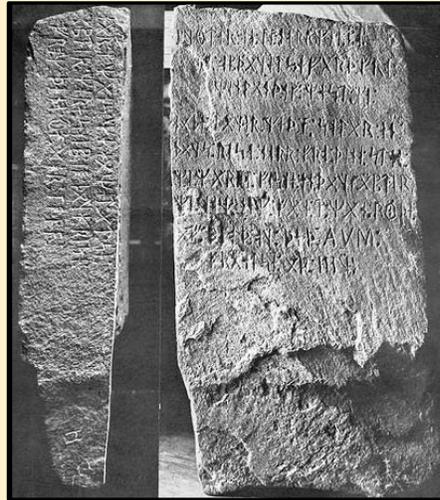


Why was The Kensington Runestone Inscribed in Obsolete Runic Script?

(I attended a lecture given by a Professor of Runic Studies from Sweden. He had doubts that the Kensington Runestone was a 14th century creation. Due to the fact "Runic script was obsolete in the 14th century, and it should have been written in Latin script". I had to agree. This took me some time to find the logical answer. This was a significant piece of the puzzle in proving the authenticity of the Kensington Runestone.)



First photos of the Kensington Runestone



Latin Inscription



Runic Inscription

It is best to read the following two essays to gain a better understanding of this essay.

Who Sent the 1362 Expedition?

King Haakon VI ruled Sweden and Greater Norway in 1362. He was from of Göthland region in Sweden. Götalanders certainly inscribed the Kensington Runestone and were in leadership roles for the 1362 Expedition.

What is The Kensington Runestone?

A "Runic Inscribed Stone Tablet" That Is meant to convey a message. (a 14th century text message)

Puzzling Questions?

- Runic script had been abandoned by 1362 in favor of Latin for many years. So why was this archaic runic script used to inscribe The Kensington Runestone?
- Why was the Kensington Runestone inscribed in the archaic runic script, which was only read by a select group of academics, scribes and priests?
- Roman numerals were used to represent numbers in the 14th century. Why was the year 1362 (**MCCCLXII**) and the numbers not written in Roman numerals?
- Since the letters **AVM** stand for **Ave Virgo Maria**, the inscriber must have been familiar with Latin script. That being the case, why didn't they inscribe the entire Kensington Runestone in Latin script?

Why was the Kensington Runestone inscribed in obsolete runic script that few people could read?

The clue to answering all the "Puzzling Questions" was found in one sentence on the Wikipedia site "**Runa ABC**" summarized below.

WIKIPEDIA: **Runa ABC**

The **Runa ABC** of Johannes Bureus was the first Swedish alphabet book (booklet) and its purpose was to teach the runic alphabet in 17th century Sweden. The first edition of **Runa ABC** was printed in 1611. It contained the Latin alphabet in ABC order and the runic alphabet in order and in the order of the Latin alphabet. Bureus failed in making the runes replace the Latin alphabet since people were too familiar with the Latin letters. "**During the Thirty Years War, some Swedish officers encrypted their messages by writing with runes.**"



Sweden played a crucial role in the Thirty Years War from 1630 to 1635. With the **Runa ABC** booklet, Swedish officers could securely write to other Swedish officers in runic script. If a document fell into the enemy's hands, they would be unable to read the message.

Swedish Officer 1630 - 1635

Answers to the Puzzling Questions:

- Haakon VI of Greater Norway and Sweden sent the Expedition that had to be a “State Secret”. The Kensington Runestone or any other runic writing or inscription cannot be deciphered by any other nation that sends an expedition to North America. Haakon VI was not going to share any of their hard-earned exploration knowledge with any other nation. Just as did the explorers from Spain, Portugal, France, and England in later times. Runic script was most likely used to write the ship's logs and the overland journal.
- The few individuals who were familiar with runic script in the 14th century were mostly from Götaland region of Sweden. King Haakon VI and the Expedition's leadership were all from the Götaland region.
- This explains why the date and numbers are inscribed in runic script. Most educated individuals in 14th century Europe could read them if they were written in Roman numerals.
- The runestone inscriber (priest) were familiar with Latin script **AVM (Ave Virgo Maria)**. The entire stone could have been inscribed in Latin, but that would have rendered the message no longer be an encrypted message intended exclusively for fellow Götalanders.
- In the past, rulers only allowed writing about their successes and forbidden writing about their failures. Because of this, there are no written records of the Haakon VI failed Expedition in Scandinavia.

Why was The Kensington Runestone Inscribed in Obsolete Runic Script?

It was an encrypted message meant for fellow Götalanders in future expeditions that only they could read and understand.