

The Portuguese Navigators

by Arthur Faram

The land within the borders of today's Portuguese Republic has been continuously settled since prehistoric times. The history of the City of Lisbon, Portugal can be traced back thousands of years. However, the Celtic culture begins after their long migration across Europe to the North Sea area. Northern Portugal is where the largest Celtic Culture was located. The Celtic population continued on up the coast into the ancient country of Galicia. These Celts, which came to be known as "Lusitanians," had a similar culture to the groups already in Iberia (Spain). This allowed them to settle in Western Iberia in peace and cooperation. The Celts created groups that were named "Celtiberians."

While retaining their Celtic identities Portugal and Galicia were integrated into the Roman Republic. The two countries cultivated a close association with Germanic peoples such as the Suebi and the Visigoths. This was demonstrated in the 5th Century when the four cultures banded together to conquer Italy. In the 8th century the Mediterranean countries, including Portugal, were invaded and conquered by the Moors (Muslims). During the Muslim occupation much of the Celtic population of Galicia and Portugal moved North to the Nordic countries. It is not an accident that the Vikings suddenly appeared circa 800 AD in the Baltic and North Seas. The sudden evolution of the warrior Vikings was the result of the Galician and Portuguese Celts losing their previous military protection during their association with the Roman Empire.

The Portuguese were not the first world navigators. They were however in possession of much of the knowledge handed down from their predecessors and were so proficient in navigation they were used by most Western European maritime organizations to navigate their explorations. The fact that they had experience in sailing the world's oceans, and had a vested interest in keeping it secret, was also a large asset for groups, including the Celts, who were accessing the new world for lumber and minerals.

The Egyptians were visiting the Americas long before the Portuguese. As the Eastern plains of South America are now being cleared for farming it is becoming clear that that area was once inhabited by hundreds of thousands of citizens who created *geoglyphs* similar to the Egyptian and Mayan geoglyphs. A close examination of the Pyramids of Egypt, Mexico and China exhibit identical geoglyphic characteristics which tie them together. It is not inconceivable that the area, that is now Brazil, was an inexhaustible source of manpower for the building of the Egyptian and Mayan pyramids.

During the Christian Reconquista, of the 15th Century, Portugal established itself as an independent kingdom from León, claiming to be the oldest European nation-state. The oldest international boundary in Europe is the boundary between Portugal and the ancient country of Galicia. Galicia lies to the North of Portugal and is the earliest known origin of my familial ancestors. Galicia is now part of Spain but retains its ancient borders in the form of a Spanish

province. Portugal, who had up to this time repulsed Spain's attempts to conquer them, suddenly created an alliance with Spain and together, with the help of the Crusaders, they expelled the Muslims, their 8th century conquerors. It is no coincidence that in 1492AD, the year of the last war with the Muslims, Columbus sailed for the Americas. This was simply the first opportunity for Portugal, Spain and the Vatican to re-claim central and South America after forcing the Muslims out of the Iberian Peninsula. North America had already been ceded to the Celtic Alliance for their help in the helping Portugal in the Reconquista.

The Age of Discovery

Prior to Portugal's alliance with Spain the Spaniards had tried many times to take over Portugal. There were several invasion attempts, ending with a Portuguese victory in the Battle of Aljubarrota in 1385. This victory saw Portugal's colonial expansion in Africa and the voyages of discovery which made Portugal rise as the leading maritime and colonial power in Western Europe. During this time period Lisbon developed into a major commercial city. In 1415 the trading post of Ceuta in Morocco was captured. In 1419, King Joao's son, Prince Henry the Navigator began promoting voyages of discovery by opening his "School of Navigation" in Sagres, Portugal. As a result, the Portuguese were the first Europeans to publicly open the way into the Atlantic by training future explorers in navigation. And why not, they had already staked their claim to the East Coast of South America and many Islands throughout the Atlantic. This was the perfect opportunity to deny their previous allies, the now alienated Celts in North America, the opportunity to colonize and develop a new nation. A nation that would later be known as the United States.

The Big Question

Since first learning that the Vikings came to North America circa 1000 AD, the end of the Viking era in Europe, I have labored with the nagging question as to why supposedly educated people refuse to acknowledge this migration. The physical artifacts found in the Americas, left by pre-columbian explorers, far exceed any physical proof that Columbus ever visited the Americas. I am not saying Columbus did not visit the Americas in 1492, what I am saying is that there is more evidence of many visitations by ancient and medieval explorers, from both Europe and Asia which preceded him. The Portuguese explorers fall into this category. The Portuguese, c1362, ceded the area now known as the United States to the Templars/Masons in return for their help in liberating the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslims. The American colonists then began building a new country based on freedom of religion and rights of the individual. Knowing that the Americas would no longer be kept a secret caused the 15th Century establishment of a Portuguese Navigation School at Segres, Portugal. Much of the evidence that the Portuguese had been to North America was destroyed during the 16th Century by the territories new owners. This would also explain a controversy over the age of the Newport Tower in Newport, RI which has been raging ever since the 18th century, when Colonists first recorded its existence. A carbon dating test of the age of the Newport Tower was done in 1996. This report stirred up even more controversy because it showed dates of both 1463 and 1663 AD as possible dates of the construction of the Tower. The destruction of all things Portuguese in the New World in the 16th Century would explain the two dates. The two dates could stem from the Tower being first built by the early colonists in 1493, destroyed in the 16th Century and rebuilt on the Towers 200th

Anniversary in 1693. The Portuguese Navigator's school spelled the end of the secret colonization, and gathering of the rich resources, of the New World by the Celts and others.

On 25 May 1420, Henry the Navigator gained appointment as the governor of the very rich Order of Christ, the Portuguese successor to the Knights Templar, which had its headquarters at Tomar, Portugal. The Knights Templar was a wealthy, Celtic, European organization that was destroyed by authority of the Vatican. The some of the wealth from the Templers was transported to Portugal to establish the Order of Christ. The Templers that survived the 1307 massacre made their way to North America by way of Edinburgh, Scotland. Henry would hold his position as Governor of the Order of Christ for the remainder of his life. The Order was an important source of funds for Henry's ambitious plans, especially his persistent attempts to conquer the Canary Islands, which the Portuguese had claimed to have discovered before the year 1346. Henry also had other resources. When the 10th King of Portugal John I died, Henry's eldest brother, Edward became head of the castles council, and granted Henry all profits from trading within the areas he discovered. He also held various valuable monopolies on resources in the Algarve. When Edward died eight years later, Henry supported his brother Peter for the regency during Alfonso V's minority, and in return received a confirmation of this levy. Henry also promoted the colonization of the Azores during Peter's regency (1439–1448).

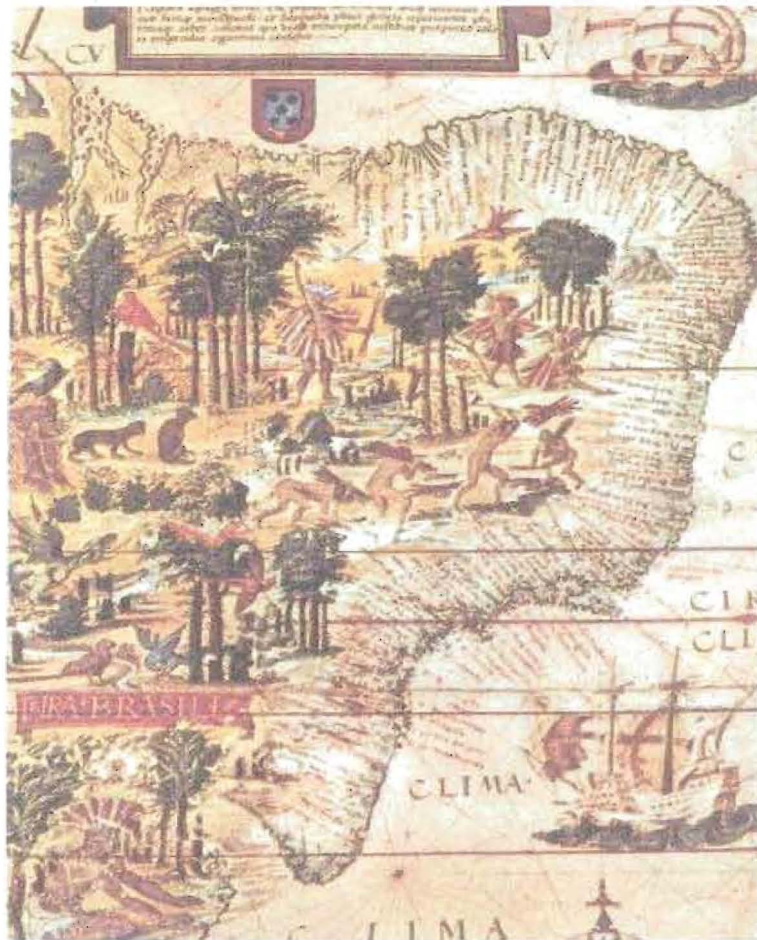
There is clear evidence that Columbus was on a mission to re-claim the Caribbean and South America for Portugal, Spain and the Vatican after the Muslim war which ended in 1492. His mission was not to discover the Americas but to re-establish Portugal's claim. Within a year after the return of Columbus to Spain, based on some self-appointed political right, the Vatican ceded all the land West of the Canary Islands to Spain. Since Portugal had already colonized the East Coast of South America, and was now aligned with Spain, that meant that Portugal was also the benefactor of this non-secular land grab. One of the many interesting facts confirming the real mission of Columbus is that on his first voyage Columbus landed on San Salvador Island just a few miles from Cat Island, the corner of the Templar/Masons North American land claim. In addition, on the first voyage of Columbus, and on the majority of the following Spanish explorations, their attention was directed to the Caribbean and South America, an indication that North America was already spoken for.

In the year 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral, of Portugal, made a half-hearted, but well publicized, voyage to South America and supposedly discovered Brazil for Portugal. The voyage was actually to publicize Portugal's claim to a territory that they had colonized for centuries. Take a look at the following map of his voyage. Does this look like an exploratory expedition or a flag planting ceremony? The red is Cabral's outbound route. The blue is Cabral's return route.

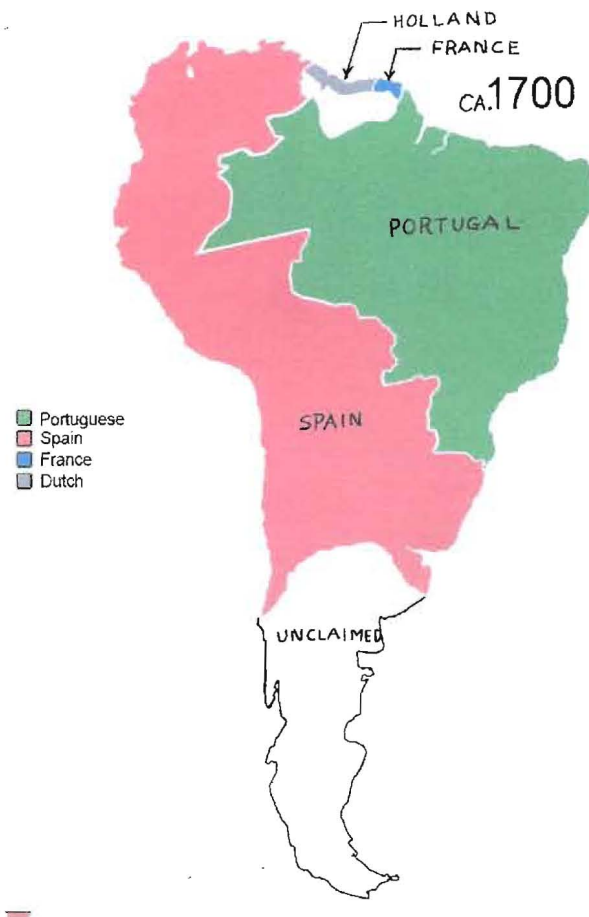


Pedro Alvares Cabral's Voyage in 1500AD

Thanks to worldwide trade, and their head start on the colonization of Brazil, Portugal enjoyed an upsurge of prosperity, making it the wealthiest country in Europe. Shown below is a Portuguese map of Brazil in 1519. Should any intelligent person be expected to believe that the entire coast of South America was explored, colonized, cities named and the entire continent mapped in the 19 years since Cabral was supposed to have been the first person to step foot on South American soil. Our research as shown that cities like Rio existed hundreds of years before this map was made. Notice the Celtic Cross on the sail of the sailing ships.



A 1519 AD Portuguese Map of Brazil



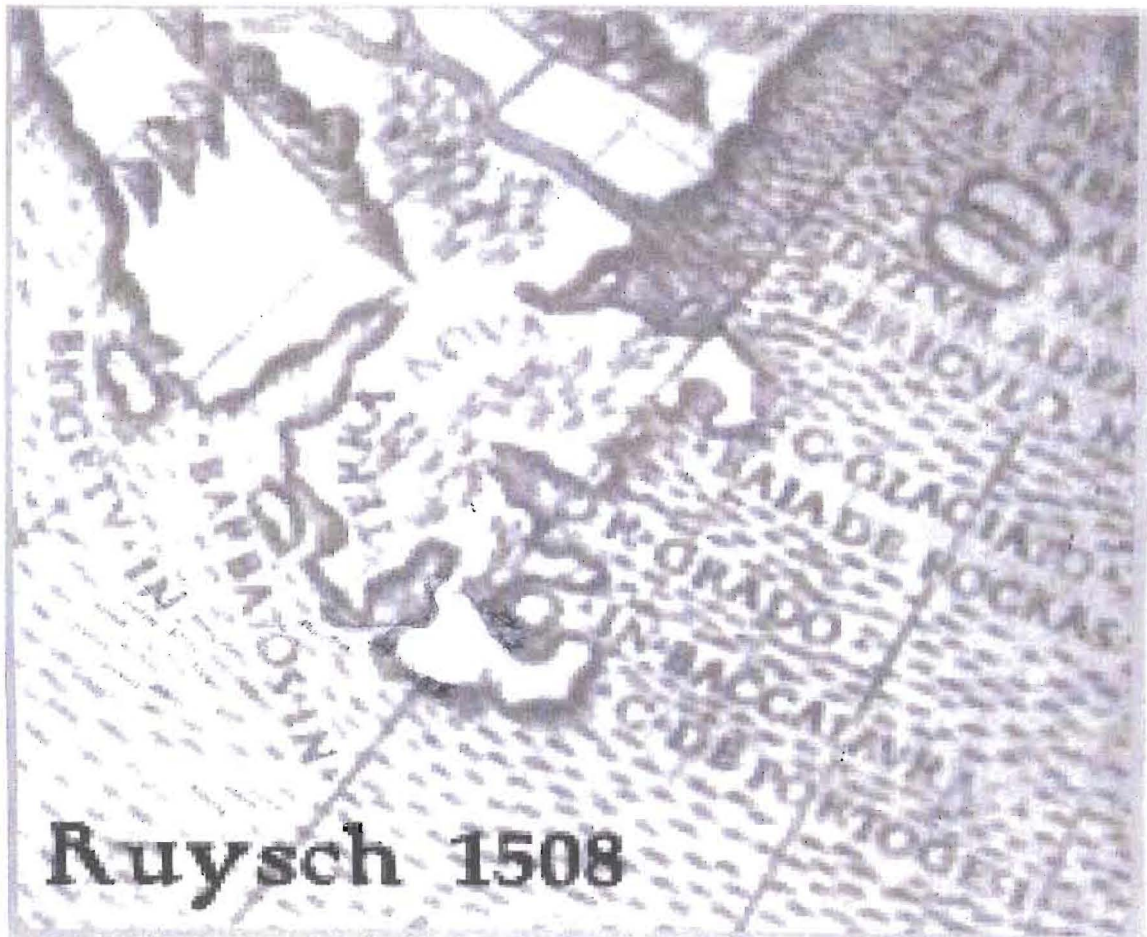
Spanish/Portuguese Split of South America

In the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal ascended to the status of a world power during Europe's "Age of Discovery". Portugal built up a vast empire including possessions in South America, Africa, Asia and the near East. And why not, Portugal already had settlements in all those places from centuries of earlier exploration. In the next two centuries, Portugal gradually lost much of its wealth and status as the Dutch, English and French took an increasing share of the spice and slave trades (the economic basis of its empire), by surrounding or conquering the widely-scattered Portuguese trading posts and territories, leaving it with ever fewer resources to defend its overseas interests.

THE FIRST PORTUGUESE NAVIGATORS MONUMENT

As was mentioned before, the 15th Century colonists of North America were insistent on destroying anything that would show that Portugal had been here before they were. The following three photos are an example of the lengths to which they went to to destroy anything Portuguese.

Whether the following Newport land formation was natural or man made is not known. It was most likely a combination of both. The monument was configured into the typical two circle configuration which when a line was drawn through the center of the two circles it pointed to the Portuguese, capital of Lisbon. What gave the cover-up away was the fact that the explorer John Cabot's navigator made a map of Newport during his visit in 1497AD. That map, dated 1508, is depicted below. (Author's note: You may find it interesting that there are few, if any, important maps dated before 1500. After many years of deception it would have been difficult to explain maps before that date. However, it is not difficult to find information on post 1500 maps that would have taken hundreds of years to discover.)



Map of Newport, RI USA, from John Cabot's 1497 Expedition,
Published by Cabots Navigator in 1508.



Current Day Landmarks in Newport, RI Matching the Cabot Map
The missing ground work, over the bay, is added in ink.



Origination points for the pointers to Newport, RI displayed in the above photo. Included are the approximate dates the geoglyphs were created.

Gulfo de Cintra Geoglyphs, Sahara West Africa - c7000BC
 Inspiration Peak, Minnesota USA - c7000BC - 3100BC
 Cahuachi, Nazca Peru - c5AD
 Pyramids of China - c100BC - 400AD
 The Tiniteqilaq Viking Geoglyph, Greenland - c1100AD
 River Geoglyph El Paso, Texas USA - c1300AD
 Mexico City Geoglyph - c1325AD
 Kensington Runestone, Minnesota USA - c1473AD
 "Michoacan", Mexico, Mural Glyph by Diego Rivera - c1925AD

After studying the city of Newport, RI USA, reviewing its history, and becoming familiar with its people, it became obvious that the people of Newport, if not Rhode Island, have a clear understanding of their Portuguese history but have been reluctant to speak about it or share it with the outside world. This all changed when in 1988 the City of Newport, RI USA, in cooperation with the Portuguese Government, installed an elaborate memorial to the Portuguese Navigators who had re-discovered and mapped most of the new world.

The Portuguese Monument in Newport, Rhode Island USA is the realization of the efforts of Arthur Raposo. This Portuguese-American was born in Fall River, but lived for many years in Middletown, Rhode Island.

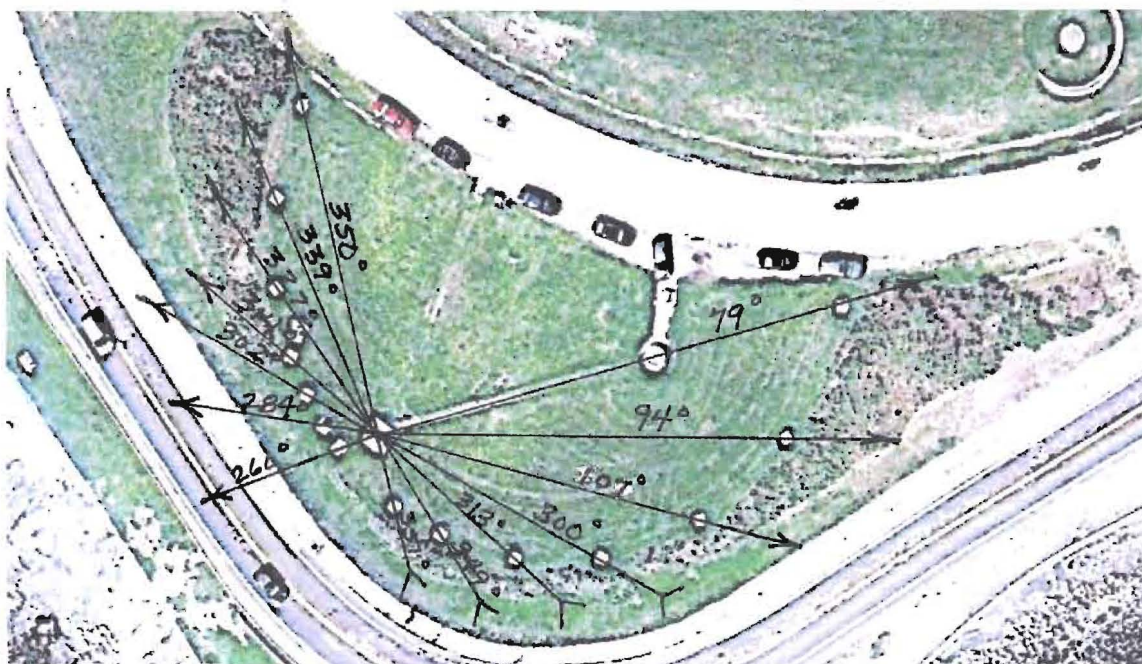
In his great desire to pay homage to the Portuguese Navigators, who once called Newport their home away from home, he organized the Miguel Corte Real Committee. Composed of ten Portuguese-American leaders, this committee was created for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Portuguese Navigators somewhere in Newport, RI "The City by the Sea".

With enthusiasm and persistence he negotiated with Rhode Island officials until he secured the best spot in the State of Rhode Island for the monument. The Brenton Point State Park. Raposo first presented his plan to Attorney Robert M. Silva, president of the Portuguese Cultural Foundation. Together with Portuguese Cultural Foundation Executive Secretary, Peter Calvet de Magalhaes, they obtained the cooperation of the National Committee of the Commemorations of the Discoveries of Portugal. From this agreement they developed mutual cooperation between Portuguese and American officials, which eventually led to Portugal offering the Portuguese Discovery Monument as a gift to the American people.

Meanwhile, through the joint cooperation of Governor Edward DiPrete, Portuguese-American Legislators, and the Environmental Department of Rhode Island, over \$110,000 was allocated to landscape Brenton Point State Park to ready it to receive all the pieces of the Monument. This amount of money was matched by the Portuguese Government, which expended over \$110,000 to build and transport the monument to Rhode Island. Adding the cost of the Interpretive Plaque, the total expense for this Monument reached a quarter of a million dollars.



The Portuguese Monument



The Monument Radials

Information contained on the Interpretive Plaque :

"The monument before you honors the Portuguese navigators of the Golden Age of Maritime Exploration, which spanned from the early 1400's to the late 1500's. era. (No doubt dates of political correctness.) Portugal was the forerunner in maritime exploration -- both coasts of the United States were discovered and colonized by the Portuguese. (Notice they said both coasts.)"

Brenton Point was chosen as the site for this monument because it is very reminiscent of Sagres, the point in southern Portugal where Prince Henry founded his School of Navigation in 1419. It was in Segres Portugal that the maritime data collected over hundreds of years from the minds of the foremost scholars in mathematics, astronomy, cartography, experts in the compass, the astrolabe, water currents and the winds, was taught to future navigators. Newport is also the closest point in the USA to Segres, Portugal.

There are eighteen elements in the Portuguese Navigators Monument: the sixteen elements placed in a semicircle are an abstraction of the circular compass rose at Sagres, which is all that remains of Prince Henry's School of Navigation today. The elements are placed in a three-quarter sphere, which symbolizes the three-quarters of the world discovered by the Portuguese navigators. As it turns out the Rhode Islanders got more than they expected. The monument was not a random display of elements. Each element points to a specific spot in America where Portuguese navigators placed a survey marker (Geoglyph) in the early days of Portuguese

exploration of the Americas. This period spanned from 1200 - 1500 AD., during the remapping of the boundaries of what is now the United States. These hidden geoglyphs were overlooked down through time and have only been revealed through "The Faram Foundation", a geoglyphic research laboratory in Texas.

The World Sphere of the Monument

The large multifaceted stone marker was designed to evoke the tradition of explorers leaving behind a marker of their presence. The final element represents an armillary sphere, a navigational instrument which is one of Portugal's most significant and enduring symbols. The sphere was added to the Portuguese flag in 1522 to commemorate Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe, and is still included on the country's present flag."

The Interpretive Plaque was inaugurated on Sunday, June 8th, 1997, at 2PM, sponsored by The Portuguese American Federation, Inc. and the Division of Parks and Recreation of Rhode Island. The main speakers at this event were: President of the U. N. Committee on the Oceans: Dr. Mário Soares, Former President of Portugal And by the Vice-President of United Nations World Committee on the Oceans: Honorable Congressman Patrick J. Kennedy

In attendance at the inauguration of the Interpretative Plaque: Aida Sousa, Executive Secretary of the Federation, Dr. Luciano da Silva and Dr. Mário Soares, President of Portugal.

The words engraved on the Portuguese Discovery Monument:

On the tall pillar:

TO THE MEMORY OF THE NAVIGATORS, MAPMAKERS, EXPLORERS, FLEET COMMANDERS AND THOSE OTHERS WHO ENABLED THE DISCOVERY BY THE PORTUGUESE OF TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD.

So you see, even though the Portuguese geoglyphs at Newport RI, and other locations, were destroyed in the 16th Century, the Portuguese finally received the recognition they so richly deserved.

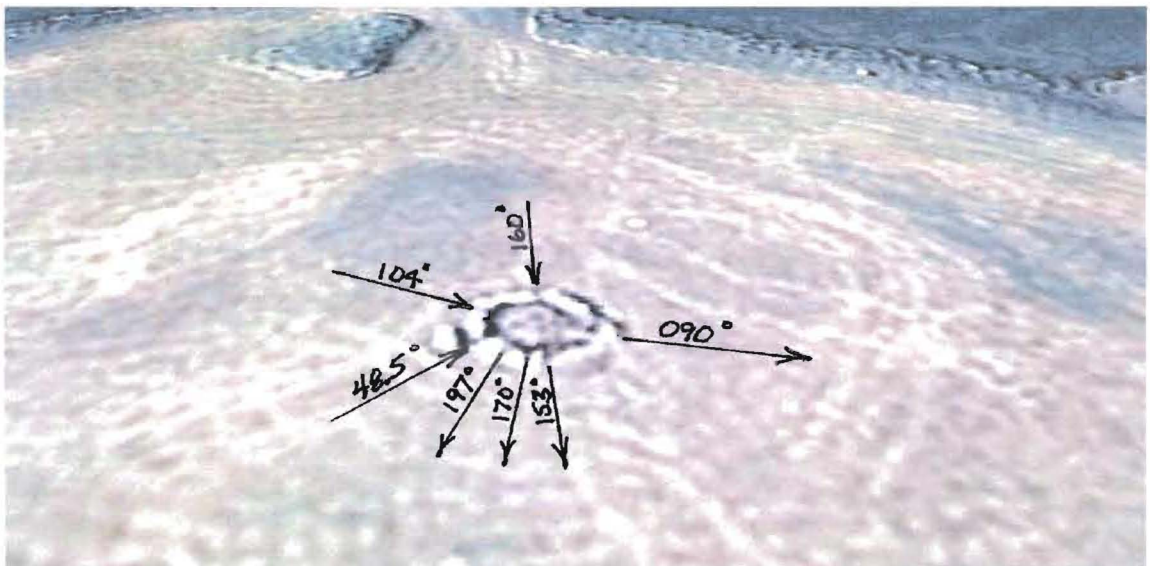
TWO IMPORTANT PORTUGUESE GEOGLYPHS

As stated on the Portuguese Navigators Monument in Newport, RI, the Portuguese "*...discovered and colonized both coasts of the United States.*" Anyone who doubts that the Portuguese sailed the globe, long before any other Europeans, only has to experience the following two geoglyphs in order to change their mind. The Celts marked the entire globe with their survey markers (Geoglyphs) long before any other Europeans knew the world wasn't flat. (A great rumor to keep everyone away from the Americas, don't you think?) In spherical geometry there are no parallel lines that can be drawn on a sphere. All lines will cross on the sphere at two points. That being so, calculating where two lines of the same degree value will come together and working it into your geoglyph can make quite a statement. Well that is the case with two West coast geoglyphs found at the Northwest corner of the US, in Washington State, and another 988 miles South in

Santa Barbara, California.

The Washington geoglyph, in addition to designating the Northwest corner of the US also points to at least seven other places on the globe. One of the places it points out is the Point Conception geoglyph in Santa Barbara, California. (See Below) Another place it points out is the Southern tip of Portugal. In itself, this is nothing unusual. What is unusual is that the makers of these two geoglyphs have tied them together in a way that shows, without a doubt, who made them and the skill which they possessed.

Both geoglyphs use a 48.5 degree radial which both terminate at the Southern tip of Portugal. This ties the explorers their country and the two glyphs together for as long as the glyphs exist. This may not be much longer because the Santa Barbara geoglyph is already under several feet under water.



The 1362 NorthEast Endpoint and Associated Circular Geoglyph
48 40 28.47N 123 10 07.73W

Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the above photo.

48.5 Degree Radial - So. Tip of Portugal. Met by the 48.5 degree radial from Santa Barbara, California USA.

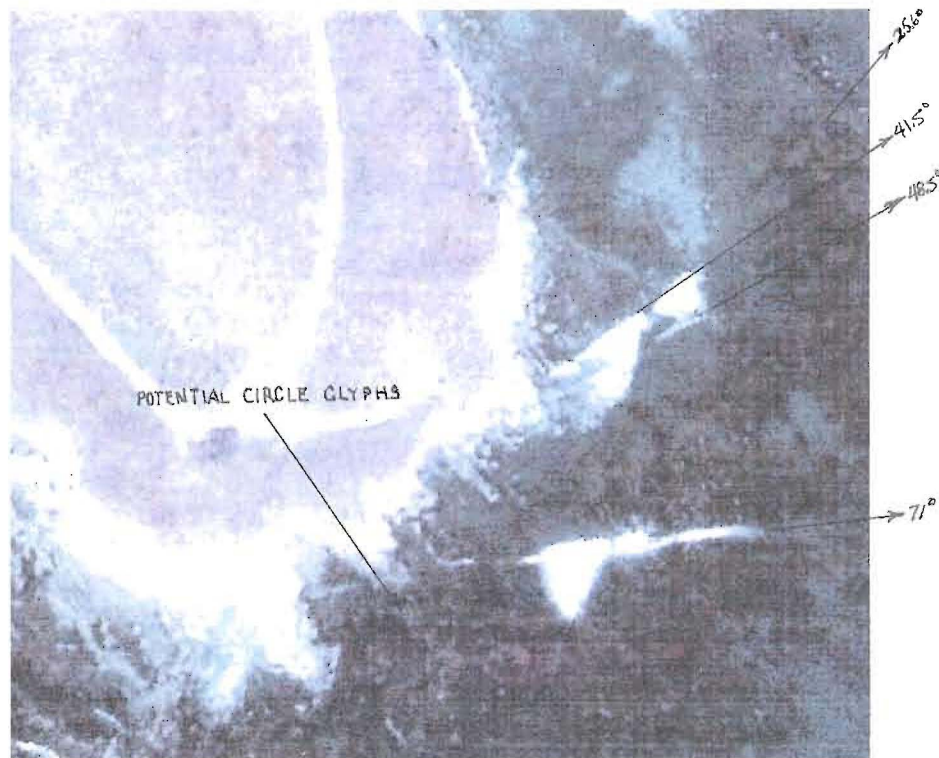
090 Degree Radial - Point Lookout, Scotland, MD USA - Entrance to the Potomac River, USA

104 Degree Radial - Amilia Island, FL - Termination Point of the Inspiration Peak

140 Degree Radial

153 Degree Radial - So. Tip of Baja Mexico

160 Degree Radial - Punta Eugenia, Baja Mexico
170 Degree Radial - Point Conception, Santa Barbara, California USA.
197 Degree Radial - Leadbetter Point Glyphs, WA USA - Entrance to Willapa Bay



The Point Conception Geoglyph - Santa Barbara, California

Endpoints for the bearings displayed in the above photo.

48.5 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Portugal. Met by the 48.5 degree radial of the geoglyph in Washington State, USA.
25.6 Degree Radial - Southern Tip of Norway.
41.5 Degree Radial - North Shore of Galicia at the Southeast corner of the Celtic Empire, as outlined by the 45 degree radials from the Southern tip of Baja, Mexico and the Southern tip of South America.
071 Degree Radial - Point Lookout, Scotland, MD USA - Entrance to the Potomac River.

By combining the major Celtic countries of Norway, Galicia and Portugal in one geoglyph, located 14,200 miles by sea from Portugal, the creator of this geoglyph is making a statement to 21st Century man that should echo around the world.

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