

# Where Was the Camp Site?

2009 Translation by Nielsen/Williams

1. **8 GÖTALANDERS AND 22 NORTHMAN ON**
2. **ACQUISITION JOURNEY FROM**
3. **VINLAND FAR TO THE WEST. WE**
4. **HAD A CAMP BY 2 HUTS ONE**
5. **DAY'S JOURNEY NORTH FROM THIS STONE.**
6. **WE WERE OUT FISHING ONE DAY. AFTER**
7. **WE CAME HOME WE FOUND 10 MEN RED**
8. **FROM BLOOD AND DEATH. AVE VIRGO MARIA**
9. **SAVE FROM EVIL**
10. **THERE ARE 10 MEN BY THE INLAND SEA TO LOOK**
11. **AFTER OUR SHIPS 14 DAY'S JOURNEY**
12. **FROM THIS PENINSULA YEAR 1362**

Four clues were inscribed on the Kensington Runestone, and one clue of a Claim Stone. (Essay: [Claim Stones](#)) five of these clues point to one location of the camp site on the southeast shore of Ten Mile Lake in Ottertail County, Minnesota.

It will be helpful if you read the essay: "[Claim Stones](#)".

## Clue # 1

### ONE DAY'S JOURNEY...FROM THIS STONE

#### WIKIPEDIA: Day's Journey

A Day's Journey in pre-modern literature, including the Bible, ancient geographers and ethnographers such as Herodotus, is a measurement of distance.

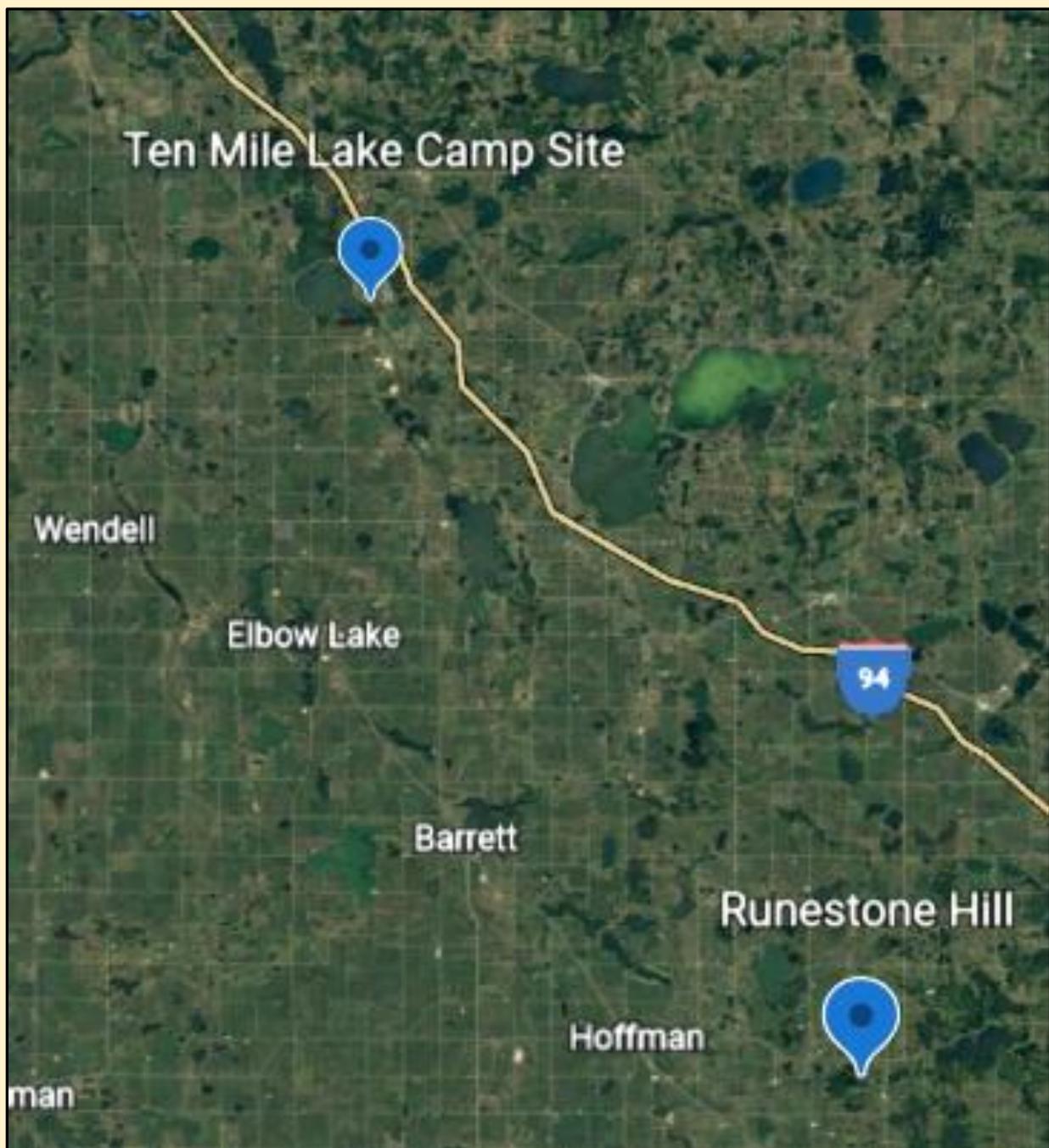
In the Bible, it is not as precisely defined as other Biblical measurements of distance; the distance has been estimated from 32 to 40 kilometers (**20 to 25 miles**). records a party of three people and two mules who traveled from Bethlehem to Gibeah, a distance of about 10 miles, in an afternoon.

(**ONE DAY'S JOURNEY**) is a historical measurement of distance by walking overland in a day, about **20 to 25 miles**. From Runestone Hill (**FROM THIS STONE**), using this location as the center point and then going to Google Maps and measuring the distance from Runestone Hill to the southeast side of Ten-Mile Lake, it comes to **25 miles**. This is in the historical distance by walking overland in a day.

## Clue # 2

### NORTH FROM THIS STONE

From Runestone Hill (**FROM THIS STONE**), I am drawing a straight-line North (**NORTH**). The southeast part of Ten-Mile Lake is 21 degrees west of north (**NORTH**) from Runestone Hill (**FROM THIS STONE**). Ten-Mile Lake is in this northerly direction and (**ONE DAY'S JOURNEY**) of **25 miles**. The Expedition was traveling overland going south from Lake Winnipeg (*Essay: [What Was the Inland Sea?](#)*) that is true north of Runestone Hill. The final day of their journey was from a northwesterly direction.



(Google Map)

## Clue # 3

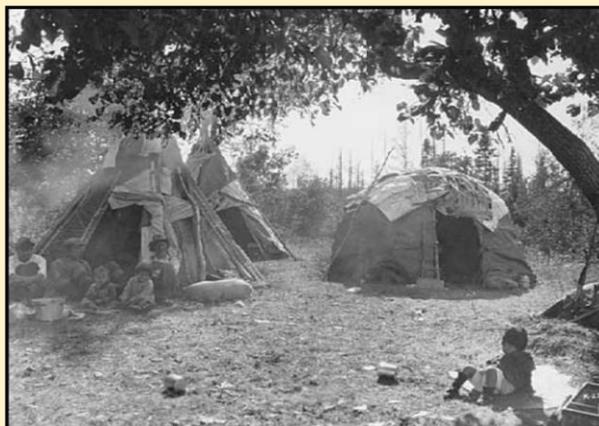
### WE HAD A CAMP BY 2 HUTS

Indians that inhabited west central Minnesota during the 14th century were of the Plains Village Culture. (*Wikipedia: Plains Village Period*) They were agriculturalists and hunter-gatherers who lived in permanent villages with sod and timber lodges. They would have to travel from their village to places with productive wild rice harvesting, hunting, and fishing to obtain enough food resources. At these locations, they would set up camp close to the water and build out of tree bark and branches of one or more small (**HUTS**) **Wigwams** (*Wikipedia: Wigwam*). That would serve as a temporary shelter before being abandoned to be used later.

**Wigwams** accurately describe the unoccupied (**2 HUTS**) on the southeast side of Ten Mile Lake.



Wigwam in Minnesota 1870

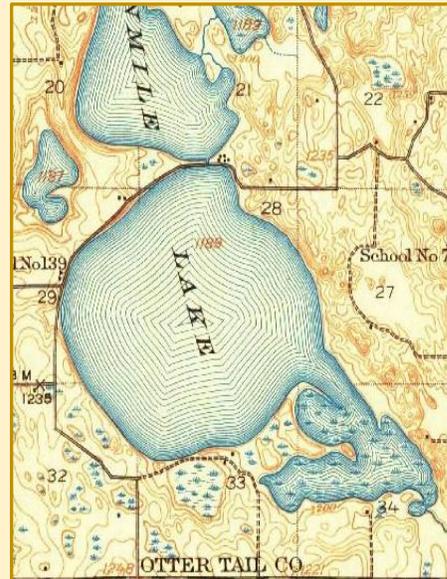
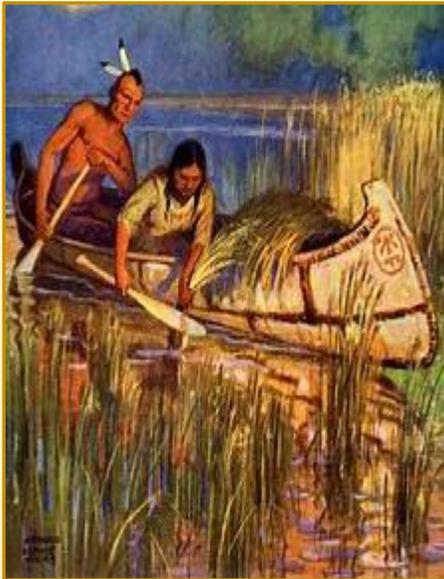


Small temporary Wigwams were still in use on the White Earth Band of Ojibwe Reservation, 50 miles north of Ten Mile Lake, as seen in this 1928 photo of a wild rice harvesting camp beside a lake.

# Ten-Mile Lake Had Two Food Resources That Would Warrant the Wigwams (**HUTS**)

## Wild Rice Harvesting

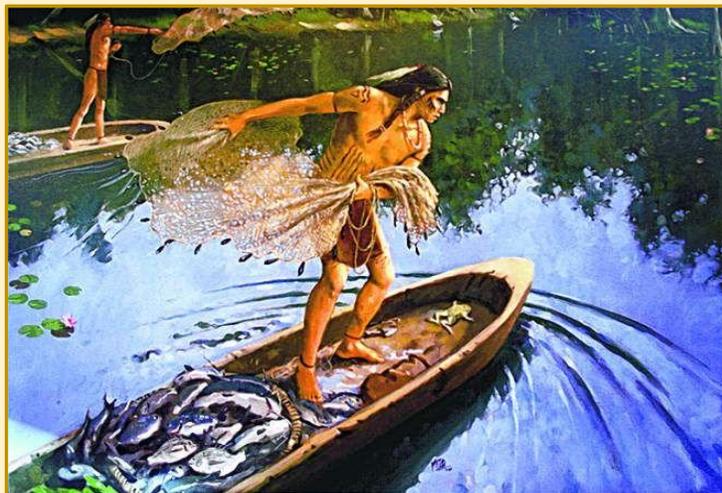
The 1915 Geological Survey Map depicts marshland (wild rice) on Ten Mile Lake's southeast side, which is shallow and has a depth of one to four feet (DNR Lake Map). This is the depth at which wild rice grows. Since 1915, the vegetation in the shallow region has likely been killed off with an aquatic herbicide. As a result, this area of Ten Mile Lake is now open water and better suited for sport fishing.



1915 Map

## Fishing

Today resorts and lake homes dot the shoreline of Ten Mile Lake, confirming that fishing is good today and was even better in 1362.



## Clue # 4

### ACQUISITION

A Kensington Runestone researcher sent these two photos to me a few years ago. That is taken from Ten-mile Lake's southeast side. He and his website are no longer active. As a result, I do not have GPS coordinates.



The Claim Stone is on the shoreline of Ten Mile Lake.

The only persons that could **ACQUISITION (Claim)** lands in medieval times were ruling monarchs. The Expedition was in the service of King Haakon VI of Greater Norway and Sweden. Therefore, they could only **ACQUISITION (Claim)** these newly discovered lands for their monarch. Consequently, I believe that the boulder was used to make a Land Claim **ACQUISITION** to the lands the Expedition passed through. The (*Essay: Claim Stones*). has detailed information on this land-claiming method.

About 18 Claim Stones are in Runestone Park, all associated with the Expedition. No other Claim Stones is between Ten Mile Lake and Runestone Park (**ONE DAY'S JOURNEY**). Therefore, the camp of the site was probably within a few hundred feet of this Claim Stones.



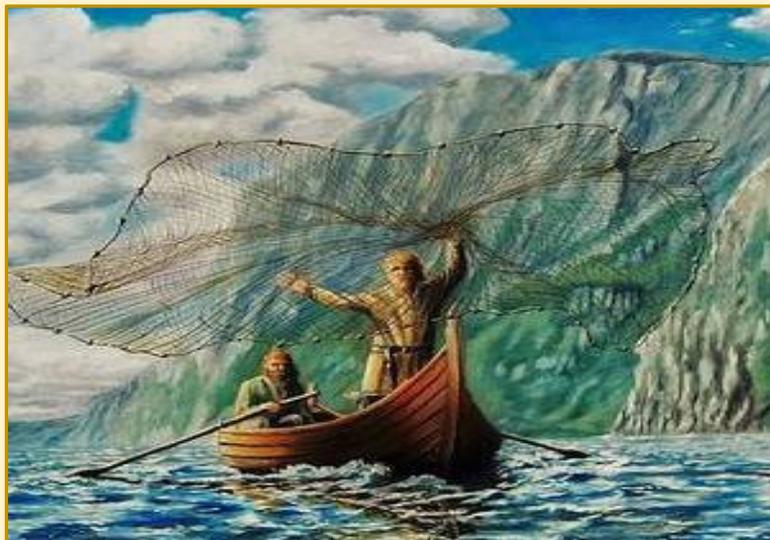
Canadian Archaeologist Birgitta Wallace of L'Anse Meadows fame with associates examining the Claim Stone on the southeast shoreline of Ten-Mile Lake in the late 1950's.

## Clue # 5

### WE WERE OUT FISHING ONE DAY

The area to the north of the camp site is highly forested, as seen on the 1866 map and modern map, and it presumably was back in 1362 as well. There are various points of land on the lake's eastern shore. In the 1866 map, the road that presently divides Ten-Mile Lake was two peninsulas.

The fishing party (**8 GÖTALANDERS AND 22 NORTHMAN**) would use cast nets as they moved along the shoreline. They wouldn't go south of the camp site because that was the shallow rice-growing area, and they could not fish. So, they could only walk in a northwesterly direction. After walking along the shoreline and beyond the peninsula and woods, they would be out of sight and sound of the camp site. They would not know what transpired at the camp site until they returned. (**AFTER WE CAME HOME**).

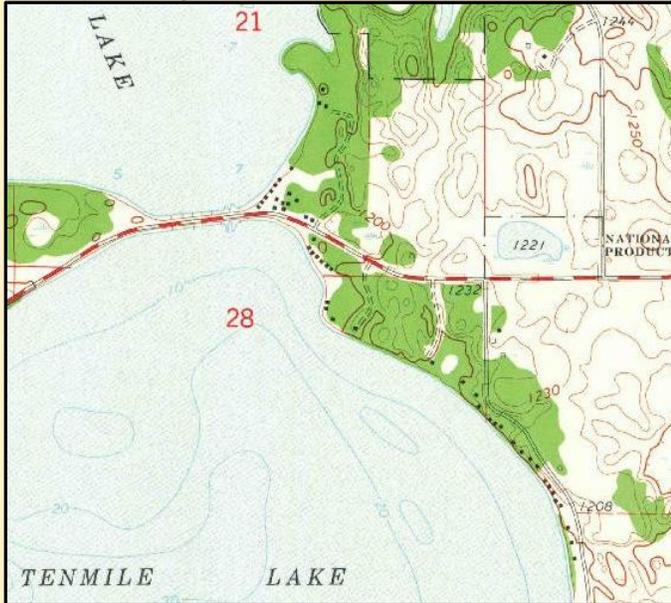


Medieval period fishing with a cast net in Norway.

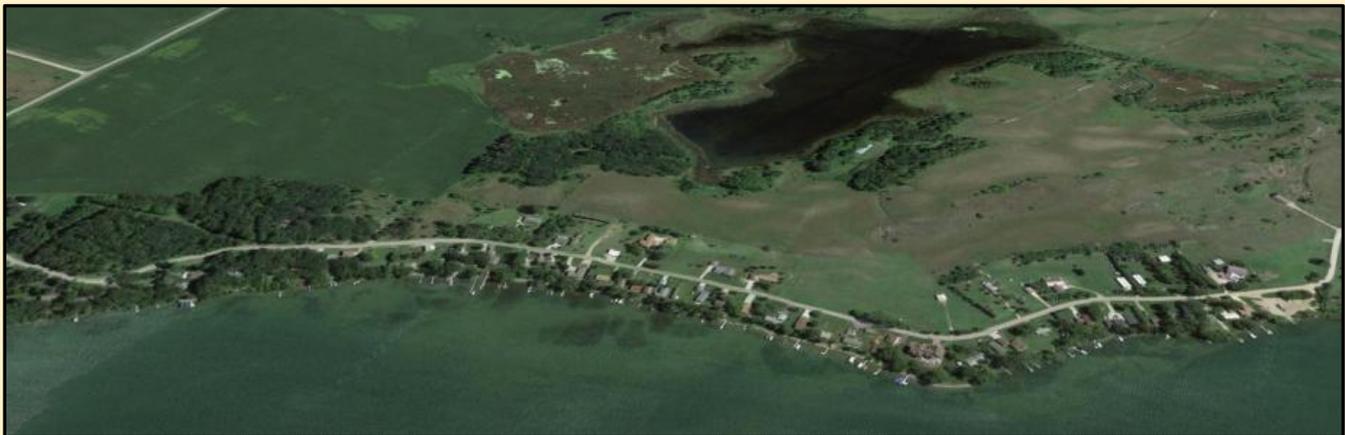
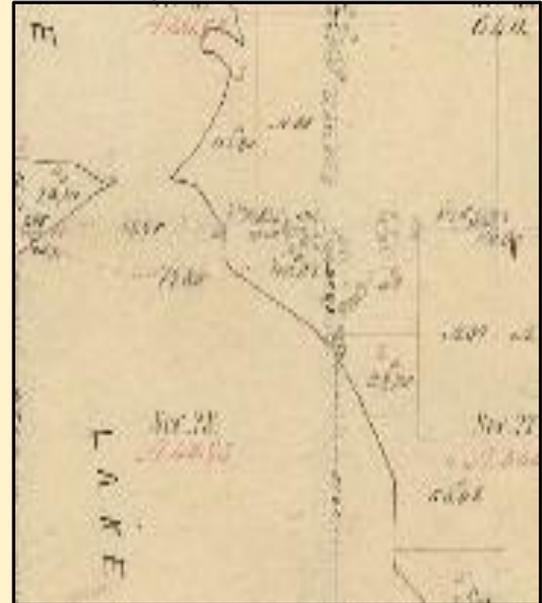


Modern day use of a cast net from shore.

Recent Map



1866 Map



The camp site was probably in the yard of one of the lake homes. Looking East.

The Claim Stone location will be displayed on the maps and on the photos, once we have the GPS coordinates. The camp site was probably within a few hundred feet of this Claim Stone.

## Where was the Camp and Massacre Site?

On the Southeast Side of Ten-Mile Lake.

25 Miles (**ONE DAY'S JOURNEY**)

North of Runestone Hill (**NORTH FROM THIS STONE**)