

A photograph of an ancient stone wall made of stacked grey rocks. Two markers, '19' and '20', are attached to the wall. The wall is set against a background of large, mossy boulders and a chain-link fence. The foreground shows a dirt path with pine needles and some green ferns.

ANCIENT

AMERICA

1 ORIGINS OF NATIVE NORTH AMERICANS

2 PRE-COLUMBIAN EUROPEAN “DISCOVERY”



MYTH

OF THE

MOUNDBUILDERS



MOUNDS



EARTHWORKS



1 ORIGINS OF NATIVE NORTH AMERICANS

**2 PRE-COLUMBIAN EUROPEAN
“DISCOVERY”**

THE "PROBLEM" WITH

NATIVE AMERICANS



SHEM: PATRIARCH OF THE AFRICAN “RACE”

HAM: PATRIARCH OF THE ASIAN “RACE”

JAPHETH: PATRIARCH OF THE EUROPEAN “RACE”

HOW?

OVIEDO

General and Natural History of the Indies (1535) suggests: (1) lost merchants from Carthage and (2) descendants/followers of King Héspero (Spanish king who fled Europe in 1658 B.C.)

FRANCISCO LOPEZ DE GOMARA (1550)

Believed that native americans were a remnant population from the lost continent of Atlantis

ANTONIO GALVANO (1555)

Based on physical similarities, believe that Native Americans were Chinese in origin.

DIEGO DURAN

The History of the Indies of New Spain (1581) suggested that Native Americans were descendants of the so-called Lost Tribes of Israel

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- ① TRACING PEOPLE: BY CULTURE**
- ② TRACING PEOPLE: BY BIOLOGY**

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② TRACING PEOPLE: BY BIOLOGY

TRACING PEOPLE: BY CULTURE

Most European scholars based their conclusions on “trait list comparisons.” Seeking practices, beliefs, and even linguistic elements reminiscent of those in some Old World group. Similarities were seen as proof of source for New World populations

① TRACING PEOPLE: BY CULTURE

② TRACING PEOPLE: BY BIOLOGY

TRACING PEOPLE: BY BIOLOGY

Based on physical similarities (and not a deep understanding of human biology). Antonio Galvano (1555): traced Native Americans to China. Based on their “small eyes” - almost certainly referring to epicanthic folds (which are present in Asians and Native Americans, but not Africans and Europeans)

AN AMERICAN GENESIS?

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Jeffrey Goodman - *American Genesis* (1981). Modern humans evolved in North America (specifically California) about 500,000 years ago. Were responsible for inventing pottery, insulin, and birth control (as well as exhibiting an understanding of “the applied understanding of the physics behind Einstein’s gravity waves”)

① ORIGINS OF NATIVE NORTH
AMERICANS

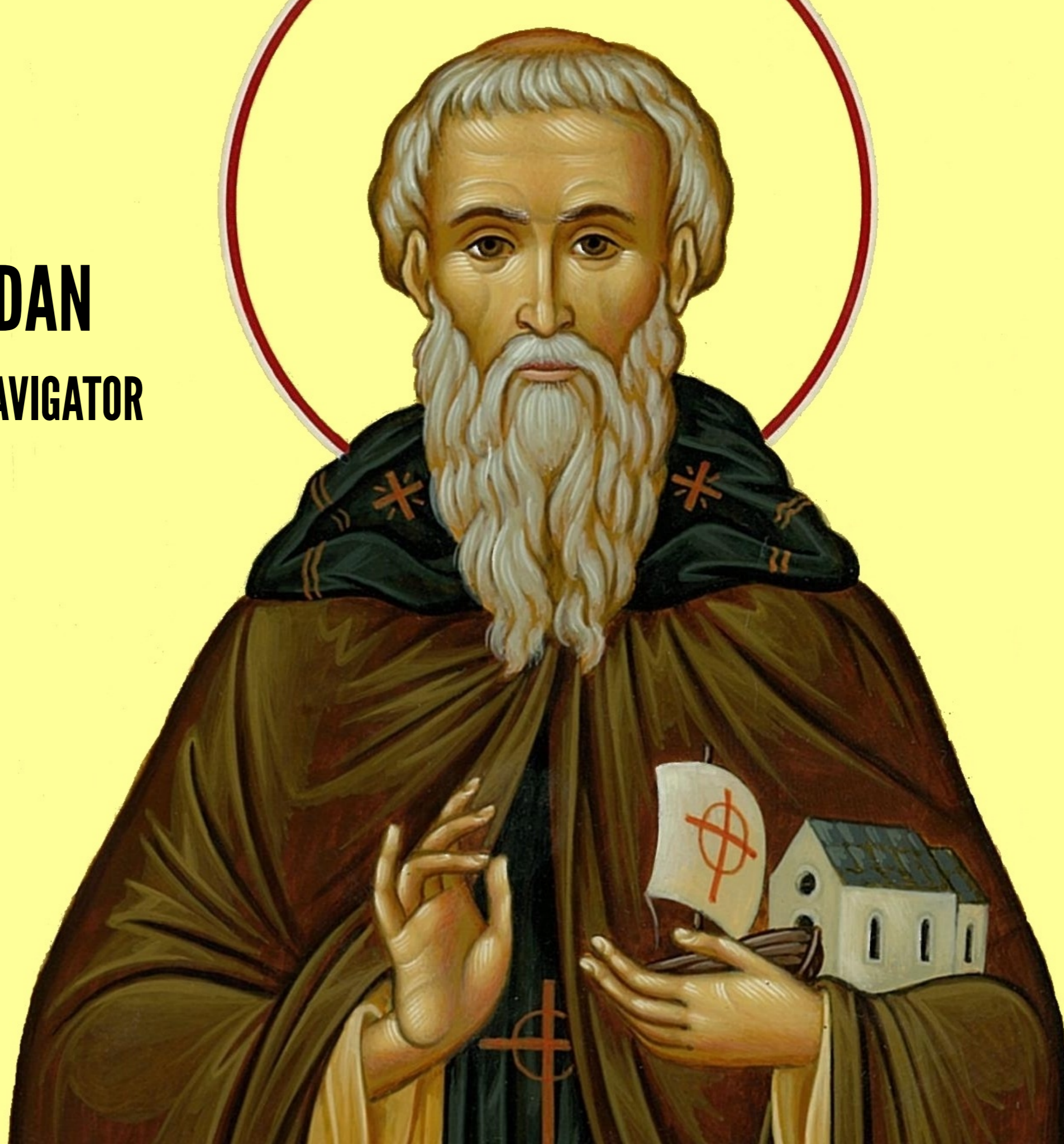
② PRE-COLUMBIAN EUROPEAN
“DISCOVERY”

AFTER NATIVE AMERICANS

(BUT BEFORE COLUMBUS)

SAINT BRENDAN

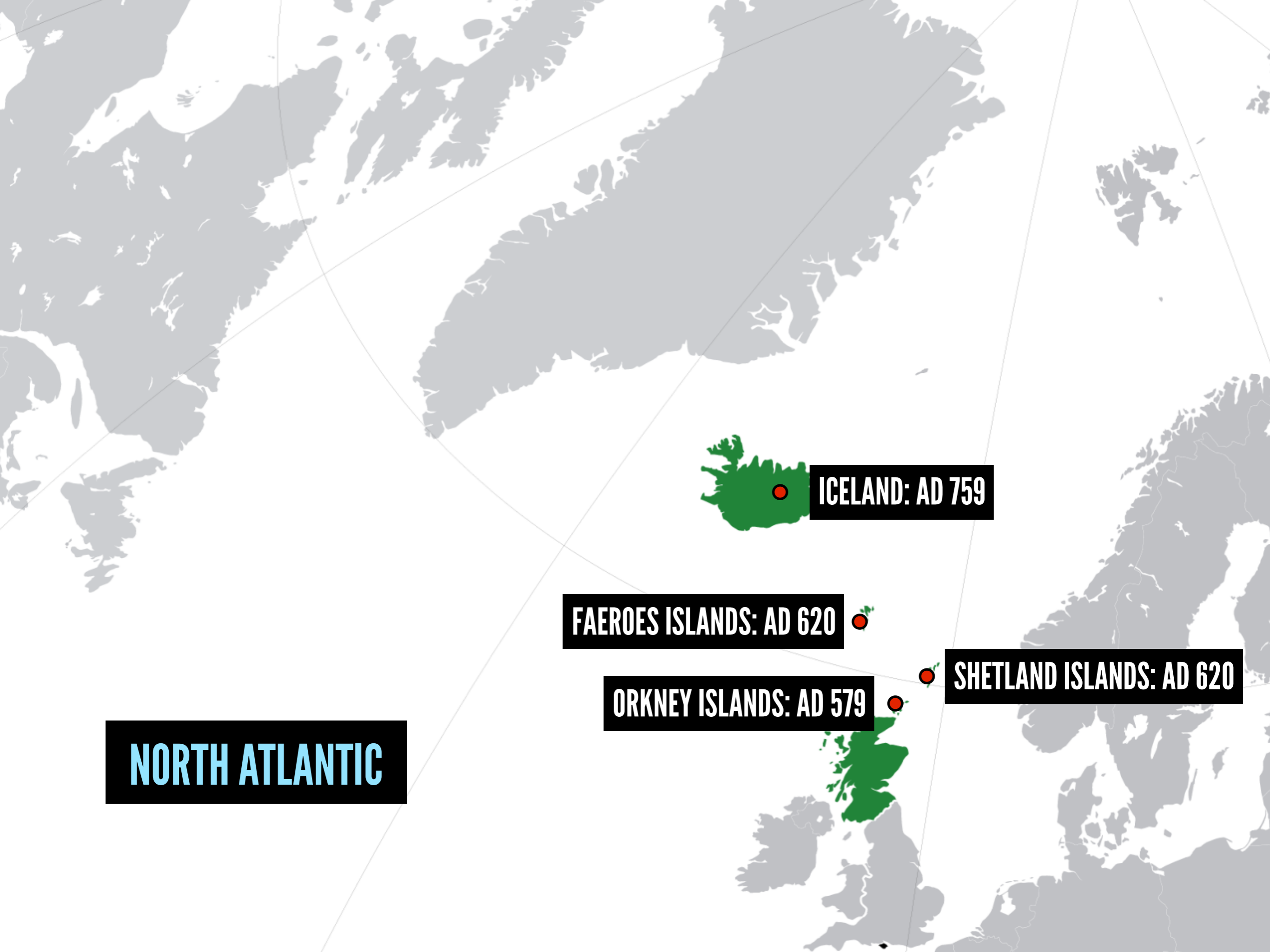
THE NAVIGATOR



SAINT BRENDAN

- ① LATE 5TH/EARLY 6TH A.D. IRISH PRIEST
- ② UNDERTOOK A 7 YEAR VOYAGE INTO THE ATLANTIC - RECORDED IN THE 10TH CENTURY NAVIGATIO SANCTI BRENDANI ABBATIS
- ③ RECOUNTS VOYAGE - SPECIFICALLY A LOCATION CALLED THE "LAND PROMISED TO THE SAINTS"

ANCHORITES



NORTH ATLANTIC



ICELAND: AD 759

FAEROES ISLANDS: AD 620



ORKNEY ISLANDS: AD 579



SHETLAND ISLANDS: AD 620





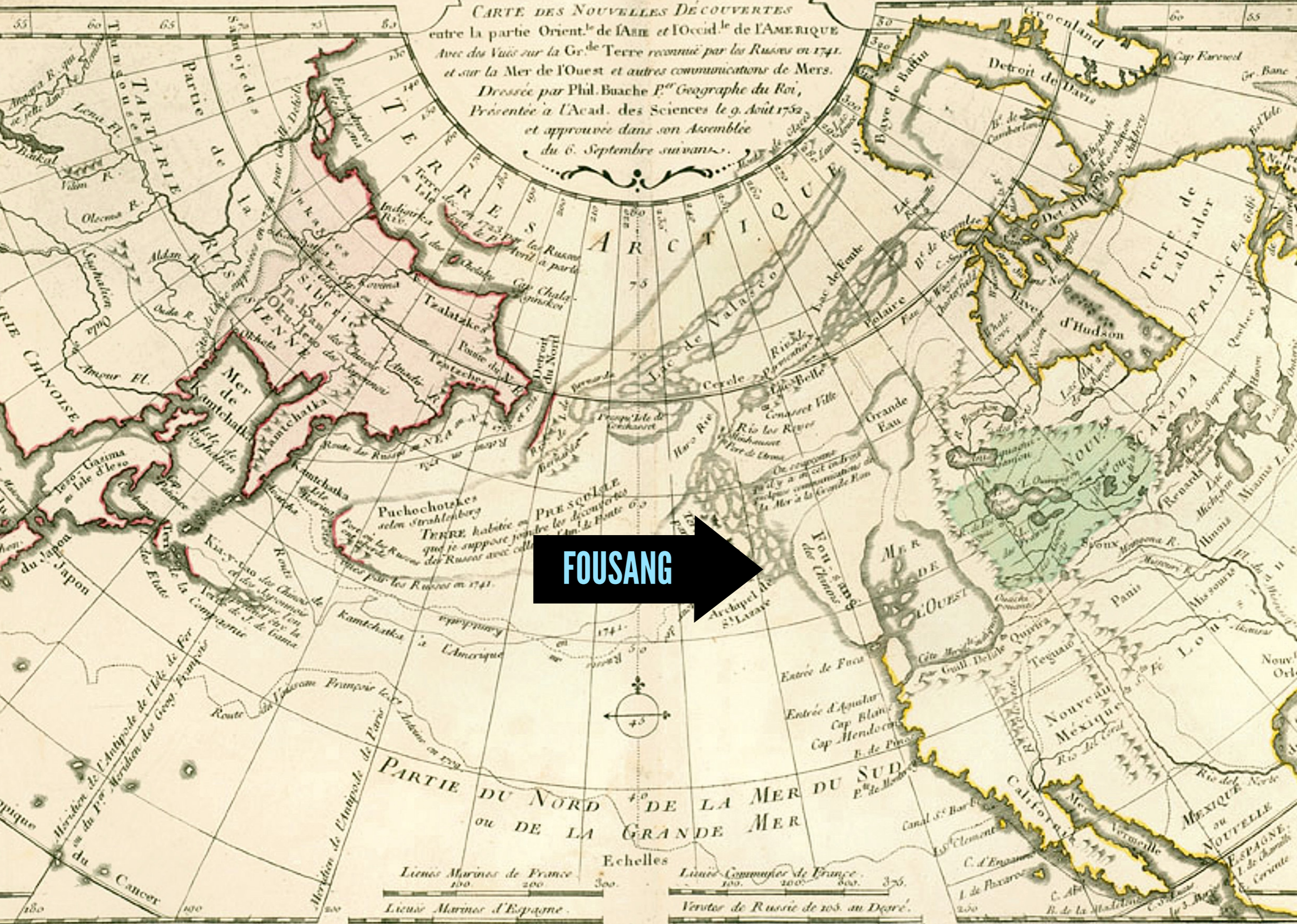


FUSANG

FUSANG

- ① COUNTRY TO THE EAST OF CHINA DESCRIBED BY BUDDHIST MONK HUI SHEN IN 5TH CENTURY A.D.
- ② 20,000 LI EAST OF DA-HAN (SIBERIA?) - BETWEEN 4000 AND 8000 KM
- ③ CHINESE COLONY OR PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN CIVILIZATION?

CARTE DES NOUVELLES DÉCOUVERTES
entre la partie Orient.^{le} de l'Asie et l'Occid.^{le} de l'AMÉRIQUE
Avec des Vues sur la Gr.^{de} Terre reconnue par les Russes en 1741.
et sur la Mer de l'Ouest et autres communications de Mers.
Dressée par Phil. Buache P.^{er} Geographe du Roi,
Présentée à l'Acad. des Sciences le 9. Août 1752
et approuvée dans son Assemblée
du 6. Septembre suivant.



FOUSANG

Lignes Marines de France
100 200 300
Lignes Marines d'Espagne.

Lignes Commerciales de France
100 200 300 375
Verstok de Russie de 105. au Degré.

Le Parti del Nord-est dell'Asia, e del Nord-ouest dell'America, non erano conosciute, se non per via di mere conghietture, ma dacché coll'andare de' tempi se ne fecero rilevanti scoperte, si giunse a formare il presente nuovo sistema geografico delle Parti stesse, di a' 31. d' Agosto 1774 fu approvato dalla Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Parigi, sperando si, che con le recenti spedizioni fatte dagli Spagnoli al Nord della California, e dall'altre degl'Inglesi dalla Baja d'Hudson per entrare nel Mare del Sud per il Nord dell'America, si metteranno i Geografi in istato di dare delle nuove produzioni.



**NUOVE SCOPERTE
DE' RUSSI**

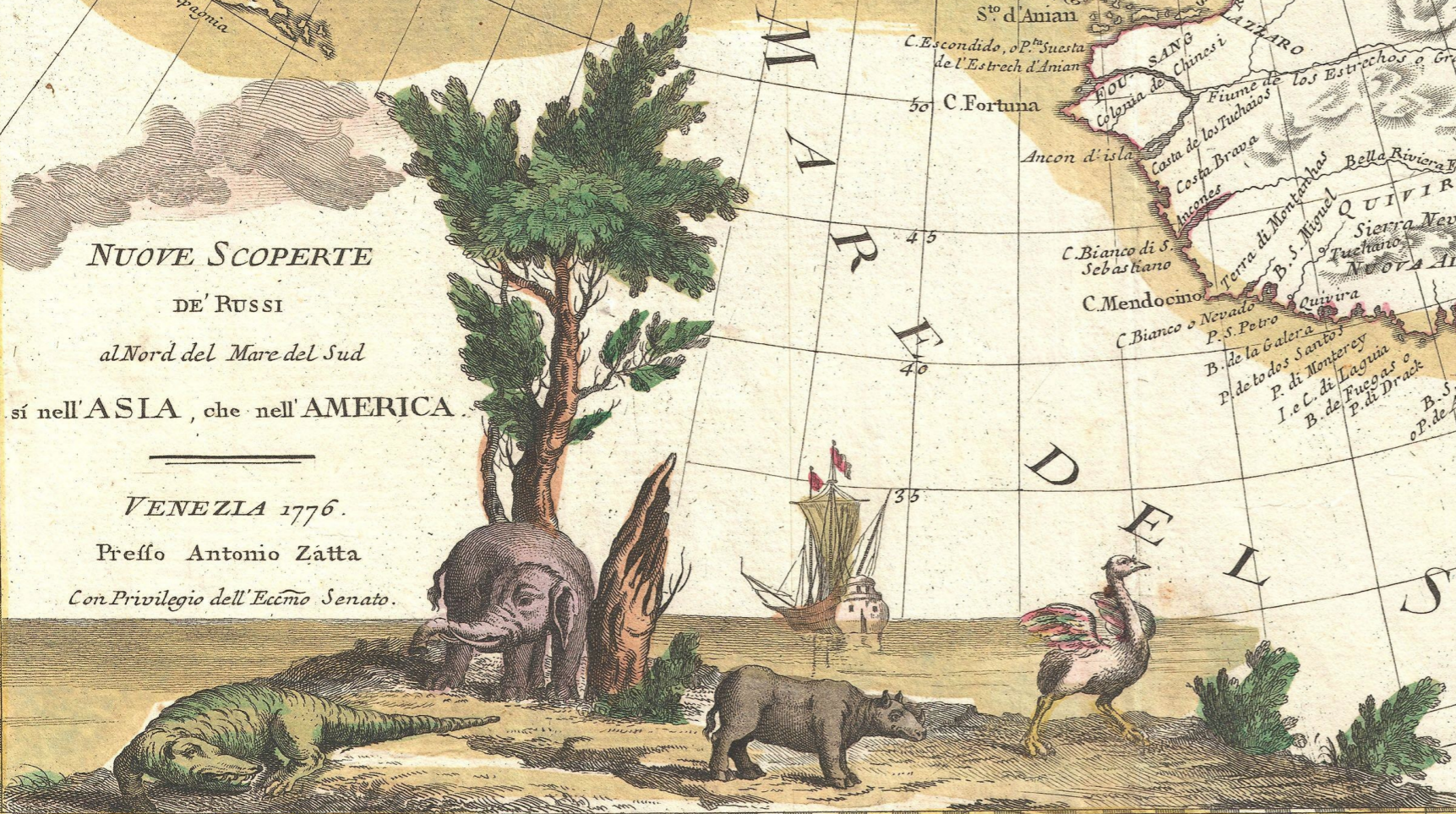
al Nord del Mare del Sud

si nell'ASIA, che nell'AMERICA.

VENEZIA 1776.

Prefso Antonio Zatta

Con Privilegio dell'Eccmo Senato.



Tropico del Cancro
 *Luogo, in cui dagl'Inglesi fu osservato il passaggio di Venere nel 1769, a gradi 283.27. di Longitudine, e 47.32. di Latitudine. Vedi F. del Principe di Galles.
 * In questo luogo fu osservato il passaggio di Venere nel 1769. dal fu Ab. Chappe a gradi 267.59.30. di Longitudine, e 23.36. di Latitudine. Vedi S. Giuseppe.



FOUSANG

STACHTAN NITADA
ovvero
Terra Grande

I. Bernarda

Circolo

Lago di Bernarda

BERGI

ASSINIPONE

M. S. Elia

S. d'Anian

L. Bello

P. d'Arena

L. Lazzaro

FOU-
Colonia de Chinesi

SANG

Fiume de los Estrechos o Grande F. che scorre all'Ouest

Ancon d'isla

Costa de los Tuchiaos

Costa Brava

Ancones

C. Bianco di S. Sebastiano

C. Mendocino

C. Bianco o Nevado

P. S. Petro

B. de la Galera

P. de todos Santos

P. di Monterey

I. e C. di Laguna

B. de Fuegos o P. di Drack

B. S. Miguel

o P. de Ano nuevo

C. di Perceles

B. S. Malteo

C. Hondo

o della Conversione

Ensenada de lo

Terra preta

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PRINCE MADOC

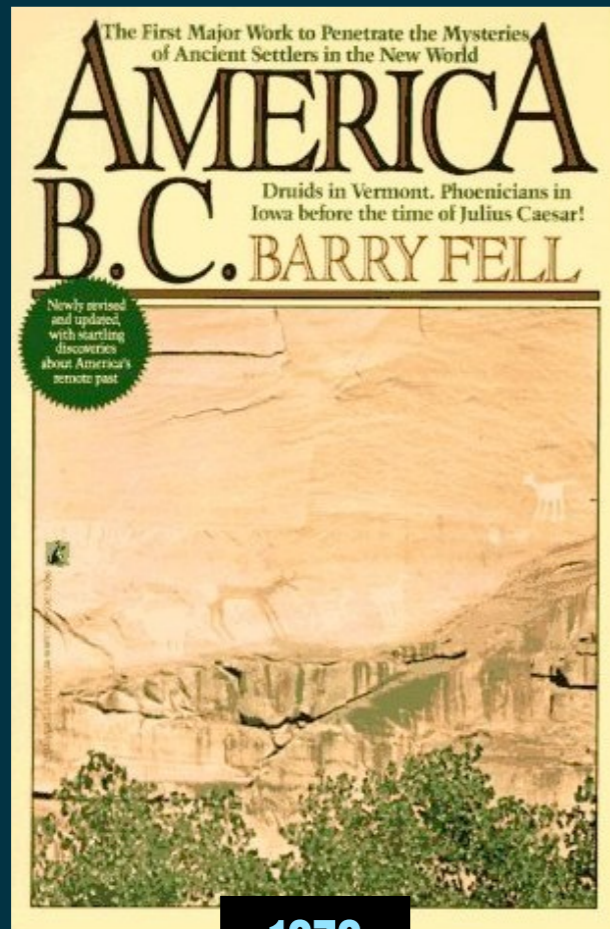
PRINCE MADOC

- ① **WELSH PRINCE (PSEUDO-HISTORICAL) SUPPOSEDLY EMIGRATED (WITH FOLLOWERS) TO N. AMERICA IN 1170**
- ② **INFLUX OF WELSH SETTLERS INTO S.E. NORTH AMERICA - RESULTED IN POPULATIONS OF LIGHTER SKINNED, BLUE EYED NATIVE AMERICANS**

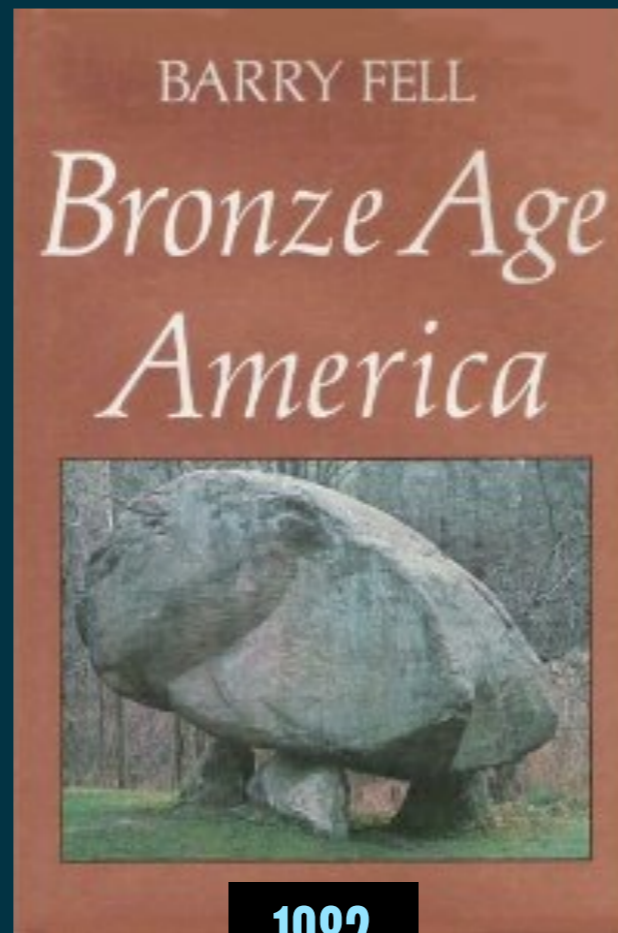
THE MANDAN



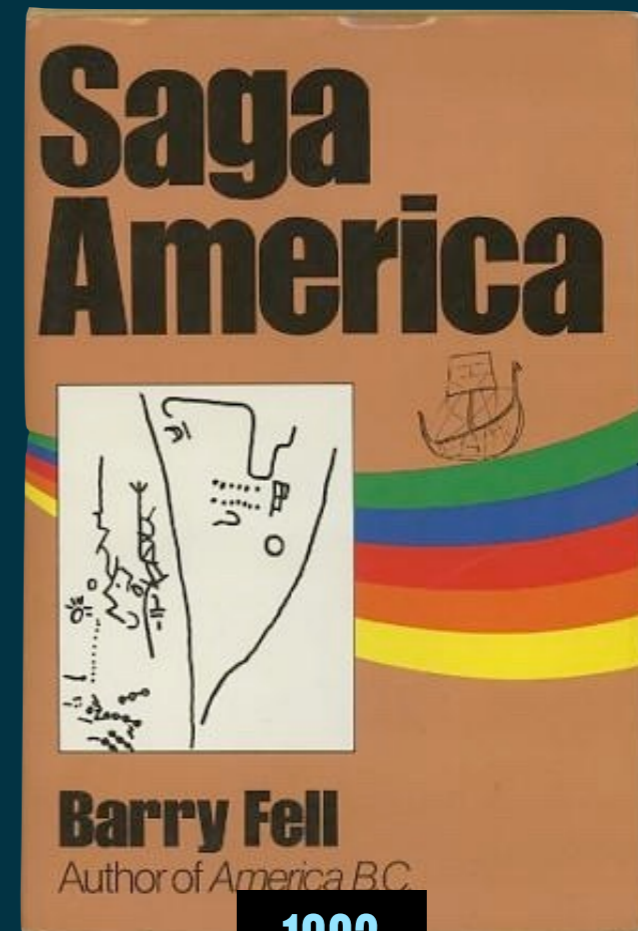
BARRY FELL



1979



1982



1983

- ① **LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE: LINGUISTIC CONNECTIONS BETWEEN NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES AND DIFFERENT EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**
- ② **INSCRIPTIONS: INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN THE NEW WORLD IN MANY ANCIENT EUROPEAN ALPHABETS**
- ③ **ARCHITECTURE: ARCHITECTURAL SIMILARITIES BETWEEN STONE STRUCTURES IN N. AMERICA (MOSTLY IN NEW ENGLAND) AND ANCIENT EUROPE**

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OGHAM (SCRIPT/INSCRIPTION)

An ancient British and Irish alphabet, consisting of twenty characters formed by parallel strokes on either side of or across a continuous line. Use dates from the 4th to the 10th centuries AD



OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS

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MYSTERY HILL

Four miles east on Route 111 is a privately owned complex of strange stone structures bearing similarities to early stone work found in western Europe. They suggest an ancient culture may have existed here more than 2,000 years ago. Sometimes called "America's Stonehenge," these intriguing chambers hold a fascinating story and could be remnants of a pre-Viking or even Phoenician civilization.



MYSTERY HILL



POULNABRONE DOLMEN

SACRIFICIAL ALTER





VIKINGS!

þæt at huozke na h ynde a illde ne. nos. h þoz austra
upind at urea audgill toni sint z poer pest e h ari þæt
at uarducenta þæt þa u andads þozanni magr. h. þa v
hlp halpogv at allid er h þoz at larkia pce lic t. mōz z
arelade þa at stadpeftazet i lina uellde þa v þoz m; hm þ
uallde þyod h; z hlp son h; þæt hōpdu un iust handa þ itoz
saber z apalla. hlp iof at sinu hluta z v þo sinbe miog ob
reit sin er h gek pra ant þa scantz h a boem alin z i þ
laust apall h mds i ibip z boete alin a h op þa ni þ uel
ldz. e þ þyod ment v oia hlp q. v. Inaud v hūvra sidu h
reg blata m ale miog hep ydy at odyu aplaret hānu itap
li māv skotvdr minū bñri muob e eb uote ap nobbu mā
ur þuegi ceiva allata sinu skallā. þo. þozant sea son þ h
mkt z leiddē h aptu a skip z bio v h z spāe hūlu hm segde
hugv v lat þar lic. hlp q. Svund m hūv hūde hōz dūel
nim bza muke plind gat pcedat ceite puol ent let þra ep
atutatu mig mardav mozd hegi skū legis ad; v eb þungu
plioe vt v loyd at lutu. þa ni. hlp. v hlp. son sin. þ ul
eb gopa þnde sudit hgi naur en adya gpe þa at. er gapm
st legis i hūtu m; m ep eb bndurzet h a skpinn. þa. q
hlp v. þa. *þæt mde un andret ungr vav eb hōz i tungu
sen ep salu minie sozslaut viltag bozē. uote eb uerbi u
lyrig ualldi gud huozt allid dāud; vdy hūv i hōzdu heluā
st lita. a þ lāma degi andadret hlp. z v lagdy i hūtu z
gþ h; m; hm hgi naur se h hōpde þ m. skibbia hngv
z hūlmr. sidan vav hūvnie skont þ hōz.*

Rita þu barn atid i eimie helgu i sud; eimū z pud
u pionutu suam atota pest er þ red. þ. þr bouu hūtu
na z stalu þonu e lobru libi hlp. i þe aut. e atota dz
eimie dūestū naur at koemū at hm ot. þr. t. f. z vi þceidu
ligv miog. z mti þu at ulla pionostu suama þr hōpa bē
te ibip skalld mā z stolt pe h; e bundat strem v hall hm z
dyebe i þe nu hāp sanar log ap þ olla mū ydy hūda hū
und; sidan hūvop þe þ hm e atoti vakitade let h; taba
suamena e þr ggu pegar v þ er a þa v hūv v þ þa
lob up gepm. h; h; naur z v andur v dūlca þa

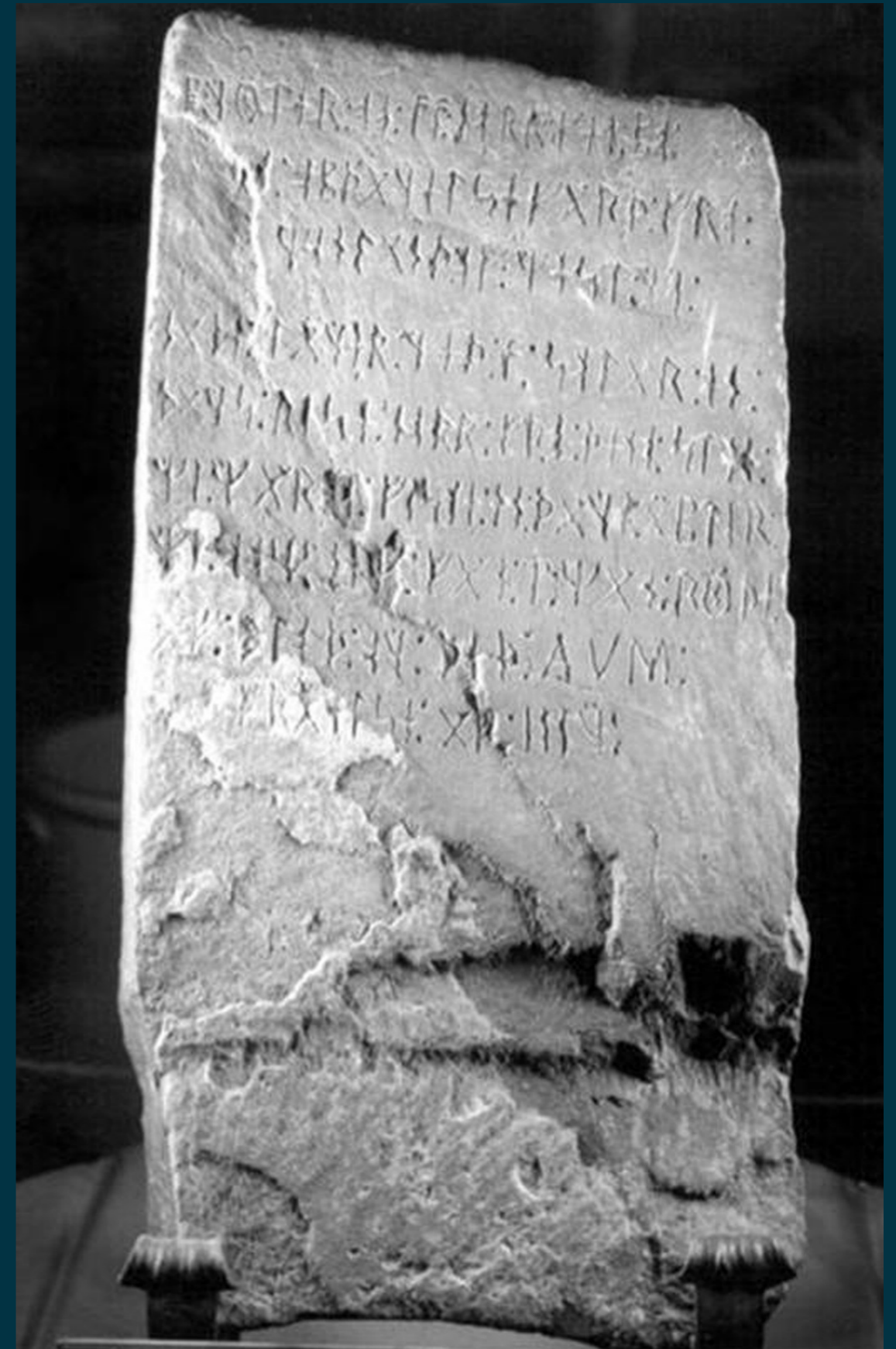
cevi hēndur at þa hūtu m; z þuāt dūm þoz i þa at
z lū vt hepde piolmū. þest gert siguāt. Svlingv v suo at
ialla at er skollungv mātr olaps magr at agde aldygi
sonar trygua næst gap sinā hūtur inat bu þegia hri. colp
uadadur adya allid; gipta þozuallde. eiv. i. oza þ ebli d
at dūzet v atig at h vav pcedstoz z þndingv vlv z v
soell lat h iapnā m; piolmū sem hgar. h v opt a sumr i h
ate z pek ser þar. þuāt h helle rebnū hām v dūvū z
stozmāskū þoz hepde minie uerit slur z v hall buemve
e v daga ot. hgi. t. f. f. v mā þatret z mettr uigr hū
ū m lere z kaplamr v alla hlut z hm mettr hū. þit ge
tr. sigū. Svlinge uard vige anar hūda mā. þ hep vā
þapnā mal mā at er. hapi vā gopgæst hūda mā hū
þan v tozi er. z atvdr. allabr. skialgr. sigdy. lodm
z þoz. vāgnhr e am þbgr arna þ. er. hāpde iapnā m;
ser ir rigu pcellingia edy pleire z v þ lode uer z lūv
at þ vav maldybbia huozt uer z sumar at þ v maldy
bleia at dāguerdū en at natuverdū v omælt dūbbt. er
er h. uozu naur þa hāpde h cc. mā. allid þoz h þamare
m; xx. lattu allskpada. er. am skard mykls tūcugā o
i vum at vumē tal z þo mibit at þu hā hāpde h i vū
ing edy leidangvri itepnu z v þar a cc. mā edy mærv. e
hāpde m; s. xxx. þatla z v m þrā anar mān h arelade þ
celum sinū dāgi uer z gap þ liden itund z lopt at þ v
ser u skokt edy um naur. h gap þ abv ind at sa s þozū
þena huoztū t þedv ser. h lagde ahūm þra v b z laulū. z l
yktu mārg sig t þrellis m; þ þe þeþt er. s anar mān
leusingū sinū skpate h i ind þūtu en sinū t anara þe
þa. sum. þuddu mbe z gdu s þer z ollū þo h tal nobbuvi

þæt er h hep gūntens mōla þam. capre
nu þu næst at hūvnie hūlps þ. þo vā
ap gūhde apund erū i z tob i v hm v
lagde bīvnie þ þāu sinū e h hāpde lo
ser z þom m h vā hāpa v þozmā e
hāpde ebli at segia ap þ indū z pek h ap þ nobbu an
hūvnie gdeit hūv mady i. z þoz vt t gūntē v sumr e



KENSINGTON RUNESTONE

- ★ “Discovered” by Olof Ohman in 1898 near Kensington, Minnesota
- ★ Tells the (brief) story of the Norse exploration of the area in A.D. 1362
- ★ No archeological evidence for Norse presence in the area at the time (or any time for that matter)





KENSINGTON RUNE STONE
PLACED IN DOUGLAS COUNTY BY THE VIKINGS IN 862
FOUND IN 1898 PURCHASED IN 1928
BY
C.V. ANDERSON C.O. FRANZEN JUDGE C. J. GUNDERSON
DR. A. D. HASKELL C. A. KORTSCH CONSTANT LARSON
E. J. NOONAN J. O. SHULIND T. A. SYVRUD JAMWEDUM

THE RUNESTONE
RUNESTONE MUSEUM CELL PHONE TOUR
1-800-845-7418

Capabilities of Viking Age and
Late Medieval Norse Optics
They were no different from ours

THE KINGITORSUAG RUNESTONE
An unexplained authentic North American
runestone found in the state of New York
in 1898. It is a rectangular block of
granite, about 10 inches high and 4
inches wide. It is covered with
runes, which are arranged in a
roughly rectangular pattern. The
runes are of the same type as those
found in Scandinavia, but they are
not identical. The stone is
thought to be a memorial to a
Viking who lived in the area
around 1000 AD. It is one of
the most mysterious artifacts
found in North America.



L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS



① **HELLULAND**

② **MARKLAND**

③ **VINLAND**

① HELLULAND

② MARKLAND

③ VINLAND



*Gulf of
St. Lawrence*

*Atlantic
Ocean*

Corner Brook



C. OUTBUILDING
DÉPENDANCE

G. WORKSHOP
ATELIER



① **HELLULAND**

② **MARKLAND**

③ **VINLAND**

BAFFIN ISLAND





BAFFIN ISLAND









**SO, WHAT IS THE
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN...**

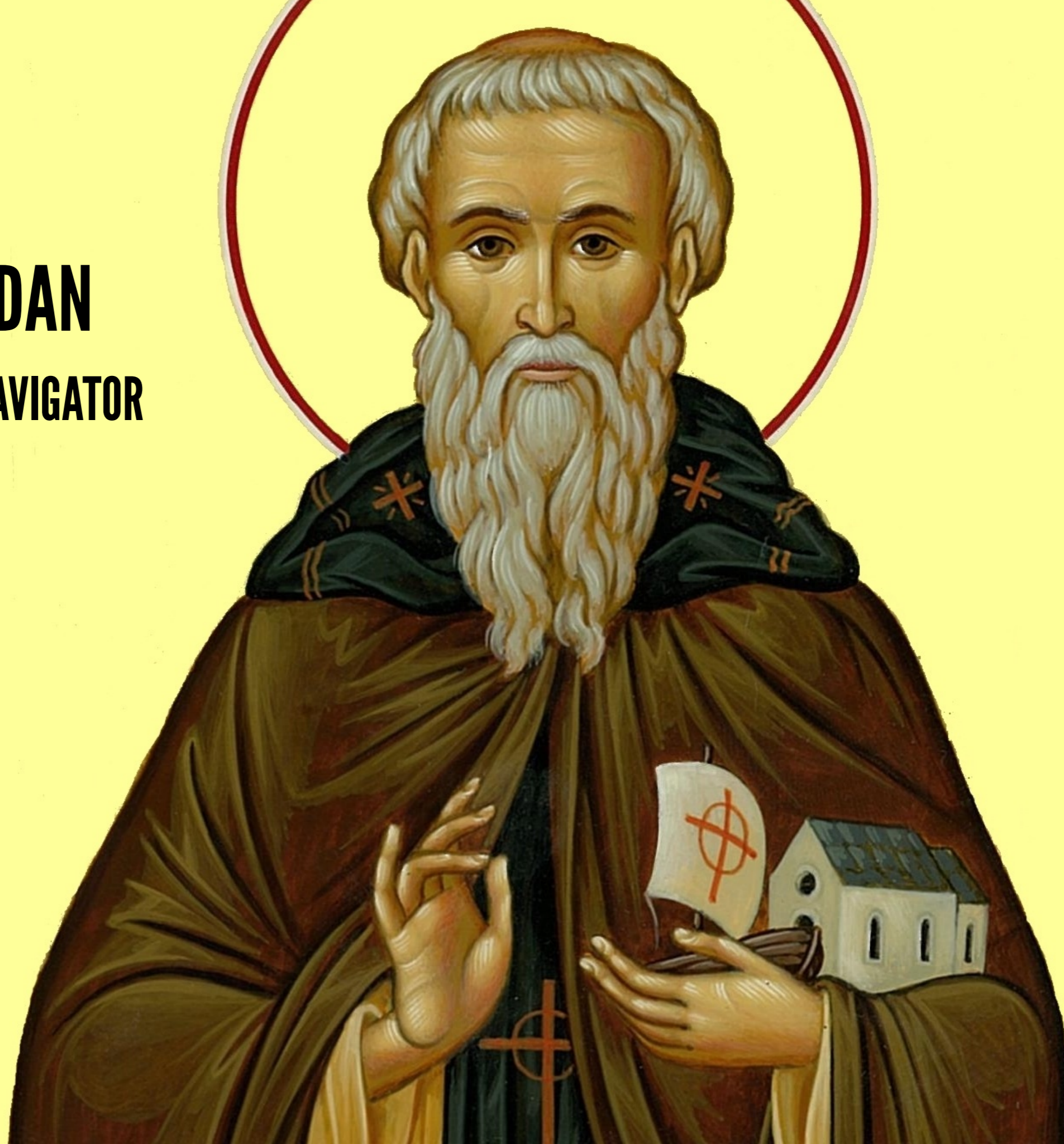


MYSTERY HILL

Four miles east on Route 111 is a privately owned complex of strange stone structures bearing similarities to early stone work found in western Europe. They suggest an ancient culture may have existed here more than 2,000 years ago. Sometimes called "America's Stonehenge," these intriguing chambers hold a fascinating story and could be remnants of a pre-Viking or even Phoenician civilization.

SAINT BRENDAN

THE NAVIGATOR



L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS



?

**THAT'S RIGHT, ITS THE
ARCHAEOLOGY**

SERIOUSLY

SO WHAT

THE END