

sci.archaeology: Re: One reason why KRS and other Norse artifacts isn't accepted genuine.

## Re: One reason why KRS and other Norse artifacts isn't accepted genuine.

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**From:** Stein R (*steinjr\_at\_nospam.com*)

**Date:** 11/07/04

Date: Sun, 07 Nov 2004 07:53:34 GMT

Stein R <steinjr@nospam.com> wrote in news:Xns959A52D80F7F2steinjr@193.213.112.21:

> *Day Brown <daybrown@hypertech.net> wrote in news:418d7feb\$1\_1@127.0.0.1:*

>

>> *I dont have a dog in this fight Inger. But given that we already know that the Vikings went all the way to the Caspian Sea, why would we not*

>> *think they could cover the much shorter distance from their Icelandic culture to Minnesota?*

>

> *"Much shorter distance " ? From Iceland to Minnesota ?*

>

> *Stockholm, Sweden : 59.2 North, 18.3 East*

> *Volgograd, Russian Federation : 48.7 North, 44.4 East*

>

> *Distance along a great circle: 2049 km*

> *The entire route is across sea or along navigable rivers*

Volgograd (formerly known as Stalingrad) is on river Volga, just north of the Caspian Sea. The distance from Sweden to the \*Black\* Sea is even less.

> *Reykjavik, Iceland : 64.9 North, 21.5 West*

> *Alexandria, Minnesota, US : 45.87 N 95.38 West*

>

> *Distance Reykjavik – Alexandria: 4778 km*

And before someone tells me that the Icelanders had made it to Greenland, and thus distances should be calculated from Greenland:

Scoresby, Greenland: 70.3N, 22W

Distance Scoresby–Alexandria: 4675 kilometers.

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All these distances are on a great circle, which is the shortest possible route, if you can fly and have the endurance to not have to refuel so often.

The supposed route from Greenland to Alexandria in Minnesota apparently goes by way of the Bay of Hudson in Canada in a ship with 30 people total. Then they left 10 men by the ship by the sea, then schlepping a smaller vessel (apparently capable of carrying 20 of the original 30 people ?) against the current upriver for many days, portaging into Minnesota, without fail picking one of the many small rivers running into the Bay of Hudson for the upstream journey, then getting into Northern Minnesota somewhere, going south until the 20 men were "14 days journey" from the sea, then leaving their boat big enough to carry 20 out of 30 people, and walking for a day \*away\* from the river, establishing camp, leaving at least 10 of their party in this camp, then returning from a hunting expedition finding these 10 people dead from an attack by the natives.

And \*then\* they sat down to carve a message on a rock, in a place where there wasn't anyone to read it, telling all the stuff in the last paragraph, and adding the year 1362.

Sure – it is not impossible, but not extremely \*likely\*.

Grin,  
Stein