

The Massacre's Aftermath

2009 Translation by Nielsen/Williams

1. **8 GÖTALANDERS AND 22 NORTHMAN ON**
2. **ACQUISTION 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**

The ten men massacred location (**AFTER WE CAME HOME, WE FOUND 10 MEN RED FROM BLOOD AND DEATH**) was at Ten-Mile Lake, 25 miles (**ONE DAY'S JOURNEY**) north of Runestone Hill. For the surviving members (**8 GÖTALANDERS AND 22 NORTHMAN**) of the Expedition and some friendly Indian guides, this area posed a life-threatening situation. They had to leave immediately before more hostile Indian forces showed up. There was no time for their burial and if they did their bodies would most likely be exhumed and defiled. The bodies of their 10 comrades and possibly some Indian guides were placed on handcarts to be buried later. (Essay: [How the Expedition Journeyed Across the Great Plains](#)) Then starting the 25-mile journey south that would take about 7 to 8 hours. (**ONE DAY'S JOURNEY NORTH FROM THIS STONE**)



It is a certainty the Expedition had some local Indian guides that were familiar with this region and knew they would find safety at the palisaded village (Essay: [Finding the Indian Village](#)) that was located about 2000 feet northwest of Runestone Hill. The surrounding area had numerous villages, probably from the same tribal group. Thus, offering additional protection.

Exactly 500 years after this massacre at Ten-Mile Lake, another massacre occurred in western Minnesota, the "1862 Indian War". The Dakota Indians massacred about nine hundred men, women, and children. I have studied this conflict and have ancestors that lived through it. When a Plains Indian killed an enemy, it was traditional to mutilate the body, thus making a bloody mess.

This same bloody mess (**RED FROM BLOOD AND DEATH**) most likely occurred in 1362. European warfare did not have a tradition of mutilating the dead, but the Indians in western Minnesota did.

It must have been a terrifying discovery to the Expeditions surviving members. Their comrades had been alive a few hours before but were now dead and unrecognizable. This is why they inscribed the Christian prayer on the Kensington Runestone.

“AVE VIRGO MARIA SAVE FROM EVIL”

“10 MEN RED FROM BLOOD AND DEATH”
had to be buried within a short walking distance from Runestone Hill and the Indian Village.

