

The SunGod Religion and Sailing Routes to Colonies in the Americas

by Jay Stuart Wakefield

I have had the lucky opportunity to obtain twenty-two highly patinated Bronze Age cast bronze axes from the estate of Dr. Moog, in southern Germany. He was a collector of older collections, prior to the two world wars that ravaged the country. Through the patination, in some places triangles or "Christmas Trees" could be faintly seen. Upon cleaning the first one, twenty-three deeply incised marks were found on the four edges of the axehead. I have cleaned all of them now. Some of them have only a few lines, but some contain many lines of recorded data. Some of the data patterns are easily decipherable, some are not. Obviously, this is a situation where more study by others will bring new insights.

A great deal is known about the Sun Religion of the Egyptians because of their plethora of funerary monuments, mummies, and *Book of the Dead* texts. They had an obsession with "life after death", which involved following the SunGod Ra to the west, on his daily journey in his "solar boat". It could be seen at midsummer that he went west at the 23 degree latitude "Tropic of Cancer", and it was thought that sailors might find the western home of the SunGod, and the backside of the Earth by following this 23° latitude line to the west.

PHOTOS 1a and 1b are the front and back sides of a decorated axehead that is probably a religious ceremonial artifact containing a geographic design and latitude data. I call it the "Pathways" axe, as it has a hatched pathway cast into both sides.

The marks are little impressions in the casting. They are easier to count when rotating the axe under a desk light, rather than looking at photos. The accuracy of some of my counts can be reasonably argued, though I have tried to be accurate. The number 23 has shown up on many of these axeheads, as well as in megalithic monuments (www.howthesungod.com), so we know the number was very important in Bronze Age times. This 23° tilt of the Earth's axis is a latitude known as the Tropic of Cancer in the northern hemi-



PHOTO 1a: "Pathway" axehead, front side. The middle route, "hatched", is the SunGod's route west at 23° each night



PHOTO 1b: "Pathway" axehead, back side. The SunGod's route to the west

sphere, where the sun appears to turn around and head south, changing Summer to Fall. The repeated appearance of the number 23 is how I could see that I was looking at recorded navigational data on these axeheads.

Because of the frequent use of 23, we say it was a "sacred number" of the SunGod religion of the Bronze Age.

Counting the dots of each row on the front side of the axehead reveals the numbers of 25, 24, 22, 21, and 19 that are labeled in PHOTO 1a. You can see that the hatched pathway in the center is the unlabeled 23 path. We think they were trying to discover what was on the backside of the Earth, where the sun traveled each night, only to reappear

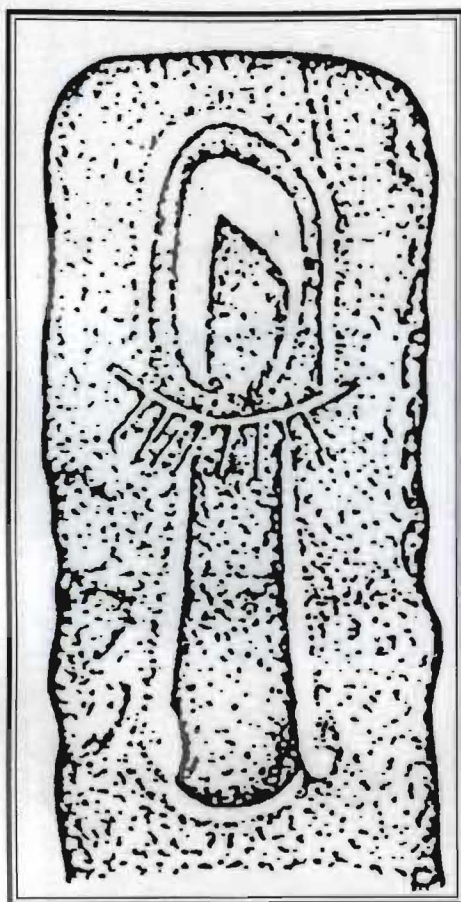


PHOTO 2: Petroglyph at Gavrinis monument showing a 9-stroke sailing vessel on the ocean, with a long shadow at sunset, or setting out on the Holy Pathway at 23°

every morning. Probably a lot of heroes died sailing the 23° path. They did not yet know the tradewind patterns of the Earth, and were actually sailing into the "horse latitudes", where there was little wind. At this latitude "Age of Discovery" (15thC-18thC) sailors were becalmed so long they ran out of food and water and had to eat their horses. Some of the Bronze Age sailors apparently paddled north, maybe following a breeze, or birds, and discovered the Azores Islands. The Azores then became the westernmost known land in the world, and therefore the western home of the SunGod for nearly a thousand years. Colonies developed there ("Bronze Age Colonies with pyramids in the Azores and Canaries", *Ancient American*, Vol. 112, September, 2016).

The discovery of the Azores was celebrated and commemorated by the construction of the monument of Gavrinis on the coast of Brittany (France) (www.rocksandrows.com). It was made of 39 huge stones, and its axis is set at 38°N, the latitudes of the western and central Azores. It has 23



PHOTO 3a: Front of the "Egypt" axehead, with 23 twice, and the Nile Delta across the blade at 31°N

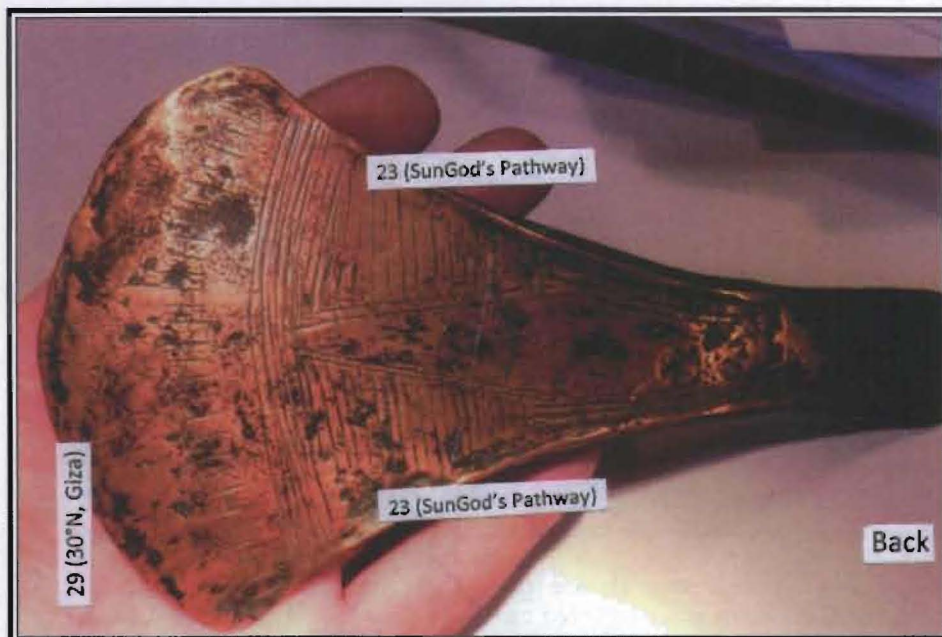


PHOTO 3b: Back of the "Egypt" axehead, with 23 again twice, and the latitude of Giza, 30°N across the blade, the center of Bronze Age civilization, and the location of the largest SunGod monuments on Earth

passage stones decorated from floor to ceiling with petroglyphs, and a 23rd stone, which is undecorated white quartz. Archaeologists have dated the Gavrinis monument to 3600 BC. At Gavrinis, one of the petroglyphs (PHOTO 2) is this carving of a sailboat sailing into the sunset. The boat has 8 oars in the water, and a hull, so is drawn with 9 strokes, showing the 9 islands of the Azores archipelago. This may be the oldest image of a sailboat on the ocean. The shadow of its sail, or the pathway of the sunset in the sea, is consistent with the pathway image on

the axehead. This petroglyph at Gavrinis may be commemorating the heroes who ventured out on the pathway shown on the axehead, and discovered the Azores.

PHOTO 3 (a&b) shows another decorated Bronze Age SunGod axehead from the Moog collection. The columnar lines in the triangular areas on both sides, which look like the headdress of an Egyptian Pharaoh (see inset) total 23 in all four locations (as noted on the photos), so we know the axe is about the Tropic of Cancer, the SunGod's



ABOVE, PHOTO 4a: The front and back sides of the "SunGod" axehead. The encodings appear to relate to the five Central Azores islands, where colonies were located. The eyes are very similar in style and appearance to many bone and slate artifacts from Iberia.

RIGHT, PHOTO 4b: The sides of the "SunGod" axehead, one side showing the 3 island groups, the other, with the 9 islands, showing the important western two set apart.

route to the west. The shorter marks across the blade edge on each side total 29 and 30, and so the spaces between the marks provide the latitudes 30°N and 31°N. These are the latitudes of the Nile Delta and of Giza in Egypt, the biggest civilization then on Earth, and home of the sun religion. So this axehead illustrates Egypt and its sun religion, and the pathway to the west at 23°N.

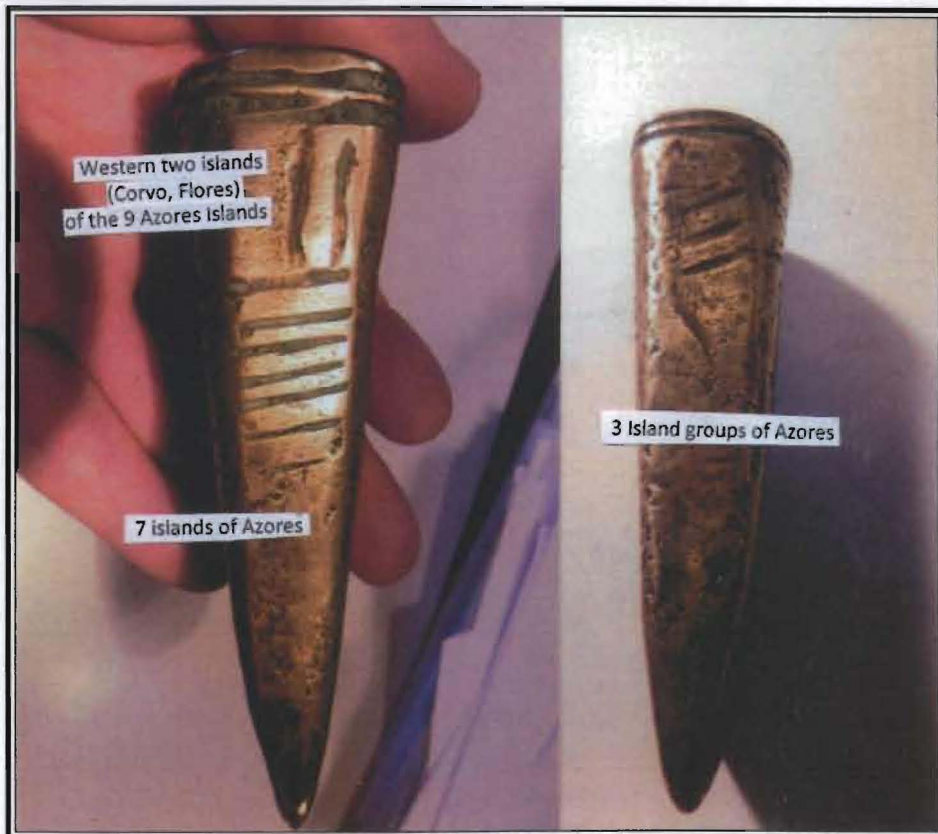
PHOTO 4a shows both sides of a heavy hollow casting with eyes of the SunGod. The eyes are similar to some

European petroglyphs, and are very similar to bone and slate artifacts of the Beaker People from Iberia. On the side (PHOTO 4b) are the 7 islands of the eastern and central Azores, shown as horizontal marks, with the important two western Azores (Corvo and Flores), placed as two vertical marks, for 9 islands total of the Azores. The other side, shown adjacent, shows 3 marks, for the 3 island groups of the Azores. The boxy-pattern on the front contains 5 horizontal and 5 vertical lines, the five islands in the Central Azores, where their colonies were located on Pico and Terceira. Above it, the boxed 13 marks might record the distance from Madeira. The six horizontal lines with bulbs at the ends of each line may show the distance of 6° across the Island groups.

PHOTO 5 is an Anglo-Saxon pendant of later date, but again with 23 sundots on one side, and 23 below the necklace hole on the other.

PHOTO 6 shows the eyes of the SunGod on an uncleaned anthropomorphized ceremonial Bronze Age axehead photographed on the internet. In this condition, analysis of data is problematic. It is, though, a beautiful example of the sunGod motif.

PHOTOS 7a & 7b. This recently acquired "Holy Route" axehead illustrates again the SunGod's 23° Holy Pathway as shown on PHOTO 1.



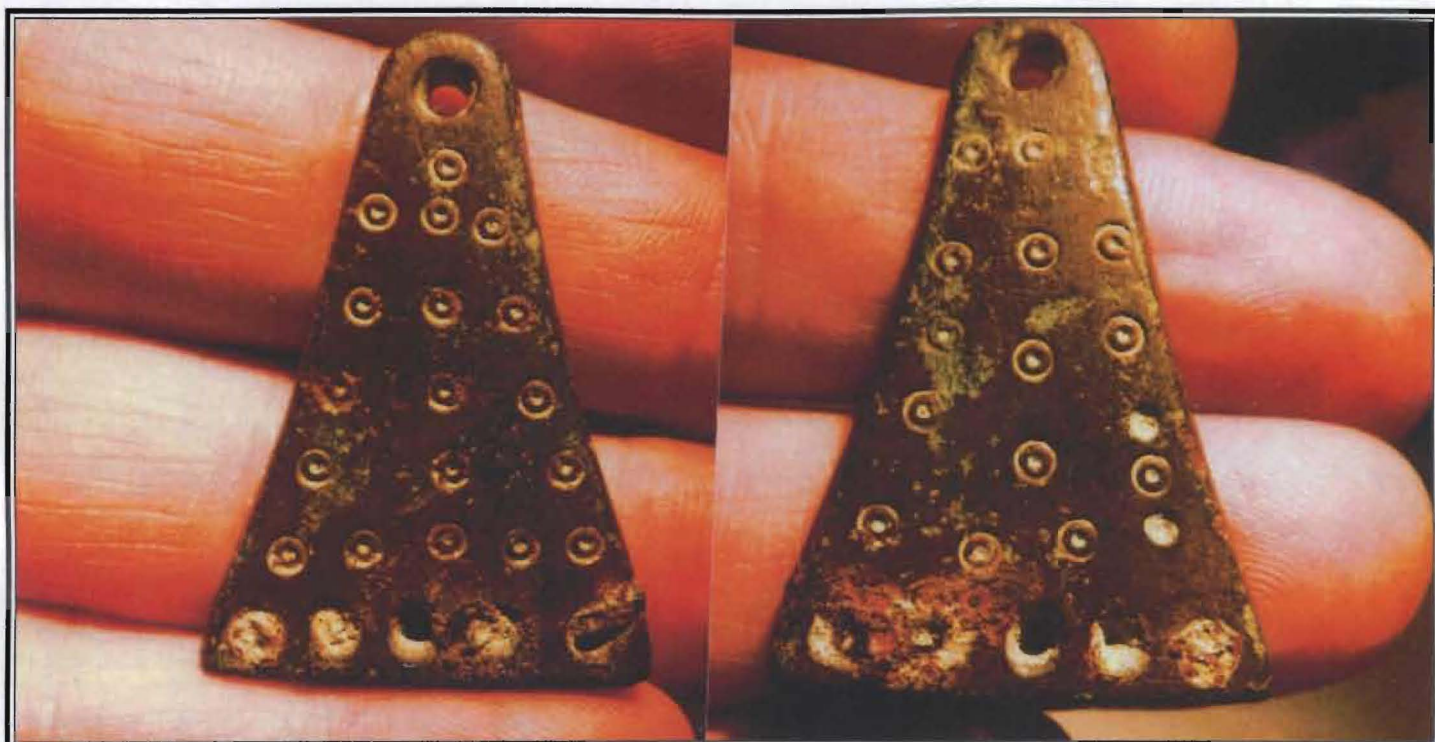


PHOTO 5: An Anglo-Saxon pendant with 23 SunGod sun symbols (Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol for Ra or Re). the count includes the hang hole on one side, not on the other.

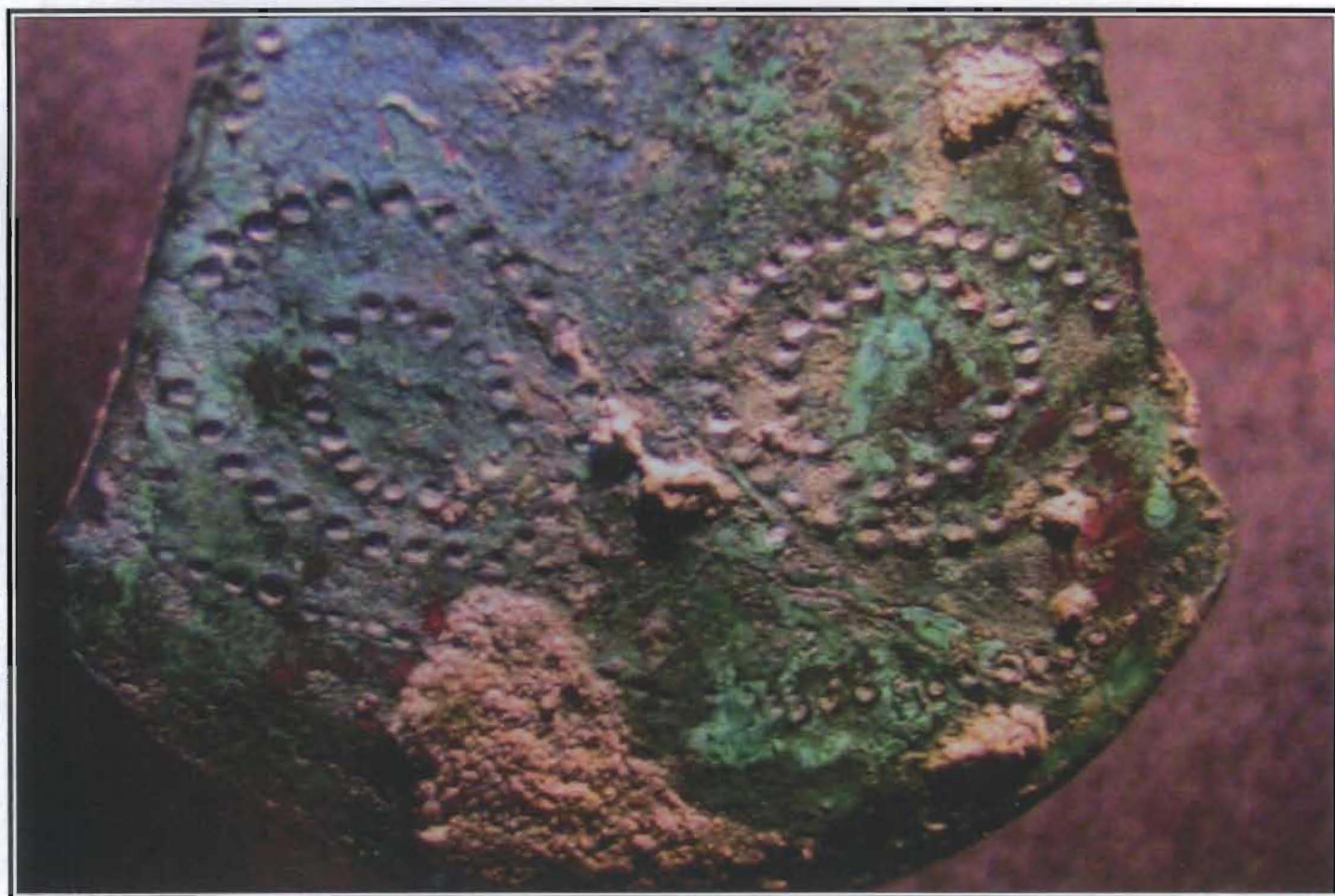
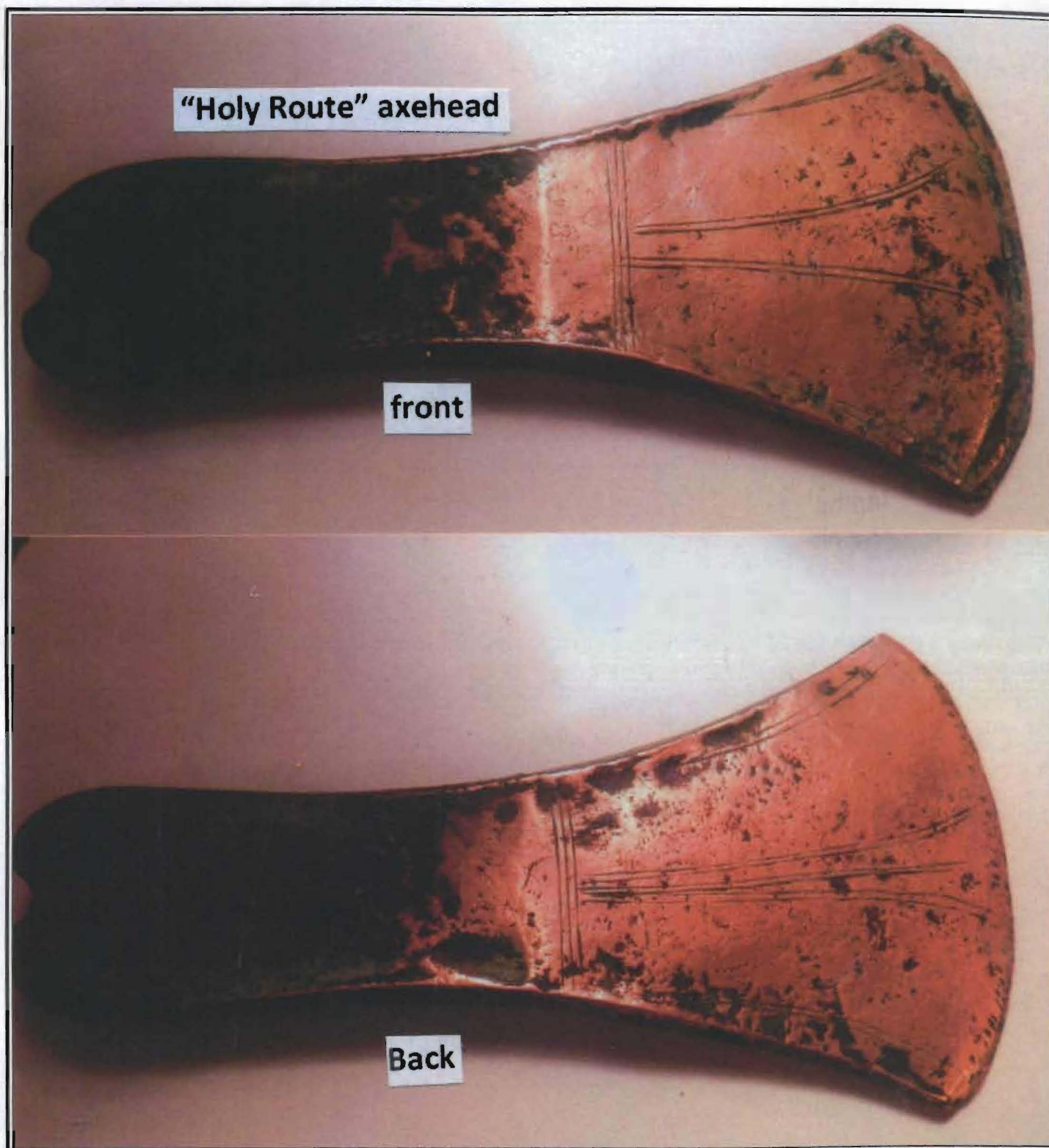


PHOTO 6 shows the eyes of the SunGod on an uncleaned anthropomorphized ceremonial Bronze Age axehead that is not cleaned. In this condition, analysis of data is problematic.



PHOTOS 7a & 7b: This axehead illustrates the SunGod's Holy Pathway across the Atlantic Ocean to the west at sunset. On the back of the axe, the preferred route is shown down the middle of this small chart

The "Caribbean" Axehead (PHOTOS 8a & 8b) shows similar "SunGod Pathways" (rows down the center toward the blade) on both sides of the axe. The central path of dashes on the "front" is composed of 11 and 12 marks, totaling the usual 23 of the SunGod. The 11 and 12 are the lat-

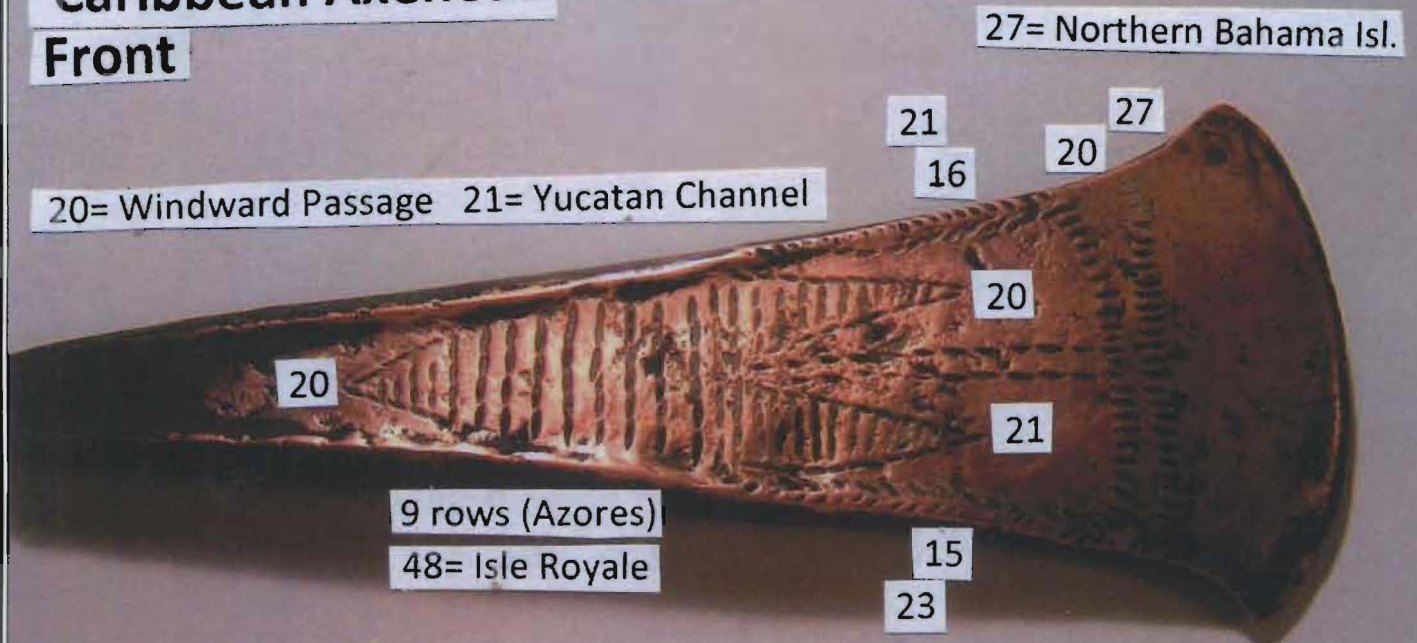
itudes of the mouth of the Magdalena River, the great river of Columbia. As shown in Ancient American #109 ("The Colonization of North and South America by the Beaker People"), the upper reaches of this river, between two of the Cordillera of the Andes at 0°N, was the site of the earliest and largest civiliza-

tion of South America, colonies of the Beaker People. These are the people who made these Bronze Age axes. It is reasonable that they would record the latitude of their colonies, and how to get there.

Also prominent on the front side of this axe are two triangles, which

Caribbean Axehead

Front



Central Pathway (11&12= Magdalena River) is total of 23, SunGod's Holy Pathway to the colony

The Two Triangles (20&21) are the passages to the north

Caribbean Axehead

Back



CentralPath (11,12,13,14) & end row of 12= routes to Magdalena River colonies

Branching pattern below (11&12)= 23, the holy pathway to these colonies

PHOTOS 8a & 8b: this "Caribbean" axehead encodes the holy pathways to the Beaker Colonies in North and South America: up the Magdalena River, in Yucatan, Cuba (?), Bimini, and at the mouth of the Mississippi. It also records how to sail north through passes past Cuba to the Gulf of Mexico.

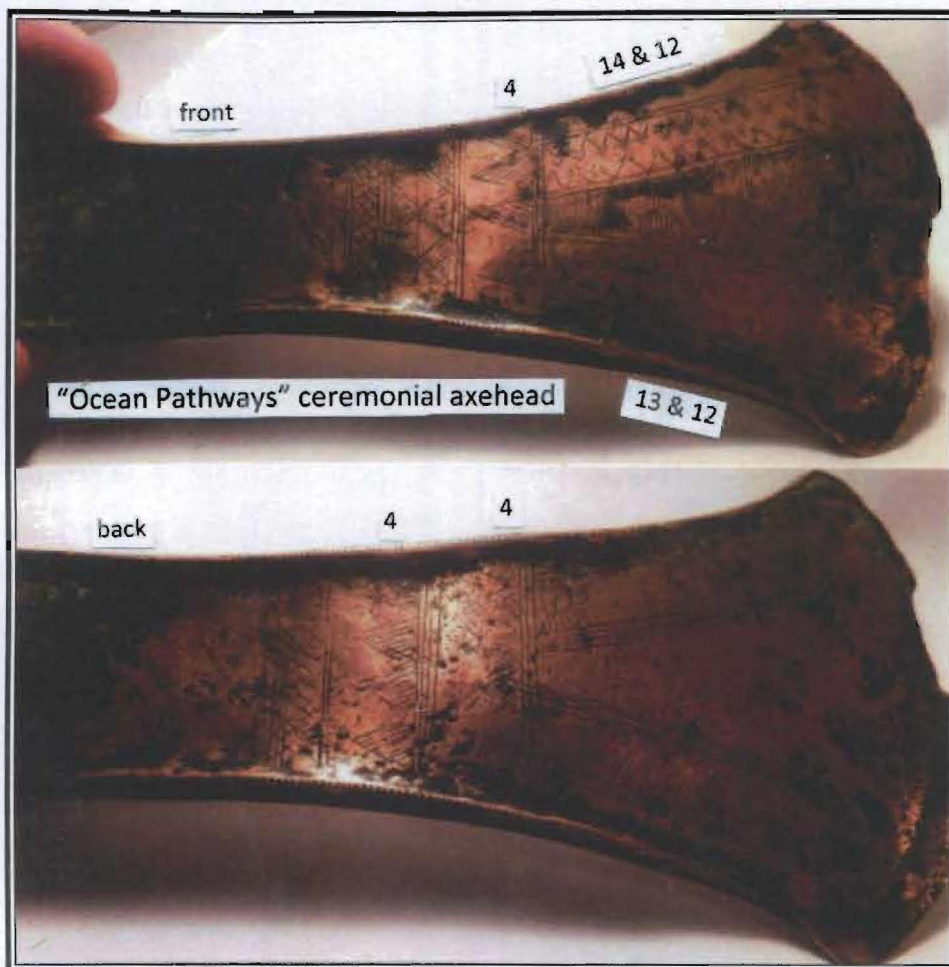


Above, is a row of marks (30) that give the location of the copper oxhide factories at Cedarland and Claiborne at the mouths of the Pearl River and Mississippi River. The 22 marks at the bottom of the axe may encode a colony now deep underwater off the west end of Cuba. In summary, there is a horse-shoe pattern on this axe which encodes the latitudes of Bronze Age colonies in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico.

Photos 10a and 10b show the front and back of the "Ocean Pathways" Axehead, my 22nd acquisition. This is another Beaker People's "decorated axe", and it also shows pathways across the ocean to the west. In the midsections are 3 + 1/2s, and 4 triangles, with most of them divided into 9 spaces, encoding the nine Azores Islands. These triangles are slashed

I think point to the important passages for going into the Gulf of Mexico, through the Yucatan Channel, between Yucatan and Cuba at 21 and 22°N, and through the Windward Passage at the eastern end of Cuba at 20°N. I suppose the Yucatan Channel was much preferred, as passage there would usually have the wind and current at your back, while the Windward Passage is famous for rough seas, and strong northeasterly winds. It makes sense then, to see 15°N and 16°N recorded, the important Cape Gracia a Dios and the north coast of Honduras, important on the approach to the Yucatan Channel. It is interesting that the furthest row toward the blade provides 27, the latitude of the most northern Abaco Islands of the Bahamas. The number nine shows in a few places on the axe, reminding us of their important colonies in the Azores. The nine central rows are made of 48 marks, the latitude of Isle Royale, the source of the copper which provided wealth to these people for more than a thousand years (2500 BC to 1200 BC).

On the backside, the four lines of marks in the center of the casting (11, 12, 13, and 14 marks) point to a line of 12 marks. These all locate the routes on the South American coast to the Magdalena river, and its colonies (mouth near Barranquilla on the small map). The branching pattern below (11 and 12 marks), again locate the Magdalena, and total 23, showing that the route is also a holy route of the SunGod. The row of marks below (18) gives the latitude of the ("Olmec") city of La Venta. This row connects with the vertical row (26), locating the colony on Bimini at 26°N. The upper branching pattern has a total of 21 marks, the latitude of the Yucatan Channel.



PHOTOS 9a & 9b: Beaker People's "decorated axe" showing pathway across the ocean to the west.

Ocean width of 4 triangles = 40 moira, (Egyptian degrees); $k \ 60 \text{ NM/degree} = 2,400 \text{ NM}$.

diagonally, in exactly the same manner as the bone pendant "Crossing" from Valencia, Iberia, and the Moog axehead "Azores", both illustrated in the prior chapter entitled "The Colonization of North and South America by the Beaker People". The ocean width of 4 triangles equal 40 moira (Egyptian degrees). Forty multiplied by 60 nautical miles per degree = 2400 NM a correct distance. The triangle rows in the blade pathways of 14 and 12 and 13 or 14 and 12, are encoding the latitudes of their destinations in the Caribbean. In the Lesser Antilles, Curacao at 12°N has a deep natural protected harbor at Willemstad, with a Shell refinery in it. I was there recently on a Panama Canal cruise. The Spanish fortifications at the harbor entrance have been later used by the Dutch. This still is a very important harbor, not far from the South American coast. I am not surprised it is indicated to be a colony during the Bronze Age. The island of St. Lucia, at 14°N, in the lower Windwards, has beautiful small harbors on its SW

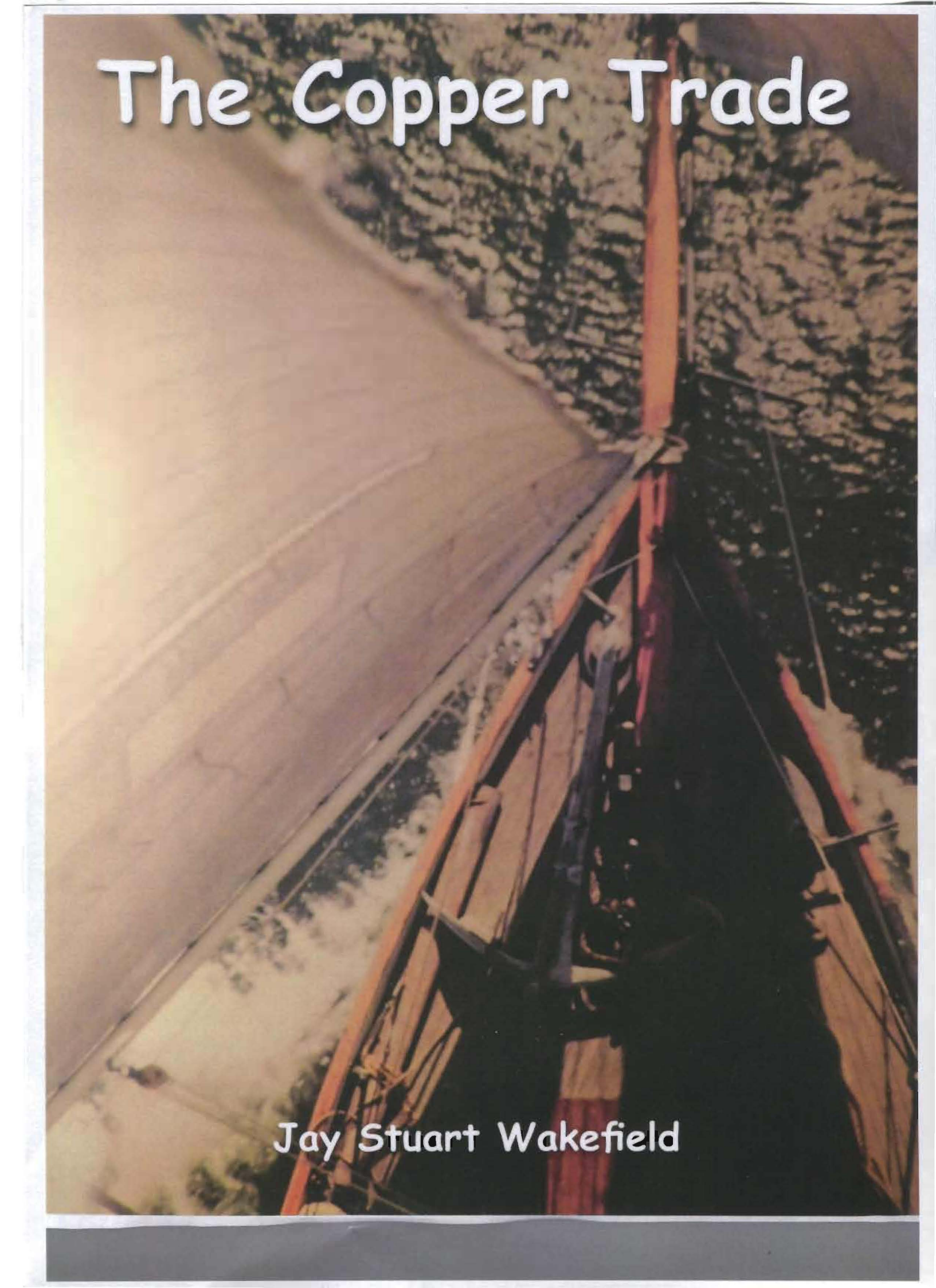
coast, near the remarkable tall volcanic cones called the "Pitons". These are visible quite a way at sea, and are unique in the Caribbean. St Lucia would have been a good choice for a safe stopover location or probably a small colony enjoying life in a spot as beautiful as it gets in the Tropics.

I have been studying Bronze Age Sun Religion and Atlantic sailing routes for 25 years, using information derived from petroglyphs and megalithic ruins on both sides of the ocean. It is amazing that now these sailing routes are corroborated by cast bronze artifacts that were not known to exist until now. ■

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The Copper Trade

An aerial photograph showing the side of a large ship, likely a sailing vessel, with its complex rigging and masts visible. The ship is moving through a body of water, leaving a white wake. The background shows a shoreline with dense vegetation.

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The Copper Trade

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



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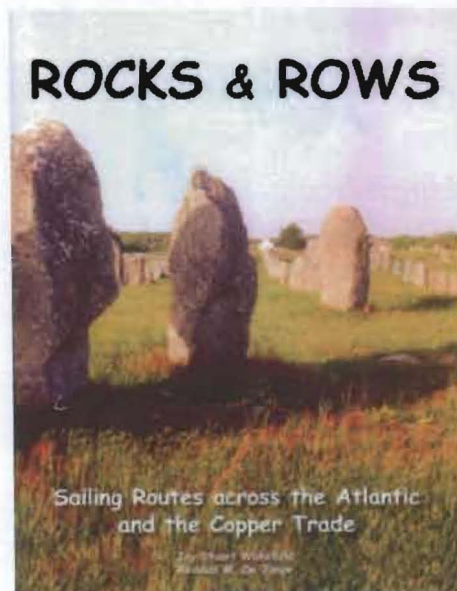
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Cover photo by Richard Holt Wakefield, Yacht Valhalla in Bahamian waters, 1946

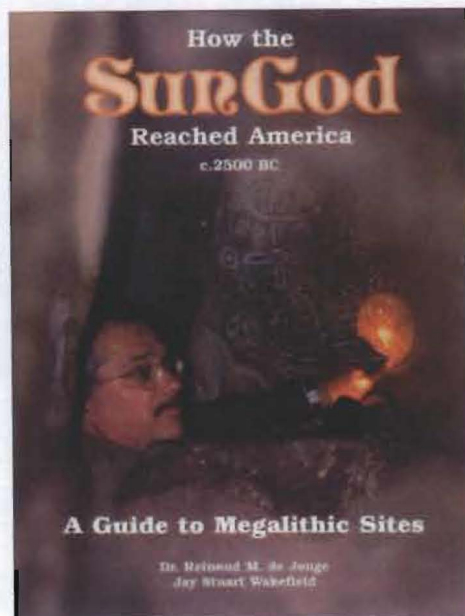
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