

The Phenomenal Triangle Sacred Site May Change History

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It is probable that the Triangle site was occupied by Indigenous people for thousands of years. Artifacts dating to 14,500 years ago were located at the Cactus Hill site south of this location. In early 1300, the people of Triangle suffered a catastrophic epidemic from a European disease that killed many of those that lived there. Where did it come from and who brought it?

INTRODUCTION

Every school child for hundreds of years has been taught that Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and landed in North America in 1492. He was credited with having found the New World even though the Indigenous people had already been there for 14,000 years or longer. Until recently, Columbus maintained his title of being the first to reach America. Now that claim is being challenged on many fronts.

Theories have been postulated that peoples from Africa, Asia, Europe and Scandinavia have possibly interacted with the Americas and the Indigenous people who lived there prior to Columbus's arrival. Needless to say, this is a hotly debated subject. Only two historical cases of contact are widely accepted among the scientific community. Maritime explorations by Norse people from Scandinavia during the late 10th century led to the colonization of Greenland and in Newfoundland. Scientific and scholarly responses to other claims of pre-Columbian contact have been generally dismissed.

However, archaeologists have found evidence that the Basques in pursuit of whales and cod might have reached the territory of Newfoundland and beyond. Mark Kurlansky, in his book *Cod: A Biography of the Fish that Changed the World* points out that the Basques seemed to know all the secret cod spots, meaning they could travel huge distances. In 1535, when Jacques Cartier "discovered" the mouth of the St Lawrence river, he found 1,000 Basque fishing boats already in the water flush with cod.

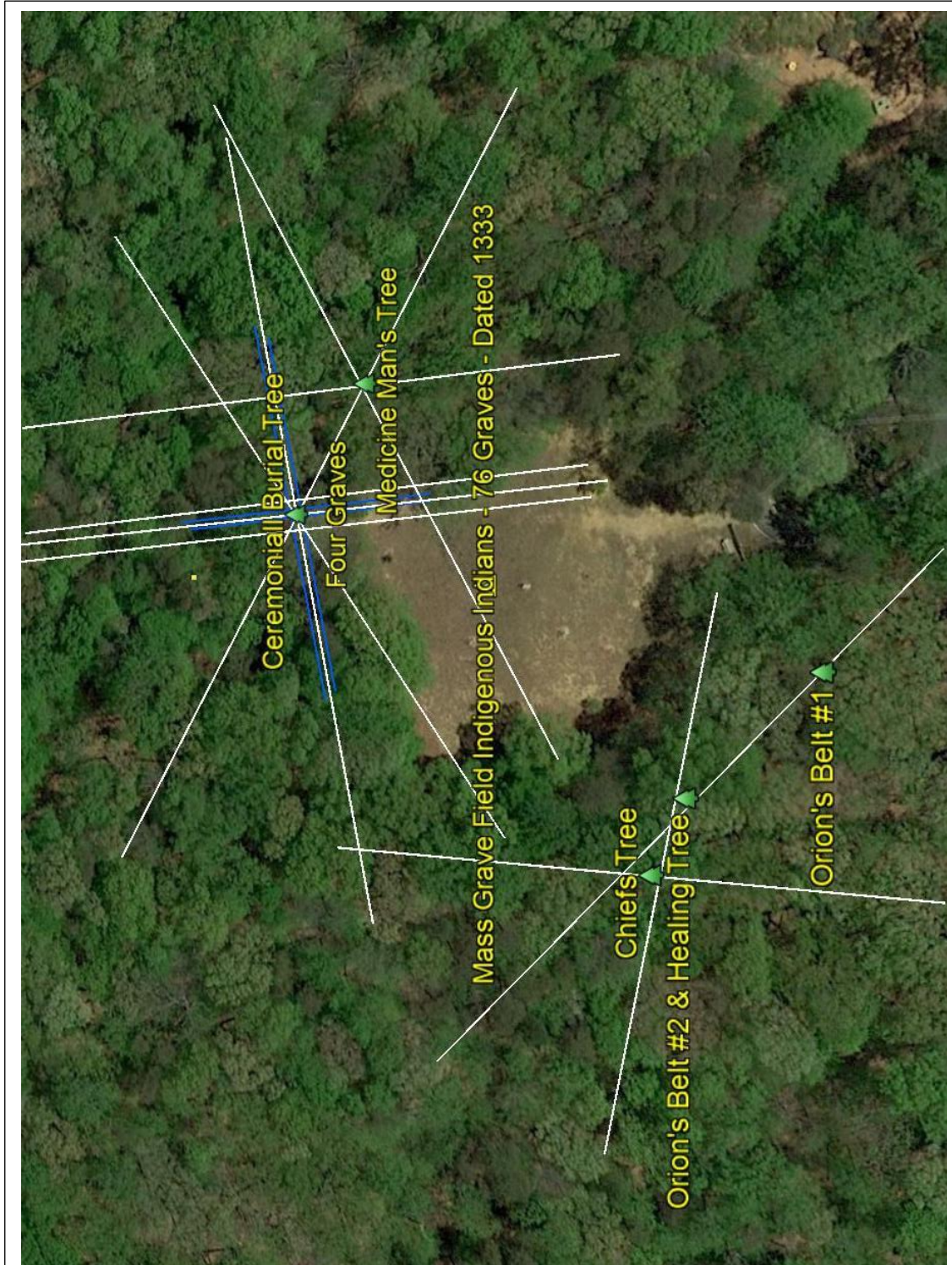
Artifacts related to the Vikings and others have been reported found in the Americas. In the History Channel program, *Curse of Oak Island*, a Medieval cross found during their digging of the site may provide evidence that the Knights Templar visited Nova Scotia prior to Columbus.

Arab maps were the best in the world, but none of the existing early maps demonstrates any knowledge of the Americas. And yet, the Arabs sailed the oceans and the Mediterranean with well-built boats and with great navigations skills from before the 10th century.

So, the question that needs to be addressed regarding the Triangle VA Sacred Site is could a foreign culture have arrived at the site prior to Columbus and brought with them a catastrophic epidemic of a disease that killed many of the Indigenous people living in that area?

TRIANGLE VA SACRED SITE

The Triangle site is located within the Prince William Forest Park boundaries near the visitor center. The site was used by Indigenous cultures in the 1300's and again in the 1800's. We will discuss first what appears to have happened in the 1300's.



Triangle Sacred Site

In the report, *Indians of Virginia, Pre-1600's with Notes on Tribes*, published in 2009, artifact evidence was published showing Indigenous occupation of the VA area from as early as 14,500 BC. Not much is known about these people but they surely occupied the area through the Woodlands and Mississippian eras. A few earthen mounds have been found in VA from the Mississippian era. These people were the likely ancestors of the VA tribes of today.

Research Methodology

Ideally, if money were plentiful, the Triangle site and those sites associated with it could be excavated or researched with the latest proven methods and equipment to validate our assessment of the sites. However, the estimated cost in the hundreds of thousands of dollars is not on the horizon so we used Native Science and dowsing to make our assessment of the sites. Three researchers did an in-situ site investigation and two did remote dowsing to make the site assessment. The findings of all five researchers were comparative with close to identical findings.

Sites Assessment

An Indigenous village of approximately 70 families existed on the South Fork of Quantico Creek from about 1275 to 1333. The village was located approximately 0.8 miles NW from a burial site in a barren field on the highest hill from the village. The burial site contains approximately 76 graves of villagers who all died from the Black Plague. Their death is estimated to have occurred in 1333. Nothing grows today on the site of the graves. The site is believed to be cursed which may be causing the vegetation to not grow at the site.

For centuries, plague represented disaster for people living in Asia, Africa and Europe because the cause of plague was unknown. There are few incidents of the Black Plague ever existing in the US. So, where did this disease come from and from whom?

The Foreign Visitors

The people who landed in North America and interacted with the Indigenous people are believed to be Berger Moor (Arab) people from North Africa. These people were known as the Barbary Pirates whose sailing ships and navigational skills were the best. They attacked merchant shipping throughout the Atlantic and Mediterranean and often captured and enslaved Christian citizens of the countries they attacked. The Berger Moor people used North African slaves to help power their ships by rowing and by large sails. The Black Plague was known to exist in North Africa and Europe in the 1300's.

Although there is no documentation of the Berger Moor visit, it is believed they landed south of where Colonial Beach, VA now exists. The Berger Moor's brought ten ships in 1332 to North America but two of them were likely affected with the Black Plague and were sunk deliberately in the Chesapeake Bay before they landed on the west side of the Potomac River. It is approximately 40 miles overland to the village site. It is likely these people interacted with other villages possible near Fredericksburg, VA before reaching the village that experienced the catastrophic epidemic which is thought to have come from the Berger Moor people. Interaction and trading between them and the Indigenous natives probably opened the door for the disease to be transmitted. Not only did many of the natives succumb to the disease but also many of the Berger-Moor people as well

as their African slaves. Two miles to the east of the graves of the Indigenous people near the mouth of Quantico Creek are the graves of 30 Berger Moor people who died of the same disease. It is further believed the Black North African Slaves put the curse on the burial sites to ward off any affect on them from this epidemic.

Departure of the Berger Moor Ships

Probably because of the epidemic and possible retaliation by the Indigenous people, the Berger-Moors departed North America in 1333 from where they landed. They left with eight ships but by the time they reached the Chesapeake Bay, they met a severe storm which sunk five of their ships near Scotland south of St. Mary's City. Only three ships left North America for home but it is believed they did not make it and were also sunk in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Islamic Community has long tried to prove their people landed in North America before Columbus. If monies were available, perhaps some of their ships could be found to prove their arrival in North America in the 1300's. The location of those sunken ships has been generally determined.

THE POWHATAN OCCUPATION OF THE TRIANGLE SITE

When the English arrived in North America in 1607, the Powhatan Indians controlled that area of North America. The Powhatans were made up of 30 tribes which numbered around 14,000. Two hundred years later under colonial rule and the beginning of the United States, the Indians in VA had been scattered or killed and few remained in the area of Triangle VA. A small Powhatan village occupied the same location where the Indigenous tribe was located on the North Fork of Quantico Creek. It is estimated that they had approximately 25-30 families and were at that location from 1825-1854. They were led by a Chief. This tribe used the sacred site where the burials exist. It is assumed they knew about the burials but nothing is written to confirm this.

Ceremonial Burial Tree

The Powhatans bent a Marker Tree around 1833 to serve as a Ceremonial Burial tree for marking the graves of elite members of the tribe. This tree has an underground water stream going directly under the longitudinal axis of the tree and another stream perpendicular to that one centered at the nose of the tree. There are energy lines passing through the tree on these two bearings as well as two more crossing at right



Triangle Burial Tree

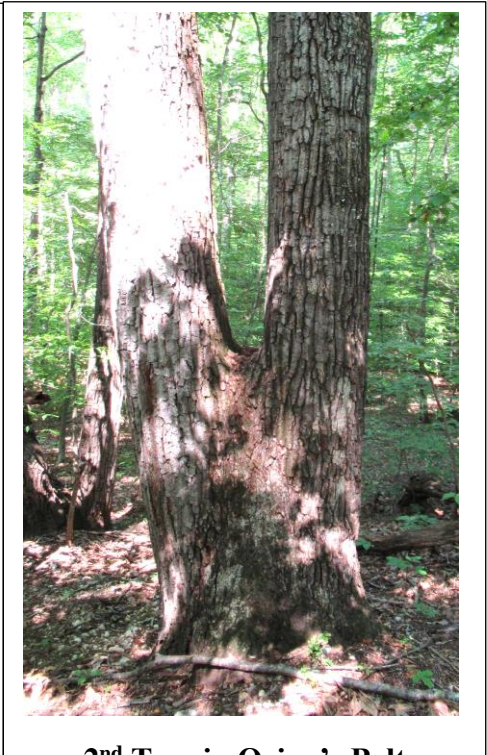
angles over the center of the tree. With all this energy at the tree, it is a powerful site for ceremonies. It is believed the body of the deceased was placed in front of the tree until the spirit left the body and then buried in a common grave area near the tree. There were three parallel energy lines discovered aligned to the pointer of the tree. There are four graves 30 feet in front of the Marker tree nose which include a chief, a medicine man and two beloved elders. All four graves are placed on top of these energy lines. This is done we believe to help the deceased reach the afterlife.

On the west side of the barren field where the mass graves are located, the Powhatan configured three trees to form an Orion’s Belt Celestial pattern. Two of these trees are configured into a “V” pattern with an energy line passing directly through the “V” of both trees. The third tree of the pattern is a four-stem trunk tree configured so someone could stand in the middle of the tree. The tree is offset from the other two to form Orion’s Belt and it has two energy lines passing through this tree one of which aligned to the 2nd tree in Orion’s Belt. The four-stem tree was believed to have been used in ceremonies to appoint a new chief when the current one died. See diagram of site layout on page 2.

On the east side of the barren field is another multi-stem trunk tree which is believed to have been configured by the Powhatan Indians for use in ceremonies to appoint a new medicine man for the tribe. There are three energy lines passing through this tree.



1st Tree of Orion’s Belt



2nd Tree in Orion’s Belt

The Powhatan tribe is believed to have left this site around 1854 after being encroached upon by settlers in the area.



3rd Tree of Orion's Belt



Medicine Man Tree