

THOR

by William Smith

Part 1

The hunters of Ohio rock

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Vinland West
Kensington, Minn



Holy Grail
Newark, OH



Vinland Center
Adams County, OH



Vinland East
Newport R.I.

By: William M Smith, Annie C. Cloutier, Wayne May, Andrea Costa and THOR

FINDING
VINLAND'S TEMPLAR TREASURE

William M. Smith

Purdue University 1966

Mechanical Engineering

West Chester, Ohio

**Retired after 39 years in
the Auto industry.**

**Researcher of the Ohio
Rock and other pre-
Colombian artifacts since
1977**

**. [http://www.migration-
diffusion.info/](http://www.migration-diffusion.info/)**



**Ohio
Rock**

Wayne May

**Researcher and publisher
Ancient American Magazine**

Ann C. Cloutier

**University of Mass.
Dartmouth**

**MAT - GS (Masters of Arts
General Science) and BFA
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Westport, Massachusetts

**Researcher and high school
science teacher secondary
level.**

**[http://
www.slideshare.net/
anniecloutier](http://www.slideshare.net/anniecloutier)**

Found by Gloria Smith in March 1977 in Adams County, Ohio

**Stone was flat and below the ground surface, except for the small shield shown in the
upper corner.**

**After 40 years of research, The logic explanation is the stone was placed in the center of
Vinland as a time marker for treasures of the Portuguese Knights of Christ.**

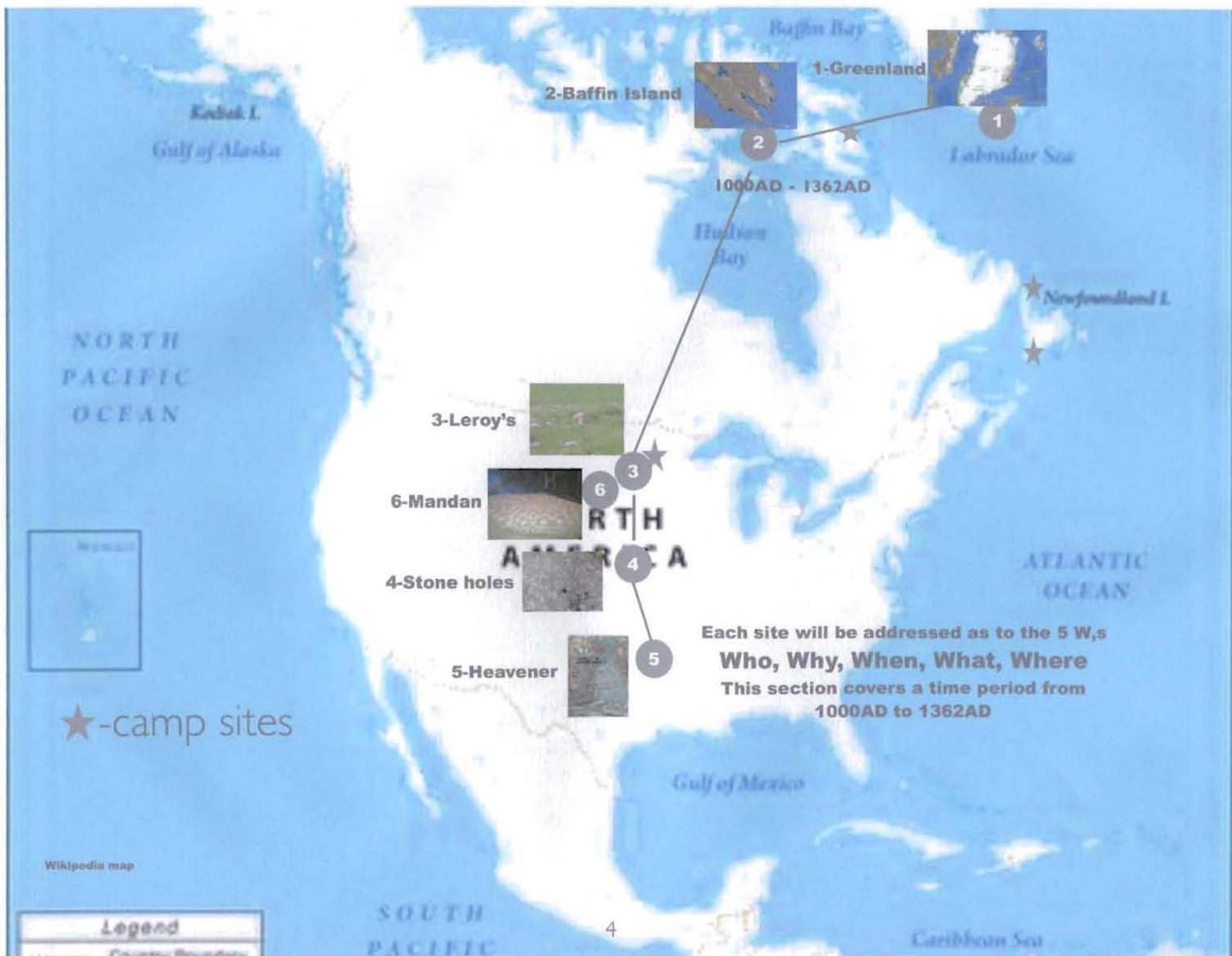
Portuguese research aided by Andrea Costa

The story of the Ohio Rock will start in 1362, however we must include some earlier issues to establish the motivation for people to get into a small boat and travel to a new world. I feel this can be summed up in one word. FREEDOM.

Freedom from taxes, Freedom to worship, Freedom to own land

New archaeology findings and technology has added greatly to our ability to understand the past, however the computer likely leads the group. The study of the Ohio Rock began in 1977 with a group of guys and girls called the THOR group. (The Hunters of Ohio Rock) The THOR group that started in a small research lab has provided many people a foundation to contribute their input. It also provided the ability and tools to remanufacture navigational tools to confirm their accuracy.

The story begins in 1000AD and will be presented in two phases. Phase 1 will cover time frame between 1000AD and 1362AD, Phase 2 will cover time frame between 1472AD and 1511AD. Each site or artifact studied in this report is an accumulation of academics that have addressed the 5 W's of each. (When, Why, What, Where and Who). Many thanks to all contributors and the THOR group.



Each site will be addressed as to the 5 W,s
Who, Why, When, What, Where
This section covers a time period from
1000AD to 1362AD

★-camp sites

Wikipedia map

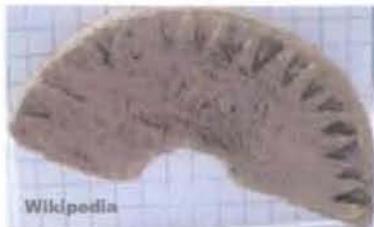
Legend

1000AD - 1362AD

From Greenland to Newfoundland to the north at L'anse Aux Meadows and south at Point Rosee we find the likely rout to Baffin Island, Canada. (**who** - Greenlanders, **why** - freedom to own land, **when** - 1000 AD to 1362 AD, **what** - land expedition, **where** - The New World.)

With them came the technology to determine longitude (east and west) by the use of a lunar compass. (attached photo of compass from L'anse Aux Meadows dig site).
Process - At mid day (sun directly overhead) the position of the moon as observed in the sky would change 12 degrees each day in a counter-clockwise position. If the observer was to relocate east or west, this 12 degree change would vary from his recording wheel with 30 day tracking count. This change would be the longitude the observer had traveled.

Additional evidence of lunar navigation was technology built into the Viking ships by constructing the ships with 15 spacings between the ribs allowing the rib extensions to function as 30 windows to locate the moon at mid day daily for maintaining direction. Archaeology evidence on the Island of Gotland indicate the many stone ship structures may have had a hand in constructing ships with a built in compass. These stone structures are located next to the ancient timber line and show they may have been used to steam the oak timbers to form the frame of the Viking ships. Many artifacts found at the stone ship sites indicate ship building was going on.



Viking lunar compass



Ship construction sites on the Island of Gotland

1000AD - 1362AD

While digging in the ruins of a centuries-old building on Baffin Island, far above the Arctic Circle, a team led by Patricia Sutherland, adjunct professor of archaeology at Memorial University in Newfoundland and a research fellow at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, found some very intriguing whetstones. Wear grooves in the blade-sharpening tools bear traces of copper alloys such as bronze—materials known to have been made by Viking metal smiths but unknown among the Arctic's native inhabitants. (When - 1000AD, Why - Land, What - Winter camp site, Where - Baffin Island, Who - Vikings from Greenland.)

Point Rosee in southern Newfoundland is another potential Viking site being studied by Sarah Parcak 2016. Shows a bog iron operation and more.

L'Anse Aux Meadows in northern Newfoundland is another potential Viking site which has been under study since 1960.

On Baffin Island where Soper and Livingstone rivers meet, Katannilik Territorial Park Regan is a 30 stone circle for use in lunar navigation as the one in North Dakota at the Leroy Ramsey site.

There are 64 registered stone circles in Canada and a few in the USA and many unregistered in both countries. These circles have 28 to 30 stones and a stone in the center for observing the position of the moon at mid-day. In addition to telling time these were used to measure longitude when traveling long distance. Stonehenge in England to the stone circles in America.

1000AD - 1362AD

During a field trip in 2013 with a Swedish film crew and Thor members we had a chance to spend some time at a site which I call the Ramsey site. I will not give the exact location of the site for obvious reasons. This site has a stone circle with 30 stones and a center stone for observation of the moon at mid day. In the time period above this was a technology used to estimate longitude. If a traveler marked the position of the moon at mid day on his day of departure and wanted to estimate how far he had traveled east or west he would construct a circle of 30 stones. At mid day (sun shadow is shortest) he would observe the position of the moon at his new location. He understood the moon moved 12 degrees counter-clockwise each day and in 30 days it would have made a complete lunar month and be back at its starting point. (This is well shown at Stonehenge England and has been a calendar for many years). The traveler would keep count of the days and the total number would be the number of windows in his stone circle he would expect the position of the moon to appear. Any variance to this would be the distance east or west he had traveled.

When - 1362, Why - land claim, What - camp, Where zero magnetic

declination Vinland west, Who - Portuguese and Dutch. These triangle stone holes at the Ramsey site were checked for magnetism and found by placing a non-magnetic steel needle in the hole it would point to magnetic north. The function of the triangle hole was to gather magnetite powder for use in the lodestone compass. The artifacts shown below belong to Steve Hilgren (Clay pipe like the ones in the New Port Tower, Whetstone like Baffin Island, and stone hole chisel point.)



Steve's Pipe



Whetstone +



Leroy's site



Film crew



Stone hole

1000AD - 1362AD

The cluster of triangle stone holes 65 miles west of Kensington Mn. was at a latitude and location that indicates the early explorers that were placing a marker for land claim in 1362 placed it on the zero magnetic declination at that time. This isometric line was called a pole line and ended at each pole. The holes themselves may have two dates (1362 and 1472) I say this because the lodestone compass technology was available at both time periods. The compass required magnetite from the area in order to get a magnetic north reading. To obtain this powder when no sandy beach was available to drag your steel sword. By chiseling into the stone the magnetic particles would stick to the flat steel chisel and be gathered to insert into the hole in the lodestone used in the compass. (The lodestone compass implies it required loading) This location would be the zero declination reading in 1362, however due to the drift to the east of the magnetic declination lines of about 50 miles per 100 year's at this latitude of 46 degrees north, the west boundary of Vinland would be read at Kensington Mn. In 1472. The latitude of 46 degree north seems odd for the two sites if they represent the west boundary of Vinland at two different time periods in relation to the east boundary located on the 41 degree latitude called The Newport Tower. My only explanation at this time for the 5 degree difference is the change in latitude position during the time it took the explorers to sail from Newport to Mn. If the rout was through Hudson Bay one must consider the time period in which Hudson Straight was not blocked with ice (June thru Sept). If the long gnomon used on the lodestone compass to estimate latitude by adjusting its length to the time of year it could be the 5 degree latitude north was thought to be the same as the Newport Tower. (Note: Reading the latitude of the sun from June thru Sept would include the summer soltice in July) which may have created the different latitude between Newport and Kensington. **When - 1362 & 1472, why - land claim, What - Obtain magnetite, Where - Zero mag. Dec. Who - Portuguese**



1000AD - 1362AD

Heavener, Oklahoma has a rune stone that supports a 1362 expedition into this area. In March of 2016, Myself, Damon Capps and park supervisor Erin Bruesch made some important findings. With modern day transit we found the large flat stone is aligned with true north within .01 degree. We also found the 12 foot vertical stone leaned toward the east with less than 5 degree's from top to bottom. At mid day (sun directly overhead) the west side of the stone came alive with sun light through the clear panels in the roof of the protective enclosure. In summary: it is and does function as a mid day (GNOMON DIAL). I thank Crystal Trickle (Researcher of ancient western solar sites) for identifying this site as a sun dial. The stone is located on the common magnetic declination line as the Ramsey site, The stone hole cluster site and dates to 1362 when these locations were on the west boundary of Vinland at zero declination. Our dating of the site consisted of taking soil core sample's 2 in. From the stone face and under the runic letter G and H. This process was supported by the state of Mo. as well as the University of Mo. and used at the Kansas City Slater Rune Stone Site. (The process is measuring the build up of new soil accumulated over time above the subject and comparing this with the rate of soil built up in the specific area as recorded by the state agriculture dept). This location has a rate of build up of 1 cm/100 years. **When - 1362 , Why - land claim, What - GnomonDial, Where - Zero mag. Dec. 1362 Heavener Oklahoma, Who - Portuguese & Denmark.**



Heavener GNOMON DIAL



Magnetic declination

Station	Year	Depth	Soil Type	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Soil Structure	Soil pH	Soil Moisture	Soil Temperature
1	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
14	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
16	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
17	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
18	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
19	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	1970	0.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

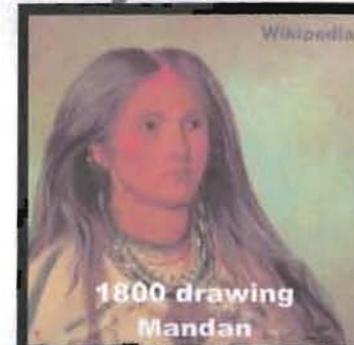
W Smith soil core data

1000AD - 1362AD

The Mandan reconstructed village at Fort Lincoln N.D. is a good example of life style brought to America during the 1000 AD and 1362 AD. I feel this will help understand the connection between the Old world and the New. (WHO - Mandan, WHEN - 1000AD, What - Mixed race, WHERE - West Vinland, WHY - High taxes.

The village was built in a circle with all round sod and timber homes facing a center vertical pole which functioned as a sun dial that cast the sun's mid day shadow onto the main lodge house which was always north of this pole. The construction of the houses were like the Vikings homes in Greenland and Europe and the woman was ruler of the house.

Food was stored in pits under the sleeping bunks as in the Viking homes. Their food consisted of fish, bird and Bison. Their tools were made from Bison bones. They also raised crops in small plots and used round small boats made of reeds for fishing. Their villages were many prior to the contacts with outsiders that brought diseases like pneumonia which they had no immunity. Some had blond hair and blue eyes.



THE GAP (1362 - 1472)

Some major events took place during the gap (1362 - 1472) which may help explain the 110 years between recorded expeditions.

*****The magnetic declination drifted to the east at a rate of about 50 miles per 100 years. (This allows dating sites where magnetic declination was recorded).**

*****The school of navigation was established in 1418 by Henry the Navigator (He also held the highest order of The Knights of Christ)**

*****Early orders in 1312 from Pope Clement under pressure from King Philip IV disbanded the Templars and forced them into silence.**

*****Wars and battles between western European country's took a toll on ships and exploration support.**

*****The demand for fish as a Friday food supply was depleting the cod fish schools and driving the fisherman to new areas.**

*****The Black Death arrived in Europe by sea in October 1347 when 12 Genoese trading ships docked at the Sicilian port of Messina after a long journey through the Black Sea. The people who gathered on the docks to greet the ships were met with a horrifying surprise: Most of the sailors aboard the ships were dead, and those who were still alive were gravely ill. They were overcome with fever, unable to keep food down and delirious from pain. Strangest of all, they were covered in mysterious black boils that oozed blood and pus and gave their illness its name: the "Black Death." The Sicilian authorities hastily ordered the fleet of "death ships" out of the harbor, but it was too late: Over the next five years, the mysterious Black Death would kill more than 20 million people in Europe—almost one-third of the continent's population**

THE GAP (1362 - 1472)

During the gap (1362 - 1472) in America the Mandan Indians had 13 large villages and their population was growing. It has not been proven, however many believe the Greenlanders with their European technology had a direct influence on this population.

The fisherman from Europe were venturing farther from home to find school fish like cod. The Portuguese discovered Cape Verde Islands and the Azores as well as islands and mainlands in Africa.

One family of high interest is the Corte reals. Their father Joao and his sons were all students at Henry The Navigators School of Navigation. At this school they learned all the technology of the day to aid in sea navigation. They learned the skills of cartography and standardized the map making. They introduced the cardinal rose on maps which gave orientation as well as winds and currents by use of colors in the rose points. They were taught the skills from Arabia that were obtained during the crusades. Some of these skills include the Caravel ship that had a triangle sail and was the most desired vessel for many years during the age of discovery. They learned how to preserve fish by sealing the meat with cod fish oil and smoking the fish after covered with oil and the meat was sealed for future use. They learned how to place stones in a V shape at low tide where the V would trap the bottom feeding cod fish. They learned how to build stone structures and make mortar to hold the stones in the most durable method. They learned the many uses of fish oil from coating the ship sails to make them stiff or drinking the oil for curing illness and even using it as a base for paint. The most important item of technology they learned that made them rulers of early exploration was the ability to measure longitude.

Directly from Arabia in about 1250 was the introduction of magnetic declination. (The difference between true north and magnetic north). The first lodestone compass was likely designed and perfected at Henry's School of navigation. As one traveled east or west on the same latitude the difference between true north and magnetic north would change. The lodestone compass allowed the user to measure this change each day at the mid day sun when the sun's shadow is at its shortest length and points to true north. At this time the magnetic needle would be read on the compass.

There are four isometric lines connecting the poles of the earth that will show zero magnetic declination. At any other location between these lines a reading will be obtainable that will show an increase or decrease in declination. Example: If I left Sagres, Portugal in 1472 when the magnetic declination was zero at that location, sailing west would show an increase in declination until it reached about twenty degrees, (about one eighth of the distance around the earth) Then the declination would start to read a decrease until it reached western Minn. (One fourth of the distance around the earth or as far as the eye could see if you were looking at a globe).

THE GAP (1362 - 1472)

A small hook found in the runic letter X representing the letter A may have been the mark of the cartographer who was recording his longitude location. This runic letter with a hook on the right upper leg has been found on the east coast of America at Spirit Pond stone as well as at the 1472 zero declination line in Kensington Minnesota. The hook is on the right leg because all of these readings of declination show true north west of zero.

Before the lodestone compass longitude was measured by the position of the moon at mid day sun. By making a circle of 30 stones one could track the 12 degree counterclockwise movement of the moon each day. If a person understood the location of the moon on his day of departure and counted his days of travel he could measure his distance by the difference of the actual position of the moon compared to his calculated position. The mid day sun changes as one moves east or west. Example: If I measured the position of the moon in New York at mid day it would vary about 36 degrees in California at mid day because of the time it takes for the earth to rotate.

Phase 2 of this presentation will cover the time from 1472 until 1511. It will focus on the Corte real's and their expeditions to the New World. Where scientific study was available for dating it will be shown. Many of the items that support this paper are being expressed for the first time. The following 8 points of interest will show what, when, where, why and who brought the Holy Grail to America.

All of the Corte reals were of the highest order of The Knights of Christ.



1 1 - Nova Scotia

3 3 - Kensington RS

7 7 - Newark Ohio

5 5 - New York Compass

8 8 - Falls of the Ohio

6 6 - Ohio Rock

2 2 - Newport Tower

4 4 - Dighton Rock

Each site will be addressed as to the 5 W,s
Who, Why, When, What, Where
This section covers a time period from
1362AD to 1511AD

Legend

1

Nova Scotia and oak island

Henry The Navigator introduced navigational technology that allowed the Portuguese fisherman to become the leaders during the age of discovery. His school in Sagres, Portugal allowed ships to discover the Azores and Cape Verde Islands in the 1400's. These ships were made part of the military and supported by the Kings. Their captains were made Knights of Christ and belonged to that order of Christianity.

The Island of oaks was given to Pico Island in the Azores because of its abundance of timber for ship building. The area of Altamira on Pico Island was the likely source of timber that was used by Joao Corte real to build his flag ship (The Altamira).

The Corte reals established a fishing port in the Azores on the Island of Terceira. Later Joao was made Governor of much of the island for his reward for being supportive to the King of Portugal.

The cod fish in the Atlantic exist in three basic areas and remain in their respective school as they migrate north and south. The areas are east, center and west. The eastern school was depleting due to the demand for fish on Friday. This drove the fisherman to the center school near Newfoundland as well as the western school which was on the east coast of America.

With Henry's school and the Caravel ship, the cod fisherman made it to Nova Scotia where they left their mark on the Overton stone and Oak Island. Note: The Overton stone has many of the Masonic symbols used by the military Order of Christ. The palm leaf, the Portuguese cross and the cardinal direction with the triangle at the top. The moon for lunar navigation. The Dolphin under the palm is likely the ship lost by Gasper Corte real in 1501.



Wikipedia photo

Henry



Wikipedia photo

Caravel

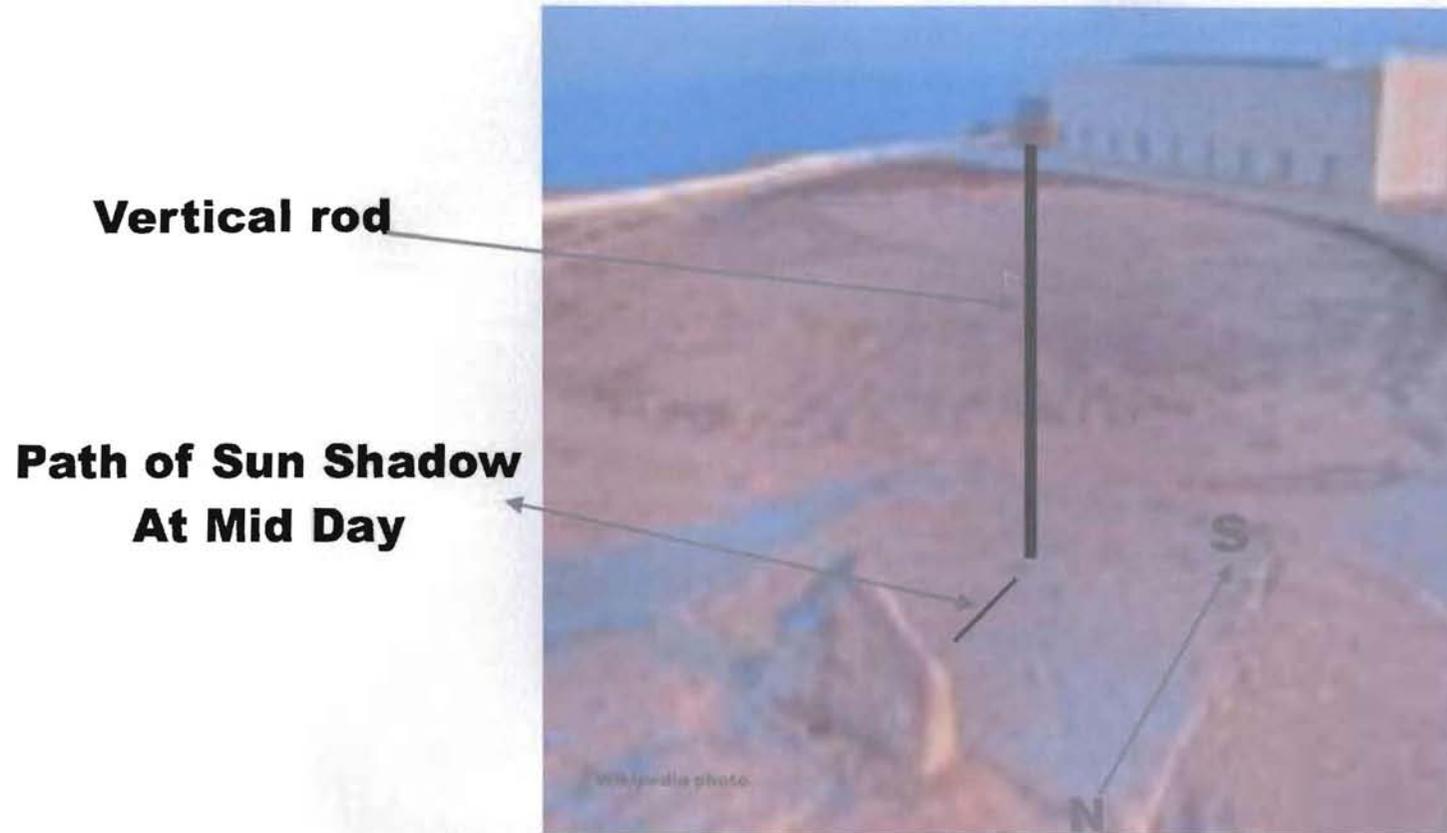


Wikipedia photo

Overton stone

1

Nova Scotia and oak island



Rose wheel and sun dial in Portugal at the school of Henry the Navigator. The location of this school in 1419 was near the zero magnetic declination line. 42 spokes in the wheel could represent 36 longitude lines, 4 direction lines and 2 agonic lines. Notice the hole in the center of the sun dial. A rod was placed in this hole and when the shadow of the rod was cast as a vertical line on the pointed stone, it was mid day.

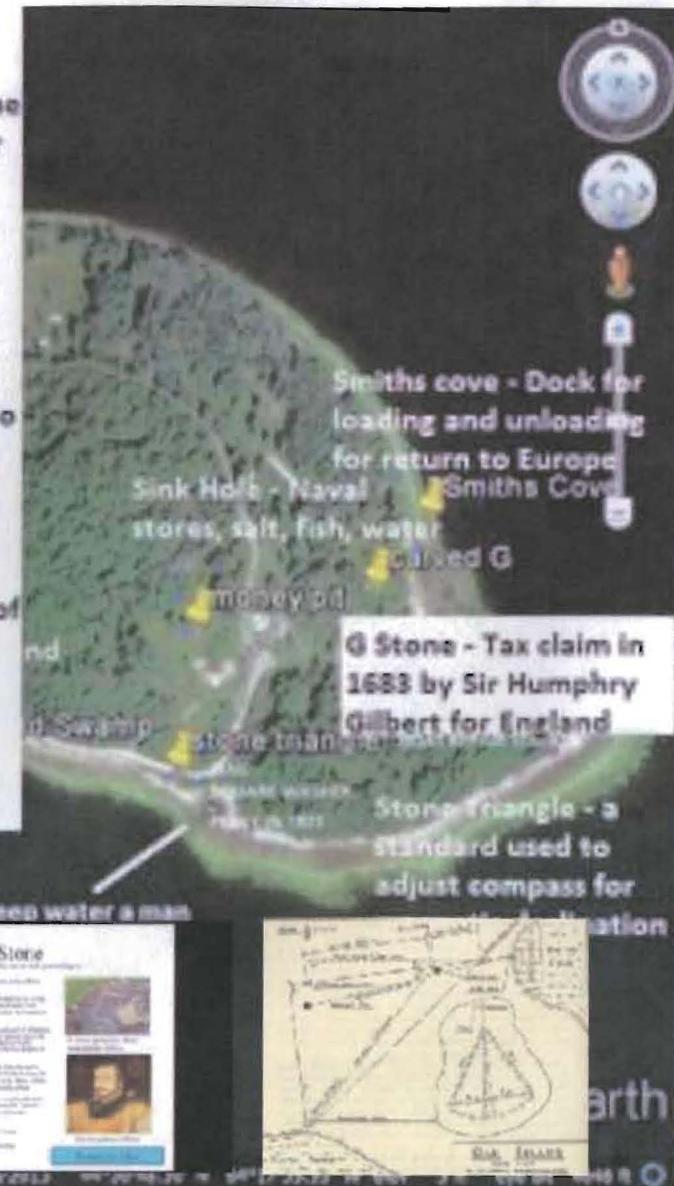
Nova Scotia and oak island

The Portuguese established a ship restocking port for returning ships to Europe in the late 1400s early 1500s. The Island provided supplies needed for sale as well as minor repair to ships. The many items found on the island support this operation. Including the branding iron found in the salt pond. I feel this ancient marina was using slave labor for profit.

Salt brine was collected in the salt pond, A wooden platform was constructed below ground in the natural sink hole to provide a contained fire which boiled the brine into salt and fresh water. Pine chips may have also been boiled on the fire to produce naval stores (pine tar), as the fire turned into a smoking timbers cod fish would have been preserved by coating the fish felett's with cod liver oil and smoking for 8 hours to seal the product. These products were loaded onto docked ships at Smiths cove for return to Europe. Below is a list of a few of the many artifacts found at key points on the island.

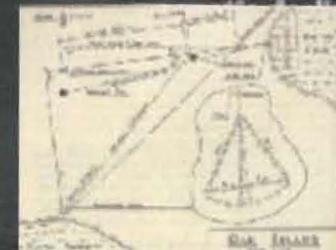
Swamp - Salt Pond - Drains to the sea, pewter belt buckle, ancient coin, 1700s ax head, branding iron, broach with photo of lady. Stone Triangle - Ship repair sta. stone structure to set magnetic declination to 7 degrees west, square washer, decking nail, mushroom head bolt, block and tackle. Money Pit - Wood dating 1550 in pit, tin pieces of water collector, burnt timbers at various levels, G stone upside down representing tax collector Gilbert. Smiths Cove - Boatsmans whistle, early 1700 sizzors, steel pulley, mooring stone, anchor drag marks.

My wish is that we do not walk away from the truth and leave this discovery of American History in Nova Scotia un-recorded.



Is this deep water a man

G Stone



THE NEWPORT TOWER

Henry the Navigator founded the school for navigation in 1419 in Portugal. He became the highest order of The Knights of Christ and is said to have been a knight during the crusades at an early age. Much technological advancement that originated in Arabia was brought to his school. Among these were the skills and tools to measure magnetic declination with a lodestone compass, the design of the caravel ship and the v rock formation to catch fish at low tide. One of many students that learned navigation at Henry's School was Joao Vaz Corte Real.

In 1472 Joao Vaz Corte Real, a Portuguese nobleman with nautical skills and experience in the cod fishing industry and holding a high office in The Knights of Christ met with King Alfonso VI of Portugal and Danish King Christian I of Denmark in the city of Sagres, Portugal for a joint treaty to explore the unclaimed lands to the west as far as the eye could see (90 degrees to the west), in the name of Portugal and establish a joint venture in the cod fishing industry. The Kings mothers were sisters from the house of Lancaster of England. The Kings mothers family were from the same area and likely related to Pal Knutson who is reported to have sailed in 1362. This connection may have provided the foundation for the 1472 expedition.

THE NEWPORT TOWER

Three Danish ships whose pilots were two Germans, Pining and Pothorst and one Norwegian, Johan Scolp were to be led by Joao Vaz Corte Real.

After their return in the same year 1472, Pining was made Governor of Iceland, Pothorst was made Governor of Frisian Islands, Johan Scolp became a noted geographer and Joao Vaz Corte Real was given Governorship of Terceira in the Azores. The Regal Treaty made in Sagres, Portugal also gave Joao Vaz Corte Real Governorship of all new unclaimed lands to the west as far as the eye could see.

Note: 90 Degrees west of Sagres, Portugal (As far as the eye could see) in 1472 was Kensington Minnesota the magnetic declination would have been zero that year, also note the magnetic declination of The Newport Tower would have been 17 degrees west.

The small disc with a map on each side is a replica from Don Rue's collection of Cartographer tools. It is likely the first map Of America.

In 1472 Cape Verde Island was on the Same isometric declination line of 17 degrees west as The Newport Tower. The Kensington rune stone was 370 leagues west of the tower and this land was Vinland.



THE NEWPORT TOWER

(Terra do Bacalhau) (Wikipedia) (Land of The Cod)

When the Native Narragansett Indians were asked of their first encounter with Europeans they replied as follows.

(They came up Narragansett bay on the backs of large white birds that seem to have one wing held high in the air.)

The early Caravel ship of the Portuguese design was designed to sail into the wind. Its width to length was a one to three ratio. It had an average crew of 22 and designed to carry a maximum cargo of 30 Ton at the maximum speed.

Pica Island located in the Azores was an island of oaks where timber was plentiful for building the Portuguese Caravel fishing fleet. One of these ships may have been named the (Altamira) and used as the flag ship by Joao Corte real in his 1472 expedition to expand his fishing industry and claim new lands for the Kings. The Altamira had a symbol of a five legged octopus which was found on a mast brass ring in Nova Scotia and a lodestone compass in New York.



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Caravel_Boa_Esperanca_Portugal.jpg
Courtesy of The Brazilian Navy



The best location that meets the needs of the cod fisherman must have
A safe harbor, Fresh water, Food, Building materials, and cod fish.
Touro Park in Newport, Rhode Island

THE NEWPORT TOWER

The Newport Tower was constructed with local materials and located at a ground elevation which made it impossible to see the tower from the ships sailing the Atlantic coast. The tower sits on ground that is 32 feet lower in elevation than the ground between the Atlantic and the tower. This implies the tower was not to be visible to passing traffic coastal traffic.

To the west was Narragessit Bay which made safe harbor for ships. The location of the tower allowed access by land only from the north. The Atlantic and Narragessit Bay were ideal for making stone fish traps that formed a V with the open part of the V toward the land. This allowed the bottom feeding cod fish to enter the trap at high tide and be netted at low tide when the fish had no exit.

The following slides will provide more detail about the tower and information supporting the 1472 date of construction by Joao Corte real of the tower. The last C-14 testing of material from the tower was in 2009 report by Jan Barstad who found many artifacts that support late 1400s date of construction.

The builders mark (triangle stone at top of tower) is located 17 degrees west of true north. This mark and placement is support to the building date of the tower. It represents the magnetic declination at that location in 1472.

The Newport Tower: Another Viewpoint
By William Smith



Newport Tower



Builders Mark



Working Replica

THE NEWPORT TOWER

All measurements are reported in inches, The builder likely used the Scottish or Dutch EL. One yard is equal to the distance from the nose to the outstretched index finger. 37.25 in.

Tower height - 28 ft. or 9 EL

Tower dia. (see note) 24.5 ft. or 8 EL

Note: The east west dia. Is about one ft. longer than the north south dia. On the outside and just the opposite on the inside. This makes the east and west walls thicker in order to support the upper structure load and adjust for the longer day at the latitude of 41 degrees for the clock function of the sun light entering the south window and showing time of day on the inner north wall.

Tower circumference - 76.93 ft. or 25 EL

Tower average wall thickness (3ft at bottom, 1 ft. at top) or 2 ft.

Tower cu. ft. of stone (28x75.36x2) 4,220 cu. ft

Est. Stone weight in the tower 253,000 lbs.

Est Load on each column is 31,625 lbs.

Est ground load is 31.08 lbs/sq.in.

This supports the large base stones under each column

The orientation of the columns in relation to true north indicate the north column is 3 degrees west of true north. I feel this was pre-planned to allow the sun light entering the south window and cast its light at mid day through a north south opening in the second story floor and onto the ground surface. This would function as a calendar as the light moved from the center of the tower on the longest day of the year and to the exterior about 9 ft. north of the tower on the shortest day of the year. William Penhallow brought this to my attention in 2008.



2009 photo wall (looking north)



2008 photo ws1 (17 degrees west
Of true north)
Builders mark

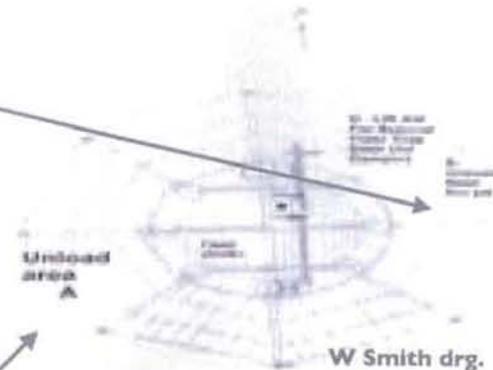
THE NEWPORT TOWER

After the 8 column base stones were in place each column was built to a height of 7 ft. where a cap stone was installed to generate a ledge on the column exterior for support of an outward roof beam of an atrium to be added later. Above this same column capstones are the eight pockets to support the floor Joyce for the second floor. The north and south column floor pockets are lower by 10 in. than the other six floor beam pockets which indicate the north south floor beam was under the three east west floor beams. The top of the east west beams place the floor planks of the second story 4 EL's or (12 ft 6 in.) from the ground and running in a north south alignment.

Once the floor beams for the second story floor were in place the archways were added that connect each column. The top of each of the eight archways are below the second story floor, however above the outer ledge supports for the atrium roof which is a key in the central heating of the finished tower by allowing an open air gap below each archway to exhaust residual smoke from the living quarters.

The fire pit at the north east could have generated central heating for the entire structure. Living area inside the Atrium is about 1200 sq. ft. (not including inside of tower)

A soil sample tested at Michigan State University indicated a significant difference in salt content at the unload area A outside the tower where barrels of processed fish were likely sealed with fresh water and excess cod liver oil soaked the ground. Test for salt readings parts / 000 (Area A 0.19, Area north 0.38, Area east 0.36, Area south 0.39). It is likely cod liver oil removed the salt from the ground at area A.



Tower with proposed atrium Based on information from Janet F. Barstad research in 2007 of exterior grounds. (Chronognostic Research Foundation)

THE NEWPORT TOWER

This conception includes items reported by The Chronognostic Research Foundation; however it is not to imply they are in agreement with all items in this report. In 2008 the foundation reported two 14 in. wooden post located about 12 ft. from two of the eight columns. These posts were about 2.5 ft. into the ground. During excavation of one hole at a depth of 2 ft. a small stone was found that when tested was very high in iron content and appeared to have been exposed to heat on one side. This stone was analyzed at the University of Arizona and said to be native of the R.I. area. This stone may have been used in a lodestone compass for alignment during construction.

In addition a large area toward the north east contained charcoal evidence of a fire pit near the tower which may have provided central heating for the tower. This was a common practice in ancient structures.

The atrium roof supports would rest on the column ledges and on top of 14 in" diameter post located 12 ft. from each column. The height of the inside of the Atrium would be about 7 ft. The roof of the atrium would make an exterior work access to operations on the second floor.

The upper stone walls inside of the tower contain many features that may explain the activities of the second and third story areas. These are listed below.

1- A beam four feet above the floor running from the small pocket east and below the south window ran to the north and extended through the north wall. This beam could have provided a mechanical lift aid for opening and closing two trap doors in the floor running north and south. These doors could have been operated from the inner platform on the north wall or from the outer atrium roof north of the tower. In addition to allowing access to the second floor, they could control air circulation.

THE NEWPORT TOWER

2- A shallow fire place 3 ft. above the second story floor on the east side of the tower has two flu's which can be controlled from the outside atrium roof, allowing the fireplace to generate smoke inside the upper area.

3- The south window is to allow sun light into the room for working at the table west of the window. This window also allows light to function as a dock on the north wall or a calendar at mid day when it would shine through the trap doors to the ground floor.

4- The east window allows access to the fireplace during smoking operations and has evidence of groves that supported a sliding door.

5- The west window is the unload window and it's upper sill is designed as an arch to spread the load generated by a lift aid beam that was located near the top of the tower. This beam ran from a small opening on the north east side of the tower and extended over the atrium at the west window.

6- The grooves in the south and north walls two feet above the second and third floor could be to hold one end of rods for processing produce for shipment.

7- The upper 4 beam pockets would support a loft running in the east west direction. This area could have been used for additional processing capacity.

8- A small window at the south east top of the tower allows an oil lamp to guide the fisherman home during the night.

9- The ground elevation of the tower is 30 feet below the ground to the west, making the tower non-visible from the Atlantic. (This implies the Tower was not to be viewed by ships at sea)

10- A recess area next to fireplace could have stored wood chips for burning or fire starting tools. (Many pieces of flint were found at the tower).

2 WHAT cont. THE NEWPORT TOWER

11- Other nooks in the walls could have been used to store hand tools, tobacco, oil lamps or other needs for the operation of this facility.

12- The walls were plastered with mortar for improved sanitary and air movement.

13- Stones with rune letters and holes exist in this area, the tool marks and runes are similar to the markings on the Kensington Rune Stone, The Narragessit stone is one example.

14- Salt ponds and stone V shape fish traps are near the Tower.

15- A Portuguese rock shooting canon of the mid 1300s was found near this site.

16- The roof of the tower Likely had 15 roof trusses extending beyond the tower walls to form a lunar clock with 30 windows for determining the position of the moon and its effect on the 2 ft. high and low tides for tending the fish traps.

17- The est. building time of the tower would take 17 men 78 days at 10 hrs/day. This includes the wood atrium.



Artifacts shown are from the 1948 Godfrey dig at the tower and Maintained by The Newport Local Historical Soc. (do not copy without Historical Society approval) Photos by W Smith

THE NEWPORT TOWER



17 degrees west of true north



Builders Mark (Knights of Christ)

The small triangle stone located at the top of the exterior of the tower 17 degrees or 3.5 ft. west of true north may be the signature of the builder. It may represent trinity and one of the strong beliefs of the Knights of Christ. Markings in the south window support the use of a lodestone compass for marking the placement of the triangle builders stone mark.

Its location of 17 degrees west of true north may be another way to date the construction of the tower using magnetic declination.

Today the magnetic declination at the Newport Tower located at latitude 41.29 N and longitude 71.18 W is 14. 42 degrees West.

If the 17 degrees was reading of the magnetic declination at the time of the towers construction and the magnetic declination lines move east at a rate of 50 miles per 100 years. We need to use a magnetic declination calculator and at the same latitude of 41.29 go east until we find 17 degrees magnetic declination. This distance divided by 50 X 100 gives us an estimated age of the tower of 1472.

The 1996 report by Heinemier and Junger shows 3 carbon test dates that average 1463 and 3 that average 1663. All testing was of mortar from the tower. Note: the tower was repaired due to a powder explosion during the colonial period.

THE NEWPORT TOWER

1 - The cod fish would have been caught in the ancient fish traps made of stone V structures that still exist in Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic by setting them at low tide.

2 - The fish would have been field dressed, saving the waste for use as trap chum, the cod liver oil for paint additive, especially on the canvas sails, medical and a sealant for the smoked fish.

3 - The meat of the cod would be placed on wooden rods about eight feet long and attached by penetrating the vertebra of the fillets. (5 to 6 fish per rod about 25lbs.)

4 - At the Tower (Smoke House) the fish would be dipped into a solution of hot salt water and cod liver oil over a fire located on the east side of the tower at ground level. (This fire also provided central heat for the tower)

5 - The rod of fish would have been lifted through the trap door to the second floor smoking area by the use of the lift aid and placed in position for smoking. (Note: One end of the rod would be placed into the existing small groove in the wall that still exist about 2 feet above the floor and the other end supported at the same level.

6 - A smoldering wood chip fire would be made in the second floor shallow fire place with hot wood chips covered with green wood chips to make smoke and avoid making a flame. (Tending this smoking fire was through the east window where evidence of sliding doors are the grooves in the window sill).

7 - The door and windows would be closed, allowing the smoke to circulate and crystalize the cod liver oil and salt water on the fish fillets to seal the meat. The smoking time and temperature for this process would take about 10 hours at (less than 90 F).

2 WHY cont. THE NEWPORT TOWER

8 - After smoking the windows were opened allowing the room to be cleared of smoke. When the dark oval egg stone at the top of the west archway with one half above and one half below the floor, the morning sun would tell the ground floor workers it was all clear to go to work on the second floor.

9 - The fish fillets would be stripped from the rods and placed in a wooden barrel at the stripping table located at the south window. When the barrel was full it was moved to the ground with a overhead lift aid located above the west window and onto the ground outside of the atrium at the full barrel staging area for further packing.

10 - On the ground the barrel of fish would be filled with fresh water from the mill creek east of the tower in order to expand the wood of the barrel for sealing and shipment. Note: Soil samples from this area were tested at Michigan State Agriculture dept. which indicated very little salt at this location compared to samples from other areas. The only explanation is that the excess cod liver oil that floated to the top of the barrel during water filling fell to the ground and soaked up the salt in the soil so future rains washed the salt and oil away.

11 - The consumer would place the fish fillet in warm water, allowing the cod liver oil to solidify and float to the surface leaving the fish in a semi state preservation for cooking of his choice. (This process allowed the fish taste to simulate fresh caught like we see today in canned salmon and tuna or other fish products).

THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

The following report will address the 5 W's of the KRS and other rune stones which have a common line of magnetic declination for 1362 and 1472. (The Kansas City Slater Rune Stone has been dated to after 1888 by a recent study which will be addressed in the following report).

In 1472 Joao Vaz Corte Real, a Portuguese nobleman with nautical skills and experience in the cod fishing industry and holding a high office in The Knights of Christ met with King Alfonso VI of Portugal and Danish King Christian I of Denmark in the city of Sagres, Portugal for a joint treaty to explore the unclaimed lands to the west as far as the eye could see (90 degrees to the west), in the name of Portugal and establish a joint venture in the cod fishing industry. The Kings mothers were sisters from the house of Lancaster of England.

Three Danish ships whose pilots were two Germans, Pining and Pothorst and one Norwegian, Johan Scolp were to be led by Joao Vaz Corte Real.

After their return in the same year 1472, Pining was made Governor of Iceland, Pothorst was made Governor of Frisian Islands, Johan Scolp became a noted geographer and Joao Vaz Corte Real was given Governorship of Terceira in the Azores. The Regal Treaty made in Sagres, Portugal also gave Joao Vaz Corte Real Governorship of all new unclaimed lands to the west as far as the eye could see.

Note: A magnetic declination line 90 Degrees west of the magnetic declination line at Sagres, Portugal is a magnetic declination line that is common to the Roseau, Minnesota rune stone, The Kensington, Minnesota rune stone, the Heavener, Oklahoma rune stone and more.

It is not by chance that many rune stones have a common north south magnetic declination line, it is likely they were placed there in 1362 or 1472 to mark the west boundary of Vinland.

THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

The Kensington rune stone was found by Olof Ohman and his son in 1898 on a hill near Kensington Minn. It was purchased in 1907 by Hjahnar Holand. It is currently displayed in the Kensington museum located in Alexandria, Minn.

The latest translation of the runes by Dr. Richard Nielsen in 2001 is as follows.

Front face - (8 Geats and 22 Norwegians on ?? acquisition expedition from Vinland far west. We had traps by 2 shelters one day's travel to the north from this stone. We were fishing one day. After we came home, found 10 men red with blood and dead. AVM (Ave Marie) Deliver from evils.)

Side - (have 10 men at the inland sea to look after our ship 14 days travel from this wealth/property. Year [of our Lord] 1362)

Updates on the translation since 2001 should be considered

David O. N. Johnson - the word (dead) is death and represents a plaque more than hostility with native Americans. The ten death with red and blood were likely friendly native Americans that joined the expedition.

David has also followed and dated the time of changes to the runic letters by placement of dots and use of Latin to change the sounds and translation. He has shown the placement of dots and use of latin matches the 1362 or 1472 time frame and rules out the potential for a modern forger to have carved the stone in the late 1800s.



Kensington Rune Stone

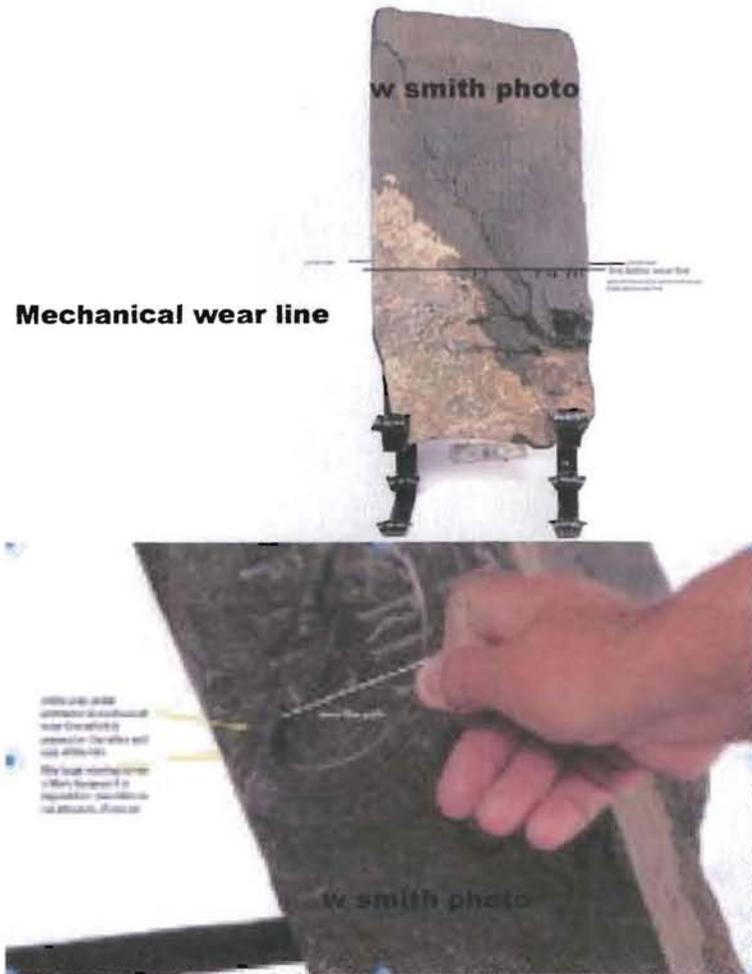


State Name	Latitude	Longitude
Minnesota	45 18 23 N70°	93 08 30 W93°
Wisconsin	43 00 00 N90°	90 00 00 W90°
Michigan	42 00 00 N84°	84 00 00 W84°
Illinois	39 00 00 N89°	89 00 00 W89°

Rune stones with Common declination

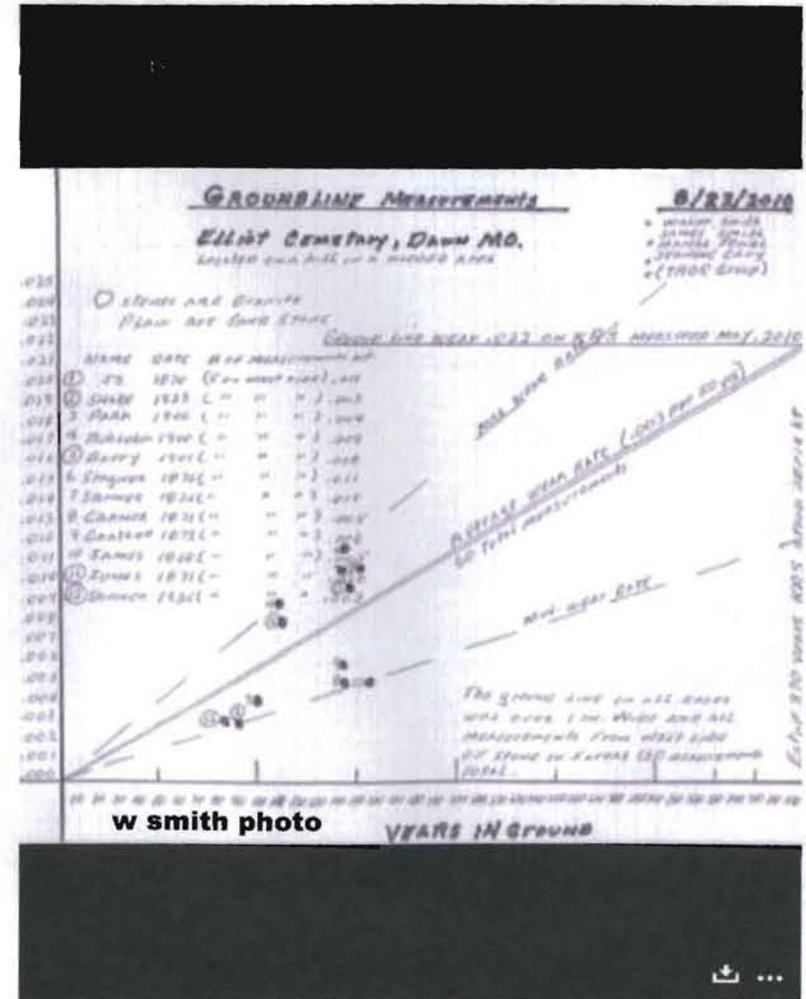
THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

Additional information has been found that authenticates the Kensington Rune Stone
1 - Mechanical wear line of .022 in. Was measured by the THOR group in 2011. This was compared to 60 tomb stone readings and determined it would take about 350 years in an upright position to make this in the environment it was placed. (see attached data from Elliot Cemetery in Dawn MO.)



Mechanical wear line

Mechanical wear line on left side of KRS



60 tomb stone measurements by THOR .003in./50 years

THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

The Kansas City Slater Rune Stone was first reported in the 1920's, however the first report of the stone was not made until 1966 when Dr. Ralph Rowlett reviewed the stone with three Danish rune experts. The runes on the stone are similar to the Elder Futhark type.

Many thanks to the team that worked with me at the site as well as in the classroom to translate and record with the state of Mo. this early industrial site. This rune stone is the first and only to date in America to be recorded and dated thanks to the efforts of our work in 2011. (This rune stone is not as old as our story, however it tells a love story between a man and woman in the late 1800s which overcame many hardships due to a train wreck and represents a tribute to Cyrus and Hannah and their children.

The Heavener Rune Stone was first reported in the 1830's by a Chacta Indian hunting party. The first settler to report the site was Wilson King in 1870. The runes on the stone are similar to the Elder Futhark type. Recent studies by Dr. Henrick Williams and Dr. Richard Nielsen indicate the stone may be a land claim.

In 2016 the THOR group found new information which was mentioned earlier in this report that dates the stone to the 1362 date and a marking located on the west boundary of Vinland by the use of magnetic declination.



Cyrus Aurthur Slater
and Hannah Y. were
wed on August 3rd.

1
8
8
8



X I R M D F 1
Heavener Rune Stone
GNOMONIAL
(Sun dial)

THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

SUMMARY OF WEST VINLAND RUNE STONES

VERENDRYE RUNESTONE According to Kalm, Vérendrye's expedition found the tablet on the top of an upright stone (referred to by some as a **cairn**). Kalm's diary reported it to be about a French foot long, or nearly 13 inches (33 cm) long, and a hand's breadth wide (an early English translation gave this as between four and five inches). On it were said to be inscriptions in unknown characters. The location where it was found is disputed. Holand thought it was found on an expedition in 1738 to a Mandan area "along the banks of the Missouri" in a location which may have been near present-day **Minot, North Dakota**. Father Antoine Champagne suggested that Kalm's account, which had the expedition traveling on horseback, could not have been in 1738 as the Mandan had no horses that early. Given that the distance from Montreal was said to be 900 French miles, Champagne suggested a location not far from Pierre, South Dakota. When asked, natives of the area claimed that the tablet and standing stone had always been there together.
Ref: (wikipedia)

POTEAU RUNESTONE was found by schoolboys in 1967 near Poteau in Le Flore County, Oklahoma.

Tompson also examined this stone, and writes that it is carved into sandstone and is 15 inches long and shows little weathering. They read **XIXIMFD** and Thompsen writes "This stone consists of a mixture of letters and alphabets from different times." He transcribes these as **GLOIEA(?)**(?). Of the eight letters, five are Elder Futhark, one Younger Futhark. The other two he calls "spurious". He writes: " By excluding the last two letters as spurious, five are on the Heavener stone itself. The only one left is a straight line. To the author's eyes, the Poteau Stone is a copy of the Heavener stone, with the addition of three spurious runic symbols as script-inflation."^[3] Swedish Professor Henrik Williams believes that the inscription is modern, with the stone and toolmarks not as weathered as would be expected if it were from the Viking period.^[5]

Ref: (wikipedia)

DIGHTON ROCK AND NARRAGANSETT BAY RUNESTONE

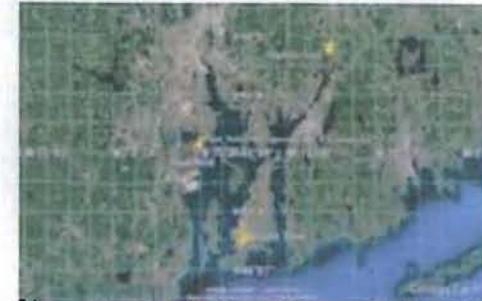
The Dighton rock and the Narragansett Bay stone were recently relocated to higher ground in order to save them from the rising sea level. At a rate of sea level rise of one foot every 100 years it indicates they may have been carved about 500 years ago.

The few translated words on the Dighton Rock seem to imply that Michael Corte real was there In 1511. Note: He was reported lost at sea in 1502 when looking for his brother Casper Corte real, They were both sons of Joao Corte real who likely built the Newport Tower in 1472.

In 1511 the ship wreck survivors of 1502 had to leave the Narragansett Bay area because the native Americans turned hostile toward the Europeans due to the introduction of pneumonia in 1472 which killed 80 percent of their people because they had no immunity to this European plague. Likely the same pneumonia that killed 10 native Americans in Minnesota in 1472.

Additional information about this exit from Newport is found on copper plates which will be covered later in this report.

Notice the Portuguese shield which is like the one carved in The Ohio Rock which will be covered later in this report..



Narragansett Bay (Google Earth)



Dighton Rock



Dighton Rock



Narragansett Bay Runestone
Pojac Point, Narragansett Bay