

GOTLAND'S PICTURE STONES

COLLECTED AND EXAMINED BY
GABRIEL GUSTAFSON AND FREDRIK NORDIN
WITH DRAWINGS BY OLOF SÖRLING
PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARALD FAITH-ELL

AFTER RE-EXAMINATION AND SUPPLE-
MENTATION OF THE MATERIAL EDITED BY
SUNE LUNDQVIST

VOLUME II [1942]

[7]

Preface

In Volume I of this study, an overview was provided of the occurrence of the Gotlandic picture stones and of their shapes, imagery, ornaments, their ostensible date etc. It also presented – in a systematic order – a selection of drawings and photographs of the most important monuments and/or of those essential for the overview.

This second volume is going to provide a complete inventory and description of all stones that formed the basis of said overview. Here, all the picture stones and kerbstones that were discovered or had become known before 1941 and that were mentioned in the tables and maps in the second chapter of Volume I, are listed in alphabetical order according to their finding places. I did not consider it necessary, however, to include information about the six new picture stones discovered by lecturer M. Stenberger over the course of this summer. Our register in any case is going to be incomplete again very soon.

The conditions of discovery are presented in as much detail as the available information allows or as was deemed essential for the study of the picture stones. In doing so, I endeavoured to make the descriptions as uniform as possible, without, however, entirely eradicating a certain diversity, which – particularly in regard to the amount of detail information – has been caused by the distribution of the work over a period of many years.

Thanks to the kindness of Professor Otto von Friesen, almost all runic inscriptions are reproduced in his reading and interpretation. For two more inscriptions, lector Erik Brate previously provided interpretations, which are only now published here.

The illustrations in this volume on one hand reproduce the same stones shown in other pictures in Volume I, but on the other all other stones included in the register, as well.

In doing so, it was my primary concern to present those interpretations of the more important monuments that included the drawings produced by Olof Sörling – with the diligent cooperation of Gabriel Gustafson and Fredrik Nordin. Regarding the manner of these drawing's preparation, I refer to the information already provided in Volume I, pp. 10–12. Almost all the drawings by OS reproduced here probably had been considered suitable by FN for the planned publication. The notes left by GG, however, in several cases | [8] – e.g. regarding the framing border of Lärbro Hammars I and the area below the roundel of Hablingbo Havor II – include determinations that only became recognisable in the photographic images of the stones. In the pictures of Halla Broa IV assembled here, it is

demonstrated how the researchers often were forced to feel their way forwards by considering different alternatives of interpretation.

It goes without saying that considerably less effort was put into the graphic rendering of the numerous fragments permanently integrated in the masonry of churches that only retained insignificant remains of their former decoration. Frequently, the illustrations of such stones have been drawn after rather inadequate sketches and thus are not very exact; sometimes, they are downright deceptive. The production of new pictures would have taken up a long time, and the profit still would have been relatively small. After all, very many of these unsophisticated drawings already had been used to create printing plates. For these reasons, I had to be content with indicating their most obvious shortcomings and discrepancies in the text. The producers of the printing plates did not adhere to a standardisation of the scale. Consequently, the same principle that in this regard was followed in Volume I could not be maintained here.

Several of Sörling's drawings have particular documentary value. They reflect stones kept in 'Gotlands fornsal' in the same broken condition in which they had been found originally, before the fragments were put together again at the behest of then-superintendent Ella Hellgren. As the result of these efforts in the respective cases is apparent in the published images, it usually is not referred to in the descriptive text.

A smaller number of drawings by P. A. Säve have been reproduced, too. This is intended as a tribute of the valuable pioneering work that must be credited to this diligent collector in picture stone research. Some of his illustrations deserve special attention for reproducing stones that were lost, badly mutilated, or abraded by footsteps later on. Many more of his numerous and meticulous drawings can be studied in the extensive manuscripts left by Säve or in the contemporaneous reproductions of the works of G. Stephens and other philologists and archaeologists.

In all cases, the description of the respective picture stone is prefaced by a reference to the older manuscripts and publications which had featured the stone, outlined the circumstances of its discovery, or presented interpretations of its imagery or inscription. Nonetheless, it has proved necessary to confine oneself to those notes, images, and attempts at interpretation that included independent observations and interpretations, while numerous more or less cursory third- or fourth-hand references and repetitions had to be disregarded. Also, reproductions of Sörling's drawings that already had been printed in previous publications or the quite numerous borrowings | [9] of photographs that were made during the lengthy preparation of this book, could be used only in exceptional cases. Such borrowings have been mentioned not even in those cases where drawings and photographs were used that represent unfinished stages in the laborious work to generate the best possible images of the monuments. Understandably, ATA holds numerous other sketches and photographs of the same kind that never have been reproduced or mentioned.

In the archives of Kungl. Vitterhets historie och antikvitets akademien, the complete corpus of records, sketches etc. left behind by GG and FN that formed the basis of my task can be consulted.

Now, the study material presented ought to be sufficient to make clear the great difficulties that had to be overcome for the interpretation of a monument damaged by footsteps or weathering. This does not even refer to the shallow carvings of 'Abschnitt' C, for which it probably must be assumed that their figures probably were given their definitive shape only by means of the brush of the ancient artist.

In this volume, most photographic images again were made by Harald Faith-Ell. It is a great reassurance to me that we had the opportunity to view and photograph the majority of the important picture stones prior to this publication. We express our hope that the predominant number of the differences between our photographs and older illustrations may be recognised as well-founded or at least as noteworthy. At the same time, we are well aware

that many things could have been improved upon. But it simply was necessary to draw certain limits.

Due to a mistake, it was not made clear in Volume I that its 72 collotype plates were made by the A. G. Malmö Ljustryckanstalt. This same firm also took care of the collotype images in this Volume II. I also seize this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the director of said company, *hovintendent* John Kroon, as well as to printing foreman Ernst J. Gustafson of the A. G. Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri for their interested and valuable cooperation in the technical production of these books.

Uppsala, 9 March 1942.

Sune Lindqvist.

[10]

ABBREVIATIONS

ÄEG	= O. Almgren and B. Nerman, Die ältere Eisenzeit Gotland. Stockholm 1914–23.	Mbl.	= K. Vitterhets historie och antievitets akademien månadsblad. Stockholm 1872–1905.
ATA	= Antikvarisk-topografiska arkivet, K. Vitterhets historie och antikvariets akademien, Stockholm.	OS	= Olof Sörling.
ATS	= Antikvarisk tidskrift för Sverige, utgiven av K. Vitterhets historie och antikvitets akademien. Stockholm 1864–1924.	PAS	= Per Arvid Säve. Cf. bibliography.
CS	= Carl Säve. Cf. bibliography.	Rig	= Rig, föreningens för svensk kulturhistoria tidskrift. Stockholm 1918–.
F-E	= Harald Faith-Ell.	SFT	= Svenska fornminnesföreningens tidskrift Stockholm 1871–1905.
FN	= Fredrik Nordin. Cf. bibliography.	SGU	= The position of a picture stone is marked by a special symbol in the relevant ordnance map by Sveriges geologiska undersökning, scale 1:50,000.
Fornv.	= Fornvännen, meddelanden från K. Vitterhets historie och antikvitets akademien. Stockholm 1906–.	SHM	= Statens historiska museum, Stockholm.
GF	= Gotlands Fornsal, Visby.	SL	= Sune Lindqvist.
GG	= Gabriel Gustafson. Cf. bibliography.	VWG	= Birger Nerman, Die Völkerwanderungszeit Gotlands. Stockholm 1935.
K (after a place-name)	= Kirche or Kirchof (Church or cemetery).		

[13]

**REGISTER OF ALL PICTURE STONES
KNOWN UP TO AND INCLUDING 1940.**

Akebäck Kirchhof [cemetery].

In loco. Fig. 301.

In the Middle Ages, the picture stone had been incorporated, with the obverse facing outwards, into the outside of the north wall of the nave, where for a long time, it completely was hidden from view by plaster. At the instigation of the board of the Gotland Fund and with their resources, the stone was removed in 1931 and returned to the cemetery and installed there, just north of its original place, with the obverse facing west.

Limestone slab, about 30 cm thick. The obverse is smooth, almost flat, though weathered in places. The narrow sides rounded towards the reverse, which is raw and unworked. Today's height of the stone above ground is 3 m. The head's width 101 cm, its surviving height 93 cm. The neck's width 91 cm; width of the body near the base, where the mutilation begins, 160 cm. Original width of the base probably 184 cm. The stone's former position, marked in the church's plaster, suggests that the complete length of the stone is just over 350 cm.

The decoration seems to have been lost almost completely; any remains of it are difficult to determine due to the mortar and lime plaster that still is attached to the indentations as well as to the marks caused by a steel brush that apparently had been used to remove other residues of mortar. Next to the head's right corner, I nevertheless believe to discern several pieces of a border with a 12 cm wide band pattern.

301. Akebäk K. [cemetery].

Alskog Kirche [church].

SHM 5038. Figs 135, 136, 303, 304.

CS 1852, pp. 195–205, and table V. PAS Ber. 1850, no. 14.

Picture stone, found in 1850 by PAS. It was positioned in the church 'as a common flagstone'. In 1873, it was transferred to SHM.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and now largely worn down by footsteps. Of the original narrow sides, only one piece of 7 cm length is preserved, 19–26 cm away from the present upper right corner: the section of the upper edge that is curved furthest down, inside of the right corner post. The narrow side is carefully flattened here at right angles towards the obverse for a width of at least 8 cm. The reverse is raw and unworked. In order to be used as a base for a baptismal font, the stone has been trimmed all around into an almost square shape (height 105–108 cm, width 112–114 cm), and in the slab's middle, there has been made a cuplike depression of 23 cm width with a hole in its bottom that penetrates the stone. The cup damaged part of the image field and of the horizontal border that forms the lower limit. Also, the size of the image panel was decreased by the trimming of the edge of

the left narrow side, albeit mostly towards the bottom and to some extent also at the middle of the upper edge. Apart from this, the secondary trimming of the edges significantly affected the border, which is 13 cm wide at the surviving section of the upper edge. At the extreme right, the height of the image field is 48 cm, 10 cm further to the left, it is 45 cm, in the middle, at least 57 cm. Its upper width probably survived almost entirely: 100 cm; at the bottom, it can be calculated to have been about 110 cm. The lower horizontal border is about 12 cm wide, including the straight upper band defining it.

The rich decoration is defined by grooves for contour lines, carved up to 2 mm deep and wedge-shaped in cross section, after which the background field was chiselled.

The pattern of the lower horizontal border is composed regularly of two parallel zigzag bands running in longitudinal direction, intersecting each other incessantly and with a knot in each angle. At the very top, the right border features an animal in a figure-of-eight shape (cf. pattern 'a' of the border of Ardre VIII). Below, a section of a two-stranded band pattern with *S*-shaped loops. The pattern of the upper border appears, despite being severely damaged, to have been of the same kind as 'b' of Ardre VIII.

Images.

1. Bottom left, a four-wheeled wagon. The front of the wagon's body is cut off; the undercarriage is made up of two intersecting crossbeams and | [14] a rod below, which presumably is split at the rear and connects the axles. The wagon appears to be drawn by a horse, which, however, probably (just like each of the visible wheels) represents two, between which runs the almost horizontal part of the drawbar, which ascends from the front axle in an arc and disappears at the horse's tail root. Further down, a straight band from the edge of the front wheel to the horse's leg, which probably is supposed to represent a dragline attached to the front axle. Above the drawbar, a rein is running along the horse's back and is held by the person (of at least two travelling in the wagon) who is sitting in the front; those persons presumably sit on a kind of padding (cushion?, cf. 5), which is indicated by a row of short vertical lines. The front part of the rein is visible in front of the horse's chest and appears to be attached to the extreme end of a long bit shank protruding downwards from the horse's mouth. The approximately right angle between rein and shank seems to be divided in the middle by a strap of the same width, but this possibly is due only to a natural ridge in the background field that was chiselled away only insufficiently. The usually sharp angle between the lines of the back and the neck of the horse is replaced by a hump, only vaguely differentiated from the rein, on the front part of the horse's back, presumably a saddle or a horse collar, more probably the former, as almost exactly beneath, a double band – stirrup leathers? – is protruding from the front part of the horse's barrel. It is, at least, conceivable that this double band was connected to the badly damaged shape of the background field seen slightly above the bottom edge of the image panel in front of the horse's front hind leg. The double band can hardly represent its chest area [German 'Bug'], while the latter shape in all probability was supposed to depict the hoof of the horse's foreleg, with its tread surface turned upwards.

2. At the bottom, directly to the right of the cup-like depression. Close to the bottom of the image panel, the lower half of a human body, in a horizontal position with the toes pointing downwards and probably clad in common male costume. The upper half of the body has been destroyed by the cup-like gouging. To the right, a woman, sitting in a *Klotzstuhl*, turned towards the prostrate man. Above the man's body, a three-pointed star or the head of a serpent attached to an arched roof (?) that is decorated with simplified twisted-cord pattern. The one surviving end of the roof, curving upwards, extends so far to the right that the sitting person appears to be supporting it with its neck and top knot. – Is the man Loki, the woman Sigyn?

3. At the bottom, to the extreme right. Three men walking towards the right, with swords hanging from their belts and – at least the last man in the row – with two rods (spears?) on the shoulder. A rhombic area that does not touch the ground, as shown in OS's drawing,

protrudes from the background behind the last of the walking men and to some degree joins the tip of his sword, so that one could imagine that the man is carrying a spade with a wide blade instead of a sword. There are better reasons, however, to regard the object on the shoulder of the man in the middle as a spade. In the same way, the foremost man possibly carries a tool with a curved upper end.

4. At the extreme top, left. A fight scene, the main characters of which are two men engaged in close combat. Each is holding a shield in front of himself. In the shield of the right man, who is stumbling backwards, four arrows or spears are lodged, two of which are pointed diagonally downwards from it, the others diagonally upwards. Several more arrows or spears are flying over the shield towards the man's chest. He holds one or more spears in one of his hands; his sword appears to be in the scabbard, but the hilt is not clearly discernable. His antagonist also seems to carry his sword in the scabbard and to hold a spear in his free hand that is not encumbered by the shield. Above his head, there are several more spears or arrows that appear to have been thrown or shot from some place further to the left and still are in ascending motion. To the far left, another warrior with a spear in his hand can be seen. Between him and the left of the duellants, a woman; behind the right combatant, another man, who, judging from the position of his legs, comes running in aid and wields a two-edged weapon like an almost cross-shaped axe-hammer or a similar weapon. Is he located within a horseshoe-shaped wall with several stones lying in front of it, or is he rather a winged deity or similar being? Cf. Vol. I, p. 96.

5. Between 1 and 4. A man is lying, his feet pointing upwards, on an underlay defined by a row of short vertical lines (cf. the padding in the wagon? in scene 1), surrounded by an oval frame. To the left, a person sitting in a *Klotzstuhl*, facing the man. Between its head and the backrest, the topknot, characteristic for women, might be distinguished. Behind the woman's head, a bird of the same kind as several of those in the following scene.

6. To the immediate right of 1 and 4. The bust of a male person turned to the right, whose body has been destroyed by the cup-like gouging (not recognised by OS). Closely in front of it and further up, a woman, also turned to the right. In front of her, two | [15] birds swimming or walking to the right, with their heads held up high and feet clearly defined by large lumps. To the right, on the 'roof' of scene 2, a broad object of unknown distinction that narrows down towards the top, but then suddenly widens again; above this, two birds, turned to the left, of the same shape as the former, behind them a woman, looking the same way.

7. To the immediate right of this, two kneeling men facing each other, with a vertical sword(?) between them, within a frame shaped like a horseshoe open at the bottom. Under the left man, outside of the frame, a third man, kneeling in the same manner. To the left of his feet, a man lying on the ground.

8. To the right of scene 7. A large, but conceptually particularly obscure object (tree?) – and several vague remains of figures.

9. Above scene 7. A triple band loop, the lower part of which possibly is shaped like an animal's head.

10. Diagonally below the top of the image panel. A pentagonal field, framed by the border and four straight bars, the intersecting ends of which are folded over outside of the crossing points, form semicircles and terminate in animals' heads; each head rests the tips of its upper and lower jaws against the edge of the bar that intersects with its neck. Within the five-sided field, two birds can be seen at the extreme bottom. The other figures cannot be distinguished anymore. Cf. Vol. I, p. 89.

11. Below the upper band loop to the immediate left of the former scene. Traces of figures of unknown meaning, almost completely obliterated by footsteps.

135. Alskog K. [church]. Cf. 136.

136. Alskog K. [church]. Cf. 135.

303. Alskog K. [church]. Drawing by PAS. After CS 1852, table V.

304. Alskog K. [church]. Drawing by OS. Cf. 135, 136, 303.

Alskog Ollajvs.

In loco. Fig. 302.

From time immemorial, the stone had served as a bridge, with its obverse facing downwards, in Tomtängskvior, 1.3 km east of Alskog K. (at the spot marked by the letter 'f' in the name of Rangsarfve in the topographical map 1:100,000 Roma, 1890), until it was removed from there in 1923 by A. Edle on behalf of the National Antiquarian and in 1925 was taken to his current location: 50 m west of the main road from Lau K. northwards, past Hallårds, northwest of the stone ships on the 'Dickarbacke' on the same side of the road.

Limestone slab, 15–30 cm thick.

The obverse 'self-smooth', now rather rough and uneven, the narrow sides flattened at right angles towards the obverse, but with chamfers towards the reverse. This latter appears to have been quite smooth originally and now shows distinct wear marks from cartwheels and footsteps. The stone's overall height is 260 cm (of which 180 cm are visible above ground today), and 152 cm between the stone's top and the lower edge of the decoration. The height of the head is 65 cm, its width 100 cm; the width of the neck is 91 cm, that of the base 138 cm.

The decoration is executed in shallow lines, which have been erased almost completely by weathering, but in some cases still can be observed. Emerging clearly are the remains of a border with band pattern and of a ship with a large sail with rhombic pattern, the upper edge of which is just below the stone's neck and takes up the entire width between the borders. The background field surrounding the sail does not appear to have been chiselled. Below the ship, there is a row of waves breaking towards the right.

A horizontal border at the neck appears to feature a number of 6 cm high runes that are most clearly discernable on the left. Prof. O. v. Friesen says that they are of Swedish-Norwegian type.

He is reading them as follows:

— — aft · rualt(?)a · faþur · — —, i.e. after Roalde, father —.

302. Alskog Ollajvs.

Alskog Tjängvide. I–III.

Found in or shortly before 1844 by farmer Johan Tjängvide and his brother Jakob in a pile of stones and gravel near the farmstead, while excavating a small cellar. They came upon the walls of the foundations of a (medieval) building, and when they broke through this foundation, they discovered that No. I was sitting in its masonry. Before they spotted the images on this stone, though, two small fragments had been chipped off, which were preserved (the smaller of these pieces was present in the drawings by Säve and Stephens, but was lost in the meantime). The fragment of No. II, found at the same time, remained on-site, but was excavated in the following year by PAS, who said: 'The whole cellar probably is an assemblage of stones like this'. On the same occasion, the fragment No. III was discovered in

a cellar nearby. — For more detail, see Runa 1845, pp. 83 and 89; or the Annals 1852, pp. 174 f., 194 f.

306–308. Alskog Tjängvide I–III. Drawings by PAS. After CS 1845 and PAS Ber. 1863.

I. SHM 4171. Figs 137, 138, 222 a, 305, 306.

CS 1845, 1852. Stephens, ORM I, p. 224; III, p. 343. Brate, Runv., p. 356.

Picture stone, found in 1844 (see above). After urgent advice (see e.g.: CS 1852, p. 206, and PAS 1864, p. 230) regarding the necessity | [16] to afford better protection to this stone and other important picture stones, it was taken to SHM in 1869.

Limestone slab, about 30 cm thick at the lower break, about 20 cm thick at the upper one. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’, with a certain roughness and damaged in places – especially by weathering. Of the many mutilations that the stone suffered along its edges, the straight one along the right side seems to have been caused by the stone’s insertion into masonry, while the others appear more coincidental. When the stone was removed, three fragments were found, of which the smallest, which belonged to the left side of the head and contained part of the border, is reproduced in the oldest depictions. These all draw on PAS’ sketch. Whether this fragment, too, was delivered to SHM when the other pieces were sent in, could not be ascertained. Now, at any rate, it appears to be lost. Preserved segments of the original narrow sides make clear that those on the left side of the head and body were hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse for about 10 cm and then chamfered towards the back, while the narrow sides on the stone’s right were rounded. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width is 121 cm at the neck; the height of the head, measured from the upper edge of the sail, is 97 cm; the fragment’s overall height is 174 cm.

The decoration is executed in lines of acute-angled cross section, defining the figures’ contours. The background field has been chiselled to a depth of 2–3 mm.

The border, 14–17 cm wide, is filled with various alternating patterns, which are in fact the same as those called ‘a’, ‘c’, and ‘d’ in the description below of the border of Ardre VIII.

The horizontal border at the neck is 12–13 cm wide and features a multi-strand interlace, which is unclear in its details.

The upper panel (head) features the following pictures:

1. Horseman on an eight-legged horse, who wears his sword in such a manner that the hilt is clearly visible. The spikes protruding from the horse’s tail certainly were designed this way on purpose. CS writes (1852, p. 177) as follows: ‘The tail is very narrow and appears as if it was wrapped round with a ribbon, so to speak, and this assumption seems to be supported by the fact that three protruding spikes are visible that probably represent band loops. This is very much reminiscent of the braiding and rosette-like knotting that still are used today by the farmers of Gotland to decorate the tails of their horses for weddings or other festivities’. Also, similarities with certain pictures on the Oseberg textiles can be pointed out here. Apart from this, for anything regarding the scene of horse and rider, we refer to the discussion of the relevant image no. I of Ardre VIII.

2. In front of the horse’s forelegs. A woman in the characteristic costume of the Viking Age (cf. Vol. I, p. 81). In her raised hand, she holds what probably is a horn (which in this case presumably is equipped with a lid with a handle or decoration protruding upwards); in the other, she possibly is holding a key.

3. Behind the lower part of no. 2. Here, a dog can be identified that runs in the same direction as the horseman and probably was intended as his companion. Cf. Klinte Hunninge I (fig. 128). Regarding the zoological classification, CS 1852, p. 179, suggests the following: ‘a quadruped with a long tail that sharply curves upwards at the end. This rules out a wolf, as it

is characteristic for this species to have a tail that is curved downward — if we may assume such meticulousness in the depiction of an animal in prehistoric times. The animal most resembles a dog, as it does not appear to be a fox, which has a baggy, straight tail. Even less can it be a bear, as the lean and slender shape differs greatly from the plump forms of a bear’.

4. Just above no. 1. Fallen warrior, prostrate. He holds an object of indeterminable function in his hand.

5. Above no. 4. A spear, floating horizontally. Cf. Ardre VIII, no. 3. The point is visible to the left of the break.

6. Above no. 5. Fallen warrior in severely twisted body posture. Cf. Ardre VIII, no. 2. The determination of individual body parts creates major problems, as so much is missing from this figure along the break. A lower leg with the foot turned to the right, however, is clearly recognisable. Everything to the right of this was not given dark colouring in fig. 137 and thus only has very uncertain contours. To the left of this lower leg, OS thought, with some stronger justification, to be able to determine another foot, also turned to the right. — Left of this figure, there is on the stone an almost circular, slightly larger area, which in fig. 137 is completely covered with dark colouring, even though it might appear quite possible that this area held some imagery. Presumably, however, this area is merely a place of the stone’s surface where it was deemed necessary, contrary to the rule, to remove a convex patch created by a hard inclusion in the limestone.

7. Below the top of no. 5. A bird(?), the image of which, due to chipping along the break, is severely | [17] damaged. Cf. Ardre VIII, no. 4. Just as the bird depicted on Ardre VIII, this one appears to fly to the left and to be on its way into

8. a large, semicircular building (Valhalla?). Cf. Ardre VIII, no. 5, and Vol. I, p. 86.

9. Between no. 1 and no. 8. Image of unknown meaning. From a horizontal base with sharp, rectangular corners, there springs up an irregular, particularly in the upper area vaguely defined figure that to some degree is reminiscent of the two female figures close by.

10. Below the left part of no. 8. A man and a woman, turned towards each other. The man holds the shaft of a large battleaxe in one hand (cf. Vol. I, p. 120); with the other hand, he apparently reaches out for the horn(?) held by the woman (which perhaps she is about to raise to her lips).

11. Left of no. 10. Vertical, in the upper part mutilated band. It appears to bear (among other things) the beginning of the runic alphabet (fuparkḥn). Parallel to this band and to its left, there is another, narrower band. It is damaged more seriously and apparently featured only a line decoration.

The lower panel today still displays:

12. A large depiction of a ship. Cf. Vol. I, p. 72, and Ardre VIII, no. 7. CS assumed that the band partly covered with runes on the left side of the head, no. 11, continued below the horizontal border. This does not appear to be the case, however. Instead, we find:

13, between no. 12 and the right border, a band with the remains of a runic inscription, 5.5 cm wide at the lower break and tapering to a width of 3.5 at the top. Prof. O. v. Friesen informs us that the runes are of Swedish-Norwegian type and reads as follows: — — raististaininaftiurulfbrupursin · sikuifartuirkisifia(?), i.e. — — raised this stone for Jurulv, his brother; he was slain on a voyage through the fault of kinfolk(?).

137. Alskog Tjängvide I. Cf. 138.

138. Alskog Tjängvide I. Cf. 137.

222 a

305. Alskog Tjängvide I. Drawing by OS. Cf. 137, 138, 306.

II. Lost. Fig. 308.

PAS Ber. 1863, p. 210.

The fragment described in the Annals 1852, p. 194, as a limestone slab ‘without any carved figures and decorations except those few on the upper, arched part’. The drawing by PAS, however, suggests, apart from the border just referred to, a horizontal border at the level of the neck. The stone’s maximum length was 2 ells and 9 inches (= 140 cm), the width 1 ell and 15 inches (= 96 cm).

III. Lost. Fig. 307.

PAS Ber. 1863, p. 210.

The fragment is described in the Annals 1852, p. 195, as essentially square, with sides about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ells [\approx 104 cm] long each, but at the very bottom [in Fig. 307 on the left], two long, narrow, almost horn-like corners are jutting out, opposite from each other, with a distance between the points of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells (= 208 cm). These corners appear to have been created at a later date by trimming. According to the drawing by PAS, there was visible on this fragment a part of a sail with a rectangular, chequered pattern, the rounded, towering stem of the vessel the sail belonged to, and, at the very bottom, a row of pointed waves.

Alva Änge.

SHM 14085. Fig. 309.

Limestone slab, 4 cm thick. The obverse ‘self-smooth’, but there are several chipped places with rough surfaces that obviously already existed when the stone was fashioned into a picture stone. The narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the broad sides, the reverse ‘self-smooth’, slightly curved. The width of the head is 42.5 cm; after the mutilation of the lower part, the stone’s maximum height is 42.5 cm.

Decorated with 1–3 mm wide carved lines with rounded bases. Within the framing border, the lower part of the field, as far as it is preserved, is filled with a rectangular grid pattern with at least six horizontal lines. Above this section, there is on the left a running horse, placed in a manner that leads to expect a second horse, heraldically juxtaposed to the first, on the other half of the upper part. | [18] This section of the obverse, however, is severely abraded by dripping water or other erosion.

309. Alva Änge. C. 1/5.

Alva Stora Ringome.

In loco. Fig. 310.

Two picture stone fragments that were found about 1910 near Stora Ringome and today are assembled with cement in an incorrect manner. They were kept there by the property owner, shoemaker Karl Jakobson, as late as 1940. The photographs were taken by Amanuens Gunnar Svahnström, the additional information is by docent Mårten Stenberger.

Limestone slab, at the bottom 4.5 cm thick, at the top 3.5 cm. The narrow side is hewn smooth and separated from the broad sides by 1.4 cm wide chamfers. The height of the larger fragment is 27.8 cm, its width 21 cm. The longest fracture surface of the other fragment is 27.5 cm long, the width is 18.7 cm.

Decorated on both sides. The figures on one face were traced with paint by the owner. The colouring is clearly visible in the picture. Evidence of a horizontal border dividing the field cannot be made out with certainty. There might be traces of one, however, on (the uncoloured) Face B of the smaller fragment. Both in form and imagery, this stone obviously was closely related to the stone Hablingbo Stenstu, figs 55, 56.

310. Alva Stora Ringome. C. 1/9.

Alva Svie.

See Hemse Annexhamman I.

Ardre Kirche [church]. I–VIII.

Pipping, Hugo, Om runinskrifterna på de nyfunna Ardrestenarna. Skrifter utg. av k. hum. vetenskaps-samf. i Uppsala VII, 3. 1901. Brate, Erik, Ardre-stenarne. Arkiv f. nord. filol. XVIII, n. f. XIV (1902), pp. 132 ff. Noreen, Altschwed. Grammatik (1904), p. 482.

All of these eight picture stones, only two of which are fragmented to any greater degree, were found in 1900 during repairs in the centre part of the church's nave after its former flooring had been removed. They lay between the foundations of the north and south walls of a part of the buildings that had been erected during the eleventh or twelfth centuries and torn down and extended in the fourteenth century; they all lay horizontally, more or less covered with earth, and in this position probably formerly served, as indicated by heavy traces of abrasion, as part of the flooring of the older church.

The numbering by Pipping – Nos I–VII – is retained here, even though the typological-chronological classification it is based on rightly has been rejected by Brate. On the strength of the inscriptions, the seven stones from the eleventh century, as Brate pointed out, can be arranged into two groups of two monuments each. The first group consists of the Siba stones, which have been erected by the same man, namely by Siba: No. IV for his wife Ropiaup, who died young and left behind underage children, and shortly afterwards No. VII for one of their children, who had died in the meantime. The other group are the monuments of the sons of Liknat, of which No. III, dedicated to the father, obviously | [19] was erected earlier than the monument for the mother, which was put together from the stones I, II, V, and VI. That Brate's reconstruction of this remarkable monument is in the main correct (he was wrong, however, in putting all four slabs in a completely vertical position), is documented by the uniformly consistent treatment given to all four stones. In comparison to this point, certain differences in orthography emphasised by Pipping should be of minor significance.

Brate's assumption is supported by the study undertaken on the stones by Bernhard Salin: 'I and II are gable stones the long roots of which gave stability to the cist in the ground. V and VI each had rebates on their back that rested against the edges of I and II; the hole in the right upper corner of V probably was made to accommodate a pole running through the cist between the gable stones in order to support V and VI in their upright positions, as their short

roots had no foothold in the ground. A similar hole was found in the left corner and also, of course, in the corresponding places of VI. It is impossible that such as cist contained the remains of a body that was not cremated. Another argument in favour of the idea that the stones belong together is that on three of them – viz. V, I, and VI – red paint, namely minium, has been observed, including in the grooves that make up the runic characters, which is clear evidence of the fact that runic inscriptions had been highlighted in colour' (Brate, p. 133).

Other minor issues can be added to this. Brate appears to me to have reached his assumption that No. I was leaning against the right (seen from outside) vertical rebate of No. V and that the considerably thinner stone slab No. II rested against the left vertical rebate of No. V mainly due to the relation between the lines of inscription as reconstructed by him. His assumption is supported, however, by two factors: on the one hand, that the unequal widths of the recesses on the reverses of Nos V and VI obviously are dictated by the thickness of the other gable slabs, on the other hand, that the 'h' that Pipping correctly read as the last rune on stone II indicates that this latter stone was the only one to have an inscription along the lower edge of the ornamental field, which is a deviation from the rule that obviously could only occur at the very end of the long text. Accordingly, the text needs to be read in the order V, I, VI, and II. To what extent the reconstruction of missing sections of the inscription – which was conducted by Brate and accepted by Noreen and v. Friesen – is correct, remains to be seen. It appears especially dubious that the first four runes of No. VI have to be split into two words although a separator between them is absent. Apart from the series of runes spelling 'uiuemer', the meaning of which perhaps should be discussed, the marks to indicate separate words, if they had been omitted during the inscription's writing, always were inserted later, and frequently in spaces considerably narrower than that available here. It therefore appears to me to be an obvious possibility to assume that 'kuþa-' is a personal name, as suggested by Pipping. This possibility leaves the option open that this is a pagan monument or at least had no trace of a Christian invocation, which is in accordance with the others from the same site. It also appears not probable that the order of the names of the sons of Liknat should be discarded, which is a precondition for Brate's reconstruction of the missing section on No. I. It would be easily conceivable that 'Aiuatr', who is mentioned last on No. III, died prior to the erection of the new monument and that this was the reason why he was left out in the sentence on No. I. With this reservation, the entire inscription of the monument is reproduced here. Conjectural pieces of the lacunae that have been added are given here in brackets. The segments on the individual stones are marked by '||'.

· syniR · liknaṭar[· litu · gi]arua · merki · kut · ebtir · ailikni · kunu · koþa · moþur · || [þaiRa · aiuatar · auk · utar]s · auk · kaiRuatar · auk · liknuiar · || kuþa[uk · kuþs · moþiR · naþi]n · heni · auk · kieruantum · merki · m[est · þaun · s]ua · aR · men · sin · || — — R · i · karþum · aR · uar · uiuē meR ·

Translation (after A. G. Noreen, Altschwed. Grammatik): The sons of Liknat had a splendid monument erected for Ailikn, a good woman, the mother of Aivat and Ottar and Gairvat and Likny. May God and the Mother of God be merciful to her and to the maker of the greatest monument that the people may see · · · s in Gardar, who followed Wiwe.

Also, it is necessary to add in one's mind the sequence of runes that begins with 'h', but the rest of which has been lost, and that once ran along the lower edge of No. II and accordingly formed the conclusion of the whole thing. The presumption is clearly obvious that he (or they?) named here is (are) the one(s) who executed the monuments and its inscriptions.

Sandstone slab, 4.5–5 cm thick. The obverse is abraded by footsteps and appears to be formed by a natural, slightly curved split surface, polished, but not hewn flat. In contrast, the narrow sides have been hewn flat at right angles towards the broad sides, the upper edge also polished, while the vertical edge still retains clear chisel marks.

The height between the lower edge of the decoration | [20] and the top of the small ledge close to the upper right corner is 39 cm. Maximum preserved width of the fragment, 37 cm; original width after the reconstruction about 48 cm between the corner protrusions, 55 cm at the lower edge of the decoration.

The background around the figures in the field and the bases of the runes connected with it generally are chiselled 3–5 mm deep and polished smooth; they are defined by almost vertical edges. A portion of the dots in the inscription and in the figures have been executed with a drill or chisel with a size of about 5 mm. Fine lines, such as those defining the fingers of a hand, are very shallow furrows.

Imagery: At the very bottom, a man with a sword attached to his hip in a horizontal position without a suspension device visible; he is astride on a horse that has four forelegs and four hind legs. The horseman appears to hold one arm diagonally downwards and forwards, presumably holding the reins; the other arm describes a curious arch from the shoulder backwards and downwards and under the rump, from where it re-emerges in front of the chest, where it intersects with the straight arm.

Behind this man's torso, another man with a sword that is carried in a horizontal position in the same manner; with one hand, he holds a spear behind his back, with the other, he raises the rim of a horn to his mouth.

Closely above the horn, drawn in a horizontal, outstretched posture and thus naively regarded as being in a reclining position, is the lower part of the body of a man, whose one arm describes the same curious curve as one of the horseman's arms.

Above this, another 'lying' man, whose lumbar region has been hit by a spear, which is, however, completely visible up to its point. The spear is being held by the two hands of a fifth man, who clearly is standing upright and whose body did not survive on the fragment.

The inscription on the border is quoted on page 19.

160. Ardre I. Cf. 166.

166. Ardre I. Cf. 160. 1/5.

224.

225. Stone in the cemetery of Köping, Öland.

II. SHM 11118. Figs 162, 167, 224–225.

Limestone slab, about 3.5 cm thick. The two matching fragments appear, although thinner, to belong to a stone slab of the same outline and of the same dimensions as No. I, with which these fragments are identical also in regard to the extent of the decorations and the manner of their execution. The maximum surviving width is 30 cm. At the bottom, the intersection between the break and the inner boundary line of the vertical border probably represents the lower right corner of the ornamental field, which is 38 cm below the top of the small ledge near the slab's upper right corner.

Imagery: At the very top, among other motifs, an animal's foot of about the same form as, but more elongated than that seen to the extreme right in the panel of No. V. Below that, a man walking to the left and holding a battleaxe behind his back. In front of him, another, unarmed man (trying to escape?). Below him, there are two men with their upper bodies strongly bent forwards; both men's arms are extended in front. The right one, who – at least apparently – is carrying the axe-wielding man on his back, seems to reach for the upper end of

a staff or the shaft of some weapon or similar object with his only partly visible hand. In front of him can be seen the upper part of an object that strangely resembles a cone tapering towards its top and the significance of which is unclear. Possibly, all four men are part of the same scene, insofar as they – depending on distance – in different ways pay reverence to a sacred image that may have existed in the lost half of the stone.

The inscription on the border is quoted on page 19.

This is followed, to my belief, by the lowest portions of: ‘h—’, the beginning of a horizontal inscription, which in direct continuation of the preceding text must be read in reverse direction. The runes after the ‘h’ run along the lower edge of the ornamental panel in the same manner as the preceding runes follow the border towards the other side.

162. Ardre II. Cf. 167.

167. Ardre II. Cf. 162. 1/5.

224.

225. Stone in the cemetery of Köping, Öland.

III. SHM 11118. Figs 153, 154, 169, 170, 224 d.

Limestone slab, 5.3–6 cm thick. Both broad sides are polished quite carefully above the root; the irregularities of the natural split surface have not been removed completely, however. The narrow sides of the body are hewn flat, with numerous chisel marks, at right angles towards the broad sides and divided from both of them by narrow chamfers. The narrow side of the head is hewn in the same manner, but convex in profile. The width of the head is 51 cm, that of the neck 48 cm, the width at the lower edge of the decoration 60 cm; the height is 65 cm measured from that level, 84 cm if including the root.

Following the first sketching, of which here and there faintly drawn lines probably can still be made out, the contours were widened to grooves, 3–5 mm deep and rounded at the bases, after which the background fields were chiselled, usually as deep as the contour lines. Finally, the background fields were then polished smooth. They are 3–4 mm deep.

Contrary to the masons creating the decoration, the rune carver distinguished himself with the same peculiar way he wielded the chisel that also can be observed on the stones of Hemse Annexhemman I and Sjonhem II: | [21] he appears to have worked with a narrow chisel, the blade of which was moved across the surface in a zigzag fashion and each time was put down on one of its corners, under frequent, precisely placed strokes of the hammer.

The image panel of Face A contains, apart from two skilfully executed animals in early Runestone Style, two figure-of-eight bands filling the fields of the uppermost elements as well as the following figures: close below the centre, a person, sitting on a diminutive *Klotzstuhl*(?), without tunic or skirt; at the back of the neck, a ledge of unclear meaning (neck hair?, cowl??); one hand appears to seize an I-shaped object – or a rather long-shafted hammer(?) that perhaps before that had been lying on a rectangular surface directly below – tabletop or box(?). The other arm is raised to the face; possibly it is holding a ring-like object, but more probably, the ring is formed by the hand itself, with the thumb being placed against the other fingers, perhaps in order to grasp a small, now indistinguishable object; but then perhaps the hand is empty and the described hand movement needs to be interpreted as a gesture indicating reflectiveness. In the lower left corner, a kneeling man can be seen, facing the border. Wound around his front leg is a loop of a narrow band, one end of which merges with the corner of the image panel, the other with the front tip of his tunic. Possibly, this represents a serpent, the head of which once was drawn within the contours of the man’s garment, but with lines so shallow that abrasion by footsteps later obliterated all traces of it.

The decorations in the panel on Face B are formed by a single, peculiarly curled animal. Both this animal and the related band loops on Face A have on their bodies rows of shallowly

drilled holes, which is an odd ornament that could be put into context with the inlays on certain contemporaneous, more elegant pieces of jewellery (see Vol. I, p. 123).

Inscriptions: (Face A) · utar · ak · kaiRUatr · ak · aiuatr · þar · setu · stain · ebtir · liknat · faþur · sen

(Face B) · raþialbr · ak · kaiRaiaut[r] · þair · kiarþu · merki · kuþ · ubtir · man · saaran · likraibr · risti · runar

(By errors in the rune carving, ‘a’ was written instead of ‘n’ twice; read ‘kaiR*n*iaut(r)’ and ‘*sn*aran’!)

Translation by Prof. O. v. Friesen: (A) Ottar, Geirvat, and Eivat raised the stone after their father Liknat. (B) Radhhjalm and Geirnjut, they made splendid monuments for a capable man. Likreif carved the runes.

153, 154. Ardre III, Faces A, B. Cf. 169, 170.

169. Ardre III, Face A. Cf. 153. 1/6.

170. Ardre III, Face B. Cf. 154. 1/6.

224 d

IV. SHM 11458. Figs 157, 158.

Sandstone slab, 5–5.5 cm thick with smooth, but noticeably curved broad sides, of which Face B is worn down by footsteps.

The narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the broad sides or slightly convex. Width of the head 49 cm, of the neck 44 cm, width of Face A at the lower edge of the decoration 50.5 cm; height from this level 49 cm, from the root 76.5 cm.

The decoration is executed with lines carved about 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep, following faint sketch lines that partly are still visible. The background field has not been chiselled. The indentation on both sides represents clear and (particularly regarding Face A) simplified replicas of the decoration of the respective faces of No. III.

Inscription on Face B: siba · raisti · stain · eftir · roþiaup · kunu · sina · totur · roþkais · i · ankum · to · unk fran · ofurmakum

Translation by Prof. O. v. Friesen: Sibba raised the stone after Rotjud, his wife, daughter of Rodegir in Anga. She died young of/from [?] her underage children.

157, 158. Ardre IV, Faces A, B.

V. SHM 11118. Figs 159, 163, 164, 224–225.

Limestone slab, 5–6.5 cm thick. The obverse, abraded by footsteps, appears to have been polished only in those places where it is slightly curved. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and carefully polished at the upper edge and to some degree at the vertical edges as well. The reverse on the whole is raw like the natural split surface, but along the left and right vertical edges (as seen from this side), it is chiselled to fairly even strips of 4 and 4.5 cm width, respectively, obviously in order to match the vertical edges of the slabs Nos I and II.

In the upper right corner, a round, transversal, drilled hole of 12 mm diameter, in which iron rust can be observed; the edge of a similar hole can be seen in the corresponding place of the upper left edge in the break. The width of the stone slab is 82 cm at the lower edge of the decoration; 20 cm further up, it is 81.5 cm. The height between the lower edge of the decoration and the stone's upper edge is 48 cm in the middle, 36 cm at the right vertical edge.

The decoration was designed and executed at the same time as the inscriptions; for it, the same method was used as that for the decoration on Nos I and II.

Apart from the elegant, not quite symmetrically arranged loops in Runestone Style, the image panel in its centre contains two human figures. The bottom one probably is a woman, with her arms around the necks of two animals and the arms connected in such a manner | [22] that she fulfils the same function as the 'running knot' – of the construction common for the Runestone Style – further up. Above the woman, there is a (running?) man with a sword that is attached to his hip horizontally – cf. No. I; one of his arms, now severely damaged, was extended backwards and appears to have been sharply bent, with the elbow facing outwards, the hand downwards; with the other hand, he is raising a small, indistinct object (horn?) under his chin.

The inscription on the border is quoted on page 19.

159. Ardre V. Cf. 163, 164.

163. Ardre I, II, V, VI. The reconstructed cist. Cf. 159–162.

164. Ardre V. Cf. 159, 163. 1/5.

224.

225. Stone in the cemetery of Köping, Öland.

VI. SHM 11118. Figs 161, 165, 224–225.

Sandstone slab, 5.5–7 cm thick. The obverse worn down by footsteps, otherwise treated just like the previous one. The narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, the upper edge carefully, the vertical edges less carefully polished. The reverse raw, but featuring a recess carved 5 cm wide and up to 1 cm deep, with its bottom hewn flat, along the better preserved vertical edge for insertion of the ledge of one of the gable stones, while at the other vertical edge, the back is so flat that such chiselling work was unnecessary. Half of a hole, analogous to those of No. V, is to be seen in the surface of the break in the obverse's upper right corner.

The slab is 82.5 wide at the lower edge of the decoration; the vertical height from the lower edge of the decoration to the middle of the upper edge is 50 cm.

The decoration is executed in the same manner as that on Nos I, II, and V. It includes two four-legged animals, facing each other, but positioned not quite symmetrically; between them at the very bottom, a man lying on the ground; further up another man, who is holding in his arm a smaller person – a child? – that he apparently tries to protect from a group of attacking serpents. The serpent he holds by the tail with one hand is biting his chest, two others are biting his stomach, two more bite his back, a seventh bites his outstretched hand. The two large four-legged animals are being attacked by serpents: one serpent hurls itself at the front hind leg of the right animal, the two others have each bitten into the belly just behind the forelegs; their heads probably once were defined by shallow lines on the animals' bodies, but were erased completely or almost completely by abrasion. This also applies to the head of the lower of the two serpents biting the man's back. Only the man lying at the very bottom is not under attack by the serpents, but is himself taking hold of the body of one of them.

On this stone, and in a sense also on Nos I and II, considerable remains of red paint can be made out in chiselled areas (i.e. in runes and in the background field). As mentioned by Pipping, the paint was identified by chemical examination as minium.

The inscription on the border is quoted on page 19.

161. Ardre VI. Cf. 165.

165. Ardre VI. Cf. 161. 1/5.

224.

225. Stone in the cemetery of Köping, Öland.

VII. SHM 11118. Figs 155, 156, 168, 224 e.

Limestone slab, 4.5–6 cm thick. Curved broad sides, of which B is worn down by footsteps to such an extent that nothing can be said about it possibly having been flattened by hewing or grinding; in contrast, Face A appears to have preserved its ‘self-smooth’ surface from the neck down, but the head probably has been flattened before the rich decoration was added there. The narrow sides are hewn flat, partly with chisel marks preserved, at right angles towards the broad sides. In one place, Face A is separated from the narrow side by a chamfer. The width of the head is 32.5 cm, that of the neck 25.5 cm; the height between the top and the lower edge of the vertical border at the neck on Face A is 29 cm; the stone’s overall height is 72 cm.

The decoration had been sketched out with drawn lines, which in the borders were then carved into grooves, 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep, with rounded bases. In the head of Face A, these lines commonly were carved about 2–3 mm deep, after which the background field was chiselled to about the same depth and then smoothed. In the runic inscription, some of the dots are drilled.

The inscription on Face B: siba · lit · kearua · stain · hebtir · totur · sina || auk · roþiaurpar

Translation by Prof. O. v. Friesen: Sibba had this stone made after his and Rotjuds daughter.

155, 156. Ardre VII, Faces A, B. Cf. 168.

168. Ardre VII A. Cf. 155. 1/5.

224 e

VIII. SHM 11118. Figs 139, 140, 222 c, 311.

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’, considerably curved, in the main severely abraded and polished by footsteps. The horizontal border at the base and the areas closely above and below, however, are not worn down by footsteps, but weathered to a certain degree. The narrow sides hewn flat for 3–10 cm in a rather obtuse angle towards the obverse and then rounded towards the reverse, which is raw and unworked. The height, measured from the lower edge of the decorated area, is 210 cm; the height of the head is 64 cm, its width 129 cm; the width of the neck is 118 cm.

The decoration is executed with thin, about 2 mm deep lines with rounded base, after which the background field was chiselled 1–2 mm deep. | [23]

The border is about 15 cm wide and covered with a variation of patterns that repeat themselves several times:

a) Animal intertwined in a figure-of-eight shape; its head (?) filling one of the loops, a foot the other.

b) Band pattern, formed by two ‘running dog scroll’ motifs with animal heads, facing in different directions, at their terminals. Each of the heads is biting the band that represents its ‘body’ in such a manner that its lower jaw remains hidden; the neck hooks itself into the

respective loop of the second 'running dog' motif. Most clearly on the stone's head above depiction of 'Valhalla'.

c) The same band pattern; the 'over and under' of the intersection of the two bands is different, however, and each 'running dog' motif appears to be separated into a row of independent animals. Like this on the left part of the head.

d) Two-stranded band pattern with s-shaped loops.

The lower horizontal border is completely filled with the pattern designated above as type 'a'; that at the neck holds a three-stranded interlace.

The upper panel (the head) features the following images:

1. Horseman on an eight-legged horse. The horse's hind legs below the belly shown one in front of the other, in two pairs intersecting immediately under it; further down, the two outermost legs also intersect. Observe the regular interlace here. Surely this design also was applied to the forelegs, but their upper portions are now rather unclear. The rider holds the reins with his bent arm; with the other, equally bent arm, he appears to be holding aloft an object most similar to a rackets – a club or a victor's wreath. In all probability, he faces forwards, and like the majority of the men occurring in this stone, he most likely wears his beard and his neck hair in long pointed tails. He has a sword, with the hilt and its three-lobed pommel at the top well visible.

2. Fallen warrior in a severely distorted body posture; he is clad in a knee-length tunic and wide legwear reaching down to his ankles. In the bent arm furthest from his feet, he seems to be holding an object similar to the one of the horseman. In the centre of this object, there is a small indentation (which supports the assumption mentioned above that his might be a victor's wreath); on the head, he possibly is wearing a helmet.

3. Spear, almost horizontal. The middle section is now blurred by footsteps, but the end of the shaft can be seen next to the stomach of no. 2, and so is the rather clear point, 25 cm further to the left.

4. Bird(?) (below the spearhead), drawn as seen directly from above, flying to the left, i.e. seemingly on its way into:

5. a large, hemispherical building (commonly interpreted as 'Valhalla') with three doorways that are both rounded and narrowing towards the top and have broad frames as well as two larger and two smaller round windows (hatches) with the same broad frames, at the level of the upper part of the door frame. The semicircular gable field has closely placed, vertical depressions, the upper edges of which follow the contours of the roof, while the lower edges terminate a little distance short of the line defining the wall field with its doors. Whether these vertical depressions represent apertures or perhaps every other plank of a stave construction, is probably difficult to decide (cf. Vol. I, p. 86).

6. Below (in front of) this building, an unclear scene, which GG supposed to represent the erection of a picture stone. It also might be plausible, however, that – comparing it to the picture Sv. kulturbilder NF VII, p. 49 – this scene shows (preparations for) the blowing of a long lure (Heimdall?). The scene includes the following figures, all of which are standing on a common floor line (from left to right):

- a. A dancing man, who with a sword in one raised hand turns his back against
- b. the 'picture stone', which, however, is lacking a pronounced neck;
- c. an unclear figure that according to GG might represent a kneeling or reclining person – the artist –, who is busy working on the stone's decoration;
- d. man(?), who holds in both his hands, raised to head-level, a spear(?), a lever necessary for the erection of the picture stone, a long lure, or a similar object;
- e. woman raising her hand to support this object. She is turned towards the 'stone'; on her back, a braid falling down from her bun;

f. another man, who at least with one arm holds up the same 'pole' as d and e; over his head, the pole appears to widen out like the lower end of an arrow or like a crutch, if not like a lure.

The lower panel shows the following images:

7. A ship with rounded stems with rolled-up spirals for terminals. In the stern, behind the top of the steering oar, a man is sitting, probably shown holding a crank-like tiller. Behind him, a round shield hanging on the stern post, and above it, a broad spearhead, pointing diagonally outwards, with a cross-guard just under the blade. In the stem at the bow probably the upper body of a man as well as a boat hook(?), the hook of which is pointing diagonally upwards. In the middle of the ship, there is the mast, which is supported by forestay and backstay and carries a large sail with a rhombic pattern. Between the stays, four men who apparently are walking on the line of the railing, wearing knee-length tunics and | [24] wide, straight-legged trousers reaching down to their ankles. The two foremost men each have a sword on their belts, nos 2 and 3 each are holding a sheet rope that runs upwards and splits into two ropes, the ends of which are attached to the lower edge of the sail. A third sheet that is hanging loosely from the sail appears to be held by the fourth standing man, who is facing the stern. Around the mast, probably a rope sling with both ends attached to the lower edge of the sail. Possibly the mast – hardly one of the stays – is visible in front of the sail that features a clear and uniformly shaped border all around it. The masthead seems to have been a little higher than the sail, but it is rather unclear.

8. (To the right of the sail in no. 7). In a \cap -shaped frame (outline of a house), facing each other, two kneeling men, who hold between them an oblong object with rounded bottom (possibly a 'mead-skin' made from animal hide or a similar object). To the right and next to the house, a standing man (or perhaps a woman, like just below) with a sword on his belt. Possibly, this person is meant to represent a spy watching the two men in the house.

9. (To the right of the stern post in no. 7). Two men in knee-length tunics, lying next to each other, but with their feet in opposite directions, with their arms along the sides of their bodies. The men are tied up in an interlace made up of three parallel two-strand strings at their necks and knees, their waists, and their knees and necks, respectively, and the outer ends of which are attached to those of the neighbouring strings. To the right, a woman, who is turned towards the men thus bound and who appears to carry a sword on her belt (the detail in question is considerably longer, at any rate, than the tips of the scarves on certain other depictions of women). In one outstretched hand, she obviously holds an upwards-pointing object, possibly a sword (with which she intends to free the men).

10. (Just below no. 9). Two men, standing and facing each other as if in conversation. Both are wearing knee-length tunics and carry swords on their belts. The right man has his hand raised high and in the other holds a staff (cane, axe, or sword?) that rests on the ground. The left man probably makes the same gestures. Behind him a field in which the imagery is completely lost due to abrasion.

11. (Below no. 10, near the lower right corner of this panel). Within a rectangular frame, a probably reclining man (like the two in no. 9), the arms stretched out along the sides of his body, in a knee-length tunic, with indistinct head. Four serpents are coiling around the frame. Three of them extend their heads out from the frame; this probably also was the case with the fourth serpent, in the lower right corner, but this cannot be ascertained anymore. Left of the frame is a woman, turned towards the man inside it; a braid falls from her bun, and it is likely that she is carrying a horn or cup in each of her hands. – The man and the woman possibly are Loki and Sigyn.

12. (Below 'Sigyn' in no. 11). A dog or wolf, facing left, that most likely is part of scene no. 14.

13. (Back-to-back with 'Sigyn' in no. 11). A woman, probably holding a horn – possibly Sigyn about to pour out the serpent venom, but perhaps rather part of the following scene.

14. Vertical section of either a house (stable) with semicircular roof or a cattle pen. In it, two men walking to the right; the one in the back is carrying some object with several points on his shoulder. Behind him, an ox or cow, facing the left wall (with horns and clearly cloven hoofs). Outside of the wall, a man who apparently intends to untie the rope with which the animal is tethered up. Cf. Vol. I, p. 87 and 95–96.

15. (Above nos 13 and 14). Vertical section of a smithy with arched, grassy(?) roof and a projecting animal's head at each gable. Within the smithy, two hammers and two tongs. Left of the smithy, a bird, depicting, according to the common interpretation, Wayland the smith in bird's shape while leaving the smithy through the opening (door or window) in the left gable. To the right of the smithy, the bodies of two boys without heads (King Niðhad's sons). Below, probably two skid-like objects (or a boat? cf. below) and under that, two arrow-like objects (perhaps the oars or paddles of the boat).

16. (Next to the bird in the preceding scene). A woman, walking to the left (Niðhad's daughter?).

17. (To the left and diagonally above no. 16). Two men (one of them indistinct) in a boat or dugout canoe. The rudder or an oar protrudes downwards at an angle to the right, while to the left, there is an object with several points (cf. scene no. 14) – possibly an ox head – as bait on a taut line. According to the common interpretation, this scene represents Thor's well-known fishing trip. If this is correct, the unclear section (the Midgard Serpent??) to the far left of the following scene likely belongs here as well.

18. (Below the preceding scene). A kneeling man in front of another, equally kneeling creature with a human body and five(?) heads. Behind the man, indistinct remains of another figure (cf. no. 17).

19. (Below the preceding scene). Two men in a boat, like in scene no. 17. One of them thrusts a fish spear at a fish. Below the boat, a large, spread-out fishing net can be seen. | [25]

139. Ardre VIII. Cf. 140.

140. Ardre VIII. Cf. 139.

222 c

311. Ardre VIII. Drawing by OS. Cf. 139, 140.

Ardre Patsarve. I–II.

I. GF C 1877. Fig. 313.

Picture stone of cist type, having served as a threshold in a smithy just west of the vicarage, worn away by footsteps, before in 1912, it was salvaged and presented to GF by farmer Alfr. Olsson.

Limestone slab, up to 15 cm thick. The obverse is worn away very regularly, but with numerous small traces of being hewn. The narrow sides, also severely worn, appear to have been hewn smooth to form right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and very uneven. The right corner post is rather well preserved, the left is broken off. The convex curve of the upper edge is considerably askew, as the highest point is only about 37 cm, measured horizontally, from the upper end of the right side (at the corner post), while the stone's width over the shoulders must have been almost 90 cm. From the corner posts downwards, the stone's width slowly increased. The right narrow side survives to a height of 28 cm.

No remains of decoration can be | [26] determined with certainty, as at least the majority of the numerous traces of being worked with a chisel on the obverse are the result of the period when the stone was used as a threshold.

313. Ardre, Petsarve I. C. 1/12.

II. GF C 1878. Figs 57, 58, 314.

Found about 1911 by farmer Rudolf Strömbäck while ploughing a field about 200 m south of the farmstead to the south of the main road. The stone is said to have been toppled over in a northerly direction and to have lain with the image of the ship facing downwards.

Limestone slab, at the top 5 cm thick, at the foot 8 cm, at the root 10 cm. The most-decorated broad side is 'self-smooth', the other flattened by hewing. The narrow sides are divided from the broad sides by chamfers of widely varying width. Height 71 cm, 48 cm of which above the root. The width is 32 cm between the upper corners, 24 cm at the middle of the body, 26 cm at the base.

On both faces, the decoration is executed with 3–5 mm wide carved lines. On one face, the field within the framing border, which features a simplified twisted cord pattern, is divided in two parts about half way up the body by a horizontal border; on the other, it is quartered by diagonal lines. In the upper field on the former face, there is the image of a ship with abruptly rising stems and in the middle the schematised depiction of mast and sail(?).

57. Ardre Petsarve II, Face A.

58. Ardre Petsarve II, Face B.

314. Ardre Petsarve II. 1/5. Cf. 57, 58.

Atlingbo Kirche [church].¹

In loco. Fig. 315.

Fragment of a picture stone, integrated as the topmost stone in the southern pillar of the gate in the lower part of the tower staircase, with its obverse towards the west. Found in 1903 by Nils Lithberg.

Limestone slab, at least 18 cm thick. The obverse is slightly uneven; whether it was hewn smooth cannot be determined. When it was installed in the masonry, the fragment was trimmed along the longer of the two straight sides that obviously represents a section of one of the picture stone's originally curved vertical edge (according to FN, this probably was the right vertical edge; in this case, the sketch was drawn upside down). If this narrow side originally was separated from the obverse by a chamfer, the recent trimming removed all traces of it.

Along the vertical edge, hewn all around, two parallel, slightly curved grooves, at a distance from the modern edge of about 2 and 4.5 cm, respectively (as indicated in the drawing, which on this point is rather unsatisfactory). The grooves are very shallow, and each is about 1 cm wide. The background field within the large roundel with a spiral is 2–3 mm deep.

¹ In Atlingbo church, there also is a substantial fragment of a limestone slab, 24 cm thick, the broad side of which is richly decorated in Runestone Style (bas-relief) and preserves several pieces of a runic inscription. The stone slab had been used as a lintel in the alcove (wall cabinet) in the apse's north wall until 1923, when it was removed by A. Edle on behalf of the National Antiquarian. The stone is now kept in the 'penance cell'. As there is no evidence that the rune-stone originally had the form of a picture stone, it appears most suitable that publication should be carried out together with the inventory of Gotland's runic inscriptions, which ultimately had been the reason for the stone's removal from the masonry.

315. Atlingbo K. 1/5.

Bäl Kirche [church].

In loco. Fig. 316.

Found in 1913 by fil. lic. Efraim Lundmark.

Installed as an end stone, the obverse facing downwards, this picture stone is lying over the 80 cm wide hatch in the eastern wall of the tower, which leads to the nave attic.

Limestone slab of rough texture, 16 cm thick, 120 cm wide. | [27]

The drawing, made after a sketch by FN, shows the part visible in the hatch. In it, the upper edge with its two parallel grooves is represented as too curved; it is hewn at right angles to the obverse and separated from the obverse by a narrow chamfer.

316. Bäl K. 1/10.

Bara Kirchenruine [church ruin].

In loco.

Upper part of a picture stone, initially observed in 1932 by Thure Carlsson. It is integrated in the south wall of the choir, with the obverse facing downwards, serving as the lintel of a wall niche.

Limestone slab, about 15 cm thick. The obverse is polished, probably after the stone surface had been hewn. Although it is possible that the fragment survives to a height of about 1 m in total, commonly only about 32 cm of the obverse are visible, at one place up to 52 cm. The narrow side that probably once represented the picture stone's upper edge is facing the church interior and accordingly is visible in its entire length of 101 cm. It is slightly convex longitudinally and features three parallel, shallow grooves, each about 4 cm wide, running lengthwise. The upper part of the stone's left narrow side, now facing west, forms a sharp angle to the upper edge, just as is the case with the right narrow side, the corner of which, however, is slightly damaged.

Of the decoration only a shallow, 5 mm wide groove can be made out on the obverse, running parallel to the stone's presumed upper edge at a distance of 13 cm.

Bara Nederbjärs. I–II.

I. In loco. Fig. 317.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 142. Saml. II Ortnamn, p. 35; III, p. 398.

Säve claims that the stone was standing at the 'Tugardsplats' near Simunde, 'where it was found and in 1840 set up by farmer C: H: S:, who made it the memento of his TUN (fence)', as can be seen in a long inscription carved into the stone in that year. The stone still is

standing at the same place, on the north side of the main road just north of Nederbjärs (SGU). According to information obtained by FN, the stone is supposed to have been found north of the road, on the 'Fadåker', which formerly belonged to Simunde, but is now assigned to Nederbjärs. — PAS described the stone (Ber. 1864, p. 142) as 'recently hewn at the edges and slightly polished'.

Limestone slab, 13 cm thick. The obverse almost flat, probably due to hewing and grinding, and in 1840 was improved in this manner even further. The narrow sides were refashioned in said year (cf. below). The reverse raw and unworked. Height of the stone above ground now 165 cm; width at the bottom almost 1 m.

The decoration is executed in thin lines and shallow background fields. Even before the decorations began to be obscured by the addition of the inscription in 1840, it appears to have been severely damaged by weathering.

The imagery appears to have been spread out over a semicircular field in the head and at least four panels on the body, which were of approximately equal height and separated from each other by horizontal bands. As the reworking of the now well-flattened narrow sides in 1840 obviously was rather comprehensive, only irregularly defined lateral fields remain of the usual frame of the border. Understandably, it can be imagined that the stone originally was considerably higher and that the lower part missing now once featured the image of the ship that is characteristic of similar picture stones and which cannot have occurred on one of the surviving image panels.

The only figures that can be determined with certainty are the rear part of a horse in the lower right corner of the head field as well as small parts of a walking warrior or a woman here and there on the stone's body.

317. Bara, Nederbjärs I.

II. GF 4640. Fig. 69.

Fragment, found by FN in 1918 in the stone enclosure next to picture stone No. I.

Limestone slab, 13 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides roughly dressed at right angles towards the obverse and chamfered towards the back. The [28] reverse is unworked. The longest edge of the break is 50 cm long, the one running at right angles to it is 35 cm.

The decoration, obviously executed with little skill, consists of lines and only slightly chiselled background fields and is difficult to disentangle today. It creates the impression, however, that the field includes the image of a deer or elk with long, backwards-turned antlers. The two surviving pieces of the stone's original narrow sides in this case possibly formed the upper left corner of a picture stone of cist type, which had vertical sides that converged towards the top. In the border, very faint traces of a band pattern on a carved background can be made out.

69. Bara Nederbjärs II.

Boge Kirche [church].

GF B 1064. Figs 312, 318.

PAS Saml. V, pp. 734 and 796.

Picture stone, found in 1866, in front of the west tower door, a little below ground surface and in a horizontal position. When the tower collapsed in 1859, the stone was broken into several pieces.

Limestone slab, up to about 20 cm thick. The obverse smooth, probably worked, slightly worn by footsteps. The narrow sides have been hewn smooth at a right angle towards the obverse and without a sharp edge towards the back. The head's right corner has later been hewn off and the break flattened.

The stone is a 'Palimpsest'; the runic inscription | [29] and thereby the decorations associated with it are secondary. This decoration was executed in forcefully carved lines with rounded bases; the dots appear to be drilled, but are of varying dimensions. The three fields above and below the root of the tongue and under the tip of the upper jaw of the animal's head that represents one end of the band loop forming the stone's border, are chiselled only superficially.

The runic inscription: [— — k]unnar · auk · kuntraifr rais[tu · a]ftir · roþuat · sun · — —
uatar · broþur · ha— — kuþ · heilbi · an[t ·] has altuiþr · libi · ainar ristu

Translation by Prof. O. v. Friesen: (— —G)unnar and Gunreiv raised (the stone) after Rodvat, son of —vat, brother of H—. May God help his spirit. Aldvid, Libbe, [and] Einar carved (the runes).

In the field above the horizontal border, there is a small, shallow cross, which was assumed to have been added secondarily. More likely, however, it belongs to several other remains of older decorations, particularly those along the edges. In the eleventh century, therefore, an older picture stone that had almost become blank through weathering was given a new decoration. The original border appears to have had the same width as the inscribed band, but was located about 3 cm closer to the narrow sides. The shape of the stone's contours deviates entirely from that of all other eleventh-century monuments and obviously had been left unchanged during the reworking. Cf. Hejnum Rings (fig. 77) and Bro Eriks I (figs 258, 326, 328).

312. Boge K. Cf. 318.

318. Boge K. Cf. 312.

Bro Kirche [church]. I–VI.

I. In loco. Figs 11, 12, 319.

Incorporated in the south wall since medieval times, just above the base between the church's southwest corner and the door of the 'penance cell'. The obverse is facing outwards, the original upper edge towards the west. To fit it into the masonry, the stone was mutilated and trimmed into a rectangle. First discovered in 1887 by FN and reproduced by him in 1903 on page 145.

Limestone slab. The obverse almost flat, but here and there depressions that the ornamental lines run through, which indicates that the stone was used in a 'self-smooth' condition, but today is severely weathered. Due to the mortar in the masonry's joints, it cannot be decided now whether a chamfer is dividing the obverse from the narrow sides. The width between the inner contours of the grooves along the vertical edges is 85.5 cm close to the base, 84 cm at the lower edge of the large roundel, and 91.5 cm at the place where the grooves disappear at the top. The diameter of the large roundel is 68 cm (not including the corona), the diameter of the left small roundel is 34 cm, that of the right small roundel 35 cm. In its present condition, the stone slab is 188 cm long and 94 cm wide.

The decoration is executed with lines mostly 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep. The background fields in the upper border, the small roundels, in every other of the large roundel's crescent-shaped fields, in the spikes of its corona, and in the 1 cm wide grooves along the vertical edges have been carved about 1 mm deep, while the zigzag lines of the large roundel are slightly deeper. The workmanship is particularly meticulous.

Apart from a larger and two smaller roundels, the imagery includes a long boat with three broad planks and strongly curved stems (cf. Vol. I). In the triangular fields next to the long edges, between the large roundel and each of the small roundels, there presumably can be discerned a faint spear (and shield?) of two warriors facing each other, the bodies of which appear to have been carved into the surface, but cannot be determined clearly anymore (cf. Vallstena Vallstenarum, fig. 16).

11. Bro I. Cf. 12.

12. Bro I. In the church's south wall, closely above the base with substantial moulding. Cf. 11.

319. Bro I. C. 1/8. Cf. 11, 12.

II. In loco. Figs 13, 15.

Picture stone fragment, integrated in the original outside of the south wall of the tower since the Middle Ages, at about twice a man's height. Later in the Middle Ages, a 'penance cell' was added in front of the tower wall; accordingly, the stone is now on its northern inside wall. The obverse is facing outwards, the upper edge towards the west. To fit it into the masonry, [31] the stone was trimmed on all four sides and given a rectangular shape. First discovered by E. Lundmark in 1913.

Limestone slab. The obverse's surface in general is unusually well preserved from weathering, without doubt 'self-smooth'. Several convex places on this surface, which the stonemason left untouched, were removed later, possibly in connection with the trimming of the stone for its current function, and this destroyed part of the original patterns. No traces of the original narrow sides remain. The fragment is 110 cm long and 68–69 cm wide.

Decoration in finely carved lines and in slightly chiselled background fields in the inner corners of the corona of the large roundel and in every other of its crescent-shaped fields. All of these latter fields are divided into triangles by a deeper zigzag line; the parallel chisel marks in the fields of each of these triangles differ in direction from those in the neighbouring triangles. Judging by the insignificant remains, the small roundel on the right appears to have had a spiral pattern. The groove defining the inside of the upper border is uniformly shallow and 1 cm wide. Of the same style are the central areas in the heads and bodies of the serpents. The diameter of the large roundel is 61 cm, the distance between its centre and the current (trimmed) right edge 44.5 cm.

13. Bro II. Cf. 15.

15. Bro II. In the south wall of the tower. Cf. 13.

III. In loco. Fig. 320.

Fragment of a kerbstone, lying horizontally with its obverse facing upwards and with the trimmed edge outwards as the fifth step from the bottom in the staircase integrated in the south wall of the tower.

Discovered by E. Lundmark in 1913.

Limestone slab, 16 cm thick. The obverse, which is severely worn by footsteps, possibly had been smoothed before the ornament was applied; the left narrow side, preserved to a

length of about 45 cm, appears to be slightly convex longitudinally | [32] as well as crosswise and was shaped at approximately right angles towards the obverse, divided from it by a chamfer slightly more than 1 cm wide.

The groove running parallel to the narrow side is carved feebly, just as probably every other of the crescent-shaped, only partly recognisable inner fields of the roundel, which is 20 cm wide.

320. Bro III. C. ¼.

IV. In loco. Fig. 321.

Fragment of a kerbstone, integrated with its obverse facing upwards and with a trimmed edge outwards as the seventh step from the bottom in the staircase in the south wall of the tower. Discovered by E. Lundmark in 1913.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick, probably part of the same kerbstone as the stone No. III just below it. The narrow side survives to a length of 54 cm, resembles that of the previous stone, and is rather strongly convex longitudinally. On the obverse, which is severely worn by footsteps, a groove is running along the edge, and there is a roundel, but of its ornamentation hardly anything (traces of a cruciform partitioning?) can be determined; otherwise, everything is identical with the obverse of the fragment No. III.

321. Bro IV. C. 1/5.

V. In loco.

Fragment of a kerbstone, integrated into the inside of the western tower wall at the northwest corner, 2.3 m above ground in the tower vault.

Limestone slab, 17 cm thick. Visible is only the narrow side that originally faced outward, which is slightly convex longitudinally and features groups of about 3 cm wide grooves, alternately running crosswise and lengthwise (cf. fig. 17). One field of five grooves running lengthwise is 21 cm long; a neighbouring field with eight grooves running crosswise is 24 cm long. The surviving length of the edge is 80 cm.

VI. Cemetery wall. GF C 3918. Fig. 322.

Fragment, found in 1913 by E. Lundmark in the cemetery wall, close to its southwest corner.

Limestone slab, 15.5 cm thick. The obverse is hewn flat, the narrow side is slightly concave longitudinally and approximately at right angles towards the obverse, with a narrow chamfer. The reverse is unworked.

The decoration is considerably blurred by weathering, but two carved grooves running parallel to the chamfer can be determined clearly; also, though less clearly, about half of a small roundel, the field of which, surrounded by a circular band, is chiselled and contains a pattern of (originally) four linked spirals. Between the border and the bands connecting the spirals, there also appear to have been circular areas not chiselled off.

The fragment obviously was part of either the left or the right side of a formerly upright picture stone.

322. Bro VI.

VII. Cemetery (?).

In addition to the stones Nos II–VI, according to a note by FN, ‘the upper part of a picture stone, lying on a stone pile outside of the church’ was reported by E. Lundmark in 1913. It is possible that this is the same stone that is discussed under ‘Bro Kirchspiel [parish]’.

Bro Kirchspiel (?) [parish].

SHM 20722. Fig. 324.

In 1934, on behalf of antiquarian Erik Lundberg, a stone was delivered to SHM, about which the inventory sheet (under no. 20722) merely contained the note ‘part of a picture stone’ and ‘Bro parish’ for its place of origin. This | [34] stone could not be identified with certainty in the museum. However, the possibility must be considered that this stone was the same as that reproduced here in fig. 324 and described below, as this is the only Gotlandic picture stone in SHM found by SL that could not be assigned to a different finding place through available information. Cf. Bro VII.

Upper part of a picture stone. In all probability, it was taken to SHM during the past decades, as there are no details or drawings of the fragment among the material left by FN, GG, and OS. The fragment does not have a number attached to it and could not be identified for the time being.

Limestone slab, 11 cm thick. The obverse is quite smooth, but rounded and worn down by footsteps. The narrow sides are hewn flat for their full width at an acute angle towards the obverse, with a narrow chamfer. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width between the corners is 60 cm. The surviving height is 47 cm.

Of the decoration, remains of 5–7 cm wide borders, along the three narrow sides can be made out. At least at the right corner, the field within the surrounding border appears to have been chiselled.

324. Bro parish?

Bro Eriks. I–II.

The two picture stones are standing in a field approximately 120 m west of a ‘*kämpgrav*’, 10 m west of a canal running north-south, immediately to the south of Bro church and between E and ENE from the northern end of the building land of Suderbys. When on instigation of Mr Nilsson in Åby the stones were examined in 1882 by Fredrik Nordin, he found them toppled over, stone I leaning against a tree, stone II transversely broken through. They apparently had been erected in a straight line N 20° W with their obverses facing west, about 2.5 m away from each other, I to the south of II.

After the inspection, Nordin righted the stones, setting the upper part of stone II into the earth next to its original root, which slightly protrudes from the ground. This is how the stones stand to this day.

Nordin discovered remains of cremation burials; some next to the east face of the root of stone II, which is surrounded by smaller stones, some between and to the east of two pairs of stone slabs between stones I and II, standing 30 cm from each other, resembling a ‘cist without gable’. Among other objects, a bronze belt mount was lying here (fig. 257).

I. In situ. Figs 258, 326, 328.

Limestone slab, up to 22 cm thick. The obverse smooth, the narrow sides chamfered towards the back, the reverse unworked. Overall height of the stone 2.5 m, 164 cm of which above the lower border of the decoration. Width of the head 98 cm, of the neck 83 cm, of the base 107 cm.

Within a wide border, which contained band patterns, there is in the lower half a ship with steep stems and a large sail with a rhombic pattern. Under the ship probably waves and below that a border.

258. Bro Eriks I and II. The latter broken through. The upper part was placed behind the lower part still visible above ground.

326. Bro Eriks I. Cf. 258, 328.

328. Bro Eriks I. 1/9. Cf. 258, 326.

II. In situ. Figs 258, 327, 329.

Limestone slab, up to 25 cm thick, height 2.6 m, if including the root (which was buried 75 cm deep). The obverse is rather uneven, the narrow sides chamfered towards the back, the reverse unworked. Height of the head 50 cm. Width of the head 131 cm, of the body 94–108 cm.

Of the decoration, only a few narrow borders along the right side remain.

258. Bro Eriks I and II. The latter broken through. The upper part was placed behind the lower part still visible above ground.

327. Bro Eriks II. Cf. 258, 329.

329. Bro Eriks II. 1/40. Cf. 258, 237.

Bro Stenstu. I–III.

Hilfeling II, p. 28. PAS Saml. I, Sägner, p. 73 (drawing); III, p. 519. Ber. 1864, p. 47.

The stones I and II, which commonly are known as 'Bro stänkällingar' (stone women), are standing just to the northeast of Stenstu farm, about 200 m east of the main road, in a field that formerly belonged to Kvie and was then called 'Kvie stänänge'. Stone I stands in a north-south orientation, stone II in extension of this direction towards the north, at a distance of 5 m (measured between the edges), but turned in the orientation N 20° E. Both stones' obverses are facing east. Stone III was found in 1875 in ploughing depth, as it 'lay in a triangle with the stone crones', and as per the reconstructing drawing by PAS, to their east; its upper part is kept in GF. According to a note obtained by Wennersten, two more picture stones are supposed to have been found in the vicinity, which, however, were thrown in a stone heap at the farm.

220. Bro Stenstu I, II, seen from the east. Photo: M. Stenberger 1937.

330. Bro Stenstu I–III. 1/20. Cf. 220.

I and II. In situ. Figs 220, 330.

Limestone slabs, each about 22–25 cm thick. The obverses, which are severely damaged by weathering, are smooth, the narrow sides are flattened towards the reverses, which remained unworked. Stone I is 1.9 m high, stone II 2.15 m above ground. Width of the head 78 cm and 95 cm, of the neck 66.5 and 76 cm, of the base 88 and 113 cm, respectively. | [35]

III. GF 3377. Fig. 330.

Limestone slab, 4.5 cm thick, with the exception of the root, which was slightly thicker. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides rounded towards the back, the reverse unworked. The overall height of the stone was 92 cm, 32 cm of which are accounted for by the root, which was broken off and is lost. Width of the head 31 cm, of the neck 26 cm; according to a sketch by FN, the narrow sides continued from the neck downwards in a straight line over the larger part of the root, the maximum width of which was 53 cm.

The decoration has been completely obliterated by weathering.

Bunge Kirche [church].

According to a kind message by A. Edle, there is a fragment of a picture stone serving as a lintel of a niche (wall cabinet) in the sacristy. Because this niche was covered by a huge, free-standing cupboard, SL was unable to find this stone again. No details of its shape were imparted.

Burs Kirche [church]. I–II.

I. In loco. Figs 21, 323.

Fragment of a picture stone found in 1924, together with No. II, under the floor in the nave.

Limestone slab, up to 12 cm thick. The obverse is slightly curved, presumably 'self-smooth'. The narrow sides hewn flat for their full width in an acute angle towards the obverse; in places, there seems to be a narrow chamfer between them. The back is unworked.

Width 56 cm between the upper corners, 42.5 cm at the break. The preserved height at the stone's central axis is 52.5 cm.

Decoration partly with very thin and shallow lines, partly broader with regularly rounded bases and up to slightly more than 1 mm deep.

21. Burs I.

323. Burs I. Cf. 21.

II. In loco. Figs 19, 325.

Fragment of a recumbent kerbstone slab belonging to a mound. Just as No. I found in 1924 under the floor in the nave.

Limestone, up to 14 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth'. The section of the surviving longer narrow side is slightly convex longitudinally and hewn smooth in an acute angle towards the obverse almost across its entire width (here | [36] 5–7 cm). Whether formerly divided by a narrow chamfer is now impossible to decide. One of the shorter narrow sides,

forming an obtuse angle to the convex one, is hewn smooth in the same manner, while the other was formed by a later break. The fourth narrow side and the reverse are unworked. The carefully hewn narrow side survives to a length of 81 cm. The stone slab's width, at right angles to the edge, is 45–50 cm.

The decoration is made up of lines and fields, carved up to 2 mm deep, which obviously formed an alternating pattern.

19. Burs II.

325. Burs II. Cf. 19.

Buttle Änge. I–VII.

PAS Saml. I, Sägner, p. 209, no. 296. Ber. 1863, p. 212.

The stones I and II are standing on the more eastern of the two Änge farms. Cf. map, fig. 332. In the field to the east, there are several stone settings, and close by the farm and to the west, there is a large grave field that in the main | [38] consists of small rings and mounds. In many of these, skeletons are said to have been found. Two 'kämpgravar' and the remains of an old well can be found at the northern edge of the grave field. The stones are standing on even ground edge-to-edge, oriented E 15° N and E 20° N, respectively, with No. I west of No. II, and both obverses facing north.

In 1911, FN examined the stone packing surrounding the stones' bases. It was determined that it was most extensive on the south side and near the taller stone, No. I. In this stone packing, the stones Nos III–VII were discovered, of which No. III was broken into three pieces and deposited with the obverse downwards over an assemblage of charcoal, smaller animal bones, and thick shards of clay vessels. This depot was delimited towards the east by No. IV, with No. V nearby. The stone No. VI lay near the left narrow side of No. I, and fragment No. VII was at the very bottom, below the root of No. II. On the north side, though narrower here, the stone packing also extended as far down as the stones' lower edges. FN adds: 'Evidence of a burial has not been encountered here, but it is possible that the animal bones, charcoal, and clay shards can be considered as the remains of a form of commemorative feast. The examination, however, provided clarification of the spoliation of no fewer than five picture stones that once had been standing in the vicinity and which were placed in the backfill around the large picture stones when these were erected. These latter, therefore, are younger than the former'.

I. In situ. Figs 125–127, 201, 333, 334.

Gotland's tallest picture stone, made of a limestone slab almost 4.8 m long and about 30 cm thick at the bottom. The point rises 3.7 m above ground.

The obverse smooth, the narrow sides obliquely rounded towards the back, the reverse unworked. Height of the head 104 cm; width of the head 112 cm, of the neck 102 cm, of the base 185 cm.

The decoration, which is severely damaged by weathering, appears to have been executed in the manner usual for stones of this sort, with lines and slightly chiselled background fields. The border seems to have featured an interwoven band pattern the details of which, however, could not be ascertained. The head is divided by horizontal borders into four panels, the second of which | [39] features, to the extreme left, a house(?) with two persons in it as well as probably five more persons of both sexes outside of the house(?). In the third panel, there

are five men walking to the left, possibly holding convex shields in front of themselves, and probably a sitting person to the extreme right. In the fourth panel, three walking men with indistinct objects in their hands; behind them, a house with gable roof; below it, a man and a woman, sitting and facing each other, both with raised hands. Below the edge of the eaves (in the house's hall?) on the left, a lying dog(?).

The stone's body is divided into four panels in the same manner, the first and third of which are almost completely erased by now. In the second panel, a ship with round stems and a sail with a rectangular, square pattern; on the left, the ship's captain can be seen in the *lyfting*. To the right of the ship, a semicircular house with two persons in it(?), and below it, a horseman with a shield and perhaps also a spear pointing upwards at an oblique angle. In the fourth panel, a large ship – width 126 cm, height 100 cm – with rounded stems, sails with rhombic pattern, and partially discernable crew members above round shields on the railing. Below the ship, waves are shown. The decoration's lower edge is 363 cm below the top.

II. In situ. Figs 126, 127, 333, 335.

Limestone slab, 30–40 cm thick. The obverse rough, the narrow sides rounded towards the back, the reverse unworked. The stone has been damaged on the top and on one of the edges since FN made his first drawing of it.

Height of the head 80 cm; width of the head 109 cm, of the neck 105 cm, of the body 167 cm. Surviving height of the stone 310 cm.

No traces of decoration.

III–VI. GF C 1975. Figs 120–124, 219 b, 336, 337.

Four picture stones, which obviously had been completed at the same time and assembled into a rectangular cist (evidence that would make it possible to determine the original arrangement of the slabs in relation to each other is missing entirely, however). These picture stones were found in the backfill surrounding the roots of Nos I and II (see above).

Limestone slabs, 10–15 cm thick. The obverses 'self-smooth', the upper narrow sides more or less rounded or chamfered towards the back. The vertical narrow sides are chamfered towards the back, commonly at an angle of 45° towards the obverse, but not in such a way that the outer edges of the obverses touch each other when the slabs are set up, as shown in fig. 219 b. The stones' heights are 59 cm (No. III), 67 cm (IV), 70 cm (V), and 64 cm (VI), their width at the base is 76 cm, 75 cm, 46 cm, and 48 cm, respectively.

The decoration was sketched in finely drawn lines, after which the background fields were chiselled. Weathering destroyed part of the decoration.

VII. Lost.

Insignificant rim piece of a picture stone, without carvings. The fragment was lost during the removal of the stones III–VI from the finding place.

Limestone slab, 19 cm long, 17 cm wide, and 7 cm thick. The narrow side was rounded obliquely towards the back.

125. Buttle Änge I. Cf. 126, 127. 1/17.

126. Buttle Änge I and II. Cf. 125, 127.

127. Buttle Änge I and II. Cf. 125, 126.

331. Buttle Änge. The stone packing surrounding the bases of stones I and II. FN 1911.

332. Buttle Änge. Finding place of stones I–VII. Sketch by FN 1919.

333. Buttle Änge I and II. Photo by GG 1919 (?). Cf. 126, 127.

334. Buttle Änge I. Cf. 125.

335. Buttle Änge II. 1/40. Sketch by FN 1911.

Buttle Unglajmar.

In loco. Fig. 339.

The picture stone is located, with the obverse to the east and in a strongly inclined position, about 150 m southwest of a '*kämpgrav*' group near a dead-straight forest path running from the main road from Buttle train station to the west in a due southerly direction just west of the first farmstead indicated in SGU's map, sheet Kintehamn. Having followed this path for 900 m (500 m south of the bridge over the stream indicated in the map), the old house foundations are located to the left and shortly afterwards the picture stone 50 m to the right (west). In the vicinity of the picture stone, several smaller stone cairns of graves can be seen as well as more such mounds ('*vastar*') and other antiquities to the north of them. FN was informed in 1918 that the stone had been removed from its place several years earlier, but was returned, albeit to a slightly different position. Cf. fig. 338.

Registered by farm owner Niklas Olofsson in Änge in 1910.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick at the bottom. Height 162 cm above ground; width of the head 62 cm, of the neck 60 cm, of the base 98 cm.

No traces of decoration.

338. Buttle Unglajmar. Sketch by FN 1918 and 1919.

339. Buttle Unglajmar. 1/20.

Dalhem Hallfoser.

GF C 1398. Fig. 343.

Picture stone, found about 1874 by farmer Jacob Larsson while ploughing a plot of cleared land approximately 500 m northeast of his farmstead. Next to the stone, bronze objects were discovered, which apparently were part of a Migration-Period cremation burial (These objects are owned by SHM, inv. 5644, 5646).

Limestone slab, up to 6 cm thick. The obverse probably is 'self-smooth' and heavily pitted and weathered. The narrow sides have been hewn smooth approximately at right angles towards the obverse. | [40] A chamfer between both probably never existed. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height is 90 cm, about 70cm of which are above the root. Width of the head 53.5 cm, of the body 44.5 cm.

No traces of decoration.

Dalhem Slitegårds.

See Halla Unsarve.

Eke Smiss.

SHM 16113. Fig. 230.

Found serving as a wall slab of a burial cist, which was then examined in 1918 by SL (cf. *ÄEG* p. 88 and fig. 156 a–d). Subsequently discussed by A. Nordén in *Arkeol. studier*, dedicated to the (Swed.) crown prince (1932, pp. 65 f., 68 f.) and in *Fornv.* 1933, pp. 79 f. (with fig.) and 1934, p. 51.

Sandstone slab, 7–14 cm thick. Both broad sides are ‘self-smooth’, as are, essentially, the narrow sides. The slab is 93 cm long and up to 40 cm wide.

On one of the broad sides, the image of a ship has been scratched with lines that are little more than 1 cm [corr.: mm] wide and as deep and have a wedge-shaped profile. In obtuse angles, the uniformly wide ship’s hull segues into towering stems, the terminals of which are split at the top in a finger-like fashion. The left stem has four points. Below the keel line, there is a weakly drawn line that follows the keel and the left stem in a distance that is increasing towards the left – probably merely a sketch line, possibly the railing of another boat that is about double the size of the first and the potential keel line of which can be seen to the extreme right. Also, a number of superficially carved lines occur, which generally run at right angles to the ship’s longitudinal direction. To the left, between the well-carved keel of the ship and the railing of the second ship, there is a zigzag line. Perhaps this is a runic inscription?

230. Limestone slab from a burial cist at Smiss in Eke parish, Gotland. Cf. *ÄEG*, fig. 156 a–d.

Ekeby Kirche [church].²

In loco. Figs 180, 181, 344.

Picture stone found in the spring of 1924 during foundation work for a sacristy and a central heating system next to the church. On this occasion, six medieval coffins made of limestone slabs were uncovered. In one of these coffins, namely no. V, the picture stone had been used as an upright slab of the long side. Cf. the work of A. Edle in *ATA*. The stone was transferred to the church, | [41] where it still is on display in the choir.

Limestone slab, 8 cm thick at the top, 16 cm at the root, mutilated into a rectangular shape, so that nothing remains of the original narrow sides. The fragment is 115 cm long and 41–43 cm wide. Both broad sides have been hewn reasonably flat and then furnished with decorations and 5–9 mm deep background fields that extend down for 85 cm below the current upper edge.

Face B, entirely covered with interlace loops of Runestone Style. The loops generally are 2–3 cm wide and bordered towards the background by chamfers. At intersections, they are separated by lines of up to 3 mm depth and of acute-angled profile.

Face A, divided up by a vertical border at the neck. The relief is similar to that on Face B, though damaged by footsteps. The upper panel is preserved to a height of up to 25 cm and features a horse pulling a four-wheeled wagon with one person sitting in it. This latter has curled neck hair and holds a rein that is rolled up in a Runestone-Style knot. In front of the

² There are three small fragments from Ekeby Annexhemman (vicarage) that represent pieces of two different rune stones. GF 609.

horse, a woman with a small horn and a probably rectangular hamper(?) below it, with a scarf on her back and curled neck hair. Above her, a small disc probably featuring a faint circle 1 cm inside of the periphery (diameter 5.5 cm). Above the horse's neck, the lower part of a man with an unknown object in his hand; behind him and to the right, a horseman – or perhaps rather a dog with a severely humped back; also the remains of another figure above it. Above the loop of the rein, the lower part of another figure of a man.

180. Ekeby K., Face A.

181. Ekeby K., Face B.

344. Ekeby K. Cf. 180, 181.

Endre Schule [school].

Lost. Fig. 340.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 12 f.

In Per Arvid Säve's *Berättelser* (1864), there is a picture of a 'limestone stone slab, 6 ells and 16 inches high, lying by the roadside north of Endre church, presumably originally intended to become a picture stone or another form of memorial'.

The same stone probably is referred to in a transcript that Ture Carlsson had delivered to the National Antiquarian in 1930 and that is now in ATA. This document covers certain parts of an anonymous collection of notes regarding antiquities in the parish of Endre that are now lost. Prior to the year 1875, when the foundation stone of the primary school was laid, the stone is supposed to have lain in the place now occupied by the school's eastern gable, according to the transcript. This information triggered further, yet fruitless, investigations on-site. To avoid it being damaged during the construction of the school, the stone is said to have been transferred to the junction between the roads Visby—Dalhem and Visby—Barlingbo, namely to the eastern slope of a gravel pit, which later was refilled with material brought from elsewhere. This hampered the search for the stone to a great extent.

340. Endre Schule [school]. After a drawing by PAS 1864.

Endre skog (Wald) [forest].

SHM 1687. Figs 50, 52, 341.

Found in 1851 by workman Olof Toften in the forest between Endre and Visby. Before, the stone had been 'thrown up' in the same gravel pit in which, during the same year, Toften had collected several grave goods belonging (exclusively??) to the Viking Age, which he had sent to the SHM (Inv. 1667 and 1687). | [42]

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse is quite smooth, although probably not hewn, the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse with a chamfer of 1 cm width in between, the reverse unworked. Height 50 cm, width between the upper edges 37 cm.

Decorated with contour lines that have a v-shaped cross section and are slightly more than 2 mm deep, the background field has been chiselled to a depth of about 2 mm. Within a border featuring a debased three-strand interlace pattern: at the very bottom, a running stag or

elk with large antlers; above this, a serpent with its body intertwined in itself, also a watercraft with rounded, raised stems and a 'cabin', which by now is rather indistinct; and finally, at the very top, a single-strand interlace pattern.

50. Endre skog. Cf. 52.

52. Endre skog. Cf. 50.

341. Endre skog. 1/5. Cf. 50, 52.

Eskelhem Larsarve. I–II.

GF 2140, 2141. Figs 71–76, 215 c, 227, 342.

PAS Ber. 1863, p. 192; 1864, p. 311.

Two picture stones that obviously were hewn at the same time and probably were intended to form a single monument. Found about 1863 by Mr Joh. Carlsson, Ekeby, while working to cultivate land in 'Sprängänget' below Larsarve, at a distance from each other of several ells. No. II was lying just below the turf between 'ashes, burnt bones, and field stone roundels, at a small mound'.

Similar limestone slabs with even structure over the root, which then is slightly rougher, 4.5 cm and 5 cm thick, respectively. In both stones, both broad sides have been hewn smooth upwards of the root, but not flat; the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the broad sides; apparently, no chamfers were fashioned between them. Height 1 m and 82 cm, 72 and 52 cm of which above the root, respectively. Width at the corners 53 and 47 cm, at the bases about 34 and 31 cm, respectively.

The decoration mainly was executed in very fine (chiselled?) lines, but the background fields all around and within the figure-of-eight-shaped band figures in the borders of stone No. I have been chiselled as if by chip carving – just as the field between the two quadrupeds' forelegs of stone No. II.

On each stone, one face features a border and a rectangular grid above the lowermost part of the field; above this, on No. I, there is a watercraft with rounded stems, the elevated ends of which terminate in animal heads, and a small, tabular sail on a high mast that appears to be rigged with both forestay and backstay attached to the stemheads, as well as the torsos of three crewmen jutting out over the railing; the steering oar is attached to the port side (fig. 227). Instead of this image of a ship, the corresponding face of No. II features two four-legged animals, heraldically juxtaposed and shown in profile.

The other broad side of No. I was given the same border as the face described above, while the reverse of No. II apparently was left entirely smooth.

Eskelhem Larsarve I. Cf. 73, 75, 76. [—] 71. Face A. 72. Face B.

73*. Eskelhem, Larsarve I and II, arranged arbitrarily. Cf. 71, 72, 74–76.

74*. II.

75*. I, Face A.

76*. I, Face B.

215c

227. The ship on the stone Eskelhem Larsarve I (cf. fig. 71). Drawing by OS. ½.

342. Eskelhem, Larsarve II. 3/20. Cf. 73, 74.

Etelhem Eisenbahnlinie [train line].

GF 2264. Figs 64, 219 k, 350.

Picture stone, found in 1879 during railway construction.

Limestone slab, fine-grained, sandstone-like, 5 cm thick. The obverse probably 'self-smooth', curved. The narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse raw and unworked. Height 68 cm, 55 cm if measured from the lower edge of the decoration. Width 43 cm between the edges, 39 cm at the neck, 45 cm at the base.

The decoration is executed very shallowly, with fine lines and slightly chiselled background fields. In part, as in the case of the horse's forelegs, the patterns and figures appear to have been defined merely by chiselling the background fields immediately surrounding them. | [43]

The field is surrounded by a border filled with a simplified twisted cord pattern and divided into two halves by a horizontal band. The upper part features a triangle not chiselled off down to the background field as well as three men with belts and knee-length tunics; the two men on the left and right, their swords drawn, appear to attack the one standing in the middle, who probably is lacking any weapons. In the lower field, there are two more triangles not chiselled off and a horseman with sword and pointed cap, but no shield.

64. Etelhem Eisenbahn [train line].

219 k

350. Etelhem Eisenbahn [train line]. Cf. 64.

Fide Österby.

In loco. Fig. 345.

Found about 1920, 200 m south-east of the junction north of the *d* in Siffride in the geological map sheet Burgsvik, lying in a 'Vast' ground, about a foot deep, in the soil of an old meadow that is now a field. The stone was lying horizontally; despite a search, only a few field stones were found under it. In 1932, it was stored on the premises of the farmstead immediately to the west of the finding place, but the owner, Mr Alb. Persson, pledged to re-erect the stone on the surviving remains of the meadow just to the north-east. Registered in 1921 by Harald Hansson, PhD.

Sandstone slab, about 10 cm thick, 120 cm high. The obverse is smooth, the narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse up to a height of 97 cm below the point, the reverse rough. The head is 54 cm wide and 32 cm high, the neck 48 cm wide, the base 67 cm wide.

Little has remained of the decoration except portions of the lines that define the narrow borders (which apparently included schematised | [44] two-stranded band pattern) as well as pieces of a sail with rhombic pattern.

345. Fide Österby.

Fole Kirnhofsmauer [cemetery wall].

GF C 4366. Figs 49, 51.

Fragment of a picture stone, submitted to GF in 1919 by elementary school teacher William Kupper.

Limestone slab, up to 7 cm thick. The obverse probably 'self-smooth', later abraded in places by footsteps. The narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse; between them, a narrow chamfer occurs below the stone's corners. The reverse is raw and unworked. The fragment survives to a height of about 61 cm. Width between the corners 61 cm; the width of the neck once was about 42 cm.

The band patterns are brought out by the chiselling of the background fields in a chip-carving-like technique. Also, the background field surrounding the ship has been chiselled in places and has an uneven surface. The double lines of the border enclose a debased three-strand interlace pattern. In the field below the neck, there is a band pattern; above it, a ship with steep and towering stems that bend outwards almost at right angles, as well as a sail decorated with a band pattern on a clearly defined yardarm.

Fole St. Tollby.

GF C 9018. Fig. 42.

Found in a field about 500 m south of St. Tollby (SGU, sheet Slite). Was kept next to the residential house in 1932, but brought to GF in 1938.

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse almost flat, probably hewn, the narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer between them. The reverse is unworked. The total height of the stone is 70 cm, above the base 57 cm, the height of the head is 13 cm; its width 49 cm, the width of the neck 35 cm, that of the base 46 cm.

Of the decoration only indistinct remains are preserved of shallow lines belonging to the border, some traces of two horizontal lines and possibly of a rhombic pattern between them.

Fole Vatlings.

In situ. Fig. 347.

PAS Ber. 1863, p. 213; 1864, p. 33.

Still standing as during Sävæ's days, strongly inclined backwards, at the eastern edge of Vatlings Storäng, about 300 m east of the medieval stone building on this plot of land. The obverse is facing northeast.

Limestone slab, 30 cm thick, with lumpy[?] narrow sides. The obverse is reasonably even, the reverse unworked. The stone stands to a height of 1.7 m above ground. Width of the head 95 cm, of the neck 85 cm, of the base 102 cm.

Of decoration no traces visible.

347. Fole Vatlings.

Fröjel Stenstu.

In situ. Figs 348, 349.

Hilfeling 1799, p. 164 (also tradition). PAS Ber. 1864, p. 299. Saml. I, Sägner, p. 362, no. 775. SGU, sheet Klintehamn.

The picture stone still stands in the same position that Hilfeling saw it in, with the obverse facing northwest, on the south-eastern edge of a forest path that on the south-eastern side runs alongside the straight part of the parish border Fröjel–Klinte, just south of the intersection of the railway line and the main road between the churches of these parishes. Still in Hilfeling's time, said forest path appears to have served in the function of today's main road. The distance between the railway line and the stone is approximately 150 m. According to Hilfeling, the stone was called 'Höje Sten'. PAS also mentions the still-common name 'Herrsten'.

Limestone slab, up to 27 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides rounded towards the back, the reverse raw and unworked. The stone's total height above ground is 197 cm; the width of the head is 90 cm, that of the neck 81 cm, that of the base 106 cm. The transition between head and body is well preserved at the right edge, with an arched curve from the obtuse-angled corner into the contour of the body. The left corner is damaged, but certainly had the same form.

Of decoration no traces.

348. Fröjel Stenstu. Cf. 349.

349. Fröjel Stenstu. Cf. 348.

Gammelgarn Högstens.

GF C 8075. Fig. 346.

Fragment of a picture stone found in a stone enclosure. Donated in 1933 to GF by farm owner Olof Hansson (SGU, sheet Katthammarsvik?).

Limestone slab, 11.5 cm thick. The obverse hewn above the root, rather convex in the horizontal profile. The narrow sides are flattened, convex, and without chamfer towards the obverse; the reverse unworked. Height 71.5 cm, of which 32 cm survive above the root. Width at the base 37 cm.

Decoration with wide carved lines with rounded bases. Along the vertical edges, there are borders with simplified interlace cord pattern and double | [46] inner boundary lines. At the very bottom of the image field, there are closely spaced, parallel zigzag lines; above, a hewn panel of 12 cm height that is limited at the top by an only partially visible zigzag line. It is likely that there were no images in this panel.

346. Gammelgard Högstens.

Garda Kirche [church]. I–II.

In loco. Figs 351, 352.

Two fragments, probably of the same stone, integrated at the same height in the church tower wall. The stones form the lintels of the lowest hatches on the south and west sides of the tower, respectively. Both fragments' decorated sides are facing downwards and are quite similar in regard to the nature of the material, colour, and preservation. First recognised by E. Lundmark in 1914.

Limestone slabs, 14 cm thick. The obverses are – or at least once were – smooth. No observations can be made regarding the narrow sides and reverses.

The decorations are executed by the chiselling of background fields, on fragment I slightly more than 2 mm deep, on fragment II 1–2 mm deep.

Figs 351, 352 only reproduce those portions of the obverses that are currently visible, while others are hidden in the masonry.

On stone No. II, two elks, facing each other, are shown, on No. I, a backwards-looking animal and two men as well as, below these three figures, a chequered sail on a mast with one and two stays. Left of the backwards-looking animal, fragments of a border with band pattern can be seen. | [47]

351. Garda I.

352. Garda II.

Garda Bote.

SHM 15098. Figs 141, 144, 353.

Picture stone, found by farm owner Anton Nilsson in a field.

Limestone slab, 23 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse or chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. Current overall height about 145 cm; width of the head 71 cm, that of the neck 64 cm.

The decoration is executed in narrow lines carved slightly more than 1 mm deep, and background fields chiselled up to about 1 mm deep. The 9–13 cm wide border is filled with varying band patterns: s-twisted two-stranded band patterns on both sides of the body, four-stranded band interlace on the head and in the horizontal border.

In the upper panel, a horseman with pointed headgear can be seen holding the reins in one of his hands. In front of the horse, a short section of the shaft and the complete (regarding the shape of the base rather unclear, but probably rhombic) head of a spear. Probably, the man's right knee is bent at a right angle (the lower edge of the thigh almost horizontal); his foot reaches down below the horse's belly. Shield is a possibility (reaching up to the rider's neck), but not securely discernable.

The horse has a long tail, hanging straight down, and is of male sex. Between the horse's mouth and the spearhead, there is an eight-pointed star, and in front of this, a woman with long coattail. She is holding a horn, its point directly under her chin, while its horizontal mouth is directed at the horseman. In the area above the space between the rider and horse's heads, a figure can be seen, possibly merely a triangle (or group of triangles?), but perhaps rather the rear part of an almost deleted bird flying towards the right. Above the horse's nose, there perhaps is a triangle with recessed centre protruding from the border. Behind the woman is a man, like her turned towards the left; below these two figures, probably a dog running towards the right.

A horizontal bar divides the field below the horizontal border into two parts, the upper of which is filled with seven women standing in a row, all facing right. The lower panel is damaged at the bottom, but shows a vessel, the surviving stem of which is curved upwards (and possibly terminates in an outwards-curved roundel); a stay (or a sheet rope?) is attached to the top; close to the other stem, another stay. In the chequered sail, every other square is chiselled. Four crew members with pointed headgear are standing on the railing, with shields, drawn swords, and scabbards. All four are facing the mast. In the bottom part of the obverse, below the ship's keel, remains of a row of waves, breaking to the right, can be seen in the chiselled background.

141. Garda Bote. Cf. 144.

144. Garda Bote. Cf. 141.

353. Garda Bote. 1/10. Cf. 141, 144.

Garda Smiss. I–II.

PAS Saml. II, Ortn., p. 93; III, p. 523; IV, p. 48; V, pp. 200, 626, 653, 668, 736, and 806 (drawing).

Two picture stones, found together in 1873 in 'Häbbnautet', a meadow in the vicinity of Smiss (in the direction of Ansarve), when it was prepared for cultivation.

I. GF 1984. Fig. 354.

Limestone slab, 7–10 cm thick above the root. Both broad sides above the root hewn smooth and convex, as are the narrow sides. Wide chamfers that now generally are blurred by weathering appear to have divided the broad sides from the narrow sides. Overall height of the stone 98 cm, of which 69 cm are above the root. The width between the upper corners is 45 cm, in the middle of the body 33cm, at the base 40 cm.

The decoration, limited to one of the broad sides, is executed in rough lines of about 4 mm width, without carved relief. The framing border has a simplified twisted cord pattern with double outlines and defines a field that is divided into two panels of different sizes by a central horizontal band with the same decoration. The lower panel appears to be empty, while the upper one seems to have featured a water-bird – which probably had two legs, one in front of the other – and above that a watercraft with steep, towering stems and the schematised depiction of mast and sail (?).

354. Garda, Smiss I.

II. GF 3644. Figs 222 b, 355.

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick at the centre, but thinner at the top and bottom. The obverse, severely weathered in places, is almost flat, the narrow sides rounded towards the back, the reverse raw. Total height 74.5 cm, of which 52 cm are above the lower edge of the decoration. Width 51 cm at the base, 46 cm at the upper corners.

Decoration with unevenly hewn, shallow lines in the bordering, while inside of the square panel, the background field is slightly chiselled. The pattern appears to be based on band loops.

222 b

355. Garda Smiss II.

Gothem Kirche [church]. I–III.

I. In loco. Fig. 356.

Fragment used as the second roof tile (counted from the bottom) in the upper third of a [48] staircase located in the wall between choir and sacristy and leading to the choir's attic. The obverse, partially hidden in the masonry, is facing downwards.

Limestone slab, 19 cm thick. The obverse hewn smooth, with remains of a chamfer and within it; two shallow parallel grooves along the narrow side. This latter is parallel to the break that runs through the roundels, is slightly concave lengthwise, and probably once formed the picture stone's left vertical edge.

Decoration by means of lines and slightly chiselled fields both inside of the two grooves along the chamfer and in every second of the crescent-shaped fields of the roundel.

356. Gothem I.

II. In loco. Fig. 357.

Fragment, installed as a bottom slab in a niche on the east side of the wall opening between choir and sacristy. The obverse is facing upwards and partially hidden by the masonry. Figure 357 only reproduces the part visible today. The smooth, whitewashed stone forming the lintel of the same niche possibly is another piece of the same stone. The stone was first observed by E. Lundmark.

Limestone slab, 11 cm thick. The obverse hewn smooth, but slightly pitted.

Decorations in finely carved lines and shallow chiselled grooves in the rhombic pattern of the sail.

The imagery includes a sail with rhombic pattern on a mast that has stays on both sides, indistinct remains of sheet ropes and probably of one crewmember, as well as pieces of the inner part of the left border.

357. Gothem II.

III. In loco. Fig. 358.

Fragment of a large picture stone that was mutilated into its current oblique-angled rectangular shape. Positioned today in the north-eastern corner of the sacristy, serving as a flagstone. Earlier, the fragment had been used as a base for the baptismal font. For this purpose, a circular bowl has been dug into the middle of the stone that is 61 cm in diameter, up to 5.5 cm deep, and has a hole in its centre that completely penetrates the stone.

Limestone with 'self-smooth', slightly curved obverse, severely abraded by footsteps. Of the original narrow sides, some remains possibly are preserved close to the upper right (now south-eastern) corner. Here, the edge is hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse. The surviving height along the right (southern) long edge is approximately 130 cm, along the left long edge 140 cm; the width at the root (in the west) is 115 cm, that close to the neck (in the east) 105 cm.

The decoration includes a border of 12 cm width with traces of a rich band pattern. In the field, there are remains of images in a rather vigorous relief that are most reminiscent of those on the stone from Alskog Kirche [church]. Whether the large circle encompassing the bowl off-centre was made later than the original decoration cannot be determined.

358. Gothem III.

Gothem Bentebingels.

GF C 2700. Fig. 40.

Picture stone that, according to information collected by Harald Hansson in 1914, was found three years earlier in old grassland during construction works on the farmstead belonging to Bentebingels that lies about halfway between Västerbjärs and Medebys, on the road Gotham–Vallstena. The stone had fallen and lay below the greensward. Around it, there is supposed to have been a ring of triangular boulders, which in turn was encircled by another, larger ring of boulders measuring 25–30 m in diameter. | [49]

Limestone slab, 5–7 cm thick. The obverse smoothed, but not flat, the narrow sides hewn flat partly at a right angle, partly at an acute angle towards the obverse. A chamfer appears to have separated them from the obverse. The reverse is unworked. The stone's total height 75 cm, 50 cm of which above the root. The width between the upper corners is 39 cm, at the narrowest point of the body 28.5 cm, at the base 35 cm.

Of the decoration, only few shallow lines remain, due to severe weathering.

40. Gothem Bentebingels.

Gothem Västerbjärs.

GF C 2925. Figs 359, 360.

Brought to GF in 1915.

Limestone slab, 8 cm thick in the middle, 4 cm at the narrow sides. Both broad sides are hewn smooth, though uneven and now badly weathered, as are the narrow sides. Whether narrow chamfers existed cannot be determined anymore with any certainty.

Total length of the stone 95 cm, of which the height above the root is 69 cm; width between the upper corners 46.5 cm, in the middle of the body 32 cm, at the base 35 cm.

The decoration is executed in shallow lines, about half a centimetre wide. On one face, the field surrounded by the border – which includes (at least towards the bottom) a simplified twisted cord pattern between double boundary lines – is divided into two panels by an identically decorated horizontal bar slightly above half of the body's height. In the upper panel, there is a watercraft with steep, towering stems. The other face bore decoration as well, but little can be seen of it, apart from the boundary lines of the | [50] border, which covered a larger proportion of the face's surface than on the other side.

359, 360. Gothem Västerbjärs, Faces A, B.

Grötlingbo Kirchof [cemetery].

In loco. Fig. 152.

Head of a picture stone that was found not later than 1928 in a grave in the cemetery.

Sandstone slab, 8–10 cm thick. The obverse is hewn flat. The narrow sides are hewn smooth (with tool marks preserved), slightly concave crosswise. Clear chamfers of about 1 cm width towards both broad sides. The reverse is almost flat by nature, not hewn. The width of the neck is 37 cm, that of the head probably once was 48 cm; the height of the head is 31 cm. Preserved height of the stone 39 cm.

The decoration, which was limited to the worked broad side, includes an inscribed, 3 cm wide band running along the edge and between two grooves, each 4 mm wide, 2 mm deep, and with a v-shaped profile. The runes are made of lines slightly narrower and shallower than these. In the panel, there also are an animal's head and a loop with curled end, both of which – like the band with the inscription – first were sketched out in contour lines and later mostly shaped into relief figures when the background field was chiselled down almost 2 mm deep.

The inscription reads: botuatr · — — · heruþr · litu · stain · þena · ef — — uþ · m — —

Translation by Prof. O. v. Friesen: Botvat, —, Härröd had this stone (erected) af(ter Bottj)ud, (their) m(other) — | [51]

152. Grötlingbo K.

Grötlingbo Roes. I–II [I–V].

I. SHM 10970. Fig. 361.

Sophus Bugge in SFT 11, p. 114. L. Fr. Löffler *ibid.*, p. 197. Magnus Olsen in *Norges Indskrifter med de ældre Runer III*, p. 164. Arthur Nordén in *Arkiv för nordisk filologi LIII*, 3. f. IX (1937), pp. 150 ff. and figs 4, 5.

Found under the roots of a hazel bush during cultivation of a former meadow east of the farmstead far away from current settlements. Sent to SHM in 1899 at the mediation of state geologist Gerhard Holm.

Sandstone slab, up to 8.5 cm thick. Both broad sides probably are 'self-smooth', not flat. A part of the original, hewn narrow side probably survives at its frontal edge, diagonally below the horse; it likely represents a section of one of the vertical edges of a possibly cist-shaped picture stone.

The smoother of the broad sides bears the sharply cut image of a horse. Above this picture is a figure that speculatively is interpreted as a man, and behind the horse is a short runic inscription.

The runes are of Swedish-Norwegian type and quite close to those on Alskog Tjängvide I, but possibly slightly younger. Nordén dates the inscription to the tenth century. Previous attempts at interpretation appear to be extremely uncertain. They all presuppose that the inscription refers to the horse, yet differ considerably in regards to the inscription's content and meaning. The details of the imagery, too, have been interpreted in several very different ways. Accordingly, Löffler writes as follows: 'A young foal called "tiddler" (iupin), loved very much by its owner, was to be broken in, but bolted and attempted to jump over a plank fence. The foal impaled its chest on the planks, got caught on them, and in this manner met its

death. Possibly the rough figure above the horse is supposed to indicate that the rider was thrown off and also perished. The planks are the vertical lines under the horse's chest — —'. Nordén (who offers a new and larger reproduction of the drawings) in his turn opines that 'an expression of an "animal killer magic" that is known and well documented from the Palaeolithic Period and up to our time' is represented in this image. 'The horse on the Roes slab is, as far as I can understand, shown as having been slaughtered. Two cuts running across the neck most certainly designate the incisions that killed the animal: one cut in a horizontal direction across the trachea, and one cut in a lengthwise direction. The thin lines drawn downwards from both the belly and the rectum no doubt indicate blood and faeces pouring out'. The former of these interpretations might inspire an entirely new one, namely in connection with the remarkable images of horses that seem to cross a fence on Lärbro Tängelgårda I and II (fig. 450). To M. Olson's interpretation of the inscription – iu þin · udr rAk, i.e. 'this horse Uddr drove (away)' – could in this case be attributed the meaning that Udd (through magic) saved a sick person from their impending ride on the 'horse of the dead'.

The other broad side features traces of several carvings that appear to have been designed in a whimsical manner and today are rather weathered, with the exception of a circle at the top with an arc in it, both of which seem to have been added later.

361. Grötlingbo Roes I. C. 1/8.

II. SHM 16124. Fig. 362.

A stone slab broken into numerous fragments (not all of which have been recovered and stored), found about 1912 by Mr. Conr. Johanson, Roes, in Roshagen, which borders on Barshalder and covers a part of the same grave field that is known under the last-mentioned name. At the place where the stone was discovered close beneath the surface, with the head pointing south, numerous stone cairns were found all around. Next to the stone, there also were burnt human bones. Several metres to the south, FN in 1918 observed a small burial cist made of sandstone, one long edge of which was visible above ground. Directly south of the stone's finding place is the mound called 'Gullbacken'.

Limestone slab, 14 cm thick. The obverse is coarse, obviously due to severe weathering. | [52] It does appear improbable, however, that it ever was hewn. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse for up to 10 cm width; whether there was a chamfer in between is unclear. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width between the upper corners is now 100 cm.

Of the decoration only faint traces remain that show a border of about 10 cm width and in the centre, a roundel with crescent-shaped segments and a diameter of almost 55 cm. One gets the impression that the roundel once had a corona of the usual shape, even though this is not indicated in the drawing by OS. Possibly, there also are crescent-shaped recesses within the border, especially towards the top, that are reminiscent of chip-carving and similar to those of Hablingbo Havor I (fig. 18).

362. Grötlingbo Roes II. 1/10.

III. In loco. Fig. 363.

Picture stone, found in the same grave field as No. II. Nos III–V are kept now in the medieval farmstead Kattlunds, Grötlingbo, which is affiliated to GF. M. Stenberger very kindly provided the photographs and the following information.

Limestone slab, 8.5 cm thick. The obverse is partially flaked off. Total height 83.5 cm; width of the neck 44.4 cm, of the base 50 cm.

Of the decoration, only a row of triangles appears to have survived (cf. fig. 142).

IV. In loco. Fig. 364.

Upper part of a picture stone. Cf. No. III.

Limestone slab, 9 cm thick at the bottom. Height 34.5 cm. Width at the neck 35 cm.

Of the decoration, no traces have survived.

V. In loco. Fig. 365.

Lower part of a picture stone. Cf. No. III.

Limestone slab, 9 cm thick at the bottom, 7.5 cm at the top. Height 49 cm, maximum width 47.5 cm.

No traces of the decoration survived.

363–365. Grötlingbo Roes III–V. C. 1/10. After photographs by M. Stenberger.

Hablingbo Kirche [church].

In loco. Figs 182, 183, 223, 368, 369.

Hilfeling 1799, p. 115. Liljegren, Runurkunder No. 1575. CS Runa 1845, pp. 92 f. PAS Ber. 1864, p. 158. Stephens ORM II, p. 708, etc.

Was positioned in the cemetery both during Hilfeling's time and later, at right angles to the nave's south wall, at a distance of almost 1 m, with the more richly decorated side facing west. In 1920, the stone was transferred to the west part of the church (the tower's basement).

Limestone slab, about 15 cm thick at the bottom, 10 cm at the top. Face A is smooth and – judging from several particularly well-preserved areas – had been carefully polished. | [53] The reverse is smooth, probably polished as well, but now more severely weathered than A. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the broad sides and have rounded edges.

The decoration on both broad sides is executed with chiselled lines and smooth background fields that had been chiselled about 5 mm deep. The dots of the runic inscription and the eyes of the horseman and the horse are formed by conical, drilled holes.

Obverse: The bordering consists of two ribbon animals with head, foreleg, and tail that are linked by slipknots at the necks and tails. Trifurcated and richly twisted crests extend from the necks. In the panel above the horizontal bar, which is located at the picture stone's neck and designed as a two-stranded band pattern, a horseman can be seen, with his spear held horizontally and a shield(?), on a horse with long and wide tail (and consequently only four feet). The horseman's calves and feet reach down below the horse's belly, one of the legs behind the other, but the greater part of the leg at the back is now flaked off above the foot. A woman proffering a horn is turned towards the horseman. Below the horn, there is an indistinct figure with a ring-shaped top that probably stands on its horizontal bottom edge, albeit slightly above the floor line; as Liljegren assumed, this object in all probability is a basket. On both the extreme right and left, there is a triangular shape at the edge of the border.

Reverse: Inside the border, which now is almost completely destroyed by weathering, a ship with broad, square sail, from the lower edge of which hang down presumably six sheet ropes, each held by a crewman. The six men are wearing pointed headgear and knee-length

tunics and standing with their feet on the railing. The ship's hull is decorated with wedge-shaped motifs. At the stern, a rudder can be seen that is drawn in such a way as if it was attached to the port side. The stern is rounded smoothly; both stems likely were long and rounded.

Runic inscription on the obverse's border:

· hlkair · auk · frusti · a[uk] · htli · þ — — — · heftir · — — —

Translation: Hallgeir and Froste and Atle(?) — — — after — — —

182. Hablingbo K., Face A.

183. Hablingbo K., Face B.

223. Hablingbo K. (cf. fig. 182) in the cemetery. Photo: GG, 1910.

368. Hablingbo K. Cf. 182, 183, 223. Face B.

369. Hablingbo K. Cf. 182, 183, 223. Face A.

Hablingbo Havor. I–VIII.

I. SHM 6915. Figs 18, 366.

Picture stone, found while digging for gravel near the edge of the great grave field northwest of Havor. Upon request by FN, the finder, Mr Mårten Petterson, in 1881 sent the stone to SHM. Judging from a hasty sketch and note by FN, dated 13 July 1918, the stone was discovered on the north side and at an s-shaped curve of the 'old path to the forest'. | [54] This probably refers to a point a good 40 m east of burial 96 (just north of the syllable '-par' in the word 'grusgropar' (= gravel pits) in the map VWG, text fig. 251).

Limestone slab, 12.5–16 cm thick. The obverse is curved and 'self-smooth'; the narrow sides are hewn flat over their entire width at a slightly acute angle towards the obverse and divided from both broad sides by chamfers of 1 cm width. The reverse is coarse and uneven. Total height 143 cm, of which 97 cm are above the root. Width closely above the root 57 cm, the same at the lower edge of the roundel, and 72 cm between the upper corners.

The decoration is executed with only shallow chiselling of background fields around the rows of crescents in the upper border, of spikes surrounding the roundel, and of every second crescent within the roundel, as well as the bodies of the four animals in the image field. The roundel's diameter is 38 cm. The serpent in the upper right corner appears to be partially damaged. The eye of the serpent in the upper left corner is formed by a natural protrusion. In the vertical borders, the lines creating the pattern are carved deep and wide in the middle, so that they form almost boat-like shapes.

18. Hablingbo Havor I.

366. Hablingbo, Havor I. 1/10. Cf. 18.

367. Hablingbo Havor. Stone cover of the cist in grave 191 with the picture stones Nos II (A), III (G), IV (E), V (C), VI (B), and VII (D). Sketch by GG 1886.

II. Figs 23, 26, 204 l, m, 373.

Picture stone, found in 1886 by GG during the examination of a cairn (no. 191) in the great grave field northwest of Havor (SGU, sheet Hemse).³ This stone secondarily served as a

³ Cf. the plan of the grave field published by Nerman in his book 'Die Völkerwanderungszeit Gotlands', text fig. 251.

cover stone of a burial cist with an uncremated interment. The stones III–VII also had been used as building material for the construction of this cist. See fig. 367. After its discovery, No. II was erected in the neighbourhood of the finding place and transferred to the GF only in 1937.

Limestone slab, 16–18 cm thick on average. The obverse is almost flat, surely hewn to a certain degree. The narrow sides commonly are hewn smooth in an acute angle towards the obverse, with a chamfer of about 1 cm width between them. The upper and vertical narrow sides are slightly concave in profile. Cf. fig. 204 l, m. The reverse is slightly convex and probably unworked. Height of the stone above the root (at a level with the lower limits of the hewn vertical edges) is 110 cm. Along the vertical axis, the decoration extends down 112 cm below the stone's upper | [55] edge. The width between the upper corners is 100 cm, halfway down, it is 87.5 cm, at the base 88.5 cm.

The decoration is executed with chiselled bands of about 1 mm depth and varying width (commonly 1–2.5 cm). Certain bands are accompanied by approximately 1 cm long and 2 mm wide lines with rounded bases that stand at right angles to the band's edges. Similar chiselled lines occasionally appear to form the band's contours, but mostly, the bands are defined by the same finer chisel lines that run parallel to the bands and also fill the band's inner surfaces. The chamfers towards the narrow sides at a distance of about 1 cm are accompanied by shallow grooves that at the right and left edges are not quite 1 cm wide, but reach a width of 1.5 cm towards the top. A similar groove 18 cm further down forms the upper horizontal border, which is filled with a stylised floral tendril, the central 'leaf' of which was turned into an animal's head. Along the vertical edges, borders of equal width were created, which, however, do not have a continuous inner boundary line. The pattern used here is a 'running dog scroll' motif with animal's heads on all its terminals. The triangular figures forming the spandrels between the bands that represent the necks of the animal heads apparently all have been chiselled completely; only once there is a triangle that clearly was left empty.

The great roundel in the field's centre has a diameter of 46 cm (not including the corona) and is filled by a fourfold band loop with spirals in the spandrels.

The decoration below the great roundel consists of two heraldically juxtaposed animals that snarl at a roundel in the middle. Their bodies are similar to the s-shaped loops of the vertical borders.

Even though the drawing by OS reproduced here was not influenced by it in any way, GG had arrived at the same interpretation of the lower section of the centre field, as shown in fig. 23, as soon as 27 June 1911. This fact is evidenced by a sketch that can be found in one of the notebooks in GG's estate and are filled with interesting suggestions for interpretations.

23. Hablingbo Havor II. Cf. 26.

26. Hablingbo Havor II. Cf. 23.

204.

373. Hablingbo Havor II. 1/10. Cf. 23, 26.

III. SHM 16127. Fig. 370.

Found at the same time as No. II and others. Was erected in the vicinity and in 1918 transferred to SHM.

Limestone slab, 10.5 cm thick. The obverse possibly is hewn flat above the 'self-smooth' root; the vertical sides, perhaps differentiated by chamfers, are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse is raw and unworked. The completely preserved root is lacking any traces of the far-advanced flaking and other effects of weathering that has affected the larger part of the body, the upper portion of which is lost. The stone's current

height is 82 cm, of which slightly more than 50 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. The width is 46 cm at the base, 50 cm at the very top.

Decorated with chiselled lines up to 2 mm deep and 3 mm | [56] wide. Apart from two grooves (both about 5 mm wide) along each vertical edge, there can be seen in the image field the lower half of a roundel 24 cm in diameter, which is divided up into crescent-shaped fields, every second of which has been chiselled slightly more than 1 mm deep.

370. Hablingbo Havor III.

IV. SHM 16127. Figs 20, 371.

Part of a stone that served as a kerb stone of a mound and was found at the same time as No. II and others.

Limestone slab, up to 16 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow side is slightly convex longitudinally, 9 cm wide, and hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer in between that is not quite 1 cm wide. The reverse raw and unworked. – The maximum length is 86 cm; of the hewn narrow side, a piece of 51 cm length survives. Maximum width at a right angle to this is 57 cm.

On the obverse, almost 2 cm inside the chamfer, there is a shallow, chiselled groove of up to 1.5 cm width; 12 cm further, another one, which is 1 cm wide. The border defined by these grooves contains a cord pattern formed by band rings compressed into an s-shape on a chiselled background.

20. Hablingbo Havor IV.

371. Hablingbo Havor IV. Cf. 20.

V. SHM 16127. Figs 25, 203.

Stone that once served as a kerb stone of a mound, found by GG in 1886 together with No. II and others.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', but obviously slightly flattened close to that of the longer narrow side that has been hewn smooth for about 7 cm width, at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer of approximately 1 cm width. This narrow side is slightly curved lengthwise (8.5 cm to a length of 162 cm; this matches a circle of about 4 m radius). Both short sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse and slightly convex longitudinally. The stone's total length is 167 cm, its maximum width 50 cm.

Decorated with a border, the spiral lines of which are chiselled up to 1 mm deep, in exactly the same manner as those on No. VII, where the decoration appears to be in better condition.

25. Hablingbo Havor V.

203. The stone Hablingbo Havor V as formerly positioned by GG in the grave field near Havor, after its excavation from a burial mound. – Photo: GG 1910.

VI. SHM 16127. Fig. 372.

Kerbstone slab, found in 1886 by GG together with No. II and others.

Limestone slab, 10–18 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' on the left half, but very rough on the right half. It appears, however, to have been hewn close to that of the two longer narrow sides that has been hewn flat for a width of up to 10 cm and in an acute angle towards the obverse, with a chamfer of more than 1 cm width in between. This narrow side is slightly

curved lengthwise (4 cm to a length of 126 cm, which matches a circle of about 5 m radius). The stone's original short sides are (almost, at least) completely chipped off. The current total length is 152 cm, the maximum width 51 cm.

The decoration of the obverse, which suffered badly from weathering, features a 14–16 cm wide belt, running alongside the worked long side, with probably the same pattern as that on stone No. IV, on a chiselled background. A distinct, 1 cm wide, shallow chiselled groove forms the inner border.

372. Hablingbo Havor VI.

VII. GF C 4144 and 4145. Figs 24, 204 k.

Recumbent kerbstone slab, found together with No. II and others.

Limestone slab, 7–11 cm thick. The obverse partly 'self-smooth', but presumably hewn flat to a rather high degree. The slab's narrow side is hewn flat for up to 8 cm width at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer of slightly more than 1 cm width between them. It is slightly convex lengthwise, so that it describes a circular arc. This arc's height is 9 cm to a length of 166 cm. Both short sides of the stone are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, albeit without chamfer; the left corner forms an obtuse angle; the right, which has been damaged secondarily, forms a right angle to the neighbouring part of the curved long edge. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total length of the two fragments of the slab is 175 cm and its maximum width 52 cm.

The decoration is limited to an about 11.5 cm wide border that is filled with fourteen spirals, linked pairwise into an s-shape; as a rule, the outermost coils of each spiral pair touch the lines of the adjoining pairs as well as those of the border. Fundamental for this conception of pattern are the described double spirals, which are defined by shallow lines of about 4 mm width. To a certain degree, there also are vaguely defined, chiselled fields in the spandrel between the spirals and the border's boundary lines.

24. Hablingbo Havor VII.

204 k.

VIII. Lost. Fig. 374.

Fragment, found by GG during the examination of grave 49. It already was lost during the excavation. According to a sketch, fig. 374, the fragment's height was 37 cm, the width 31 cm; the thickness was 14–17 cm. On the obverse part of a small roundel with | [57] whirl-shaped crescent fields, every second of which probably was chiselled.

374. Hablingbo Havor VIII. Drawing by GG.

Hablingbo Stenstu.

SHM 16510. Figs 55, 56, 215 a.

Found approximately 300–400 m west of the farmstead in a field.

Limestone slab, 3–5 cm thick. Both broad sides above the root flattened by hewing, though not flat, the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards it and separated from both broad sides by chamfers, which generally do not reach 1 cm width.

The bordering on both broad sides is formed by grooves of 3 mm width and 1–2 mm depth with almost flat bases. They obviously were carved by means of a 3 mm wide chisel that was set to the stone surface transversely and then moved, little by little, in the direction the grooves were to take. Some of the contours of the figures in the fields were produced in the same manner, but in most places, the chisel's cutting edge had been held at an inclined angle, so that merely the edge facing the figure was cut deep enough to form a sharp recess. As a consequence of the method just described, the masts of the vessels, for example, appear in relief from a chiselled background field. Only in exceptions, however, have any greater areas of the large background fields been chiselled, such as in the case of the areas between the birds' bellies and feet.

Apart from the borders with a simplified two-stranded band pattern and unusually wide horizontal borders with zigzag bands along the base, the imagery on Face A, the field of which is divided in two at about half way up the body by a horizontal border, includes: in the upper panel, a watercraft with towering stems, a rudder on its starboard side, and a tabular sail; and in the lower panel, remains of two waterfowl facing each other; on the other broad side, at the very top, a watercraft like the preceding one, but with the rudder on its port side, as well as four pointed figures rising up from the railing; at the very bottom, remains of two waterfowl facing each other.

55, 56. Hablingbo Stenstu, Faces A, B.
215 a.

Halla Kirche [church].

GF C 1402. Figs 9, 375–377.

Fragment of a picture stone that had been used as top slab of the altar in the north-west corner of the nave until 1876, when the altar was dismantled. Subsequently, the fragment was mutilated even more, and its only currently surviving piece was used as a stair tread in the nave's south portal. It was transferred to GF in 1911. Fig. 375 reproduces a drawing by Pastor I. P. Fr. Friberg, prepared in 1875 and kept in ATA.

Limestone slab, about 11 cm thick. The obverse hewn smooth, almost flat. One of the narrow sides appears to be partially original; it is hewn smooth at an almost right angle towards the obverse, with a chamfer in between, but has been reworked when the other narrow sides, all of which are secondary, were produced. The reworking of the narrow side just mentioned likely was most severe near that short edge that is closest to the ornamental roundel; the grooves running along the edge also indicate that here, the narrow side began to arch outwards, similar to Hejnum Bjärs I. The fragment forms a rectangle of 109.5–111 cm length and 37.5 cm width.

The decoration consists of two shallow grooves, about 1 cm wide, along the chamfer and a roundel, most of which is preserved and contains four linked spirals in a chiselled background, from which emerge in the centre a small roundel with a hole in the middle, and four triangular shapes along the inner rim. Along the great roundel's outer rim, groups of three 'teeth' each can be seen at regular intervals.

In 1875, according to Friberg's drawing, there existed another roundel, at the same level as the one just described, and above them the lower part of a third, probably larger roundel. According to another drawing held in ATA of the 'altar disc of Halla', the smaller lost roundel was filled with an ordinary whirl motif.

9. Halla K.

375. Halla K. Drawing by Friberg 1875.

376. Halla K. The two roundels. Drawings by OS, prepared before the stone's most recent mutilation.

377. Halla K. Current size. Cf. 9.

Halla Broa. I–XX.

A larger number of stones are discussed here under the name of the farmstead of Broa, all of which appear to originate from an unusually | [58] large grave field in the south-western part of Halla parish, near the border to Roma parish. The area where they were discovered frequently is called Högbro (and sometimes erroneously has been designated as located in Roma parish). Since time immemorial, two important country roads intersect on a rise that emerges clearly out of the terrain and consists of gravel: Halla–Viklau and Roma–Sjonhem, both of which in turn are intersected by the railway line Roma–Etelhem a few hundred metres to the west and southwest of the crossing, respectively. This hill has been severely diminished both by digging/ground works during the construction of the railway line and by gravel extraction for other purposes as well as by building activity and the creation of gardens near the many smaller estate houses located on it. Thereby, many burials were uncovered and damaged, several of which were examined archaeologically and produced an unusually rich yield of partly very valuable and remarkable finds that in the main belonged to the Migration Period and Viking Age.

This large grave field had attracted attention early on. Hilfelding, for example, writes on his Gotland journey in 1801 (page 87):

‘Having arrived at a sprawling field close to Högbro, the gentlemen alighted, in order to observe a place often mentioned in history, where in days of yore several battles took place, | [59] perhaps the greatest of which having been in 1288, during the days of Magnus Ladulås, between the farming communities of Gotland and the townspeople of Visby. Here and there, one saw small mounds as well as upright stones, but none of particular curiosity. The gardens that nowadays are fenced and cultivated in several places have destroyed most monuments. — As a peculiarity, we found – near to a cave, where gravel had been quarried for the country road – a human skeleton, lying underneath a large, flat limestone, almost on the ground surface...’

The map reproduced in fig. 378 primarily was composed by the National Heritage Board, with the aid of information stored in ATA. It identifies the location of the find places of the picture stones as carefully as they can be determined today.

378. Halla Broa. Find places of the stones I–XIX. A. ‘*Kämpgrav*’. B. Grave field. C. Traces of a previous route of the current country road. D. Site of the excavations by Hans Hansson in 1899 and of the most important early finds.

I. GF 2087. Figs 61, 62.

PAS Saml. III, p. 557; V, p. 116.

Picture stone that was found in 1876 during construction of the railway ‘near Högbro in Roma’, lying several inches below ground surface, at about the same time as Nos II and III. Also, several objects of bronze and iron from the Late Iron Age were discovered.

Limestone slab, up to 7 cm thick. The more richly decorated broad side appears to be 'self-smooth' and is distinctly convex; the other is obviously flattened, albeit perfunctorily abraded above the root. The narrow sides are hewn flat and limited by chamfers 1 cm wide, now severely weathered. Total height now 70 cm, 48 cm of which above the root. Width 48.5 cm at the upper corners, 38 cm at the body, 35 cm above the root.

Decorated with wide carved lines with rounded bases. The fields are surrounded by a border with simplified twisted cord pattern and are divided on both broad sides by identically decorated horizontal borders into two halves of about equal size. On both faces, the upper panel bears the image of a watercraft with steep, towering stems and a mast. In the lower panel, only one face is decorated: a sheep-like animal and closely stacked horizontal zigzag lines fill the entire area.

61, 62. Halla Broa I, Faces A, B.

II. GF 2088. Fig. 379.

Picture stone that was found during the same excavation work as No. I.

Limestone slab, up to 9 cm thick. The obverse fairly flat by nature, although there are numerous ledges running both along the split surface and at a slanted angle to it. The narrow sides hewn smooth approximately at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse raw and unworked. Total height of the stone 82 cm, 55 cm of which above the lower edge of the decoration. The width of the head likely was 42 cm, that of the neck is 38 cm, that of the base about 43 cm.

The decoration appears to have been added despite of the ledges existing on the obverse; later, flaking resulted in more of these ledges to appear, which caused a considerable proportion of the decoration to be destroyed. The surviving elements were executed with finely hewn lines and [60] particularly by chiselling down the background fields close to them. In the almost 1 cm wide bands forming the sail's chequered pattern, the parallel marks of the chisel are clearly preserved. At their intersections, small rectangles were left standing. Apart from insignificant remains of the inner frame of an approximately 7 cm wide framing border and a horizontal border (which perhaps needs to be interpreted as the yardarm above the sail) on a level with the neck, the drawing shows (at the very top) the lower part of a horse, and below this parts of the sail and the keel of a watercraft on top of a row of waves that are breaking towards the right.

379. Halla Broa II. 4/25.

III. GF 2089. Figs 108, 219 d, 380.

Found during the same excavation works as No. I etc.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick. The almost flat obverse apparently was rather uneven even when the images were chiselled, but has been worked to some small degree. The narrow sides flattened at right or acute angles towards the obverse; the reverse very rough and strongly curved. Current height of the stone 74 cm; the original height above the root likely was about 70 cm. Width of the head 46 cm, of the neck 41 cm, of the base 48 cm.

The lines of the decoration appear partly to have been chiselled, though they are narrow and irregular, partly to have been merely scratched in with a pointed object. The background field has been chiselled 1–2 mm deep. The border contains a two-stranded twisted cord pattern that was given a good realistic effect by the *kerbschnitt*-like scouring of small areas. The field thus defined contains at the very top – probably below a top panel that cannot be interpreted – the image of a horseman with shield and spear on a horse, the feet of which rest

on the upper | [61] part of the border-like frame of a sail with rhombic pattern on a watercraft with upwards-curved stems. The stems appear to be rounded. The ship has a rudder. Below the ship, a row of waves breaking towards the left. Above the vessel's railing, the torsos of five crewmen can be seen as well as five Y-shaped sheet ropes attached to the sail's lower edge.

108. Halla Broa III.

219 d.

380. Halla Broa III, 4/25. Cf. 108.

IV. GF 2263. Figs 105, 116, 117, 219 f., 381–384.

FN 1903, fig. 5.

Found in 1879 during gravel extraction by the railway company. Limestone slab, up to 12 cm thick. The obverse almost flat by nature, severely pitted due to weathering. The narrow sides either hewn in an obtuse angle or rounded towards the obverse. The reverse raw and unworked. Total height of the stone 89 cm, 57.5 cm above the lower edge of the decoration; width of the head 45 cm, width of the neck 38 cm, that of the base 49 cm.

The decoration of the border, which is filled with interlace of an s-twisted cord design, is executed with hewn lines and chiselled background fields. The images in the field appear to have been sketched in fine lines and drawn by means of a pointed instrument; after this, work was completed by the chiselling of the background field. The field is divided into two panels by a horizontal bar at the level of the neck. The horizontal bar at the same time serves as the yardarm of the sail of the watercraft that fills the lower panel. On this bar, one foot of a horse is resting, on which sits a horseman with loose trousers gathered at the knee and a sword scabbard (attached to the belt?). In front of the horseman, on the same 'ground line', a person is standing, whose details have been lost due to flaking. The interpretation of this person was a problem that GG, FN, and OS frequently debated, but never finally solved. Alternative no. 1 appears to have been: a man with knee-length garb, holding a spear slightly tilted forwards, towards the horseman; the slightly crooked spearhead is at a level with the horse's ear. Alternative no. 2, however, was a woman with a floor-length dress (at the front of which there is a ridge of constant width [possibly the garment's gore?] that corresponds to the front lower leg in alternative no. 1); her head is looking rather masculine and does not quite reach the same level as the horse's mouth. Above the woman, there is a bird (the head and long neck of which, pointed diagonally upwards, corresponds to the upper part of the spear in alternative no. 1) that appears to be flying towards the horseman. Both wings of this presumed bird are visible and executed in a remarkably realistic way; the feathers of the wings would be implied by short carved lines, in the same manner that commonly was used for the chiselled areas of the background field. Lastly, alternative no. 3, which SL considers the most likely, shows a woman in a full-length dress (possibly with a ridge of constant width along the dress's rear contours that corresponds to the rear lower leg in alternative no. 1) as in alternative no. 2, but of much greater body height; the torso is inclined backwards, of course, because the woman is presenting the horseman with a drinking horn, its almost horizontal mouth facing him (in alternative 1, this is the spearhead, in alternative 2, the bird's head). The top of the woman's head is at the same level as the horse's eye.

The lower half of the field is occupied – as mentioned above – by a watercraft. Above the horizontal bar – the sail's yardarm –, the masthead can be seen between the horse's forelegs in the panel just described; on both sides of the masthead, there are the upper ends of the stays running down in both directions. The sail is defined on both the left and right in the same rectilinear way as at the top by the yardarm, while downwards, it has a number of pointed

corners continuing the rhombic patters that had been produced by wide, chiselled grooves. The vessel's hull has towering stems, the rudder is on the starboard side, and ten shields are visible along the railing. The shields' contours are drawn fairly competently, but are not exactly circular; the rims of the shield bosses are drawn, too. Above the shields raise the heads of six, probably originally seven, crewmen. They wear round head coverings. Four corners, which probably each terminate in a sheet rope, constitute the sail's lower edge. The mast is very massive towards the bottom and has a stay running to it from the inner base of the stem in the bow as well as several of them from the stern.

105. Halla Broa IV. Cf. 116, 117.

116. Halla Broa IV. Cf. 105, 117.

117. Halla Broa IV. Cf. 105, 116. 1/5.

219 f.

Halla Broa IV. Cf. 105, 116, 117.

381. Older drawing by OS.

382. GG 21/7 1913.

383. OS(?). Undated.

384. Final drawing by OS, corrected after verification by GG 21/7 1913.

V. SHM 12709. Fig. 45.

Fornv. 1906, p. 210, fig. 7.

Picture stone, found, according to information from the year 1906, together with No. VI 'in a grave, from which two or three years ago finds (ring brooches)' had been sent to SHM (cf. Inv. 11939, 11987, and 12087). Probably, the find place is located on 'Strandberg's field', which is mentioned in connection to find no. 11939.

Limestone slab, 8.5 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth'; the narrow sides slightly converge towards the top and are hewn smooth at approximately right angles towards the obverse, but convex in profile. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width of | [62] the stone is 39.5 cm between the upper corners, 41 cm at the lower edge of the decoration; the stone's height is 41 cm, of which 20 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the decoration.

Decorated with carved lines about 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep that form a simple border.

45. Halla Broa V.

VI. SHM 12709. Fig. 44.

Fornv. 1906, p. 210, fig. 6

Found together with No. V.

Limestone slab, up to 11 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', but with considerable bulges. The narrow sides are diverging towards the top and hewn flat at about right angles towards the obverse; the top side is hewn smooth and rounded towards both the obverse and the reverse, without recognisable chamfer. The total height is 57 cm, of which 25 cm are above the lower edge of the decoration; the width between the upper corners is 37 cm.

Decorated with carved lines 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep that form a border. In the field, the remains of human figures etc. can be seen.

44. Halla Broa VI.

VII. GF C 1676. Figs 59, 60, 215 e, 388, 389.

Found by butcher Petterson during construction of his new house on the so-called 'Branden', together with Nos VIII and IX as well as 24 limestone balls (GF 1679–1702) and several other antiquities (GF 1704–1710).

Limestone slab, 4–6 cm thick above the root, which is up to 9 cm thick. Both broad sides are hewn smooth, partially convex; the root is considerably | [63] rougher and less worked than indicated by the drawing. The narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the broad sides, with chamfers of about 1 cm width in between. Height 77 cm, 54 cm of which above the base. Width 44 cm between the upper corners, 29 cm at the base.

The decoration is executed on both faces in deep and clear lines. The field is surrounded by a border with a simplified twisted cord pattern and divided into two panels by a horizontal border. The lower panel contains a waterfowl, the upper one a vessel with steep, towering stems; basically, the imagery on both faces is identical. Only on one face, the ship appears to have had a mast (and a sail?).

59, 60. Halla Broa VII. Faces A, B.

215 e.

388, 389. Halla Broa VII. Faces A, B. Cf. 59, 60.

VIII. GF C 1677. Fig. 390.

Fragment found a about the same time as No. VII etc.

Limestone slab, 5–6 cm thick above the root, which is slightly rougher. Both broad sides are hewn smooth above the root, the undecorated face less carefully. The narrow side is hewn smooth at right angles towards the broad sides, with chamfers on both sides. Height of the fragment 40 cm, 18 cm of which above the root. The width of the body at the base once was about 30 cm (of which 26 cm are preserved).

Decorated with approximately 3 mm deep carved lines with rounded bases that formed a border filled with a simplified twisted cord pattern. In the same way, the surviving lower part of the field is filled with parallel zigzag lines. Remains of the vertical line delineating this field towards the left survived at the bottom. The triangular areas below the lowermost zigzag line are chiselled.

390. Halla Broa VIII. 1/5.

IX. GF C 1678. Figs 219 I, 387.

Picture stone, found at the same time as No. VII.

Limestone slab, 6 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', rather coarse and uneven, the narrow sides hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse or generally roughly chamfered towards the back. The reverse raw and unworked, but fairly smooth. Height of the stone 95 cm, 68 cm of which above the lower edge of the decoration. Width of the head 41 cm, of the neck 36 cm, of the base now 44 cm, originally possibly about 48 cm.

The decoration first had been sketched out in scratched lines, which only partially then were deepened with a chisel and widened to up to 2 mm width. After this, the background fields were chiselled slightly.

At the very top, a horse is depicted, probably with a rider armed with a spear; below, there is a panel, 10 cm high, with unclear remains of images, among them a ship with a sail. The rhombic grid pattern of the sail is made up of bands about 0.5 cm wide that – apart from the

points of intersection – were chiselled all the way. The ship appears to have had rounded stems; between the railing and the sail's straight lower edge, there probably are crewmen as well as sheet ropes that split running upwards. Below the ship, there is a row of either triangles or waves that possibly break to the right, as well as a narrow horizontal border with a simplified twisted cord pattern at the very bottom. | [64]

219 i.

387. Halla Broa IX.

X. GF C 2433. Fig. 54.

Found on the property of Otto Engström in Branden, close below the ground surface. Brought to GF in 1913.

Limestone slab, 3.5–6.5 cm thick. The obverse, which today appears to be in very poor condition, seems to have been 'self-smooth'; the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse; a chamfer in between hardly ever existed. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height of the stone is 47 cm, 28 cm of which are above the root. Width of the head 27 cm, that of the neck 24 cm, of the base 26 cm.

Decorated with very shallow, 2–3 mm wide lines. Apart from parts of a framing border with a simplified twisted cord pattern, there is on the stone's body, halfway up, a horizontal border with angled crosslines as well as in the upper panel a vessel with a tabular sail and towering stems.

54. Halla Broa X.

XI. SHM 15601. Figs 386, 391.

Fragment of a picture stone, found together with two⁴ others in 1915 by Hans Hansson during the examination of a burial mound on the property of wheelwright Otto Engström.

Under a low earthen mound, a cairn was discovered that had a diameter of 4.75 m, was free of earth, and consisted of limestone and greystone. In the upper stone layer, without any apparent order, there were three picture stones, two of which (XI and XII) lay at the western edge, the third (XIII) at the eastern edge. The latter stone was in a slanted standing position. Under this layer of stones, a circle of limestone slabs, with an outer diameter of 3.5 m, was encountered, with a large boulder in its centre. Under this were another layer of smaller stones and finally the skeleton of a man. The objects associated with it date the burial to the later phase of the Viking Age.

Limestone slab, up to 10 cm thick. The obverse probably is 'self-smooth'. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse to a width of 6 cm and with an approximately 1 cm wide chamfer in between. The reverse is raw and unworked. The preserved fragment, which is composed of two matching pieces, is 38 cm high, measures 52 cm between the upper corners, and 41 cm along the break.

The decoration includes wide lines with rounded bases that form a framing border with simplified twisted cord pattern. In the field, a band pattern can be seen. Cf. Rute Ala (fig. 39).

386. Halla Broa XI. Cf. 391.

391. Halla Broa XI. Cf. 386.

⁴ Hansson reported four picture stones and sent four stones to SHM. One of them, however, in all probability is entirely natural.

XII. SHM 15601. Figs 385, 392.

Fragment of a picture stone, found together with No. XI.

Limestone slab, up to 10 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides partially hewn flat, generally chamfered towards the back. The reverse | [65] raw and unworked. Width of the head 52 cm, its height 29 cm; total preserved height of the stone 52 cm; width of the neck 44 cm.

Decorated with thin, carved lines with rounded bases. The background field generally is chiselled in the usual fashion, only in the narrow horizontal belt below the ship, it instead is covered with crosslines (oars of the sailing ship??) that are at a distance of about 1 cm from each other and slightly converge towards the top.

Within an 8–10 cm wide framing border, which appears to have contained a simplified twisted cord pattern, and above a horizontal bar (border?) at the neck, there is a ship with (at least on the left) a towering stem and a slightly curved keel line as well as a chequered sail with rectilinear frame on three sides, the upper edge of which is convex and runs along the framing border. Above the railing and to the left of the mast, the torso of a crewman (turned to the left??) can be seen. — The ship appears to be in an unusually slanting position, but otherwise probably belongs to a common type. Cf. figs 38, 54, 78 (116 and 128).

385. Halla Broa XII. Cf. 392.

392. Halla Broa XII. C. 1/7. Cf. 385.

XIII. SHM 15601. Fig. 393.

Picture stone, found together with Nos XI and XII.

Limestone slab, up to 9 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides hewn flat at approximately right angles towards the obverse or chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. Total length of the stone 67 cm, 58 cm of which above the root. Height of the head 20 cm, its width 28 cm, width of the neck 26 cm, width of the base about 40 cm.

The decoration, severely damaged by weathering, was executed with carved lines with narrow bases and the chiselling of background fields both in the border, which is up to 8 cm wide and filled with a two-stranded twisted cord pattern, and in the image field. This latter probably was divided by horizontal borders both at the neck and again further down, judging from the sloppy chequered pattern of the sail(?) that can be perceived between 35 and 47 cm below the stone's top.

393. Halla Broa XIII.

XIV. GF C 6612. Figs 22, 397.

Picture stone that was found together with a stone ball (diameter 20 cm, height 16 cm) by farmer Gustaf Jakobsson, about 100 m away from the monastery meadow, when he cultivated an old path. Presented to GF in 1927.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse is worked, albeit not to complete flatness. The narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer of 1 cm width visible towards the top. After the root was removed, the stone's total height is 66 cm; the width between the upper corners is 54.5 cm, in the middle 44 cm.

Decorated with narrow carved lines that partly have been erased as a consequence of severe weathering of the obverse. In spite of this condition, a double border, 9 cm wide, can be observed along the upper edge as well as probably a simple border along both vertical

edges (cf. figs 18, 21). In the field, there is a roundel of 28 cm width. At least in the upper border and in the roundel, chiselled background fields occur.

22. Halla Broa XIV.

397. Halla Broa XIV. Cf. 22.

XV. GF C 7117. Fig. 68.

Lower half of a picture stone that was found by shoemaker Gabriel Pettersson during cultivation work in a grove, about 300 m northeast of the upper crossroads near Högbro. Presented by the finder to GF in 1930.

Limestone slab, about 5 cm thick. The obverse is hewn smooth above the root. The narrow sides are roughly smoothed at right angles towards the obverse. At the right narrow side, a chamfer of about 1 cm width can be observed. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's width is 43 cm at the lower edge of the decoration. Total height 59.5 cm, 27 cm of which above the lower edge of the decoration.

The border is executed with shallow, 3 mm wide lines. In the field, there is a running horse that apparently never had a rider. The horse seems to bite at the pointed end of a rod that protrudes from one of the corners of the panel (if we do not want to assume that it has an abnormally long tongue). Both these figures and the somewhat irregular triangle below the horse's front feet protrude clearly from the slightly chiselled background field.

68. Halla Broa XV.

XVI. SHM 16239. Figs 394–396.

Picture stone, 'found on a newly developed property to the right of the railway tracks (read: of the country road?), when travelling south from the train station Roma, just next to the level crossing in the triangle formed by the country road from Roma, the road to Viklau, and Gotlands railway line'. Wennersten states in his letter dated 17 July 1917 to the National Antiquarian that the stone 'came to light two years ago when some workers, who had been commissioned by Hans Hansson to clear a burial mound of its grass cover until he would be back shortly afterwards, in doing so uncovered the stone. — The picture stone lay there among the debris; when I was there, it had lain with the obverse upwards in the open air for two years'.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse or for the most part only roughly dressed. The stone, which is now missing the greater part of the head | [66], has a height of 75 cm, of which 60 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. The width of the neck is 32 cm, that of the base 45 m.

Decorated with fine lines, whereupon the background fields were chiselled 1 mm deep at most.

Within the border, which is up to 6 cm wide, an interwoven band pattern. In the panel above a horizontal bar at the neck, the legs of a running horse can be seen, which indicates that the stone's head was filled with the image of horse and rider.

Just below the horizontal bar, three persons can be perceived in a low panel, of whom the middle one appears to be shown in a sitting position (cf. Lärbro Hammers I, fig. 81, uppermost panel). Below this, there is a ship with rounded, towering stems and rectangular sail with rhombic pattern on a mast, on which probably are attached one stay from the left (prow?) and two from the right. A rudder may have been near the indistinct stem on the right.

Above the railing, the torsos of six crewmen, all facing left, jut out; they presumably are positioned behind a row of shields attached to the railing.

Below the ship, a row of waves is depicted, the crests of which are breaking to the left, and a final horizontal border. | [67]

394. Halla Broa XVI. Cf. 395, 396.

395. Halla Broa XVI. 1/5. Cf. 394.

396. Halla Broa XVI. Cf. 394.

XVII. SHM 17391. Fig. 400.

Fragment of a picture stone that was found – according to information found out by fil. kand. Henrik Alm in 1923 – during the looting of a burial cist, in which a bronze ring brooch with raised, chamfered cubical terminals was discovered. In the earth above the cist was an axe of Viking-Age type. Obviously, the fragment of this picture stone was added to the context secondarily.

The fragment includes the larger part of the root as well as the lower part of the picture stone's body, which tapered towards the bottom.

Limestone slab, 7 cm thick. Both broad sides are 'self-smooth', yet coarse and uneven; the narrow sides are smoothed at right angles towards them. Along the right edge of the decorated broad side, there probably is a chamfer that is intentional and 1 cm wide, while on the left side, this is absent. The total height is 52 cm, of which 32 cm are above the lower edge of the decoration, where the width is 31 cm; 20 cm further up, the width is 32 cm.

The decoration, which is limited to one broad side, consists of shallow, fairly wide grooves with rounded or wedge-shaped profile. The background field is chiselled – at least for the greater part. Framing borders and horizontal borders slightly more than 4 cm wide and featuring a simplified twisted cord pattern within double boundary lines surround the lower panel, which contains two water birds facing each other. The insignificant remains of the upper panel do not allow any safe conclusions regarding decoration that once may have been depicted there.

400. Halla Broa XVII.

XVIII. GF C 7888. Figs 70, 399.

Fragment, made up of the root and the lower part of the body of a picture stone. It was found on the property of farmer Albert Nilsson. The finding place belongs to Roma parish.

Limestone slab, 7 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the narrow sides chamfered towards the back, but not towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. Total height of the fragment 57 cm, 35 cm of which above the lower edge of the decoration.

Decorated with 1–2 mm wide lines with rounded bases that form a framing border with a simplified twisted cord pattern. In the field, on a chiselled and smoothed background, the crescent-shaped hull of a watercraft with a mast as well as – on one or possibly each side of the mast – a triangular figure rising above the railing (crew?).

70. Halla Broa XVIII.

399. Halla Broa XVIII. Cf. 70.

XIX. SHM 20517:8.

Either a picture stone of 'cist type' (cf. Halla Broa V and VI) or the fragment (root and lower part of the body) of a picture stone with its corners aligned horizontally and the body tapering towards the top. Severely weathered. Found in a Viking-Age grave.

Limestone slab, 4–6 cm thick above the slightly rougher root. The obverse 'self-smooth' to some extent, possibly slightly hewn above the root. The narrow sides appear to be hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, probably with a chamfer in between. The slightly convex top side is just as smooth as the right narrow side (which is 17 cm high) and the lowermost section of the left narrow side. The reverse is an uneven split surface, possibly secondary. Total height 50 cm, about 20 cm of which above the root.

XX. SHM 20517. Fig. 398.

Picture stone, sent to SHM in 1933 by Harald Hansson. The finding place could not be determined exactly.

Limestone slab, about 5 cm thick; the root is up to 7 cm thick. Severely weathered. The obverse above the root presumably hewn smooth, but not flat. The narrow sides in all probability hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse. Whether there existed a chamfer in between is now unclear. The reverse probably is unworked, but reasonably smooth. Total height 79.5 cm, about 50 cm of which above the root. The width between the vertical [corr.: horizontal] corners is 35.5 cm; at the narrowest part of the body, it is 28.5 cm, at the base 33 cm.

Of decoration, no traces are discernable.

398. Halla Broa XX.

Halla Unsarve.

GF DEP. C 399. Figs 173, 401.

Fragment of a picture stone that was found in the 1870s by farmer P. A. Hellgren, when he cultivated the meadow 'Krämpar' that previously belonged to Granskogs in Dalhem. Slitegårds, the place probably referred to in the runic inscription, is located just north of Granskogs.

Limestone slab, 12 cm thick. The obverse hewn flat and polished, the other broad side also worked, albeit less completely. The narrow sides are hewn smooth for their full width, crosswise slightly convex. The distance between the top and the horizontal line below the animal is 29 cm.

Decorated with lines that are 3 mm wide and generally have rounded bases. No drill was used. In the panel, a backwards-looking animal above a horizontal border. According to Prof. O. v. Friesen, the runes on the framing border read:

— — — likmuntar · i [·] slitakau — — —.

Translation: — — — Likmund's in Sliteg(årds) — — —. | [68]

173. Halla Unsarve.

401. Halla Unsarve. 3/20. Cf. 173.

Hangvar Kirche [church]. I–III.

I. GF DEP. C 183. Fig. 402.

Wallin, Runographia, p. 96. Hilfeling 1800, table 14. Liljegren, Runurkunder 1570, Runlära, table III.

This is a picture stone that was preserved completely when Hilfeking's drawing reproduced by Liljegren was created, albeit broken in two pieces. At that time, the stone was located in the cemetery. Today, only the upper half and a small piece of the lower half survive.

Limestone slab, about 12 cm thick. The obverse appears to have been hewn carefully and is almost flat. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width of the head is 82.5 cm, that of the neck 64 cm. The upper half survives to a height of up to 92 cm.

Both the decoration and the runes are carved in narrow, shallow lines.

The inscription, the beginning of which is on the small fragment and known from the earlier drawing, reads, according to Prof. O. v. Friesen, as follows:

leiknar · raist[i · stain · ok · bro · g]ierþi · ybtir · lei—^v/f · faþur · šiin · ok · ybtir · [r]inkorm · broþur · šiin · ok · ybtir · io— — —r · šiin — — —.

Translation: Liknar erected the stone and made the bridge after Li—, his father, and after Ringorm, his brother, and for Jo—, his —.

402. Hangvar I. 1/10.

II. Temporarily in GF. Fig. 95.

Fragment of a large picture stone, which had been mutilated into a rectangle in order to serve as an altar slab (as evidenced by simple crosses); later used as a floor slab. Removed on behalf of Professor von Friesen and stored in GF until further notice.

Limestone slab, about 12 cm thick. The obverse, which is severely damaged by footsteps, obviously had been 'self-smooth' and once features several larger convex areas that, however, were chiselled away roughly when the stone was prepared as an altar slab. Of the original narrow sides, nothing survives. The reverse is raw and unworked. The fragment now is 147 cm high and 81 cm wide.

Decorated with finely carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields. Preserved is a section of a 14 cm wide horizontal border (at a level with the original neck), in which a rich band pattern can be perceived. Above this border are the remains of probably two large horses, including a group of interlocking triangles below the belly of the horse in front (on the left). The panel closely below the horizontal border (approximately in the middle of the fragment) is 35 cm high and the area most damaged by footsteps or chiselling. At its bottom, this panel is defined by a border that is 7 cm high and inscribed with runes. Below this, there is a panel, 34 cm high, in which are visible, among other motifs, the images of walking men; also, another border with a runic inscription. Along the fragment's right edge, the inner double boundary lines of the right framing border of the picture stone can be made out that probably were filled with some sort of band pattern.

Of the almost deleted runes, Prof. v. Friesen reads in the upper line: faꝛuḷfun (?) · sunu · — — a — — atibþair · raþbu · — —; in the lower line: raþru — a —.

95. Hangvar II.

III. In loco. Fig. 96.

One half of a picture stone that has been split lengthwise and is now, with the obverse facing upwards, set into the floor of the choir just in front of the altar. | [69] The trimmed edge of the break constitutes the first step from the choir downwards. Reported by A. Edle in 1932.

Limestone slab, 281 cm long, at the base 100 cm wide. The total width of the head can be estimated at about 150 cm, of which about half survives.

The decoration, which originally must have been very rich, is executed with lines and chiselled background fields. It is severely damaged in places by both footsteps and intentional defacement. The framing border is 21 cm wide (its chiselled background field is 15 cm wide).

Of the runic inscription along the border, only some remains survive. Prof. v. Friesen did not read these runes.

96. Hangvar III. In the floor of the choir.

Hangvar Austers. I–II.

I. GF C 1033. Figs 27, 204 I, 403, 404.

According to an entry dated 29 June 1906 in the diary of geologist A. Stark, a burial was found about 40 years earlier during the foundation work for the construction of service buildings on the south (read: eastern) farmstead, which contained ‘the skeleton of a man and a horse as well as weapons and armour (?)’. The weapons were lost in 1906, but a picture stone that also had been found in the grave had been retained. It was used as a hearthstone in the brewery house and largely destroyed by the heat. In 1910, it was transferred from there to GF.

Limestone slab, 12 cm thick. The obverse hewn flat. The narrow sides, separated from the obverse by a chamfer of almost 2 cm width and forming an obtuse angle to it, are nearly even, but feature three parallel, shallow grooves, each 3 cm wide, running along the length of the stone. The back is raw and unworked. The stone’s overall height is 120 cm, of which about 89 cm are the part above the root.

Decorated with alternating rough and fine lines, all of which are carved with rounded bases. Also, smooth background fields, chiselled up to 1 mm deep, in the roundel and in the mythical creature.

In the panel within a bordering filled with a thin meander key pattern, there is a roundel without corona, 42.5 cm in diameter, which is divided into four segments by two double bars crossing at right angles. They each contain a large spiral disc, two of whose three outer ends join and follow the inner or outer halves of the cross-arms, while the third end joins the roundel’s periphery and, becoming part of a cross-arm, bends towards the centre. Above the roundel, a grotesque animal whose body and head are chiselled into the background, with two protruding rings for eyes. In front of the animal, (fighting it?) a man, whose body also is chiselled into the background. Below the roundel, one stem of a boat, smoothly curved upwards, the interior of which also is chiselled in its entirety.

27. Hangvar Austers.

204 I

403. Hangvar Austers I. Cf. 27.

404. Hangvar Austers I. Cf. 27.

II. In loco. Fig. 407.

Upper part of a picture stone, found in 1913, about 250 m west to the main road Austers—Tingstäde and about 100 m south of the road Austers—Ireviken, by the side of an older path. In 1933, the stone was brought to the farmstead of Mr. A. Andersson, where it still was located in 1940. Inventory and information are by M. Stenberger.

Limestone slab with later grinding grooves. The stone's height along the right groove is 68 cm, its width between the corners 78.5 cm.

No traces of decorations remain.

407. Hangvar Austers II. 1/10.

Hejde Kirnhof [churchyard].

In loco. Fig. 405.

Picture stone that was discovered in 1936 during excavation work while building a heating room under the floor of the sacristy. Amanuens Erik Bohrn told the National Antiquarian that the stone, with the obverse facing upwards, was found approximately 10 cm below the modern floor level outside of the sacristy and 72 cm below the floor of the church choir. The earth both under the stone and in the sacristy, however, showed signs of digging and contained remains of bones; 'therefore, it is less probable that the place where the stone now was found, was, in fact, the one where it originally fell over'. Later, the stone was set up at the north wall of the churchyard, close to the left corner of the choir. | [70]

Limestone slab, at its head 15 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', but rather uneven. The narrow sides are rounded or chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is 120 cm, of which 111 cm are the part between the top of the stone and the keel of the ship. Width of the head 72 cm, of the neck 62 cm, of the base 90 cm (at the keel 84 cm).

The decoration, which appears to have been executed in the manner common for stones of this type, is badly weathered.

405. Hejde K.

Hejde Pfarrhof [rectory].

In loco. Fig. 406.

Since time immemorial, the picture stone, lying with its obverse facing upwards, served as a bridge in a cow pasture to the north-east of the church and west of the path to Väte. The stone was discovered by kand. Nils Tiberg, and in 1936, on behalf of the National Antiquarian and through the intervention of County Antiquarian M. Stenberger, it was set up in the pasture.

Limestone slab, up to 30 cm thick and 2.4 m high. The width of the head is 100 cm. The obverse is damaged to such an extent that probably no traces of decoration can be identified anymore. In the same way, the narrow sides, which appear to be rounded to both sides, obviously suffered from vehicle and pedestrian traffic. The reverse is raw and unworked.

The obverse features grinding grooves, five of which run across the stone's base, one at right angles to the two at the very bottom, and one next to the right edge of the stone's body.

406. Hejde Pfarrrhof.

Hejdeby Råby.

GF C 1058. Fig. 408.

Found about 200 m south of the farmstead and presented to GF in the autumn of 1910 by farmer Joh. Hellgren.

Limestone slab, up to 6.5 cm thick. The obverse smooth, the narrow sides flattened at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse raw and unworked. The total height of the stone is 68 cm; the width of its head is 38.5 cm, that of the neck 30.5 cm, and that of the base 40 cm.

Of decoration, there is no trace left, but – indicating secondary use – there are two longitudinal grinding grooves on the obverse, of which the left one is 7.5 cm wide and 3 cm deep, the right one 5 cm wide and 0.5 cm deep. At the bottom of the left groove, the remaining thickness of the stone slab in general is only 1–2 cm.

408. Hejdeby Råby. 1/10.

Hejnum Bjärs, I–V.

I. In loco. Fig. 412.

FN 1903, p. 144. ATS 15: 3, pp. 4 f.

This picture stone was found in 1886 by FN during excavations in a group of burials that were lying close together and covered by a continuous stone layer. When it was discovered, the slab was in the same mutilated condition as it is today and had been used as a cover stone over the upper part of the skeleton in grave no. 27. One of the stone's long edges rested on top of the upright stone slabs erected along the dead person's side, while the other had subsided, due to there being no corresponding wall slabs on that side. Obviously, this represents the secondary utilisation of a picture stone. Following its examination, the stone was set up not far from the finding place, a few metres to the east of the country road, where it remains to this day (in a field, SGU), with the obverse facing southwest.

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick and 155 cm high, with 105 cm making up the stone's surviving part above the base. At the base, the width is 82 cm, across the current top edge 79 cm. The obverse flat, probably hewn, though later partly weathered. Above a clear border line at the base, the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse up to a width of 15 cm, probably with a narrow chamfer in between; its angle towards the obverse was more obtuse than that towards the narrow side. Each narrow side is curved longitudinally about half a centimetre.

Of decorations, only two shallow carved grooves, half a centimetre in width, lying close together, and running along both vertical edges, can be perceived, also a slightly oblique horizontal line 22–24 cm above the base, as well as the lower part of a small roundel top right.

412. Hejnum Bjärs I.

II. SHM 14245. Figs 28, 413.

FN 1903, p. 144, fig. 2. ATS 15:3, pp. 53 f., fig. 14.

Picture stone, discovered in 1894 by FN after the examination of a mound of earth and stone (grave no. 140) among the stones excavated from the mound. The stone's lowermost part was broken off on that occasion and has not been found again. At the finding place, the two remaining pieces were drawn by FN as reproduced in his publications mentioned above. In [71] 1910, these pieces – or at least one, fig. 413 – were transferred to SHM, where OS in 1911/12 produced a new drawing, fig. 28. The top part possibly was lost at that time already.

Limestone slab, 7–9 cm thick. The obverse is rough and uneven at the base, but less so further up and thus likely to be hewn there, though severely weathered. The narrow sides are hewn smooth at an acute angle towards the obverse; whether they once were bounded by chamfers towards the obverse is unclear today. The width at the base is 59 cm. The total height including the now lost upper part was 75 cm.

In the upper border, the decoration was executed by the chiselling of the background field. On the surviving piece, a distinct groove can be seen that is 3 mm wide and runs along the right vertical edge (the trimming of which continued below the break). Of the same kind is the horizontal groove that – according to FN's 1903 drawing – separated two panels of equal height. Of the decoration in these panels, only very insignificant remains can be discerned on the surviving piece.

III. SHM 10298: 160. Figs 30, 410, 411.

FN 1903, p. 143, fig. 1. ATS 15: 3, p. 61, fig. 17.

Three fragments of a kerbstone, two of which fit together. They were found in 1894 by FN, together with stone No. IV. Both were standing at a right angle to each other, close to the burial cist no. 160 in the great grave field at Bjärs (cf. Vol. I, pp. 18–20). Only the matching pieces were transferred to SHM.

Limestone slab, 16 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', the left narrow side hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse; a chamfer probably never existed. The upper short side is slightly (insignificantly) convex lengthwise and hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse across the full width. The current right side is formed by a secondary break. The reverse is raw and unworked. The length of the piece in SHM now is 64 m, its width 53 cm. Originally, the kerbstone probably was at least 165 cm long, according to FN's drawing.

The decoration is limited to a border between the edge of the convex narrow side and a groove that to the extreme right is slightly more than 1 cm wide and runs parallel to the edge at a distance of 15–16 cm. In this border, a geometric tendril is shown on a chiselled field.

410, 411. Hejnum Bjärs III. Cf. 30.

IV. SHM 10298. Fig. 414.

Picture stone or kerbstone, found together with No. III by FN.

Limestone slab, 14 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth'. If the stone originally stood in an upright position, the straight, longitudinal groove probably marked the line between root and body. The left narrow side is formed by a curved split surface extending downwards into the root, whereas the right one is hewn flat above the root, at right angles towards the obverse for a width of 11 cm. Between the right narrow side and the obverse, there is a chamfer of 2 cm width. Towards the obverse, the chamfer forms a more oblique angle than towards the narrow

side. The 'upper' narrow side appears to have been hewn flat in the same manner, albeit in the meantime badly affected by weathering. The fourth narrow side, too, is hewn smooth to some degree; the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's width is 67 cm, its height 52 cm.

Of the decoration, apart from the groove mentioned above, two more grooves of 6–8 mm width and 1 mm depth are visible, which follow the chamfer of the right narrow side above the root. Finally, there possibly are some indistinct traces of a pattern just above the long groove.

414. Hejnum Bjärs IV.

V. SHM 14245. Fig. 409.

Fragment (ATS 15: 3, p. 58) found in the upper part of the stone setting no. 153 in the grave field at Bjärs.

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse smooth, probably hewn, now severely weathered. Of the narrow sides, only part of the upper side survives, which is convex longitudinally (14 cm to a length of 55 cm) and hewn flat at an acute angle towards the obverse for a width of 7 cm, with a 1 cm wide chamfer of in between. The fragment's maximum width corresponds to 43 cm of the picture stone's height[?].

Of the decoration, no discernable traces survive. | [72]

Hejnum Bjärs V. 1/7.

Hejnum Nygårds.

In situ. Figs. 415, 416.

This picture stone was found by FN in 1886 lying on the edge of a small wood and later re-erected at that place (in the current Myråker). The site is marked in the sheet Slite v. SGU and lies north 35° west of Rote, south 10° west of the western farm in Nygårds. Next to the picture stone, several irregularly positioned stone slabs were found, which, however, did not appear to be part of a grave or a similar structure. The obverse is facing east 30° south, as it apparently did originally.

Limestone slab, about 17 cm thick, almost 2.5 m high. The height above the root is slightly more than 175 cm; the width of the head is 76 cm, the width of the neck is 72 cm, that of the base 92 cm. The head is separated from the body by sharp, semicircular indentations, the left of which still is very clear, while the right remains recognisable despite some rather severe damage.

Of the decoration, only small remains can be seen that cannot inform us about the stone's original ornamentation.

415, 416. Hejnum Nygårds.

Hejnum Riddare.

In situ. Figs 79, 80, 417.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 107. Saml. I, Sägner, p. 364. FN 1903, p. 151.

This picture stone is located at the eastern edge of a field, 150 m south-southeast of the most north-western point of the road Bjärs—Riddare before it turns from its general western direction to one leading due south (SGU, sheet Slite). In 1830 and during the following decades, the stone was in a recumbent position, but was re-erected in 1887 by FN in its original place. During an excavation around the stone's root, stones were observed that served to secure the picture stone in the ground, but no evidence of a burial was discovered.

Limestone slab, up to 30 cm thick and overall 3.25 m high. The height above ground is 3 m (291 cm between the tip and the lower edge of the decoration). Width of the head 147 cm, of the neck 130 cm, at the base 175 cm. Width of the ship 126 cm; its height between the keel to the yardarm 105 cm. The obverse is 'self-smooth' throughout, the narrow sides are rounded towards the back, the reverse is raw and unworked.

Decoration consists of carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields around the figures.

The figural imagery is made up, as far as can be established, of a large ship with rounded, towering stems and a rudder on the left, at starboard. In the stern, at least three and probably five spears are standing, slightly leaning outwards. The ship has a rectangular sail with a rhombic pattern that continues downwards in the sheet ropes. A rope hangs from the middle of the sail's rear vertical edge. Below the ship, there are waves, four of which are shown with uniformly stylised crests, with probably a fifth foam-crested wave under the stern post; under the stern post, there is also a symbol made up of three triangles.

In the 4.5 cm high border, just above the ship's sail, there are the scarce remains of a runic inscription. Prof. O. v. Friesen announced that these runes were unknown to him.

79. Hejnum Riddare. Cf. 80. c. 1/14.

80. Hejnum Riddare. Cf. 79. 1/9.

417. Hejnum Riddare. Cf. 79, 80.

Hejnum Rings.

GF C 156. Fig. 77.

Picture stone, found in 1884 in the field 'Sudaråker', just southwest of the group of 'kämpgravar' investigated by FN (Mbl 1886, pp. 145 ff.; 1888, pp. 49, 97, and 158 ff.; cf. Vol. I, p. 126, footnote). The stone had been lying recumbent, overgrown by ash trees and hazelnut bushes. On the same occasion, some red (glasfluss) beads were observed, which, however, were not recovered(?), as well as a bronze object, which was sent to SHM.

Limestone slab, 17–20 cm thick. The obverse 'self-smooth', partly flaked, the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse raw and unworked. Total height of the stone 220 cm, 190 cm of which above the lower edge of the decoration. Width at the neck 90 cm.

Decorated with narrow, well-carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields. Due to severe weathering, almost everything above the sail has been erased. But it appears that the field in question contained two image panels of approximately equal height that were separated by a horizontal line or a narrow band at about the level of the neck. A horizontal border in the customary sense did not occur here. The framing border apparently contained rich band patterns of gradually alternating designs. Completely discernable is only the larger

part of the ship, its sail with rhombic pattern, the breaking waves underneath, and the stylised four-strand interlace in the horizontal border at the base.

Hellvi Ire. I–IV.

I. GF C 8563: 136. Figs 1, 2, 204 a, b.

Picture stone, found by M. Stenberger during the examination of the stone setting no. 396 in the large grave field | [74] between L. and St. Ire. It was found to be truncated at the bottom and obviously had been reused, with the obverse facing upwards, as a cover stone of a cremation burial, which, among other things, contained a spearhead with a bronze boss on the rivet of its socket, slightly curved gambling dice made of bone, iron tacks with bronze cups for heads, a rectangular bronze mount, and a sandstone hone. For this, see M. Stenberger, *Ett par gravfynd från Ihre i Hellvi*, *Gotländskt arkiv VIII*, 1936, pp. 91 ff. Cf. Vol. I, pp. 32 f.

Limestone slab, 12 cm thick. The obverse ‘self-smooth’, the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse to a width of up to 10 cm, and with an 18–22 mm wide chamfer towards the obverse. The reverse raw and unworked. Surviving height 140 cm; width between the upper corners 113 cm, at the bottom 97 cm.

Decorated with carved lines and chiselled background fields. The diameter of the large roundel is 75.5 cm (not counting the corona). Below, the left roundel is 28 cm in diameter, the right 28.5 cm. The grooves following the chamfers are 4 mm wide.

1. Hellvi L. Ire I and II, combined arbitrarily. Cf. 2. 1/20.
2. Hellvi L. Ire I. Cf. 1. 204.

II. In situ. Fig. 1.

Four kerbstones found during examination of the cairn no. 394. Cf. No. I, which was found close by. Together, the slabs form more than half of the framing of a slightly domed cairn of 3.5 m diameter. See the publication mentioned under No. I by M. Stenberger, pp. 80 ff., and Vol. I, pp. 32 f.

Limestone slabs, 12–15 cm thick. The upsides are hewn flat, in particular within a broad belt along the outer narrow sides, which in turn are hewn flat at right angles towards the upsides and generally have quite well-proportioned convexity in relation to the diameter of the cairn. A chamfer separates the narrow sides and the upsides. The slabs’ lengths are between 125 and 187 cm; the width of each is about 40 cm. Parts of its short ends are trimmed in order to make them fit together better. The inner narrow sides and the undersides are raw and unworked.

1. Hellvi L. Ire I and II, combined arbitrarily. Cf. 2. 1/20.

III. SHM 20550: 162. Fig. 37.

Picture stone, found in secondary position as a cover stone over the cremation burial of grave 162.

Limestone slab, 8 cm thick. The obverse obviously was hewn smooth above the root. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and have a chamfer of about 0.5 cm width towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is 85.5 cm,

of which 50 cm are accounted for by the part above the base. The width between the upper corners is 38.5 cm, at the neck, it is 33.5 cm, and at the base 40 cm.

Decorated with nearly 2 mm wide lines with rounded bases. There is a framing border with a simplified band pattern; the lower panel of the field is filled with a rhombic pattern reminiscent of chip braiding, the upper panel has a band looped into two pretzels in a slightly chiselled field.

37. Hellvi St. Ire III.

IV. SHM 20826. Figs 205–207, 204 n–p.

This item is made up of numerous fragments that apparently all belong to one and the same picture stone. They were recovered by Nils G. Gillgren in 1934 during explorations in the grave field. Most of them were found among the remains of an old stone wall that had run across the burials 280–299, but was removed before the investigation began. Four other fragments lay in a stone setting formed by broken limestones below ground. This stone setting covered grave 304.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick at the top, 16 cm further down. The obverse is 'self-smooth'. The vertical narrow sides are hewn flat across their full width and at a significantly acute angle towards the obverse. Both sides are separated by an almost 2 cm wide chamfer that forms a considerably more obtuse angle towards the obverse than towards the narrow side (cf. fig. 204 n–p). The reverse is raw and unworked.

Although the decoration was damaged by weathering, it nonetheless is remarkably clear. In its character, it is entirely identical with that described above regarding Bro I and II, so that it justifiably can be assumed that it was created by one and the same person. The setting of the pattern, too, appears on the whole to be the same as on Bro I and II. Of interest is the close row of roundels with chiselled backgrounds, which exclusively occurs on Ire IV and probably was meant to form the lower limit of the image panel. Generally, it can be stated that this border is equivalent to that surrounding the great roundel of the same stone. In one case, the circular fields themselves were chiselled, in the other, (most of) their surroundings.

204 n–p.

205. Hellvi Ire IV. Cf. fig. 207. c. $\frac{1}{4}$.

206. Hellvi Ire IV. Cf. fig. 207. $\frac{3}{10}$.

207. Hellvi Ire IV. $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hemse Kirchof [cemetery].

In loco. Fig. 418.

PAS Saml. II, ortn., p. 86. E. Eckhoff, Sv. stavkyrkor, p. 73 (with the same drawing reproduced here).

During Säve's days, the stone lay near the southern door to the choir. Today, it is set up at the eastern fringe of the extended cemetery, east-south-east of the choir. | [75]

Limestone slab, in the middle 32 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked and very knobbly. Height above ground 1.1 m; width of the head 68 cm, of the neck 60 cm, of the base 74 cm.

Of decorations, no traces can be perceived.

418. Hemse K.

Hemse Annexhemmanet. I–III.

I. SHM 4030. Figs. 172, 179, 419.

PAS Saml. V., p. 806 (fig.), where the finding place erroneously was indicated as Svie in Alva parish.

Four fragments, matching in twos, that presumably all are part of the same picture stone. They were sent to SHM in 1868 along with a bronze armlet and the note that they had been found in the preceding year about two ells [≈ 119 cm] below ground during gravel extraction on a piece of arable land belonging to ‘annexhemmanet’, just south of the church, by farmer Carl Andersson in Svie in Alva parish.

Sandstone slab, 6.5 cm thick. It appears to have had the same cist shape as Ardre I and II (figs 166, 167). Judging by the pair of fragments featuring a runic inscription, on which survives a 25 cm long segment of the upper narrow side – from the recess at the right corner posts up to the top of the stone (cf. fig. 172; Hemse Annexh. II, fig. 151, has the same unusual curvature of the stone’s top side) –, the dimensions of our stone here appear to have been slightly less presentable than in the other cases mentioned, however. The profile shows that the section between the corner posts was at least 5 cm narrower than the corresponding parts of the Ardre stones. The obverse is hewn flat and polished, as is the surviving part of the upper narrow side, at right angles towards the obverse, up to a width of 4–4.5 cm, when it is roughly chamfered towards the back. The reverse, which – as regards the top fragment – is flaked off for the most part, appears in the main to have been left in its ‘self-smooth’ condition. The greatest diameter of the smaller fragment is 25 cm, that of the larger one 32 cm.

The decoration is made up of grooves, carved about 3 mm deep and with v-shaped cross section, which define the figures’ contours; after this, the background field was chiselled to almost the same depth and then polished. The figural shapes created in this manner have a number of narrow, very shallow grooves of up to 2 mm width with rounded bases. The runes are formed by grooves generally 2 mm deep, 4–5 mm wide, and with rounded cross section; clear chisel marks at their bases bear witness of the precision with which the chisel was moved while being struck consistently and lightly. Also, only in the runic inscription there occur drilled holes. In the inscribed ribbon, there is clear evidence that originally, the writing had been sketched out with a point (of a knife).

The larger pair of fragments features parts of two persons, both facing right, most likely youngsters, each of which is holding an object in his left hand in front of him. The one in front probably wields an axe, the short blade of which is partly lost, however. The other youngster possibly is holding a sickle. Behind him, | [76] there is a roundel with a large cavity in its centre.

Clear remains of the original colouring have survived: black in the background fields, red on all the remains of elevated areas, i.e. on both the figures and the inscribed ribbon, partly also in the runes.

The runes are: — — · kairalf — — —. Translation: — — — Geiralv — — —.

172. Hemse Annexh. I. Cf. 179.

179. Hemse Annexhemman I. Cf. 172. ¼.

419. Hemse Annexhemman I. ¼. Cf. 172, 179.

II. SHM 6664. Figs 151, 420.

Two fragments of a picture stone that were found in 1880 by workman Stenquist close to his house on the property of the 'Annexhemmanet'. Cf. No. III.

Sandstone slab, at the root up to 12 cm thick, at the top 7.5 cm. Compared to the root, the obverse has been chiselled deeply by hewing and grinding; the narrow sides are hewn flat and polished at right angles towards both broad sides, the reverse is formed by a split surface that is almost flat by nature and unworked. The stone's total height is about 87 cm, of which 54 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. The width of the neck is 32 cm, that of the base 37 cm.

The decoration, which at the bottom is abraded rather severely by footsteps, was drawn by lines with wedge-shaped profile, after which the background field between those lines was chiselled to approximately the same depths, namely 2–3 mm, and then polished flat.

151. Hemse Annexhemman II.

420. Hemse Annexhemman II. 3/20. Cf. 151.

III. SHM 6664. Fig. 421.

The two matching fragments are part of the head of a picture stone similar to No. II. They were found together with the fragments of that stone.

Sandstone slab, at least 10 cm thick. The obverse presumably was hewn flat and polished in the same manner as No. I; the narrow side is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, but with closely placed, parallel chisel marks. Of the reverse, only a small area of 3 x 1.5 cm has survived that indicates that – as was the case for No. II – this was an unworked split surface.

The decoration was executed in the same manner as on No. II, but the background field is chiselled about 4 mm deep. On the border, next to its convex edge, a thin line can be seen that possibly was drawn with a compass.

421. Hemse Annexhemman III. 3/20.

Hogrän Kirchhof [cemetery]. I.

GF B 1063. Figs 145, 224 a, 422.

Wallin, *Analecta* I, pp. 725, 1058, 1060. *Hilfeling* 1801, table 35. Liljegren, *Runurk*. 1571, *Runlära* 1 pp. 134 f. *CS Runinskr.* 84. *PAS Ber.* 1852, fig. 3. *Saml.* V, p. 451. *Sjöborg, Saml.* II, pl. 57, fig. 227. Stephens, *ORM* III, p. 418. *Brate, Runv.*, pp. 287 ff. *Noreen* 1904, p. 486.

Picture stone that in 1801 and afterwards was lying in the cemetery, whence it was transferred in 1893 to GF for safekeeping.

Limestone slab, 10–17 cm thick. The obverse | [77] is almost flat, possibly worked in parts, later abraded by footsteps. The narrow sides generally are hewn smooth for more than half their width, at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's height was recorded in 1801 as being almost 5 ells [≈ 297 cm]. Between its top and the lower

edge of the carvings, the stone's height is 224 cm; the width of the head is 115 cm, that of the neck 103 cm, and that of the base 150 cm.

Decorated with 5–10 mm wide lines with rounded bases. Both for the runes and the framing, a drill was used frequently.

The inscription, which already in 1801 was damaged by the loss of sections of stone at the head, yet was more complete than it is today, appears to read as follows:

(Border) sigmutr · let rasa s<t>ain eftir bruþr · sina · auk · bro · kierua · eftir · sikbiern · santa mikal hie[lbi ant h]ans auk · at [·] botraif · auk at sigraif · auk · at aibiern · faþur þaiRa · altr · auk bikui han · i by · sunarst · kaiRuiþr lekþi ormaþuR nemR · inti uR

(Horizontal border and along the border of the head) sikmutr [hafir?] sliku · unit · kuml | karmanum · þet ar[u merki?] kun · hier · mun · stanta · stain · merki þie<r>tr a biergi in bro furir

(Below the horizontal border) roþþiern risti · run[iR þ]esa<R> · kaiRlaifR sumaR ar karla kan

Prof. von Friesen, who provided this reading, translates as follows:

Sigmund had this stone erected and the bridge made after his brothers: after Sigbjern – may St Michael help his soul –, after Botraif and Sigraif; (so) also after Aibjern, the father of them all; he lived southernmost in the village. Gairvid laid (designed) the coils of the serpent (actually: lizard), Nem executed them (carved them into the stone). With it, Sigmund created a memorial, signs that the men will pay attention to.

Here shall stand a
Stone for commemoration,
Colourful on the hill,
The bridge in front of it.
Rodbjern carved
These runes,
Others Gairlaif,
Who is well versed in it.

Regarding the interpretation of this inscription, GG and others remarked:

The Hogrän stone was erected 'a biergi', a bridge 'fyri' (in front of it).

The stone is first known from the cemetery at Hogrän.

If the stone originally was erected here, it is impossible to say that it stands 'a biergi' and no more can one envision a bridge in front of it. —

I imagine a region that approximately corresponds to today's *Vall*, *Hogrän*, and *Atlingbo*. In this area, there lived about AD 1050 (1060?) *Sigmund*, who erected a memorial stone for *Sigbjern* and two other brothers as well as for his father *Aibjern*. He erected the stone 'a bjergi', i.e. on *Bjärs*⁵ (in Vall parish) and built a bridge in front of it, probably towards the west (southwest) across Vall's Moor (Valls Myr) in the direction of Hogrän or perhaps towards the west-northwest (later the main district in Vall parish) or towards the northwest (here, there are three *ing*- and *ung*-farms). Sigmund was a Christian, but in his area there was no church. The stone (therefore) was erected on his own farm or on Sigbjern's farm (something else would have been unthinkable at that time, even if a church had existed). The father lived further south in the village.

⁵ That today's farm name *Bjärs* formerly (and as late as the thirteenth and fourteenth, perhaps even the fifteenth centuries) was *Bjaerge*, is demonstrated by runic inscriptions (CS Gotl. runinskr. 26 and 81).

Biþin koþ fyri Butaiþa sial af *Bierhi* sum hier hvilis (in Lärbro, there exist today the farms St. and L. Bjärs). Hier likr Gairvaltr i *Berhi* ok kans hus froya (in Vesterheide, there is today the farm *Bjärs*, and none other fits).

And so, 130–140 years later, the first church of the area was built in Hogrän, about 3 ¾ km linear distance away in the direction of Bjärs (it must be mentioned, however, that according to Guta saga, *Altingbo* was the first church in the middle third). The descendants, who reverently attended to the commemoration, had become even more avid Christians and thus transferred the memorial stone to the new church in *Hogrän*, where they re-erected it outside of the church, in order to win the powerful protection of the Church both for the monument and for the dead. They probably also hoped that the stone would be seen and admired more often. In this place the stone remained up until the time when it was first mentioned. So this was the case in about 1190. Only 20–30 years later, the church in Vall was built (about 1215), and then it was considered unnecessary to relocate the stone yet again. Finally, another 40–50 years later, another church was built in *Atlingbo* (about 1260), which divided the old district into *three parishes*.

Judging from the farms' names, the most important farming communities in these parishes appear to have been the following:

In *Hogrän*: Vallbys, Alvede, Alands, Ainbjenne (and Buters?) in about the centre of the parish.

In *Vall*: Hardings, Kysings, Bryungs northwest of the church, and Linhatte, Kulstäde, Levide, Bjärs (Kvie?) east of the church.

In *Atlingbo*: Atlings, Suderbys, Isums west of the church.

Thus, there are four main farming communities in the region around Vall's Moor.

Has *Ainbjenne* been named for another Aibjern? If this should be the case, he surely must have belonged to the same house, because *Ainbjenne* exists *exclusively* in Hogrän.

This includes the following farm names:

Aibjern: ?*Ainbjenne*, only in Hogrän;

Sigbjern: *Sibbenarve* in Öja; *Sibbjens* in Vamlingbo;

Butraif: (*Butreips* in Norrlanda; *Botreifs* in Ardre, Hamra, Sproge;)

Sigraif: *Sigreifs* in Vamlingbo, Västerhejde;

Sigmundr: *Simunde* in Bara, Hejde (8 km south of Sudebys in Atlingbo), Vamlingbo, Öja; *Simmunds* on Fårö. | [78]

145. Hogrän K.

224 a.

422. Hogrän I. Cf. 145.

Hogrän Kirche [church] II.

In loco. Fig. 424.

Fragment of a recumbent kerbstone slab that is incorporated into the tower's west wall as the top stone in the ceiling of the staircase, with its obverse facing down and its hewn side facing south. First observed in 1928 by Johnny Roosval.

Limestone slab, almost 20 cm thick. The obverse is rather rough and uneven; it is not hewn smooth. The south-facing narrow side features three grooves, each about 4 cm wide and slightly concave, running parallel to the edge. As a whole, the side is very slightly convex longitudinally; it is visible for a length of 86 cm and extends westwards into the masonry for an unknown distance. Between the obverse and this narrow side, a chamfer of about 1 cm width existed. The narrow side facing east is hewn flat for more than 20 cm, probably in an obtuse angle towards the obverse. A 42 cm long part of the obverse, measured from this

corner, rests on another stone in the staircase's masonry. The section of the obverse visible there has a length of 46 cm and a width of 53–57 cm.

The decoration of the obverse consists of a 15 cm wide, patterned border along the chamfer. It is executed with rather wide and shallow lines that – at least today – are not defined sharply. On both sides of the fracture running across the stone, two lines crossing the border can be seen that separated two sections with different patterns.

424. Hogrän II.

Hogrän Kirche [church] III.

In loco.

Fragment of a recumbent kerbstone slab, integrated into the masonry in a similar manner to No. II (perhaps belonging to the same stone) and used as a stone in the ceiling at the third step, below No. II.

The slab's raw and unworked reverse is facing downwards, so the stone can only be identified by means of its hewn narrow side, which is decorated with three grooves running lengthwise and thus in the same way as the corresponding side of No. II.

Källunge Kirche [church]. I–VI.

In loco.

All are fragments. Nos IV and V definitely are parts of one – or possibly two – upright picture stone(s). The others either belong to picture stones, too, or to kerbstones.

All these fragments are kept in the Romanesque nave (which does not serve this purpose any more); their upwards-facing obverses are part of the flooring in this area and are flush with the floor. Nos I–V, however, are integrated into the walls, from which they protrude to a width of up to about 30 cm. No. VI gives the impression of being built into the wall in the same way, but closer examination reveals that the exposed part of the stone does not extend into the masonry. As the room has such an edging all around – which perhaps served as a bench earlier, when the floor level was lower – and this in several places is completely covered with lime mortar, it cannot be ruled out that more fragments of picture stones might be observed here in the future. Nos I–III were discovered and sketches drawn of them in 1912, the others were recognised as parts of picture stones only in 1932.

Nos I–III are lying in a west-east row at the south side, No. I with its western edge 1 m to the east of the southern portal, No. IV at the west wall just south of the opening to the tower, No. V as the second stone in the south wall (counted from the south-west corner), No. VI at the north wall, close to the altar in the north-east corner.

425–427. Källunge I–III.

I. In loco. Fig. 427.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse possibly is worked. The outward-facing narrow side is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse; it is unclear, however, whether

this treatment in this case is original. Of the other visible narrow sides, the left one is a secondary, diagonal surface of the break, as probably is the right one, which secondarily was flattened at a right angle towards the outward-facing narrow side.

Decoration. On the obverse, there are two shallow, 0.5 cm wide grooves that run along the outer edge and are slightly curved inwards; between the grooves, background fields are chiselled slightly, surrounding a border pattern or figures of unclear shape.

II. In loco. Fig. 426.

Limestone slab, at the outer edge at least 11 cm thick. The obverse is flat, probably worked. The outward-facing narrow side is slightly convex lengthwise (1 cm height to a surviving length of 103 cm) and hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer of up to 1 cm width in between. To the left, at an obtuse angle, there is an original edge, to the right, that of a break. | [79]

Decoration: inside of the chamfer, two 1 cm wide, shallow grooves, and inside this, a border consisting of half a rhombus and a row of complete rhombi that were produced by the slight chiselling of triangular fields. To the inside of this border is another 1 cm wide groove, but beyond that, there are no traces of decoration.

III. In loco. Fig. 425.

Limestone slab, at least 10 cm thick. The obverse probably is worked, the outward-facing narrow side is slightly convex (height of the arc 1 cm to a surviving length of 93 cm) and hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer of about 1 cm width in between.

The decoration features two slightly chiselled, 1 cm wide grooves inside the chamfer, and inside this, a border made up of a row of triangles. These are produced in the same way as the rhombi on No. II, but each triangle also is filled with a carved triangle. The border is limited inwards by a carved line. Beyond this, only a narrow strip of a few centimetres width is visible of the obverse, and on it, no traces of decoration can be determined.

IV. In loco.

Limestone slab, at least 13 cm thick. The obverse is worked. The outward-facing narrow side survives to a length of up to 64 cm and is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse to a width of almost 13 cm, with a rather wide chamfer in between. The two other visible narrow sides are secondary.

The decoration features two slightly chiselled, 1 cm wide grooves inside of the chamfer as well as the section of a roundel next to the left break, with an external arched frieze surrounding a pattern of triangles. There also are faint remains of further decoration in the field outside of the roundel.

The fragment probably was part of the same picture stone as the fragment No. V close by.

V. In loco.

Limestone slab, at least 12 cm thick. The obverse is damaged by footsteps. The outward-facing narrow side, visible to a length of 65 cm, is slightly concave longitudinally (height of the arc is 0.5 cm) and carefully hewn flat to a width of 11 cm; the left of the other narrow sides visible is hewn flat in the same manner, while the right is a secondary break.

Decoration: apart from two grooves along the left narrow side jutting out of the masonry, there possibly can be discerned the double lines defining a large roundel.

The fragment probably represents the left side as well as the upper left corner of the same picture stone as No. IV.

VI. In loco.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse is severely damaged by footsteps; the outward-facing narrow side is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, probably with a chamfer in between. This narrow side is preserved to a length of up to 50 cm, with secondary break edges to the left and right. Strangely, this [80] stone – secondarily? – is hewn flat also on the narrow side abutting the wall that runs parallel to the outward-facing narrow side at a distance of 31 cm.

Klinte Hunninge. I–III.

I. Figs 128–131, 428.

SL, Hunningesten och Franks skrin, Saga och Sed 1940, pp. 55 ff.

Picture stone, found in the 1860s during the tillage of a field in Hunninge (Lättstain), a farm belonging to Loggarve, where it is supposed to have been lying together with No. II. From there, the stone was transferred to the park in Klinteby, where it still stood in July 1941 (SGU, sheet Klintehamn). Hopefully, it is going to be transferred to GF soon.

Limestone slab, about 20 cm thick. The obverse ‘self-smooth’, almost flat. Here and there, however, some natural protrusions appear to have been chiselled away. Some coarse depressions occur primarily in the stone’s lower portions (inside the cow and in its vicinity). The narrow sides are hewn smooth at about right angles towards the obverse, frequently to half their widths, and rounded towards the back. The reverse is reasonably smooth. The stone’s height is 284 cm between the top and the lower edge of the decoration. The width of the head is 125 cm, that of the neck 113 cm, and that of the base 158 cm.

The decoration is executed with narrow, rather vague lines and occasionally with chiselled background fields. Due to weathering, the edges are not always sharply defined.

Both the framing and horizontal borders are filled with angled, two-stranded band patterns, which are not quite regular in the horizontal border.

The uppermost panel features a large horse running towards the right, with a small rider holding a shield and a long spear. Above this, two men fighting each other, wielding swords, shields, and scabbards, are very clearly identifiable. Above the horse’s croup, there probably is another man in an almost recumbent position, who perhaps holds a wreath in his outstretched hand. In front of the horse and walking in the same direction is a dog(?), and above it, a woman facing the opposite direction, with a horn(?) in her hand.

Below the horizontal border, a ship can be seen, with slightly obtuse-angled stems that appear to terminate in outward-turning spirals in the bottom corners of the large sail with its rhombic pattern. Several of the sail’s rhombi are chiselled, but although certain instances may suggest that impression, there is no ‘chessboard-like’ alteration of chiselled and elevated fields. The massive mast appears to be supported by a stag from each stem. A rope hanging from the sail’s bottom edge forms an arc in front of the mast. On the railing, there are four shields in the foreship, three in the stern. Over each shield, the silhouette of a warrior is distinguishable. The one in the front seems to be holding aloft a short sword, no. 2 holds on to the stay, nos 3 and 4 raise their swords in the air vertically (whether the relief bars identified as swords should be considered more correctly as sheet ropes or stags cannot be decided). The

three men behind the mast appear not to carry any weapons in their hands. The last man is in a higher position than the others; possibly, he is sitting in a kind of chair or in an otherwise elevated position in the stern. Two bands of equal width protrude from the bow, the ends of which are attached with a double(?) band that folds back sharply to the nearest corner of the sail. This perhaps represents a sheet rope originating from the sail's corner (or running through a block there) that runs through a loop or eyelet (not depicted) at the end of a spike jutting out from the ship's hull.

Below the ship's keel, there is a belt of nearly 20 cm height that appears to be completely chiselled away, but also indicates the outlines of an irregular row of waves breaking towards the left. One particularly high breaker in front of the stem post, however, seems to turn its ill-defined crown in the opposite direction.

Just below, there is a small, rectangular enclosure with very unclear contents: to the left, there possibly is a man lying on his back, grasping a coiling serpent in each hand, while two other serpents bite him in the back and a fifth in his foot. To the extreme right, three more serpents are shown. Just outside of the enclosure's short side stands a woman, who perhaps is reaching her arm through an opening in the enclosure (in order to seize one of the serpents?). The area to the woman's right largely is chiselled and very difficult to interpret now.

In a triangular field just below the rectangle, a woman can be seen holding what probably is a serpent in her hand.

Further down, a larger rectangle appears to represent the enclosure of a farmstead. In it, there are at the very bottom six gables of houses, further up and to the right, a cow or bull that is tethered by means of a rope around its neck, and to its left, two men armed with bows. The man in front seems to have an arrow nocked to the string, which he points through an opening in the enclosure at a man standing outside, who possibly also holds a bow – though perhaps more likely a serpent – and apparently is falling over backwards. Behind his back, a bird can be seen, and below [81] his feet perhaps an already fallen warrior (with a sword in his hand??). At the very bottom, at least two houses are shown that are similar to the ones in the large rectangle.

In the narrow field between the right short side of the large rectangle and the border stands a man facing the cow/bull, further down possibly another man (or a house?).

For the interpretation of the images, cf. Vol. I, p. 103 f.

128. Klinte Hunninge I. Cf. 129–131. 3/40.

129. Klinte Hunninge I. Cf. 128, 130, 131.

130. Klinte Hunninge I. Cf. 128, 129, 131.

131. Klinte Hunninge I. Cf. 128–130.

428. Klinte Hunninge I. Cf. 128–131.

II. Klinteberget. Fig. 423.

Picture stone found in the 1860s together with No. I. It was transported to the outer edge of Klinteberget, just northeast of the church, where it remains to this day (SGU, sheet Klintehamn). Its obverse is facing west.

Limestone slab, generally 20–25 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'; the narrow sides at places are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, but rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. Remarkable is the linear step that in an acute angle to the body's contour separates the head from the body.

The stone's height above ground is now 2.6 m. The height of the head is 90 cm, its width is 123 cm; the width of the neck is 113 cm, that of the base 165 cm.

Of decoration, no traces can be discerned.

423. Klinte Hunninge II.

III. GF C 7116. Figs 132, 133.

Fragment of a large picture stone that was found at the edge of a small gravel pit just southwest of the estate of Arvid Lerberg to the north of the highway Klinte–Visby. It was donated to GF by A. Lerberg.

Limestone slab, 10–12 cm thick. The obverse is almost flat and probably ‘self-smooth’, but weathered. The surviving piece of the left narrow side is 44 cm long and hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse, with a 2.5 cm wide step between head and body. The reverse is raw and unworked. The fragment represents 55 cm of the height and 43 cm of the width of the original stone.

Decorated with about 2 mm wide lines with rounded bases and background fields that have been chiselled up to 1 mm deep.

The pattern of the 8 cm wide framing border and that of the horizontal border are discussed in Vol. I, p. 121.

Above the horizontal border, a row of three raised triangles can be seen as well as on each side of them the hoof of a horse with clearly marked notch at the hock [German ‘Sprunggelenk’; corr.: fetlock] (representing the horse’s hind legs in the large image of horse and rider). The distance between the hooves’ tips is 18 cm.

Below the horizontal border, one perceives (apart from more raised triangles) part of a ship with a straight sternpost that is abruptly cut off at the lower edge of the sail. The ship has a sail with rhombic pattern (but without surrounding frame) on a wide mast that is supported by a stay attached high up on the stem. This stay reaches the mast at a point just below the sail’s upper edge, while its counterpart to the other stem was attached slightly lower. In the ship’s stern, behind the rudder attached to the starboard, sits a man with clearly recognisable nose, beard, and neck hair, holding a shield. In front of him sits another man above whose head a sword(?) sticks up diagonally. This man, too, has a shield. The shields’ lower edges are at about the same level as the railing. In front of the mast, there probably is the tip of another sword(?), which is pointing diagonally up and back just as the one mentioned before.

132, 133. Klinte Hunninge III.

Klinte Kirchspiel [parish].

Klintebys. Fig. 134.

In 1934, this picture stone had been for an unknown number of years in the garden of Klintebys, where it leans against the wall of the local park. It appears natural to suppose that this stone came from Hunninge, too, but no details about its origins could be established.

Limestone slab, about 20 cm thick. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’, but especially on its right half with considerable irregularities. The narrow sides are hewn smooth at about right angles towards the obverse and rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone’s height is 186 cm, the distance between its top and the lower edge of the decoration is 151 cm. The width of the head is 78 cm, that of the neck 73, and that of the base 99 cm.

Decoration with faintly carved lines and primarily with chiselled background fields. In the horse in the top panel, thin lines can be made out defining the horse’s right leg.

The border is filled with a simplified twisted cord pattern. The top panel shows a horseman supporting himself with one hand on the horse’s croup and carrying a hunting bird on the

elbow of the same arm; in the other hand, he holds the reins. Above the horseman, a dog and a bird(?) can be seen, in front of him a woman facing him and holding a horn in her hand.

The next panel shows a ship with rounded stem featuring a small spiral disc at its terminal, as well as a sail with a pattern of rhombi, the middle fields of which are chiselled. In the ship, there probably is a row of crewmen facing right; below the ship, two horses (that probably carried riders, but their | [82] figures are very hard to recognise). Behind the right horse possibly a walking person is depicted. To the very bottom, one perceives a row of chiselled triangles pointing downwards.

Kräklingbo, Smiss. I–IV.

I. GF C 1876. Fig. 67.

Fragment of a picture stone, found by farmer Karl Gardell and donated to GF by Lektor M. Klintberg.

Limestone slab, 6–7 cm thick. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’, the 24 m long straight segment of the left narrow side is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a narrow chamfer in between. The almost square fragment has a maximum height and width of 27 cm.

Decorated with 2–3 mm wide, carved lines with wedge-shaped cross section as well as with chiselled background fields about 1 mm deep. Inside of the 5.5 cm wide border, which is filled with a simplified twisted cord pattern, part of a boat can be seen that probably had its stem rise up at an almost right angle to the keel (the originally acute-angled tip of the stem is damaged). To the upper, outward-curved terminal of the stem, a stay(?) is attached that disappears behind the nearest corner of the sail, the area of which (inside a 8 mm wide frame) probably has a chequered pattern of about 22 mm wide squares. On the surviving piece of the ship’s railing, two triangles point upwards that probably were left to protrude from the chiselled background field (and represent crewmen).

67. Kräklingbo Smiss I.

II. GF C 1875. Fig. 430.

Two matching fragments that were found by farmer Karl Gardell when he dug a trench for the construction of a path. They were donated to GF by Lektor M. Klintberg.

Limestone slab, up to 10 cm thick. The obverse hewn flat and polished.

The narrow sides are hewn smooth at approximately right angles towards the obverse, but slightly convex. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width of the surviving piece is 54 cm (the width of the complete head was about 60 cm), its height 45 cm.

Decoration with 3 mm wide, distinct lines with rounded bases. For the pattern and the inscription, often a drill of about 4 mm diameter has been used. Fine sketch lines scratched with a sharp instrument before they unalterably were carved are still recognisable at some places, particularly next to the fourth and fifth runes at the end of the surviving inscription. In contrast, certain lines that damaged the runic inscription and probably are secondary, were carved more powerfully, but not purposefully flattened or smoothed, as, for example, the horizontal line running parallel to the border close to the seventh rune from the back.

The surviving inscription contains the following: — —ansi · eftir · mutifu · sun sin · asy · sar— | [83]

430. Kräklingbo, Smiss II. 1/5.

III. GF C 3991. Fig. 431.

Fragment of a picture stone(?), probably found in Smiss. Donated to GF by Lektor M. Klintberg.

Limestone slab, of which today only one piece of up to 5 cm thickness has survived. The obverse polished flat. Next to the runes outside the inscribed ribbon, a small section of the original narrow side has survived; this narrow side is hewn smooth at approximately right angles towards the obverse, yet slightly convex. Height 34 cm, width 32 cm.

The banner and with it the associated lines and runes are distinctly carved, with rounded bases. For the runes, frequently a drill was used. On that half of the stone that probably belonged to the root of the rune- or picture stone, several shallow carved lines can be seen that probably were part of the kind of borders decorated with a simplified twisted cord pattern that usually occurs on picture stones of considerably older type and thus appears to be evidence in favour of the notion that this slab was used as a picture stone on two different occasions.

Prof. v. Friesen read the following runes: — — · þi · auk · ki — —

431. Kräklingbo, Smiss III. 1/5.

IV. GF C 7445. Fig. 66.

Fragment donated to GF by district physician Kurt Bergsröm in 1931.

Limestone slab, up to 8 cm thick. The obverse is worked and flat. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer in between. The reverse is raw and unworked. The fragment's height is 31 cm, its width 32 cm.

The decoration, executed with lines with rounded bases, features – inside of a border with a simplified twisted cord pattern – a running animal with large antlers (elk?) in the topmost panel as well as a section of a rectangular, chequered pattern (sail?) just below that.

66. Kräklingbo Smiss IV.

Lärbro Stora Hammars. I–V.

East of St. Hammars, there is sprawling meadowland grown with hazelnut bushes and deciduous forests. This area today probably represents one of the few well-preserved examples of the 'meadow forest' ('Löväng') that once was so characteristic for Gotland. In its easternmost part, close to an area of coniferous woods, lies a meadow belonging to St Hammars known as 'Daggängen'. The border between the parishes Lärbro and Hellvi abuts this meadow. Formerly, by the way, 'Daggängen' belonged to Lilla Ire in Hellvi parish.

The local population has known for a long time that there were both picture stones and 'kämpgravar' as well as other evidence of antiquity in that meadow. O. v. Friesen, Sune Ambrosiani, and K. A. Berlin were alerted to this fact by estate owner Ale Nyberg, Pavalds, and Dr Lars Kolmodin. In the summer of 1905, the area was paid a visit and two of the picture stones examined. Stone No. I was broken and lay on the ground with the obverse facing downwards, so that only part of the rich decoration could be inspected. Informed by the gentlemen mentioned above about the situation, GG, FN, and OS visited the site in 1910. FN continued the investigation in 1911, with GG present for several days, too, and excavated the two cairns containing the stones, as well as a third cairn.

In 1922 it was decided that the larger of the picture stones could not remain *in situ* at the finding place, and by order of the Deputy National Antiquarian, it was moved to a harbour in order to be transported to SHM. Due to strong opposition on the part of the Gotlanders, however, against this plan that threatened to rob the island of one of its greatest monuments of antiquity, stone No. I in 1923 instead was brought to the Bunge Museum, together with the fragment of No. IV, as a deposition of SHM. At the same time, Nos II and III were erected just a short distance from the finding place, on Hellvi prästäng ('priest meadow') on the other side of the parish boundary, while the fragments of No. V were supposed to have been delivered to Visby, where, however, I was unable to locate them. These works were conducted by A. Edle and its costs covered by Bunge Museum.

The stones Nos II and III are reached easiest by following first the former Pavalds access road in Lärbro parish towards the southeast (see topographical map) and then the highway | [84] to Hellvi for a bit more than 1000 m, and then turning off in south-south-easterly direction onto a forest road. On this forest road one walks straight ahead for about 1000 m, until it turns southeast; there the stones can be found just southwest of the curve in the road (SGU, sheet Kappelshamn 1933).

Fig. 432 shows the plan designed by FN in 1911 of the monuments on 'Daggängen', fig. 442 the details recorded by him at the same time of the cairns with the picture stones. His description of the conditions of the finds read as follows.

Cairn 1. Made up of cobblestones, 12.8 m long, 10.2 m wide, and 1 m high. The longitudinal axis runs from the northwest to the southeast. The picture stones Nos I and II once stood at the eastern edge of the cairn. Later, they had fallen over, namely No. I inwards, in such a way that it was in a semi-recumbent position, with its obverse facing downwards, while No. II had fallen outwards and was discovered in a completely horizontal position, with the obverse facing upwards. A smaller limestone slab, which possibly belonged to No. II, lay in the middle and on top of the cairn. Probably both stones formerly stood in a line west-east +15° south-north at a distance of just a few decimetres from each other, the obverses facing southeast. Between these stones, a number of unburnt animal bones were found during excavation, 70 cm below ground level (a). Likewise to the north of stone No. I. In the south part of the cairn, in a depth of 50–60 cm, unburnt animal bones (b) were found, just as a little distance west of the centre, at the same depth. Here, the earth was dark under the cairn's bottom stones due to the admixture of ash (c). Close to this concentration of bones, there was located in the centre of the cairn another large amount of unburnt animal bones (d), and this layer of bones extended down into the bottom clay under the cairn. About 90 cm east of the eastern edge of stone No. I, a 15.5 cm long iron arrowhead was discovered, fig. 433. It lay in a depth of only 30 cm, with its point towards the southeast. Close by, a rough grindstone was found. Among the occasional limestone cobbles occurring in the cairn, there was one stone that apparently represents the root of a picture stone, probably of No. V. Also, two smaller pieces came to light that possibly belong to it as well. If our assumption is correct, all three of these pieces should have been parts of the left side of a picture stone.

Cairn 2. This one also consisted of cobblestones. Its length was 7 m in northeast-southwest direction; the width was 6 m, the height 0.6 m.

Between the cairns Nos I and II, the edge of a long limestone slab jutted out. This was, as was established later, the long edge of picture stone No. III that was lying in the ground, with its obverse facing downwards and its head pointing towards the southeast. Originally, its obverse was facing southeast, just as those of picture stones Nos I and II. The earth the stone was lying in was blackened by charcoal ash down to a depth of 15 cm and for an area of 2.5 by 1 m. In the layer, small pieces of charcoal were observed. The picture stone's root had been supported by a package of small stones.

At the northeast edge, at a distance of 0.5 m from No. III, the large fragment of the body of picture stone No. IV was lying with its obverse facing down. It was covered by a 10–15 cm

thick layer of soil. Under the stone, the earth was blackened with ash, and numerous pieces of charcoal as well as an unburnt animal bone were found in it. Under the stones, a layer of ash and charcoal – 3 m long, 2 m wide, and 35 cm deep (even deeper in its centre) – extended southwest. The stones found among the ashes were burnt, and thus it seems that a pyre had been burning here. | [85] Above this layer, several unburnt animal bones (a) were observed. Further southwest, a larger amount of unburnt animal bones (b) was located in the same layer, but they were all scattered at random. At the cairn's western edge, a limestone block, 60 cm thick, 1.5 m long, and 1 m wide, lay on the ground, which demarcated the charcoal layer in this direction. On top, this block was rather smooth. Both its shape and size were such that one might feel tempted to call it a sort of altar. During the reconstruction of the cairn, three pieces of picture stones were recovered, one of which certainly was part of No. IV, namely its west side. The two other pieces – which were fitting together – possibly belonged to the left side of the head of the same picture stone.

Cairn 3. It mainly consisted of cobblestones, and its length was 5 m in northeast-southwest direction, its width 4 m. At its northeast edge, some unburnt animal bones were encountered, but nothing else was found.

‘No traces of human funerals were observed in these three cairns. The unburnt animal bones as well as the ashes, however, seem to indicate that a funeral meal was held here, possibly in connection with a sacrifice in cairn II, probably for persons who had died far from home and for whom the picture stones were erected.’

‘Apart from these three cairns, there are on the same meadow five round cairns, a damaged *kämpgrav* with angular gable, and an old, 3.7 m wide pathway with a stone kerb of the kind that commonly occurs with *kämpgravar*. This path leads south to the neighbouring meadow, which belongs to the parsonage and is called “Högården”. The path is 44 m long. In Högården, the path makes a slight curve towards the southeast. Just at the place where the path takes a different direction, there lies in the path a small, low cairn that only can have been erected there after the path had gone out of use. Another similar cairn is close by. West of the path, there is a second | [86] *kämpgrav*, which also is damaged, but probably once had a substantial length. Today, it is 13 m long.’

‘Thus, one is looking at the former abandoned farm with burial mounds and memorial stones for departed ancestors.’

‘Furthermore, there are remains of other farms nearby. In the “Hägvide äng”, for example, there are a large *kämpgrav* next to the meadow “Prästhögården” (which belongs to the parsonage) and a path leading there. Another large *kämpgrav* is located in the meadow “Stora Daggåge”, which belongs to Pavalds farm, and in Storänge (also belonging to Pavalds), there is yet another, which again has a path leading towards it. Accordingly, the region at least partially was cultivated before the farms – which are represented by the remains of the *kämpgravar* – were abandoned.’

432. Lärbro Stora Hammars. The ground monuments of ‘Daggängen’. Sketch by FN, 1911.

433. Iron arrowhead. 1/2. After a drawing by FN.

442. Lärbro Stora Hammars. Finding place of the picture stones I–V. Sketch by FN, 1911.

I. Bunge Museum (Dep., cf. p. 83). Figs 81, 82, 429, 434, 436–440.

Limestone slab, on average 25–30 cm thick. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’, almost flat, the narrow sides on the whole are only roughly flattened at right angles towards the obverse. Towards the back, the narrow sides are rounded. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 391 cm, of which 348 cm are visible in the stone's current position; the distance between the top and the lower edge of the decoration is 309 cm. The height of the

head is 108 cm, its width 143 cm; the width of the neck is 116 cm and that of the body at the lower edge of the decoration 162 cm.

The decoration probably was sketched out in fine lines – of which, however, only few are still discernable – and then executed mainly by the chiselling of the background fields. Some of these latter sections are very sharply defined and clear, while others are so faint that it is hardly possible to recognise their limits, unless, as in the case of the framing border, there is a repeating pattern. Seen as a whole, the band pattern of the border no doubt was correctly interpreted first by GG and later by F-E and SL (fig. 81), but for the colouring, we felt compelled to a certain degree to apply the paint on numerous details ‘by feeling’, which seemed to us to be justifiable, considering the stone’s appearance.

The top panel appears to show two men armed with swords standing on both sides of a sitting person, probably a woman. To the extreme left, there is a raised triangle that has counterparts in many other places, where it also is not possible to ascribe to it a special meaning within the image context. To the extreme right, a bird (cock?) can be seen that appears to be pecking something off the ground (is it meant to symbolise the peaceful conditions in which the woman was living when the men armed with swords arrived on the scene – and abducted her?).

The second panel from the top shows a horse on the left that is tethered by its rein, which is fastened to the ground (e.g. under a dug-up turf), as well as two swords with distinct cross-guards at the hilts and probably triangular pommels on top. Also to be seen are two men with their hands raised up diagonally, as if in incantation, towards one or more persons standing in front of them, who are, however, no longer clearly visible.

The third panel shows, on the left, two trees, the trunks of which intersect as one of the trees is bent down. Perhaps a bird sits in the latter tree’s crown. It appears that from the trunk of the bent tree, close under the crown, hangs down a rope (albeit only unclearly) to the neck to a man who is standing under the tree, carrying a shield, and whose head is strongly tilted forwards. If the rope that is connecting both trees were cut, the bent tree probably was supposed to straighten up, thus tightening the noose around the man’s neck and pulling him up in the air (in order to hang him). A bird of prey waiting for food is flying towards the man. Just below the bird are three interlocked triangular rings with very clear internal lines (cf. fig. 436) and an ‘altar’ with extraordinarily vague details, at which two men – one of them with a clearly recognisable sword scabbard – are occupied. (The interpretation as an ‘altar’ was made by FN, though not in writing; GG considered the object as a pyre, with clearly recognisable logs at its bottom.)

To the right, four tall men are seen facing the altar scene, of which at least two, probably all four, carry shields; the men in front and in the rear clearly have scabbards. The first man holds something in front of him, possibly a dead(?) bird, while the three others are brandishing their swords in the air. Above the arm holding ‘the bird’, there are a wreath(?) and some fluttering ribbons under a triangle jutting out from the panel’s upper boundary.

The horizontal border across the picture stone’s neck appears to contain an intricate, but in its details unclear band pattern.

The fourth panel shows a ship on the left, in which four men can be perceived with their swords held up high. From the bow, a gangplank clearly is laid out. A woman raising one hand (the field is unclear further up) is facing the ship, and behind her, there are three men, who seem to be carrying shields and scabbards and who are brandishing their swords towards the men in the ship in a menacing manner. Above the ship, a spear(?).

In the 6 cm wide horizontal borders defining the fifth panel, the | [87] remains of numerous runes can be seen. Prof. v. Friesen did not examine them.

The fifth panel on the left shows two men with raised swords. The one in front perhaps holds the dangling reins of a horse; a powerfully carved vertical line runs from the horse’s saddle across the body of a recumbent man (who had fallen off the horse) down to the ground.

Above the horse, in all likelihood a bird of prey is depicted, which is about to swoop down on the corpse. The bird's rear part is unclear. Further to the right, there are two comrades-in-arms of the fallen one, with raised swords. In front of each of them, a small figure is shown that cannot be interpreted. In the top right corner, GG thought to recognise a bird sitting on the rear warrior's head (helmet crest). F-E and SL do not consider this probable.

The large ship, which is 95.5 cm high (not counting the rudder) and 110 cm wide, probably was interpreted correctly in all material aspects in fig. 81. Three spears stand in the stern, the heads of which are visible outside of the spiral of the sternpost's terminal. The *lyfting* with its cross-shaped supports, the rich network of sheet ropes, the stays, and the mast hardly can have looked any different than is shown in our drawing. The band beginning in the middle of the sail's right edge – a leech line – probably is attached here, but a recognisable loop is missing. The animal's head of the stem post is unclear in its details.

In the main, the waves with their intricate foamy crests can be fully interpreted, excluding the cascades of foam around the stem post.

- 81. Lärbro St Hammars I. Cf. 82. 1/16.
- 82. Lärbro St Hammars I. Cf. 81. c. 1/13.
- 429. Lärbro Hammars I. Cf. 81, 82, 434, 436–440.
- 434. Lärbro Hammars I. Photo by GG, 1911. Cf. 429.
- 436. Lärbro Hammars I. Cf. 440: 2.
- 437. Lärbro Hammars I. Cf. 440: 1.
- 438. Lärbro Hammars I. Cf. 440: 4.
- 439. Lärbro Hammars I. Cf. 440: 3. After a cast.
- 440. Lärbro Hammars I. Cf. 81, 429.

II. In loco. Figs 84, 435.

Limestone slab, on average 25–30 cm thick. The obverse is severely weathered, certainly 'self-smooth'. The narrow sides are hewn smooth at roughly right angles towards the obverse and rounded towards the back; the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's surviving total height is 330 cm, of which 240 cm are now above ground. The width of the head is 129 cm, that of the neck 102 cm and that of the base 140 cm.

Of the decoration, no more than isolated vestiges of the border and perhaps a bit of the top panel can be discerned.

- 84. Lärbro St Hammars II and III, erected arbitrarily. Cf. 85.
- 435. Lärbro Hammars II. Cf. 84.

III. In loco. Figs 84, 85, 441.

Limestone slab, on average 18–25 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and reasonably flat, but in places has protrusions and depressions. The narrow sides are hewn flat at roughly right angles towards the obverse and rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is about 285 cm, of which 245 cm are now above ground, and 235 cm are above the lower edge of the decoration. The width of the head is 102 cm, that of the neck 84 cm, and that of the base 144 cm.

The decoration has been sketched out by the use of a fine scribe, the lines of which occasionally were not followed when the definitive lines were carved. An interpretation is made very difficult or impossible in places due to advanced weathering. The pattern of the border, however, no doubt is recorded correctly on the photograph fig. 85, though cannot, of course, be observed in all its details as clearly as the colouring might suggest.

The top panel is unclear. Perhaps two kneeling persons – or two birds? – are depicted on each side of a central figure.

In the second panel, there clearly is a stylised bird of prey with its head rather competently carved in Style II. Also, a woman with a horn and a man can be recognised. Cf. Vol. I, p. 95.

The horizontal border appears to have borne a band pattern.

The third panel shows a horseman, probably with a shield. Behind his head is an unclear figure; perhaps another between the horse's hind legs. In front of the horse, there is a woman with a horn and a bun, facing the horseman. Presumably, she is shown with wings on her back. The wings' roots, however, are chiselled away. Cf. No. IV and Vol. I, p. 98.

Below, a ship can be seen that is 93 cm high between keel and masthead. Parts of the network of sheet ropes cannot be unravellled. The ship's stem post seems to be adorned by an animal's head, the sternpost perhaps forms the tail of an animal(?). The waves underneath the ship are unclear in many parts.

84. Lärbro St Hammars II and III, reconstructed arbitrarily. Cf. 85.

85. Lärbro St Hammars III. Cf. 84.

441. Lärbro Hammars III. Cf. 85.

IV. Bunge Museum (Dep.; cf. p. 83). Figs 83, 443.

Limestone slab, generally 10–17 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', but quite curved, the narrow side is hewn smooth slovenly, at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width of the body can be measured at the top on the surviving fragment as 92 cm; the original total width is calculated on the level of the sail's upper edge as about 98 cm.

The decoration was sketched out in fine lines that for the most part have survived. These sketch lines were not always observed when the background fields were chiselled. In many places, the limits are unclear, but the pattern of the border probably was reconstructed correctly.

The scene shown on top of the fragment shows a horseman | [88] with a shield that probably was decorated with a whirl pattern. Under the horse's belly, the horseman's foot and probably a swastika (or triskelion?) can be seen. In the corners between the front- and hind legs of the horse, there perhaps are figures, too, but they cannot be specified. In front of the horseman stands a woman, holding in her outstretched hand (with clearly distinguishable fingers) the (at least at one end) distinctly convoluted handle of a cauldron (or a vat?). The lower limits of the vessel are unclear. Above the handle is a vague figure, perhaps a slice of bread with a hole in the middle (then one probably would have to imagine this slice of bread as lying inside the vessel). Behind the woman's back probably are the lower end of her hair braid and – some distance away – obviously the lower part, separated into two feathers, of the wing (or two wings). The indentation at its lower section that figures in OS's drawing probably is an inclusion of harder material in the stone that was removed only insufficiently. Behind the horseman presumably is a slim woman handing over a wreath.

The intersecting lines of the sail probably were chiselled without stopping at the intersections; thus, the surface structures there run in two directions, which explains the fact that they look different from the other segments of the bands (no obvious dots in the centre of these little squares).

Whether the rope that appears at the right edge of the sail, just below halfway up, is attached there by means of an eyelet or a loop, or whether it must be imagined as running behind the sail to | [89] a fastening point a considerable distance higher up, cannot be decided for certain on this stone. The ship's stem post appears to be designed as an inwards-turned animal's head.

83. Lärbro Stora Hammars IV.

443. Lärbro Stora Hammars IV. 1/10. Cf. 83.

V. Lost. Fig. 444.

One larger and two smaller fragments that possibly belonged to one and the same picture stone. They were found during the examination of Cairn 1. Their thickness was 9–14 cm. The obverse was smooth, the narrow side was rounded towards the back – more pronounced on the smaller fragments, less on the larger one. The reverse was raw and unworked.

Regarding possible decorations, only on the smallest of the fragments a single line was recognised, which followed the hewn edge.

444. Lärbro, Stora Hammars V. 1/20.

Lärbro Källstäde.

SHM 4051. Fig. 43.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 337.

This picture stone was discovered in a field in which a number of stone settings with remains of skeletons in cists made of stone slabs had been found. It was donated to SHM in 1868 by the fabricant A. Bolinder.

Limestone slab, about 7 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse. In between, there is an insignificant chamfer. The reverse is raw and unworked.

On the whole, this stone is decorated with 1–2 mm wired, shallow lines. Also, the background fields were slightly chiselled, though not everywhere. Inside of the framing border with a simplified two-stranded band pattern, there is a watercraft at the bottom of the panel, with steep, towering stems, of which at least the rear one is coiled in a spiral. The ship features a rudder and a square sail with chequered sailcloth in a frame of consistent width. Above the vessel, an object can be perceived that is difficult to interpret (FN called it an axe, but if so, it likely is a double-edged axe). Probably, however, this is the depiction of a harp (cf. the well-known examples from Oberflacht). Further up, the vague remains of a symmetrical group of figures or ornaments may be made out.

43. Lärbro Källstäde.

Lärbro Norder-Ire. I–IV.

I. SHM 15099. Fig. 36.

O. V. Wennersten, 'Något om våra bildstenar', Gotl. Allehandas julnummer 1913.

No. I was found in the summer of 1913 during foundation works for a small house on the outer edge of a mound in former grassland. After the find was reported by the farmer Karl

Andersson, the finding place was examined by Wennersten, who subsequently in the autumn of the same year discovered the other stones during his investigations along the side of the building where No. I had come to light.

Whether the mound as of natural or artificial origin could not be determined.

Limestone slab, up to 6.5 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', parts of the polished surface survives unweathered. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer of 1 cm width in between. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is 61 cm, or 39 cm when measured from the lower edge of the decoration. At its narrowest part, the body is 31 cm wide, at the corners 33 cm.

Decorated with about 2 mm wide and 1 mm deep carved lines and chiselled background fields. Inside of the framing border with its simplified twisted cord pattern, most of the panel is filled by interlace formed by a ribbon loop. One of its ends is visible in the top left corner, while the other, rather unclear end either is in the middle of the panel's lower edge or possibly close to the bottom left corner.

36. Lärbro Norder-Ire I.

II. SHM 15099. Fig. 46.

Limestone slab, 5 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are reasonably at right angles towards the obverse, but they are not flat. Presumably, they are hardly worked at all, but formed by nature. The reverse is raw and unworked. This stone is the smallest of all known picture stones. Its height is 32.5 cm, of which about 24 cm are accounted for by the part above the base. The width between the upper corners is 23 cm.

The stone is decorated with slightly carved, 1–3 mm wide lines forming a framing border with a simplified band pattern.

46. Lärbro Norder-Ire II.

III. SHM 15099. Fig. 445.

The kerbstone was found in the same place as Nos I and II. Limestone slab, up to 10 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', but rather rough and uneven, the longer narrow side is evened approximately at right angles towards the obverse and irregularly convex lengthwise. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's height is 79 cm, its width 39 cm.

The decoration – which has suffered severely from weathering – is executed in shallow, wide lines and forms a 7–8 cm wide border filled with a simplified band pattern along the hewn edge. | [90]

445. Lärbro Norder-Ire III. 1/7.

IV. SHM 15099.

Fragment that was found in the same place as Nos I, II and III.

Limestone slab, 9 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'; the 22 cm long narrow side appears to be hewn at a right angle towards the obverse, but probably rather is a natural split surface. Almost at a right angle to it, two parallel (horizontal) lines can be seen on the obverse, at a distance of 3 cm to each other, of which the outer (upper) one clearly takes a 90° turn upwards; this probably also is the case for the other line, about 1 cm closer to the edge. These lines possibly constitute the lower left corner of the framing of the picture stone. If this indeed was the case, the fragment essentially represents its root. Of the original decoration no

traces have survived. There are several modern grooves on the obverse, of which intersects with the inner line, at the place where it makes its turn. | [91]

Lärbro Nors.

SHM 16430. Fig. 446.

Fragment representing the upper part of a picture stone. According to information gathered by O. V. Wennersten in 1920, the stone was found 'several years earlier' by farmer Hj. Nilsson in Nors during the digging of a trench between a field of his and his calves' paddock bordering Tängelgårda. Just as other stone slabs observed there, the fragment was in a horizontal position. The other stones from the site were used on the farm as stair treads. The surviving fragment was brought to SHM in 1920.

Limestone slab, up to 14 cm thick. The obverse is almost flat and severely abraded by footsteps. Of the narrow sides, only part of the original upper side remains. This is convex longitudinally (with a height of 4.5 cm to a length of 87 cm) and hewn flat for 8 cm of its width at an acute angle towards the obverse. There may have existed a narrow chamfer in between, but due to later abrasion and damages to the stone, it is now impossible to say with for certain. The reverse is raw and unworked. The longest break edge is 110 cm long.

Just below the hypothetical chamfer and running parallel to it, there is a shallow, about 1 cm wide groove. In the field, a section of a large roundel can be seen (the diameter was about 90 cm) that is filled with a band pattern in a slightly chiselled background field. The roundel appears to have been surrounded by a corona; the corners between the arcs of the semicircles forming it were chiselled.

446. Lärbro Nors. 3/20.

Lärbro Pavals.

SHM 14749. Figs 3, 447.

Fragment representing the upper part of a picture stone. Before it was brought to SHM in 1912, it had for a long time served as a stair tread.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick. The obverse, which – particularly above the fragment's middle section – has suffered severely from footsteps, appears to have been hewn flat and polished. The upper narrow side is slightly convex (the arc's height is 6 cm to 89 cm between the upper corners), while the vertical narrow sides are slightly concave longitudinally. The narrow sides on the whole are hewn flat for their full width, but at least one of them features shallow grooves, about 1 inch wide, running across it. These grooves in turn have diagonal grooves, each in alternating directions. The reverse is raw and unworked. The break runs parallel to the upper edge at a distance of about 46 cm; here, the stone's width is 78 cm. The decoration consists of a 1.5 cm wide groove, which is 3 mm deep and has small depressions, following the stone's outer edges. Inside of it, along the upper edge, there are eleven semicircular arcs made of similar, but only 7–10 mm wide grooves; in the corners, small, triangular shapes with slightly concave sides. Along the vertical edges, mythical animals are shown that perhaps are corrupted derivatives of the classic dolphins, and then – if this assumption is correct – are depicted pursuant to the common designs of their models, with the

forked tails pointing upwards and the jaw (with spikes!) | [92] downwards. Such an interpretation appears to me at least a possibility and in my opinion should not be disregarded, although the similar mythical creatures of Tingstäde XVII (fig. 4) probably must be seen in a reverse manner (viz. with a forked head and a tail split into three). Like the grooves, the bases of the triangles and the dolphins are chiselled deep. In the centre of the field, no traces of decoration can be discerned.

3. Lärbro Pavals.
447. Lärbro Pavals.

Lärbro Tängelgårda. I–V.

I. SHM 4373. Figs 86–88, 219 a, 448, 450.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 91 (drawings). Saml. I, p. 403, no. 894; III, p. 386, no. 523; V, p. 653.

This stone was found in 1861 in the meadow called ‘Fånggården’ near Sommar’s boatman’s cottage. It was lying, with the obverse facing downwards, six inches below the turf; merely one edge was visible. PAS writes in 1864 that ‘it is almost undamaged; the stone’s obverse is either naturally raw and unworked or ‘self-smooth’; only at the outer edges, the stone was slightly hewn. All the figures protrude slightly (with the exception of the diagonal lines of the sail, which are chiselled); the carved designs still are fresh and undamaged to such an extent that even the smallest details of the drawing, such as eyes, belts, feathers etc., are clearly discernable. They appear as if they had been drawn with a sharp iron point. The imagery was so difficult to interpret, however, that I spent several hours contemplating the stone before I was able to understand the meaning of the drawings. — Gradually, within an area of about 20 to 30 ells [\approx 12 to 18 m], there were found in the meadow “Fånggården” not fewer than five of these stones – some decorated to a greater, some to a lesser extent with imagery’.

Limestone slab, 26 cm thick at the base, 20 cm at the neck. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’ and rather knobbly. It has flaked off in places over time, but only in small areas. Parts of the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse; otherwise, they are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height was, according to PAS, 5 ells and 18 inches (3.4 m), but now merely is 269 cm, as a large part of the root has been removed, in order to facilitate the stone’s installation in the museum. Measured from the lower edger of the decoration, the height is 253 cm. The head is 127 cm wide, the neck 101 cm, and the base 144 cm.

The decoration appears to have been sketched out with a sharp instrument, the traces of which are still discernable at various places. Possibly, however, part of these apparent sketch lines should be regarded as lines that later did not determine the final execution of the imagery. In places – but by no means regularly –, sketch lines had been carved down to an insignificant depth and width, before the background field was chiselled very slightly.

The border is formed by a figure-6-twist three-strand band interlace that in the main has no inner boundary or only features such a band in an insufficiently developed form. Horizontal bars of a width of 1.5 to 2.5 cm divide the field into four panels.

1. The almost semicircular top panel appears to contain two distinct scenes, the left of which only takes up little room:

a. In the left corner, in a separate frame that might represent the cross-section of a building (note the – albeit unclearly defined – protrusions at the frame’s upper corners!); two men are

standing facing each other, wielding their swords. Between their lower bodies, there is an object that might well be a pig – shown here in a vertical position. Perhaps an animal skin for the storage of mead is meant here instead. Cf. Vol. I, p. 88.

b. The main figures of the combat scene, which appears to fill the rest of the top panel, can be seen in the right corner:

There is a horse with its saddle depicted above its back, from which the man lying on the ground, behind the horse's hooves, has only just fallen, as can reasonably be deduced from the forcefully carved, 3–4 mm wide straight line between the upper edge of the saddle and the floor line. Just below the horse's belly, this line cuts through an unchiselled area of unknown meaning. The reins hanging from the horse's naturalistically drawn muzzle are being held by a man, obviously the winner of the fight, who has slain his opponent, as in his other hand, he is still holding aloft his sword. The sword in all probability has a symmetrical three-lobed pommel.

c. Between a and b, there are a man, standing calmly, with his sword raised, and a man with a deep wound(?) in his back, apparently sinking to the ground.

d. Above scene c. A fallen warrior, still holding his battle axe and perhaps hit from behind in the flanks by a spear. A bird drawn in profile has dug its talons into one of his (apparently raised) calf. The contours of the bird's head are unclear.

e. Closely below the panel's uppermost point. Here, there is the figure of a standing man. Of his head, only the pointed beard is sharply defined, everything else is indistinct. The shape of the object the man appears to be holding in his raised hand is very unclear, too. | [93]

f. To the right of scene e. Two birds, depicted in flight and seen directly from above or below. The smaller bird seemingly intends to swoop down on the man fallen from his horse.

2. The 30.5–32 cm high panel at the stone's neck appears to depict a funerary ceremony and is composed of two parts:

g. A horse, running towards the right. The head seems to have horns pointing forwards (only one of these is visible). The bright spot at the horn's base in fig. 86 possibly is merely an incompletely chiselled place in the background field. Moreover, the contours of the head are unclear, but nonetheless constituted in such a way that the head must be imagined as being surrounded by some kind of cover, which perhaps is most similar to a flower's calyx (with three points). Possibly, the point at the top, interpreted as a horn, is part of this headgear, as well. From a neck-ring(?), one rein hangs down freely. Under the belly and between the hind legs, there probably are two pairs of stakes, driven crosswise into the ground. Fine sketch lines, some of them running far into the horse's body, may be supposed to indicate that at least some of the stakes had pointed ends. Perhaps this is to represent a fence, which the horse is in the process of stepping across. Cf. Vol. I, pp. 98 f. and fig. 248. Above the horse, a man can be seen who possibly is shown in an attitude of walking calmly and who holds one arm aloft, so that a long coattail hangs down. On this stone, this figure is designed so that he appears to be lying face-down on the horse's back, unless this image ought to be interpreted in such a manner that the man is lying on a bier between the visible horse and another one that must be imagined directly behind the first and thus cannot be seen.

h. To the left, there are three men walking to the left – possibly following the horse, walking backwards –, who all are holding their swords with the points downwards. The hilts have clearly recognisable, triangular pommels and short, straight guards at the blades.

3. In the approximately 37 cm high panel below the former, a scene is depicted that appears to include the triumphant arrival of the fallen warrior in Valhalla. Cf. Vol. I, p. 102 and fig. 249.

i. To the extreme left, a man can be seen, who (in a welcome?) extends his hand to

k. a horseman on a walking stallion. Here, the contours of the horse's head are clearly recognisable (albeit with the restriction that it must be considered that the cocked ear might have had an extension across an elevation in the stone (which had been chiselled away rather

boldly, however) and thus should be interpreted as a horn pointing backwards). The horseman seems to raise both hands in front of him. His body is obscured almost completely by the shield, which is drawn in quite a lot of detail and which probably is hanging on the man's shoulder by a baldric. The hand stretched out furthest presumably holds the reins (the extension above the intersection with the rein that is apparent in fig. 86 probably merely is part of the uneven background field). In his other hand, the horseman likely is wielding a wreath (cf. fig. 246). Between the horse's legs, three symbols can be seen, a fourth behind the horseman's head.

1. Behind the horseman, four male companions are visible, who each wield a victor's wreath, while several further wreaths seem to be hovering in the air above and between them.

4. The lower panel is occupied as usual by a large ship. The ship is 104 cm long between the stems and 97 cm high between the keel and the mast top. With the exception of that of the front man, the heads of all of the nine crew members are clearly, but crudely defined in their contours. A flaked patch makes it difficult to decide whether there had been a small shield in front of the body of the man sitting in the stern. The large shields below the crewmen's heads are, however, entirely verified. Below the ship, the broad blade of the rudder can be seen as well as a row of waves breaking towards the left, but without any clear details.

86. Lärbro Tängelgårda I. Cf. 87, 88. 1/12.

87. Lärbro Tängelgårda I. Cf. 86, 88.

88. Lärbro Tängelgårda I. Cf. 86, 87.

219 a

448. Lärbro Tängelgårda I. Cf. 86–88, 450.

450. Lärbro Tängelgårda I, II. Drawings by PAS 1864. Cf. 86 and 448 and 89.

II. SHM 4373. Figs 89, 90, 219 c, 450.

Fragment of a tall picture stone found in the meadow 'Fånggården' and moved from there in 1858 to be used by the meadow's owner as a threshold. During transport, the stone is said to have cracked. The lost upper part possibly was placed in a stone enclosure (PAS Ber. 1864, p. 94).

Limestone slab, about 12 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and – apart from certain small areas – severely abraded by footsteps. The narrow sides are smoothed and reasonably flat; towards the back, they are considerably chamfered. The reverse is raw and unworked. Along the centre axis, the surviving height is 147 cm. The width is 123 cm, measured across the middle of the sail, and 110 cm at the upper break.

The decoration had been sketched in fine scratches and then executed in carved lines and chiselled background fields. Framing borders of 14 cm width with a band pattern that is best discernable in the upper left corner. | [94]

Closely below the horizontal border at the neck (all of which likely was on the lost fragment), the panel appears to have been divided into two registers of approximately equal height (the lower being about 32 cm high). In both panels, there are on the left several walking persons: women in the upper one, men with swords with clear triangular pommels in the lower one. Obviously, this latter panel in its entirety depicted about the same scene as the upper one of those of the stone Tängelgårda I, which is arranged in the same way, but on No. II, only parts of the horse and the man lying above its back can be identified. The rein(?) hanging from the horse's head as well as the animal's chest, meanwhile, are well discernable. The chiselling between the two forelegs (which also are shown rather clearly) makes it seem probable that the horse had eight legs; at least, if this was in fact the case, it cannot have been depicted as eight-legged in the same manner as on certain younger stones. – Particularly important for the interpretation is the drawing by PAS shown in fig. 450. Obviously, several

details have been erased by abrasion after PAS examined the stone, as it was brought to SHM only in 1870.

At the extreme bottom, the remains of a large ship can be seen. The rectangular sail with its rhombic pattern was 48 cm high and is continued at its bottom by many richly interlinked sheet ropes. The ship's hull, which has regularly rounded and towering, curved stems, is 10.5 cm high amidships and likely had a length of 106 cm. The gunwale is intersected by a row of round shields above which the heads of several crewmen can be discerned. Below the keel, waves are shown with crests apparently breaking towards either side. | [95]

89. Lärbro Tängelgårda II. Cf. 90.

90. Lärbro Tängelgårda II. Cf. 89.

219 c

450. Lärbro Tängelgårda I, II. Drawings by PAS 1864. Cf. 86 and 448 and 89.

III. SHM 4373. Fig. 449.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 93.

According to PAS Ber. 1864, this stone was encountered 'standing on the edge and covered to such a degree with moss clinging firmly to it that I, even though the stone had been scrubbed and washed for several days, was unable to determine its imagery, not even on a second visit. Presumably, however, it is going to become apparent after further cleaning, as most of the stone had been lying above ground for many years'.

Limestone slab, about 20 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', but has several irregularities that have not been removed. The narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The base was hewn off in the museum, and thus the stone's total height now is only 190 cm, of which 185 cm are the part of the stone that is above the carving's presumptive lower edge. The width of the head is 99 cm, that of the neck 74.5 cm, and that of the current lower edge 119 cm.

The decoration appears to have been executed in well-chiselled contours and background fields. Today, however, it is severely blurred by weathering. Inside the wide border with band pattern, which – just as on No. I – in places is missing an inner boundary, narrow, horizontal borders seem to have divided the field into three panels, of which the middle one is 39–40 cm high. In the upper two panels, there are the faint contours of horses (with their riders); in the lower one, a ship with a sail with rhombic pattern can be seen, of the same kind as that on No. I, probably with a row of waves underneath. Here, too, the broad blade of the rudder can be perceived at the right stem, but most probably only a single one of the heads of the crewmen is identifiable.

449. Lärbro Tängelgårda III.

IV. SHM 4373. Figs 91, 92, 451.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 95.

Picture stone found in the meadow 'Fånggården' (cf. Nos I–III), where it was lying with the obverse facing downwards. It was excavated in 1864 by P. A. Säve.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'. Towards the obverse, the narrow sides are partially hewn flat at right angles; towards the back, they are rounded. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height is 102 cm, of which 70 cm are accounted by the section above the lower edge of the field's decoration. There is a border of approximately 12

cm width with figure-6-twist three-strand twisted band pattern. In the panel and within a separate frame, two men with their swords raised are shown to both sides of a large mead(?) jar with a clearly rounded bottom. Possibly, the left man is depicted | [96] in the process of pouring something from the bowl he is holding in his left hand into the large vessel. Outside of and around this special scene, five persons carrying horns can be observed, of which at least the bottom one appears to be a woman, while most of the other persons certainly are men. Between the persons in the middle of the upper row, there may be another mead(?) jar, just like the one mentioned above, but here, it is upside down (the point that occurs at the vessel's bottom in the colouring is unreliable).

91. Lärbro Tängelgårda IV.

92.

451. Lärbro Tängelgårda IV. Cf. 91, 92.

V. SHM 4373. Fig. 452.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 95. Saml. I, p. 276; III, pp. 387 and 448.

This is the head of a very large picture stone that first was used as a grinding stone, later – judging from the severe abrasion by footsteps – as a threshold. Like the other stones discussed here, it was found in the meadow ‘Fånggården’.

Limestone slab, about 20 cm thick. The obverse probably is ‘self-smooth’, but severely damaged due to the utilisation mentioned above. The narrow sides are rounded towards the back or also, regarding the sharp recess at the left corner, hewn flat at right angles to a width of 15 cm. The reverse is raw and unworked. The width of the head is 161 cm; the fragment's total height is 147 cm. The neck is 126 cm wide.

Of the original decoration no traces are discernable anymore.

452. Lärbro Tängelgårda V.

Levide Kirchof [cemetery].

GF Dep. c 398. Figs 176, 178.

CS Runinskr. 136. PAS Ber. 1863, p. 211. Saml. III, p. 419; V, p. 627. Stephens ORM II, p. 743. Pipping, Guta lag, p. LXIV, note 1.

Fragment, comprising of the head of a picture stone. Was found in 1857 in the cemetery.

Limestone slab, 8–10 cm thick, hewn flat on both broad sides, the narrow sides hewn smooth and slightly convex. The fragment's overall width is 46.5 cm, the height 35 cm.

Only one of the broad sides is decorated. On it, the framing and vertical borders as well as the figures are defined by a smoothed background field, which was chiselled to a reasonably equal depth of 2 mm. Both in the images and in the runes, numerous depressions of 4 mm in diameter have been created by means of a drill. With a depth of up to 3 mm, the eye of the horse is deeper than other holes. At the top, the hole has a diameter of 5 mm. Below the vertical border, a small piece of a new panel can be seen, which has been chiselled just like the upper panel.

The images are:

1. Horse and four-wheeled wagon; on the wagon, a man(?) is sitting, both feet stretched out in front. He partly holds the reins, partly a horn with its tip pointing downwards and its mouth being vertical, turned towards his own face. He probably is wearing long hair, and there is a coattail behind his back.

2. Above the upper end of the horn, there are the indistinct remains of a human head(?), which might be considered as belonging to another person riding the wagon.

3. Dog(?), running in front of the horse and in the same direction.

4. Man(?), who is sitting with outstretched legs above the horse's neck, with a sword(?) at his side, and holding a round disc – a bread(?) – in front of him; probably, he is passing it to the man in the wagon. He is wearing a long, curved braid.

Of the inscription, the following remains are preserved:

(Framing border) — — oṭa · sun · sum · sins · faḃur — — yn · a · ain · þet · uaṣ · eṛuak — —

(Vertical border) —kuḃ ṣeḷu þaiRa hiaṇa

Translation (end): (may) God (help) the soul of these spouses.

176. Levide K. Cf. 178.

178. Levide K. Cf. 176. c. 1/5.

Linde Kirnhof [cemetery].

GF Dep. C 195. Fig. 460.

Hilfeling 1799, table 38. Liljegren Runurk. 1573. PAS Ber. 1864, p. 201.

Lay in the churchyard in 1799, south of the church, and was almost as damaged at that time as it is now. Rediscovered at the beginning of the twentieth century, probably at the same place, which is in front of the nave's portal, covered by earth. Since then, only a portion of the framing border with a few runes at the right end of the break has been lost.

Limestone slab, about 8–18 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', with occasional indentations, but above the root probably flattened by hewing, albeit not to perfect regularity. Later abraded by footsteps. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, in parts for their full width. The reverse is raw and unworked, but relatively smooth. The stone's height now is 163, of which 103 cm are above the lower edge of the decoration. The width is 112 cm. In the cross arm, the width is 77 cm.

The decoration is executed with well-carved, 5–7 mm wide lines with rounded bases. Both in the ornament and in the inscription, a drill has been used frequently. | [97]

The inscription on the surviving part of the stone, according to a reading from the year 1799, reads as follows:

(in the left ribbon, read upwards) stain lit · botulf · stafa · merki i — —

(in the right ribbon, read upwards) hifīR · at · unualt · unit · — — — kuml þi — —

(in the right cross arm and under it) sialu hans

Prof. O. v. Friesen translates: Sten let Botulv say the commemoration — —. — (probably?) executed this monument after Unvald. (May God help) his soul.

460. Kinde K. 3/40.

Linde Duckarve. a–c.

SHM 11743 B. Fig. 454.

Three sandstone slabs found in 1902 during the investigation of a cairn with a diameter of 11–12 m by Oscar Almgren and O. V. Wennersten. Together with a several similar pieces, these sandstone slabs formed the kerb at the foot of the cairn.

Piece 'a' is up to 16 cm thick. The obverse is smooth by nature; only one of the narrow sides is carefully hewn. The latter forms a slightly convex arc – with a height of 5 cm to a length of 168 cm – and has been flattened by means of an approximately 4 cm wide gouge that was used in the longitudinal direction in a manner that produced four parallel, but not clearly separated grooves. This narrow side is not limited towards the upper side (the maximum width of which is 35 cm) by a distinct chamfer as is usually the case. The stone's short sides have been flattened at an acute angle towards the hewn side.

Piece 'b' is a fragment of a stone slab, up to 18 cm thick, that had the same shape and manner of treatment as the one discussed above. The hewn side is preserved for a length of 75 cm and describes a 3.5 cm high arc. The slab's maximum width is 39 cm. Only one of the original short sides has survived. It is flattened in an acute angle towards the convex side.

Piece 'c' was not found again.

454. Linde Duckarve.

Lojsta Fride.

In loco. Fig. 453.

This stone was found in 1918 by gardener T. A. Lund in Storängen when he laid out a garden, about 100 m south-south-west from the residential house (southwest of the 'F' in the town's name in SGU, sheet Hemse). It lay, with the obverse facing downwards, just below the surface. The obverse apparently was turned towards the northeast. Close by were several piles of stone – presumably burial cairns – and possibly there are more picture stones lying there, fallen over and covered with earth. The picture stone under discussion here was re-erected and stands in a small, in its core original cairn close to the finding place.

Limestone slab, about 35 cm thick. The total height is about 2 m; that from the lower edge of the decoration is 147 cm. The width of the head is 85 cm, that of the neck 75 cm, and that of the base 100 cm. The obverse probably was 'self-smooth', but is rather uneven today due to weathering. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse or rounded towards the reverse, which is raw and unworked.

The decoration, badly damaged due to weathering, is executed with lines and slightly chiselled background fields. | [98]

453. Lojsta Fride.

Lokrume Kirche [church].

SHM 14342. Figs 93, 94.

Fragment of a large picture stone that was mutilated into a rectangle of 120 cm in height and 92 cm in width, in order to be used – with the obverse facing upwards – as a stair tread in the doorway between church and sacristy. The fragment was removed in 1910.

Limestone slab, about 22 cm thick. The obverse – which, apart from certain, in parts quite well-preserved areas, is severely abraded by footsteps – obviously was ‘self-smooth’ and almost flat. Of the original narrow sides, no trace has survived. The reverse is raw and unworked, but rather flat.

The decoration is executed with lines and slightly chiselled background fields. At the top, two panels with figures survived, the upper one being 33 cm high, the lower one 33.5 cm. These panels are defined both at the top and the bottom by approximately 6 cm wide horizontal bars, in which there are finely, but distinctly carved runes. The upper panel shows, on the extreme left, a man with his sword raised high. He appears to be engaged in a fight against a horseman. In the other panel, on the extreme left, a horseman with shield (and spear?) can be seen. In his raised hand, he probably holds a victor’s wreath. Under the horse’s belly, there is a symbol formed of a trilobate ribbon. Behind this horseman is another one, who probably is followed by three walking men. At the very bottom of the fragment, a large piece of a rectangular sail (with rhombic pattern) on a curved yardarm is preserved. Regarding the runes, Erik Brate summarised his evaluation to FN as follows:

1 c s stands 1.5 cm away from the edge of the stone; the main stave is preserved to a length of 2.5 cm (measured from the top). 2 ñ [u]; the main stave is 5.5 cm long, the twig extends from a point 2.5 cm from the top and is damaged about the middle. 3 N n, but the twig goes a bit beyond the main stave. 4 i; the main stave is 6 cm long and well-preserved, but it is difficult to decide whether a twig existed. It is possible that the twig for a t intersects the main stave near the top, but it is located very high and very faint. Just as faint is a similar twig for an a running parallel to it. Thus, 4 may be an i. 5 Z R appears to be 3.5 cm high from the bottom. Whether there was a division mark after 5 is impossible to say. 1–5 perhaps form nom. plur. **sunir**.

6 Ô r; the twig now emerges from the tip of the stave that once, however, possibly extended further up. 7 f a; both the lower part of the main stave and the twig (which appears to be 1.5 cm long) are faint. 8 i. 9 An s does not exist, but the distance of 2.5 cm between 8 and 10 argues in favour of the idea that it was there once, as one would expect. Perhaps an insignificant depression represents the remains of that rune. 10 probably was a i; the main stave is clear; of the twig, the root may be present at the bottom as well as a shadow of the upper part that seems to protrude from the stave’s tip. 11 ñ u is entirely clear. The twig originates from the middle of the 6 cm long main stave. After 11 u, there probably is a vertical division mark of three dots. The upper one is quite clear, of the lower one, only the edge is visible, and the middle one is tiny, just an indication. 6–11 form 3 plur. pret. ind. **rai(s)tu**.

12 k k; the main stave about 6 cm long. The twig is pitted and emerges at a place about 6 cm from at top. 13 ñ u is clear. The twig emerges from the middle of the main stave. 14 É b, the upper twig intersects the main stave 2 cm, the lower 3 cm down from the top. 13 I I; the twig intersects the main stave at the top, but is much shorter on the left. 16 ñ u with twig from the middle of the main stave. 12–16 form the acc. plur. n. **kublu**, ‘memorial’.

Perhaps there was a vertical division mark of three dots just in front of 17 i, the twig of which emerges 1.5 cm from the ends of the main stave. 18 f a is faint, but the presence of the rune can be deduced from the existing distance. Of 19–22, four main staves clear, albeit faint. Perhaps 19 was a u, so that 17–19 formed the acc. plur. n. **pau**, ‘these’, and 20–22 **aft**, ‘after’ (or **at**?); an assumption, however, that cannot be proven, but also faces no objection.

23 f f is perfectly clear; the lower part of the twig protrudes 4 cm from the top. 24 f a; the twig goes for a bit beyond the main stave on the right. Both stave and twig are narrow. 25 i;

the twig is clear at the bottom, but not as clear in the upper curve. 26 **u**; the main stave can just be made out. Of the twig, about 1 cm is present in the middle. 27 **r**; the main stave is destroyed, but the lower curve of the twig is faintly visible, perhaps also traces of the upper one. Possibly, a division mark existed after this rune, as the distance to the remains of the nearest main stave is 2.5 cm. 23–27 formed the acc. sg. m. **faþur**.

28–29 cannot be interpreted anymore; presumably, there was **uk**.

Of 30, a faint main stave can be seen as well as a twig (especially towards the top) of a **k**. 31 **u** is verified, but the feet of the main stave and of the twig destroyed. 32 **þ** is clear. Also 33 **u**. The main stave is deep here. The twig emerges 2.5 cm from the top. | [99] 34 **i** is 1 cm away from the twig of 33 **u**; the upper part of the main stave is preserved, albeit in a depression. Also, 1 cm of the lower part of the main stave survived. The foot, however, is missing. There is no twig. 35 **u**; above the twig, the main stave is gone. 30–3 formed the nom. sg. of the woman's name **kupuiu**.

36. Here, there is a main stave without twig, but it might be assumed that the twig of a **f a** perhaps was lost due to damage. 37 **f f**; the main stave is indistinct. The lower twig emerges cm from the top, the upper one 3 cm. Of the lower twig, 2 cm have survived, of the upper one 1.5 cm. Between the feet of 37 **f** and 38 **u**, the distance is 3 cm, between the twigs of 37 **f** and 38 **u** only 1 cm. Consequently, it appears improbable that there was another rune in between. Thus, the rune **t** that would be expected in the word **aft** probably was forgotten.

After 37 **f**, the stone's blank surface is destroyed and the field chiselled, which, however, probably already was the case before the runes were carved, as they are visible. 38 ñ **u**; the twig emerges 3 cm from the top. 2 cm to the right of 38 **u**, a main stave is fully recognisable, and to this stave belongs a twig of an **r** that from the bottom is visible up to the lower half of the upper arc. Due to the distance, this **r** must be 40. Between 38 **u** and 40 **r** must have been 39 **i** or **a**; nothing distinct can be made out, but perhaps 0.5 cm of them may be discerned in the middle. In the 3 cm space preserved after this, there is no rune. Accordingly, it may be assumed that 40 **r** is the last rune of the inscription.

The inscription thus reads as follows:

sunir rai[s]þu : kublu þau aft faþur uk kupuiu af[t] uir

Translation: The sons raised these memorials after the father and Gudvi after the man.

The runes of this inscription belong to the 'kortkvist type' (a Swedish-Norwegian type with extensive reduction of the twigs). This is evidenced by: 7, 18, 24 **f a**, 3 **N a** with a twig on only one side (that, however, cuts across to the other side); 2, 13, 16, 33, 35, 38 ñ **u** with twig far below the main stave's tip; 14 É **b**, and 15 | **l** with their twigs crossing the main stave at the top. This form of a **b** occurs on Ög. 117 Slaka and on a cauldron in the Norwegian ship in Gokstad that dates to c. AD 900, in which period the inscription probably also belongs. Correspondent with 15 | **l** are **i** and **t** on Ög. 117 Slaka and 43 Ingelstad. For linguistic history the inscription is of importance as in **kublu** and **kupuiu** the –u is still present that in the younger Runic Swedish was discontinued, so that later *kumbl* and *Gudhui* was used.

93. Lokrume K. Cf. 94.

94. Lokrume K. Cf. 93.

Lokrume Lauks.

GF C 1401. Fig. 38.

This picture stone was found in 1907 by farmer N. Olsson in Stainakar, where it was used as a bridge crossing a ditch. The finder donated it to GF in 1911.

Limestone slab, 13 thick at the top, 6–12 cm at the bottom. The obverse is uneven and pitted, the narrow sides are hewn smooth approximately at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 148 cm, of which 75 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the framing. The width of the head is 77 cm, that of the neck 69 cm, that of the base 99 cm.

Of the decoration, a framing border can be identified that in a sense is formed like a 'misunderstood' three-strand interlace pattern. Also, there probably is a watercraft in the bottom part of the field, with stems rising up at about right angles from a curved keel.

38. Lokrume Lauks.

Lokrume Tomase. I–V.

The stones listed below as Nos I–V – of which II–V together apparently formed a cist-like monument, while No. I probably belonged to another monument of similar shape – were retrieved by O. V. Wennersten and sent to SHM. He found them, along with several other stone slabs that cannot be identified with certainty, as belonging to the group of picture stones at the foot of a burial mound of approximately 15 m in diameter. The stones had formed a sparse kerb. Some of them, among them Nos I and II, still stood in an upright position, while others, such as Nos III–V, appear to have fallen outwards, due to the pressure of the masses of earth from the mound. Not only this remarkable enclosure, but also great parts of the mound, however, had been severely damaged in Antiquity. There was no possibility to determine the age of the site. About this, see Wennersten's report in ATA.

455–459. Lokrume Tomase I–V.

I. SHM 11695. Fig. 459.

Limestone slab, 8 cm thick at the root, 12 cm at the top. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and best preserved in the centre section. Otherwise, it is severely weathered and damaged – especially on the left part. The surviving right narrow side is rounded, the right part of the upper narrow side appears to be hewn flat close to the obverse and rounded towards the back. It is unclear whether the narrow side was separated from the obverse by a chamfer. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is 64 cm, | [100] 38 cm of which are accounted for by the section above the decoration's lower edge. At the base, the width now is 82 cm.

The decoration is executed in carved lines and chiselled background fields. Of the framing border, only parts are preserved. Along the base, it is filled with a two-stranded band pattern. Above, insignificant remains of figures (the lower bodies of men?) can be seen in the chiselled field.

459.

II. SHM 11695. Fig. 456.

Limestone slab, up to 12 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are hewn smooth approximately at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's width is 83 cm, its height 82 cm.

456.

III. SHM 11695. Fig. 455.

Limestone slab, up to 15 cm thick. The obverse is reasonably smooth, but covered with small bumps. Obviously, the obverse has not been hewn. The narrow sides are rounded towards the back, the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 75 cm, the width 89 cm.

455.

IV. SHM 11695. Fig. 458.

Limestone slab, up to 13 cm thick.

The obverse is 'self-smooth', rather pitted, and not hewn. The narrow sides are chamfered towards the back or rounded. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 75 cm, the width 88 cm.

458.

V. SHM 11695. Fig. 457.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse is not hewn; the narrow sides are chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 87 cm, the width 74 cm.

457.

Lommelunda Kirche [church].

In loco. Fig. 461.

Used as a stair tread, with the obverse facing upwards, in front of the west portal of the tower.

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse probably is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse. Whether there was a chamfer in between cannot be decided anymore, due to abrasion. The reverse is raw and unworked. The upper side, now facing west, was 113 cm wide and is uniformly convex (height 8 cm). The right corner survives in its original, acute-angled shape, the left one is damaged. The surviving height of the slab is about 90 cm. Both narrow sides are visible now for up to 0.5 m and clearly are concave.

Of the decoration, despite considerable wear and tear, remains of wide, shallow grooves can be observed along the edges, at a distance of 3.5 cm and 7 cm, respectively.

461. Lummelunda K. 1/15.

Martebo Kirche [church].

SHM 11696. Figs 6, 204 q, 462.

PAS Saml. II, Ortsnamn, p. 14. FN 1903, pp. 146 f.

After having been used as a floor slab, with the obverse facing upwards, in the choir, the stone was removed in 1902 to be transferred to SHM. The picture stone's top part and the root are missing.

Limestone slab, 14 cm thick. The obverse is almost flat, perhaps it is 'self-smooth'. Today, it is severely abraded by footsteps. The surviving portions of the vertical narrow sides are hewn flat for a width of up to 13 cm at an acute angle towards the obverse. In between, there is a 1.5 cm wide chamfer that forms a substantially blunter angle towards the obverse than to the reverse. Apparently, no secondary treatment of these sides took place at the same time when the surfaces of the fragment's upper and lower breaks were hewn smooth. The width of the fragment is 93.5 cm at the bottom, 93 cm in the middle, and 94 cm at the top. The surviving height is 98 cm.

Decorated with thin, clearly carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields. The framing border proper, which is accompanied on the inside by an inscribed ribbon, has a geometric tendril pattern on a slightly chiselled background: a zigzag 'stem', with | [101] a 'leaf' growing out of the centre of each straight section of the zigzag band, as is shown in the photograph of the Ivar Lindquist's colouring of the stone.

The large roundel has a diameter of 56 cm, not counting the spikes around its perimeter. These probably do not stand – as indicated by OS's drawing – in a continuous row, but rather in eight groups of three spikes each, according to Ivar Lindquist's colouring. The spikes appear to have been executed as completely chiselled, almost triangular fields with a height of 12 mm and a width of up to 10 mm at their bases. Inside of the 10–12 cm wide edging, the roundel is divided into twelve crescent fields around the centre, of which every second is slightly chiselled.

Regarding the two smaller roundels further down in the field, only about half of the one on the right has survived. It has a diameter of 21 cm. The chiselled centre is surrounded by three concentric rings and filled by a 'running dog pattern' motif, which is formed by a triple band, as it were, although this band's inner third does not reach into the spirals described by the tips of the outer parts of the band. Between them, each spandrel has a small disc in the background field, which is chiselled, just like the area in the roundel's centre.

The small roundel on the left is damaged more severely than the one described above. It appears to have the same diameter and to have been filled with four groups of concentric rings | [102] on a chiselled background. In the one surviving spandrel between two of these groups is a small disc with a hole in its centre.

Around the small roundels, the band-shaped body of a 'serpent' appears to have been wound like an S; this figure has a chiselled, 1.7–2 cm wide groove in its middle; and along its edges, there is a continuous row of spikes of the same kind as those of the large roundel, albeit smaller. The serpent's gaping head – bearing the same spikes – is raised high in the field just below the large roundel. To its left and right, the figures of two men facing each other can be seen, who – according to Ivar Lindquist's interpretation – probably are sitting on horses. One of them is armed with shield and spear, the other perhaps only with a spear. Their bodies were carved without well-defined contours.

Regarding the runes, Prof. O. v. Friesen states: They are partially deleted; what remains cannot be put into a meaningful context.

6. Martebo K.

204 q.

462. Martebo K. 3/20. Cf. 6.

Mästerby Kirche [church].

In loco.

Fragment of a picture stone, being used as a cover stone in the south closet in the apse, with the obverse facing downwards. The fragment was discovered in 1936 by A. Edle.

Limestone slab; the obverse is smooth, but not flat. It is abraded by footsteps. No remains of the original narrow sides are accessible. The visible part of the obverse is slightly more than 60 cm long and 40 cm wide.

Of the decoration, the larger part of a roundel is preserved on the fragment, filled with a whirl motif with many fields, of which every second was chiselled. The roundel's diameter was about 48 cm.

När Bosarve.

GF C 1874. Figs 174, 175, 463, 464.

Fragment representing the head of a picture stone. It was found in 1903 in a cairn during the tilling of a field in the so-called 'Prästhåigarden', which in a land consolidation process had fallen to Bosarve. Donated to GF by Lektor M. Klintberg.

Limestone slab, about 7 cm thick. Both broad sides are hewn smooth nicely and slightly convex. The narrow sides also are hewn smooth, at right angles towards the broad sides. The width of the fragment's head is 39.5 cm, the height 28 cm.

The decorative lines and runes are about 2 mm wide, quite deep, and have a wedge-shaped cross section; the background field is smooth and chiselled 1 mm deep. A drill does not appear to have been used.

On one of the broad sides, there are inside of the framing border ornaments in the Runestone Style (two ribbon loops held together by a decorative slipknot; close to the break, remains of more ribbons, a part of which, particularly under the slipknot, probably is supposed to represent an animal's head facing left).

On the other broad side, the framing border of which in the right corner indicates the beginning of the narrowing of the picture stone's neck; a clumsily drawn horseman can be seen in the field, who holds the rein of his horse in one hand, and in front of the horse's legs, there is a woman holding a drinking horn. This woman is depicted as if standing on the border and consequently was given her longitudinal, 'upright' position in the horizontal direction.

Of the inscription is preserved:

(on the face mentioned first) — — · stan · üftir · sūn · sa · saimaþi · siǫur — — .

(on the other face) — —ra · ub · uisi · kial : þaisuf · ʒau — — . | [103]

174, 175. När Bosarve, Faces A, B.
463, 464. När Bosarve. 1/5. Cf. 174, 175.

När Hallute.

SHM 16724. Figs 470–472.

Fragment belonging to the head of a smaller picture stone. It was donated to SHM in 1921 by Lektor M. Klintberg.

Limestone slab, 8–9 cm thick. Both broad sides are hewn flat and polished. Of the narrow sides, parts of both short sides survive. These remains demonstrate that the narrow side was treated in the same manner as the broad sides and is at right angles towards them.

The fragment is decorated on both broad sides with deep lines with acute-angled cross section and with a background field chiselled to about the same depth as the bases of the boundary lines, namely about 4 mm deep. The background field is hewn flat and polished. In the runic inscription occur conical holes with mouths of up to 8 mm width.

There are runes on the surviving sections of the framing border of both broad sides and on the narrow side.

The field of one of the broad sides shows, at the very top, the lower portion of a horse with a rider; below that is an animal's head in Runestone Style and the ends of two ribbons with curled tips on the right; the one reaching up furthest has a terminal disc of about 3 cm diameter.

The other broad side features, on the very left, a *Klotzstuhl* and the lower part of a man sitting on it. In front of the man's knees is a small piece of a board/slab with a rectangular corner – possibly a tabletop that, due to naïve image construction, seems to be standing vertically – resting on some kind of support (one of the table legs?) with concave sides. Below this, there probably are the thumb and the two neighbouring fingers of the hand of an outstretched arm as well as the tip of a ribbon with a 2.5 cm wide terminal disc.

The details of the horse's tail, animal's head, chair, and the clothing of the man in the chair as well as of the table and the hand are defined by lines only 1 mm deep.

Runes occur on all three sides. On the broad side first discussed here it appears as if the beginnings of two sentences written in two different directions met at the two division marks of two dots just in front of the horse's tail: k — — (downwards), and i — — — — ak to — — —. On the other broad side, the inscription reads: — ir aṅuiþ — — —, on the fragment of one of the narrow sides — — roþ b — —, on the other only parts of two straight lines.

470–472. När Hallute. Faces A, B, C.

När Mickelgårds.

SHM 15050. Figs 150, 465.

This stone was found in the autumn of 1911 while ploughing at a depth of approximately one ell [= 59.38 cm] below the surface in the Kluckar Håigårdn. It was donated to SHM by Lektor M. Klintberg.

Sandstone slab, 11 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse is coarse and uneven. The height is 62 cm, of

which 41 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the decoration. The width between the corners of the head is 43 cm.

Decorated with carved lines that are 2 mm wide and about as deep | [104] and have narrow bases. On one of the framing ribbons held together with a slipknot is the following, incomplete runic inscription:

— sailafr · lit · kuml · yf — — ·

150. När Mickelgårds.

465. När Mickelgårds. 1/5. Cf. 150.

När Rikvide.

SHM 484: 77. Figs 35, 215 d, 466.

This stone was found over a grave with burnt bones. N. J. Ekdahl brought it to SHM in 1826.

Limestone slab, on average 6–7 cm thick. The obverse is slightly curved, but in large parts smoothed by chiselling. In several places, however, there are deeper and severely weathered areas that might provide an impression of the stone block's original appearance before it was dressed and carved into a picture stone. The narrow sides are hewn flat and form right angles to both obverse and reverse. They are separated from the obverse by a carelessly executed chamfer of max. 1 cm width. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height of the stone is 60 cm, the maximum width is 47 cm.

Generally, this stone is decorated with thin lines, carved 1–2 mm deep. The crosslines within the bordering, however, are wider and have rounded bases. At the very top of the image panel, a watercraft can be seen, with high stems, steering oar, and a small, tabular sail. Below it, there are two long-necked birds facing each other. In the drawing by OS, each of the birds appears to have two legs, each formed by a vertical line with at its end one or two horizontal lines (toes) pointing forwards or backwards. At several places, though, it becomes apparent that the man who wielded the chisel here, almost every time when there was need for an angled line, carelessly let both lines of the angle's arms run a little distance beyond the point of intersection. This likely also applies to the carving of the bird's legs; the stonemason probably intended to show only one leg for each bird, and this is represented by an upright-standing rectangle.

35. När Rikvide.

215 d

466. När Rikvide. 3/20. Cf. 35.

När Smiss. I–II.

I. SHM 11521. Figs 142, 143, 478.

Picture stone that was found on a rise just southeast of the farmstead (where in the topographical map 1:100,000 there is the 'm' of the name 'Smitts'). Originally, the picture stone was found in a horizontal position; the chiselling and the carved lines were discovered

only later, when stones were collected and broken up to be used for building purposes. The information presented here was gathered by Professor G. Holm, who also saw to the stone's transfer to the museum in 1902.

Limestone slab that is about 15 cm thick in the middle, while being thinner – up to only 7 cm – towards the top. The obverse is 'self-smooth'. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse or rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is 125 cm, of which 84 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the decoration. The width at the base is 61 cm, at the neck 48 cm, and the width of the head is 51 cm.

This stone is decorated with carved lines and chiselled background fields. The framing and horizontal borders were replaced in the field by rows of figures-of-eight and a two-stranded band pattern, respectively. Above the latter and a floor line, two men can be perceived fighting each other with sword, shield, and spear(?). Between the men is shown what probably is an animal's head (?) facing the right combatant, among other things. It seems that there are three-pointed symbols(?) on both sides of the swords. Behind the right fighter, a smaller, armless person in a knee-length dress can be seen.

In the lower panel, a ship with a chequered sail is shown, and from behind five round shields, the necks and heads of six crewmen in conical helmets are jutting out. Below the ship's keel, a row of triangular waves are displayed. | [105]

142. När Smiss I. Cf. 143.

143. När Smiss I. Cf. 142.

478. När Smiss I. 3/20. Cf. 142, 143.

II. SHM 17432: 4.

A small fragment of the head of a picture stone, found close to looted graves.

Limestone slab. Only a 'splinter' of not quite 3 cm thickness of the obverse has survived, which probably was 'self-smooth', and of an adjacent portion of the narrow side hewn at an obtuse angle towards the obverse. A chamfer between obverse and narrow side cannot be detected.

Of the decoration, there is a piece of the framing border with a simplified band pattern as well as in the field a section of an arc line.

Norrlanda Bjärs.

Norrlanda Fornstuga, No. 96. Fig. 469.

This picture stone was found in 1935 by primary school teacher Emil Norrby while cultivating a meadow on the piece of land called 'Lillängä', which belongs to Bjärs farm, a short distance southwest of the farm, in a row of grass-covered boulders and undressed stones that once formed an enclosure. When it was discovered, it was broken diagonally across the middle. One piece broken off the stone's upper right edge was not recovered. The stone now is the property of 'Norrlanda fornstuga' and listed as number 96 in its inventory sheet.

Limestone slab, about 5 cm thick above the root. The root itself is up to 10 cm thick. The decorated face is hewn flat above the root. This also applies to the narrow sides across their width of 4 cm. The narrow sides are divided from the decorated broad side by a chamfer. The reverse is uneven.

The stone's total height is 115 cm; between the top and the lower edge of the decoration it is 81 cm. At the base (at the bottommost part of the decoration), the stone is 42.5 cm wide,

half-way up (or as far upwards as is possible now for an exact measurement), the stone has a width of 42.5 cm. Between the corners (according to the reconstruction) and on a level with the ship's hull, the width is 51.5 cm.

469. Norrlanda Bjärs.

Norrlanda Bringes.

SHM 14086. Figs 467, 468, 479.

Limestone slab that is approximately 8 cm thick above the root (which itself is up to 11 cm thick). Above the root, both broad sides have been hewn and polished to form quite smooth, but significantly convex surfaces, which subsequently were severely damaged by weathering. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the broad sides; whether there were chamfers between the broad and narrow sides cannot be determined due to the weathering. The stone's overall height is 91 cm, of which 60 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. Between the | [106] upper corners the width is 46 cm, at the base 30 cm.

The decoration is executed in carved lines of now 4 mm width and up to 1 mm depth with rounded bases. An exception is the figure above the bird, which features very fine lines that probably were cut with a knife.

One of the broad sides appears to have been worked carefully – or just less weathered – than the other and is divided into four panels by a simple framing border with a cross inside it. Of these panels, only the top one seems to feature imagery, namely a water bird, which is drawn in the same clumsy posture as that of corresponding animals of other stones, but positioned with a slant in order to make the feet rest on the cross arm. Also, just above the bird, a more feebly carved, possibly secondary, rectangular figure can be made out that is subdivided by diagonal and other lines. The area of this latter motif is severely weathered and abraded, just as the field above it.

The other face, 'A', seems to have had a richer framing border, and its field was partitioned by a horizontal border about half way up the body. At the top, it is possible to identify a ship of the same shape and positioning as that on the corresponding face of Ardre Petsarve II, but the first ship is placed more skilfully, as here, the horizontal border is higher than on the latter stone.

467. Norrlanda Bringes. Cf. 479. Face A.

468. Norrlanda Bringes. Cf. 479. Face B.

479. Norrlanda Bringes. 1/10. Cf. 467, 468.

Roma Högbro.

See Halla Broa. I–IV and XVIII.

Roma Kloster [monastery].

SHM 14636. Figs 473, 474.

Three fragments of a picture stones that were found while digging a trench just outside of the monastery ruins. They were brought to SHM in 1912 by E. Eckhoff.

Limestone slab, up to 6 cm thick. Both broad sides are quite smooth and presumably hewn, at least partly. The narrow sides are hewn at right angles towards the broad sides, and there are chamfers of almost 1 cm width towards both sides. The stone's height above the (mainly lost) root is 42 cm. The width at the base is 21 cm.

The decoration is executed in up to 3 mm wide and 2 mm deep lines with rather sharp bases.

One of the broad sides features a framing border with a simplified twisted cord pattern. Halfway up the body, the field is divided into two parts by a horizontal border, also with a simplified twisted cord pattern. The lower field appears to be undecorated, while the upper one is adorned with the image of a watercraft, which, judging from its surviving half, did not have a mast and sail, but towering stems that sharply bend inwards high above the keel.

The other broad side has a framing border of three or four parallel lines. About halfway up, the field is divided into two halves by two or possibly three parallel lines, but there are no traces of imagery.

473, 474. Roma Kloster. Faces A, B.

Rone Kirche. I–II.

Two fragments of picture stones sent to SHM in 1914 during restoration work of the church.

Although both fragments apparently are made from the same kind of limestone, they probably represent two different picture stones.

I. SHM 15095. Fig. 476.

Limestone slab, 6–8 cm thick. The obverse is hewn flat and polished; the surviving piece of a narrow side also is hewn flat, at right angles towards the obverse. There are numerous chisel marks on the narrow side. In places, the narrow side is separated from the reverse, which otherwise is raw and unworked, by an up to 1.5 cm wide | [107] chamfer. The fragment's maximum height is 34 cm, its maximum width – at a right angle of the imagined connecting line between the points furthest apart in length – is 21 cm.

The fragment represents part of the head, neck, and right corner of a picture stone. Apart from an about 5 cm wide framing border and a segment of a horizontal border that is peculiar inasmuch as it is split inwards, it features in the upper panel the front part of a horse with its rein. From its forehead, a large tuft of hair hangs down almost as far as the mouth. Runes and contour lines are formed by 2 mm deep lines with wedge-shaped cross section. The background field above the horizontal border is chiselled up to 5 mm deep, below it, up to 7 mm. There are remains of red colouring in the runes.

Of the inscription only: — tur · sina · kopa — survives.

Translation: — — (after) — — his (her?) good sister — —.

476. Rone I.

II. SHM 15095. Fig. 477.

This is a limestone slab formerly more than 10 cm thick. The obverse is hewn flat and polished; the narrow side also is hewn flat and polished at right angles towards the obverse, across its full width (9.5 cm). Of the reverse, nothing has survived. A length of 15 cm is preserved of the narrow side; at a right angle to it, the piece's maximum width is 22 cm.

The decoration is executed with slightly more than 2 mm wide and deep lines with rounded bases that define an inscribed ribbon of 5.5 cm height. The background field was not chiselled.

In the inscribed ribbon, there are the following runes: — h̄uatr ·

477. Rone II.

Rute Ala.

SHM 14749. Fig. 39.

This picture stone was found in 1900 by farmer J. Österdahl while cultivating one of his meadows that due to its location close by the farm Fardume was called 'Fardume äng' (Fardume meadow). In this meadow were several cairns and the remains of an old pathway. The picture stone lay one foot below ground and was undamaged on discovery.

Limestone slab, 8 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and in places display as clearly discernable, just under 1 cm wide chamfer in between. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height is 93 cm, of which 60 cm are accounted for by the part above the base. The width between the upper corners is 50 cm.

Decorated with about 2–3 mm wide lines that at least today are rather shallow. The approximately 8 cm wide framing border is filled with a rich band pattern, as is the central part of the field from top to bottom.

39. Rute Ala.

Rute Fardume.

GF 9200. Fig. 475.

This is the upper part of a picture stone that was found in the spring of 1927 by Ture Carlsson in the front yard of Fardume farm. Later, the stone was brought to the neighbouring medieval ruin, where it was broken up into several small pieces that in 1933 were taken to the museum GF and, as far as possible, reassembled.

Limestone slab, 9 cm thick. The obverse is flat, probably 'self-smooth'; the narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse, with hardly a chamfer in between. The reverse is raw and unworked, but quite smooth. The width between the upper corners is about 55 cm.

Decorated with 2 mm wide lines with rounded bases that form a framing border that features a double outside line and a simplified twisted cord pattern; in the field, there is a now-indistinct figure.

475. Rute Fardume.

Sanda Kirchof [cemetery]. I–IV.

According to PAS, Saml. III, p. 417, stone No. I was found in 1863 in the cemetery, about 40 ells [≈ 240 m] south of the church nave and about two ells [≈ 1.2 m] below ground. There it had lain among a number of rough building stones that belonged to a rectangular building of about 10 square ells [≈ 35.3 m²]. Nos II and III also were discovered among these building stones. No. I was transferred to SHM in 1927; Nos II and III are still standing in the cemetery.

I. SHM 13127. Figs 171, 177, 224 b, 480.

PAS Ber. 1863, p. 208. Saml. III, pp. 417, 523, 547, and 534; V, p. 627. Stephens ORM II, p. 777. Alexander Bugge, *Vikingerne* (1904), p. 233. Hugo Jungner, *Fornv.* 1930, pp. 65–82.

Limestone slab, 14–16 cm thick. The upper half of the obverse is hewn almost smooth and polished, with the horizontal grinding edges still remaining clearly visible. The lower half is rough and uneven. At the upper edge, the narrow sides are hewn flat for a width of about 7 cm at right angles towards the obverse. The same is the case regarding the left and right narrow sides, but here, the width is only between 2 and 4 cm, and the narrow sides were chamfered at about 135° towards the reverse. The reverse itself is | **[108]** raw and unworked. At the lower edge of the decoration, the stone's width is 90 cm, 88.5 cm at the upper corners. From the lower edge of the decoration to the slab's left corner post, the height is 37 cm, to the top 62 cm. The stone's total height is 1.64 m.

The decoration was sketched out in fine lines that subsequently were deepened and broadened into 1–2 mm deep grooves with a slightly obtuse-angled cross section. Afterwards, the background field was chiselled to almost the same depth and then smoothed.

Imagery: At the very top, there is a slightly more than 1 cm wide frame, which obviously is meant to represent the floor and walls of a house, and inside it, on the left, a woman sits in a *Klotzstuhl* holding one hand in front of her mouth. On the right, a man sits in what probably also is a *Klotzstuhl*. Like the woman, he has long hair that falls down beyond the nape of his neck, and his hand grasps – with the thumb being visible just above the fingers – the shaft of a spear that is held just above his hand by another person standing in the middle. This latter person is clad in a long coat, the tails of which are parted by the arm holding the spear. On his head, the standing person wears a massive headgear or helmet(?) with projections both forwards and backwards. The spearhead is lanceolate. The back of the standing person is touched by the beak of a bird that thrusts its head and its long neck through an opening in the wall behind the woman, and whose body, however, remains outside of that wall. The observer gains the impression that both the bird and the woman individually try to influence (warningly?) one of the men to the right. A. Bugge recorded the following attempt at interpretation by S. Bugge: the woman is Svanhild, Sigurd and Gudrun's daughter. The standing man is Odin, who gives to old Jormunrek the spear with which to kill his son Randve. Another interpretation is offered by Jungner in his publication cited above.

Below this are three persons moving towards the left. The one in front is a man with a conical headgear, the tip of which has a tassel falling down on the back. In his hand, this man holds a spear with rhombic head. At least to the modern observer – i.e. apart from the possible meaning of fashion styles for their interpretation – the two other walking persons rather seem to look more like young girls than like men. The person in the middle has the same long neck hair as the two sitting persons further up. It holds aloft an object the contours of which, though slightly crooked, are most reminiscent of a spade. The one in the back probably also

had the same long hair as the person just described; it brandishes an object that towards the top is bent over smoothly and – at least nowadays – has a pointed end. Jungner tried to prove that this object is an axe and supported this suggestion with a line in the background field | [109] that probably is the result of a stroke of a chisel. Similar marks can be observed in several places of the background field, which in the main had been chiselled. The notch in question, therefore, can hardly be considered proof that the curved object originally had a wide end and needs to be interpreted as an axe.

Behind the head of this third person, there is a round object with a concave and partly knobby surface. This obviously has to do with the fact that the stone slab had a natural indentation that ran from here to the top right and was impossible to remove completely during the polishing. Below this roundel, which Jungner interpreted as a ‘sun’, a field can be seen with four corners pointing upwards, most probably a burning fire. This field rests on a horizontal base (an open hearth?).

Elsewhere, the panel is filled with loops executed in a peculiar expression of the Runestone Style.

The inscription apparently constitutes only the beginning of a sentence spread out over two – or more probably four – stone slabs belonging together:

· roþuisl · auk · farborn · auk · kunborn ·
‘Rodvisl (Rodils) and Farbjörn and Gunbjörn.’

171. Sanda I. Cf. 177.

177. Sanda I. Cf. 171. c. 1/6.

224 b.

480. Sanda I. Cf. 171, 177.

II. In loco. Fig. 486.

This stone was found in 1863 together with stone No. I described above. It now stands leaning against the outside of the east wall of the sacristy.

Limestone slab, about 15 cm thick. The obverse is ‘self-smooth’, the narrow sides are rounded towards the back, which is raw and unworked. The height is 2.55 m. The width of the head is 74 cm, that of the neck 69 cm, and that of the base 130 cm.

Of the decoration on the severely weathered obverse, only a number of very shallow, frequently doubtful lines may be observed that indicate a narrow framing border, both ends of which are curved inwards and upwards. The field appears to be partitioned into three panels by horizontal bands. It is possible that both the middle one and the lower one bore the image of a ship with a sail with rhombic pattern; the upper ship then would have been positioned on a saw-like row of waves(?).

The framing border presumably contained a runic inscription.

486. Sanda II. 1/20.

III. In loco. Fig. 487.

This stone was found in 1863 together with Nos I and II. It stands leaning against a tree in the west of the cemetery, 50 m south of the tower’s portal.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick. The obverse is smooth, the narrow sides are obliquely rounded towards the back. The surviving width is 106 cm; the height now is 122 cm, but in 1863, when | [110] a larger portion of the body’s right side was still preserved, it was 2 ells, 6 inches (about 135 cm).

No traces of the decoration have survived. Across the stone, two grinding grooves had been drawn.

487. Sanda III. 1/20.

IV. SHM 13127. Figs 5, 204 c, 481.

This is the upper part of a large picture stone, the presence of which in the cemetery, where it probably had been found while digging a grave, was first reported by Dr Sune Ambrosiani.

Limestone slab, 10–16 cm thick. The obverse probably is 'self-smooth' and slightly curved. The narrow sides are hewn flat for their full width (up to 13 cm) at an acute angle towards the obverse. Between the obverse and the narrow sides, there is an about 2 cm wide chamfer that forms a more obtuse angle towards the obverse than towards the narrow sides. The reverse is raw and unworked. About the middle, the preserved height is 107 cm. The preserved between the upper corners is 122 cm. At the level of the centre of the roundel, the width is 106 cm.

The decoration is executed in shallow, carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields. The 7 cm wide borders along the vertical edges obviously contain stylised tendrils. The pattern in the double border along the upper edge is more difficult to identify. In the field, there is a roundel of 68.5 cm diameter (not counting the corona), with a small central roundel and numerous crescent fields, each separated by double lines. Every other crescent field features carved zigzag lines. Possibly, the surface of one of these fields was slightly chiselled. The partly blurred corona is formed by semicircles touching the large roundel. Between the roundel and the upper border can be seen a motif of 'baroque' loops with a lively design, but which sadly is unclear in its details.

5. Sanda IV.

204 c.

481. Sanda IV. Cf. 5.

Sanda Sandegårda. I–II.

I. GF C 6347. Figs 48, 215 g.

Picture stone that was found by farmer W. Pettersson in L. Sandegårda.

Limestone slab, up to 11 cm thick. The obverse is quite flat and probably 'self-smooth'. The narrow sides are 5–6 cm wide, carefully hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, and separated from both the obverse and the reverse by an about 1 cm wide chamfer. Apart from this chamfer, the reverse on the whole is raw and unworked. The stone's height is 104 cm, of which 75 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. The width between the upper corners is 55 cm, at the narrowest place of the body, it is 42 cm, and 46 cm at the lower edge of the decoration.

The stone is decorated with lines that in the present weathered condition lack distinct character. At least the main features of the patterns, however, still can be identified: framing border with an inaccurately drawn three-strand band interlace; horizontal bar; the lower panel entirely is covered with a rhombic pattern, the upper one has in its centre a broad band loop the lower, curved end of which appears to be in the shape of an animal's head, approximately as in Salin's Style II. On each side of this loop, the field is filled by one or more serpents.

48. Sanda Sandegårda I.
215 g.

II. GF C 6990. Figs 106, 118, 119, 219 e.

Picture stone that was introduced to the 'fornsål' in 1929. Limestone slab, 8–12 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', curved, and features several deep depressions. The narrow sides, which have suffered severely from weathering just as the other sides, probably were chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's height is 107 cm, of which 63.5 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the decoration. The width of the head is 35 cm, that of the neck 32 cm, and that of the base 45 cm.

The decoration was sketched out in drawn lines and largely executed by the chiselling of the background fields. Apart from the base, the field is surrounded by an s-spun cord pattern that forms a border without actually being a frame. A 2.5–3 cm wide band divides the field into two parts. The upper panel shows at its very top a motif reminiscent of a swastika, and below it, there are two figures facing each other – probably men – in different costumes. They appear to be shaking hands.

In the lower panel, an indistinct figure can be seen at the top, and below, three men are shown of whom the two on the right are dressed in the same way as the two persons in the upper panel – they, too, seem to be shaking hands. The man on the left holds up his hand in their direction.

Even today, the festive meaning of these images without words seems clear to every observer.

106. Sanda Sandegårda II. Cf. 118, 119.
118. Sanda Sandegårda II. Cf. 106, 119.
119. Sanda Sandegårda II. Cf. 106, 118.
219 e.

Silte Kirchof [cemetery].

In loco. Fig. 483.

This is the upper part of a picture stone. Since time immemorial, the fragment had stood leaning against the church wall, but now, it is standing at the inside of the north cemetery wall close to the northeast corner. | [111]

Limestone slab, about 15 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and curved. The narrow sides are partly hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The surviving height is 102 cm. The width of the head is 77 cm, that of the neck 70. At the break, the body is 87 cm wide.

No clear traces of decoration have survived.

483. Silte K.

Silte Stenbro.

In loco. Fig. 482.

This stone, which had been used as building material in the north bridge foundation, was found about the year 1885. It now stands close to the west kerb of the highway just north of the current bridge in the same place (SGU, sheet Hemse).

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick. The obverse is quite smooth, the narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles to it and rounded towards the back. This latter is raw and unworked. Total height 172 cm, width of the head 82 cm, of the neck 76 cm, of the base 90 cm.

The decoration is executed with lines and slightly chiselled background fields. Only few clear remains of the decoration have survived, however. In 1932, I believed to be able to discern on the body the inner boundary lines of about 9 cm wide borders. Between these, there seemed to be the image of a sail, the upper edge of which runs 8 cm below the line between the corners of the stone's head; the lower edge is 31 cm further down. The sail appeared to be chequered, with every other of the fields chiselled. In the middle of the sail, the mast showed through. From the sail's lower edge, a stay seemed to run diagonally downwards to the railing, meeting it at the place where the blunt stem begins to rise up.

482. Silte Stenbro.

Sjonhem Kirchhof [cemetery]. I–III.

Wallin, Runographia, p. 143. Hilfeling 1801, table 38. Liljegren, Runurk. 1592–1594. CS, Runinskr. 89–91. PAS Ber. 1852, nos 4, 5. Sjöborg, Saml. II, table 59, figs 228, 229. FN 1903, p. 153, fig. 9. Noreen 1904, p. 495.

I. GF B 1061. Figs 146, 224 c, 484.

Limestone slab, up to 13 cm thick. The obverse is worked so carefully that it is almost completely flat; sadly, it also in parts is abraded by footsteps. The narrow sides are hewn flat for almost their whole width, at right angles towards the obverse. The stone's total height is 167 cm; the width of the head is 88 cm, that of the neck 76 cm, and that of the base 106 cm.

Decorated with 3–7 mm wide, distinctly carved lines with rounded bases. Many dots in the inscription likely are drilled, as is the case for at least one more in the ornamental field. The dots vary greatly in size; the largest have a width of 1 cm.

Prof. O. v. Friesen reads the inscription as follows:

(In the framing ribbon) roþuisl · auk · roþalf · þau · litu · raisa · staina · eftir · sy(ni · sina ·) þria · þina · eftir · roþfos · han · suiku · blakumen · i · utfaru

(In the horizontal bar) kuþ · hielbin · sial · roþfosaR kuþ · suiki · þa · iR · han · suiku ·

Translation: Rodvisl and Rodälf, those spouses had the stones erected after their three sons: this one after Rodfos. Him the Wallachians betrayed (killed) on a trip abroad. May God help Rodfus' soul. May God lift his hand from those who betrayed (killed) him.

146. Sjonhem I.

484. Sjonhem I. Cf. 146.

II. GF B 1062. Figs 149, 485.

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick. Above the root, the obverse is worked so carefully that it is almost completely flat. Presumably, it even was polished. The narrow sides are hewn flat for a width of 13 cm at right angles towards the obverse and separated from the reverse, which otherwise is raw and unworked, by chamfers. The stone's total height is 163 cm. Its original height – measured from the lower edge of the decoration – probably was 126 cm. The width of the head is approximately 82 cm, that of the neck 72 cm.

The stone is decorated with lines that are distinctly carved and up to 5 mm wide and the bases of which bear clear marks of the tools (I have seen similar marks only on the stone Ardre Kirche [church] III); they look as if they were the result of a modern power tool that was capable of hammering with great speed and precision while being moved forward along the line. There are no reasons, though, to consider it probable that a secondary processing took place. Numerous dots in both the ornament and the inscription have been drilled to a width of 4–5 mm.

According to Professor O. von Friesen, the runic inscription, which was more complete when it was first read than today, appears to have the following wording:

(framing ribbon) þina · eftir · l(iknat?) · han · uarþ · tauþr · a · uitau · systriR · (tuaR · lifþu ·
? efti)r · bryþr · þria · roþanþr · auk · roþkutR · roþar · auk · þorstain ·
(horizontal border) þir · iRu · faþur · bryþr

Translation: This (stone Rodvisl and Rodälv erected) after Liknat (?). He died in Vindau. Two | [112] sisters survived the three brothers. Roald (?) and Rodgot, Rodar, and Thorstein, they are the father's brothers (of the three brothers).

149. Sjonhem II.

485. Sjonhem II. Cf. 149.

III. Lost.

This stone is only known through Wallin. After the description of his stone A (= No. II), he remarks regarding the stones B and C (= Nos I and III): *Addo etiam hoc, binos nimirum qui sequuntur, ejusdem per omnia esse magnitudinis, formæ & picturæ.* That all three stones were of the same kind and shape (*ejusdem structuræ & faciei*) – only No. I, however, with two horizontal inscribed ribbons – clearly is confirmed in a footnote on page 147.

The inscription is said to have been:

(framing ribbon) þina · iftir · hailfos · han · to · haima · auk · ati · totur · aina · han · haitiR ·
haili · utr · ualtika · gerþi · staina · auk · uab(n) · kustaR · ma — — —
(horizontal border) tan · auk · botbiern · ristu

Translation (after Noreen): This one after Heilfos. He died at home and had a daughter. She is called Heil(w)i. Waldinga-Uddr made the stones and the valuable weapons — —. Dan and Botbiern carved.

Sjonhem Lilla Sojvide.

GF C 8540. Fig. 41.

Picture stone that was found in a field just east of the farm, east of the highway, and northeast of the train stopping place of Viklau (SGU, sheet Klintehamn). Close to the farm, on both sides of the highway, are parts of a grave field, which obviously represents the origin of the picture stone. It was reported in 1927 by Ture Carlson. In those days, it was kept at the farm, from where in 1934 it was transferred to the 'fornsål' by District Chief Medical Officer Kurt Bergström.

Limestone slab, about 6 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'; the narrow sides most likely are rounded towards the back; in places, they look as if they were hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, and chamfered towards both broad sides. The reverse is quite – but not entirely – smooth (hewn?). The height is 90 cm, of which 62 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the decoration. Between the upper corners the width is 59 cm, just above the base, it is 38 cm.

The decoration, which is limited to the 'self-smooth' broad side, is executed with rather wide, shallow lines. They form a framing border with a simplified twisted cord pattern, a double inner boundary line, and a rhombic grid pattern in the lower half of the field. In the upper half, a ship can be seen with towering stems, but without a mast. The background field surrounding the ship is slightly chiselled.

41. Sjonhem L.Sojvide.

Stånga Kirche [church]. I–II.

I. In loco. Figs 147, 148.

PAS Saml. IV, p. 659. Ber. 1864, p. 215. Hugo Pipping, 'Om Runskripterna på de nyfunna Ardrestenarna', K. Human. vetensk. samf. i Uppsala skr. VII: 3, p. 66 and fig. VIII.

Fragment, 58 cm wide and 37 cm high. It obviously represents the upper part of a picture stone's body, just below the narrowing of the neck. It was found in 1863 during repair works in the choir wall at the north window.

Sandstone slab, 10.5 cm thick. Both broad sides are carefully hewn flat and polished. The surviving section of one of the narrow sides also is hewn flat, at right angles towards the broad sides.

Face A (with traces of colouring).

The framing border with its runic inscription (— — — R · auk · bo — — —) and the loops forming the pattern in the field are separated from the background field – which is chiselled 5–6 mm deep and completely smooth – by a chamfer. The pattern includes (close to the left border) a large animal's head with a damaged jaw and a ribbon-shaped body. Two loops of this ribbon first coil around the front leg and the damaged foot of a four-legged animal, the neck and body of which originally continued upwards beyond the edge of the upper break, and then forms three curiously interlinked loops (closer to the fragment's second edge) around the animal's hind leg (or possibly the legs of a second animal), among other things. Finally, the loop terminates in a large spiral in the lower right corner of the fragment. The aforementioned hind leg ends in a foot, the two toes of which survive in their entirety, while the heel is damaged. The body belonging to the hind leg can be traced all the way across the stone and after forming a loop around the neck of the first-mentioned (same?) animal probably turns back to clearly disappear in an ascending curve under the upper part of the hind leg. Here, it is intersected both by the animal's tail curving forwards and upwards, and by another, narrow loop that possibly belongs to the animal's lappet.

The remnants of colouring are brown-reddish, light-reddish, and grey-blue, but nonetheless it looks as if originally, everything had been painted in one colour. The red hue is in fact under the other colours, which is not the result of several coatings having been applied on top of each other, but due to the fact that the original colour was able to retain its brightness only under the surface, which was altered secondarily, so that now it appears brownish-red or grey-blue.

Face B.

This face looks as if it was hewn in the same manner as the one discussed above, although it now appears to have been changed and severely damaged by footsteps. | [113] There are no remnants of colour here. Unlike on Face A, there are here several holes that clearly were drilled. The decoration consists of a severely symmetrical interlace without surviving remains of animal's heads or feet. The sudden constriction of the picture stone's profile between head and body can be observed here very clearly in the surviving remains of the framing border on both sides. Runes: — — — · ni · uīja — — —.

147. Stånga I. Face A.

148. Stånga I. Face B.

II. In loco. Fig. 488.

Fragment, only 20 cm long and 14 cm wide, that was first noticed in 1919 by FN. At that time, it was lying loosely in the church's choir. It is now kept in the sacristy.

Limestone slab, 7 cm thick. Both broad sides are flat, the decorated side is finely hewn, the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the broad sides.

The framing border with the runic inscription and its patterns are separated from the background field, which is chiselled 4–5 mm deep, by a chamfer. Drilled holes both serve as division marks between words of the runic inscription and form the inner ends of the lines defining the birds' bodies.

Both the boundary lines of the inscribed ribbon and the chamfer that delimits the border towards the inside indicate by their sudden turn close to the break – which cuts through the 'u' rune – that the fragment once belonged to the lower left corner of the head of a picture stone with an abruptly constricted body (or possibly to the top of a cist stone) (cf. fig. 169, 177). In the field, a bird can be seen, the neck of which is cut off by the upper break, with only the curved beak surviving just below that break; the foot with two talons, the thrice-forked tail, and the wing are preserved in their entirety. Beak and foot touch another figure, which presumably is the forehead (with a piece of the eye?) and the upper jaw (with its appendix hanging down from the tip of the nose) of a large animal's head.

The runic inscription now only consists of the two runes 'u' and 'k' and then a colon (:)
(division mark).

488. Stånga II. 1/5.

Stenkumla Kirchof [cemetery]. I–II.

Hilfeling 1799, p. 187, tables 51, 52. PAS Saml. IV, p. 258; V, p. 799 (drawings).
Liljegren 1590, 1591, CS, Runinskr. 82, 83. Brate, Runv., p. 296. Noreen 1904, p. 497.

The treatment that both stones received around the ends of their bases appears to indicate that during the Middle Ages, they had been used as building material (in the church?). In

1799, the stone were lying in the cemetery, south of the church. Later, they rested against the wall there, until in 1941, they were erected in the basement of the tower.

I. In loco. Fig. 495.

Of the two matching fragments reproduced by Hilfeling, later only the lower one could be retrieved.

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick. The obverse is smooth, the right narrow side is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse for a width of at least 11 cm. A chamfer towards the reverse (cf. No. II) apparently did not exist. In the same manner, the edges around the now deformed root were hewn flat, without a doubt secondarily. The current length of the fragment is 162 cm.

The decoration is executed with wide lines with rounded bases. The dots in the inscribed ribbon are formed by drilled hemispheres.

With the aid of Hilfeling's reading of the second fragment that is now lost, the runic inscription can be reconstructed as follows (O. v. Friesen):

(On the border) butmuntr · auk · butraifr · auk · kunu[ar · þair · raistu · stain] — — — ·
 auk · sunarla · sat · miþ · s[k]inum · auk · han · entapis · at · ulfshala · þa — — .

(In the horizontal band) [hin helki — —].

Translation: 'Botmund and Botreiv and Gunvard(?), they raised (this) stone (after) — — .
 — and traded furs to the south. And he died at Ulvshale, when the sacred — — —.' (Ulvshale is a headland on Møn.)

495. Stenkumla I.

II. In loco. Fig. 494.

Not only in Hilfeling's days, but even when PAS made his drawing of the stone, considerably and slightly more, respectively, was preserved of the stone's upper part.

Limestone slab, on average 17 cm thick. The obverse is smooth, the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse for a width of up to 10 cm, and then separated from the reverse by a wide chamfer. The reverse is raw and unworked. Both the current base and the rounded corners next to it merely have been hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, so they lack a chamfer towards the reverse, | [114] which possibly remains in its original condition. The right corner between head and body (and the only one that in the stone's current position can conveniently be examined) is shaped as a right-angled, 1.5 cm high step close to the body with a fillet below it, the 4 cm long chord of which lies at about 135° against the head's narrow side. Today, the fragment's length is 165 cm.

With the help of readings of the parts now lost, the runic inscription can be reconstructed in the following manner, according to Prof. O. v. Friesen:

(In the border:) [b]u[t]muntr · auk · butraifr · auk · [k]unu[a]r — tu · stain · þ — — n · kuþ · hjalbi · selu · hans · auk · kus · muþir · þetr þen · uir · biþia · kunin
 (On the horizontal band:) — — .

Translation: 'Botmund and Botreiv and Gunvard(?), they raised the stone — — — (after — — — their father) — — — . May God and God's mother help his soul better than we are able to pray for.'

494. Stenkumla II.

Stenkumla Forsa. I–II.

I. In loco. Figs 496, 497.

This stone first became known in 1918. At that time, it was serving, with the obverse facing downwards, as a bridge across a stream 30 m south of the place where in 1926 it was set up, at the behest of the National Antiquarian, with the obverse facing west, 100 m northeast of the residential house.

Limestone slab, 25 cm thick. Both broad sides are 'self-smooth'. The narrow sides are rounded, commonly towards the reverse. The slab's total height is 3 m, of which 2.5 m are visible above ground today. The height of the head is 90 cm, its width is 130 cm; the width of the neck is 120 cm, and that of the base 156 cm.

The decoration appears to have been executed with great care and a sense for a clear, but quite prosaic composition. Unfortunately, the stone's surface is severely damaged by weathering. The unusually densely spaced horizontal lines in the sail as well as the inner limits of the framing, however, emerge very clearly, most notably in the lower panel, which contained only one image, viz. that of a ship in a slightly chiselled background field. The planking of the hull and its rounded stems seems to be designated by four lines between railing and keel. The sailcloth is framed by a narrow border and probably features diagonal lines that are placed more closely to each other than its horizontal lines. They are interrupted by the mast and at least one stay running towards the right stem. Waves do not appear to have been indicated under the ship. Of the borders' patterns, the three-strand interlace on the body's right side and the four-strand interlace in the lower horizontal border are safely established.

496, 497. Stenkumla Forsa I.

II. In loco. Fig. 489.

This stone was found in 1918, about 500 m north of the farm, while ploughing a field that formerly had belonged to Suderbys in Västerhejde, but not much earlier had been awarded to Forsa. The stone is said to have rested about 20 cm below the earth's surface, with its head pointing southwest and the obverse facing upwards. Next to the root and the southeast edge, there were smaller slabs; also, there were cobbles all around. The stone was erected in 1926 between the stone settings of a large grave field, about 150 m north-northwest of Forsa No. I, with the obverse facing west.

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick. The obverse | [115] is 'self-smooth' with some indentations, the narrow sides are rounded towards the back, the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 224 cm, of which 180 cm are visible above ground now. The surviving height of the head is up to 38.5 cm. The width of the head is 62 cm (originally 65 cm), that of the neck 57 cm, that of the base 122 cm.

Of the decoration, no traces are discernable on the obverse anymore. It does, however, bear diverse marks of the plough that brought the stone to light.

489. Stenkumla Forsa II. 1/20.

Stenkyrka Kirche [church]. I–IX.

I. In loco. Fig. 490.

Fragment that is installed, with the obverse facing downwards, as the western lintel of the 66 cm wide hatch leading from the tower to the attic above the nave's vaults. It was first observed by FN.

Limestone slab, at least 12 cm thick. The obverse is almost flat (hewn?); the narrow side that is facing outwards represents one of the picture stone's vertical sides and is hewn flat for a width of up to 12 cm and at right angles towards the obverse; there is an approximately 1 cm wide chamfer in between. This side is concave with a height of 1.5 cm to a length of 85 cm.

The decoration mainly is executed with slightly chiselled background fields both inside the spiral-filled roundel and in the two grooves along the two vertical edges.

The drawing reproduces only the portion of the fragment that is visible through the hatch.

490. Stenkyrka I. 3/20.

II. in loco. Fig. 491.

Fragment of a kerbstone that is installed, with the obverse facing downwards, as the lintel next to and east of stone No. I in the hatch leading from the tower to the attic above the nave's vaults. It was first observed by FN.

Limestone slab, at least 16 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'. The narrow side that is facing outwards features three shallow grooves running lengthwise, of which the first two (seen from the obverse) both are 5 cm wide. On the whole, this section is at right angles towards the obverse and separated from it by an about 1 cm wide chamfer. The narrow side mentioned above is visible for a length of 109 cm and slightly convex longitudinally (chord height 2 cm).

The decoration of the obverse (the stone's original top face) consists of two narrow, faintly chiselled grooves close to the chamfer.

The drawing was made after a sketch by FN and only reproduces the part of the stone visible through the hatch. | [116]

491. Stenkyrka II. 1/8.

III. In loco.

Several fragments, in the main probably belonging to kerb stones such as No. II, are integrated into the masonry in such a way that only their narrow sides – which are slightly convex and decorated with wide, shallow grooves – are facing outwards. They were first observed by E. Lundmark, who recorded the following fragments:

- a) one in the southern gallery of the tower, at the staircase;
- b) one on the west side of the passage between the same gallery and the tower chamber;
- c) one in the east wall of the northern tower gallery;
- d) two in the east side of the passage between that same gallery and the tower chamber;
- e) one on the inside of the northern tower wall, above the vault, high up and facing west;
- f) one on the inside of the southern tower wall, above the vault (with grooves alternating in longitudinal and cross directions);
- g) one on the left side of the wall between tower and nave, above the vault, towards the northern end;
- h) one in the north side of the hatch in that same wall (below Nos I and II);

- i) one on the south side of that same hatch;
- k) four on the east side of that same wall, north of the hatch;
- l) three on the east side of that same wall, south of the hatch;
- m) four on the west side of the wall above the triumphal arch;
- n) four on the east side of that same wall;
- o) three on the west side of the gable of the choir.

In 1932, there also was observed, lying in a niche in the southern tower gallery,
p) a small fragment featuring handsome grooves on one side.

IV. GF C 1670. Figs 492, 498.

This stone was found by FN in 1911 in the cemetery wall, fairly exactly north of the tower. Limestone slab, about 7 cm thick. The obverse is uneven and displays cracks and flaked patches, the narrow sides are roughly flattened, the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height now is 60 cm; the width between the upper corners is 45 cm. The body is 36 cm wide at the narrowest part.

Decorated with shallow carved lines. Inside of the framing border filled with a simplified twisted cord pattern, there can be seen in the centre parts of a watercraft with chequered sail and further up the very vague remains of a bird of prey.

492. Stenkyrka IV. Cf. 498.

498. Stenkyrka IV. Cf. 492.

V. GF C 1669. Fig. 493.

This stone was found by FN in the cemetery wall quite exactly south of the nave's gable. Limestone slab, 8 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The head is 43 cm wide and 24 cm high. The surviving height of the stone is 44 cm, the width of the neck is 33 cm.

The decoration is executed with shallow | [117] lines and partially with slightly chiselled background fields. The imagery and the border's pattern cannot be identified anymore with any certainty. There seems to have been a horizontal border at the level of the neck.

493. Stenkyrka V. 1/15.

VI. GF C 1672. Fig. 499.

This stone was observed in 1911 by FN in the cemetery wall quite exactly west of the northern part of the west wall of the tower.

Limestone slab, up to 7 cm thick. The obverse is fairly smooth, but unhewn. The narrow sides are flattened at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The head is 56 cm wide and 20 cm high. The stone's total height along the middle is now 56 cm, the width of the neck is 50 cm.

The decoration consists of shallow, now very unclear lines. Apart from the framing border, the perhaps rich band pattern of which cannot be interpreted, there is in the field, below a horizontal bar, a rectangle subdivided by a cross into four segments. In the upper panel, the remains of the image of a horseman can be discerned.

499. Stenkyrka VI.

VII. GF C 1673. Fig. 506.

Piece of a kerbstone that was found in 1911 by FN in the cemetery wall just south of the west gate.

Limestone slab, up to 9 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow side (which is distinctly convex longitudinally) is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a 1 cm wide chamfer in between. The surviving length is 46 cm, the width is 40 cm.

The decoration appears to have consisted of a double framing border. As the surface is severely abraded by footsteps, however, the pattern cannot be identified with any certainty.

506. Stenkyrka VII.

VIII. Lost. Fig. 507.

PAS Saml. I, Sägner, p. 297; III, p. 523. Ber. 1863, p. 211.

This stone was found in 1844 in a field outside the north cemetery wall. After a large amount of other stones – that deeper down had been mixed with sand and earth – had been brought to light, a grave was discovered in a depth of nearly three ells, surrounded by flat stones and covered by the picture stone.

In the grave, bones and a human skull were found. 'Close by, there were several other, similar stone settings, in which admittedly no picture stones were encountered, but at least bronze objects. Thus, some bronze pins were unearthed, for instance, which I was able to purchase.'

Limestone slab, only 2–3 inches thick [\approx 5–7.4 cm], 1 ell and 16 inches long [\approx 99 cm], and 22.5 inches wide [\approx 55.7 cm].

'The chiselled drawings are quite clear, even though they are delicate and not deep. Above the shield, something seems to be carved, too.'

The above information regarding the stone – which is now lost – were collected by CS in 1844 (see PAS Saml. I, p. 297). Cf. figs 38 and 71.

507. Stenkyrka VIII. C. 1/13.

IX. GF C 8804. Figs 47, 53, 215 b.

Gotländisk Arkiv X, p. 100, fig. 10.

Fragment of a picture stone that in 1936 was taken charge of by M. Stenberger. At the time, it was lying in the grass of the cemetery, on the north side of the church. As it was not covered by moss and lichen, it probably had been found there only a short time before during some excavation.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse | [118] is 'self-smooth' and slightly curved. The narrow sides are hewn flat for a width of about 7 cm, at right angles towards the obverse. A chamfer, not quite 1 cm wide, is between the narrow sides and the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. Just above the base, the width is 45 cm, at the edge of the upper break, it is 44 cm. The surviving part of the field is approximately 37 cm high.

Decorated with fine, shallow, carved lines and with background fields that were chiselled 1–2 mm deep. In the middle, what probably is the body and tail of a bird can be seen, to each side of it are Style II animal ornaments. Further down are two different borders with band patterns.

47. Stenkyrka IX. Cf. 53.

53. Stenkyrka IX. Cf. 47.
215 b.

Stenkyrka Lillbjärs. I–XIX.

Not far to the east of Stenkyrka church, between the farms of Tune, Lillbjärs, and Knie, there is one of the largest grave fields in Gotland. Its main part is on the territory belonging to Lillbjärs, while a smaller part belongs to Tystebols (see below). Apart from a very large cairn, which is called 'Änglehäug(en)', numerous smaller cairns and mounds can be seen. Several of these appear to have been topped once by smaller or larger stone balls of granite or limestone. Little by little, constant tilling of the ground as well as other factors brought to light a large number of picture stones and handsomely carved kerbstones that once had been placed around the mounds. (The large Änglehäug itself seems to have a well-made stone enclosure at its foot.) Most of the stones registered above under Stenkyrka Kirche [church] presumably came from this same grave field or possibly from parts of it that are now gone. That the record of picture stones from this site can by no means have been complete is demonstrated by the survey undertaken by FN in 1913 and 1914. There is enough reason for the assumption that this grave field in the future is going to have many more contributions to make to the study of the problems to which this work is dedicated.

In November 1908, O. V. Wennersten reported in a letter to the National Antiquarian that a local man, Emil Svensson in Tune, had discovered three picture stones on the ground belonging to Lillbjärs and taken custody of them. Two of these picture stones were included below as Nos I and III. Consequently, antiquarian Emil Eckhoff visited the finding place in the following summer and sent to SHM the stones registered below as Nos I–VI as well as three fragments of another slab that, however, did not clearly represent a picture stone. He also collected numerous stone balls – among them the three examples reproduced in figs 8, 212, and 213 – and many other items.

In 1911, FN visited the site and was given more information by Svensson about the finding place and the circumstances of the discovery of the stones mentioned above. According to this, Nos I and II had lain approximately in the centre of the grave field, Nos III–V close to the highway in the grave field's southern part. Nos III and IV were found close to Söderlunds estate. On this occasion, it was noted that at none of the cairns in or at which the stones Nos I–V had come to light, stone balls had been found, whereas at other cairns, they were prevalent.

When FN returned in 1913 to conduct excavations, Svensson in the meantime had moved away, and unfortunately it turned out to be impossible to locate all the finding places described by him. The first six cairns to be investigated were in the middle of that southern part of the grave field and thus probably just in the area where the stones III–V had been discovered. Now, FN found stone No. VII next to grave 2, stone No. VIII next to grave 3, and stone No. IX next to grave 6. Cf. fig. 508. Grave 8, near which stone No. III was found, only contained a nondescript iron knife. Later – in 1913 as well as in the following summer –, four cairns were examined that were grouped closely together and which were registered as graves 11–14. Grave no. 11 was about 60–70 m northeast of graves 1 and 6 and closer towards the grave field's centre. In the course of these excavations, finds and observations were made that are of greatest importance for the research of the picture stones. For this reason, we reproduce the following excerpt from NF's [corr.: FN's] report:

'Grave 11. 60–70 m northeast of cairns 1 and 6 — — —, two limestone slabs protruded from the ground that looked as if they were hewn. They stood at a distance of 1.25 m from

each other. The longitudinal axis between the stones ran in the direction north–south +15° west–east. Both slabs jutted out for 10 cm above the ground surface. It was established that they stood at the verge of some walling of the common type, but only the northern slab (X) directly was part of this wall. In the wall, approximately four layers could be observed. Height of the wall, 29 cm in the north, 20 cm in the west, 28 cm in the south, 28 cm in the west. Width of the wall, 29 cm in the north, 20 cm in the west, 28 cm in the south, 28 cm in the west. In the north half, burnt bones were found very close to the surface. Also, several bronze lumps (which could not be determined further) were found. The fill | [119] in the wall consisted of limestone flakes and -gravel, not fieldstones.

Grave 12. The southern of the two stone slabs (XI) belonged to adjacent walling and with its obverse stood directly at the kerb. This slab featured carved grooves along the edge of the south side, which faced the cairn. The diameter was 2.20 m in north-south direction, and 2.15 m in west-east direction. The wall was 15 cm high in the south, 12 cm in the west, 20 cm in the east (field stone), and 20 cm in the north. The width was 35 cm in the north, 20 cm in the east, 12 cm in the west, and 40 cm in the south. There were only one to three thick stone slabs in the course. Rather many burnt bones were spread in it, primarily in the south part. Also, several unburnt sheep bones were found.

Grave 14. The small, low mound with masonry close to grave no. 11 towards the north-north-east. On its surface lay cobblestones and small limestone pebbles. The diameter was 2.15 m in north-south direction and 2.25 m in west-east direction. In the north, the wall was 43 cm wide | [120] and 30 cm high and was made up of five courses. Towards the south, it was 45 cm wide, 30 cm high, and had four courses. The wall was sloping slightly towards the west. In the walling, many burnt human bones were encountered that were spread over the entire inner area. These bone remains were found 10 cm under the surface and down to a depth of 40 cm. Among them were also several unburnt sheep bones. This layer also contained charcoal as well as several iron objects, such as an arrowhead, three rivets, a small ring, and various fragments as well as pieces of a bone comb (decorated *inter alia* with five dotted rings forming a cross and thus not to be categorised before the late Style II). Finally, some dark substances of fragile and brittle consistency were observed.

About 80 cm away from the southeast edge stood a stone (No. XII) of approximately the same appearance as those near the graves 11 and 12, with hewn long and upper sides and the latter being slightly curved. This stone stood in the same longitudinal direction as the stones at the graves mentioned and was slightly tilted towards the south and east. There seemed to be no carvings. The length was 74 cm, the width 43 cm, and the thickness 9 to 11 cm. Nothing else was found in its vicinity. Said stone was secured in the ground with one larger and several smaller fieldstones.

Along the northwest edge of the mound lay a large limestone slab that was curved on both long sides. It was 1.95 m long, 0.64 m wide, and 11 cm thick. The longest side looked as if it was hewn. To find out whether the stone belonged to any kerb ring, I continued to excavate from the stone's gable ends, but did not find the suspected ring. Only an isolated stone slab was found in south-westerly direction. Perhaps the large slab originally stood upright, with the convex long side facing upwards.'

Just as the graves 1–6, the mounds or cairns involved here were characterised by their walled kerb. Graves like this probably are unknown elsewhere in the North, but they do occur in Gotland in several places. No finds from the Roman Iron Age or the (Earlier) Migration Period have been made in any of them. This type of memorials thus neither is mentioned in ÄEG nor in VWG. Obviously, the form of burial only begins to occur during the (Later Migration Period or) Vendel Period. To that time (the seventh century), grave 13 (among others) probably should be dated, based on its finds. This provides a starting point for the dating of the picture stones, provided, of course, that the latter were created for the adornment

of the graves in question. It appears that FN held this opinion. Everything else we believe to know about the age of the picture stones in no way prevents us from assuming a chronological connection between the mounds with walled kerb on the one hand and the picture stones with mushroom-shaped contours on the other. It must, however, remain rather unclear – especially concerning the smaller slabs – which of the closely spaced cairns any particular stone may have belonged to and whether that stone originally may have been erected on the mound itself or perhaps rather in its vicinity.

The stones Nos X–XII, in comparison, probably can hardly be attributed to the same time period as the mounds with walled kerb. It is unlikely that the observations made in Lillbjärs would force such an assumption.

As indicated by the report, by FN's maps that were compared with it (fig. 508 and an unpublished overview map of the excavation area), and by the photographs taken by GG (figs 34 and 500), the obverses of the stones Nos X and XI (reproduced in figs 31 and 32) faced in different directions. The distance between their reverses (which were facing each other) was 1.25 cm. Perhaps this is why the supposition appears justified that these stones jointly mark the site of a subterranean grave (oriented north-south), of which it must be assumed that it was older than the walled graves 11 and 12. As FN, however, did not seem to have taken this possibility into account, the National Antiquarian tasked Amanuensis E. Floderus with conducting an excavation on site and providing clarification. On this, Floderus reported as follows:

‘It proved to be extremely difficult to identify said site on the basis of Nordin's measurements, but eventually, I succeeded with the help of the National Antiquary's delegate, primary school teacher O. Brolin. The site is about 35 m to the north-north-west of Änglehågen. The place where in all probability the stones once had stood was examined, but without finding objects of any kind.’

The possibility, at any rate, remains that the stones X and XI together represented a cenotaph. According to FN's overview map, No. XII was slightly more than 1 m away from No. X, in an easterly direction. The broad sides were thus turned in the same directions as those of the other two stones. Therefore, it might be imagined that No. XII represented one of the short ends of a grave oriented north-south or part of a cenotaph.

That the stones Nos X and XI represented the remains of | [121] older monuments at the same site, is in a sense confirmed by the stone slab that possibly could be understood as the kerbstone of a picture stone monument of ‘Abschnitt’ A and that lay just west of grave no. 14 and is mentioned by FN in connection with the examination of that grave.

The remains of burial cists observed under or inside of the walling of graves 2 and 3 (cf. fig. 508), on the other hand, appear to belong to the late Vendel Period or to the Viking Age, judging by their rather rich contents. As the circumstances did not allow for a secure evaluation of the age relation between these burials and the creation of the cairns, however, and probably were of even less importance for the assessment of the age of the picture stones found at the same time, a more detailed presentation of these finds does not seem necessary here.

Some of the last graves examined by FN in 1914 also had picture stones in their vicinity. Close to grave 23, the walling of which had a diameter of 4 m, sat the orb shown in fig. 212 that was decorated with a cross on its top, in an inclined position, leaning against the north-east edge of the walling at the same level as the wall's base. There also was, on the south side, the picture stone No. XIII, the obverse facing upwards. The objects found in the grave indicated a date in the later part of the eighth century. Cf. fig. 509.

In another location excavations were carried out at a larger, irregular assemblage of stones, where it was determined that it contained several wall rings of the same kind as those

described above. Only one of them, grave 25, was investigated, and its interior did not yield any finds. Just outside of the southwest edge of the wall, however, there lay a knife with broad back of a type common among Gotlandic grave finds of the eighth century; and at the wall's east edge, wedged into the narrow gap to the neighbouring walling, the picture stone No. XIV was found. The wall of grave 25 was 58 cm high here. The picture stone lay 35 cm below the wall's upper edge. Several indeterminable iron fragments were also observed.

Only little of importance could be found out about the finding places of stones XV–XVIII, which were sent to GF in 1911 or 1913 at Nordin's behest, as well as of stone No. XIX, which only became known in 1927.

8. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs. 1/6.

31–33. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs X–XII.

34. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs X–XII in the grave field.

212.

213.

500. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs X, XI. Cf. 34.

508. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs. The finding places of picture stones VII–XI.

[top left] VII, at grave 2.

[top right] VIII, at grave 3.

[bottom left] IX, at grave 6.

[bottom right] X, XI at graves 11, 12, 14, Cf. 34, 502.

509. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs. The finding places of picture stones XIII, XIV.

[left] XIII. at grave 23.

[right] XIV, at grave 25.

I. SHM 13742. Figs 103, 109, 110, 113, 510.

This stone was found by workman Emil Svensson, probably in 1908. According to information from 1911, the stone is said to have been found in the centre of the large grave field, where it had been lying, with the obverse facing downwards, between the edges of two low cairns (cf. p. 118).

Limestone slab, 7 cm thick at the bottom, 3 cm at the top. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides in partly are hewn flat at right angles towards both broad sides, partly merely roughly hewn in shape. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 77.5 cm, of which 60 cm are accounted for by the part above the lower edge of the decoration. | [122] The width of the head is 31 cm, that of the neck 28 cm, of the base 44 cm.

The decoration was executed with thin lines probably drawn with the point of a knife and generally deepened then by means of a chisel. The chisel did not always follow the sketch lines precisely, however, which accordingly in some places can still be seen clearly. Parts of the background field below the horizontal border have been chiselled. The overall impression is that of the work of a hasty hand, though one belonging to an experienced master.

The horseman filling the entire lower panel wears a helmet or other headwear and carries a shield and two spears. In one hand, he holds the reins. In the background field above and behind him are triangular shapes. Below the horse's belly, a symbolic figure is shown that apparently is composed of three triangles.

The horizontal border has a peculiar interlace pattern, while the narrow framing border and the upper panel feature no carved decoration.

103. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs I. Cf. 109, 110, 113.

109, 110. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs I. Cf. 103, 113. 1/5.

113. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs I. Cf. 103, 109, 110.

510. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs I. 1/5. Cf. 103, 109, 110, 113.

II. SHM 13742. Fig. 511.

This stone was found on top of the northerly of the two cairns between which No. I had come to light. No. II lay close to the cairn's north edge (cf. p. 118).

Limestone slab, up to 8 cm thick. The obverse has little bumps and obviously is severely weathered; the narrow sides are rounded, particularly towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is now 66 cm, of which 52 cm are accounted for by the part above the root, which is partly lost. The head is 32 cm wide, the neck 26 cm.

The poorly recognisable decoration seems to have been executed with wide and quite deep lines and chiselled background fields. An 8 cm wide framing border, likely with a band pattern, surrounds the field, which probably was divided into two halves by a horizontal border a short distance below the neck. The upper panel appears to have contained the image of an upright human figure (cf. No. VII).

511. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs II. 1/15.

III. SHM 13742. Figs 104, 111, 112, 114, 115, 512.

This stone was found 2 m away from the north edge of a small cairn in the vicinity of Söderlund's estate (cf. p. 118).

Limestone slab, up to 10 cm thick at the base, up to 7 cm at the head. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 86 cm, of which 73.5 cm are above the lower horizontal bar. The head is 40.5 cm wide, the neck 29 cm, and the base 45 cm.

The decoration had been sketched out in thin, probably cut lines, whereupon the background field was chiselled about 1 mm deep. Unfortunately, the contour lines were traced in ink by the finder – and in many places incorrectly. The result of this is very obvious in several previously published photographs and also in certain ways in figs 114 and 115. | [123]

Inside of the broad framing border decorated with a figure-six-twist three-stranded band pattern are the following motifs:

a. In the head:

1. Horseman – with pointed helmet, large shield, and trousers gathered at the calves – on a walking horse.
2. Group of three triangles behind the horseman's neck.
3. Group of three horns above the horseman's head. Each horn's narrow end pierces the broad end of another.
4. Woman, who seems to stand on the horse's right, raised foreleg. She faces the horseman and proffers a horn.

b. On the neck, in a 10 cm high belt without chiselled background.

5. Man in a knee-length tunic, with belt, without clear headwear. He extends one hand and turns towards the right. Behind him, there probably once were more figures, which now, however, are no longer identifiable.
6. Inscription in older runes in a 2 cm high band. Prof. O. v. Friesen reads as follows: —
— d- \mathcal{R} Adub

c. On the body:

7. Ship with rounded stems with spiral terminals, rudder on starboard, and square sail uniformly framed on all four sides. Cf. Vol. I, p. 67. Above the railing emerge the

torsos of two men, each holding one sheet rope the end of which forms a loop running on a loop of a rope hanging from the sail's lower edge.

8. Triangle with a semicircular recess on each of its sides. Below the ship's rudder.
9. Two waves breaking towards the right (in the direction of the ship's movement) with crests stylised as band ornament.

104. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs III. Cf. 111, 112, 114, 115.
111. 112. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs III. Cf. 104, 114, 115.
114. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs III. Cf. 104, 111, 112, 115.
115. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs III. Cf. 104, 111, 112, 114.
512. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs III. 1/5. Cf. 104, 111, 112, 114, 115.

IV. SHM 13742. Fig. 513.

This stone was found fallen over in the vicinity of the northeast edge of a damaged cairn of approximately 9 m diameter, 50 m north of the cairn next to which No. III was found. The stone seems to have stood with the obverse towards the north.

Limestone slab, up to 17 cm thick. The obverse is quite smooth, with the exception of the root, the unevenness of which, however, could also be due to weathering. From a fairly regular edge, the narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The stone's total length is 137 cm, the height above the base probably is 95 cm. The head is 68 cm wide, the neck 55 cm, and the base 70 cm.

Of the decoration essentially can be discerned only the remains of an 11–12 cm wide framing border (with | [124] band pattern?) on the stone's left side and of the hull (and the sail?) of a watercraft in the field below a horizontal border at the level of the stone's neck (cf. fig. 38).

513. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs IV. 1/15.

V. SHM 13742. Fig. 514.

This stone was found in the upper part of a cairn with a diameter of 6 m, about 25 m south of the finding place of No. III. The stone lay just south of the cairn's centre and had fallen over, with the head towards the south.

Limestone slab, 16 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards it; the reverse is raw and unworked. The total height is 82 cm, of which probably no less than 65–70 cm was intended to be visible above ground. The root, which survived in its entirety, has an almost flat underside that enabled such a manner of installation. The width of the head is 40 cm, that of the neck 32 cm.

The stone is decorated with at least 3 mm wide and 1 mm deep lines with rounded bases and with slightly chiselled background fields. Owing to severe weathering, the approximately 8 cm wide framing border (probably with band pattern) is only indistinctly discernable. In the field, beneath a horizontal line just below the neck, probably two men standing upright are shown.

514. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs V. 1/15.

VI. SHM 13742. Figs 17, 204 f. 501–505.

Five limestone slabs that apparently were part of the enclosure of a mound of approximately 4.2 m in diameter. Before they were sent to SHM in 1909 by Emil Eckhoff, they had been resting in a stone enclosure in the vicinity of the large grave field.

Nr. a is up to 24 cm thick. The upper side is smooth; one of the narrow sides is 175 cm long, with a chord arc of 17 cm. It has been hewn with a gouge that produced 3.5 cm wide grooves, which alternately run length- and crosswise to the side's longitudinal direction. Those running across the side are in groups of eight or nine parallel grooves, those running along it in groups of only five. The upper side is not separated from the worked side by a clear chamfer. The maximum width of the slab is 40 cm. Both short sides are hewn flat at an acute angle towards the hewn side.

No. b is up to 21 cm thick and shaped and hewn as No. a. The length is 176 cm, the maximum width is 40 cm. The chord height is 17 cm.

No. c is up to 18 cm thick and shaped and hewn as Nos a and b. The length is 154 cm, the maximum width 38 cm, the chord height 14 cm.

No. d is up to 17 cm thick and shaped and hewn as the three stones discussed above; both short sides are hewn, too, even though the length of the convex narrow side is only 74 cm. The chord height is 4 cm, the maximum width of the slab is 37 cm.

No. e is up to 18 cm thick, and apart from the fact that one of the short sides was hewn to form a right angle towards the convex narrow side, it is shaped and hewn as the four stones discussed above. The convex side is 78 cm long, the chord height is 6 cm, the maximum width of the slab is 34 cm.

The edging of stones Nos d and e is duller (weathered?) than that of the longer slabs.

17. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs VI a.

204 f.

501. a–e, arranged arbitrarily.

502–505. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs VI. Cf. 17

VII. SHM 15227. Figs 515, 517.

This stone was found in 1913 by FN during the investigation of grave no. 2 in the grave fields at Lillbjärs. It lay just outside of the east edge of the cairn's carefully built wall and was covered with stones and gravel. The obverse was facing up, and the head pointed south. (See p. 118). | [125]

Limestone slab, up to 10 cm thick. The obverse has little humps and certainly is not hewn. The narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 100 cm, of which about 75 are accounted for by the part above the root. The head is 37 cm wide, the neck 30 cm, and the base 49 cm.

The stone is decorated with carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields. Inside of the 8–9 cm wide border, which appeared to have contained a band pattern, are two panels that are separated from each other by a horizontal bar some considerable distance below the neck. The upper panel contains the image of a human, probably a woman, who, according to OS's drawing, is walking towards the left, but perhaps ought to be envisaged as walking in the opposite direction instead. In the lower panel, there obviously was the image of a ship with a sail with rhombic pattern.

515. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs VII. 1/8. Cf. 517.

517. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs VII. Cf. 515.

VIII. SHM 15227. Fig. 519.

Upper part of a picture stone that was found in 1913 by FN during the excavation at the southwest edge of a smaller, oval cairn (grave 3), which with its north edge touched the cairn of grave 2, in which the picture stone No. VII had come to light (see p. 118).

Limestone slab, 7 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The surviving height is 46 cm. The head is 33 cm wide, the neck 27 cm.

Of decoration, no traces remain.

519. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs VIII.

IX. SHM 15227. Figs 63, 518.

Picture stone that was found in 1913 by FN during the excavation close to the southeast edge of a smaller cairn (grave 6). Contemporaneous objects, which could have provided a clue to a possible dating, were not discovered. (See p. 118).

Limestone slab, 6 cm thick. The obverse in parts is quite smooth and perhaps hewn. The narrow sides are hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse and to a certain degree chamfered towards it. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone is incompletely preserved to a height of 57 cm. Between the upper corners, the width is 51 cm, at the narrowest place further down, it is 45 cm.

Of the decoration, only an 8 cm wide framing border has survived. It has an s-twisted band pattern in a slightly chiselled background field and in continuation of the pattern, there perhaps are in the lower right corner several indistinct runes. In the field, indistinct contours of a horse.

The great similarity regarding the border pattern between this stone and No. XVII (fig. 107) suggests that both stones' decorations were executed by the same person. Considering the circumstances of the discoveries, the possibility may even be taken into account that the two stones originally were part of the same monument. It turned out, however, that a cast made of the surface of the lower break of the fragment stored in GF did not match the upper edge of the fragment in SHM. Therefore, I rather tend towards the opinion that No. IX never had a decorated field that was larger than that preserved today and therefore cannot have constituted the upper part of No. XVII. The part of the border that has the runes probably belonged to the root.

63. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs IX.

518. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs IX.

X. SHM 15645. Fig. 31.

This stone was found in 1913 by FN during the examination of grave no. 11 in the grave field at Lillbjärs (see p. 118). | [126]

Limestone slab, 12–15 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'; the vertical narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and – at least at the obverse's left edge and just above the root – with a 1 cm wide chamfer in between. The upper side also is hewn flat and slightly slanting; its edges are severely damaged by weathering. The stone's total height is 67 cm, of which a bit more than 40 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. The width is 32 cm at the base, 35.5 cm close to the top.

Apart from wide, shallow inner boundary lines of the 5 cm wide framing borders along the right and left edges, there are no distinct remains of the decoration.

31. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs X.

XI. SHM 15645. Fig. 32.

This stone was found in 1913 by FN during the investigation of grave no. 12 in the large grave field at Lillbjärs (see p. 118).

Limestone slab, 9–11 cm thick. The obverse is rich in fossils and quite knobby, while the reverse is 'self-smooth'. Probably the obverse once had been hewn flat above the root. The narrow sides are hewn above the root, the vertical sides are straight lengthwise, but slightly convex crosswise. The obverse is convex longitudinally, and flat or insignificantly convex across. A 2.5 cm wide chamfer separates the narrow sides from the reverse. The stone's total height is 74 cm, of which 40 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. At the root and above the root, the width is 36 cm.

On the obverse, the stone is decorated along the vertical edges with two rough lines with rounded bases, and along the upper edge with wider and shallower double lines. In the field, not traces of decoration are found.

32. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XI.

XII. SHM 15645. Fig. 33.

This stone was found by FN in 1913 and taken charge of in connection with the examination of grave no. 14. (See p. 120).

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse is coarse and uneven, the reverse is raw and unworked. The upper edge is slightly convex lengthwise, the vertical edges are almost straight. The stone's total height is 73 cm, of which almost 40 cm are accounted for by the part above the root. At the base, the width is 41 cm, further up, it is 43 cm.

Apart from perhaps certain horizontal lines, there are no clear traces of decoration.

33. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XII.

XIII. SHM 15645. Fig. 520.

This stone was found in 1914 by FN during the examination of grave no. 23 in the large grave field at Lillbjärs (see p. 121).

Limestone slab, 9 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are rounded towards both broad sides. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height is now 91 cm (it must be kept in mind, however, that the head is severely damaged). Above the root, the stone is about 50 cm high. At the neck, it is 34 cm wide, and 42 cm at the base.

Remains of decoration consist of broad, extremely shallow grooves and chiselled background fields that indicate a 6–7 cm wide framing border (most noticeable at the left edge) with a band pattern.

520. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XIII.

XIV. SHM? Fig. 516.

Picture stone, found in 1914 by FN next to the east edge of cairn no. 25. It was wedged between this cairn and the wall edge of the adjoining cairn towards the east (see p. 121). The stone – which broke in two during its retrieval and was damaged at its right edge – could not be found again. According to FN's notes, it was of rough limestone with scattered harder

areas and had a maximum thickness of 4 cm. Its total height was 60 cm; the width of the head was 29.5 cm, that of the neck 25.5 cm, that of the bottommost part 32.5 cm. | [127]

Of the decoration, only indistinct remains survive. At a distance of 6.5 cm, two parallel lines run along the left edge, two more, also running parallel to each other, were just inside of the upper edge. The stone likely also had a border with double boundary lines. There also was observed, 'at the transition of neck and head, a square shape like a small sail'. According to the tracing FN made on silk paper, the stone's shape was just as reproduced in fig. 516.

516. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XIV. 3/20.

XV. GF C 1672. Fig. 524.

Fragment representing the head and the top part of the body of a picture stone. It was found in 1911 by E. Svensson.

Limestone slab, up to 12 cm thick. The obverse features many small bumps and never was hewn. The narrow sides are flattened at right angles towards the obverse, the reverse is raw and unworked. The head is 60 cm wide, the neck about 50 cm. The height of the head is 28 cm, that of the surviving fragment as a whole 38 cm.

Of decorations, no clear traces can be identified.

Together with this fragment, two smaller stone chips that possibly belonged to either the picture stone this fragment is a part of or some other stone (or several others) were brought to GF.

524. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XV.

XVI. GF C 2482. Fig. 525.

Fragment representing the root and the lower part of the body of a picture stone that appears to have been split lengthwise. It was found about 1910 by workman Emil Svensson at the Hallbersåker estate, where it served as a stair step.

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' on its entire surface. The left narrow side is slightly concave longitudinally and hewn flat at right angles towards the broad side for up to 26 cm, measured from the upper break. Between this narrow side and the broad side is a vague chamfer. The right vertical edge probably is secondary. At the time when the stone was used as a stair step, this side was facing outwards. Abrasion by footsteps mainly affected the stone's root end. The fragment's height is 80 cm, its width is 31–34 cm.

The stone is decorated with two lines running along the chamfer and a small roundel with crescent fields, every second of which is chiselled. The outer contours of the roundel in two(?) places present three short spikes standing close together and are curving out slightly to the right, probably in order to merge, by means of an s-shaped curl, into another roundel that apparently once existed next to the surviving roundel on a part of the stone that is now lost.

525. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XVI.

XVII. GF C 2483. Fig. 107.

Fragment that was found by workman Emil Svensson before 1913, when it was brought to GF by FN (cf. No. IX).

Limestone slab, up to 7 cm thick. The obverse is unworked, but at least reasonably smooth. The preserved piece of the lower part of the right narrow side is hewn smooth at right angles

towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The surviving fragment is up to 56 cm wide and 58 cm high.

The stone is decorated partly with finely carved lines, partly with slightly chiselled background fields. In spite of the considerable weathering that damaged the stone, chisel marks still are particularly clear between the waves and in the framing border. In the latter, a double s-shaped band can be seen, in which, however, the two strands do not intertwine regularly; in the field is a watercraft with four identifiable crewmen. As usual, a row of waves, breaking to the right, was depicted below the vessel. The row of waves in the lower edge of the ship's hull shown in fig. 107 probably also was carved and hardly can be interpreted as the result of natural irregularities.

107. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XVII.

XVIII. GF C 2484. Fig. 529.

Fragment of a picture stone, was found by workman Emil Svensson before 1913, when it was brought to GF.

Limestone slab, up to 10.5 cm thick. The obverse appears to have been 'self-smooth', but is quite knobbly. Only an 18 cm long section of the narrow side is preserved, rectilinear in profile and | [128] hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is raw and unworked. The maximum width of the fragment is 40 cm.

Regarding decoration, there is a straight line at an acute angle to the narrow side, probably the lower edge of the decoration. Above it, mainly a number of quite large, chiselled fields can be made out that seem once to have defined band loops and other motifs, which now cannot be disentangled and interpreted anymore.

529. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XVIII. C. 1/6.

XIX. In loco. Fig. 526.

Picture stone that first was observed by Ms Ada Gardell, Vallstena, 'on a grave near the path through the grave field not far from Änglehaug' (reported in 1927 by B. Bergman). In 1940, it was rediscovered in the garden of the estate of Mr Harry Andersson that once belonged to the Tuna farm. M. Stenberger very kindly provided the information below as well as a photograph.

Limestone slab, 11 cm thick. The obverse and the narrow sides are hewn flat above the root. The reverse is raw and unworked. The height is 80.5 cm, of which 44 cm are accounted for by the distance between the base and the upper right corner. At the base, the width is 39 cm, about half way up, it is 32.5 cm, and between the upper corners, it is now 38.5 cm.

Of the decoration, nothing remains.

526. Stenkyrka Lillbjärs XIX.

Stenkyrka Smiss. I-II.

I. GF 3428. Figs 97-102, 219 g, h, 521-523.

PAS Ber. 1863, p. 189. FN 1903, p. 149, fig. 6.

According to GF's inventory sheet, this stone was found by farmer Oskar Pettersson Smiss on the Gammalåker, about 30–40 cm below the surface of the mound there. It was surrounded by a stone setting. The stone was given to commission surveyor Fegraeus, who set it up on Kuse in Västerhejde, from where in 1884 it finally was transferred to the 'fornsål'.

PAS Ber. states that the stone came to light in 1863 in the Ängsåker (formerly 'Stor-änget'). Along with the piece that has survived to this day, the broken-off root was found, but this was used as a base slab in a hearth and burned.

Limestone slab, on average 10 cm, at most 16 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and slightly curved, the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse or rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's height now is 253 cm; the head is 125 cm wide, the neck 99 cm, and the bottom end 143 cm.

The decoration is executed with chiselled background fields, probably following a sketch of thin lines, of which, however, no traces remain, due to the fact that all of the stone's surface suffered some degree of weathering.

The framing border is 14 cm wide and bears a band pattern, which likely can be interpreted as a figure-six-twist three-strand band pattern, though not all of the details highlighted by the colouring in the photograph fig. 97 are entirely certain. The horizontal border – in a field that on the left is 13 cm wide – probably was filled with a richer band pattern, but this cannot be determined in all of its details anymore. What once was in the semicircular field above the border is only very faintly recognisable now. By devoting a lot of time and effort on the interpretation, perhaps a certain clarification might be brought to the question of this field's original imagery. So far, however, the opportunity for such a time-consuming work has not arisen.

The body is divided by not quite 2 cm high horizontal bars into four panels, of which the top one is 21.5 cm high and contains in its left half four or five men facing right and wearing the same style of clothing as the men on the right in the panel below.

The second panel is 20 cm high and divided by two 12–18 mm wide vertical bars into three sections, of which the one on the left shows three women, each of whom extend one hand forwards. All are turned towards the next section, in which a man can be seen surrounded by several, partly indistinct serpents. Beyond this man, in the panel's right half, there are six men, of which five – only the one in front is excluded – each carry a staff, presumably a spear. No points can be established at the lower ends of those staffs, however, and regarding the upper ends, they also cannot be recognised in the unclear areas close to the panel's upper edge. All seven men wear clothes with long, drooping coattails.

The third panel is 21 cm high and shows on the left side seven men, each of whom have a shield and a scabbard and hold aloft a sword in front of them. The sword of the second man from the right has an acute-angled pommel, those of nos 3 and 6 have semicircular ones. The men nos 1, 3, 5, and 7 wear pointed headwear or helmets, the others are rounded on top (round helmets?). In front of these men is a woman holding one or more objects in her outstretched hand that are difficult to identify, perhaps interconnected rings (cf. Vol. I, pp. 105–106). The seven men | [129] and the woman are facing right, obviously towards a ship they appear to be waiting for; in it emerge the torsos of five men facing them, whose heads are fashioned in the same alternating manner as those just described. They also hold swords in their hands in the same way. Above the railing, four shields with clearly distinguished bosses can be seen. The ship's towering stems are rounded at the bottom and terminate in outward-facing curves, of which the one at the bow seems to have three protrusions pointing upwards, while the one at the stern widens like a trumpet. — The pennant under the woman's 'rings' belongs to the large ship in the next panel.

The large ship, which alone fills the entire lower panel, is 105 cm long and 101 cm high between the pennant's upper edge and the break in the stone, which certainly is above the line of the keel. The bottom parts of both stems have rounded contours. The front one terminates

in a quite distinct (horse's?) head with the tongue, eye, and two broad ears being clearly distinguished. The sternpost terminates in a spiral disc enclosed in a slightly larger, (apparently) 'openwork' roundel. Was this possibly intended to represent a shield as a chieftain's attribute? The high mast is supported by a forestay that can be seen for almost its entire length, and by three shrouds close to the mast, visible only at their very bottom. In the mast top, above the bar to the third panel, there is a trapezoidal banner with six protruding, streaming(?) bands.

The sail, the yardarm of which is distinctly bent, has a rhombic pattern and completely fills the field between the framing borders, which means that it widens considerably towards the bottom. Richly woven rigging is attached to the bolt rope running along the sail's lower edge, tapering at the bottom into eleven sheet ropes. Ten of them are held by ten of the men in the ship, and the front one emerges, drawn taut, behind the animal's neck of the stem post. Next to the sheet rope, there is in the bow an object, leaning outward (a boat hook?) with distinct, upwards-pointing hook.

Along the railing, 15 shields are visible, and above them, eleven men, of which nos 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 wear pointed headgear or helmets, while the other men presumably have headwear of a rounded shape. All men hold a sheet rope in their hands – with the exception of the second man in the stern, who holds the tiller, which likely was shaped like a crank handle. Above the rudder's upper end, there are two interlinked triangles protruding from the background field. The man in the back is sitting in a chair-like elevation, the *lyfting*. Behind him stand three spears, the upper ends of which without doubt are shaped as rhombic points. Outside of the ship's stems, splashing waves are depicted, but their details are difficult to distinguish.

Remarkable is the significantly irregular shape of the sail. Its left edge is only 42 cm long, while the length of the right edge is 48.5 cm. The difference mainly is the result of the fact that the lower edge is slanted. The straight section of the railing is running almost parallel to the horizontal bar just above the sail, at a distance of 84 cm. (The drawing by OS follows the faulty photograph, FN 1903, fig. 6.) Regrettably, nothing survives of the ship's keel. Was this drawn parallel to the line of the railing or was it tilted, so that the stern was lower than the bow? Sadly, this question can no longer be answered. And yet the curves of the stems' contours at least does not make this latter possibility appear improbable. It also has to be noted that the sternpost is rising up 13 cm higher than the stem post (the ship in the panel above has a higher stern, too). Even in its current mutilated condition, the large image of the ship does convey to the observer a certain – albeit incomplete – impression of perspective: in spite of the forestay being visible in front of it, the sail's right side turns out towards the observer, and the bow appears to be further away from the observer than the stern with its crewman sitting in his *lyfting*, who probably represents the person in honour of whom the stone was erected.

97. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 98–102.

98. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 99–102.

99. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 97, 98, 100–102.

100. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 97–99, 101, 102.

101. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 97–100, 102.

102. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 97–101.

219 g, h.

521. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 99, 101, 523.

522. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 100, 102, 523.

523. Stenkyrka Smiss I. Cf. 97–102, 521, 522.

This stone was found shortly after the discovery of No. I during the cultivation of a meadow just south of the farm of Nils Classon. Beside the stone, an about 1 m long stone cist with unburnt human bones is said to have been observed. In 1910, the picture stone was prepared to serve as a signpost by carving on the obverse a direction arrow and the inscription 'A Kon Smiss 1/8 mnt 1910'.

Limestone slab, 9 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The total height is 103 cm, of which 75 cm are accounted for by the part above ground. The head is | [130] 39 cm wide, the neck 29 cm, and the base 45 cm. No traces of the original decoration survive.

530. Stenkyrka Smiss II. 1/15.

Stenkyrka Tystebols. I–III.

I. BUNGE MUSEUM, no. 945. Figs 29, 531.

This stone was found in 1911 by farmer C. O. Högberg in Nyäng, northeast of the farm, not far from the large grave field at Lillbjärs. It rested on the clay under the topsoil, with several stones surrounding it, but without evidence of a burial.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick in the middle, 20 cm at the root. The obverse is quite flat, the narrow sides are convex, hewn smooth, and rounded towards the back, without chamfers. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 105 cm, of which 80 cm are above the root. The width between the upper corners is 56 cm, at the narrowest place of the body, it is 50 cm, and 57 cm at the base.

Of the decoration, only vague remains can be distinguished, i.e. mainly portions of a roundel with a diameter of 33 cm containing a whirl motif.

29. Stenkyrka, Tystebols I.

531. Stenkyrka, Tystebols I. 1/15. Cf. 29.

II. BUNGE MUSEUM, no. 946.

A mound's kerbstone slab, donated to Bunge Museum in 1915 by C. O. Högberg. He had used the slab as a threshold in an outbuilding. According to information provided by him, which was noted down in the inventory sheet, the stone slab 'once formed the outer edge of a (burial) ring in a meadow down by the moor. The other stones also had been removed, but during Högberg's youth, they still had been present'.

Limestone slab, 15 cm thick. The obverse, which appears to be severely abraded by footsteps, probably is 'self-smooth'. One of the narrow sides is convex lengthwise and forms a section of a circle with a radius of 2.8 m. Across its full width, this side features shallow, parallel, carved grooves of about 3 cm width: moving left from the right corner, there first are four vertical grooves covering a 15 cm long section of the stone, then five horizontal (28 cm), eight vertical (26 cm), five horizontal (26 cm), eight vertical (25 cm), and finally four horizontal grooves (29 cm). Both of the short narrow sides form acute angles towards the long side just described and are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse. The chord between the corners of the convex side is 148 cm long; the stone's width in the middle is 51 cm.

III. In loco. Figs 527, 528.

Fragment of a picture stone that since 1927 is kept in the garden of the estate belonging to Mr Harry Andersson in Tuna. According to a statement, the fragment was found during the conversion of a stone bridge on the road Tystebols–Västris. In 1940, M. Stenberger very kindly provided the following information as well as photographs of the fragment:

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse is smooth and without any traces of decoration. The narrow sides are rounded towards the reverse, which is knobbly. The fragment's height now is 58 cm. The head is 41.5 cm wide, the neck 30.5 cm.

527. Stenkyrka Tystebols III. Obverse.

528. Stenkyrka Tystebols III. Reverse.

Tingstäde Kirche [church]. I–XX.

I. In loco. Fig. 533.

Fragment of a large picture stone that is inserted as the middle step, with the obverse facing upwards, into the stairs outside of the tower portal. It was first observed in 1913 by FN.

Limestone slab, 17.5 cm thick at the south end (closest to the sail), 24 cm at the other end. The obverse is severely damaged by footsteps. Of the original narrow sides, no trace survives. The straight side facing outwards is 267 cm long.

Of the decoration, only a small number of broad, now very shallow lines remain that mainly belong to a sail with rhombic pattern.

The drawing, after a sketch by FN, reproduces only the part of the stone now visible. In fact, a little more survives at the coarser end (furthest away from the sail), | [131] which probably was very close the picture stone's root.

533. Tingstäde I. 1/20.

II. In loco. Fig. 534.

Fragment that is integrated, as the second step from the bottom in the lower part of the tower stairs, with its obverse facing upwards. Just as No. III, it was observed in 1913 by E. Lundmark and GG.

Limestone slab, just over 20 cm thick. The obverse is hewn flat and for the most part now very much abraded. The narrow side facing outwards is more than 60 cm long and hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse for a width of up to 20 cm, with an almost 3 cm wide chamfer in between.

Of the decoration, the remains of two shallow, carved grooves can be made out along the chamfer and a small section of the corona of a large roundel in the field. The inner spandrels between the corona's circles are chiselled slightly.

534. Tingstäde II. 3/20.

III. In loco. Fig. 532.

Fragment that is integrated as the seventh step from the bottom in the lower part of the tower stairs, with its obverse facing upwards. It probably was part of the same picture stone as No. II.

Limestone slab, 16.5 cm thick. The obverse is uneven now and severely damaged by footsteps. The narrow side facing outwards is about 60 cm long | [132] and was hewn flat, and just as the one of No. II had a chamfer towards the obverse, but it is slightly convex lengthwise, which suggests that this side forms part of the picture stone's top. The larger part of this narrow side, however, has been refashioned, probably in order to remove the marks of weathering.

Of the decoration, now only a curved line is visible that probably belongs to a border with spiral or band pattern or a similar motif along the stone's upper edge.

532. Tingstäde III. 1/6.

IV. In loco. Fig. 535.

Fragment that is integrated as the eighth step from the bottom in the lower part of the tower stairs, with its obverse facing upwards. It might have been a part of the same picture stone as Nos II and III.

Limestone slab, 19 cm thick. The obverse is smooth and now abraded by footsteps. The narrow side facing outwards is 63.5 cm long, uneven, and possibly damaged, in which case the chamfer, which now is visible only for a width of up to slightly more than 1 cm, might have matched those of Nos II and III.

The decoration consists of a slightly chiselled groove close to the chamfer, part of a field with a rhombic pattern, in which every second rhombus is chiselled, and a roundel that was filled with crescent fields, every second of which was chiselled. The roundel was surrounded by a ring with a width of 30 cm, which was drawn out at both the top and bottom sides into acute-angled triangles with slightly chiselled centres.

535. Tingstäde IV. 3/20.

V. In loco. Fig. 536.

Fragment that is integrated as the eleventh step from the bottom in the lower part of the tower stairs, with its obverse facing upwards.

Limestone slab, 20 cm thick. The obverse is hewn flat and now severely damaged by footsteps. The narrow side facing outwards is 75 cm long and nicely hewn flat for a width of up to 17 cm; like Nos II and III, it has a broad chamfer towards the obverse, for which reason this fragment possibly could have belonged together with Nos II and III. The narrow side is considerably weathered – as can be expected, as the convex curvature in the longitudinal direction suggests that the fragment represents part of a picture stone's top.

The decoration consists of three broad, slightly chiselled grooves along the chamfer as well as, further in, two undulating bands separated by a groove. These undulating bands appear to have been formed exclusively by carved lines, without chiselled areas inside or outside of them.

536. Tingstäde V. 1/8.

VI. In loco. Fig. 537.

Fragment that is integrated as the twelfth step from the bottom in the lower part of the tower stairs, with its obverse facing upwards.

Limestone slab, 14.5 cm thick. The obverse is hewn smooth and now severely abraded by footsteps. The narrow side facing outwards is 74.5 cm long, slightly convex longitudinally,

and hewn at right angles towards the obverse. Between obverse and narrow side, there is a chamfer.

Of the decoration, only insignificant remains of carved lines can be made out that hint at a border running along the narrow side. The fragment is of the same type as Nos II, III, and V, but it is not clear whether it possibly represents the top of a picture stone or rather of a kerbstone that was grouped with others around a mound.

537. Tingstäde VI. 1/8.

VII. In loco. Fig. 541.

Fragment that is integrated as the second lintel stone from the bottom in the lowest part of the tower stairs, with its obverse facing vertically towards the west.

Limestone slab, 13.5 cm thick. The obverse is smooth, probably hewn. The narrow side facing downwards, which likely formed the right side of the picture stone, partly was reworked when it was incorporated into the masonry. Originally, it probably was hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a slightly more than 1 cm wide chamfer in between. Lengthwise, this narrow side was concave.

The decoration is executed with carved lines and slightly chiselled background fields. The two grooves running along the chamfer, every second of the crescent fields forming the inside of the roundel (about 86 cm in diameter), and the spandrels of the roundel's corona are chiselled. The roundel's double contours and the few discernable remains of the lower limits of the picture stone's upper horizontal border, as well as the band pattern in this border are executed exclusively with lines.

The drawing, made according to calculations and measurements by FN and a sketch by GG, hardly represents the whole size of the fragment.

541. Tingstäde VII. 3/20.

VIII. In loco. Fig. 538.

Fragment that is integrated as the top lintel stone of the south wall of the tower stairs, close to the corner at the west wall, with its obverse facing downwards. | [133]

Limestone slab, 14 cm thick. The obverse is quite even. The narrow side facing outwards, which was damaged during the installation of an iron beam, is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a 1.5 cm wide chamfer in between; it is visible for a length of 82 cm. Lengthwise, it is slightly convex.

The decoration is composed of two grooves running along the chamfer and a parallel zigzag band with rounded points, all of it with slightly chiselled surfaces.

The fragment possibly is a piece of a mound's kerbstone rather than of a picture stone.

538. Tingstäde VIII. 1/8.

IX. In loco. Fig. 539.

Fragment that obviously is a piece of a mound's kerbstone and that is integrated as the third lintel stone from the bottom, with the obverse facing downwards, in that part of the tower stairs that leads through the west wall (close to the southwest corner).

Limestone slab, 18 cm thick. It is fashioned incompletely on both the obverse and the narrow side, which is slightly convex longitudinally, at right angles towards the obverse, and

visible for a length of up to 85 cm. Whether there was a chamfer between obverse and narrow side, is unclear. | [134]

The decoration merely consists of one slightly chiselled groove on the obverse that is running parallel to the narrow side.

The drawing, made after a sketch by FN, only reproduces the part of the stone that is visible today.

539. Tingstäde IX. 1/8.

X. In loco. Fig. 540.

Fragment that obviously belongs together with No. VIII and probably is a piece of a mound's kerbstone rather than of a picture stone. It is integrated, with its obverse facing upwards, as the second step from the top in the outside staircase formed by stones jutting out of the masonry of the west wall of the tower and located above those parts of the tower stairs that are entirely enclosed in the masonry and contain Nos II–IX.

Limestone slab, 16 cm thick. The obverse is hewn smooth and now abraded by footsteps. The longer of the narrow sides facing outwards is visible for a length of 45 cm and slightly convex longitudinally. It is hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with a chamfer in between.

The decoration is of the same style as that on No. VIII, but here, the border is defined by at least two grooves along the edge of the stone's short narrow side facing towards the east.

540. Tingstäde X. 1/8.

XI. In loco. Fig. 542.

Fragment that is integrated, with the obverse facing upwards, as top step in the same outside staircase as No. X.

Limestone slab, 18.5 cm thick. The obverse is hewn smooth and now severely abraded by footsteps. The narrow side facing anyone walking up the staircase juts out of the masonry for a length of 40 cm and represents the left vertical side of the original picture stone. The narrow side facing east, which once formed the picture stone's top, survives to a length of 33 cm. The first-mentioned narrow side is slightly concave longitudinally, while the picture stone's top edge is convex to a higher degree. Both sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, with chamfers in between.

The decoration consists of carved lines in the roundel and its corona as well as slightly chiselled fields that form two grooves along the chamfers of the surviving narrow sides and fill every second of the roundel's crescent fields as well as the inner spandrels between the corona's circles. The roundel's diameter is 22.5 cm, not counting the corona.

The drawing, made after a sketch by FN, only shows the part of the stone that is jutting out of the masonry.

542. Tingstäde XI. 1/5.

XII. In loco. Fig. 543.

Fragment, probably of a kerbstone of a mound, that is integrated, with the obverse facing downwards, as the west lintel stone in the hatch between the tower and the nave's attic.

Limestone slab, up to 16 cm thick. Seen from the west, it is visible for a length of up to 85 cm. The obverse probably is 'self-smooth'; the narrow side facing west is slightly convex

longitudinally and in the main hewn at right angles towards the obverse, but it is characterised by shallow, about 1 inch wide grooves running lengthwise and separated from the obverse by an about 1 cm wide chamfer.

The decoration of the obverse appears to be limited to two slightly chiselled grooves, each about 1 cm wide, one of which runs along the chamfer, and the other runs parallel to the first at a distance of 20 cm.

The drawing, made after a sketch by FN, only shows the part of the obverse visible from the hatch.

543. Tingstäde XII. 1/8.

XIII. In loco. Fig. 544.

Fragment, probably of a kerbstone of a mound, that is integrated, with the obverse facing downwards, as the east lintel stone in the hatch between the tower and the nave attic, next to No. XII.

Limestone slab, 18 cm thick; seen from the east, it is visible for a length of 115 cm. The obverse | [135] probably is 'self-smooth'; the narrow side facing east is slightly convex longitudinally and hewn for a width of up to 16 cm. In the main, it is hewn at right angles towards the obverse, features slightly concave, 1 inch wide grooves running lengthwise, and is separated from the obverse by a 1.5 cm wide chamfer.

The decoration of the obverse consists of a framing border that is defined both on the inside and the outside by two or three shallow grooves, perhaps with a zigzag band formed by double grooves running between them.

544. Tingstäde XII. 1/8.

XIV. In loco.

Apart from the stones mentioned above, numerous narrow sides of stones jutting out from the masonry can be observed, each with a design of slightly concave, 1 inch wide grooves. Those narrow sides also usually catch the eye in that they are slightly convex longitudinally, as is to be expected from kerbstones of burial mounds. They particularly are encountered in the old roof structure of the nave's west gable, which later was heightened into the tower's east wall, but several also occur in the same outside stairs at the inner wall of the west tower wall in which Nos X and XI are integrated.

The grooves of some stones continuously run in the narrow sides' longitudinal direction, those of other stones alternately run lengthwise and crosswise.

XV. GF C 2639. Fig. 545.

Fragment that was observed in 1914 by fil. lic. Efraim Lundmark on the church floor, together with Nos XVI–XIX, all of which were removed from the nave's west gable wall during the construction of a chimney. In the same year, all those fragments were taken to GF.⁶

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse seems to have been 'self-smooth', but now is quite knobbly. At the narrowest edge of the parallelepipedic fragment, there are the 14 cm

⁶ In 1920, several other stones were transferred to GF that came from the same part of the roof masonry as stones Nos XV–XIX together with the note that they represented fragments of picture stones. They were entered in the inventory sheet as Nos C 4645–4658. They surely display – at least in part – a trimming at their edges characteristic for the purpose they served in the masonry. I was not able, however, to find clear proof for the notion that these stones represent fragments of picture stones.

long remains of an original narrow side that is hewn smooth at approximately right angles towards the obverse, albeit also slightly convex crosswise. The reverse is raw and unworked. Measured from the narrow side, in the cross direction, the piece is 57 cm long, and at a right angle towards this line, the maximum width is 33 cm.

The decoration appears to have been executed in the same rough manner as on fragment No. XVI – it might be imagined that both were part of the same stone –, but it was damaged when a large part of the obverse roughly was chiselled off, probably in order to fit the piece into the masonry. Close to the narrow side, remains of a broad framing border can be made out.

545–547. Tingstäde XV, XVI, XVIII.

545. XV. C. 1/6.

546. XVI. 2/9.

547. XVIII. 3/20.

XVI. GF C 2639. Fig. 546.

Fragment that was found together with No. XV and other pieces.

Limestone slab, up to 10 thick. The obverse seems to have been ‘self-smooth’. Of the original narrow sides no trace survives. The reverse is raw and unworked. The | [136] diagonals of the rhombic fragment are 35 cm and 42 cm long, respectively.

Of the decoration, part of a chequered sail survives, of which every other rectangle is chiselled. Also, several narrow, intersecting bands (sheet ropes?) can be seen in a chiselled background field. Details cannot be established with any certainty anymore.

XVII. GF C 2639. Figs 4, 204 e.

Fragment that was found together with No. XV and others.

Limestone slab, about 10 cm thick. The obverse probably is ‘self-smooth’ and slightly curved. The rectilinear, 42 cm long section of one narrow side is hewn flat at an acute angle towards the obverse, with a 1 cm wide chamfer in between. The reverse is raw and unworked. The maximum width of the fragment is 40.5 cm.

The decoration consists of a slightly chiselled, up to 14 mm wide groove running slightly more than 1 cm inside the chamfer, and of a row (i.e. two complete and the front part of a third) of s-shaped ‘dolphins’ chiselled in the same manner, just inside of the groove. In the field inside of this border, the pointed terminal of another chiselled figure can be discerned.

4. Tingstäde XVII.

204 e.

XVIII. GF C 2639. Fig. 547.

Fragment of a picture stone that was found together with No. XV and others.

Limestone slab, 10 cm thick. The obverse presumably is ‘self-smooth’. Between two approximately horizontal broken edges, the fragment preserves sections of the stone’s two narrow sides, one of them 25 cm long, the other 33 cm, which were hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse and rounded towards the back. The fragment most likely is part of the head of a picture stone. If this assumption was correct, this head’s top arch must have been unusually high and narrow. The surviving width is 48–58 cm, the height 35 cm.

Of the decoration, about 10 cm wide | [137] framing borders with band pattern and partly chiselled fields can be detected, which today, however, hardly allow a clear idea of the original imagery.

XIX. GF C 2639. Fig. 548.

Fragment found together with No. XV and others.

Limestone slab, up to 16 cm thick. The obverse is almost flat and probably worked. The reverse is raw and unworked. Of the narrow sides, no trace survives. The fragment is almost rectangular; it preserves approximately 57 cm of the picture stone's height and 29 cm of its width.

The decoration consists of a part of a large roundel, which had a diameter of about 54 cm. Its centre is partitioned into crescent fields, every second of which is chiselled slightly. Outside of the double boundary line, there is a corona formed by a row of small circles that are broken on their outsides and touch each other. The spandrels between them and the large roundel are chiselled.

There also is a part of a smaller roundel, which probably had a diameter of about 27 cm. In it, chiselled fields can be made out that alternately are of a triangular and an ogival shape set radially.

Finally, the insignificant remains of another figure survive, which probably represents the serpentine, curved frame of another roundel, presumably of the same size as the last one described here.

548. Tingstäde XIX. C. 1/9.

XX. Lost. Fig. 549.

In PAS Saml. IV, p. 262, FN found the drawing from which he had made the printing plate that was used here for fig. 549. For a finding place, only 'Tingstäde' is recorded. FN assumed that the stone had been found in the cemetery (like the runestones L 1718 and 1719, CS Runinskr. 43 and 44) and perhaps was the same that – according to information provided by an elderly man in 1919 – had been standing in the cemetery and had the shape of a picture stone, but later disappeared after it had been blown over in a severe storm.

The drawing in question represents a quite careful copy of an image on sheet 70 b in Wallin's 'Analecta' Vol. I. There, too, 'Tingstäde' is the only location given. That the stone really once was located in the cemetery could perhaps be supported by the fact that Wallin in 'Runographia', p. 126, claims to have seen two runic monuments there in 1744 and also makes the promise (which he never kept) to discuss them in a supplement.

The original drawing was made on a sheet of grid paper that gives the stone's maximum width as 55 cm, its height as approximately 70 cm. A comparison shows that PAS copied his model quite faithfully (while rendering the narrowing at the neck too strongly, however). Also, it can be pointed out that the boundary lines of the outer inscribed ribbon are shown in the older drawing as running a short distance beyond the first rune (i).

As these differences are of no significant importance, I did not deem it necessary to have a new printing plate made after Wallin's drawing, but instead content myself with the one produced earlier after the copy made by PAS, which is the basis of Brate's interpretation further down.

Regarding the runic inscription, Erik Brate on 3 March 1920 in a letter to FN wrote the following:

The inscription consists mainly of names. Possibly, already the letters **ir** form the end of a name and **ia ... ur** the remains | [138] of another, as the third clearly appears to be **aupripr**,

which is documented as a woman's name D 8°, 54, D I, 117 Furby, Giresta parish, Uppland, but a man's name of the same spelling, albeit different pronunciation, is also possible. After the space, where probably there is no carving due to the stone's texture, there follows the name **purfriþr**, the second þ of which looks like k k, which likely is a misreading. The name appears as a man's name in acc. sing. m. **purfriþ** Ög. 155, and acc. sing. **purfriþe** Ög 235. This probably is followed by **þir**, 'de', and the initial **r** of the verb for 'raised'.

The second, inner row begins with the end of a name, **-alt**, acc. sing., that probably belongs to a name ending in **-valdr**, as in the same loop occurs **rakualtr**, *Ragvaldr*, and after the name of the deceased **-alt**, there is **fapur · sin**, 'his father'. The following **s** is, I suppose, a misreading of **in**, 'but, and', which frequently introduces a subsequent sentence in an inscription. Here, this probably means that Ragvald – as well as others in a different family relationship than that of sons – took part in the erection of the stone for **-alt**. It appears that **kuf-** is the beginning of a name adjunct to Ragvald, e.g. Gudfast, which is carved acc. sing. **kufast** Ög. 163.

With all the reservation expressed in the foregoing, which is necessitated by the incomplete reading of the inscription, I would like to suggest a reading and interpretation as follows:

-ir ia ... ur auffriþr þurfriþr þir r — — alt fapur · sin in rakualtr · kuf-

(Name), (Name)-ur, Audfrid, Torfrid, they (raised this stone after e.g. Gunnv)ald, their father, and Raguald, Gudf(ast after their brother).

549. Tingstäde XX.

Tofta Smågårda.

In situ. Figs 551, 552.

Picture stone, located to the west of Ragnvalds farmstead, next to one of the cairns in the eastern area of a grave field about 500 m north of the fishing village of Gnisvärd, on land owned by Oscar Nilsson in Smågårda. It was found in 1922 by J. Nihlén and at that time was almost toppled over, but with the stone's head still free off the ground. In 1923, on behalf of National Antiquarian A. Edle, it was set upright again at the same spot. The obverse, which was turned downwards when the stone was leaning over, was facing towards the east, away from the cairn, the kerb of which almost touched the edge of the stone's reverse. South of the picture stone, at a distance of 80 cm, measured edge to edge, there stands erected a pointed fieldstone of 75 cm height; its width at its base is about 50 cm along the line north–south, 40 cm along the line east–west. Cf. the photograph fig. 552, taken from the northeast.

Limestone slab, about 20 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth', the narrow sides are rounded. The reverse is raw and unworked. Above ground, the stone's width is 100 cm; its overall height now is 175 cm, the height of the head formerly more than 75 cm. The neck is 93 cm wide, the base 120 cm.

No remains of decoration have survived.

551. Tofta Smågårda.

552. Tofta Smågårda.

Vall Kirchhof [cemetery].

Lost. Fig. 550.

PAS Ber. 1864, p. 322.

This stone was described in 1864 as ‘memorial stone (without image and inscription, freestanding near the north cemetery wall), 3 ells and 12 inches (= 208 cm) high, 1 ell 16 in. (= 99 cm) wide (at the broadest place, at the bottom), and 8 to 9 in. (about 20 cm) thick’.

An accompanying, very small-scale drawing reproduced the stone’s outlines. This drawing corresponds to the sketch of a picture stone in the cemetery at Vall made by FN in 1880(?) to such an extent | [139] that in all probability one and the same stone is referred to. FN specified the dimensions as follows: total length 222 cm, width at the base 94 cm, at the neck 67 cm, between the corners of the head 74 cm, height of the head 50 cm, thickness 14 cm.

The material was limestone, of course.

After 1880, this stone could not be found again.

550. Vall K. 1/20.

Vallstena Vallstenarum.

SHM 14127. Figs 16, 204 d, 553.

According to information collected by GG in 1879 (ATA), this stone was found about 5 years earlier by ‘a workman by the name of Nygren, one of the worst treasure diggers in Vallstenarum, in the part of the grave field surrounding his house, namely near the path just south of Vallstena church’. The stone rested ‘in the same level as the ground surface and not deeper than that it was just covered by earth. The obverse was facing downwards. Nothing else was found with the stone, but close by (probably in some nearby grave) “sword fragments” were encountered’. At the instigation of County Secretary Hambræus, the stone hereupon was erected at the same spot. ‘During the survey of the stone, a piece of the lower part is said to have been broken off, but reportedly, no figures had been noticed on it’.

‘The part of the grave field at Vallstenarum where the curious stone lay, is perhaps the most looted of the whole, formerly magnificent area. Here, no stone has been left unturned, everything was torn open and destroyed; everywhere are seen the bleaching bones of humans and animals, dug-up deposits of burnt bone fragments, between which frequently shards of clay pots are noticed that were tossed aside by the looters as worthless; also, an occasional piece of iron etc. is found there. The graves are remarkable, as several of them are made of huge blocks of granite, some of which are 5–6 feet long and of corresponding width; sadly, they were unable to check the wild lust for profit. In one such grave it was where last autumn a human skeleton and (to its south) a horse skeleton were found, and with them was made the beautiful find of a sword with a hilt made of bronze, silver, and gold, and inlaid with garnet stones, which is discussed in Mbl. 1878, p. 776. This grave was situated 35–50 paces west–northwest of the decorated stone.’

Limestone slab, 12–16 cm thick. The obverse is almost flat in many places, but here and there also pitted and flaked, both before and after the execution of the decoration. The narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse for a width of up to 12 cm and separated from it by an about 1.5 cm wide chamfer that has a more obtuse angle towards the obverse than towards the narrow side. The reverse is raw and unworked. At the bottom, the width is 74 cm, at the top now 89 cm, originally almost 100 cm. A piece of the lower part of

the body and the root are missing. The former height above ground probably was at least 175 cm.

The decoration is sketched out in thin, carved lines. Afterwards, all the fields in the framing, in the roundel, in the bodies of humans and animals, as well as in the men's shields were chiselled in their entirety, but only to a maximum depth of 0.5 mm. The roundel's diameter is 56 cm, not counting the four projections.

16. Vallstena Vallstenarum.

204 d.

553. Vallstena Vallstenarum. Cf. 16.

Vänge Bjärges.

O. V. Wennersten in 'Gotl. Allehanda' (12.11.1914) mentions recumbent kerbstones not only in Linde parish, but also from Bjärges, where there are said to be several graves, one of which yielded finds from the Roman Iron Age, another produced a trepanned skull.

Västerhejde Suderbys.

In situ. Figs 221, 554, 560.

PAS Saml. III, p. 498.

This stone stands, with its obverse towards the west, about 150 m south of the dwelling house on the crest of a ridge of land running north-south that is completely cultivated. Though a number of stones from the field have been collected around the picture stone, it can be assumed that it had been erected in the natural surface of the ground, without a mound surrounding it. Regardless, PAS in 1866 drew the stone as if it was standing on top of a small mound. In any case, the phrase 'standing on a mound on Hājneäkur' occurring in the following text does not necessarily have to refer directly to an artificial mound, and in 1910, FN mentioned: 'On the west side, there is a wild service tree, and around this tree as well as around the stone, many stones have been piled up. The stone probably is standing in its original place. It is tilted strongly towards the east now. The stone stands in a place that rises high over the surrounding landscape.' The obverse faced towards W 10° S.

Although the stone was leaning backwards as early as 1866, the view was taken that over the years it had been pushed even more into a leaning position by the strong wild service tree [German 'Elsebeere']. As a consequence, FN had the tree cut down in 1911 and | [140] the stone set up vertically again. This revealed that a large part of the stone pile around the picture stone (especially on the west side, up to a distance of 1.5 m from the stone) had come there in later times. 'But in the ground close to it, the picture stone had been wedged with stones to a depth of 60 cm; towards the east, the stone filling did not extend further away from the stone than about 50 cm. The stone sat 70 cm deep in the earth. At the stone's north end, on the west side between the loose stones, there lay a round, flat limestone flake that obviously was hewn. At one place, a piece was missing, and therefore it cannot be decided with any certainty whether the flake was completely circular or instead could have been the upper part of a very small picture stone. The diameter is 28 cm, the thickness 4–8 cm. One side is smooth, the other rough and uneven. A dressed, spherical cobble with a diameter of 8 cm lay on the

stone's west side, in a depth of 40 cm below ground. There are no grinding areas on this sphere. Towards the west, a stone slab stood next to the picture stone's bottom. Originally, it had been very close to the picture stone, but the wild service tree had pushed itself between them and separated them. On the lower edge of this stone, in a depth of 65 cm, a small piece of a clay vessel was found as well as a piece of charcoal. Unburnt animal bones were scattered here and there in the stone filling [end of quote here?].

Limestone slab, up to 33 cm thick. The obverse is smooth and weathered, especially on the right side. The narrow sides are rounded towards the back, and the reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's height above ground is about 2.8 m. The head is 85 cm high and 105 cm wide. The width of the neck is 92 cm, that of the base 152 cm.

The decoration, which now – apart from the part of the sail's rhombic pattern – is very vague and unclear, is executed in thin, carved lines and by slightly chiselled background fields.

The field inside of a broad framing border with band pattern appears to have been divided into panels below a horizontal border at the neck as well as into two more panels at the head. The bottommost of these panels is filled by a ship with towering stems and a large sail with rhombic pattern (over a row of waves with whitecaps?). In the panel closely above the horizontal border, a procession of walking men can be made out, and just above them, there are the forelegs and the belly of a horse.

221. The stone in Västerhejde Suderbys seen from the west. Photo: H. Faith-Ell, 1940.

554. Västerhejde Suderbys. Cf. 221, 560.

560. Västerhejde Suderbys. Cf. 221, 554.

Västkinde Kirche [church]. I–IV.

I. In loco. Fig. 561.

Kerbstone of a mound, integrated into a wall, with the obverse facing downwards, as the lintel of the tower's hatch leading to the attic above the nave. It was first observed by E. Lundmark in 1914.

Limestone slab, up to 20 cm thick. The obverse is smoother than elsewhere (due to being hewn?) on a belt of about 20 cm width close to the carefully hewn narrow side, which is slightly convex longitudinally (radius approximately 3.3 m). This side faces inwards towards the wall's core, and accordingly is visible only for a length of 95 cm, corresponding to the width of the hatch, while the other narrow side is buried in the eastern wall. Like the stones | [141] in its vicinity, it has been flattened secondarily. This edge is 154 cm long. The reverse is raw and unworked.

The obverse is separated from the originally hewn narrow side by a chamfer, which is accompanied by two slightly chiselled grooves.

The drawing, prepared after calculations and measurements by GN, reproduces only the part of the obverse that is visible through the hatch. The stone is of the same type as No. IV.⁷

561. Västkinde I.

II. In loco. Fig. 556.

⁷ The second lintel from the inside in the wall opening from the tower to the southern side gallery appears to be a curb stone of the same type, albeit with the 'self-smooth' reverse facing downwards.

Fragment, serving as the outside threshold of the gate to the south side of the penitence cell (of the tower).

Limestone slab, secondarily reworked into a rectangular shape. It is 13 cm thick, 67 cm long, and 34 cm wide. The obverse, which, especially in the middle, is severely abraded by footsteps, has two parallel lines that are slightly curved lengthwise (corresponding to a radius of slightly more than 5 m) and run along one of the fragment's long edges, which unfortunately has been reworked into a rectilinear shape. Within these lines, a carved spiral line can be seen on the right that probably represents the remains of a continuous border, as faint remains of another spiral are discernable in an identical position relative to the original outer edges of the fragment's other short side. In all likelihood, the fragment is part of a curb stone of a mound.

556. Västkinde II.

III. GF Dep. c 416. Fig. 555.

This stone was found by FN in 1913, lying on the cemetery wall just south of the western entrance door.

Limestone slab, up to 14 cm thick. The obverse is reasonably smooth, but unhewn. Both vertical edges appear to have been roughly flattened at right angles towards the obverse, but of the original left narrow side, nowadays only a small part remains, close to the broken-off upper left corner. Otherwise, the stone is defined on the left by a recent, roughly hewn narrow side. At the upper right corner, there is a distinct, right-angled crack (next to it, the upper part of the vertical edge is slightly damaged). The top, the contour of which is most likely to have corresponded to that on the stone *Ardre Petsarve I*, has been treated like the vertical sides. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 113 cm, of which 72 cm are accounted for by the section above the root. The width is 59 cm.

Of the decoration, only a number of insignificant lines are preserved that probably represent a watercraft with rounded, towering stems and a sail with square pattern. Close below the keel, two horizontal lines of the border can be seen. The background field is chiselled.

555. Västkinde III.

IV. In loco. Fig. 14.

In 1932, this stone leaned against the inner side of the eastern wall, about 15 m south of the northeast corner of the cemetery.

Limestone slab, on average up to 15 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and probably slightly hewn close to one of its narrow sides, which is hewn smooth at right angles towards the obverse for a width of up to 11 cm. Between this narrow side and the obverse, there is a chamfer of 1 cm width. This narrow side is slightly convex lengthwise (with 8 cm height to a chord of 191 cm; this is equivalent to a radius of slightly more than 5.5 m). The two narrow sides, which are approximately at right angles to this, also are hewn smooth. The reverse is raw and undressed. The slab is 55 cm wide in the middle and 40 cm at the corners. | [142]

The obverse is decorated with two shallow grooves, each 1 cm wide, the first of which runs 1.5 cm inwards from the chamfer, the other 1.7 cm inwards from the first groove. These grooves bend off at right angles, at one of the corners at least, but probably at both.

14. Västkinde IV.

Västkinde Björkome. I–II.

I. SHM 7570. Figs 7, 10, 204 r, 562.

FN 1903, p. 146.

This stone was found by FN in 1883 when it served as a floor slab in the culvert under the 'Stenbro' bridge (1 km south of the church, mark 45.7 on the topographical map 1:100,000, sheet Visby, 1890). It was transferred to SHM in the same year. Presumably, it originally stood in the nearby grave field.

Limestone slab, 9–13 cm thick. The obverse in the main is 'self-smooth', but rough and uneven, and possibly hewn in some places before being decorated. The left narrow side survives to a length of 64 cm and is curved inwards slightly more than 0.5 cm lengthwise, most clearly towards the upper end. The right narrow side survives to a length of up to 75 cm and is curved inwards 0.5 cm lengthwise. Both narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse, in places for their entire width (9 cm at the very bottom on the left side). They are separated from the obverse by a chamfer of about 1 cm width. The stone's width between the surviving parts of the narrow sides is approximately 68 cm.

The decoration is executed with carved lines of up to 5 mm width and 1 mm depth and chiselled background fields of equal depth in the borders, small roundels, and every second of the crescent fields of the large roundel. In the 7 cm wide framing borders, a stylised tendril is shown, with a zigzag-shaped stem and alternately emerging 'leaves'. At the top of the field, a large roundel can be seen, the diameter of which was approximately 56 cm, and below it, two smaller roundels with a diameter | [143] of 22 cm and 19 cm, respectively, that both feature spiral decorations. They are connected by an s-shaped band. At the bottom, there is a watercraft that is defined only by a line for the railing (which strongly curves upward at both ends), five oars, two steering oars, and the contours of a high 'cabin'.

7. Västkinde Björkume I. Cf. 10.

10. Västkinde Björkume I. Cf. 7.

204 r.

562. Västkinde Björkume I. 1/10. Cf. 7, 10.

II. In loco. Fig. 563.

This stone was encountered, with its obverse upwards, as a lintel stone in the northern corner of the culvert under the 'Malmsbro' bridge that in the area of Björkome carried the so-called 'prästväg' (priest's way) (between the churches of Västkinde and Bro) over a stream, not quite 300 m southeast of the place where the same stream passes under 'stenbro' bridge (see No. I). The stone was reported in 1883 by workman Lars Kollberg.

Limestone slab, 18–20 cm thick. The obverse is smooth, the stone's upper end faces north and is uneven and probably reworked secondarily. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total length is 2.7 m.

Of the decoration, no traces appear to have survived.

The drawing was made after a drawing prepared by FN in 1918. In those days, it apparently was easier to examine the stone than it is today.

563. Västkinde Björkume II. 1/20.

Västkinde Butter.

GF C 5179. Figs 65, 564.

Fragment that represents the head of a picture stone. It was found at the beginning of our century by W. Blaire Bruce on a field several hundred metres north of Skälsö, close to the beach.

Limestone slab, up to 8 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth' and quite curved; the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles towards the obverse. The reverse is uneven, but for the greater part formed by a split surface. The maximum width of the fragment is 43 cm, its height is 40 cm.

It is decorated with thin, carved lines and a background field chiselled about 1 mm deep. The imagery inside a framing border with a simplified twisted cord pattern was interpreted by FN and OS – when a broken-off piece that later was lost still was in place – in the manner shown in fig. 564. It may be more probable, however, that the intention was to depict an elk(?), with powerful antlers reaching back all the way to the root of the tail. From the mouth, the ornamental rendering of a tongue hangs down. Several triangular shapes protrude from the background field.

65. Västkinde Butter.

564. Västkinde Butter. C. 1/5. Cf. 65.

Västkinde Vis. I–II.

FN 1903 p. 151.

In a field approximately 300 m north-northeast of Vis gård (farm) and approximately 400 m north-northwest of the crossroads about east of the farm, No. I still is standing in well-preserved, albeit weathered condition, with the obverse facing towards E 20° S. In 1883, FN examined the small, uncultivated 'hill' surrounding this stone. The 'Körbsärsåker' around it is said to have been a meadow not too long before. The investigation revealed that the earth of the hill's top was blackened with ash and that underneath were cobbles, including some of considerable size close to the picture stone. In the layer of ash, which was up to 70 cm deep, several relics were found: a bronze belt mount, rivets and other objects made of iron, fragments of a bone comb etc. (Viking Age).

The former owner of the farm reported that once, when he tried to prop up the stone slab, he had observed in front of it a small stone cist containing ash(?) and bones.

FN also had heard that reportedly, there once was another picture stone at the site and that its root still had been encountered during ploughing. An excavation brought this root to light, which was standing in a straight line with No. I, at a distance of 1.2 m to the south/southwest, tilted towards the north and extending 65 cm into the earth. Next to it, at its southern, smoother side, there stood another vertical, thin stone slab. In a depth of 40 cm, in front of the south face of the rougher slab, a large iron drill was found. Between the bones that had been collected during the excavation and which were partly burnt, partly unburned, there also was, among other objects, a ribbon of silver wire embroidery (cf. Birka III, p. 114). | [144]

I. In situ. Fig. 559.

Limestone slab, up to 30 cm thick. The obverse appears to have been smooth, but is severely weathered, and the larger part of the right side of its head, from a line running diagonally downwards across its face, is flaked off. The narrow sides are rounded towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. The stone's total height is 2.8 m, of which 2.15 m are now above ground. The head is 75 cm high and 90 cm wide. The neck is 75 cm wide, the base 1 m.

Of the decoration, only very insignificant remains of a border's broad, interwoven pattern survive.

559. Västkinde Vis. I.

II. In situ.

Limestone slab, 20 cm thick and approximately 1.2 cm wide, that supposedly represents the base of a picture stone that was broken off at the root and otherwise completely lost. It is buried 65 cm deep in the ground.

Väte Gullarve.

GF C 1668. Fig. 78.

This picture stone was found around 1890 in a field during the digging of a ditch. It is said to have been approximately 1 m under the surface.

Limestone slab, about 23 cm thick. The obverse is 'self-smooth'; on the body's upper part, the narrow sides are hewn flat at right angles and rounded towards the back; elsewhere, they are chamfered towards the back. The reverse is raw and unworked. Surviving height 183 cm. The head is 96 cm wide, the neck 87 cm, and the base 92 cm.

The decoration was sketched out in thin lines using a sharp instrument and then partly widened into narrow carved lines with rounded bases. The background fields and every second square of the sail are chiselled slightly. The framing border is filled with an s-twisted cord pattern, which was first interpreted by GG. The field above the horizontal border appears to have been divided into two panels of equal height, but their imagery can no longer be identified. In the third panel, only the background field under the horse's belly is clearly visible, while the horseman and everything else can be discerned only vaguely. The details of the ship with its rounded stems and the chequered sail as well as of the waves beneath it also by no means are always clear.

78. Väte Gullarve.

Visby, S:t Hans Ruine [ruin]. I-II.

I. In loco. Fig. 558.

Hamner, J. W. and Widéen, H., Die Grabsteine der Ruinenkirche in Wisby, pp. 9 f.

Fragment of a cist stone (cf. I, p. 48), which was lying, with its obverse facing upwards, in the masonry of the demolished parts of the nave's west wall, below the northernmost window. It was first detected by Efraim Lundmark (Minnestenen I S:t Hans, Gotl. Allehanda 2.12.1914). — In 1939, it was removed from the masonry and set up in the adjoining ruin of S:t Per.

Limestone slab, 16–23 cm thick. The stone has been mutilated on three sides into a rectangle of 83 cm length and 52 cm width, with the secondary narrow sides hewn flat. Along the shorter of these edges, there is on the obverse an equally secondary groove. The obverse probably is 'self-smooth'. It is curved and severely abraded by footsteps. Of the original narrow sides no remains survive.

The fragment is decorated with carved lines with rounded bases and of by now rather varying width as well as with chiselled background fields within the 20 cm wide horizontal border, above which a horse's foot, a dog(?), and insignificant remains of other figures can be seen.

558. Visby S:t Hans I.

II. GF. Fig. 557.

Hamner, J. W. and Widéen, H., Die Grabsteine der Ruinenkirche in Wisby, p. 54, table I.

This stone was found in 1925 by Alfred Edle during excavations within the church ruin. The stone appears to have been placed there intact, if one is discounting undecorated parts of the root, but is now broken into several pieces, probably due to shifts of the masonry. It had been used, with its obverse upwards, as a floor slab in the narrow passage that leads through the church's external wall to the south-eastern corner of the northern side aisle. The bottommost stone of a spiral staircase that ran up from this passage protected a part of the decoration, while the rest has been abraded by footsteps almost completely.

Limestone slab, 19 cm thick. The length is 136 cm, of which 120 cm are accounted for by the part between the stone's top and the lower border of the decorations. The head is 67 cm wide, the neck 56.5, and the body 80 cm.

Within the band loop of the border, which is designed in a rich Runestone Style, runes had been carved; these do not reach the contour lines of the inscribed ribbon. All the runes' staves appear to be terminated by deep drill holes.

In the documentation by Ture Carlson, which was provided to us by Hamner, O. v. Friesen reads: munkair · auk · [ai?]nkair · þair · řa[istu] — — — þur · s — — — [r]unaR · al · rusta · auk · raisa · stai[n] — — — [aft?]iR · k[a?]ur · uina

Translation: Mungeir and E(?)ngeir, they erected — — — their (fa?)ther, — — — runes ... and erected the stone — — — after(?) Kar(?) ... | [145]

557. Visby S:t Hans II.

Visby, S:t Klemens Ruine [ruin].

SHM 14360. Fig. 565.

Hamner, J. W. and Widéen, H., Die Grabsteine der Ruinenkirche in Wisby, p. 53.

This stone was found by Emil Eckhoff during excavations in the ruins (see Emil Eckhoff, *S:t Clemens kyrka i Visby*, p. 160 and fig. 118). It was lying 'close to the outside of the northern wall of the nave of the first church, and about 3 m east of the western wall of the current nave. — — It lay flat on its back with the obverse facing upwards and with its upper edge slightly on top of the projecting foundation stones of the wall'. Eckhoff assumed that the stone had been erected on the churchyard of the first and second churches, but considered it not impossible that the stone already had been in its place even before the first church was built. By all appearances, this eventuality seems to be the most likely one.

Limestone slab, up to 16 cm thick. The obverse originally was 'self-smooth' and appears to have been corroded during the time the stone had been standing upright. The narrow sides are hewn at right angles to the obverse and chamfered towards the reverse. Height 144 cm; width of the head 75 cm, of the neck 65 cm, of the base 86 cm.

Of the decoration, only few lines survive that represent remains of a sail with a rhombic pattern and of the stone's bordering.

565. Visby, S:t Klemens. 3/40.