

# Kensington Rune Stone: A New Translation

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Images of the two carved faces of the Kensington Runestone, from George Flom's short book "The Kensington Rune-Stone: an address," (Illinois State Historical Society, 1910), Wikimedia.

## Introduction

It is time for a new translation of the Kensington Rune Stone from Minnesota. The provenance is known, over studied, over debated and grown dull. The skill of the craftsman is superb. The cuts are clear, clean, and precise. The major problem is the time honored translation. It cries fake! Here's the gist of it - so many people have looked at it - but not. The following is an entirely new approach to studying this artifact. It is not the intention of this translation to end all debate - only to point out a few things have been overlooked. What is revealed is ... well ... revealing!

The old translation usually reads as follows:

‘8 Goths and 22 Norwegians on journey of exploration from Vinland over the west. We made camp by 2 slides one days journey north from this stone. We went and fished one day. After we came home (we) found 10 men red with blood and dead. AVM. Save us from evil. (We) have 10 men by (the) sea to look after our ship(s) 14 days journey from this island. Year 1362.’

The transliteration used here:

Front:

8 : GÖTER : OK : 22 : NORRMEN : BO :  
 I : OPDAGELSEFARD : FRO :  
 VINLAND : OF : VEST : VI :  
 HADE : LÄGER : WED : 2 : SK(IL)AR : EN :  
 DAGS : RISE : NORR : FRO : DENO : STEN :  
 WI : WAR : OK : FISKE : EN : DAGH : ÄPTIR :  
 WI : KOM : HEM : FAN : 10 : MAN : RÖDE :  
 AF : BLOD : OG : DED : AVM :  
 FRÄELSE : AF : ILL(ÜIG)

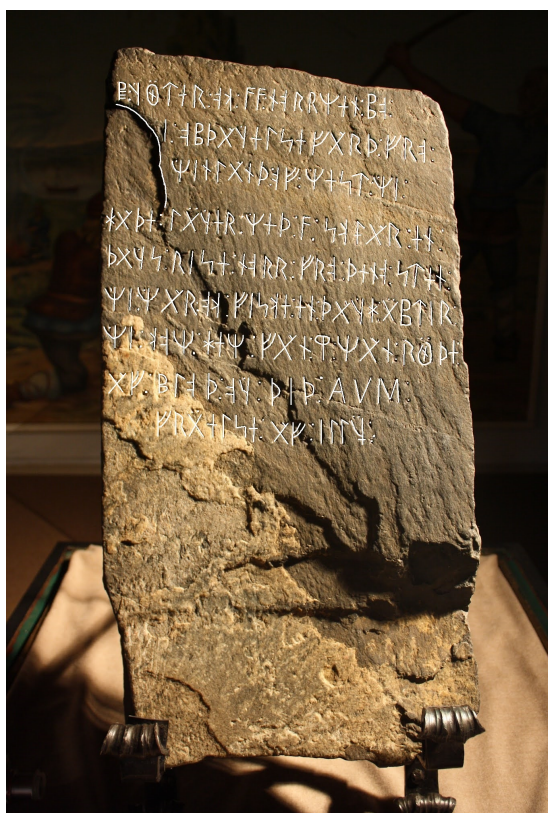
Side:

HÄR : 10 : MANS : WE : HAWET : AT : SE :  
 ÄPTIR : WORE : SKIP : 14 : DAGH : RISE :  
 FROM : DENO : ÖH : AHR : 1362 :  
 RI

Wikipedia’s transliteration is the most readily available. The above transliteration differs from their version in that v’s are replaced with w’s. In addition, Wikipedia’s contains a glaring error on the second line. The O is actually an I and nothing precedes it. Another error is in the word frälse which should be spelled fräelse as shown. In theirs they use Ä many times which is also incorrect. It only appears five times as shown above. More notable is that the above *translation* as well as others exclude the word ‘I’ on the second line. Finally, the rI on the far right of the side has been totally overlooked by everyone.

Other differences are preference. The P at the end of line one can be either P or B since the symbol represents both sounds. It is written as a B here which differs from other transliterations. The last (ÜIG) bind-rune on the front is usually seen as just Ü. A bind-rune is two or more letters/runes joined together.

Despite these errors, it presents what is called the plain text reading and the accepted translation is as seen above. This is what the average reader was supposed to get out of it. Behind this facade is a full and living story. It tells of a journey by a people we never knew existed and of their beliefs. It is told with humor and emotion. For your enjoyment and study - the really real - Kensington Rune Stone's story.....

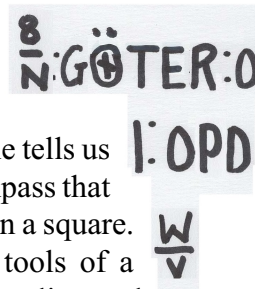


Front inscription with runes traced in white.

### **Before the 'I' There are a Few Numbers**

Dastardly numbers! This starts right off with 8 GO... and ends with 1362. What is in the middle? A few more numbers? No! Actually it is all numbers. Every rune can be converted to numbers. There is a chart at the end for reference. The G has value 6 and O is 4. So, it begins 864. On the side of the stone, its pentadic (symbols that are only) numbers are: 10, 14, and 1362. The sum of these numbers is 1386 and if one sums the 1 and 3 then one finds 486 or 864 again. It can then be said to begin and end with the same number. This is an important number with regards to time and navigation since there are 86400 seconds in a day and 86400 seconds of longitude defining Earth.

Now we come to that ignored 'I' that begins line two. The first word directly above this is GÖTER. The first symbol was 8 but 8 can be converted into N (see the chart at end). Below the I is a W which can be taken to be a V. Putting this together we have N I V GÖTER which seems to say: navigator. Indeed, he tells us the tools of his trade. That Ö with a little N inside looks remarkably like a compass that of course points North. Find the sequence of letters ER:O and below it OPD in a square. So one can read ROPE, ROD or 'rope and rod' which are the standard tools of a surveyor/navigator. (It will be helpful to look at the images below that are transliterated but retain the rune placement.)



8: G<sup>8</sup>TER: OK : 22 : NORRMEN : BO  
I: OPDAGELSEFARD : FRO :

Now we may understand that the author is actually: 'I navigator. I use the compass, rod, and rope.' He does not stop there but tells us more. Before going on note that P's can also be B's; and D's can be Th's, since the alphabet was limited in symbols. So, in this case we might want to see it as:

I : O B Th/D A G E L S E F A R D : F R O :

Now find the following: I, BOTH, BAD, AGE, ELSE, SE, FAR, SELF, DARE. Yep, it really says:

'I am of a bad age else I would both see far and dare self.'

But our navigator is not through. He is also going to address his piers as Earls and tell us that he has *lied*. Alf Mongé, who studied runic inscriptions extensively in the 1960's found the phrase IERL used in the Hettusvienn script from Bryggen (Syversen, pg.80). He concluded it meant Earl or a form of address like 'sir.' The remainder of the interpretation below is this author's.

In the transliterated image find the I and in a vertical manner below E:L and below that S:R. This creates a series of letters found by following the aligned dots which is IELSR or an anagram for IERLS. He then speaks to the Earls. This IERLS can be rearranged again as SR LIE or 'Sir lie' which can only refer to the absurd story found in the plain text. Still there are other possibilities as seen here: Liers ⇒ Liars; Leirs ⇒ Lairs; Liser ⇒ Lesser; Le ris ⇒ laugh (Latin) and Risle ⇒ Resele ⇒ to resolve, solution. The navigator will tell us more as this unfolds but this is a good start.



*I navigator. I use the compass, rod and rope.  
I am of a bad age else I would both see far and dare self.  
Earls, I laugh because I lied. The resolution is in the lairs.*



Side inscription with runes traced in white.

### The Lines One by One

Each line is studied here in a new and bold way. Later a summary translation will be made.

Line #1:           8: G⊗TER : OK : 22 : NORRMEN : BO

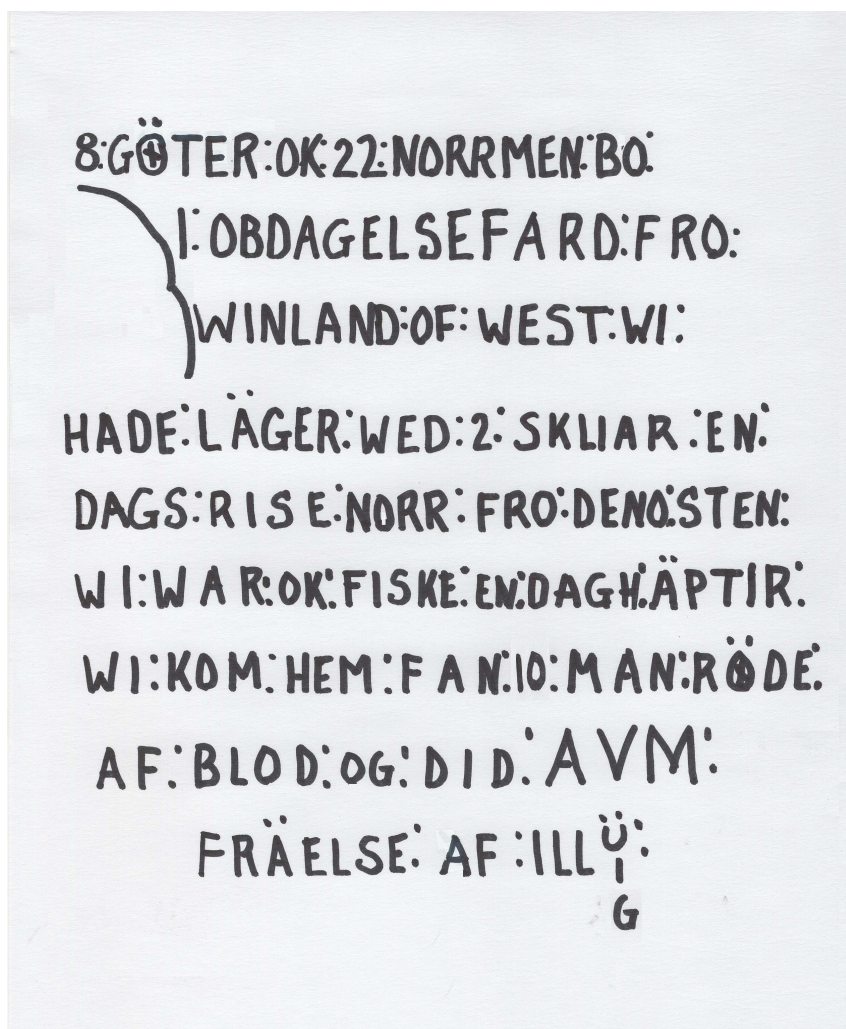
The typical translation is '8 Goths and 22 Norwegians on...' The line deserves a closer study.

The first word G⊗TER has already been discussed to some extent. But as a possible anagram one should note it may also mean 'to-gether' or 'to-gather. (This word will be updated again before this is done.) All of this changes the idea they were Goths to some extent. But the possibility cannot be excluded. In addition, perhaps we should call them Norrmnen in keeping with their self described identity. The 8 was used to create 864. OK when seen as numbers (4,6) repeats this 864. The 22, like the 8, is not meaningful with regards to the number of Norrmnen. It can be converted back to UU and/or the phrase 'to, to' which reinforces the idea of 'to-gather to...' The UU was used centrally in the Spirit Pond Inscription stone as a bind-rune (two runes stuck together). The last word as bo/bu means 'dwell.' So the line becomes:

‘(To-gather/to-gether) Goths and Norrmenn dwell’ and ‘to UU.’

Numerically, G⊗TER (6,4,12,9,5) has sum 36 and when associated with a compass suggests the 360° in a circle.

There is another idea of interest here. The BO can be seen as ‘bow.’ The line may continue onto the next with I which is located next to a double arc. It might say: ‘bow/arc eye.’ This is a Pagan/Baalist concept. An arc was intentionally chipped into the side of the Medok stone from Oklahoma. The double arc here was probably an intentional alteration to the stone before the inscription was added.



Front text transliterated over runes to maintain letter placement in original inscription.

The I is directly below the T creating TI or 'tie.' This vertical TI arrangement is seen on the Spirit Pond Inscription Stone and the Rök Rune Stone in Sweden. It appears as a BL on the Kingigtorsuaq Inscription from Greenland and as LI on the Bourne Stone from Cape Cod. The easily found 864 and TI are signals to other rune masters to 'look here.' This adds another piece to the translation: 'bow/arc eye tie.'

Line #2: I : O P D A G E L S E F A R D : F R O :

This was studied before so there are two versions of it now.

a) ...journey of exploration from...

b) I am both of a bad age else I would see far and dare self. I from...

Line #3: W I N L A N D : O F : W E S T : W I :

The typical reading is '...Vinland over the west. We ...'

OF is (4,1) so this might also say instead of just Vinland, '...we - inland 41 West. We ....' or take it one step further, since the sum of WEST WI(2,9,11,12,2,9) is 45, perhaps it says, '...Vinland, we - inland west at 41.45.' ?? This will be of great interest later.

Line #4: H A D E : L Ä G E R : W E D : 2 : S K ( I L ) A R : E N :

The typical reading is '...made camp by 2 slides one...'

In addition, we should consider that HADE is an anagram for DEAH or 'deah' which means 'worthy, useful, blessed' in Old English. It might also be HED A or 'hide A' and certainly also means HEAD or 'head.' If the D is taken as a Th then it could be 'hath.' LÄGER is usually translated as 'camp' but it could also mean 'layer' which would make the phrase 'hath layer.' The E:L were used above as two of the letters in IERLS. This broadens the meaning to: *Earls, I laugh because I lied. The resolution is in the lairs. It hath layers.* The layers are becoming very apparent.

Note that LÄGER is an anagram for GRÄEL or grail. The phrase then is also 'the worthy grail or the holy grail.' Mayhap, this stone reveals the Holy Grail's secrets. But the phrase might also mean 'head to Grail' which suggests, '... left Vinland and we headed to Grail.'

WED supplies a few variations for study. W might be V or U; the D might be a Th; and the E might sound closer to I; and it could be an anagram. So these variations appear: wed, weth, with, ved, vid, vith, thiv, thew, thiw, div, dew, and dev. 'Theow, thew, thiw' all mean 'servant, slave.' While 'thywan' means 'to pierce, press.' 'With' has the present meaning, as does 'wed.' 'Div, dev' could be 'dive' and also the root of divide or develop. This gives quite a few possibilities. Moving on may help narrow the selection.

SK(IL)AR is similar to Kilsa which is seen throughout the Spirit Pond Rune Stones. There it served to indicate a place called Kilsa or an anagram for 'a skill.' Here it could be 'our skill' or perhaps RILAKS which is simply 'relax.' This is from Latin meaning to 'loosen, open.' (The (IL) is another bindrune.)

The last word is EN which is interpreted as 'one'. Perhaps it is simply 'in.' It could also refer to the ancient goddess An, a contemporary of Baal.

Bringing this together then we have 'deah gräel wed/thyw relax An /in / one' or 'the worthy grail was pressed down as it wed and it loosened An in one...'

Line #5        DAGS : RISE : NORR : FRO : DENO : STEN :

The typical reading is '... days journey north from this stone.'

In addition, we should consider that DAGS, or day, should be spelled 'dagh' as it is in two other places. It may actually be dags which is 'lumps of metal' or the root word of dagger. They are all likely to be anagrams and/or have double meanings. Such as: DAGS ⇒ DAGS GAD S. Gad means 'to wander,' and S implies South. The phrase is then: 'daggers gad south.'

Then NORR could be ROR N ⇒ roar North. Similarly, RISE ⇒ SIRE or 'it sired and rose.' DENO means 'this' and/or ODEN or perhaps O-DEN. Oden is a god of the Norse. Perhaps it means an 'O shaped den.' STEN could also be NET S. Net has not changed in meaning. This suggests 'it was stoned in a net to the south.'

This is significantly more complicated than the typical reading. Here we have: '.... day, the daggers wandered south as they sired. They arose in a roar from the north from the O-den. It was stoned in a net to the south.'

These unusual ideas are typical Pagan / Baalist statements. Further study and reading will prove to the reader whether they are valid.

Line #6:        WI : WAR : OK : FISKE : EN : DAGH : ÄPTIR :

The typical reading is 'We went and fished one day. After...'

There are fewer anagrams this time. FISKE is easily found to be 'skife' suggesting skiff; or 'scyfe' which means 'to shove or push.' The typical reading may be adjusted to: '... we were and fishing by skiff. One day after...'



But then WI : WAR could be ARUW I WAR or 'arrow eye war.' ÄPTIR could be ÄPRIT or 'upright.' It is also RÄP TI or 'rope tie.' The line then becomes: 'arrow eye war and



(scyfe) shove in one day the upright at the rope tie.’ This sounds exceptionally odd but it is another typical Baalist idea. Let’s just go with it for awhile especially since there is no obvious reason (yet) to anagram a simple word like fish.

Line #7: WI : KOM : HEM : FAN : 10 : MAN : RÖDE :

The typical reading is ‘...we came home (we) found 10 men red...’

Forget it. It never happened. Remember he said he lied! Here is the biggest lie. The truth lies in the anagrams here. When they spell a name out in these riddles, they usually include the word ‘nam’ meaning ‘name’ and luckily they try to spell names correctly, but of course not always. Here we have MAN: RÖDE : or ‘name Röde.’ We do not know if this is a person or place at this time but there is another name here as well. The number 10 is an  | ...or  a ball and I ... or a symbol for Baal’s eye. This then is another name. Here is a Baalist statement just written out: ‘We come hem foundation of Baal’s eye (name)’ and the phrase ‘(name) Röde.’

In the transliterated image one can see NAM is emphasized by the Ä above the N and M below which supports the idea of two names. Because this has extended into the line above we may want to make use of the whole word ÄPTIR as ‘after’ this time.

This line then reads: ‘We came from the hem at the foundation of Baal’s eye after Röde...’

Line #8: AF : BLOD : OG : DED : AVM :

The typical reading is ‘...with blood and dead. AVM.’ The last three letters presumably mean Ave Maria which is Latin for Hail! Mary. It indicates Christians were present or expected to read this. To protect the stele and the writer’s life, his Pagan beliefs are hidden.

Sorry, there is also no blood and dead. This is five simple anagrams: FA BOLD GO DED MAV or ‘The Foe was bold in its deed and it did go. It did move.’

Line #9: FRÄELSE : AF : ILL(ÜIG)

The typical reading is ‘Save us from evil.’

By now we expect anagrams and this does not disappoint. FRÄELSE ⇒ FAR or far, FRÄ or from, ELSE or else, SELF or self, LES or less, RELES or release, FÄ or foe. Perhaps it is ‘Foe far release...’ which also seems very Pagan.

AF is ‘...of...’ and ILL can be seen as ‘ill’ or ‘Lie I.’ The ILLU is probably ‘evil’ as usually translated. The last symbol (ÜIG) is a three rune bindrune. The ILLU can then be ‘I lie low’ which leaves GI or GE which is ‘ge.’ This word is an emphasis word in Old English in the

same way we use extra, super and very. It might also be read as 'go I.' Then it is: ILL(ÜIG)  
 ⇒ '...evil ills from the eye. The eye lies very low.'

The line then reads 'Foe far release of evil ills from the eye. The eye lies very low.'

Line#10: HAR : 10 : MANS : WE : HAWET : AT : SE :

The typical reading is '(We) have 10 men by (the) sea to look.'

The hidden meaning begins with HAR : O| just as presented or 'Here is Baal's eye...'

MANS can be seen as 'NAM S' since it is a name and S is South. It can also be seen as SAM N or 'same N.' This then reads, 'Here is Baal's eye (name) in the South. It is the same North.'

WE : HAWET: AT : SE provides an interesting phrase: WE HATE WET AT SE which is a very realistic... 'we hate being wet at sea.'

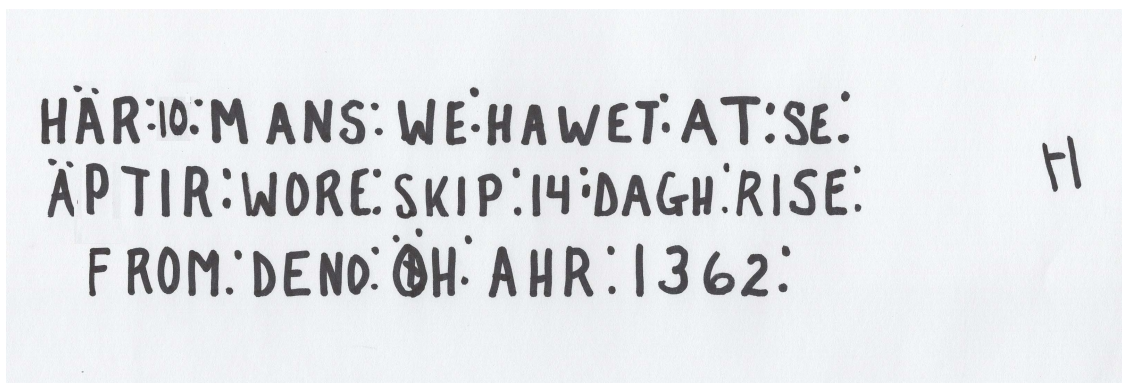
Line #11: ÄPTIR : WORE : SKIP : 14 : DAGH : RISE :

The typical reading is 'After our ship(s) 14 days journey...'

ÄPTIR or 'after' provided an anagram of ÄPRIT or 'upright' before. Here it is probably both words.

WORE is 'wora' the plural of 'woh' meaning 'bent, twist, wrong.' It also provides REOW ⇒ 'storm, fight' and 'to row' or perhaps EROW meaning 'arrow.'

SKIP 14 sounds literally like directions. This will be studied as a separate riddle below. Here it is PIKS or 'pikes' and 1,4 ⇒ FO meaning 'foe.'



Side text transliterated over runes to maintain letter placement in original inscription.

DAGH RISE may be seen as ‘a day rise’ or perhaps it is DAG/GAD RISE/SIRE as before. This leaves an unused H. The H with the AT above creates HAT so that it becomes ‘hot daggers gad and sired as they rose up.’

Combining the above gives:

‘Afterwards there was an upright row of bends from the storm of arrows.  
The foe were pikes that skipped.  
In a day the hot daggers gad and sired as they rose.’

Line #12: FROM : DENO : ☉H : AHR : 1362 :

The typical reading is ‘...from this island. Year 1362.’

The last line is fairly straightforward except that as before DENO is ODEN. Now this might read ‘...from Oden’s island. Year 1362.’

But then again perhaps it says END O which implies another cipher just as the ‘SKIP 14’ did. The solution to these two ciphers will follow after a good bit of number work. As stated before, every rune also functions as a number and part of the message involves including a few of these numbers formed by the many words in this inscription.

But before we go to numbers, there is one more very ignored line:

Line #13: rI

These two symbols are on the *far right on the side*. They have never been discussed or noted in transliterations. They are read simply as: rI ⇒ 51✓ and/or 56.✓ (5 and 1 is 6 so 56.) It cannot be stressed how important these symbols and their location are to the verification of the stones validity. This RI appears on the *far side at the top* on the Spirit Pond Inscription Stone. It has been ignored in translations of that inscription. It also appears on the *far side on the top* of the Rök rune stone in Sweden where it is also ignored.

The importance of stating RI or 51 clearly might simply be a statement of which meridian is used in the text. In this case 51 implies the Greenwich Meridian located at latitude 51.5°N. Symbolically, it is on the far side at the right because Greenwich is also on the far side at the right with regards to the story of Baal which plays out in America. The reader might want to consider that America is the combination of two words: ‘amier’ which means destruction and ‘ica’ which means increasing. Amier-ica is therefore ‘the place of unending destruction.’

The rI also appears to be an H with value 7 so that we have 7,5,9 if ‘I’ takes on its normal value ‘9.’ This is then 79 and (7+5+9) = 21 or 7921.✓ It would seem our navigator is both thorough and clever.

### The Numbers are Many

Studying an inscription for numeric values begins with the general layout. This inscription has twelve lines. Nine of which are on the front and three are on the side. They have 'turned' as well and are read in a different direction than the front side. This turning of lines is symbolic and it is common in runic riddles. Some of the lines are indented. 8 lines are not indented. 6 are not indented on the front. 4 are indented. This creates that 864✓ series again. On the front there are 5 in a group not indented and 1 at the top. This repeats that 51 pattern or in another way of counting is 5 and 1 or 6 ⇒56.✓

On the 5<sup>th</sup> line there are 6 words which repeats 56.✓

On the 6<sup>th</sup> line there are 7 words so that 76 is found.✓

On the 7<sup>th</sup> line there are 7 words so that 77 is found.✓

Of the 3 lines on the back 2 are not indented or 32.✓

If the number of words, excluding pentadic numbers, is counted in each line, the series of numbers is: 4,2,4,5,6,7,6,5,3,6,5,4. This list has 24, 56, 76 and 36 when read from the left and 56 twice when read from the right. All of which are pertinent.✓ The total number of words is 57 or *one* too many.

The sum of the pentadic runes is  $66 + 1362 = 1428$  and...  $2 \times 14$  is 28 and  $2 \times 28$  is 56.✓ The sum of the individual pentadic rune digits is 33. This is the age of Christ's death and 66 was twice this value. If it was 67, or *one* more, than it would be 76 in reverse.

If one of the words is actually a 1, such as that very important 'I', then the number of words would be 56 ✓ and the sum of the digits would be 67 or 76 in reverse.✓

Below is a listing of the lines of the text and below each line is their numeric equivalent. Any number typically seen in a Pagan/Baalist document is followed by a check mark ✓. There are an unusual amount of 17's which is peculiar to this text. They are marked with \*. Its repetition calls attention to the number so that one is alerted that it may be part of a concealed riddle. Its likely meaning is discussed below.

Line #1:	8: G⊗TER : OK : 22 : NORRMEN : BO	
Numbers:	#8: 6,4,12,9,5: 4,6 : #22 : 8,4,5,5,14,9,8 : 13,4	Total: 116
Sums:	#8 36✓ : 10 : #22 : 53 : 17*	
	17*+ 36✓ 17*+ 53 = 70	

Line #2:	I : O P D A G E L S E F A R D : F R O :	
Numbers:	9: 4,13,3,10,6,9,15,11,9,1,10,5,3 : 1,5,4	Total: 118
Sums:	9: 99 : 10	
	OP = 17* A to D = 79✓ OPD = 20 ⇒7920✓ FARD = 28✓	
	There is 1 rune in the first word and 13 in the next or $113 = 2 \times 56.5$ ✓	

Line #3: WINLAND : OF : WEST : WI :  
 Numbers: 2,9,8,15,10,8,3 : 4,1 : 2,9,11,12 : 2,9 : Total: 105  
 Sums: 55 : 5 : 34✓ : 11 :  
 45

Line #4: HADE : LÄGER : WED : 2 : SK(IL)AR : EN :  
 Numerically: 7,10,3,9 : 15,4,6,9,5 : 2,9,3 : #2 : 11,6,9,15,10,6 : 9,8 : Total: 156  
 Sums: 29 : 39 : 14 : #2 : 57 : 17\*:  
 7920✓ 26+39+14= 79.....2✓ 17\*+ 40

Line #5: DAGS : RISE : NORR : FRO : DENO : STEN :  
 Numerically: 3,10,6,11: 5,9,11,9 : 8,4,5,5 : 1,5,4 : 3,9,8,4 : 11,12,9,8 : Total: 170  
 Sums: 40✓ : 34✓ : 22 : 10 : 24✓ : 40✓  
 17\* 32✓ 17\*

Line #6: WI : WAR : OK : FISKE : EN : DAGH : ÄPTIR :  
 Numbers: 2,9 : 2,10,5 : 4,6 : 1,9,11,6,9 : 9,8 : 3,10,6,7 : 4,13,12,9,5: Total: 160  
 Sums: 11 : 17\* : 10 : 36✓ : 17\* : 26 : 43✓ :  
 28✓ 17+26+43= 86✓ 17\*+26=43

Line #7: WI : KOM : HEM : FAN : 10 : MAN : RÖDE :  
 Numbers: 2,9 : 6,4,14: 7,9,14: 1,10,8 : #10 : 14,10,8 : 5,4,3,9 : Total: 137  
 Sums: 11 : 24✓ : 30 : 19 : #10 : 32✓ : 21  
 79.14✓

Line #8: AF : BLOD : OG : DED : AVM :  
 Numbers: 10,1 : 13,15,4,3 : 4,6 : 3,9,3 : 10,2,14 : Total: 97  
 Sums: 11 : 35 : 10 : 15 : 26 :  
 56✓ 51✓

Line #9: FRÄELSE : AF : ILL(ÜIG)  
 Numbers: 1,5,4,9,15,11,9 : 10,1 : 9,15,15, 2,9,6  
 Sums: 54 : 11 : 56✓ Total: 121  
 65 67 Front Side - Total: 1180  
 65 in reverse is 56✓ 67 reversed is 76✓ Front Side Total + 42 = 1222

Line#10: HÄR : 10| : MANS : WE : HAWET : AT : SE :  
 Numbers: 7,4,5 : #10 : 14,10,8,11 : 2,9 : 7,10,2,9,12 : 10,12 : 11,9 : Total: 152  
 Sums: 16 : #10 : 43✓ : 11 : 40✓ : 22 : 20 :  
 7 and 4,5 =79✓ 51✓

Line #11: ÄPTIR : WORE : SKIP : 14 : DAGH : RISE :  
 Numbers: 4,13,12,9,5 : 2,4,5,9 : 11,6,9,13 : #14 : 3,10,6,7 : 5,9,11,9 : Total: 162  
 Sums: 43✓ : 20 : 39 : #14 : 26 : 34✓ :

Line #12: FROM : DENO : ⊗H : AHR : 1362 :  
 Numbers: 1,5,4,14 : 3,9,8,4 : 4,7 : 10,7,5 : #1362 : Total: 81  
 Sums: 24✓ : 24✓ : 11: 22 : #1362 :

Rear Side - Total: 395

$$2 \times 395 = 790✓$$

$$1362 + \#10 + \#14 \Rightarrow 1362 + 24 \Rightarrow 1386 \Rightarrow (1+3)86 \Rightarrow 486 \Rightarrow 864✓$$

On the front side, the sum of the first two lines is  $116 + 118 = 234$  or 432 in reverse.✓ Similarly, the sum of the seventh and eighth is  $137 + 97 = 234$  or 432✓ in reverse as is the sum of the eleventh and twelfth.✓ The difference between the sums of the third and fourth is  $156 - 105 = 51$ .✓ The sum of the fifth and sixth lines is  $170 + 160 = 340$ . Note  $90 - 34 = 56$ . So 34 is the complementary angle to 56.✓ The ninth line sum is 121. This 121 is the sum of 56 and 65 which mirror each other.✓

On the side  $152 + 162 = 314$ . The value of  $\pi$  is 3.14.

There are 8 rune/letters on each side of the ⊗. It is the 9<sup>th</sup> from each end. There are two words on each side. The H is central to the image as well. It has value 7.  $\Rightarrow 7,9,2$ .✓

There are 8 runes before ⊗. There are 7 runes in the two words after ⊗.  $7 \times 8 = 56$ ✓

Line #13: rI  
 $rI \Rightarrow 51$  and/or 56.✓✓ and H with value 7  $\Rightarrow 7,5,9$  if 'I' takes on its normal value of '9.' This is then 7,9 and  $(7+5+9) = 21$  or 7921.✓

This is not a complete listing of all of the typical numbers to be found in the text but it gives one a good impression of how they appear. Overall, this is a very poor showing of these typical numbers. Much shorter texts are strewn with these numbers in the same manner as line #5 and #6.

Let's give some meaning to these numbers:

- There are 86,400 seconds of longitude and seconds in a day. There are 43,200 seconds of latitude. This appears as 864, 86, 432, and 43.
- There are 24 hours of longitude and 24 hours in a day.
- 51 appears several times. The Greenwich Meridian (0 Longitude) is at latitude 51.5°N.
- The diameter of Earth is 7920 miles.
- There are 360° in a circle.
- 56 appears as: 56, 56.5.
- $28 \times 2$  is 56. The square root of 8 is 2.828. The diagonal of a square of sides 5.656 is 8.
- A square of sides 40 has a diagonal equal to 56.5.
- Twice 56 is 112. Twice 56.5 is 113.
- 32 is 5.65 squared.

- The complementary angle to 56 is 34. ( $90 - 56 = 34$ )
- The value of pi ( $\pi$ ) is 3.14.
- The return period of Halley's comet is 76 to 77 years.

Most of these numbers then relate to longitude, latitude and time. Several references are to the period of Halley's comet.

### Calendar Dating

Alf Mongé, like many others, attempted to prove this stele was real over fifty years ago. Unlike others, he tried by using his cryptanalysis skills. He was a great believer in using the Perpetual Easter Tables as a way to prove the dates and/or find the dates when runic inscriptions were written. Essentially, since calendars as we know them today did not really exist during this period, people carried a sort of slide rule with them which enabled them to determine Sundays and Easter in advance. Three numbers could define any year within a 532 year cycle. The years roll forward one line at a time yet the calendar remains unchanged. This is why they were in use for so many centuries.

In this case, the year stated is 1362 and to prove this is the year that was originally carved and that it has not been altered, one looks for proof via its three calendrical indicators: Line# (Rati #), Day Letter (DL) and Golden Number (GN). (See the Easter Tables at the end.)

The values for year 1362 are Line# 8, GN 14 and DL 2. Mongé noted these are three of the pentadic numerals in the text making the proof somewhat easy. He also found that the number of altered runes and rune counts indicated this date. (Landsverk, 1969, pg.105)

Additionally, this date can be confirmed in the first line. It begins with 8 (Line#), and the #22 as repeating 2's serves as the DL 2. Following the #22 is the word NORRMEN  $\Rightarrow$  8,4,5,5,14,9,8. The pertinent numbers are repeated here as: 8, (4,5,5 = 14), then 14. This explains the misspelling of Normen. One R would not provide the correct numeric value.

More notable though is a second date. Surely, this adventure must have begun at some point in time. This date is also found using NORRMEN  $\Rightarrow$  8,4,5,5,14,9,8. The first rune/number is 8 or the same Line#. The  $8+4 = 12$  is the GN and then 5 repeats. Year 1360 has GN 12 and DL 5. In fact, the date is additionally confirmed by just the three rune/numbers (22: N)  $\Rightarrow$  (22: 8) since  $2+2+8$  is 12; and  $2+2$  is 4 which is Line# 8, GN 12, DL 4. Year 1360 has two DL's, both 4 and 5, since it is a leap year which explains the 4 here and 5 in NORRMEN.

The date confirmation continues to include 1361. Following Norrmenn is BO or B (13) and it is over D: F (3,1) which suggests GN 13 and DL 3 which indicate 1361. This date, 1361, is further confirmed by the second line which has 3 words, 13 runes in the second word, 3 runes in the last and 1 in the first  $\Rightarrow$  13,3,3,1  $\Rightarrow$  1361. GN 13, DL 3.

Another confirmation of the date is found in the end date line itself. There are 8 runes before the ☉. (Calendar Line# 8). There are 13 runes. (GN 13) There are 3 runes in the last word. (DL 3) ⇒ 1361!! This may be the date they started as signified by 'day rise' just above the year.

.... 14: DAGH: RISE  
FROM : DENO : ☉H : A H R : 1 3 6 2 :

There are 8 runes before the ☉. (Calendar Line# 8). The #14 is directly above year. (GN 14) The sum of AHR is 22 which is both *twice* 2 and twice the value of ☉H at 11 (DL 2). ⇒ 1362.

And again... There are 8 runes before the ☉. (Line# 8). There are 4 runes after the ☉. (DL 4) If the ☉ symbol is counted then there are 5. (DL5) There are 12 runes excluding the numbers and symbol ☉. (GN 12) ⇒ 1360.

It would seem the years 1360, 1361 and 1362 are well proven. The appeal in this exercise is in finding out how long they had been on their journey. It appears it began in 1360 or two years prior.

The pentadic numerals may have served another function. Scott Wolter who wrote a voluminous book about the stone's history and general time period has recently written a paper which describes how these numbers and their order follow the secret stories of the Masons. This is an interesting take on the them. The reader can find the article referenced below.

### The 'Skip' Cipher

There are many types of ciphers found in runic riddles. Anagrams is a favorite. Shift ciphers which shift letters one or two positions forward or reverse in the alphabet is another. In others, they give the solver directions for them to follow such as cut, table, and hack. Here the rune master says 'skip 14.' If one skips 14 runes, it falls in the word DENO or 'this/end o.' If one skips 14 in the sums, nothing interesting is found. So looking at it again one can see in ÄPTIR part of table. The ÄPT/ÄBT is ...tab -. The symbol for Baal (O) is above so this suggests - a tab-baal ⇒ a table is to be formed. It directs further by stating 'after WOR - E.' After some lengthy trouble it is found to mean: 'after where E skip, then skip from here to the end.' The three lines from the side are arranged as directed below.

HAROMANSWE  
Hawe  
TATSE  
ÄBTIRWORE

Notice in this table that AT appears no less than six times. WE is repeated three times. The first word is HÄR which implies 'here.' This suggests emphatically: we here at, at, at.... The number version



is required since this implies the longitude / latitude is here. (Please note that in these riddles the location must be known, it cannot just be read out.) When converted to numbers it reads:

7,4,5,10,14,10,8,11,2,9	sum = 86✓	(Typical Baalist numbers ✓)
7,10,2,9	sum = 28✓	
12, 10,12,11,9	sum = 54	
4,13,12, <u>9,5</u> ,2,4, <u>5,9</u>	sum = 63	

The longitude and latitude at which this stone was found is 45.8131°N and 95.6717°W. Rounding up this is 45.82°N and 95.68°W.

Find the 95 twice in the last line. Once in reverse.

Find the 68 as the sum of the first line,86, in reverse.⇒⇒ 95.68°W.

Find the 45 in the third line as the sum 54 reversed.

Find the 82 in the second line as the sum 28 reversed. ⇒⇒ 45.82°N

The cipher very neatly reveals the correct location where the stone was found.

### The 'End O' Cipher

.... 14: DAGH: RISE  
FROM : DENO : ⊗H : AHR : 1362 :

The Skip Cipher directed the solver to skip 14. This brings one to the word DENO which is translated as 'this.' It is also an anagram for Oden and 'end O.' This continues where the previous cipher left off with more coordinates. From the 14 to the end is 7 'rune groups.' The last group is a number group. ⇒7 and 1 or 71. In the Skip Cipher all the numbers in the coordinates were reversed. If 71 is reversed also we find 17. This number was seen throughout the text and noted above with \* in the section on numbers. AH (10,7 = 17) and R 1362 (5,1,3,6,2 = 17). This repeats the number 17 again. This strongly suggests 71 is a longitude measure. From the H after the 'end O' to the end is (HAHR 1362) which sums to 41. There is a 14 just above which mirrors this number. If the 'end O' is included the sum is 45. This number 41.45 was seen when Line #3 was studied or:

WINLAND : OF : WEST : WI : or '..Vinland, we - inland west at 41.45.'

This helps verify this interpretation was correct.

Continued study of the line produces on the left side two words that sum to 24 each which makes their total sum 48. It is unlikely this was by chance making it probable the complete number should be 71.48. The sum of DENO:⊗ is 28.✓ This might imply 71.28 as well. The possibility of 71.45 can not be eliminated either.

The sum of the pentadic numerals on the side is 24 and on the front is 32. Both of these numbers as well as 28 are typical Baalist numbers so they are excluded temporarily. The first line describing the

Norrmen has two of the numerals which sum to 30. If these are all included in the possibility list then we have longitude values of: 71.30; 71.45; 71.48. This is presumably degrees West. Similarly, we should expand the latitude list to include both 41.45 and 41.48. This is presumably degrees North.

Line #3 had implied Vinland is inland at latitude 41.45°N. This is Rhode Island specifically in the area of Narragansett where a rune stone was discovered along the beach and home to Newport Tower. Their respective locations are 41.45°N / 71.45°W and 41.48°N / 71.31°W.

As before it helps to know in advance the numbers. But how could the solver possibly know where Vinland is located? It has remained a debated mystery for centuries!

Answer: It is specified in Line#3 and we have not yet completed the End-O cipher!

There are sixteen O's in this text and of these thirteen are a vertical line with two short lines to the left which is similar to the O shown in the Younger Futhark chart at the end. Three, and exactly 3, are O's with double dots over them and N's inside or our compass ⊗.

We *gather together* as directed the three words containing ⊗ or O with N inside:

$$G\otimes TER \Rightarrow 6, 4, 12, 9, 5 = 36$$

$$R\otimes DE \Rightarrow 5, 4, 3, 9 = 21$$

$$\otimes H \Rightarrow 4, 7 = 11 \quad \text{Total sum} = 68; \text{Total sum without } \otimes\text{'s} = 56.\checkmark$$

Now notice the following...

$$G\otimes TER + \otimes H \Rightarrow GOTHER\otimes ; 36 + 11 = 47 \quad \text{OH means island. So,... gathered at island...}$$

$$G\otimes TER + R\otimes DE \Rightarrow ; 36 + 21 = 57$$

$$R\otimes DE + \otimes H \Rightarrow RHODE \otimes ; 21 + 11 = 32 \quad \text{....Rhode Island.}$$

The three words are then a cipher for 'gathered in Rhode Island.' Rhode Island then must be in Vinland. We may now rewrite Line #1 to read:

'We gathered in Rhode Island where the Norrmen dwell to go to 'UU'.'

The ramifications of this statement are unparalleled. Correctly implying the location of Rhode Island as known today by the same name and noting it as Vinland is stunning. It opens up a whole slew of questions. That this is a Pagan who wrote this adds another layer still. The Templars are historically Christian. These are not Templars but apparently a colony of Pagans who have escaped the Catholic genocide in their homeland.

There is also the UU reference. A runic U is an upside down U. It has been inverted to symbolize something. It has been *turned*. Perhaps we have been given clues to UU or 'the cups' and have overlooked them. The text has even referred to the Holy Grail. Perhaps, this Pagan rune master

knows the secret of the Holy Grail and will reveal more. We are not quite through deciphering this text.... so...we move on.

### The Telestic and Acrostic

The telestic and acrostic is a fancy way of saying runes that run up and down when counted from either end. They can be in the first position of each line or more often counted inwards. The inward count is typically obtained from determining the number of words in each line and applying that count either downwards or upwards which is called the 'reverse.' Often, and hopefully, this is where the author has concealed his name. There are four versions that follow.

The word count for the twelve lines in the text is: 4,2,4,5,6,7,6,5,3,6,5,4.

### Acrostic One...

The first and last runes were checked but appeared random. We move on to doing the acrostic and telestic by counting inwards the number of words in each line. The word count is shown on the right side. The rune/letter found by counting in from each side is below. Column #1 is as shown by Mongé (Landsverk 1969, pg.117).

	#1	#2	Word Count
1)	T	E	- 4
2)	O	R	- 2
3)	L	S	- 4
4)	L	LE	- 5
5)	I	N	- 6
6)	K	G	- 7
7)	H	A	- 6
8)	O	I	- 5
9)	Ä	L	- 3
10)	A	E	- 6
11)	R	H	- 5
12)	M	1	- 4

Column #1 reads TOLLIK HOÄARM. Mongé deciphered this to mean 'Tollik hoggar me' or 'Tollik carved me.' The only problem with this is, it clearly says: 'how a arm to kill.' This seems realistic considering the scope of the project with which the carver was faced.

The second column is either gibberish or it is anagrams. The letters are:

E R S L E N G A I L E H 1 ⇒⇒ GAN RELESE 1 HIL ⇒ gain and release one/An hill ...and/or...

⇒GRAEL LINE and 9,11,7,1 ⇒ 7921.✓ The numbers are the remaining letters ESH1. Both phrases are Pagan /Baalist and appear correct.

### Acrostic Two...

The second acrostic studied was also found by Alf Mongé. He found the author's name by counting after the pentadic numerals (Syversen, pg. 92). His reading was 'Harrek invent me.' He used the *reverse* word count but started the count at each of the pentadic numerals except for the 1362 which has nothing to the right. Since there are twelve lines and only six numbers they are used twice.

# of Rune after Numbers: (lines are reversed)

14: DAGH: RISE	- 4
10: MANS	- 2
10: MAN: RODE	- 4
2: SKLEAR	- 5
22: NORRMEN	- 6
8: GÖTER:OK	- 7
14: DAGH: RISE	- 6
10: MANS: VE	- 5
10: MAN	- 3
2: SKLEAR : EN	- 6
22: NORRMEN	- 5
8: GÖTER	- 4

This reads: H A R R E K I V N E M E which is HARREK IVN NEME with part of the word invent. The probable reading is then 'Harrek Ivan (name) invent.' Harrek is the English version of Erik which is not surprising since many of the words seem to be in Old English.

We may conclude that: *Harrek Ivan (name) both invented and carved this, and it killed his arm.*

### Acrostic Three...

There is at least one more acrostic in this text. In columns #1 and #2 above the word count was used. In this version the *reverse* word count is applied to the text. Reverse word count order is: 4,5,6,3,5,6,7,6,5,4,2,4. The reader will see individually the columns mean little but if they are put side to side, it is possible to obtain a reading. (Note: Line 2 has either 2 or 3 words if the word 'I' is included.)

	Number in:	Left / Right (Lines are reversed.)		
		#3	#4	
1)	- 4	T	E	terrain
2)	- 5	A	R	near
3)	- 6	N	W	N where
4)	- 3	Th	R	through
5)	- 5	R	O	row
6)	- 6	O	H	home
7)	- 7	E	M	them
8)	- 6	D/Th	D/Th	did
9)	- 5	L	F	lead faith safe
10)	- 4	M	A	am same
11)	- 2/3	B/T	I/S	boat
12)	- 4	M	H	home

Columns #3 and #4 read back and forth: 'Through terrain near N where. Them row home. Faith safe did lead. Am same boat home.' ...or:

*I am in the same boat home. We will go through the terrain to the N which is near where they will row us home. I have faith I will safely lead.*

In fact, 180 miles NE from where this stele was found is the point of Lake Superior. By traveling the lake eastwards one can then travel north to St. James Bay and Hudson Bay or return via the lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway to Vinland.

#### Acrostic Four...

Having had success by reading two lines together, in a similar fashion columns #1 and #2 can be read back and forth:

	#1	#2	Word count:	
1)	T	E	- 4	BOET ⇒ boat
2)	O/B	F/R	- 2/3	B-FOR ⇒ before <u>If counted as 2 and/or 3 words.</u>
3)	L	S	- 4	LLL S ⇒ 15,15,15 S ⇒ 45 S
4)	L	LE	- 5	LINE
5)	I	N	- 6	KING
6)	K	G	- 7	KG ⇒ keg
7)	H	A	- 6	A(n) ⇒ AN (Goddess) (n) adjoining rune/letter.
8)	O	I	- 5	HOL ⇒ hole
9)	Ä	L	- 3	I ÄL ⇒ eye awl

	Lines turn 90°			⇒ it turned	(The text is on two sides.)
10)	A	E	- 6	A(n) ⇒ An (Goddess)	(n) adjoining rune/letter.
11)	R	H	- 5	HER ⇒ here	
12)	M	1	- 4	HEM ⇒ hem; 1 ⇒ An or eye?	

It seems to imply that:

*'We were on a boat before. We are on a line 45° from S from the king keg  
where An became a hole from the eye of the awl.  
It is where it turned An. Here at the hem is the eye.'*

This location is correct. The stone was found 1024 miles SW of Belcher Island in Hudson Bay. This is near old magnetic north. The return bearing to this point is 45°. It is as if they intended to travel South 45° West for 1000 miles. Perhaps, as believed by previous translations, the journey was one of discovery.

### Finding the Lairs

Harrek obviously used a lot of his free time to think. What else was there really for truly gifted people to do if they had spare time in that era other than create complex riddles? This might have taken him years to sew together and sew together he did.

In the image just below find figures #1 and #2 and their former locations as marked in the diagram. These are the letters that were used to form the words navigator, rod and rope. The remaining letters on the top line were used to find the date and were part of the 864 riddle that begins the stone.

Group #3 contains that all important 'I' that was used in the phrase: *Earls, I laugh because I lied. The resolution is in the lairs.* These groups we can think of as the 'lair' in the text of this stele. If one looks at a full image of the stone one will note that groups 4,5 and 11 make it very clear that there is a vertical alignment to the piece. This is not unique but a somewhat expected feature of runic riddles. Words running in the vertical and anagrams are the two central features of the long Spirit Pond Inscription stone. That text also used diagonal lines. A few of those will be pointed out later in this text as well. Another good example is the Nomans Land - Leif Eriksson inscription which has two dominant vertical lines and four horizontal.

After the text was de-constructed as shown in the two images, there were eighteen numbered groups on the front and eleven on the side. As shown in the central image there were few letters remaining after deconstruction. These lines are read in the same fashion as was done in the acrostics: read back and forth, around and up /down. The groups are deciphered below and later a summary translation will be made.

Groups #1, 2 and 3: All of the first line was discussed previously as was the #3 group.

Group #4: E F:W, Th/D:2, R:F, E:E ⇒ EFE 2 FEW ThERE ⇒⇒ ever 2 few there ⇒⇒ uninhabited.

Group #5: I:W, I:K, F:B ⇒ I, WI, BK, WIF ⇒⇒ I, We back wife.

Group #6: R:O, M:H ⇒ RO, HOM ⇒⇒ row home.

Group #7: E, D:O, L ⇒ LODE or DOEL ⇒⇒ lodestone /dual, purpose, target.

Group #8: IS, M:F, G/K:D/Th, E:A ⇒ I MK ThIS GAME AF FED⇒⇒ I make this game after fed.

Group #9: Baal D/Th:A, F:I ⇒ I FATH Baal ⇒⇒ I faith Baal.

Group #10: R, N:Th/D, N:Baal ⇒ThR DN N Baal ⇒⇒ There den in north of Baal.

Group #11: R:W; E:N, K:F ⇒ KN WER FEW ⇒⇒ Ken were few.

Group #12: L, D:O, E ⇒ LODE or DOEL ⇒⇒ lodestone /dual, purpose, target.

Group #13: O, D/Th:F, T:W ⇒ DO FT WT ⇒⇒ Do fit fit(poem) with wit. ⇒  
Do fit poem with wit.

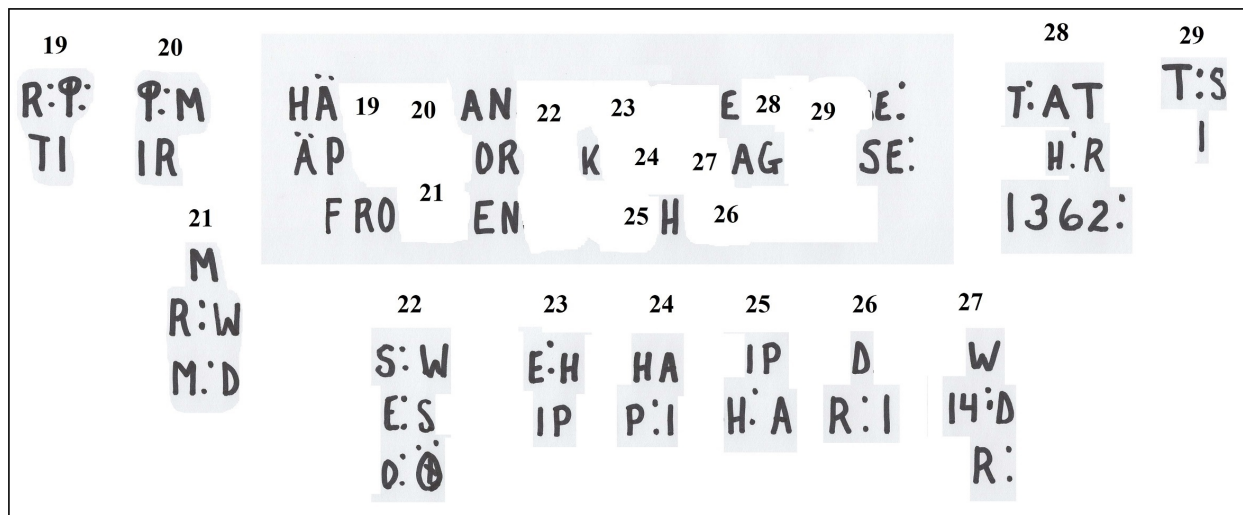
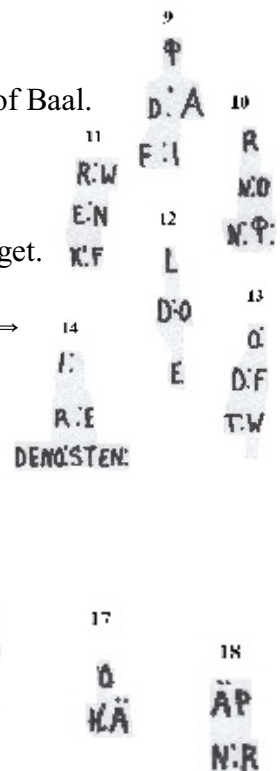
Group #14: I, R:E, ST ⇒ I REST (DEN : STEN) ⇒ I rest from this stone.

Group #15: WE 2:S ⇒2 SEW ⇒⇒ to sew.

Group #16: K, O:D, A ⇒ KODA ⇒⇒ code.

Group #17: O, H:Ä ⇒ HOÄ ⇒⇒ how.

Group #18: ÄP, N:R ⇒ ÄPN NR ⇒⇒ open near.

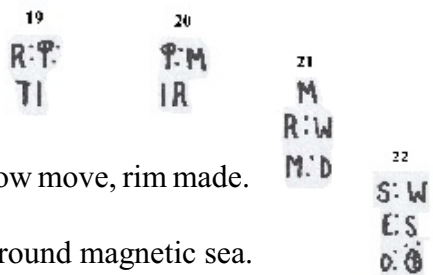


Group #19: R: Baal, TI ⇒ Baal TI IR ⇒⇒ Baal tie ire.

Group #20: Baal: M, IR ⇒ Baal RIM ⇒⇒ Baal rim.

Group #21: M, R:W, M:D ⇒ RM RW MV RIM MD ⇒⇒ rim row move, rim made.

Group #22: S:W, E:S, O: ⊗ ⇒ SW O ⊗ SE ⇒⇒ Southwest of round magnetic sea.





Group #23: E:H, IP ⇒ HI PIE ⇒⇒ high pie/worm (comet).

Group #24: HA, P:I ⇒ HI PIA ⇒⇒ high pie/worm (comet).

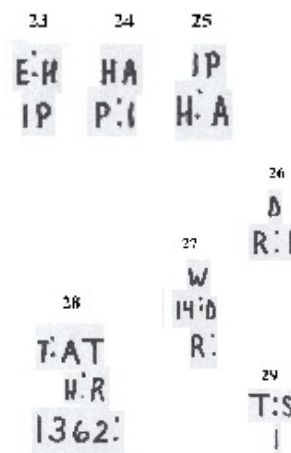
Group #25: IP, H:A ⇒ HI PIA ⇒⇒ high pie/worm (comet).

Group #26: D, R:I ⇒ DI, IR, DIR ⇒⇒ die, ire, dire.

Group #27: W, 14:D/Th, R: ⇒ 14 is FÄ so FÄ WThR ⇒⇒ Foe wither.

Group #28: T:AT, H:R, 1362 ⇒ AT AT HR 1362 ⇒⇒ at here 1362.

Group #29: T:S, I ⇒ TI S ⇒⇒ tie South.

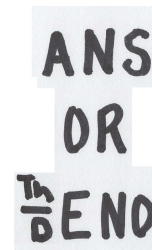


That covers all the verticals that are found around the ‘:’ symbols. A good many of the phrases are Pagan/Baalist. A good many more are informative. They speak of returning to wives, creating the text and having faith. They will be brought together with the phrases from the other sections at the end.

### Gods and More...

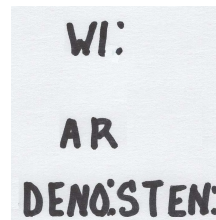
There are also a few diagonals and the names of gods seem to be placed so they are not obvious. Vanir and Æsir are two of these whereas Baal is boldly symbolized by the pentadic 10. ϕ

On the reverse above DENO, which may also be seen as ThENO, is OR and above that is N creating a pyramid. It suggests: ‘North Oden.’ This can be taken further. The N is in the series ANS so that it might imply AN and South as well. The full phrase is then: ‘An in the North is South in Oden.’, which is Pagan /Baalist.



Vanir appears on the front beginning in the third line and ends in DENO or Oden as shown in the image. (W’s are also V’s.) Within the five letters that spell Vanir one can find an anagram for ‘war I An O.’

**A** Æsir also begins in the third line but runs at a bit of a diagonal as shown. It also curls back so it appears twice at the same location. It repeats again several times. Once starting in line two and another time in line four. The fourth line set is directly above the words ‘war come’ which implies the ‘Æsir-Vanir war.’



Just below this is BLOD which we now know is ‘bold.’ However, it might be an anagram combined with the AF just preceding it and the I above. This will look familiar shortly. Recall the B symbol is also P so that I AF: P/BLOD ⇒



PIE BOLD FLOD ⇒⇒ pie/worm (comet) bold flood. The implication is the Æsir-Vanir war involved ‘a comet and a bold flood.’ The first part of ‘comet’ is above to emphasize the idea. Old English for comet is ‘comete.’ There are bold floods in the creation story of many cultures. Here though it is associated with a pie/worm. Effigy mounds of snakes are common in North America and found in Europe as well. What sort of worm/snake is large enough to cause a flood?

G  
MA  
AVM  
ü  
ı

There is more information here. There are two North poles: the magnetic and true. Above the end symbol on the first line is a large V and above this is MA and above that is G. This also forms a triangle that repeats MAG twice. The V points down at the ‘evil cup.’ The large AVM serves as a pictogram. The A is up. The V (dagger) strikes it inwards first like an M and then it goes fully in like a U or ‘cup below is the I/eye.’

Directly to the left of the large A is DID and below that is AF or ‘after.’ This DID is also: 3 I 3. So that ‘... afterwards it was 3 at the I. There are three.’ Baal is of course here as well, just above.

This may all sound very abstract and ludicrous yet there is precedence for it in the *Poetic Edda*. The war between the Æsir-Vanir is recounted in two stanzas in the *Völuspá* and is translated by Bellows as seen below.

‘The war I remember,  
the first in the world,  
When the gods with spears  
had smitten Gollveig,  
And in the hall  
of Hor had burned her,  
Three times burned,  
and three times born,  
Oft and again,  
yet ever she lives.’

The three was just seen in DID/3 I 3. In fact, the word R⊗DE provides ⇒ RO or ‘row’, D is 3, and the E is a † or ‘there.’ So it reads, ‘row 3 there.’ The O is a compass suggesting magnetic north. There are also 3 compass ⊗ symbols in the text. It would seem the translation / interpretation echoes the text of the *Völuspá*.

In addition, Hor is the first word on the side. It may also be useful later to notice that Gollveig sounds remarkably like ‘gall-way.’ Lastly, this passage also bears an uncanny resemblance to ‘he rose again on the third day.’

### From Lairs to Layers

The lairs have been sought out and searched for clues. But there are more layers to be found. There are also a few things we have just missed. Such as at the end of line five at STEN is found the word

‘net’ no less than four times when read in reverse and next to it is IR or in reverse RI. The ‘net’ is some distance from ‘mag.’ But between ‘mag’ and ‘net’ can be found HÄP or ‘hop.’ The ÄPT in ÄPTIR, ‘after’, is an anagram for ‘top’ or ‘pot.’ PIT, TI, IR are also within this useful five rune word or ‘pit,’ ‘tie’ and ‘ire.’ So the ‘mag-net’ is separated to emphasize that it ‘hopped in ire as it tapped and tipped the top Tie at the pits and pots...’ and then either: ‘...it was stoned in nets’ or ‘...until it was stone at the magnet.’ These are also typical Baalist statements.

We *turn* to the side and review the word ‘Hor’ found in the *Völuspá* which is spelled here as HÆR. This appears to be ‘heorr.’ A ‘heorr’ in Old English or ‘harre,’ the more modern version, is a hinge, cardinal point; or lord. A place where something might *turn* or was turned. If one continues in the *Völuspá* translation, it speaks of burning, three times burned, yet throughout the current text there has only been one reference to heat of any sort and that was on the side where it was found as ‘the hot daggers gad.’ There have been plenty of three’s though. Perhaps ‘fire’ is here.

There are two words in the center front directly beneath the word ‘wed.’ One must ask why NORR is repeated when words must be economized? Why even mention ‘fish’ or ‘skife’ since that is a given?’ The ‘wed’ suggests this is another *direction* to the reader. Shall we wed them?

NORR is directly over FISKE. Before, these were taken to be anagrams for ROR N or ‘roar North’; and ‘skife’ suggesting skiff, or ‘scyfe’ which means ‘to shove or push.’ Now wed together NORRFISKE and it can be seen to be FIRE SKOR N or ‘fire score north.’ It would seem the *fire* has been found. But where in the north, if north is a correct interpretation? HÆR speaks of a cardinal point such as the north *pole*. That BLOD which has given us both ‘bold’ and ‘flood’ now provides ‘pole’ since it might be seen as PLOD or POL D or ‘pole 3.’ It seems the precise location is at the ‘north pole.’ But what happened there?

WI appears three times and the usual translation is ‘we’ yet it appears on the side as WE. With a great understanding now of the hidden vertical lines and the need to sometimes choose one letter over another, changed spellings do not come as a surprise. The difference in spelling might also be that the three WI are ‘vie’ which means ‘to join, struggle, come together.’ Now VI WAR, VI COM, WEST VI, and finally VI - INLAND all take on new meanings.

Now we have covered nearly all that is background so that the layers can be read off easily, except for perhaps another anagram hidden in SKILAR which is SKRAIL or ‘skrael.’ In Old Norse ‘scraeling’ is ‘foreigner.’ The words KIL SAR or ‘kill sore’ are also found in these five runes. ‘To kill’ means ‘to skin.’

The side is the easiest place to start since it has been studied so much already. It reads plainly now on the left: HÆR ÆPTIR WORE FROM ThENO or Hinge/lord after/upright turned from then on /Oden ⇒⇒ ‘The lord and hinge, the upright tie afterwards turned from then on to Oden.’

As expected this is another typical Pagan / Baalist statement. The text on the right side speaks about the writer and their journey as previously discussed. This same left-right can be seen on the front.

The two stories are 'wed' together in the 4<sup>th</sup> line, 3<sup>rd</sup> word next to that 2 ⇒432.✓

Begin on the left at the top and reading down the lines. Find:

GO TRE OK 22	⇒ Two go to the oak tree, the tree of life, to the...
I BOTH DAG	⇒ ...eye. Both daggers went to...
VI / INLAND OF WEST VI	⇒ ...join and vie in the land of the west. It vied with ...
DEAH GREÆL WED 2	⇒ ...the Holy Grail as it was wed to...
SKRAIL AS KILL	⇒ ...the scraeling and it was killed (skinned) from...
SAR EN	⇒ ...the sore. In one...
DAG S SIRE/RISE	⇒ ... day's time it went south as it sired and arose...
ROR N FIRE SKOR	⇒ ... and roared in the North. The fire that scored...
N FRO ODEN / DENO STEN	⇒ ...the north was from Oden. This is now stone.
STEN/NETS	⇒ This stoning was in nets.
VI WAR OK	⇒ ...It vied as it joined. It was a war at the Oak.
SKIFE EN DAGH HÄP IR	⇒ ...It was shoved in one day. It hopped in ire as it...
TIP TÄP ÄPRIT TI	⇒ ...tipped the top upright Tie at...
PIT PÄT ÄPTIR RI	⇒ ...the pits and pots which after was at RI.
VI KOM HEM	⇒ It vied as it joined where it came at the hem...
FAN O	⇒ ...which was to the foundation at the ball's eye.
MAG AN MAG N RODE	⇒ It rode An, the magnetic N.
AF FA PIA BOLD FLOD	⇒ After the foe, the pie/worm, was a bold flood...
3 POL GO DID	⇒ ...then from three at the pole. It did go...
3 I 3 MAV	⇒ ... from the three eyes, three! It did move as...
FRÄELSE ELSE LES FÄ	⇒ ...it was released. And the lesser foe....
AF GÜ IÜIL ILL I	⇒ ...afterwards go evil ills from the eye.
I LI LÜ Ü	⇒ The eye lies low at the cup.
<i>Turn</i>	⇒ It turned.
HÆR ÆPRIT TI	⇒ The lord and hinge, the upright tie, was...
ÆPTIR WORE FROM THEN ON ODEN	⇒ ...afterwards turned from then on to Oden.

The right side follows suit. Begin at the top center:

NORRMEN BO	⇒ Normens dwell...
SELF OF VINLAND	⇒ ...and self are of Vinland.
and again..	
NORRMEN SE FARTHESD WEST FRO	⇒ Normens that we see farthest west from...
VINLAND VI WED 2 SKRAIL	⇒ ...Vinland join. (They are) wed to scraelings.
NORR FROM THIS STONE	⇒ North from (here) at this stone are...
EN DAGH ÄPTIR	⇒ ...in days afterwards...
MAN RHODE ISLAND	⇒ ...with men to Rhode Island.
MAV I LI LU U	⇒ The moved eye lies low at the cup!

Now this is read easily since there is an understanding that this is two stories enmeshed with a plain text that is not really true. The full story is only got at after much puzzle solving. The full summary translation will follow shortly. But before that...

### Those Typical Baalist Statements

Many times throughout this translation Pagan / Baalist statements have been found. This is undoubtedly new to the reader. There are other examples that may help with understanding. The Wilmington Stone from an Indian mound in Wilmington, Ohio is probably the clearest explanation that the interpretation seen above is correct.

This art is on a 5" x 3.8" x .6" thick tablet. These *inch* measures easily create 56 and 76. When surveyed in feet, mounds throughout Ohio depict numbers typically seen in Baalist documents. In this depiction there are two happy comets at the top, which perhaps suggest they are evil. Count across the central figure above the horizontal line and find 6 lines. Count below and find 5 lines. → 56. The central figure is a comet striking mountains. Notice the implied scale of the comet versus a mountain range. (Estimates of the thickness of the ice sheet that once overlaid Canada is roughly two miles thick. It was heavy enough to push Ohio down 800 feet.) The mountains double as waves showing a flood. The remaining glyphs are Luwian Hieroglyphs which date to 1200 BC. The glyphs when translated reveal the same sort of story as seen in the Kensington Stone. (Freeborn, Wilmington)

Another particularly beautiful example is found at Knowth, Ireland. The 5000 year old Kerbstone 15 gives us another image which leads to a lot of thinking. Both the north pole and the magnetic pole are shown and the latter is within a lake. The other glyphs depict pock marks, a North indicating arrow, turning, cups....and more.



Kerbstone 15 - Knowth, Ireland



Wilmington Tablet - Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio

The Latitude Stone (see below) found on Hunter Mountain, New York depicts the event clearly as well. 'IN CAMERA' is Latin for 'in chambers' or 'in secret.' Find on the front side: LINE, IN CAMERA, CAME, ERA, LIE, II, IL; XXX; and the anagram N AMERICA. These are all easily read. The two V's (daggers) are above the M. The numbers are: XLV = 45, XXX = 30, LXXV = 75, and LIII = 53. The numbers 79 and 56 are also easily found ( $53 + 3.0 = 56$  etc.)

The reverse side shows a melting mountain of ice with a smoking hole in it. The top image is a pyramid/mountain with a balance beam on it and a stone on top of that which might suggest 'it struck the place of measure.'



Latitude Stone or In Camera Stone  
from Hunter Mountain, NY; Front.



Latitude Stone; Obverse.

There also appears an assortment of revealing words throughout North America which echo Old English/Norse words such as:

Toronto ⇒ To-run-to

Canada ⇒ Can-ad-da or Can -a-d-a ('ad' ⇒ fire; 'dah' ⇒ dough) (Hebrew gematria: ada 141 ⇒ 56)

Kentucky ⇒ Can-took-key

Belcher Island ⇒ Baal-chair Island

Ontario ⇒ On-tear-RI-O

Ohio ⇒ O High O

Niagara ⇒ Nigh-aga-roar ('aga' ⇒ ogre, terror)

Nastapoka Arc ⇒ Ness-top-pock-a Arc ('ness' ⇒ headland, 'nas' ⇒ survive)

This list can be continued easily for pages. The most revealing is Nastapoka Arc. The most interesting is Toronto. Can one guess the longitude that runs directly through the city of To-run-to? One of the suburbs of Toronto is called Markham which is supposedly derived from a person's name. How extraordinarily coincidental!

This may have given the reader reassurance that the Pagan / Baalist statements found in this text are correct. If not, further research will confirm this is the correct interpretation.

### **The Summary Translation**

Going forward it will be difficult to ever see the Kensington Stone in the same way. It cannot be just a simple message of twelve lines. Forever more, the eye will ferret out the anagrams and the mind will wonder. The following translation is a compilation of all the phrases as found above, organized, put together and smoothed out for readability. Every effort is made to stay true to the intent. It is for each reader to analyze and decide its accuracy. The reader will either enjoy or cry out in dismay. It is not the intention of this translation to end all debate - only to point out a few things have been overlooked. The first part of the translation below is the story of the journey. The second part is the story of Baal. In the text they are overlain and wed together as has been seen. So... the translation:

*RI*

*We are Goths and Normen on a journey of exploration from Vinland.*

*Over the west we head.*

*Camped with 2 slides one days journey north from this stone*

*and we were fishing by skiff.*

*One day after we came home we found 10 men red with blood and dead.*

*Ave Maria, save us from evil.*

*Have 10 men by the sea to look after our ship 14 days journey from this island.*

*Year 1362.*



*Earls, I laugh because I lied.  
The resolution is in the lairs. It hath layers.*

*Ken were few and uninhabited.*

*In the years 1360 -1362:  
Harrek Ivan (my name) both invented and carved this, and it killed my arm.  
I make this game after fed.*

*I navigator. I use the compass, rod and rope.  
I am of a bad age else I would both see far and dare self.  
I rest from this stone and how to sew the code. I do fit poem with wit.*

*I am of the faith of Baal, Vanir, Æsir and Oden.  
We go there to the den of Baal in the north.*

*In 1360, we gather together in Rhode Island where the Normen dwell  
to go to the Cups. We at Vinland are inland west at 41.45°.  
The Normen and self are of Vinland at:  
41.45°N / 71.45°W and 41.48°N / 71.30°W.*

*We left Vinland and we headed to the worthy Grail.  
Using the lodestone we targeted the Grail Line at 7921.*

*Normen that we see farthest west from Vinland join (us).  
(They are) wed to scraelings.*

*We came from the hem at the foundation of Baal's eye, after Rhode Island.  
We came from Oden's Island and are here in year 1362.*

*We were on a boat before. We hate being wet at sea.  
We are on a line 45° from South from the king keg  
where An became a hole from the eye of the awl.*

*North from (here) at this stone are in days afterwards with men to Rhode Island.  
The longitude and latitude at which this stone was left is 45.82°N and 95.68°W,  
southwest of the round magnetic sea.*

*I, we back to wife. I am in the same boat home.  
We will go through the terrain to the North which is near  
where they will row us home.  
I have faith I will safely lead as we row home.*

\*\*\*\*\*

*Two go to the oak tree, the tree of life, to the eye.  
It is where An became a hole from the eye of the awl.*

*An of the North is South in Oden.  
The Æsir-Vanir war was at the eye of An at Oden.*

*Both daggers went to join and vie in the land of the west.  
It vied with the Holy Grail as it was wed to the scraeling.  
It was skinned from the sore.  
Fire scored the north as it wed together at the bow arcs.  
The eye of it is the tie.*

*The worthy grail was pressed down as it wed and it loosened An.  
In one days time it went south as it sired.  
The daggers wandered as they arose in a roar from the north.*

*The fire that scored the north was from Oden where it is now stone.  
This stoning was in nets. It vied as it joined.  
It was a war at the Oak. It was shoved in one day.*

*It hopped in ire as it tipped the top upright Tie  
at the pits and pots which after was at RI.  
It vied as it joined where it came at the hem  
which was to the foundation like a ball and eye.*

*It rode An, the magnetic North.  
It is where it turned An. Here at the hem is the eye.  
Here is Baal's eye in the South. It is the same North.*

*The Foe was bold in its deed and it did go.  
It did move as it was released.  
And afterwards, the lesser foe go as evil ills from the eye.*

*The foe were pikes that skipped.  
In a day, the hot daggers gad and sired as they rose.  
After the foe, the pie worm, was a bold flood then from three at the pole.  
It did go from the three eyes, three!*

*At Baal's rims it gained and released the one, the An hill, and it was opened.  
At the rim row it moved as the rims were made by the high pie worms.  
It died in ire and it was dire as the foe withered the tie that is south.*

*The moved eye lies low at the cup! It turned.  
Afterwards there was an upright row of bends from the storm of arrows.*

*The daggers came at the evil cup where the magnetic hill was.  
It went inwards until it was stone at the magnet.  
The lord and Hor hinge, the upright tie, was afterwards turned from then on to Oden.  
At the pole there are three.*

### Conclusion

There must be several unexpected revelations for the reader in this translation. The most important is the reference to Rhode Island and Vinland, and their location. But this is not unique to this text. The Spirit Pond Inscription Stone written in 1214 also refers to Rhode Island. In that text there are three references. The first and clearest is in this word: ROIHDHAHOIKUA. This is a five word anagram. The author's name is AKI. Remove that and I HU meaning 'I, Aki how' from the long word and what remains is ROHDAHO. 'OH' means 'island' so remove that ⇒ ROHDA?... RHODA OH ..... ⇒ *I, Aki how in Rhode Island*. The other two references are found in the word: HALADHIR or 'He led here.' And where is here? It also includes two anagrams with L as a divider. Find: HA - ADHIR ⇒ Rhadi Ah ⇒ Rhode Oh ⇒ Rhode Island. (Freeborn, Spirit Pond Stones)

The fact that this name appears on two distinct texts found far distant from each other in time and place lends credence to the validity of both pieces. The idea that this place name has existed so long is astonishing and in the end it is proof our history is incomplete. It might be so incomplete that there is plenty of room for Normans in Minnesota in 1362.

Another intriguing revelation is that Harrek speaks of the worthy / Holy Grail as if he knows what it is and where it is. The astute reader is now well equipped to solve that riddle for himself. To solve it one might want to consider puns and anagrams, and to recall:

- In the *Völuspá* it speaks of Gollveig which sounds remarkably like 'gall-way.'
- The 22 in the text was interpreted as UU or 'cups.' The Holy Grail is in some references the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper.

This real story hidden in the Kensington Rune Stone is a fascinating one. It was written by an old navigator in 1360 to 1362 who created and carved it himself. There were no ten men red with blood and dead. Indeed, they were traveling through an uninhabited land. They were Normans who gathered in Rhode Island in 1360 where the writer lived and then traveled far. They began their return journey in 1362. The writer was a Pagan who worshiped the old gods Vanir, Æsir, Oden and Baal. He even tells us much about his lost religion which evidently preserved the details of one of Earth's greatest tragedies - the apocalypse. All of this is unexpected and noteworthy. The text has been unraveled and its secrets revealed. Now that it has been seen, it cannot be unseen.

What now can the critics say? That it is fake? Nay. That there are too many words in this new translation..... For sure!

### Similar Articles by same Author

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<https://noahsage.com/2014/12/06/the-adena-tablets-of-ancient-ohio-the-wilmington-tablet/>

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The following two tables are copied from Mongé pages 221 and 224.

PERPETUAL EASTER TABLE

Dominical		7		2		4		6		1		3		5															
Letters: ⇒		6	5	4	3	1	7	6	5	3	2	1	7	6	5	3	2	1											
1)	1140	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2)	1168	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3)	1196	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4)	1224	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5)	1252	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6)	1280	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7)	1308	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
8)	1336	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9)	1364	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
10)	1392	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11)	1420	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
12)	916	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13)	944	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
14)	972	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15)	1000	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
16)	1028	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17)	1056	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
18)	1084	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19)	1112	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

In the Julian versions of Luni-solar perpetual calendars and Easter tables, The Dominical (Sunday) Letters (DL) are normally represented by the first seven letters in the alphabet. In this table, however, the DL's (top lines) for any and all years are indicated by the equivalent numbers 1 to 7 inclusive, i.e. 1 = the FIRST of the seven DL's; 2 = the second, etc. (Double numbers are for Leap Years: Top number for January and February only, bottom numbers for March to December inclusive.)

The Golden Numbers (GN) (within the rectangle), which in Latin calendars are usually represented by Roman numerals, and in Runic calendars by Runic and/or other symbols, are shown as numbers from 1 to 19 inclusive. Each line in the rectangle shows the GN for twenty-eight years, beginning with the year shown at left of the line, hence AD 1140 (line 1) has assigned to it GN - 1, and DL - 7/6; AD 1141 has GN - 2, and DL - 5, etc. The table repeats itself in 532 years."

Further comments:

- This table from Mongé's book begins in year 916 and ends in year 1447. Since it repeats every 532 years it is possible to renumber the table to run from 1447 forward.
- The information contained in the table was carried on a Primstav which is the equivalent of a slide rule for calculating such dates.

## Number of Days to December 24

Day#	JAN K	FEB K	MAR K	APR K	MAY K	JUN K	JUL K	AUG K	SEP K	OCT K	NOV K	DEC K
1..	357	326	298	267	237	206	176	145	114	84	53	23
2..	356	325	297	266	236	205	175	144	113	83	52	22
3..	355	324	296	265	235	204	174	143	112	82	51	21
4..	354	323	295	264	234	203	173	142	111	81	50	20
5..	353	322	294	263	233	202	172	141	110	80	49	19
6..	352	321	293	262	232	201	171	140	109	79	48	18
7..	351	320	292	261	231	200	170	139	108	78	47	17
8..	350	319	291	260	230	199	169	138	107	77	46	16
9..	349	318	290	259	229	198	168	137	106	76	45	15
10..	348	317	289	258	228	197	167	136	105	75	44	14
11..	347	316	288	257	227	196	166	135	104	74	43	13
12..	346	315	287	256	226	195	165	134	103	73	42	12
13..	345	314	286	255	225	194	164	133	102	72	41	11
14..	344	313	285	254	224	193	163	132	101	71	40	10
15..	343	312	284	253	223	192	162	131	100	70	39	9
16..	342	311	283	252	222	191	161	130	99	69	38	8
17..	341	310	282	251	221	190	160	129	98	68	37	7
18..	340	309	281	250	220	189	159	128	97	67	36	6
19..	339	308	280	249	219	188	158	127	96	66	35	5
20..	338	307	279	248	218	187	157	126	95	65	34	4
21..	337	306	278	247	217	186	156	125	94	64	33	3
22..	336	305	277	246	216	185	155	124	93	63	32	2
23..	335	304	276	245	215	184	154	123	92	62	31	1
24..	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	0
25..	333	302	274	243	213	182	152	121	90	60	29 <sup>New Year</sup>	364
26..	332	301	273	242	212	181	151	120	89	59	28	363
27..	331	299	272	241	211	180	150	119	88	58	27	362
28..	330	299	271	240	210	179	149	118	87	57	26	361
29..	329	-	270	239	209	178	148	117	86	56	25	360
30..	328	-	269	238	208	177	147	116	85	55	24	359
31..	327	-	268	-	207	-	146	115	-	54	-	358

NOTE: This table shows the number of full days remaining in the medieval Norse calendar year which ended on December 24. When the cryptographic KEY (Column K above) is applied, the true date of the inscription is shown on the left (Column D). For example: KEY - 231. The true date is May 7.

Table after Mongé page 224.

ƿ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚷ	ᚹ	*	†		†	ᚵ	↑	ᚷ	ʝ	ᚱ	ᚵ
ƿ	ᚢ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚷ	ᚹ	†	†		†	'	†	†	†	†	†
f	u	p	a	r	k	h	n	i	a	s	t	b	m	l	r
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

The Younger Futhark: Danish long-branch runes and Swedish/Norwegian short-twig runes. Transliteration and numbers shown below.