

Museum/Mission Update

August 16, 2022





April Museum Open House

Saturday and Sunday with a total of 70 people including children.



I made a new exhibit with a diorama of Golgotha, the tomb and the garden where Mary meets Jesus.



John and Peter run to the tomb.



The garden where Mary meets Jesus.

Giant animals
including my 10'
tall mammoth.



October Museum Open House...

Kids love it

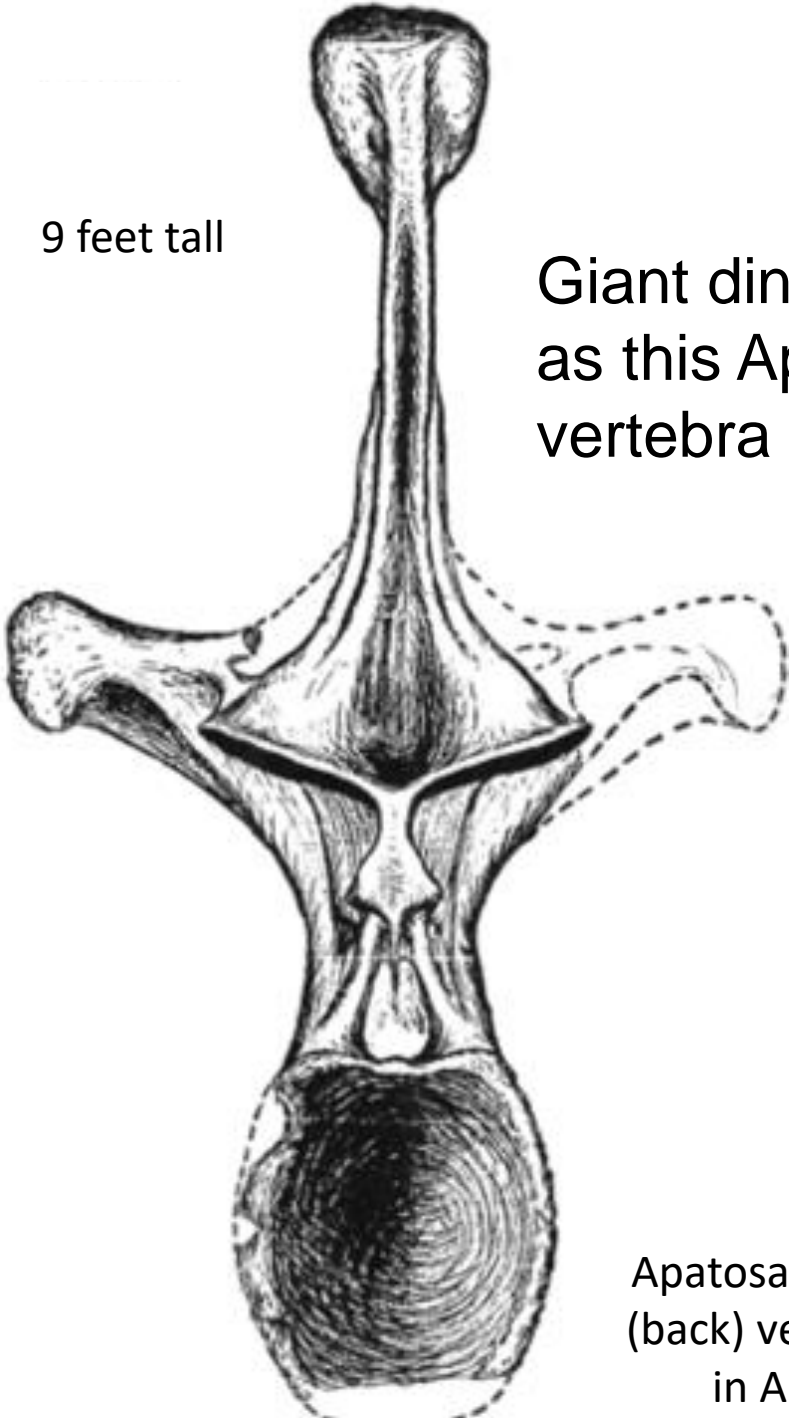


We will include
Goliath at 9'

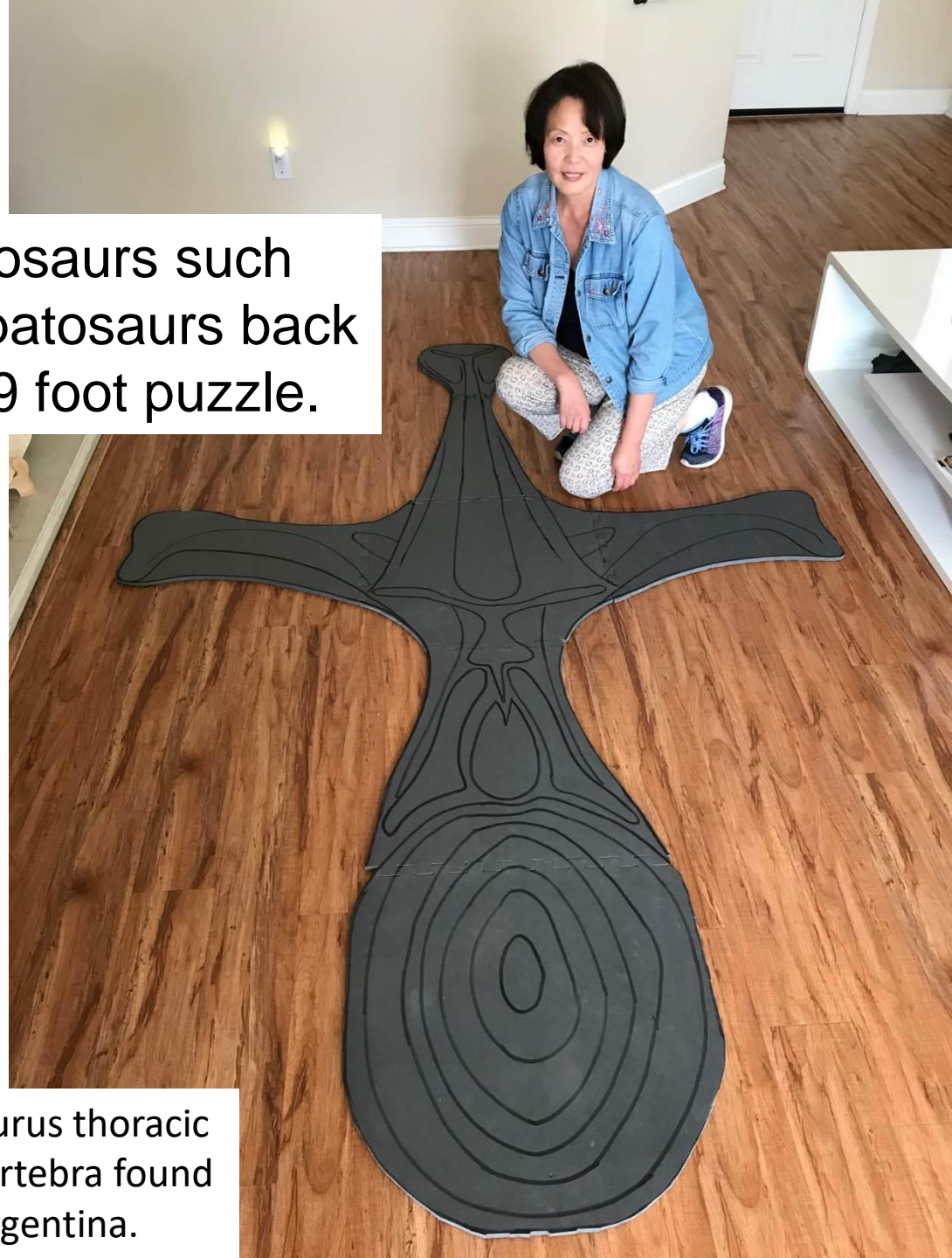


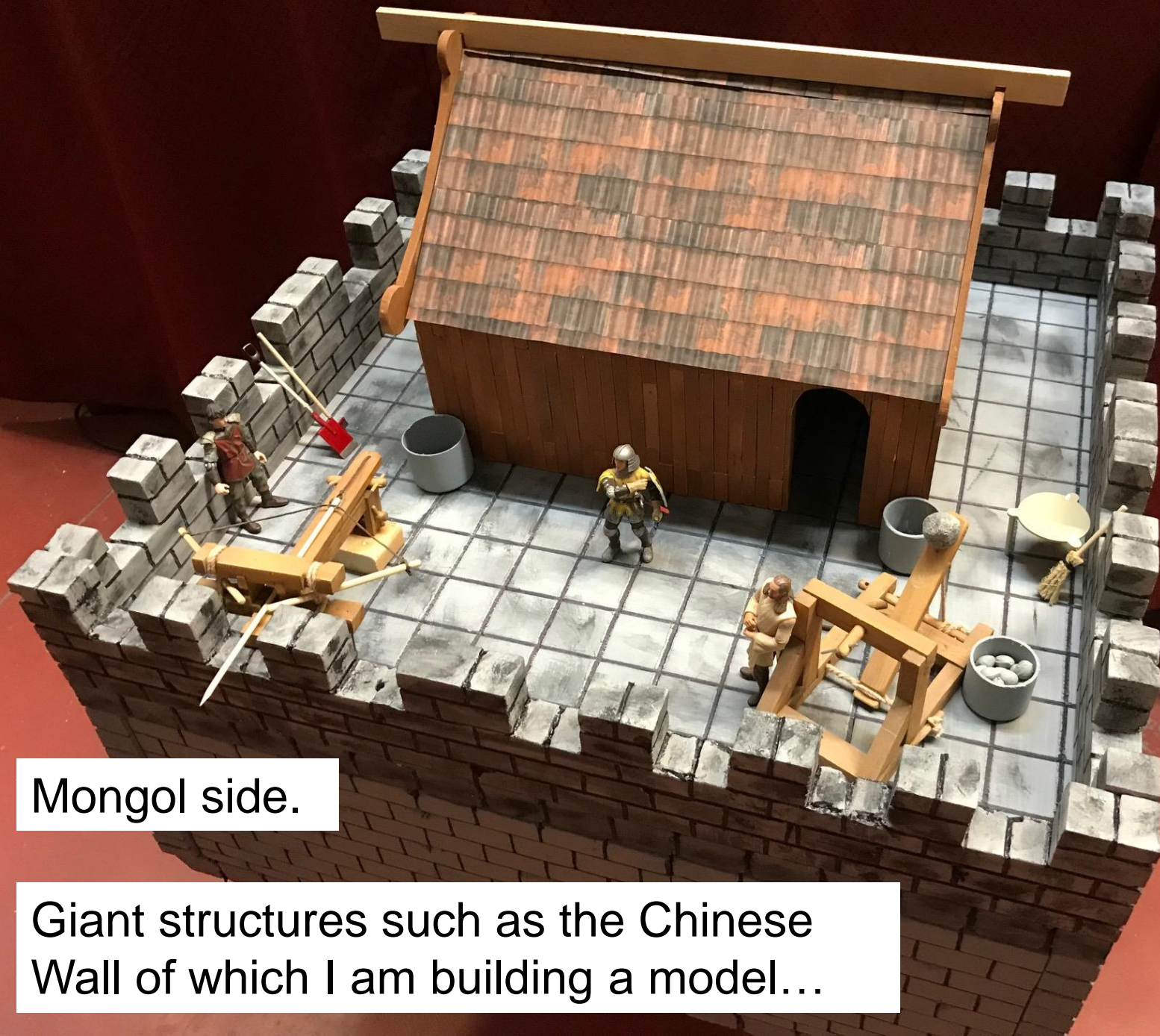
9 feet tall

Giant dinosaurs such as this Apatosaurs back vertebra 9 foot puzzle.



Apatosaurus thoracic (back) vertebra found in Argentina.



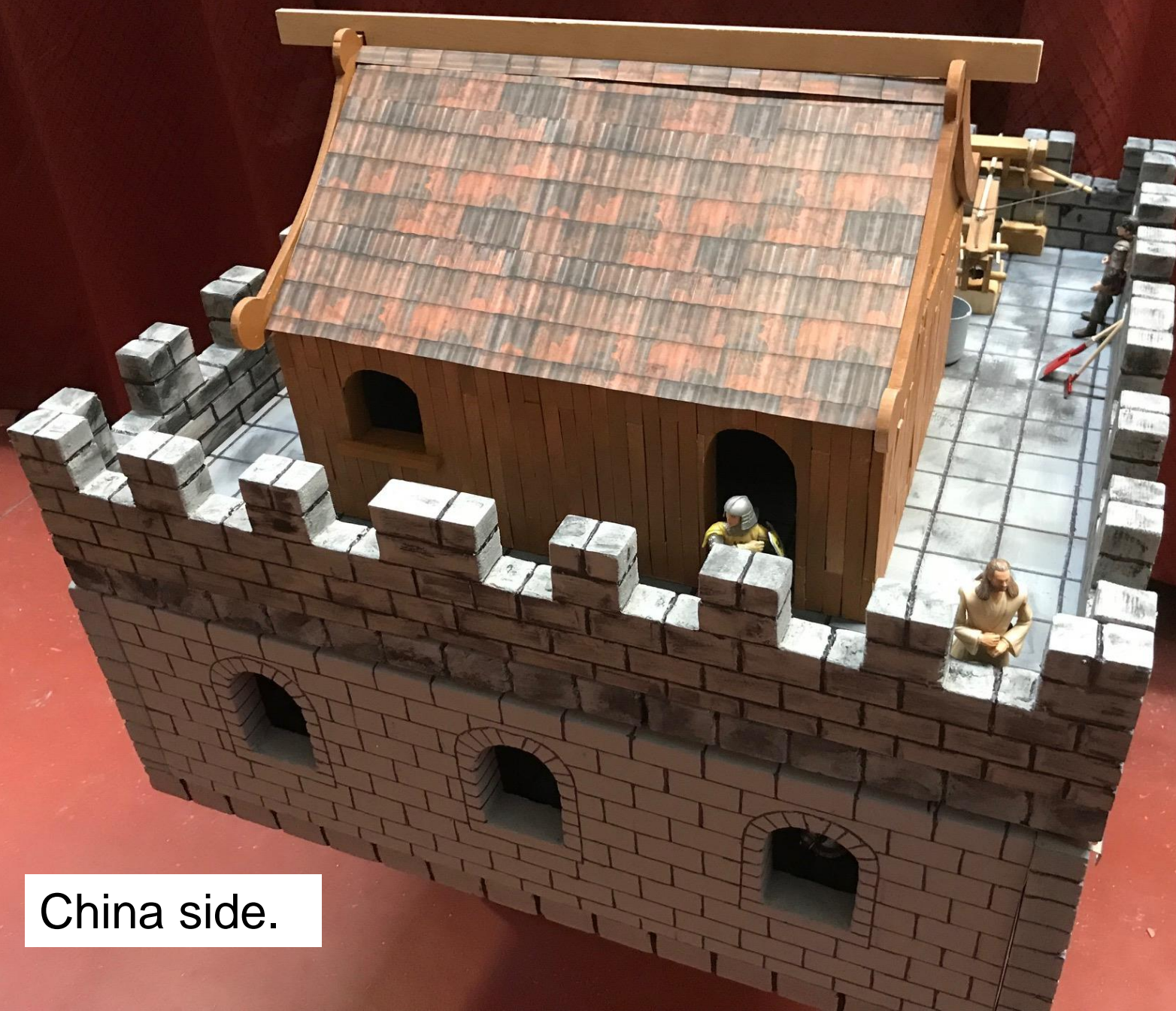


Mongol side.

Giant structures such as the Chinese Wall of which I am building a model...



The interior will show life on the Wall 1000 years ago.



China side.

Free for any
donation towards
our mission



I have a fictional, historical romance novel I have written called "The Wall." It takes place during the Ming Dynasty at about 1450 AD. You can order it through my e mail.

russmcglenn@juno.com

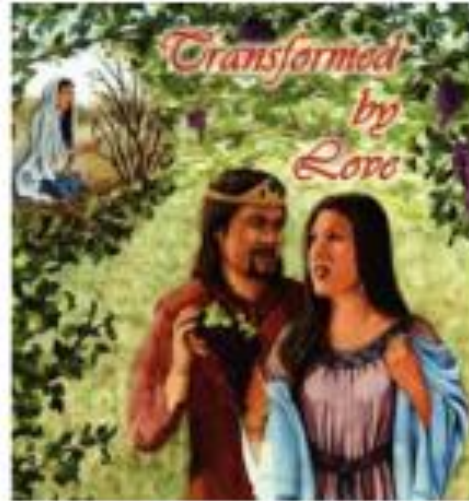
We will use it also to
minister at a camp near
Spokane at Coeurville WA....



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Song of Solomon God's Love Manual



How to Romance your Wife Biblically

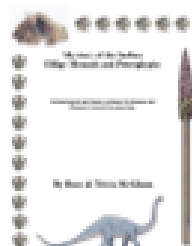
For Married Couples Only
Russ McGlenn
November 25, 2018

Catalog of books will be there at our new
Website by end of the month.

Free for any
donation towards
our mission

russmcglenn@juno.com

Catalog of books
will be there at our
new Website by end
of the month.



Mystery of the Indian Effigy Mounds and Petroglyphs, 1996. Archaeological and literary evidence for humans and dinosaurs living at the same time.

The Adventure Safaris Dinosaur Dig Workbook. Designed for learning how to excavate, mold, repair, and construct dinosaurs as well as skeletons of present-day animals. 1997. Based on Russ' dinosaur digs for 18 years in the Badlands of SD and ND. A good unit study for homeschoolers.

Design Vs. Chaos, A Model of the Atom Based on Classical Science
2000. Good unit study for high school students in Physics.

Zoo Field Guide The amazing world of animals at the zoo. 2003

Icecap. A science fiction (SF) adventure teen love story on an ice-covered planet. 1981

Star quest. SF Adventure love story starting at Mars and ending at a black hole. 1982 (March 2021 release)

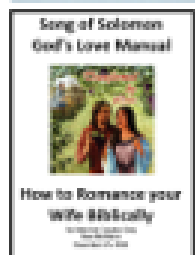
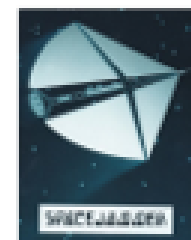
Space Jammer. SF Adventure love story on a solar wind powered cargo ship that takes two years to get to Mars and back. 1983

Song of Solomon - God's Love Manual. 2018 True Adventure of how to romance your wife Biblically. This is Triple R rated - Romantic, Romancing, Relationship and is for engaged or married couples. It deals with intimacy in marriage. The writer of SS is not talking about a garden in his back yard!

长城 Wall. Historical adventure love story set in China at 1200 AD.

After the Mongols over ran their defensive position on the Great Wall of China, a captain of the guard and sergeant rescue a young kitchen serving woman from the Mongols. Using Kung Fu, they fight enemy soldiers, a dragon and many other adventures until at the end they find out that the woman is the emperor's princess daughter. She had been living in disguise in preparation to be the next queen. Complication: The captain of the guard has fallen in love with the princess and she cannot marry a commoner. How will love survive? (2020)

Poems of Hope for a Broken Heart. Poetry, I wrote after my first wife of 49 years died. Many said reading them helped after their loved one died. (2016 50+ poems and prose 72 pages)



ADVENTURE
SAFARIS



New Website

www.centralcoastdinosaurs.com

Check out our new website that my daughter-in-law Melissa put together for me. We're hoping it brings in more people along the central coast to the museum

As some of you know Amy had cancer and finished her chemotherapy last October but is still recovering from that.

We were doing pretty well until last Monday I got Covid and then the next day Amy did also. We're still not sure where I picked it up. We managed to evade it for 2 1/2 years.

This is our picture in 2019 when we did a weeks Creation Science program at the Chinese church in Silicon Valley, Fremont, California,

At this time the doors are closed to Asia. Money that has been donated to our original mission to China will be used here to bring God's word through creation science evangelism to Chinese people.



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July 4, 2016

Viking Missionaries to the New World

Settlements

Mooring Stones

Runestone

Altar Stone

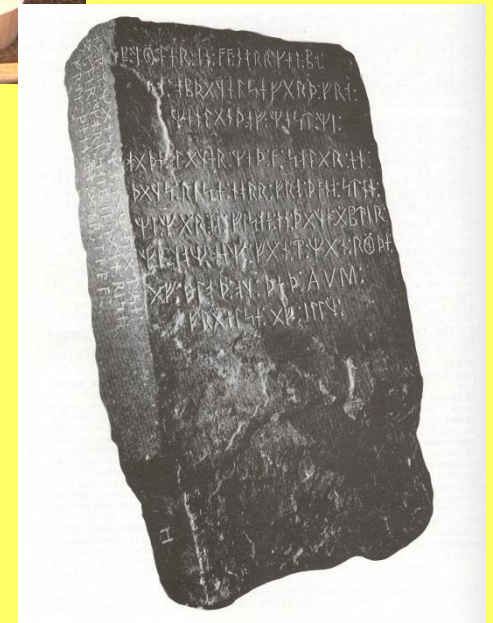
Viking Artifacts

Time Line

Testimony & Conclusion

Vikings & Vineland

Handouts



Vikings

Missionaries to the New World

Columbus was last - He was beaten by:

Phoenicians 2000 BC, ref, America B.C.: “Ancient Settlers in the New World,” Book by Barry Fell 1976.

Greeks 90 AD, ref, “Morals.” Vol. 5 Circa 90 A.D. Plutarch

Hebrew Roman Christians 790 AD, ref, "The Tucson Artifacts," 1968 by Thomas Bent died 1972.

Vikings 1362 AD, ref “The Great Ice Sheet & Early Vikings in mid-America,” 1993 by Orval Friedrich 1922 – 2016

Chinese 1421 AD, ref, “The Year China Discovered the World,” Book by Gavin Menzies, 2002.

Goals:

- 1. To show that ancient people were technologically sophisticated.**
- 2. To show that God has been sending missionaries to the New World for thousands of years before Columbus.**
- 3. To show that a Viking mission reached Minnesota about 1000 years ago.**
- 4. To show that the Kensington Runestone is evidence of this.**
- 5. To show God's love toward the Native Americans.**

Viking Longship Moorhead, MN, Heritage
Hejmkomst, replica was sailed to Norway



View from the bow toward the stern on the port side.

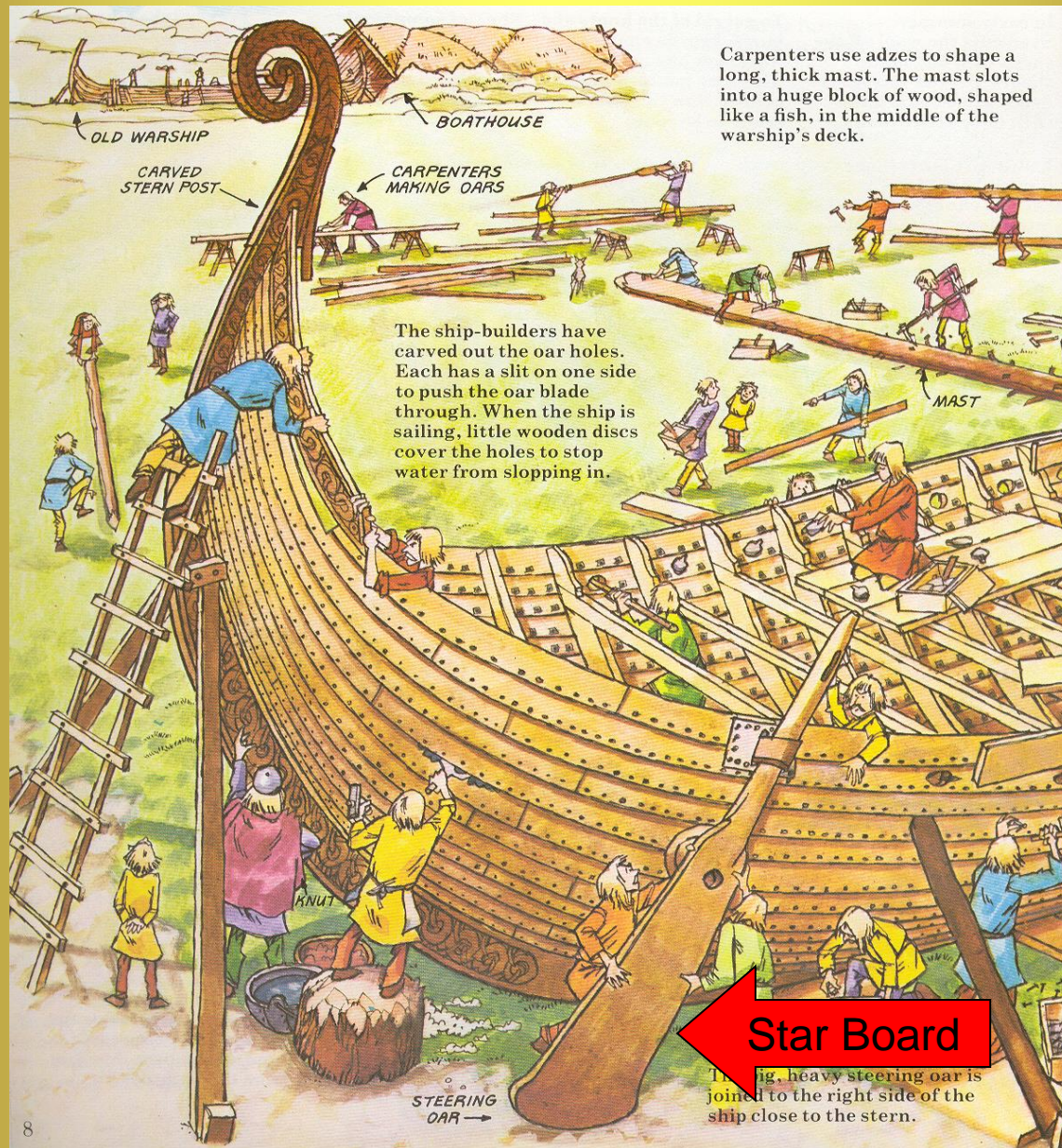


The Star Board and view the length of the boat.



This board was used to help steer the boat by watching the stars – thus it was called the Star Board – Today that side of the ship is called the starboard side (Right side when facing the bow or front of the boat). The left side is the port side because when you docked in the port, you always had the Star Board facing away from the dock side so it wasn't crushed.

The Star Board rudder on the starboard side of the ship...



Rudder... and stern assembly.



Rudder connected to the hull.



Rudder connected gunnel with ropes.



The sails above the Star Board.



The stern end of the ship.



Dragon bow and sails. Possible Dinosaur

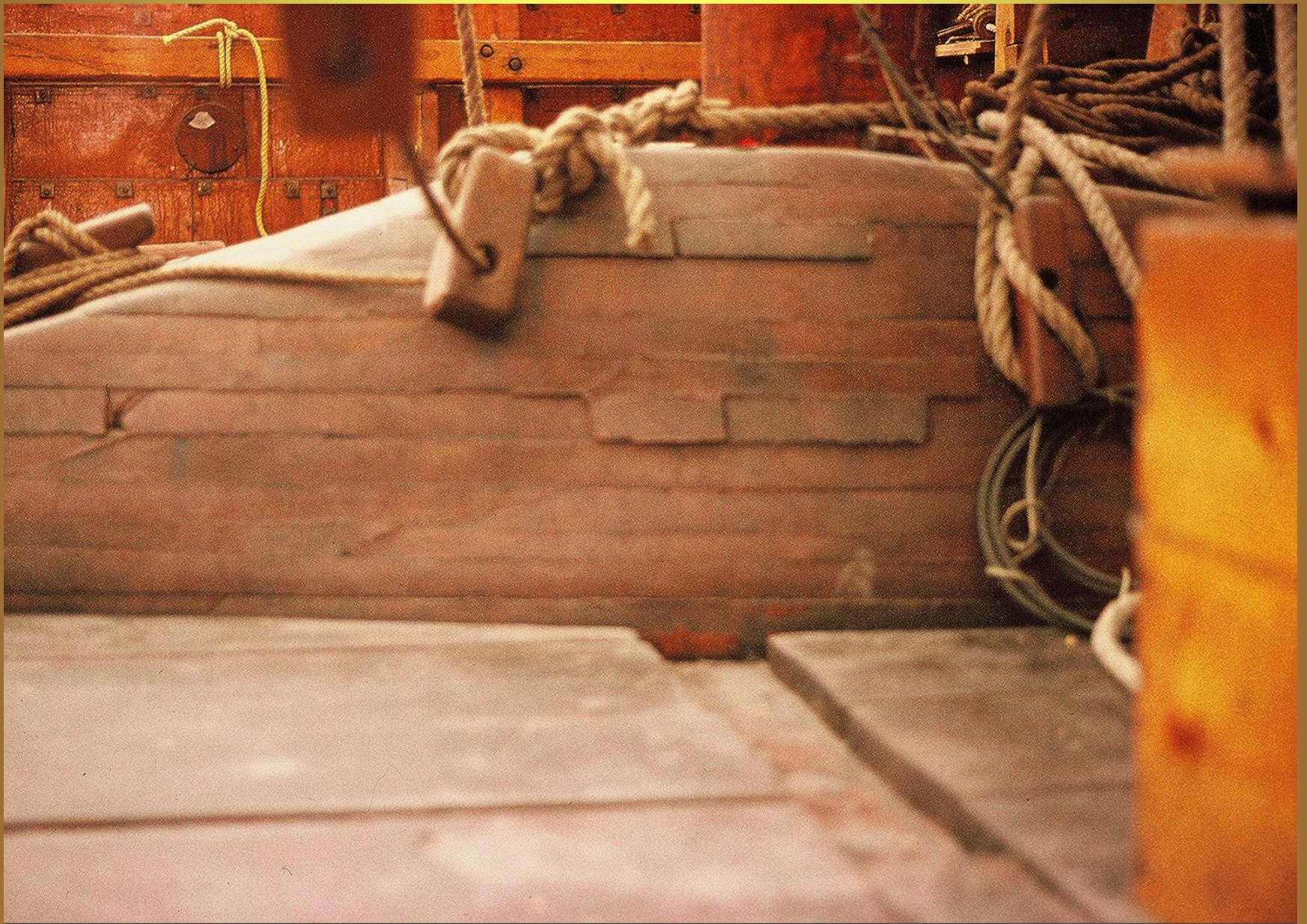
**Scandinavian
Stave Church
Reproduction
Rapid City SD.**

**Dragons on
top.**

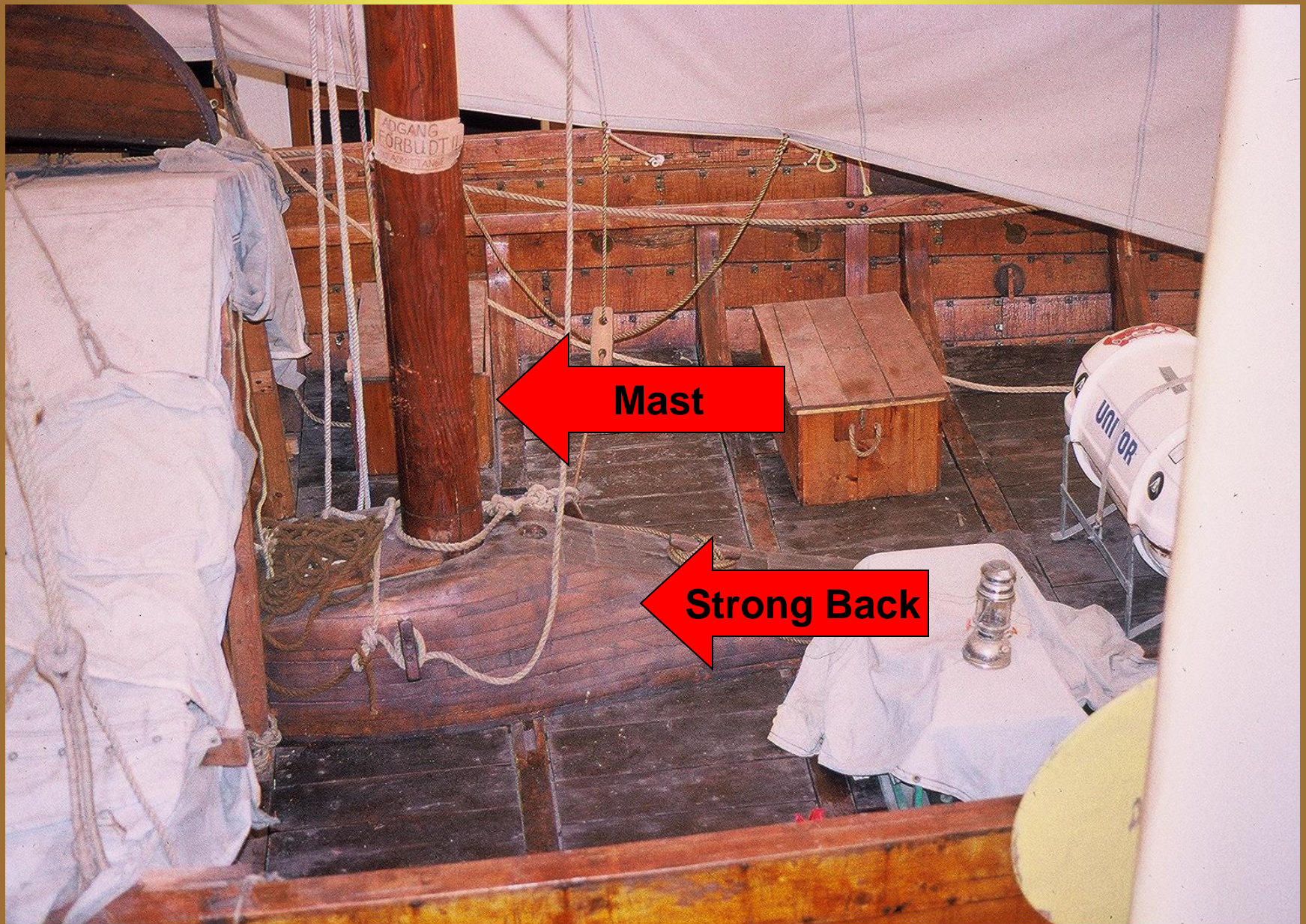




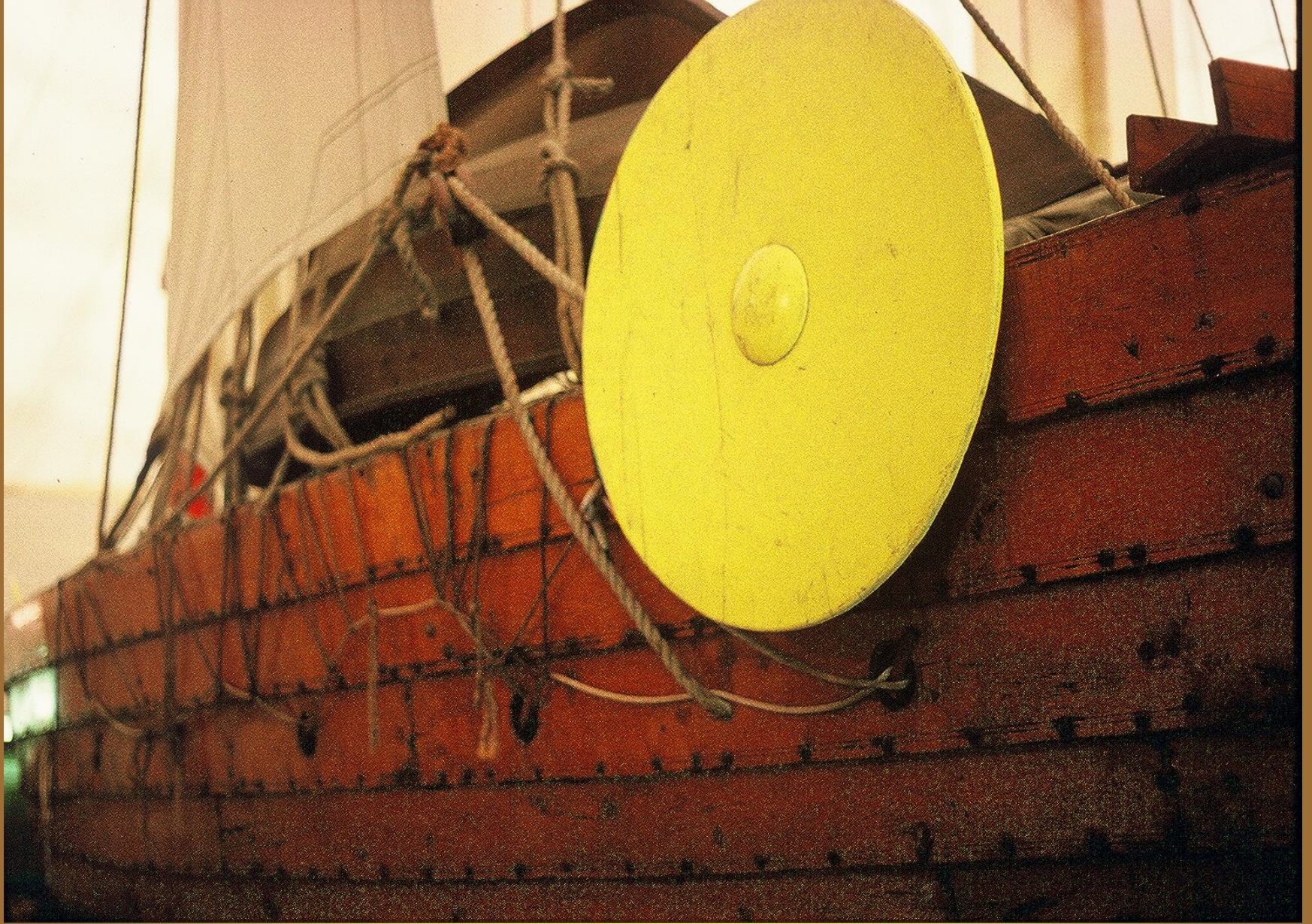
Where the mast is placed in the keel strong back.



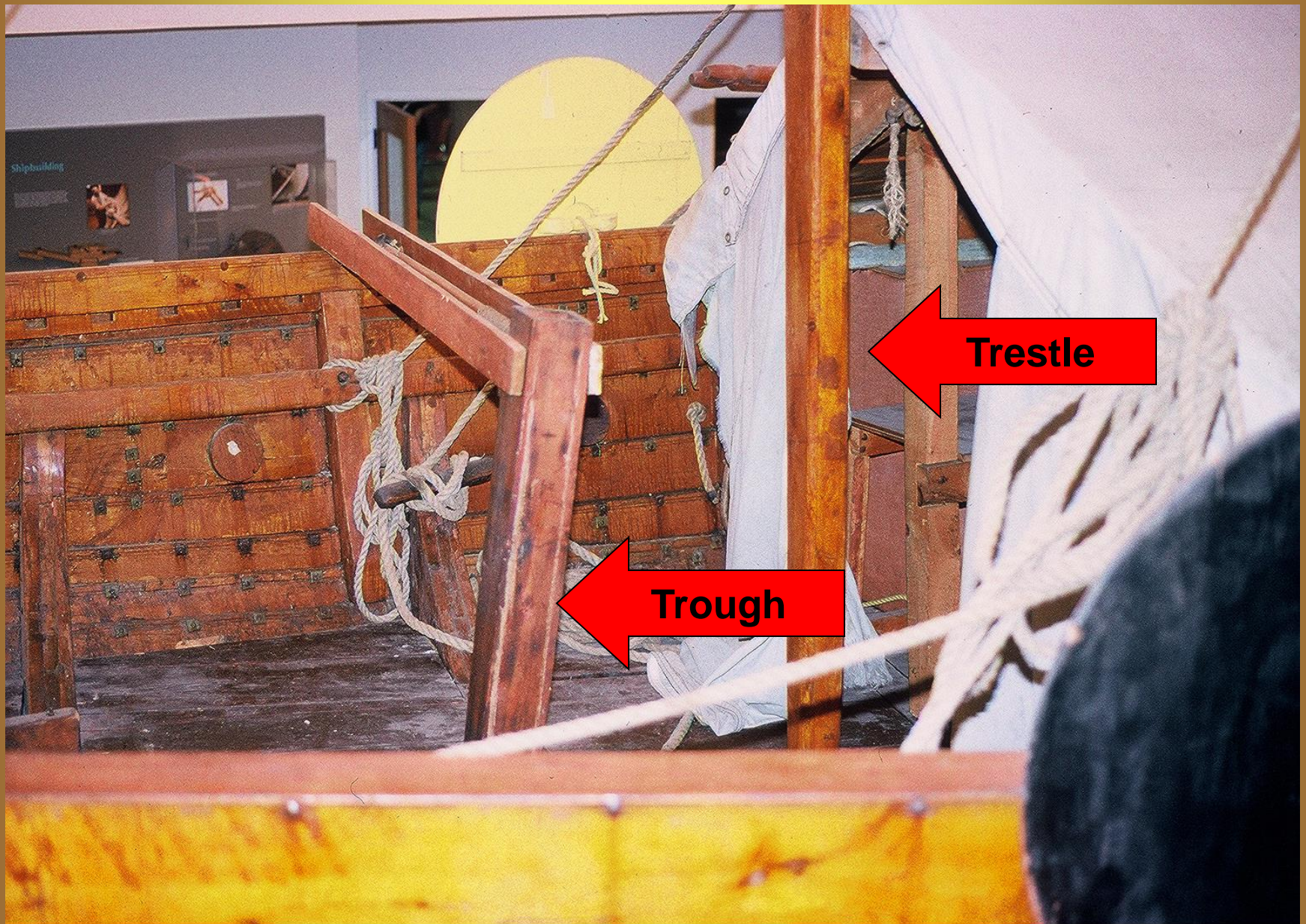
The keel strong back.



The mast... stepped into the keel strong back...



**Shield with oar holes below in the third wooden plank.
Shield is handy to grab if attacked.**



Trestle

Trough

The trough... to carry away the water from the bilge...



Close up of the trough base.



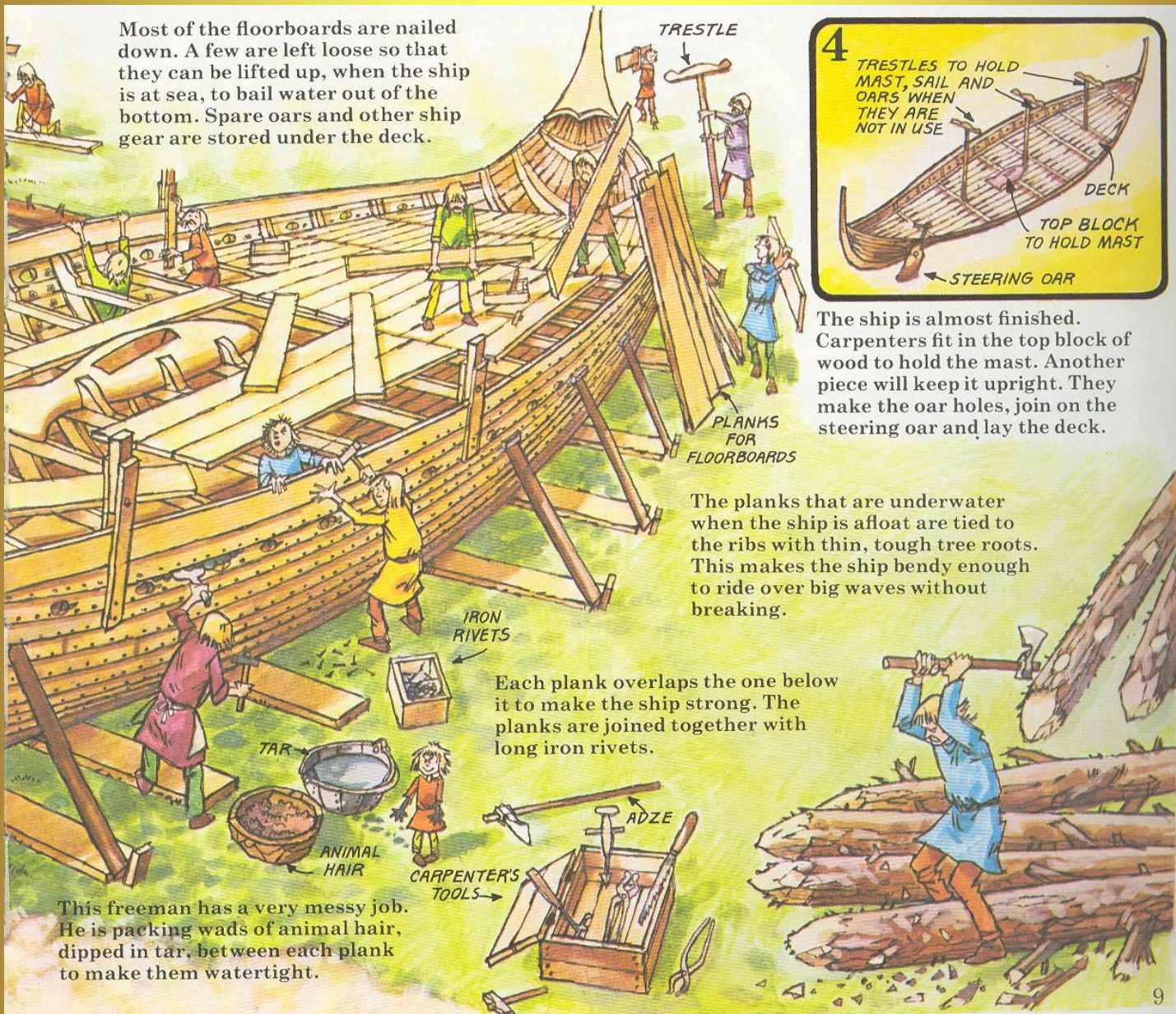
View into the tent which has bunks and food storage.



Inside showing the planking held together by iron rivets.



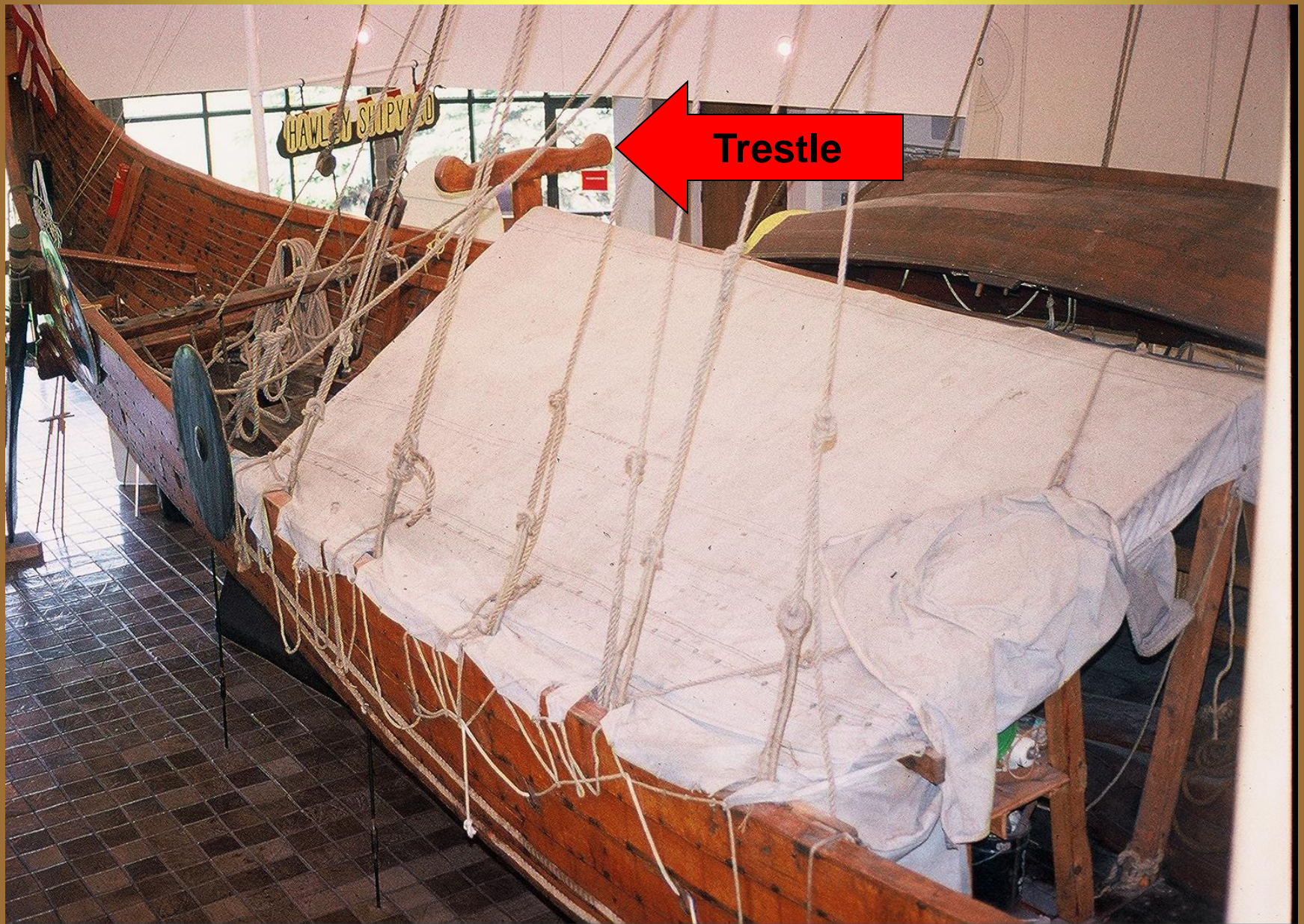
Examples of rivets from exhibit at MN. Science Museum.



Construction close up.



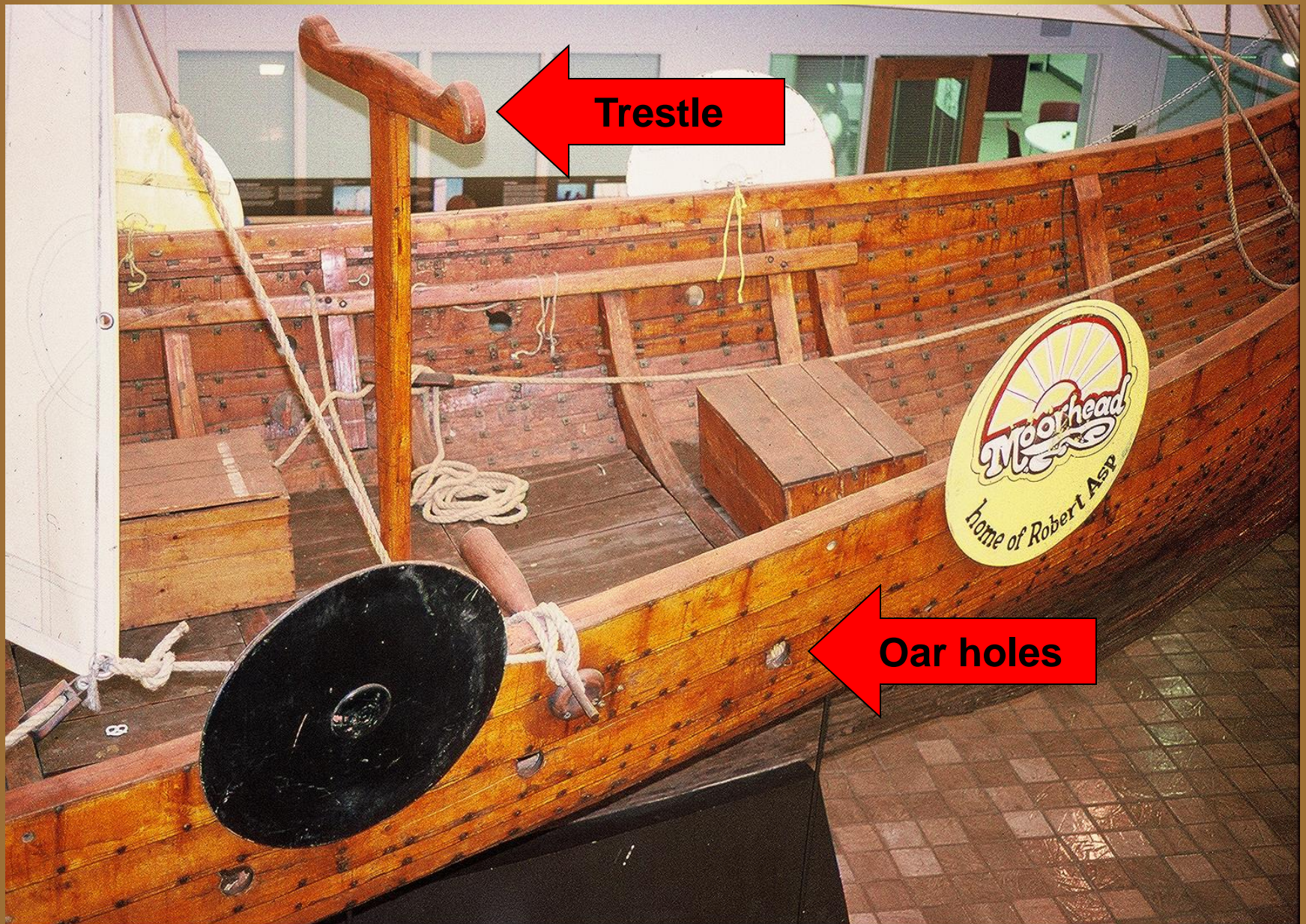
Stern view of ship. Bilge trough on the far right.



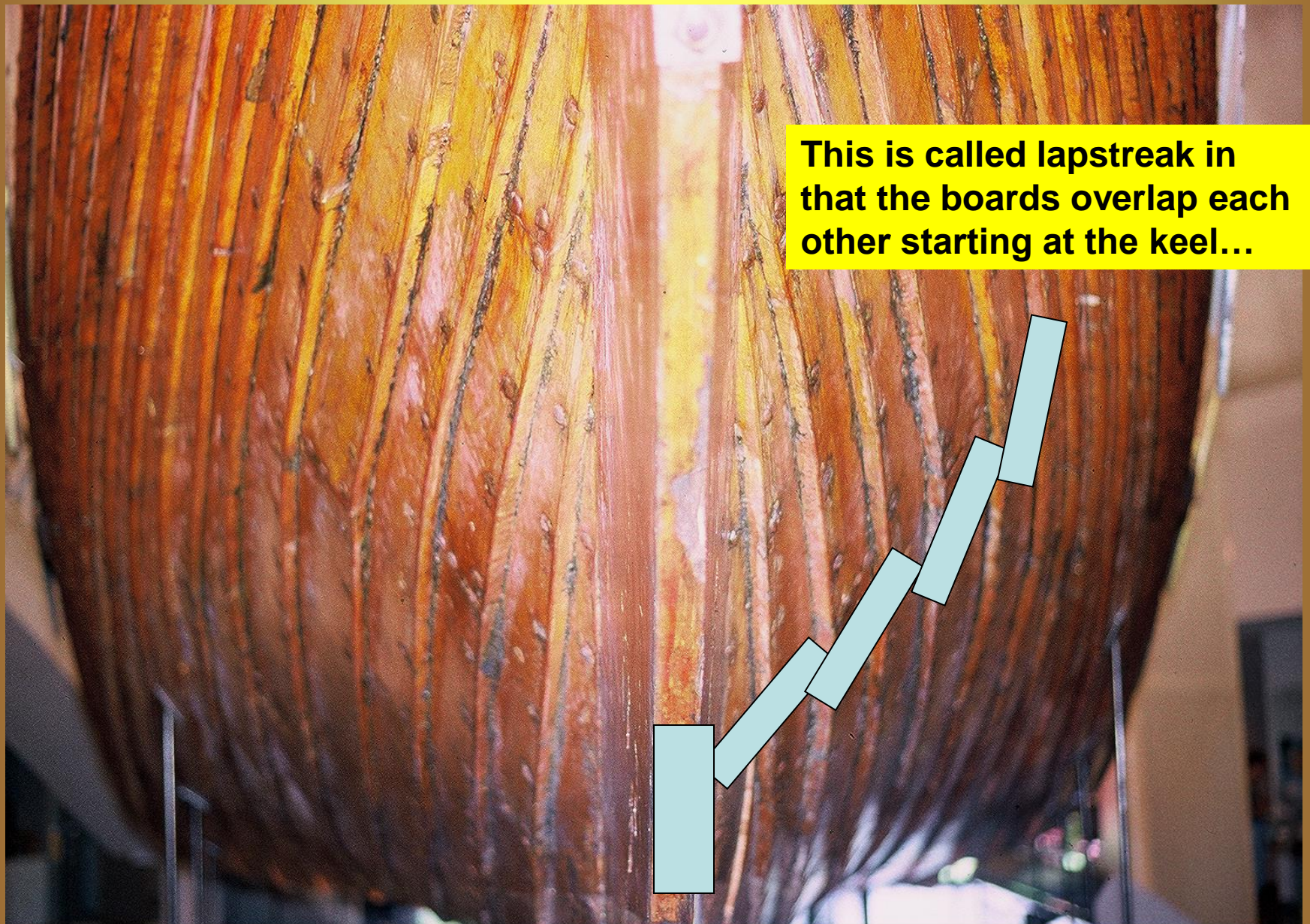
The tent shelter. “T” trestle... to hold the mast and oars.



View of the bow and dragon's head.



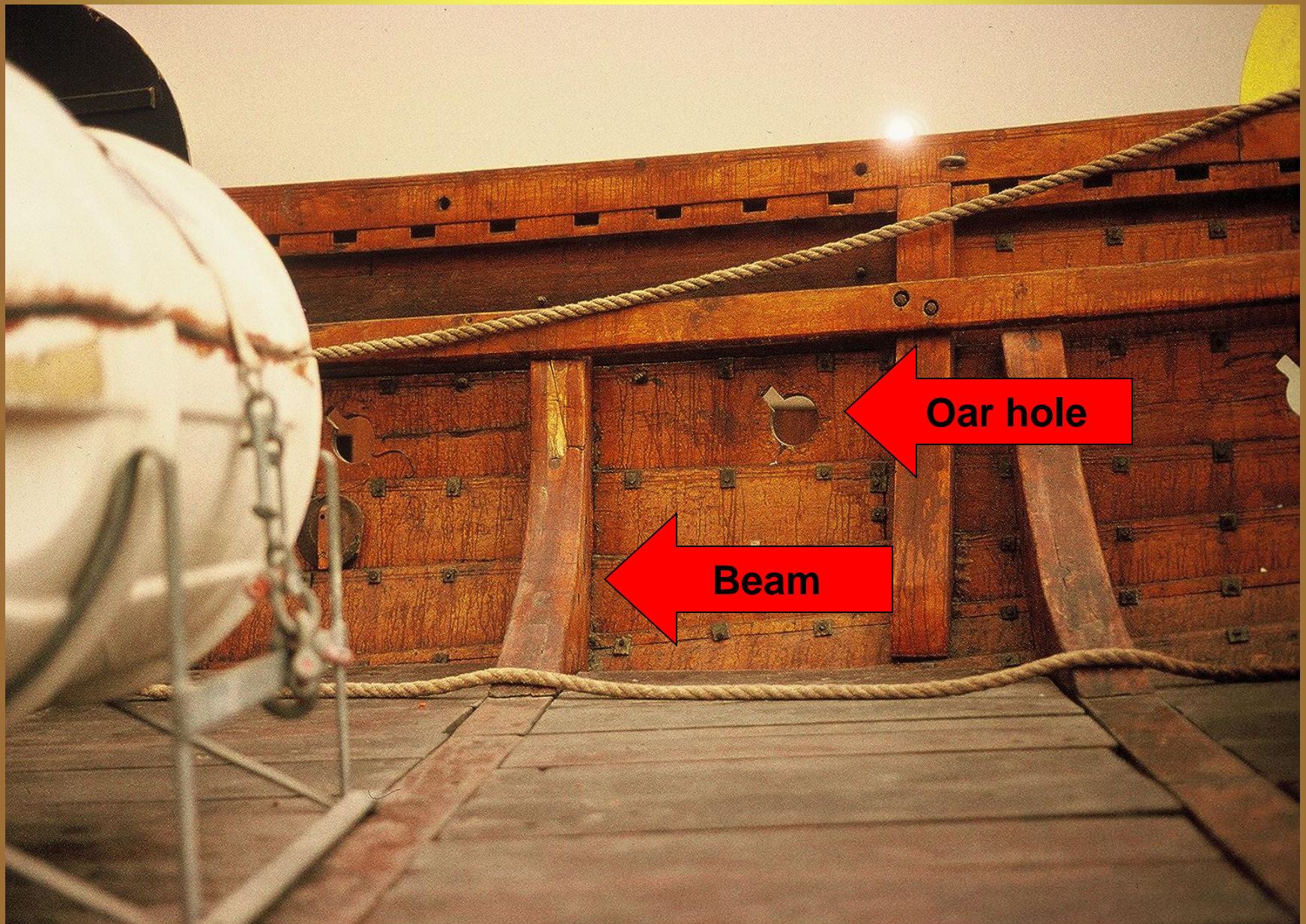
Trestle... and oar holes...



Underneath shows the planking and keel...



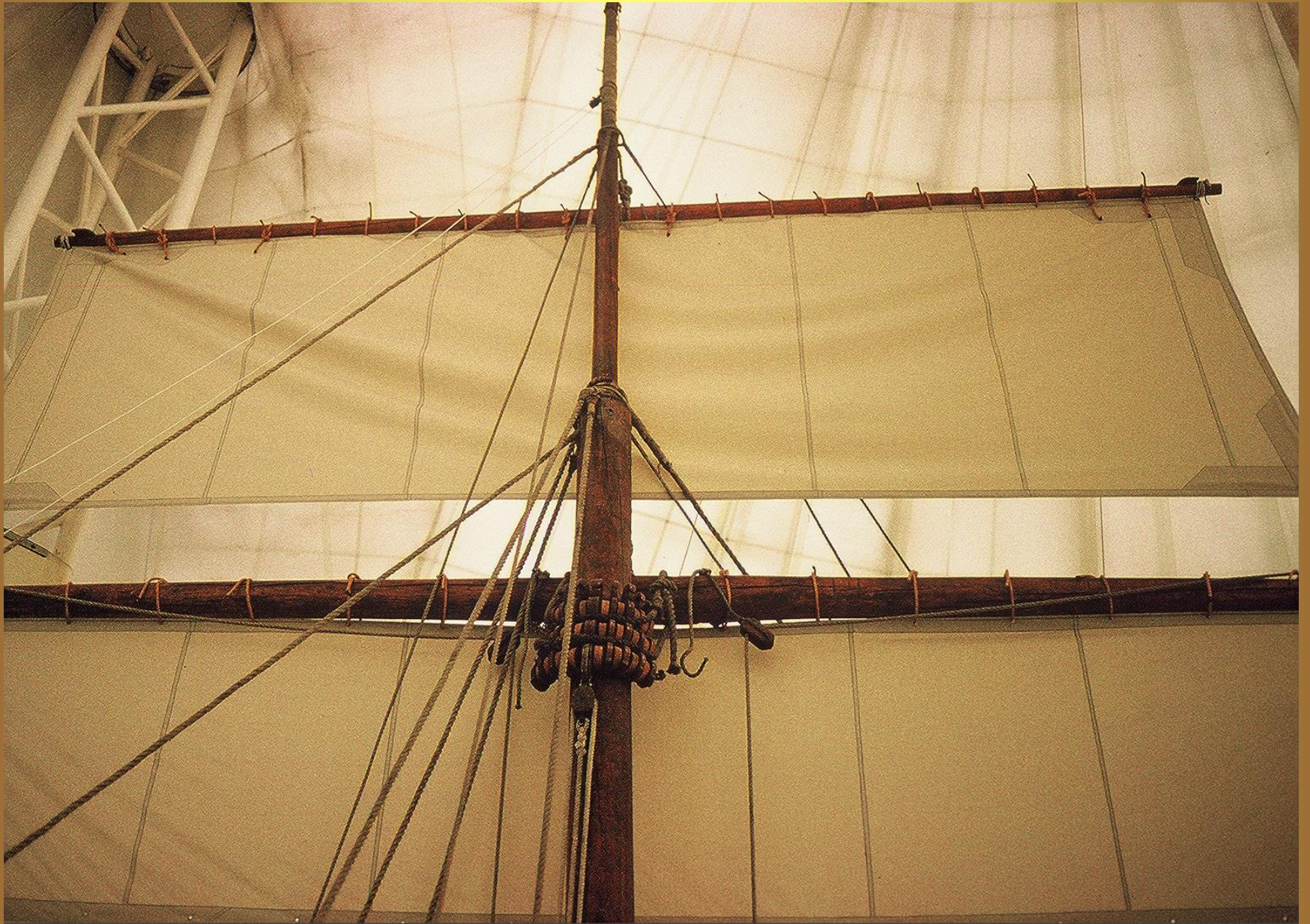
View of the main deck area.



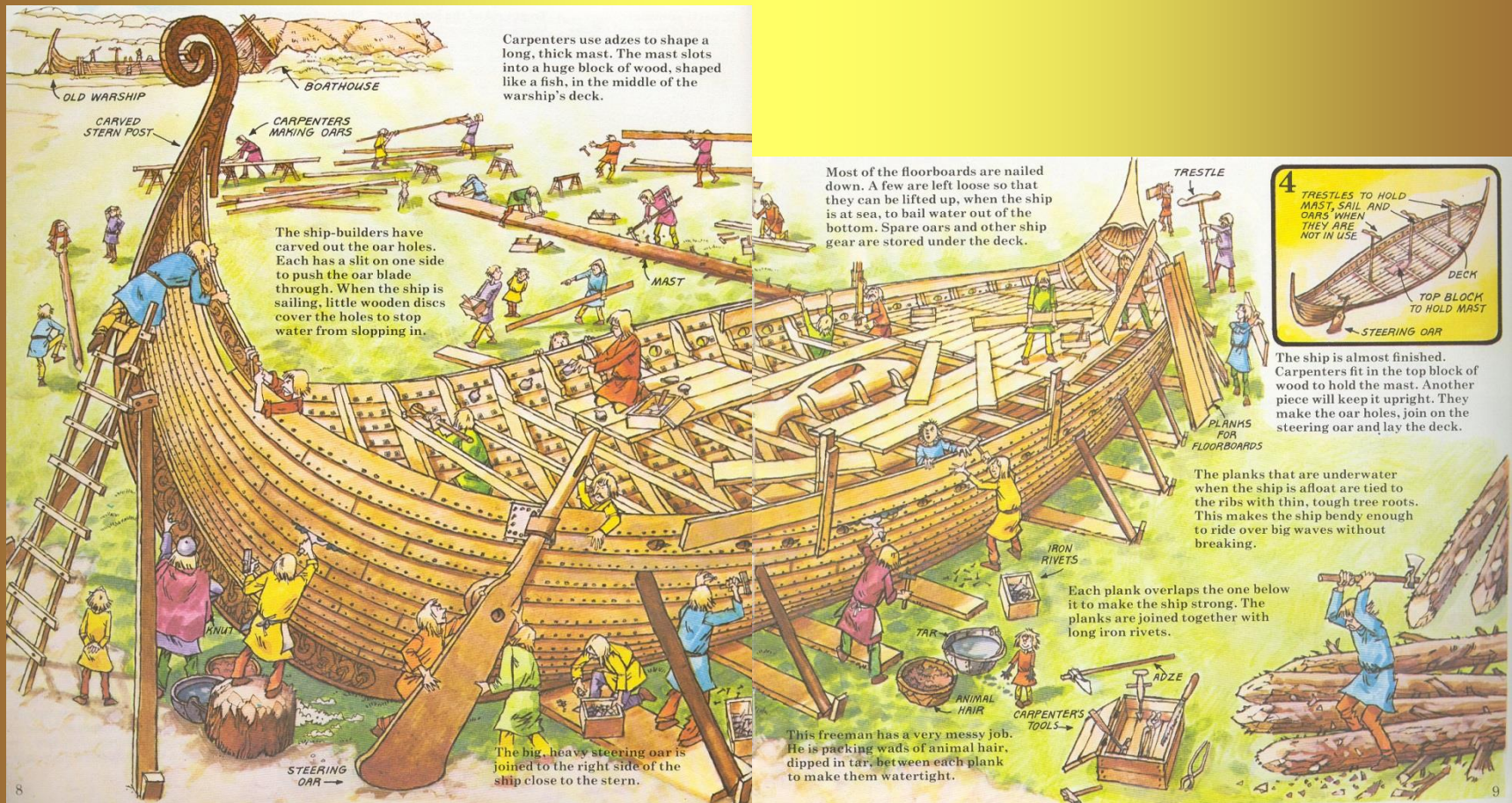
Cross beams... attached to the side planks...



The dragon's head bow piece.

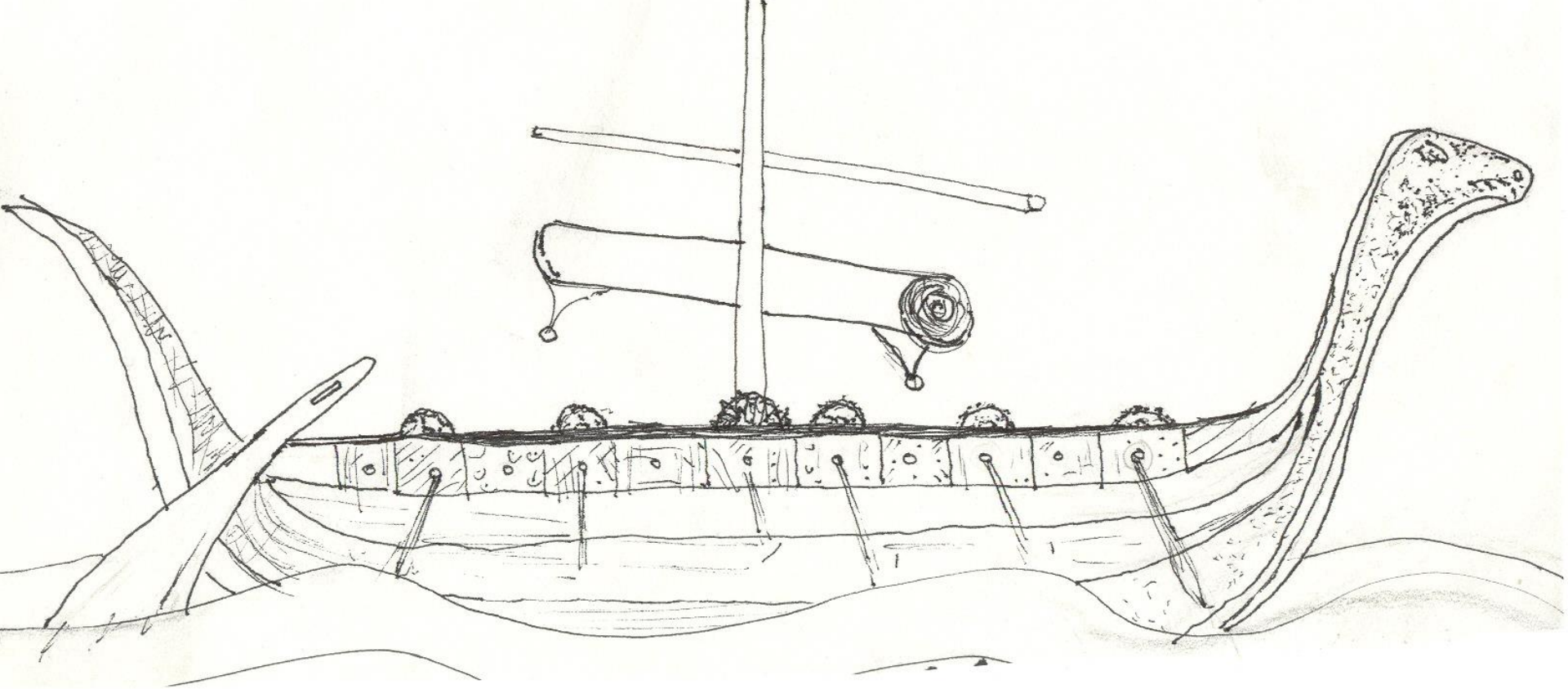


The mast is 4 stories high.

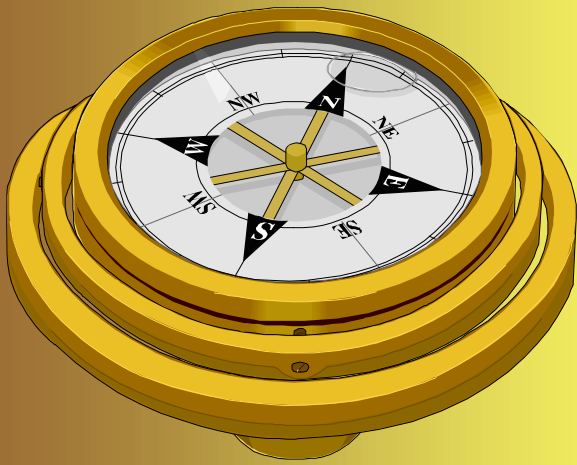


Construction shows a high degree of technical ability.

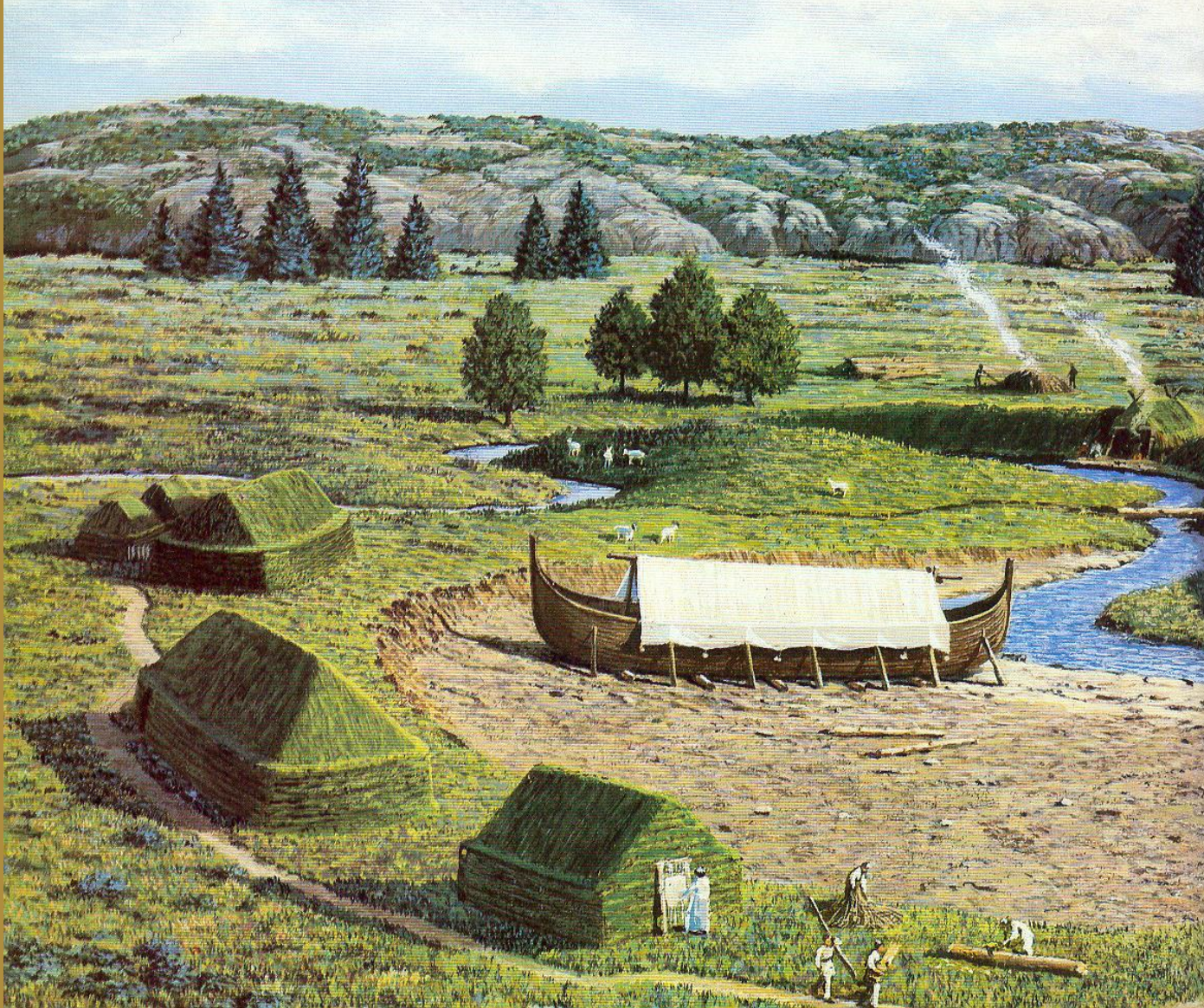
Settlements



For years, traditional archaeologists said Vikings could never get to North America because they had no compass, they had flat bottomed boats that could not tack against the wind and the ships were too small for deep sea travel.



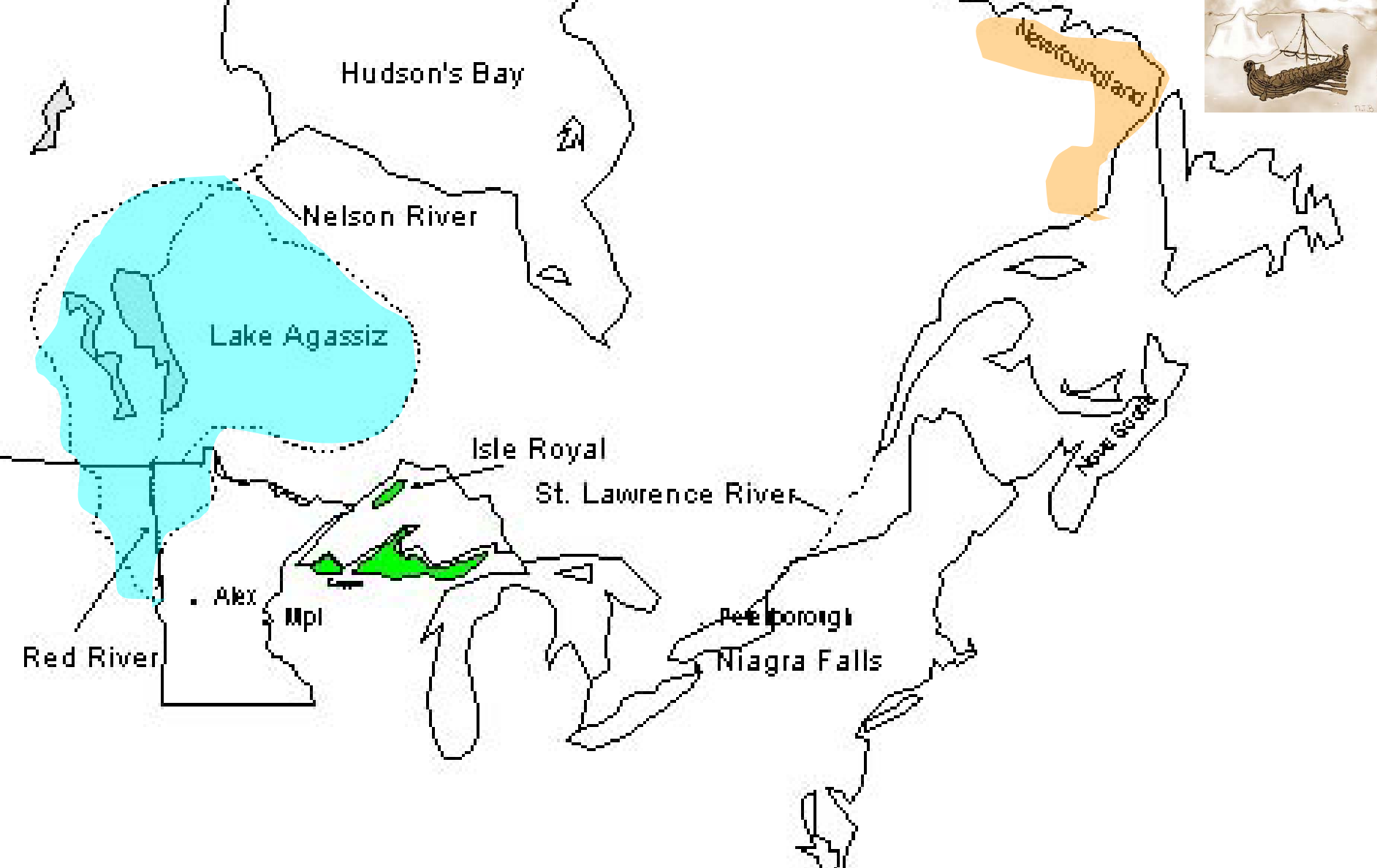
- 1. No compass – The Last Navigator Lesson 14 shows that the South sea islanders could navigate all over the Pacific basin using only star risings and settings on the horizon. They used no compass.**
- 2. Flat bottomed boats that could not tack against the wind – No one told them they couldn't tack so they did anyway.**
- 3. The ships were too small for deep sea travel. Archeologists dug up one a few years ago that was buried as a funeral ship and it was over 100 feet long. Santa Maria was only 60 feet.**



Traditional archaeologists finally accept that Vikings got to Newfoundland. [Vineland] as they have found Viking homes & artifacts there.



**Reproduction of a Viking cross found in Newfoundland.
Dates to 900AD. LaValle Replica.**



Newfoundland is on the East coast... Note Lake Agassiz we will see later...

MINNESOTA WOMAN

Minnesota woman - the skeleton of a girl about fifteen years of age -- was discovered at this point in 1931 by a highway repair crew. Although the skeleton has not been dated exactly, based on the site geology scientists believe it to be perhaps 10,000 years old. This would make Minnesota Woman one of America's oldest human skeletons.

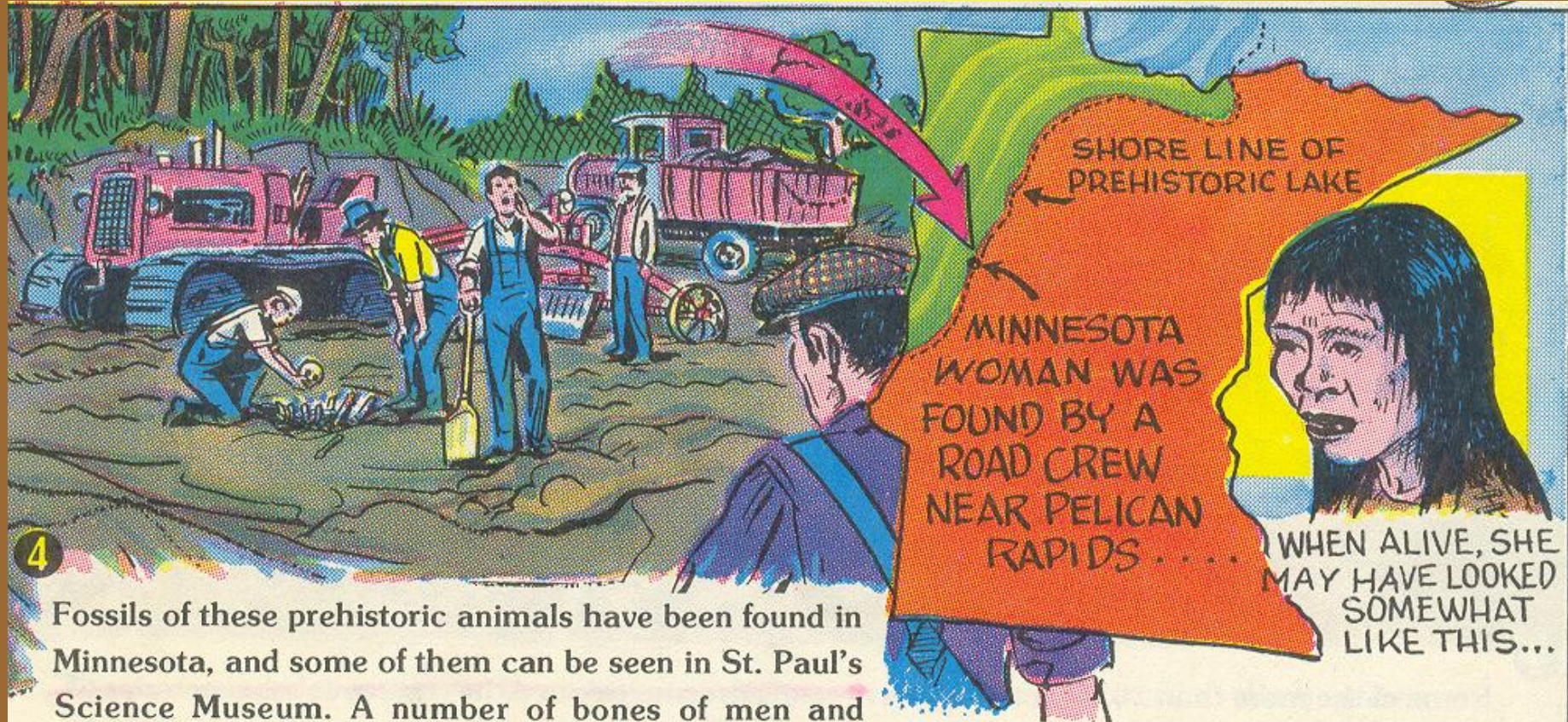
Two artifacts -- a dagger of elk horn and a conch shell -- were discovered with the bones. Archaeologists believe that the girl drowned in Glacial Lake Pelican, which adjoined Glacial Lake Agassiz, a huge body of water that covered much of northwestern Minnesota at the end of the last ice age.



ERECTED BY THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1992

**Other evidence shows they reached Minnesota.
Minnesota Woman...**



Fossils of these prehistoric animals have been found in Minnesota, and some of them can be seen in St. Paul's Science Museum. A number of bones of men and women have also been found, but it is not known exactly when they lived here. In 1931, for example, the bones of a girl were found in what was once the bottom of a glacial lake. If this girl (called "Minnesota Woman") is as old as the clay bed of the lake bottom in which she was found, she could have lived in Minnesota over 10,000 years ago.

**Found by a road crew in 1931.
Found in Agassiz dried up lake.**

This may be the burial of a Viking woman. She was found with a conch shell... that could only come from the ocean. It is something the Vikings might have brought from the Atlantic ocean or acquired through trade. Dating was “inconclusive.”

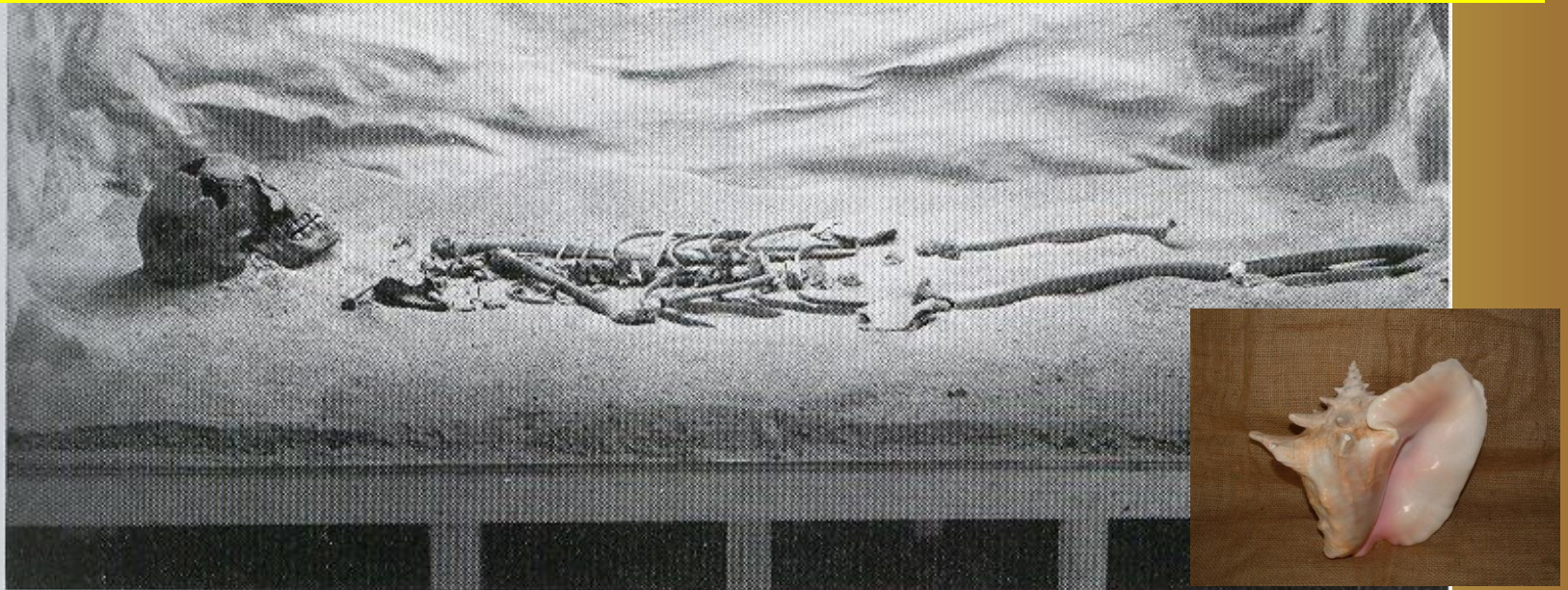


Figure 12-14. Skeleton of Minnesota Woman (“Minnesota Minnie”) at the Minnesota Historical Society’s Museum in St. Paul. (Photo by Eugene Becker and courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.)

Minnesota Woman at MN Historical Society, St Paul ...



Russ teaches about the Minnesota Woman.

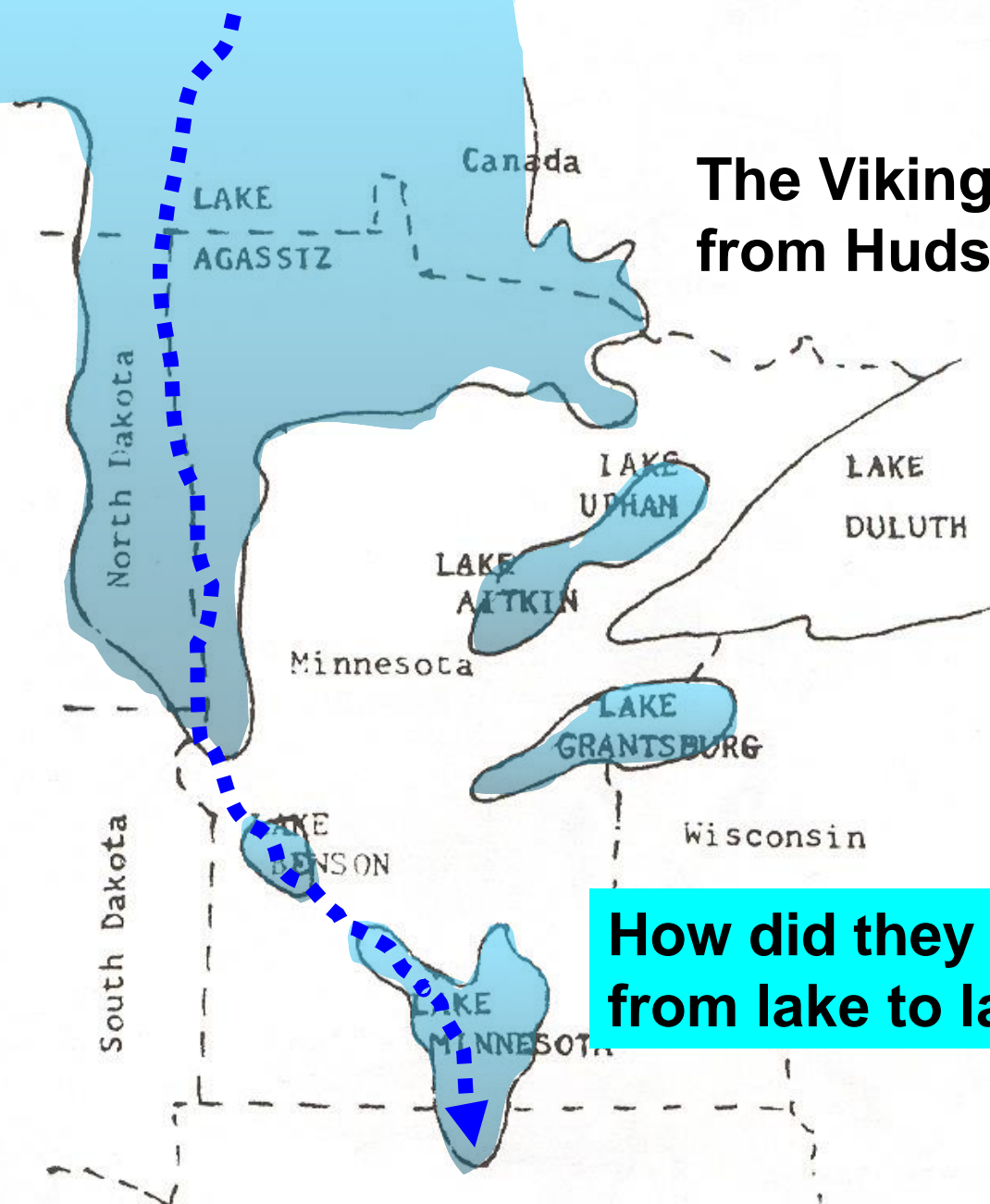


First. How did the Vikings get to Minnesota?



From Newfoundland to Hudson's Bay... & then to Lake Agassiz... would be easy for Viking ships...

**The Vikings came in
from Hudson's Bay...**



**How did they cross land
from lake to lake...?**

Lakes... left from Noah's Flood that have since evaporated...



Sailing out of the fjord, the leading ship heads for the open sea. Its big, square sail is lashed to a long pole called the yard-arm which can be turned to catch the wind. The crew use the ropes at the bottom corners of the sail to control it.

of sight of land, they use the sun, the North Star and a kind of compass to help them go in the right direction. Coastal birds show them that land is near.

SEALS

OARS

TILLER

SVEN

ERIC

LOG BEING CARRIED TO FRONT OF SHIP

Eric is in charge of his father's new warship. Slaves help him and the crew to push it into the water. As the ship moves slowly over the logs, the men pick up those at the back and lay them in front of the ship.

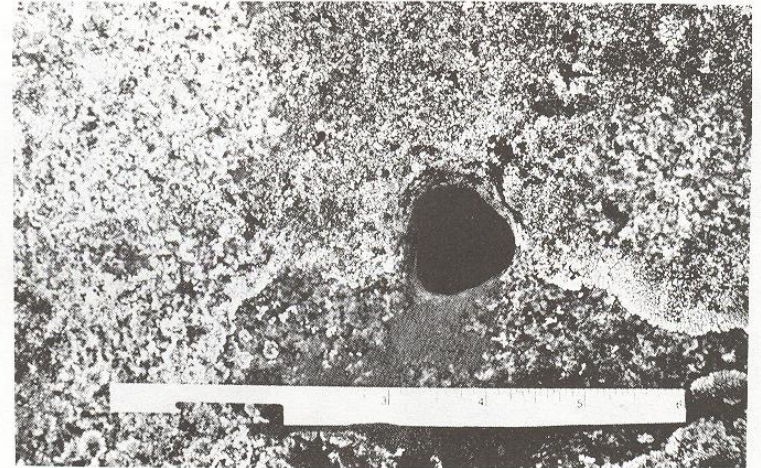
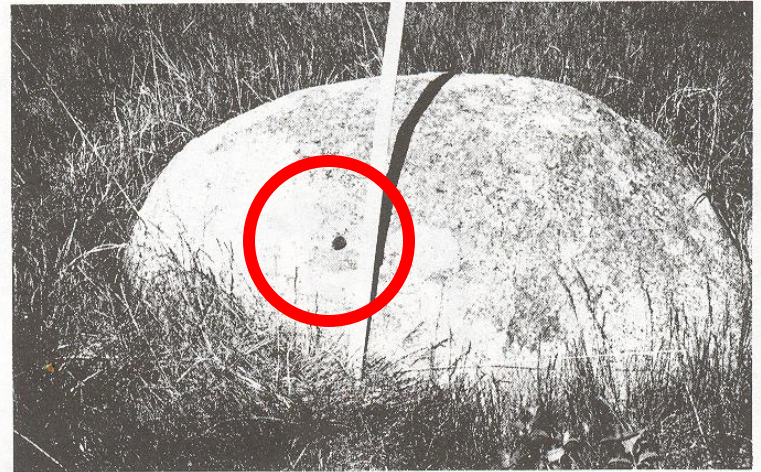
“When the go’n gets tough, the tough get go’n.”

Mooring Stones

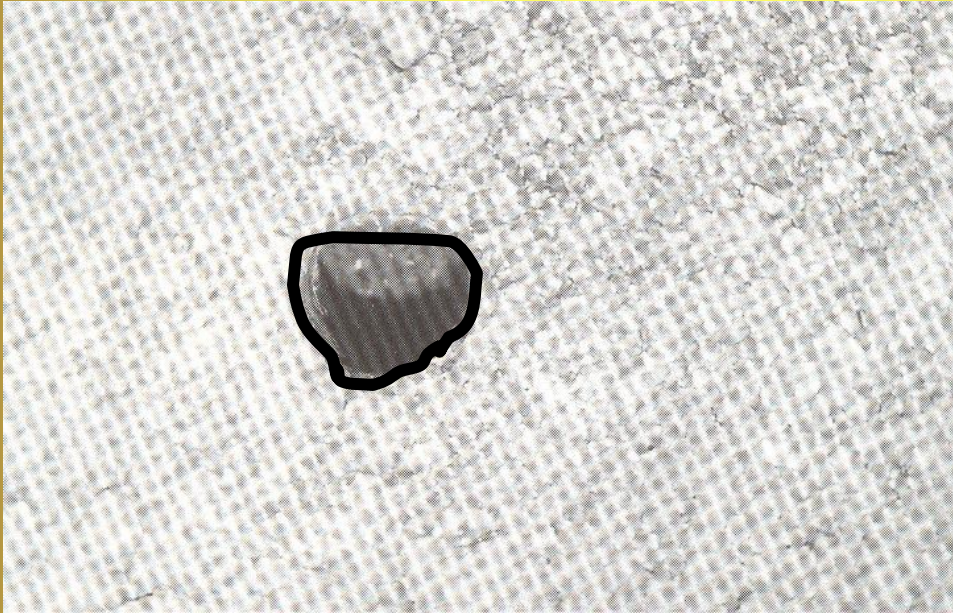
**The mooring stone holes...
are different from the ones
drilled in other rocks that
were used for blasting.**

**Mooring stones are the
key to the mystery...**

MOORING STONE #5



HOLE IN MOORING STONE #5



The triangular mooring stone hole...
300 have been identified in the Minnesota area.



Star chisel used today to cut holes in rocks.



Star point.

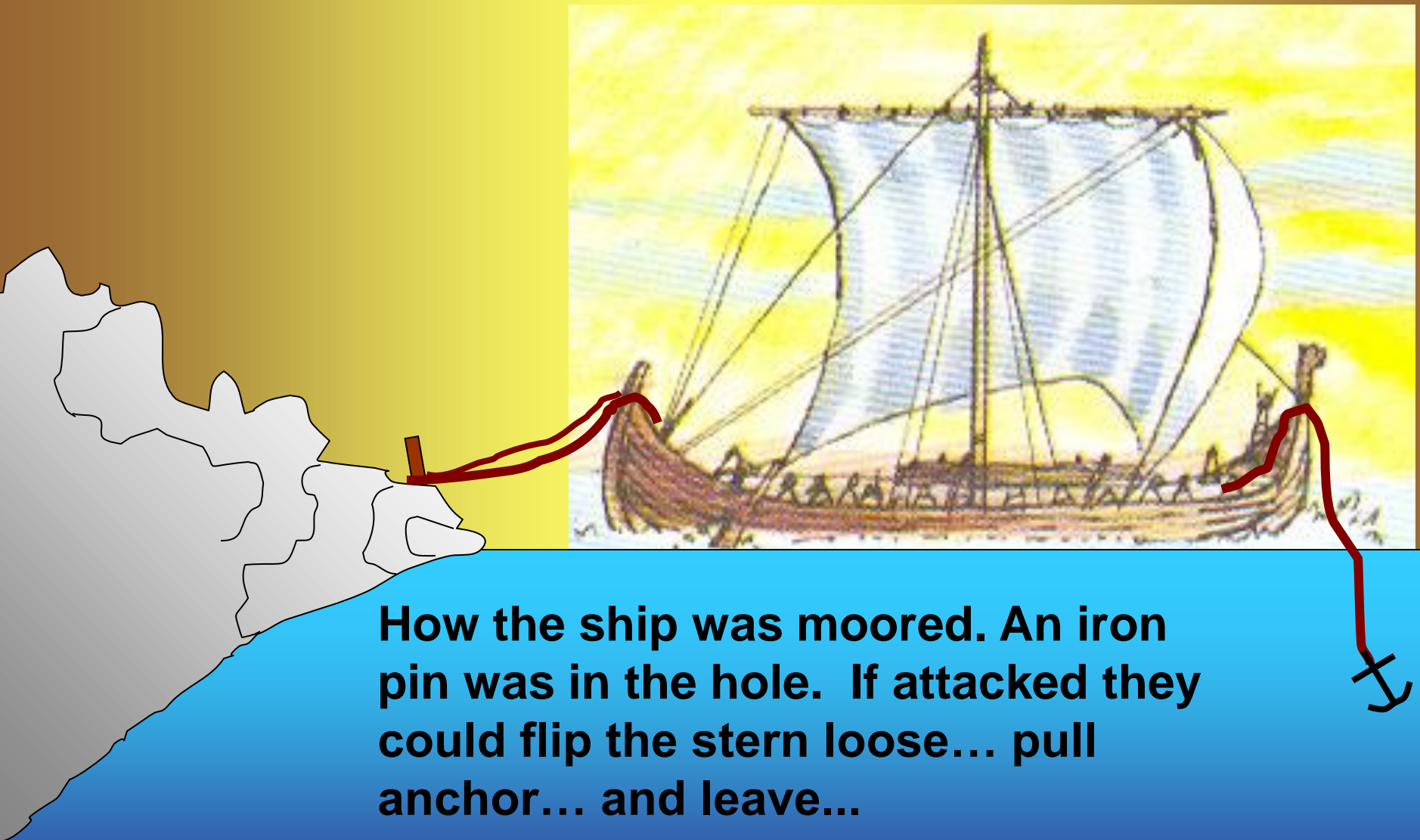


Mooring stones at Pelican Rapids, MN. 2003



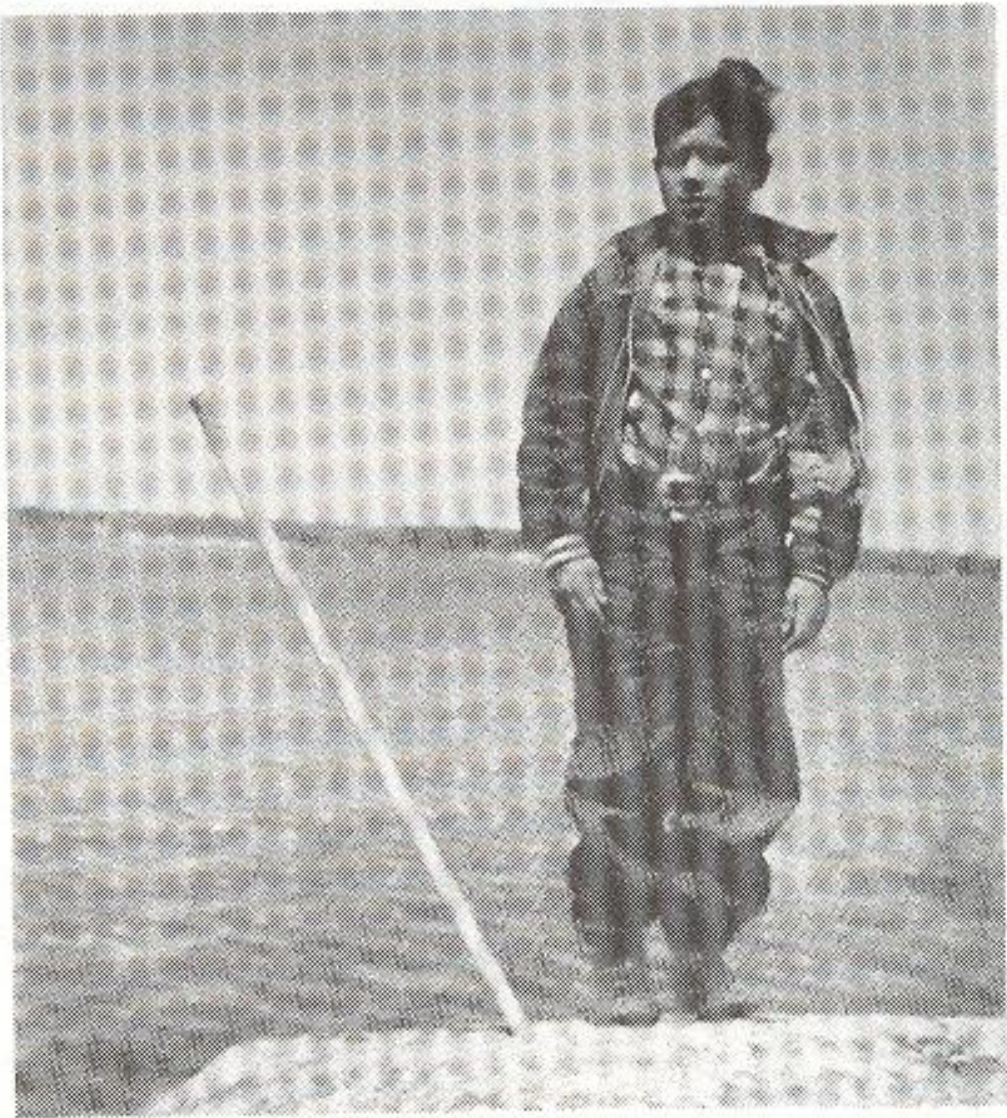
4 inches deep and triangular.
10-20 minutes to cut.

They would not cut it as it would be hard to replace the rope 3000 miles from home.



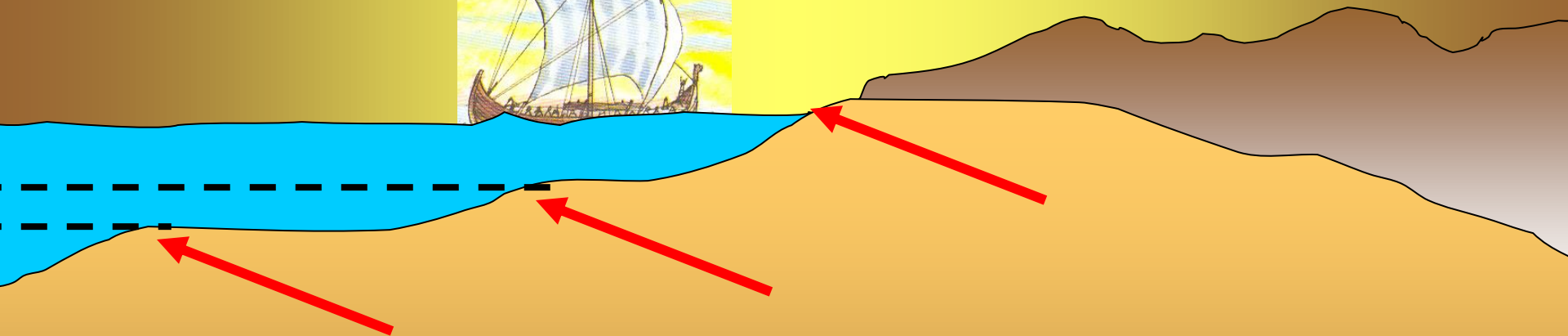
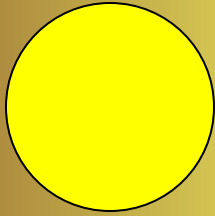
How the ship was moored. An iron pin was in the hole. If attacked they could flip the stern loose... pull anchor... and leave...

Mooring Stone on
Lake Winnipeg



Showing stake in mooring stone.

Orval Fredrich had predicted that if his theory were true, one could find the mooring holes at the same elevations around the dried Agassiz lake bed. That has turned out to be the result.

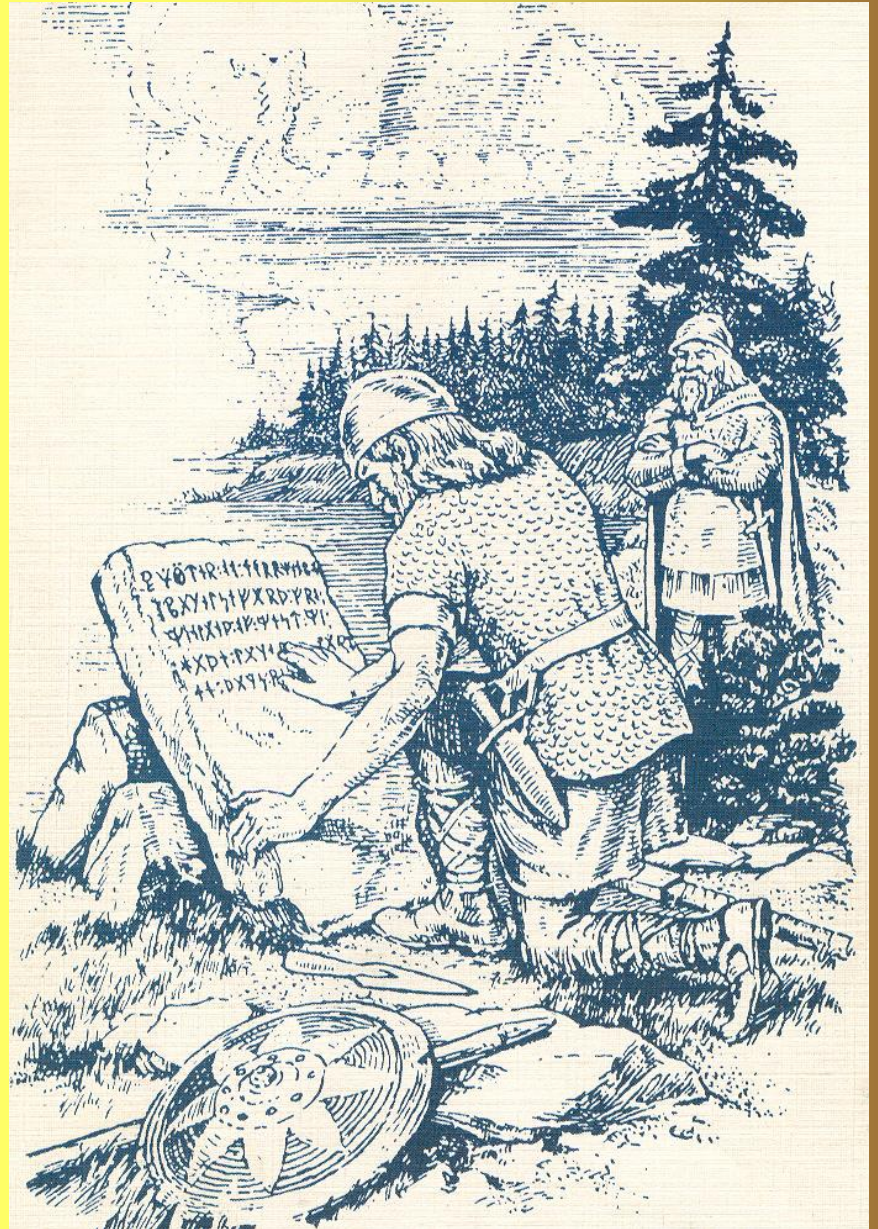


Mooring holes are found lower... over the years as the lake evaporated.

Runestone

**Artists view of the
Vikings carving the
Kensington Runestone
near Alexandria, MN.**

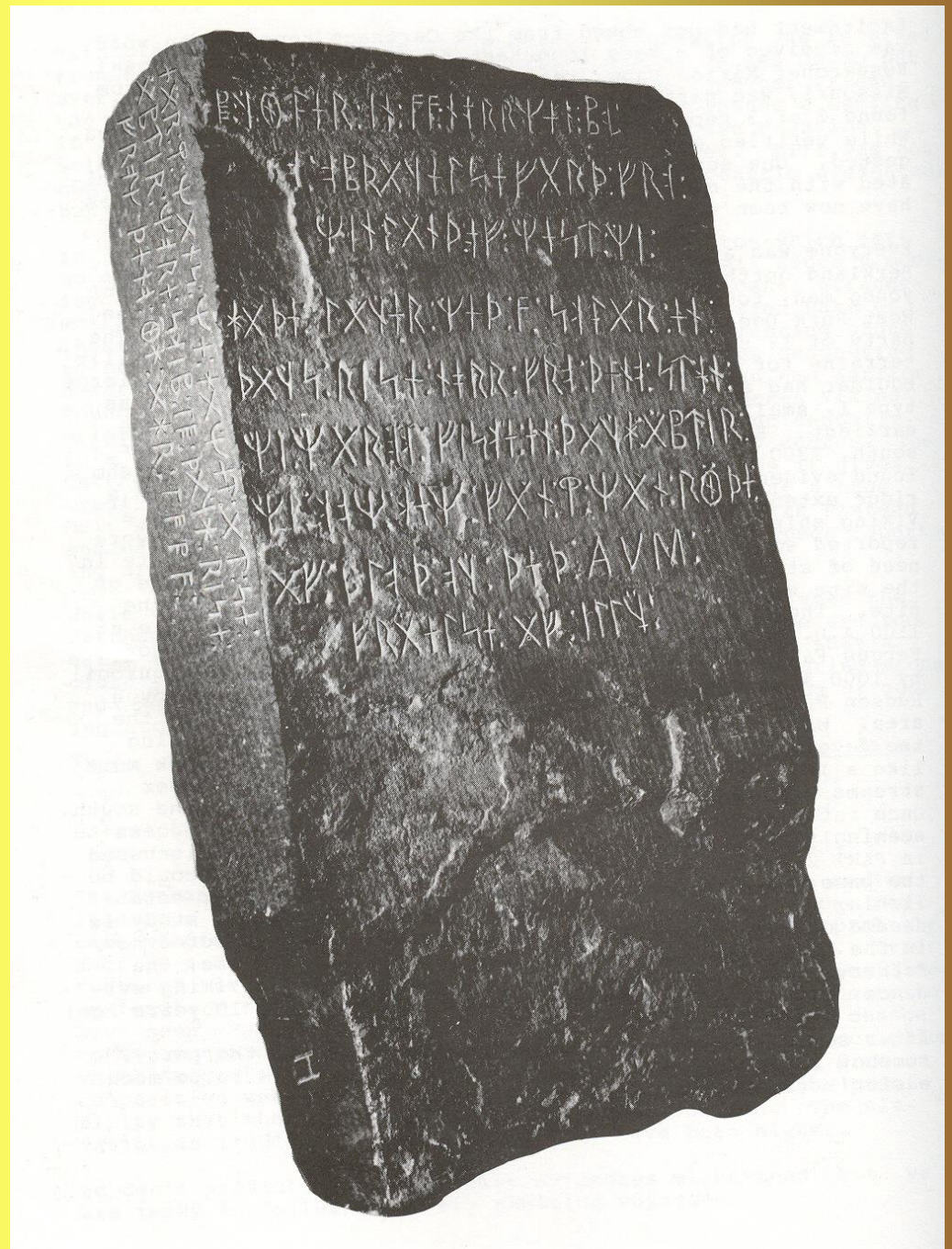
**What other evidence is
there for Vikings in the
Mid West...?**

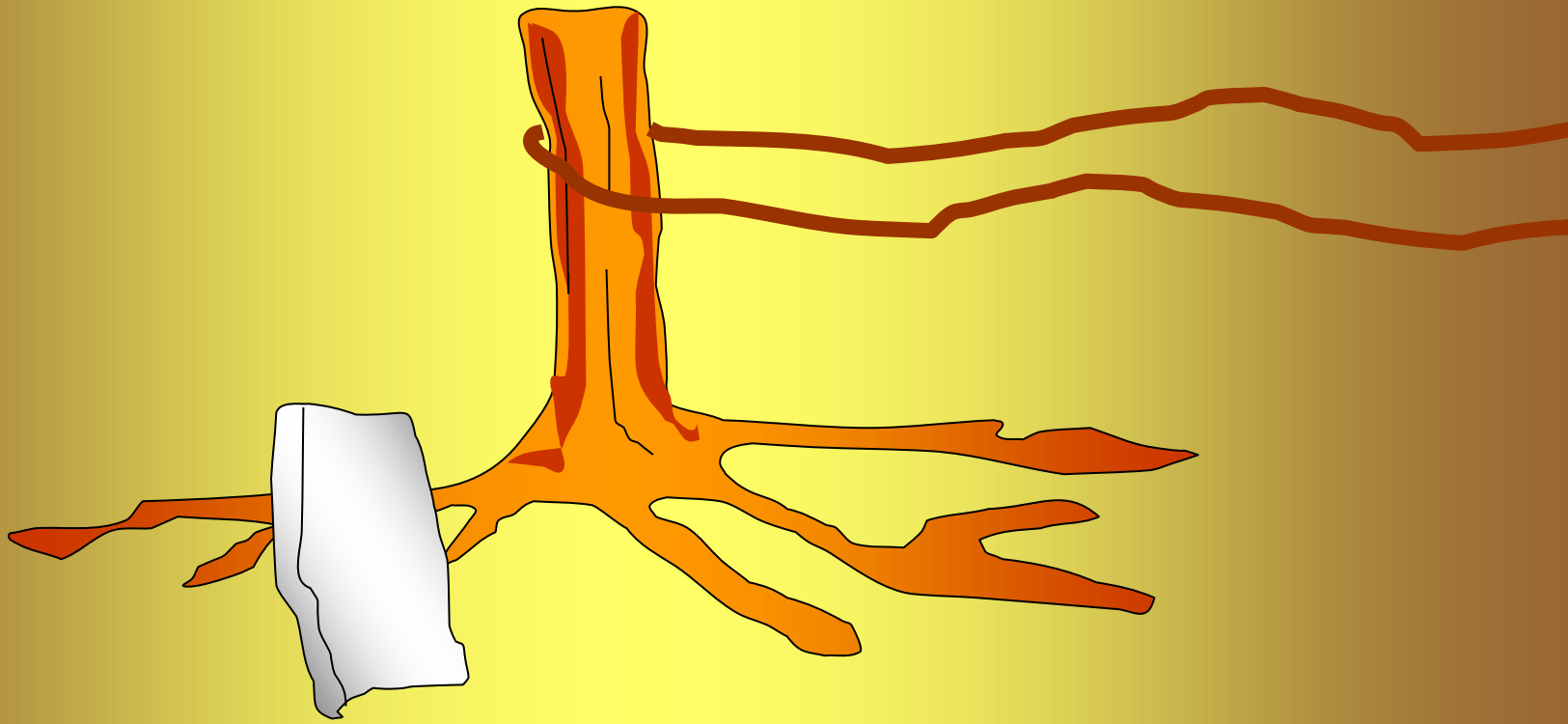


The Kensington Runestone.

Alexandria
Museum, MN.

Found by Olaf
Ohman in 1898



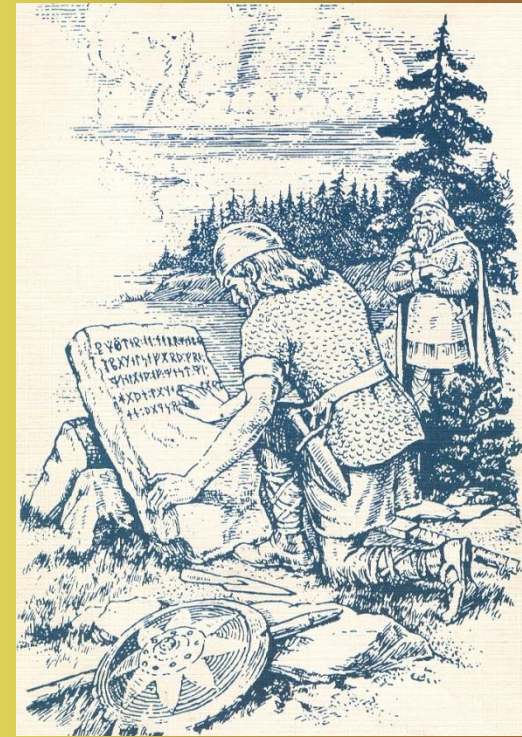


Olaf Ohman was pulling a tree out of the ground to clear his land for crops when he and his helpers found the stone gripped by the tree roots.

In Depth Information

How and where was it found?

On November 8, 1898, a farmer named Olaf Ohman, several of his sons, and some men from neighboring farms were clearing lumber and pulling stumps in preparation for plowing. Ohman was having considerable difficulty digging one tree, a poplar estimated to be between 10 and 40 years old, which was on the southern slope of a 50-foot knoll between his farm and that of Nils Flaaten, Ohman's closest neighbor.



When the tree was finally uprooted, the cause of Ohman's trouble came into view: entwined in the roots of the aspen was a 200 pound slab of graywacke, the Kensington Runestone. The roots of the tree, especially the largest root, were flattened by contact with the stone, as was noted by several people who were there and by later visitors to the site. The stone was found face down in the soil, about six inches below ground level.

This site has a lot on Q&A and rebuttals to critics.

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/6726/kensington/kensington.htm>

Message on the front...

8 Goths and 22 Norwegians on

Exploration journey from

Vinland of the west. We

Had camp beside two islands one

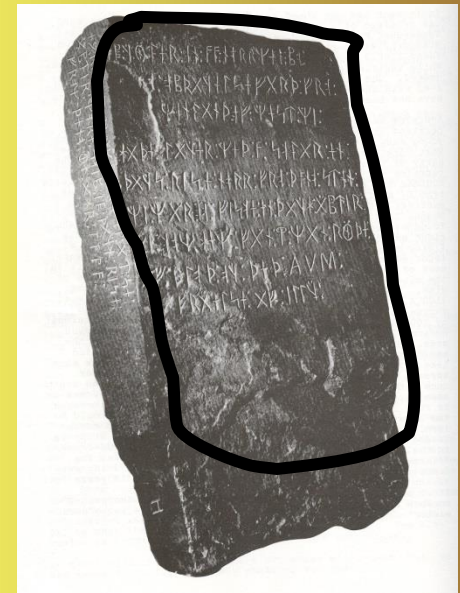
Day's journey north of this stone.

We were out fishing one day. After

We came home, found 10 men red

With blood and dead. Ave Maria

Deliver from evil.



In Depth Information

Where has it been since?

The history of the stone since Ohman found it has been an interesting one. After the initial discovery of the stone, it was sent to the University of Minnesota for scholars to examine. The stone made its way to Chicago, where several Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian scholars declared it a fraud of recent date. The stone was then returned to Mr. Ohman, who put it to use as a doorstep for his granary.

In 1907, a young scholar named Hjalmar R. Holand purchased the stone from Mr. Ohman and began to promote it, giving speeches and writing books about the stone, Viking settlements in America, and the "Holy Mission" of Paul Knutson, which supposedly left the stone behind.

The Ruin Stone. For most of 1948 the stone was on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution, where the Curator and Director publicly praised it as "probably the most important archeological object yet found in North America."

The stone was returned to Minnesota in March of 1949 to be unveiled in St. Paul in honor of the state's centennial. In August it came to a permanent home in Alexandria, Minnesota, at the Runestone Museum, where it resides to this day.

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/6726/kensington/kenfaq.htm#q7>

One theory is that they were attacked by angry Vikings who did not want to come under Norway's control.



They buried the dead and may have fled West to friends, the Mandan Indians...

The Vikings may have intermarried with the friendly Mandan Indians.



Similarities of the Mandan's and Vikings.

1. Knew about Adam and Eve

2. The devil

3. The Flood

4. Ancestors came in a huge boat...

5. The Virgin mother

6. The miracle working child. [An early church tradition not in the Bible]

7. The miracle of the loaves and fishes...

8. Mandan's have had red and blond hair with blue eyes.

Could know this from Noah's passing it on.

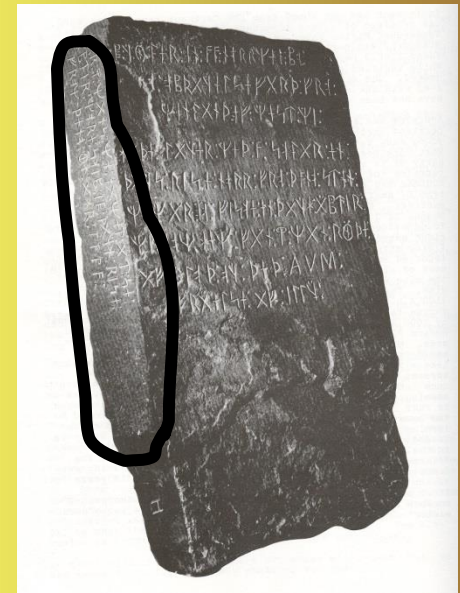
Could only know this from people who knew the New Testament.

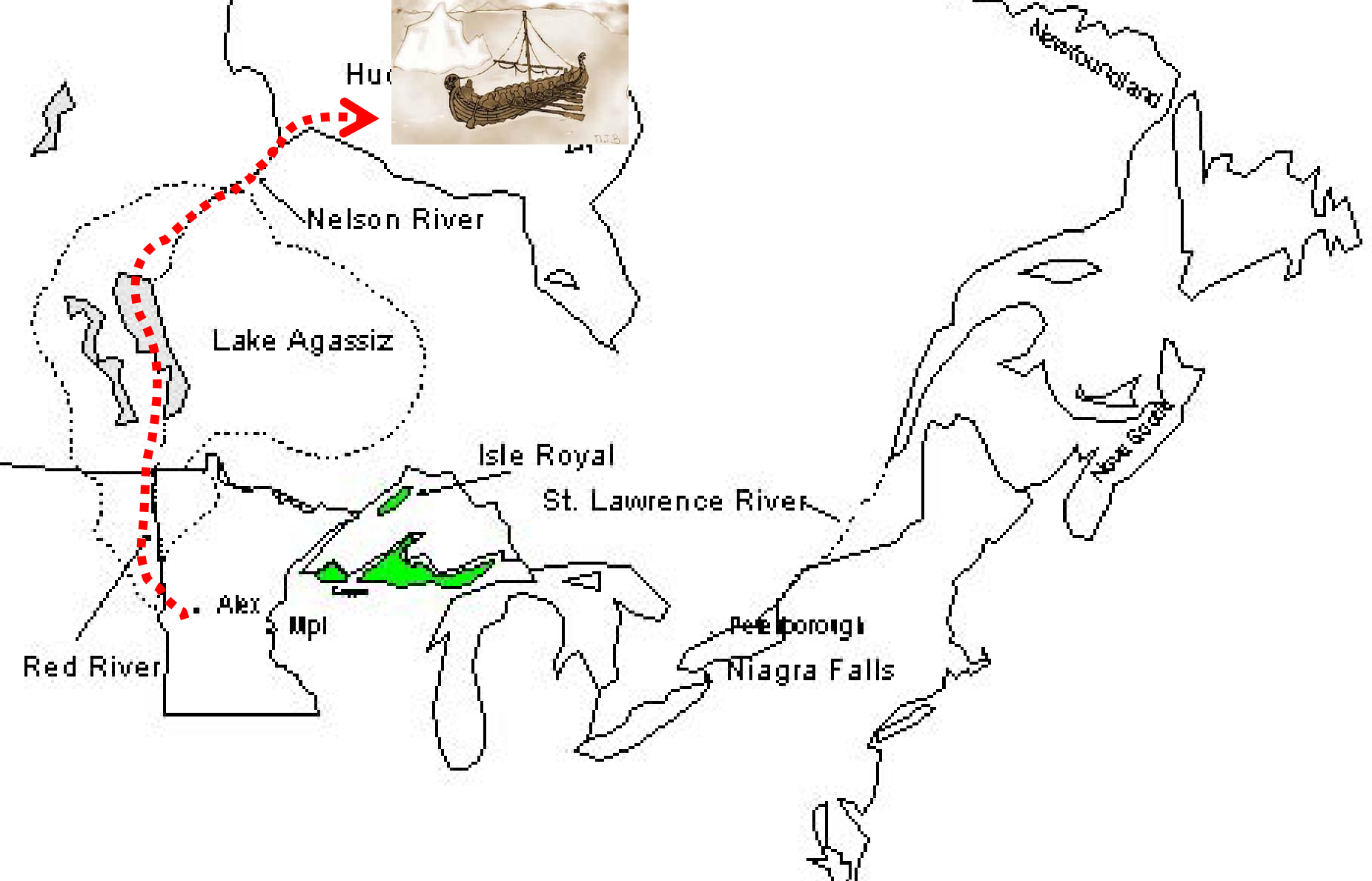
Message on the side...

Have 10 men by the sea to look

After our ship(s) 14 days journey

From this island. Year 1362.





**The men may have been Vikings waiting to
the North at Hudson's Bay...**

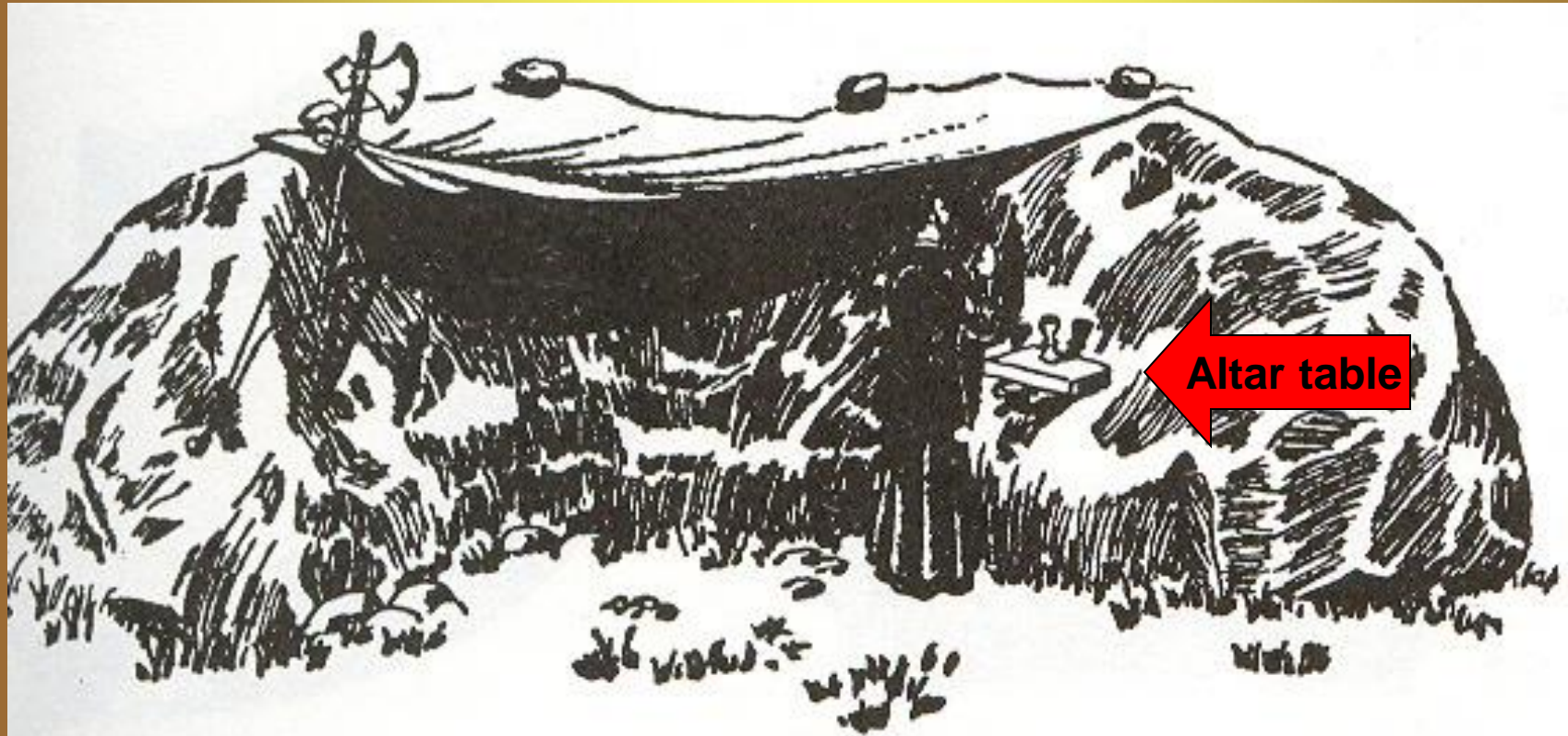
Altar Stone



Russ is pointing to the area where Viking mooring stones were found near Alexandria, MN. 1990s

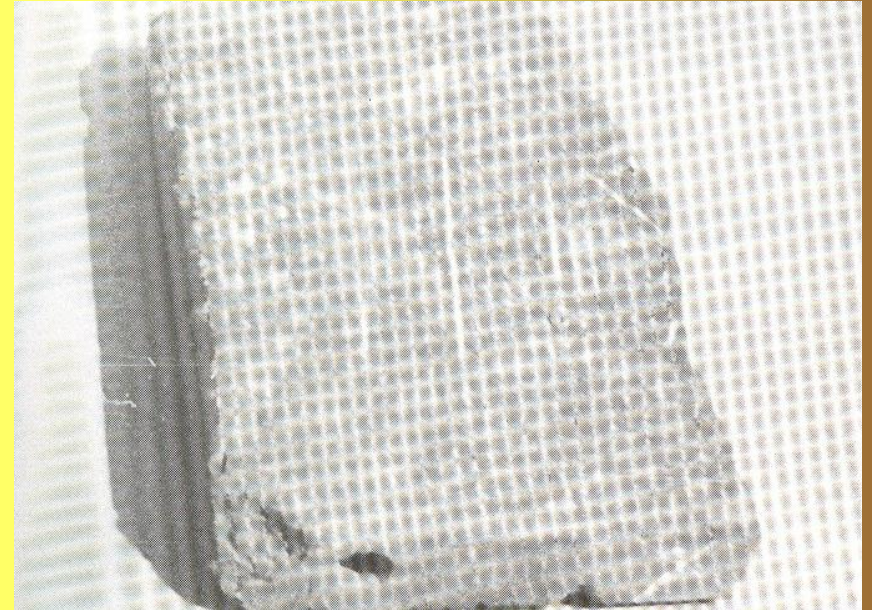
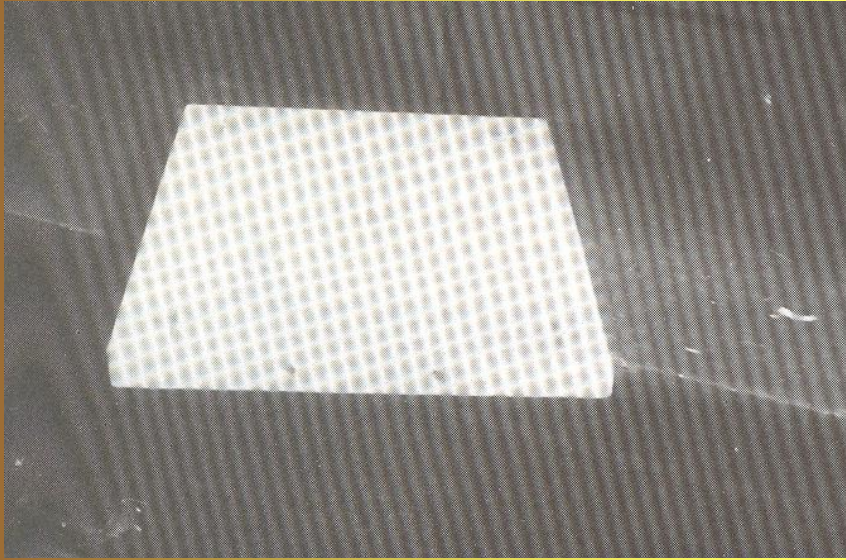


Viking Altar stone. Holes cut to hold two rods... for sacrament table.



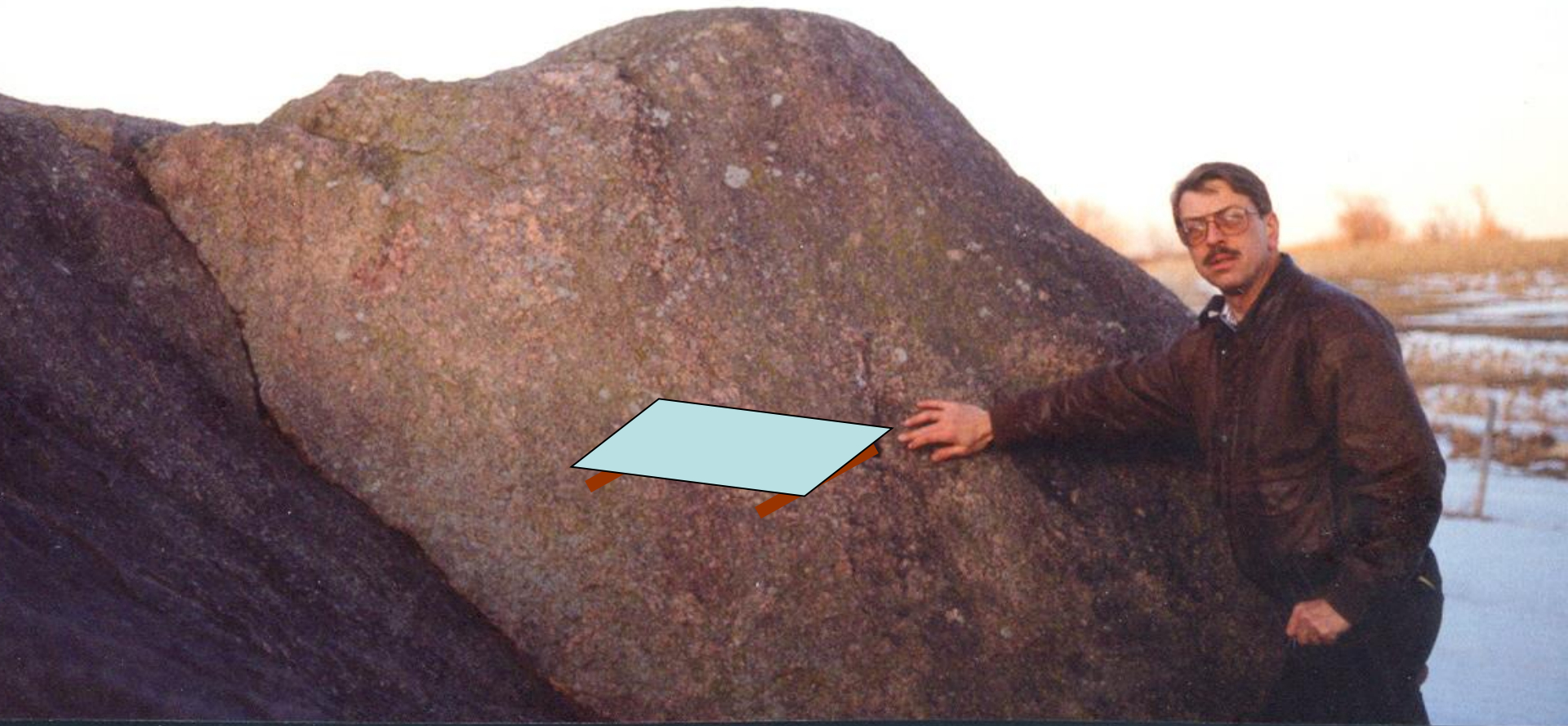
Reconstruction of Altar at Sauk Lake

Viking Altar stone table placement... reconstruction.



Altar sacrament (communion) tables found in the area.

**This shows how the
wooden rods... would
hold the sacrament
stone in place...**



A close-up photograph of two thin, dark, and slightly curved twigs resting on a rough, textured rock surface. The rock has a mottled appearance with shades of brown, tan, and grey, and some small green moss or lichen spots. The twigs are positioned horizontally, one slightly above the other. The background is a solid yellow color.

**I had only twigs
to place for a
demonstration.**



This shows where another rod... may have helped hold the canvas “roof...”



Close up of canvas anchor hole



Russ pointing to where the boats were moored.



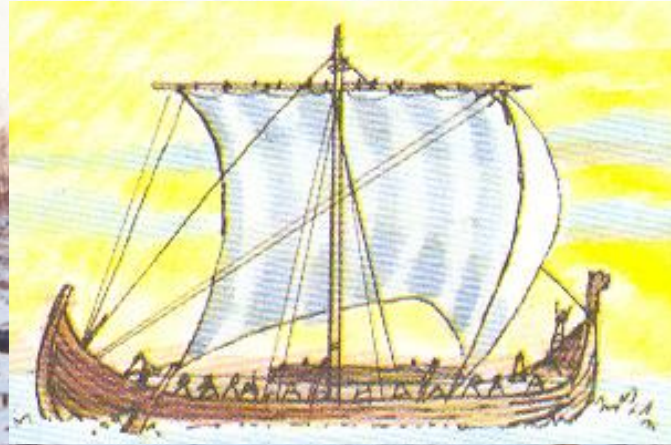
Russ explains where the Viking boats may have moored.



Close up of mooring area. The lake came up this high 1000 years ago.



The Altar stone back side



**Back of
Altar Rock**

An “L” shaped set rocks here...indicate that when the lake was higher, the Vikings could sail up the creek below the Altar Rock... and dock their ship.

Viking Artifacts

FIGURE 19: Alice Kaiser holding the Viking halbred and Arlene Friedrich holding the Celtic twibil found by Miss Kaiser's father on his farm near Wells, Minnesota.



Local people have found many Viking artifacts over the years.

FIGURE 23. The Republic Axe

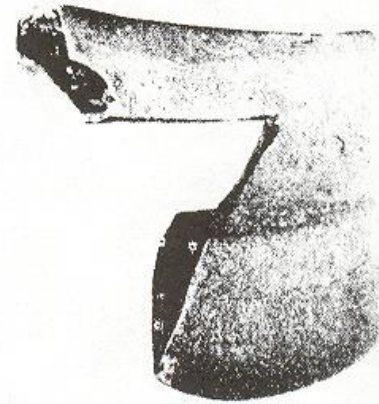


FIGURE 24.
The Erdahl Axe



FIGURE 25.
The Mora Axe



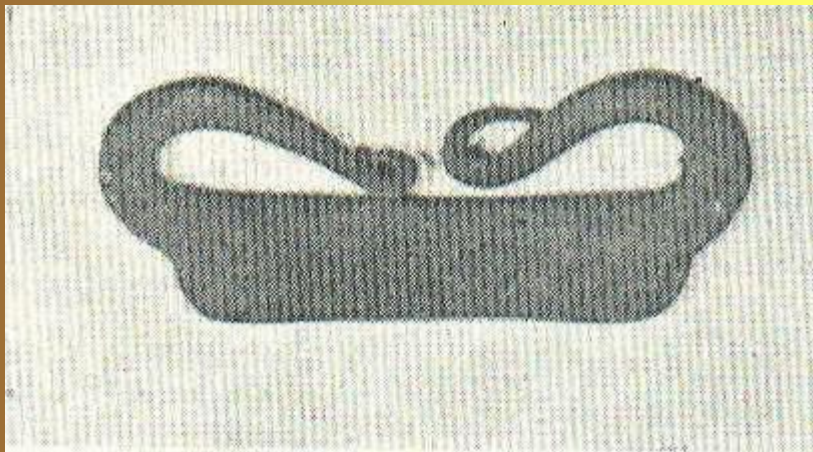
FIGURE 26.
The Norway Lake
Battle Axe

Artifacts found in fields show evidence for Vikings in the area.



FIG. 22. A SCANDINAVIAN BATTLE-AXE OF THE MIDDLE AGES FOUND NEAR
NORWAY LAKE, MINNESOTA

Battle Axe, Norway Lake, MN.



The Cormorant Fire-steel

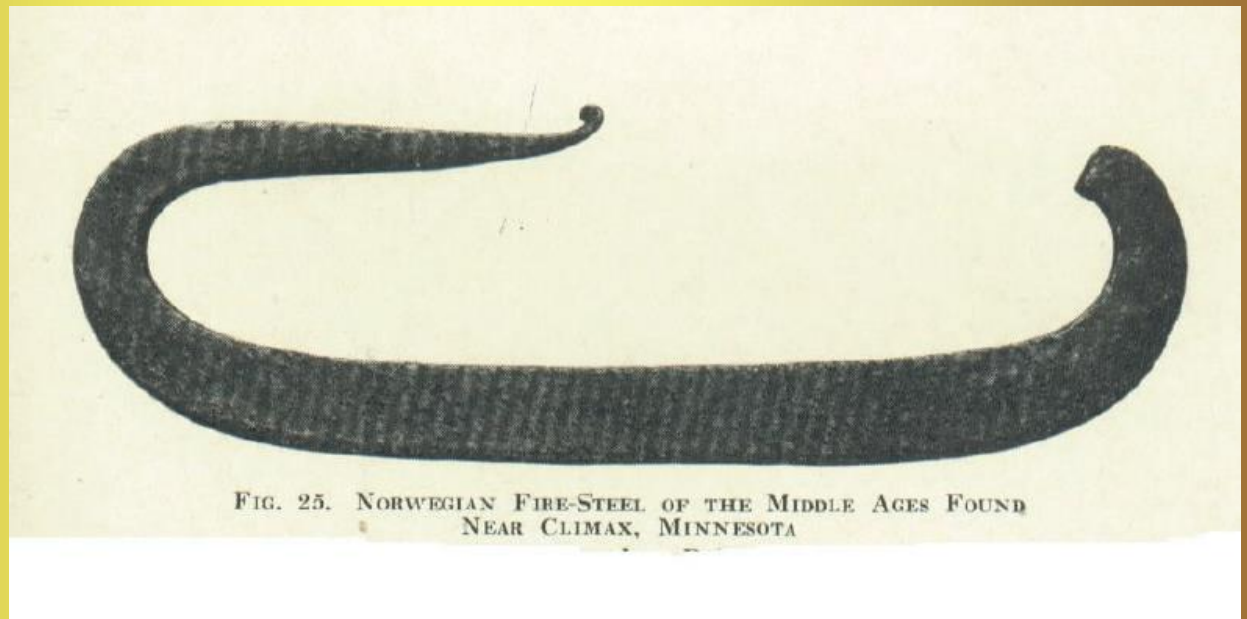


FIG. 25. NORWEGIAN FIRE-STEEL OF THE MIDDLE AGES FOUND
NEAR CLIMAX, MINNESOTA

Fire steel , Climax, MN.



Examples of axes from exhibit at MN. Science Museum.

FIGURE 12: Smaller Viking artifacts found in west central Minnesota.
From A PRE-COLUMBIAN CRUSADE TO AMERICA by H. R. Holand.

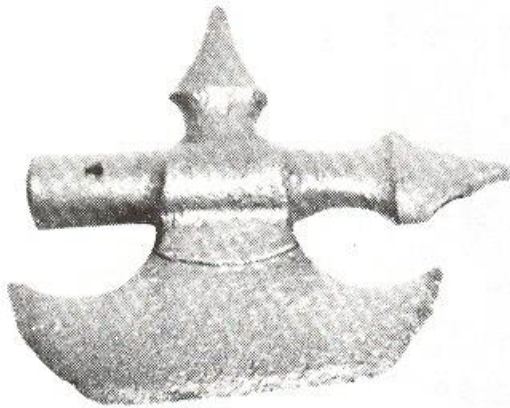


FIGURE 20. The Knox Halberd

FIGURE 21. The Estenson
Halberd

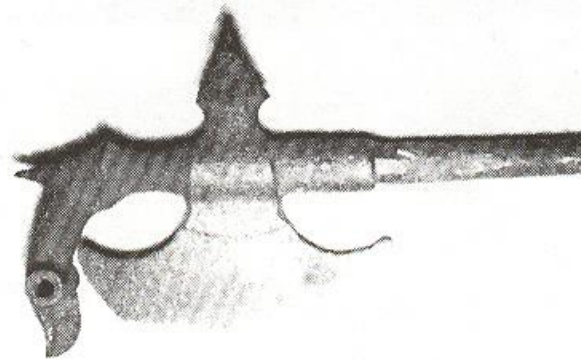
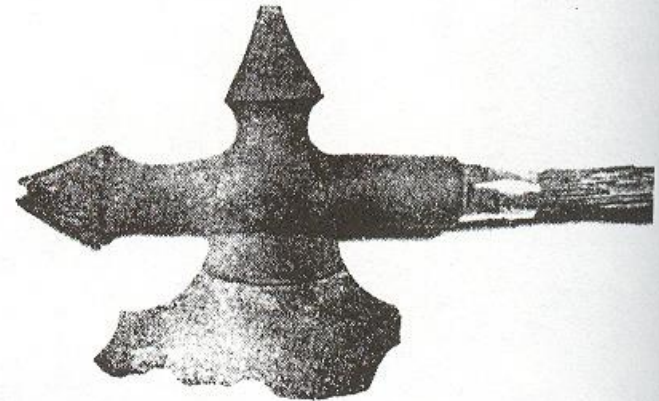


FIGURE 22. A Ceremonial Hal-
berd Becomes a Modern
Tobacco Cutter

More examples of Halberds, Viking axes found in area.



FIGURE 28. The Ulen Sword



FIGURE 29. The Brooten Sword



FIGURE 30. The Windjue Spear

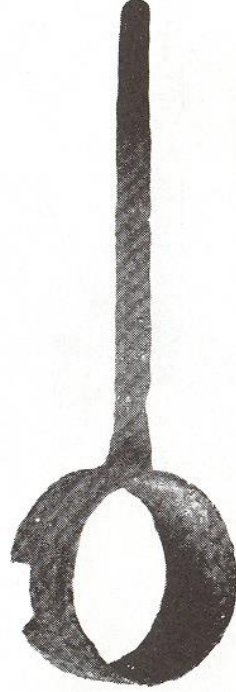


FIGURE 31. The Boat Hook



The Climax Fire-steel



The Cormorant Fire-steel

Swords, spears, and fire strikers found in the area.



Examples of house hold goods. MN. Science Museum.



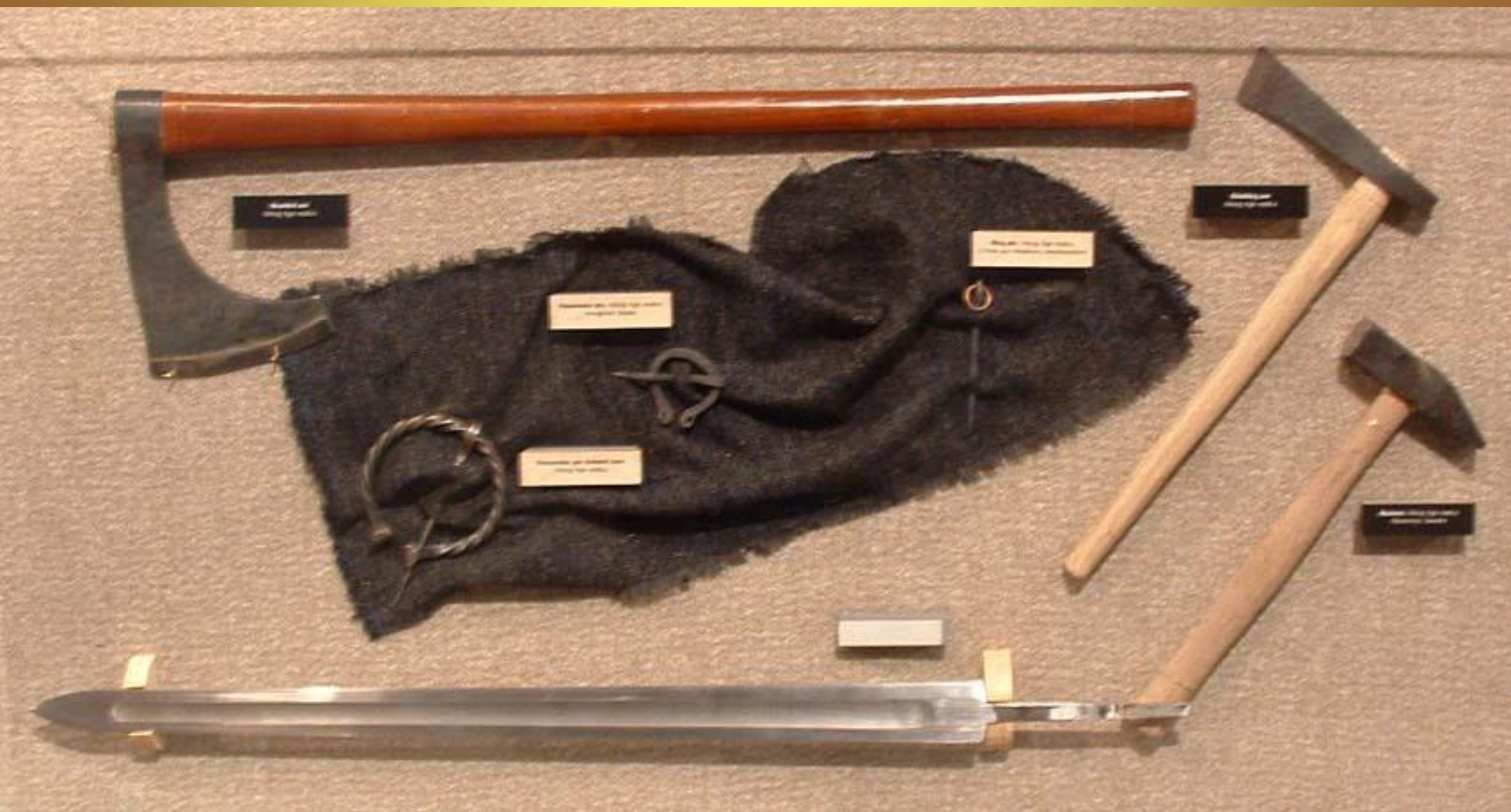
Example of tongs.



Viking Spear



Modern Viking children.

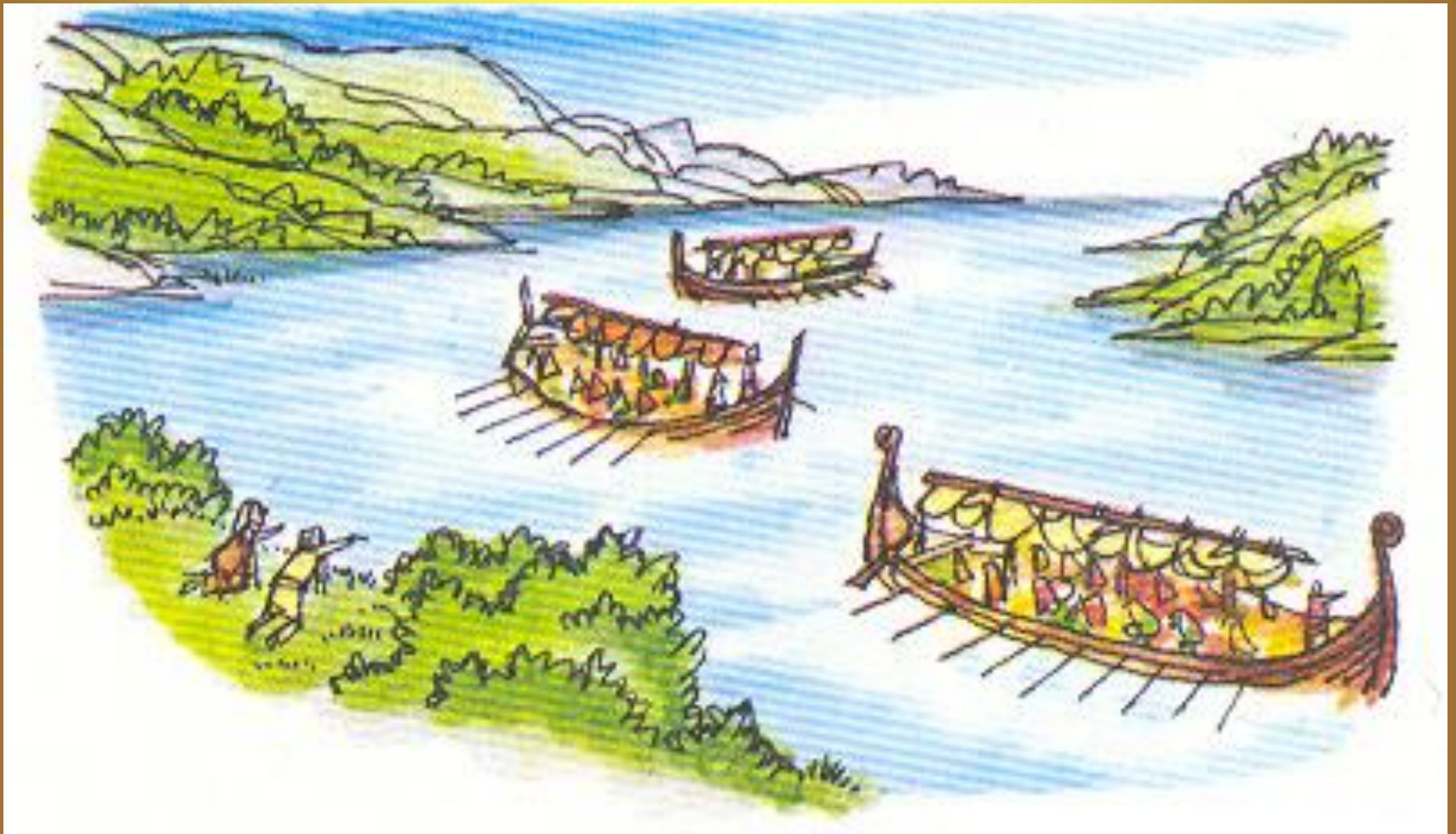


**Viking Ax, sword, hammer, adze.
Middle are garment pins and clasps.**



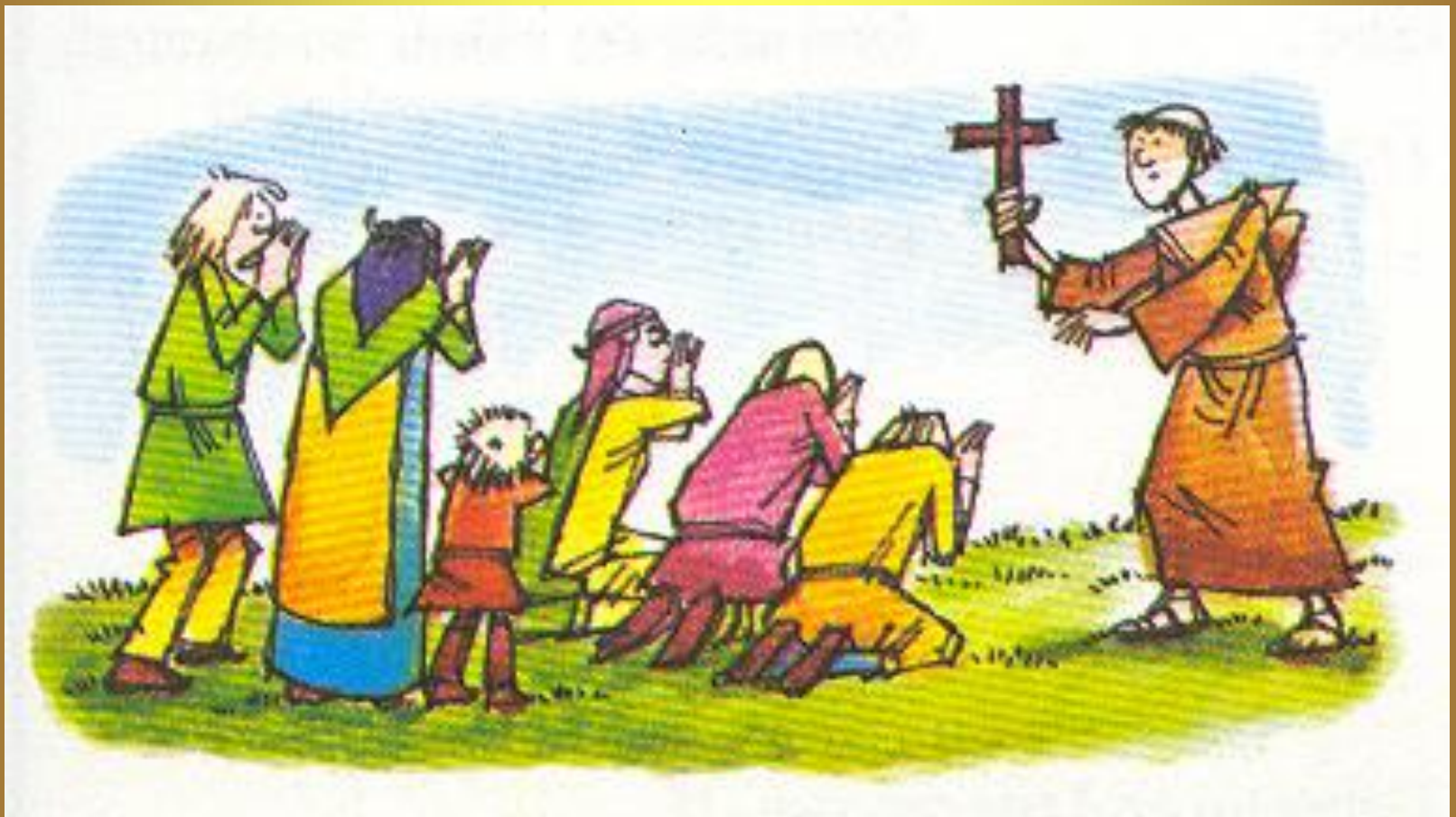
Model of a Viking Ax.

Time Line



Early History of the Vikings:

800 AD – Pagan Vikings Raid Northern Europe for goods.



1000 – Catholic influence stronger in Viking areas.

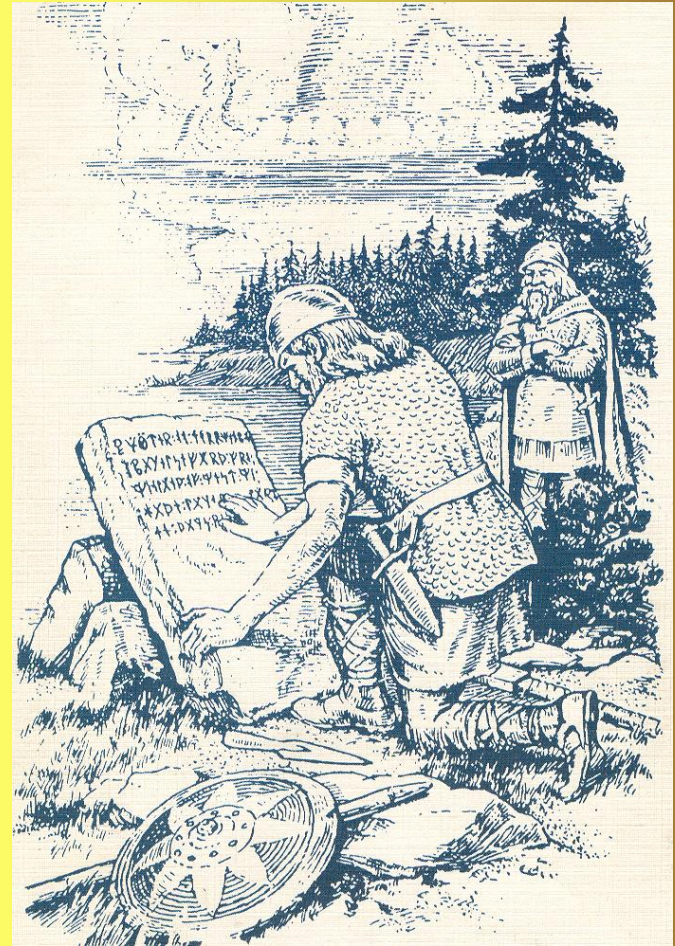
Leif Ericson converts to Christianity at age 15.

He is commissioned by the King of Norway to travel with a priest to proclaim the gospel.

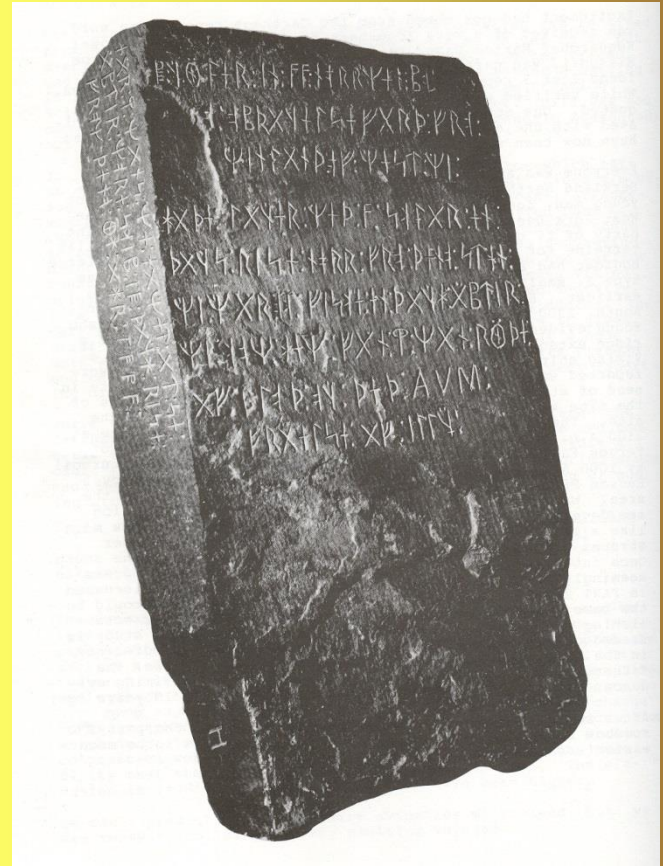
S



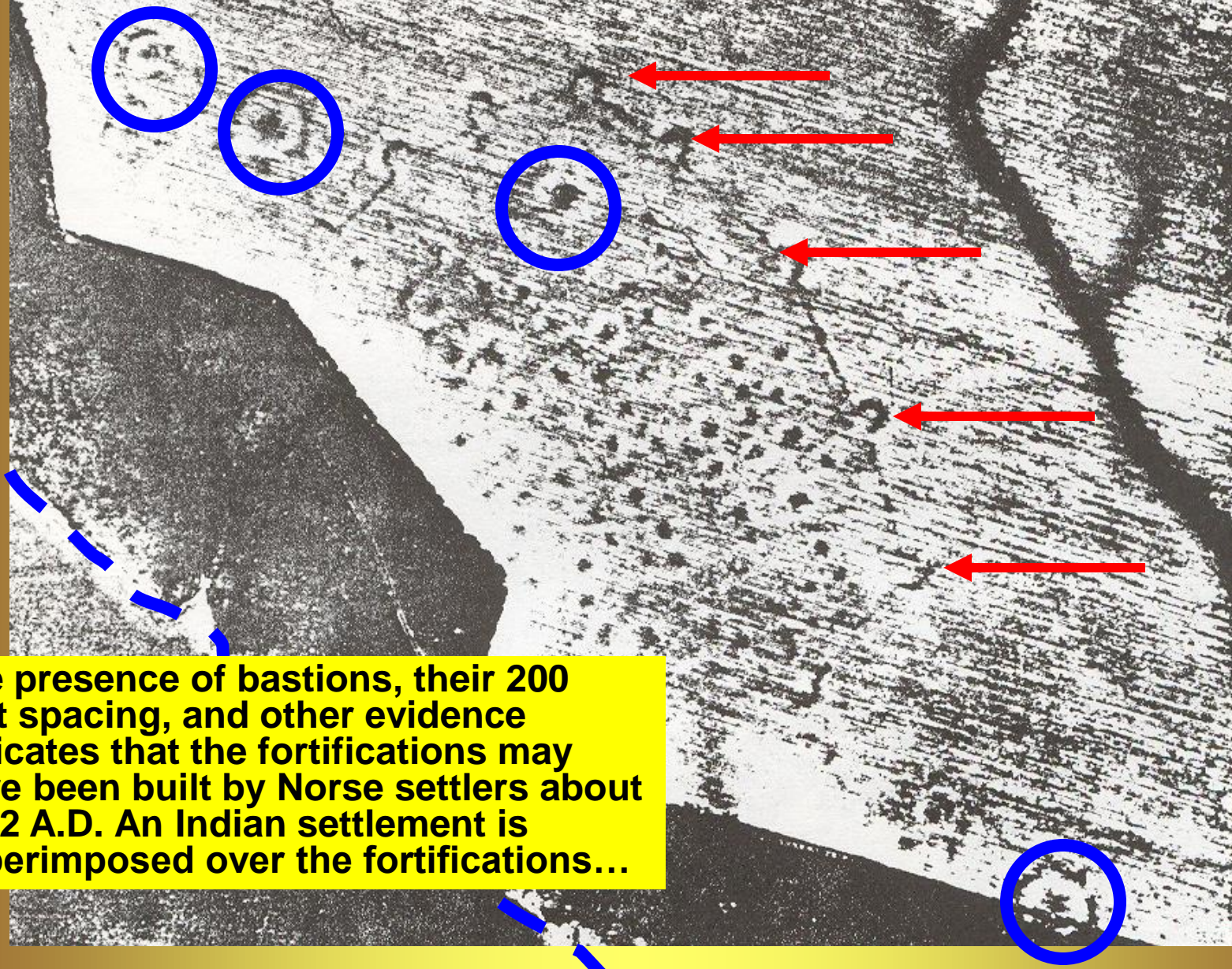
1354 - King Magnus Ericson, King of Norway and Sweden, Commands Paul Knutson to take a Holy Mission to travel to Greenland (Vineland) to bring the gospel to the Viking Colonies.



1362 – Massacre at Kensington and carving of the Runestone.



**1898 - The Kensington Runestone, found by Olaf Ohman.
1909 – Dr. Holand translates the writing on the stone.
1948 – Stone placed in the Alexandria Runestone
Museum, MN.**



The presence of bastions, their 200 foot spacing, and other evidence indicates that the fortifications may have been built by Norse settlers about 1362 A.D. An Indian settlement is superimposed over the fortifications...

Infrared photo of area 22 miles south of Pierre, SD along the Missouri River...

Testimony

Testimony of the stone founder's son:

Orval Friedrich, a Lutheran Minister and author of the book used in this report, interviewed Arthur Ohman a few weeks before he died in a rest home. Arthur was the son of Olof Ohman who found the Kensington Runestone.

His family had been ridiculed for years and accused of perpetrating a hoax. He said this:

“The Runestone is real! I saw it as it was dug out! My father, brothers, and I did nothing to it. The mooring stones were all there before we came.”

Friedrich, having learned over the years as a minister to discern when people were lying, believed this man's testimony was a true report.

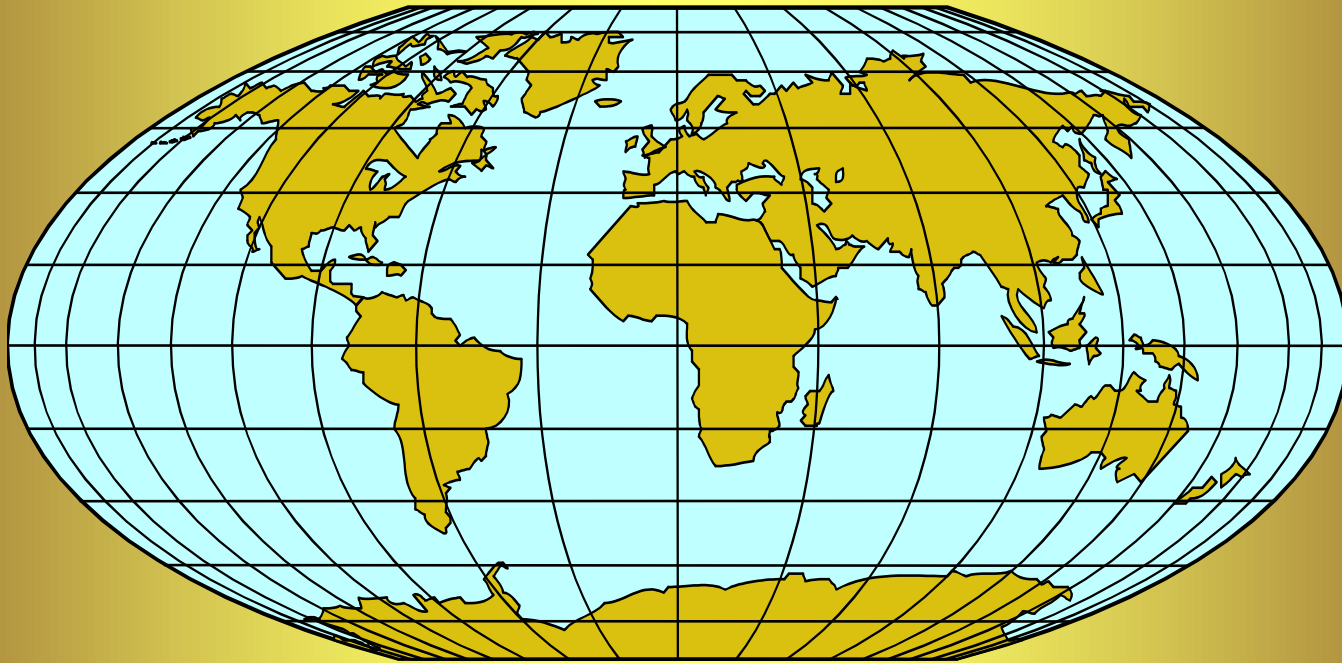
Who do you believe?

A Lutheran minister who has spent his life investigating there stones.

Others who consider it a hoax out of hand but do not really look into it because they do not believe the Vikings could come this far West.

Orval Fredrick's possible explanations:

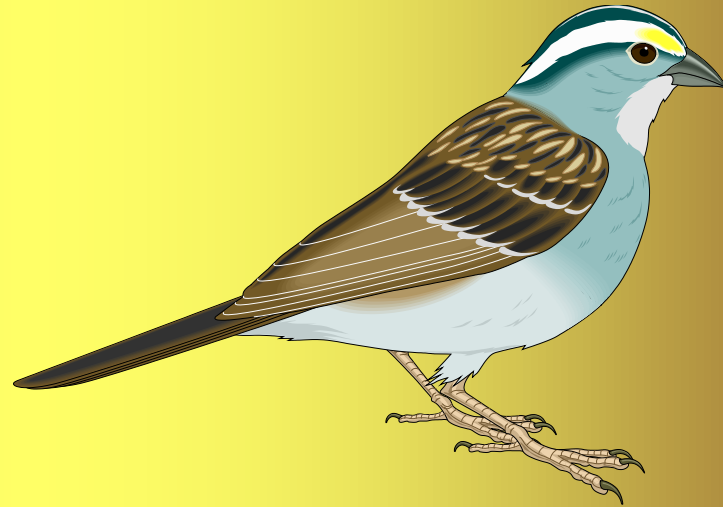
- 1. They were never here. The story is a mean hoax.**
- 2. They were wiped out by the bubonic plague.**
- 3. They were killed by the Indians.**
- 4. They were killed by pagan Vikings.**
- 5. They were assimilated into the Indian nation after some were killed by Vikings.**
- 6. They were marooned here when the inland sea dried up. This might go along with #4&5. They may have thought they would go back to Norway but once winter came and froze the rivers and lakes it was too late & difficult get back to Hudson's Bay.**



18 And Jesus came and spoke to them, saying, “All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth.

**19 “Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations,
baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the
Son and of the Holy Spirit, Matt. 28:19**

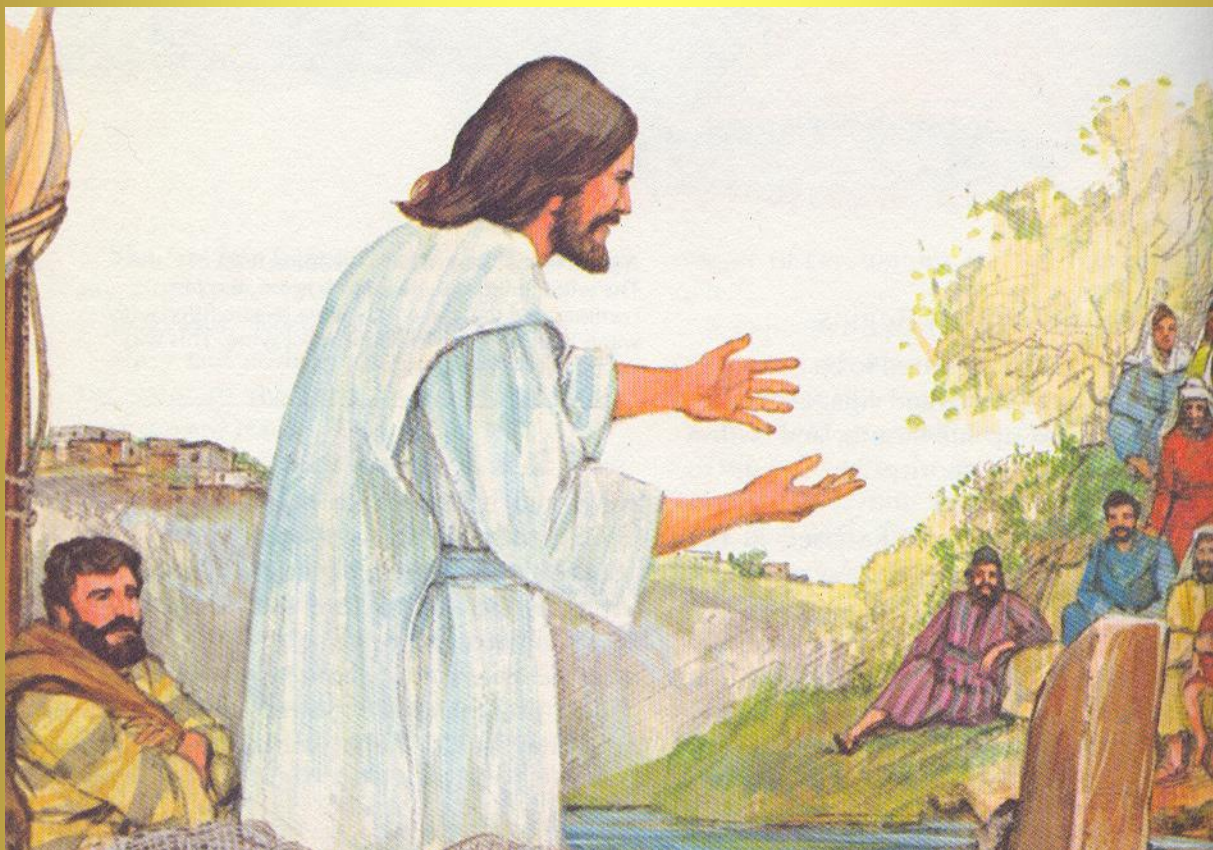
This shows God’s Love for the World...



29 “Are not two sparrows sold for a copper coin? And not one of them falls to the ground apart from your Father’s will.

30 “But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.

31 “Do not fear therefore; you are of more value than many sparrows. Matt. 10:29



9 The Lord [Jesus] isn't really being slow about his promise to return, as some people think. No, he is being patient for your sake. He does not want anyone to perish, so he is giving more time for everyone to repent. 2 Peter 3:9

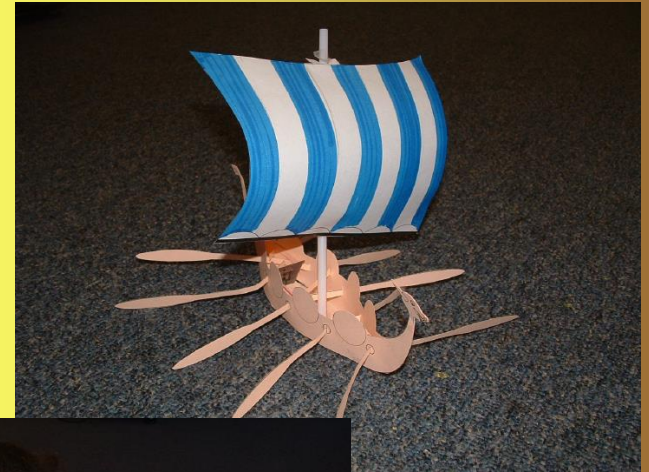
God wants to reach out to everyone...

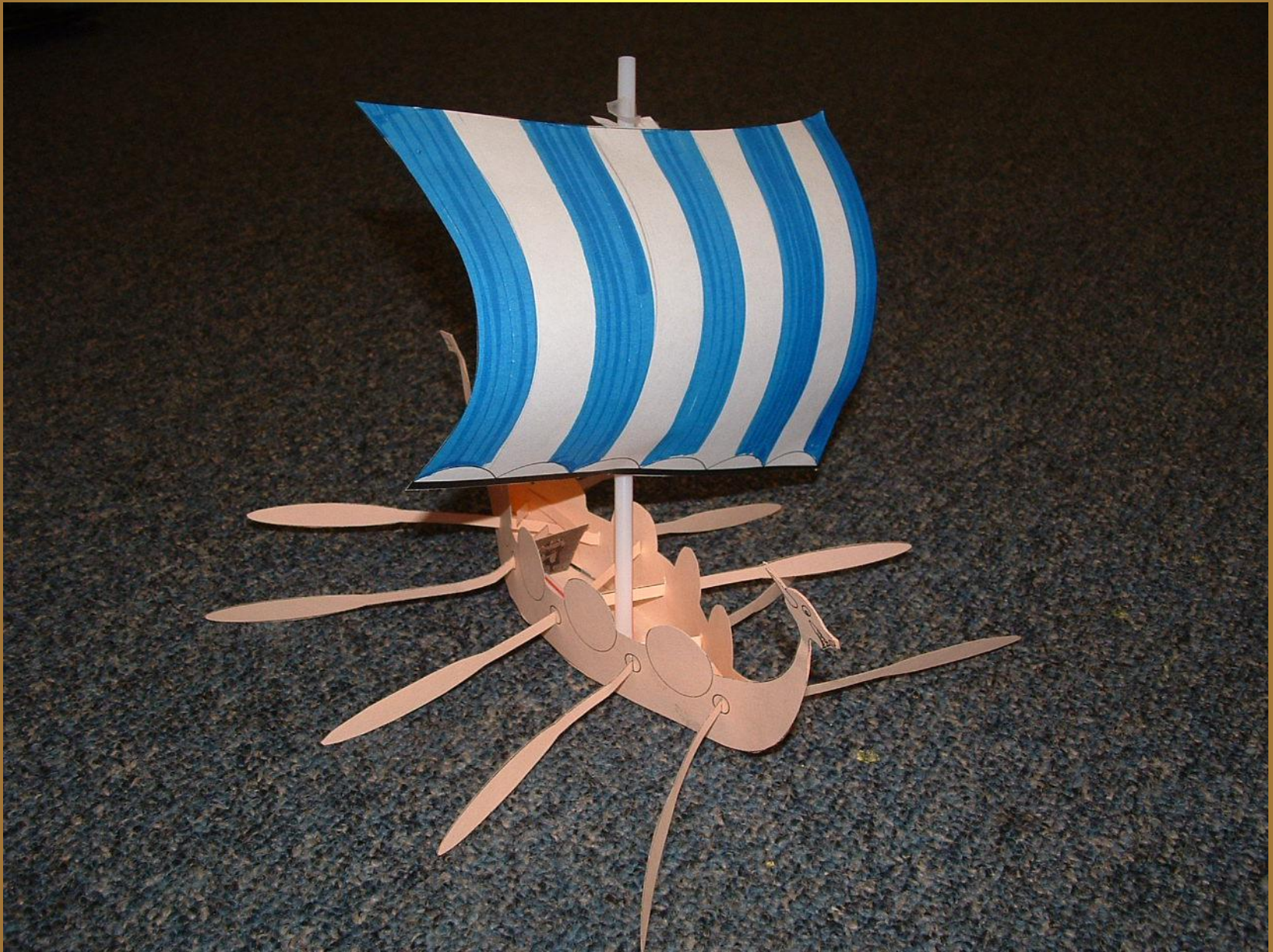


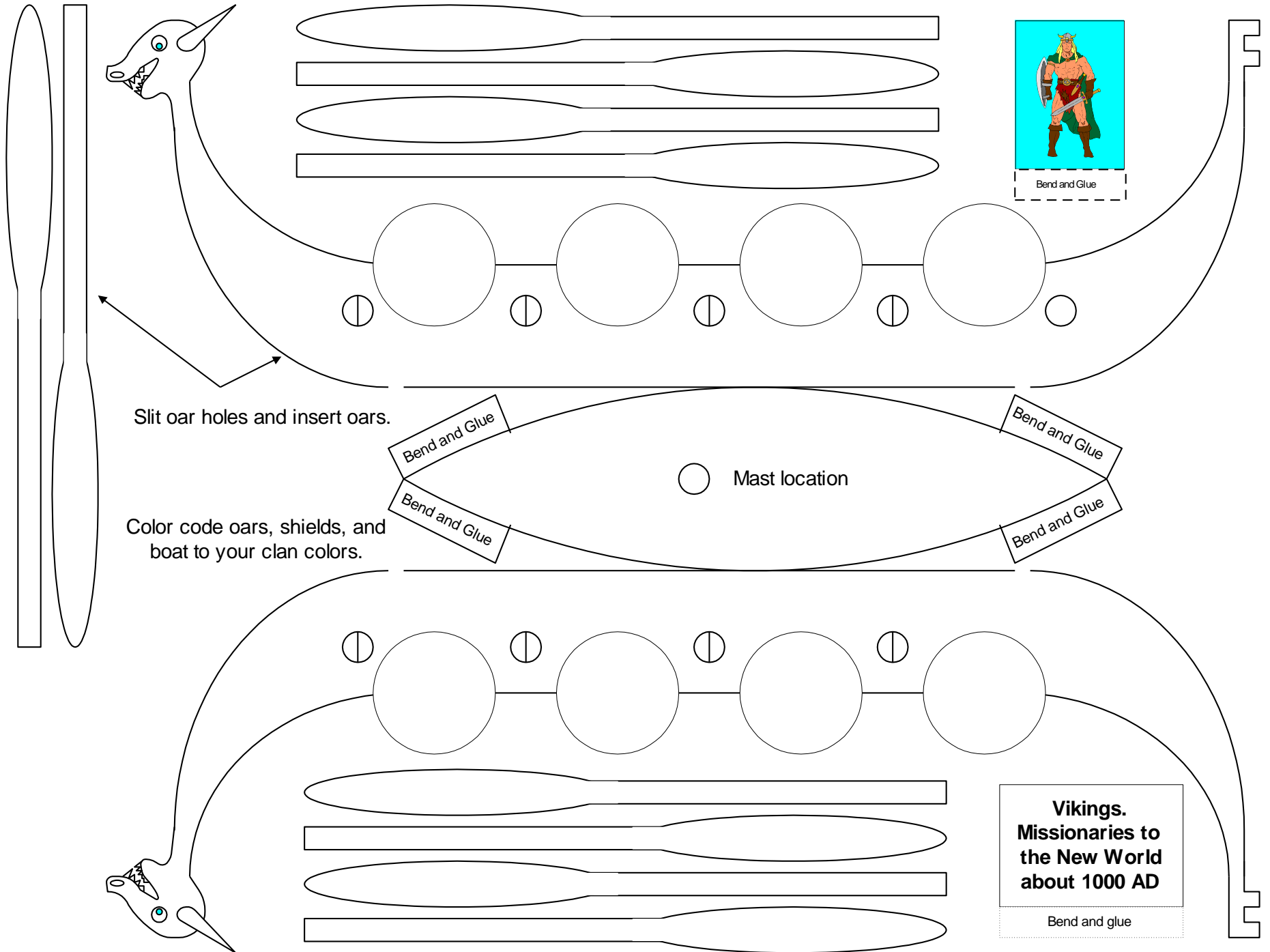
The End

Jump to Greek trade route expedition.

Games and Activities







Bend and Glue

Slit oar holes and insert oars.

Color code oars, shields, and
boat to your clan colors.

○ Mast location

Bend and Glue

Bend and Glue

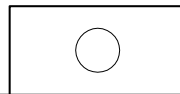
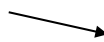
Bend and Glue

Bend and Glue

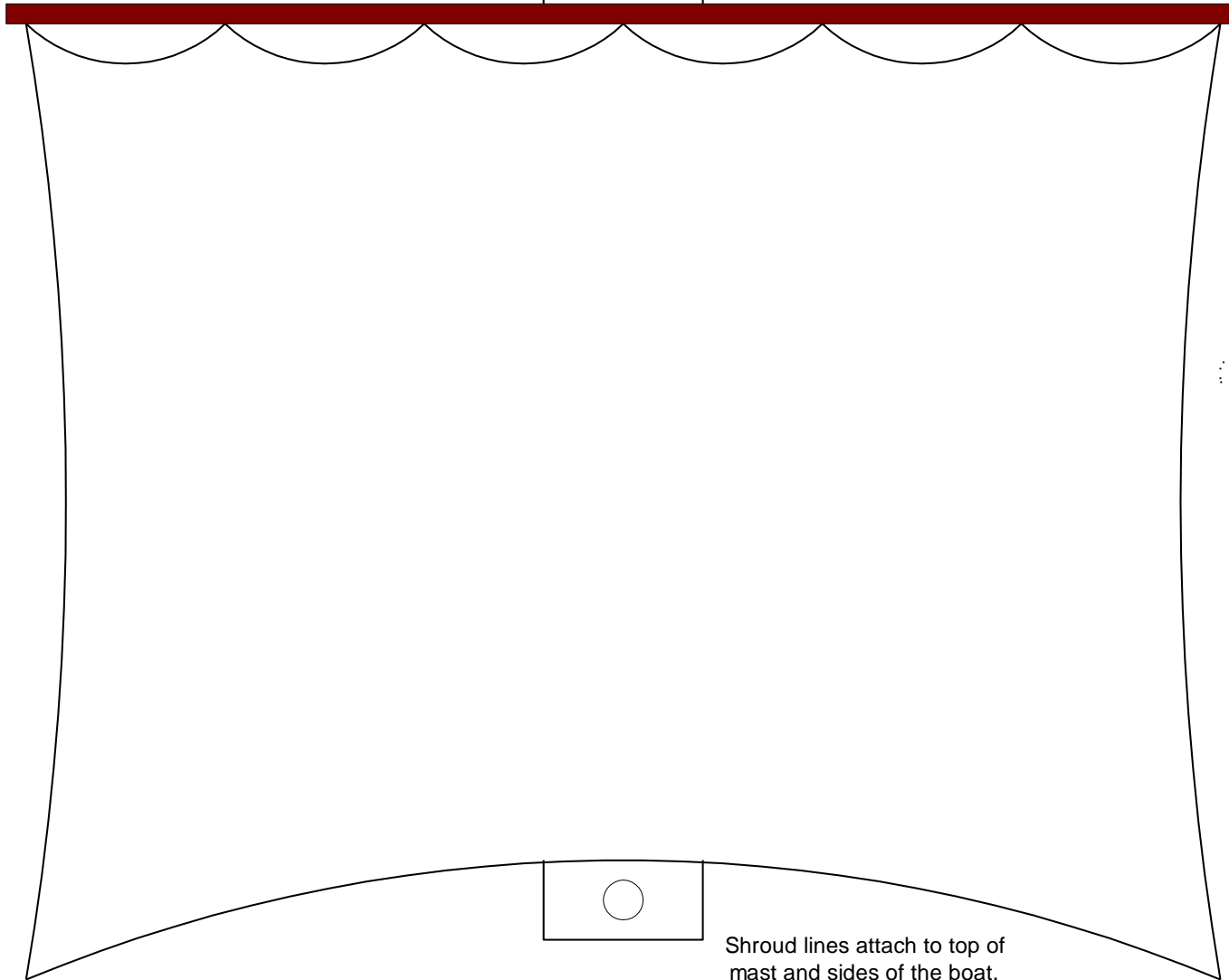
**Vikings.
Missionaries to
the New World
about 1000 AD**

Bend and glue

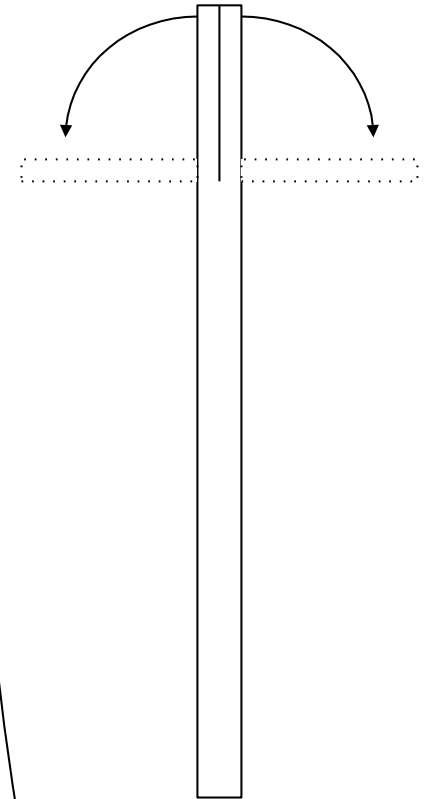
Mast tabs for straw mast.



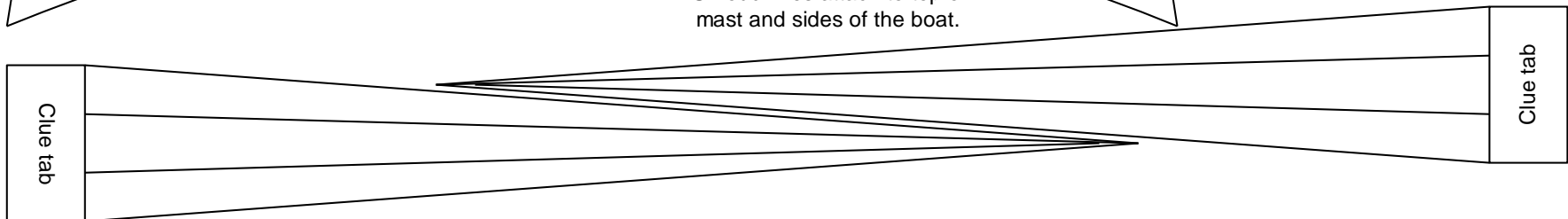
Draw your own clan design on the mast.



Straw mast: slit the end and bend out then tape to deck of the boat.



Shroud lines attach to top of mast and sides of the boat.





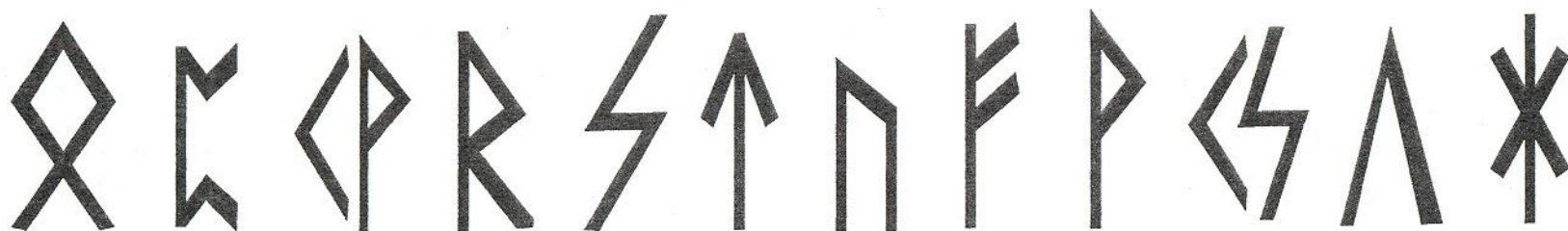




Model of Viking ship



a b c d e f g h i j k l m n

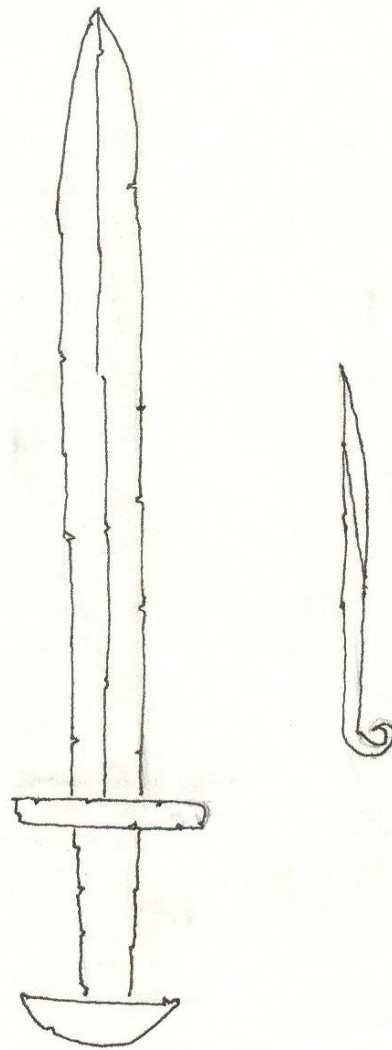


o p qu r s t u v w x y z

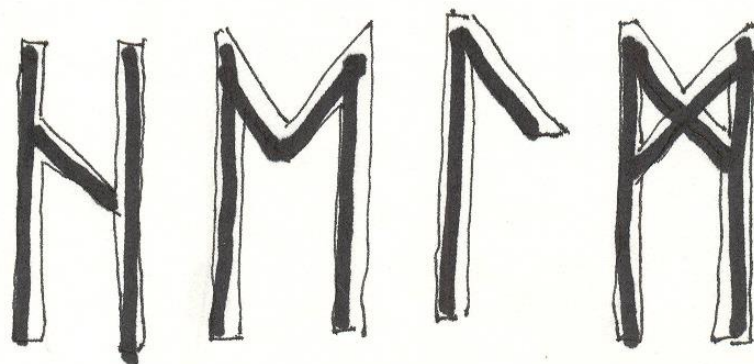
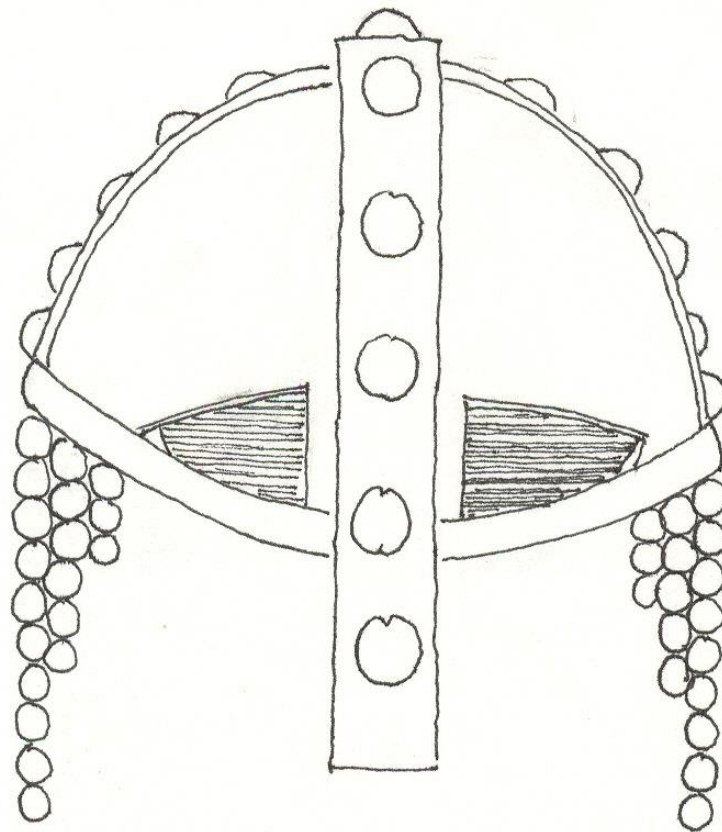
The runic or Futhark alphabet was used for more than a thousand years. Originally designed for carving on wood or stone, the angular form of the characters was conditioned by the nature of the material on which they were incised. To help you convert from English to Futhark, museum artists have combined or created symbols for the sounds or letters missing from the Futhark alphabet. The created symbols are for the letters c, q, v, x and z.

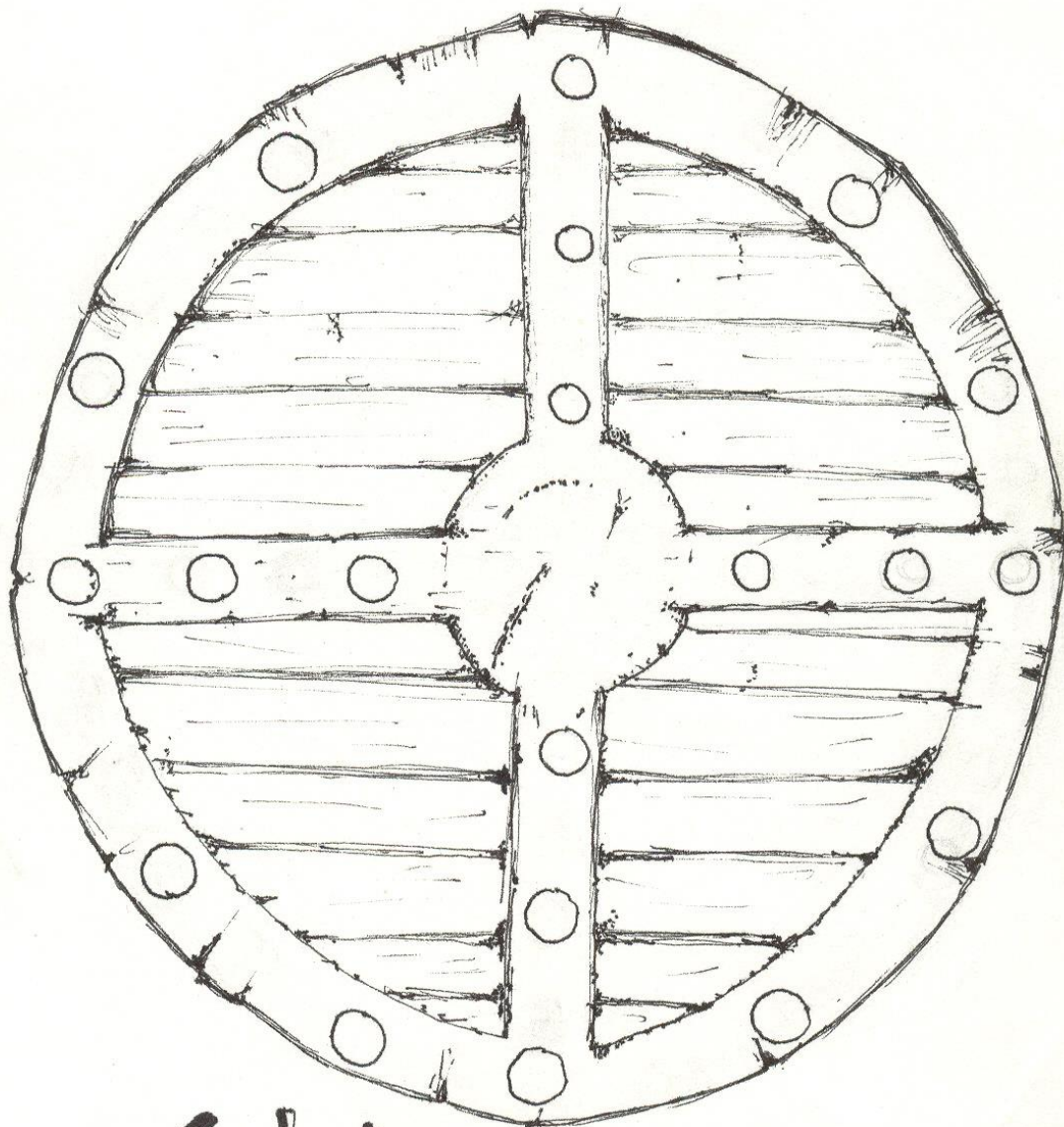
SHIK





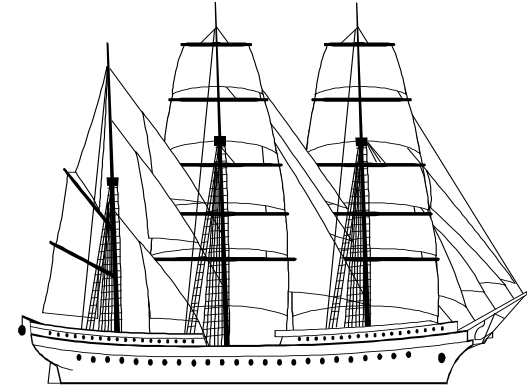
SPARM





SHMINN

Viking Mission 1000 AD



Goal: Evangelize the world.

Collect 1 Crewmen

Collect 1 barrels of water and 1 food crate.

Recite scripture verses for extra miles.

Capture one dinosaur guarding the destination with one catapult or Knight or one weapon.

When you get to your destination and have the above you win.

Play

Start your marker ship anywhere on the edge of the playing board and in the water.

Take a card from the destination card pile. This tells where you will be a missionary. Do not change location of your marker after you see your destination.

Spin or roll the N,S,E,W direction compass.

Roll the dice. The number equals the distance in miles. One die number equals 100 miles. (6 die numbers equal 600 miles or 6 inches) On the ruler 1 inch equals 100 miles.

Move your marker ship the distance rolled in the direction given by the compass.

Your turn ends when you have gone the number of miles given by the dice or if you hit land.

Pick up a green card and follow directions

Players can go off the board E or W to continue in that direction. Ships can go through Panama and Suez Canal.

1. You have a good wind. Move 100 miles in any direction.	2. Collect 1 water barrel.	3. Collect 1 food crate.	4. Your ship hit a reef. Lose one turn.
5. Man overboard. Lose one turn or one crewman.	6. You came to port and collect 1 crewman.	7. Catapult or Knight on horse: With this card you can capture one dinosaur.	8. Fort. Collect this to use at your destination.
9. Collect one animal (not a dinosaur) in place of a food crate.	10. Great Commission card: Read aloud and receive 100 miles in any direction. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." John 3:16	11. Great Commission card: Read aloud and receive 100 miles in any direction. "How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach unless they are sent?" Romans 10:14-15	12. Great Commission card: Read aloud and receive 100 miles in any direction. "For You (Jesus) were slain, and have redeemed us to God by Your blood, out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation," Rev. 5:9
13. Great Commission card: Read aloud and receive 100 miles in any direction. "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit," teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you" Matt. 28:19-20	14. Great Commission card: Read aloud and receive 100 miles in any direction. "And it shall come to pass in the last days, says God, That I will pour out My Spirit on all flesh; And it shall come to pass That whoever calls on the name of the LORD Shall be saved." Acts 2:17,21	15. Great Commission card: Recite a verse you have memorized and receive 100 miles in any direction.	16. Receive a sword, spear, mace, or joust stick for a weapon to capture animals or a dinosaur. Get one weapon per game.

1. United States

6. India

2. Brazil

7. Ethiopia

3. Peru

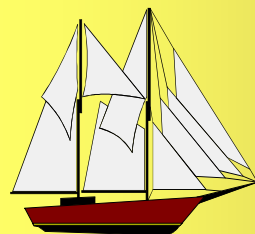
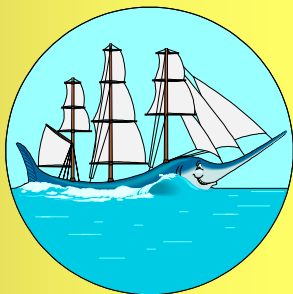
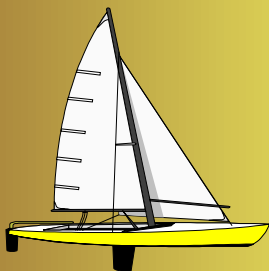
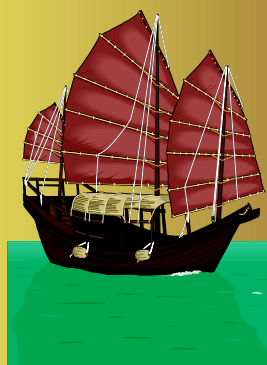
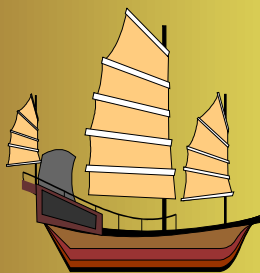
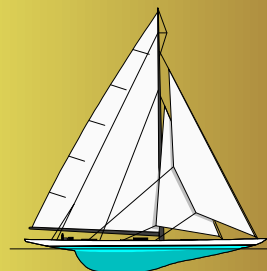
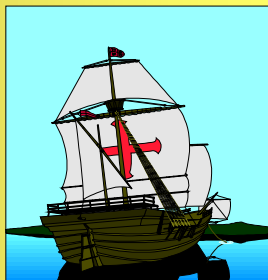
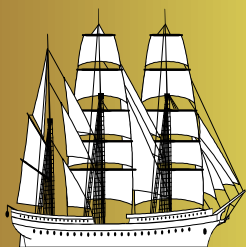
8. Hawaii

4. Greenland

9. China

5. Australia

10. Mexico











5. Australia

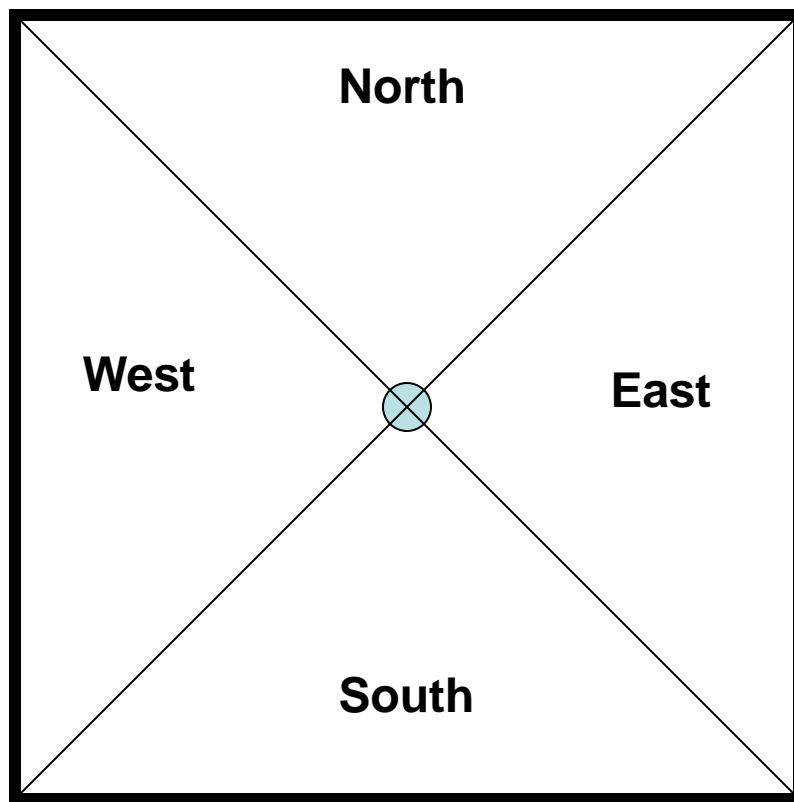
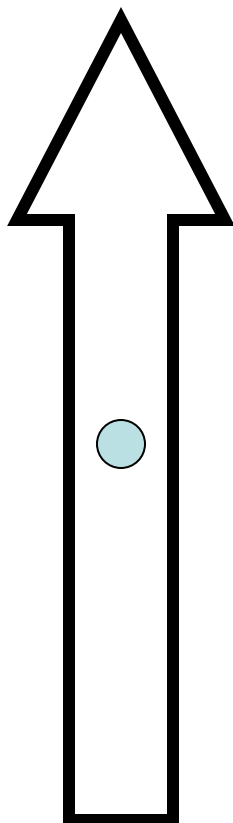
13. Great Commission card: Read aloud and receive 100 miles in any direction.

"Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,"teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you" Matt. 28:19-20









Vikings & Vineland

Vinland was the name given to an area of [North America](#) by the [Norsemen](#). Archaeology has given support to the long-held theory that [old Norse sagas](#) show [Vikings](#) reached North America approximately five centuries prior to the voyages of [Christopher Columbus](#) (c. 1000 CE).¹ In 1960 [archaeological](#) evidence of the only known [Norse settlement](#)² in North America (outside of [Greenland](#)) was found at [L'Anse aux Meadows](#) on the northern tip of the island of [Newfoundland](#), in what is now the [Canadian province](#) of [Newfoundland and Labrador](#).

This proved conclusively the Vikings' [pre-Columbian](#) discovery of North America. Recent archaeological studies suggest that this site is not the Vinland of the Norse accounts in its entirety but was the entrance to a larger region called Vinland by the Norse.³⁴

The name *Vinland* has been interpreted in two ways: traditionally as *Vínland* ("wine-land") and more recently as *Vinland* (meadow- or pasture-land).

The earliest etymology of "Vinland" is found in [Adam of Bremen](#)'s 11th century [Latin](#) *Descriptio insularum Aquilonis* ("Description of the Northern Islands"): "Moreover, he has also reported one island discovered by many in that ocean, which is called *Winland*, for the reason that grapevines grow there by themselves, producing the best wine." (*Praeterea unam adhuc insulam recitavit a multis in eo repertam oceano, quae dicitur Winland, eo quod ibi vites sponte nascentur, vinum optimum ferentes*). The implication is that the first element is [Old Norse](#) *vín* (Latin *vinum*), "wine".

This explanation is essentially repeated in the 13th Century [Grœnlandinga saga](#), which provides a circumstantial account of the discovery of Vinland and its being named from the grapes (*vínber*) found there. New findings from L'Anse Aux Meadows show that these *vinber* were seen by the Norse.³⁴

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinland>

During the years 800-1200, Iceland and Greenland were settled by the Vikings. These people, also known as the Norse, included Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Finns. Fig. 12 shows the various routes the Vikings took to these locations and others
http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/mandias/lia/vikings_during_mwp.html

During the years 800-1200, Iceland and Greenland were settled by the Vikings. These people, also known as the Norse, included Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Finns. Fig. 12 shows the various routes the Vikings took to these locations and others

The Greenland Vikings lived mostly on dairy produce and meat, primarily from cows. The vegetable diet of Greenlanders included berries, edible grasses, and seaweed, but these were inadequate even during the best harvests. During the MWP, Greenland's climate was so cold that cattle breeding and dairy farming could only be carried on in the sheltered fiords. The growing season in Greenland even then was very short. Frost typically occurred in August and the fiords froze in October. Before the year 1300, ships regularly sailed from Norway and other European countries to Greenland bringing with them timber, iron, corn, salt, and other needed items. Trade was by barter. Greenlanders offered butter, cheese, wool, and their frieze cloths, which were greatly sought after in Europe, as well as white and blue fox furs, polar bear skins, walrus and narwhal tusks, and walrus skins. In fact, two Greenland items in particular were prized by Europeans: white bears and the white falcon. These items were given as royal gifts. For instance, the King of Norway-Denmark sent a number of Greenland falcons as a gift to the King of Portugal, and received in return the gift of a cargo of wine (Stefansson, 1966.) Because of the shortage of adequate vegetables and cereal grains, and a shortage of timber to make ships, the trade link to Iceland and Europe was vital (Hermann, 1954.)

http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/mandias/lia/vikings_during_mwp.html

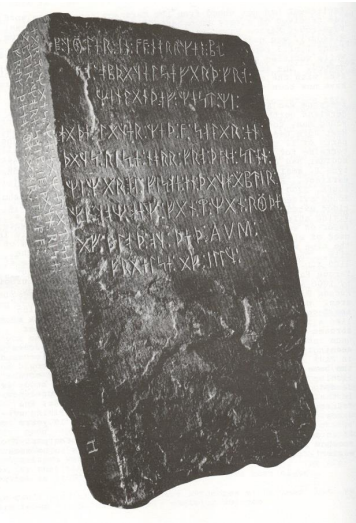
Handouts

Mystery of the Viking Missionaries 1000 AD

Viking Rune Stone, Indians who Knew the Gospel before Columbus came?

How can this Be?

Adventure Safaris one day Adventure



Goals:

- 1.To show that ancient people were technologically sophisticated.
- 2.To show that God has been sending missionaries to the New World for thousands of years before Columbus.
- 3.To show that a Viking mission reached Minnesota about 1000 years ago.
- 4.To show that the Kensington Runestone is evidence of this.
- 5.To show God's love toward the Native Americans.

Things we will explore:

- 1.What is an Artifact?
2. What are runes?
3. Where did the Vikings originate?
4. How was a Viking Ship made for both the ocean and the shallow rivers?
5. How did the Vikings navigate the oceans without modern instruments?
6. What evidence do we have that the Vikings visited Northern America?



Alice Kaiser holding the Viking Halbred and Arlene Friedrich holding the Celtic twibil found by Miss Kaiser's father on his farm near Well's, MN. Photo @1990's The Great Ice Sheet and Early Vikings in Mid-America, Orval Friedrich, 1993

Vikings in Minnesota Circa 1000 AD



The Cormorant Fire-steel

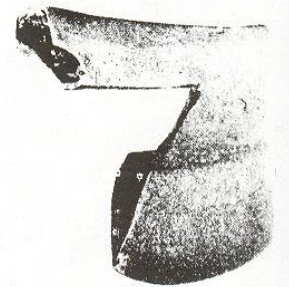


FIGURE 23. The Republic Axe

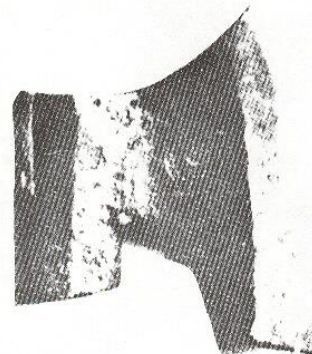


FIGURE 24.
The Erdahl Axe



FIGURE 25.
The Mora Axe



FIGURE 26.
The Norway Lake
Battle Axe

Artifacts found in fields show evidence for Vikings in Alexandria, MN area circa 1000 AD. Critics say that they are things that Scandinavians brought with them to the New World in the 1800's and lost them in the fields where others plowed them up latter. Imagine these poor immigrants coming to Minnesota. They are allowed or can only afford to bring one trunk with them. These artifacts are 1000 year old antiques and worth a lot on money. They bring them and then loose them in the fields. I don't think so for two reasons:

1. They could not afford them to start with.
2. If they could afford them, they would not be so careless as to take them out and loose them in the

Message on the front...

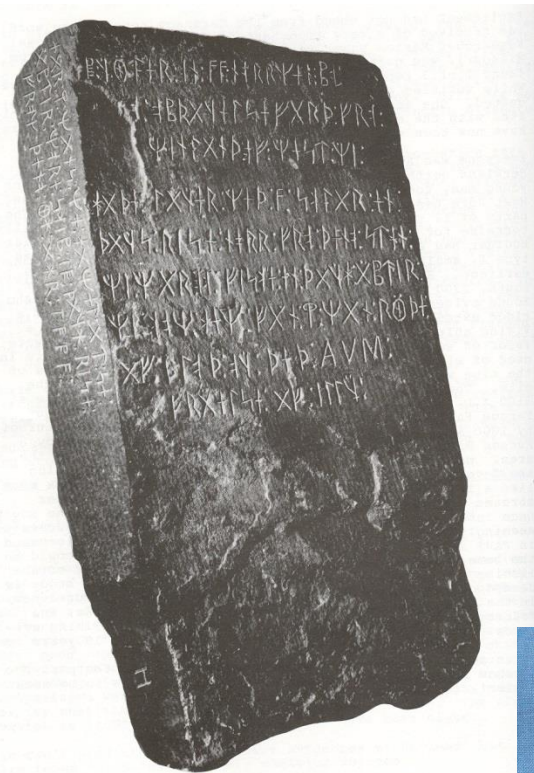
**8 Goths and 22 Norwegians on
Exploration journey from
Vinland of the west. We
Had camp beside two islands one
Day's journey north of this stone.
We were out fishing one day. After
We came home, found 10 men red
With blood and dead. Ave Maria
Deliver from evil.**

Message on the side...

**Have 10 men by the sea to look
After our ship(s) 14 days journey
From this island. Year 1362.**



Viking Writing (Runes)



The Kensington Runestone.
Alexandria Museum, MN. Found
by Olaf Ohman in 1898 2x4x 1
foot thick.



Viking cross found in
New Foundland
(Vinland)

The Vikings may have fled West and intermarried with the friendly Mandan Indians. Similarities of the Mandan's and Vikings:

- 1 Knew about Adam, Eve and the devil.
- 2 The Flood and their ancestors came in a huge boat. (The Ark)
- 3 The Virgin mother.
- 4 The miracle working child. [An early church tradition not in the Bible]
- 5 The miracle of the loaves and fishes.
- 6 Mandan's have had red and blond hair with blue eyes.



Visuals for Vikings & Phoenician ship box



Visuals for Vikings & Phoenician ship box

Viking Study Sheet

"Eight Goths and 22 Norwegians on a journey of exploration from Vinland very far west. We had camp by two rocky islands one day's journey north from this stone. We were out fishing one day. After we came home we found ten men red with blood and dead. AVM save from evil. Have ten men by the sea to look after our ships fourteen days' journey from this island. Year 1362"

Kensington Runestone found in Alexandria, MN 1898

1. What is an Artifact?

An object remaining from a particular period in history. For the Vikings; runestones, helmets, swords, axes, bowls, jewelry, combs.

2. What are runes?

The characters in the alphabet used by Germanic people from around the 300AD-1300AD. The angular form of the letters was originally designed for carving on wood or stone.

3. Where did the Vikings originate?

Their homeland was Scandinavia. The countries of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

4. How was a Viking Ship made for both the ocean and the shallow rivers?

The ships had both paddles and sails, they were light and fast with a shallow bottom so they could travel in the ocean or on rivers. Their boats were so light the men could haul them across land, between lakes.

5. How did the Vikings navigate the oceans without modern instruments?

They used the position of the stars and the sun. They also knew the pattern of migrating animals and birds and the currents in the ocean.

6. What evidence do we have that the Vikings visited Northern America?

Sagas (stories), axe heads, swords, mooring stones, various runestones, and settlement sites.

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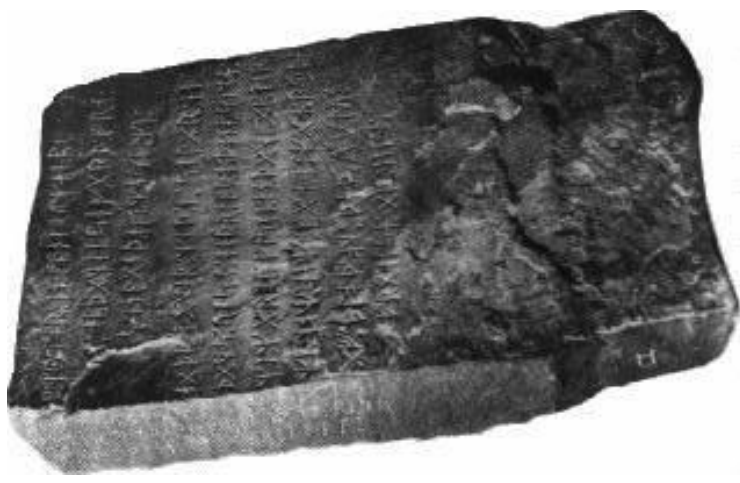
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Viking Timeline

Raiding and Settling of Scandinavia 793AD-1000AD
by Norsemen

Some Norsemen Settled in Iceland 930AD

Settling of Greenland by Erik the Red 982AD

Christianity adopted by many Vikings
And, Leif, Erik's son Discovers North
American Coast (Markland, Helluland,
and Vinland)

1000AD

Indians Encountered in
North America 1000AD-1020AD

Norseman Voyage to
Markland for Timber 1050AD-1350AD

Eskimos Displace other
Natives in Northern Greenland 1250AD

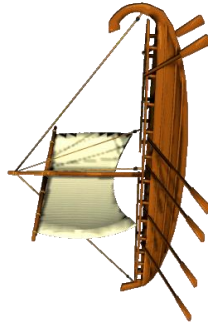
Climactic cooling & Overgrazing disrupt Norse
Livestock economy 1300AD

Kensington Runestone Inscribed
(Alexandria, MN) 1362AD

Eskimos advance south into
Greenland. Norse abandon
Western settlement in 1350
and Eastern Settlement 1450

1350AD-1450AD

Columbus arrives in the Caribbean 1492AD



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of Scandinavia
by Norsemen

793AD-1000AD



Some Norsemen
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in North America

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Norseman Voyage to
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1050AD-1350AD

Eskimos Displace other
Natives in Northern
Greenland

1250AD

Climactic cooling &
Overgrazing disrupt
Norse Livestock economy

1300AD

Kensington Runestone Inscribed
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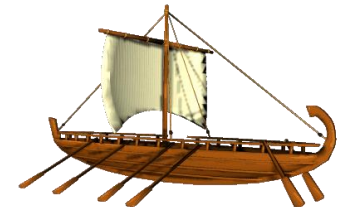
1362AD

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1492AD





Viking Cross
Found in Newfoundland
(Vineland)
Dates to 900AD
LaValle Replica

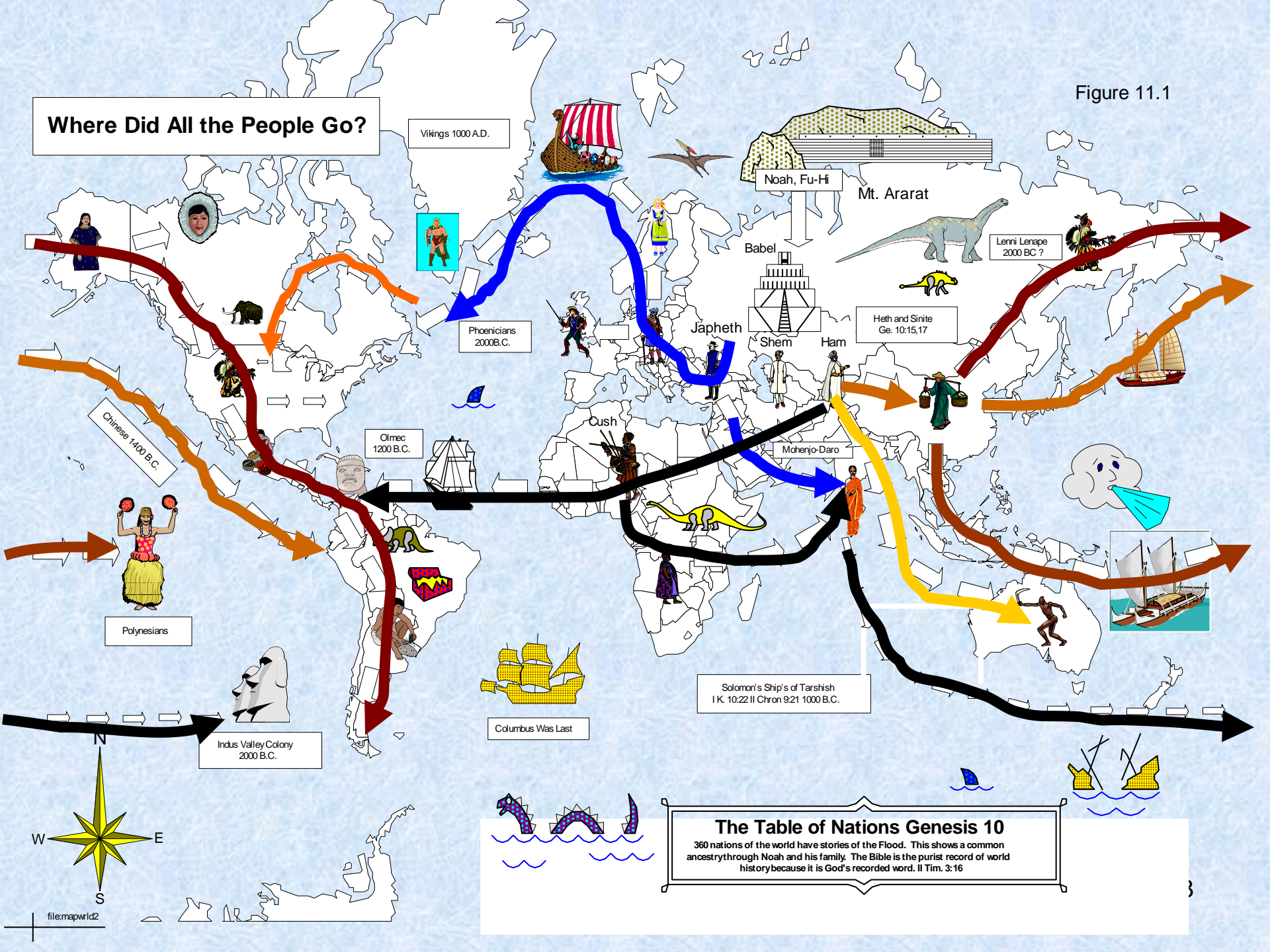
**Stave Church
Reproduction
Rapid City
SD.**

**Dragons on
top.**



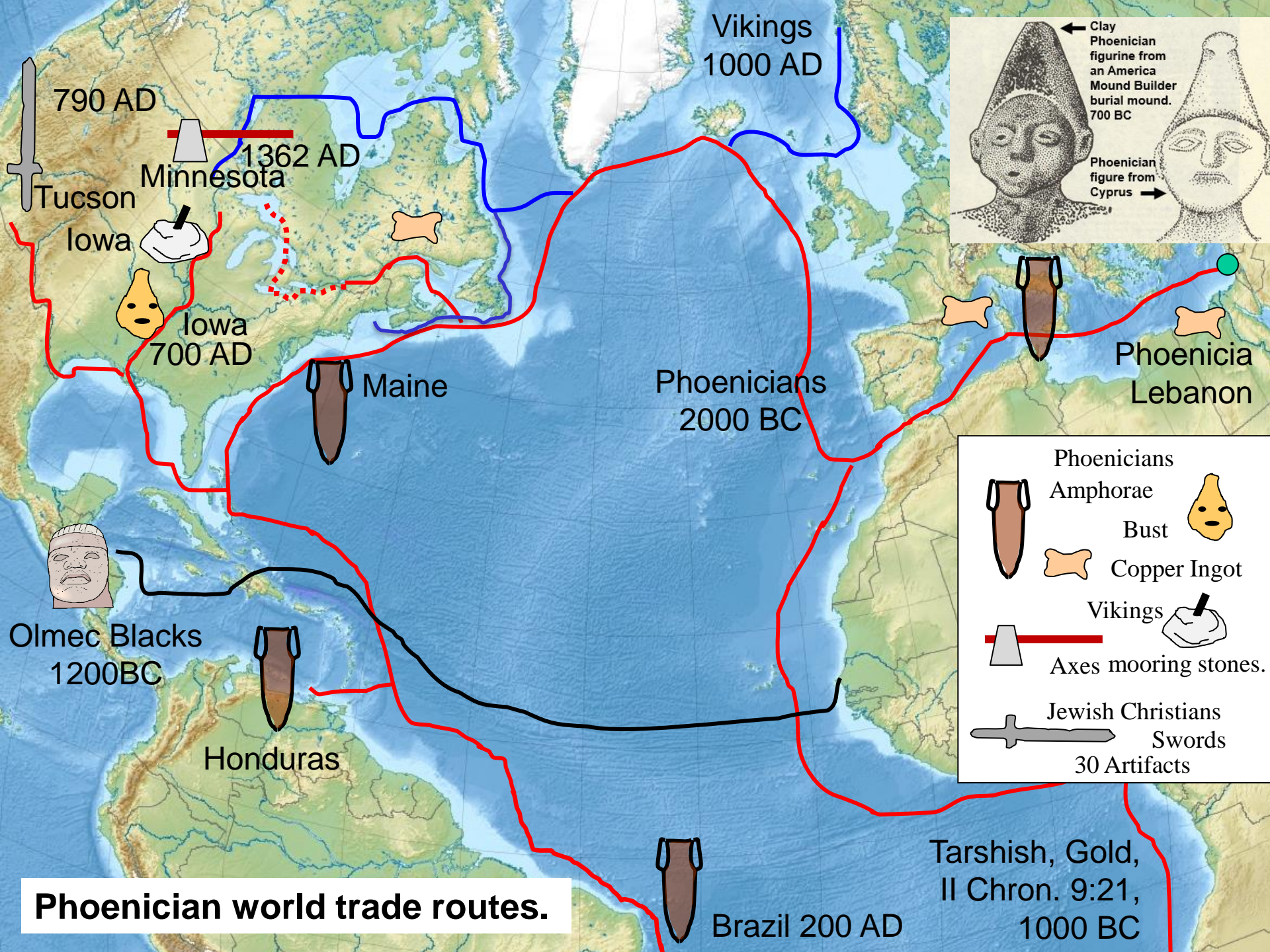
Figure 11.1

Where Did All the People Go?



The Table of Nations Genesis 10

360 nations of the world have stories of the Flood. This shows a common ancestry through Noah and his family. The Bible is the purist record of world history because it is God's recorded word. II Tim. 3:16



Phoenician world trade routes.

Ross and TCCSA Talk asked about in Dec 2021

Ross my response after +++

On Mon, 27 Dec 2021 13:59:43 -0600 <ross@rossolson.org> writes:

Thanks Russ. The PowerPoint on Vikings (the fierce kind, not the wimpy kind) got through in the email. You cover a lot of ground in the presentation.

I am trying to find out if Orval Friedrich is still alive and active. I have asked the Runestone Museum by email if they have contact information.

++++ Though they do not mention his book this sounds like him and he has passed away

<https://www.conway-markhamfh.com/obituaries/Orval-D-Friedrich?obld=721157>

A couple of questions:

1 Is it true that native tribes did not have iron before contact with Europeans?

+++ 90% sure - However in northern when first contacted the Canada Eskimos had iron tools. The Anthropologists could not believe it. The Eskimos led them to a huge iron meteoroid that they had been breaking off pieces and making their tools. The Anthropologists and government loaded it on a truck and took it to a museum. This is from my memory but I will try to find the documents I have on that.

Would the finding of iron artifacts around Kensington

not support Viking settlement? Or is it assumed that they were brought in later?

++++ Here is what I wrote in my side notes of the PP. To say poor emigrants brought antique Viking axes and halberds (see page 90) on the ships in 1800s is absurd.

Artifacts found in fields show evidence for Vikings in the area. Critics say that they are things that Scandinavians brought with them to the New World in the 1800's and lost them in the fields where others plowed them up latter. Imagine these poor immigrants coming here to Minnesota. They are allowed or can only afford to bring one trunk with them. These artifacts are antiques and worth a lot on money. They bring them and then loose them in the fields. I don't think so.

1. They could not afford them to start with.

2. If they could afford them, they would not be so careless as to take them out and loose them in the fields and woods!

Ross and TCCSA Talk August 2022

Columbus Was Last TCCSA August 2022

He was beat by the Vikings, Phoenicians, Greeks, Hebrew Roman Christians Chinese and many others. This program will be a survey of pre-Columbian visitors to the New World since the time of Christ. With emphasis on evidence of the Vikings near Alexandria MN and the Run Stone.

Mooring stones at Pelican Rapids, MN. 2003



Viking Altar stone. Holes cut to hold two rods... for sacrament table. Russ with Adventure Safari in 1995



Columbus Was Last TCCSA August 16, 2022 Final Flyer

Columbus Was Last in 1492. TCCSA August 2022

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Right: Viking Altar stone near Sauk Center, MN. Holes cut to hold two rods for a sacrament table. A dried river bed is nearby where the Vikings moored their ship. I took a group there with Adventure Safaris in 1995 and revisited it in Sept. 2017.

Main References

The Great Ice Sheet & Early Vikings in mid-America 1993 by Orval Friedrich 1922 – 2016 America B.C.: Ancient Settlers in the New World, Book by Barry Fell 1976

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From Tucson Artifacts From Year 1 Megalithic World

Index Artifacts (BC Before Columbus)

[Tucson Artifacts](#) 790 AD

[The Map](#) 790 AD

[Hebrew Evidence](#) 100 AD

[A Tabernacle in New Mexico](#)

[The 10 Commandments in America](#) 300 AD

[Zodiac Sign New Mexico](#) 107 BC

[The Greek's Trade Route to America](#) 90 AD

[Sculpture of the Old World in the New World](#) 700 – 1400 BC

[Conclusion](#)

[Notes](#)

From Tucson Artifacts Hoax Theory

1. Eminent Arizona college archeologists excavated the artifacts.
2. No one made money off of the artifacts`.
3. Smithsonian could not accept that people had come here before Columbus.
4. The Man who supposedly “made” the pieces was never seen making lead artifacts as found.
5. He also would have had to move tons of caliche to bury them. Some were 6 feet deep.

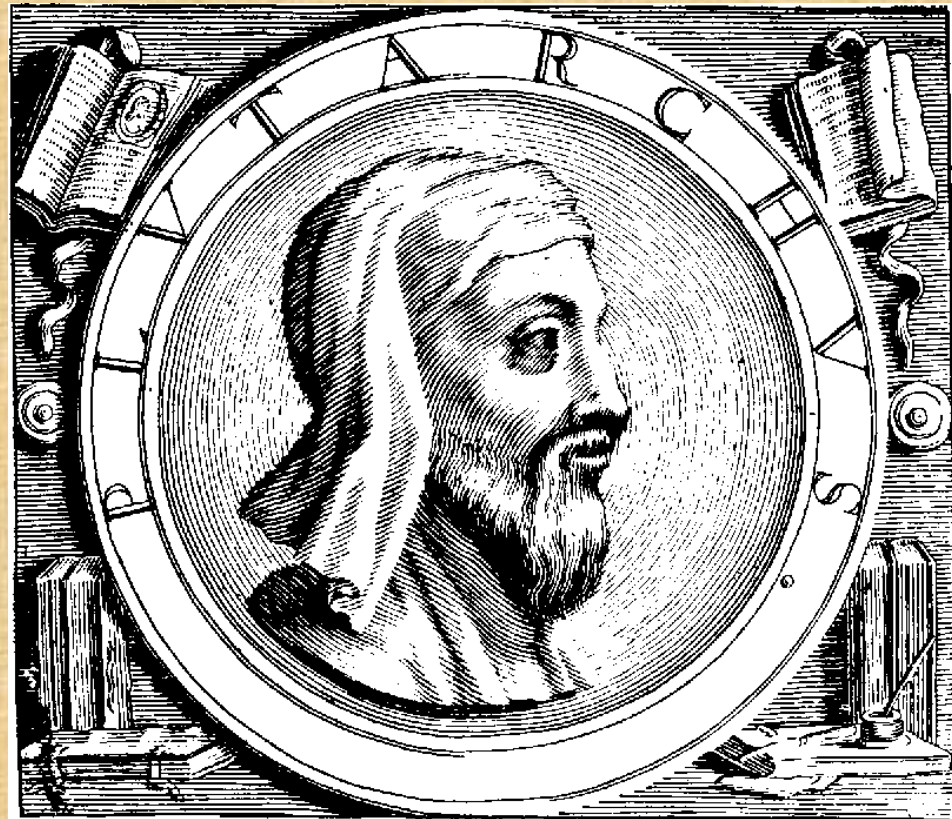
The hoax idea does not work. They are what they are. Evidence of a pre-Columbian Roman, Hebrew, Christian colony.

The Greeks

Trade Route to

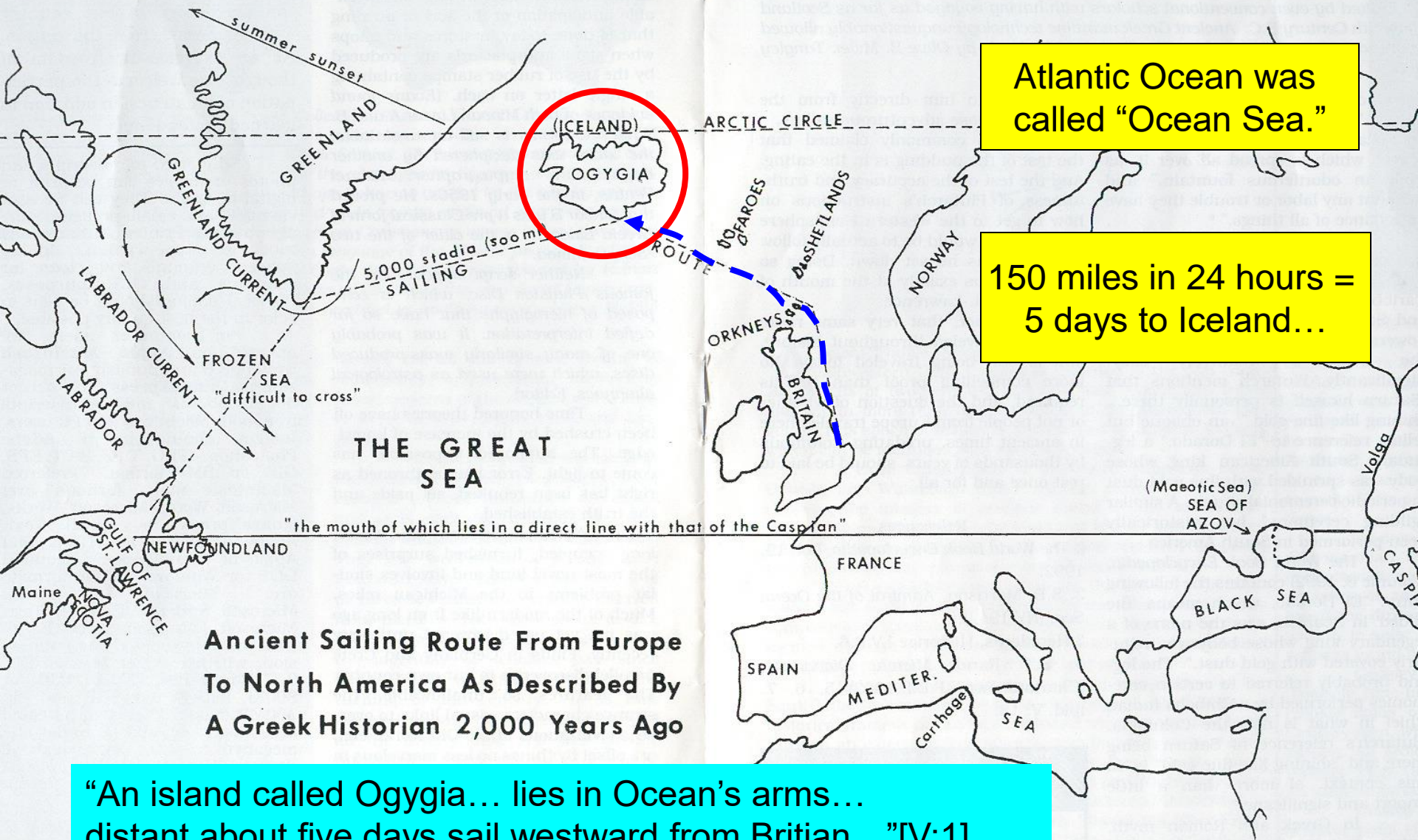
America

Morals. Vol. 5 Circa 90 A.D.
a Greek writer.



Ta sage instruction sert de riche couronne
A Trajan, esleué par dessus tous humains.
Si les grands te portoient au cœur & dans leurs mains,
Vertu viuroit au lieu de Venus & Bellone

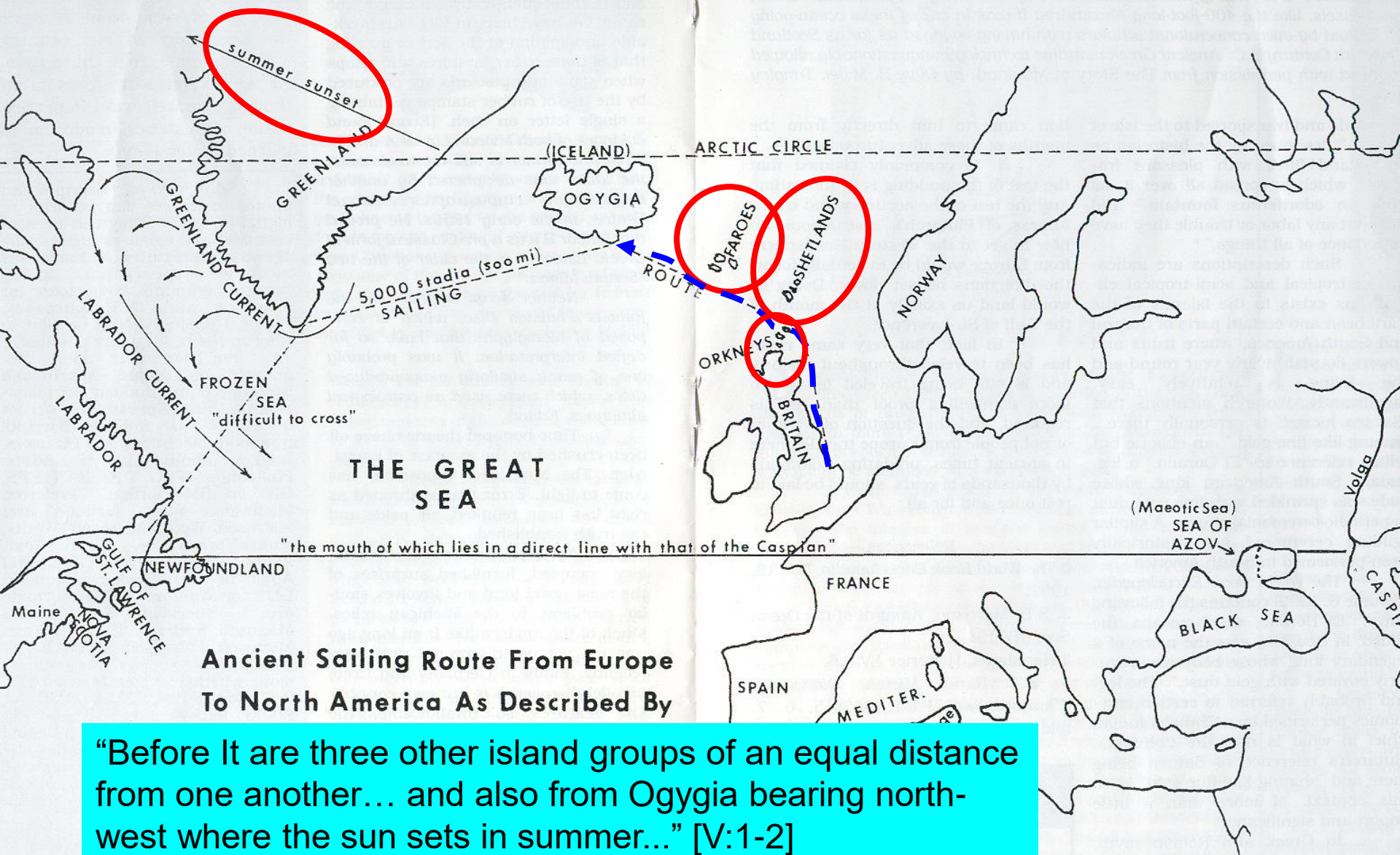
One example: Ancient Greek writer describes the
route to North America 2000 years ago...



**Ancient Sailing Route From Europe
To North America As Described By
A Greek Historian 2,000 Years Ago**

**"An island called Ogygia... lies in Ocean's arms...
distant about five days sail westward from Britian..."[V:1]**

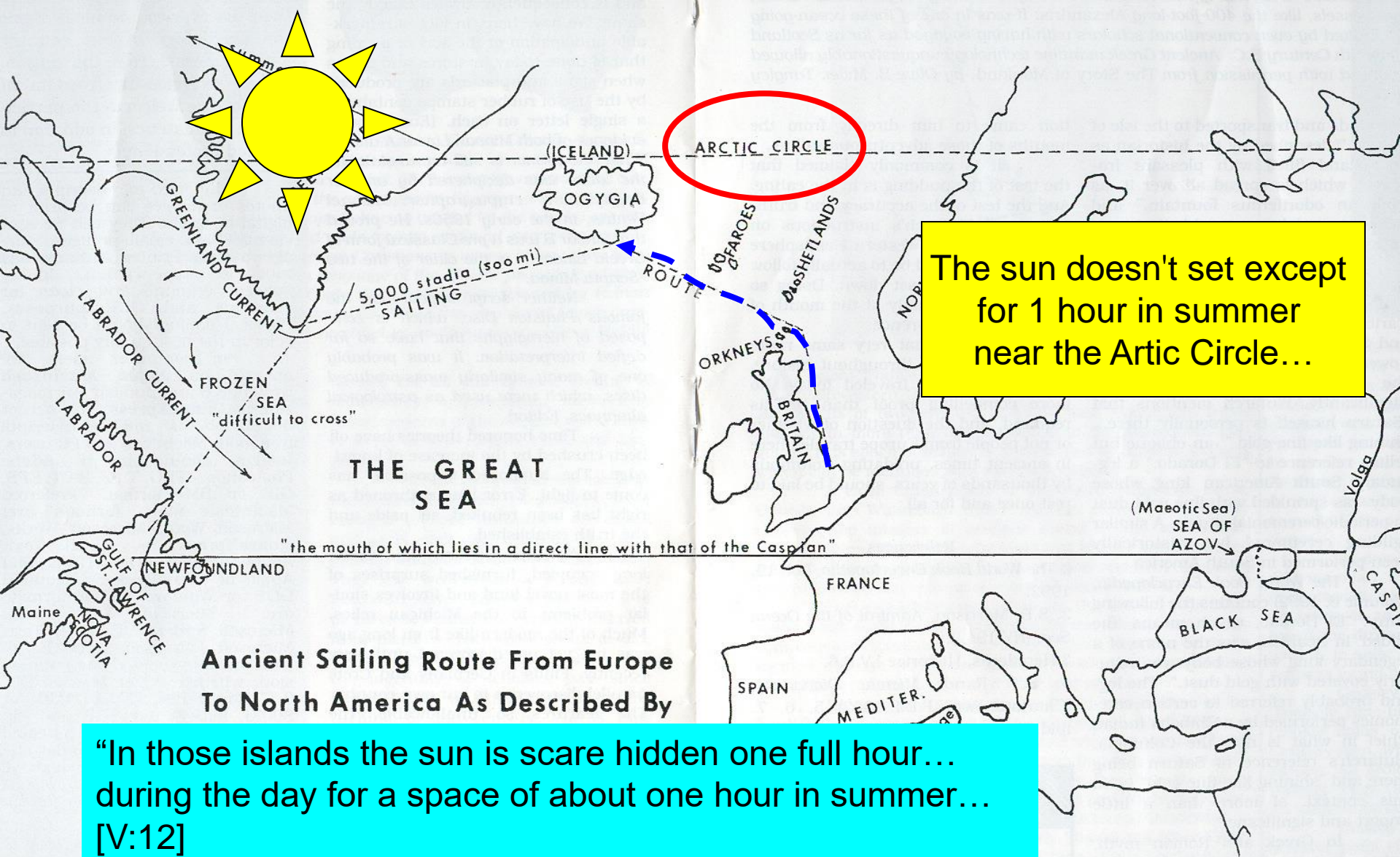
Plutarch's Directions to America 2000 years ago...



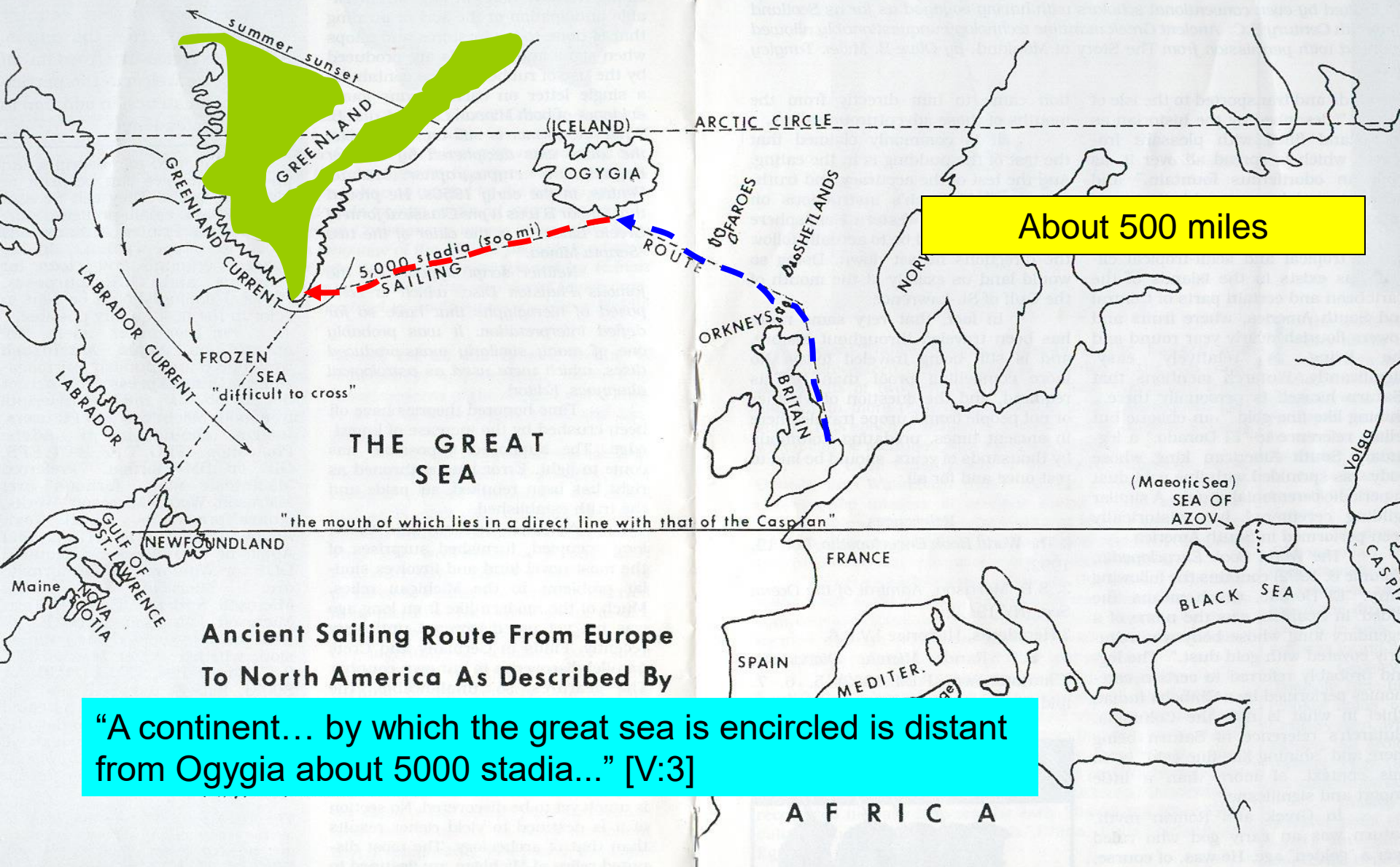
**Ancient Sailing Route From Europe
To North America As Described By**

"Before It are three other island groups of an equal distance from one another... and also from Ogygia bearing north-west where the sun sets in summer..." [V:1-2]

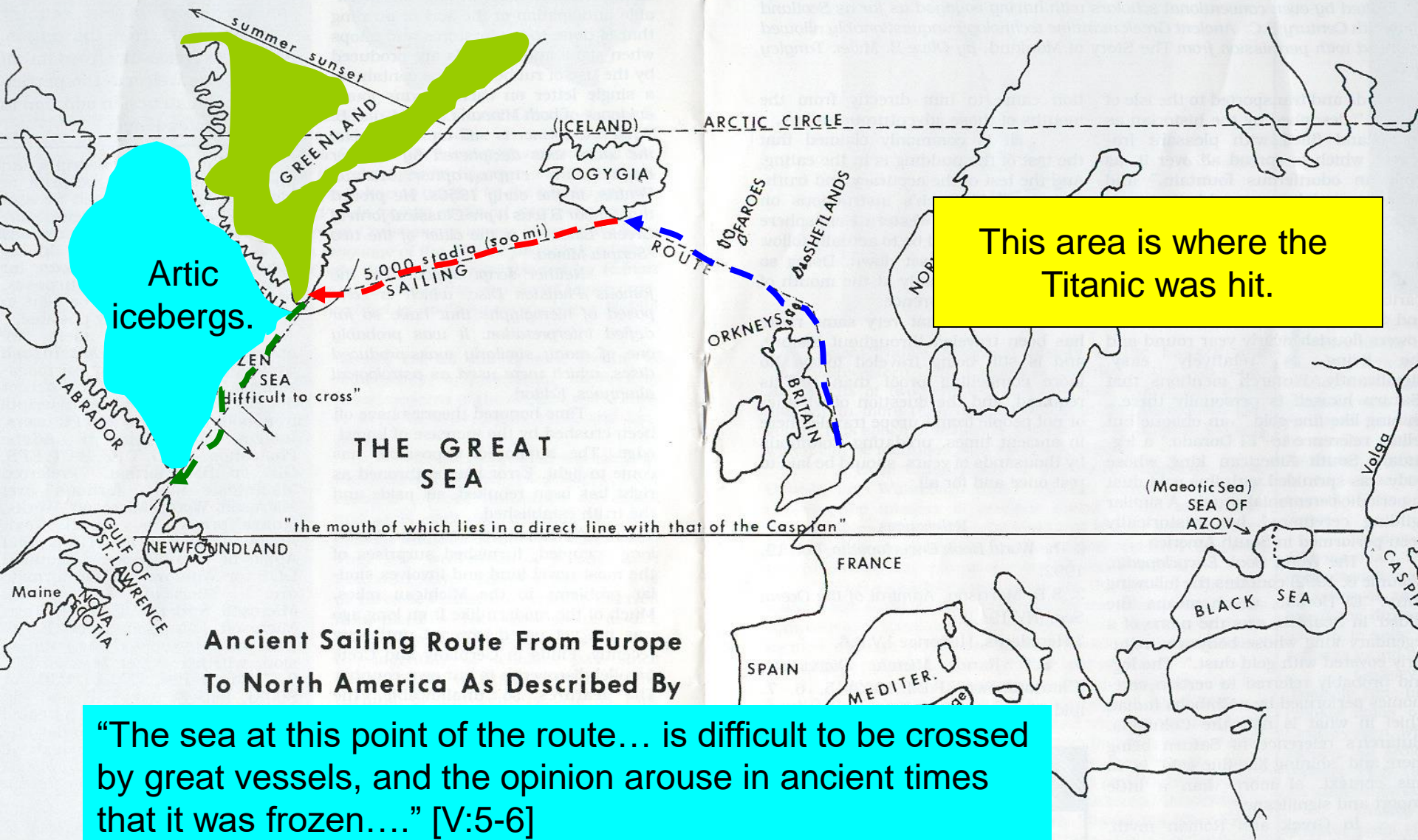
The Shetland, Faroes, and Orkney Islands described...



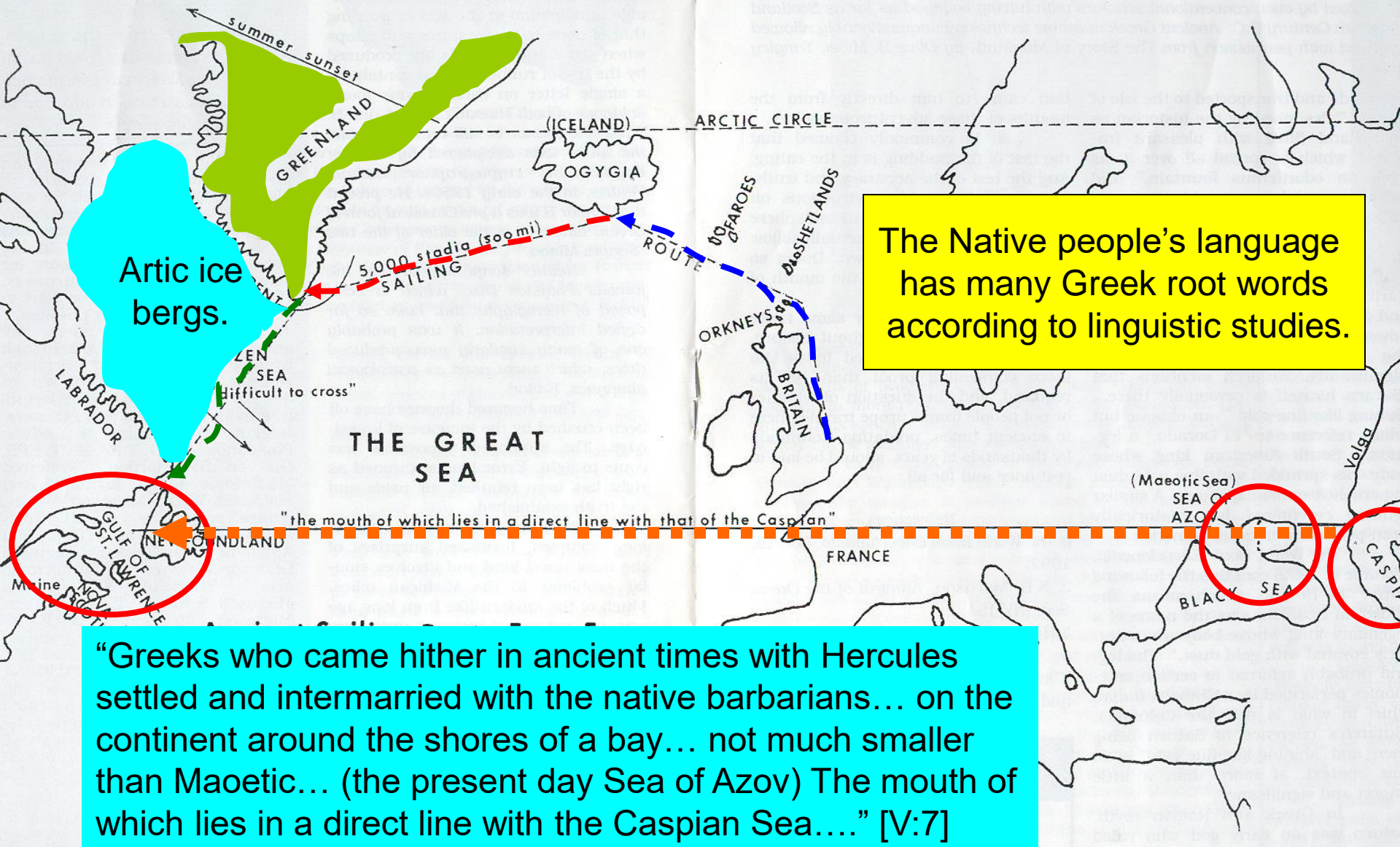
He describes the never setting summer sun...



He describes the distance to Greenland...



He describes the frozen Artic Sea...



"Greeks who came hither in ancient times with Hercules settled and intermarried with the native barbarians... on the continent around the shores of a bay... not much smaller than Maoetic... (the present day Sea of Azov) The mouth of which lies in a direct line with the Caspian Sea..." [V:7]

He describes the Colony's bay and it's Latitude...

Finally a word on the Tucson Artifacts Hoax Theory

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END

Columbus was last - He was beaten by:

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Greeks 90 AD, ref, “Morals.” Vol. 5 Circa 90 A.D. Plutarch

Hebrew Roman Christians 790 AD, ref, "The Tucson Artifacts," 1968 by Thomas Bent died 1972.

Vikings 1362 AD, ref “The Great Ice Sheet & Early Vikings in mid-America,” 1993 by Orval Friedrich 1922 – 2016

Chinese 1421 AD, ref, “The Year China Discovered the World,” Book by Gavin Menzies, 2002.

April open house Saturday and Sunday total of 70 people and children

I made a new exhibit with a diorama of Golgotha the tomb and the garden where Mary meets Jesus.

My friend JOHN Sterken who's been to the holy land in 2019 explained that display.

I explain a second new display on how we got the Bible starting with Adam up until the Gutenberg press.

We plan to have another open house in October there the theme will be "giants in the earth"

Giant animals including dinosaurs and mammoths. Giant structures such as the Chinese wall. Of Which I am building a model.

China and Taiwan are closed at this time and may be for quite a while we hope to go to a Christian Camp near Spokane started by some missionary friends who left China two years ago. They've asked us to come and speak to Chinese college students.

I'm building a model of the wall tower and part of the wall itself for that event. As well as will be teaching in December in Monterey on Chinese culture to a Christian school there

Check out our new website that my daughter-in-law Melissa put together for me. We're