

# Viking Rock Art

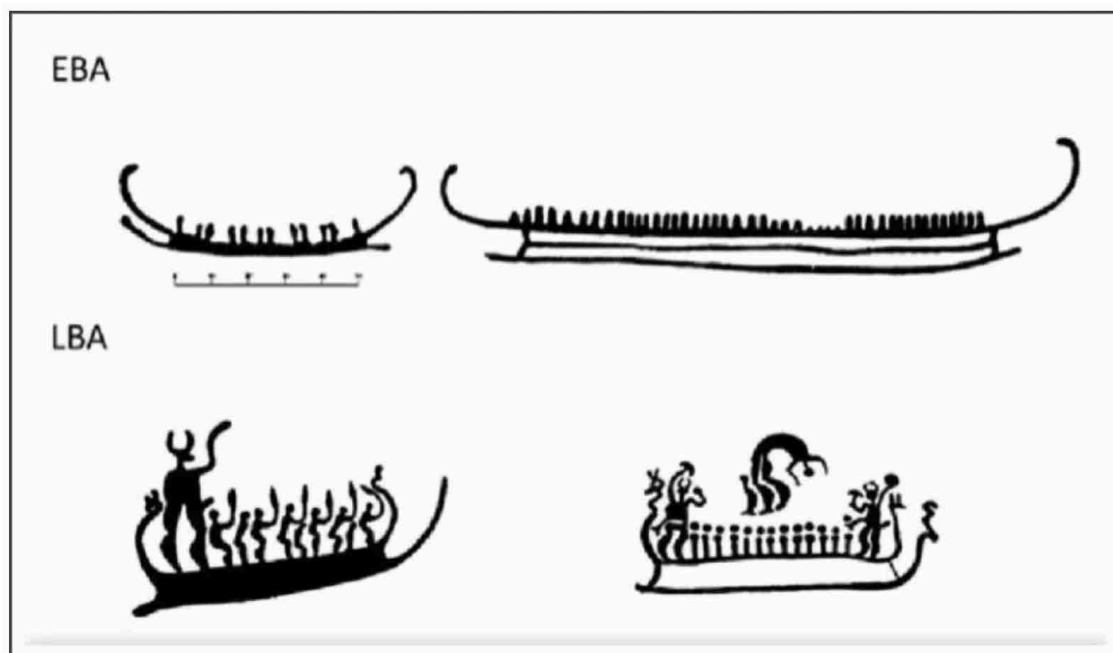


## Krill's blog on Scandinavian petroglyphs

(Messages at <https://groups.io/g/VikingRockArt>)

[VikingRockArt.com](https://VikingRockArt.com)

Scandinavian petroglyphs are said to predate the Iron Age by several thousand years. That interpretation is based on shoreline dating, which gives only maximum ages. The hypothesis that early Vikings produced the Scandinavian petroglyphs using iron tools has been avoided by Scandinavian archaeologists, but is being discussed here.



Each line on a ship in a petroglyph may signify two paddlers, seen from the side. The top left shows paddlers sitting next to each other. The pictures at the bottom clearly indicate that dragon heads were common on ships in the Nordic countries as early as 3000 years ago. Often you can also see the paddles, as in the picture at the bottom left. A helmet with horns was worn in the Bronze Age, but almost never during the Viking Age, unlike popular culture would have us believe. The bottom image to right is the most advanced, and dates from the latter part of the Bronze Age. It shows swords, axes, and possibly phalluses. (All images from Tanum's Petroglyph Museum)

<https://sciencenorway.no/archaeology-bronze-age-ships/was-there-a-viking-age-in-norway--2000-years-before-the-vikings/1698522>

[65. Don't rock the boat!](#)

[64. Names of places where petroglyph artists exhibited their work](#)

[62. Five petroglyph artists can be recognized by their motifs and artistic styles \(manus. in prep\)](#)

[61. An alternative interpretation of some petroglyphs in Finnmark \(manuscript in preparation\)](#)

[59. Boats with animal heads among petroglyphs at Peterborough Canada](#)

[56. Vikings visited many coasts and rivers in their longships](#)

[55. Petroglyphs in Peterborough Canada, probably made by a Viking artist](#)

[54. My work is difficult to publish](#)

[53. "Shoreline dates" are not really dates at all. Better to call them "Shore maximum ages"](#)

[52. Hard rocks can't be engraved using sharp stone-age tools. Most Scandinavian rocks are hard.](#)

[51. A simple explanation for petroglyph cup marks](#)

[50. A Krill of all trades is a master of none, but oftentimes better than a master of one](#)

- [49. 'Iron-age Banskys': how widely did they spread their wall-art? \(4\)](#)
- [48. 'Iron-age Banskys': how widely did they spread their wall-art? \(3\)](#)
- [46. 'Iron-age Banskys': how widely did they spread their wall-art? \(2\)](#)
- [45. 'Iron-age Banskys': how widely did they spread their wall-art?](#)
- [44. Most petroglyphs were made within sight and shouting distance of the shoreline](#)
- [43. Petroglyph shoreline dates should be referred to as «shore-limiting dates»](#)
- [42. Lichen grows on all exposed rocks in Norway](#)
- [41. An open secret: Anders Nummedal used falsifications in 1911 to become an archaeologist](#)
- [40. Archaeologists seek to maximize petroglyph-site ages and local significance](#)
- [39. Shoreline dating improperly used to date Vyg whale hunting](#)
- [38. Petroglyph evidence for cultural exchange between Vikings and Sámi](#)
- [36. Nämforsen petroglyphs supposedly show a 4000-year spread of carvings](#)
- [34. Petroglyph artists \(300-800 AD\) were Scandinavian and did not visit Finland](#)
- [33. What does this strange petroglyph really show?!](#)
- [32. Spoiler alert: my musings kill good stories and eliminate fun puzzles](#)
- [31. Arctic summer hunting trips, destination Alta](#)
- [30. The Gamnes petroglyph and knapped-flint site can be no older than 1700 years](#)
- [29. See how flint arrowheads are knapped \(Youtube\)](#)
- [28. 'Le Finnmarkien': an archaeological hoax for the ages](#)
- [27. Newly discovered petroglyphs at 26 m show shoreline-dating gives us falsely old ages](#)
- [26. Grahame Clark \(1975\): The Earlier Stone Age Settlement of Scandinavia](#)
- [25. The early stone-age Fosna- and Komsa-cultures: unrecognized hoaxes](#)
- [24. How 'shoreline dating' has been used for Alta petroglyphs](#)
- [21. A petroglyph of a longship with an animal-head prow nails its age](#)
- [20. Biases maximize the age and archaeological value of Leirfall petroglyphs](#)
- [19. The Professor's Old Claims](#)
- [17. A Viking-age neck ring \(torc\) brought to Alta and abandoned there](#)
- [16. Why Alta petroglyphs do not include women and children](#)
- [15. "Here's our stuff. Ready to use again this summer!"](#)
- [14. 30 rowers \(15 pairs\) in a longship in Alta](#)
- [13. Ships with an animal-head prow, manned by long-distance rowers](#)
- [12. The Kvalsund ship from 780 AD resembles an Alta petroglyph](#)
- [11. The Hjortspring boat \(350 BC\) had a crew of 20 rowers. It was built without nails](#)
- [10. Alta petroglyph boats. Myth vs. reality](#)
- [9. Could Alta boats really have been made before iron nails were available?](#)
- [8. The words "Viking" and "Iron" are taboo in archaeology publications](#)
- [7. Lødøen \(2015\) on the experimental production of petroglyph images using a stone tool](#)
- [6. The petroglyph artist at Storsteinen had no "sketchbook", only one "page" to draw on](#)
- [5. Deep narrow engravings could not have been made before metal chisels were available](#)
- [4. Bård Amundsen's article on the Viking-like culture that is said to be over 3000 years old](#)
- [3. Jan Magne Gjerde \(2010\) Rock art and landscapes](#)

[2. Alta rock art is probably Viking rock art](#)

[1. Boat petroglyphs at Alta Norway \(photos at Donsmaps.com\)](#)

From [Anthropogeny.net](#), messages about Scandinavian petroglyphs

[246. Parsimony is a virtue in science, but not in paleoanthropology \(3\)](#)

[242. Parsimony is a virtue in science, but not in paleoanthropology \(2\)](#)

[230. Parsimony is a virtue in science, but not in paleoanthropology](#)