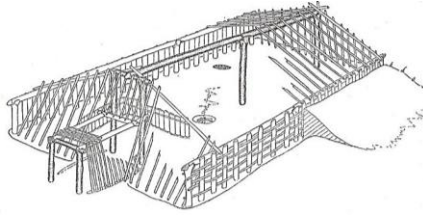
Hvalsey Church, Greenland. The size assortment has a distinctive construction.



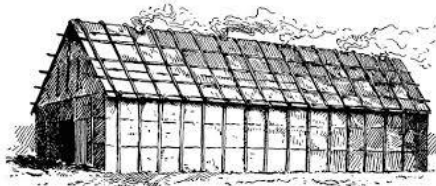
Mandan Meeting Hall.



Norwegian Stave Church.



Drawing of the Mandan's Huff earth-lodges (longhouses) around 1500 A.D. Longhouses were built of log and earth. A palisade made of logs surrounded the village. The palisade included 10 bastions.



Iroquois Longhouse



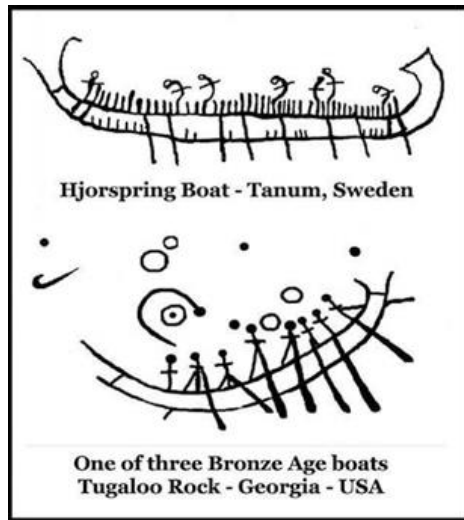
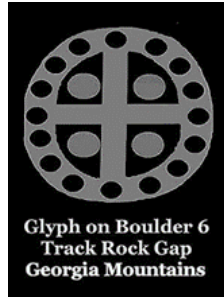
Norway. An example of just how long a longhouse could be. The Lenape were known for longhouses as “religious centers” that could be hundreds of feet long.



Huron Indian Longhouse



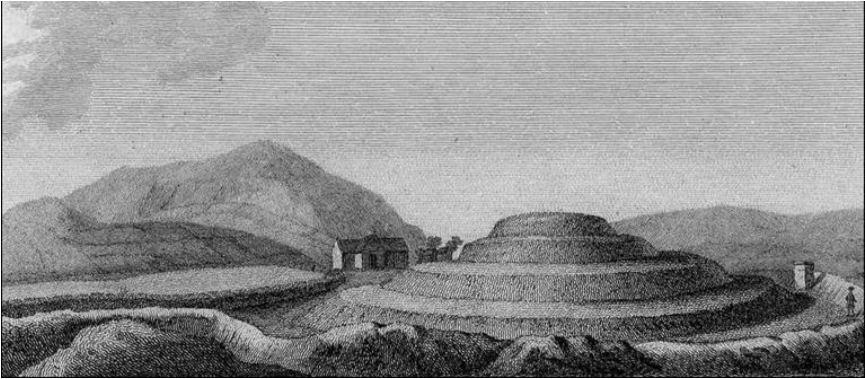
Reconstruction of a Viking longhouse. Located at the Ring Castle of Fyrkat.



Engraved Feathered Serpent Swastika design on marine shell from Craig Mound, Spiro site in Oklahoma (left). The so called “Snake-Witch”, or Smiss Stone is a Picture Stone found at Smiss, När socken, Gotland (Sweden). Although the Spiro Swastika is a Fyrfoot (4-legged) and the Snake Charmer has a Tryfos (3-legged), it is certainly noteworthy that both cultures made Serpent Swastikas. I believe the Snake Witch might be a pictograph of the Troytown Maze.



Lamar Mound (Georgia) with “spiral ramp”. Several *Thing* site Terraced Mounds have been found in Vinland e.g. Battle Mound in Lafayette County, Arkansas.



The Viking *Thing* Mound of Tynwald Hill is the ancient meeting place of the Manx parliamentary Assembly (Isle of Man). They have kept up the terraces.



Tingwall on Orkney was also a Terraced Mound and the *Thing* site of the Vikings.



Swastika (left). Thor's Hammer (right). Both Mississippian Pottery. The Hammer alternates right side up and down upon the neck (flying). The bearded face seals it as an authentic "Viking" find from Missouri (St. Louis Art Museum).



Viking Age. Birka. Same color correlation used by Mound Builders.



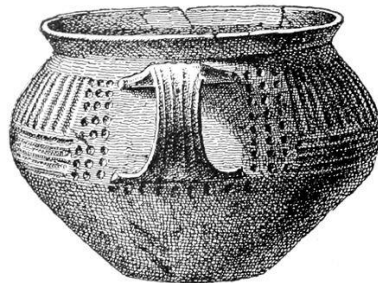
Clay "Urn" found in Norway (left). Denmark vessel originally had a top (right).



Parkin Punctated (1200 – 1600 A.D.) vessel from Wickliffe Mounds, Illinois (left). Clay “Urn” found inside a Norway Mound. Same bowl, same lip, same handle (right).



Clay pottery from Hungry Hall Mound. Ontario.



Early medieval Anglo Saxon pottery (left). The Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Merovingians had close relations. The crossovers in their cultures attest to it. (Right) Clay Urn from Møllegaard (Jutland).



Stone ruins at Chamber Mound of the “Calendar One” site in central Vermont. Discovered by Byron Dix (*Manitou*).



Farm beneath the Sand (Greenland). The Viking house began taking shape as rooms and passageways were revealed. The two construction types above are too similar not to take notice e.g. same staggered rooms.



(Left) Hundreds of moccasins found in Utah cave by a people who “suddenly” arrived in 1150 and vanished by 1300 AD (Vinland years). Viking Age Ireland moccasin from the National Museum of Ireland (right). Viking Ireland shares the same high toe design as Utah, and same shape design as Rune bearing moccasins below. Although footwear of both came in a wide variety according to its maker, the similarities are impressive. Both Viking and Indian footwear were made of leather, had laces, could have a center seam or hightoe design and both could have intricate artwork. Note: mittens were also found in the Utah cave. Mittens are a hallmark of Viking society, but unusual for Utah.



Plains Indian footwear. GIBOR Rune or Swastika (left) MAN Rune design (right). We have seen scores of other European designs on moccasins e.g. ODAL Runes.



Center Seam (Native American). Center Seam, Viking. Haithabu site.

The mysterious case of the Viking Skeleton

We were shocked when professionals placed the average height of a “Viking” at less than 6 feet tall. We have all heard the wondrous tales of the Northmen and how they towered over others. So, when we were told that the Norwegian Viking was less than 5’ 10”, we had to balk. It only began to make sense when we realized the “mysterious giants” of old that so many are intrigued with today would not remain a “mystery” for long if people knew how large in stature the ancient Northern Germanic was in the past, particularly their leaders e.g. Rollo.

It is true that Hundreds, if not thousands, of large remains have been discovered in North American Mounds, but when the old stories are actually confirmed the majority of cases that are proven legitimate are skeletal remains around 7 ft. tall. In other words, fabulous tales of Giants 10 ft tall etc., cannot be verified but there were plenty of 7 footers. A pattern begins to emerge of Vikings recorded too short and Giants reported too tall. Once again, we were confronted with “it’s a mystery”, but the answer was becoming obvious.

My friend Invictus had once visited the Dublin museum of Ireland, in which there is on display a large skeleton that simply reads “Viking Skeleton”. Invictus was stunned at the size of the skeleton which he claimed had to be 7 feet long. With the overwhelming confidence of false academia being what it is today, we had a hunch that we might disprove their theory of short Vikings, because most “experts” are not really thinkers. They are only towing the line for the sake of their careers. So, we decided to contact the museum:

Greetings-

I have a friend who visited your museum a couple of years ago. He and I were discussing the Viking skeleton that you have on display, along with his sword. My friend insisted that the Viking skeleton was more than 7 feet long. Is this true? Can you tell me how long the skeleton actually is?

Thank you

Joe Sevnsen

Dear Mr. Sevnsen,

I wish to acknowledge your recent email which was forwarded to me. The burial which you refer to below was recently published in Viking graves and grave-goods in Ireland (Harrison and Ó Floinn). They noted the following:

Based on the maximum lengths of the femora, the regression formulae developed by Trotter (1970) suggest that this individual had a living stature of c. 187cm. (Page 560).

If you have any further queries in relation to this burial, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,

Isabella Mulhall
Irish Antiquities Division
NMI

187 cm is less than 6' 2". Now we knew we had them. Enter into the picture Victoria Ni Caihil. Our friend Vicky lives in Dublin and was kind enough to pay the museum a visit. She measured and recorded the "Viking Skeleton" and then sent us this message:

"My measurements have him at 7 foot.... You can tell by his feet he was huge, they were long and broad and that's with missing tips of toes, we have a crypt here in Saint Michans church and I've examined feet etc. and they are small and dainty. This guy is massive, you can tell that by looking at him. He has a sword too and its bloody huge."

Vicky

At this point I almost felt a little sorry for Isabella, but we were having fun. I sent the museum the following:

Greetings Isabella,

We have spoken once before about the complete Viking skeleton (and sword) that the museum has on display. I had told you that a friend once visited the museum and was astounded at the size of the skeleton. He told

me it was at least 7 ft. long. So, I asked you how long it actually was because 7 ft. long seemed large. You responded that its measurement had recently been published at 187cm. (less than 6'2") by using the regression formulae of Trotter. I have heard this can be faulty, especially when measuring the femur for a male skeleton.... I have another friend who lives in Dublin who went to measure the skeleton recently. She told me the skeleton measured 7 ft. long. That is twice, by 2 different people who do not know one another, I have been told that skeleton is 7 ft. long. Can you please explain to me what I am missing? The skeleton looks well put together and mostly whole. I do not understand how a 7 ft. long skeleton could have only been 6'2" as a living person.

I eagerly await your reply because I am truly confounded. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Joe

Dear Joe,

Thank you for your email in relation to the human remains on display in our Viking exhibition. If you wish, I could give you a call on the matter as it may be easier to discuss this? Please note that the foot bones are placed flat in the case which would appear to add several inches to the overall length of the skeleton.

I look forward to hearing from you on the matter.

Regards,

Isabella Mulhall
Irish Antiquities Division

Next, we passed the latest message onto Vicky to which she replied:

"I had already taken the foot into consideration when looking at it, but then he doesn't really have any neck bones going up and the skull is sitting in a manner where it isn't flat but kinda sitting on the base if that makes sense... My friend and I had discussed the foot thing when measuring, but then we reckoned the space between the shoulders and base of skull was extremely short... So, basically the skull is missing all those bones from spine to neck

and then the skull is sitting flat on the back versus upright as it would if standing upright... that has to be at least 5 + inches right there which would then really take into account the foot being downwards etc...”

We already knew that Vicky’s measurements were accurate but it was great that she gave us even more information. Again, we replied to the museum:

Dear Isabella,

Thank you so much for the interest and helpfulness. I would very much like to speak with you further about the matter. My phone number is --- -- - ----. My friend who most recently measured the skeleton said that they took into account the laid out feet and also pointed out that the skeleton has no neck area etc. They seem to think that the skeleton is huge compared to other skeletons they have seen. Wasn't the skeleton found at the War memorial garden there in Dublin? It seems that they would have measured it then...

Thanks again. I look forward to talking to you.

We let a couple of weeks pass by with no phone call nor reply, and then sent this final message:

“Hi Isabella, it is Joe again. Still wondering about that skeleton that everyone says is 7 ft. long.”

And we are still wondering, because she replied no more. Isabella most likely discovered that we were right and then one of two things happened to her. 1. She dropped us like a hot potato. 2. She is no longer with the museum. Either way, we do not expect to hear from Isabella again.

The point is to show how easily exposed academia is when challenged. Now, when we apply our findings of the establishment’s faulty measuring system for the Northern Germanic we have to admit that some of the “Vikings” could have been as much as a foot taller than what is thought of today. To sum it up; when they find a 7 ft. skeleton in an American Mound – there really is no “mystery” at all. It is simply another blue-blooded Viking from Vinland.

Dictionary of Ancient America

Albania: Fair, White, also Greater Ireland, Írland hið mikla, also known as White Man's Land (Hvítramannaland), was a prior Kingdom recorded next to Vinland in various Norse Sagas. Reports claim they wore White Robes, performed Processions and took "Baptism" seriously. They have also been cited as secretive and anti-immigrant and were quite hostile towards strangers. They are described as "hair and skin as white as snow". They have been called Irish, Giants, Albans, ANGSP, Papars, Monks etc., but what they really seem to have been were Druids.

Algonquian: "They lived in most of the Canadian territory below the Hudson Bay and between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains". The Algonquian Indians are made up of hundreds of original Tribes speaking many related languages. Several linguists have pointed out the similarities between Old Norse and the Algonquian language. Dr. Myron Paine of the Lenape has put forth proof they were the Norse Greenlanders.

Amorites: Ancient Aryans who settled in the Middle East. The proponents of the "Lost Tribes of Israel" like comparing Amorite artifacts to Mound Builders as proof of their Ancient Tribes' theory. Obviously, the problem with their thesis is that these people were originally Northern Germanic. A fact usually not mentioned.

ANGSP: The Ancient Northern Germanic Sea People. The furthest back that can be traced in recorded history always leads us back to this mysterious people who sailed their ships throughout the ancient world. They were the initiators of every great civilization in the old World and the Builders of "Ancient Wonders". It appears they were devoted to their Mother. Most agree the Megalithic Builders of Stone were Matriarchal. Regardless, if it was the Tuatha de Danann of the Goddess Danu (St. Ann), Frisians of Freya (St. Lucy), or Assyrians of Ostara (St. Mary), they seem to have been in the service of the Woman. They were probably the Vanir.

Angel Mound: (1000 A.D.) Mississippian Settlement in the Evansville, Indiana area. The site covered 100 acres (0.40 km²) and boasts a beautiful Terrace Mound near the River. It is a preserved State Historical Site.

Ari Marson: The tale of Ari Marson is told in Norse Sagas. An important reference to Ari came from the *Landnamabok*, the foundation of Norse history in Iceland. We quote:

“To the south of Inhabited Greenland are wild and desert tracts and ice-covered mountains; then comes the land of the SKARELLINGS, beyond this Markland, and then Vinland the Good. Next to this, and somewhat behind it (inland) lies ALBANIA; that is to say, Hvitrannaland, Whitemansland whither vessels formerly sailed from Ireland. It was here that several Irishmen and Icelanders recognized Ari (Marson) the son of Mar and Katla of Reykjanes, whom there had not for a long time been tidings of, and whom the natives of the country had made their chief.”

Armanen: Used to describe the Spirit behind the Younger Futhark, which is the Spirit of the Havamal (Song of the High One), from the Elder Edda. Arman is the Tree Yggdrasil (Cross), which in Runes is the HAGALL. The AR or IR in this case, combined with the MAN Rune makes up the HAGALL Rune. Thus, ARMAN is the name of the Tree. In other words, Pagans see Odin hanging on the Tree in the Havamal, Christians see Christ hanging on the Tree in his Passion, but the Armanen sees the Tree. They are the Hidden guides in league with hidden Gods. Always directing the Folk in the best way forward, regardless of personal interests. The Law was above personal feelings and only sought the most harmonious outcome within the reality of the situation. They were the old Sages of the Stone Circles, the *Thing*, where all matters were settled. This Spirit and its inherents again sprang forth with the Younger Futhark of the Viking Age, and again, with the Armanen Futhark coined by Guido von List in the early 20th century, which hallmarked a Germanic revivalism that swept Europe, just as the Vikings had once swept the world.

Bat Creek Inscription: Lost Stone Slab Grave Mound in Tennessee that contained an odd stone inscription similar to the Grave Creek Mound stone from Moundsville, West Virginia. Other similar stones have been found.

Beardmore Sword: Grave containing a Norwegian Sword, Axe and most likely remnants of a Shield found near Nipigon Lake in Canada. In the 1930's, James Dodd, a railroad man prospecting for gold found a Viking grave containing the relics. The artifacts are authentic. They cannot deny that. So, there has been an assault on the character of Dodd ever since. The researcher finds plenty of debate from both sides. An interesting sidenote is that when Dodd first presented the artifacts he thought they were Indian. It was the Curator at the museum who knew they were authentic Norse.

Berkeley Mystery Walls: Located at Fremont, California, the ancient rock walls are similar to rock walls throughout the country. Stretching for

more than 50 miles, they run from Berkeley to San Jose. Some stones weigh as much as a ton, which is a strong indicator of the Norse.

Big House: The Big House was the Spiritual structure of the Delaware Indians (Lenape) and almost identical to the Norsemen's Longhouse. It was used in ceremony to thank the Great Manitou and the lesser Manitous for last year and to ask for protection in the coming year. Their history explained that "long ago the very foundation of life itself, the earth, was split open by a devastating quake" and "forces of evil and chaos erupted from the underworld in the form of dust, smoke, and a black liquid". Men then met in Council and decided the catastrophe occurred because they had neglected the Great Manitou. They prayed for guidance and Manitou came to them in dreams, and told them how to build a house that would re-create the cosmos and to conduct a ceremony to sustain it.

Bison: The American buffalo. In 1027, King Olaf Haraldsson (St. Olaf) named his Longship "Visundr", which means "The Bison". So Snorri tells us in the *Heimskringla*. It is said it had a Buffalo head on its Bow (Sigvat).

Blonde Eskimo: Sightings of light haired Inuit of the Arctic go back to at least the 17th century in written accounts. The term "Blonde Eskimo" has been around ever since Vilhjalmur Stefansson's visit to Victoria Island, in 1910. Stefansson credited Greely's work in his writings and the use of "Blonde Eskimo". "Greely traced the first sighting to 1656 when a Dutch trading vessel travelled west from Greenland across the Davis Strait towards Baffin Island. Nicholas Tunes, the captain of the vessel, claimed sighting two distinct races, the first being the brownish skinned Inuit, but the second being a tall, fair-skinned people. Greely also published the eyewitness account of the Lutheran missionary Hans Egede who wrote in 1721 of a blonde 'quite handsome and white' indigenous tribe he had discovered in Greenland".

Bluff Point Stoneworks: Located in Upstate New York in an area now called Jerusalem, New York. Bluff Point is known for the odd ruins of great walls and stone circles that were once fully intact, along with some of the Mounds that still exist. Well documented from area newspapers, the Stone Bluff ruins were confirmed by Seneca legends of "the great canoe people of fair waving hair and shining shields along the sides of their great, long canoes". Bluff Point is aligned with New Hampshire's "Stonehenge" (East/West) and Boston. Boston was a major settlement and probably part of New Norway or Norembega (Vinland). See Horsford.

Bourne Stone: “One of the first inscriptions noted and interpreted was the so-called Bourne Stone of western Cape Cod”. The Runestone is a 300 pound block of granite with several Runes inscribed. “According to the Bourne Historical Society, the stone was originally used as a doorstep to one of the Indian Meetinghouses established by Thomas Tupper, an early resident and missionary”. This stone looks authentic. It was in the possession of the Indians and certainly has Runes carved upon it.

Braxton County Rune Stone: Also known as the Wilson Stone and Braxton County Tablet, was found by Blaine Wilson in 1931, on Triplett Fork, eight miles west of Gassaway WV. It is 4 inches long, 3 inches wide, 13/16 inch thick. It has an inscription similar to the Grave Creek Stone found at the Grave Creek Mound of Moundsville in 1838.

Cahokia Mounds: Said to be the heart of Mississippian culture (Vikings). The largest Mound in North America is found there, along with several other Mounds. The St. Louis area must have been quite the Metropolis 1000 years ago. I believe that Mounds twenty miles away were also an intricate part of a once great Settlement of Vikings, that’s how big it was.

Cairns: A Cairn is a heap or stack of stones. They come in all forms, from only a few rocks to the crafted Pillars of stone. “Cairns are a means of communication, a man-made feature in a natural landscape”. The Norse had a system, where the actual number of formations and how they were situated to one other was a speaking attestation. For instance, 3 Cairns in a triangular fashion meant there was an outpost nearby. More so, they are also spiritual. The very heart of the earth peeking its head up, if you will.

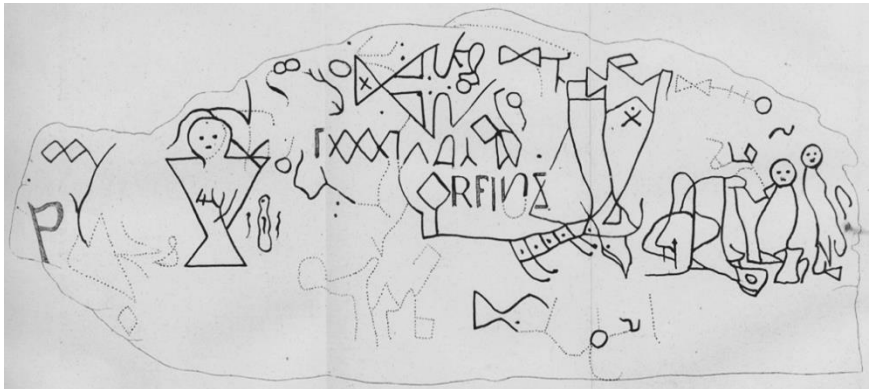
Charles Point Spearhead: (Sodus Bay) A Norse spearhead was found at Charles Point, N.Y. on Lake Ontario. Discovered by Augustus Hoffman in 1929. Charles Point is 50 miles North of the stone ruins at Point Bluff, N.Y., in the area of the Fingers Lakes. The Spearhead is an authentic find.

Chilmark Stone Walls: Old rock walls with a mysterious past make up Martha’s Vineyard, along with Dolmens and several other peculiarities. We quote an Irishman who had recently visited the Island: “We are on vacation from Ireland and we felt very much at home yesterday as we passed through Chilmark and saw all the stone walls. These are all over Ireland especially in rural areas of Galway and Connemara and the Aran Islands. It may have been an Irish man who built them originally as they are very specific and difficult to build”.

Comer's Midden: A 1916 archaeological excavation site near Thule (Qaanaaq), near North Star Bay in Northern Greenland. It is the find after which the Thule culture received its name. The site was first excavated in 1916 by whaling Captain George Comer, the ice master of the "Crocker Land" Expedition. He was in the area charting the North Greenland coast. Comer's Midden shows signs of Norse occupation from the Greenlander years and seems practically abandoned by the 1600's.

Cree Tribe: One of the lost "Indian" Tribes that appear to have been descendants of Norse explorers. Located around the Hudson Bay area, they certainly had experience with the Northmen (Ancient Sea Peoples). Their word for "white men" was Wemistigosiwak, which translates as "men in wooden boats".

Dighton Rock, Massachusetts: Could be accessed through Narragansett Bay. Pioneers had always contemplated the pictographs on the Dighton Rock, but in 1837, Danish scholar Charles Rafn released the *Antiquities Americanae*, which spent over 40 pages speculating upon the Dighton Rock. Rafn concluded the markings on the rock were Norse, and found in the writing the inscription: "Thorfinn and his 151 companions took possession of this land." And thought the picture rock told the whole tale of Karlsefni's *Hop*. To be honest, I do not see it, but there is much I do not see. Nevertheless, it is intriguing how many learned opinions in the past did see it, or something similar.



Dighton Rock Inscription. This depiction was published in the French edition of Henry Wheaton's 1831 book, *History of the Northmen: Or Danes and Normans, from the Earliest Times to the Conquest of England*.

Effigy Mounds: usually animal shaped Earthworks. Although they can be found nearly everywhere, most Effigy Mounds are located near the

Mississippi River. Their builders are also related to the red ochre culture. The Effigies of Iowa appear to be an early stop for the Ancient Seafarers on their way down the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Ericsfjord: The Greenland location, where Eric the Red had his farm. In 1961 workmen discovered near the barn a tiny horseshoe-shaped Chapel built for Erik's wife Thjodhilde. During excavations of the Chapel and its immediate surroundings in the 1960s, Danish archaeologists uncovered 144 skeletons. Most of these were of tall, strong individuals. Runestones, Stone Box Graves and Bundle Burials were also present.

Estotiland: “Region appeared on the Zeno map, located where Labrador, Quebec, and Newfoundland are now situated on nautical charts. The Zeno map was created in the early 15th century by Antonio Zeno”. Estotiland was mentioned in several tales, such as when Norsemen once landed there and were sent on a dangerous mission to another Kingdom further South.

Etowah Mounds: Mississippian culture in Georgia. Dating back to 1000 A.D. (Vinland), it is called the most intact pre-historic site in Georgia boasting a Platform Mound over 60 ft high. Moorehead excavated the area in the late 1920's. He is quoted: “Our little collection of iron implements was sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, where each specimen was examined by an official familiar with arms and armor. In his opinion, as to whether they were Spanish swords, he was cautious, but stated that they were old, and not of American Colonial period. ... we have referred to hard burnt floors in both Mound C and in Etowah village. Mr. Carter's mound was not large, yet within it we discovered a burnt area deeper, or thicker, than was found elsewhere during our explorations in the South save, possibly, one of the mounds near Natchez. This began some 20 inches below the surface, extended downward for at least three feet .. the men had some difficulty in breaking through this mass in order to reach lower levels. Several of the skeletons were found below its outer edges, but none were beneath the heaviest burning. The purpose of this intensive burning remains unknown”. Moorehead was reporting he had not only found iron Swords, but also the furnaces in which they were made.

Eyktarstad: Dinner time. 3 hours at some time in the late afternoon/early evening. Leif noted that the Sun still shone at eyktarstad in Vinland on Midwinter Day. 4 p.m. would place Leif's Vinland in New England.

Famjin Stone: A Faroese Runestone (Faroe Islands). It also contains Latin letters. The same Latin letters that prove a Stone to be a nonsensical hoax in the States are genuine artifacts when found in the Faroes.

Faroe Islands: The early history of the Faroe Islands is a mystery. The Norse settled the North Atlantic Islands by the 9th century. Like Iceland, the Islands were officially converted around the year 1000, and became part of the Kingdom of Norway a few decades later.

Follins Pond: Located on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Follins Pond had once distinguishable ruins of a Norse longship, and typical Scandinavian Mooring holes. The entire area is reminiscent of what can be found still at several locations. Some locals remember and name stores, streets and parks after their Viking predecessors.

Flatey Book: *Flateyjarbók* is the largest medieval Icelandic manuscript, made up of 225 written and illustrated pages. It contains a vast amount of information, such as the Eddic poem “Hyndluljóð”. For Vinlanders its importance lies in the *Grænlandinga* Saga, which relates a history of Vinland with differences from the account given in *Eiríks Saga Rauða*. Most researchers believe the *Grænlandinga* to be the more accurate of the two and probably dictated by an actual Greenlander.

Glacial Kame culture: One of the several names used in identifying the Red Ocher/Old Copper cultures. The Kame culture could go as far back as 8000 B.C. They are so named because these were the remains found in Kames. The earliest site recognized for Glacial Kame was in Ohio named the Ridgeway site. One of the interesting discoveries was they were buried with their dogs. Ancient Northern Germanics were notorious for being buried with their dogs.

Gluscap: Great Hero Creator Archetype of the Northeastern Indian tribes – Micmac being one. Gluscap is Thor, Tyr, Loge, and Wotan all in one. He carries much of the retinue of those Gods and Gluscap is also identified with the Thunder Being in the old stories. Gluscap is the Thunderbird-man. Gluscap always does what is right. There are legends of Normans or Templars landing at Nova Scotia and being mistaken for Gluscap. Always the Nordic Culture Hero who brings good tidings to earth’s children.

Goddard site: This name site is home to the “Maine Penny”, found here in a heap. It is a typical Norwegian coin from the Vinland years.

Grave Creek Stone: Found in 1838 during excavations of the Grave Creek Mound on the Ohio River, in Moundsville, W.V., a few miles South of Wheeling. The Stone was engraved with odd Runic characters and looks a bit like directions. Other similar Stones have been discovered.



Grave Creek Stone.

Goshen tunnel: One example of the strange stone tunnels that are found periodically. Counting the well-like vertical shaft, there is about 100 ft of stone tunnel that was discovered by locals in the 1800's. There are no records of the quite intricate work and some of the stones are too large for it to have been made in secret during Colonial times.

Goths: The Goths are a mysterious people from the Ancient Northern Germanic pool. Their ventures South into Europe where they supplied the Royal Bloodlines for centuries flowered into the Graal Legends from of Blood Memory. They are the origins of the Fleur de lis. Like the Celts, the Goths and the Holy Graal are inseparable. We quote Miguel Serrano: "The origin of the Goten is unknown to us (like the origin of the Vanir and Aesir). We only know that around the year 800 BC they descended from the regions of south Sweden, from Jutland in Schleswig-Holstein and headed for the eastern regions of Germany. History goes back to the island of Gotland (Land of God, of Goten). But the Goths came from Hyperborea, the true fatherland of God, of the Gods. Their Twin-Kings conquered all of Europe and settled for centuries in Spain, coming now from the East, divided in two branches: Ostro-goten (Ostrogoths), Bright Gods, reluctant like the South Pole, and Weisgoten (Visigoths), Wise Gods, like a God. Between the years 150 and 484 of our Era the Goths conquered and colonized the regions of Russia, southern Turkey, Austria, France and Italy with their Twin-King, Alarich. And finally in Spain. Languedoc was Visigoth land. Their Twin King, Geiserich, crossed Spain and went towards Africa where he founded a kingdom that succumbed with King Gelirrier, led the Wandalen, or Vandals."

Hammonasset Line: Begins at Montauk on Long Island, N.Y., goes through Connecticut and into New York State, and is made up of pre-Colonial Stone sites. Cairns, unusual walls, travel ways; can all be found along the line throughout the State. At the Catskill Mountains it is said to reach “The Wall of the Manitou”.

Haudenosaunee: "People of the Longhouse", also known as the Iroquois.

Heavener Runestone: The large Stone is in Eastern Oklahoma near the town of Heavener, which is about 30 miles South of Spiro where there was once a great Mississippian Settlement. See *The Runestones* chapter.

Hé-no: The Spirit of Thunder. He is an invulnerable Warrior. On his back he carries a bag filled with pieces of chert which he throws at evil spirits and witches. The Iroquois know Him as the Tisote (Grandfather). Hé-no brought rain to nourish the crops and resided in a cave under Niagara Falls. At that time a young girl living above the Falls was engaged to marry an unwanted suitor. Rather than marry him she climbed in a canoe and headed down the river. The girl disappeared when she went over the Falls, because Hé-no caught her in a blanket and brought her back to his cave.

Hudson Bay: Large saltwater Bay in Canada with a surface area of almost 500,000 square miles. The Strait that leads to the Bay from the Atlantic was named Ginnungagap by the Norse. The Bay sits directly North of the Great Lakes, with numerous finds of an ancient seafaring people.

Hvitramannaland: Meaning White Man's Land and sometimes thought of as Greater Ireland. It pre-existed Vinland and was a land long known by name to the Northmen. See Albania.

Hyperborea: Lost Northern Paradise largely recognized by its Greek name of Hyperborea. Highly advanced Race, great in stature and Divine like, the Hyperboreans were not of this world. Whether one wants to think upon them as Gods, Angels, Astronauts etc., the overall consensus is that they were from the Heavens. The prototype of the Aryan race, who after a Younger Dryas type catastrophe set out and conquered the world over as the ANGSP. (Ultima) Thule is known as the center of Hyperborea. Whether it be from the Vestas of the Persians, the Mount Meru of Indus or Arthur sleeping in Avalon – Exiles have longed for the lost land and Golden Age ever since.

Inca dog: It was the custom of the ancient Incas to be interred with their dogs. Tests conducted by French scientists Friant and Reichlen determined the Inca dogs were descendants of the Danish sheepdog.

Irminsul: Ancient Germanic sign still highly revered by the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons at the end of the Merovingian Era. It is the Pillar of the ancient Axe and Pillar cult of the ANGSP. The Irminsul is essential to the Northern Germanic *Thing*. We see it in the Balance and Scales – they are the same image of the Measurer. When the Church thought itself rid of Irminsul, the Vehm just altered to the (Linden) Tree, the Roland or Mary Pillar; the Witness of the Assembly. This God and his Axe (Judge’s Hammer) is also known as Arman to the old Teutonic Rune Sages.

Iron furnace pits: Ancient iron smelting pits found throughout North America, especially prevalent around Mound Builder Settlements. They have been identified in Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina etc.etc.

Iroquois: A major Tribe from Northeastern America. There have been numerous proofs that they descended from the Vikings e.g. their pottery. Perhaps, one of the best descriptions came from Captain Mallery in *Lost America*. We quote: “On a sunny June day several decades ago, I stood on the bank of a river near Sherbrooke, Quebec, watching a gang of iron workers climbing about the skeletal framework of a steel arch bridge rising far above the waters. I was proud of that bridge. It was the first steel arch that I had designed and the first one that our company had built in Canada. But it was not the bridge that was holding my attention; it was the iron workers. It was their physical appearance. They looked much like the usual gang of iron workers. They had the same weather beaten skin and essentially the same build, except they were a little taller. The arresting thing about the group as a whole was that they all seemed to be Swedes or Norwegians. It prompted me to ask Jim Foote, the foreman, where he had picked up all these Squareheads. Grinning he said that they were full blooded Indians, not Squareheads. Every one of them, Jim said, carries a card from Uncle Sam showing he is a full blooded Indian, a Mohawk from the St. Regis Reservation in northern New York. I recall thinking idly at the same time that these Iroquois of striking Nordic resemblance could easily pass as descendants of the legendary Vikings – those ancient tall, blonde warrior sailors who were supposed to have settled somewhere in North America... According to their own traditions and also according to archeological and ethnological evidence, the Iroquois developed in the St. Lawrence Valley as a result of the absorption by the native tribes of an invading race from the north and the northeast. Attaining a dominant status

in the valley, these invaders superimposed many of their cultural traits on the native culture. A systematic analysis of Iroquoian culture reveals many cultural traits identical with corresponding cultural traits of the ancient Scandinavians. Sieur de Roberval, the first Governor General of New France, described the Iroquois whom he saw in the St. Lawrence region in 1542 as follows: ‘They are a people of goodly stature and well made, they are very white, but they are all naked, and if they were clothed as the French are, they would be as white and as fair, but they paint themselves for fear of heat and sun burning’.”

Jacques de Mahieu: During WWII, Jacques de Mahieu was a member of the SS Charlemagne Division. After the War, to avoid persecution he left Europe for Argentina, where he taught science and founded the Institute for Human Science. Most of his later years were devoted to investigating the possibility that Vikings were the founding fathers of prehistoric South American Kingdoms. De Mahieu proved the presence of Danish Vikings in Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. During his investigations he also discovered that Knight Templars developed a silver trade with the Second Empire of Tiwanaku (Bolivia). The story goes back to 1200 A.D., when the Templars began reaching the coasts of Brazil: “to trade silver bullion with the descendants of Danish Vikings, founders of the Second Empire of Tiwanaku, flooding Europe with this metal, and thus establishing the bases of their economical power”. De Mahieu had written several books on the subject. Next, follows what may be the only English translation of De Mahieu, in which, he gave a summary of his work in *Drakkars sur L’Amazone* (Longships on the Amazon). Courtesy of National Vanguard: “In regard to North America, the riddle of the origin of the White gods is easy to solve, at least theoretically. From the beginning of the 11th to the 14th century, Norway had important settlements in Vinland, which included part of New England. As the Sagas also tell us, the Irish supported flourishing colonies further in Huitramannaland (land of the White men). But in Middle and South America? The traditions of the natives have handed down four names of the most important culture bearers and all four are of Scandinavian origin: Ullman (the man Ull, god of the hunt in German mythology), in Mexico named Quetzalcoatl; Naymlap in Ecuador (Indian perversion of Heimlap, a “piece of the fatherland” in Norse, the ancient Danish-Norwegian speech); Votan or Wotan in the tongue of the Mayas and Chiumes; Huiracocha (the Quichuas pronounce this Huir’kosch) in Peru (from the Norse huitr, White, and goth, god). On the basis of the Spanish chronicles, we were able to establish in the course of our research that it was Vikings from Schleswig who civilized Mexico and later, at the beginning of the 11th century, founded the state of Tiahuanacu,

which stretches from present-day Colombia (where the highland of Bogota is still called Cundimamarca, a slight transformation of Kondanemarka, the royal Danish mark) south to Valparaiso in Chile. About 1290 the Scandinavians were attacked and beaten by tribes of Araukaner Indians near Coquimbo. Some of the survivors managed to make it to the sea in rafts and eventually reached the Pacific islands. Others withdrew to the mountains of Apurimac, where ten years later under the command of Manko Kapak (man kon, the kingly man, in Norse), marched on Cuzco and founded there the state of the Incas, that is, the state of the 'descendants'. Others fled back into the tropical forests near the equator east of the Andes. In Paraguay, the presence of White Indians has been known since the Spanish conquest. These 'Indians' preferred to burn their settlements in 1628 and become nomads rather than accept the conditions of semi-slavery offered by the Jesuit missionaries. A few hundred of them still live in the Caaguazu and Amambay mountains. They are the Guayaki, a word in the Quichua language which means 'Whites of the plain'. We were able to carry out a series of anthropological investigations of some of the Guayakis, thanks to the help of the Paraguayan military forces. The results left no doubt. We found a degenerate population of Aryans of Nordic race mixed with local Guarani Indians, all of them illiterate, who drew "tribal symbols" for us which had the appearance of runes. At their direction and with a little luck we managed to excavate in a long-abandoned village an urn full of ceramic fragments ornamented with runes and Nordic symbols. Now we had tangible proof. Later our discoveries multiplied. On a trail leading from Tiahuanacu to the Atlantic we found a Viking station in the neighborhood of Villarica, Paraguay, that contained an amazing Odin portrait, a tree of life, a world snake and various clearly legible runic inscriptions. On one we read dothhof om vrith rimi (cemetery by the storm-swept mountains). Next we discovered in the north of eastern Paraguay open rock caves, whose walls were covered with many half-faded runic inscriptions of different time periods. Our runologist, Hermann Munk, translated sixty-one of them. Here is a sample: uik uina klok luth thi ... ate kle auf (war has come to Klok, praise to you ... Father on high). On the peak of Itaguambye (Mason mountain) in the same locality, we found ruins of a fortified place, which measured 300 meters on its longest side, and boasted a stonewall 10 meters high and 3 meters thick. Some 160 km southwest, we came upon the walls of an important pre-Columbian settlement near the village of Tacuati. In a ruined temple of 29 by 10 meters we found two runic inscriptions and a drawing of Odin on horseback. Not far from the village a small stream cascaded over a stone which bore the visible inscription, toth log (peaceful brook). In the Brazilian state of Piaui, we explored the Seven Cities, a place with statues

of human figures of European appearance and many runic inscriptions. One of the latter contained the words *skea akma an matsis* (“the intelligent bearded men in their residence on the plain”). To the south of Rio de Janeiro Hermann Munk deciphered an already known but still unriddled inscription in the Nordic helmet of a large figure of Aryan appearance. *En hinli fill eikthils sithil esk kius* means “near this rock are many oak planks for ships on the beaches of coarse sand.” Rio at that time must have been a stronghold where Viking ships put in for necessary repairs on their voyages between the ports of the Amazon and the island of Santa Catarina. It should be pointed out that the deciphered and translated inscriptions were rarely in the classical Norse. Most were a mixture of Norse and Old Low German, especially the German typical of Schleswig in the Middle Ages. In this article we have only been able to offer a few proofs of the presence of Vikings in pre-Columbian South America. But they leave little room for skepticism. Between 1305 and 1457, the years our inscriptions are dated, there were men in present-day Brazil and Paraguay who spoke a Schleswig dialect and wrote in runic signs. Unfortunately, it is not possible in this space to condense the contents of my five books on this subject. As we said, we have only been able to provide a few specific examples of our discoveries. It has taken thirty years of research to progress from a working hypothesis to a theory and finally to a thesis. Today the Viking kingdom of Tiahuanacu is history.”

Kalands: The Kalendar. Much of the wisdom of the Kalands/Armanen has been subterfuged. The Kalands were the origin of the Kalendar. Dix got it right when he began attaching the name Calendar to some of the ancient Megalithic sites in New England; he recognized the entire layout was of a Calendar. There are numerous ancient European sites of the Kaland/Armanen – those who measured the scales of time and had “the power to move the stars”, e.g. the ancient lands of the Celts and Teutons are littered with remnants of these prehistoric observatories. These linked structures could easily stretch for hundreds of miles.

Kansas City Runestone: This Stone can make one wonder... From first glance it appears to be a modern invention with names such as “Hannah” clearly engraved upon it, but its location sits undeniably on a line of Runestones that stretch from at least Roseau, MN. to Heavener OK.

Kensington Runestone: Found by Olof Ohman in 1898 near Kensington, MN. See *The Runestones* chapter.

Kingittorsuaq Runestone: “The Kingittorsuaq Runestone was found in 1824 in a group of three cairns that formed an equilateral triangle on top of the mountain on Kingittorsuaq Island in the south-central part of the Upernavik Archipelago. The stone is now located at the National Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen.” (Greenland.)

Lawrence County, Arkansas Runestone: “Kept at the Powhatten court house State Park, found in Lawrence County by Cleamon and Elsie Nicholson, who submitted drawings of it in 1977 to Barry Fell, President of the Epigraphic Society of Arlington, Mass. After two years of careful study of the drawings, Barry came to the conclusion that the stone was a 500-year-old Amerindian copy of a 1000-year-old Norse grave marker. How that conclusion was reached is not specified. He translated the runes as, ‘This stone Ari cut for (his) son Nikolas’.”

Leif Eriksson: Discoverer of America. Leif is one of those figures who has become larger than life embodying a history and feeling of the Folk for the time e.g. Jesse James was another such character. We could include Christopher Columbus, Adolf Hitler etc. etc. It is the instance when an entire movement is represented in one man. Leif means Heir.

Lenape: Known as the Delaware, Lenape means the “pure” or “original”. They have a long and rich history and are considered the Grandfathers of the Algonquin Tribes. There is a sound theory that the lost Greenlanders migrated to the Great Lakes region and evolved into the Lenape.

L’Anse aux Meadows: Newfoundland. The only North American site recognized as a Norse Settlement. See L’Anse aux Meadows section.

Maine Penny: A Norse penny found in 1957 in a Midden (shell heap) at the Maine archeological site called Goddard. The Goddard site has been dated to around 1200. The “people” living there at the time are considered to be Ancestors of the Penobscot Indians. Other unusual finds at the site are of worked copper, including some of European origin that were found in a Late Ceramic period grave with two children.

Mangum Mound: “Is a Mississippian archaeological site in Claiborne County, Mississippi. Two rare copper plates of the Mississippian culture have been discovered during excavations. The Mound was used for burials the 14th century. The Magnum Mound plate below reveals the intricate craftsmanship of the Mississippians.



The “Birdman” Hero. So obvious in this depiction to be a costume he puts off and on, just as the Norse Gods are known to have possessed throughout the Eddas.

Mandan Tribe: “Half-White Indians”, as described by Lewis and Clark. A Missouri River people of North and South Dakota. Missouri means “men in big boats”. The Mandans were likely a remnant of what once was West Vinland. They are closely related to a few other Tribes of the area, such as the Ankira, who they claim were elaborate shapers. They lived in Palisaded Settlements on Rivers, just as Europe’s Vikings had lived in Palisaded Settlements on Rivers. Some of their construction is identical to Norse. While visiting the Mandan sites, I had the distinct feeling that these people were familiar with the construction of Stave Churches. See *Vinland the Good* chapter for more information on the Mandan.

Manitou: The Great Spirit that holds everything. The Grand Intelligence behind it all. The majority of “Native Americans” know the name of Manitou. They grew up on stories of the Manitou. The Manitou is the Supreme Spirit alone and yet also the very Spirit in the smallest of things. Vedas name him Vishnu who pervades Life. The Great Spirit riding upon his Thunderbird. The Man-tou is MAN TYR, and makes up the West to the East. The pure unadulterated Spirit comes from the North, which is certainly the home of the Great Manitou. While the Thunderer, Arthur, retires to a Paradise in the West after his work is through. As a Sun cult, it is only fitting that Heroes retire in the West of the Setting Sun. This is just a glimpse of the workings of Manitou. Manitous are also the Great Spirit of the Earth, Urd, earthly troops guarding the old sentinels.

Manitou Stones: Large and peculiar Standing Stones strung periodically throughout the States. They have an uncanny resemblance to most of the standing Runestones found in Scandinavia. See *Connecting the Dots*.

Manutara: Unique ritual and custom from Ostara (Easter) Island. There is a contest that centers around Ostara's egg. Basically the winner of the contest lives on vacation while all his needs are provided for, until he is dethroned. We can see where the original winner was given a free choice.

Martha's Vineyard: Island near Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Long before the Kennedys, Martha's Vineyard was known for its Vikings. Persistent tales of Norsemen prevail throughout the area. From Dolmans to ancient walls, and Runestones, like the Leif Eriksson Stone found on the shore of nearby Nomans Land Island. There was even a poem written about Leif and *Minne*, in which Leif broke her heart when he left for Greenland. The Island is not very forthcoming with information.

Michigan Tablets: "Beginning in the 1850s, and continuing for over fifty years, a series of artifacts including inscribed tablets of clay, slate, copper, and stone, were discovered in Michigan - numbering into the thousands, some estimates as high as ten thousand." The tablets depict a variety of scenes, which almost seem Biblical yet quite unique. Many were found in Mounds and display a level of craftsmanship that is impressive.

Henriette Mertz explains her examination of the relics in *The Mystic Symbol* where she found the artifacts revealed evidence they were almost all done by different hands. Henriette Mertz was trained in detection of forgery, which is why she initially looked at the tablets in the 1950s. She presented evidence they were done by different individuals in a wide variety of methods. Therefore, she concluded they were not the work of a hoaxer.



The cuneiform "mystic symbol" prevalent amongst the Michigan Tablets.

Midden: Old shell heap. Ancient Shell Mounds. Found around the world. Certainly a Seafaring Northern tradition of heaping used shells into great Mounds (and other refuse). Important burials also took place in these type of structures. Middens are known for how well they can keep intact and preserve artifacts.

Milk River, Alberta, Canada: Petroglyph of Thor with his Thunder Rake (Hammer). Identical to ancient Germanic lore of the Thunder Broom.

Moundville, Alabama. Mounds: The Mississippians in Alabama. Platform and Conical Mounds make up the site that was said to be used on and off from 3000 to 1000 years ago. 400 skeletons dug up at Moundville by the Alabama Museum of Natural History had some interesting results. We quote Director Walter Jones from the University: “Most of the large bones brought out were found in the vicinity of Mound G. The majority averaging 6 ft or more in height. All of the graves from which the skeletons were taken were earthen except one, which was a very fine type of Stone Box burial, which is so prevalent in Tennessee and Kentucky. One skeleton measured 7 feet 6 inches in height.”

Mount Carbon: Located on the South side of the Kanawha River in Fayette County, W.V. Mount Carbon has a set of archaeological sites with Mounds, Cairns, stone walls, flint quarries, workshops etc.

Mystery Hill: Also called America’s Stonehenge. The ancient Megalithic structures located near Salem, New Hampshire have been a curiosity for centuries. See *Connecting the Dots* chapter.

Narragansett Indians: “Verrazano, who explored the area in 1524, describes the natives as ‘excelling us in size’ and ‘are of bronze color, some inclined more to whiteness...the face sharply cut’. Other tribes practiced nomadic hunting, while the Narragansetts lived and farmed in permanent communities, using hunting as a supplement for gathered food”. The Narragansetts are another one of the numerous Tribes that show evidence of descending from Vikings. See *Norumbega*.

Narragansett Runestone: The Narragansett Runestone is a 2.5 ton slab of rock in Rhode Island. It is inscribed with two rows of Runic characters. See *The Runestones* chapter.

Newport Tower: The Newport Tower is visible from the Narragansett Bay in the town of Newport, R.I. Questions about the origins of the Tower have been around as long as anyone can remember. The establishment claims it was the handiwork of the first Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, because he once called it “my old stone windmill”, but there is not a shred of evidence of anyone who built it. It had always been there and spoken of as such since the 1600’s. These Round Towers have quite a history. They have been constructed by the Celts, Norse and Knights. They are located in Denmark, Norway, Scotland, Orkney etc. basically wherever the *Minne* permeated and as far away as Italy and Palestine. Throughout Europe and the Islands they were usually a kind of Church, or Chapel, a

special meeting place for certain. “In 1837, Danish archaeologist Carl Christian Rafn proposed a Viking origin for the tower in his book *Antiquitates Americanae*.” Since then it has become a raging debate. Everytime academia disproves it, researchers re-prove it, and so on. Of course, we lean towards the Norumbega side of the argument. One thing is certain – it was not built by Colonialists as a Mill.



Newport Tower.

Noman’s Land Runestone: Noman’s or Normans Island is a bit South of Martha’s Vineyard. In 1926, Joshua Crane, resident of Noman’s Land, Massachusetts, spotted something in the water. The tide was particularly low that day. What he spotted turned out to be a Runestone with the name Leif Eriksson upon it. Researchers have claimed that in the past it was further inland. On the Island they have found some engraved rocks and formations. See *The Runestones*.

North Dakota Harpoon: “This Harpoon point was found in North Dakota under a 300 year old tree in what looked like a Viking burial cairn. This harpoon point is in the possession of Marian Dahm of Minnesota... It seemed to be made of fine steel. For me the most unusual aspect of this point was the edge of the blade. This edge was marked like a piece of pine would look after being carved with a knife, that is, long smooth cut marks.” (Courtesy of Sjolander.)



North Dakota Harpoon.

Norumbega: The legendary place known as Norumbega or Norvega has long been determined as a corrupted word reaching back to Norway. It is Norse in origin. It is a corruption of the word Norbergia (part of Norway) or Norvegr (Norway). See the *Norumbega* section.



1570 Atlas by Abraham Ortelius placed Norumbega in New England (circled).

Norumbega Tower: Constructed by Professor Horsford, who believed that Vinland and Norumbega were one and the same. He found ruins near Boston that he was sure belonged to Leif Eriksson's Norumbega. To honor the memory of the Norse he had a Tower built in its place. See *Norumbega*.

Oak Bluffs Runestone: (Martha's Vineyard.) The Runestone is recorded from the 1600's and a translation made by a clergyman who studied it, but the translation is lost. The Stone was removed from beach and used as fill in the early 1900's.

Old Copper Culture: This is often used as the name for the original Copper Mining Folk of the Great Lakes, which were most likely related to the ANGSP. They are related to the Red Ochre People, Glacial Kame and the Mound Builders. See *Old Copper Culture*.

Orphir Round Kirk: A fine exemplar of the Round Towers. The remains of Scotland's only surviving Round Medieval Church. Built around 1100, the Orphir Round Kirk is thought to have been built by Earl Hakon. During early Norse rule, it was the seat of power. And like Greenland's Church, it was dedicated to Saint Nicholas (Odin). There is a man by the name of

Harald Boehlke, who has put forth the hypothesis that the Round Towers were the work of Gnosis Northmen and linked to other sacred structures.

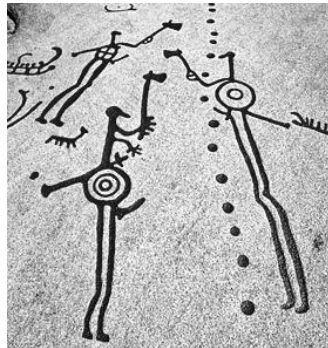
Orkney Islands: Long held and known to the Norse, which are located North of Scotland. The Orkneys are known for some of the most famous ruins in the world. Norway, Celts, Sea People etc., Orkney has belonged to the Northern-Germanic Race, we call Viking, for quite some time.

Papars: The Norse name for the “Irish Monks”, who seemed to have been found nearly everywhere the Vikings travelled in the Atlantic. There is also evidence that points to these same Druidic, Culdee type of Monks being inhabitants of Albania, Whitemansland, Greater Ireland. The Norse Sagas refer to a place on the American mainland as Greater Ireland. They also mention seeing White men dressed in robes, carrying lighted torches and chanting hymns that disappeared into a hole in the ground.

Petroglyphs: Petroglyphs or Pictographs are ancient stories recorded onto rocks. When first encountering the old rock carvings here in the States, the initial thought is they are too simple to be Norse, but when compared to Rock carvings of Scandinavia – a new picture emerges. Vikings had some beautiful artwork e.g. the Gotland Stones, but there were also simple engravings telling the same magical stories that here in the States would be labeled “Native American”, which gives a new outlook when relating to ancient American inscriptions.



Rock Art of Alta. Norway.



Vitlycke, Sweden.

“Scandinavian Bronze Age art is found on most of the petroglyphic boulders in the Georgia Gold Belt . . . a mountainous region containing the purest gold in the world. Most of Georgia’s petroglyphs are believed to be contemporary with the Scandinavian Bronze Age, although some are definitely Maya or Arawak in origin. Several of these later became some

of the earliest symbols in the Maya writing system. The most important symbols of the European Bronze Age such as the Sun Wheel, Great Sun (High King), Summer Solstice, Winter Solstice, Equinox, Solar Eclipse and phases of the moon are identical in Bronze Age Sweden and the writing system of Georgia's Creek Indians." (Thornton)

Point Rosee: A recent archeological site near Codroy at the Southwest end of the Island of Newfoundland. In 2014, archaeologist Sarah Parcak, using near-infrared satellite images discovered what looked like another Norse settlement at Point Rosee, Newfoundland. Her digs have discovered a smelting furnace.

Portsmouth Earthworks: Located in Ohio, the Portsmouth Circle is identical to those found in Scandinavia from the last Viking Age.

Poteau Runestone: The Poteau Stone, found in 1967, is about 15 inches long. There are seven Runes in a straight line. "Tool marks in the grooves showed that the letters had been made with a punch, like the Heavener Runestone". It was discovered 10 miles North of the Heavener Stone.

Putnam County, New York: Containing hundreds of Stone Chambers, Putnam County has more stone ruins than any other County. No one can seem to understand why they are particularly there, because it is so far off the beaten track. They never noticed the Putnam County Chambers are precisely West of the Newport Tower in Rhode Island. Also interesting to note is that the West Point Military Academy sits right in line at the border of Putnam County. One can only wonder at ruins the Academy had been built upon. Further along the line is the now famous Chamber at Tionesta, PA. There seems to be a Sacred Geometry at work here.

Quitsa Quoit: Dolmen on Martha's Vineyard which is identical to similar formations in Scandinavia. See *Connecting the Dots* chapter.

Red Ochre People: Northeast Coast, Great lakes, Midwest region. From the Great Lakes to the Orkneys and Germany, the Danube, the Baltic, certainly Scandinavia and the Russian Steppes, Caucasus and the Black Sea, use of Red Ochre in ceremonies and burials seems to be a Northern hemisphere phenomenon that probably originated from the area of the North Sea. To the Northman Red Ochre had divine qualities and was used in a magical science. The very word "ocher" means to do magic. We believe they used it as a "structural link". Another common trait of the Red Ochre culture was they were a highly advanced seafaring people. When

Red Ochre burials are found further South, such as Spain or Texas, it is always coastal location. We have made the conclusion that the ANGSP and Red Ochre Peoples are closely related if not the very same people.

Red Paint People: Maine; Northeastern region. 7000 year old Red Ochre culture probably from Norway. Also known as the Maritime Archaic.

Red Wing, Minnesota: Southeast of Minneapolis, the Red Wing area has been known for its unusual features in the past, such as great Stone Cairns that once existed on the bluffs overseeing the River.

Roseau Runestone: Found near Roseau, Minnesota and well documented. See *Connecting the Dots*.

Runic cryptology: Rune puzzles, Runes written in code, usually numeric codes. The Armanen Rune Masters called it “Kala”. The old Sages have always spoken and written in code. People have been trying to decipher their meaning ever since. Alf Monge and Ole Landsverk being two of the more recently noted. In 1967, Monge, a former US Army cryptographer asserted that the Heavener Runestone is a runic puzzle, indicating a date, equivalent to November 11, 1012, St. Martin's Day, and again with the Poteau inscription is the same date, November 11, 1017 A.D. According to Monge, all of the cryptic runic messages in North America and those found in Stave Churches in Norway, are deciphered as dates of Church holidays. We should note that “St. Martin’s Day” has always been solemn to the Northern Germanic (Einherjar Day) and St. Martin (Mars) is a well-known Patron of the Merovingians and all Germans.

Rus: Vikings in the East, from which Russia takes its name. Swedish Vikings who crossed the Baltic Sea and descended across Eastern Europe were branded “Rus”. Cities like Kiev and Moscow belonged to the Rus. The legendary Varangian Guard would arise out of the Rus. The Ukraine. In 862, the Viking chieftain Rurik captured Kiev, a Slavic village on the Dnieper and made it his capital. The Kingdom he established became known as the “land of the Rus”.

Shawnee Runestone: Stone was found in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Its five Runes are from the Elder Futhark. Alf Monge studied the inscription on the Shawnee Runestone and said it was also a Norse cryptopuzzle, giving the date November 24, 1024 A.D.

Sigurd Stone: The Sigurd Stones form a group of Stones that depict imagery from the legend of Sigurd the Dragon Slayer. They were made during the Viking Age and constitute the earliest Norse representations of the matter in the Nibelungenlied and the Sigurd legends from the Eddas.



No one is sure how this beautiful Sigurd carving came to be on Nova Scotia.

Skeleton in Armor: Name given to a skeleton unearthed in Fall River, Massachusetts in 1832. The skeleton was destroyed only 9 years later. People have been making wild claims ever since, especially academia who would say anything that might quell the discovery. An actual account was published in 1837 by the Magazine of *Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*, from Boston, which reported the body was “wrapped or covered in a coarse, dark brown bark. Inside the bark was a finer covering made of cloth. The man inside was dressed in a copper breast plate. Unfortunately, the breast plate was so heavily corroded that it could not be determined if there were markings upon it. Below the plate, the man wore a belt made of brass tubing that was held together with sinew. He had been buried in a sitting position, facing the East and Rising Sun. Near the right knee was a quiver of arrows. Unlike Indian flint or stone arrows, these arrow tips were thin, flat, and made from brass”. The description gives rise to other Norse burials in a sitting position, such as Sandvika, on the island of Jøa in Central Norway, where most of their bodies were found facing an Easterly direction. The breastplate of brass was thirteen inches long and six broad. The plate appeared to have been cast. It was in oval form, the edges being irregular, because of corrosion. Below and entirely encircling the body, was the brass tube belt, each four and a half inches in length and three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, arranged vertically close together, the length of the tube being the width of the belt. “The tubes are of thin brass,

cast upon hollow reeds, and were fastened together by pieces of sinew”. Longfellow wrote his poem about this skeleton. See *Skeleton in Armor*.

Sops Arm: Long argued by locals that Sops Arm was an ancient Norse site was further proven with the incredible find of a Sunstone discovered by Kent Budden at Sop’s Arm, in 2002. It was found knocked over, lying face down, and nearly completely buried. The Sunstone took its place among several other artifacts found throughout the years. See *Sops Arm*.

Spirit Pond Runestones: The Spirit Pond Runestones are 4 Stones with runic inscriptions found at Spirit Pond in Maine by Walter Elliot in 1971. See *The Runestones* chapter.

Spiro Mounds: At least one 7 foot long skeleton was found in the infamous Craig Mound. By all reports, this area of Oklahoma once had Runestones e.g Heavener. The Spiro Mounds site probably had something to do with those Runestones. Spiro also had a Warrior in full copper attire, which evokes memories of several other such finds, like the Skeleton in Armor. See *Tula of Arkansas* section.

James Bay White Indians: The White Indians were along the shore of James Bay at the North of the Albany River. They were known to “keep to themselves”, and said to have been fine physical specimens and good workers. Here follows the testimony of a Pioneer: “I don't believe they are real Indians,” said Mr. Jones. “They look like white people. They talk Muskego (a Cree dialect), and some talk a very little English. Some of the women wore narrow cloth bands to tie back their hair, which is not like our Indian women”.

Stave Church: The Stave Church is the outward expression of what we usually call “the Church of Olaf Tryggvason”. They are only found in Norway and parts of Sweden. The craftsmanship and beauty of the unique Staves can be stunning. The same Runes that are found in the Staves are the same Runes found here. They were obviously in honor of the Dragon. The Christ Mythos of the Dragon is a much older story than Christianity. It is part of the Blood Memory. A simple version would be: The Logos of the Universe, Holy Spirit, can be impersonal, but before time there was someone who did care and paid the ultimate sacrifice for caring. They have been here comforting us ever since. They will not leave until every Soul that is redeemable has been liberated. What love can compare to that? The Dragon could be sitting in Paradise right now, but is rather in the thick of things for the sake of those who had no recourse. The Stave Churches are

a testimony to this. Its in their architecture. Like most religion, Jesus the Nazarene is a later telling of the original Kristos before time was (in the beginning was the Word). The Round Towers are also a part of this *Minne*.

Straumfjörð: According to the Saga of Erik the Red it is the place in Vinland where Thorfinn Karlsefni made an outpost. Its name means ‘Stream-fjord’ or ‘Tide-fjord’. Straumsey (Stream-Isle) lies at the mouth of Straumfjörð; which was an Island described as full of birds. Some scholars believe Straumfjörð to be L’Anse aux Meadows.

Thorwald Eriksson: Leif’s brother Thorvald, after hearing Leif’s venture, decided he would lead an expedition of his own. The year is given as 1002. He and his crew reached Vinland safely and spent two years exploring parts of Vinland by ship, using Leifsbudir as their base. At one point they made landfall at “a point of land which was stretched out and covered all over with wood.” Thorvald took a look about and proclaimed, “Here is beautiful. Here I would like to make my dwelling.” This is an obvious description of a wooded Cape or small Peninsula, and supposed to lie somewhere on the coast of New England. Thorwald died on the expedition and is buried here. Some nights you can still hear Thorwald’s voice on the wind asking if his men are safe, before taking his last breath.

Thorwald’s Rock: Hampton, New Hampshire. Local residents have always claimed this was the location of the grave of Thorvald Eriksson. Hampton is 20 miles from America’s Stonehenge at Mystery Hill.

Thorfinn Karlsefni: Thorfinn belonged to a noble-blooded lineage and had great success in exploration and trading voyages. He is the main character in the Erik the Red Saga, where Karlsefni stayed 3 years in Vinland. See *Vinland the Good* chapter.

Thunderbird: “The origin of the Thunderbird symbol derives from the ancient Mississippian culture of the mound builders of North America and were major elements in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. The enemy of the Thunderbird was the Underwater Panther, a sea monster from the Underworld”. We learn two things from that establishment quote. First, the origin of the Thunderbird came from the Mississippians, which we know early Mississippians were Vikings. So, just as the myth indicates, it is Nordic and represents Thor or Odin. Second, they have no idea what they are talking about. There are 3 places. The Upperworld is represented by sky animals. The Underworld by slithering things and fishes etc. The Otherworld is represented by legged animals, such as the Horse or Panther.

The “Underwater Panther” is not accurate. The Panther who came across the waters would be more so, because it was the Cult of the Cat, the Cult of Freya. The likeness of the Thunderbird to Thor is undeniable. Both fight the Water Serpent as an arch nemesis. How the Thunderer became a bird is no more complicated than Angels having wings – it is because they ride the sky, they can fly. Manitou will come on the wings of an avenging Angel. There is a rich cultural tradition that takes root in North America. A culture of Sun worship and Sky entities that are benevolent towards man. We quote Lakota Medicine man, Lame Deer: “Thunderbirds stand for rain, and fire, and the truth, and as I said before, they like to help the people”. He went on to say the Underwater Horned Serpent is as long as the Missouri River. How many are aware that the origin of the ever popular Ouroboros is the Midgard Serpent circling the world on the ocean floor?

“It will come from an Other Earth regenerated by Wakan-Tanka, the Thunderbird, after the victory over the powers of evil and darkness, when the power Wakan-Wotan has imposed order and justice in a spiritual extra-cosmic sense. And the Ultimate Avatar of the Fuhrer returns mounted on the Eagle of an Other Light, the Bird of Thunder.” - Miguel Serrano

Toltecs: A mighty Viking people from the 11th century whose capital was Tula (near present day Mexico City). They were renowned for their wisdom, craftsmanship and large stature. Light years ahead of the surrounding “indigenous” peoples, the Toltec were great Builders. The legendary White God Quetzalcoatl was a Toltec. The Maya of the Yucatan Peninsula and the Toltec of central Mexico are indetical in beliefs and customs – same people, different wave. There is much evidence the bloody Aztecs tried to supplant the history of the Toltecs, as their own history. Miguel Serrano claimed the Aztecs were Semitic.

Tuatha De Danann: Branch of the ANGSP from the lost Hyperborea who made Ireland their new home. It is almost certain it is they who brought the original Hyperborean Druids to what has become known as the Celtic Islands (Ireland, England). The original Druids of Hyperborean Blood Memory are not the Druids that we think of today. Much like the ancient seafaring Phoenicians, later Druids would be ruined from within by a foreign element that changed their very nature. Before any of that were the original Gods of Ireland, the Tuatha de Danann (England also, but St. Patrick ordered Monks to preserve the Legends in Ireland). Their stories are glorious and they are Gods that are very approachable. When the Milesians replaced them, the Tuatha de Danann retired to the other side of the Mounds. They’ve been called Albans (Elves) and have been decimated

to the status of “Faeries” by the modern world, which we suppose is better than Devils. The same Mound beliefs were thought here. Also interesting is that some of the Tuatha de Danann left for mysterious lands to the West.

Tula: Name of the capital city of the Toltecs and reminiscent of Thule, center of Hyperborea. Tula or Thule is the ancient word for the center, and navel of the world. Tula would for a long time be a name to identify a Hyperborean Ur-location. The word was carried as far away as India, where the Aryan Goddess of Justice was named Tula. The “Tula Indians” would make up a strong federation of Mound Building peoples throughout Arkansas, Oklahoma etc. The Spiro Mounds and the Heavener Runestone were a part of their domain. Cahokia was probably the original “Tula” of North America.

Turley Hill Runestone: “There are seven of these stones in Oklahoma,” said Gary Courtney, a Tulsa-area resident. Courtney is quoted: “There are five in the Poteau/Heavener area that have been certified. The one on top of Cavanal Hill has been determined to be a burial marker; the one in Heavener is a territorial marker. Three others have been counted in that same area. There is another one near Shawnee, and most recently, one has been studied near where I attended school at Turley Hill near Tulsa.” We have seen the Turley Stone and they are most certainly Runes.



Turley Runestone.

Ull: The great Viking King of South America, according to the work of Jacques De Mahieu. Similar to Quetzalcoatl in bringing civilization. Ullr is also a Norse God, closely related to Thor. Time and again, we encounter Donar (Thor) being inseparable from the minds and missions of the early Nordic explorers of America. In Old Norse, Ullr is the God of hunting and the bow, and could also be called upon for combat. De Mahieu gave great details about the life of the Viking King, Ull, who settled South America.

Varangian: Varangian Guard; Rus Bodyguard for Byzantine Empire. Legendary. They were the personal Bodyguard of the Emperor from the Viking Age. There have been great Warriors throughout time, but what set the Varangians apart was their Loyalty. Unlike Mercenaries, they were more Loyal to the Byzantine Emperor than were his own subjects, which points to how serious they took their Word. These were Men. The door is shut as to how the Northmen first brought the Thunderbird here on a breeze, but in the Varangians, we find it in their well-attested sails.



Depiction of the Varangian Guard, who were known to fly the Sacred Bird. With those Vikings who went West, so came the Thunderbird.

Viking: The term Viking has grown wings since its original meaning. “To go a Viking” meant “to go raiding”. Northern Adventurers extraordinaire is what they were. So widely beheld were the Vikings’ ways that the word became synonymous for all Northmen. It is a good word.

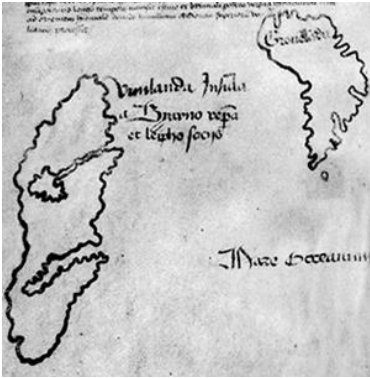
Viking and the Red Man: Book written by Reider T. Sherwin, in which he proved the Norse origin of the Algonquian language.

Viking Ring Fortress: A type of circular Earth Fort built by the Vikings during the Viking Age. They are also known as Trelleborgs. There are presently seven accepted Viking Ring Forts, located in Denmark and Sweden, but more have been found. They mostly date to around the 10th and 11th centuries. The ANGSP also made great Circle Earthworks, which is what inspired the Vikings. Here in the States, and just like Europe, the Ring Forts have been found periodically. Very seldom does someone point out that the Earthen Circles, Trelleborgs and Palisades of Northwestern Europe are identical to the Earthen Ring Forts and Palisades of Vinland. See *Connecting the Dots*.

Vinland Map: The Vinland Map is a Middle Ages map of the Old World that includes a huge Island in the Western Atlantic identified as Vinland. Since 1957, controversy looms over the the Map. First presented by an “Italian” with supposed ties to the State of Mussolini, it was eventually acquired by Yale University. The atmosphere was ecstatic when Yale identified its unmistakable wormholes with an encyclopedia book called *Speculum historiale* (Mirror of History), made back in the 13th century. The School described it as one of the greatest finds in modern history. An analyst gave it the kiss of death in 1972. Walter McCrone suggested the ink contained a 20th century synthetic version of titanium dioxide, the map was ridiculed by scholars. Since then several others have demonstrated otherwise, such as Per Lilliestrom. He acquired the natural crystals from the Swiss Alps where the Map was supposed to have been made. He used ink-making instructions from the 15th century. The resulting titanium dioxide ink was “identical with the chemical and crystalline structure of the ink on the Vinland Map”. Nevertheless, the establishment tows the line of McCrone. I do wonder what those scholars would say when confronted with the fact their esteemed colleague, McCrone, is a proven fraud? He tried pulling the same inkjob in Europe with the Shroud of Turin, but was literally laughed out of the room. His own colleagues would not confirm his assessment and challenged him. It ended with McCrone walking out of the meeting and never debating his position on the Shroud again. This is the joker they refer to when de-bunking the Vinland Map.



Vinland Map. Upper left two Islands are identified as Vinland and Greenland.



A close up of Greenland and Vinland from the Vinland Map. We can recognize the Hudson Strait and Bay. Next, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Great Lakes. When we scale the size, we can estimate that it would include the lands of the Mississippians. Basically, everything East of the Rocky Mountains, minus the Florida Peninsula.

Vérendrye Runestone: Reported from the Mandan Tribe area of North Dakota. See *The Runestones* chapter.

West Vinland: Norsemen name for the land West of the Great Lakes. The Kensington Runestone of Western Minnesota and the Mandan/Sioux Dakotas would both be in West Vinland.

White Gods: The history of America’s White Gods is quite similar to the Tuatha de Danann. The White Gods came hovering over the waters (in Ships), were fair and large in stature, and had great magic. They are Divine and the original Mound Builders. Eventually they would retire when their work was finished, just as the Tuatha de Danann, to the otherside of the Mound. Although Indians know the legends of the White Gods, it would seem that today we must go to South America to hear their story. Miguel Serrano spoke extensively of them in *The Golden Cord*. We quote: “The Maya claimed to originate from Tula, or Thule, from whence came their ancestors, the White Gods, the first Hyperboreans. And also, the ancestors of the Vikings. Those lines discovered on the Andean highlands, like giant symbolic Runes, written there by giants, and that seem to designate landing sites of ships coming from other worlds or times, take us back immeasurable ages, undreamed of by De Mahieu. With the submergence of the Atlantis of the North Sea, the Heligoland of Spanuth, thus begins the other Exodus of the last polar survivors, rather, of the already very distant descendants of the Hyperboreans. And they must be to those divine Hyperboreans, as today the Guayaki are to the Vikings of De Mahieu, involuted beings, degenerated in comparison with the divine ancestry. They spread throughout the world in search of those lands where they can survive, seeking out those places – like America – Albania, where the White Gods, their ancestors, took refuge in times already forgotten. They also go to Asia Minor and are the Hittite Shepherd Kings, or Hethites.

They will be defeated and expelled by Ramses II. But all this happens in the periods of 1700 and 1300 B.C., according to Spanuth. And that will be the time when the Nordics come to the Hvéttramannaland of the Vikings, that is, to America. Hyperborea had begun to disappear many ages before. It is also possible that thirty thousand years ago, as is believed by O. Menghin, another wave of whites – descendants of the pre-Mongoloid race that occupied Central Asia prior to the arrival of the Yellow race – came to America. Menghin claims that this was via the Bering Strait. Their current descendants would be the white Caiguas, ancestors of the Guayaki of Paraguay, the Guarayos of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and the Chachapoyas of Brazil. From that legendary white race of Central Asia, from those Aryans of the civilization of the Gobi, descend the white Dropas of Tibet, the Ainu giants of Japan, and the Todas of India. A race of white giants, in turn descendants of the divine Hyperboreans, who had already disappeared, when the central part of the Polar Continent had been submerged along with their capital, Thule... After the Vikings, the Normans and the Irish also came to America. Before them came the Druids and the Celts. Columbus and the Spaniards came later. And here we find Christ and the tradition of the white apostles who preached the Gospel. Their names are Pay Zumé in Brazil and Paraguay, and Thunupa in Peru. Viking and Norman converts, who had made voyages in the Middle Ages to the Nordic Empire overseas, guarded this secret for obvious reasons. The Empire of the Incas had its origin in the White Gods and the Viking Empire, according to De Mahieu. If this were so, why have the Incas removed the traces of these ancestors, ancestors in turn of the Aymara – going as far as to prohibit the writing? What secret did they want to ignore and erase? What misappropriation have they made of a power and a mystery? Machu Picchu was not used by them, as if they suffered from fear and awe, nor did it belong to them. Then, the Spanish and their official Church contribute to the destruction of the last traces of the Hyperborean secret, of the giants of Albania, of the White Gods... My America is the land of the City of the Caesars, of Patiti, of Trapalan, of Elelin; the Kontiki, of Virakocha, of Mamakocha and Quetzalcóatl: the Caleuche is the Ghost ship which sails underwater and stops in the inland ports of the Hollow Earth. All these legends are archetypal memories of the unknown soul of Atlantis and Lemuria of America... And from here the recovery of all the seemingly lost, to save what still can be saved, before the catastrophe that will end the dark period of Kali Yuga or the Iron Age. All our legends have universal value, because its existence is played out on a cosmic scale. The City of the Caesars is Agartha and Hurcalia is the region of spiritual events, Tir nanog, Land of Youth, and Ogigia, the Sacred Island, is Ariana Vaiji, primeval homeland of the Aryans. The Caleuche is the Wafeln, the

ghost ship sailing the Arctic seas, with sails of flaming lights. The White Gods of Tuatha De Danann are of the Icelandic sagas, the Hyperboreans of Thule, the Oses, or Aces, the Caucasus, the mythical Asgard, the hosts of Wotan or Odin, are the Hohuen selnam legend of Tierra del Fuego, the South Jon Magicians. Apollo is Abraxas and Shiva, He is Lucifer and is also the god Quenos, or maybe Quanyip in the mythology of the Ona. You also read about the 'White Island in the Sky', so speak the Selnam, and the 'Celestial City' of Admiral Byrd. These are mainly stories of an ancient science. Archetypes that are incarnated and reincarnated... America, Huitramannaland, Albania, their most ancient names, has always been the traditional home of the defeated, Luciferians, Hyperboreans, crushed by great cosmic catastrophes, or by the enmity of animal-men. She was their true Ark of the Flood, with the destruction of Lemuria, Gondwana, Atlantis, Hyperborea. Some White Gods followed in the footsteps of others, always suspecting their forbears had discovered there impregnable refuges, perhaps the entrances into the Hollow Earth among the Oases of Antarctica. First came the survivors of the destruction of the visible remnants of Hyperborea (those islands submerged in the Arctic according to professor Wirth), then Blond Libyans, Trojans, Vikings, Templars and recently the Esoteric Hitlerists. Survivors of the ultimate Great War. Their predecessors received those who arrived last. But only the initiated Guides could reach the secret shelters. Only the immortals would be received by the immortals. The remainder would have to remain on the surface, disintegrating in the slow and excruciating agony of inevitable miscegenation, what Professor De Mahieu has entitled 'The Agony of the Sun God'... The Spanish friars and the fanaticism of their religion, under a lunar conception, destroyed America-Albania, the last vestiges of the White Gods, and burned the pages of their legends. But not all who came here with the Spanish Conquest ignored the Great Drama. They tried to cross that frightening sea that separates the southern tip of the ghostly Antarctic Oasis, perhaps meeting with the White Giant of Arthur Gordon Pym and thus they were allowed to drink the Aurum Potable, the liquor of Eternal Life”.

Woden-Lithi: Petroglyphs near Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. Long proven by several researchers to be ancient Nordic Petroglyphs. Joan and Romas Vastoskas pointed out the ships depicted in the inscription are European, with animal heads and tailpieces, features totally unknown to the Algonquin. They and other archaeologists have acknowledged the similarities of the Sun God figure with solar deities of Europe, especially the Bronze Age petroglyphs of Scandinavia. Other characteristic features at the site are drawings of Tyr and the Wolf, Fenris. A short-handled

Hammer, Mjolnir, for Thor and Gungnir, the Spear of Odin all make an appearance. We quote Dr. Fred Rydholm: “In 1954, Canadian field geologists discovered a richly varied petroglyph site near Petersborough, Ontario, in which were featured ancient ships resembling those of Scandinavian and Old World sites. Also carved into the rock were images of human and animal figures with numerous letters between the pictorial elements. Researchers at first believed they were American Indian petroglyphs created by the Algonkians, but epigrapher Barry Fell disagreed. He deciphered the carvings and determined that they were in archaic Norse and related to a religious center established by Norse traders who were exchanging woven textiles for copper ingots. The age of the site was estimated to be concurrent with the Bronze Age, about 1700 B.C. Fell was ridiculed by the court historians of the period who disregarded the evidence of Professor Roy Drier of the Michigan Institute of Mining and Technology who said that 5,000 ancient copper mines existed on Lake Superior dating between 2000 and 1000 B.C.”

Writing-on-Stone: Writing-on-Stone is a park in Alberta, Canada which is well-known for its large collection of rockcarvings. Along a 5 mile stretch of Milk River, sandstone outcroppings have been used for the Petroglyphs. The Blackfoot Indians call it a “place of mystery” and the place “where the ghosts live”. According to Blackfoot Elders, the writings are messages from the Spirit World which can be read by Medicine men.

Yarmouth Runic Stone: Nova Scotia. The Yarmouth Stone, also known as the Fletcher Stone, first came to the attention of the public in the early 19th Century. The Stone has an inscription that is Runic in nature. Its twin Stone was found less than a mile away across the Bay a few years later. See *The Runestones* chapter.

Younger Dryas: Ice Age brought about by the Meteoritic Catastrophe that most likely displaced the “White Gods” of Hyperborea. The focus is about 12,000 to 13,000 years ago. Recently the establishment has announced they found the Mother Crater under the ice of Greenland (20 miles long). Definitely a large enough Clovis Age meteorite to disrupt life on Earth. There are clovis meteor impacts which can be included in this timeframe as far away as the Carolinas, others that probably created the Great Lakes and so on, but it is in the Arctic of Canada and Greenland which appears to be hardest hit. As said, no one is ruling out all of this transpired around 12,500 years ago. In Fact, they admit to evidence it did transpire then.

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