

Who Sent the Expedition?

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 [SHELTERS or 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 words, numerals, and date inscribed on the Kensington Runestone contain the answers to this question. In addition, there is mathematical proof and a lost book from the 14th century. These all point to the same person, "King Haakon VI" (*Wikipedia*: [Haakon VI](#)), who ruled from 1343 to 1380. His domain covered:

- **Norway**
- All of **Sweden** (1362-1364)
- The **Bohuslän** area of **Götaland** in western Sweden
- The islands of the **Faroes**, **Orkney**, and **Shetland**
- **Iceland**
- **Greenland** had two Settlements, the Eastern and the Western until the Western Settlement was abandoned in about 1342.
- **Vinland** Greenlanders from the Western Settlement settled in Vinland (probably Canada) in about 1342.

This was King Haakon VI's undisputed domain, and no other monarchs or countries had been associated with most of his North Atlantic possessions. Only King Haakon VI had the means to fund a massive Expedition into the Interior of North America with ships, boats, handcarts, men, and supplies. Sending this Expedition to the western limits of his domain and beyond would expand his realm and only benefit him.

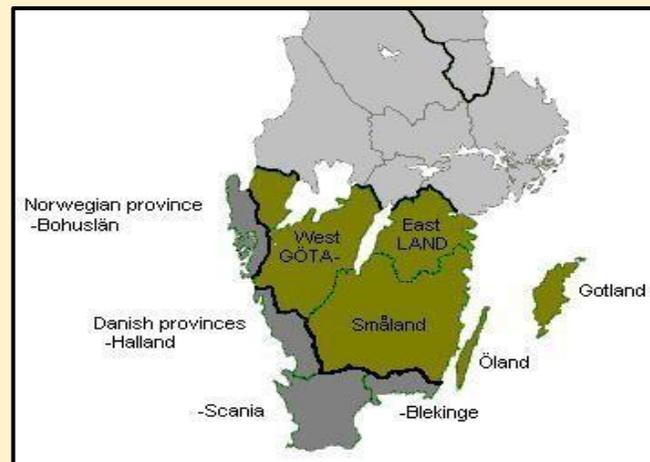
Past monarchs only allowed writing about their successes and forbidding writing about their failures. That is why Scandinavia has no written record of this failed Haakon VI 1362 Expedition.

YEAR 1362

From 1343 to 1380, King Haakon VI ruled Norway and his North Atlantic possessions, including all of Sweden, from 1362 to 1364. In the **YEAR 1362**, he was at the height of wealth and power when the Scandinavian Expedition sailed to North America and inscribed the Kensington Runestone.

GÖTALANDERS

Götaland (*Wikipedia*: [Gotaland](#)) is a medieval southern Sweden geographical region. The people of Götaland called themselves **GÖTALANDERS**, not Swedes. Haakon VI ruled over the Bohuslän area of western Götaland bordering Norway. This was his ancestral home, and he regarded himself a Götlander, not a Swede or Norwegian. He appointed fellow **GÖTALANDERS** to powerful positions in government, military, and the bureaucracy. It makes sense that fellow **GÖTALANDERS** would have been in the leadership of Haakon VI's Expedition.



Götaland region of Sweden in the 14th Century

NORTHMAN

NORTHMAN is the word that Götalanders, and Swedes used to refer to the people of Norway. Norway's people referred to themselves Norwegians. The Expedition's persons of leadership that dictated and inscribed the Kensington Runestone could only have been a some of the **8 GÖTALANDERS** and not any of the **22 NORTHMAN** (Norwegians)

8 GÖTALANDERS AND 22 NORTHMAN

Additional proof that this was an Expedition headed by fellow **GÖTALANDERS** of King Haakon VI's. On line 1. of the inscription. **GÖTALANDERS** appears first, having primary importance. **NORTHMAN** (Norwegians) is secondary in importance because that comes later.

ACQUISITION

In medieval times. The only people that could **ACQUISITION (Claim)** land were the ruling monarchs. The Expedition could only **ACQUISITION (Claim)** these recently found land for their king Haakon VI. (Essay: [Claim Stones](#))

FROM VINLAND

Canada was the location of a **VINLAND** (*Wikipedia: [Vinland](#)*) settlement in the **YEAR 1362**. Greenlanders from the abandoned Western Settlement of Greenland settled in **VINLAND** in about the year 1342. (*Wikipedia: [Greenland Western Settlement](#)*)

Since **VINLAND** was discovered by Leif Erickson about the year 1000, only one nation has ever been associated to it: Norway. King Haakon VI's dominion would have included **VINLAND**. This was the Expedition's "Way Station" "**FROM VINLAND**" before continuing to Hudson's Bay and the mouth of the Nelson River.

8 GÖTALANDERS

Inventio Fortunata, a lost book, contains the sole surviving written account of King Haakon VI's 1362 Expedition aside from the inscription on the Kensington Runestone. (*Wikipedia: [Inventio Fortunata](#)*) This book is thought to be the travel journal of an Oxford-based Franciscan friar who visited the North Atlantic region in the early 1360s. A few passages from the book have survived on later writings and being depicted on maps.

"But in A.D. 1364 eight (8) of these people (GÖTALANDERS) came to the King's (Haakon VI) Court in Norway..... Among them were two priests, one of whom had an astrolabe... I say: all eight (8) were from those who had penetrated the northern regions (North America) in the first ships."

The **8 GÖTALANDERS** were sent to King Haakon VI's court to report on their discoveries because they were fellow **GÖTALANDERS**, and in his service.

An Astrolabe is an instrument used for astronomical measurements and for calculating latitude during navigation. Although it wasn't a common navigation instrument in medieval times, it certainly would be beneficial in navigating to North America. The one pictured is from England and is dated 1388, about the same period as the 1362 Expedition.



The Math Only Points to King Haakon VI

8 GÖTALANDERS

22 NORTHMAN

10 MEN RED FROM BLOOD AND DEATH

10 MEN BY THE INLAND SEA

50 Total Men sent on the Inland part of the Expedition

120 Est. Crew & Sailors on at least 3 Ships

170 Total Men

It is a major undertaking to send 50 men with supplies and provisions to the interior of North America for two to three years and sailing back to Norway. Three or more ocean-going Cog ships with a crew of 30 to 40 each would be required. (*Wikipedia: [Cog Ship](#)*) Then sailing from Norway to Iceland, Vinland, Hudson's Bay, and the mouth of the Nelson River. Then 50 men would travel by boat (*Essay: [How the Expedition Journeyed on the Inland Waterways](#) & *Wikipedia: [York Boat](#)*) up the Nelson River to the south side of Lake Winnipeg, where 10 of them stayed guarding their boats.*

Then 40 men traveled overland with handcarts (*Essay: [How the Expedition Journeyed Across the Great Plains](#)*), and 10 met their death along the way to Runestone Hill. The remaining 30 men traveled hundreds of miles overland to reach their destination. (*Essay: [The Expeditions Objective](#)*) Then they would head back across the Great Plains and inland waterways to meet up with their ships on Hudson's Bay and set sail back to Norway.

Only King Haakon VI had the resources and potential to benefit from sending such a largescale expedition into the interior of North America. He was doing the same thing that other European powers did during the Age of Discovery (*Wikipedia: [Age of Discovery](#)*). Which saw European seamen explore, colonize, conquer and Christianize parts of the world. Possibly The Expedition was also searching for a sea route to the Orient.



Ocean sailing Cog ships of the 1300s were intended to sail on the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean. They weighed between 200 and 300 tons with a crew of 30 to 40 men. Compared to the ships used by Columbus 130 years later, the Cog ship was far larger. (*Wikipedia: [Cog Ship](#)*).

Who Sent the Expedition?

King Haakon VI of Norway & Sweden