



## The Origin of the Runes and Language on the Kensington Rune Stone

For over a century certain details on the Kensington Rune Stone inscription were asserted to be most powerful proof of a modern forgery. Most of these details are now fully explained by the detailed examination of the runes of Gotland that follow and by the compelling identification that the Kensington Rune Stone has the traits of the dialects of Gotland and Eastern Götaland. This chapter begins with a section on the most compelling proof that the Kensington Rune Stone is medieval, the dotted R. This is followed by a section that demonstrates how most of the runic details on the Kensington Rune Stone are found in the medieval runic records of Gotland. The next section deals with the mutual dialect traits to be found either in Gotland or Eastern Götaland, with those on the Kensington Rune Stone. This is followed by a section on the Eastern Table derived date on the KRS. The last section deals with the recently discovered rune-rows on the Larsson documents discovered in Sweden in 2004, and the Yoke inscription which was discovered in Sweden in 2003.

The well-known phrase, “the devil is in the details” could not be more appropriate when it comes to the inscription on the Kensington Rune Stone. It is these details that give compelling proof that the runes and language of the KRS are indeed medieval and could only have been applied in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### The Dotted R



① The most compelling indication that the runes of the Kensington Rune Stone are medieval is the dotted R's found on the inscription. R represents a palatal r sound, but is a sound no longer found in Scandinavian. The reader may have wondered why English has a word “their” and a word “there” that both sound the same but have totally different meanings. One

① perhaps worth making it clear to the runologist as well as the lay reader that R is R, i.e. the equivalent of H. Really it is dotted S - the dot converting S into R.

Do you mean there are more forms - & thus given in bold type? or would it be better to use italics = linguistic form?

can blame the Viking settlements in England during the period 800-1150 for this fact, since the Scandinavian **þair** (their) and **þer** (there) became English loan words. With time <R> and <r> merged to one common sound in English. The same merger took place in Scandinavia, first in Norway and Northern Sweden and finally in Denmark and southern Sweden. When the KRS was discovered in 1898, runologists thought that the palatal R,

designated by the pitch fork shaped rune (𐌺) was out of the language at the end of the Viking age (latest 1100). However Otto van Friesen (1933: Fig. 64, 231-2) included (𐌺) in his rune-row as applicable in Gotland until around 1300. In her recent Doctor's thesis Snædal (2002) has shown that (𐌺) was used in Gotland as late as the mid-1300s at Fide

- (1) Church in inscription G- 28 and that during the 1300s (𐌺) was often applied incorrectly as at Tofta Church Inscription G-195 of circa 1347. (It is this use of (𐌺) for <r> that indicated that the Larsson rune-row is medieval in origin). Therefore the use of the palatal R on the KRS would be in keeping with the times.

But there is something else that is very important. A special sign was introduced in medieval times for the palatal R, namely the dotted (𐌺̇). This rune form was documented in Ukna Church in Småland, Sweden on the southern coast opposite Gotland and in Lund, Skåne, Sweden at the southern end of the Baltic. Both of these inscriptions were found in the 1930s, 40 years after the KRS was discovered.

The three dotted R's present on the Kensington Rune Stone provide definitive and compelling proof of its medieval origin. The following is a comprehensive look at the dotted R's on known medieval inscriptions and on the Kensington Rune Stone.

### Ukna Church Inscription

In 1935 the dotted 𐌺̇ first came to the attention of runologists on an inscription (Sm-145) in the Ukna church in Småland, Sweden. The words **ðraṘ: boniṘ**, ((their prayers)) appear in the inscription with both R's being dotted. The dot was used to indicate the R sound when pronounced with the tip of the tongue on the roof of the mouth. This is also called the "palatal R." Jacobsen and Moltke (1942: 968) report this discovery in their manual of runes.



Doesn't the use of 𐌺̇ "incorrectly" for 2/r/ indicate that the two 'r'-sounds had coalesced?

I þ R t R : B ð t I R

IðrāR BōniR (your prayers)

a on previous page

This inscription (SM-145), from about 1300 was found in the 1935 at Ukna church near Kalmar, Småland, Sweden. The dotted R's, the first one painted and the second not painted, in this inscription are cited in Jacobsen and Moltke (1942: 968).

Had

dot?

in this picture/image?

Lund Bone 4 in Skåne, Sweden



1054. B

1053-1054. Lund-benstykke 4 1/2 (uoptr.)

The Lund Bone 4 in Jacobsen and Moltke (1942: 968) was discovered in 1938.

I R t R x I R t x t R n x þ I þ R t I R

araR ara ð ru fiarþaR

"The oars of the eagle are its wings"

W

"a?  
cf. above -  
a seems most likely

Another inscription was found with two dotted R's, in the 1938 excavation of a medieval site in Lund, Sweden from the Elder Middle Danish period, circa 1200 (see color section, plate 21). The Lund Bone 4 (Danish Rune Annex 5) has two dotted Rs in the words **fiarþaR** (feathers) and **araR** (oars) in the poetic expression "The eagle's feathers (wings) are its oars."

W

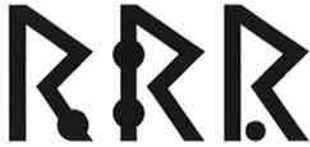
Dotted R's on the Kensington Rune Stone

The first dotted R to be noticed on the Kensington Rune Stone was made by Erik Wahlgren in 1958 in the word **norr** (north), which can be seen on the inside cover of his book. Based on photographs, Wahlgren detected the sequence **RR** on line 4 of the inscription, but made no attempt to interpret them. Barry Hanson made a visual inspection in 2001, which indicated

which book? (1)

(1) Will this be in 3 Bibliography?

there was no intentional punch in the first R, and only the lower punch was present in the second R yielding **norŕ** (north). Wolter (2000) photo documented the dotted R's in the words **Göteŕ** (Götalanders) and **lægeŕ** (camp). These dots are easily observed in the previously published photographs of the Kensington Rune Stone. However, Wolter's (2000) microscopic photographs under different lighting has allowed for better examination of the punches.



These three “R” runes on the Kensington Rune Stone have obvious punch marks (L to R: R-1, C-7; R-4, C-74; R-5, C-104; R-6, C-125).

A fourth dotted R was documented by the authors in December of 2004 in the word **waŕ** (were). We sought out this particular dotted R when we realized that it would be etymologically correct.



Do you mean the image  
stems from Wolter (2002)?

?

A punch in the upper part of the **R** in war (were) was documented in December of 2004 (R-6, C-125) from Wolter (2002).



The dotted **R** in the word war (were), as seen here on a full sized cast of the stone, <sup>shows</sup> has the <sup>original</sup> [correct] original etymology.

Compare with the word **vahR** vaR (were) in the G-370 inscription at Hablingbo church on Gotland from circa 1150 (Snædal 2002: Fig 4, 68-70). This word also has an <h> insert sequence –**ahR**, a three letter sequence that is reminiscent of **ahr** (year) with its <h> insert on the Kensington Rune Stone.

Prior to 1949, there were at least five known photographs taken of the KRS, and the dotted R's are clear in all of them. Inexplicably, while Moltke (1949) stated that the photographs from Steward (1899) were <sup>as?</sup> clear as if he had the Kensington Rune Stone on his desk, he did not observe the very dotted R's he had reported with Jacobsen in 1942. In 1985, Moltke gave advice on observing rune forms, "But if there is any doubt, no photograph can ever take the place for the rune stone itself. Go and look at it." If the runologist had taken his own advice he probably would have discovered this compelling evidence in favor of the Stone's validity as a medieval artifact.

There are several examples of the “palatal R”, where the top of the tongue is placed on the roof of the mouth when pronouncing the R, in inscriptions that were carved during medieval times. The palatal R usually occurs at the end of a word or syllable.



ᚱᚢᚦᚱ

The word vahR (were), with a palatal R (ᚦ), appears in the G-370 inscription from Hablingbo church on Gotland, circa 1150.



ᚱᚢᚦᚱ

On the Förtuna fragment U1003B, circa 1100, both R-letters are used at this time (ᚦ and ᚱ) in the word **ᚱᚢᚦᚱ** (E) BTIER (after). This rune stone fragment was discovered in 1923.

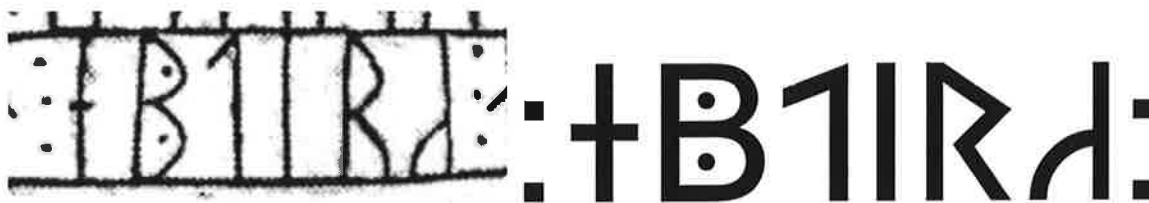
Examples of the correct usage of the palatal R (ᚦ) persist as late as the 1400s in Gotland (G-28, G-289 and G-290). However, the surprisingly sparse usage of the palatal R is found in eptir (after) in Gotland, and on the Kensington Rune Stone. In the Norrlanda Church inscription G-151, both the r and R are used, which indicates the carver’s uncertainty concerning which r-letter to use, so he apparently used both. The same seems to be true with the late Viking era inscription U-1003B (circa 1100). Thompson (1975: 136) referred to this dotted R to be a decoration, but no reference was made to the existence of the dotted R, and it must be presumed that such a possibility was ignored.

what/where is the contrast?

the dotting on this?

what possibility?

- ① Readers will be puzzled that it is here transliterated E. Doesn't it need some explanation? And why are capitals used in (E)BTIER?
- ② I find this paragraph rather opaque.



The Norrlanda church inscription from around 1300 (G-151, Plate 13) has the word EPTIRR (after).

The last ʀ-rune has only the left arm, a Gotlandic unilateral ʀ, as opposed to a bilateral R (ʀ).

Examples of the correct usage of R (ʀ) are present as late as 1400 in Gotland (G-28 Fide Church circa middle 1300s).

The following are examples of the dotted R on inscriptions in Gotland are cited by the authors and include the discovery of a previously undocumented dotted R's found in 2005.

### Dotted R's Recorded by Swedish Investigators on Gotland

Five dotted R's are described runic inscriptions on Gotland including G-57 Hemse, G-100 Lye, G-158 Gothem, G-70 Urgude, and G-128 Guldrupe, but their significance has been overlooked by examining runologists.

#### Hemse Church



The Hemse church inscription (G-57) on Gotland, circa 1150, has an apparent dotted R documented by runologists as GAIRALF. The dotted R was treated in the texts as a normal R without a dot.

Dotted R cannot be documented as GAIRALF.

The Hemse church inscription (G-57) on Gotland, circa 1150, contains a dotted R (𐀀) which was curiously ignored in the text write-up for the name *Gairalf*. Acknowledging the dot yields **GaiRalf** and is etymologically correct for this name. The runologists went on to say that G-57 indicated an early transition of the palatal “R” to the modern “r” before 1150.

Instead, it apparently indicates the first record of the dotted 𐀀 on the island of Gotland.

## Lye Church



𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡𐀢𐀣𐀤𐀥𐀦𐀧𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫𐀬𐀭𐀮𐀯𐀰𐀱𐀲𐀳𐀴𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾𐀿𐁀𐁁𐁂𐁃𐁄𐁅𐁆𐁇𐁈𐁉𐁊𐁋𐁌𐁍𐁎𐁏𐁐𐁑𐁒𐁓𐁔𐁕𐁖𐁗𐁘𐁙𐁚𐁛𐁜𐁝𐁞𐁟𐁠𐁡𐁢𐁣𐁤𐁥𐁦𐁧𐁨𐁩𐁪𐁫𐁬𐁭𐁮𐁯𐁰𐁱𐁲𐁳𐁴𐁵𐁶𐁷𐁸𐁹𐁺𐁻𐁼𐁽𐁾𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂮𐂯𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂

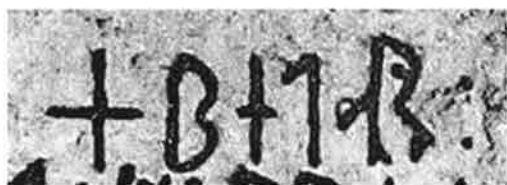


She is an  
Islander!  
be

This **R** is seen as the 5<sup>th</sup> rune from the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> line in the inscription. **þ þ R ʁ = þors** (Thors). When plotted on the Easter Table the Golden Year date on the G-158 inscription gives the year as 1305 (Snädal 2002: 142). In another surprising twist runologist Pehr A. Sävje had already noted the dotted R in an inscription (G-158) on Gotland in 1864, but its significance has remained unrecognized by runologists to this day. For one thing, the R is not etymologically correct however by 1305 many uses of the **ʁ** symbol for R were incorrectly applied in Gotland.

It was then used extensively incorrectly for r?

### Urgunde Inscription G-70 from Sproge Parish



:Bþ1ʁ:

This dotted R from 1514 on the G-70 Urgunda inscription was likely copied as a decoration from an earlier inscription since the palatal R was reportedly no longer in use. The inscription says BETAR (Peter)

The G-70 inscription, called Urgunde, is a dated inscription by the Easter calendar from 1514 and has a dotted R that could have been copied as a decoration from some earlier inscription(s) likely carved a century or two before. There were likely many other inscriptions that were still in good condition in 1514, but now almost five hundred years later most are now either destroyed or weathered to the point where they are illegible.

### Guldrupe Church



:ʁRDPʁ

The G-128 inscription in plaster at Guldrupe Church is dated from the Easter calendar to 1508 and has an initial dotted R. The dot could be a decoration or it could be a dotted R being used as a vowel.

Will this mean much to readers?

This dated inscription for 1508 is deemed too late for the Palatal R on Gotland, but in Guldrupe it is used initially meaning that it could take a vowel sound. If not used as a decoration, this word might mean **EYGP** (cross-eyed). This inscription would be the only one where the dotted R is used for a vowel. In the Sm-145 Ukna Church inscription the

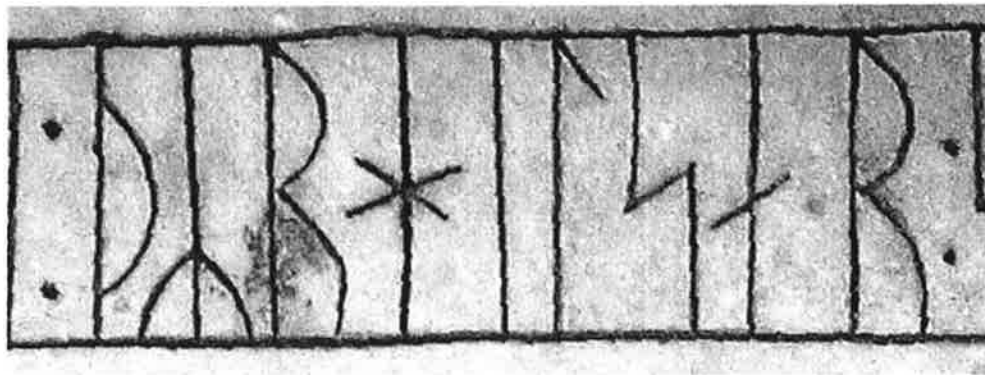
denote "

why bold capitals?

Doesn't eygd mean "eyed" simply?

In the name?

፡፱ሐደ\*፲፭ተደ፡



14

Lwin in  
dot

Another example of the dotted R in the word aLliR (all) appears in G-192 inscription, from circa 1400, at the Västergarn church. The dot in this R is in the lower section and not the top section of the R.

but rather  
than



Another example of the dotted R in the word aLliR (all) appears in G-192 inscription, from circa 1400, at the Västergarn church. The dot in this R is in the lower section and not the top section of the R.

H-2 Lh  
1A

## Overstrikes of the R



B=1NIPR

A double dotted R with both dots on the main stave was found on this inscription (G-115), circa 1300, in the word **botuipr** from ~~the~~ Gammelgarns church on Gotland.

Since the dots on the R in the word **botuipr** are not at the same elevation as the word separator they may not indicate an overstrike. This usage is identical to the dotted R in the

Kensington Rune Stone word **lägeR** (camp), and does not appear to be an overstrike of the shaft in the R. A palatal R is not etymologically correct in this word and it seems to be an overstrike of a premature word divider. These dots *do* have the approximate spacing of the inscription's word dividers.



ΓX4+R

The KRS word **lägeR** (camp) with a likely overstrike on the R.

The discovery of the dotted R's on the Kensington Rune Stone, are undeniable proof of the inscription's medieval origin and the connection of the author to the island of Gotland.)

① You don't seem to be consistent in the way you present runic sequences. Here (for the first time?) we have l-c. roman.

② Why do you use the definite article in connection with the names of Scandinavian churches? I don't call my local church "the Tottenham church", but simply "Tottenham church".

③ Very opaque (to me). I don't know what "overstrike" signifies, and I wonder if "shaft" is what we runologists normally call "vertical" (scand. stav) (hovedstav).

I wouldn't go as far as that myself. Perhaps "suggestive of".

42

 $H_2$ 

the

cf. Lye Church

[church,



PNK11\*R 11R B R Y 4 11R 1111 1111

ar?

5      10      15      20      25

»**k** söndag(sruna) och **t**/prim(runa) i trettonde raden (på påsktavlan).» Det

Will your readers  
know Swedish?  
and » Does this help?

This bell hangs in the Sanda Church on the Island of Gotland. The inscription G-184 was cast into the bell and reads in English, "k is the Sunday letter and t is the Golden Year in the 13<sup>th</sup> column of the Easter Table." When cross plotted on the Easter Table these characters yield the year 1493.



One of the many self-dated inscriptions from Gotland reported by Sjöborg (1822), this inscription (G-182) is from the Sanda Church. It identifies the Sunday letter as  $\ast$  and the Golden Year as Lahr—the name for the L-rune, in the 7<sup>th</sup> column of the Easter table. When plotted on the Easter Table these characters yield the year 1324.

In medieval times a skilled person would calculate the date from a table like that in Table 1. For convenience this table will be converted to Latin Letters and Arabic numbers.



Table 1

This runic table is from Worm's Gotlandic Calendar of 1328, as given in Lithberg and Wessén (1939: 11). The runes are converted to Latin letters and Arabic numbers in Table 2.

The Sunday Numbers are converted to Latin letters or Arabic numbers.

First Sunday of the year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Runic Letter	ƿ	ᛚ	ᛞ	ᛦ	ᚱ	ᚷ	ᛦ
Sunday Letter	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Sunday Letter

Will your readers unconverted with medieval reckoning understand this? It seems to me more explanation is required. 2

Will your reader immediately cotton on?

The Golden Year numbers are converted from runes to Arabic numbers by the conversion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Þ	ᚠ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚴ	ᚷ	ᚹ	ᚻ	ᚾ	ᚿ	ᚪ	ᚫ	ᚩ	ᚥ	ᚨ	ᚦ	ᚷ	ᚫ

Golden Year Numbers

The results are shown in Table 2.

Tab. 65. Hjälpplabell omfattande söndagsbokstäver och gyllental för 532 år.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX
		1140—1167	1168—1195	1196—1223	1224—1251	1252—1279	1280—1307	1308—1335	1336—1363	1364—1391	1392—1419	1420—1447	1448—1475	1476—1503	1504—1531	1532—1559	1560—1587	1588—1615	1616—1643	1644—1671
G	F	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11
	E	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12
	D	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13
	C	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14
B	A	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15
	G	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16
	F	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17
	E	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18
D	C	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19
	B	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1
	A	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2
	G	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3
F	E	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4
	D	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5
	C	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6
	B	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7
A	G	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8
	F	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9
	E	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10
	D	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11
C	B	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12
	A	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13
	G	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14
	F	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15
E	D	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17	7	16
	C	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18	8	17
	B	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19	9	18
	A	9	18	8	17	7	16	6	15	5	14	4	13	3	12	2	11	1	10	19

Table 2

This numerical Easter Table is a modern depiction using Latin and Roman letters and Arabic numbers (Lithberg, 1953: Table 65). The 19 columns span a 532 year period from 1140 to 1671.

Reference to text (see) where this is found would be helpful here

H-2  
H-2

H-2

On the Kensington Rune Stone the Easter dating procedure involves using a dotted pentadic 8 ( $\text{P} = 8$ ), and the two uniquely crossed runes, ( $\text{V} = \text{N}$ ) and ( $\text{F} = \text{I}$ ), for  $\langle \text{U} \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{L} \rangle$  respectively. The conversion tables yield a Golden Year number as 14 and a Sunday letter of B. When the punched pentadic number eight on the Kensington Rune Stone is cross-plotted in ~~the~~ Table 2 it marks the eighth column, which designates the years 1336 to 1363. The number 14 appears twice in column 8, indicating the years 1343 and 1362. By using the Sunday Letter B, the year as **1362 is confirmed.** (1)



The Kensington Rune Stone has a crossed "L" rune, which appears in the enigmatic word  $\text{H}\text{f}\text{X}\text{R} = \text{skfar}$ . The equivalent of the dotted "U" rune on the Kensington Rune Stone is the crossed "U" rune  $\text{V}$  in the word  $\text{I}\text{I}\text{V} = \text{illü (evil)}$ . There is also an obvious punch mark at the end of the second horizontal bar on the pentadic number eight in the very first character of the Kensington Rune Stone inscription

Inscription	Sunday Rune	Golden Year Rune	Column	Sunday Letter (Number)	Golden Year Number	Column	Year
G-182	*	┐	Sjunde (seventh)	G(7)	14	7th	1324
KRS	V	┐	P (8)	B (2)	14	8th	1362
G-185	┐	┐	Trettonde (thirteenth)	F (6)	12	13th	1493

This dating computation table shows the values required to obtain a date using the Easter Table.

(1) It took me some time to follow the reasoning here. I think what makes it difficult is the conversion to Latin letters. In fact, it would be much easier without these  $\text{N} = 2$  and  $\text{I} = 14$ . "B" is a distraction.



① How do you view this? Were the carvings (deliberately) trying to get 2 and 12, or is it pure chance that there were 22 "electrons" a 14 day journey?

H.S.

It should be noted that all the pentadic numbers on the KRS, outside of the date itself, are related to the column 8 and the indicators for the Sunday number 2, since "22 (𐌹𐌺)

Northmen" and "2 (𐌹) skfar" appear, and then a 14 (𐌹𐌺) day journey confirming the Golden Year number. These are the only pentadic numbers carved in the text. The

What does this inverted comma signify?

other four numbers are two Arabic tens (𐌹) and en (one) written out twice.

Written as a word?

Is this Arabic?

In 1993, author Nielsen did not have the benefit of two discoveries described in this book: the rune 𐌹 identified as a u-rune in the Larsson rune-row; and the punched 8 (𐌹). Nevertheless, Nielsen proposed the following at that time: "The KRS has no apparent Golden rune dating, but does have some unusual usage. No u-rune was used on the inscription, which is most unusual for this popular letter, and numbers 2 and 22 were used once, thereby confirming the Sunday rune." [Note: ck this quote]

In Gotland, the dates were at one time spelled out in runes confirming the Easter Table date. If a rune were damaged or incorrect, then the alternate date served to preserve the dating information. An example of this is the G-99 Lye church inscription, where the Sunday Rune is designated as R and the Golden Rune as K, but the column number XII was carved incorrectly as XI (see color section, plate 25). However, the date of 1449 was also carved out in runes as, **af guz byrþ fiurtan hunþrþ ar ok ainu are minna en V tihi ar** (from God's birth 1400 years and one less than five tens). If the reader consults the Easter Table they can readily see that the column should have been XII. This example illustrates the value of confirming a date using a different method.

or d?

The Word Count Table below shows that the e was used 27 times on the Kensington Rune Stone. It is curious to note that 1362 appears on the 27<sup>th</sup> row of the 8<sup>th</sup> column of the Easter Table. This count includes the <e> in sklar (sklear)

In this e - i.e. the rune +?

U	𐌹	illu	1
b	𐌲	bloþ	1
ø	𐌺	gøter, røþe, øh	3
R	𐌹	gøteR, lägeR, norR, waR,	4
p	𐌲	po, optagelse, äptir, äptir, skip	5
ä	𐌹	läger, äptir, fräelse, här, äptir	5
k	𐌹	ok, sklar, ok : fiske, kom, skip	6
m	𐌹	norrmen, kom, hem, man, mans, from, AVM	6
t	𐌹	gøter, west, sten, äptir, havet, at, äptir	7
g	𐌹	gøter, optagelse, läger, þags, þagh, og, þagh.	7
l	𐌹	oppagelse, winland, läger, sklar, bloþ, fräelse, illy	7



h	✱	haþe, þagh, hem, havet, þagh + Här, øh, ahr	8
f	ƿ	farþ, fro, of, fro, fiske, fan, af, fræelse, af, from + hafþe	11
v, w	ƿ	winland, west, wi, weþ, wi, war, wi, we, hawet, wore, AVM	11
s	ᚱ	optagelse, west, skLar, þags, rise, sten, fiske, fræelse, mans, se, skip, rise.	12
i	ᚲ	winland, wi, rise, wi, fiske, äptir, wi, illu, äptir, skip, rise	11?
th	þ	(þen)o, oppagelse, farþ, winlanþ, haþe, weþ, þags, þeno, þagh, bloþ, þeþ, þagh, þeno	14
n	ᚢ	norr-men, (þen)o, winland, en, norr, þeno : sten, en, fan, man, mans, þeno	14
o	ᚩ	ok, norrman, po, (þen)o, op-, fro, of, norr, fro, þeno, ok, kom, bloþ, wore, from, þeno	16
r	ᚱ	norrman, farþ, fro, skLar, rise, fro, äptir, røþe, fræelse, äptir, wore, rise, from, ahr.	16
a	✱	oppagelse, farþ, winlanþ, haþe, skLar, þags, war, þagh, fan, man, af, af, mans, havet, at, þagh, ahr, AVM	18
e	ᚦ	gøter, norrmen, (þen)o, oppagelse, haþe, west, læger, weþ, skLar, en, rise, þeno, sten, fiske, en, hem, røþe, þeþ, fræelse, we, hawet, se, wore, rise, þeno	27

This word count table of the Kensington Rune Stone is provided by the authors to serve as a database for future research. The table includes the spalled section as (þen) o, the <e> in skLar (sklear), and assumes there are four dotted Rs.

But what does it mean/signify? It appears to be a count of the number of times different runes appear, rather than words. This could be clearer.

## Comparing the Runes of Kensington and Gotland

The runes used on the Kensington Stone can be divided into two basic groups. The first group is the standard late Viking Age runes that were still in use on Gotland at the

beginning of the 1300s: **Þ þ ƿ ƿ \* | ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ**. The second group is comprised of the special runes on the Kensington Rune Stone. These include both a crossed l-rune (**ƿ**) and a dotted L-rune (**ƿ**). The remaining five other special runes are: **ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ ƿ**. *Wasn't this in use in medieval Goth*

Wasn't this in use in medieval Gotland?

## The Crossed “L”

Perhaps the best example of a rune found on the Kensington Rune Stone that was completely bungled by past scholars is the infamous “J” or crossed “L” rune. All Scandinavian runologists said this rune form never existed in Scandinavia and its absence was clear proof of forgery on the KRS. Their unfamiliarity with this rune is puzzling since it is clearly found on both the *Codex Runicus* and the *Mariaklagen* documents of the 1300s.

in?

References? To precisely where this form can be found.



The equivalent of the dotted “L” rune on the Kensington Rune Stone is the crossed “L” rune 𐌺 (R(ow)-4; C(haracter)-84), which appears in the enigmatic word 𐌺𐌹𐌿𐌺𐌹 = skfar.

Prior to author Nielsen (1987), all investigators commenting on the Kensington Rune Stone inexplicably ignored the well-known evidence in the *Codex Runicus* and *Marlasklagen*, and proclaimed the crossed L-rune (F) an invention of the carver and therefore sure proof of a modern artifact. The crossed L only follows a vowel, and there is none carved on the Kensington Rune Stone. Perhaps if *sk* stands for the palatalized *ski* here, then a case could be made that the word *skijlar*  $\rightarrow$  *skiilar* (shelters) stands on the Kensington Rune Stone.

Where do y/u come from? Normally it = "develops to"

no vowel is carried at this point (?) on KRS



Law of Skänne  
(or Scanian  
Law)

**Codex Runicus** is a runic manuscript of the Scandia Law written in Danish circa 1319. Two crossed L's can be seen in the first and last words (Hlǫp and Ktǫ) on the last line of the last page. This rune is found on other pages in the document as well.

### The Dotted L Rune



↓  
But this brief passage is NOT part of the Scanian Law. It appears to give two lines of a ballad.



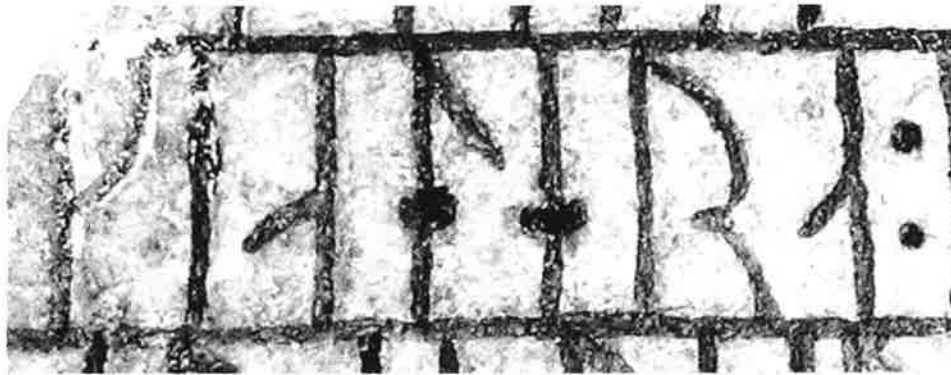
The Kensington Rune Stone has a dotted L-rune in 𐀚𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖 (Vinland). This special rune indicates the long L sound.

The Kensington Rune Stone has a dotted L-rune in the word 𐀚𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖 (Vinland), which indicates that land is pronounced with a long l, shown here as L. There are several instances of this L in the medieval runic corpus of Gotland, some of these are listed and discussed here.



There is no reason I know of to expect a long [L:] here. No words began with long consonants in ON. The word is always been [land]. If you want to claim long [L:] here, you need to argue for it.

This grave slab (G-63) at the Silte church, circa 1300s, contains a dotted L-rune in the word aLum (all). The first to discuss this dotted rune was Snædal (2002: 212), who identified the marking as indicative of a long L sound.



Among the dotted Ls found in the runic inscriptions on Gotland is G-163, circa 1510, from the Mulde church (kiaLera "The cellar").

*I can't find the definite article in the original*



Another example of the Dotted L appears in aLlir (all) in G-192, circa 1300, from the Vastergarns church.

*But here it cannot denote [l:] ~ cf. the immediately following l.*

## The **ᚱ** Rune

The wooden ownership tag (N-648) <sup>which?</sup> was retrieved from just above the 1332 Bergen wharf ~~burn~~ layer begins with \*Hᚱ: PᚱIYI = hau grimi for the word "Hafgrimi." Johnsen (1990:99) stated that the use of ᚱ for P (u for f) in the conservative runic tradition was evidence of the change in the phonetic system which is seen in manuscripts from the same period. Author Wolter found a similar indication with a bind-rune during his photo investigation on the Kensington Rune Stone in 2002. The rune **ᚱ** is the result of an after strike of **ᚱ** on the **P** rune which yields the etymologically correct word: \*Xᚱt = haupe > hafdhe (had).

*bold?  
name?*

*similar indications?*

*What does that mean in this context?*



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*Dear Scott -*

*12 vii 05*

*This is as far as I could get before setting  
off on our summer holidays. Do you want to see me to do  
more when I return in August - or will it be too*

With Compliments

*late?*

*Yes, Michael*

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