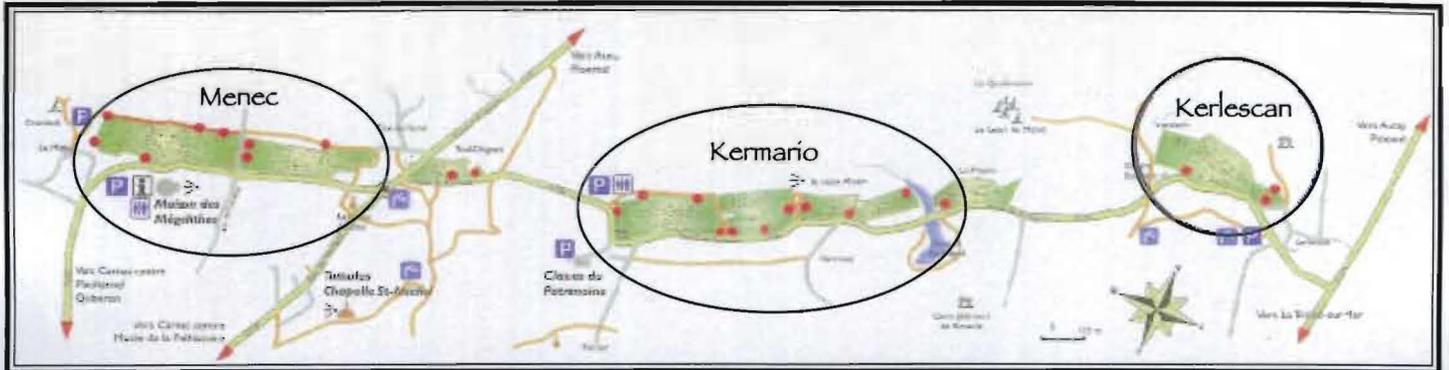


# Crossing the Atlantic via the Azores

(Stone Rows of Kerlescan, Menec and Kermario, Carnac, Brittany, c.1900 BC)

by Dr. R.M. de Jonge & J.S. Wakefield



The tail ends of the stone rows of the "Royal Avenue" in the east, near the house. (Kerlescan, Brittany, taken in May, 2005)



The true N-S row of the U (representing Europe and Africa), view south. (Kerlescan, Brittany, taken in May, 2005, Reinoud de Jonge in the photo)



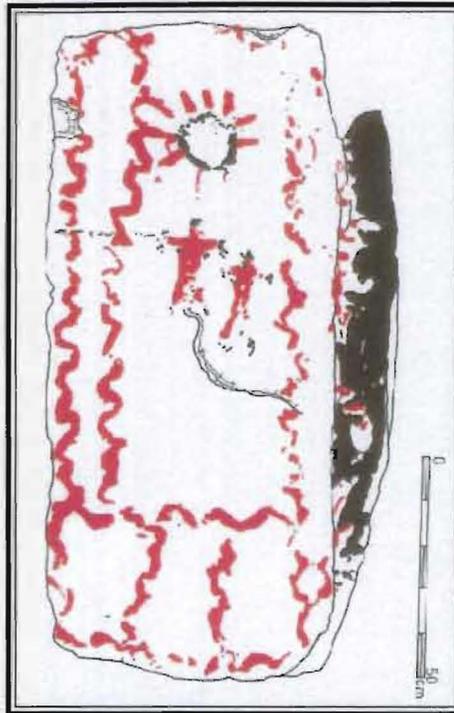
The three stone row sets at Carnac are the largest megalithic monuments in the world, constructed of approximately 3,000 large stones, spread over 3 miles. They run across a rolling landscape near the sea, north of the Gulf of Morbihan, in an area with the largest number of megalithic monuments in the world. This area was probably the center and homeland of the megalithic culture. The meaning of the rows was lost after the end of the Bronze Age (1200 BC), so throughout the Celtic Iron Age, and after the Roman Gallic War, the site was as mysterious as it is today. So these enormous sites have been a tourist site for three thousand years, now drawing visitors from all over the world. Roads and farm buildings have been built among the

stones. Today the rows are mostly fenced off, with observation towers built midway along the rows. There have been no reasonable explanations of these sites proposed, and the literature is very thin. Our study of these sites shows that they were very precisely designed, with very clear intentions behind the enormous labor involved in their construction.

### KERMARIO

Kermario, the middle set of rows, is a poorly preserved monument. The rows have a length of more than one kilometer, with 1181 menhirs. About in the center of the construction is a bend in the rows, at a now-flooded dip called the Ravin de Keroquet. The height of the menhirs slowly increases from about 0.5 meter in the east, to more than 3 meters in the west. In the last 100 meters the sizes of the menhirs are very big, emphasizing again the south-western direction, toward the Azores. The 7 alignments of the central part of Kermario all point 28°WSW, to Santa Maria, the eastern island of the East Azores.

Dating these rows is complicated. Comparing Kermario with the other row sets, you see that in Kermario has no stone circles at the ends of the rows, and that south of the alignments the makers added extra rows at different angles. In its design, Kermario is more primitive than Kerlescan to the east or Le Menec on the west. Since the monu-



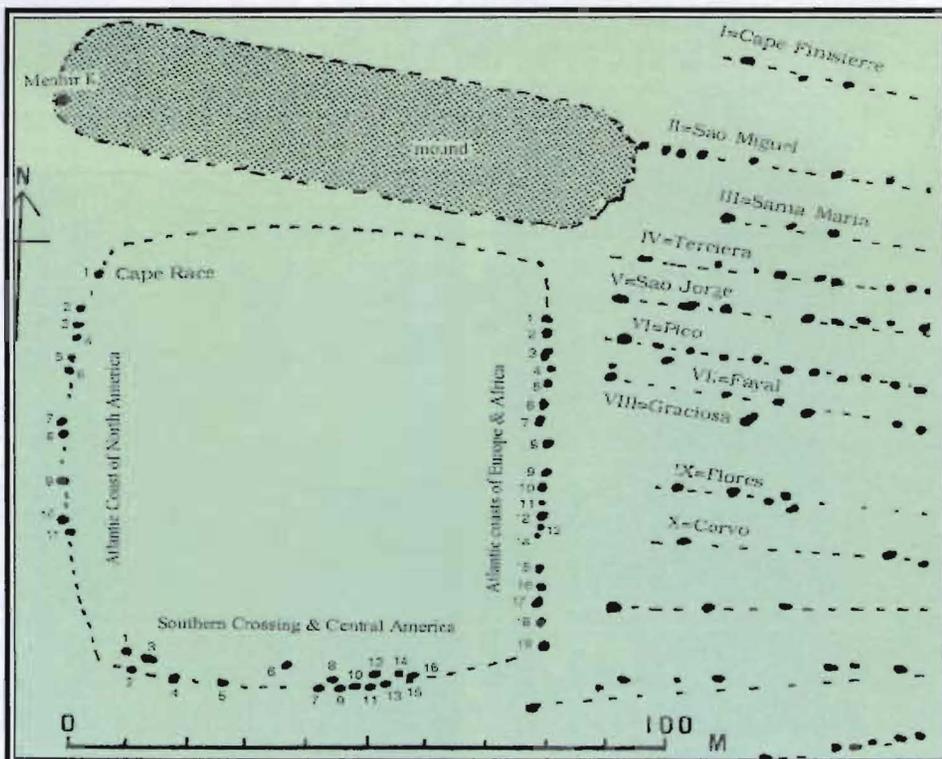
*Petroglyph of the Atlantic Ocean, with the Southern Crossing shown as 3 boxes (10degrees ea.) at the bottom. The Sun God Ra shines down upon the Egyptian gods Horus and Osiris, crossing their difficult windward route, the Royal Crossing; via the Azores to Newfoundland, the Tuat, the Realm of the Dead in the West, at the other side of the great waters, in the land where the sun goes down. Red ochre, Porto University, Portugal, from E. Shee Twohig, "The Megalithic Art of Western Europe" c.1900 BC)*

ment is pointed toward the Azores Islands, which were so important in sailing back to the east with the tradewinds. Kermario surely was built after the discovery of America via the Atlantic, c.2500 BC. Probably, Kermario is contemporary with Stonehenge III in South England, dating from c.2000 BC. The Rows of Kerlescan were built on the east side, probably to incorporate design improvements, probably 100 years later, c.1900 BC, and soon thereafter the Rows of Menec were added on the west side, to include new information that needed to be recorded. These details can be seen in the other row sets.

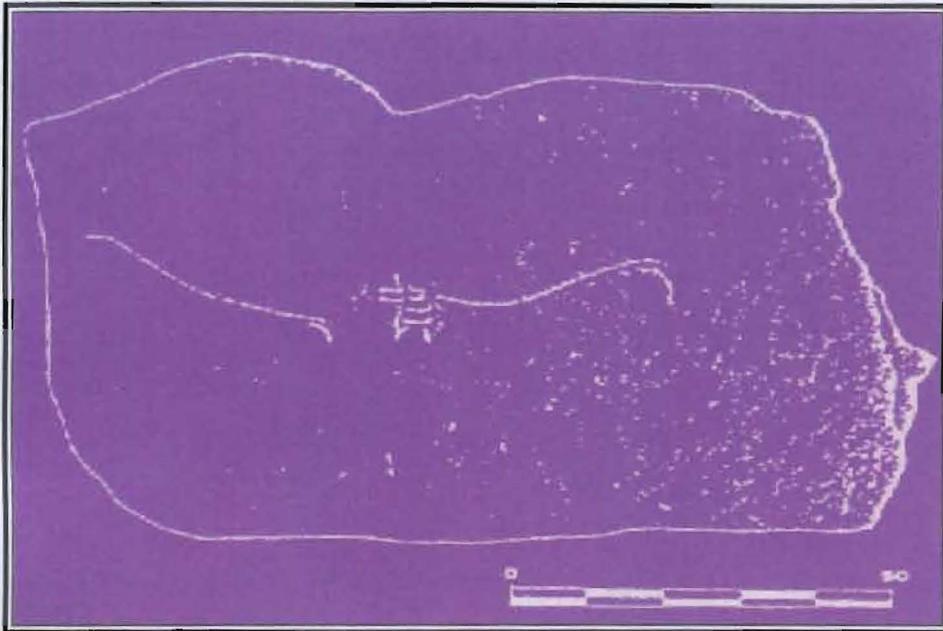
### KERLESCAN

Built next Kerlescan, the eastern set, the right consists of 352 "menhirs" (standing stones), in 13 rows, and a U-shaped "stone circle" of 46 menhirs on the west end. While the rows appear chaotic, we have found that this is a straightforward monument, because its numeric encodings of angles, latitudes, and distances are stored in single digits, a stone for each digit. The rows can be seen as a big arrow, pointing to the U-shaped stone "circle" at the end of the rows. One can also visualize this entire monument as an arrow, pointing along the 47° latitude line to the west to Cape Race, Newfoundland, the easternmost point of North America, also at 47°N. During the time of the megalithic culture, people were curious about what was on the other side of the Earth, at the other side of the big ocean. Because of the opposing winds and current of the Gulfstream, no one could sail this route directly to Newfoundland. They had been able, however, to reach the Azores, as commemorated in the nearby Tumulus of Gavrinis c.3600 BC. Until the discovery of the Americas, eleven hundred years later (c.2500 BC), the mid-ocean Azores were the most westerly known islands in the ocean to the west, and had been revered as the western home of the Sun God. After the discovery of the Americas, however, these islands became the focus of the return route back to the Old World.

Cape Finisterre, the NW tip of Spain, is located north of the Azores, so the uppermost Row I represents Cape Finisterre, literally. From Cape Finisterre, people would sail to the Azores, and hoped to welcome their New King arrive from the "other side of the waters". Below Row I are 9 rows of menhirs. These 9 rows represent the nine islands of the Azores. On the West Azores the new King will arrive after the long crossing from Newfoundland, as do nearly all the returning ships from the New World.



*The Western U stones of Kerlescan, with the mound on the north side, and the rows of the monument identified by its associated island, as discussed in the text. (Lines and number added by the authors.)*



The Sun God Ra (in the middle, as a 9-stick figure, also the 9 islands of the Azores) involved in the difficult "Royal Crossing" of the Atlantic Ocean. Note the coast of Iberia to Cape Finisterre as a small curve at the right side. (Portillo de las Cortes, Guadalajara, Galica, western Spain, c.2000 BC), (From Twohig, Ref.34)

The U-shaped stone circle symbolizes the North Atlantic Ocean. The stones along the east side of the U represent the coast of Europe and Africa, the stones in the south side of the U, the coast of South America, and the U stones in the west, the coast of North America. This east side has a vertical row of stones, which is a straight meridian along the coast of the Old World, where the monument of Kerlescan is situated. This row has 19 menhirs, corresponding to the degree of latitude of the Gulf of Campeche in Central America, the Realm of the Dead, at 18-20°N. This is the place where the new King can be found! An important government delegation will travel to that far-off country to accompany the King on his return voyage to the Azores. The bowed south side of the U represents the long crossing to the Realm of the Dead, along a southern, far-away, curved latitude. This south side represents the journey to the Realm of the Dead, literally. Some of the menhirs at the bottom of the U-shape may be

indicating large islands reported off the coast of Venezuela, along this east-west route, from Isla Margarita to Aruba. The curved west side of the U is where one has to sail to return. This represents a far-away, curved meridian along the coast of the big continent at the other side of the Ocean, North America.

An oblong burial mound lies above the full width of the U. It is a royal vault, about 75 meters long, 20 meters wide, and nowadays only c.1.5 meters high. In view of its position above the stone circle, this burial mound, and with it the whole monument, deals with the return of the King from the Realm of the Dead.

Only the gods would be able to reach Cape Race by going west, and therefore this is a "Royal Crossing". The Sungod is actually shown doing this crossing in a number of petroglyphs from Portugal. This mid-ocean route is shown with the 9 islands of the Azores, as the home of the 9-stick figure of the SunGod. All sailors returning from the

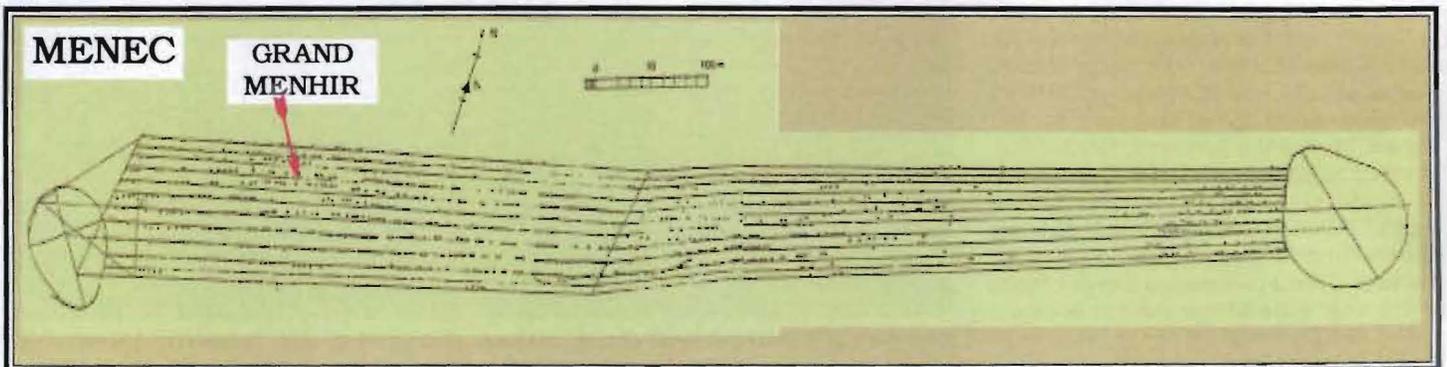
west will return from Cape Race, Newfoundland, to these west Azores, however, because the Gulfstream and the tradewind patterns of the earth have become understood during the last few thousand years of sailing expeditions. Now everyone at the "other side of the waters, in the land where the Sun sets" will return via the West Azores, using this Royal Crossing with the wind from west to east.

### MENEC

The Rows of Menec also have a length of about one kilometer, with 1061 menhirs. Roughly in the center, the rows are bent. The rows form an Arrow of a kilometer length, pointing to the west. The Eastern Rows point between 25.5° and 23° WSW, which is from the Menec to Sao Miguel, the main island of the East Azores, c.25° WSW. The Western Rows point between 19° and 17.5° WSW, which is from the Menec to Pico, the main island of the (Central) Azores, c.18.5° WSW. The Western Rows have twice as many menhirs as the Eastern Rows, so the western direction is strongly emphasized. This is confirmed by the height of the menhirs, which slowly increases from less than 1 meter in the east, to 2.5 meters in the western ends of the rows.

The two stone circles of the Menec both represent the spherical Earth. The menhirs on their edges symbolize "land", the lacking of them "water", so they are mostly ocean. At both circles menhirs are present both on the eastern edge and on the western edge. Both circles deal with the crossing of the Ocean, from east to west. The 12 rows of menhirs represent the crossing via 12 islands: Lanzarote, the eastern Canary island, the 2 islands of Madeira, and the 9 islands of the Azores. The important Western Rows of the Menec represent the long crossing from the West Azores to Newfoundland (c.2050 km).

The pear shaped East Circle of the Menec symbolizes the spherical Earth. On the east side is Western Europe, in the west is North America, and in between are the islands in the



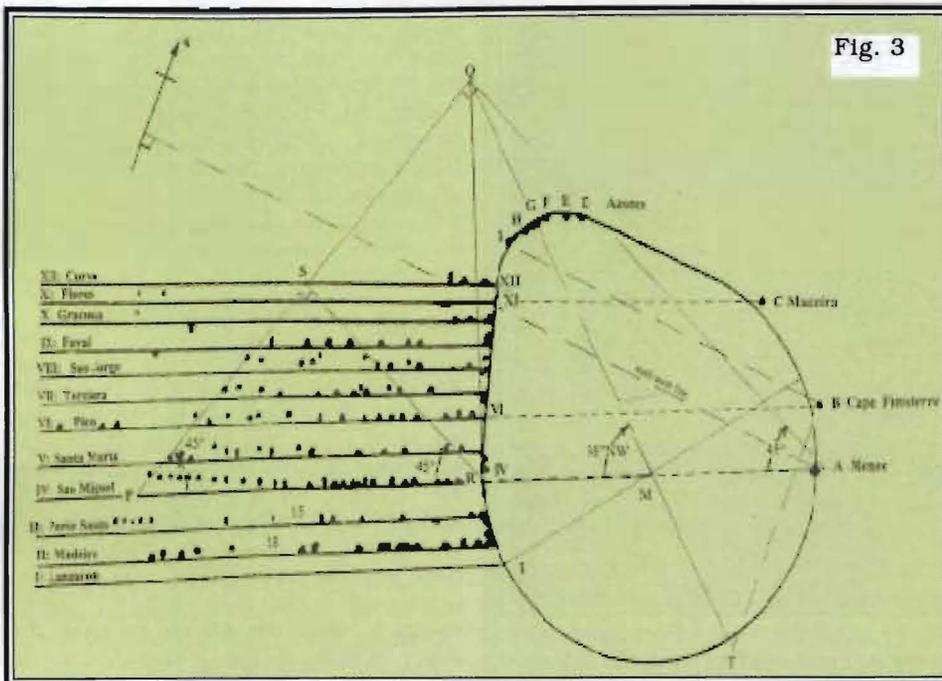


Fig. 3

Above: The East Side of Menec. It describes the crossing from the Menec (A) via Cape Finisterre (B), and the crossing via Madeira (C), to the 2 islands of the West Azores (rows XI and XII). (Menec, Carnac, Brittany, c. 1900 BC)

Right: The end of the Western Menhir Rows, and the West Circle of the Menec. At the edge of the Circle are two clusters of menhirs. Group A represents Brittany, and the 3 groups of the western cluster are 'at the other side of the sea'. (Menec, Carnac, Brittany, c. 1900 BC)

Ocean. The many big menhirs in row II show the important goal in Central America. This row has 18 menhirs, corresponding to the civilization the Gulf of Campeche, the center of the Realm of the Dead, at 18°N. Row III has only 15 stones, encoding a less important goal, the north coast of Honduras, at 15°N. But here, on the east side of the Menec, the first goal is the Azores. For that reason there are besides rows II and III, 9 other rows IV-XII.

On the east side of the East Circle, the huge menhir A represents Menec in Brittany, the monument where we are standing. The menhir is situated at the very start of important row IV. All eastern rows of Menec with 361 menhirs, and especially row IV, point 25° SW to the main island of the East Azores, Sao Miguel. That is the first goal. Menhir B is situated at the very start of central row VI. It represents Cape Finisterre, the NW cape of Iberia. It is the most logical point of departure for crossing to Sao Miguel, because Cape Finisterre is located more to the west than Menec, and it is closer to the Azores.

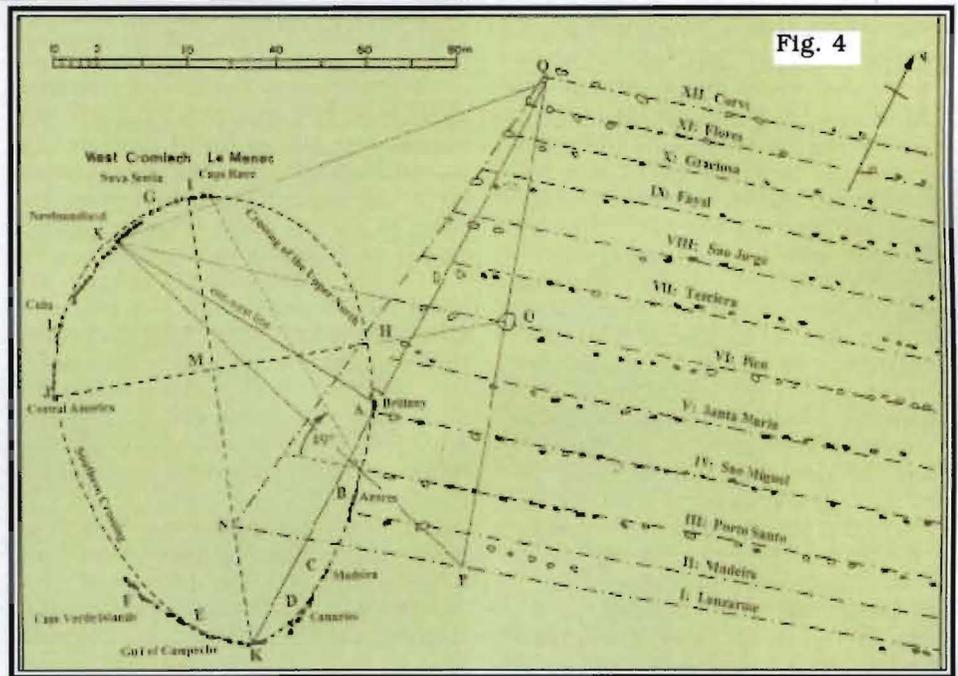


Fig. 4

The East Side of Menec provides the routes from Cape Finisterre and Lanzarote to the West Azores. Routes beyond these islands are not given here, because the East Circle and the long eastern rows symbolize the Old World and the crossing to the West Azores. The menhir rows of Menec run from east to west. In principle, the meanings of the rows at the East Side are valid for the whole monument. So, the 12 rows represent the 12 islands of the crossing of the Ocean from NW Africa, via the West Azores, to Newfoundland.

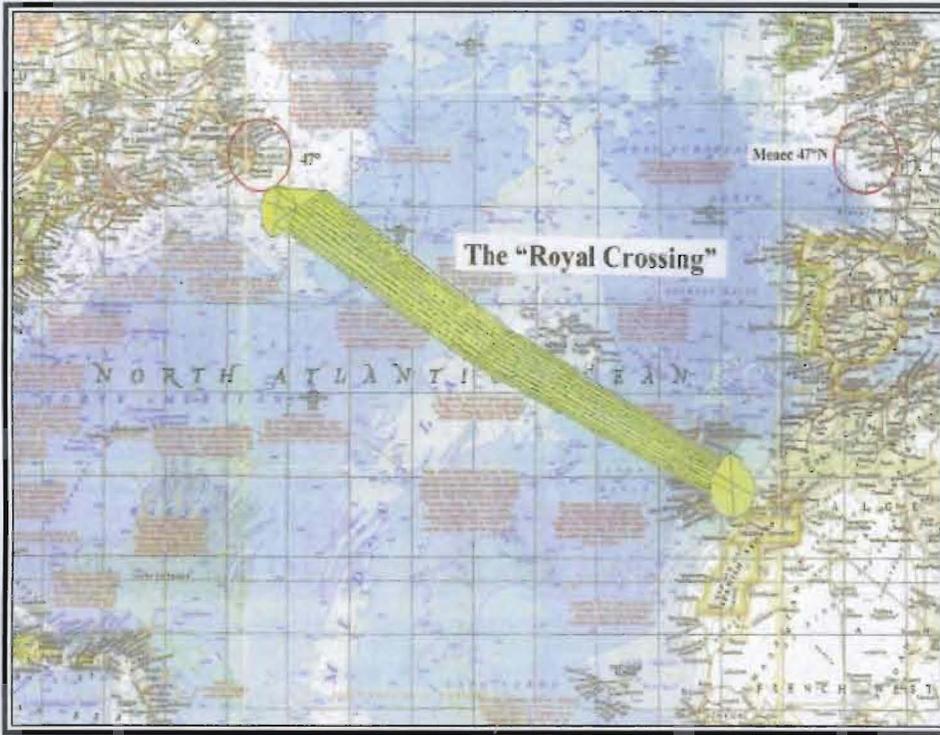
The long rows of menhirs connect to the important West Circle of the Menec. Here the menhirs in the rows are

biggest. They have an average diameter of about 1.5 meters, and a height of c.2.5 meters. The West Circle is symbolic for the southern part of the Ocean. The bottom part of it is narrow, because people knew the Southern Crossing between Africa and South America. The East Circle is symbolic for the northern part of the Ocean. The top part of it is narrow, because people knew the Crossing via the Upper North, via Iceland and Greenland. However, both crossings are not important in the monument, because the Menec is a great Arrow, pointing to the Azores.

The 9 menhirs of group B at the east side of the egg represent the 9 islands of the Azores. The western cluster at the other side of the west circle now represents the East Coast of North America, at the other side of the Ocean. So, the enormous Arrow of the Menec now points to Newfoundland, at the same latitude as Brittany, at 49 N. Newfoundland is the

easternmost landmass of North America, now it is represented by the central group of menhirs around point X.

The great crossing from the West Azores to Newfoundland, against the wind and the current, is the most important subject of the monument of the Menec. This long and difficult voyage is represented by the Western Rows. These contain twice as many menhirs as the Eastern Rows, the menhirs are on the average twice as big, and the end of the rows is about twice as broad as the start, at the East Side. The Great Secret of this crossing, is indicated by the enormous Arrow of the Menec! This Arrow points to the western cluster, X, Newfoundland. The 18 menhirs of group



X also correspond to the sailing distance, 18dl= 2000km (1dl= 1°of latitude= 111km).

Directly below the SunGod Ra were two other gods, Horus and Osiris. In a symbolic way, the East Circle is the Empire of the Living, of the SunGod Horus, and the West Circle is the Realm of the Dead of the moongod Osiris. But the course of these gods over the waters

was the important focus of this monument, so the rows have much larger and more stone than the circles. This was all the work of the Earthgod Maat, creator of the East and West Circles.

The Western Rows of the Menec represent the long crossing from the West Azores to Newfoundland (c.2050 km). However, this crossing is against the governing winds and cur-

rents. The megalith builders could not sail this difficult windward route. They had learned to cross to the west by the Route of the Upper North, or by the Southern Crossing, in accord with the tradewind patterns. In the time period when the Menec was built, their vessels had been returning from Cape Race, Newfoundland to the Azores for about 600 years. They thought nobody could accomplish this direct crossing in the western direction, except the SunKing who traveled west every afternoon to the sunset. So they believed it was a "Royal Crossing". It is carved into an Egyptian temple that the SunGod has said "The New King will appear in the Realm of the waters, in the land where the sun sets".

In these monuments, there are a lot of details about sailing to and from the Azores, which was discovered to be the best return route across the ocean. It may seem odd to you that all this complexity is embedded in the site designs, built at great labor for mnemonic use. No one on earth does this anymore. This monument was built deep in the past, when man could not write. It must not be thought to be beyond their capabilities just because it seems strange to us. With these devices, geographic knowledge was successfully passed, over 800 years, to subsequent generations. ■



Photo of fallen Menhir "C", looking east from the West Circle, up row VI (left), and row V (right). Menec, Carnac, Brittany. c. 1900 BC

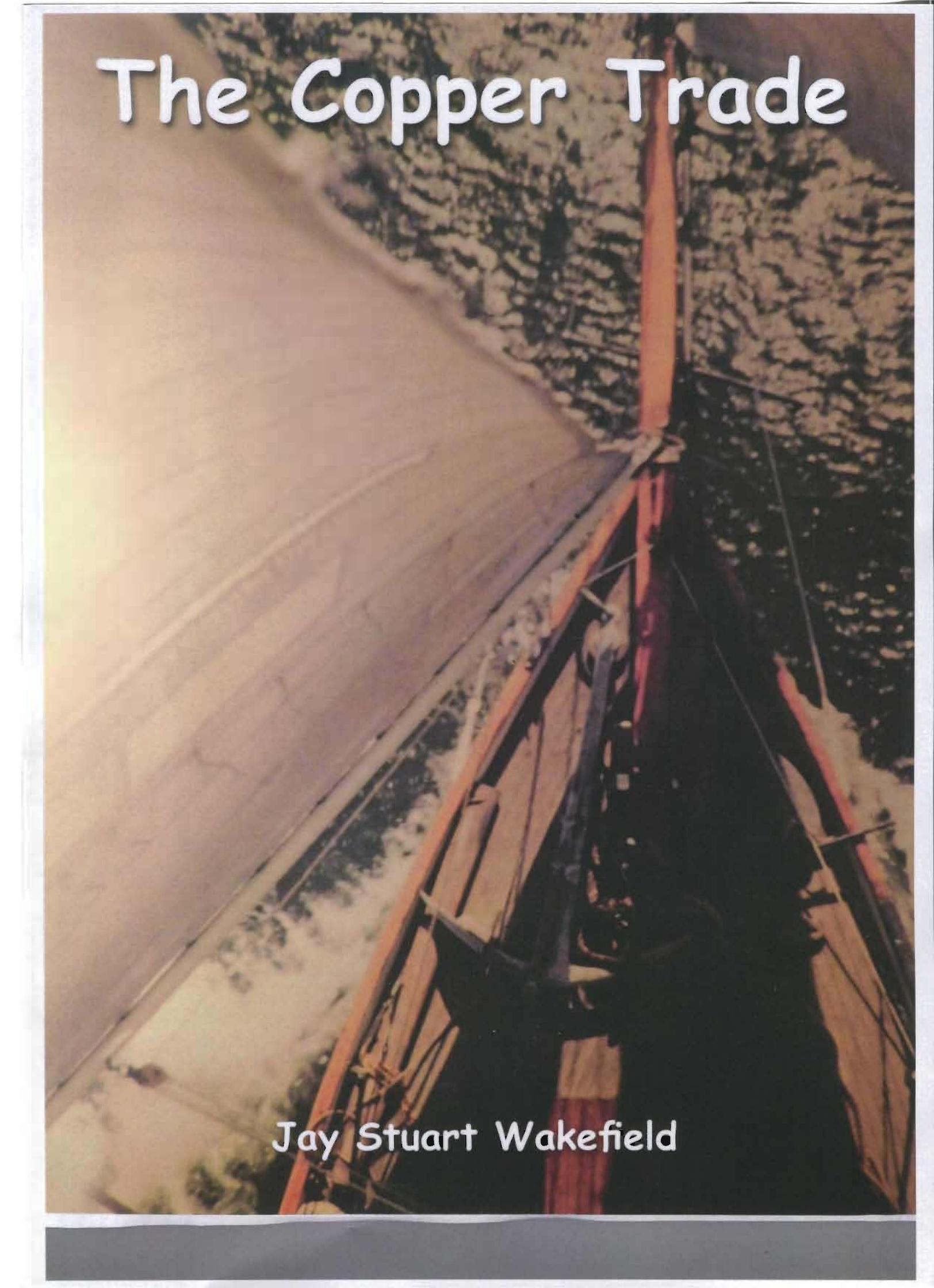
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# The Copper Trade

A photograph of a large, multi-masted sailing ship, likely a clipper ship, sailing on the open sea. The ship's masts and rigging are prominent, and the sea is visible in the background. The image is oriented vertically, with the ship's masts running from the bottom towards the top. The sky is a pale, hazy blue, and the sea is a dark, choppy grey. The overall tone is historical and dramatic.

Jay Stuart Wakefield

# The Copper Trade

by Jay Stuart Wakefield

*“Over and beyond mere living, the human Spirit adds and creates what is better than what was before” -R.Roefield*



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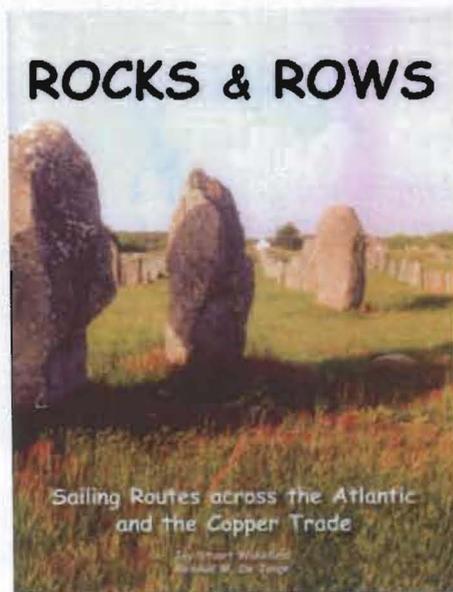
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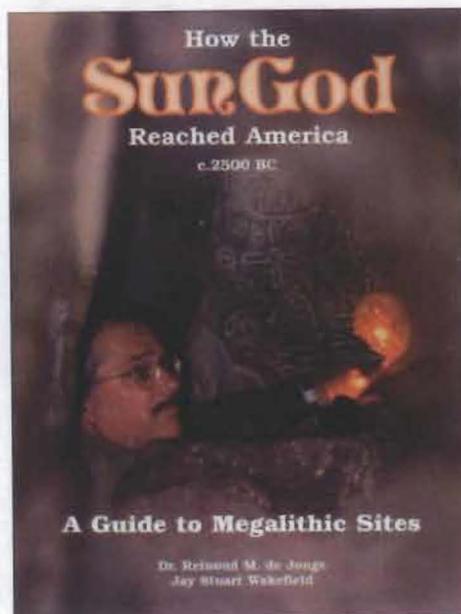
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