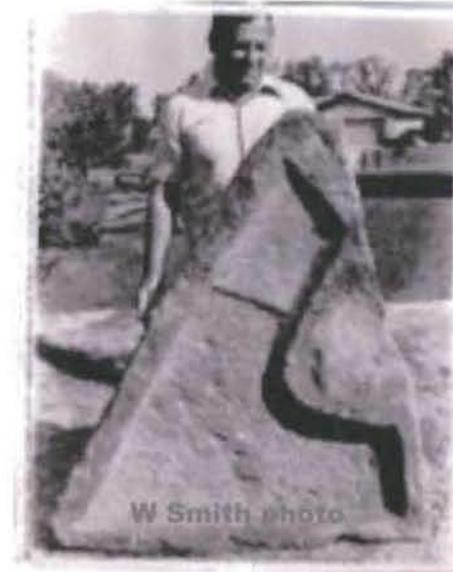


The Ohio Rock

by William Smith

Part 3

1. Found in Adams county, Ohio in 1977 by my wife and I on our farm.
2. It was laying flat on the ground on a southern slope of a hill.
3. It is 9 in. Thick from the back to the raised front areas.
4. The carved face of the rock was about 2 in below ground level, other than the corner with a (shield, boat or pointer) that is 1/2 in deep and centered between two small round shallow holes.
5. The soil under the rock appears to be red clay.
6. The top of the rock was covered with 2 in of soil and grass in the recess areas.
7. It was found in March before new vegetation had time to hide the rock upper surface.



1977 Ohio Rock & William Smith



Drawing by John Robbins

The Ohio Rock

8. Archaeologist (Rodney Ricks) from museum of natural history in Cincinnati said the rock would have taken one man about 30 days to complete.

9. The rock seems to be native to the area, and likely from a group of uncut rocks located about 100 feet south west of the finding location.

(Lat. 38°42'51.94N Lon. 83°34'06.39W)

10. Geologist identified the rock with a density rating of 4 on a 1 to 10 scale, diamond being a 10. He stated the rock was a soft sand stone and common to Adams County Ohio.

11. The Ohio Rock weighs about 500 pounds. The right outer center surface is cut out at a taper from the front surface to the back with a small rectangle at the bottom.



Ohio Rock laying flat on ground



W Smith photo
Ohio Rock standing on curved edge

The Ohio Rock

17. I have been in sole possession of the Ohio Rock since it was found on our farm in Adams County Ohio. Allen Foster (County Judge West Union, OH) was present during the recovery of the Ohio Rock in 1977. The Ohio Rock is currently located in West Chester, OH. The attached photo shows a copy of the interior of the rock.

18. The lower edge is curved in a very uniform carving.

19. The deepest area in the center is 3 inches deeper than the outer edge.

20. The upper leg (opposite of the curved bottom) is 2 inches deeper than the outer edge which forms a 1 inch ledge between the two flat surfaces.

21. The deeper surfaces have sides cut at about 45 degrees to the edges.

22. The wrought iron piece in the attached photo was tested in the metal lab at Ford Mo. Co. and determined by carbon molecule size to be well over 100 years old. Found 30 feet south east of Ohio Rock, 8 inches under surface. (Could this be a chest strap piece?)



W Smith photo

Ohio Rock with inner casting 2008



W Smith photo

Metal piece with 2 holes

The Ohio Rock

23. The small shield or boat like carving in the upper leg at the higher level is about 2 inches long, flat on one end and pointed on the other end. It is about 3/4 inches deep and carved very accurate with sides 90 degrees from base.

24. The small shield or boat carving is pointing the same direction as the overall stone. It has a shallow hole on each side which may be runic symbols to indicate stand alone message.

25. The only hole in the rock is in the upper level of the upper leg and is 1/2 inch in diameter and 1 inch in depth. This hole seems to be man made rather than natural.

26. The Ohio Rock has been in my care since its finding. No metal objects have been exposed to the face of the stone.



Shield in corner with runic dot's



Gaylord Nelson and Ohio Rock

The Ohio Rock

After the Ohio Rock was found in 1977, photos were taken and sent to over one hundred academic institution's along with the known data for their response. These responses were placed in four category's for evaluation.

1- It is a MOLD to hammer fuse copper into a sun dial (Berry Fell in 1978)

2- It is a Civil war early farmers BIRD BATH (Griffith Observatory 1978)

3- It is a TIME STONE marker identifying the Shawnee gold hidden by the Spanish in 1500s. (Allen Eccart - The Frontiersman)

4- It is an early INDIAN GRAVE MARKER. (Thor group)

The Ohio Rock

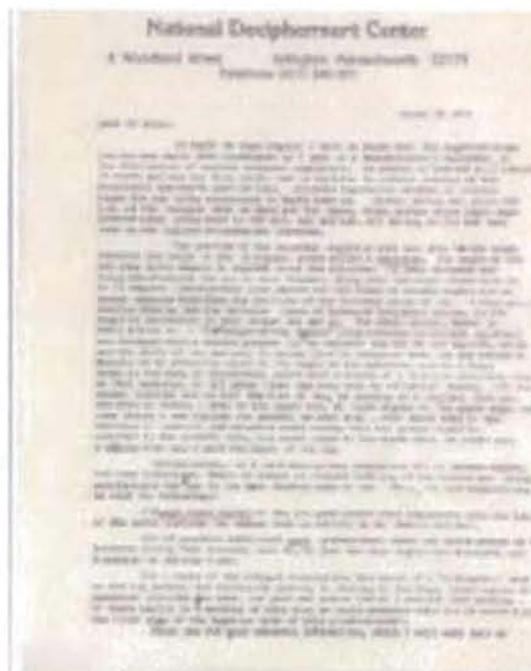
IS THE OHIO ROCK

1- MOLD 2- BIRD BATH, 3- TIME STONE, 4- INDIAN GRAVE MARKER ?

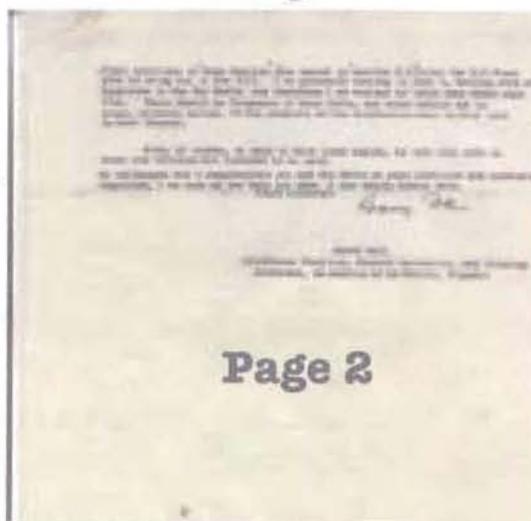
40 years of research by the THOR group has identified the most likely five w's (who, what, when, why and where) of The Ohio Rock, however all information must be evaluated.

In order to reach the intent of the Ohio Rock a lot of information was gathered from academic experts in the field. Attached is the response letter from Berry Fell (author of America BC). This three page letter in 1979 led the THOR group down many roads of research which have been discussed and saved in the 6000 postings on the THOR web site.

Berry Fell's letter introduced many questions to the research team that required explanation and additional support for confirmation. These questions produced answers only after many years of research which will be covered in the remainder of this presentation.



Page 1



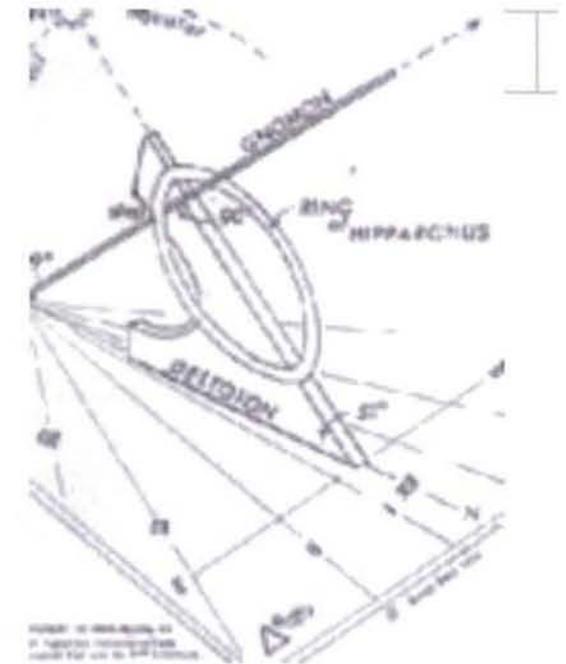
Page 2

The Ohio Rock

Berry Fell indicated it was a mold for fabricating a copper sun dial. This dial (deltoton) was part of an assembly which provided the early Americans a tool that identifies the spring and fall equinox and a living calendar for planting. This assembly was used in Egypt and told the time of day by the shadow of the gnomon made by the sun. It told the time of the year by the shadow of the ring cast on the ground. The shadow of the Gnomon and Ring made a cross on March 21 st. and September 21 st. The deltoton had a gnomon and Ring of Hipparchus which worked as an assembly when aligned to true north and read at mid day.

The remaining questions which were overlooked by Fell or at least not addressed were. Why the curve edge at the bottom of the stone or deltoton? Why the hole in the upper leg? Why make it from copper?

These items are explained in the following slides.



Page 3 Fells letter



Items overlooked by Fell

The Ohio Rock

The replica Deltoton made in the mold (Ohio Rock) provided answers to some designs found in the mold.

The curved bottom allowed the deltoton to be tilted north or south. In order to change the angle where the gnomon meets the ground. The top photo shows the angle set at 39 degrees which matches the latitude where the Ohio Rock was discovered. A string hung on a boss made by the hole in the upper leg of the Ohio Rock allowed a bob to read the inner dial. This photo was taken on March 21 st. Notice the ring makes a cross with the gnomon.

The bottom photo shows the Ohio Rock in a rotated position which centers the bottom curved edge and locates the bob at the center of the inner dial. When the assembly is centered the angle made where the gnomon meets the ground is 26.4 degrees. This indicates the carver used a master 26.4 degree tool in order to fabricate the Ohio Rock.



Assembly set at 39 degrees



Assembly set at 26.4 degrees

The Ohio Rock

When we made a replica sun dial assembly we found it only worked in Ohio on the 39 degree latitude by tilting the top of the dial toward the south until the angle made by the gnomon and ground was 39 degrees. This is a strong implication the carver of the Ohio Rock was from the 26.4 latitude north on the earth. This location is close to the Gulf of Mexico. In additionn to the angle made at the earth the boss made by the hole allowed a string to be hung with a bob that allowed the change in the angle to be tracked on the inner surface of the curved back area of the Deltoton. This functioned as an astrolabe for determining latitude position on the earth.

It seems the only reason a carver would make a sun dial assembly designed to function on the 26.4 latitude would be because he did not know his current latitude without making a dial with a home angle of 26.4 degrees and tilting it to read his new latitude of 39 degrees in Ohio.

With the latitude solved we needed to determine if the assembly could read longitude. The ability to measure longitude became aware when we ask ourselves the remaining questions.

Why is the Deltoton made of copper?

What is the function of the ring supported by the gnomon and north face of the Deltoton?

Our answer to these questions were answered when we added the moon to the process. The copper allowed the north face and the ring to reflect the position of the moon at mid day. The moon changes position by 12 degrees counter-clockwise in the northern sky if observed at the same time each day.

The Ohio Rock

If the Ohio Rock was used to measure latitude by the shadow of the mid-day sun and longitude by the mid-day position of the moon, and the 26.4 latitude was the home latitude where this technology started, there should be evidence of tools using this technology and recordings where this technology was used. ref - <https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/thor-thehuntersohiorock/photos/photostream/lightbox/713570593?>

Ancient Artifacts which will function as a tool used in Navigation.

1 - (5000BC??) Moses had a staff with a hook on one end. This will function as an astrolabe and lunar compass.

2 - (5000BC??) Stone cup - (Newark Ohio). If placed on a stick and filled with water then pointed to the mid-day sun it will allow a water level mark in the cup for latitude measurement.

3 - (5000BC??) Holy Stone - (Newark Ohio). Makes a master with 26.4 degrees to manufacture tools that measure latitude from a home latitude of 26.4 degrees. This angle is the Holy latitude of ancient Egypt, It is the angle of the great hall in the pyramid, It is the home angle in the construction of the lodestone compass and it is the angle used to fabricate the Ohio Rock.

4 - (3000BC) - Sun Dial - Makes tool for maintaining latitude or measuring time.



Deltoton



W Smith photo
5000BC??



W Smith photo
5000BC??



W Smith photo
5000BC?

The Ohio Rock

5 - (2800BC) - Stone circles - Makes a tool for tracking the moon and using a standard unit of 28 or 30 to track the daily 12 degree movement of the moon in a counter clockwise rotation with the earth.

6 - (2400BC) - Hook and Frail - Used and shown only with the first three kings of Egypt. Makes a lunar compass for navigation. The hook is used like Moses staff and the Frail is used to adjust the hook for the seasons.

7 - (400BC) - Astrolabe - Used to measure latitude or position on a stationary scale. In most cases was used with the sun or star at a fixed time of the day.

8 - (300BC) - The Liahona A tool used for lunar navigation described in the Book of Mormon. According to the Book of Mormon and other Latter Day Saint movement sources, the Liahona (/ˈliː.ə.ˈhoʊ.nə/) is a brass ball that operated as a type of compass with two spindles. One of the spindles was said to point the direction Lehi and his party should travel after their escape from Jerusalem.

ref - Wikipedia - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liahona_\(Book_of_Mormon\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liahona_(Book_of_Mormon))



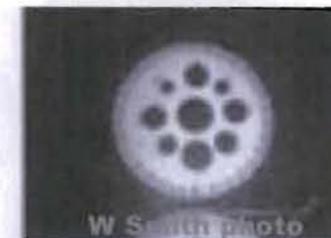
Stone Circle



Hook & Frail



Astrolabe



Urim



Lunar compass

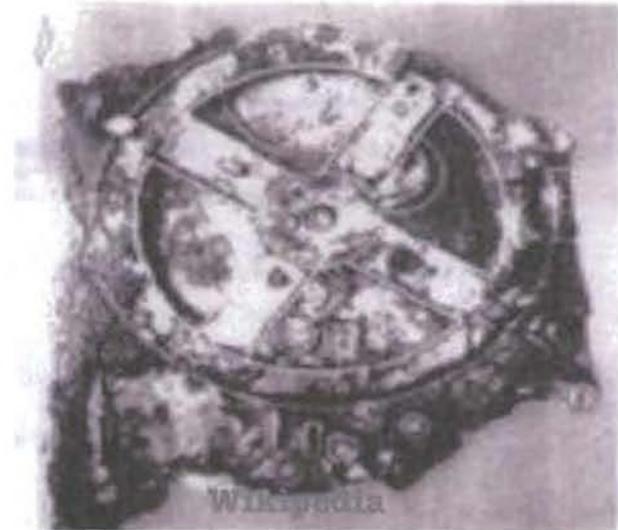
The Ohio Rock

9 - (75BC) - The Antikythera mechanism. A tool for tracking the moon and planets. The Antikythera mechanism (/ˌæntɪkɪˈθiərə/ ANT-i-ki-THEER-ə or /ˌæntɪˈkɪθərə/ ANT-i-KITH-ə-rə) is an ancient analog computer designed to predict astronomical positions and eclipses for calendrical and astrological purposes, as well as the Olympiads, the cycles of the ancient Olympic Games.

ref - Wikipedia - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antikythera_mechanism

10 - (500AD) - Coba Dial - Mayan lunar compass. ref - Stone frieze drawing by Valentine in 1937 Coba, Mexico translated by THOR group 1990.

When attempting to obtain photos and location of these large stones, the story is the German government removed the stones in 1939 and took them to Germany where they were lost during WWII.



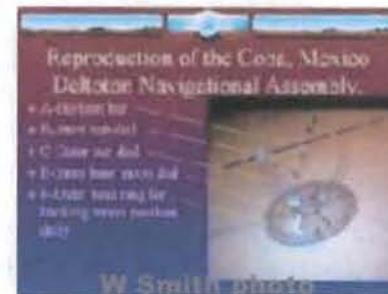
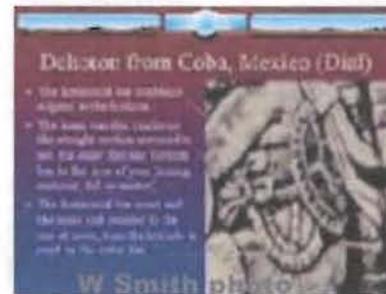
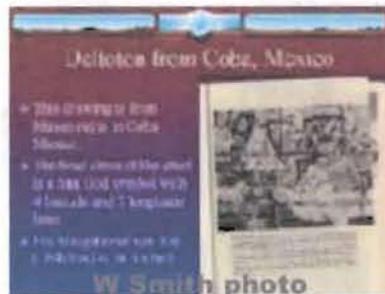
Antikythera mechanism



Coba Dial

The Ohio Rock

If the traveler marked the position of the moon at mid-day at the start of his voyage and maintained a log of the number of days traveled he would know where the moon should be at mid-day by adding 12 degrees for each day traveled or track it with a navigation lunar 30 window tracking tool. The change in mid-day time by moving east or west on the earth will generate a variance in the position of the moon between the calculated position and the actual observed position. This difference is the amount of longitude traveled. The important of the daily count in navigation may have generated the practice mandated and still in use today of the daily log entry for ships at sea. The following photos will show a few ancient navigational tools which have been reproduced and tested by myself and the THOR group.



Evidence the Mayans used lunar navigation

11 - (700AD) - Mattox Kentucky sun dial disc.

ref - Stone found in Kentucky by Charles Mattox and translated by THOR group 1991. Found near the Ohio Rock. It's use with a gnomon (Sun shadow rod) in the center would work well for tracking the time of year and navigating.



W Smith photo
Mattox sun dial

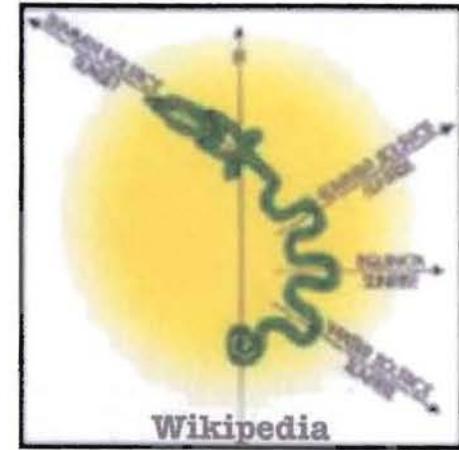
The Ohio Rock

12 - The Great Serpent Mound is not far from the Ohio Rock. The mound may be a recording of an ancient journey from a common location in the Atlantic, 38 similar recordings from both sides of the Atlantic show a common home. The coil in the tail indicates 2.5 lunar months at sea, the seven direction changes represent an additional seven lunar months on land to arrive in Adams County Ohio. The Serpent is headed north west with the moon in his mouth to guide him.

13 - The EvansMayslick Pendant was found in Kentucky not far from the Ohio Rock and The Great Serpent Mound. Side one of the pendant seems to tell the story of how to navigate using the sun, moon and north star. It also shows these at mid day alignment.

The side two of the EvansMayslick pendant seems to agree with the layout of the Great Serpent Mound in showing latitude and longitude by using lunar navigation.

14 - This stone triangle hole is located on a high bluff on the Ohio River less than 1/2 mile from the Ohio Rock. It is like the triangle holes that exist in the north east and upper mid west.



Serpent mound



EvansMayslick Pendent



Ohio Stone Hole

The Ohio Rock

15 - (700AD) - Viking 30 day counter dial used to keep count of the days and the position of the moon during the lunar month of 29.6 days.

Manufacturing jigs for ship construction. Most viking ships for long range travel had 15 oarsman on each side of their ship, making 30 windows for tracking the mid day position of the moon. The island of Gotland has hundreds of stone viking ships. Only 5% have been studied which indicate sewing needles, rivets, charcoal and in most cases have no human bones.

The location of these stone ships are next to the ancient tree lines. I feel these stone jigs were to aid in bending the keel and ribs by steaming the green timbers and bending to form. The likeness of the jigs indicate the parts of the ship could be used on other ships.

They also had seer stone which allowed ultraviolet sun rays to be visible on cloudy days. The crystal cal site inside the geode allowed the navigator to look directly toward the sun on a cloudy or foggy day.



Wikipedia

Viking compass



Ship Jig



Ship Jig



W Smith photo

Seer Stone

The Ohio Rock

The attached world map shows 4 of 39 sun god symbols or checker board squares plotted. Each stone marking or site was confirmed as ancient. Most common recordings were found on Dolmens (large stones supported by small stones) I will attempt to explain two of these four ancient voyage recordings. The upper left or A recording is located on top of a dolman located in Mass.



This ancient voyage took 11 lunar month readings in order to arrive at its location. The distance from Mass. to the 26.4 degree latitude is represented by the 5 latitude lines in the recording. The 6 longitude lines represent the east or west distance traveled on a east or west longitude. In this case the departure was established at the 26.4 latitude north and the 52 degree longitude west. The bottom right or D recording is located on a Dolmon in Portugal. It reads as follows: From the point of departure represented by the large inverted G symbol traveled east on a stem line for 13 lunar months, we then traveled 4 lunar months east and north to our recording location. This voyage took 13 months at sea and 4 months on land.

The Ohio Rock

Smith's Celestial Navigation Theory

Catalan Atlas disc

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5000 BC?



Today



3000 BC



2400 BC



1343 AD

700 AD



600 AD



Deltoton Mold



1600 BC



400 BC



Holy Cup

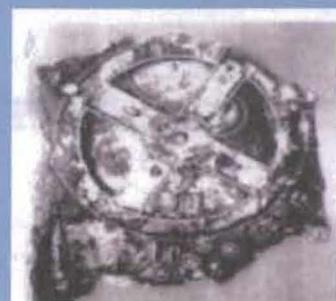
500 AD



6 AD?



75 BC



Law of God

Newark Ohio Holy stone

It seems the 26.4 degree angle made by the two sides of the Holy Stone located in Newark Ohio with the Decalog stone and stone cup may prove the builders of the Newport Tower in Rhode Island and the carver of the Ohio Rock had something in common. The Ohio Rock has a center on the swing of the gnomon that generates a 26.4 degree angle. This angle would be the home location or latitude where the technology was developed. This angle has been found as the Egyptian holy angle and was used in the main chamber during construction of the pyramid and is the angle made in when the two gnomons are set to length on the semicircle of the lodestone compass with the gnomons at full length. As the user of the compass traveled to a new latitude north, the gnomons would be adjusted to a shorter length in able to read and track the new latitude position. (same technology as in the Ohio Rock sun dial). I have found that at mid day at the Newport Tower the light through the south window from the sun on the winter solstice is at a 28.7 degree angle between the vertical inner wall and the light beam through the window on Dec. 21st. or summer solstice, This same process cast an angle of 61.3 degrees between the vertical wall and light beam through the south window on the winter solstice. In that the Newport Tower or a tower is listed in the 1494 treaty between Spain and Portugal as well as a marker stone called the Kensington Rune Stone located 370 leagues (1110 miles) on a pole line west of the tower pole line. If the east and west land marks are the tower and KRS, I feel the tower identifies the north and south boundary of Vinland. North latitude of 61.3 latitude and South latitude of 28.7 latitude. The difference between 26.4 on the holy stone and the 28.7 could be the used calculated lengths of the two sides, the angles used from various measurements at the tower show 118.5 in. from ground to south window top, it shows 118.5 in. from south wall to center of tower where the light is at its southern most direction on the summer solstice. In summary: was the holy stone used as a master to make the Ohio Rock, Lodestone compass gnomon lengths, the south window of the Newport Tower, the main hallway of the great pyarmid ? As an engineer I find it very hard to build these tools and structures without a template like the holy stone to identify a home latitude location, of 26.4 latitude north.

Newark Ohio Holy stone

THE HOLY STONE (KEYSTONE) FOUND NEAR NEWARK OHIO AT THE NORTH END OF THE HOPEWELL ROAD MAY BE THE KEY THAT OPENS THE DOOR TO OUR ANCIENT HISTORY. THIS STONE WHICH HAS ANCIENT HEBREW WORDS IDENTIFYING IT AS (THE HOLY STONE) TRANSLATED BY THE LATE CYRUS H. GORDEN MAKES IT A PERFECT BOB TO FUNCTION IN THE SUN DIAL FOUND 100 MILES SOUTH AT THE SOUTHERN END TO THE HOPEWELL ROAD. THE SIDES OF THE HOLY STONE MAKE A 26.4 DEGREE ANGLE WHICH IS THE CENTER (MEAN) ANGLE NEEDED TO CONSTRUCT THE OHIO ROCK.

(The **Newark Holy Stones** refer to a set of [artifacts](#) allegedly discovered by David Wyrick in 1860 within a cluster of ancient Indian burial mounds near [Newark, Ohio](#). The set consists of the Keystone, a stone bowl, and the Decalogue with its sandstone box. They can be viewed at the [Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum](#) in Coshocton, Ohio.^{[1] [2]} The site where the objects were found is known as [The Newark Earthworks](#), one of the biggest collections from an ancient American Indian culture known as the [Hopewell](#) that existed from approximately 100 BC to AD 500.^[3]

The events surrounding the discovery and authenticity of the artifacts are controversial. A wide consensus believes that the artifacts are either the subject of a hoax or originate from a time period that has no relation to the Hopewell. Others believe that the artifacts' inscription contains dialect that is in fact of [Judean](#) descent and could have existed during that time.)(Wikipedia)



Holy Stone (Keystone)



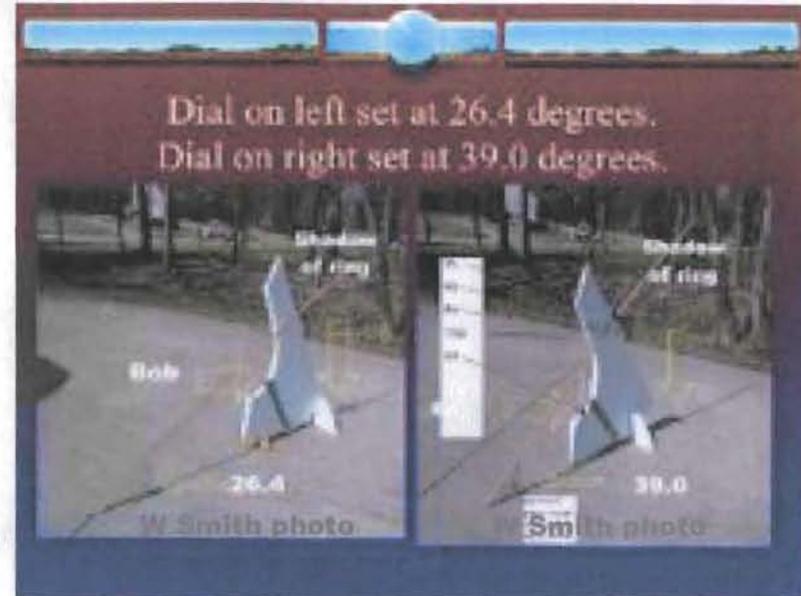
Decalogue stone and box



Stone Cup

Newark Ohio Holy stone

The Holy Stone (keystone) was used to carve the Ohio Rock by Establishing the angle of 26.4 degrees with the ground and step for the north pointing gnomon. When the curved bottom of the Ohio Rock is centered the angle is 26.4. In summary, the Portuguese understood the Function of the keystone and built the Ohio Rock to the required angles To read latitude where the Ohio Rock was found (39.0 degrees North). It also allowed them to determine longitude by reading the position of the mid-day moon.



Sun dial measuring latitude



Other uses of 26.4 degrees

- 1- Holy latitude of the Egyptians.
- 2- Incline of the hall in great pyramid.
- 3- Home angle of lodestone compass.
- 4- Sommer solstice angle in Newport Tower.

Fall's of The Ohio

The Falls of the Ohio River located at Louisville Kentucky has generated some artifacts which may add to the final chapter of the Corte real expedition. The six skeletons found in armor and the coins support the 1500 time frame.

When Michael Corte real left Newport Rhode Island in 1511 his crew was fleeing from the hostile Native Americans because of the introduction of pneumonia, which the Indian's had no immunity. From Dighton Rock to the Catskills mountains in New York they lost the lodestone from their compass at Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire. They made their load lighter by leaving the remainder cartographer tools in a cave in the Catskills. From New York to Adams county Ohio where they carved the time stone called The Ohio Rock and buried holy artifacts from the Old World in the center of Vinland to be recovered at a later date. The Hopewell Indians did not take lightly of the Portuguese who settled on the south end of the Hopewell Road because this prevented the short legged bison from their natural migration from Kentucky into Ohio. With additional hostile Native Americans the Corte reals were forced to leave Adams county Ohio and continue down stream until they were defeated at the Falls of The Ohio.

The artifacts found at the Falls of The Ohio may lead to the end of the Portuguese and Michael Corte real. The nose piece on the upper helmet is like the ones used by the Turks which were common spoils of war. The Roman coins date to around 300 AD which could be Knights of Christ. The Lower helmet is similar to one claimed to have been found in Nova Scotia.

Additional research will continue to connect the historical truth of America before Columbus. However at this time we can only place the Newport Tower In Rhode Island with the Mystery stone of New Hampshire with the compass In New York, with the Ohio Rock and the Keystone of Newark.

**WHO - Portuguese, WHEN - 1472 - 1511, WHY - Expedition for land
WHERE - Adams county Ohio in the center of Vinland, WHAT - Holy Grail.**



Additional contacts

- Wes Balla (wballa@nhhistory.org) - Director of collections & exhibitions – New Hampshire Historical Society
- Jan Barstad (jan@chronogroups.org) - President of The Chronologist Research Foundation. - (Archeology work at The Newport Tower)
- Julie Blank (jblank@area-arp.com) - Director of Alexandria Minnesota Museum
- Ellen Hollis (trends@transact.bm) - Librarian Bermuda Library and Officer of Bermuda Historical Society.
- Bert Lippincott III (info@newporthistorical.org) - Librarian and Genealogist Newport Historical Society

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