

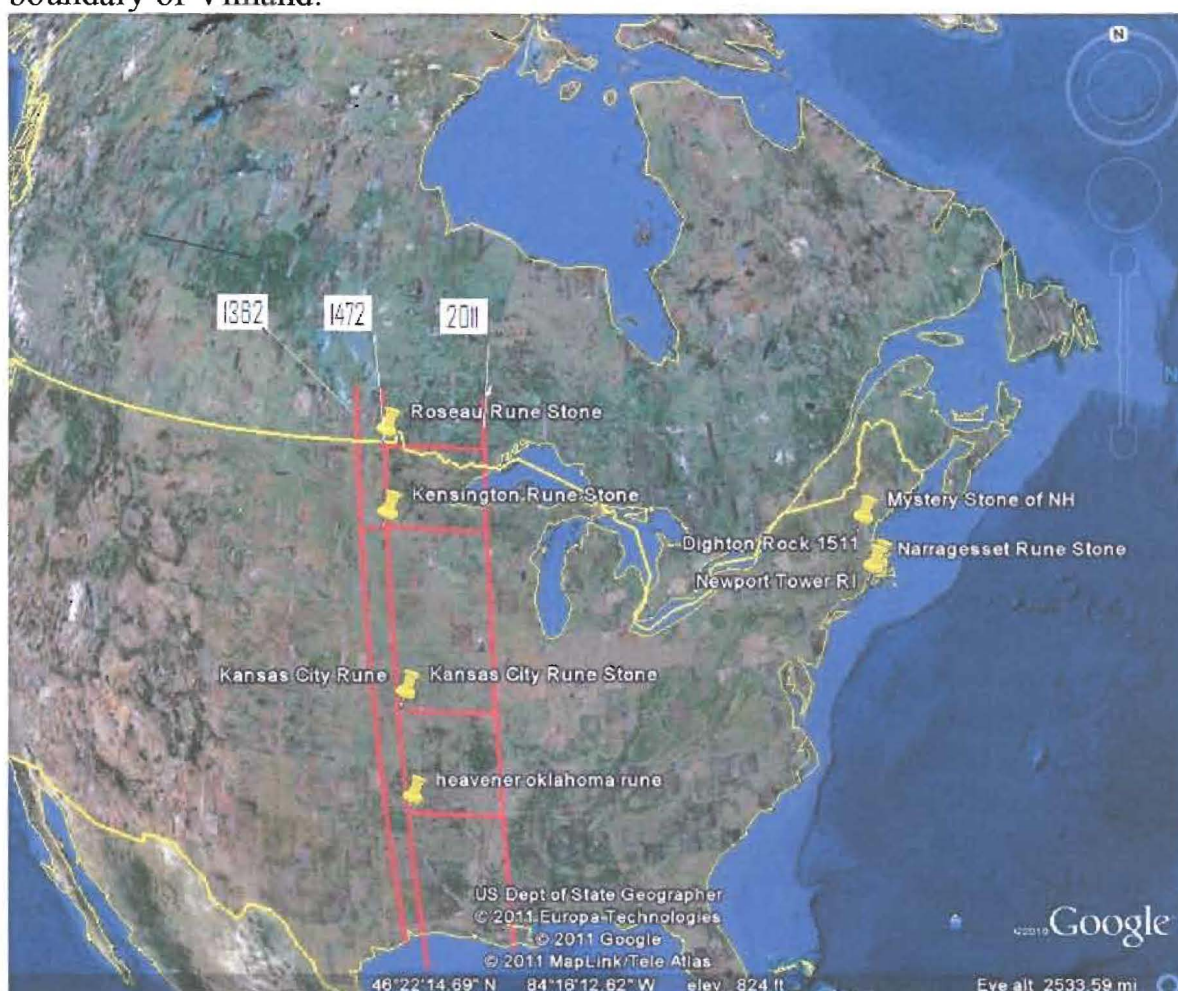
# The Kensington Rune Stone and Others

(West boundary of Vinland?)

William Smith

The intent of this report is to provide a plausible explanation for the existence of a stone called The Kensington Rune Stone found in western Minnesota by a farmer Olof Ohman in 1896. It will also identify other rune stones that may have marked the west boundary of Vinland by Early explorers into the new world over 500 years ago and how these explorers used a lodestone compass to locate a common magnetic declination line for these markers.

It is not by chance that many rune stones have a common north south magnetic declination line, it is likely they were placed their in 1472 to mark the west boundary of Vinland.



Rune Stone	Latitude	Longitude
Roseau	48.50.23.85N	95.46.20.78W
Kensington	45.46.39.12N	95.42.15.99W
Kansas City	39.00.09.39N	94.24.42.88W
Heavener	34.54.26.78N	94.33.49.46W

**The Roseau rune stone** was found by Jake Nelson in 1920 near the Roseau River in Northern Minn. He gave it to (Sec. of State) Mike Holm where it was presented to The University of Minn. for additional study. For years it was thought to have been destroyed or lost until 2011 when Steve Hilgren located the stone in the collection of the late Theodore Blegen at the university museum.

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Roseau Rune Stone

**The Kensington rune stone** was found by Olof Ohman and his son in 1898 on a hill near Kensington Minn. It was purchased in 1907 by Hjalmar Holand. It is currently displayed in the Kensington museum located in Alexandria, Minn. The latest translation of the runes by Dr. Richard Nielsen in 2001 is as follows.

Front face - ( **8 Geats and 22 Norwegians on ?? acquisition expedition from Vinland far west. We had traps by 2 shelters one day's travel to the north from this stone. We were fishing one day. After we came home, found 10 men red with blood and dead. AVM ( Ave Marie) Deliver from evils.**)

Side - ( **have 10 men at the inland sea to look after our ship 14 days travel from this wealth/property. Year [of our Lord] 1362)**

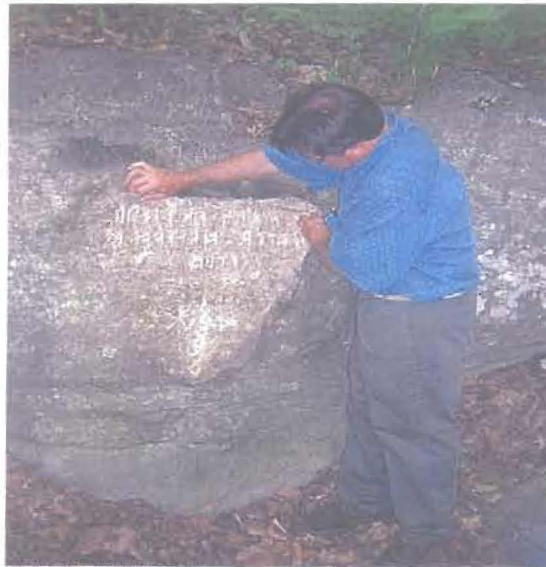


Kensington Rune Stone

**The Kansas City Rune Stone** was first reported in the 1920's, however the first report of the stone was not made until 1966 when Dr. Ralph Rowlett reviewed the



stone with three Danish rune experts. The runes on the stone are similar to the Elder Futhark type.



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Kansas City Rune Stone

**The Heavener Rune Stone** was first reported in the 1830's by a Chocta Indian hunting party. The first settler to report the site was Wilson King in 1870. The runes on the stone are similar to the Elder Futhark type. Recent studies by Dr. Henrick Williams and Dr. Richard Nielsen indicate the stone may be a land claim.

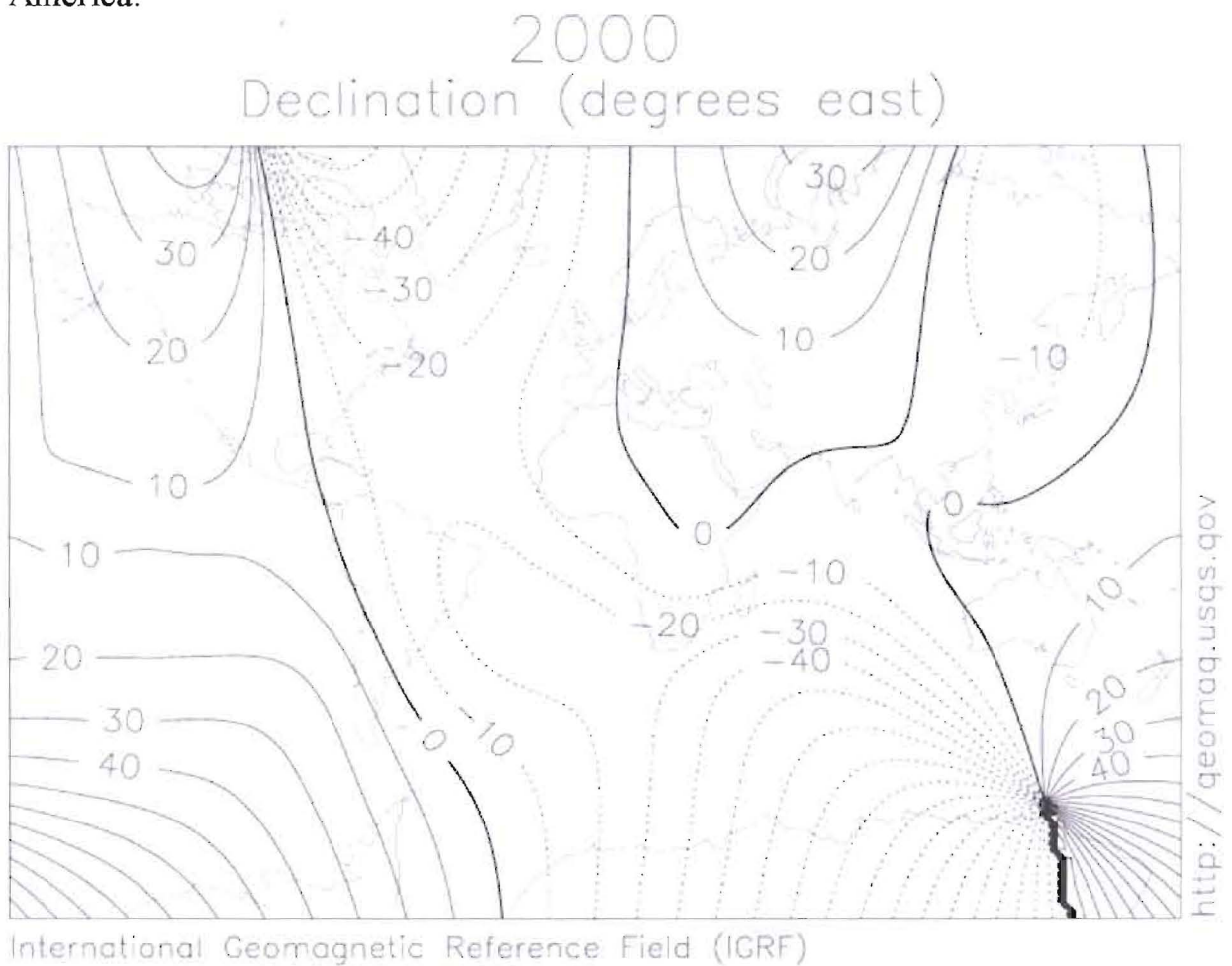


X 1 8 M M M F 1

Heavener Rune Stone

The four rune stones above are on a common magnetic declination line which may help explain their time and place in

America.



In 1472 Joao Vaz Corte Real, a Portuguese nobleman with nautical skills and experience in the cod fishing industry and holding a high office in The Knights of Christ met with King Alfonso VI of Portugal and Danish King Christian I of Denmark in the city of Sagres, Portugal for a joint treaty to explore the unclaimed lands to the west as far as the eye could see (90 degrees to the west), in the name of Portugal and establish a joint venture in the cod fishing industry. The Kings mothers were sisters from the house of Lancaster of England.

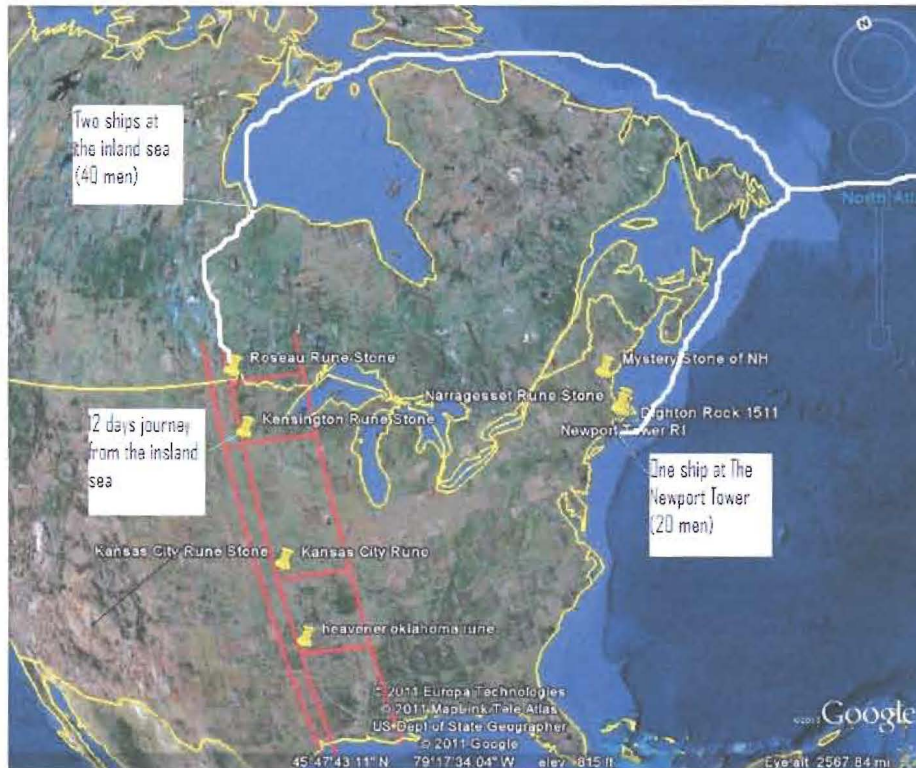
Three Danish ships whose pilots were two Germans, Pining and Pothorst and one Norwegian, Johan Scolp were to be led by Joao Vaz Corte Real.

After their return in the same year 1472, Pining was made Governor of Iceland, Pothorst was made Governor of Frisian Islands, Johan Scolp became a noted geographer and Joao Vaz Corte Real was given Governorship of Terceira in the Azores. The Regal Treaty made in Sagres, Portugal also gave Joao Vaz Corte Real Governorship of all new unclaimed lands to the west as far as the eye could see.

Note: A magnetic declination line 90 Degrees west of the magnetic declination line at Sagres, Portugal is a magnetic declination line that is common to the Roseau, Minnesota rune stone, The Kensington, Minnesota rune stone, The Kansas City, Missouri rune stone, and the Heavener, Oklahoma rune stone.



In 1472 when the fleet of three ships made it to the new world they had two specific instructions from the Kings. One was to construct the Newport Tower in R.I. to process cod fish for trade and the other was to mark the west boundary of Vinland as far as the eye could see or 90 degrees west of Portugal.



As one ship of the fleet went to Newport R.I. to construct the Newport Tower for a processing facility (Smoke House) for cod fish, the other two ships went through the Hudson Straights following the north shore or melting ice until they reached the west shore of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Nelson River. By using the small boats that normally accompany the fishing fleet a party of 30 explorers navigated the Nelson until they reached Lake Winnipeg then on to the Red River until they reached Kensington Minn. Ten men would remain at the mouth of the Nelson to tend to the two ships. The return rout from Kensington to the Hudson Bay would have been about a 14 days journey.

These explorers were not new to this rout as indicated by the many maps that were accumulated from prior voyages that were used in the construction of the Vinland Map. It is stated that the Vinland Map consist of information from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Another map called the Skalholt Map dated 1570 is one of the first that shows the longitude and latitude of the land called Vinland.



Skalholt Map (with longitude and latitude readings)

It is difficult to show the surface of the earth on a flat piece of paper with latitude and longitude references, however starting in the lower right corner of the Skalholt Map you will see the British Isles. In the upper right corner you will see the west coast of Norway. In the upper left corner you will see Greenland and in the lower left corner you will see Vinland or the Red River basin. All longitude and latitude numbers correspond to the locations shown on the map.

In order to establish longitude and latitude location a simple tool known as a lodestone compass was used. This tool gave the user the ability to measure a true north direction and magnetic north at the same time. The difference between true north and magnetic north is called magnetic declination. At four locations on any given latitude around the earth the magnetic declination will read zero variance. This is called the agonic line.

In 1472 when the Portuguese and Danish sailed to America to re-establish all the unclaimed land to the west as far as the eye could see, the magnetic declination in Portugal and Norway was zero and would not return to a zero magnetic variance reading until they reached the agonic line which marked the west boundary of Vinland located at Kensington, Minn.

In 1362 the west boundary of Vinland would have been about 65 miles west of Kensington because of the natural drift of the agonic line to the east 50 miles per 100 years. This may explain the existence of a cluster of stone holes located at Kensington and another cluster located 65 miles south west into North and South Dakota.

In 2011 the west boundary of Vinland would have been about 250 miles east of Kensington. The following chart will provide the location of each rune stone and its current relation to the zero magnetic declination line.



Rune Stone	Latitude	Longitude	2011 Magnetic declination
Roseau (Minn.)	48.50.23.85N	95.46.20.78W	2.29E
Kensington (Minn.)	45.46.39.12N	95.42.15.99W	2.43E
Kansas City (Mo.)	39.00.09.39N	94.24.42.88W	2.24E
Heavener (Okla.)	34.54.26.78N	94.33.49.46W	2.32E

The likely boundary rune stones that mark the potential west boundary of Vinland are not on a true north south line, however they are on a common magnetic declination line. The length of the line is over 1000 miles with an east west variance of less than 20 miles.

In addition to the stone holes called mooring stones for securing ships some may have been used to confirm their magnetic declination. This would have been done by drilling a hole on the top side of a large stone containing iron. The hole would be filled with water and a non-magnetic flat needle floated in the hole. Due to the magnetic iron in the stone the needle will point to magnetic north. A pointer stick could be placed over the hole to point to a vertical stick in the ground some distance from the stone which represent magnetic north. True north from this stone could be determined by a perpendicular line from the line made by the sun rise and sun set. This observation could determine the magnetic declination for any position on the earth and would aid in the placement of land claims.



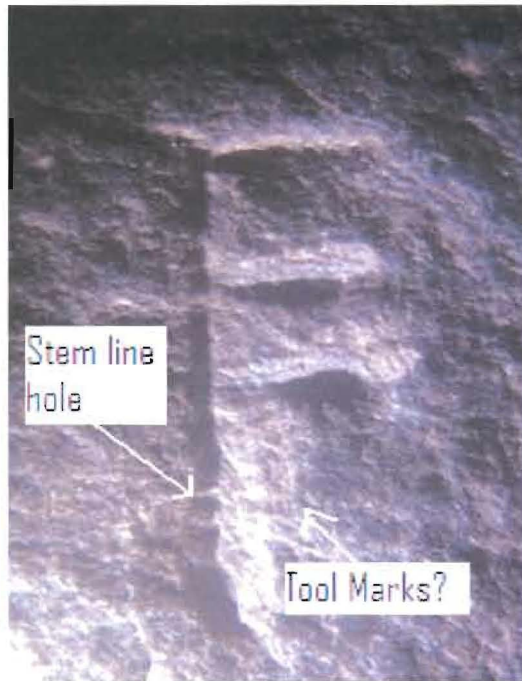
ws photo (magnetic declination Ohio)

Mooring holes have been found from the eastern shores of North America to the western shores of Hudson Bay that may have been left by the early explorers as they traveled to the west boundary of Vinland. Along this same rout are many other artifacts that seem to place a time during the Anglo Saxon period. These items include swords, pots, ivory fish points, lodestone from a compass, a lodestone compass less the stone, whetstones, coins, long sod houses and many small rune stones.

#### 10 reasons why the KRS was carved in 1472 and not 1362

1 - The date of 1362 may have been miss-read due to weathering and cleaning of the left edge of the stone. The photo by Scott Wolter and the 3D taken in the spring of 2010 clearly show activity of a fourth line from the stem line of the number 3. When Ohman cleaned the runes with a nail it is likely he missed this faint line. If you magnify the area to the right of the vertical stem line of the 3 you will see the horizontal tool marks in the stem line and a faint patina line to the right of this location. (THIS SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED BY TRUE RESEARCHERS OF THE IDENTITY OF THE KRS) Photos of the tool marks and depth measurements are available for

academic study. A report by Richard Neilson in 2011 from 3D research does not support a 1472 date, and must be considered.



Wolter photo 2004

2- The presence and age of the mechanical wear line below the runes on the face is obvious from photos as well as actual measurements. The .022 in. depth of this line indicates the KRS stood in an upright position for 350 years before it fell forward onto its face. When you add 60 years for the popular tree roots to engulf the stone before it was found with the roots still alive and an additional 120 years since its finding, it is obvious the stone was placed on the hill in 1472. (THE RATE OF GR OATH OF THE WEAR LINE CAN BE COMPARED WITH TOMB STONES OF THE SAME MATERIAL IN SIMILAR ENVIRONMENT CONDITIONS). 60 tomb stone measurements are available for academic research that project a .003 in. per 50 years of exposure.

3- The actual style and word content of the rune explanation on the KRS has been challenged by experts in this field. Most indicate the letter style is of a newer age by about 100 years after 1362. One of the good examples is the hooked X which was common during the time of Christopher Columbus after 1492. These styles of runes also exist on the east coast of America in the proximity of structures that have been dated to 1450 plus or minus 50 years by C14 dating of mortar in 2008. (THE NARRAGANSET RUNE STONE AND THE NEWPORT TOWER IN R.I. ARE EXAMPLES) this was identified by academic challenges on the recent history Chanel claim. It is also under review by other experts in this field for evaluation, however their report is not complete at this time and their results may change the way we look at the KRS in its proper place and time.

4- The location and translated story on the KRS as a land claim in 1362 is not supported by recorded voyages as they are in 1472. The recorded voyage of Joao Corte Real (Portuguese) and three (Danish) ships go in detail explaining each ships captain and the purpose of their voyage is very clear. It even suggests how the ship captains and fleet commander were awarded after the completion of this land claim voyage by the King of Portugal and the King of Denmark. (THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE SERIOUS ACADEMIC RESEARCHER). The method and technology of determining longitude with precise accuracy using magnetic declination was known only to the Portuguese in 1472.



5- Other related artifacts can be linked to the KRS by understanding the technology used for navigation during this period. These artifacts include a lodestone compass and cartographer tools found in NY along with copper maps and an explanation of the fate of the son Michael Corte Real (The son of Joao) in 1511 at Dighton Rock in R.I. This lodestone compass was missing the actual loadstone which was recovered in Mass. and still today is called The Mystery Stone.



This 4.25 in. by 2.5 egg design stone has drawings on its surface that explain the new world and its discovery likely in 1472 by the Portuguese and Dutch. This mystery stone is made of Malenite with a white crystal structure that can only be found near the platonic fault line in France and Portugal. This stone is made from platonic plate pressures which control the size of the white small crystals and is not common in the USA. In addition to identifying the types of houses and food's the Native Americans had at this time it also contains the symbols used to identify the technology of telling time by counting the lunar month cycles and recording each cycle as a loop in a spiral. Another symbol explains how the position of the moon during the day would affect the tides. In addition there is the two arrows pointing up that is the ancient symbol for magnetic declination to determine longitude by measuring the difference between true north and magnetic north at different longitude locations on the earth. Note: The KRS is 90 degrees west of Segrel Portugal. An older lodestone compass was found at the Newport Tower in 1948 during the Godfrey dig, however it has been miss-identified since its finding and additional findings in 2008 of a magnetic stone found in a post hole two feet below surface by Jan Barstad. **REPRODUCTIONS AND PHOTOS OF THESE WORKING LODESTONE COMPASSES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE SERIOUS ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS.** The drift of the agonic line 50 miles to the east every 100 years support the KRS at the maximum deflection in 1472 as well as the large number of holes in iron orr stone in the area to confirm this location. If the 1362 date was correct the KRS would be to the west at least 75 miles from its current location.

6- The first recorded outbreak of the virus pneumonia from Europe into the USA was determined by studying the DNA from skeletal bones of Native Americans by the Medical research institute of Maine. The results from 60 Native American skeletons DNA indicated the virus broke out in Western Wisconsin and Rhode Island at the same time in the late 1400s. The logical explanation for this two remote from one another locations to have become infected at the same time is an exploration party that carried the virus was at both locations during their journey from Europe to America. **THE REPORT FROM THE MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER CAN BE OBTAINED BY A SERIOUS ACADEMIC RESEARCH PERSON.** The 10 men dead with red are most likely to have been Native Americans and became victims of the virus because of their lack of immunity in their system. Bleeding from the mouth and turning red in color are the late stages of this virus according to Dr. Jeffrey Baker from Mason, Ohio who is very studied in the pneumonia virus and its effects.

7- The water levels in the fresh water lakes in Minn. were a lot higher in the 14th century due to the amount of river flow during that period. At one time Lake Duluth covered all the ground between Lake Superior and what is known as Kensington today. It is estimated that the lake level in the Minn. area could have been 5 ft. higher no more than five hundred years ago by the Army

Chore of Engineers. This is not always the case because of isolated earthquakes in the Mississippi river

valley. Water travel would have been considerably easier during this period. Conversely the water level in Narraganset Bay, R.I. would have been 40 in. lower, allowing the Narraganset rune to be high and dry 24 hours per day during its 2 foot tide change daily. The same style runes on the Narraganset rune may indicate this stone is the first Plymouth Rock where Europeans set foot in 1472.

8- The type of marker is hard sandstone like material very similar to other stones used to place runes both in America and Europe. This material is forgiving to the carver's small chisel and hammer motion to cut the runes. Each small tap with the hammer left a tool mark of about 1/8 in. allowing the carver to have carved the KRS in less than one day's time. By using hard sandstone of grade 5 on a 1 to 10 scale to determine the amount of time to cut the KRS, it would have taken the carver no more than 8 hrs to complete the KRS. This study was completed in the THOR lab in 2009 to establish a length of work required to complete. The hardware and data from this study are available to the serious academic researcher. Twenty taps of the hammer per minute would generate a 2.5 in. cut. In eight hours 1200 in. of cut could be obtained which are about 4 times the lengths of cut accumulated in the KRS. This marker was stood on end to be read by any passing individuals just as the markers were placed in Europe in most graveyards during the 14th century. It was supported by base stones placed to resist the effects of frost and wind or weather. Its intent was to last for eternity to explain the purpose of the expedition, however the actual boundary line was likely to be the north south line made by accumulated stone holes to the west of the KRS. The frost line in Minn. for sod covered ground is 30 in. which is less than the below ground portion of the KRS sitting on a base stone, which was considered when the KRS was placed in its final location on KRS hill.

9- The KRS seems to be one ELL in length and 1/2 Ell in width. One Scottish Ell is 37.25 in. and is equal to the length from the elbow to the finger tip and back. One Ell would also be equal to the length of one coil of rope from the hand to the elbow. More than 100 recorded readings that confirm the Scottish Ell was used in constructing the Newport Tower. Two other engineers have confirmed this unit of measure was used at the Newport Tower. As well as the Scottish Ell additional key information is told of the builder and building techniques. The Portuguese Caravel ship was built to a 1 to 3 ratios. For each unit of width they used three units of length. The three floors in the Newport Tower are located vertically to establish a 4 Ell first floor to ceiling, A 3 Ell 2nd floor to ceiling and a 2 Ell 3rd floor to ceiling. Many other ratio dimensions are consistent in the Tower like the 2 to 1 in the KRS. A complete engineering report will show how it took 78 days to construct this food processing smoke house and all of the details inside and outside of this structure. (<http://www.migration-diffusion.info/article.php?subject=astronomy&id=222>) This report includes photos of pre-colonial artifacts found at the site as well as soil test from Michigan State University, and photos of the vertebra bones from Cod fish that were processed at this facility.

The small south east window inside the tower identified to mark the location of Venus is actually a south bearing pocket that supported a north south beam which was located 4 ft. above the floor in the second story and extended through the tower wall to a corresponding window on the north side and functioned as a lift aid to open the two north south floor doors to allow access and air regulation to the second floor room. It would have been operated from the north east platform inside the tower or from the north exterior of the tower. By turning the lift aid the doors function like a damper on a stove. The small double flue fireplace on the second floor was to generate smoke in the upper rooms only. The central heating fire box or pit was located on the ground east of the tower and generated heat for all the living quarters inside of the wooden atrium that surrounded the tower in its original construction.

10- The last but not least on this starting list is general information that supports the 1472 voyage and the 1501 voyage of the Corte Reals. Joao was of the highest order in the Knights of



Christ order from Portugal. This position was also followed by his sons Gasper and Mighel in later years. The triangle symbol that represents this order is located on the exterior top of the Newport Tower at exactly 14 degrees west of true north which is the magnetic declination of this location. In addition to being loyal followers of Christ they were commercial fisherman that made their fortune catching Cod fish and selling it to the European market. They were in no hurry to tell the old world of the treasures found in the new world. In addition to the many other artifacts that link the Portuguese and Dutch to the early America like the 1450 breach load rock shooting cannon, the three rivers recording of the river routs, the swords and stone holes found along many waterways and even the mysterious artifacts found along the Ohio River the story on the KRS fills the missing gaps. Two groups of Europeans were marking land boundarys as far as the eye could see for the King of Portugal and Denmark. It is recorded in the history books of Europe, however well hidden due to the power of politics of the time. It is recorded in Native American stories and their first impressions of the Europeans. They came up Narraganset Bay on the back of a large white bird with one wing held high in the sky.

#### In Summary:

The mystery or authenticity of the Kensington Rune stone may be addressed if we look at it's location with other rune stones found in the United States as well as the similarity of the letters in each stone. It is located on a common magnetic declination line that runs north and south with three other rune stones. In addition to the KRS the Heavener, Oklahoma stone and the Kansas City stone, partial translation point to land claim markers. Today the magnetic declination of that line is 2.40 East. About 500 years ago the reading of the magnetic declination on that line would have been zero. (The difference between true north and magnetic north).

In addition to the location of the KRS and the cluster of mysterious stone holes called mooring stones in the area there are triangle stone holes from the east coast to the KRS site. The only known cluster of stone holes other than at Kensington Hill is the cluster located 65 miles to the south west of Kensington. Could it be possible that the KRS is a land claim dating 1362 which was relocated in 1472 in order to adjust for the 50 miles natural drift to the east of the magnetic deflection line?

For those that feel the KRS is just a 125 year old prank you must explain the many other rune stones and their place in time in America as well.

William Smith  
5768 Woodbridge Lane  
West Chester, Ohio 45069  
513-874-0681  
([wmsmithrock1@yahoo.com](mailto:wmsmithrock1@yahoo.com))  
Web Site ([Thor-thehuntersohiorock@yahoo.com](mailto:Thor-thehuntersohiorock@yahoo.com))