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A Group of Late Stone Age Slate Arrowheads from Northernmost Finland and Norway

During the recent excavations at the Late Stone Age site at Ala-Jalve in the Utsjoki commune (Finnish Lapland), slate points were found of a type hitherto virtually unknown in Finland (but see Carpelan 1963: 9–11). The points are small, mostly fragmentary, and have usually a shaft furrow and a concave base. Some fragments with an even base, a central flattening and facets also occur.

Parallels for the points can be found in the north Scandinavian material, where slate points occur abundantly throughout the Late Stone Age (e.g. Brøgger 1909: 58–59; Bagge 1923: 31; Gjessing 1942: 154–156, 160–174; Janson & Hvarfner 1960: fig. 60; Simonsen 1961: 271–377; Simonsen 1963: 9–108; Baudou 1977 passim). Counterparts have also been found east of Scandinavia, e.g. at Bolshe Olenij Ostrov in the Kola fjord (Shmidt 1930: fig. V: 6) and even as far as the Urals (Brjussow 1956: 84; Brjussow 1957: 189). The main distribution area, however, is clearly north Scandinavian, ranging from Trøndelag and Ångermanland in the south west to the Kola fjord in the north east, with no points occurring in Finland south of Inari.

Since the slate points form an interesting and not insignificant part of the assemblage at Ala-Jalve, it was considered worth while to take a closer look at this type of artifact from northern Scandinavia and, in particular, northernmost Finland and Norway, which is the closest area to the Ala-Jalve site itself. In this paper a basic classification of these particular points is presented.

Within the Late Stone Age slate points of Scandinavia, different groups can be defined. The most obvious differences occur at the base of the points, and have mainly to do with the hafting. Thus, the clearest difference is between points with and without a tang. In the tanged group, both barbed and unbarbed points occur.

The points without a tang can be further divided into 1) those with a rounded base, 2) those with an even or slightly convex base with distinctive corners, and 3) those with a concave or cleft base. Within the even based ones, two groups can be seen: the ones with a central flattening and facets, and the ones which have a rhomboid cross section and a triangular flattening at the base.

The latter group is generally known in northern Norway as the Nyelv type (Gjessing 1942: figs. 131–133, p. 163, 168–170) or, lately, the Pyheensilta/Nyelv type (e.g. E.T. Helskog 1983: 68). The former, together with the points with a concave or cleft base, fits into the definition of the Sandtorg/Sunderøy types by Gjessing (1942: 149–152, 172–174, figs. 108, 135–137). Thus, the points from Ala-Jalve also correspond to the definition of the Sandtorg/Sunderøy type. The Sandtorg type is defined as a spearhead whereas the Sunderøy type is an arrowhead. No definitive border line between the two is given, although the difference, naturally, lies in the size of the artifacts.

It is difficult to distinguish between spearheads and arrowheads. The difference is based on the length and, in particular, weight of the implements, but no generally accepted criteria have so far been created. Since a division has, however, been made by e.g. Gjessing (1942), and since spearheads of the Sandtorg type are fairly rare in the north Scandinavian material, this paper concentrates on arrowheads of the Sunderøy type.

To study this group, a sample of arrowheads with an even or a concave base and a shaft furrow or a central flattening with edge facets was collected at Tromsø Museum. All arrowheads which could be located in four days with the help of relevant literature were included (Gjessing 1935, Gjessing 1938a; Gjessing 1938b; Gjessing 1942; E.T. Helskog 1983; Nicolaissen 1921; Simonsen 1961; Simonsen 1963). Later, a few more points were added through a more detailed literature survey (Andreassen 1985; Simonsen 1968). These could not, however, in all cases be accurately measured.

The study area in Norway was restricted to the Finnmark and Troms counties. In Finland, the two northernmost communes, Inari and Utsjoki, were included. In this way, a sample of 21 sites with a total of 117 points and point fragments was compiled. The distribution of the sites can be seen on Map 1. It is worth noting that the excavated sites are concentrated in Finnmark and Finnish Lapland, while none of the arrowheads from Troms come from excavations. This will, of course, affect the amount of points per site and also the possibilities of variation and the distribution of different types. The distribution of finds also shows that the emphasis of research has been on coastal sites, leaving the inland area practically untouched.

The classification is based, initially, on complete or practically complete specimens, of which there are 17 in the studied material.* These arrowheads, together with one base fragment, can be seen on Fig. 1. On the basis of their visible characteristics, a hierarchical system has been created. The characteristics in question are:

The form of the broad side of the point:
A: a shaft furrow;
B: a central flattening with edge facets.

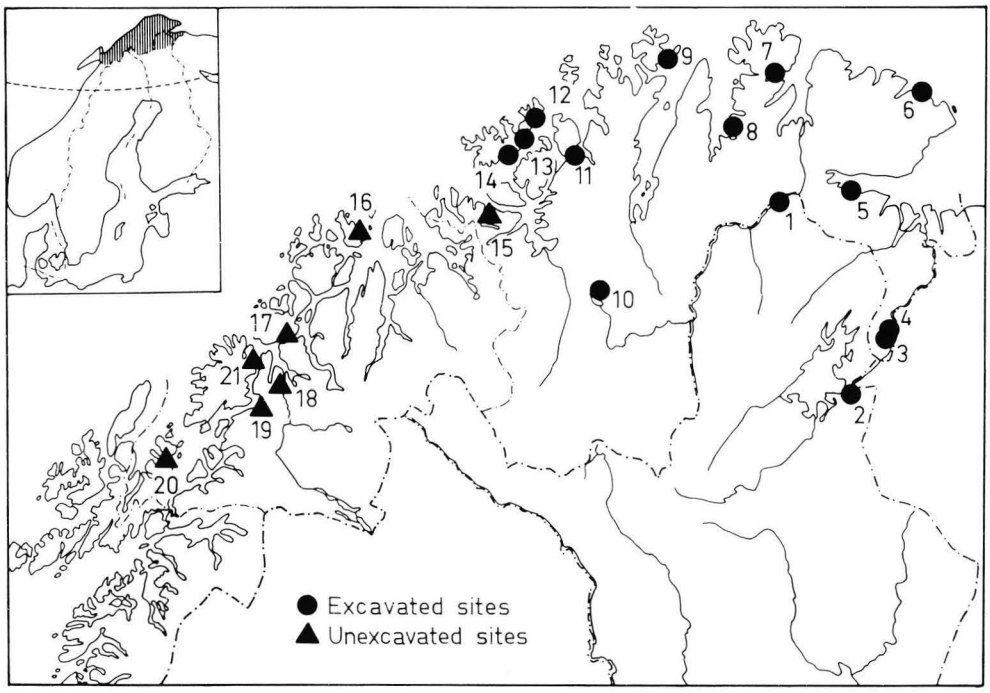
The form of the base:
1: concave or cleft;
2: even or slightly convex with distinctive corners.

The breadth of the facets:
1: broad;
2: narrow.

The breadth of the facets has been measured at 1 centimetre from the base on both sides of the point, with 2 millimetres taken as the division line.

Thus, the main division is between Groups A and B. In the combinations quoted below, the first figure after A or B refers to the form of the base, the second one to the breadth of the facets.

The first division shows immediately that within Group A (points with a shaft furrow), no even based implements occur. This is due to the fact that providing a point with a shaft furrow will automatically create a concave or a cleft base, depending on the depth of the furrow. Thus, variation within the second factor will only occur in Group B (points with a central flattening and edge facets). However, even in Group A the base form is not always merely a consequence of the shaft furrow, but can have been formed independently of it.



Map 1. Distribution of the sampled sites in the research area.

Excavated sites:

1. Ala-Jalve, Utsjoki, Lapland; 2. Nellim, Inari, Lapland; 3. Noatun-Innmarken, Sør-Varanger, Finnmark; 4. Noatun-Neset, Sør-Varanger, Finnmark; 5. Gressbakken Nedre Vest, Nesseby, Finnmark; 6. Skjåvika, Hamningberg, Båtsfjord, Finnmark; 7. Iversfjord, Gamvik, Finnmark; 8. Lebesby, Finnmark; 9. Storbukt, Magerøy, Finnmark; 10. Gasadaknjarga, Karasjok, Finnmark; 11. Halsen, Kvalsund, Finnmark; 12. Hellefjord, Sørøya, Finnmark; 13. Slettnes, Sørøya, Finnmark; 14. Gåshopen, Markusneset, Sørøya, Finnmark.

Unexcavated sites:

15. Hallsteinvik, Øksfjord, Loppa, Finnmark; 16. Skorøy, Karlsøy, Troms; 17. Larseng, Kvaløy, Troms; 18. Rosvoll, Målselv, Troms; 19. Vestnesklauva, Sørreisa, Troms; 20. Vollstad, Trondenes, Troms; 21. Nylund, Årnes, Lenvik, Troms.

Measuring the breadth of the facets shows that no narrow facets occur in Group A, leaving this variation exclusively to Group B, too.

Thus, four possible combinations emerge:

A.1.1. »Points with a shaft furrow, a concave base, and broad facets.»
B.1.1. »Points with a central flattening, a concave base, and broad facets.»
B.1.2. »Points with a central flattening, a concave base, and narrow facets.»
B.2.2. »Points with a central flattening, an even or slightly convex base with distinctive corners, and narrow facets.»

Combination

B.2.1. »Points with a central flattening, an even or slightly convex base with distinctive corners, and broad facets»

would also be possible, but it does not occur within the complete specimens. It does, however, occur within the base fragments, which were the next group to be

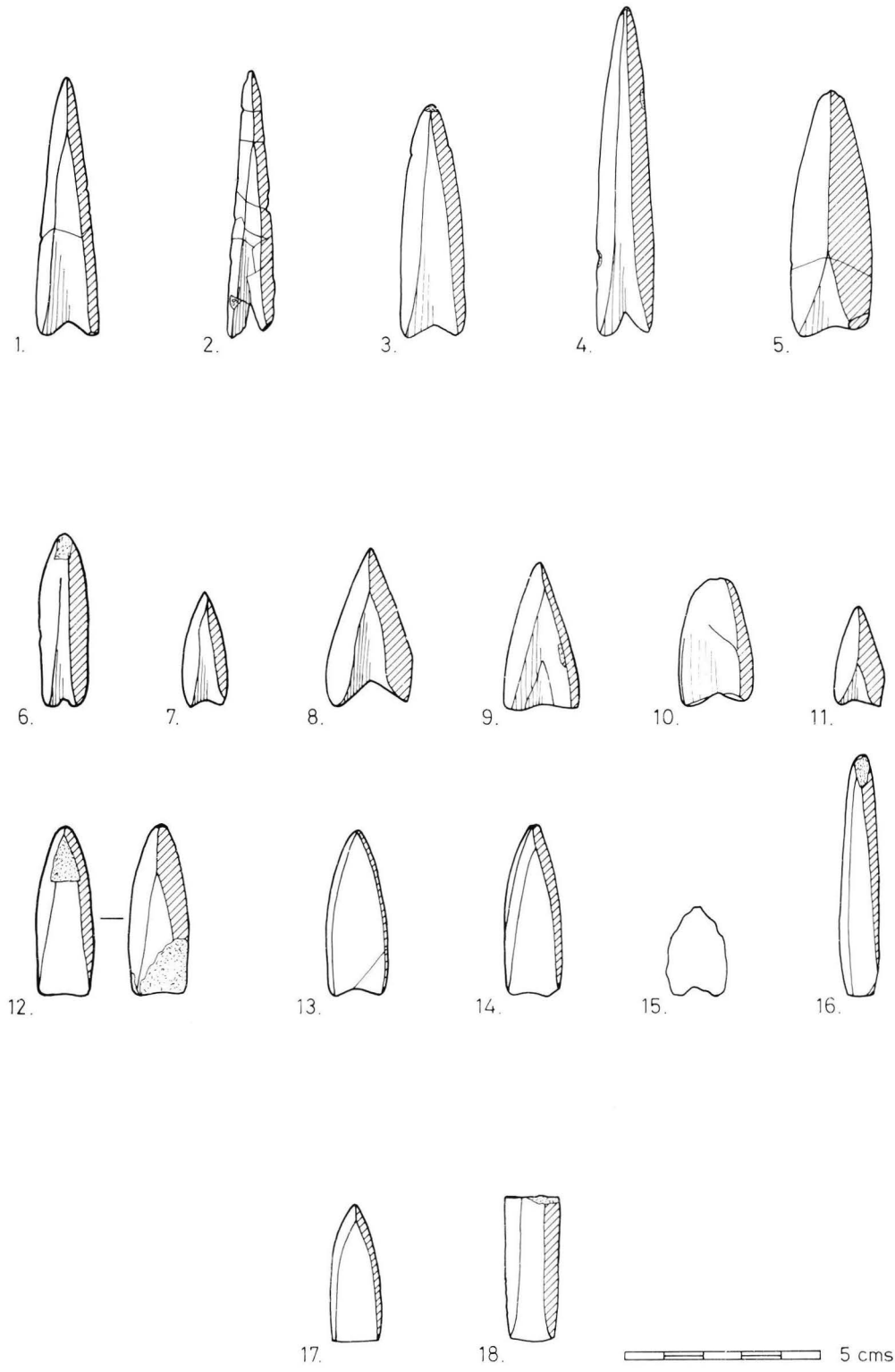


Fig. 1. The points forming the basis of the classification.

classified. A typical example of them is shown on Fig. 1. (No 18. Ala-Jalve, Utsjoki Lapland: KM 21749: 3). These can easily be fit into the classification, since they still contain all the necessary characteristics.

Other fragments, on the other hand, can cause more difficulties. It is clear that all fragments with a shaft furrow will automatically belong to Group A. It also seems clear that all fragments with narrow facets would fall into Group B. In the absence of a base they cannot be further classified, but the facets can be measured, since they normally do not grow wider towards the base.

All fragments with a central flattening and broad facets can *not,* however be classified as belonging to Group B. This is due to the fact that within Group A the shaft furrow usually changes into a central flattening towards the tip of the point. Hence, the fragments without a base or a shaft furrow, which have a central flattening and broad facets, could belong to either of the main groups, and will therefore fall outside the classification system.

A scatter diagram (Fig. 2.) of the length and breadth of the complete specimens shows a division into two groups by length. It is natural that, in the case of arrowheads, variation in breadth is not great. As can be seen on the diagram, the range of variation in the whole sample is the same as within the complete specimens. The most frequent breadth group is also shown on the diagram.

Since the division into two groups is so clear, length has been included as a fourth factor in the classification system:

Length of the point:
1. long,
2. short.

The median is taken as 55 millimetres. In the case of fragments, the length has been taken as the length which has survived. All the fragments would of course originally have been longer than the recorded length.

It seems probable that the share of the long arrowheads has originally, in fact, been quite a lot larger than the figures of the studied material show. Due to the raw materials used, many of the points are very fragile, and have broken into short sections. Within the »long» group quite a few of the implements have been glued together from many fragments, which alone would have been classified as »short».

The division of the studied material into groups using this classification is presented in Fig. 3. It may be worth noting in this context that the only example of group B.1.–2. is quite possibly a preform, i.e. a not fully completed implement.

Fig. 3 shows clearly that the majority of the studied material falls into Group A. This group, on the whole, is very homogenous, the only difference occurring in the length of the implements. This difference is particularly clear if one looks at the complete specimens where, among the short ones, an almost heart-like shape occurs. The general breadth of these arrowheads, while being at the broader end of the scale, does not exceed that of the points as a whole. The shortness, however, causes the sides to turn fairly soon towards the tip, resulting in a shape different from the long ones in which the sides run parallel to each other longer. Not all the points in the short group, however, represent this shape.

Group B, on the other hand, is small and heterogenous, with only a few artifacts in each sub-group.

Even though the differences between Groups A and B are clear, they can be said to be related to each other. This is shown e.g. by the fact that in 28 cases the fragments could not be classified, i.e. they could have belonged to either main group.

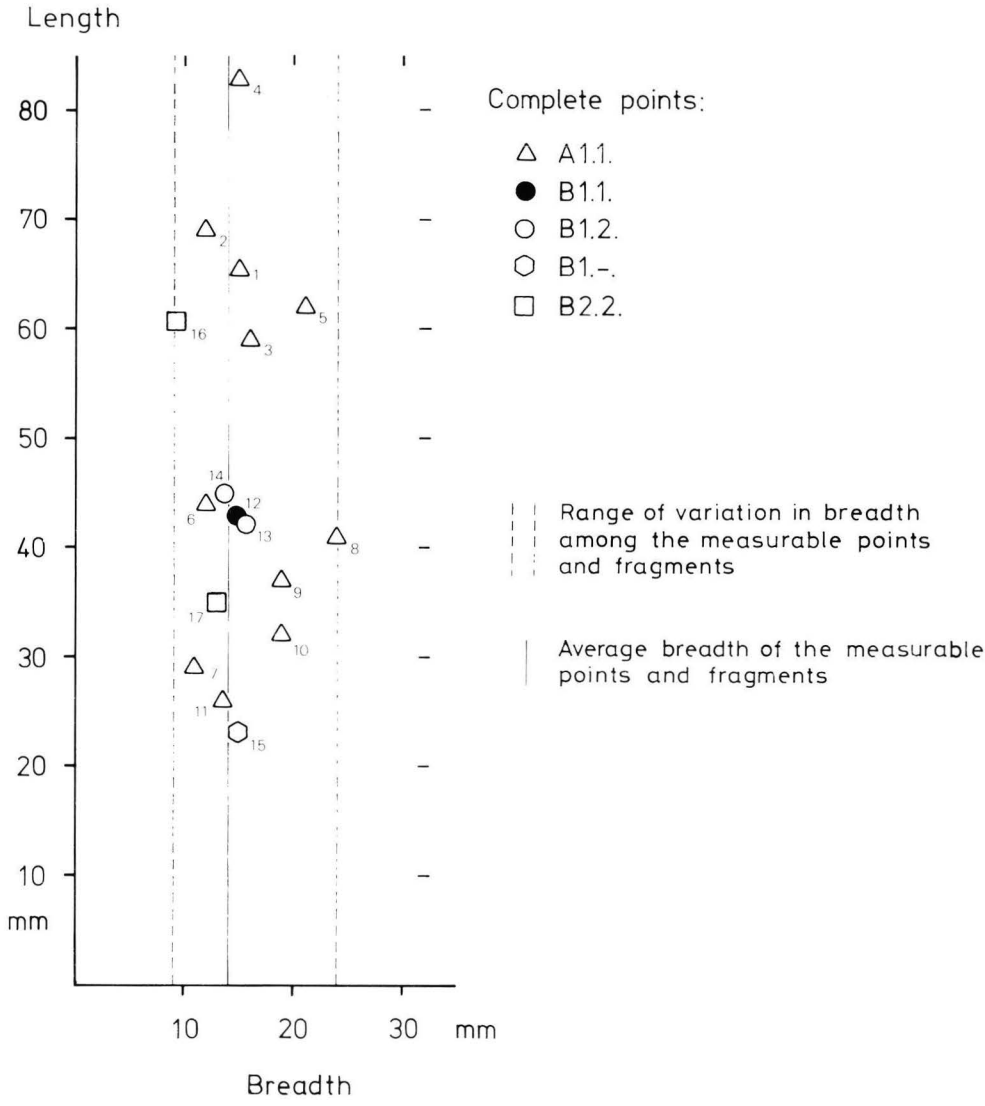


Fig. 2. Diagram of the length and breadth of the studied arrowheads.

Another combining factor is, perhaps, the concave base: in Group A it is often a consequence of the shaft furrow, but in Group B, despite the absence of a shaft furrow, a concave base sometimes occurs, as if it were a style factor.

Obviously, Group A is the more characteristic type of points within the studied material. On the basis of the Sunderøy find itself (Nicolaissen 1910), Group A could perhaps be called the »Typical Sunderøy Point», while Group B could be called the »Sunderøy Related Point».

There seems to be a difference in preferred raw materials between the two main groups. Within Group A, a large part of the points has been made of a soft pink slate, while in Group B this slate has only been used in one case, the little point from Iversfjord, which is possibly a roughout (Ts 5937cz). Other red slates have also been

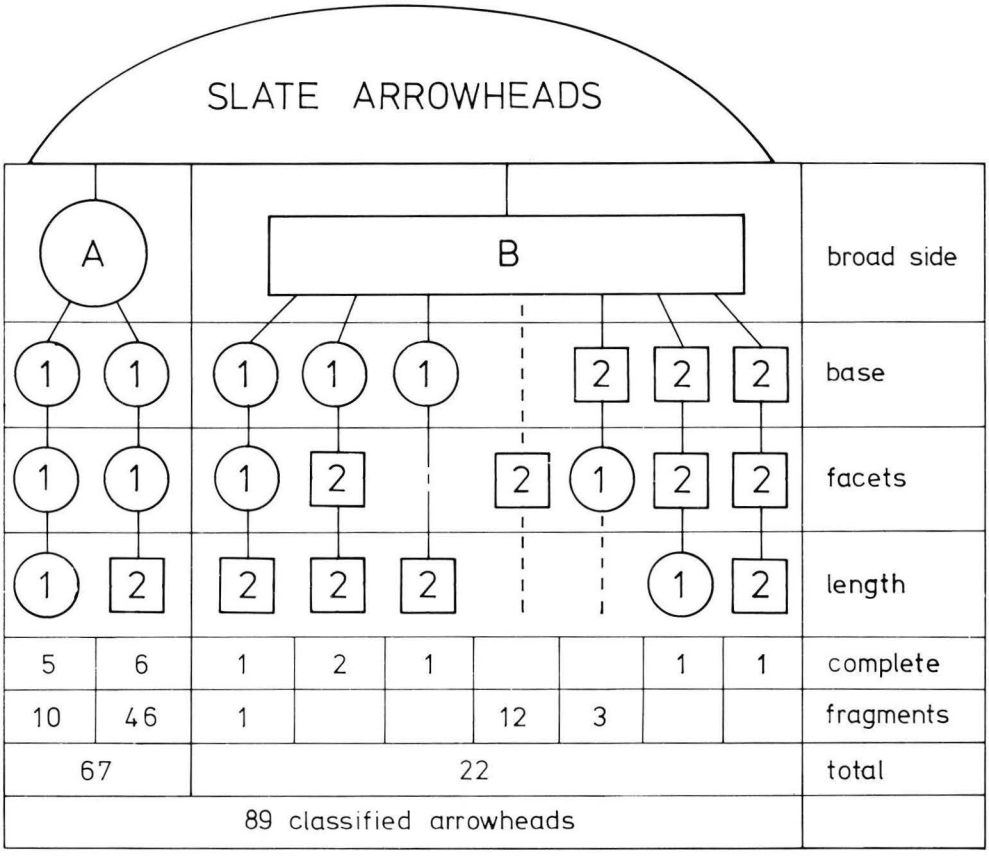


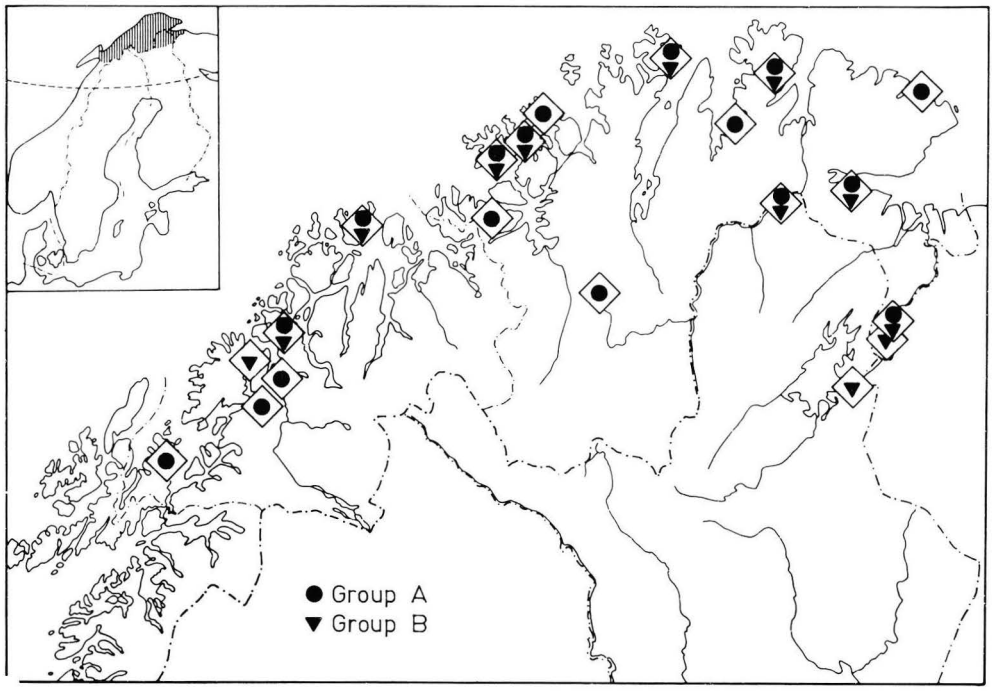
Fig. 3. Diagram of the division of the studied material into groups.

popular within Group A, although grey ones are also abundant. Within Group B the most common raw material is green slate, with grey on the second place.

It is interesting to note that the pink slate, which is probably the most fragile of all the raw materials, has been used particularly for the long slim arrowheads, while none of the complete short specimens of e.g. Group A have been made of this material. The distribution of the pink slate in the studied material is restricted to the eastern part of Finnmark and Lapland, with Gasadaknjarga by the Lake Jiesjavrre on Finnmarksvidda the westernmost site. The other raw materials have a more even distribution throughout the research area.

The distribution of the two main groups is fairly even throughout the research area (Map 2.). On most of the sites with more than one arrowhead of this type, both groups occur. The sites with the largest amounts of finds as a whole, i.e. Iversfjord on the Nordkinnhalvøya, and Ala-Jalve, show also the greatest variation of types. As can be seen, Ala-Jalve is the first site in Finland where the Typical Sunderøy Point has been found.

The sub-groups are also evenly distributed throughout the area, with only one exception: a small concentration of Group A.1.1.2. complete specimens is found on Gressbakken Nedre Vest on the Varangerfjord.



Map 2. Distribution of the two main groups in the research area.

In the majority of the studied material, the assemblages within which the Sunderøy points occur are very similar to each other. Typical common components of the assemblages are:

1) Late Stone Age asbestos tempered pottery (Ala-Jalve, Iversfjord, Lebesby, Hellefjord, Gasadaknjarga, Storbukt, Gåshopen, Slettnes, Noatun);
2) Surface-chipped quartzite points with an even or concave base (Ala-Jalve, Iversfjord, Lebesby, Noatun, Nellim, Larseng);
3) Surface-chipped quartzite points with side notches (Ala-Jalve, Iversfjord, Slettnes, Larseng).

All of these components can be said to belong to the last phase of the Younger Stone Age of north Norway. It has also been suggested (Gjessing 1942: 174) that the Sunderøy Point is a parallel form in slate to the surface chipped quartz, quartzite or flint points with an even or concave base. This would, naturally, link these components of the assemblages even more tightly together.

Particularly the asbestos pottery has been regarded as a horizon marker (K. Helskog 1980). On many of the sites, especially in the coastal area, even other implement forms, e.g. slate knives and tanged points, together with bone harpoons etc. occur (e.g. Iversfjord, Hellefjord, Storbukt, Larseng, Halsen). Their exact dating and its relevance to the slate points cannot, however, be discussed further here.

There are very few radiocarbon dates connected with this type of arrowhead. At Iversfjord the relevant dates fall between c. 3700 and 2500 B.P. (E.T. Helskog 1983: 53–58, Table 3.), at Hellefjord c. 3200 and 2800 B.P. (Andreassen 1985: 85,

Tabell 6), while at Gressbakken Nedre Vest the dates are c. 4200–3600 B.P. (K. Helskog 1980: Table 1.). There are also three dates from Gasadaknjarga: 3280 ± 120 B.P. (T-1814), 4130 230 B.P. (T-1815) and 3100 ± 80 B.P. (T-2880). The earliest one of these has been considered too old by E.T. Helskog in the context of dating the asbestos pottery from that site (E.T. Helskog 1983: 74). Since the Sunderøy point is said to have been found in association with the asbestos pottery (E.T. Helskog 1974: 14), the earliest date can probably be ignored in this context, too.

The discrepancy between the dates from Iversfjord and Hellefjord on the one hand and Gressbakken Nedre Vest on the other is accompanied by the fact that none of the other components of the typical assemblages (see above) occur at Gressbakken together with the Sunderøy points, either. The asbestos pottery from that site is probably younger than the house settlement, from which the Sunderøy points derive (K. Helskog 1980: 51).

According to Knut Helskog (1980), the Gressbakken sites can be considered older than the asbestos pottery phase. It is therefore interesting to note that most of the Sunderøy points at Gressbakken represent a specific type, i.e. the little heart shaped variant of Group A.1.1.2. To my mind, it would therefore be possible to regard this variant older than the longer implements. According to Baudou (1977: Fig. 5 and 47), heart shaped Sunderøy points in Sweden, too, belong to the phase where asbestos pottery is only just beginning to appear. They are also older than the surface chipped even based points of quartz or quartzite in Norrland.

The dating of the longer points to the last phase of the Younger Stone Age, on the other hand, is reinforced by the well-known find from Vikdalen in Vefsn, Nordland, where a point of this type has been found together with a flint dagger (Petersen 1935: Fig. 13 and 14).

The studied material does not allow any further divisions as regards chronology, partly because it is on the whole so homogenous, partly because on so many sites only one arrowhead of the Sunderøy type occurs. It seems obvious, therefore, that at Ala-Jalve the slate points, representing several sub-groups, form an integral part of the assemblage. The other components of the assemblage are the asbestos tempered pottery and the surface-chipped even-based quartzite points, both with and without side notches. It is this whole assemblage that gives the site its date and connects it so clearly to the Latest Stone Age sites on the arctic coast of Norway.

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* LIST OF COMPLETE ARROWHEADS USED IN THE CLASSIFICATION (see Fig. 1)

1. Ala-Jalve, Utsjoki, Lapland: KM 22897: 584 + 794; 2. Lebesby, Finnmark: C 22484; 3. Vollstad, Trondenes, Troms: Ts 3568f; 4. Rosvoll, Målselv, Troms: Ts 3896; 5. Skjåvika, Hamningberg, Båtsfjord, Finnmark: Ts 3880aa; 6. Ala-Jalve, Utsjoki, Lapland: KM 22488: 1658; 7–9. Gressbakken Nedre Vest, Nesseby, Finnmark: house 4 Ts 5526fx; house 3 Ts 5525vv; house 1 Ts 5523ee; 10. Storbukt, Magerøy, Finnmark: Ts 2729; 11. Gressbakken Nedre Vest, Nesseby, Finnmark: house 4 Ts 5526dz; 12. Noatun-Innmarken, Sør-Varanger, Finnmark: Ts 6114m; 13. Nylund, Årnes, Lenvik, Troms: Ts 5109a; 14. Nellim, Inari, Lapland: KM 14878: 2; 15. Iversfjord, Gamvik, Finnmark: house 19 Ts 5937cz; 16. Larseng, Kvaløy, Troms: Ts 5114n; 17. Gressbakken Nedre Vest, Nesseby, Finnmark: house 5 Ts 5528tt.

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Appendix

The division of the studied material into groups

	A 1. 1. 1.	A 1. 1. 2.	B 1. 1. 2.	B 1. 2. 2.	B 1. −. 2.	B −. 2. −.	B 2. 1. −.	B 2. 2. 1.	B 2. 2. 2.	u n cl 1.	u n cl 2.	
Ala-Jalve:												
KM 21749: 3							x					base frag.
KM 22488: 893		x										base frag.
KM 22488: 1028							x					base frag.
KM 22488: 1185						x						
KM 22488: 1236		x										base frag.
KM 22488: 1237						x						
KM 22488: 1370											x	
KM 22488: 1450		x										
KM 22488: 1471		x										base frag.
KM 22488: 1598		x										
KM 22488: 1599											x	
KM 22488: 1600		x										base frag.
KM 22488: 1622											x	
KM 22488: 1658		x										complete
KM 22488: 1659											x	
KM 22488: 1733											x	
KM 22488: 1940		x										base frag.
KM 22488: 2017											x	
KM 22488: 2286		x										
KM 22488: 2289		x										
KM 22488: 3455											x	
KM 22897: 584 + 794	x											complete
KM 22897: 1350		x										
KM 22897: 1607						x						
KM 22897: 2537											x	
KM 22897: PF 28		x										
KM 22897: PF 39		x										
KM 22897: PF 67											x	
KM 22897: −											x	
Nellim:												
KM 14878: 2				x								complete
KM 14897: 22						x						
Noatun-Innmarken:												
Ts 6114m			x									complete
Noatun-Neset:												
Ts 6116ab											x	
Ts 6116gg		x										
Ts 6118kk						x						
Ts 6124a		x										base frag.
Gressbakken N.V.:												
Ts 5523ee		x										complete
Ts 5525hl						x						
Ts 5525tt		x										
Ts 5525vv		x										complete
Ts 5526dz		x										complete

	A 1. 1. 1.	A 1. 1. 2.	B 1. 1. 2.	B 1. 2. 2.	B 1. –. 2.	B –. 2. –.	B 2. 1. –.	B 2. 2. 1.	B 2. 2. 2.	u n cl 1.	u n cl 2.	
Ts 5526fx		x										complete
Ts 5528tt									x			complete
Skjåvika:												
Ts 3880aa	x											complete
Iversfjord:												
Ts 59331										x		
Ts 5933ah						x						
Ts 5935v		x										base frag.
Ts 5935v		x										
Ts 5935x											x	
Ts 5935am		x										
Ts 5935bn										x		
Ts 5935bp		x										
Ts 5937i	x											
Ts 5937cl						x						
Ts 5937cz					x							complete
Ts 5937ff											x	
Ts 5937hg											x	
Ts 5937ko		x										
Ts 5937nm										x		
Ts 5937oa		x										base frag.
Ts 5937pa		x										
Ts 5937ph											x	
Ts 5937pw		x										
Ts 5937rz		x										base frag.
Ts 5937sa											x	
Ts 5937tc		x										base frag.
Ts 5938hw		x										base frag.
Ts 5938km											x	
Ts 59381z + ma + mb	x											
Ts 5938mc										x		
Ts 5938nl											x	
Ts 5938oc						x						
Ts 5938oj		x										base frag.
Ts 5938åj		x										
Ts 5939f		x										base frag.
Ts 5939u		x										
Ts 5939ce + cf		x										base frag.
Lebesby:												
C 22484	x											complete
Storbukt:												
Ts 2727q	x											
Ts 2728		x										
Ts 2729		x										complete
Ts 2730t	x											base frag.
Ts 2731											x	
Ts 2732v		x										
Ts 2733		x										
Ts 2734						x						
Ts 2735											x	
Ts 2736											x	

	A 1. 1. 1.	A 1. 2.	B 1. 2. 2.	B 1. 2. 2.	B 1. –. 2.	B –. 2. –.	B 2. 1. –.	B 2. 2. 1.	B 2. 2. 2.	u n cl 1.	u n cl 2.	
Ts 2737		x										base frag.
Ts 4046b	x											
Gasadaknjarga:												
Ts 5895m + w + as	x											
Halsen:												
Ts 2852											x	
Hellefjord:												
Ts 8173b		x										
Ts 8173d		x										
Ts 8173m + p	x											
Ts 8173t	x											
Ts 8173ah	x											base frag.
Ts 8173aq		x										
Slettnes:												
Ts ?		x										complete
Ts ?						x						
Gåshopen:												
Ts 4047d		x										base frag.
Ts 4047e			x									base frag.
Ts 4047g						x						
Hallsteinvik:												
Ts 4126f	x											
Skorøy:												
Ts 4969a							x					base frag.
Ts 4969b		x										base frag.
Larseng:												
Ts 4423d		x										
Ts 4484g		x										base frag.
Ts 4484h											x	
Ts 4615m		x										
Ts 5114n								x				complete
Ts 5114o		x										
Ts 5114p											x	
Rosvoll:												
Ts 3896	x											complete
Vestnesklauva:												
Ts 3962a		x										base frag.
Vollstad:												
Ts 3568f	x											complete
Nylund:												
Ts 5109a				x								complete