



# Hallstrom 1938

CHAPTER ON VINGEN [FJORD]

## C H A P T E R    X X I V

### *Vingen, Rugsund, Davik parish, Nordfjord, County of Sogn and Fjordane*

(61° 49' about 40" N. lat.) Pl. XXXIV—XLIV. Figs. 101—123

THIS carving field became known to the scientists in 1912 thanks to the interested lawyer K. Bing.<sup>1</sup> The following year I made a ten days' investigation here assisted by Olov Espevoll, Preparator of the Bergen Museum and in 1917 a supplementary examination covering two days. During the course of those first years Dr. Jan Petersen and Professor H. Shetelig had also paid brief visits at the place. During my visits I examined all the carvings that the people on the farm Vingen knew of and discovered much that was new. I also traced almost every figure. But subsequently, from one year to another, the local inhabitants made new discoveries in this huge stone desert. In 1925 and 1927 Dr. Joh. Bøe of the Bergen Museum spent nearly two months there, and with the assistance of Mr. Espevoll he minutely examined the territory in preparation for his comprehensive monograph,<sup>2</sup> when many more new discoveries were made. In 1931 Bøe revisited the place to check his data.

The distance from Vingen to the nearest locality north (the carvings at Bogge) is nearly 180 km. N. E. and to the nearest locality south (the carving at Rusevik) about 36 km. S.W. The distance to the town of Ålesund northward is about 80 km., to Bergen in the south about 170 km.

Since I visited Vingen the farm has been deserted. It is located in the extremely wild and barren coast district south of the long and densely inhabited Nordfjord. The small Vingen fjord is only 1.3 km. long and its shores are so hostile and sterile (fig. 101 ff.) that inhabitation here seems a sheer anachronism. The fishing industry, however, kept the place alive, and it was only the last tenant, Thue Gullaksen Vingen, that began conscientious, though extremely primitive farming, not being satisfied to plant between the blocks of stone, but also creating small fields by placing soil on the largest blocks. The sun shines here only part of the day. Storm and rain succeed each other incessantly. But still I have spent days here filled with the most exquisite beauty and peace, in the company of a perfect host and hostess.

The huge and steep slopes of the mountains around Vingen are seen in the

<sup>1</sup> K. Bing, *Helleristningsfund ved — Vingen, Oldtiden II, Stavanger, 1912*, pp. 25—39.

<sup>2</sup> J. Bøe: *Felszeichnungen im westlichen Norwegen. I, Die Zeichnungsgebiete in Vingen und Henøya. Bergens Museums Skrifter, No. 15, Bergen 1932*. 4<sup>o</sup>, pp. 1—65, Tafel 1—44.

pictures. In fig. 112 we catch a glimpse of the highest mountain visible from here, Hornelen, towards the west, about 900 m. high. After a tedious climb eastward, inland, a climb that the goats had to make every day, we reach the high mountain, and about 7 km. farther in the 30 km. long glacier, Ålfoten, which attains a height of more than 1,500 m. a. s. To this day the country to the north and south of Vingen is one of the best hunting grounds for deer in Norway,<sup>3</sup> the rock-carvings at Vingen bearing witness to this since thousands of years.

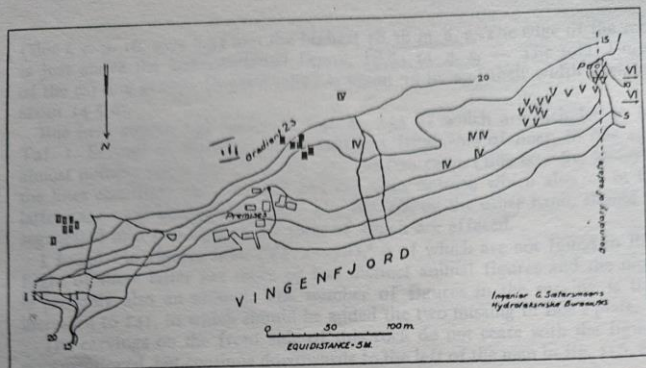
According to the information imparted to me on the spot, it was only the last owner of the farm that discovered the carvings about 1884. I spoke to an old man, born up there, but he had never heard of the carvings in his youth. His father had told him however, that his grandfather had said that there were woods towards the west along the shore.

The first carving discovered was the large animal, V:1. Several years later turf was removed from "Hammeren", the rock seen in figs. 115—116, and there one figure after another then came to light (Group VI). Visiting fishermen spread the knowledge of it and finally it reached Bing (see note 1). But his visit had also another result, the purchase of the farm for industrial purposes. The part of the farm containing the largest groups of carvings was given to the Bergen Museum.

In his work Bøe has given the huge rock-carving complex at Vingen an excellent and exhaustive monograph, written in a language, too, that makes it possible for scientists of all nationalities to make a detailed study of this rich locality. I therefore feel justified in making a more concentrated study of these carvings, nevertheless as usual showing all the material, my own and Bøe's, where his completes mine, or where too great deviations demand pictures from both of us. As I am going to show a great number of Bøe's pictures, I reproduce them on full-size pages in my text and arranged, as far as possible, in his own numbering, in order to make the whole more perspicuous. The detailed description of every individual group is simplified as is also the description of the figures. In order to obtain a clear line of comparison with Bøe, I reverse my own grouping, which otherwise begins in the east, and take the groups in the same order as Bøe, who begins in the west, but I retain my own numbering I—VI. This is very simple, particularly as Bøe has not numbered his groups.

Carvings are found along the southern shore of the fjord on a stretch 600 m. long and there fall into six large groups. Cf. the adjacent map, which was kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. K. Bing and in which also the layout of the ground is roughly indicated. But the map covers only groups I—V. Group VI at "Hammeren" is outside towards the west (to the right). To this comes a seventh group at Vingen-neset, about 800 m. W.N.W. across the fjord from Group VI (figs. 112, 117). Practically all the ground within the eastern part of the carving field consists of rock exposed to light (figs. 103

<sup>3</sup> On the Norwegian west-coast there exists a variant type of the European deer, *Cervus elaphus*, which type has been given the name *Cervus elaphus atlanticus* by the Swedish zoologist E. Lönnberg. *Ark. f. Zoologi, Vol. 3, No. 9, Stockholm 1906*.

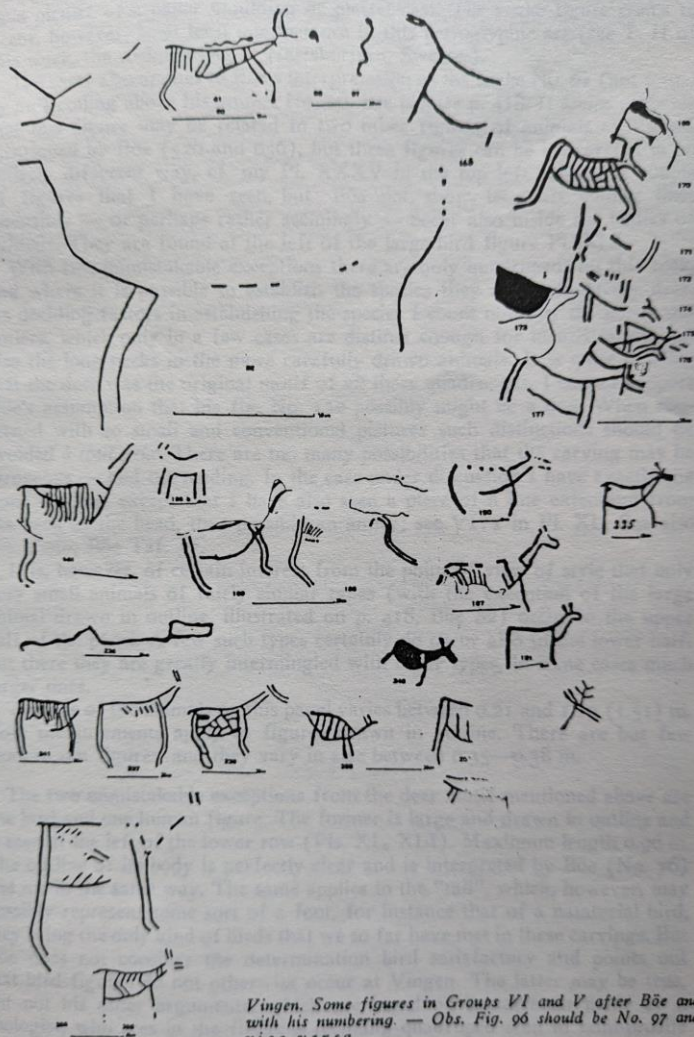


Vingen. Map showing the location of Groups I—V (partly also VI), the little river to the left, and the farm.

—109) or of blocks (figs. 101 and 111), while the western part of the carving field is mostly covered by soil and dense grass (figs. 115—116, 118). This grassland has increased during the past 50 years by the removal of such stones that could be carried (which were piled up in heaps and stone-walls), but it has also been reduced by the removal of turf from steep sections. For instance from "Hammeren" (group VI), which according to Thue G. was earlier covered with turf. Through work of this kind a number of loose stones with carvings have been removed from their original position, but on the other hand, new carvings have been disclosed. — About Groups VII — IX, see later.

According to Bøe the rock consists of greenish Devonian sandstone with a heavy, loose surface.

VI. The so-called "Hammeren" (figs. 115—116), a low ridge, protruding slightly into the sea. The highest point on the outer half is about 20 m. a. s. On the north side — i. e. towards the sea — we now find a bare, smooth surface with a slope of  $45^\circ$ , longitudinally divided by a grass-covered ledge (below the man in fig. 116). On the surface above this ledge are a great number of carvings, cf. Pl. XLI. These carvings must not be looked upon as a picture in which the grouping has a definite meaning, but as a conglomeration of small carvings. For the rock is subdivided by transverse striae or, longitudinally, by cavities which have hindered the artist. Sometimes the artist made use of short, longitudinal striae. The rock ends abruptly, as if cut off towards the west (cf. fig. 117, from the rear side). On the front side the large panel's outmost figure towards the west (to the right) is 3.9 m. from the edge of the precipice. The lowest figure in this panel is 8.81 m. a. s.



Vingen. Some figures in Groups VI and V after Bøe and with his numbering. — Obs. Fig. 96 should be No. 97 and vice versa.

(Böe l. c. p. 16, says 9.3) and the highest 18.38 m. a. s. The edge of the rock is just above the last-mentioned figure, 18.93 m. a. s. — The total length of the carving groups (horizontally) is about 35 m. and their width (height) about 14.5 m.

Böe here counts 135 different figures, 133 of which are included in his Taf. 1. Several of them are only indistinct fragments of lines, in one case almost nothing but a dot (Böe No. 97). In two cases (Böe 60—61, 70—71) the lines constitute parts of one and the same animal, which also — in the latter case — is intimated by Böe. His No. 68, on the other hand, should be segregated into two figures the rests of which are effaced.

I found 130 figures here (VI: 1—72),<sup>4</sup> 9 of which are not found in Böe. Eight of these latter are more or less distinct animal figures and the ninth is probably also an animal. The number of figures in the carving is thus increased to 141, to which should be added the two missing in Böe's plate.

The carvings on the front side of this rock do not cease with the figures now mentioned, but continue downwards to the left of the man in fig. 116. See farther on under VI: 73—90, p. 424.

Generally our readings of this very difficult carving group are practically identical. On rare occasions one of us has seen a detail that has escaped the other, and *vice versa*. For instance Böe 18 has the whole neck scooped out, but I have the whole animal drawn in outline, and the number of tines varies. Böe No. 73 is completely scooped out, but I show it drawn in outline, etc. Sometimes the ornamental inside lines of the animal bodies have also been conceived differently. But all these divergencies are practically of no importance and do not affect the style of the carving. If a *detailed* study is to be made of the ornamental lines, both readings should be considered, however.

The same applies to the figures that one of us may have entirely overlooked, i. e. that no important contribution nor any vital loss has been made. But there is one decided exception. In the middle of the picture Böe has the fragment of a large animal, drawn in outline (No. 82), which escaped me, see figure p. 418. The point of its antler is about 0.7 m. to the right of the front-leg of the lowest animal in the upper half of my Pl. XLI. Judging from Böe's Taf. I there may possibly be yet a piece of the antler farther up. This animal is of great interest due to a better naturalistic form than is usually found at Vingen. Present length 1.51 m., height to the frontal bone 1.12 m. According to Böe it is so badly effaced that it is hardly visible.

About 3 m. to the left of this animal we see a few insignificant figures which also escaped me. According to Böe one of them is a snake (Böe 96) with a hollow for the head above, and the irregular body coiling downwards. Total length about 0.21 m. See figure p. 418. To the left of this figure a dot (Böe 97) which Böe doubtfully suggests to be the beginning of still another snake. I find such interpretations to be rather risky when considering a carving

<sup>4</sup> My numbers include all the figures within a certain panel or in a connected group of carvings. Böe generally has one number for each figure. In my text I cannot always follow my numbers in sequence, but those of Böe practically always. In my plates, however, the succession is correct, also with regard to the different large groups (I, II etc.).

so irregular and so badly exposed to disintegration and wear. If such an interpretation really is to hold good it should be accompanied by a photograph or a picture of a paper moulding or plaster-cast. The snake figure seems to occur, however, in at least one instance in this petroglyphic art (see T. II of this work, the rockpainting at Hästskotjärn, Sweden).

The same also applies to Böe's interpretation of the snake No. 61 (not found by me) coiling above his animal No. 60. See picture p. 418. It seems probable that this figure may be related to two other figures of animals at Vingen mentioned by Böe (520 and 656), but these figures can be interpreted in an entirely different way, cf. my Pl. XXXV in the top left corner. A couple of figures that I have seen, but Böe not, show, too, that coiling lines ostensibly — or perhaps rather seemingly — occur also inside the bodies of animals. They are found at the left of the large bird figure Pl. XLI.

With two unmistakable exceptions there are only quadrupeds on this rock, and where it is possible to establish the species they are undoubtedly deer. As deciding factors in establishing the species I count not only the horns and antlers, which only in a few cases are distinct enough for identification, but also the long necks in the more carefully drawn animals. It is quite possible that the deer was the original motif of *all* these quadrupeds. I cannot support Böe's assumption that his fig. No. 132 possibly might be a dog. When concerned with so small and conventional pictures such distinctions should be avoided *à tout prix*. There are too many possibilities that the carving may be erroneous — and the reading. In the case under discussion I have exactly the same reading, except that I have also seen a piece of a line extending from the back of the head, thus possibly an antler; see VI: 1 in Pl. XL. See also the photo, Böe Taf. 37.

It is, however, of certain interest from the point of view of style that only very small animals of fairly similar types (with the exception of the large animal drawn in outline, illustrated on p. 418, Böe 82) occur in the upper half of the panel. A few such types certainly do occur also in the lower half, but there they are greatly intermingled with other types, in some cases much larger ones.

The size of the animals on this panel varies between 0.21 and 1.19 (1.51) m. Both measurements apply to figures drawn in outline. There are but few scooped out figures, and they vary in size between 0.35—0.38 m.

The two unmistakable exceptions from the deer motif mentioned above are one bird and one human figure. The former is large and drawn in outline and is seen at the left of the lower row (Pls. XL, XLI). Maximum length 0.96 m. The outline of its body is perfectly clear and is interpreted by Böe (No. 76) and me in the same way. The same applies to the "tail", which, however, may possibly represent some sort of a foot, for instance that of a natatorial bird, they being the only kind of birds that we so far have met in these carvings. But Böe does not consider the determination bird satisfactory and points out that bird figures do not otherwise occur at Vingen. The latter may be true, but not his other arguments, which are based on a statement made by a zoologist, who sees in the figure a reclining quadruped seen in semi-profile

from behind, the ears thus showing one on either side of the head. This is a typical case of erroneous interpretation due to the facility with which one is influenced by a certain kind of subjective conception. Nowhere in the whole North-European petroglyphic art, either from the Stone Age or the Bronze Age, do we find a figure drawn in semi-profile from the back or from the front. But there are also purely technical objections. The "ears" are no ears. They do not belong to the bird at all but to an incomplete figure at the left, which intersects the head of the bird. As I see it, this incomplete figure is the lower outline of a quadruped. Böe (No. 77) sees some more uncertain traces of a continuation farther left. In Taf. 41 Böe has reproduced a photograph of a plaster-cast of these two figures. Of course it can be seen there that the line intersecting the bird does not run through its head, which is undamaged, but a similar course of a younger, intersecting line has earlier been observed in this petroglyphic art, cf. for instance the two porpoises Bogge III. — The photograph just mentioned shows the "tail" quite distinctly, even though the tip is more faintly cut. It also shows the outline of the head which is possibly closed (Böe's and my drawings both show open outlines). The transverse line across the neck in my drawing is not verified by the photograph.

A number of legless animal bodies on this rock might be defined as birds in a cursory interpretation, but I do not wish to take the responsibility of any such explanation.

The human figure is of the very simplest kind. An incomplete frontal figure, the body drawn with a single line, without arms and with legs curving outward. The head nearly round and completely scooped out in flat technique. In both our drawings the beginning of an arm is seen at the left. In Taf. 39 Böe shows a good photograph of this figure, otherwise very little visible. Maximum height 0.62 m. See Pl. XL, where also several of the more interesting figures in Pl. XLI appear in a larger scale.

VI: 91. (Böe 136—140). The upper part of the large ridge also contains a few carvings. See Pl. XLII. About 17 m. east of the easternmost animals in Pl. XLI (the ones farthest left) and on the upper part of the ridge there are five figures of animals, only partly visible. The rest was dug out (fig. 118). On the whole our drawings are similar. Length 0.47—1.07 m. A sort of cloven-hoof formation on the leg of the large animal (according to Böe possibly one on the front animal, too, but indistinct). The line of the belly of the large animal seems to have continued below the scooped out section of the rear part of the body, but has now vanished (or was never finished). The rock slopes northward. The height a. s. 19.38 m. — As shown in a paper moulding made by me the animal behind the big one, too, has its hindquarter scooped out. Böe's figure shows the same.

On the extreme western part of the rock and up on the ridge at the very precipice there is the figure of an animal (about 0.48 m. long) and a few indistinct lines. Böe 141—143, but not found by me. The best of them is seen p. 418.

VI: 92—94 (Pl. XLII). If we then turn to the rear side (the south side)

of the ridge, we first meet a few groups immediately below the preceding one. The location of these carvings is seen in fig. 117. On the extreme left we see VI: 92 (Böe 144—5), containing 3 animals with a length of 0.3—0.47 m. The upper one, not in Böe, seems to represent an animal looking backwards with a strangely straight neck. But here are probably remnants of two figures, the neck and head belonging to an animal turned left, though otherwise effaced. One could otherwise imagine an animal looking straight forward with its head thrown greatly backward, but such a pose is far too little known in petroglyphic art to be recorded on the basis of such a badly damaged figure. We both have the same interpretation of the lowest animal with its strange neck. Was there possibly at one time also an upper line of the back here? Gr. VI: 94, in Böe's version No. 148, the smallest animal. VI: 92 is 8.28 m. a. s. (Böe 8.70 m.). The distance to the outer edge of the rock is 0.4 m.

To the right and above the foregoing we have VI: 93 (not in Böe), an incomplete figure of an animal. 1.5 m. to the right of it we have VI: 94, at least three figures (Böe 146—8). On the whole our drawings are alike. But I have made out a definite angular subdivision of the largest animal's body as well as horns, etc. Böe has made out a head and a fragment of the line of the belly in the smallest animal. Lengths (in my drawing) 0.35—0.84 m. — Half-way from VI: 92 is the fragment of a curved line, VI: 94 a.

To the right of VI: 94 Böe has found a small solitary animal, i. e. at the edge of the turf (Böe 149). Length 0.45 m.

VI: 95—96 (Pl. XLII). About 2 m. above this, VI: 95 is visible in my fig. 117, far up to the right. Due to a strong wind blowing at the time no drawing was made here. Five greatly effaced animals, of which small fragments of four are seen in Böe 150—153. Judging by my photograph (the reproduction not clear, however) the upper animal is complete, having a narrow, curved body with transverse lines, a narrow neck and four leg-lines.

4.1 m. to the right of the foregoing and slightly above we see VI: 96 (Böe 154—5). I have made out a little more. Possibly a couple of lines 0.5 m. above.

South of the rock containing groups VI: 91—96 is another group of good rocks about 4.5 m. away. They form a ledge 5 m. lower than the ridge. The upper part of this ledge is visible at the bottom of fig. 117.

VI: 97—100 (Pl. XLII). 5.3 m. from the extreme western edge of this ledge we have VI: 97 with 8 figures (Böe 156—163). On the whole our drawings are alike. In my drawing, however, the upper left-hand animal has ornamental inside lines, and the "crosier"-like "staves" at the right are also more distinct than in Böe. On the other hand his lower left-hand animal is more detailed with a body drawn with a single line (originally?). The large scythe-shaped figure stands on the back of the animal, in my opinion probably without any definite intention. According to Böe the large "blade of the scythe" is sunk as much as 1 cm., possibly with the aid of a natural cavity. As to the significance of the "scythes" and "staves", see the end of the chapter. The lowest figure is about 8 m. a. s.

Vingen. Animal figure VI: 105,  
hidden by the large boulder in fig.  
119. Author's sketch.



2.4 m. to the right of the foregoing and 1 m. higher is VI: 98 with three figures (Böe 164—6). Our figures are practically identical.

1.7 m. to the right (east) and somewhat higher are a few incomplete figures, Böe 167—168 (not found by me), one is reproduced p. 418. Farther right I found a few carvings of which I obtained only an incomplete picture, VI: 99. If Böe 169—177 is the same group, he has succeeded very much better. See reproduction p. 418. The upper animal is strange with the lower part of its hind-leg(s) bent backward.

0.6 m. to the right of the preceding figure is VI: 100, or Böe 178—9. Our drawings are about the same. Böe's lower animal is more complete. A little higher are a few, very incomplete figures of animals, Böe 180—2, not found by me.

VI: 101—102 (Pl. XLII). 7.90 m. to the right of the last but one (VI: 100) is VI: 101 on a ledge about 3 m. higher and 14.25 m. a. s. Not in Böe. Four indistinct figures. — 0.45 m. to the right we see VI: 102, the incomplete figure of an animal, not in Böe.

VI: 103 (Pl. XLII). 8.1 m. to the right and about 1 m. higher is VI: 103, a fragment of an animal, not in Böe. 15.26 m. a. s.

VI: 104 (Pl. XLII). About 21 m. to the right of the preceding figure and on the continuation of the same ledge, which, however, is partly covered by turf, is VI: 104, not in Böe. Two figures of animals, the larger 0.32 m. long.

5 m. to the south of the ledge with VI: 97, etc., is a new ridge parallel to the first ledge. According to Böe there was once a number of carvings here on a steep rock, Böe 183—184, not found by me, but they cannot be made out.

VI: 105 (Pl. XLII). On the crest of the same ridge and 4 m. away at right angles from VI: 99, but slightly higher, is a huge block of stone, fig. 119. It is 3.3 m. high and 1.6—2.1 m. thick and slightly tilted so that one side is 0.05—0.15 m. higher than the flat rock below. There two figures of animals can be seen, VI: 105 (Böe has one, No. 185 a, not reproduced), behind each other with a total length of about 0.8 m. The largest animal is reproduced here from a sketch. The animals are well carved and not at all worn, which proves that the block has been lying very long in its present place.

VI: 106—107 (Pl. XLII). On a straight line with VI: 103—104, 8.7 m. to the east, is a loose stone with an engraved curved line VI: 106 (Böe 243?). The stone has been taken from the meadow below. It is 11.6 m. S.W. of VI: 91. 30 m. farther away on the same line and immediately north of the small path is a block 2.3 × 1 × 1.2 m. On its south-eastern side we find carving VI: 107, a small animal (Böe 242?).

2 m. west of VI: 105, and slightly lower is Böe 185 b, a small fragmentary quadruped (about 20 cm. long). Not found by me. Reproduced p. 418.

On the south side of the crest of the rock are Böe 186—7, the first of which may possibly be identical with my VI: 102 above. No. 187 is a fragmentary animal with transverse lines, about 0.45 m. long. Not found by me. Reproduced p. 418.

The large ridge called "Hammeren" is much longer than the parts now studied. The sterile rock on the north side thus continues eastward with shattered portions in direct continuation of the large panel fig. 116. Cf. figs. 115—116. Here we find scattered groups of rock-carvings. Böe calls this section Hammeren II.

VI: 73—90 (Pl. XLII). Next to the large panel and 3.5 m. from the figure of the bird there (Pl. XLI) are two animals, Böe 188—9. Not found by me. Reproduced p. 418. 11.9 m. farther east begins an area quite crowded with badly preserved animal carvings on greatly destroyed rocks. Böe 190—192 and, below, 193—199. Of these I have only 193—4, or according to my numbering VI: 73, 195 or VI: 74, and 197 or VI: 75. I saw Böe 198 0.24 m. below VI: 74. From VI: 75, which was placed almost in the middle of the rock, the distance down to the grassland was 4.3 m. Böe 190—1 are reproduced p. 418.

Böe 200—205 are on a level with 190—2 and 1.7 m. away. Of these I have 202 (VI: 76?) and 204—5 (VI: 77). The former is 6 m. east of VI: 75 and the latter 1.2 m. farther away.

Beneath the preceding figures we find Böe 206—8, only indistinct lines, probably including my VI: 77 a and 78. This row continues farther east and close to the turf by Böe 209—241, most of the figures indistinct and often quite far apart. Of these I have 209 (VI: 81), 210 (VI: 80), 211 (VI: 82), 212—218 (VI: 79), 219—220 (VI: 83), 221—3 (VI: 84), 227 (VI: 85), 230 (VI: 87), 231 (VI: 89), 233 (VI: 88), and 234 (VI: 90). VI: 79 is 8.85 m. a. s. and VI: 79—82 form a group of their own. Generally speaking our drawings of these groups are similar. Two small figures, VI: 86 and 86 a, which I cannot find in Böe, should be added. They are 2.5 and 3 m., respectively, to the left (east) of VI: 85 (Böe 227) and at the same height. One of these figures (VI: 86 a) has a polished line across its neck. Böe 225, 235, 237—8, 241 are reproduced p. 418.

In many places here I saw lines and traces of lines that I could not make out properly. They are included in Böe's numbers above. Böe 242 is identical to my VI: 107 above, on a loose block, and Böe's 243 to my VI: 106 (loose stone). Böe 242—245 are all on the top or the rear side of the ridge, Hammeren II, and are carved on surfaces facing north. Böe 244 represents a "stave" turned upside down. Böe 245 displays only a few lines. Not found by me.

V. The next main group is just east of the preceding one, which was concentrated to the large ridge, or in its immediate proximity. The latter now belongs to the Bergen Museum. Group V can be said to be concentrated to the

water pool on the map above, "Vatnet" by name, where we also reach the present limits of the territory belonging to the Museum — and to the ridge called Hardbakken which runs towards the farm north of "Vatnet".

V: 22 b—27 (Pl. XXXIX—XL). Nearly everywhere one finds carvings on loose stones around and in the pool, brought there in order to clear the grassland. The water often dries out. On a little ledge S. E. of the pool and below the rock are 4 small figures of animals, Bøe 246—9 (not found by me). 246 reproduced p. 418. One such figure on a rock 6 m. higher, Bøe 250 (V: 27 according to my numbering). Farther east and far below we see Bøe 251, an animal about 20 cm. long, and a few metres above the latter we find Bøe 252—5 (my figures V: 25—26 a). Somewhat higher are Bøe 256—8 (not found by me), three small figures of animals, one of them with a distinct antler and ears (all reproduced p. 418), and slightly farther east, an animal, V: 24 a (Bøe 259 a).

On a ledge east of the foregoing we see a large group of small animals, Bøe 260—272 (my figure V: 24, which however does not include a couple of the animals). A few metres higher up we have Bøe 273 (a line) and one metre farther east Bøe 274—5, a small animal and a "stave" (my figs. V: 23, 24 b). Immediately above the foregoing on a ledge one metre wide and 1.5 m. long are Bøe 276—282 (V: 22 b), with "staves". A couple of lines are lacking in my drawing.

V: 28—35 (Pl. XL). Close to and in the pool we find Bøe 283—292 on loose stones. They are a couple of small animals, a definite "stave" and for the rest uncertain figures. One of them (Bøe 283) is possibly identical to my V: 31, at Vatnet. Another, V: 28, having the same location, is possibly identical to Bøe 768 a, a "stave". The rear side, too, has an indistinct carving, Bøe 769. Another stone with an animal body with inside drawing (Bøe 766) is identical to my V: 32 found close to Vatnet. Bøe 764 is my V: 34 (some "stave"-like figures) found in the water. Bøe 767 is my V: 35 found in Vatnet. Some of these stones are now in the museum in Bergen.

Here I have another three loose stones V: 29, 30, 33 found on the north edge of Vatnet. They are probably identical to Bøe 284, 285 b, 286. They show one "stave" and two animals. The stones were all 0.5—0.75 m. long, the same width, and 0.1—0.35 m. thick. The carvings are on the surfaces formed by the heads of the layers. One stone was found in a stone wall.

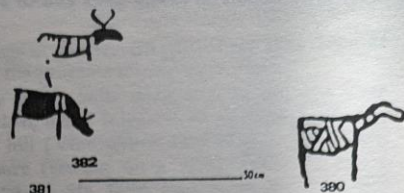
V: 14—22 (Pl. XXXIX). From here we continue eastward from Vatnet and there find a confused collection of figures, evidently "staves", on a smooth panel extending from the northern edge of Vatnet towards the east, Bøe 293—300 (my IV: 16). A few more such figures on this rock, generally very indistinct and confused, are drawn by Bøe (301—350). I reproduce the most distinct ones in V: 14—22. They are mostly "staves", but there are also a couple of small figures of animals. The former differ somewhat from Bøe's drawings. This group also includes my V: 22 c and V: 24 (not in Bøe).

Hardbakken is a low ridge, 60 m. long, to the east of "Hammeren" and parallel to it, but lower. Its north side is practically covered with turf, which I did not touch, although I understood that carvings were hidden under it.



Vingen. Some figures in Groups V and IV after Bøe and with his numbering. It should be noted that Bøe 339 should be 359, which mistake unfortunately is repeated here.

Vingen. Some animals in Group V after Bøe and with his numbering.



Bøe made several excavations there and also found carvings. The rock is greatly shattered and uneven. The actual ridge of the rock is smoother, but a path running here has made the figures indistinct or has destroyed them entirely. — Farthest east there is the large, undamaged carving with the "staves", fig. 114.

V: 8—11 (Pl. XXXIX). Far west, where the ridge begins and at its very top, we find Bøe 351—4 (my V: 8) on the north side. Only a strip of rock 4 m. long is exposed to light. A little farther in and lower Bøe found 355—7 partly under the turf (two reproduced p. 418), and higher up 358—71 (some of them reproduced p. 426). They are all faint. I saw V: 9—11. These latter are vigorous. Bøe 372—9 were excavated 4 m. below the crest of the rock and are vigorously cut and distinct. Several of them strongly resemble the smaller animal figures in Pl. XXI. Some of them are reproduced here on p. 426. Also underneath the turf and 1 m. below the ridge are Bøe 380—2 (reproduced here), of which No. 381 is especially remarkable on account of the head being greatly bent down and scooped out. Two of these figures are only 15 cm. long, the third 20 cm. Three metres to the side of these figures we see a group of "staves" and one animal (?), Bøe 383, reproduced p. 426.

V: 1—3 (Pl. XXXIX). On the rear side (the south side) of Hardbakken we also find a number of carvings. At the very edge begins one of the best known groups, with the first figure only 0.25 m. from the very western edge of the rock and quite close to the field here. Fig. 113. The panel is 3.1 x 1.6 m. with a slope about 45°. Its lower edge is 7.9 m. a. s. Here V: 1—3 (Bøe 384—390). Our readings are practically identical. I have a couple of figures more than he has, however. My drawing is completed from the plaster-cast we made here for account of the Bergen Museum.

The large animal is very vigorously carved with lines up to 1 cm. deep, a depth otherwise not found at Vingen. Length 1.32 m., height at withers 0.8 m. Below this is another, slightly smaller animal, more effaced, practically nothing but neck and head. The rest of the carving is generally very faint. Bøe believes that the largest animal was cut last. I cannot understand what he bases this opinion upon. He says nothing about intersecting lines or proofs that might be decisive here. In my study of the intersecting lines made on the spot I found nothing either to prove or contradict the anteriority of the largest animal. More about this later.

V: 1 a, 4—7 (Pl. XXXIX). Farther east we find the small animals Bøe

391—2 (not found by me, unless 392 is my V: 4). Reproduced p. 426. In the same direction I found V: 1 a (not in Bøe), 5 m. from the large group, and still farther away V: 4, possibly identical to Bøe 392. Here I also found a small flat and thin stone containing carving V: 5 on the plane side (the surface of the layers). Not in Bøe.

Up at the right (east) of V: 4 we find V: 6, probably identical to Bøe 393. Then we have Bøe 394 a—b, a couple of small animals reproduced p. 426. 6.5 m. east of V: 6 (Bøe 393) and at a slightly higher level we see V: 7 (Bøe 395—7). The drawings correspond, but mine has more figures. 0.3 m. upward to the left from there we have V: 7 a (not in Bøe).

In the close vicinity we here have Bøe 398—400 (not found by me). On a fairly large block 2.5 m. south of the ridge, we find Bøe 401—2 (not found by me) on the north side, and on the south side Bøe 403 (not found by me). There were once more carvings on this rock. All reproduced p. 426.

V: 12 (Pl. XXXIX). South of Hardbakken and parallel to it is another, though considerably shorter ridge, only about 8 m. from the preceding one. The rock rises only a couple of metres and has a large and beautiful panel on the north side, about 4.5 m. long. First, on a small ledge we find Bøe 404 (not found by me), a horizontal "stave", reproduced p. 426. Then the long carving V: 12 (Bøe 405—435). Our drawings agree on all vital points. Cf. fig. 114. Bøe has removed the turf seen there and has made out a few new lines and a "stave"-like figure (433—5). Nowhere did I find the "staves" so beautiful and distinct as here. Bøe says that they have suffered from disintegration, which is true, and also that they needed good lighting in order to be seen. Maybe, but once the carving has been seen, it is comparatively easy to read. Bøe has still another figure, No. 436, close to the large group of the "staves". It is a small human figure with hanging arms reproduced p. 426.

V: 13 (Pl. XXXIX). 7.65 m. east of the preceding group, on another isolated rock, we see V: 13 (Bøe 445). Here were also a couple of "staves" and yet another animal as well as a third animal 1 m. away. I have not drawn the latter figures as they were far too indistinct. Some of them are probably included among Bøe Nos. 440—4, 446—458, which are said to be somewhere in this direction and not found by me, as also the following. But first we have here Bøe 437—9 on a large block behind (to the south of) Hardbakken. It is a "stave" and an animal. Among the figures just mentioned we see one resembling a human (448), the rest being "staves" and a few animals. — Some of these figures are reproduced p. 426.

On the rocks immediately behind Hardbakken (to the south) we find Bøe 459—461, greatly effaced, and on a flat stone a confusion of lines with no distinct meaning, Bøe 462. Ten metres behind the ridge of Hardbakken we see a small stone with Bøe 463—4 on the rear side and finally the very indistinct Bøe 465—8 in the same direction on a smooth rock near the path leading to Vatnet. I have none of these. Some of these figures are reproduced p. 426.

IV. This group is very sparse and spread over a large area extending from Hardbakken up to the farm, and is called Bakkane (Brattebakken, Vindbakken) by Bøe. The area is grouped around the small, cleared "fields", see fig.



103. The carvings are all on more or less loose blocks or stones. The lowest carving is 8.29 m. a. s.

First we have a group of carvings in the western part of the area. Some of the stones have been displaced by the peasants during their work.

IV: 1—6 (Pl. XXXVIII). Bøe 469, a loose stone, now on top of a stone wall at the beginning of Hardebakken, has a fragment of an animal. Bøe 470—1 are on a flat stone below the hill (Vindbakken most likely). Two small, distinct animals, and traces of more (see fig. on p. 426). Traces also on a large block close by. — Bøe 472—3 are faint figures of animals, each on a loose stone at the eastern part of Vindbakken. I have none of these. — Bøe 474—6 (my IV: 2) on a loose stone at the same place. Partly very distinct. Our drawings alike, but Bøe's drawing of 474 has two transverse lines through the body and the front-legs are bent inward below, which is all borne out by his photograph, Taf. 37. The stone now at the Bergen Museum. Its size is 90 × 25 × 23 cm.

Bøe 477 (my IV: 6) is found on the low northern end of a flat stone (the bed-rock?). According to Bing the distance to the dwelling houses of the farm is about 180 m. S.W. and the carving is in the middle of the path. The distance to the sea is 50—60 m.

Within about the same area I found some carvings that I cannot see in Bøe. First IV: 1, only about 33 metres E.N.E. of V: 11 and at the same height, i. e. about 12 m. a. s. and about 85 m. from V: 1—3 (the group of large animals). Here a fragmentary animal figure is carved on a stone 100 × 47 × 18 cm., a couple of metres north of the path. On another loose stone, 10.5 m. to the east of the former, we have Bøe 474—6 (IV: 2), and 19 m. N. 10° W. from IV: 1 is IV: 3, about 4 m. lower, in the corner and at the very bottom of the stone wall. Here we see two "staves". On the upper part of the huge block 3 m. S.W. of the preceding stone we see a large number of confused lines, some of which seem to be striae, however. 0.7 m. east of IV: 3 there is a stone in the upper part of the wall with an indistinct carving (IV: 4), probably representing the inside drawing of an animal. Not reproduced. 1.6 m. N.W. of the foregoing and slightly lower is IV: 5 (the lowest stone in this group). On the upper side of this stone (1.8 × 1.00 × 0.9 m.) we see a fragmentary animal.

The next group of carvings is in the direction of or at Brattebakken. First we see Bøe 478—9 (not found by me), the body of a large animal and a small animal. See reproduction p. 426. The latter figure stands on top of a protrusion of the rock above Vindbakken (there is a "field" on this protrusion), the former is more to the west and lower. — On a large loose stone between Brattebakken and Vindbakken we have Bøe 480—4 (not found by me), figures of animals and lines, reproduced p. 426.

IV: 9 (Pl. XXXVIII). Here the surroundings begin to take on the aspect of wild rocky ground, where thousands of large and small stones are piled in wild confusion. Thanks to the proximity to the farm, situated at the edge of the same area, small sections have been liberated from stones, or else soil has been collected here and there on top of the blocks, making



Vingen. Some figures in Groups IV, III, II and I after Bøe and with his numbering.

small plots of land. One such block is the huge "Kohlrabi stone" which is 3.3 m. high towards the south. Length and width about 12 m. The block is just at the lower edge of the sloping rocky ground. Bøe believes that the whole block once was covered with carvings, but that they have been spoiled through disintegration and work in the plot. At the very top one can still see indistinct animal figures, Bøe 485 b, c. The first is an incomplete figure (not found by me), reproduced p. 426, the other one comprises remnants of at least three animals. In Bøe's drawing only one animal is sure, but when compared with my drawing (IV: 9) the other two also become animals.<sup>5</sup> — At the bottom this stone was covered with turf which Bøe had removed, and underneath there was a large carving (485 a) with at least 14 more or less defective figures of animals, most of them with inside drawings, and about 6 figures of humans. See reproduction p. 430. Bøe believes that once there were even more figures here. The carvings seem to have been made with very faint and thin lines, which is borne out by the photograph made from a plaster-cast that he reproduces in his Taf. 38. This fragmentary carving group is very interesting in more respects than one. This is particularly true of the human figures, the most of which are frontal pictures drawn in outline and with inside drawings. Their heads are circular. The largest animal is ca. 1.85 m. l. Animals and humans do not seem to have any intentional connection with each other.

S.W. of the foregoing we have a loose stone with the figure of an animal, Bøe 486, and 6 m. W. of the same large stone another such figure (?), Bøe 487, also on a loose rock. Bøe 488 a is a fragment of an animal figure on a loose block, 8 m. north of the large stone. I have none of these three. — The front part of a somewhat larger animal, Bøe 488 b (not found by me) is cut on a large stone below the so-called "Grovtengen", N.W. of the large stone. Close by a square, loose stone has been found, now in the Bergen Museum, two of whose sides contain one carving each, Bøe 489—90, not found by me. The latter represents a small animal, the former three "scythe-shaped" figures. Bøe interprets them (*l. c.* p. 33) as figures resembling fish-hooks, but in my opinion his photograph, p. 33, distinctly portrays the "scythe" shapes. — Some of these figures reproduced p. 430.

IV: 7—8 (Pl. XXXVIII). In this part of the field and 61 m. from the barn I saw a few small figures. IV: 7 on a triangular block (1.35 × 0.9 × 0.2 m.) across the brook running here, probably represents the bent outline of an animal's body. IV: 8 on a block 0.5 m. high 2 m. S.W. from the previous one, the remnants of a large animal. Neither in Bøe. I have not reproduced either of them, as they are far too indistinct. On a narrow stone close by, about one metre long and only 20 cm. high, is the strange carving IV: 8 a, not in Bøe.

IV: 10 (Pl. XXXVIII). There is also a carving, IV: 10 (not in Bøe), to the south (S. E. 5° S. of the "Kohlrabi stone") and way up beneath the vertical wall of the rock above the wild slope covered with stones (the "ur").

<sup>5</sup> This discards E. Engelstad's interpretation of the pointed oval in Bøe. He considers it to be a trap used for catching animals. Cf. "Østnorske ristninger" etc. 1934, p. 83, note.

Not in Bøe. It seems to be the incomplete body of an animal (?), cut in the solid rock, 23.8 m. higher up than the large block just mentioned, or about 29 m. a. s.

IV: 11 (Pl. XXXVIII). "Bakke-stone" is another large stone N.E. of the "Kohlrabi stone" and close to the north of the path. There are traces of several figures here. There are two human figures at the very top and three at the bottom, Bøe 491—2. I have only one of these five figures, IV: 11, 0.54 m. high. A couple of the figures seem to be phallic. Cf. fig. reproduced p. 430. By eye-measure I estimated the figures to be 8 m. a. s., the distance to the top 25—26 m.

A loose stone with very indistinct carvings has been taken to the Bergen Museum, Bøe 771, and also Bøe 770 (an animal figure completely scooped out and of great interest, reproduced here p. 440), both found in the direction of the farm. These small indistinct carvings, Bøe 776—8, were found within this area upon an after-examination being made. They are greatly confused and destroyed but appear to be remains of animal figures.

III. In a way this group blends together with the preceding one. It is only farther east, practically straight up from the farm, and most of the carvings are on loose stones and blocks in this steeply ascending stone desert. The section is seen in figs. 111 and 103 (to the right of the crosses). The place is called "Urane".

III: 10 (Pl. XXXVIII). Bøe 493—4 (III: 10 a, III: 10) are on the upper and north sides of a flat block with a cross-section of 4—5 m. and a height of 1.5 m., located N.W. at the beginning of the rocky slope. — III: 10 a seems to be divided in the middle by a peculiar figure "resembling o lobster" (?), which according to Bøe has somewhat wider lines than the main figure. The maximum length of the figure is 0.82 m. — III: 10 is conceived somewhat differently by Bøe, he believing that two animals here intersect each other.

Close by there is carved a small, disintegrated, extremely indistinct figure of an animal, Bøe 495 (not found by me), and 2 m. to the east of it we have the disintegrated traces of an animal, etc., on another rock (Bøe 496—7), not found by me. On the huge "Klov-stone" which is east of the "Kohlrabi stone" (Group IV) we find Bøe 498, a vertical strange figure which neither Bøe nor I can give a satisfactory explanation. It is possible, Bøe says, that it is an incomplete male figure. Height 0.71 m.

Bøe 499—500 (not found by me) are on a flat block together with traces of other carvings, all greatly disintegrated and indistinct. The latter figure is an animal.

III: 5 (Pl. XXXVIII). On the north side of a large, solid block we see Bøe 501, apparently identical to my III: 5, which according to my notes is carved on the 1 m. high, vertical heads of the layers in a block covered with grass and located at the foot of the blocky slope. The length of the animal is 0.6 m. In Bøe also the body of the animal is entirely scooped out.

Bøe 502—505 are seen on a small stone immediately below the preceding figure. "Scythe"-shaped or "stave"-like figures, greatly disintegrated. Not found by me. Bøe 506—7 (not found by me) are two insignificant, greatly

destroyed figures (one of them is a small animal), each on one stone in the hollow below the blocky slope.

III: 4, 7—8 (Pl. XXXVIII). Bøe 508—9 (III: 4) are on a stone 1.5 m. long and 1 m. high, which seems to support a large block on the slope towards N.W. immediately below "Hellaren" (see below). Two animals, close to each other and on the same line, but turned away from each other, a very rare grouping. Our drawings agree.<sup>6</sup> It is not very probable that Bøe is correct in saying that the left-hand figure (Bøe 509) should represent two animals, drawn so closely above each other that they blend together. The head was evidently never completed. The rest of the figure is clear and distinct. — Bøe 510 ("scythe"-shaped figure) is carved on a large, flat stone 1 m. east of the preceding one (not found by me). Bøe 511 (III: 8) is on a small stone (0.85 m. long) about 10 m. farther down. Bøe 512—16 (III: 7) constitute a collection of "staves" in two groups as shown in the picture, on a flat stone 1.5 m. long, about 10 m. below "Hellaren", on the slope toward N.W. Bøe's drawing also displays a sure "stave" more. — On a flat stone 5 m. from the foregoing we see Bøe 517, a couple of "stave"-like figures, not found by me.

III: 14—15 (Pl. XXXVIII). On the N.N.W. side of a block 2 m. high and 4 m. wide, straight up from the barn, we have Bøe 518—20 (III: 14). On the whole our drawings agree. Three figures of animals. Bøe 521 is on a solid stone right up from the gable of the barn and portrays an animal, probably identical to my III: 15, which I have measured to be 5.65 m. N.E. of the preceding figure. The stone is 2 m. long and 1 m. high.

III: 9 (Pl. XXXVIII). Bøe 522 is probably my III: 9, and portrays the figure of an animal on a stone 1.5 m. long on a level with the grassground farther west. 5 m. W.S.W. is a similar stone with an indistinct carving. Not reproduced. — Bøe 523 is on the edge of a stone in the middle of the path by the gable of the barn and represents a small, indistinct figure of an animal, not found by me. — Bøe 524 shows some very indistinct carvings, at least one of which is an animal, not found by me. The stone is large and flat and is the westernmost in "Urane".

III: 2 (Pl. XXXVIII). Bøe 525—9 (III: 2) are on an uneven, smooth block 7.5 m. to the west(?) of "Hellaren" according to my notes. The stone is 2.5 m. long and 2 m. wide, 1.5 m. high, and all its sides are hidden by other stones except the one facing N.E. Here we have many carvings, probably all of the same strange kind. At least 4 are more or less distinct. Bøe interprets these pictures as "animals resembling lobsters", of which we have earlier seen some indistinct specimens. In my opinion we are here confronted with a representation of humans, even though, particularly on account of the inside drawings, they have a strange appearance. Bøe's interpretation is weakened by the fact that in this petroglyphic art no sure full-face animals are encountered. Our drawings are similar, with a few additional details in Bøe. — On the south-eastern corner of the same block there is, *inter alia*, a stone

<sup>6</sup> Bøe's drawing in his Taf. 20 shows the animals facing each other, but his text, p. 59 gives their right position.

1.35 m. long, which has a small carving on its western side, probably a "scythe"-shaped figure. Not reproduced.

III: 1 (Pl. XXXVIII). 7.5 m. east of the preceding figure and on the other side of a large, flat block is the entrance to a cave, "Hellaren", formed by large blocks which have fallen on top of each other. The roof consists of a block which is about 4 m. long, 4 m. wide, and about 2 m. thick. The cave itself is 2.5 m. wide and 3.5 m. deep with a height of 0.65 m. at the mouth and a maximum height of 1 m. farther in. In there is a stone about 1 m. long, from which a piece containing an indistinct carving (Bøe 773, my III: 1) has been removed and taken to the Bergen Museum. The carving consists of a few curved lines. Our drawings are alike. According to Bøe several stones in here show signs of carving, not forming any figures, however, except on a large stone by the eastern wall, Bøe 530, not found by me. The carving faces the wall of the cave and is very indistinct.

Bøe 531—2 are on a flat stone in the hollow below "Hellaren" and consist of two large animals, almost effaced, not found by me. — Bøe 533 is on a flat stone on the hill close to the barn and portrays a small animal, not found by me. — Cf. figs on p. 430.

Bøe 534—5 are on two different stones in a small cave east of "Hellaren", not found by me. One is indistinct, the other probably a "stave", which is so far in and so close to the roof that it seems almost impossible that it could have been carved in that position. "But it must have been done", Bøe says.

Bøe 536 is seen immediately to the east of the foregoing figures and consists of a small animal figure, not found by me. — Bøe 537, a small animal somewhat farther east, and Bøe 538, immediately below the preceding one, also a small figure of an animal, neither of them found by me. The latter figure has not the customary horizontal posture. From Bøe's description, however, it is not clear whether it is on a loose stone or not. In the former case the stone may easily have been moved. — All reproduced p. 430.

Bøe 539, an indistinct carving on a stone immediately to the east of the foregoing. Hardly completed. — Bøe 540, two "scythe"-shaped figures on a loose block immediately below 537. — Bøe 541 a, b, on a solid block, 10 m. to the east, one "stave" and one animal. — Bøe 542 a "stave"-like figure on a loose rock, and Bøe 543 on a loose block farthest down below the pile of stones, immediately above the harbour, the figure of an animal, reproduced p. 430. Neither of these found by me.

A few loose stones, now in the Bergen Museum, also emanate from this part of Vingen, i. e. one reproduced by Bøe as No. 772 ("scythe"), found in a wall by the harbour, and 774 ("scythe"), found above the farm.

III: 3, 6, 11—13, 16—18 (Pl. XXXVIII). To the above should be added a few carvings found by me, but which I cannot find in Bøe.

III: 3 is on the western edge of a 2 m. long block, 5.5 m. west of the stone with the "lobster"-like figures (III: 2). At least one large animal figure. — III: 6, an indistinct figure on a stone 0.85 m. long, immediately below the preceding one, in the grass. III: 11 is a carving with 2 defective, large animals

on a large block, 2 m. high, 4 m. N.E. of the large block with Bøe 493—4 (III: 10, 10 a). The largest animal 0.72 m. long.

III: 12 is on the upper side of a block which is about 1 m. high and 3—4 m. long and wide, 4.5 m. away from the foregoing, and just as far from III: 10. Here we see a few lines from what was probably a large animal of about the same type as the foregoing. Not reproduced.

III: 13 is nearly 4 m. E.N.E. of the previous figure on a low block, 2.5 m. long. Remains of a large figure of an animal. The carving is in the upper left-hand corner of the top surface, which slopes S.E. and disappears in the grassland. Not reproduced.

III: 16 is at the upper edge of a block (2.8 × 1.5 × 1 m.), which is 11 m. N.E. of Bøe 521 (III: 15) on the other side of a huge, 4 m. high block. The figure of an animal. The block is only 4.3 m. S.S.E. of the south-eastern corner of the east barn and about 9.5 m. a. s. — III: 16 a, a curved line seen on the north side of a block two metres wide, 9.4 m. east of the foregoing and at the other side of the "fountain" (the farm's brooklet). Not reproduced.

III: 17—18 (Pl. XXXVIII). III: 17, a small figure of an animal on a stone (1.35 × 0.75 × 0.32 m.) 14 m. E.S.E. of III: 16 a and 8 m. directly above the S.E. corner of the little sheep-house. — III: 18 is a carving on a loose stone about 75—100 m. east of the preceding figure, about 6 m. from the lower edge of the high mountain wall here. The stone was found in the little cleared space of the grassland. 39.1 m. a. s. A "scythe"-shaped figure.

III: 19 (Pl. XXXVIII) also on a loose stone, now at the Bergen Museum. The stone was found on the ledge above the wall just mentioned and above the foregoing figure, i. e. about 60 m. a. s. It is the highest carving that I have recorded at Vingen. It is identical with Bøe 765 and consists of a couple of curved lines ("scythe"-shaped figures?). Bøe, however, says that it was found in "Vatnet" (Group IV).

II. The section between the farm and the small river far up the fjord is called "Lägdane" and is seen in figs. 108—9. The main part consists of a large, rounded ridge, coming from far above and running E.-W. down towards the farm. On the north side it falls abruptly down towards the river.

On the lowest part of this rock and thus next to the boat-house, we first find a group of three figures of animals, Bøe 544—6; not found by me. Reproduced here p. 430. The longest figure is 0.48 m. Two of them are completely scooped out, one of them holding his head unusually high. On the rear side of the same precipice we have the solitary figure of an animal, Bøe 547 (not found by me), also completely scooped out and of about the size just mentioned. Reproduced p. 430. The body of the figure has the strange shape that we found at Lammtröa (Chapter 17), but contrary to what is the case with the animals there, it seems to have its head well lifted. Particularly the two scooped out animals on the front side of the rock are related to the animals in the following main group farther up.

Pl. XXXVII. On the part of the same ridge (its lower section, the upper one has no carvings) located above the protruding rock just discussed are a large number of carvings, particularly in the section denoted by the men in

figs. 108—9. The lowest figure is 20.41 m. a. s. according to mirror levelling. The lowest figure in the largest group is 5 m. higher. The distance from the farm (the barn) to the nearest figure in group II is about 170 m. All the figures found by me as well as their mutual location and grouping are seen in Pl. XXXVII. The whole carving surface has a maximum length of 22—23 m. excluding the isolated animal.

On the whole, Bøe (548—646) and I have here made similar drawings. He has seen some more figures than I have, but on the other hand I have a few, that he has overlooked.

When one comes from the farm, the carvings begin with those at the upper right of my plate. This plate is practically in the four directions of the compass, but with the south upwards. The first small group (Bøe 548—552) is close to the little brook which here finds its way down the rock (cf. fig. 108). — Bøe 553 is a short distance below (thus probably to the right); not found by me. It consists of a very indistinct "stave"-like (?) figure. In the following I use my plate as a basis for the expressions "above", "below", etc. In the group to the north (below in the plate), Bøe 554—8, Bøe lacks the three upper "scythe"-shaped figures, but has instead two incomplete such figures below to the left. — Farther on in the same direction we see the solitary "scythe"-shaped figure. Above it Bøe has two lines (559 and 560), which may denote a pair of legs, i. e. the remains, or the beginning of an animal.

Farther away in the same direction the large group begins: mainly consisting of "scythe"-shaped figures but also of a few "staves" and animals. In several places there are only lines or parts of "blades of scythes" or the like, but in most cases the interpretation "scythe"-figures appears to be indispensable. Even the irregular "spots" — on rare occasions round — I prefer to interpret as the beginnings of scooped out figures of the same kind. This section goes quite far down along the slope of the rock, see fig. 109. Bøe 561—633, 643—5 belong here. Generally Bøe's and my drawings are equally good, but it seems as if I have made out more complete figures. In numbers I have only one entire figure more, a small "scythe". On the other hand Bøe (576—9, 588—592, and 600) has a whole collection of such figures ("scythes" as well as "staves") that have escaped me. They are found to the right of the animal "in the scythe" at the very bottom. In addition there are two "scythes" (Bøe 627—8), a couple of metres above the "stave" at the extreme left, and a large "scythe" with two "horns" (Bøe 633) about 2 metres "higher than the top figure in the large group". Nos. 628 and 633 reproduced p. 430.

Towards the south, i. e. in the upper part of the plate, are a few dispersed groups of "scythes" (plus one "stave") and farthest away an isolated such figure up on the very ridge of the rock. Here, too, Bøe's and my drawings agree, except that I have a few more "scythes" in the group on the extreme left. In this part of the plate we find the three "scythes" seen in fig. 110.

Finally there is in Group II also a small figure of an animal drawn in outline, lower than any other figure and quite alone, about 11 m. E. 10° N. of the three "scythes" in the lower left-hand corner in the plate. Plaster-casts of

this animal and of a few typical "scythes" were made for the Bergen Museum. I also made paper mouldings.

Fig. 110 gives a good idea of the technique used here when carving these figures. The whole surface is uniformly sunk with close, well-calculated strokes. — The largest "scythe" (Böe 633) has a maximum height from the point of the "handle" to the back of the "blade" of 0.55 m., a maximum width in the longitudinal direction of the blade of 0.38 m. This is the largest figure of its kind at Vingen. It is reproduced p. 430. The smallest (not in Böe) in the upper part of the largest group in Pl. XXXVII is about 0.09 m. high and 0.10 m. wide. The "staves" are of an average height and width of 0.32 and 0.20 m., respectively. It is often difficult to distinguish between these two types of figures. It is evident that they are connected in one way or other or even blend with each other. — The lengths of the animal figures vary between 0.32 and 0.71 m.

I. This group is on the mountain wall bordering the small river on the north, see fig. 104. The river runs between two ridges, the one just discussed (by Group II) which falls abruptly N. (figs. 108—109), and this one by Group I, which generally slopes about 45° S. Between these ridges, which both end at the shore of the fjord, the river-bed in front of the carvings is quite wide and filled with blocks (see fig. 108). The differing locations of Groups I and II are remarkable. The former down by the river-bed and on a surface sloping steeply southwards, the other way up on the steep ridge on a surface sloping faintly northward. Perhaps the definite difference also in the contents of these carvings may have something to do with their different locations — or the other way round.

The distance from the farm to the westernmost figures is less than 200 m. The distance to the shore is about 20 m. and the lowest figure is 7.66 m. a. s. Böe has 8.25, 8.5, and 8.65 m. a. s. (*l. c.* p. 19) for the lowest figures. This entire section covered by carvings is 51.8 m. long.

Near the disembogement of the river we find the group of carvings seen in Pl. XXXIV, which has a length of 10.7 m. The river-bed is here filled with large stones and blocks, see fig. 106. The rock immediately above is smooth and well suited for carvings. Due to lack of paper I was unable to reproduce them natural size, so this plate as well as the next one have been made by drawing from a number of photographs and by taking careful measurements. For this reason these plates are of an entirely different appearance to the others, since the width of the lines never finds its right expression, but only the sweep of the lines. But the width of the lines can be studied in Pl. XXXV, where five figures belonging to this group are reproduced, traced in the usual manner.

At the western end we see two animals above each other, Böe 647, a, b. My reading is better seen in Pl. XXXV. Our two drawings agree fairly well, but mine is more complete. Length 0.69—0.74 m. Böe has measured the height a. s. from the upper line of the seaweeds to the lowest figure and has fixed it at 8.65 m. The rock rises 8 m. above these animals. Far up there Böe found insignificant remains of the figure of an animal (Böe 648).

To the right of the two first-mentioned figures we see two others, also above each other. The lower one is better seen in Pl. XXXV and is identical with Böe 649, which, however, lacks the head. As far as the location is concerned the upper one corresponds to Böe 650, according to his text on p. 61, but the shape is quite different, see fig. here p. 430. It is possible that we are here concerned with two different figures. See below. Böe 650 is of the same type and size as the following figure.

To the right of the preceding figures we see a solitary animal, identical with Böe 651. It is seen in fig. 106. It is the lowest figure in the entire group. — Still farther away we see the remains of the figure of an animal, still less visible in Böe 653. Above it he has the figure of an animal (652) which in this place is missing in my drawing. The figure reproduced by Böe, however, seems to be identical with the upper one in the pair at the left, for which reason it is probable that the figures have been exchanged, Böe 650 having changed places with 652. It is clearly visible from my photographs that the position of my figures is sure. Possibly Böe 650 stands above his 653.

Above and to the right we see two animals standing close beneath each other, which are fairly similar in Böe's drawing (655—6). My reading is best seen in Pl. XXXV. The upper animal has a strange series of curved lines on top of the back (as also Böe 60 and 520). Böe interprets them as the drawing of a snake (*l. c.* p. 32), which, however, I cannot agree to. In my drawing, moreover, there are definite intervals between the curves. — The lower animal is drawn with very fine lines. — To the right of these figures Böe has insignificant remains of lines (inside drawings of animals?), Böe 657. — Below the two figures I have a few fragments of lines which by Böe's reading (No. 654) are proved to belong to one and the same animal, more than 0.8 m. long (in a complete state probably about 1.10 m.). Reproduced p. 430.

There is a space of 25.5 m. between this figure and my second group here (Pl. XXXVI), in which space I cannot make out any carvings. But Böe has here found at least three figures of animals (658—660), all in a very poor condition. One of them is reproduced here p. 430.

Then we have the carvings in my Pl. XXXVI. The panel is 15.5 m. l. and runs obliquely across the rock which here is 17.7 m. high. See fig. 104, where all the figures are faintly visible except the one at the right-hand margin of the plate. See also fig. 107. In order to get to these carvings one could make use of a ledge in the rock at the very bottom and then small cracks and protrusions here and there. But it was necessary to be tied to a rope suspended from above. Probably the Stone Age artist himself made use of the same device. The difficulty of standing securely — even with the aid of a rope — is probably the reason for so many good panels here being unused. It has been impossible to reach them. — Below the carving is a small pool, formed by the river, which still more hampers the climber.

On the extreme left in the plate we see two incomplete figures of animals which may correspond to Böe 661—3 judging by their location (*cf.* his fig. 23). But the figures do not correspond very well, probably on account of

their indistinctness, which may have given rise to misinterpretations on the part of either reader. They are "schwer zu erkennen", Böe says. One fig. reproduced here p. 430.

Above and to the right of the preceding figures my plate shows a number of indistinct lines which merely indicate that there were once a number of animal figures here, perhaps 6 or 7. According to Böe's fig. 23 (*l. c.* p. 61) his figs. 664—670 are located at this spot but it is not possible to identify our figures here either, probably for the reason just mentioned. In many instances Böe has made out more distinct figures. Böe 668 reproduced p. 430.

At the bottom of the plate we also have a few small groups of the same indistinct kind. They correspond to Böe 671 (the two pairs of legs at the bottom in my drawing) and 672—3 (the lines above and to the left of them).

To the right we then have a large, diagonally rising group of animals, about 38, more or less complete or wholly fragmentary. They correspond to Böe 674—710. A careful comparison discloses that I have 6—7 not in Böe, while he has 3—4 which I have not seen. Among these latter Böe 680 seems to resemble a "stave", but he says nothing to that effect in his text. ("Nos. 679—680. Fast verschwundene Reste von Tieren"). One of the animals in Böe's version (698?) is wholly scooped out. Otherwise our readings agree on the whole. The upper figure (Böe 710) is re-drawn in Pl. XXXV from a tracing, which, however, we made without being able to make out the width of the lines, for which reason it does not give a true impression of the original.

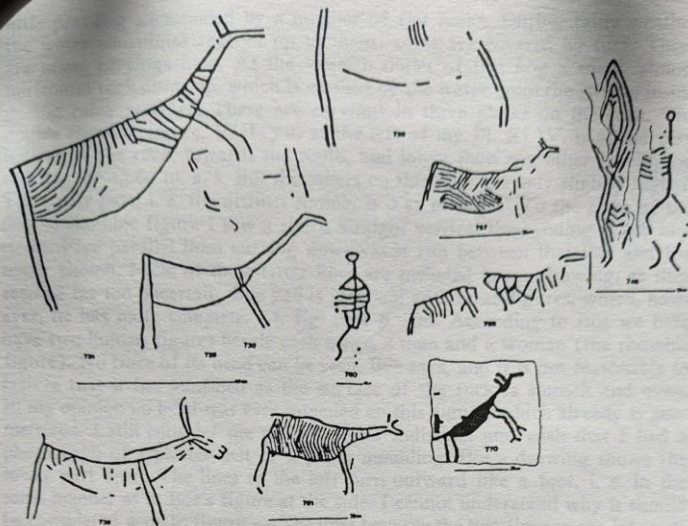
In front of the latter figure Böe has a few indistinct lines (Böe 711—712), not found by me.

Above and to the right of the preceding figure we see the highest group of carvings with about 12 animals or fragments of animals, corresponding to Böe 713—724. Here, too, our readings are practically the same, my drawings perhaps a little more complete, however.

On the extreme right we have the last figure in the group, an incomplete animal, not in Böe. — Farther up along the river we find many more good panels, unused in spite of their apparently being more accessible than the ones taken into use.

VII. "Høla". At the innermost end of the fjord there is a cove practically parallel to the river we have just left. Cf. fig. 102, in which Group I is denoted by a cross at the right edge of the picture and the cove in question is visible near the middle of the figure. The hollow running down to this cove is called Høla ("the hollow"). Here, too, we see traces of drawings, discovered by Böe, but only in two places distinct enough to have been reproduced (Böe 725—6). It is just barely possible to see that they represent figures of animals. One is in a rock south of the hollow, the other on a large block way up in Høla.

VIII. *Vingen-neset*. About 800 m. W.N.W. of the westernmost carvings at Vingen the low cape called Vingen-neset protrudes from the high and steep mountain, which otherwise limits the Vingen fjord in the north. The cape is visible in figs. 108, 112, 117, and details of the ground in figs. 120—



Vingen. Some figures in Groups VIII and IV (one animal) after Böe and with his numbering.

123. It is filled with small rocks cropping out of the turf here and there, some of these rocks containing carvings. There may possibly be more carvings here, now hidden by soil. These carvings are found in two different localities, in a row of fairly steep rocks running W.-E. and facing south (VIII: 1—6), and on rocks practically on a level with the ground near the small bog in the middle of the ness (VIII: 7 a—f).

VIII: 1. When rowing from Vingen one lands in a small cove on the southern shore of the ness, where there is a boathouse ("nauste") and a cowshed for summer use. A small depression runs here bounded on the north by a long ledge sloping 45° or more. About 30 m. from the shore we find the animal figure VIII: 1 seen in fig. 122 and in the upper left-hand corner of Pl. XLIII. It is practically identical to Böe 727. Length 0.82 m. (My notes state 0.95 m., for which reason it is possible that more of the animal may have been made out after the drawing was made.) According to mirror leveling it is 8 m. a. s. (Böe has 8.3 m.). The rock flakes above and the animal is partly damaged (the tail).

VIII: 2. About 25 m. farther away towards the west and a couple of metres higher up we find the next animal, VIII: 2, i. e. we see there only 2 pairs of legs 0.65 m. long. Not reproduced by me. Böe 728 shows one of the pairs of legs and a couple of other peculiar figures (?) or probably parts of figures. Here as in VIII: 1 the rock is smooth and long, for which reason it is strange

that we do not find more carvings here. An ideal location, not least for the one who should carve the figures. 5—6 m. farther west, after the turf had been removed, Bøe found the animal figures 729—731, reproduced here p. 440, the longest one of which is 1.1 m. long. The smaller complete figure, too, has had inside lines, which, however, no longer could be made out. The figures are threatened by flaking here also. Bøe 732 is 1.5 m. higher up on the same rock. Badly damaged and indistinct; reproduced here p. 440.

VIII: 3. About 75 m. west of the first figure (VIII: 1) I found in 1913 a large animal (VIII: 3). Length 1.08 m. But it could not be found again in 1917, and therefore could not be reproduced, in spite of careful searches. Probably the figure was at the extreme eastern end of the same rock as the following group, for there in 1917 I could see traces of lines in a couple of places. Not in Bøe.

VIII: 4. The group is seen at the upper right of Pl. XLIII, and is placed about 80 m. to the west of the first figure, in the lowest section of the rock, immediately inside a few boulders. The rock is reproduced in fig. 120. The carving is about six feet high. It should be about 10 m. a. s. Bøe has here four, possibly five figures of animals, and a few fragments of lines (No. 733—8). They are all found in my drawing except a small very fragmentary animal at the left. In addition my drawing contains four small figures of animals and a number of line combinations. Where our drawings agree they are practically speaking identical. The largest animals have a length of about 1.1 m. Here, too, the rock flakes.

VIII: 5. About 9 m. farther west on the same rock and at the same height we find the animals, VIII: 5, seen at the bottom of Pl. XLIII. In 1913 I saw 5 or 6 different animals here. Bøe (739—41, 742) has four animals here and I have four too, but each of us has one more and one less than the other. I only a fragment, however. There are thus five figures. Cf. fig. here p. 440. Where our drawings agree, they are fairly similar. But the upper right-hand animal in my drawing has inside lines also in the upper half of the body.

VIII: 5 a. 20—25 m. farther west, at the very edge of the same rock and quite close to a sharp cleft, which separates this carving from the next one, I found the carving, VIII: 5 a, seen in the lower right-hand corner of Pl. XLIII. It is identical to Bøe 743. The upper section seems to be a fragmentary animal. — Two metres to the west we find Bøe 744 on a flaking rock. Indistinct figure of an animal. — Bøe 745 is a similar indistinct animal high up on a rock on the other side of a small cleft and above a few large blocks. Neither of these seen by me.

VIII: 6. At the extreme end of the ness, which points S.W., about 50 m. from the end (with large rocks outside) and about the same distance (about 30 m.) from the shore on both sides, I found in 1913 a fragmentary carving of an animal. 8.9 m. a. s. In 1917 I here found a group (VIII: 6) of 5—6 animals, see the upper part of Pl. XLIV (not in Bøe). The line which seems to form the upper outline of the neck of the animal below at the left probably does not belong to the original figure.

VIII: 7 a. In the middle of the low ness there is a small hollow with a

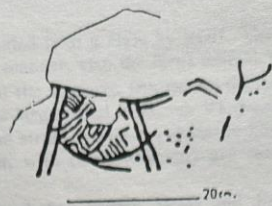
little peat-bog surrounded by a number of flat rocks. During rainy weather the water sometimes reaches up to them; some are covered by turf. There are many carvings here. At the western outlet of this bog a small, almost horizontal rock crops up, which is washed by the water from the swamp inside during rainy weather. There are carvings in three places on the rock. The double rhombic figure, VIII: 7 a, at the left of my Pl. XLIV, is at the very bottom of the rock, towards the south, and lower than any other carving on this bog, or 13.60 m. a. s. But the others on this rock are only slightly higher. The upper part, i. e. the distinct rhomb, is 0.47 m. high.<sup>7</sup> To the right of the double rhombic figure I saw a short, straight vertical line, ending above in a circle. Five parallel lines curving downwards run between that line and the upper rhomb. None of these latter lines are included in my drawing, as they seemed far too uncertain. Bøe 746 is identical with these figures, which, however, he has more complete. Cf. fig. here p. 440. According to Bøe we here have two human figures beside each other, a man and a woman (the rhombic figure). No trace of its head can be seen, Bøe says, and it is not reasonable to believe that it has vanished as the surface of the rock is smooth and even. In my opinion no head was ever intended on this figure, which already is geometrized. I still consider the picture rather indistinct and wish that I had a photograph of a plaster-cast or a paper moulding. Bøe's drawing shows the lower part open. The lines to the left turn outward like a foot, i. e. in the same manner as in Bøe's figure at the side. I cannot understand why it should be considered a male figure. — The lines between the two figures are interesting. Was there once a third figure here? The rock is badly damaged and full of striae. According to Bøe's drawing the double rhombic figure is about 0.80 m. high and the other one slightly more than 0.60 m.

VIII: 7 b, c. 2—2.5 m. northward in the longitudinal direction of the rhombic figure we find on the same rock the confused figures VIII: 7 b—c at the right in the middle of the same plate XLIV. They are seen to the right in fig. 123, where also the rhombic figure is visible far to the left on the rock. There is nothing more to be said about these fragmentary figures except that they are remains of greatly damaged figures of animals. They almost correspond to Bøe 747—752, though there are various differences.

VIII: e. On a smooth rock 2.75 m. westward, and on the other side of the western bed of the brook, we find carvings VIII: 7 e, at the bottom of Pl. XLIV. The rock slopes only 10°. We here find an ornamental figure, probably double-rhombic, but not quite so geometrized as in the above case. About 0.25 m. high, incomplete. Above, on the other side of the confused lines, a small figure of an animal with horns. The withers are denoted on the back by means of a hump-like addition. These two figures correspond to Bøe 753—4, which, however, are much less distinct. Bøe considers that the ornamental figure is that of a woman. — One metre south on the same rock we find Bøe 755. Not found by me. The figure consists of an animal's head only, the rest is destroyed. — One metre to the west we find Bøe 756 on the same

<sup>7</sup> Due to an error at the electrotyping-works the scale of this plate is incorrect. It can be corrected according to the measures of the upper rhomb stated above.

Vingen. The only animal figure in Group IX (Henöya). After Bøe.



rock, not found by me. May possibly be a piece of a rather big animal figure, completely hollowed out, but looks doubtful. On the south edge of the same rock, close to the turf, we have Bøe 757-8, three defective figures of animals, not found by me. Reproduced here p. 440.

VIII: d. About 7 m. north of the large rhombic figure in the bed of the brook we see a small rock of the same kind, fig. 121, in which the figures (VIII: 7 d) have been carved that we see at the left in the lower row of Pl. XLIV. They are identical to Bøe 759, where they have been reversed, however. It seems to be a small figure of an animal (?). I cannot make out the rest. The rock slopes northward about 30°. The left section has here been covered with a layer of turf, one foot thick. — Bøe 760 is excavated by Bøe on the eastern slope of the same rock, down by the edge of the bog. It is a small human figure, about 0.38 m. high. Cf. fig. here p. 440.

VIII: f. About 15 m. west of the double rhombic figure and about six feet higher on a practically horizontal rock we see the small figure of an animal (VIII: 7 f), found in the lower right-hand corner of my Pl. XLIV. It is identical to Bøe 763, which, however, has no inside drawings although Bøe has seen remains of them. About 3 m. south on the same rock we have Bøe 761-2, which he has dug out from under the turf. A complete animal figure and one animal head, the body flaked away. Cf. fig. here p. 440.

IX. *Henöya*. Bing reports that carvings have been found also at the Vingelven farm, nearly 2 km. west of Vingen, (*l.c.* p. 36). His source of information was the then owner of the farm, a son of Thue Vingen's. They are said to be figures of animals. But the information I obtained about the same matter at the time of my visit to Vingen was too vague to lead to a visit, and as Bøe has nothing about this either, it is reasonable to believe that the information was without foundation. But it is certain that there is a good chance of finding carvings here.

At the *Henöya* farm, 5 km. to the west of Vingen, one solitary carving has been found of the same type as those at Vingen. It is on a small, square block of stone (63 x 60 cm.), found in cultivated land, and which has now been sent to the Bergen Museum. Bøe (*l.c.* p. 69-70) has visited the place in 1925. The rock is the same kind as at Vingen.

The carving is reproduced above and consists of a typical Vingen animal and a few indistinct lines carved with the same technique as at Vingen.

As Bøe says nothing about location, height a. s., etc., beyond the words "auf bebautem Felde", it is reasonable to surmise that the rock was not at a lower position than the Vingen carvings. This probably also eliminates the assumption that the rock may have been taken there from Vingen. If so, it should have been lying on the shore.

The carvings at Vingen are surprisingly numerous. In his work Bøe has 778 different numbers, which, however, can be increased to about 800, as in some cases he has several figures under the same number. Upon comparing the above material it has turned out that I have a very considerable "deficiency" in comparison to Bøe. But this was to be expected, as I used less than a fourth of the time he spent here, had fewer people at my disposal, and did not make any excavations with a view to finding new material. To this comes that I generally did not include other carvings than those that I could give a reasonably satisfactory interpretation. Nevertheless I have a fair number of figures that have escaped Bøe. That brings the total number of known carvings at Vingen up to at least 850, a number which makes it probable that a considerable after-crop may be expected there.

As Bøe says this is the largest carving field in Norway, but it is not so certain that it is the largest one in Scandinavia and Northern Europe. The large carving locality at Nämforsen in Northern Sweden seems to be richer.

Technically the method of cutting this mass of figures is about the same throughout. A line or a surface was cut to an insignificant depth by means of a pointed implement, from which in most cases distinct marks can yet be seen (pitting). The lines do not seem to have been polished or touched up in any other way. On the other hand, it is only natural that quite different degrees of cutting are seen. Some figures are smoothly and carefully cut down to the desired depth, others are only in an incipient stage. In rare cases we see careless cutting, but generally speaking the carving is the work of highly skilful hands. The widths of the lines may differ even in one and the same figure, but in most cases their edges and bottoms are rather smooth. The latter are not rounded, but plane.

The implement used may very well have been a stone, constantly kept sharp and pointed. The work was carried out with close, quick, and sure blows. But there are naturally variations here too. The implement was not always so carefully selected or kept so sharp and pointed, which sometimes is mirrored in the result. Then the flat bottom does not turn out so well. Bøe's example (No. 769) that an edge-tool was used at least in one instance, does not seem convincing.

From a technical point of view the Vingen carvings are often small masterpieces. Among many examples we can take the "scythe shapes" in Group II, many animals in Group VI, etc. Cf. figs. 110 and 118.

In only a few cases we have other lines than the shallow ones with flat bottoms, more pregnant lines rounded at the bottom, or else only a roughening of the surface. But in both cases pitting was used. The roughening should mainly be looked upon as a preliminary stage of the most common type, while



the line whose cross-section is rounded is in a class by itself. The large bird in Group VI is carved in the latter manner, also the large animal V: 1.

The figures are carved as well in the surfaces formed by the heads of the strata as in the top layers. Thus the large panel in Group VI is carved in the surface formed by the heads of the strata, while for instance Groups I (on the river) and VIII (Vingen-neset, with one exception) are carved on the top surface of the layers.

Some carvings are better preserved than others. Wear and disintegration have had different effects, which explains — as pointed out by Bøe — that even the same types of figures, though within different groups, may have been preserved to varying degrees. This may be due to purely atmospheric influences, the direction faced by the rock, its slope, etc., having played decisive parts. But when different degrees of preservation occur in different types on the very same rock, for instance in the two main types at Hammeren (the large panel in my Group VI), Bøe (*l.c.* p. 43) considers that this must mean a chronological difference between these types. It is very likely that the figures in this case are of different ages, but the proof of this does not lie in the fact that one type just here is more worn than the other, particularly as the two types are mainly concentrated to two different parts of the rock. For it should be remembered that great parts of this rock only fifty years ago were covered with turf and consequently may have been so for a very long time past while other parts may always have been exposed (see the introduction to this chapter). — The interval of time that *may* have elapsed between the appearance of the two types here can moreover not have been very long for which reason it cannot possibly to any extent worth mentioning be reflected in the degree of wear.

Bøe attaches importance to the locations of the different carvings and considers that this factor also should be included in the discussion regarding the mutual difference in age. On the supposition that it was the chase of deer that was the reason for the carvings, he considers it natural that the earliest carvings were made at or near the place of the kill, and the subsequent ones farther away as and when there was place for them. His opinion is thus that the carvings were placed so close to the goal as possible in order to attract the game, and that they indicate the direction of the drive towards the place where the killing of the game could best be accomplished (*l.c.* p. 45). On the basis of this argument Bøe considers that the lower half of Hammeren (the large picture in my Group VI, Pl. XLI) and the carvings north of the river (my Group I) are the oldest.

This is a sensible argument. But it suffers from certain inconsistencies. It must give rise to astonishment that the rocks in Group I are not more closely covered with figures. There is good space there that has not been utilized and that should have been used before other more remote parts were taken into use. The same applies to the large panel in Group VI, where the upper half in Bøe's opinion is considerably younger than the lower.

If we leave the technique and start out on an analysis from the point of view of style, it is quite clear from the very beginning that the small technical masterpieces referred to above do not at once appear very artistic. Among other things it is difficult even to determine the species of animals intended to be portrayed here. See my presentation p. 420 above and the following. Of course this need not intimate lacking ability, but only the accentuation of an impelled style of a special character. I consider it absolutely precluded that some of the carvings may be ascribed to children (Bøe *l.c.* p. 42). The style itself is too decided everywhere, and the conceptions connected with the carvings can hardly have left room for childish activities. But it is possible, as pointed out also by Bøe, to take into account varying degrees of artistic skill.

As to the different elements (motifs) of the figures it is clear that we firstly have a main mass of quadrupeds, secondly a large number of figures seemingly representing one or more objects (the "scythes" and "staves"), thirdly a small number of figures resembling humans of different kinds, and lastly a bird. Bøe also believes that he can make out some snakes. I do not find this latter interpretation convincing. See above p. 419. Cf. Bøe 60,96—97, 235.

Bøe (*l.c.* p. 37) and I both consider that the round or irregular "hollows" seen here and there are the remains or the beginnings of figures, animals, or something else. I look upon indistinct or solitary lines in the same way. The figures resembling fish-hooks mentioned by Bøe (p. 33) upon closer scrutiny seem to segregate into "staves" or "scythes" (cf. Bøe 317, 320, 489).

Generally speaking a sort of distribution of these elements can be observed. Figures of animals occur everywhere, but there are extremely few in Group II. "Staves" or "scythes" do not seem to occur near the shore (except farthest away, behind Hammeren), but farther inland and then everywhere from Group II to Group VI. They are not on the front side of Hammeren, not in the lower part of Group V, and not in Groups I (possibly one exception, Bøe 680) or VIII. No figures resembling humans occur in Groups I—II and only in exceptional cases in Groups V—VI, in other words they seem to avoid the large, collected groups.

These observations may have no significance, but on the other hand they may. I cannot see that they have any connection with the chronological problems.

The quadrupeds are the most useful elements for the purpose of settling the question of style. As already mentioned there are certain difficulties in establishing the one or several species reproduced here. Bøe rightly considers that the main mass are deer. Personally I do not wish to say more about the rest than that the motif everywhere should be looked for within the Cervidae. The figures that Bøe doubtfully interprets as dogs (*l.c.* p. 32) should, I believe, really be considered to be unsuccessful drawings of deer. On the other hand it is possible that the small animals, Bøe 118, 250, 381—2 (see figs. pp. 418, 427) and 479 (fig. p. 426), are supposed to represent elks. I have three of them

V: 7, V: 27 and in Pl. XLI. And, what is more, the latter animal seems to have a chin-tuft.

The size varies considerably, according to Bøe from 0.15 to 1.85 m., and so does the manner of drawing. The profile drawing<sup>8</sup> is common to them all. Most often this is accomplished by outline drawing, sometimes by scooping out the entire surface of the figure, and sometimes by a combination of these two methods. To this should be added a few cases of bodies drawn with a single line, but they are so few that the question arises if they were so originally. As is often the case in this art, a deviation from the profile drawing is sometimes made with regard to antlers and ears.<sup>9</sup>

As a rule the heads are turned right, for which reason Bøe (p. 44) believes that this was the position that came most natural to the artist. But there are quite a few animals turning left (I have counted 45 in Bøe, and I have a few more). It is my opinion that the position first drawn generally was repeated. For instance, practically all the animals of one group are found to face left (Bøe 358—370).

No combined groups of any kind, whether of animals mutually or of animals and humans, or of others, can be established in any single case, on the basis of the play of the lines themselves. Bøe (p. 45) gives an excellent explanation of the fact that some groups of animals seemingly are walking in herds. It is simply the lack of good surfaces that forces the figures together in such groups. But when Bøe, though doubtfully, believes that he can see coition scenes in a few places (Bøe 56—57, 66—67, 396—397), I cannot agree with him. Another thing is that animal figures close to each other, behind or on top of each other, may have some definite significance which we cannot now make out.

I consider the position of the body to be mainly stereotype. There are certainly a number of variations in the position of the legs as well as that of the neck, head, and croup, but I look upon these variations as traditional elements, the evolution of which we can follow at least in part. The animal in an upright position of repose is evidently the one predominant presentation.

But in a few cases it is difficult to escape the impression that the animal is in a stage of violent motion. For instance Bøe 146 (my VI: 94), 544, 630 (my Group II), 651 (my Group I), and others. The greatly curved back, the erect head, and the forward and backward motion of the often widely spread legs seem to denote this. But here, too, I put more faith in a variation of the immobile position, above all for the reason that we see so little motion on the whole in older stages of this art. And the confinement of style no doubt becomes greater with the increased schematization. The variations then must be due to the fact that different lines of development meet, which will be discussed presently.

There are a few interesting cases of more patent motion expressed by the

<sup>8</sup> Bøe (*l. c.* p. 32) conceives certain drawings ("the lobster-like animals" to represent animals seen from above or from below (the extended bodies of dead animals), but I have another interpretation; see below.

<sup>9</sup> A few seeming exceptions as regards the ears should not be considered in the discussion.

body of the animal, i. e. apparent exceptions or deviations from the stereotype line of development. Those are Bøe 250 (my V: 27), 381, and 479, all with their heads greatly lowered. Particularly Bøe 381 undoubtedly gives an impression of intentional motion. But here, too, I am inclined to see a traditional connection backward in time. We find this feature of lowered heads in the older stages of petroglyphic art, not least in the elks. And I have just intimated above that here and in a few other small figures we possibly encounter figures of elks. It is certainly of interest, however, that they are all so small, actually the smallest figures in the entire Vingen carving field.

Most of the animals have two pairs of legs or rather leg-lines, but a considerable number (80 or 90) have only one line for each pair of legs. Most of these latter are small animals of the types encountered at the top of Pl. XLI. — In most cases the legs are more or less straight. It is sometimes difficult to decide whether a curve of the leg-line is intentional or not. But a large number undoubtedly have definitely curved legs, sometimes one of the pairs of lines (or one line, where there is only one), sometimes both pairs, and at times only below or above, or both above and below.

This is where we most readily find the leading motif of the evolution. In my opinion none of these curves illustrate motion, but originate from the bent knee, which already at an early stage makes its appearance in petroglyphic art, and which has one of its most striking manifestations in the elk at Rödöy (Chapter 9). The large deer to the right in Pl. XLI (Bøe 18) is a good representative of the development from the Rödöy stage. At the top and to the right in Pl. XXXII (Bogge I) we have what is probably a younger relative, and the reindeer at Sletjord (Chapter 2, Pl. III) is about contemporary. Another contemporary form is seen in Vingen V: 1 (Pl. XXXVIII, Bøe 386).

It is my opinion that the two Vingen animals last mentioned represent an older stage of development than the main group of animal figures here. It is fairly easy to point out some of their nearest successors, for instance in Pl. XLI, the animal below the bird (see better Pl. XL), also the animal at the right of the human figure, and the animal nearly 6 m. to the right in the same row (see better Pl. XL, Group VI: 46—52). In the chain of evolution the figure first mentioned seems to stand immediately after the large deer on the extreme right, or is possibly a contemporary, the two others belonging to younger stages. Still younger stages of development are seen on the extreme right in the same plate XLI (Bøe No. 4), etc., etc.

It is evident that strange curves of the legs, as for instance in VI: 92 (Bøe 145), VI: 98 (Bøe 164), and Bøe 170, should be explained as echoes of forms such as those just discussed. This is also true in the cases when the curve of the leg has been reversed and where they sometimes give the impression of a leaping animal, which explanation Bøe advances in a couple of instances (e. g. *l. c.* pp. 29 and 36).

The leg detail also gives us a certain insight into another feature, so very characteristic of Vingen, i. e. the inside drawing. We find that the inside drawing in the large deer at the right in Pl. XLI (see better XL) is of an irregular,

crudely net-like character. A definite irregularity in the same respect seems to prevail in the deer V: 1, though the inside drawing there is interrupted by other, intersecting animal figures. We see the same thing in the animal below the bird in Pl. XLI (see better Pl. XL).

Figures with more schematically curved legs, see some above mentioned examples from the same place as well as others, have a strong tendency towards regular inside drawings, parallel transverse lines, oblique lines, intersecting or angled lines (see the animal in Pl. XLI above the largest figure, or better in Pl. XL, or Bøe 46). We even see such lines in rhombic arrangements in a still later stage of development, as regards the legs, viz. the animal below to the left of the largest animal in plate XLI (Bøe 43 is better), and animals in Pl. XXXV, XLIII etc.

Another detail should be noted. In the deer subdivided by a network of lines at the right in Pl. XLI (better in Pl. XL), the proportions of the body are still good with certain naturalistically correct details, such as the course of the line of the back, the upper line of the neck, the posture of the head, and an antler, which gives an idea of the species of the animal. In its successors (with regard to the changes in the drawing of the legs) it can be seen how these traits deteriorate and how the croup becomes elevated in the strange manner, so typical of Vingen. See for instance Pl. XLI, on the extreme right (better in Pl. XL).

Taking the latter figure as an example, we obtain a clear conception of how the widely spread pairs of legs mentioned above originated. They came into existence simply by the lines below the bends of the legs being eliminated. These latter parts have lost their significance, they have become superfluous. Thereby we have reached an understanding of the origin of the most typical groups here at Vingen and a definite sequence has been given to large parts of these carvings.

The types of animals represented in fairly large numbers above all in the upper half of Pl. XLI do not fit into this series. Not without much ado at any rate. Generally they are very small two-legged animals with straight legs, rigid bodies, but nevertheless fairly proportional. Some of them have a striking resemblance to animals in Swedish localities. I am thinking first of all of the rock-painting at Flatruet and of the carvings at Nämforsen. On the other hand they are undoubtedly related to the carvings at Balsfjord A and to certain types in the carvings of the Bronze Age. — Sometimes we find here that the animal's body is completely or partially scooped out, occasionally combined with ornamental lines inside the body. The regularity — and also the types — of this ornamentation corresponds with some of those that can be observed in the above-mentioned late series of figures, for which reason there is a certain probability for their being contemporaneous. This assumption is intensified when a comparison is made with the rather unique VI: 91 (Bøe 136—140), Pl. XLII. Here, too, bodies of animals are partly scooped out, while others are filled with the same simple transverse lines that were so common in the group of small animals in VI: 1—72 (Pl. XLI). In VI: 91 we see another late feature, the claw-like feet of the type we encountered in

the carving at Lammtröa (Chapter 17, see Pl. XXVI), and which we also saw in a couple of cases at Bogge I.

This connection with Lammtröa is so much the more interesting as we also find it in a few other, isolated cases at Vingen. For instance the animal with claws, Bøe 770, reproduced p. 440, which, in addition, with its suspended belly-line somewhat resembles the style at Lammtröa. In the same manner possibly (but not definitely) Bøe 349 and 252 (better in my figure V: 26 a) and maybe in a couple of others. But the Lammtröa type is probably best visible in figures such as Bøe 230 (my VI: 87), as regards the line of the belly and the inside drawing, and above all in Bøe 547, reproduced p. 430. It is evident both from the shape and location that this animal is directly connected with the other animals of Group II. It also leads us to a connection with body-outlines of the kind often found in Group I, but also in other places at Vingen, e. g. VI: 91. It seems most natural, however, for the Lammtröa convergence to be a final stage at Vingen, i. e. succeeding the forms just mentioned with examples from Groups I and VI.

This relation to Lammtröa is a good basis for relative chronological speculations.

The connection that we thus indirectly have secured in two instances with the rock-carving art of the Bronze Age can be strengthened by the very few animal bodies drawn with a single line, and by the few figures of animals, too, represented by VI: 94 (Bøe 148), Bøe 185 b, 487, though all of them a little uncertain. Their bodies are drawn with parallel lines, which do not meet, but continue in the hindlegs.

Among the animal figures, however, there are a couple that are very important but which have so far been overlooked. They are the large animal drawn in outline (see figure here above p. 418) and the bird, both on the big panel Group VI (Pl. XLI).

Bøe says about the former (*l.c.* p. 31): "Das grösste Tier, No. 82. — gehört in eine besondere Klasse. Es ist jetzt stark verwittert, macht aber den Eindruck, so lebendig und naturgetreu dargestellt zu sein wie es sonst in Vingen nicht vorkommt." He adds (p. 48): "Ist sicher ein grosses, völlig ausgeführtes Tier gewesen, wovon das meiste durch Verwitterung verschwunden ist. Das übriggebliebene lässt sich mit genauer Not in einem dünnen Strich erkennen." In his final survey of the style (p. 43), however, Bøe completely neglects this figure as well as that of the bird.

If Bøe's conception of the antler is correct, the animal is a deer. Whatever species it is, it is an animal of about natural size and naturalistic in its main features, among which the line of the throat and the line of the posterior should be specially mentioned. It is not safe to say much more, but the shape of the front-leg and its application to the body indicate a fairly advanced stage of the purely naturalistic art. Tentatively I should like to place the figure in the Rödöy stage or somewhat earlier.

I reach the same result with regard to the bird (see Pl. XL—XLI) which I unhesitatingly place in approximate parity with the birds at Hammer (Chap-

ter 15, Pl. XXII).<sup>10</sup> The character of the lines is also entirely different from that we otherwise (with few exceptions) encounter at Vingen. Cf. above p. 420—1, 445.

A. I look upon the two animals just mentioned as the oldest at Vingen, engraved in one of the best carving panels found in this locality. It is probable that at one time there were more figures of this oldest stratum here. An after-examination with the specific purpose of bringing out possible remnants of them would perhaps produce results. I call this stratum *Vingen A*.

B. I consider the next style-group to be represented by the two largest figures of deer with curved legs which were dealt with above and are seen in the left- and right-hand lower corners of the same panel (Pl. XLI). Also the large animal, V: 1 (Pl. XXXIX), whose lines, too, were of a different character to those of the figures generally found at Vingen. The lines subdividing the body are abundant but not yet clearly geometrically arranged. The whole style of the animal gives it a definite priority as compared with the other figures on the same rock, possibly with the exception of the animal whose head sticks up by the front-leg of the former. This head should perhaps be placed in the same style-group as the deer. — I call this style-group *Vingen B*.

C. To this group I refer such figures of animals whose curved legs still show definite relationship to Group B, thus in Pl. XLI the animal (better in Pl. XL) below the figure of the bird, the animal to the right of the human figure (i. e. Bøe 60), the animal ca. 6 m. to the right in the same row (Bøe 35), and others, but also other animals elsewhere. For instance VI: 80 (Bøe 210), etc., II: 23 (Bøe 646), and a few animals in group I, the large carving, Pl. XXXVI. I call the style-group *Vingen C*.

D. The next style-group contains schematized pairs of legs with a sharp angular bend. The figure on the extreme right in Pl. XLI is a good representative, also VI: 99 (Bøe 170?), VI: 83 (Bøe 219), and a couple in Group I, the left section (Pl. XXXIV—XXXV). The subdivision is greatly geometrized, the croup occasionally swung upward. *Vingen D*.

E. The large mass of straight, but widely spread pairs of legs (Bøe: "animals on the leap") belong here, a type of figure that we never see in Group VI except in a preliminary stage, for instance VI: 94 (Bøe 146), on rare occasions in the intermediary groups, but very often in Groups II and I. The croup is swung upward, nearly on a level with the head, the inside drawings greatly geometrized. The animals at Vingen-neset with similar bodies and inside drawings are definitely parallel to this latter group, though — as far as the legs are concerned — they seem to have followed a slightly different line of development. *Vingen E*.

<sup>10</sup> I am really not sure if the peculiar curved line at the tail belongs to the bird or not. A study of Bøe's excellent photograph (Taf. 41) shows that the pitting in this line is better preserved than in the rest of the animal. Perhaps this is a figure resembling a "stave" which has by pure chance been given this position? It should be noted however that "staves" otherwise do not occur in this large panel.

At Vingen-neset we find a few animals, most clearly seen in Bøe 757 and 761, with which is related the shape of the body in Bøe 741 (my VIII: 5). This type is still better represented in a large flock of animals in Group V: 9 — 11 (best in Bøe Nos. 356—370) and Group IV (Bøe 485 a). It is also represented in Group VI (Pl. XLI), above all in the largest animal in the middle of the lower half of the panel. Generally speaking this group, too, should be considered parallel to the foregoing, though the development is not so clearly seen.

F. For the present all the animals which seem in one way or another to have a connection with the styles from the Bronze Age should be referred to this group. I shall deal with these latter types in a wider connection.

This attempt at a rough grouping of the animal figures at Vingen in a certain sequence of development is not with a view to claiming that the different groups cover long periods. But there would appear to be a considerable interval of time between A and the others. From B and onward the development seems to have a smooth and harmonious course. On the other hand, I believe it must be considered that several generations have spent their energy on this development. This should not be further discussed until the very important and somewhat younger material from the next carving locality (Rusevik) has been published.

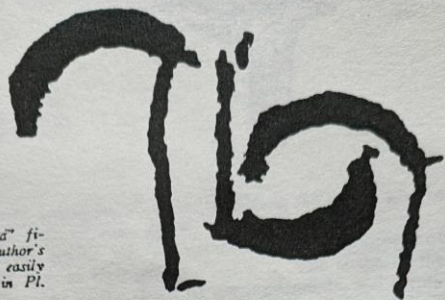
Having considered the location, the technique, the inside drawings, etc., Bøe has made a careful study of the factors that may lead to a grouping from the point of view of style. He has also made such a grouping with 8 different groups (*l.c.* pp. 28—31), which in several respects is more comprehensive than the one I have presented above. But Bøe's grouping has no consistent, fundamental line of development and is thus afflicted with an evident lack of perspicuity. The sequence of his groups (p. 43) is thus not clear enough to be convincing. But in many respects it gives the same result as mine. Unlike Bøe (p. 42) I believe that a criticism of style is the only road along which we can reach a clear classification of the huge material at Vingen.

One result of my grouping, if it is accepted, is that the oldest groups are in the west part of the locality and not at all in the east part or at Vingen-neset.

With reference to the animals I wish finally to emphasize that I cannot see at Vingen that the inside drawings of the animals could have been consciously connected by the artist with his knowledge of the inner organs of the animals, nor with visible femoral folds and corresponding folds at the fore-legs. The inside drawings are already schematized without any traditional origin visible at Vingen.

As regards the strange figures called "scythes", "scythe-shaped figures", "crossiers", "staves", the general opinion is that they represent objects or implements. Personally I have formerly thought of symbolic figures of some

Vingen. Three "scythe-shaped" figures in Group II. After author's paper-moulding. They are easily identified down to the left in Pl. XXXVII.



kind. I based this supposition on certain figures in Megalithic graves at Morbihan<sup>11</sup> and in Spanish cave paintings<sup>12</sup> which are very similar to the "staves".

Böe devotes careful and justified interest to these figures and offers several good suggestions for the solution of the problem, but without pursuing any of them.

The "staves" bring to mind the "upper part of a walking-stick" (Böe). Most often the curve is at the top. Lines 1—2 cm. wide. Sometimes we see one or more short protrusions on the outside, about where the curve begins.<sup>13</sup> In this pure form the figures are above all found around Hardbakken in Group V, including, *inter alia*, the large group V: 12 (Pl. XXXIX), but some also occur in Groups VI and II—IV. A crossing between the "staves" and the "scythes" (see below) is seen quite often, however, above all in Group VI. Then the bend towards the curve is not rounded but clearly angular. Nevertheless the width of the lines is often the same throughout, but occasionally the short blade is broadened.

The "scythes" differ from the former figures in that the "blade" is given a fairly considerable width and length, while the "handle" mostly retains the short, narrow line which occasionally is a little curved. Sometimes the blade extends a short distance behind the handle. In both cases one or two protrusions can sometimes be seen, as in the "staves". The resemblance to a scythe is at times striking. The shape is most predominant in Group II, but it occurs

<sup>11</sup> See *inter alia* Déchelette: Manuel etc., I, p. 609, fig. 244: 1. Cf., too, figs 226: 7—9. Also Luquet: Sur la signification des pétroglyphes, etc., Rev. de l'Ecole d'Anthrop. XVI (1909), etc.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. e. g. Breuil et Burkitt: Les peintures rupestres d'Espagne, L'Anthropologie, T. XXVI (1915), p. 325, fig. 3. Later e. g. Breuil: Les Peintures rupestres schématiques, etc., II (1933), Pl. XXIX, etc.

<sup>13</sup> It is sometimes seen in my Pl. XXXIX of the largest group (V: 12) that these protrusions have the character of a kind of loop. This may possibly depend on the two protrusions having run into each other owing to disintegration.

sporadically throughout the carvings to the west, though a distance from the sea.

Böe calls justified attention to the fact that many of these figures (thus also some of the "staves") resemble hafted picks or axes, but he does not follow up this train of thought. He does, however, consider it undeniable that they all represent weapons or implements of some kind for the chase or the catching of game, and considers this proved by the fact that they are most often found together with figures of animals in a manner indicating an intentional connection between them. But if consideration is taken to the relative size between animals and "implements", Böe thinks it natural that the figures in question represent some sort of trap, pitfall, or the like, whose shape and intention we do not know. He points out that these figures occur in relatively level surroundings where it also would be easier to construct the original contraption.

I do not find this line of reasoning particularly attractive. The figures are so distinct and so numerous that they must have a comparatively simple meaning, but still — and I too am sure of that — be of significance for or in connection with the chase. For a drive-chase, traps are quite out of the question, particularly in these surroundings, and pitfalls on flat ground or dug into the ground would be quite unnecessary. In addition there should be traces of the latter. Besides, nowhere in European petroglyphic art do we find such pitfalls definitely reproduced.<sup>14</sup>

No, the shape itself must offer a solution which must not be intricate. — My attention was attracted by the shape of the blades of the "scythes" and I thought I saw a definite resemblance between some of them and the bodies of animals occurring in Group II (Pl. XXXVII). Following this train of thought I was led to a possible explanation of the small protrusions on the "scythes". Were they ears?

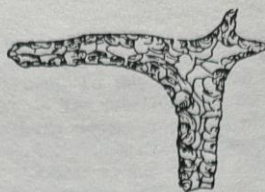
The solution presented itself when in 1934 I made my final examination at Nämforsen in Northern Sweden. Previously I knew from there simple, angular figures, which I was convinced had a definite connection with those at Vingen. But now I found still more similar shapes and some, too, that undoubtedly must be interpreted as elk heads with ears, attached to poles and carried by humans. I shall revert to the question when discussing the Swedish locality.<sup>15</sup>

In my opinion all these "scythes" and "staves" are nothing but forms of development of such more realistic representations. As to the purpose they served, that is another question. I imagine that such an elk-head (or some other kind of head) on a pole may have been a symbol of victory or an offering, perhaps, too, of some magic, magnetic meaning. But it is also

<sup>14</sup> The interpretations to that effect that have been made of certain South-Norwegian carved figures I consider to be premature. I shall recur to this question in later chapters.

<sup>15</sup> In his paper "Scandinavian Rock-engravings", *Antiquity* 1937, p. 63, Grahame Clark reproduces a few "scythes" after Böe and says with reference to them: "Indeed it may not be fanciful to imagine that they represent degenerate elk-heads". Clark was present when I read my paper at Oslo in 1936, the only time that I have voiced this hypothesis.

Flint object from the Volosovo habitation in Central Russia. The haft broken. Scale 1/2.



possible that such heads were raised to cause fright during the chase, i. e. in analogy with the painted pictures of later times.

Chronologically I place the "scythe figures" on a level with the figures of animals found in Group II, i. e. in style-group *Vingen E*. The shape of the animal bodies, possibly influenced by the shape of the implements, and identical cutting technique must give such a result. If my attempt to join "scythes" and "staves" into one group is correct, the "staves" should perhaps theoretically come after the "scythes" in the series of development.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to certain figures in the rock-carvings of the Bronze Age which are interpreted — and probably rightfully — as bronze axes of different shapes on long handles, sometimes carried by men. Among these figures of axes there are some interpreted as socketed axes (celts), and that may also be correct. But there we also find figures very much resembling "staves",<sup>16</sup> which are amazingly similar to the "staves" at Vingen. Is there a connection here?

I shall revert to the question in a wider connection, then also considering certain axes and symbolic implements, such as the elk-head axes made of stone from Eastern Scandinavia and Russia. But I wish to reproduce here an object of flint from the large Stone Age habitation at Volosovo in Northern Russia,<sup>17</sup> which seems to me to portray identically the same idea and form encountered in the "scythes" of the Vingen carving.

As regards the human figures at Vingen it must be said that they do not immediately invite reflections of a stylistic or chronological character. But this does not prevent their being extremely interesting. They are all frontal figures, as is usually the case with late human figures in this petroglyphic art, and all signs indicate that here, too, we are faced with late pictures.

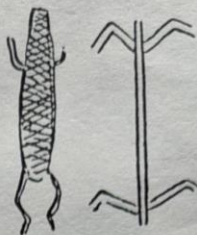
Some portray bodies as well as legs drawn with single lines (arms drawn in the same manner, when they occur). The heads of these bodies can be round hollows or circles. We know the type with legs spread wide apart and suspending arms from several other places, for instance Balsfjord B.

The rhombic shape, found at Vingen-neset (VIII:7 a — Bøe 746) is

<sup>16</sup> E. g. Ant. T. S. i. Sverige, VI:5, p. 14.

<sup>17</sup> P. Koudriavtsev: Les vestiges de l'homme préhistorique — — — près du village Volosovo, etc. Congr. internat. d'archéologie et d'anthropologie préhistor. 11<sup>e</sup> session à Moscou, 1892. T. II, p. 233 ff., fig. 21.

Figures engraved on bone objects from the Stone Age, Denmark. After S. Müller, *Stenaldereus Kunst*, figs. 25—26. Scale 3/4.



intimately related to this type. To me it seems most reasonable to believe that this shape is built on that type, of which we also have one specimen in the same group (uncertain with regard to the arms, however). The invitation to a double-rhombic schematization of the human figure, presented by the human figure drawn with a single line and with knees bent outward and arms suspended, has been carried out completely, at least with regard to the upper part of the body. The head which could not be fitted into this geometric scheme was eliminated. It is a great pity that this figure (VIII:7 a) is not complete, or that there is no reproduction of a moulding available. The details must therefore be left aside. It seems evident, however, that the upper part comprises several rhombs carved inside of each other.

The small figure Bøe 760 is related to these two types. It still shows the original ingredients, head, neck, longitudinal line through the body, legs, and arms. The latter, however, have begun to form the outline of a body filled with transverse lines. This subdivision by transverse lines probably gives a style connection with the younger figures of animals. See fig. p. 440.

The greatly fragmentary figure, Bøe 753 (better in my version VIII:7 e) is probably also a human figure related to the types now studied.

Three specimens of another type with body drawn with a single line, but arms and legs with double lines, are found in Group IV (IV:11 one specimen, the others in Bøe 491—2). Two of them have extended, though curved arms. They might be related to a figure engraved on a bone implement from Denmark, see adjoined figure. See also above Chapt. 12, p. 226 with note 4. In the third these curved arms are considerably lowered and it thus approaches the above types. An incomplete figure drawn with single lines (originally?) like the two first ones is found here and also a fifth figure, single lined, with arms curving towards the waist. We thus find everywhere a tendency towards geometrization, which seems to be characteristic of this entire carving. A couple of these pictures seem to be phallic. The heads are denoted faintly or not at all. See figs. p. 430.

The man with his arms akimbo has a parallel in Bøe 485 a (Group IV), brought to light by Bøe. The arms join each other at the middle line and the result is a strange sort of double-lined body. The head circular, the figure phallic (?). See fig. p. 430.

Beside this figure are some more human figures, at least three of which have outlined bodies, which probably originated in the same way as the one

just mentioned (note that the middle line is still there), roughly double-conic, but not so decidedly geometric as figure VIII: 7 a, and moreover subdivided according to an entirely different system. To this come head and neck. Possible pedal parts cannot be studied. — The subdivision of the body best preserved here, which also has a practically correct proportion of the shoulders, seems to have an angular tendency, bringing to mind the inside drawings in certain frame figures at Skjomen (Chapter 3) and Bardal (Chapter 16).

Bøe looks upon these figures as female, as also those in Group VIII dealt with above with more or less double-conic bodies. I agree to this viewpoint, but can see no direct proof of it.<sup>18</sup> It seems, however, that thanks to their inside drawings these figures (Bøe 485 a) have a definite style connection with the younger animal groups.

Beside the figures now studied I also consider figs. III: 2 (Bøe 525—9), by Bøe called "lobster-like", to belong to the human figures. G. Gjessing<sup>19</sup> also considers that these figures should be interpreted in another way than that advanced by Bøe, without offering any suggestion. With reference to the figures just studied, I find no possibility of explaining them except as human figures, at any rate emanating from figures that were once looked upon as humans. We see also the middle line retained here as well as neck and head, which in one instance seems to be equipped with some kind of decoration, unless it is the three longitudinal lines of the neck that continue up through the head. A small dot on either side of the "head" may perhaps have a significance of its own. In the last mentioned example the legs curve outward at the knees, in other cases the figures stand as if with legs wide apart, but always in a frontal position. The similarities to figures earlier studied are thus considerable. There we also had a parallel to the subdivision of the body (Bøe 760), and here, too, it indicates a connection between the figures and similarly subdivided animal figures of types that here should be looked upon as younger. There is, however, a certain hesitation about the lines that is remarkable.

We thus find that all the human figures apparently belong to the younger elements of the Vingen carvings.

Very much related to the "lobster"-like human figures is a figure engraved on a bone spear head from Denmark, see picture above, which I consider to represent a human, not an animal. It is of an evidently high date.

Considering all arguments as to style advanced above and also in consideration of the levels, it is my opinion that the Vingen carvings span a considerable period, if the isolated oldest figures are included. The main mass of figures, on the other hand, seem to belong to a relatively brief period, the end of which appears to approach the Bronze Age (or even stretch into it?). Generally speaking this result is the same as the one reached by Bøe (*l. c.* pp. 40—41).

<sup>18</sup> I do not consider it very convincing to interpret, as has been suggested, some of the lines to denote the vulva, in view of the fact that the figures are so incomplete.

<sup>19</sup> Nordenfjelske ristninger, etc., p. 162.