



VIKARVET
Cultural Historical Society

The name of the society is based on 'Viken' which refers to the coastal stretch from Oslo and south towards Kungälv, just north of Gothenburg. Since Norway extends quite far south, its short eastern coast meets Sweden near the rather large inlet, 'vik' in old Norse. This is the basis of the name for the coast and islands of Bohuslän, the county that became Swedish after the peace in Roskilde in 1658 marking the end of the 30-years war. Viken may also be why the warriors are named Vikings; however this is a contended issue.

Fredrik Nycander, who has been called the Bohuslän Poet initiated 'Vikarvet' in 1915, then named 'Society of Local Antiquities'. Its purpose was to increase knowledge about Bohuslän's antiquity through research, excavations, studies, collecting folk tales, etc. The motto of the new society was 'Light over the heritage'.

Vikarvet's focus on cultural history remains today, which is done by showing how people lived in old days along Bohuslän's coastal areas and occupational activities, such as fishing, shipping and production of cut stones for roads and buildings.

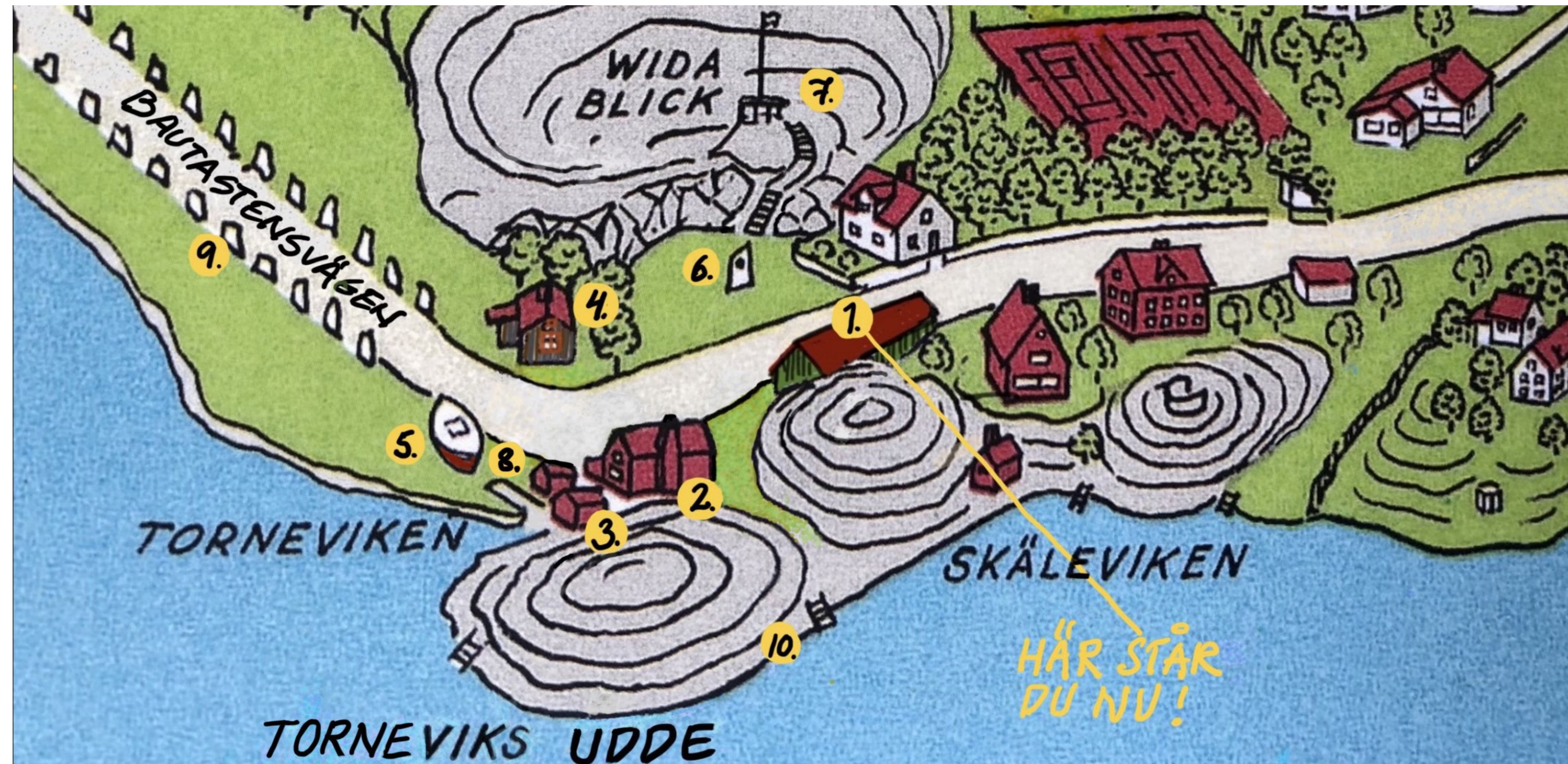
Over the years, the society has contributed to bringing a collection of artifacts together and supported excavations and restorations, such as the Dragsmark Monastery and Svenneby Old Church, respectively, both from the early medieval period.

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For information in English, German or French visit:



WELCOME TO VIKARVET



1 The Museum

The traditional Bohuslän industries are highlighted: fishing, canning, ship-ping, stonemasonry and the special sea-bathing era in Lysekil.



2 Cottage from Fiskebäckskil

Single-family house with an extended sloping roof dating from the late 18th century; transported here in 1908. The house contains part of the current museum's collection of folklore objects.



3 Boat-house and cattle-shed

Transported to the museum from the old market at Lysekil's north harbour.



4 Cottage from Rågårdsvik

Simple cottage transported here in 1928. Built around 1740 in Rågårdsvik on the Skaftö Peninsula. It was once inhabited by fishermen or sailors with their families.



5 Frifararen

Net-fishing boat built on the island of Orust in 1890. Placed onshore at its current location at Vikarvet in 1938.



6 Memorial stone

Erected in 1950 commemorating the Swedish poet Fredrik Nycander, the founder of Vikarvet



7 Vidablick

Lookout point by the flag-pole on the rock next to the museum, with a magnificent view of the Gull-maren fjord and the is-lands further out to sea.



8 Giant rock hollow

Large hollow in the rock next to Frifararen (point 5). Almost as deep as a hu-man being, it was created by water vortices sustain-ing the rotation of stones for some thousand years when the 3.5 km thick Ice Age sheet was melting more than 10,000 years ago.



Maria's Mill

Lysekil's last remaining windmill built in the 1840s and purchased by Vik-arvet in 1918, when it was threatened with demolition. The mill is located on Blekebacken, a highpoint situated near Lysekil's old town.



9 Road marked by boulders

Road lined with large boulders from adjacent quarries erected by stone-masons in the early 20th century, stretching from the museum towards Pinnevik Beach and the nature re-serve Stångehuvud, a rock land-scape created by grinding during the Ice Age and polished by the sea.

10 Bathing places

The headland rocks south of the mu-seum provide excellent opportunities for bathing.

