

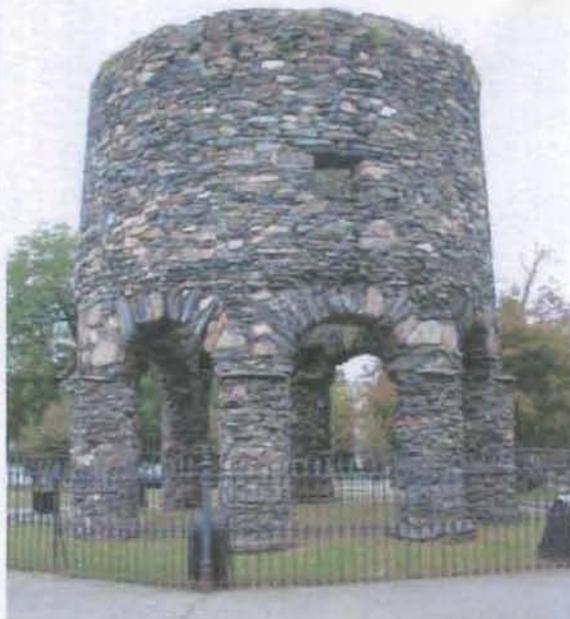
A Geoglyphic Study of the Newport Tower Mystery

Newport, Rhode Island, USA

by Arthur Faram

The Faram Research Foundation

April, 2009



Newport Tower

The Newport Tower

The Newport Tower has been the subject of discussion and controversy since the Colonists first arrived in the new world and discovered the structure on the island of Newport, RI USA. Early explorers noted that the tower existed during their early explorations of North America. However, that did not deter skeptics from claiming that the tower was constructed in Colonial times. Documented research shows that the tower not only was made before the 16th Century AD, but was constructed on a site that is part of a worldwide geoglyphic network that documents the travels and land claims of civilizations dating back to 5000 BC and earlier. (See below)

The Newport Tower has been carbon dated as being over 500 years old. The mathematics associated with the Tower, as referred to below, were found to point to five places. One is a place in Western Minnesota named Inspiration Peak, another is the burial place of the Kensington Runestone, one is an island in the Saint Lawrence Seaway, the fourth is Cat Island in the Bahamas, and the fifth is a point where the Equator crosses the West coast of South America. As you will see, Inspiration Peak, the reason why the Newport Tower exists, was identified not only by the Newport Tower but also by the 5000 year old monolith Stonehenge, located in England. Although the stone tower itself was most likely constructed around 1472, it was built as a cornerstone to mark a land claim that was conceived thousands of years ago.

Note: The calculations performed during this study required the use of a special software called "Google Earth". Google's software is able to calculate true spherical bearings on a curved surface and then display them correctly on a flat plane. The ancient protocols that are used to locate and display the territories, which you will see illustrated, have been used for at least 10,000 years. They have recently been rediscovered and called by the name Geoglyphology.

Purpose

Newport Tower was built by the early inhabitants of North America for two reasons. The first was to point the way to Inspiration Peak, a place of special geographical importance. The second was to substantiate the builders land claim to North America by using the unique geographical location of Newport, RI USA as it relates to Inspiration Peak. The predecessors of the people that built the tower knew of North America, as well as the rest of the world, for over 10,000 years. This is substantiated by 10th century ruins in South America, Africa and Indonesia that identify the Newport Tower and Inspiration Peak sites. Geoglyphs found around the world show

that people were mapping out what would later be known as the United States at least as far back as the building of the Mayan Pyramids. Ancient geoglyphs found in Mesoamerica, South and Central America outline the boundaries of a North American Territory, as well as other territories.

A 7000 year old glyph located in Western Africa pointed out the location where the Newport Tower would eventually be built 6500 years later. (See below) Gavin Menzies book "1421, The Year China Discovered America" adds credence to the argument that Europeans or Egyptians, and their descendants, inhabited the Americas long before history is willing to admit. Menzies quotes from the year 1524 logs of the Italian explorer Verrazano. The following passage refers to Verrazano's stay in what later became Newport, Rhode Island:

"The local people were the color of brass, some of them inclined more to whiteness... . The women are of like conformity and beauty; very handsome and well favored, of pleasant countenance and comely to behold; they are well-mannered and content as any woman, and of good education... . The women used other kinds of dressing themselves like unto the women of Egypt and Syria... ."

Menzies goes on to say: ... *"Verrazano was not describing local women married to foreigners, but women resembling those from the East who had somehow ended up in North America. Clearly they were from a different civilization and were not natives of North America"*.

The information that you will experience in this study may be new and unfamiliar. It is important that you understand a few of the terms used in this study such as Geoglyphs, glyphs, bearings, radials, and survey markers. The following will explain some of the terms used in Geoglyphology.

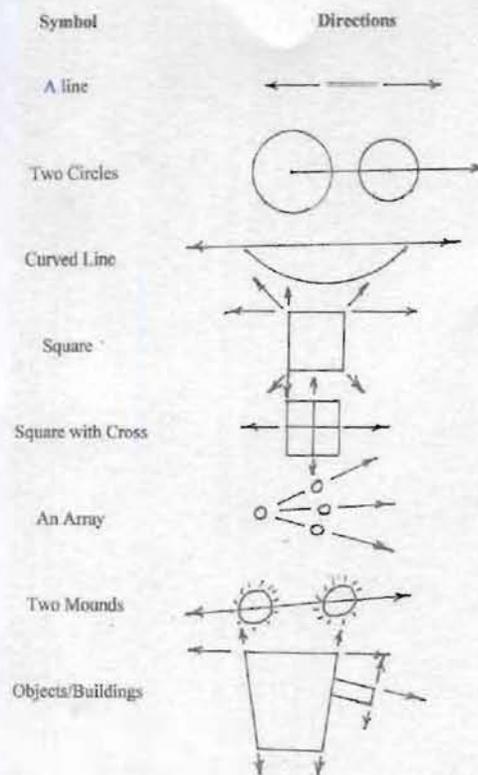
Glyph - A glyph can be any design that is used to convey a message.

Geoglyph - A Geoglyph is a glyph that occurs on the ground.

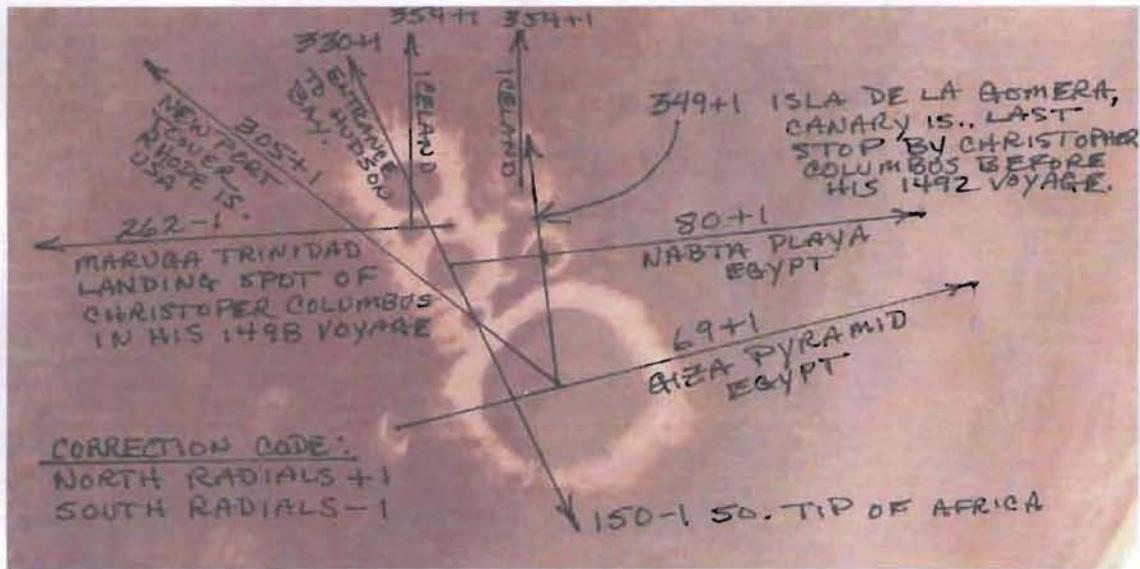
Bearing - The bearings in this study refer to the direction that any line, formed by a Geoglyph, points in relation to "Magnetic North". This is important to understand because as soon as you begin tracing a line away from the source magnetic deviation becomes a factor. Magnetic Deviation exists all over the world and renders a compass useless over long distances because of the error it causes in a magnetic compass. Magnetic bearings can be taken at the source of a Geoglyph and are correct at the source. However, in order for the bearing to be correct over any distance one must use a "True Heading". True headings are derived from Celestial Navigation, GPS, and computer software which only use true headings.

Radials - Radials, in this study, refer to the projected "True Heading" after it leaves the source.

Magnetic Bearings that are derived from geoglyphs can be developed from connecting many different symbols. For example:

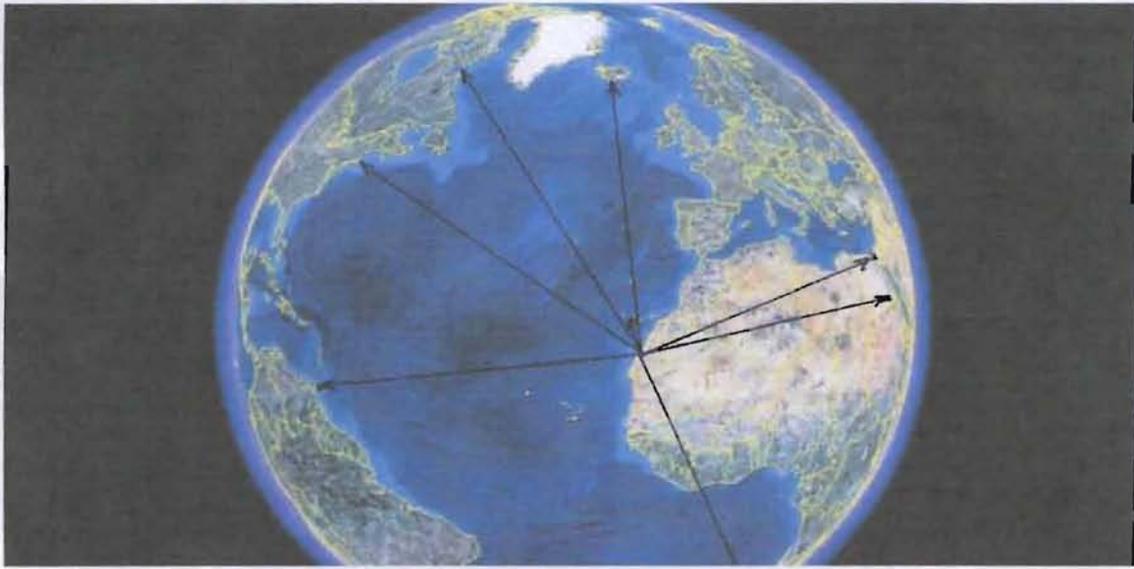


Above are a few examples of how to read various designs that may comprise a geoglyph.



**The 7000 Year Old Gulfo de Cintra Glyphs, Western Sahara, Africa
(23° 01' 32.58"N - 16° 07' 04.69"W)**

(An ancient Egyptian geoglyph that identified the future Newport Tower site 7000 years before the tower was built.)

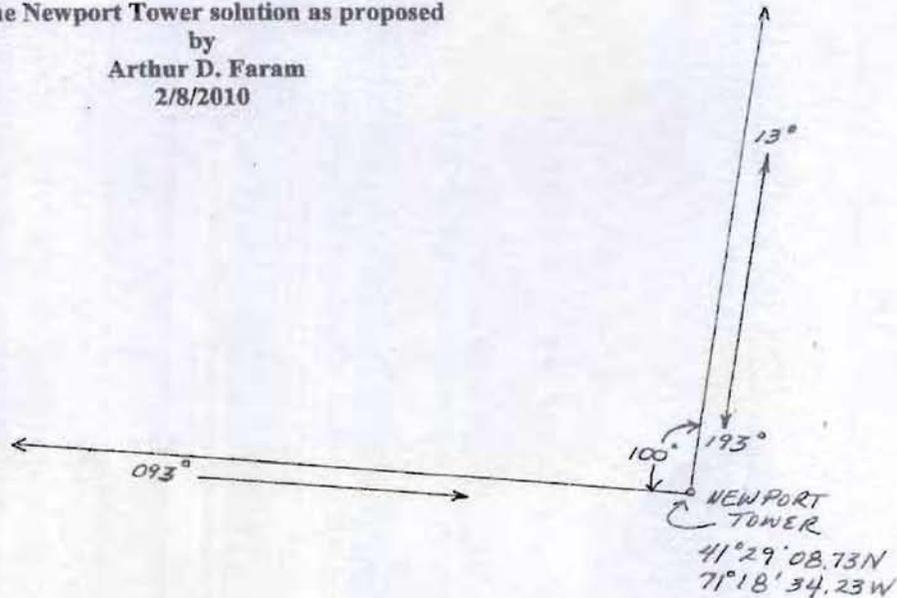


The Gulfo de Cintra Glyph, Radial End Points

The Gulfo de Cintra geoglyphs are some of the most spectacular that we have encountered in all our investigations around the world. First of all they are very clear. There is no doubt where the centers of the defining circles are. This is due to the fact that there is very little erosion in the area. Secondly, all the resulting radials point to well established markers that leave no doubt as to where they were intended to point. The Gulfo de Cintra Glyph was discovered by following the directions from the 7000 year old Egyptian geoglyph named "Nabta Playa". Nabta Playa has been identified and accurately dated by accredited archeologists.

The Geometry of the Newport Tower Mystery

The Newport Tower solution as proposed
by
Arthur D. Faram
2/8/2010

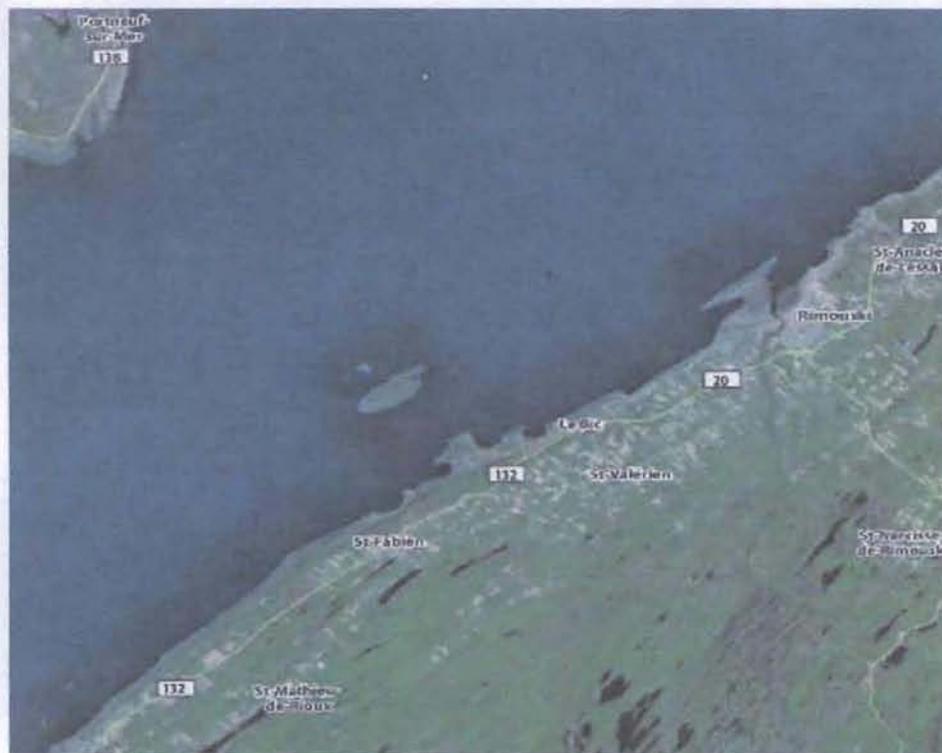


The Newport 013 Radial

Something that must be remembered about the builders of the tower is that they place little value on words. The builders, their predecessors and descendants, are men of numbers and symbols. You should also know that the builders, and their predecessors, never present a puzzle without setting up another solution to the same puzzle by some other method. This prevents the skepticism that has prevailed over the past centuries about the Newport Tower and other ancient artifacts for which no verification from another source has been found. It is a known fact that the Newport Tower is aligned along a 93/273 degree axis. In addition there has always been a question as to why most European structures, of non-secular origin, have six legs while this one has eight legs. Remembering a bit of information from my research in Europe I decided to apply that information to the Newport Tower to see if it applied. When researching the ancient Celts I found that in ancient times, a question concerning the Templar treasure in North America was asked. The question was; Where is the Templar treasure buried? The answer went like this; "The treasure lies under a giant triangle

that is so large that only God can see it". The Newport Tower seemed like a good place to start looking for a triangle. I personally have always thought that the treasure would be something more meaningful than a monetary treasure. It seems I was right. As you will see later, that treasure is the USA which lies under, what I call, "The Great Triangle". (See below)

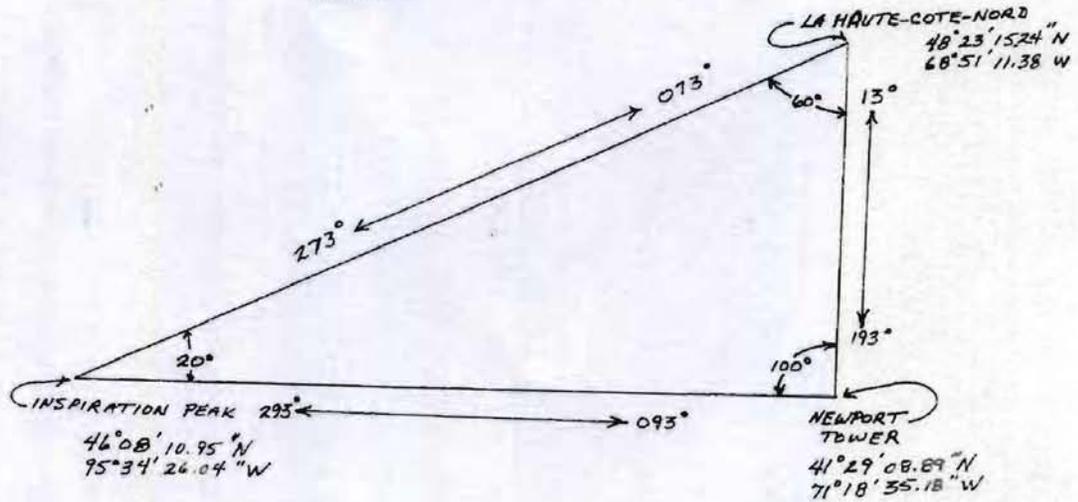
My assumption was that the eight legs on the tower were a symbol for 80 degrees. Navigators of this era oriented their maps and alignments to the East. As a result the solution was started by subtracting 80 degrees from the east orientation of the Newport Tower which was 93 degrees. This obviously left a bearing of 13 degrees. If this was correct there now existed one angle, and two sides of undefined length, to a triangle. In order for the 13 degree radial to be significant a geographical location along the 13 degree bearing would have to be found to define the length of that side of the triangle.



La Haute-Cote-Nord
(48 23 53.32N 68 52 04.17W)

While tracing along the 13 degree bearing it was noticed that the line went directly over a small island in the Saint Lawrence Seaway named, what the locals call, "La Haute-Cote-Nord". La Haute-Cote-Nord, loosely translated, means "The highest point on the north dimension". This appeared to be a vital clue. If so, there now existed two sides, one length and one angle of the triangle. But in order to make a triangle one more angle or length was needed. About this time I remembered a triangle which was located in Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, Maryland. Since the park was named Druid Hill Park, and the three markers making up the triangle all pointed to Iceland, I felt there was a good chance that there might be a connection. I decided to apply the angles of the triangle to the Newport Tower puzzle. Sure enough one of the angles in the triangle matched the angle I had already come up with. Since I had the length and direction of the 013 radial and the direction of the 273 bearing from the tower I could effectively apply the three angles found at Druid Hill. If this was a correct solution the west vertex of the resulting triangle would have to be located over some geographically important point. When I looked I was excited to find that the west vertex was directly over a place named Inspiration Peak. I named this triangle the Newport Triangle.

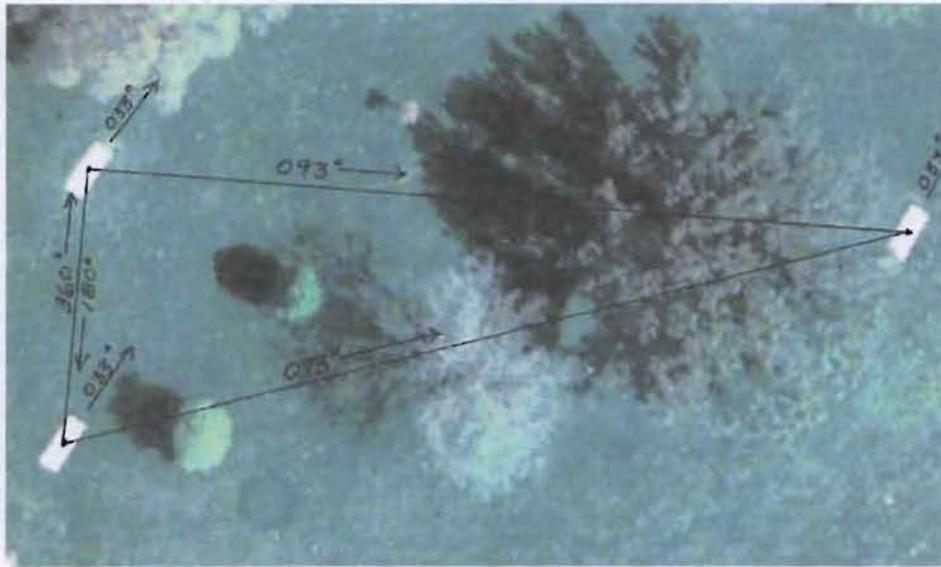
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 2/8/2010



NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

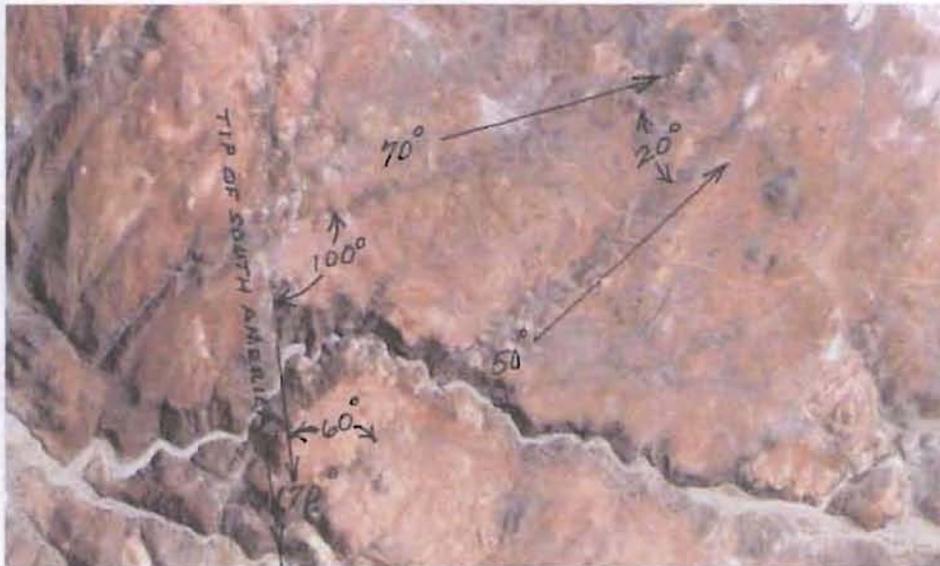
The Newport Triangle

A diagram of the Newport Triangle appears above. Another triangle supporting the Newport Triangle solution is shown below.



The Druid Hill Park Triangle

This triangle is made up of three 15th century European graves. The graves are located in the state of Maryland, the second "recorded colony" to be settled in what would become the United States. This triangle identifies itself as an important clue by the fact that all three graves are oriented to 33 degrees and point to the ancient maritime port of Reykjavik, Iceland. Reykjavik was the prime port located midway between Europe and the Americas and was the stopping place for most ships, in the North Atlantic, transiting from Europe to the Americas. The important clue is that the triangle provides all three interior angles that make up the Newport Triangle. This is just one more check that was provided to substantiate that the solution to the Newport Triangle is valid.



The Capiapo Chile Triangle

Another validation that geoglyphs are genuine is that this triangle was located by following the directions provided by geoglyphs from North America to the southern tip of South America. This obscure triangle was located in a desolate area of Chile and would have never been located without having been directed to it by Geoglyphology. There are many glyphs scattered around the globe as clues to substantiate the Newport Triangle solution. These are but two of them.



Cote-Nord Hauter
(48 45 06.12N 69 01 59.98W)

While exploring the area around the island of La Haute-Cote-Nord I found another Island called Cote-Nord Hauter. This name, roughly translated, means; "The higher deminision north". The name "Cort-Nord-Hauter" is the local name of an island directly across the Saint Lawrence Seaway from La Haute-Cote-Nord. Could this be the end point for another triangle from the Newport Tower? A line was drawn between the new island and the Newport Tower. The bearing of the new radial from the tower was 012 degrees, one degree less than the original bearing of 013 degrees. On a hunch, another triangle was drawn alongside the Newport Tower Triangle by subtracting exactly one degree from the bearing of each side of the Newport Triangle to see where it would point.



The Kensington Triangle

Sure enough, once the new triangle was drawn there was a place under the western vertex called Runestone Park. This is the place where the controversial Kensington Runestone was found. After research it was determined that the Kensington Runestone was supposed to have been carved by Norsemen in 1362 AD. For this to be meaningful it would now be necessary to determine why, and how, the Kensington Runestone and the Newport Tower were connected.



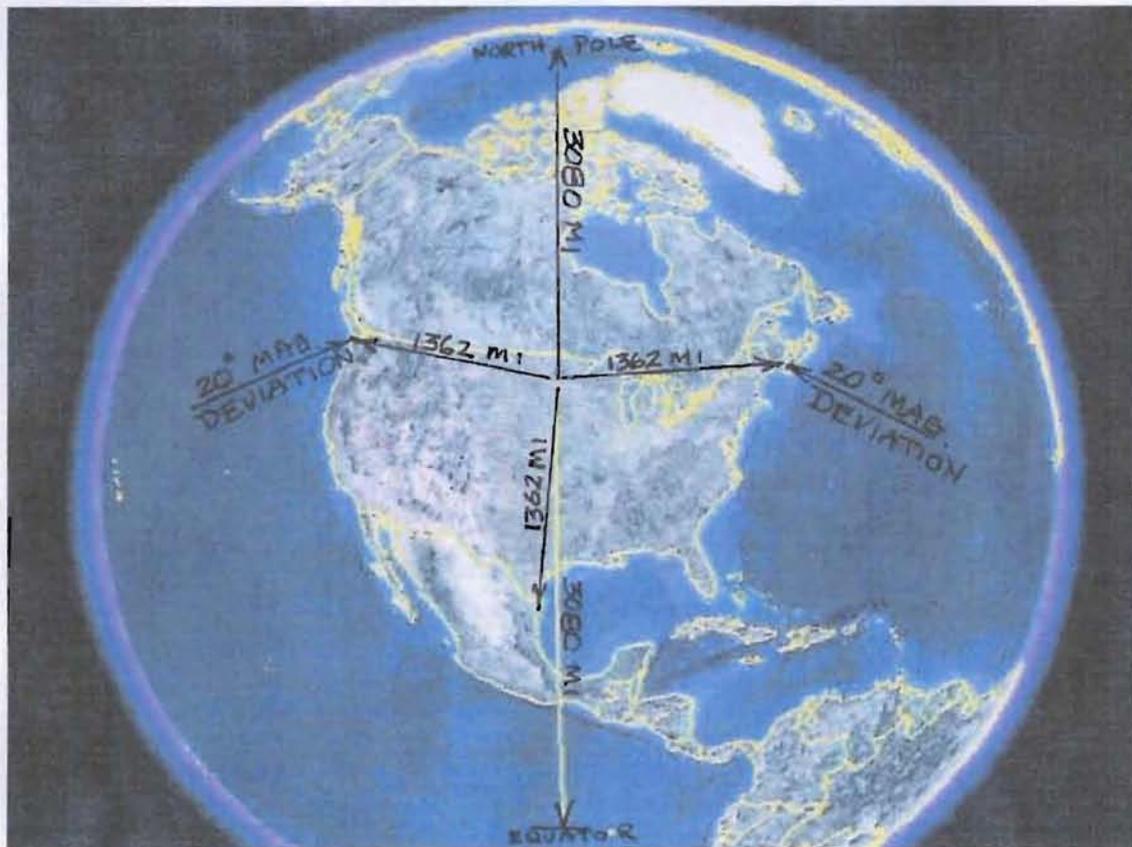
The Kensington Runestone

The inscriptions on the Kensington Runestone have been decoded as giving directions to Inspiration Peak and describing the 110 and 140 degree bearings which, when applied at Inspiration Peak, define the eastern boundaries of the ancient North American Territory. Inspiration Peak, by virtue of its location, defines the current boundaries of the United States. (See Below)



**Inspiration Peak - The Tip of the Newport Triangle
(46 08 09.49N 95 34 14.61W)**

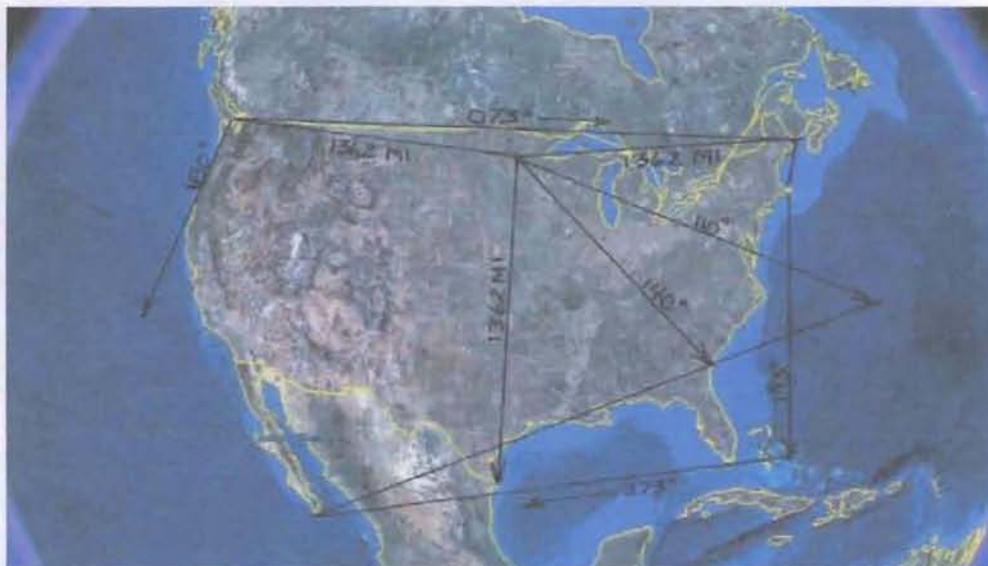
The existence of Inspiration Peak in ancient times is verified by a radial from Stonehenge, England, radials from Newport Tower and by the inscriptions written on the Kensington Runestone. The dating of Stonehenge has already been established as circa 2900 BC by celebrated scientists and archeologists around the world and should not present fuel for controversy. Inspiration Peak was not only identified by the complex mathematics built into the Newport Tower, but is also identified by many other glyphs around the world. This also holds true for the site where the Newport Tower resides. (See below)



The Incredible Inspiration Peak Survey Marker

Inspiration Peak serves as a survey marker for a land claim that stakes out the choicest part of North America for the people that created it. By now I'm sure you have noticed that this land claim coincides with what is now the continental United States of America. Inspiration Peak is equidistant from the Equator and the North Pole. In addition, the two Northern 1362 mile long radials mark the NW and NE corners of the original North American Land Claim, which would later become the boundary between the US and Canada. The portion of Maine that is north of the boundary was added later. The fact that the state of Maine originally only extended up to the boundary described by Stonehenge should be proof in itself that this ancient Territory actually existed. If this was not enough the East/West line that is the border between what would become the border between Canada and the US terminates on both ends at points that have exactly 20 degrees of magnetic deviation.

For a culture to be able to locate and survey this location over 5000 years ago boggles the mind. This was one of the survey markers which verified a claim to North America as far back as 2900 BC. Around 100 AD an effort was begun in earnest to further substantiate the land claim in the Americas. This can be verified in the orientations of various pyramid geoglyphs in Mesoamerica constructed Circa 100 AD, as well as the information inscribed on the Kensington Runestone, and the orientation of the Newport Tower, apparently constructed circa 1472. The Newport Tower and Kensington Runestone are the most important of the markers which have been found in North America. They are important because these two markers are able to combine together to delineate the North American land claim as it existed when Stonehenge was built. The boundaries of this land claim were validated by the Guimas Pyramids, c1821, in the Canary Islands, by the Portuguese. (See Below) The reason behind this is another very long story, which will be told in a future book release.



Inspiration Peak, USA - The North American Territory as indicated by the Newport Tower, the Kensington Runestone and the radials emanating from Inspiration Peak.

Christopher Columbus, working for Spain and the Pope, was chosen, along with the Pizon brothers, to visit the Southeast corner of this land claim (See next Plate) and claim the Caribbean and South America for Spain and the Church. The fact that Columbus and the Pizon Brothers visited two of the four island ports which were highlighted by the "Gulfo de Cintra" glyphs, proves that these islands were known and in use, most likely as resupply ports, prior to their explorations..



Map of the North America Land Claim and the Great Triangle

This diagram points out the land claim described by the Kensington Runestone c1362. The claim is bounded on the East by the 013/193 degree radial that runs through the Newport Tower to Cat island in the Bahamas, on the South by the 273 degree radial which runs West from where the 193 degree radial intersects Cat Island in the Bahamas, and the 073 degree radial which runs from the Northwest corner of the US to the Northeast corner of the US. The Western limits are defined by the 360/180 degree radial. If you will notice, the 193, 273 and 073 degree radials are all duplicated in the Newport Triangle solution. This is just another cross check devised by the early inhabitants of North America. The Southwest corner of the claim, that is the tip of Baja California, is additionally defined by running a line between the termination points of the 140 degree radial and the 110 degree radial mentioned on the Kensington Runestone. The termination point for the 110 degree radial is Bermuda. The termination point for the 140 degree radial is the point where the 140 degree bearing crosses the East Coast of the USA. (Amelia Island). By running a line between the Bahamas termination point and the Amelia Island termination point the line ends precisely at the tip of Baja California. This is just another cross check which the originators included to prove to the interpreter that they were on the right track. Now, if a line is drawn between the Northwest corner of the claim to the Southwest corner

of the claim a line running on a 150 degree heading is created. If a 90 degree vertex is added to the Southwest end of the line and a 60 degree vertex is added to the Northwest end of the line a perfect 30/60/90 Right Triangle is created. As if this were not enough the 30/60/90 triangle terminates on the 193 degree radial from the Newport Tower. This type of triangle is considered the perfect triangle, and an icon, by the ancients. Also, it cannot be a coincidence that the first "historically recorded" colony in the USA, Jamestown, VA lies under one leg of the triangle.

It is also no coincidence that the SE corner of the land claim is was where Columbus landed to claim the Caribbean and South America for Spain. San Salvador, the landing place of Columbus, is 40 miles east of Cat Island, the corner of the North American Territory. Can it be a coincidence that Jamestown, the first "historically recorded" colony in the USA, was located under a leg of the 30/60/90 degree triangle? It is clear that the 14th Century colonists were attempting to establish an irrefutable land claim to the land that eventually became the United States. The part of this land claim that lies below the current southern border was given to Mexico, in the Treaty of Hidalgo, after the Mexican/American War.



The Newport Tower 193 Degree Radial

Further confirmation that the 013/193 Degree Radial was not chosen at random is the fact that when extended to the South it intersects exactly at where the Equator crosses the coast of Ecuador. This point has been confirmed as an important marker to the ancients and is identified by numerous geoglyphs around the world.

Tenerife, Canary Islands - Portuguese Acknowledgement of USA Territory in the 19th Century and Confirmation that the Information Provided on the Kensington Runestone is Legitimate.



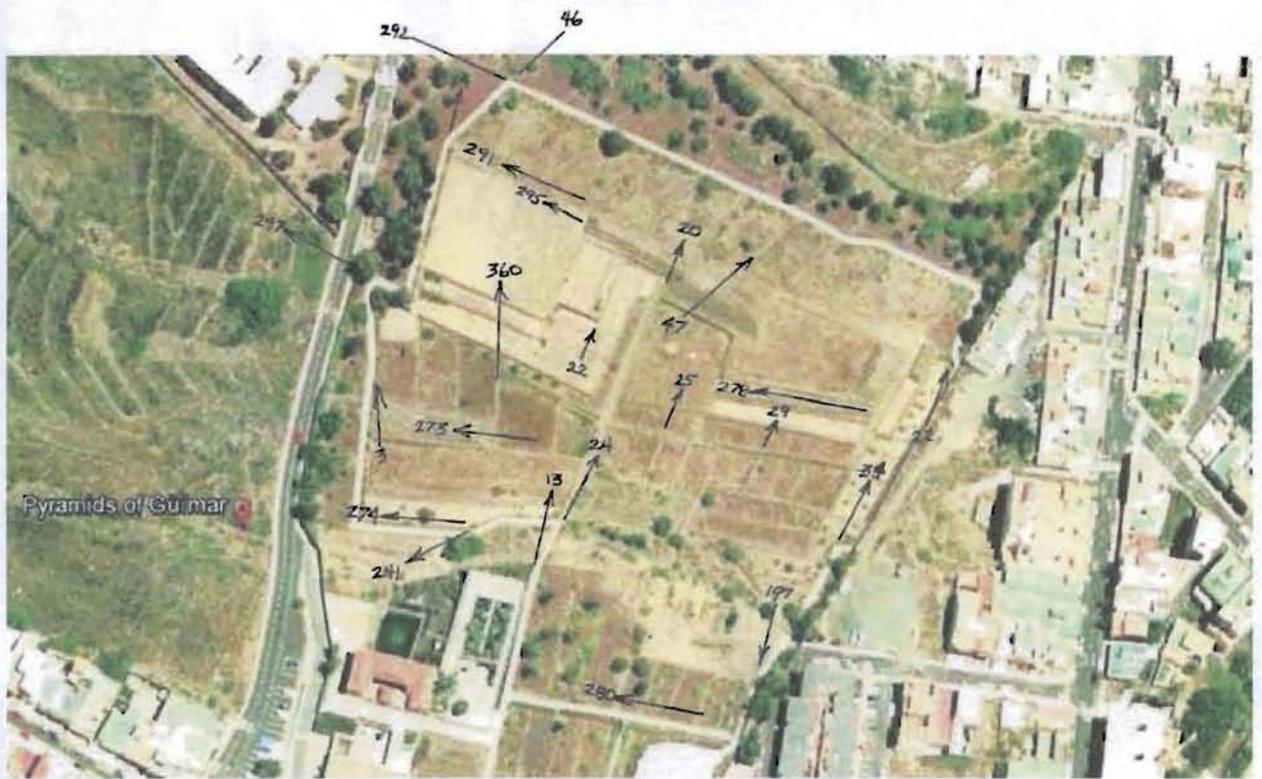
The boundaries of the North American Territory as specified by the combined information supplied by Stonehenge, the Newport Tower, the Kensington Runestone and Inspiration Peak. .



The Tenerife Pyramids

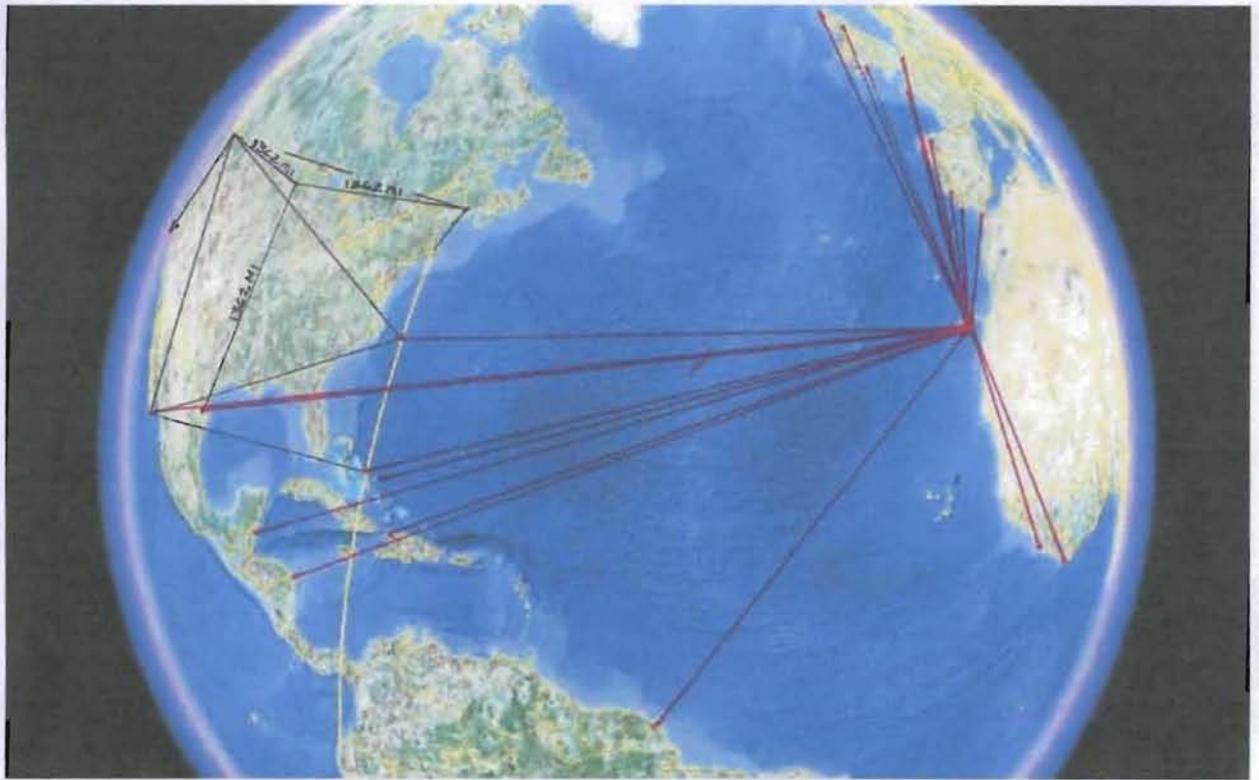
Constructed by the Portuguese in the First Half of the 19th Century

(NOTE: Thor Heyerdahl, of Kon Tiki fame, spent the last half of his life on this site in an effort to determine why Mayan Pyramids were in the Canary Islands.)

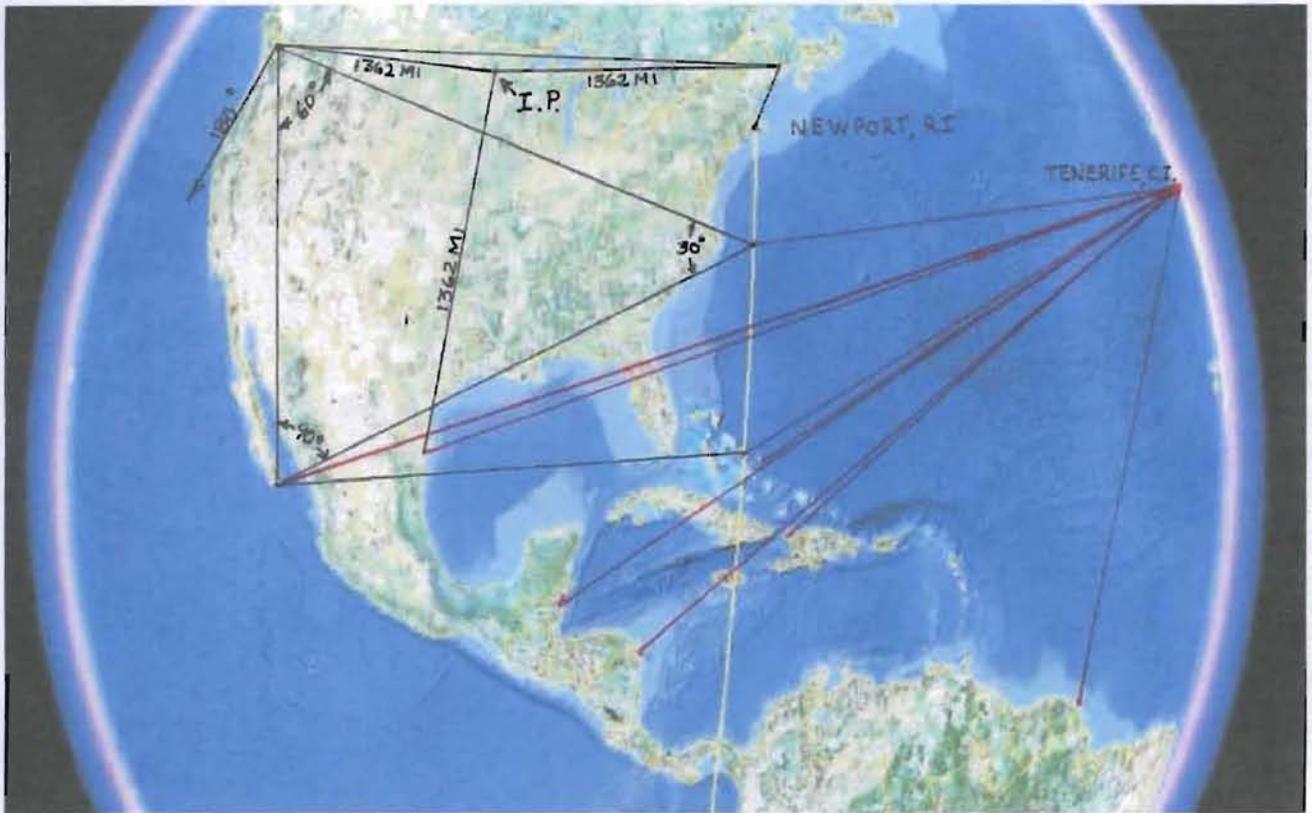


The Tenerife Geoglyphic Complex.

This monument was built by the Portuguese, ancient allies of the pre-Columbian American Colonists, circa 1821 AD. The monument was constructed to validate the US claim to the North American Territory.



The Tenerife Radials in Total



**The Tenerife Radials Recognizing the Boundaries of the USA - Early 19th Century.
 (The Southern radials indicate countries that achieved independence from Spain c1821)**

THE FINAL PROOF

Until now there has existed some discussion about the validity of the Kensington Runestone, the Newport Tower, and inspiration Peak. The following two photos leave no doubt that the Newport Tower, the Kensington Runestone and Inspiration Peak were tied together and each played its part in the history of the formation of the Territory now known as the USA.



Map Showing the Three 1253 Mile Long Newport Radials

The preceding map verifies the fact that the Kensington Runestone, Inspiration Peak and Newport Tower are all dependent on each other in defining the boundaries of the North American Territory, a territory that would eventually become the United States. Both the Newport Tower and the Kensington Runestone described how to get to Inspiration Peak. The Kensington Runestone provided the 140 degree radial which ended at Amelia Island, FL and the 110 degree radial which ended at Bermuda.

By being located 1253 miles from Inspiration Peak and 1253 miles from the tip of Florida, the Newport Tower is trying to tell us to look for another, harder to find, geoglyphic point that is also 1253 miles from the Newport Tower. There is only one spot that is 1253 miles from Newport Tower that fits the protocols that have been developed in Geoglyphology. That point is Vicksburg, Mississippi. This prompted a scouring of the area around Vicksburg for a geoglyph. Sure enough one was found. It is pictured in the next photo.



Map Displaying the Vicksburg Geoglyph, 1253 miles from the Newport Tower

Destinations for the above bearings:

- 034 Degree Bearing - So. Tip of Greenland
- 052 Degree Bearing - East Tip of Newfoundland
- 100 Degree Bearing - So. Tip of Amilia Island, FL
- 360 Degree Bearing - Orientation Radial

Facts associated with the preceding two photos:

1. From the photo you can see the 360 bearing. (There will be a N,S,E or W bearing in every legitimate geoglyph.)
2. The 100 degree bearing from the Vicksburg geoglyph points to the same spot to which the Inspiration Peak 140 degree radial points.
3. The information for the 140 degree radial that emanates from Inspiration Peak came from the Kensington Runestone.
4. The Vicksburg geoglyph was identified by the Newport Tower and validates the 140 radial which was mentioned on the Kensington Runestone and applied from Inspiration Peak.

The fact that both Greenland and Newfoundland are mentioned may or may not indicate Viking origins. It does however indicate passage through a Northern route that was traveled by the Portuguese and Danes. The Danes own both Greenland and Iceland to this day.

CONCLUSIONS:

By applying the data supplied above it should be clear that Geoglyphology is a viable tool for capturing history. It is clear that these geoglyphs are both genuine and support one another. There are numerous other geoglyphs that verify this same information but these seemed the easiest to understand.

The combinations of mathematics, geometry, and survey skills necessary to accomplish such a perfect geometrical puzzle is phenomenal. By including two of the same bearings in the territorial boundaries, as were used in the solution of the Newport Triangle, the originators are not only showing their skill but, as usual, providing a crosscheck to verify to any investigator that they have the correct solution to the territorial boundaries.

By now you should be convinced that the Kensington Runestone and the Newport Tower both compliment and verify the credibility of each other. It is obvious that the evidence shows a time consuming survey of North America. A prudent person would have to question who did it, when did they do it, and why. The answers are astonishing, but not surprising, and if the overwhelming evidence is accepted by historians it will change the history books forever. (Information on the Kensington Runestone can be found at <http://www.thekensingtonrunestone.com> .)

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