

Abstract Section Finder

For explanation of the codes 1A, 1B, etc., see below

Chronology	Subject	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1: General		1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	1G	1H	1I	1J	1K	1L
2: Palaeo-Mesolithic		2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	2K	2L
3: Neolithic		3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	3J	3K	3L
4: Bronze Age		4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	4J	4K	4L
5: Celtic Iron Age		5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	5F	5G	5H	5I	5J	5K	5L
6: Roman Iron Age		6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L
7: Germanic Iron Age		7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L
8: Viking Age		8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
9: Medieval Period		9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L
10: Post-Medieval		10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L
11: Multiple/undated		11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L

Chronology

- 1: General
- 2: Palaeo-Mesolithic
- 3: Neolithic
- 4: Bronze Age
- 5: Celtic Iron Age
- 6: Roman Iron Age
- 7: Germanic Iron Age
- 8: Viking Age
- 9: Medieval Period
- 10: Post-Medieval
- 11: Multiple/undated

Subject

- A:** General. History of archaeology. Bibliographies. Obituaries. Biographies. Museology. Accessions. Inventorization. Conservation of monuments. Annual reports.
- B:** Theory. Methods. Terminology. Documentation. Physical, chemical analyses. Conservation of objects. Chronology.
- C:** Historical, philological and numismatic sources.
- D:** Cultural, administrative and social studies.
- E:** Communications. Trade. Technology. Supply of raw material.
- F:** Artefact studies. Art. Styles. Dress customs.
- G:** Rural settlement. Hunting. Fishing. Gathering. Agriculture.
- H:** Paganism.
- I:** Christianity.
- J:** Secular architecture. Fortifications.
- K:** Urban settlement.
- L:** Environment. Botany. Geology. Osteology. Zoology.

Schriftenverzeichnis von Karl Wilhelm Struve (A bibliography)

Anon. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 7-11.

Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde von Johannes Hoops 5/1-2 (Encyclopedia of Germanic archaeology)

Var. authors, ed by Jankuhn, H; Ranke, K; Beck, H; Wenskus, R. 2nd thoroughly revised ed. Berlin/New York: de Gruyter: 1982. Pp 1-192, ill, refs. Ger or Engl.

Special Nordic entries in this part of the 5th volume, covering **Chronos - Dalshøj are: Cloissoné-Technik** (Cloissoné technique) by Birgit Arrhenius - **Clontarf** by H R Lyon - **Cordula-Schrein** (Cammin box) by Torsten Capelle - **Creganford** by H R Lyon - **Cronk Moar (Isle of Man)** by David M Wilson - **Cuerdale** by David M Wilson - **Cylepinus Sinus** by G Neumann - **Dach** (Roof) by Heinrich Beck; Hermann Hinz & Kurt Ranke - **Dänemark** (Denmark) by Heinrich Beck; E Hoffmann & C J Becker - **Dänen** (Danes) by Elias Wessen - **Dalshøj** (Bornholm) by C J Becker. (UN)

Vid älven: Att se på forntiden (Along the river: A look at prehistory)

Var. authors. *Göteborgs arkeologiska museum. Årsbok 1981-82* (1982), 90 pp, figs. Sw.

Papers discussing the new permanent exhibition at Göteborgs arkeologiska museum.

Basutställningar: En återblick. (Permanent exhibitions. A retrospective). By Lili Kaelas. Pp 9-26. - **Ut med arkeologin!** (Out with archaeology!). By Stina Andersson & Johan Wigforss. Pp 27-36. - **Museet och skolan.** (The museum and the school). By Gösta Oborn. Pp 37-45. - .. **sen såg vi ett benrangel som hade dött av ett slag i benet.** (And then we saw a skeleton who had died from a blow on the leg). By Hans Manneby. Pp 46-49. - **Människor: somliga? många? alla?** (Men: some? many? all?). By Carl-Axel Moberg. Pp 50-70. Reflections on the challenge - and difficulties - of presenting archaeology in a regional *and* a global perspective, simultaneously. Bridging the gap between the visible and the invisible? (Au). - **Vad säger Olve bonde?** (What does Piers Ploughman say?). By Rolf Anderberg. Pp 71-80. - **Arkeologiska utställningar är också en angelägenhet för universiteten.** (Archaeological exhibitions are also a matter for the universities). By Arne B Johansen. Pp 81-89.

Inte bara Uppsala och Lund - apropå en TV-serie (Not only Uppsala and Lund - reflexions on a television programme)

Ambrosiani, Björn. *Kulturminnesvård 1982/4*, pp 1-6. 2 figs. Sw.

There is a misunderstanding that excavations and other archaeological work in earlier times mostly were made around the university towns Uppsala and Lund. This review shows that, on the contrary, other parts such as Gotland, Öland, Östergötland, the west coast, and Norrland have attracted more interest. Excavations depend on the monuments, the interest of archaeologists and, since the 1950s, the development of the country. (Au)

- hvis iver erkendtligst påskønnes (- whose zeal is gratefully appreciated)

Berglund, Joel. *Skalk 1982/4*, pp 18-26. 14 figs. Dan.

One of the forgotten pioneers in the research of Norse, Med Greenland, Jens Mathias Mathiesen, was a merchant in the district of Julianehåb 1820-1833, during which period he carried out excavations at Gårdar and Hvalsey (Østerbygd). He also rescued some of the first finds of stones with runic inscriptions and undertook several reconnaissances in the district. (Au, abbr)

The Komsa culture, Spitzbergen hunters and the 'Proto-Lapps'

Christiansson, Hans. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 11-12, refs. Engl.

Short survey of archaeological activities on Spitzbergen 1955-1981. (MI)

Carl Fredrik Valdemar Meinanders litterära produktion (The written works of Carl Fredrik Valdemar Meinander)

Edgren, Helena. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 200-208.

A bibliography of C F Meinander, including contributions in newspapers and periodicals. (MS-L)

Pleje af fortidsminder - en introduktion og bibliografi (Care of ancient monuments - an introduction and a bibliography)

Eriksen, Palle. *Fredningsstyrelsen. Rapport B 5*, 1982, 73 pp, 32 figs, refs. Dan.

EDB og arkæologi (EDP and archaeology)

Hansen, Berit Pauly. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 21-34. 6 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

A short description of the establishment of a data base containing locations of all sites and finds (given UTM coordinates) registered by the central authorities, Nationalmuseet and Fredningsstyrelsen (The National Agency for the protection of Nature, Monuments, and Sites). (JS-J)

Fortidsminder på havbunden (Historical monuments in the territorial sea)

Hansen, Jens Schou. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 35-62. 29 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

It is stressed that the combination of archive studies, electronic surveys, and diving at selected spots will help to systematize the registration of underwater cultural remains. Examples of C14-dated Rom-IA and Vik blockades and Post-Med coast batteries and harbour constructions are given. (AC)

Ville Luho 17.8.1911 - 15.4.1982

Huurre, Matti. *Geologi* 34/6, 1982, 1 p, 1 fig. Finn.

Obituary of Ville Luho. (Au)

Gensyn (Meeting again)

Kaul, Flemming. *Skalk* 1982/5, pp 28-31. 6 figs. Dan.

Difficulties in keeping ancient monuments free of disturbing vegetation are discussed and illustrated by 19th C drawings and corresponding recent photos of selected sites. (JS-J)

Die archäologische Landesaufnahme von Schleswig-Holstein (The archaeological inventorization of ancient monuments in Schleswig-Holstein)

Kersten, Karl. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 17-20. Refs. Ger.

Survey of the background, accomplishments, and consequences of *Landesaufnahme* since 1935. (OH)

Marta Schmiedehelm

Kivikoski, Ella. *Suomen museo* 1981 (1982), p 89. 1 fig. Finn.

Obituary of Märta Schmiedehelm. (MS-L)

Landskab og oldtid. Atlas over Søllerød og Lyngby-Taarbæk kommuner (Landscape and prehistory. Atlas of the municipalities of Søllerød and Lyngby-Taarbæk)

Knudsen, Svend Aage. Nærum: Søllerød kommunebiblioteker: 1982. 146 pp, numerous ills & maps, refs. Dan.

General survey of the settlement history of part of NE Sjælland, with special regard to basic problems concerning archaeological material and the changing character of the settlement. (JS-J)

Arkeologi i Norden under 1900-talet. En bibliografisk analys av doktorsavhandlingarna från 1897

(Archaeology in the Nordic countries during the 20th C. A bibliographical analysis)

Kyhlberg, Ola. *Arkeologiska rapporter och meddelanden* 12, 1982, 43 pp, 1 fig, 2 tables, refs, author index. Sw.

The bibliography contains all 142 doctoral theses from 1897 up to 1983.

The analysis is based on the theses up to 1981. Main trends include a slow transition from emphasis on SA subjects to IA ones. A recurrent process is the change of interest from artefacts to a macro perspective. It is concluded that future development may be predicted. (Au)

Tempore cremationis eller bränneåldern (Tempore cremationis or the 'cremation age')

Laaksonen, Pirjo. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 95-103, refs. Sw.

The possible impact of literary and academic sources on oral tradition concerning explanations of archaeological monuments is reviewed. A case study is based on remarks about an IA cemetery in Päivääniemi, Lempäälä parish (Satakunta) in an unfinished 18th C diss. by Michael Waldenius.

(Au)

Ville Luhon kirjallinen toiminta (The scientific writings of Ville Luho)

Laaksonen, Pirjo. *Suomen museo* 1982, pp 5-11.

A complete bibliography of the printed works of Ville Luho (1911-1982).
(Au)

Da Hordaland ble oppdaget av antikvarene (When Hordaland was discovered by the antiquarians)

Liden, Hans Emil. *Foreningen til NFB. Årbok* 1982, pp 15-34. 13 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

On the discovery of historical and prehistoric monuments in Hordaland, from 1626 (when the first antiquarian Jonas Skonvig started registration of runic inscriptions) up to the present. After the foundation of Bergen Museum in 1825, archaeological fieldwork progressed. In 1844 Foreningen til norske fortidsminnesmerkers bevaring (the Norw society for preservation of ancient monuments) was founded and henceforth the interest was focused on churches and other buildings from Med, and prehistoric monuments. The history of Hordaland reflects the general development of this type of work in Norway. (Au)

Metaldetektorer - fund og fortidsminder (Metal detectors - finds and ancient monuments)

Lund, Carsten; Ørsnes, Mogens. Copenhagen: Fredningsstyrelsen og Nationalmuseet: 1982. 24 pp, 17 figs, refs. Dan.

Description of the dangers of metal detectors and summary of relevant legislation as well as of the duties of the general public. - See also **Metal detectors and archaeology: report of the Committee on Culture and Education**. By Alan Beith & O J Flanagan (reporteurs). Strasbourg: Council of Europe: 1981 (Doc 4741-E). 133 pp, figs. (AC)

Dubbla djup och dubbla chocker (Double depths and double shocks)

Moberg, Carl-Axel. In: *Arkeologi*. Stockholm: Bonnier fakta: 1981. P 7. Sw.

Introduction to the Swedish version of the *Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Archaeology*, ed. by Andrew Sherrat. Parochial disappearance and difficulty of recognition. A certain Anglo-American bias unavoidable. (Au)

Historical and methodological remarks concerning 'thunderbolts' and their true nature

Muurimäki, Eero. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 61-65. Engl.

Discussion of the chances of 19th C scholars discovering the true nature of 'thunderbolts', if they had used the 'Covering Law' model of explanation. (Au, abbr)

Rikets antikvarier (The national antiquarians)

Odelberg, Maj. Stockholm: Riksantikvarieämbetet: 1982. 30 pp, 21 figs. Sw.

Portrayal of the 27 national antiquarians of Sweden since 1630. (AÅ)

Archäologischer Denkmalschutz in Schleswig-Holstein. Programmatik und Praxis in Geschichte und Gegenwart (Archaeological protection in Schleswig-Holstein. Programme and practice in the past and present)

Reichstein, Joachim. *Die Heimat* 89/2-3, 1982, pp 80-91. Ger.

Survey of the development of the official protection of antiquities since 1708, *i.e.* also during the United Monarchy. Early attempts to preserve Danevirke are dealt with. (OH)

Vierter Arbeitsbericht des Landesamtes für Vor- und Frühgeschichte von Schleswig-Holstein 1974 (Fourth report on the work of the Landesamtes für Vor- und Frühgeschichte von Schleswig-Holstein)

Reichstein, Joachim. et al. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 403-484. 52 figs. Ger.

A survey of the inventorization and protection of ancient monuments in Schleswig-Holstein 1974-1980 is given, followed by a catalogue of excavations 1974, mostly SA graves, *e.g.* megaliths, and BA barrows. 10 colour plans for the report in *Offa* 35, 1978 (1979) are included in pocket. (OH)

Gustaf Kossinna. Der Nachlass. Versuch einer Analyse (Kossinna. The papers. Attempt at an analysis)

Schwerin von Krosigh, Hildegard. Neumünster: Wachholtz: 1982 (= *Offa* - Ergänzungsreihe 6). 223 pp, 8 figs, portrait, refs. Ger.

Biography, with a classified catalogue of the Kossinna papers, now in the dept of prehistoric archaeology at the University of Kiel. Kossinna corresponded with several Scand archaeologists, notably Montelius, O Almgren, Åberg, S Müller, and Shetelig. (JS-J)

Muinaistutkija Adolf Lindman. Turkulainen patriootti 1800-luvulta - Fornforskaren Adolf Lindman. En åbopatriot från 1800-talet (The antiquarian Adolf Lindman. A patriot of Turku in the 19th century)

Suistoranta, Kari. *Turun maakuntamuseo - Åbo landskapsmuseum. Rapportteja - Rapporter* 5, 1982, 131 pp, 42 figs, refs. Finn & Sw.

Biography of the vice-reverend Adolf Lindman (1821-1873), an amateur antiquarian and collector. His residence in the Turku/Åbo castle became the Turku/Åbo City Museum after his death. (MS-L)

'Ølhøj' ved Asnæs. Nogle bemærkninger om en ganske almindelig gravhøj, og om dens tilstand gennem de sidste to hundrede år ('Ølhøj' at Asnæs: some remarks on an ordinary barrow over the last two hundred years)

Thorsen, Sven. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 63-86. 23 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

A random barrow is described, and the factors determining its present state discussed. (JS-J)

Arkeologi på uppdrag (Archaeology on commission)

Weiler, Eva. *Bohuslän* 1981, pp 29-42. 5 figs. Sw.

Discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the organization of Riksantikvarieämbetet, which is responsible for many rescue excavations in Bohuslän. A survey of excavations carried out 1968-80 is presented. (Au)

1B 6B 7(B E) 9(B E F)

NAA 1982/30

NKF Nordisk konservatorforbunds 9. kongress Oslo 1981 (The 9th congress of the Nordic conservator federation in Oslo 1981)

Var. authors. Oslo: Nordisk konservatorforbund, Den norske seksjon: 1981. 140 pp, figs, refs. Dan, Norw, Sw or Engl.

A preprint of papers read at the congress. Nordic archaeological materials are treated in 7 papers (cf AATA 18, 1981).

a: 1B 6B Nogle vigtige detaljer ved røntgenundersøgelser af arkæologiske præparater. (Some important details when investigating archaeological earth blocks by X-ray). By Fabech, Elmer W. Pp 7-13, 6 figs. Dan. - A method to avoid distortion of X-rays of thick earth blocks with archaeological objects is exemplified by the Illerup finds. (UN).

b: 9(B F) En middelalderlig opfriskning af Isefjordsværkstedets kalkmalerier i Mørkøv kirke. (A Medieval renovation of the murals of the Isefjord workshop in Mørkøv Church [Sjælland]). By Smalley, Robert. Pp 45-48. Dan/Engl summ. - On a recent restoration revealing Med and 18th C renovations. (UN).

c: 7(B E) Konservering og analyse av Enebø-tekstilene (B 4590) fra folkevandringstiden. (Conservation and analysis of the Early Germanic Iron Age textiles from Enebø [Sogn og Fjordane]). By Pedersen, Inger Raknes. Pp 49-53, 5 figs. Norw. - See NAA 1982/752e..

d: 9(B F) Restaurering av middelalderkunst. (The restoration of Medieval art). By Wiik, Svein A. Pp 67-69. Norw/Engl summ. - Various principles for the retouching and inpainting of losses in Med polychromy are discussed. (Au, abbr).

e: 9(B E F) Noen observasjoner i 1100-talls bemaling sett i relasjon til antemensalemaleriet. (Some observations on 12th C painting technique related to the technique of painting altar frontals). By Plahter, Unn. Pp 71-77, 4 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ. - The painting technique of 3 Romanesque wooden sculptures, including colour analyses, is examined. It is suggested that several features are typical of Byzantine traditions. (Au, abbr).

f: 9(B F) Om undersökning av medeltida måleritekniker. (On the investigation of Medieval painting techniques). By Tångeberg, Peter. Pp 79-83, 1 fig, refs. Sw/Ger summ. - See NAA 1980/522.

g: 9(E F) 'Delt gull' - 'laminagull'? Problemer i middelalderens forgyllningsteknikker. ('Divided gold' vs 'laminated gold'? Problems in Medieval gilding techniques). By Skaug, Erling. Pp 85-92, refs. Norw/Engl summ. - A short version of NAA 1982/518 with new literature quoted..

1B 1L

NAA 1982/31

Second Nordic conference on the application of scientific methods in archaeology

Var. authors. *PACT* 7/1, 1982, Pp 1-246, ill, refs. Engl.

Proceedings of a conference in Helsingør, Denmark 1981.

a: 1B Dendrochronology in Europe - with special reference to Northern Germany and Southern Scandinavia. By Eckstein, Dieter; Wrobel, Sigrid. Pp 11-25, 7 figs, 1 table, refs. - The situation of dendrochronology is briefly reviewed, and its potential for archaeological research is elucidated on the basis of some examples from the areas mentioned in the title. (AC).

b: (9 10)B Sw A tree ring chronology from the western part of Sweden. Sapwood and a dating problem. By Bråthen, Alf. Pp 27-35, 1 fig. - The W Sw chronology covering the period 831-1975 is presented. (Cf. NAA 1982/336). (RE).

c: 1B On the work of the International Committee on Calibration of the Radiocarbon Dating Time Scale. By Olsson, Ingrid U. Pp 37-43, refs. - On the work on the construction of a universal curve or band which is intended to be the basis for all calibration procedures. (AC).

d: 1B Thermoluminescence dating in archaeology and Quaternary geology. By Winde, A G. Pp 55-61, refs. - The

progress in TL dating in the last years has been in three main directions. Among them extensive studies of pottery samples from Denmark which has enabled scientists to obtain a TL age with a total uncertainty of less than 7%. (AC).

e: 1B Dan An automated procedure for thermoluminescence dating of pottery and burnt stones. By Mejdahl, Vagn. Pp 83-96, 6 figs, 5 tables, refs. - An automated procedure for dating of quartz and feldspar inclusions in pottery has been developed and tested in a comprehensive programme comprising material from a number of well-dated Dan sites. The results indicate that TL dating of pottery can now be carried out on a routine basis with an accuracy of about 5%. Experiments on dating of large grains of alkali feldspars extracted from burnt stones are described. (Au).

f: 9(B F) Dan Palaeomagnetic investigations of four Medieval kilns from Bistrup near Roskilde, Denmark. By Hansen, Birgit Als; Abrahamsen, Niels; Sørensen, Morten Aaman. Pp 115-122, 3 figs, 1 table, refs. - Magnetic measurements are reported on 41 oriented bricks from 4 Med tile kilns, archaeologically dated to the period 13th C-16th C, at Bistrup (Sjælland). Only for the youngest (kilns I) is an estimate of the apparent 'magnetic age' for the last heating in fair accordance with the archaeological age. The remanent magnetizations of kiln II and III do not agree with the archaeological ages. The bricks of kiln IV show high directional scatter and abnormal directions in the remanent magnetizations. It is suggested that the kiln had been repaired and that succeeding heatings were unable to completely reset the original magnetizations in the rearranged bricks. (Au). - See also **Magnetic experiment on reconstructed kilns.** By Niels Abrahamsen. *PACT* 7/2, pp 427-428..

g: (5 6 7)J Finn Investigations of Iron Age dwelling places in Isokylä, Salo, South-West Finland: An archaeological review. By Uino, Pirjo. Pp 123-128, 3 figs, refs. - The Isokylä area near Salo (Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland) is one of the most important districts in Finland where IA burial cairns may be found. Recent excavations have brought to light many traces of IA houses and other constructions representing different periods of habitation, including a BA site. The artefact material consists of ceramics, burnt clay, bone, quartz, flint stone objects, and refuse. (Au, abbr).

h: 11L Finn Anthropographic interpretation of the Isokylä area, Salo, South-West Finland. By Matiskainen, Heikki. Pp 128-136, 6 figs, refs. - Traces of prehistoric settlement history were prospected for by a broad-scale phosphate analysis which revealed distinct enriched areas that could be connected to a prehistoric settlement (in Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland). The method was also used in the study of details revealed by the actual excavations. The phosphate results also gave information relating to the form of dwelling remains. A 'spot-test' method was used with a fair amount of success as an aid in the prior planning of the excavation. (Au).

j: 6L Finn Archaeobotanical studies at Katajamäki, Isokylä, Salo, South-West Finland. By Aalto, Marjatta. Pp 137-147, 14 figs, refs. - Charred grains, seeds, and fruits found in Late Rom-IA cultural layers from the Katajamäki (Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland) excavation were studied. Sampling problems are discussed; the material received forms an unbiased sample taken evenly from all interesting-looking objects. Archaeobotanical and archaeological results, obtained independently, show surprising correspondance. A prelim plant list is given: barley, emmer, bread wheat, oat, and flax were cultivated. Many wild fruits, *e.g.* hazel, wild strawberry, raspberry, and bird-cherry were collected. Many charred finds of weed and ruderal seeds might indicate their possible use for food. (Au).

k: (4 5 6 7 8)B Finn Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates from Iron Age dwelling places in Isokylä, Salo, South-West Finland. By Carpelan, Christian; Jungner, Högne. Pp 149-155, 3 figs. - In connection with the excavations at Isokylä in Salo (Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland) a number of samples have been dated using the C14- and TL dating methods. In TL dating the quartz inclusion method was applied to samples of pottery and burnt clay. In C14-dating charcoal samples were used. The results from the two dating methods correspond well and these physical dates also agree with the archaeological chronology. (Au).

l: 11L Norw Shore-level studies on Nord Jæren, South-West Norway. By Thomsen, H. Pp 157-172. - See NAA 1982/126..

m: 1L Sw Time-vertical and space-horizontal diversity in the cultural landscape from the point of view of Quaternary studies. By Pålsson, Ingemar; Königsson, Lars-König; Lofstrand, Lars. P 173.

n: 3L Finn Pollen stratigraphy and chemical analyses of a mineral soil profile at a Corded Ware dwelling site in Southern Finland compared with those of local organic sediments. By Vuorela, Irmeli. Pp 175-193, 13 figs. - Pollen analysis was carried out in a podzol profile of mineral soil (grain size 0.06-0.6 mm) inside a Corded Ware dwelling site (2500-2000 BC) in Häme/Tavastland. Pollen concentration values in the aeolian sand profile show two maxima, the older one corresponding to the settlement phase mentioned. The pollen stratigraphy is similar to that in the adjacent lake and bog profiles where the main vegetational changes, partly caused by human activity, have been C14-dated. (Au).

o: 3(B L) A simulated pollen diagram. By Welinder, Stig. Pp 195-205, 7 figs. - The vegetation around a group of Early Neo agricultural settlement sites (in Närke) is reconstructed from local pollen diagrams and presented as a vegetation map valid for 5000 BP. Changes in the vegetation caused by human activity are simulated. The changes are recalculated into a pollen diagram, the correctness of which is tested against the actual diagrams from the area. Based on the simulation, the relation between man and the landscape during the Early Neo is outlined. (Cf NAA 1981/165). - A shorter version in NAA 1982/170g. (Au).

p: 3(G L) The utilization of the forests in North-West Europe during Early and Middle Neolithic. By Göransson, Hans. Pp 207-221, 21 figs, refs. - The vegetation in NW Europe has been influenced by man during its entire history after the last glaciation. When cattle/sheep were introduced during Early Neo, the Mes hunter-gatherers had already gained enough experience to know how to utilize the forest capital for the breeding of live-stock. Three different stages are demonstrated of the utilization of forest capital from the beginning of Early Neo to the first part of Middle Neo: 1) ca 5200-ca 5150 BP. Clearance of the forests by girdling of trees. 2) ca 5150 BP-ca 4500 BP. Clearance by burning, extensive forest grazing. 3) ca 4500 BP- ? BP. Creation of coppice woods. This is a much more intensive use

of the forest. (Au).

q: 1L Advances in the osteological study of human skeletal remains. By Sjøvold, Torstein. P 223.

r: 1L An osteological and statistical attempt to interpret seasonal occupation of dwelling sites in Northern Sweden by studying the beaver (*Castor fiber L.*). By Iregren, Elisabeth; Stenflo, Gun. Pp 225-234. 1 fig. - The skeletons of animals develop during the process of ageing. The time of fusion of different skeletal parts helps to estimate the time of slaughter of the animals. The data of epiphyseal fusion of recent animals are used to establish models of age criteria of the different seasons of the year. The models constructed have been tested against the age indications registered at different prehistoric sites. The test was used in the latent profile analysis. The aim was to interpret seasonal occupation of the hunters at different sites in Norrland. (Au).

s: 1L Dan; Greenl Carbon-13 evidence for the diet of prehistoric humans in Denmark. By Tauber, Henrik. Pp 235-237, 1 fig, refs. - Bones and tissue from 42 humans from Dan and Greenl, ranging in time from 5500 BC to AD 1750, have been analysed for C13. The analyses have shown a very marked difference in food habits between Mes time in Dan, when marine food was dominant and Neo time and younger periods, where a predominance of terrestrial food is indicated. (Cf NAA 1981/95). (Au).

t: 9L Dan The applicability of insect finds to the interpretation of archaeological sites. By Noe-Nygaard, Bodil. Pp 239-245, 6 figs. - Illustrated by analyses of Med samples from Svendborg, it is stressed that analyses of insect remains can contribute to the interpretation of strata and isolated finds. (Cf NAA 1982/32J & 651). (AC).

1B 1L

NAA 1982/32

Second Nordic conference on the application of scientific methods in archaeology

Var. authors. *PACT* 7/2, 1982, Pp 247-505, ill, refs. Engl.

Proceedings of a conference in Helsingør, Denmark 1981.

a: 11L Dan A comparative study of present and ancient dark-coloured topsoil for the purpose of evaluating soil fertility in the past. By Nørnberg, Per; Dalsgaard, Kristian. Pp 247-256. - Cf NAA 1980/695..

b: 1B Three-dimensional field mapping of phosphate content on archaeological sites. By Bakkevig, Sverre. Pp 279-284, 3 figs. - Cf NAA 1981/51..

c: 1B Georadar: Archaeological interpretation of soil radar data. By Berg, F; Bruch, H. Pp 285-294, 13 figs. - An electromagnetic method of site investigation - the subsurface interface radar system - has been developed to map geological structures. The method can be used to identify individual layer boundaries, rock surfaces, the ground water table, and obstacles beneath the soil surface. The areas of application and the suitability of the method for mapping archaeological structures and finds are discussed. (Au).

d: 1B A high-resolution radar for detection of shallowly buried objects. By Viereck, Peter. Pp 295-302, 6 figs. - A high-resolution radar for detecting subsurface objects is under development at Elektromagnetisk institut, Danmarks tekniske højskole. The microwave radar allows for a higher resolution, both vertically and horizontally, than the video pulse systems presently used, but it has a reduced penetration into the soil (0.5-1 m). (Au).

e: 9K Sw The excavation on Helgeandsholmen: Archaeological background. By Damell, David. Pp 303-310, 3 figs. - A note on the Helgeandsholmen excavation in Stockholm (cf NAA 1982/625). (RE).

f: (9 10)L Sw The Helgeandsholmen excavation: An outline of biostratigraphical studies to document shore displacement and vegetational changes. By Miller, Urve; Robertson, Ann Marie. Pp 311-328, 7 figs, refs. - Diatom analysis was carried out on sediment samples and material scraped from wrecked ships, posts of piles, stone walls, etc found at Helgeandsholmen, Stockholm. The changes in the sedimentary environment and water type are reflected. Isolation of Lake Mälaren from the Baltic in the 12th C is considered a major factor for the foundation of Stockholm in the 13th C, but isolation may have started much earlier. (Au, abbr).

g: 9K Norw Excavations in the town of Skien, Telemark, Norway. By Myrvoll, Siri. Pp 329-340, 14 figs. - A short presentation of two rescue excavations in Skien: Rådhusplassen with harbour counstructiens (cf NAA 1982/639) and Handelstorget with settlement back to Vik (cf NAA 1982/541). (LM).

h: (8 9)K Dan The Medieval Town - A Danish project. By Schiørring, Ole. Pp 341-349, 4 figs. - A report on some of the results obtained during the working-up stage and the subsequent excavations in 11 Dan towns. (Cf NAA 1981/414 & 677, NAA 1982/635 & 642). (Au/AC)

j: 9(K L) Dan The excavations in Svendborg. A project combining archaeology and science. By Jansen, Henrik M. Pp 351-365, 12 figs. - A short presentation of the Svendborg (Fyn) project, which started in 1972. Investigations have been based on a broad interdisciplinary co-operation, involving zoology, pollen and seed analysis, dendrochronology, metallurgy, geology, anthropology, and diatomology. (Cf NAA 1982/3It & 651). (AC).

k: 9(B F I) Dan The Bistrup project: a comparison of floor-tiles from Medieval churches by means of neutron activation analysis. By Var. authors. Pp 383-392, 4 figs, 4 tables. - Med decorated floor-tiles from a number

of churches in and around Roskilde (Sjælland) have been compared with identically ornamented wasters of floor-tiles found inside two kilns excavated at Bistrup near Roskilde and with clay from Bistrup and Orø. Each sample was determined by means of neutron activation analysis. All floor-tile groups showed a distinct similarity to the groups of wasters and clay from Bistrup, and the result is thus compatible with the archaeological view that Bistrup functioned as a production centre for tiles with these particular ornamentations. (Au).

l: 1(B E) Identification of clays and its application to investigations of ancient ceramics. By Hulthén, Birgitta. Pp 392-400, 5 figs. - Systematic investigations have given promising results in connection with the comparison and identification of clays. Various methods for clay analysis are described in the paper. Of special interest is the possibility of relating the clay contents of ceramic artefacts to local clay deposits. (Au, abbr).

m: (6 7 8)(B E) GB; Sw The neutron activation analysis of archaeological glasses from Scandinavia and Britain. By Sanderson, D C W; Hunter, John R. Pp 401-411, 1 fig, 1 table, refs. - Neutron activation analysis is used as a method of investigation into the technological development and raw materials used in the production of glass in the 1st millennium AD. Samples were selected with two aims in mind: 1) there is the determination of whether or not vessel glass from the two regions can be assigned to a common area of manufacture as has been suggested on the basis of major element analysis. 2) the results complement a project of major element analysis by the energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence technique and can be used to provide a further characterisation of some raw materials by correlation with XRF data. The material analysed includes fragments from Helgö (Uppland), and from Saxon Southampton (Hamwih) (England). A general discussion of the archaeological significance of the data is made together with a review of problems that this technique presents with regard to the analysis of early glass. (Au).

n: 2(B F) Dan Analysis of wear on flint tools. By Jensen, Helle Juel. Pp 442-445. - Microwear analysis, as developed by L H Keeley, is described. The method has been applied to scrapers from the Mes site of Ringkloster (Jylland). Some preliminary results are discussed. (Au).

o: (2 3)(B F) A study of water uptake in flint. By Andersen, H H. Pp 447-458.

p: 4(E F) The technique of the decoration on a belt-plate from Vognserup Enge, Kundby sogn, Tuse herred, Zealand. By Lowery, P R; Savage, R D A; Shorer, P H T. Pp 459-476.

q: 1E How ancient technology could influence the properties of artefacts of iron and steel. By Tholander, Erik. Pp 477-486, 3 figs, refs. - Scand iron-making in bowl-hearths started independently of European technology, the product being soft ferritic iron, transformable into steel by cementation. The next development stage was the bloomery, able to produce soft iron, natural steel and cast-iron. Further improvements were forgewelding, alloying with nickel, lamination, pattern-welding, and hardening. Strong functional demands on ancient smith's products are likely, but not always on grave-goods, which also may be deformed deliberately. Systematic determinations of hardness and structure in sword-blades are suggested. (Au).

r: (8 9)F GB Non-ferrous metal and glass working in Anglo-Scandinavian England: An interim statement. By Bayley, Justine. Pp 487-496, 3 figs, refs. - Recent urban excavations in England have produced a variety of evidence for both non-ferrous metal and glass working in the early Med. Many of the new finds come from sites in the Danelaw and these are described and compared with similar material from both Wessex and Scandinavia. (Au).

s: 8B Dan Viking Age - metal casting technique. By Madsen, Helge Brinch. Pp 497-500, 1 fig. - Illustrated by examples from Vik Ribe (Jylland) it is shown that the application of the methods of physics, chemistry, metallurgy and ceramics to foundry problems leads to a better understanding of the skills of prehistoric casting techniques. (AC).

1B Sw

NAA 1982/33

Svearikets vagga - en historia i gungning? (The cradle of the Swedish state - a rocking story?)

Adolfsson, Gundula; Bulukin, Ewa Bergdahl. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 226-230. Sw.

Discussing a TV-series which presented the so-called *Västgötaskolan* according to which the centre of the formation of the Sw state is Västergötland (cf NAA 1982/339). The division into different fields of archaeological activity has caused misconceptions of research. The content of archaeological popularization must be improved by explaining assumptions and procedure. (AÅ)

1B (2 3)G Sw

NAA 1982/34

Archaeological prospecting with geophysical methods at Svanesund, Orust, Sweden

Ahlbom, K; Fridh, B; Furingsten, Agne. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 219-226. 4 figs. Engl/Sw summ.

On the possibility of using geophysical methods to detect areas of archaeological interest such as accumulations of stones, without removing the vegetation cover. At a SA site on the island of Orust (Bohuslän) all hearths were detected by the resistivity method. Owing to unfavourable geological conditions the magnetic method was less successful. (Au)

Den historiska totaliteten (The entity of history)

Andrén, Anders. *Meta* 1982/1, pp 14-17. Sw.

A review of a translation into Sw of George Duby's book *Krigare och bönder (Guerriers et paysans)* (Stockholm: Norstedts: 1981, originally published in 1969), which presents a survey of W and N European social development from AD 600 to AD 1200. (UN)

1B (3 4 7 8)B Sw; Icel

NAA 1982/36

Arkeologi som framtidsforskning (Archaeology as future research)

Arrhenius, Birgit. In: *Humaniora i samhället*, ed by Bondeson, Topsy. Stockholm: Liber Förlag: 1982. Pp 9-23, 3 figs. Sw.

Populär presentation of some results of the work at the research laboratory of the University of Stockholm, see NAA 1981/50. (UN)

1B 11G Sw

NAA 1982/37

Stolphål - bara fler hål i jorden? (Postholes - just new holes in the ground?)

Björhem, Nils; Säfvestad, Ulf. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 15-21. 1 fig. Sw.

At a recent excavation at Fosie (Skåne) 6 settlements were found within an area of 400,000 sqm. 80 longhouses, 2-aisled in Late Neo, 3-aisled in BA- IA, and 20 pithouses could be identified. The excavation method is discussed. (UN)

1B 1D

NAA 1982/38

Forhistoriens usynlige kvinder (The invisible women of prehistory)

Boye, Linda; Hvenegård-Lassen, K; Draiby, B; Ødegård, V. *Kontaktstencil* 21, 1982, pp 74-102. Refs. Dan.

Recent developments in archaeological and anthropological methods, including feminist studies are surveyed to serve as a basis for future studies of BA and IA societies. (JS-J)

1B

NAA 1982/39

Correspondence analysis: an alternative to principal components

Bølviken, Erik; Helskog, Ericka; Helskog, Knut; Holm-Olsen, Inger Marie; Solheim, Liv; Bertelsen, Reidar. *World Archaeology* 14/1, 1982, pp 41-60. 9 figs, refs. Engl.

Correspondence analysis is presented as a statistical tool of the data reduction type, useful for abundance data. The method is applied to 3 research examples from N Norw archaeology. It is pointed out that the method can be used as a device for automatic seriation. (See NAA 1981/437). (Au)

1B 9B Sw

NAA 1982/40

En metod för upptagning av fragmentariska båtdelar (A method for the recovery of fragmentary ship parts)

Carlsson, Annika; Nordeman, Kjell; Teir, Liselott; Varenius, Björn. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 230-234. 5 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

In the excavation at Helgeandsholmen, Stockholm, 11 Med and later ships were found. The wood was in very poor condition. One-compound polyurethane foam is recommended. (Au, abbr)

Arkeologi, ideologi og objektivitet - et stridsspørsmål (Archaeology, ideology, and objectivity - a controversial question)

Christophersen, Axel. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/2, pp 141-147. Refs. Norw.

Continued discussion of objectivity in archaeological research with comments to A B Johansen (= NAA 1979/53) and Mats Malmer (= NAA 1980/54). It is argued that objectivity is undesirable if the critical perspective disappears. Central questions must aim at the kind of knowledge desired and the ideas which pilot the sampling of new data. The subjective element ought to be an active part in an open research process (cf NAA 1982/45). (AÅ)

Sosial endring (Social change)

Elster, Jon. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1980, pp 5-11. Norw.

The concepts contrafinality and suboptimality are introduced in a discussion about the causes of social change. (UN)

Ett grundläggande teoretiskt problem (A fundamental theoretical problem)

Herschend, Frands. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/2, pp 148-151. Sw.

The dichotomy deductive/inductive as used by M Malmer (see NAA 1980/54) is of little theoretical value. An alternative pair of concepts - explanation/understanding - is suggested and shown to lead into more fundamental epistemological problems. These are considered cardinal even in archaeological theory. (Au)

Teknologisk analys och classification av keramik (Technological analysis and classification of ceramics)

Hulthén, Birgitta. *Keramikk**, 1982, pp 6-8. Sw.

Arkeologiens teori og data (The theory and data of archaeology)

Johansen, Arne B. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 212-225. Norw.

In this reply to Mats Malmer (NAA 1980/54), Axel Christophersen (NAA 1982/41), Frands Herschend (NAA 1982/43) and Stig Welinder (NAA 1982/60) a personal experience of post-war Nordic archaeology is presented. It stresses the great value of Malmer's attempt to define the unclear, discusses the necessity of the underlying theories, describes situations of selection, demonstrates how theories determine the result, and concludes that all research work is deductive. (AÅ)

Förhistorisk vardagsteknik - en förbisedd erfarenhetsbank (Prehistoric technology of everyday life - a neglected store of experience)

Johansson, Tomas. *Daedalus* 51, 1982, pp 109-119. 5 figs. Sw.

Early technology is discussed, e.g. advantages and disadvantages of stone vs metal technologies. Preserving knowledge of early technology is important for survival when high technological systems are breaking down. (Au, abbr)

Rescue excavations of Stone Age settlement sites in Gothenburg

Kaelas, Lili. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 23-25. Engl.

It is questionable whether the work and costs of hundreds of rescue excavations of settlements are in proportion to the results obtained. A brief account is given of prelim. results. The pattern and development of settlement have been clarified and certain earlier assumptions verified. However, unless rescue excavations are combined with comprehensive investigations and the material collected is systematized and processed, work and costs are wasted. (Au)

1B 1(A H) Sw

NAA 1982/48

Uppodling, överodling och bortodling. En metodstudie (Cultivation and the ploughing-down of ancient monuments. A methodological study)

Kyhlberg, Ola. *Arkeologiska rapporter och meddelanden* 11, 1982, 23 pp, 8 figs, refs. Sw.

The number of preserved graves in each region is compared to the area of the region as well as the area of cultivated land. The result is displayed in diagrams, where each region may be compared to the other. It seems clear that Uppland, Södermanland, and Gotland are relatively little affected by cultivation but in Skåne ca 90% of the graves are either destroyed or ploughed over. The method which is here applied on a macro level is also recommended for use on a micro level. (Au)

1B

NAA 1982/49

Ökensamlare och arktiska jägare. Exempel på etnoarkeologi (Desert gatherers and arctic hunters - examples of ethnoarchaeology)

Larsson, Lars. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 1-6. Sw.

On the basis of works by Lewis Binford and John Yellen on two different pre-agrarian societies, various views of ethnoarchaeology are presented. (Au)

1B 1F Sw

NAA 1982/50

Methoden und Probleme der nordischen Musikarchäologie (Methods and problems in Nordic music-archaeology)

Lund, Cajsa. *Acta Musicologica* 52, 1980, pp 1-13. Refs. Ger.

A survey of the present state of music-archaeology in the Nordic countries (cf NAA 1981/61). (RE)

1B

NAA 1982/51

'LOGOS och katastrofteorin' utifrån R Thoms arbeten ('LOGOS and the catastrophe theory', according to the works of R Thorn)

Moberg, Carl-Axel. Stockholm: Delegationen för långtidsmotiverad forskning: 1982. [stencil]. 20 pp. Sw.

Report from a colloquium at Cerisy-la-Salle 1982, for the Swedish Committee for Future-Oriented Research. (Au)

Om at tegne flint (On drawing flint artefacts)

Nielsen, Eva Koch. *Kontaktstencil* 21, 1982, pp 129-135. 6 figs. Dan.

Methods and principles are outlined. The many recent experiments in flint working have done much to sharpen the eyes of archaeologists, automatically increasing the demands on draughtmanship. (JS-J)

1B

NAA 1982/53

Antropologi, arkeologi og samfunnsforandring (Anthropology, archaeology, and social change)

Odner, Knut. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1980, pp 12-47. 1 fig, refs. Norw.

As Scand prehistory is characterized by secondary changes it is meaningless to use the models of typical evolution. The development of the productive power is determined by social conditions. A contradiction between population and resources only is not a satisfactory explanation of changes in production. (UN)

1B

NAA 1982/54

Rabies archaeologorum

Olsen, Olaf. *Château Gaillard* 9-10 1982, pp 213-219. Engl.

Identical with NAA 1979/63. (Au)

1B

NAA 1982/55

Complexity, archaeological data, social equalities and cultural diversity

Randsborg, Klavs. *Archaeological approaches**, 1982, pp 38-53. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

First, problems inherent in the archaeological record, such as the quality and relevance of the data are discussed; next, past societies, their economic and social complexity, and the diversity of culture are treated. (Au)

1B

NAA 1982/56

Theoretical approaches to social change

Randsborg, Klavs. *Theory and explanation**, 1982, pp 423-30. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

Critical survey of the development and use of archaeological theories during the last 15 years, with respect to the psychological, philosophical, and practical implications. Au on one side demonstrates phenomena of an almost mechanical nature, on the other side serious difficulties in operating with theories of society in a real world universe of archaeological nature
(Au)

1B

NAA 1982/57

On trade: Nordic archaeology in 1974-1979

Sejer, Tapio. *Kontaktstencil* 21, 1982, pp 156-162. 4 figs. Engl.

The published research in Nordic archaeology during the years 1974-1979 (according to NAA) is analyzed statistically in order to explore the quantitative relationships between papers on trade and exchange on one hand, and the total output of archaeological literature on the other, as well as the development of interest in the subject during the period in question. (Au)

Hagestadsprojektets metodik (The methods of the Hagestad project [Skåne])

Strömberg, Märta. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 11-14. 1 fig. Sw.

On the background of and the methods used for the fieldwork in the Hagestad project. (Au)

On the present state of use-wear analysis in archaeology

Vuorinen, Jukka. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 52-60. Engl.

A survey of the present state of use-wear research on flint and quartz carried out in the Soviet Union, the USA, Great Britain, and the Nordic countries. (MS-L)

Varför teori (Why theory?)

Welinder, Stig. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/2, pp 140-141. Sw.

In a discussion of two explanatory models for the Mes society, it is demonstrated that a context cannot be derived from material remains without theory. Archaeological theory aims at explaining how to obtain knowledge about structures and processes from material remains. (Cf NAA 1982/45). (AÅ)

En pantograf för fältdokumentation (A pantograph for field documentation)

Ödman, Anders. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 227-229. 2 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A new pantograph of German construction, designed for documentation of archaeological remains and buildings, proved to be both practical and reliable, as used in the Helgeandsholmen excavations in Stockholm. (Au)

Til såldets pris (In praise of the sieve)

Østmo, Einar. *Nicolay* 39, 1982, pp 31-36. 1 fig. Norw.

The proportion of small flints in habitation site samples increases with the quality of retrieval methods, as shown by the examination of 6 collections from Østfold. The importance of sifting to ensure the maximum number of small flint finds is stressed. (Au)

Rannjaja etniceskaja istorija saamov (The oldest ethnic history of the Lapps/Sami)

Carpelan, Christian. In: *Finno-ugorskij sbornik*. Moscow: Nauka: 1982. Pp 32-48, 4 figs. Russ.

See NAA 1981/74.

Historiens røtter (The roots of history)

Hagen, Anders. Oslo: Cappelens forlag: 1982 (= Cappelens verdenshistorie 1, ed by Erling Bjøl). 335 pp, richly ill, select bibliography. Norw.

A popular description of certain important stages in preliterate times seen from a Nordic viewpoint. Special attention is paid to Pal art and religion, the transition to agriculture, the spread of agriculture to Europe and the development of new raw materials and tools. (Au) - Parallel ed in Dan: **Historiens rødder**. Copenhagen: Politikens forlag: 1982 (= *Politikens verdenshistorie 2*) - and in Sw: **Historiens rötter**. Stockholm: Bonnier: 1982 (= *Bonniers världshistoria 1*).

1D 1B Sw

NAA 1982/65

Forntida samhällsformer och arkeologiska forskningsprogram (Ancient formations of society and archaeological research programmes)

Hyenstrand, Åke. Stockholm: Raä: 1982 (= Dokumentationsbyrå, Arbetshandlingar). 267 pp, 64 maps, 9 figs, 4 tables, refs. Sw.

A continued analysis of the potentials in using the ancient monuments register, dominated by graves, in an analysis of social and economic conditions in prehistoric times. The archaeological regions earlier proposed (NAA 1979/51 & 71) are tested according to certain criteria, but a more thorough separate analysis of each region is necessary. Research programmes are recommended in prehistoric demography, local and regional production and communication, iron production, state formation, etc. Possible goals of research programmes concerning 20 Sw provinces (*län*) are presented. (Au, abbr)

1D

NAA 1982/66

I begynnelsen (In the beginning)

Håland, Randi; Håland, Gunnar. Oslo: Aschehougs forlag: 1982 (= Aschehougs verdenshistorie 1). 270 pp, numerous figs. Norw.

A world prehistory, starting with the cultural and biological evolution of Man. First the hunter-gatherer stage is studied; later the emergence of the first civilizations in Mesopotamia, India, China, and the Mediterranean. Chronologically the prehistory of these areas is followed up to ca 1200-1000 BC. However, for areas such as America, the history is traced to the beginning of the European colonization ca 1400 AD. (Au)

1D Est

NAA 1982/67

Eesti esiajalugu (The prehistory of Estonia)

Jaanits, Lembit; Laul, Silvia; Lougas, Vello; Tõnisson, Evald. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat/Eesti NSV teaduste akademia ajaloo institut: 1982. 461 pp, 268 figs, 22 pls (some in colour, some fold-outs), refs, person, site & subject indexes. Est.

A richly illustrated general survey of the prehistory of the Estonian SSR: the history of Est archaeology, chronological sections on Mes, Neo, BA, Celt-IA, Rom-IA, Middle IA (5th-9th C) & Late IA (10th-13th C). (MS- L)

1D Dan

NAA 1982/68

Rank, rights, and resources

Randsborg, Klavs. In: *Ranking, resource and exchange*, ed by Renfrew, Colin; Shennan, Stephen. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1982. Pp 132-39, 6 figs, refs. Engl.

Changes in environment, subsistence pattern, and population are set out, with a discussion of archaeological manifestations of ranked and early state society in Denmark from the Early BA to Early Med. Special attention is paid to the socially differential access to primary resources and to social aspects of burial customs. Finally, aspects of the spatial and social organization of the earliest state are set out. (Au)

Ingelstorp. Zur Siedlungsentwicklung eines südschwedischen Dorfes (Ingelstorp. The settlement history of a village in south Sweden [Skåne])

Strömberg, Märta. Contributions by Siv Olsson pp 223-228 [pottery analysis] & Ove Persson pp 229-244 [osteological analysis of graves]. Lund: Gleerup/Bonn: Habelt: 1982 (= Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Ser. Prima in 4o 14). 255 pp, numerous figs, refs. Ger.

Part of the Hagestad project is published. The aim is to study settlement development from Neo to Early Med in Ingelstorp parish. Rescue excavations (TRB settlements, Corded Ware graves, Late Neo - BA graves, Middle-Late BA graves and houses, Celt-IA - Vik graves and settlements) yielded the material applied for testing models of social structures, and settlement pattern and intensity. Two main settlement areas are found, one of which was deserted in the middle of the IA, when settlement was concentrated in the N part of the present church village. (Au)

1E 1G

NAA 1982/70

Population and technology

Boserup, Ester. Oxford: Basil Blackwell/Chicago: The University: 1981. 9 figs + 255 pp, 43 tables, index, refs. Engl.

In this comprehensive study of the relationship between world population and technology from ancient times up to industrialization, chapters 4-7, dealing with the changes from food gathering to food production to urbanization, are of particular interest to archaeologists. 'Prehistoric populations had a choice between adapting population to resources...and adapting resources to population'. Moreover, 'European response to increasing population was a shift to a more intensive system of agriculture ... and also dispersal of population by migration'. (UN)

1E 1F

NAA 1982/71

Keramik, kompendium i arkeologi (Ceramics. An archaeological compendium)

Hulthén, Birgitta; Janzon, Gunborg O. Stockholm: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1982. [2nd ed, stencil]. 47 pp, 37 figs, refs. Sw.

General survey of ceramics from SA to Vik. Topical results have been included and special attention is paid to such aspects of ceramics technology as raw materials, the manufacturing process, and the function of the vessels. (AÅ)

1E Sw

NAA 1982/72

The reducibility of iron ores found on prehistoric iron production sites

Jacobsen, Sigmund. *Jernkontorets bergshistoriska skriftserie* 24, 1982, 16 pp, 3 figs, refs. Engl.

Methodical study on how to determine the reducibility of different ores and the importance this might have had for early iron production. The experiments are based on the excavated iron production sites in Dalarna published by Inga Serning (cf NAA 1979/81). (AÅ)

1E 1B

NAA 1982/73

Trade and exchange - the potentials for explanation?

Jørgensen, Marie Louise Stig. *Kontaktstencil* 21, 1982, pp 21-36. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

The conceptual development of research from Thomsen up to the present day is outlined, to serve as an introduction to the development of new ways to handle the archaeological data. (JS-J)

[Review of] **Jern og jernvinne**. By Var. authors. 1979 (= NAA 1979/79)

Pleiner, Radomir. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15, 1982, pp 126-129. Refs. Engl.

Various aspects are discussed. (UN)

1F (4 5 6 7)(E F)

NAA 1982/75

Holzsnitzkunst vor der Wikingerzeit (The art of wood-carving before the Viking Age)

Capelle, Torsten. Neumünster: Wachholtz: 1980 (= Offa-Ergänzungsreihe 3). 64 pp, 52 figs, refs. Ger.

A survey of wood-carving in Germanic areas from BA to Late Ger-IA. Most finds are Nordic. (Cf NAA 1976/100, 1981/78 & 1982/753). (UN)

1F 1(D E) Dan

NAA 1982/76

Nordens guld. En bog om oldtidens rav, mennesker og myter (The gold of the North. A book on the amber, men, and myths of antiquity)

Jensen, Jørgen. Copenhagen: Gyldendal: 1982. 187 pp, numerous figs, 16 in colour, select bibliography. Dan.

A popular, comprehensive survey of amber in Dan antiquity and its function as a status indicator and object of exchange or trade during the entire pre- and protohistoric period. Its role in international exchange systems is discussed. (JS-J)

1F

NAA 1982/77

Sankt Hans våbenet (The St Hans cross)

Kivikoski, Ella. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 9-20. 9 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

A survey of the occurrence of the St Hans cross, originally a pagan symbol, adopted by the Church in the Med. The symbol has been widely used in Finn folk art, *i.a.* as a sign of protection against evil. Today the St Hans cross is used on signs to indicate cultural and historical sights of interest. (MS-L)

1G (5 6 7 8 9)G Sw

NAA 1982/78

Diskussion av de rumsliga sambanden vid studier av utvecklingsförlopp inom förhistoriska kulturlandskap (A discussion of spatial relations in the study of the development of the prehistoric cultural landscape)

Windelhed, Bengt. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1982, pp 48-65. 5 figs, refs. Sw.

The theoretical basis of the research at Vinarve (Gotland) is discussed. The prelim results of the analysis are presented as a 4-stage model: Celt-IA, Rom-Ger-IA, Ger-IA-Vik, Early Med. The cultural landscape is the result of a continuous process of adaptation of production, technology, and land use to the needs of the population. (UN)

The ancient shorelines and the development of the Baltic coastal regions in Late Pleistocene and Holocene times

Var. authors. In: *The Quaternary history of the Baltic*, ed by Gudelis, V; Königsson, L-K. Uppsala: the University: 1979 (= Acta Univ. Ups. Symp. Univ. Ups. Annum Quing. Celebrantis 1). Pp 99-240, figs, refs. Engl.

Finland. By Pentti Alhonen. Pp 101-114. - **Leningrad and Soviet Carelia.** By Pavel Markovic Dolukhanov. Pp 115-126. - **Estonia.** By Helgi Kessel & Anto Kaukas. Pp 127-146. - **Latvia.** By I Veinbergs. Pp 147-158. - **Lithuania.** By Vytautas Gudelis. Pp 159-174. - **Denmark.** By Harald Krog. See NAA 1981/92. - **Sweden.** By Harald Agrell. Pp 219-240.

Arkeologi och naturvetenskap (Archaeology and the nature sciences)

Var. authors. Stockholm: Humanistisk-samhällsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet/Naturvetenskapliga forskningsrådet: 1982. 47 pp. Sw.

Introductory speeches at a conference held in March 1981 by HSFR and NFR (the Sw research councils of the humanities and the sciences). A survey of the research situation of today within the humanities, quaternary geology, and ecology in Sweden is given. Accounts of the discussions and draft of a research programme. (AÅ)

Forskningsläge, forskningsbehov, problem - ur arkeologisk synpunkt. (Status, needs, problems - research from an archaeological viewpoint). By Mats P Malmer. Pp 9-11. - Nowadays many Sw archaeological projects give more funds to natural science research than to archaeological excavation. However, the NFR in most cases refuses to give grants for such natural science investigations. Against this is argued that all research concerning the interplay between man and nature should be fairly treated. (Au).

Kulturgeografi i gränsområdet mot historisk/biologisk forskning.

(Historical geography on the border to historical/biological research). By Ulf Sporrang.

Den osteologiska aspekten. (The osteological aspect). By Nils-Gustaf Gejvall. Pp 15-21. - The history of physical anthropology in Sweden is reviewed. Scientists and their work from the beginning of the 19th C until today are presented. The collaboration between osteology and medicine, odontology, archaeology, and zoology is discussed. (E Iregren)

Kvartärgeologi. (Quaternary geology). By Lars-König Königsson.

Paleoekologisk forskning i gränsområdet mot arkeologi. (Palaeoecological research bordering archaeology). By Björn E Berglund.

Forskningen inom gränsområdet mellan ekologi och arkeologi, en växtekologs synpunkter. (Research in the border area between ecology and archaeology - the views of a floral ecologist). By Nils Malmer.

Forsknings- och servicebehov i gränsområdet arkeologi/ekologi (zoekologi). (The need of research and service in the border area archaeology/ecology (zoo-ecology)). By Pehr H Enckell. Pp 39-43. - Work could and should be performed in close contact between archaeology and zoecology. Research should be restricted to solve specific topics. Interest in aiding archaeologists in ecological matters is limited. Ecological knowledge is not widened but ecology is used merely as a method in this context. (E Iregren)

Danmarks natur. Bind 1-10 (The Danish nature. Vol 1-10)

Var. authors, ed by Nørrevang, Arne; Lundø, Jørgen. Copenhagen: Politikens forlag: 1979-1981 (3. ed.). Dan.

Of special interest to archaeologists are vol. 1, pp 199-445 and vol. 10, pp 302-308 and *passim*. (JS-J)

Palaeohydrological changes in the temperate zone in the last 15,000 years. IGCP 158 B. Lake and mire environments. Project guide. Vol 1. General project description. - Vol 2 & 3. Specific methods

Var. authors, ed by Berglund, Björn E. Lund: Univ of Lund, Dept of Quaternary Geology: 1979, 1979 & 1982. 140 & 340 & 163 pp. Engl.

Project 158 B of the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) is devoted to environmental changes in the temperate zone of the Northern hemisphere in the last 15,000 years. The aim is to provide palaeoecological research with continental reference profiles of lakes and bogs related to an absolute chronology, to apply a variety of palaeoecological methods in order to describe biotic, hydrological and limnological changes, to describe climatic changes and human activity and relate all these changes to time and space.

Vol 1 includes a general project description and guidelines for investigations on deposits of lakes, bogs and terrestrial soils besides guidelines for numerical treatment of data.

Vol 2 includes descriptions of some selected specific methods with recommendations for laboratory treatment and evaluation of data.

Vol 3 includes descriptions of some selected specific methods in addition to those described in the second volume. These concern sedimentological correlations and calculations, computing methods for pollen data, field and laboratory methods for plant macrofossils and mollusc studies. (Björn E Berglund)

1L Sw

NAA 1982/83

Arkeologisk botanik - något om metoder och mål (Archaeological botany - methods and results)

Hjelmqvist, Hakon. *Svensk botanisk tidskrift* 76, 1982, pp 229-240. 6 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey is given of the methods used to investigate botanical material that has come to light through archaeological excavations. In connection with the methodological survey some notes are made about the results, *i.a.* the oldest dates for the occurrence of various culture plants. (Au, abbr)

1L Sw

NAA 1982/84

Holocene glacier fluctuations in Scandinavia

Karlen, Wibjörn. *Striae* 18, 1982, pp 26-34. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

Holocene glacier variations are investigated using information obtained from historical records, from moraine studies, and from lacustrine sediment studies. A large number of C14-dates are believed to be correct within a few hundred years or less. The information on glacier advances is to some extent supported by dates on variations in the pine tree limit. Historical information indicates a glacial advance around AD 1340. Several advances are documented to the first half of the 18th C. Periods of glacier expansion are dated to about 7500, 6300, 5600, 5100, 4800, 4500, 3000, 2200, 1900, 1400, 1050, 600 and 430 BP. (Au, abbr)

1L

NAA 1982/85

Late Quaternary sea-level changes in north-western Europe: a synthesis

Mörner, Nils-Axel. *GFF* 100/4, 1978, pp 381-400. 16 figs, refs. Engl.

The S Scand records are now extended to the present and integrated with palaeomagnetic and palaeotemperature analyses. The eustatic curve calculated fits very well with data available for NW Europe. There are few examples of non-eustatic local meteorological, hydrological, and oceanographical effects. The eustatic curve established is believed to give a reliable eustatic record for the entire NW European (NE Atlantic) region. By comparison with other eustatic curves the palaeogeoidal or geoidal-eustatic changes can be recorded. (Au, abbr)

Three peat deposits in south-eastern Södermanland, Sweden

Persson, Christer. *GFF* 103/1, 1981, pp 91-103. 12 figs. Engl.

Diatom and pollen analyses have been carried out on three peat deposits in Södermanland. Certain levels have been C14-dated. One basin with a threshold at about 34 m above sea-level became isolated in 3185 BC, another with a threshold at about 20 m above sea-level was probably isolated about 1000 BC. The peat-growth around the springs started before 145 ± 100 BC. The pollen diagrams show that *Picea* immigrated into the area at about 200 AD. About that time *Ulmus* disappeared but *Tilia* grew in the area till about 1000 to 1200 AD, when it disappeared and the great expansion of *Picea* took place. (Au, abbr)

Applications of varved lake sediments in palaeoenvironmental studies

Renberg, Ingemar; Segerström, Ulf. *Studies in Boreal plant ecology**, 1981, pp 125-133. 4 figs, refs. Engl.

The nature of varved lake sediments is briefly described and some examples given of various applications, *e.g.* in geochronological dating, sedimentology, vegetational history, palaeoclimatology, and environmental monitoring. (Cf NAA 1982/768b). (Au)

Shore displacement and archaeology in Finland

Siiriäinen, Ari. *Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae. Ser A III* 134, 1982, pp 173-184. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

A concise presentation of the principles and methods for using geological shore displacement evidence in archaeological chronological studies within the Baltic Sea basin and the lake basins in Finland. The three chronologies published so far for the Finn SA are presented. (Au)

Árpás' anatomical method for face reconstruction

Sjøvold, Torstein. *Ossa* 7, 1980 (1982), pp 203-204. Engl.

Methods of facial reconstruction of the soft tissues are discussed. To some extent the method of the Hungarian Árpás is better adapted than that of Krogman but it is not clear that it is superior to that of Gerasimov. (Au)

A survey of recent research on the Norwegian Mesolithic

Mikkelsen, Egil; Welinder, Stig. *Mesolithic Miscellany* 3/1, 1982, pp 9-11. Refs. Engl.

The main trends in Mes research in Norway since ca 1970 are presented as well as a bibliography on the subject. (Au)

Arkeologi i Sverige 1. Fångstfolk och herdard (Archaeology in Sweden. Hunters and shepherds)

Burenhult, Göran. Höganäs: Förlags AB Wiken: 1982. 190 pp, richly ill, refs. Sw.

Popular survey of Sw prehistory focussing on S Sweden. This first part deals with Pal, Mes and Neo (except late Neo). With an interdisciplinary approach, the material remains, environmental history, economy and social structure of SA are discussed. (AÅ)

Complexity in non-complex' societies

Price, T D. *Archaeological approaches**, 1982, pp 54-97. Refs. Engl.

Using *i.a.* the Dan Ertebølle culture as a case, au discusses the complex adaptations which are manifested in larger sedentary pre-farming communities in circumscribed, diverse, productive, and stable environments. (JS-J)

2D Finn

NAA 1982/93

A communication relating to a Stone Age find from the village of Inari (Lapland)

Siiriäinen, Ari. *Fennoscandia Antiqua* 1, 1982, pp 5-12. 8 figs, refs. Engl.

It is suggested that a keeled scraper/handle core from a settlement at the Juutuanvuono bay in Inari, along with other indications of microblade technique, stems either from a SW influx of settlement which had come through Sweden or from a settlement or innovatory influx from a N direction (Finnmark). (MS-L)

2E 2(F L) 3(E F L) Norw

NAA 1982/94

Bruk av diabas i vestnorsk steinalder (The use of diabase in the West-Norwegian Stone Age)

Bruen Olsen, Asle. Bergen: Universitetet: 1981. [Mag. art. thesis. Stencil]. 192 pp, 30 pls, 30 tables, refs. Norw.

A study of the production and distribution of diabase axes from the recently discovered quarries at Stakaneset (Sogn og Fjordane). Petrological analyses are used to identify rough-outs and distributed axes. The rock was worked by use of fire. Extensive fieldwork has revealed more than 100 factory sites within 20 km of the outcrops. Shoreline datings and a large number of C14-dates strongly indicate continuous activity in a period 8500-4000 BP. The distribution of axes covers Jæren in the S, Helgeland in the N, and Gudbrandsdalen across the central mountain plateau in the E. The Stakaneset quarries were worked by hunter-fishers. The production stopped and the distribution network collapsed when farming economy expanded into W Norway. (Au, abbr)

2E 2F 3(E F) Dan

NAA 1982/95

Trade in Danubian shaft-hole axes and the introduction of Neolithic economy in Denmark

Fischer, Anders. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 7-12. 3 figs, refs. Engl.

Short survey of imported axes, interpreted as evidence of long-distance trade in objects of special status value to the Ertebølle culture. Western Neo influences in the Dan Mes are pointed out. (JS-J)

2F 2G Dan

NAA 1982/96

Bjergby Enge, en tidlig Maglemoseplads (Bjergby Enge [Sjælland], an early Maglemose site)

Andersen, Knud. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 5-12. 3 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Publication of a small, probably uncontaminated settlement, belonging to a rarely found pre-Klosterlund phase of the Maglemosian. (JS-J)

2F 4F Sw

NAA 1982/97

Nyfunna hållmålningar i Bohuslän (Rock paintings in Bohuslän, Sweden)

Cullberg, Carl. *Bohuslän* 4, 1982, pp 11-20. 5 pls. Sw.

In 1980 two finds of rock-paintings were made in Bohuslän, one Mes of usual type with animal figures, one with human and animal figures of BA type. The two paintings are the first of their kind in the landscape. (Au)

Der Faustkeil vom Karskov-Kliff auf Langeland (Dänemark) (The handaxe from the cliffs at Karskov, Langeland (Denmark))

Grote, Klaus; Jacobsen, Erik Maagaard. *Archäologisches Konespondenzblatt* 12/3, 1982, pp 281-285. 2 figs, refs. Ger.

Report on a (Acheulian) handaxe found in Weichselian moraine deposits deriving from a glacial advance from the SE, 'the late Baltic advance'. The axe must be of Ger or Pol origin. (JS-J)

Knivene under mikroskop (The knives under microscope)

Jensen, Helle Juel. *Søllerødbogen* 1982, pp 125-130. Dan.

Microwear analysis carried out on the 14 flint knives found in the male graves at the Mes cemetery Bøgebakken, Vedbæk (Sjælland), indicates that the knives had been used to work fresh hide, meat, wood, and plants. Some evidence of hafting was found (cf NAA 1982/112). (Au)

En slidsporsanalyse af skrabere fra Ulkestruphytterne (Analysis of microwear on scrapers from the Ulkestrup huts [Sjælland])

Jensen, Helle Juel. *Maglemosehytterne**, 1982, pp 103-104. Refs. Dan.

31 scrapers were examined. The majority had been used in wood-working, a few on skins or furs. One scraper showed wear from scraping fish hide (cf NAA 1982/105). (Au)

Innovation och produktutveckling (Innovation and product development)

Knutsson, Kjell. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1980, pp 78-116. 21 figs, refs. Sw.

A study of changes in the production of blades in the Boreal - Early Atlantic Period in Skåne. (UN)

Derevjannie isdelija stajanki Nizhneye Veretye (Wooden artefacts from the Mesolithic site of Nizhneye Veretye)

Oshibkina, S V. *Archeologické rozhledy* 34/4, 1982, pp 414-429. 6 figs, refs. Russ/Engl summ.

Publication of the wooden objects from a Mes settlement on the Lâcha lake basin in S Arkhangelsk. Among the weapons were bows, arrows, a spear, and axe- and adze-shafts. The objects are compared to Scand material. (MI)

Jæger og bytte - et 8-9000 år gammelt billed fra Åmosen (Hunter and game - an 8000-9000 year-old picture from the Amosen bog)

Petersen, Erik Brich. *Museet for Holbæk og omegn. Årsberetning* 1981 (1982), pp 47-54. 3 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of an old find of a beautifully ornamented red-deer antler shaft or stave, with geometrical patterns, the incised representation of an animal and a human figure. Although the combination of man and animal is unique, the piece must be assigned to the Maglemosian. (JS-J)

Et ornamenteret hjortetaksskaft fra Auning Mose (An ornamented antler shaft from Auning Mose)

Sterum, Niels T. *Lokalhistorisk forening for Sønderhald kommune. Årsskrift* 1982, pp 5-10. 4 figs. Dan.

Presentation of a red-deer antler from Djursland (Jylland) with shaft hole and flange for lashing. Ornaments consist of heavily-incised zig-zags and of fine strokes in a geometric pattern (JS-J)

Udgravning og fund (Excavation and finds)

Andersen, Knud. *Maglemosehytterne**, 1982, pp 8-102. 75 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Final publication of small settlement site situated on a peat island in the ancient Amose lake (Sjælland) at least 400 m from the shore. In connection with 2 hut floors (6 X 4 m, made of bark and twigs) there were finds of abundant flint, antler, bone, and wooden objects from the Maglemosian, C14-dated to ca 6100 BC. The huts which stood directly by the open lake were almost contemporary (cf NAA 1982/100, 123 & 125). (JS-J)

Sunket i havet (Sunk in the sea)

Andersen, Søren H. *Skalk* 1982/4, pp 10-15. 15 figs. Dan.

Survey of research on a submarine Ertebølle site at Tybrind Vig (Fyn) with rich finds, including many objects of organic matter, such as a logboat, bows, arrows, shafts, paddles, etc. Recently a grave was found, with the skeleton of a young woman and a child, but no grave goods. (Cf NAA 1980/95). (Au)

Hur produktionsätt och ekologiska faktorer bestämmer kulturutvecklingen inom det boreala ekosystemet (How the mode of production and ecological factors determine cultural development in the boreal ecosystem)

Bergman, Ingela; Forsberg, Lars; Westfal, Ulf. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1980, pp 140-145. 3 figs. Sw.

It is important that models of the use of resources be developed if we want to understand the production of hunter-gatherers' societies. (UN)

Duvensee, Wohnplatz 8. Neue Aspekte zur Sammel Wirtschaft im frühen Mesolithikum (Duvensee [Holstein]. Settlement 8. New aspects of the gatherers' economy in the early Mesolithic)

Bokelmann, Klaus; Averdieck, Fritz-Rudolf; Willkomm, Horst. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 21-40. 9 figs, 1 table, refs. Ger.

Excavations of a Mes settlement revealed the remains of a birch-bark cover around a fireplace, where nuts had been roasted. Flints, pollen, and Cléanalyses date the site to late Preboreal - early Boreal, ca 7500 BC. The resources of the site are discussed. Quantities of hazelnuts must have been gathered, although this is not evident in the pollen analysis. Probably the site was only visited seasonally. (OH)

Bonderup-bopladsen. Det manglende led mellem dansk palæolitikum og mesolitikum? (The Bonderup settlement [Sjælland] - the missing link between the Danish Palaeolithic and Mesolithic?)

Fischer, Anders. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 87-100, 10 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Prelim report on the first Dan site with flint and bone from the early Preboreal. The industry has no close parallels but a tanged point is closely related to late Ahrensburgian points from NW Germany. Two activity areas could be distinguished. (JS-J)

Segebro. En tidigatlantisk boplats vid Sege ås mynning (Segebro. An Early Atlantic site at the mouth of Sege Å [Skåne])

Larsson, Lars. Contribution by Johannes Lepiksaar [osteology]. *Malmöfynd* 4, 1982, 140 pp, 84 figs, 40 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

In Segebro a site from the Kongemose culture was found covering the Palaeolithic settlement remains. A large part of the occupation zone and of the refuse has been excavated, containing a large number of artefacts of flint, bone, antler and wood. The uppermost part of the sandy hill on which the site was located contained several pits, most of them fireplaces. Three pits may be the remains of graves. Analyses of artefact distribution of different areas of the site are related to human activities and to sea-level changes contemporaneous to and later than the settlement. (Au)

Stenåldersjägare vid Bulltofta (Stone Age hunters at Bulltofta)

Larsson, Lars. *Elbogen* 12/1, 1982, pp 23-36. 7 figs, refs. Sw.

The present mouth of the river Sege Å in SW Skåne was formerly a long and narrow estuary. Close to the shore several Mes sites have been found, including Bulltoftagården, which is C14-dated to 4,700 BC. It contained flint and bone artefacts typical of the Late Kongemose culture. (Au)

Skørbrændte sten og tilspidsede pæle (Burnt stones and pointed poles)

Petersen, Erik Brinch. *Søllerødbogen* 1982, pp 117-125. 3 figs. Dan.

Short note on the recent find of the first undisturbed settlement site from Kongemose culture at Vedbæk (Sjælland). (JS-J)

Jægerfolket på Vedbæk bopladserne. Kulturudviklingen i Kongemose- og Ertebølletid (The hunters of the Vedbæk settlements [Sjælland]. Cultural development in the Kongemose and Ertebølle periods)

Petersen, Peter Vang. *NMArbm* 1982, pp 179-189. 13 figs. Dan.

Outline of the 5 cultural stages of the late Mes in NE Sjælland. Local artefact types are demonstrated, as is such evidence of long-distance connections as Sw tooth beads and Danubian shaft-hole axes. Around 3300 BC a marked lowering of the sea-level reduced the potential of the marine environment, giving stimulus to the introduction of a Neo economy (cf NAA 1982/119). (JS-J) - A popular note by the same au in *Søllerødbogen* 1982, pp 139-152. 6 figs. Dan.

Recent studies on the Stone Age economy in Finland

Siiriäinen, Ari. *Fennoscandia Antiqua* 1, 1982, pp 17-26. 5 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

A comprehensive survey of current osteological and palynological research carried out in Finland, placed in an archaeological context. (MS-L)

2G 3G Norw

NAA 1982/115

Bosetningsmønster og livbergingsform i steinalderen i Vindenesområdet (Settlement patterns and ways of subsistence during the Stone Age in the Vindenes area [Hordaland])

Ågotnes, Anne. *Frå Fjon til Fusa* 1981 (1982), pp 7-63. 23 figs, refs. Norw.

A popular presentation of prelim. results of the inventorization of 60 sites and the excavation of 10 sites on Sotra Island. The sites present a seemingly continuous occupational sequence from the early Mes to the late Neo. Changes in technology, settlement size, and location are discussed in relation to changes in subsistence and on the basis of the established chronology in West Norway. (Au)

2H 3H Norw

NAA 1982/116

Om okerbruk blant forhistoriske jeger/samlergrupper i Sør-Norge (On the use of ochre among prehistoric hunter/gatherer groups in southern Norway)

Bang-Andersen, Sveinung. *Faggrenser bryte**, 1982, pp 57-73. 4 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The occurrence of red ochre at a late Mes site in the Setesdal Mountains (Aust-Agder) is interpreted within a wider cultural and chronological context. Ochre, or pigment supposed to be ochre, has till now been found at 16 settlements and 7 rock-painting localities in S Norway. C14-datings of the settlements cluster around ca 6300-5500 BP, as most of the C14-dated red ochre graves in S Scandinavia. Ochre seems mainly to have been used by hunter/gatherer groups. Possible interpretations of both religious and practical character are discussed, partly in the light of ethnographical sources. (Au)

2H Sw

NAA 1982/117

De äldsta gutarna (The oldest inhabitants of Gotland)

Larsson, Lars. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 7-14. 3 figs, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

The Mes graves at Stora Bjärs (cf NAA 1979/662) and Kams (Gotland) are discussed in relation to the new Mes cemetery at Skateholm (Skåne, cf NAA 1981/133). A C14-sample from a woman's grave at Kams gave the earliest date of a grave so far in Sweden: 6100 BC. (Au, abbr)

2H 2(F G) Sw

NAA 1982/118

Skateholmsprojektet. Nya gravar och ett nytt gravfält (The Skateholm project. More graves and a newly-discovered cemetery)

Larsson, Lars. *Limhamnia* 24, 1982, pp 11-41. 15 figs. Sw.

The excavation results of the season 1982 at Skateholm, S Skåne, are presented. At the earlier-found Late Mes cemetery - Skateholm I-21 graves were excavated. At a nearby site - Skateholm II - the same combination of settlement and cemetery was documented. Here 4 Mes graves were excavated. (Au) - A popular survey of the entire excavation has been published for an exhibition: **Skateholmsproj ektet - en utställning om ett fångstsamhälle för 7000 år sedan.** (The Skateholm project - an exhibition of a hunter-gatherer society 7000 years ago). Lund: The University, Inst. of Archaeology: 1982 (= *Report series* 13). 32 pp, 14 figs. Sw. - For a short presentation of the 1981 excavation in Engl, see **A 7000 year-old site at the Southern coast. New things about old things from Skateholm, Southern Sweden.** *Mesolithic Miscellany* 3/1, pp 3-5.

Stenalderfjorden og Vedbækbopladserne. Havspejlets svingninger 5500-2500 f Kr (The Stone Age inlet and the Vedbæk settlements [Sjælland]. Variations in sea-level 5500-2500 BC)

Christensen, Charlie. *NMArbm* 1982, pp 169-178. 12 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of a shore displacement curve for the Atlantic and Early Subboreal, combining archaeological dating of 7 settlement sites and C14-dates (conv.) (cf NAA 1982/113). (JS-J)

Nogle pollenanalyser fra prøvegravningen på stenalderbopladsen Bonderup (Some pollen analyses from the test excavation at the Stone Age site of Bonderup [Sjælland])

Fredskild, Bent. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 100-103. 2 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

The artefact layer belongs to the period of the *Juniperus* maximum which defines the Early Preboreal. (JS-J)

An 8000 year-old pine trunk from Dovre, South Norway

Hafsten, Ulf. *Norsk geografisk tidsskrift* 35, 1981, pp 161-165. Refs. Engl.

A well-preserved pine trunk sticking out of a bog situated about 1010 m. a.s.l. in the now almost treeless area above Nysetra on the Dovre plateau [Oppland] has been C14-dated at 8240 BP. This great age corresponds well with the results obtained from other regions in Norway and also the Sylarna-Ovik mountains in Sweden and shows that pine reached its highest Post-Weichselian altitude and widest distribution just before 8000 BP. The find indicates that the June-September mean temperature at that time was nearly 2° C higher than at present. (Au)

Skaldyssæson (Shellfish season)

Jensen, Hanne Skalborg. *Skalk* 1982/3, pp 9-10. 3 figs. Dan.

A study of cockles (*Cardium*) from the Ertebølle midden (Jylland) shows that the animals died in the late summer. A test sample from a natural bank shows that most shellfish die in winter or early spring. (Au, abbr)

Mosegeologi og pollenanalyser (Bog geology and pollen analyses)

Jørgensen, Svend. *Maglemoshytterne**, 1982, pp 105-140. 22 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Final publication of investigations at a small Maglemosian settlement site (pollen zone VI) at Ulkestrup Lyng (Sjælland). 3 succeeding habitations could be demonstrated, only two of which were noticed during the excavation. A pronounced difference between datings of related habitation and refuse layers is explained by the rebedding of material caused by the rise in water-level, creating a floating island. Sediments deposited near the shores are hardly suitable for pollen dating. (Cf NAA 1982/105). (JS-J)

Human skeletal material from the Mesolithic site of Ageröd I:HC, Scania, Southern Sweden

Larsson, Lars; Meiklejohn, Christopher; Newell, Raymond R. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 161-168. 3 figs, refs. Engl/Sw summ.

At the site Ageröd I:HC, dated to the Late Maglemose culture, 5 human bones have been found. Their position in relation to the stratigraphy as well as to other remains is presented. The bones, which all probably come from a late adolescent or adult, are described and compared to other human bones from Mes settlements in Scandinavia. (Au)

2L Dan

NAA 1982/125

Faunal remains from Ulkestrup Lyng Øst [Sjælland]. A hunters' dwelling-place

Richter, Jane. *Maglemosehytterne**, 1982, pp 141-177. 38 figs, refs. Engl/Dan summ.

Juvenile bones show the site to have been occupied from at the latest April to late summer. The surroundings of the settlement must have included an entropic lake and a great open forest with areas of denser vegetation. (Cf NAA 1982/105). (JS-J)

2L Norw

NAA 1982/126

Late Weichselian shore-level displacement on Nord-Jæren, southwest Norway

Thomsen, Hanne. *GFF* 103/4, 1981, pp 447-468. 14 figs, refs. Engl.

Based on diatom analysis, pollen analysis, and C14-dating, a shore-level displacement curve has been constructed for Nord-Jæren (Rogaland). The upper marine limit 25-26 m above sea level, must be older than 13,100 BP. A regression throughout Bølling and Older Dryas times dropped to 11-14 m.a.s.l. in Allerød time before a short-lived transgression to approximately 21 m.a.s.l. occurred in the transition between Allerød and Younger Dryas. The curve then falls quickly through Younger Dryas. (Au)

2L Dan

NAA 1982/127

Jæger og bytte (Hunter and game)

Aaris-Sørensen, Kim. *Søllerødbogen* 1982, pp 131-138. 2 figs. Dan.

Popular note on the fauna from the Vedbæk sites (Sjælland), without quantification, but including a complete list of species. (JS-J)

3A Dan

NAA 1982/128

Fænø flint (Flint from Fænø)

Berglund, Joel. *Fynske minder* 1981 (1982), pp 7-11. 3 figs. Dan.

Short note on the story of the flint dagger from Hindsgavl, one of the most outstanding pieces of flintwork from Late Neo, from its finding spot in 1867 to its final home at Nationalmuseet in København. (Au)

Neolitiseringsprocessen i Danmarks yngre stenalder - ældre og nyere opfattelser (Neolithization in the Stone Age of Denmark - old and new approaches)

Pedersen, Lisbeth. *Kontaktstencil 21*, 1982, pp 141-155. Refs. Dan.

Survey of research until the present day, when the occurrence of shoe-last celts proves that the Ertebølle hunters did have long-distance connections with agriculturalists in Central Europe (JS-J)

Prehistoric civilisations in the Baltic Basin

Dolukhanov, P M; Liiva, A A. In: *The Quaternary history of the Baltic*, ed by Gudelis, V; Königsson, L-K. Uppsala: the University: 1979 (= Acta Univ. Ups. Symp. Univ. Ups. Annum Quingentesimum Celebrantis 1). Pp 243-249. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

Mesolithic cultures spread in the Baltic basin during the Yoldia stage. Early pottery assemblages (Ertebølle, Narva, early Combed Ware) made their appearance there during the middle Litorina stage (ca 6000-5700 BP). First farming settlements evolved there ca 5000-4500 BP. Corded ware cultures spread in the Baltic basin during the final Litorina stage, ca 4000 BP. (Au)

Defining the potter's craft. Problems of systematics in Comb Ceramic studies

Kokkonen, Jyri. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 1-12. Refs. Engl.

Possible research strategies relating to Comb Ceramic pottery as sociocultural data are presented. The use of so-called paradigmatic classifications, using numerical and statistical methods as aids, is suggested. However, the inherently heuristic nature of classificatory procedures and their applications is stressed. (Au)

Stenåldern efterlyses (In search of the Stone Age)

Larsson, Lars. *Våra härader* 1982, pp 17-26. 3 figs. Sw.

On the goals of the Neo part of the Ystad project [Skåne], cf NAA 1982/759. (Au)

Forsøg med fremstilling af tragtbægre (Experiments in producing funnel necked beakers)

Nielsen, Eva Koch. *Kontaktstencil 21*, 1982, pp 103-128. 5 figs, 10 pls, refs. Dan.

Report on the making of 14 vessels, stressing the need for carefully controlled experiments in the laboratory. (JS-J)

A computer registration system for the early Neolithic material from the Alby fisher-hunter settlement on Öland

Nilsson, Inger. *Striae* 8, 1982, 24 pp, 2 figs, refs. Engl.

The huge flint material from the Early Neo fisher-hunter settlement at Alby needed computer treatment to become useful and a new description system was worked out. The computer system for flint implements is presented together with suggestions for the computerization of the few pottery pieces and of material from later periods also found in the excavations. (Au)

3B 3(E F) Norw

NAA 1982/135

Keramikken fra Rognlien, Rødskjær og Sluppan 1981, nye vitenskapelige analyser etter 15 år (New analyses of the pottery from Rognlien, Rødskjær and Sluppan [Telemark])

Rosenqvist, Anna M. *Keramikk**, 1982, pp 9-15. 12 figs. Engl.

Analyses in 1965 of Neo pottery from these 3 sites revealed a tempering material then interpreted as a plant material. Recent chemical analyses of the pottery indicate that it was tempered with burnt and crushed bone. (BM)

3B 3(F H) Dan

NAA 1982/136

A grave complex of the early Single Grave culture at Skarrild Overby, Central Jutland

Rostholm, Hans. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 35-38. 3 figs, refs. Engl.

Summary of excavations 1972-79, showing that the Corded Ware culture could at the earliest have begun in the final phase of the TRB culture (Cf NAA 1977/161). - For a find catalogue, see NAA 1982/741. (JS-J)

3B Dan; Ger

NAA 1982/137

Anmerkungen zum Nordischen Frühneolithikum (Comments on the Nordic Early Neolithic Period)

Steinmetz, Wolf-Dieter. *Neue Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in Niedersachsen* 15, 1982, pp 13-52. 13 figs, refs. Ger.

Thorough examination of all literature on the chronology of EN in Denmark - Schleswig-Holstein - S Sweden. (MI)

3D Dan

NAA 1982/138

Om grubekeramisk kultur i Danmark. Korte bidrag til en lang diskussion (1950-1980) (On the Pitted Ware culture in Denmark. Brief contributions to a lengthy discussion (1950-1980))

Becker, C J. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 13-33. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Finds accumulated since 1950 confirm the NE distribution; recent osteological analyses indicate a hunting economy; the unity of the Scand PWC is stressed; the culture is contemporaneous with the later TRB and early Corded Ware cultures and cannot be regarded as the hunting sites of the latter. The paper is a comment to NAA 1980/120 (cf NAA 1982/143 & 157) (JS-J)

Bistoft LA 11. Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsformen im frühen Neolithikum Norddeutschlands und Südkandinaviens (Bistoft LA 11 [Schleswig-Holstein]. Settlement and economic patterns in the Early Neolithic of North Germany and South Scandinavia)

Johansson, Lars. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 91-129. 3 figs, 15 pls, refs. Ger.

(A summary in Ger of NAA 1980/119, cf NAA 1981/138). From a study of a small bog site, at Flensburg, an attempt is made to explain the nature of the settlement in social and economic terms. The settlement was used for summer occupation where the activities were fishing, hunting, gathering, and stock-raising. The proposed model is compared with the interpretations of other types of Early Neo sites. Sites such as Biidelsdorf, Stengade, and Bistoft show settlements with different social and economic functions. The Early Neo settlements of Southern Scand and N Germany may be divided into types representing a different element of an organisational system. The three types of settlements are 'communal', 'main' and 'satellite', of which the sites mentioned above are each an example, (cf NAA 1982/206). (Au, abbr)

3D 4D

NAA 1982/140

The formation of tribal systems in later European prehistory: Northern Europe, 4000-500 BC

Kristiansen, Kristian. *Theory and explanation**, 1982, pp 241-280. 16 figs, refs. Engl.

A specific theoretical model of cyclical tribal transformation is applied to temperate Europe. Developments in tribal hierachization from 4000-500 BC are closely linked to regional cycles, generating an Early to Middle Neo cycle of territorial chiefdoms dependent upon slash-and-burn agriculture and a Late Neo to BA cycle of a prestige goods system based upon pastoral economy. These two cycles constitute a general evolutionary sequence of economic intensification and population increase, which at the transition to the IA reached a point which would not allow the cycle to be repeated. (Au)

3D 3G Dan

NAA 1982/141

Settlement systems of early agricultural societies in East Jutland, Denmark: a regional study of change

Madsen, Torsten. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 197-236. 17 figs, refs. Engl.

TRB settlements are classified into catching (hunting) sites, residential sites, and centers (causewayed camps). Settlements and graves fall into 3 phases: Early Neo; Fuchsberg through MN II; MN III-IV-V; each characterized by specific economic patterns and types of settlement and monuments, reflecting *i.a.* changes in locational determinants. Population pressure is important but not the sole agent in socio-economic changes. (JS-J)

3D (2 4)D Finn

NAA 1982/142

Finny - cast naselenija cevero-vostoka Evropy (The Finns - part of the population in north-east Europe)

Meinander, C F. In: *Finno-ugorskij sbornik*. Moscow: Nauka: 1982. Pp 10-32, 4 figs, refs. Russ.

A survey of the historical evolution of and possible influences in the formation of the Finnish people from Mes to BA. (MS-L)

3D

NAA 1982/143

Den grubekeramiske kultur og stridsøksekulturen (The Pitted Ware culture and the Battle Axe culture)

Nielsen, Svend. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 34-37, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The theory that the two cultures are different manifestations of the same ethnic group (cf NAA 1980/120, see also NAA 1982/138 & 157) is rejected, mainly for chronological reasons. The need for chronological clarification is stressed. (JS-J)

Om stenålderns jagar samhälle: en experimentell analys av två subneolitiska gravfält i Finland (On Stone Age hunting society: A tentative analysis of two Subneolithic cemeteries in Finland)

Sejer, Tapio. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 25-39. 8 figs, refs. Sw.

The contents of the graves in two rich Combed Ware cemeteries (in Satakunta and Egentliga Finland/Varsinais-Suomi) are quantitatively analysed and the economic processes reflected are discussed. (Au)

3D 3(E H) 4(D E H)

NAA 1982/145

Exchange and ranking: The role of amber in the earlier Bronze Age of Europe

Shennan, Stephen. In: *Ranking, resource and exchange*, ed by Renfrew, Colin; Shennan, Stephen. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1982. Pp 33-45, 9 figs, refs. Engl.

An outline of the spatial distribution of amber in C & W Europe during the Neo and Early BA is given. In the Neo, it is almost exclusively confined to the zone of origin, concentrating in W Jylland. Only the Middle Neo TRB finds are anomalous, where finds in the Dan islands are indicative of a higher degree of ranking. In the Early BA, amber is dispersed much further into the Continent while almost disappearing in Denmark, being replaced by metals in graves and hoards as a status indicator in the now highly ranked society. (JS-J)

3D Dan

NAA 1982/146

Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsstrukturen der Trichterbecherkultur in Dänemark (Settlement pattern and economy in the Danish Funnel Beaker culture)

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Offa* 39, 1982, pp 39-52. 10 figs, refs. Ger.

Although a number of settlement sites are known, botanical and zoological evidence is still scanty and unevenly dispersed. Megaliths, flint mining, and causewayed camps indicate an increasing social stratification through the period of the TRB. (Cf NAA 1982/171 d). (JS-J)

3D 3F Sw

NAA 1982/147

An assessment of the Scanian Battle-Axe tradition: towards a social perspective

Tilley, Christopher. *Scripta Minora Regiae Societatis Humaniorum Litterarum Lundensis* 1981-82/1 (1982), 72 pp, 28 figs, 19 tables, refs. Engl.

The spatial distribution of the burial sites and distinctions between these sites in terms of gravegoods and other characteristics such as the positioning of the body are analysed. Quantitative multivariate analyses of the most frequent artefact types from the Battle Axe tradition: ceramics, battleaxes, flint blades, and flint and stone axes and chisels are assessed in relation to M Malmer's earlier typological groupings and a seriation of the material, and with regard to spatial and regional variation. An attempt is made to formulate a social model for the Battle Axe tradition in Skåne. A theoretical perspective is put forward for the interpretation of social interactions between hunter-gatherer and agricultural populations and related to the archaeological evidence for the relationship between the Battle Axe tradition and the contemporaneous PWC tradition. (Au)

Experiment (Experiments)

Var. authors. *Fjölñir* 1/3, 1982, pp 4-83, figs, refs. Sw.

Papers on experimental archaeology, two of which are separately abstracted: NAA 1982/328 & 385.

a: (6 7)J Jag tände på en mur. (I set a wall on fire). By Engström, Johan. Pp 4-6, 1 fig. - See NAA 1982/701..

b: (2 3)F Experiment med förhistoriska stenredskap. (Experiments with prehistoric stone tools). By Knutsson, Kjell. Pp 13-21, 7 figs. - On microwear analysis of copies of stone tools..

c: 3F Experiment inom stenåldersforskning. (Experiments in Stone Age research). By Olausson, Debbie. Pp 26-29, 4 figs. - On the use of Early Neo flint axes..

d: 3F Bjurselet. Gamla och nya experiment. (Bjurselet [Västerbotten]. Old and new experiments). By Christiansson, Hans; Knutsson, Kjell. Pp 30-43, 18 figs. - On the reconstruction of Neo huts and the use of Neo axes and tools..

e: 2F Skivvyxornas funktion. (The function of flake axes). By Knutsson, Helena; Knutsson, Kjell. Pp 44-46, 5 figs. - Copies of Ertebølle flake axes are used. (UN).

3E 3(B F) 4(B E F) Sw

NAA 1982/149

[Review of] **On ceramic technology during the Scanian Neolithic and Bronze Age.** By Hulthén, Birgitta. 1977 (= NAA 1977/133)

Engberg, Ulla. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 153-156. Engl.

Long review with critical remarks on the attempts to correlate raw clays with ceramic ware. (UN)

3E 3(B F) 2(B E F) Sw

NAA 1982/150

Heat treatment of flint in the Scandinavian Stone Age?

Olausson, Deborah S; Larsson, Lars. *MeddLUHM. NS* 4, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 5-25. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

Through ethnographic accounts and modern experiments it has been observed that careful heating of silica materials improves their flaking qualities. Using the scanning electron microscope, tests were carried out on a Mes microblade, two Neo daggers, a Neo sickle, and a Neo thick-butted axe, to determine if these objects had been heat-treated prehistorically. Results indicated that this technique was not used and was probably unknown during the SA in S Sweden. (Au)

3E

NAA 1982/151

De nordsvenske depotfund - en belysning af handelsbegrebet i arkæologien (The North Swedish hoards - on the concept of trade in archaeology)

Siemen, Palle. *Kontaktstencil* 21, 1982, pp 163-199. 4 figs, refs. Dan.

On the flint axe hoards, and the various interpretations thereof. (JS-J)

Specialized, Neolithic flint production. With a hoard of scrapers at Hagestad as an example

Strömberg, Märta. *MeddLUHM. NS 4*, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 48-64. 12 figs, refs. Engl.

One of the problem complexes in the Hagestad project (Skåne) deals with flint procurement. To what extent and for what purposes was flint imported? In connection with the investigations of the many sites at Hagestad and its surroundings, a substantial collection of flint material has been excavated. A large flint hoard of importance in this context can be attributed to the Battle Axe culture. The flint in the hoard weighs ca 76 kg, and the raw material consists of the flint varieties available locally. Flint was an important resource which was probably controlled by a local group whose territory reached as far as the coast. (Au)

A copper ring from Suo vaara in Polvijärvi, Northern Karelia

Taavitsainen, J-P. Appendixes by Rolf Rosenberg [Neutron activation analysis of the copper ring] & Kari A Kinnunen [The provenance of copper]. *Fennoscandia Antiqua 1*, 1982, pp 41-49. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

A copper ring dated to the period of Typical Combed Ware is presented. On the basis of neutron activation analysis its provenance was determined and it is suggested to be of Uralic origin. It is probable that copper spread through the present area of Finland via the Pitted and Combed Ceramic cultures. The contacts with the 'copper mining regions' of the Urals thus began nearly one and a half thousand years before the beginning of the BA proper. The etymology of the word *vaski* (copper) is also discussed. (Au)

Ein aus Schlagabfällen rekonstruierbarer Flintdolch vom Tegelberg, Gemeinde Quern, Kr. Schleswig-Flensburg (A flint dagger reconstructed from waste found at Tegelberg, Quern parish, Schleswig-Flensburg)

Arnold, Volker. *Offa 38*, 1981 (1982), pp 153-160. 4 figs, 1 table.

155 pieces of flint waste could be used to reconstruct a LN dagger. The technique of the flint-knapper and the difficulty of obtaining suitable raw material are discussed. (OH)

Funderingar kring nordbottniska redskap och tidigt jordbruk i Norrbotten (Reflections on so-called Norrbotten implements and early agriculture in Norrbotten)

Damell, David. *Fornvännen 76*, 1981/4 (1982), pp 169-177. 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A pick-shaped stone implement dated to the Middle Neo is frequently found in N Sweden and Finland. For many years it has puzzled archaeologists, not least because of the difficulties in determining its use. However, similar finds, dated to the same period, from Orkney and Shetland show that they were used as ard points. It seems reasonable that the Sw implements served the same purpose. They have been found in areas where agriculture was possible in the Middle Neo, as the climate was more suitable then. Pollenanalytical studies can support the theory presented. (Au)

Undergravstid på de danske øer (Bottom grave period in the Danish isles)

Davidsen, Karsten. *Aarbøger 1980* (1982), pp 38-51. 2 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

The 9 battle axes of Glob's type A from the islands are explained as imports, not accepted as evidence for a regular Corded Ware settlement. The final TRB and the late PWC must be contemporary with the bottom grave period in Jylland, as it is hard to imagine the Dan islands being completely deserted. (JS-J)

Enkeltgravskulturen - 100 år efter opdagelsen (The Single Grave culture - one hundred years after its discovery)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 52-72. 10 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Discussion of a paper by Claus Malmros (NAA 1980/120, see also NAA 1982/138 & 143). Tanged arrowheads (type A) also occur in TRB contexts, so for chronological reasons PWC cannot be part of the Corded Ware culture, as proposed by Malmros. The problem of population continuity from the MN to the Younger Neo is discussed on the basis of finds of solitary battle axes in lakes, rivers, etc, in the Dan islands. The paucity of settlement material is stressed, as is the fact that even the TRB flint industry known from settlement sites is not a random sample. (Au/JS-J)

3F Dan

NAA 1982/158

En 'kobberøkse' af grønsten (A 'copper' axe of greenstone)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Historisk forening for Værløse kommune. Årsskrift* 1981 (1982), pp 16-21. 5 figs, refs. Dan.

Popular presentation of the 1st Dan axe, similar to *Danske Oldsager* II: 109, with known provenance (Sjælland). The axe is dated to the transition Early/Middle Neo, as its closest parallels are the copper axes from Bygholm. Greenstone axes of the TRB culture in SE Denmark and Skåne are discussed. (JS-J)

3F Finn

NAA 1982/159

Formgivning och funktion. En kamkeramisk studie (Form and function. A Comb Ceramic study)

Edgren, Torsten. *Iskos* 3, 1982, 78 pp, 32 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

New finds indicate that the vessel form is not as Stereotypic as formerly maintained. Certain restricted vessels, differing from the form held to be traditional, are studied. The form may have been defined by the function of the vessel. However, the Comb Ceramic culture is exceptionally poor with respect to vessel forms. This means that the observed forms met the requirements (mainly storage) which the economy placed on ceramic vessels - apparently to such a degree that it remained unchanged for nearly 2000 years. At the same time the ornamentation underwent many changes. (MS-L)

3F Ger

NAA 1982/160

Jungsteinzeitliche Siedlungsreste aus Oldenburg-Dannau, Kreis Oldenburg (A Neolithic settlement from Oldenburg-Dannau, Kr. Ostholstein)

Hoika, Jürgen. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 53-83. 7 figs, 11 pls, refs. Ger.

On the excavations 1979-80 of a site with a house foundation covered by a burned wattle-and-daub wall, and covering plough marks. Among the abundant pottery from MN II-III/IV was pottery from the Globular Amphora culture. 2 perforated pig teeth are thoroughly discussed as an indication of the chronological position of the P WC. (OH)

3F 3G 2(F G) Dan; Ger

NAA 1982/161

Steinzeitliche Aalstecher. Zur funktionalen Deutung einer Holzgerätform (Stone Age eel-spear. On the functional interpretation of a wooden tool)

Meurers-Balke, Jutta. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 131-151. 16 figs, refs. Ger.

Wooden tools from an Early Neo settlement in Schleswig-Holstein are reconstructed as eel-spears and compared to similar finds from Jylland, Ærø, and Lithuania. The tool is an example of the continuity of equipment from the Ertebølle to the early TRB-culture. (OH)

[Review of] **Tragtbægerkultur i Nordjylland**. By Ebbesen, Klaus. 1978 (= NAA 1978/184)

Nielsen, Poul Otto. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 152-153. Engl.

The review comments on MN chronology and pottery styles. (UN)

Tyglivaihe 1:2 Kymenlaaksossa (Phase 1:2 in Kymenlaakso [Uusimaa/Nyland])

Rankama, Tuija. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 13-24. 1 fig, refs. Finn.

On the SE Finn sub-style of Combed Ware phase 1:2. Pottery found at 16 sites is described and discussed in relation to each other and to the immediately preceding and succeeding phases. (Au, abbr)

Rock pictures of Lake Onega

Savvateyev, Yu A. *Bollettino del Centro camuno di studi preistorici* 19, 1982, pp 27-48. 20 figs, refs. Engl/French & Ital summ.

A review of the rock pictures of Lake Onega, the research done on them, dating, and their significance. (J-PT)

Zwei frühneolithische Gefässe von Klenzau, Kreis Ostholstein, und deren Beziehung zur 'Rosenhof-Gruppe' (Two Early Neolithic pots from Klenzau, Kr. Ostholstein, and their connection with the Rosenhofgroup)

Schwabedissen, Hermann. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 41-51. 6 figs, refs. Ger.

Pottery from Denmark and Central Europe (Baalberg and Michelsberg cultures) is included in the discussion, which also comments upon the origin of the TRB-culture. (OH)

Tikku-ukko Rääkkylästä (A stick figure from Rääkkylä [Pohjois-Karjala/Norra Karelen])

Taavitsainen, J-P. *Fennoscandia Antiqua* 1, 1982, pp 13-16. 3 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

A pot with a human figure is presented. The human figure was obviously placed among the ornamentation on the impulse of the moment and has no connection with the composition, an example of the fact that all early pictorial presentation does not necessarily have to be symbolic or magical. Parallels known in the Combed Ceramic area are also presented. (Au)

Om båtxornas utbredning i västra Nyland (The distribution of boat axes in western Nyland/Uusimaa)

Vikkula, Anne. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 40-43. 1 fig. Sw.

122 boat axes have been found in the area, which is divided into 3 zones: 1) ancient coastal areas, 2) lake shores and river banks, and 3) inland. The older, Continental type I axe is most abundant in the inland water areas, and less so in the coastal areas, whereas inland the proportions are about equal. Compared with E Nyland/Uusimaa and other parts of Finland, where the Finnish type II is more frequent, the proportion of type I is notably high. (Au)

Piikivi ja Suomen kampakeraaminen piikauppa (Flint and flint trade in Finland during the Combed Ceramic period)

Vuorinen, Jukka H T. *Helsingin yliopiston arkeologian laitos. Moniste* 30, 1982, 143 pp, 12 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

After a short preamble on flint, its natural occurrence near Finland, and research history, source criticism and research methods are treated. The occurrence of flint on sites is studied chronologically. The flint profile of the typical Combed Ceramic period is studied according to technical and functional differences. The distribution of flint is compared with different models of trade. Possible and probable reciprocal products are discussed. (Au)

A painted stone from the Nästinristi site in Laitila

Väkeväinen, Lea. *Suomen museo* 1981 (1982), pp 5-9. 2 figs. Engl.

A naturally formed stone with a net design executed in red ochre was found in 1979 in the excavation at Nästinristi in Laitila (Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland). The find is so far unique in Finland and can be dated on the basis of other finds from the site, mainly ceramics, to the Comb Ceramic period, 3300-2600 BC. (Au)

Introduksjonen av jordbruk i Norden (The introduction of agriculture in the Nordic area)

Var. authors, ed by Sjøvold, Thorleif. Oslo: Det norske videnskaps-akademi/Universitetsforlaget: 1982. 290 pp, ill, refs. Dan, Engl, Norw or Sw/Engl summ.

a: Sentrale teorier om jordbrukets opphav. (Central theories on the origin of agriculture). By Hagen, Anders. Pp 13-17. Norw. - A critical survey of the principal theories concerning the origin and development of agriculture in the Middle East. Theories of V G Childe, R Braidwood and L Binford are discussed. (Au, abbr).

b: The spread of food production over the European continent. By Waterbolk, H T. Pp 19-37, refs. Engl. - The spread of food production from the Aegean to the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Baltic is explained by assuming 4 major routes. (Au).

c: Vegetationshistoriske vidnesbyrd om skovrydninger, planteavl og husdyrhold i Europa, spesielt Skandinavi. (Vegetational history and its evidence of forest clearance, cultivation, and stock-raising in Europe, particularly in Scandinavia). By Troels-Smith, Jørgen. Pp 39-63, ill, refs. Dan.

d: Oldtidslandbrug i Draved skov. (Prehistoric agriculture in Draved Forest [Jylland]). By Steensberg, Axel. Pp 63-90, ill. Dan. - See NAA 1979/170..

e: Från jägare till bonde? - om Ertebøllekultur och tidigneolitisk trattbägarkultur i sydligaste Sverige. (From hunter to farmer? - on the Ertebølle and Early Neolithic TRB culture in S Sweden). By Jennbert-Spång, Kristina. Pp 91-97, 5 figs, refs. Sw. - Archaeological material from the Ertebølle and Early TRB in Skåne is discussed with the intention of illustrating some questions and how to find solutions within the limits of archaeology. It is argued that there are indications in S Sweden that the difference between the Ertebølle and EN TRB cultures is quantitative rather than qualitative. (Au).

f: Neolitikums begynnelse i Östergötland, Sverige, enligt pollenanalytiska data. (The beginning of the Neolithic in Östergötland, Sweden, according to pollen analytical results). By Göransson, Hans. Pp 99-124, ill, refs. Sw. - See NAA 1982/31 p..

g: A simulated pollen diagram. By Welinder, Stig. Pp 125-128, 2 figs. Engl. - See NAA 1982/3l:o..

h: Introduksjon av jordbruk i Øst-Norge. (The introduction of agriculture in E Norway). By Mikkelsen, Egil. Pp 129-141, 4 figs, refs. Norw. - Why and how was farming introduced into E Norway? Mes plant collection is stressed: the use of hoe, quern stones, and forest clearance by fire. Ecological and settlement changes in late Mes, possibly combined with immigration of farming groups, created population pressure as a motive for adapting a farming economy. (Au).

i: Introduksjon av jordbruk i Øst-Norge. (The introduction of agriculture in E Norway). By Høeg, Helge Irgens. Pp 143-152. - Cf NAA 1979/166, 169..

j: Ekologiska synpunkter på jordbrukets spridning och etablering i Norrland. (Ecological views on the spread and establishment of agriculture in Norrland). By Engelmark, Roger. Pp 153-161, 2 figs, refs. Sw. - The natural conditions of the coastal area during the Sub-Boreal period are stressed as being of great importance for the Neo expansion. The pollen records from cereals are few and irregular, and no continuity of human influence on the landscape is indicated until the IA. During the 1st half of the 1st millenium AD an economy based upon agriculture and

stock-raising is established in coastal Central and N Sweden. (Au).

k: Det förhistoriska jordbruket i Norrland. (The prehistoric agriculture in Norrland). By Baudou, Evert. Pp 163-172, refs. Sw. - On the archaeological material, cf above j..

l: Det eldste jordbruk i Nord-Norge. (The earliest agriculture in N Norway). By Vorren, Karl-Dag; Nilssen, Eilif. Pp 173-194. Norw. - A palaeoecological survey, cf NAA 1979/189..

m: Det eldste jordbruket i Nord-Norge. (The earliest agriculture in N Norway). By Johansen, Olav Sverre. Pp 195-208, 4 figs, refs. Norw. - The archaeological evidence for cereal cultivation and domesticated animals in Neo and BA is scant. Still one is dependant on pollen analysis. The introduction of farming in the N Norw area should possibly, as in N Sweden, be associated with the late MN Corded Ware culture. (Au).

n: Spår av den neolitiska människan i Finlands natur. (Traces of the Neolithic man in the nature of Finland). By Huttunen, Pertti. Pp 209-214, 4 figs. Sw. - The influence of man upon the landscape was very weak during the Neo. Only scattered traces of agriculture were found in S Finn pollen analyses. The detailed pollen analyses from the Lammi district suggest that several slash-and-burn cultivations took place during the period 4000-4500 BP, before the final rise of spruce. (Au).

o: Jordbruket i Finland under stenåldern. (Agriculture in Finland in the Stone Age). By Siiriäinen, Ari. Pp 215-228, 6 figs. Sw. - An archaeological background is given for finds of *Cerealia* pollen in 5 bogs in S W Finland, dated to Middle and Late Neo. Cereal cultivation (*Triticum*) was introduced by immigrants of the Corded Ware culture ca 2500 BC; the original inhabitants, producing pit-and-combed pottery, were hunters specialized in seal. Four of the *Cerealia* occurrences (*Hordeum*, *Avena*) date to the Late Neo Kiukainen period. The sites are situated inland where a local continuity from the Corded Ware culture onwards can be detected. In general the palynological results are in accordance with the scanty archaeological evidence. (Au).

p: En åkerhorisont från sten - järnåldern i Norrmark, SV Finland belyst med makrofossilanalys. (A field horizon from the Stone to Iron Age at Norrmark, SW Finland, studied by macro-fossil analysis). By Aalto, Marjatta. Pp 229-239, 4 figs. Sw. - Macrofossil and pollen analyses are presented for a peat and herb rich forest soil profile at the site of a Combed

Ware sledge runner, C14-dated to 4900 BP. In addition to corroborating the dating, the results point to a younger, probably Corded Ware - IA agricultural horizon of a kind not previously encountered in peat deposits in Finland. The results are compared with nearby archaeological results. (Au).

q: Om de första tecknen på odling i några pollendiagram från södra Finland. (On the first traces of cultivation in some pollen analyses from S Finland). By Tolonen, Mirjami. Pp 241-252, 6 figs. Sw. - The first general foot-path species were interpreted as a possible indication of the presence of man only in the inland analysis. In the coastal analysis the same species could originate in natural plant communities on seashores. The analyses revealed both rotational burning-over (inland) and arable farming (coast). It was not possible to distinguish a phase of animal husbandry before cereal cultivation. (Au).

r: Tidigt jordbruk i S-SV Finland enligt pollenanalys och C14-dateringar. (Early cultivation in S-SW Finland according to pollen analysis and C14-datings). By Vuorela, Irmeli. Pp 253-266, 5 figs. Sw. - Pollen analysis and C14-datings from 9 sites at the invasion route of agriculture date the earliest indicators of cultivation to BA. (Au, abbr).

s: Om bronsålderns jordbrukssamhälle i Finland. (On the Bronze Age agricultural society in Finland). By Carpelan, Christian. Pp 267-278, refs. Sw. - The Late Neo Kiukainen culture in SW Finland lived on a mixed economy dominated by hunting-fishing but including agriculture and stock-raising. According to the location of the Early BA settlements a transition towards an economy dominated by agriculture occurred, caused by the assimilation of a Scand population. Even during the BA economy was based on a mixed use of the natural resources: agriculture and stockraising, slash-and-burn cultivation far away, and hunting-fishing. (MS-L).

t: Concluding remarks. By Baudou, Evert. Pp 279-290. Engl.

Om yngre stenalders bebyggelsehistorie (On the settlement pattern in the Neolithic)

Var. authors, ed by Thrane, Henrik. *Skifter fra Historisk institut, Odense universitet* 30, 1982, 106 pp, figs, refs. Dan or Sw.

Proceedings of a symposium in Odense 1981. An account of discussions is included.

a: (2 3)B Problemer ved regionale undersøgelser med udgangspunkt i en mellemsvensk undersøgelse sat i relation til Hagestadprojektet. (Problems in regional studies, exemplified by a central Swedish study compared to the Hagestad project). By Bang, Jette. Pp 4-11, 7 figs, refs. Dan. - Possible delimitations of study area vs ancient settlement area are discussed and the development in the parish of Botkyrka (Södermanland) from Mes through Late Neo is outlined and compared to that of Hagestad (Skåne, cf NAA 1981/723d). The use of phosphate analysis is recommended and its limitations are outlined. (JS-J).

b: 3G Variationer i markutnyttjandet under loppet av stenåldern i Skåne. (Variations in the utilization of the area during Stone Age in Skåne). By Strömberg, Märta. Pp 12-19, 2 figs. Sw. - On the accessible resources in the working-area of the Hagestad project (ca 87 sq.km) and their utilization from TRB to final Late Neo. (Au).

c: 3G Dyrkningsspor fra yngre stenalder i Danmark. (Neolithic traces of cultivation in Denmark). By Thrane, Henrik. Pp 20-28, 5 figs, refs. Dan. - Short survey of recent finds of ard furrows dated to Early and Middle Neo, mainly found under dolmens and Single Grave barrows. 33 finds are noted and commented upon. The introduction of »plough« agriculture is seen as a characteristic of Early Neo - MN I with its many expressions of intensive cultural development. (Au).

d: 3D Bebyggelse- og økonomiske strukturer indenfor sydiskandinavisk tragtbægerkultur, et diskussionsbidrag. (Settlement pattern and economy in S Scandinavian TRB, a contribution to a debate). By Skaarup, Jørgen. Pp 29-41, 8 figs, refs. Dan. - See NAA 1982/146..

e: 3(D G) Tragtbægerkulturens bebyggelse i Østjylland. (Settlement of TRB in E Jylland). By Madsen, Torsten. P 42. - See NAA 1982/141..

f: 3(F G H) Sydvestfyns bebyggelse i mellemneolithisk tragtbægerkultur. (Settlement in SW Fyn in Middle Neolithic TRB). By Andersen, Niels H. P 42. - See NAA 1981/170..

g: 3G Bosättningsmönster i Sydväst-Skånes tidig-neolitikum. (Settlement pattern in the Early Neolithic in SW Skåne). By Larsson, Mats. Pp 43-51. Sw.

h: 3(G H) Megalitgravsbygden kring Lödde-Kävlinge å i Västskåne. (The megalithic grave area around the Lödde-Kävlinge River in W Skåne). By Hårdh, Birgitta. Pp 52-59, 4 figs, refs. Sw. - On the prelim research done on a concentration of megalithic graves and the attempt to determine the extent of the grave area and population size. The huge ceramic material is used to detect patterns of contact between groups. (Cf NAA 1982/195). (Au).

j: 3(G H) Yngre stenalders depotfund som bebyggelsehistorisk kildemateriale. (Neolithic votive finds as a source of settlement history). By Ebbesen, Klaus. Pp 60-79, 9 figs, refs. Dan. - A spatial study of flint hoards in connection with graves and settlements shows that the majority of finds with thin-butted axes lie within 500-1500 m from megaliths (EN C - MN I). This pattern is confirmed in other Neo phases, although settlements from EN A and B are very rare, and also through a study in detail of selected small areas. Flint sickles in hoards of the Late Neo and Early BA all lie within zone I. There is a strong continuity from the Early Neo into the Early BA. Hoards can be used to predict locations of settlements. (Au/JS-J).

k: 3G Det mellemneolitiske bopladskompleks ved Fannerup på Djursland. (The Middle Neolithic settlement complex at Fannerup in Djursland [Jylland]). By Eriksen, Palle. Pp 80-87, 5 figs, refs. Dan. - On 4 adjacent sites on a small promontory in the Atlantic Kolind Sund, one of which is the well-known Ørum A midden. Rich finds of bones and molluscs are evidence of a mixed economy, although domesticated animals dominate, (JS-J).

l: 3B En analyse af geografisk repræsentativitet i fund fra enkeltgravskulturen i et jysk regionalområde. (Geographical representativity of finds of the Single Grave culture in a Jylland region). By Simonsen, John. Pp 88-93, 2 figs, refs. Dan. - The effect of agriculture upon distribution maps, *i.e.* the proportion between cultivated land vs. heather in modern times, is examined. Out of 74 barrows in Sailing (N Jylland) 33 were situated on heather. (Au/JS-J).

m: 3(G L) Kalvø - en østjysk kystboplads med enkeltgravskultur. (Kalvø - an E Jylland coastal site from the Corded Ware culture). By Andersen, Søren H. Pp 94-106, 9 figs, refs. Dan. - Prelim, presentation of the first major Dan Corded Ware site yielding animal bones. The find represents the refuse layer (kitchen midden) of a small settlement whose economy shows a combination of gathering, hunting, and stock-raising (mainly cattle). (Au).

Bjur selet och Nordarkeologi (Bjurselet [Västerbotten] and the Nordarkeologiprojekt)

Christiansson, Hans. In: *Skelleftebygdens historia 3*. Skellefteå: Skellefteå kommun: 1982. Pp 4-13. Sw.

In this introduction to Noel Broadbent's book (see NAA 1982/733) the leader of an archaeological project on the coastal region of Norrland describes the work from 1962 on, especially the investigations at Bjurselet (the northernmost SA agricultural site) and Lundfors, where a chronological diagram was worked out for the relationship between land uplift and the dwelling-places (cf NAA 1977/121 & 1978/148). (Au, abbr)

Early European agriculture. Its foundation and development

Jarman, M R; Bailey, G N; Jarman, H N (ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1982. 283 pp, 113 figs, refs. Engl.

Major study of Mes foundations and the early development in selected parts of Europe. Regarding Denmark, the importance of climate is stressed. Central Norrland is discussed as an example of a marginal region. The distribution of megaliths is treated in terms of palaeoeconomy, with Sweden as one sample area. (JS-J)

Rapport från en sophög - en 75-årig utgrävningshistoria (Report from a rubbish-heap - 75 years of excavations)

Jonsäter, Mats. *Bohuslän* 4, 1982, pp 21-30. 3 figs. Sw.

For many years diggings have been made in a midden at Anneröd, Bohuslän. Out of 50 known PWC sites there are only 3 with middens. A small number of scrapers on the site suggests a functional differentiation. The bone material is very rich. (AÅ)

A causewayed enclosure and a site with Valby pottery at Stävie, Western Scania

Larsson, Lars. Appendixes by Hakon Hjelmqvist pp 108-113 [Macro-fossil analysis] & Ove Persson p 114 [osteological analysis]. *MeddLUHM. NS* 4, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 65-107. 21 figs, refs. Engl.

An excavation at Stävie, W Skåne uncovered 18 pits in an S-shaped line which were interpreted as the remains of a causewayed enclosure. These and other pits contained pottery typical of TRB in MN V. The flint artefacts resembled the PWC. Valby pottery in Skåne is discussed as well as the relationship between TRB and PWC in the mid-MN. (Au)

The explanation of a pile dwelling

Malmer, Mats P. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 26-28. 1 fig. Engl.

The Neo pile dwelling of Alvastra (Östergötland) may be explained as a place for feasts and ceremonies and, in the final phase, also for funerals. The pile dwelling seems to have been inhabited only in the summer and autumn seasons by approximately 50 to 100 people. Their consumption of meat and vegetables can be calculated, and consequently also the catchment area of the site (cf NAA 1980/144). (Au)

[Review of] **From forager to farmer in the Boreal zone**. By Zvelebil, Marek. 1981 (= NAA 1981/141)

Muurimäki, Eero. *Suomen Antropologi - Antropologi i Finland* 1982/4, pp 213-214. Engl.

The site catchment analysis is criticized as a research method for prehistoric foraging because the reciprocity between man and nature is not taken into consideration. (Au)

[Review of] **Slettabøboplassen**. By Skjølsvold, Arne. 1977 (= NAA 1977/152)

Nielsen, Svend. *Journal of Danish Archeology* 1, 1982, pp 149-151. Engl.

Long review with critical remarks on the use of C14-datings and of the Dan Neo chronology in a Norw context. (UN)

Gotland and the Funnel Beaker culture

Nylén, Erik; Danielsson, Harald; Englund, Stig. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 29-34. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

On recent investigations in Early Neo settlements of the TRB culture on Gotland. Obviously early farming societies co-existed with fisher-hunter settlements. The need for intensified research is stressed. (Au)

Stenålderssamhälle - stenåldersboplatser (Stone Age society - Stone Age settlements)

Persson, Per. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1980, pp 117-139. Sw.

For source-critical reasons the W Sw SA settlements cannot be used in a social analysis. Better theories are necessary to develop new methods in order to make SA settlements useful. (UN)

Kainsbakke og Kirial Bro (Kainsbakke and Kirial Bro)

Rasmussen, Lisbeth Wincentz; Boas, Niels Axel. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 104-114. 10 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Prelim report on two uncontaminated sites in Jylland from the PWC which yielded a rich artefact material including flint (tanged arrows, etc.), pottery, shells, and bones of game (seals), cattle, and pigs. The archaeological date is MN V; C-14-dates are about 2100 BC. (JS-J). - A popular report **Afvigere**. (Deviationists). By Lisbeth Wincentz. *Skalk* 1982/5, pp 10-14. 15 figs. Dan.

Forest grazing and clearance in temperate Europe with special references to Denmark: an archaeological view

Rowley-Conwy, Peter. In: *Archaeological aspects of woodland ecology*, ed by Bell, M; Limbrey, S. Oxford: BAR: 1982 (= BAR Internat. Ser. 146). Pp 199-215, refs. Engl.

Recent progress in pollen analysis is presented. Because herbs are grossly underrepresented in the diagrams, the Atlantic climax forest was probably not so inhospitable to large herbivores as assumed, thus reducing the need for clearance for cattle fodder. The earliest agriculture is thought to be almost indiscernible in the diagrams, the elm fall cannot be anthropogenic, and even the *landnam* phase might be due to special factors affecting pollen dispersion. (JS-J)

Slash and burn in the temperate European Neolithic

Rowley-Conwy, Peter. In: *Farming practice in British Prehistory*, ed by Mercer, Roger. Edinburgh: University Press: 1982. Pp 85-96, 6 figs, refs. Engl.

The evidence for slash-and-burn agriculture is critically examined and rejected: pollen diagrams can be explained in terms of natural and statistical causes; modern analogies are irrelevant, and each of the major domestic animals in the Neo has a definite role in an economy based on permanent fields. (JS-J)

3G 3F Dan

NAA 1982/184

A Late Neolithic house site with Bell Beaker pottery at Stendis, Northwestern Jutland

Skov, Torben. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 39-44. 6 figs. Engl.

Short presentation of slightly trapezoid house with dark fill, postholes, flint, and pottery from Late Neo (Lomborg per A). 2 C14-dates are available: 1780 and 1510 BC (conv). (JS-J)

3G 4G Ål

NAA 1982/185

Om sten- och bronsåldersboplatsernas ekologi på Åland (On the ecology of the Stone Age and Bronze Age dwelling sites on Åland)

Väkeväinen, Lea. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 44-51. 2 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

The locations of 34 SA and BA dwelling sites are studied with regard to the shoreline and to living conditions at and around the sites. (MS-L)

3G Sw

NAA 1982/186

The hunting-gathering component of the Central Swedish Neolithic Funnel Beaker culture (TRB) economy

Welinder, Stig. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 153-160. 9 figs, refs. Engl.

Early Neo sites in the Mälaren Valley with TRB-pottery supposed to be specialized hunting-gathering sites are discussed. The hunting-gathering economy is set into the previously suggested farming economy. (See NAA 1981/165). (Au)

3H (4 5)H Dan

NAA 1982/187

Tre midtjyske enkeltgravshøje (Three barrows from the Single Grave culture in Central Jylland)

Andersen, Ingrid Falktoft. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 207-220. 15 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Report on excavations of 3 typical barrows. 2 BA/Celt-IA stone-settings were also uncovered. (JS-J)

3H 3(F G) Dan

NAA 1982/188

A Neolithic causewayed camp at Trelleborg, near Slagelse, West Zealand

Andersen, Niels H. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 31-33. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

Short presentation of evidence, including recent excavations, for the theory that the Neo material from the site of the Vik ring-fort actually comes from a causewayed camp. (JS-J)

Bondefæstninger (Rural fortifications)

Andersen, Niels H. *Skalk* 1982/2, pp 5-10. 12 figs. Dan.

Popular report on recent excavations in a causewayed camp at Sarup (Fyn) (Cf N AA 1981/170). (JS-J)

3H 3F Dan

NAA 1982/190

Flintflækker som offergave (Flint blades as sacrifice)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Fra Holbæk amt* 75, 1982, pp 7-26. 6 figs, refs. Dan.

Survey of hoards consisting either solely of blades, or of blades and other implements. The latter group belongs to the MN, either TRB or Corded Ware culture. In addition, a couple of NW Sjælland hoards are presented, one with tubular bone beads, and one with skinning-knives from the earliest TRB. Finally, a hoard from Schleswig-Holstein, containing ca 50 conical blocks, is presented. (Au/JS-J)

3H Dan

NAA 1982/191

Jættestuen på Brandsbjerg ved Tjæreby (The passage grave at Brandsbjerg at Tjæreby)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Årbog for historisk samfund for Sorø amt* 69, 1982, pp 33-56.

Presentation of a typical SW Sjælland megalithic grave. (Au)

3H 1A

NAA 1982/192

Stenaldergrave ved Sjælsø (Stone Age graves at Sjælsø)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Fra Frederiksborg amt* 1982, pp 77-91. 7 figs, refs. Dan.

Annotated publication of a couple of excavation reports on megaliths in Sjælland, carried out in 1808. (JS-J)

3H Sw

NAA 1982/193

Stenåldersboplatsen vid Fridtorp - En presentation av gravarna (The Stone Age settlement at Fridtorp [Gotland] - A presentation of the graves)

Englund, Stig. *Raä-SHMm, Rapport Ragu* 1982/1, 116 pp, 62 figs, 3 tables, refs. Sw.

Presentation of the 11 Middle Neo graves excavated 1976-78 (cf earlier graves in NAA 74/101), all belonging to PWC. The usual types were found: stone axes, bone awls, pottery, etc. The bone material was very well preserved, and therefore the finds could be localized precisely by the skeletons. (Au)

3H 4H Dan

NAA 1982/194

Gravens traditioner (Burial traditions)

Ethelberg, Per. *Skalk* 1982/6, pp 10-14. 8 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of a Late Neo grave (in Jylland) in a coffin placed in a semi-subterranean mortuary house, ca 5 X 3 m, surrounded by a circular ditch and a palisade. Later the house was covered by a low mound; in the Early BA another grave with rich furnishings was placed in an adjacent mortuary house with palisade, and after some time covered by a second barrow. (JS-J)

The megalithic grave area around the Lödde-Kävlinge river. A research programme

Hårdh, Birgitta. *MeddLUHM. NS* 4, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 26-47. 12 figs, refs. Engl.

An introduction to studies of a megalithic grave area in western Skåne. The research will be conducted along two lines. One part will be an analysis of the immense pottery material, with the aim of studying contacts within the area and with other parts of S Scandinavia. The other part is an attempt to determine the territory belonging to each grave and to analyse the environment that comprises the background of the patterns of contacts observed in the ceramic material. (Cf. NAA 1982/171 h). (Au)

3H Dan

NAA 1982/196

Hundens grav (The tomb of the dog)

Lauenborg, Michael. *Skalk* 1982/1, pp 3-6. 6 figs. Dan.

Popular account of the excavation of a Corded Ware culture barrow with 4 graves near Esbjerg (Jylland). In a secondary grave lay a Bottom Grave period battle axe and the skeleton of a dog, probably a spitz, which resembled the older dogs from TRB finds. (JS-J)

3H Dan

NAA 1982/197

An Early Neolithic ritual structure on Sejerø

Liversage, David. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 13-18. 7 figs. Engl.

Excavation of primitive sub-oval field-stone structure with two TRB-B pots interpreted as a forerunner of the later cult houses. Outside the entrance a smaller structure interpreted as a simple grave. Secondary LN occupation. (Au)

3H Dan

NAA 1982/198

Bolig eller dødehus? (Habitation or mortuary house?)

Simonsen, John. *MIV* 11, 1981 (1982), pp 52-69. 19 figs. Dan.

A burial mound at Nautrup in N Jylland covered a house structure with deep postholes, datable to the Late Neo. The possible function of the house, which is of hitherto unknown type, is discussed. (Au)

3H 3G Dan

NAA 1982/199

The excavation of a passage grave site at Himmelev, Central Zealand

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 19-30. 6 figs. Engl.

Presentation of a demolished chamber, built during MN Ib, which contained abundant finds from MN II and a few from Late Neo and Early BA. Beneath the chamber and mound was found a thin, dark layer, and ploughmarks from MN Ib or earlier. (JS-J)

Näbbe mosse. A mysterious Stone Age lake

Stjernquist, Berta. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 35-40. 8 figs, refs. Engl.

During the SA Näbbe mosse (Skåne) was a small, deep lake. In this bog many different objects have been found, including reindeer antler and bone, a female skeleton, a boat, a hafted flint axe and other tools, a pottery vessel, and fishing equipment. These finds are presented and the cultural character of the former lake is discussed. (Au)

3H Dan

NAA 1982/201

Senneolitisk gravplads (Late Neolithic cemetery)

Sørensen, Søren A. *Romu 2*, 1981, pp 7-18. 10 figs, refs. Dan.

Presentation of 4 graves without tumuli with flint daggers, etc, near Roskilde (Sjælland). (JS-J)

3H Norw

NAA 1982/202

Une tombe mégalithique en Norvège (A megalithic grave in Norway)

Østmo, Einar. *Acta Arch* 52, 1981 (1982), pp 101-118. 15 figs, refs. Fr.

The megalithic grave at Skjeltorp (Østfold) was discovered in 1872. In 1930 there were no visible traces left, but excavations in 1980-81 revealed the outline of the grave. Fragments of a pedestalled bowl, a funnel beaker, and other TRB sherds were found, along with a few flint artefacts, such as 2 tanged arrowheads. C14-datings of 4170 and 4560 BP apply to the grave. The grave seems to have been a polygonal round dolmen with a short passage, and is the only one known in Norway. (Au)

3J Finn

NAA 1982/203

Pattijoen Pikkuliekolankankaan jätinkirkon kaivaukset kesänä 1979 (Excavations of the 'Giant's Church' of Pikkuliekolankangas in Pattijoki in summer 1979)

Forss, Aulis. *Faravid* 4, 1980 (1981), pp 78-86. 8 figs. Finn/Engl summ.

In 1979 excavations were carried out at a 'giant's church' (*Yinn jätinkirkko*) in the parish of Pattijoki, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa. The entire inner area, surrounded by a stone rampart, was studied, together with the immediate surroundings. The finds were potsherds, flint, quartz, and quartzite artefacts. The giant's church was used as a dwelling-site towards the end of the 3rd millennium BC. It may have been a fortified site set up on an ancient island. (MS-L)

3L Norw

NAA 1982/204

Økologi og økonomi for deler av Sør-Jæren i sen-neolitikum. Del 2. Makrofossilanalyse. Saltvannsflotasjon av materiale fra Rugland på Jæren (Ecology and economy of Southern Jæren in the Late Neolithic. Part 2. Macrofossil analysis - salt water flotation of material from Rugland in Jæren [Rogaland])

Bakkevig, Sverre. *Faggrenser bryte**, 1982, pp 33-40. 1 fig, 1 table, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

For the separation of macrofossils both manual sorting, sieving, and flotation can be used, but the methods should be carefully adapted to local conditions. A salt water flotation where wet soil samples are soaked in saturated calciumchloride solution (CaCl₂) has proved useful in separating charred plant remains. At Rugland were found 15 charred seeds of naked barley, dated to 2000 BC, which makes them the oldest known cereal seeds found in Norway. (Au)

Climatic fluctuations in the Early Subboreal Period. A preliminary discussion

Gräslund, Bo. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 13-22. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

The Neolithic climate in Sweden is discussed in the light of a number of independent factors: 1. the expansion and regression of farming economy; 2. the Lake Tingstade Träsk temperature curve; 3. the fluctuations in the occurrence of ivy; 4. the fluctuations in the occurrence of harp-seals; 5. glacial movements; 6. eustatic oscillations. The Early Neo and the Late Middle Neo seem to represent general climatic optima. During the intermediate Early Middle Neo a distinct climatic deterioration seems to have occurred. (Au)

3L 3G Ger

NAA 1982/206

Zur archäologischen Auswertung der Tierknochenfunde vom neolithischen Wohnplatz Bistoft LA 11 (On the archaeological interpretation of the faunal remains from the Neolithic site Bistoft LA 11 [Schleswig-Holstein])

Johansson, Friederike; Johansson, Lars. *Skriften aus der archäologisch-zoologischen Arbeitsgruppe Schleswig-Kiel* 6, 1982, pp 33-61. 6 figs, refs. Ger/Engl summ.

Half of a Neo settlement was uncovered 1974-1977. From the bone finds, attempts were made to interpret the economic function of the site, seasonal hunting, fishing, and stock-raising (see NAA 1982/139). The other half of the settlement was excavated 1980 and the new bone finds were used to check the interpretation, which was largely confirmed. Had a different technique of excavation been used from the beginning a more valid interpretation would probably have been possible. (Au, abbr)

3L 3G Dan

NAA 1982/207

Korn fra Sarup. Med nogle bemærkninger om agerbruget i yngre stenalder i Danmark (Cereals from Sarup [Fyn]. With some remarks on plant husbandry in Neolithic Denmark)

Jørgensen, Grethe. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 221-231. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Analysis of the hitherto largest grain material from the Dan TRB culture. The composition of the finds (EN C/MN Ia) confirms results obtained through studies of impressions in pottery sherds. (JS-J)

3L Ger

NAA 1982/208

Mittelneolithisches Getreide aus Dannau (Middle Neolithic cereals from Dannau [E Holstein])

Kroll, Helmut. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 85-90. 3 figs, 4 tables, refs. Ger.

Macro-fossils from an excavated MN settlement are compared to those from *i.a.* Bundsø. (OH)

3L 3G Finn

NAA 1982/209

Palaeobotanical investigations at a Neolithic dwelling site in southern Finland, with special reference to *Trapa natans*

Vuorela, Irmeli; Aalto, Marjatta. *Annales Botanici Fennici* 19, 1982, pp 81-92. 10 figs. refs. Engl.

A study has been made of the vegetational succession in a basin with *Trapa natans* in the vicinity of a Combed Ware settlement near Lahti (Häme/Tavastland). The abundance of *Trapa* pollen together with fragments of *Trapa* fruits, particularly in the sediment layers whose C14-age (5310 BP) corresponded to the period of settlement, points to the use of this plant by man. Despite archaeological and macrofossil evidence of the nearby settlement, it was hardly possible to deduce human activity from the pollen flora, but some macrofossil anthropochores were found at the level of the *Trapa* maximum. (Au, abbr)

Metallikautisen asutuksen jatkuvuus Pohjois-Savossa (The continuity of the Metal Age settlement in North Savo/Savolax)

Pohjakallio, Lauri. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 174-184. 3 figs. Finn.

In this survey of ancient monuments and stray finds of the early Metal Age an attempt to connect them with the local tradition is made. (MS-L)

4A Sw

NAA 1982/211

Hällristningsvård i Norrköpings kommun (Care of rock-carvings in the district of Norrköping)

Stangel, Monica. *Rapport från Norrköpings stadsmuseum 1*, 1982, 23 pp, 7 figs. Sw.

Report on experiments in painting rock-carvings in order to study the durability of different colours. (AÅ)

4B 4A 1B Dan; Ger

NAA 1982/212

[Review of] **Die Funde der älteren Bronzezeit des nordischen Kreises in Dänemark, Schleswig-Holstein und Niedersachsen, I-V**. 1973-1979 (= NAA 1976/212, 1977/166, 1978/220 & 1981/180)

Kristiansen, Kristian. *Germania* 60, 1982, pp 590-600. Ger.

Long review, with principal remarks on archaeological documentation and publication. (JS-J)

4B 4G Dan

NAA 1982/213

Towards a research policy for Bronze Age settlements

Thrane, Henrik. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 45-50. Refs. Engl.

Review of current research practice and its insufficiencies as well as of some of the current trends and results. It is proposed that a broad interdisciplinary approach within a regional framework will provide more representative results and deeper knowledge. (Au)

4C Finn

NAA 1982/214

Rasia ja asia (Rasia and asia)

Koivulehto, Jorma. *Virittäjä* 86, 1982, pp 257-276. Finn.

The technique of making an oval or round wooden box by forming its side of a thin curved board was an innovation of the Late BA. It is argued that a Finn name of such a box, *rasia*, is an old Germanic loan word, apparently introduced by contacts between Uppland and the coast of Finland during the BA. In the same way, the Finn word *asia* 'thing, errand' is shown to go back to Germanic **(uz-)andia-*, which is the proto-form of the English *errand* and Swedish *ärende*. (Au)

4D Dan

NAA 1982/215

The Bronze Age hoards of Denmark

Levy, Janet E. *Archaeology* 35/1, 1982, pp 37-45. Figs. Engl.

See NAA 1978/227 & 1979/193.

On the structure and emergence of Bronze Age society in coastal Finland: a systems approach

Seger, Tapio. *Suomen museo* 1981 (1982), pp 31-44. 1 fig. Engl.

Social and economic development of the Finn coastal BA is examined within the framework of a few models dealing with social structure and change. The emergence of social ranking is viewed here mainly as a result of processes functioning within the prehistoric society. (Au)

4E 1B Dan

NAA 1982/217

To jyske bronzalderveje - og en ny metode til arkæologisk opmåling (Two roads from the Bronze Age in Jylland - and a new surveying method)

Jørgensen, Mogens Schou. *NMArbm* 1982, pp 142-153. 13 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of recent excavations of 2 plank-built roadways, one at Engesvang crossing a 300 m wide moor, the other at Løvel, leading out into the ca 1 km wide Skalså river valley apparently intended to give easy access to open water. C14 dates are 1450 and 815 BC (cal.) In connection with excavations, extensive use was made of geo-radar (cf NAA 1980/673J). (JS-J)

4F 4H Ger

NAA 1982/218

Bemerkenswerte Keramik vom jungbronzezeitlichen Friedhof bei Stederdorf, Gde. Wrestedt, Ldkr. Uelzen (Notable pottery from the Late Bronze Age cemetery at Stederdorf, Wrestedt parish, Ldkr. Uelzen)

Harck, Ole. *Nachrichten aus Niedersachsens Urgeschichte* 50, 1981, pp 43-53. 4 figs, refs. Ger.

Presentation of the pottery from a Late BA urnfield at Uelzen, *i.a.* a pedestalled bowl with open-work ornamentation and a miniature pendant vessel which is compared to Scand material. (Au)

4F Ger

NAA 1982/219

Jungbronzezeitliche Lappenschalen im unteren Eibbereich (The Lappenschalen of the Late Bronze Age in the lower Elbe area)

Harck, Ole. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 161-173. 5 maps, refs. Ger.

A special ceramic type, concentrated in an area S of the Elbe, is used in a discussion about SW and SE influences in the pottery of Schleswig-Holstein and S Denmark. (OH)

4F Ger; Dan; Sw

NAA 1982/220

Bronzezeitliche Steingeräte aus dem Elbe-Oder-Raum (Bronze Age stone tools from the Elbe-Oder area)

Horst, Fritz. *Jahrbuch der Bodendenkmalpflege in Mecklenburg* 29, 1981 (1982), pp 33-83. 21 figs, refs. Ger.

Survey of stone artefacts and a discussion and catalogue of the 'Kannelurensteine' (stoneballs with one or two flutings). Ca 70 of the stones are Scand. (OH)

Suomussalmen varhaista metallikautta (The earliest Metal Age Suomussalmi [Pohjois-Pohjanmaa])

Huurre, Matti. *Suomen museo* 1981 (1982), pp 11-30. 6 figs. Finn.

22 early Metal Age settlements are known from the municipality of Suomussalmi in the province of Kainuu. The dating of the sites is indicated mostly by ceramic finds. The most significant object of metal is a gouge of copper, probably from about 2000 BC. Metal moulding activity was rather high in Suomussalmi during the Late BA as manifested by the frequent finds of moulds of soap-stone (*i.a.* of Ananjino-type). This is apparently caused by the location of the area on the important route between the White Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia, through which metal has obviously been traded from Eastern Russia to Northern Fennoscandia. (Au)

4F 4E Ger

NAA 1982/222

Ein verschollenes Bronzebecken aus 'Braunschweig' (A vanished pendant vessel from 'Braunschweig')

Höckmann, Olaf. *Jahrbuch RGZM* 28, 1981 (1982), pp 82-132. 8 figs, refs. Ger.

Detailed publication of an unrecorded pendant vessel from per V known only from photos marked 'Braunschweig'. In particular, the ornamentation and its various parallels in Nordic and N German material are discussed. (MI)

4F

NAA 1982/223

Zu den ältesten Tüllenhämmern aus Bronze (On the earliest socketed hammers of bronze)

Jockenhövel, Albrecht. *Germania* 60/2, 1982, pp 459-467. 2 figs, refs. Ger.

On a tool used to chase bronze. Some specimens of this tool are found in a Nordic period II context. (UN)

4F

NAA 1982/224

[Review of] **Die gegossenen Bronzebecken der jüngeren nordischen Bronzezeit**. By Sprockhoff, Ernst; Höckmann, Olaf. 1979 (= NAA 1979/201)

Laux, Friedrich. *Germania* 60/1, 1982, pp 252-257. 1 fig. Ger.

Detailed discussion of the use and interpretation of the pendant vessels, and of the workshops and find circumstances. (OH)

4F Sw

NAA 1982/225

Hällristningar på Tjörn. Andra delen (Rock-carvings on Tjörn [Bohuslän])

Pettersson, Johan. Malung: Dalaförlaget: 1982. 124 pp, 69 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A continued study of the rock-carvings on the island of Tjörn (see also NAA 1977/183). Of the more than 500 known carvings, 71 have figurai motifs and the rest cup marks. Special interest is paid to the origin of the ship motives and a classification of cup marks according to the characteristics of the cutting is given. (AÅ)

Hällristningar i Alvsborgs län. En inventering av samtliga kända hällristningar i Dalsland och Göta Älvdalen (Rock-carvings in the county of Alvsborg. An inventory of all known rock-carvings in Dalsland and the valley of the Göta river)

Rex Svensson, Karin. Uddevalla: Stiftelsen Alvsborgs länsmuseum: 1982. 96 pp, 60 figs, 84 photoes, refs. Sw.

A thorough documentation of all known rock-carvings in the county. (AÅ)

4F 4H Norw

NAA 1982/227

Helleristninger i Stjørdal I, Skatval sogn (Rock carvings in Stjørdal I, Skatval Parish [Nord-Trøndelag])

Sognnes, Kalle. *DKNVS, Museet. Rapport. Arkeologisk serie* 1982/10, 39 pp, 18 figs, 15 pls, refs. Norw.

28 localities at 9 farms all belong to the BA agricultural rock art tradition. Some localities have only cup-marks, but most have real figures such as boats, foot-soles, rings, animals, human beings, etc. (Au)

4F 4H

NAA 1982/228

Samheng og variasjon i sørvest-skandinaviske helleristninger av bronsealder-type (Correlation and variation in rock carvings of the South-West Scandinavian Bronze Age type)

Sør-Reime, Geir. Bergen: Universitetet: 1982. [Mag. art. thesis. Stencil]. 245 pp, 157 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

A cultural relation between the rock carvings of SW Norway, Denmark, and E Norway with Bohuslän is postulated, and a few distinct motifcomplexes are described. Some reflect the close relations between Denmark and SW Norway in the Early BA, while others document more widespread traditions in the Later BA. A possible innovation centre for the ship-motif complex is Bohuslän. The BA rock art partly reflects inter-Scand traditions, but is also strongly influenced by local ideology and preferences. (Au, abbr). - A popular version by the same au: **Samheng og variasjon**. (Unity and variation). *Nicolay* 38, 1982, pp 32-38. 4 figs. Norw.

4G 4(F L) Dan

NAA 1982/229

Kirkebjerg - a Late Bronze Age settlement at Voldtofte, South-West Funen

Berglund, Joel. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 51-63. 12 figs, 3 tables, refs. Engl.

Interim report on new excavations at an old site, (cf NAA 1982/231) revealing an up to 1.5 m thick refuse layer from an adjoining settlement, yet to be excavated. Main occupation was during per V. Finds comprise pottery, some clay-daub with painted motifs, flint, a few bronzes, and rich osteological and botanical remains. A cairn of fire-cracked stones was unearthed. (Au, abbr)

4G 4F Dan

NAA 1982/230

Bronze Age houses at Jegstrup, near Skive, Central Jutland

Davidson, Karsten. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 65-75. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

Engl translation of NAA 1981/213.

Fem lerkar med korn (Five grain vessels from Kirkebjerg at Voldtofte [Fyn])

Thrane, Henrik. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 73-84. 5 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Account of the first finds from this classical Late BA settlement giving new details about the context of 5 storage jars with the earliest large find of charred grain. The old finds are related to the new excavations of 1976-78 (cf NAA 1982/229). (Au)

En ovanlig bronsåldershög i Eldsberga socken (An unusual Bronze Age barrow in the parish of Eldsberga [Halland])

Bjuggner, Lena. *Halland* 65, 1982, pp 91-94. 2 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A 1981 excavation of a barrow revealed 2 Early BA graves, each surrounded by a stone wall. Late BA graves and remains of food offerings were also found. (Au, abbr)

Skånsk skärvstenshög (A mound of fire-cracked stones in Skåne)

Nagmér, Robert. *Ale* 1982/1, p 28. 2 figs. Sw.

Short note on a BA mound, built in two stages, of which the inner structure is built up of fire-cracked stones had not been found in Skåne hitherto.

(AÅ)

Arkeologiska undersökningar på Lovö. Del 1. Neolitikum, bronsålder och äldsta järnålder. Undersökningar 1971-1980 (Archaeological investigations on Lovö [Uppland]. Part 1. The Neolithic, Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age. The excavations 1971-80)

Petré, Bo. *Studies in North-European Archaeology* 7, 1982, [thesis]. 81 pp, 57 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Material from the Neo, BA and earliest IA which appeared primarily in connection with excavations of graves from Late IA is discussed. At different locations, at least 12 settlements from Neo or BA have been indicated. A small PWC settlement and a BA settlement have been partly excavated. 13 cairns and stone-settings on the crown of hills have also been excavated. Some have been dated to Late BA - earliest IA. Different types of these graves have different exposures. The later types face farms, in-fields, and arable lands high in the terrain; the earlier ones face open water.

(Au)

Skeppssättningar i Rute (Ship-settings in Rute [Gotland])

Pettersson, Anne Marie. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport Ragu* 1982/2, 158 pp, 127 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The Late BA ship-setting tradition in Gotland, especially constructions and house urns in the graves, is treated on the basis of the excavation of 6 graves. (AÅ)

Konginkankaan Pyhäsalon varhaismetallikautinen hautaröykkiö (An early Metal Age burial cairn on Pyhänsalo Island in Konginkangas parish [Häme])

Vilkuna, Janne. *Keski-Suomi* 17, 1982, pp 229-234. 3 figs, refs. Finn.

The excavated cairn on Pyhänsalo Island contained a cremation burial without artefacts. The cairn had a peripheral stone setting, which is a W trait in Finn BA. Thus the cairn, like other cairns in Central Finland, is probably from the early Metal Age - an age of which very little is known of the inhabitants of Central Finland. These inhabitants may be the same people as the so-called Lapps, about which local folk tradition relates. (Au)

Helleristninger og tidsrekning (Rock-carvings and time-reckoning)

Vinsrygg, Synnøve. *Faggrenser brytes**, 1982, pp 75-86. 3 figs, 1 pl, 1 table, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The localization of the two largest agrarian rock-carvings localities in Rogaland are examined according to the hypothesis that these localities were convenient for observing celestial bodies important for predicting the changes in the annual cycle, and hence for the making of a (ritual) calendar. A formula giving the position of the sun is tested against the horizon as seen from the sites. Both face midwinter solstice in a spectacular manner, and good observations can be made from the spots during the months before and after. Because of the world-wide close connection between time-reckoning and festivals, this idea is a natural consequence of the traditional interpretation of agrarian rock-carvings (cf NAA 1981/718). (Au)

Von Bronze zu Eisen in Schweden, eine kulturgeographische Analyse (From bronze to iron in Sweden, an analysis in historical geography)

Nylén, Erik. In: *Frühes Eisen in Europa. Festschrift W U Guyan zu. seinem 70. Geburtstag*, ed by Haefner, Harold. Schafmausen: Peter Meili: 1981. Pp 89-99. Ger.

The transition from BA to IA probably covered the whole Celt-IA in S Scandinavia. Great economic and social changes followed, when iron replaced bronze: upper-class monuments were succeeded by democratically arranged IA cemeteries, and BA surplus cultivation was replaced by selfsupporting family farms. In the Early IA a special 'Baltic culture' developed, based on the islands of Bornholm, Gotland, and Öland. (Au, abbr)

Måleenheder i oldtidsagre (Units of measurement in Celtic fields)

Eir, Bjarne. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 100-113. 9 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Through a detailed study of selected sites, a basic area unit of ca 22.5 X 30 m is established, much the same as the historically known *skæppe*, 1/8 of the still-used *tønde*. Multiples of *skæppe* are often found in Celtic fields in Jylland, Sjælland, and Gotland. The basic length unit appears to be 60-62 cm = one human pace. (JS-J)

Urnfriedhöfe der vorrömischen Eisenzeit auf den mittelholsteinischen Sanderflächen (Urn cemeteries of the Celtic Iron Age on the central Holstein outwash plains)

Hingst, Hans. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 175-192. 5 pls, refs. Ger.

Stray finds of pottery and ornaments are presented, some demonstrating similarities to S Dan materials. (OH)

Om nogle ildbukke fra den ældre jernalder - og deres rette brug (Some fire-dogs from the Early Iron Age - and their proper function)

Nielsen, Svend. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 85-99. 6 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Two main types of fire-dogs are presented: with or without a flat top, the former probably being ovens or cooking-stands, to judge by traces of wear. The second group comprises both massive blocks and hollow types; the hollow ones were perhaps used as ovens. A practical use does not exclude a ritual function. (JS-J)

Broncehalsringe fra jernalderens begyndelse (Bronze neckrings from the beginning of the Iron Age)

Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske minder* 1981 (1982), pp 12-27. 13 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

A new find of a pair of bronze neckrings of the false 'Wendel' type is published together with older finds of the same group in Fyns stiftsmuseum. The rings are seen as elements in the traditions uniting Late BA and Celt-IA in Denmark. (Au)

Vestjyske gårde og landsbyer fra bronze- og jernalder (West Jutish farmsteads and hamlets from the Bronze and Iron Ages)

Nielsen, Leif Chr. *NMArbm* 1982, pp 131-141. 8 figs. Dan.

The large settlement excavations (BA-Med) at Omgård are summarized. Emphasis is placed on new findings concerning a change from Late BA single farmsteads to Celt-IA hamlets. The occurrence of a magnate's farm in Late Celt-IA is explained by the organization of iron production and improved communications. (Au, abbr)

The use of air photography in Celtic field studies

Sørensen, P Harder. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 77-86. 5 figs. Engl.

The use of air photography to reveal ancient soil marks, even exposed to agriculture for centuries and not visible from the ground, is stressed. A classification of fields in Vendsyssel (Jylland) is proposed and the distribution on various soils is discussed. (JS-J)

Siedlungen der Bronzezeit und der vorrömischen Eisenzeit in Dänemark (Settlements of the Bronze and Celtic Iron Ages in Denmark)

Becker, Carl Johan. *Offa* 39, 1982, pp 53-71. 18 figs, refs. Ger.

Summary of research on house types and discussion of settlement patterns (village or isolated farm), including the first complete map of all house sites at Grøntoft, W Jylland. Finally, the concept of 'twin villages' is introduced: 2 indépendant villages situated close together. This pattern is likely at Grøntoft and may also be reflected in the cemeteries of Arupgård (Jylland) and Nr Sandegård (Bornholm). (JS-J)

An uncompleted fortification on Sejerø

Liversage, David. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 87-93. 6 figs. Engl.

Report on limited re-excavation of Borrebjerg, original excavation 1897-98. No evidence was found that the terrace and flat top were other than natural features - hence cult-site theory exploded. The presence of an apparently defensive ditch on the N and E slopes was confirmed. It had not been finished and was immediately refilled. Ditch and subsequent occupation dated by earlier excavation to Celtic Iron Age. (Au)

6A 6F Dan

NAA 1982/247

Klæder flængedes brynjer sønderhuggedes (Ripped clothing and cutup chainmail)

Ilkær, Jørgen; Lønstrup, Jørn. *Skalk* 1982/2, pp 18-27. 21 figs. Dan.

On bog finds of military equipment, with a description of *i.a.* 19th C excavation methods and the background of the find category. In Illerup offerings of war booty had been deposited on two occasions: ca 200 AD and ca 400 AD. Some of the finds are presented (cf NAA 1982/249). (Au, abbr)

6B 6(G H) (4 5)(B G H) Sw

NAA 1982/248

Bebyggelsemönster - en utgångspunkt vid studier av förhistoriska samhällen (Settlement patterns - a starting point in studying prehistoric societies)

Larsson, Thomas; Lundmark, Hans. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 161-169. 6 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The spatial distribution of Early IA settlements in Uppland is studied, using a form of nearest-neighbour analysis. Two types of graves, erected stones and triangular stone-settings, are used as an indication of Early IA sites. The geographical position of the settlement clusters is discussed in relation to the land uplift process and prehistoric sea-levels. The clusters may be of socio-political importance, showing the spatial organization of Early IA society in this region. (Au)

6C 6(B F) Dan; Ger

NAA 1982/249

Runefundene fra Illerup Ådal. En arkæologisk vurdering af vore ældste indskrifter (The finds of runes in the Illerup Ådal [Jylland]. An archaeological assessment of our earliest inscriptions)

Ilkjær, Jørgen; Lønstrup, Jørn. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 49-65. 4 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The occurrence of runic script is surveyed, and it is stressed that local runes are found as early as ca 200 AD both in Scand and in E and W Germanic regions. Runes might easily have been used many years before they appear in the rich Late Rom-IA graves and in the great votive offerings. The geographical origin of runes cannot be ascertained. It is suggested that the Thors bjerg find is the spoils of an invading army coming from somewhere between the rivers Elbe and Rhine (cf NAA 1982/251 & 272). (JS-J)

6C Finn

NAA 1982/250

Tacituksen sithonit (The Sithonians of Tacitus)

Julku, Kyösti. *Faravid* 4, 1980 (1981), pp 31-40. Refs. Finn/Ger summ.

The author suggests that the Sithonians inhabited the Finmcoast. (MS-L)

Runeindskrifterne fra Illerup Mose (The runic inscriptions from Illerup Bog)

Moltke, Erik; Stoklund, Marie. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 67-79. 2 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Runological and linguistical analysis of 4 new finds at Illerup (Jylland): on 2 spears, a shield handle, and a plane, all from the early 3rd C AD. Regarding the origins of runic script, a large majority of early inscriptions are found in Scandinavia, above all in Denmark (cf NAA 1982/249). (JS-J)

Romerske myntfynd i Finland (Roman coins found in Finland)

Talvio, Tuukka. *NNÅ* 1979-80 (1982), pp 36-54. 3 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A catalogue of 21 Roman coins, most of them of unknown provenance, as well as 4 solidi found during archaeological excavations. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Bendstrup - en fyrstegrav fra ældre romersk jernalder, dens sociale og historiske miljø (Bendstrup [Jylland] - a princely grave from the Early Roman Iron Age, its social and historical context)

Hedeager, Lotte; Kristiansen, Kristian. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 81-164. 47 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Publication of objects found 1869 by barrow looters and rediscovered 1976, i.a. a pair of SE European silver brooches (Almgren 67) and parts of a large bronze crater from Italy (early 1st C AD), unique beyond the *Limes*. The regional (E Jylland) context is discussed: two local grave groups are distinguished, one in S where leadership is expressed through aristocratic warrior graves, and one in N with rich women's burials, including Bendstrup. This division in status manifestation is characteristic of wider regions of the *Germania Libera*. Both Bendstrup and Hoby are seen as expressions of changed Roman policies after the defeat of Varus in 8 AD. (Au)

Paths towards a stratified society. A study of economic, cultural and social formations in south-west Sweden during the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period

Särilvik, Ingegerd. *Stockholm Studies in Archaeology* 3, 1982, [thesis]. 152 pp, 14 maps, 17 tables, refs. Engl/Sw summ.

The economic, social, and cultural conditions of SW Sweden during Rom-IA and Early Ger-IA are outlined. The available archaeological material and previous research is summarized and the theoretical approaches to the study of economic and social development in prehistoric societies are discussed. The location of sites in relation to various types of natural environments is examined. Three spatial units have been selected for more detailed study: S Bohuslän, the Värnhem area in central Västergötland, and Käringsjön in S Halland. The archaeological material is used to map different aspects of culture, such as artefacts in use, building constructions, and votive and burial customs. The social formations that may have existed in the region are discussed. Although the evidence is by no means conclusive, there are indications that central Västergötland was an indigenous chiefdom, whereas N Bohuslän and Halland were more likely linked to chiefdoms in respectively Norway and S Scandinavia. The settlements in the remaining parts of SW Sweden do not appear to have developed beyond the stage of a tribal society by the end of the Early Ger-IA. (Au)

Eksperimentering med produktion af spandformet keramik (Experiments with production of bucket-shaped pottery)

Kleppe, Else Johansen; Simonsen, Stein Em. *Keramikk**, 1982, pp 16-25. 11 figs, refs. Norw.

A presentation of the prelim results of a research programme. Many bucket-shaped pots bear indications of a joint on the inside and where the bottom and the sides meet. It seems reasonable to suggest that the pots had been shaped on a lathe using a rolled-out clay substance. This was tried out, and the experiments proved to be successful. (Au)

Rekonstruktion eines prähistorischen Töpferofens und Brennversuche in Kukate, Kr Lüchow-Dannenberg
(Reconstruction of a prehistoric pottery kiln and firing experiments in Kukate, Kr Lüchow-Dannenberg [Germany])

Lücke, Arne. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 13-14 1982, pp 269-275. 3 figs, refs. Ger.

The reconstructed kiln is of a Celt-Rom-IA type well-known in Jylland and Schleswig-Holstein (cf N AA 1975/208, 1979/80). The firings reached a temperature of 880° after 11-15 hours. (UN)

6F 6E 7(E F) Norw

NAA 1982/257

A set of weights from Late Roman or Early Migration times found at Bråten in Ringerike, Eastern Norway
[Buskerud]

Bakka, Egil. *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 15, 1981 (1982), pp 294-315. 5 figs, 1 pl, 15 tables, refs. Engl.

This is the only set of weights of base metal from Late Rom-IA - Early Ger-IA preserved complete and in still workable order. The theory about it by A W Brøgger (1921) is rejected. The set of weights is made for weighings at the narrow intervals of 1/192 *eyrir* or about 0.138 gm. The grave is dated by pottery to ca AD 400. (Cf NAA 1978/328). (UN)

6F 6E Sw

NAA 1982/258

Bronzebuckelchen als Trachtzier. Zu den Kontakten Gotlands mit dem Kontinent in der älteren Römischen Eisenzeit (Bronze studs as dress ornament. On the Continental contacts of Gotland in the Early Roman Iron Age)

Blumbergs, Zaiga. *Theses and Papers in North-European Archaeology* 12, 1982, [thesis]. 142 pp, 89 figs, 18 pls, refs. Ger/Engl summ.

A typology of dress trimmings is presented and the geographical and chronological distribution studied. The methods of application of different dress trimmings have been determined. The Gotlandic studs with sewing holes along the edges have been subjected to technical and chemical analyses, and scanning electron microscopy. The studs were probably chased. These Early Rom-IA studs were sewn onto women's head-dresses (caps and diadem-like headbands). The caps were made in leather onto which the studs were embroidered with sinew threads. Gotland is shown to have had close contacts during the Early Rom-IA with the Baltic lands, especially Samland (Kaliningrad district), where similar caps have been used. These contacts are interpreted as part innovation, part trade, and possibly a certain degree of migration. A subdivision of period IV: 1 (Almgren and Nerman 1923) into an earlier and a later phase is proposed. The period can possibly be fixed at ca 50-150 AD. Studs are limited on Gotland to a period of only ca 100 years. This can possibly be explained by the fact that traditions cannot usually be kept alive in a foreign environment more than 3-4 generations. (Au, abbr)

6F 6H Dan

NAA 1982/259

En romersk glasskål med jagtmotiv. Fra en yngre romersk jernaldergrav (A Roman glass bowl with a hunting motif from a Late Roman Iron Age grave)

Fischer, Christian. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 165-182. 12 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Publication of a man's inhumation grave near Silkeborg (Jylland) with a set of game pieces, local pottery, and a glass bowl of Rhenish manufacture (cf NAA 1981/245 with colour photos). - A small piece of a tablet-woven border is discussed by Lise Bender Jørgensen: **Et tekstilfragment fra Dalagergårdgraven**. (A textile fragment from the Dalagergård grave). *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 183-185. Refs. Dan/Engl summ. (JS-J)

Die skandinavischen Terra Sigillata Funde. Zu ihrer Herkunft, Datierung und Relationen zu den übrigen römischen Importe der jüngeren Kaiserzeit (The Scandinavian finds of terra sigillata. On their origin, dating, and relationship to other Roman imports of the Late Roman Iron Age)

Hansen, Ulla Lund. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 3, 1982, pp 75-99. 19 figs, refs. Ger.

All known finds from Denmark, Skåne, and Gotland are presented. In addition, a survey of *terra sigillata* in the Germania Libéra is given. (Au)

6F 6E (4 5)(E F) Ger

NAA 1982/261

[Review of] **Textilfunde der Eisenzeit in Norddeutschland**. By Schlabow, Karl. 1976 (= NAA 1976/277)

Hägg, Inga. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 251-253. Sw.

The passages on textiles are excellent, while the treatment of the Germanic dress is weaker, *e.g.* the use of Roman depictions of 'barbarian' clothing is uncritical. (UN)

6F Sw

NAA 1982/262

Tunaberlocken (The breloque from Tuna [Uppland])

Nylén, Erik. *Olands-bygden* 1982, pp 9-10. 3 figs. Sw.

Short note on a pear-shaped gold pendant. The filigree ornamentation is of a Greek tradition. The significance of the place-name Tuna is also treated. (Au, abbr)

6F Ger

NAA 1982/263

Über Herkunft und Zeitstellung einer Gürtelschnalle mit festem Beschlag aus Bornhöved, Kreis Segeberg/Holstein (On the origin and dating of a belt buckle with a fixed mounting from Bornhöved, Segeberg/Holstein)

Schwerin von Krosigh, Hildegard. *Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica* 13-14 1982, pp 245-259. 5 figs, refs. Ger.

On a Late Rom-IA belt buckle with a square mounting with parallels in the Thorsbjerg bog find (Schleswig). Possible relations with the Rom-IA cultures in the area between the SE Baltic and the Black Sea are discussed. (UN)

6F Finn

NAA 1982/264

Germaania riipuksia Suomesta (Germanic pendants in Finland)

Söyrinki-Harmo, Leena. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 122-129. 1 fig, refs. Finn.

A description of bucket-shaped pendants found in Hauho (Häme/Tavastland) and in Huittinen (Satakunta) followed by a survey of their distribution in Europe and of their dating. (Au)

6G 7G Dan

NAA 1982/265

Stavad. En jernalderboplads i Store Vildmose (An Iron Age settlement in Store Vildmose)

Dehn, Torben. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 115-136. 29 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

A Late Rom-IA and Early Ger-IA settlement in N Jylland with houses, wells, ard furrows, wheel tracks, a system of irrigation ditches, and barrows with cremation graves is presented. (Au)

Ländliche Siedlungen der Kaiser- und Völkerwanderungszeit in Dänemark (Rural settlement in the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period in Denmark)

Hvass, Steen. *Offa* 39, 1982, pp 189-195. 5 figs, refs. Ger.

Summary of recent research, especially at Vorbasse (Jylland), where excavations up to 1980 demonstrate a continuous settlement from 1st C BC to 12th C AD within one sq km. Excavations will continue. (JS-J)

Järnåldersgårdar i Hälsingland (Iron Age farmsteads in Hälsingland)

Liedgren, Lars. *Gårdar, borgar och hamnar**, 1981, pp 39-72. 14 figs, refs. Sw.

Investigations of the Early IA settlement pattern are summarized. Ca 100 sites with houses visible as terraces are mapped, some datable to a period 1st-6th C AD. The excavation at Trogsta of terraced longhouses and shorter timber houses (?) is described in more detail. (UN)

Geneundersökningen (The investigation at Gene, [Ångermanland])

Ramqvist, Per H. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1982, pp 171-183. 6 figs. Sw.

Prelim report on the excavations up to 1979, see NAA 1981/299. (UN)

Field evidence in historical geography: a negative sample? A source critical study of an area with fossil forms in Östergötland, Sweden

Widgren, Mats. In: *Period and place. Research methods in historical geography*, ed by Baker, A; Billinge, M. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1982. Pp 303-311, 3 figs. Engl.

The archaeological landscape (deserted settlements and field systems) is viewed in the light of subsequent events, which have restructured and erased the evidence. Theoretically possible settlement sites during Rom-IA - Early Ger-IA are reconstructed with the help of a computer. The theoretical sites are compared with the field evidence. The subsequent landscape changes have restructured the evidence to such an extent that the earlier history of sites cannot be assessed in the field. The total number of sites may thus have been much higher than we can record today. (Au)

Zur Sitte der Mehrfachbestattung in der römischen Kaiserzeit (On the custom of multiple burials in the Roman Iron Age)

Caselitz, Peter. *Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie* 8, 1981, pp 173-200. 3 tables, refs. Ger/Engl summ.

Burials with the remains of several persons, buried simultaneously, are discussed with the Dollerup find (Jylland) as a starting-point. 96% of Rom-IA graves (from a sample of 4097). are single graves. Double graves are 4%. In Celt-IA, with 7% double graves, the combination of man and woman is most frequent, while in Rom-IA it is the combination of woman and child. However, the differences are not significant statistically. (UN)

Foulum-folkets sidste hvilested (The final resting place of the people of Foulum [Jylland])

Høy, Gitte. *MIV* 11, 1981 (1982), pp 48-51. 7 figs. Dan.

Popular publication of 2 Late Rom-IA/Early Ger-IA graves situated a few hundred metres from the Ger-IA village (cf NAA 1982/320). One of them may have been covered by part of a small boat. (MI)

Interpretation of the great votive deposits of Iron Age weapons

Ilkjær, Jørgen; Lønstrup, Jørn. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 95-103. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

A short summary of studies on the Thorsbjerg find (Schleswig), incl Engelhardt's recently rediscovered excavation notes. The overwhelming majority of objects belongs to one votive offering of war booty. The brooches show that the defeated came from the region between the rivers Elbe and Rhine. The later offerings of swords, etc (Thorsbjerg, Nydam II, Ejsbøl S, Porskjær) may be regarded as *pars pro toto* offerings of booty. (JS-J)

Forschungsprobleme der ethnischen Zugehörigkeit der Träger der Tarandgräberkultur (Problems of research concerning the ethnicity of the Tarandgräberkultur)

Laul, Silvia. *Suomen museo* 1982, pp 13-22. 1 map, refs. Ger.

BA and Early IA burial cairns as well as ethnic and ethnohistorical questions relating to tarand graves of the Rom-IA in Estonia, Northern Latvia, and Finland. (Au)

Sörup I. Ein Gräberfeld der Eisenzeit in Angeln (Sörup I. An Iron Age cemetery in Angeln)

Raddatz, Klaus. *Offa-Bücher* 46, 1981, 201 pp, 56 figs, 2 fold-outs, 168 pls, 39 maps, indexes.

Publication of a large urn-field (ca 1100 graves) from Celt-IA to Early Ger-IA. The pottery shows cultural relations between Angeln and Fyn in Late Rom-IA. (OH) - A contribution by Hans Drescher is included: **Untersuchung des Ringgeflechts aus Sörup I**, Grab K 10. (Investigation of the mail from Sörup I, grave K 10). Pp 186-190, 3 figs. Ger.

Bordesholm. Der Urnenfriedhof am Brautberg bei Bordesholm. Teil 2: Katalog, Tafeln und Plan des Gräberfeldes (Bordesholm. An urn cemetery at Brautberg [N Holstein]. Part 2: Catalogue, plates, and plan of cemetery)

Saggau, Hilke Elisabeth. Neumünster: Wachholtz: 1981 (= Offa-Bücher 48). 207 pp, 24 figs, 192 pls, 1 fold-out, refs. Ger.

Publication of ca 4,700 urn graves from Celt-IA to Early Ger-IA. (OH)

Toftinghuset. Om rekonstruktion af et jernalderhus (The Tofting house. On the reconstruction of an Iron Age house)

Lund, Jørgen. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 187-205. 14 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Presentation of a full-scale reconstruction of a 4th C 3-aisled dwelling/byre house from .Tofting (Germany), at Forhistorisk museum, Moesgård. The house has now stood, although uninhabited, for 9 years, and only minor repairs have been necessary. (JS-J)

Olgerdige - et bidrag til Danmarks tidligste historie (Olgerdige - a contribution to the early history of Denmark)

Neumann, Hans. Haderslev: Haderslev museum: 1982 (= Skrifter fra Museumsrådet for Sønderjyllands amt 1). 159 pp, 37 figs, 13 pls, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Final report on excavations at 6 selected points along the Olgerdige (Olgerdyke), a system of palisades, walls, and moats, built in the 2nd C AD and used for centuries. The dyke faces NW, separating 2 archaeological regions, to the N that of the Jutes, to the S that of the Angles. Controlling the main roads at a narrow point of Jylland the dyke should not so much be regarded as a fortification, but as a border demarkation. The date is known from C14-dating of palisade posts: 60 BC - 200 AD. The dyke was repaired and reinforced several times during a period of unknown length, until the later Danevirke, 40 km to the S, made it obsolete in the 8th C. (JS-J)

Carbonized plant material from the Early Iron Age in N Sweden

Engelmark, Roger. *Studies in Boreal plant ecology**, 1981, pp 39-43. 3 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

In connection with the excavations of the IA settlement at Gene, Ångermanland (cf NAA 1981/299), soil samples were collected from hearths and postholes. The finds of fruits and seeds dealt with are derived from a house dated to the Early Rom-IA. Few hulled barley grains were recovered. The weed community indicates that spring-sown crops were grown on wellfertilized and cultivated fields. Plant seeds suggest the existence of dry meadows used for fodder and/or grazing. The spike-rush (*Eleocharis*) belt fringing a sheltered sea-shore was possibly also cut to provide cattle fodder. The areal distribution of the different plant groups implies the existence of separate functional areas within the house. (Au)

War das Gebiet der nordfriesischen Marscheninseln und Halligen in der römischen Kaiserzeit zur Besiedlung geeignet? (Could the North Frisian marsh islands and the Halligen be used for settlement during the Roman Iron Age?)

Hoffmann, Dietrich. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 211-217. 3 figs, refs. Ger.

A scientist's view of the possibility of settlement during Rom-IA in the marsh areas along the W coast of Schleswig. If settlement was possible at all, it would have been on the shore ridges by the open sea. (OH)

Rekonstruktionen av Eketorp (The reconstruction of Eketorp Öland)

Göthberg, Hans; Runeby, Christian. Uppsala: Universitetet, kulturvetarlinjen: 1982. [seminar paper, stencil]. 78 pp, 15 figs, refs. Sw.

A critical scrutiny of the planning and realization of the reconstructions of parts of the Early Ger-IA settlement fort. The lack of careful planning may hamper future reconstructions and experimental activity at the site. (UN)

Projektet Mälardalens folkvandringstid (The Migration Period in the Lake Malar Valley - a research project)

Ambrosiani, Björn; Bennett, Agneta; Brynja, Elisabeth; Ferenius, Jonas. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 178-185. 5 figs. Sw.

A project for the analysis and publication of finds and cemeteries of the Early Ger-IA of the Malar Valley is presented. Excavations between 1960 and 1980 have shed new light on the period, which until recently was little known in this area. Of the 2000 graves on record a total of 175 can be dated to the Early Ger-IA. One of the first goals is to try to establish a local relative chronology. (Au)

Helgö. Husgrupp 3. En lokalkorologisk metodstudie (Helgö. Buildinggroup 3. A delimited chorological method study)

Blidmo, Roger. *Stockholm Studies in Archaeology* 4, 1982, [thesis]. 263 pp, 139 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Two spatially separate chorological levels of analysis are described. In the first of these, based upon a number of examples from the dwelling site remains at Helgö (Uppland) the phosphate method as a general archaeological aid is discussed methodically. In the second, find distribution is analysed within a specified/delimited and already excavated area of building group 3. The chorological analysis, which may be characterized as stratigraphically independent, is concentrated to the horizontal distribution of the find material over the site. The analyses have been carried out with the help of a number of manual correlation tests and as a basis for these a number of find categories have been used, such as crucibles, ceramics, iron slag, etc., which have been studied in a quantitative manner. Through the analyses, methods for delimitation of refuse mounds, areas of activity along with other characteristic areas within the dwelling site have been developed. (Au)

The inherent structure of the Holmsmalma grave-field

Johnsen, Barbro; Welinder, Stig. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 3, 1982, pp 57-74. 19 figs, refs. Engl.

Multivariate statistical analysis is used in an attempt to understand how topographical, chronological, and social factors contributed to the structure and growth of an Early Ger-IA cemetery (in Västmanland) (cf NAA 1980/248). (Au)

Das Schiffsgrab von Sutton Hoo. Forschungsgeschichte und Informationsstand zwischen 1939 und 1980 (The Sutton Hoo ship-burial. Research history and level of information between 1939 and 1980)

Werner, Joachim. *Germania* 60/1, 1982, pp 193-209. 4 figs. Ger.

A critical survey of the prelim. information presented before the final publication of this very important find. The golden belt buckle can now be interpreted as a Christian reliquary similar to Frankish parallels, and as such it contributes to the discussion about the syncretic character of the grave. Gold coins and cloisonné objects also show close contacts to the

Frankish area, but the Nordic connections have been over-emphasized earlier. Thus, inaccessible information has muddled research too long.

(UN)

Der Triens-Fund von Sylt (The find of a triens on the isle of Sylt [Schleswig-Holstein])

Hatz, Gert. In: *LAGOM. Festschrift für Peter Berghaus zum 60. Geburtstag am 20. November 1979*, ed by Fischer, Thomas; Ilisch, Peter. Münster: Numismatischer Verlag... Dombrowski: 1981. Pp 87-96, figs, refs. Ger.

A Merovingian triens struck at Périgueux (Dordogne) in the 7th C was found 1979 and is here published and discussed in connection with similar finds in Schleswig-Holstein and Jylland. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

En bebyggelseenhet från järnåldern i Tyrvis by, Vammala (An Iron Age settlement unit in the village Tyrvis/Tyrvää, Vammala [Satakunta])

Ahtela, Eero. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 104-112.

According to the grouping of the cairns at the cemetery 2 separate, at least partly contemporary, settlements can be distinguished. (MS-L)

Settlements of Southwest Norway during the Roman and Migration Periods

Myhre, Bjørn. *Offa* 39, 1982, pp 197-215. 13 figs, refs. Engl.

A review of the latest investigations of farm structure and settlement history during Rom-IA and Early Ger-IA in SW Norway, especially the district of Jæren (Rogaland). It presents farms, houses, farmyards, chronology, infields, economy, demography, and social structure. (Au)

Frühgeschichtliche Sozialstrukturen in Mitteleuropa. Eine Analyse der Auswertungsmöglichkeiten des archäologischen Quellenmaterials (Social structures in the early history of Central Europe: an analysis of the methods for interpreting the archaeological source material)

Steuer, Heiko. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht: 1982 (= Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. Philol.-hist. Kl 3. F 128). 613 pp, 114 figs, refs. Ger.

Being primarily a methodological work, the book concentrates upon the Germanic societies in Central Europe from the Early Rom-IA into the Carolingian period, but often uses Scand material as well. A stratified society might look egalitarian judging by burials alone, whereas in an 'open' society organized according to acquired status, the rank of the dead will also appear in the burial rites. (JS-J)

Technical properties as a discriminant in Migration Period jewellery

Arrhenius, Birgit. In: *Aspects of production and style in Dark Age metalwork*, ed by Webster, L. London: British Museum: 1982 (= Occasional Paper 34). Pp 1-19, 3 figs, 11 pls, refs. Engl.

The technology of Early Ger-IA jewellery is treated: the filigree ornamentation of Sw gold collars and sword mountings, the impressing of gold bracteates, and the casting of relief brooches and clasp buttons. Also Late Ger-IA chip-carving and Late Ger-IA and Vik oval brooches are discussed. (UN)

The Scandinavian gold bracteates. Studies on their manufacture and regional variations. With a supplement to the catalogue of Mogens B Mackeprang

Axboe, Morten. *Acta Arch* 52, 1981 (1982), pp 1-100. 94 figs, 13 pls, refs. Engl.

The Scand bracteates have been examined for information on the process of manufacture. This includes the material and making of the die, the striking process, and work and repairs after striking. The geographical variations are treated for loops, rims, and borders, especially the border punch marks. The catalogue includes 115 finds: partly new, partly corrections to Mackeprang 1952 (cf NAA 1982/291). (Au)

On the manufacture of the gold bracteates - Zur Herstellung von Goldbrakteaten

Axboe, Morten; Arrhenius, Birgit. *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 16, 1982, pp 302-318. 16 pls, refs. Engl or Ger.

A discussion on the manufacture of the gold bracteates, especially the material of the die: clay (cf NAA 1975/240), or organic material? The contribution to the debate by P O Bohlin (NAA 1981/685) is also commented upon. (Cf NAA 1982/290). (Au/UN)

7E 7D 8(D E) Sw

NAA 1982/292

Production site and market area. Some notes on fieldwork in progress

Callmer, Johan. *MeddLUHM. NS* 4, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 135-165. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

Against the background of current opinions of exchange, trade, and craft production in Late IA Scandinavia (ca AD 400-1050) some basic schemata of production and distribution are discussed. The research approach in this field must include a regional analysis which provides the social milieu of the production sites. An 8th C production locus, Ahus (Skåne), provides the basis for the practical construction of a research programme along the lines suggested in the theoretical part of the paper. (Au)

7E 7D 6(D E) Finn

NAA 1982/293

Hämeen ja Halikonlahden yhteydet rautakaudella (Intercourse between Häme and Halikko Bay during the Iron Age)

Hirviluoto, Anna-Liisa. *Lounais-Hämeen kotiseutu- ja museoyhdistys. Vuosikirja* 51, 1982, pp 11-24. 6 figs, refs. Finn/Sw summ.

There are no signs of colonisation from the coastal area in Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland to the area of SW Häme/Tavastland, isolated during the IA, but the contacts observed must be explained as trade and hunting trips. (MS-L)

7F 6F Norw

NAA 1982/294

[Comments on] **Nordic animal style - background and origin.** By Johansen, Arne B. 1981 (= NAA 1981/291, NAA 1982/272)

Var. authors. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15, 1982/1-2, pp 96-114. Refs. Engl.

Two more comments are given. Reply by Johansen on pp 109-114. - Jørgen Ilkjær & Jørn Lønstrup discuss pp 96-100 Johansen's conclusion, made on the basis of the Dan bog finds and coins, that the animal style was present in Norway before AD 300. His information on the stratigraphy of bog finds is wrong as evinced by rediscovered documentation material and new excavations. (Cf NAA 1982/272) (LM). - Signe Horn Fuglesang, criticizes pp 101-108 the definitions, terminology, and descriptions of the material. Johansen's postulate of a Germanic preference for animal motifs prior to the adaption of the Søsðala and Nydam styles is accepted, but not his linking of animal motifs with sociohistorical events. (LM)

7F GB

NAA 1982/295

The Coppergate helmet

Addyman, Peter V; Pearson, Nicholas; Tweddle, Dominic. *Antiquity* 56, 1982, pp 184-194. 4 pls, refs. Engl.

A prelim, presentation of the accidental find in York of a helmet of the same late Roman type as the Sutton Hoo, Vendel, Valsgårde and Torslunda helmets. Animal ornamentation and a Christian inscription date it to late 7th - early 8th C. (UN)

Snorri's Asa-Etymologie und das Gräberfeld von Altuppsala (Snorri's Asa-etymology and the cemetery at Gamla Uppsala [Uppland])

Arrhenius, Birgit. In: *Tradition and historische Kraft*, ed by Kamp, N; Wollasch, J. Berlin/New York: de Gruyter: 1982. Pp 65-77, 11 figs, 2 pls, refs. Ger.

According to Snorri the Gamla Uppsala cemetery is connected to the Ynglinga dynasty, descendants of Odin, who came from Troy. Some of the small finds from this cemetery are now identified as objects showing eastern connections, *e.g.* a golden strap end and the first nomadic mirror known in Sweden. Traditions of these eastern relations may be the basis of Snorri's etymology: *Æsir* = men from Asia. (UN)

7F Ger

NAA 1982/297

Die Eimerattaschen aus dem Knabengrab unter dem Kölner Dom (The bucket escutcheons from the boy's grave in the Cologne Cathedral)

Bakka, Egil. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/3, 1982, pp 389-398. 6 figs, 1 pl, refs. Ger.

The bucket escutcheons are discussed as examples of the Late Roman and non-Germanic tradition in animal ornament. The general type of escutcheons without animals is known in the E part of the Frankish Kingdom. From the same area some brooches, pins, and buckles with similar animals are known. They attest a tradition in the Romanized parts of the Frankish Kingdom well into the 6th C which has nothing to do with Germanic animal ornament. (Au)

7F Sw

NAA 1982/298

[Review of] **Guldhalskrägarna**. By Holmqvist, Wilhelm. 1980 (= NAA 1980/275)

Bakka, Egil. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 238-240. 1 fig. Norw.

The dating of the gold collars to the 6th C is rejected. On the contrary the gold collars represent a Nordic filigree tradition with its roots in the 4th C finds at Simleul Silvaniei/Szilágysomlyó (Romania). Certainly the Alleberg collar can be dated to the 5th C. (UN)

7F 6F Ger

NAA 1982/299

Figurai verzierte Gefäße aus Süderbrarup, Kr. Schleswig-Flensburg (Vessel ornamented with figurai motifs found at Süderbrarup, Kr Schleswig-Flensburg)

Bantelmann, Niels. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 219-229. 7 figs, refs. Ger.

9 ceramic vessels are described, all ornamented with human and animal figures in low relief. The motifs are compared to similar pottery and dated to the late 4th - early 5th C. The best parallels however, are to be found on the Gallehus Horns. (OH)

7F GB

NAA 1982/300

[Review of] **The Sutton-Hoo ship-burial, 2: arms, armour, and regalia**. By Rupert Bruce-Mitford et al. By Bruce-Mitford, Rupert. 1978 (= NAA 1978/329)

Bóna, Istvan. *Acta Arch. Hung* 33, 1981, pp 434-436. Ger.

Several comments are given on the weapons and regalia. (UN)

Die Reliefplatten von Hornhausen (The relief slabs from Hornhausen [Germany])

Böhner, Kurt. *Jahrbuch RGZM* 23-24, 1976-77 (1982), pp 89-138. 10 figs, 24 pls, refs. (= Festschrift Hans-Jürgen Hundt 3: Frühes Mittelalter). Ger.

This famous find is re-published with a new evaluation of find circumstances, function, and date. The stones are reconstructed as an altar barrier. The horsemen are probably a Mediterranean motif, but the animal ornamentation in Nordic style II suggests that the mason came from S Scandinavia. Part of the Vendel-style C may possibly be explained by these contacts between the North and the Alemannic area. The graves of Sutton Hoo and Valsgärde 7 (Uppland) are dated accordingly to the early 7th C. (UN)

The gold bracteates from sixth-century Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent, in the light of a new find from Finglesham

Chadwick Hawkes, Sonia; Pollard, Mark. *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 15, 1981 (1982), pp 316-370. 11 figs, 18 pls, 1 table, refs. Engl.

A survey of Kentish graves containing Scand D-bracteates is made the basis for dating. It is concluded that the bracteates as well as the Jutlandic relief brooches were treasured for a long time before being buried in the 6th C as heirlooms. Consequently the production of D-bracteates may have started as early as AD 475. A report on X-ray fluorescent analysis of D-bracteates by M Pollard is included. (UN)

Anglo-Saxon glass claw-beakers

Evison, Vera I. *Archaeologia* 107, 1982, pp 44-76. 13 figs, 10 pls (1 in colour), 1 table, refs. Engl.

Claw-beakers found in England are catalogued and discussed. It is possible that production in Kent started already in the 5th C and probably in the 6th C. It is suggested that all Sw 7th C claw-beakers (Vendel, Valsgärde (Uppland) and on Gotland) were imports from Kent or that Kentish craftsmen emigrated. (UN)

Bichrome glass vessels of the seventh and eighth centuries

Evison, Vera I. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 3, 1982, pp 7-21. 4 figs (1 in colour), refs. Engl.

After a monochrome period in Early Ger-IA polychrome vessels spread in the 7th C from areas where Roman polychrome traditions had survived. The millefiori and reticella techniques are studied and vessels with reticella trails are mapped. The material discussed includes several Nordic vessels, e.g. an overlooked polychrome jar from Sylt (W off Schleswig-Holstein). (UN) - See also **Some distinctive glass vessels of the post-Roman period**. By Vera I Evison. *Journal of Glass Studies* 25, 1983, pp 87-93. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

[Review of] **Två studier i öländska guldfynd. I Det myntade guld. II Det omyntade guld.** By Herschend, Frands. 1980 (= NAA 1980/274)

Gaul, Jerzy. *NNUM* 1982/2, pp 30-31. Dan.

The reviewer comments upon the relations between minted (solidi) and unminted gold on Öland and in other Baltic areas. (UN)

Okres wdrówek ludów na Pomorzu (The Migration Period in Pomerania)

Godlowski, Kazimierz. *Pomorania Antiqua* 10, 1981, pp 65-129. 31 figs, refs. Pol/Engl summ.

See NAA 1980/272.

Odd og egg (Point and edge)

Helgen, Geir. *Arkeologiske avhandlinger* 3, 1982, 93 pp, 43 figs, 7 maps, refs. Norw/Ger summ.

A thorough introduction of the material from Hordaland and Sogn og Fjordane on the Late Ger-IA. Characteristics of the finds and different types are discussed and divided into 3 chronological and cultural horizons: the earliest finds, the typical finds, and transitional finds of the period leading up to the Vik. Typical features are discussed and placed in the fragmentary picture of this typical society of Late Ger-IA on the threshold of written history. (Au) - Various reasons for the changes from Early to Late Ger-IA society are presented (cf NAA 1977/257). (UN)

The Snartemo/Kempston problem

Hunter, John; Sanderson, David. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 22-29. 4 figs, refs. Engl/Sw summ.

Publication of analyses made on fragments of glass beakers found at Helgö (Uppland) and Spong Hill in Norfolk (England) by both energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence and neutron activation. The beaker types considered are of Snartemo and Kempston types, respectively. Significant differences have been discovered which separate the two beaker types and can be interpreted as implying the use of different sands and possibly different decolourants. These discrete compositions imply the use of different raw materials within the same overall tradition of glassmaking. It is not possible to identify specific locations of manufacture for either group, and therefore one cannot dismiss the possibility, however remote, that the Snartemo group is of Scandinavian origin. (Au)

Stengården, an East Jutland occupation site from the Early Germanic Iron Age. The problem of settlement continuity in later Iron Age Denmark

Jensen, Stig. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 119-125. 9 figs, refs. Engl.

A small Early Ger-IA settlement find is the basis of a discussion of Ger-IA pottery chronology. Some hemispherical vessels occur at Lindholm Høje together with brooches from the Late Ger-IA. The suspicion arises that some Vik sites, dated by pottery, may in fact be older, and the 300-yearlong gap in the settlement continuity in Jylland, such as at Vorbasse, may thus not be sufficiently established by the current pottery chronology. (JS-J)

Įetigaliai Lietuvoje V-VIIIa. 2: Jmoviniai (Spearheads in Lithuania during the 5th to 8th centuries. 2: Socketed spearheads)

Kazakevicius, Vytautas. *Lietuvos TSR Mokslu Akademijos darbai. A serija* 67/2, 1979, pp 53-65. 2 figs, refs. Lith/Russ summ.

Short survey. (UN)

Rautakauden löytöjä Forssasta ja Tammelasta (Iron Age finds from Forssa and Tammela [Häme/Tavästland])

Pohjakallio, Lauri. *Lounais-Hämeen kotiseutu- ja museoyhdistys. Vuosikirja* 51, 1982, pp 50-59. 4 figs. Finn/Sw summ.

A short description of 4 finds, a Vik arrowhead, a Ger-IA strike-a-light, a Ger-IA find of 3 spearheads, and some pottery found in a cairn. (MS-L)

Die Schleswiger Goldbrakteaten (The Schleswig gold bracteates)

Reichstein, Joachim. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 231-236. 2 figs, 1 table, refs. Ger.

Catalogue of gold bracteates from Schleswig-Holstein, incl one from Hamfelde in Lauenburg which is not mentioned by Mackeprang. (OH)

Ett fynd av germansk stämpelornamentik från Ketohaka i Salo (A find of Germanic stellar ornamentation from Ketohaka, Salo)

Schauman-Lönnqvist, Marianne. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 113-121. 2 figs, refs. Sw.

A short note on an old find of two small silver plates with stamped stellar ornaments found in Ketohaka, Salo (Egentliga Finland/Varsinais-Suomi). The find context is discussed and it is suggested that the plates are of Scand origin, related to the Sösdala style. (Au)

Schlüsselpaare in frühgeschichtlichen Gräbern - Zur Deutung einer Amulett-Beigabe (Pairs of keys in early historical graves. On the interpretation of an amulet type)

Steuer, Heiko. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 3, 1982, pp 185-247. 34 figs, refs. Ger.

Bronze and silver keys found in pairs in Ger-IA - Vik graves are interpreted as amulets. Some are found in Norway, on Bornholm, and on Gotland. Interpretation of the grave keys is attempted with reference to law and religion. (OH)

Drocksjö of yndet (The Drocksjö find [Hälsingland])

Sundström, Jan. *Jämten* 76, 1983 (1982), pp 163-166. 1 fig. Sw.

Description of a Late Ger-IA hoard of 40 well-preserved iron implements, including weapons and tools. Close to the finding-place there was a cremation layer with human bones. The find is interpreted as a gravegift to an itinerant craftsman. (AÅ)

Lille mand af guld (Manikin of gold)

Vebæk, C L. *Skalk* 1982/2, pp 3-4. 4 figs. Dan.

Popular note on the find (somewhere on Fyn) of a 67-mm-long figurine of hammered gold plates, showing a naked man with torque and (possibly) helmet. On the same occasion, other gold finds were made, including solidi, pendants, and bracteates, suggesting a dating to the Early Ger-IA. (JS-J)

Excavations at Helgö VIII. The ancient monument

Var. authors, ed by Lundström, A; Clarke, H. *Excavations at Helgö**, 8, 1982, 64 pp, ill. refs. Engl.

a: (7 8)D The character and function of the settlement. By Lamm, Kristina. Pp 1-6, 2 figs, refs. - The project *Medeltidsstaden* (the Medieval Town) has set out to test judicial, administrative, topographical, and functional criteria against the evidence. Helgö's functional criteria are tested against the criteria for a central place and comparison is made between Helgö and Birka (Uppland). The two sites do not differ much in their functional aspects but in its settlement aspects Helgö belongs to a different tradition from that which subsequently characterized later nucleated settlements. The topography of Helgö could only be compared with the early *Einstrassen-Siedlungen* and the earliest settlement structure of Hedeby, whereas the judicial and administrative functions of the site could not be ascertained archaeologically. (Au).

b: (6 7 8)G Spatial and chronological extent of the settlement. By Reisborg, Synnöve. Pp 7-12, 4 figs. - A first attempt is made to define the extent and character of the Helgö settlement during different periods, based on the kind and dating of its remains. The conclusion is that the settlement has existed from the Late Rom-IA to the Vik (and up to the present). The proportion of graves to settlement remains during an early phase indicates that the population was made up partly of a small permanent population, sufficient for the degree of cultivation, and partly of a temporary population which assembled on the site for manufacture and trade. In the late phase a fairly large permanent population gives the impression of being too numerous for the area of agricultural land. (Au).

c: (6 7 8)(B D G) Chronological and topographical analysis of the cemeteries and settlements. By Kyhlberg, Ola. Pp 13-35, 3 figs, 20 tables, refs. - A total of 109 C14-samples from Helgö are discussed and source critical aspects and the problems of calibration are treated. Two different methods of evaluating the use of collective samples from the same building group are compared. In an outline of the settlement development a comparison is made between the cemeteries and the C14-dates. It is shown that Helgö was probably settled by one or two farms. An analysis of 57 totally investigated cemeteries in the Mälaren area shows that the increase by excavation of the number of graves recorded is very irregular. The social and economic development of Helgö progressed from a highly specialized manufacturing farm to a more and more agricultural society. (Au, abbr).

d: (6 7 8)(A D G) Ancient monuments and settlement development in Färentuna hundred. By Bertilsson, Ulf. Pp 37-64. 6 maps, 8 tables, refs. - The result of the recent revision of the ancient monument register of Färentuna hundred is presented and prelim. analysis made of the settled area N of Helgö. The settlement development from Ger-IA to Vik is studied. It is emphasized that the areas S of Mälaren must be studied before a meaningful picture of Helgö's hinterland can emerge. (UN).

7G (6 8 9)G Sw

NAA 1982/318

Fjäle i Ala. Presentation av ett forskningsprojekt (Fjäle in Ala [Gotland]. Presentation of a research project)

Carlsson, Dan. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 15-28. 10 figs, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

It is hoped that continued excavations of the deserted farm at Fjäle (cf NAA 1979/720, 1981/582) will illustrate the development of the cultural landscape and farming structures from the 3rd to the 13th C, *i.e.* a period scarce in source material, between the well-known Early Ger-IA settlement pattern and the 17th C settlement of the earliest maps and written sources. (Au/UN)

7G 6G Sw

NAA 1982/319

Arkeologisk ekonomi och ekonomisk arkeologi (Archaeological economy and economic archaeology)

Edgren, Bengt; Herschend, Frands. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 7-21. 13 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

An attempt is made to determine the extent of the Early Ger-IA settlement on Öland, based on the distribution of registered remains of prehistoric fences and houses. This is supplemented by a map of the distribution of the Ölandic gold finds, considered to give a picture of the settlements destroyed by ploughing. With this background and by means of an analysis of the prehistoric settlements of Eketorp (Öland) and Vallhagar (Gotland) the size of the average Ölandic IA farm is estimated. An attempt is made to calculate the total volume of the farming systems, estimating its population, livestock, number of buildings, households, and settlement area. (Au)

Foulum - en boplads fra ældre germansk jernalder (Foulum - a settlement from Early Germanic Iron Age)

Jensen, Anna-Elisabeth; Willemoes, Anette. *MIV* 11, 1981 (1982), pp 20-47. 58 figs, refs. Dan.

A popular publication of a settlement near Viborg (Jylland) with 30 houses, adjoining fences and two long fences outside the settlement area. The dating material and the different constructions are discussed. The amount of wood used for building the houses is estimated (cf NAA 1982/271). (Au)

7H 6H Sw

NAA 1982/321

Steinkreise in Arkelstorp, Skonen (Stone circles at Arkelstorp, Skåne)

Ericsson, Ingolf. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 237-244. 6 figs, refs. Ger.

The results of an excavation of 3 stone circles are published (cf NAA 1976/325). These *domarringar* are possibly sanctuaries or kenotaphs, but the difficulties of interpretation are emphasized. (OH)

7H 7F

NAA 1982/322

Zum zweiten Band der Sutton Hoo-Edition (On the second volume of the Sutton Hoo publication)

Hauck, Karl. *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 16, 1982, pp 317-362. 32 figs, 9 pls, refs. Ger.

The reviewer focuses on the role of the king as an intermediary between man and the gods, and on the king as warlord. The symbolic content of the animal ornamentation in Sutton Hoo and its Nordic parallels is scrutinized. The jewellery of the Wuffinga's workshop cannot be understood only as a product of a royal court. In fact it reflects a polytheistic tradition, protecting the war-king. This polytheism was the background of the syncretic acceptance of Christianity, as evinced by the golden reliquary/belt buckle in Sutton Hoo. (UN)

7H 7(F H) (6 8)(F G H) 4G Sw

NAA 1982/323

Gräber und Siedlungsreste der jüngeren Eisenzeit bei Önsvala im südwestlichen Skonen, Schweden (Graves and settlement remains from the Late Iron Age at Onsvala, south-western Skåne, Sweden)

Larsson, Lars. Contribution by Ove Persson; Evy Persson [human osteology] & Margareta Nockert [textiles]. *Acta Arch* 52, 1981 (1982), pp 129-196. 37 figs, refs. Ger.

26 graves and a number of pits were found during gravel-digging at Onsvala in SW Skåne. The graves are dated from the transition Rom-IA - Ger-IA up to Vik. The female graves were better equipped with gravegoods than male graves. The graves were divided into three groups according to date and artefact combinations. Some pits were interpreted as Vik pithouses, whereas others were from the Late BA. (Au)

7H 7F GB

NAA 1982/324

Anglo-Saxon amulets and curing stones

Meaney, Audrey L. *BAR Brit. Ser* 96, 1981, 364 pp, 225 figs, subject and site indexes, refs. Engl.

This broad survey of Anglo-Saxon amulets from the 5th to the 8th C refers to and discusses a large material of W and N Germanic parallels. (UN)

Iron Age settlement and cemetery at Sejlflod, Himmerland, North Jutland. Excavations 1973-80

Nielsen, Jens N. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 105-117. 12 figs. Engl.

Summary of excavations, see NAA 1980/296 (cf NAA 1982/703). (JS-J)

7H 7F (6 8 9)(F H) Finn

NAA 1982/326

Tyrvään Kaukolan, Tyrväänkylän ja Liekosaaren rautakautiset kalmistot (The Iron Age cemeteries at Kaukola, Tyrväänkylä and Liekosaari in Tyrvää [Satakunta])

Salmio, Leena. *Karhunhammas* 6, 1982, 224 pp, 47 figs, refs. Finn/Sw summ.

A total of 325 mounds is registered at the cemeteries in the former parish of Tyrvää. Grave forms, chronology, settlement history and contacts according to the grave finds are discussed. A continuity from Late Rom-IA to historical times in the region is evident. (Sirkku Pihlman)

7H Finn

NAA 1982/327

The plague of Justinian and other scourges. An analysis of the anomalies in the development of the Iron Age population in Finland

Seger, Tapio. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 184-197. 4 figs. Engl/Sw summ.

The excavated and thereby dated IA cemeteries in Finland are quantitatively analysed in order to preliminarily isolate and define the anomalies of cemetery development which probably reflect actual disturbances in population growth (cf NAA 1981/280). (Au)

7J 7B Sw

NAA 1982/328

Eketorp för fjärde gången (Eketorp for the fourth time)

Edgren, Bengt; Herschend, Frands. *Forskning och framsteg* 1982/5, pp 13-19. 6 figs. Sw.

Popular paper on the reconstruction of the Ger-IA settlement fort on Öland (cf NAA 1979/277). An attempt to reconstruct the gates is sketched with an arched gateway and a port-cullis, based on Late Roman prototypes. The house-heating experiment made in February 1981 is also treated, but is published in more detail with temperature diagrams and discussion of results in: **Att bo i den öppna spisen**. (To live in the open oven). By Frands Herschend. *Fjölnir* 1/3, 1982, pp 66-83. 11 figs, refs. Sw. - The 320 hours-long experiment gave valuable knowledge about the reconstructed house and its qualities as a warm but smoky dwelling. (UN)

7J 6J Sw

NAA 1982/329

Mjälleborgen - ett gigantiskt forntida byggnadsverk (Mjälleborgen - a gigantic prehistoric construction)

Hemmendorff, Ove. *Jämtens* 75, 1982 (1981), pp 19-21. 1 fig. Sw.

The northernmost IA hill-fort in Sweden is 'Mjälleborgen', situated on the island Frösön in Lake Storsjön (Jämtland). During 1981 a narrow trench was cut through the defence wall and supposed remains of a house on the terrace inside the wall. No dating artefacts were found but the hillfort will be dated by charcoal from burnt wood in the defence wall, built of earth, stones, and wood. (Au)

[Review of] **Germanische Burgen**. By Mildenerger, Gerhard. 1978 (= NAA 1978/316)

Näsman, Ulf. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 68-72. Sw.

On the basis of the reviewed work the present position of Nordic research on IA fortifications is discussed. In three periods more fortifications seem to have been in use than in other periods: Celt - Rom-IA, Rom - Ger-IA, and Vik - Med, but there is no general explanation for why these forts were built. (Au)

7L 6L Norw

NAA 1982/332

Palaeo-ecological evidence of a climatic shift at the end of the Roman Iron Age

Hafsten, Ulf. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1982, pp 58-61. Refs. Engl.

In a bog ca 850 m in altitude at Øvstebø in Aurlandsdalen (Sogn og Fjordane) far above the present alpine pine tree limit, a sub-fossil pine stump layer from the Rom-IA and overlying peat from the Ger-IA were found. This suggests a temperature change between the Rom-IA and the Ger-IA of as much as 1.5-2° C or more for the June-September tetratherm. This could provide a solution to the archaeological riddle concerning the desertion of seemingly prosperous high-lying farms just after the Rom-IA. (Au)

7L 7G 8(G L) Far

NAA 1982/333

Kornvelting i Mykinesi 200 år undan Grimi Kamban (Cereal cultivation 200 years before Grimur Kamban)

Johansen, Johannes. *Mondul* 1982/2, pp 8-13. 7 figs. Far.

See NAA 1979/278. (SVA)

7L 7H Sw

NAA 1982/334

Animal remains at Tornrör. A study of a thanatocoenosis (Late Iron Age to recent times)

Lepiksaar, Johannes. *Striae* 10, 1980, 42 pp, 67 tables, refs. Engl.

A peculiar type of complex thanatocoenosis at the cairn Tornrör (Öland) was analysed. It dates from the Early Ger-IA, when unburnt human corpses were buried there, apparently laid on seal skins, horses and dogs being sacrificed at the funerals. A limited number of burnt remains of humans and sheep may date from a later stage of the IA. Cattle may also have been sacrificed at the time. Apart from man, remains of 65 different species of mammal, bird, amphibian, and fish have been found. Of these only 3-4 species belong to the original man-made thanatocoenosis of the cairn. The remaining 61 come either from animals inhabiting the ruin, or from the prey brought there by predators. So the thanatocoenosis contains both an anthropogenous and a natural element, the latter being far more numerous among the finds. (Au, abbr)

8A Norw

NAA 1982/335

Norwegian Viking Age archaeology today: Time for reflection? The Viking exhibition in retrospect

Blindheim, Charlotte. *Norw.Arch.Rev* 15, 1982, pp 1-7. Engl.

A critical evaluation of the Vik exhibition 1980-81. From a Norw point of view the outcome was negative. Norway was more or less eclipsed. The overall picture was dominated by Denmark. The fault for this is mainly our own. Our marketing apparatus with regard to the Vik has failed. It is suggested that this must be radically and intensively developed in the years to come. (Au)

Dendrokronologisk serie från västra Sverige 831-1975 (A dendrochronological series from western Sweden AD 831-1975)

Bråthen, Alf. Contribution by Kristina Carlsson & Rune Ekre. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport Raä* 1982/1, 123 pp, 33 figs. refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The dendrochronology has been prepared from 120 oak samples. Wood from the Med town Lödöse (Västergötland) covers the years 831 to 1350 AD. (AÅ)

Vikter och värderingar - ett genmäle (Weights and valuation - a reply)

Kyhlberg, Ola. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/2, pp 130-140. 4 tables, refs. Sw.

The reply to J Saers (= NAA 1982/412) treats metrological problems of the Late IA in Sweden. The theoretical foundations of concepts such as 'unit of weight', 'the metrological scale', etc. are stressed. It is emphasized that Vik weights functioned not only as weights but also as a means of payment, or means of value, an important point when discussing accuracy. The complexity of metrology is not considered by Saers. (Au, abbr)

Geographische Siedlungsprospektion in Schleswig-Holstein (The geographical survey of settlements in Schleswig-Holstein)

Zölitz, Reinhard. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/4, 1982, pp 517-533. 8 figs, I table.

On the attempt to find Vik settlements by means of phosphate analysis in Bienebek at Slien, Schuby in the neighbourhood of Hedeby, and Kasel at Eckernförde. (OH)

Mac Kay och den västgötska 'historiesynen' (Mac Kay and his view of the history of Västergötland)

Ambrosiani, Björn. *Folkets historia* 1982/1, pp 42-47, 2 figs. Sw.

A local group of history amateurs maintains that the *Svear* lived in Västergötland. Excerpts from Tacitus, Jordanes, Rimbart, and Adam of Bremen evince that they have to be placed in the Malar area, just as their sites Birka, Sigtuna, Tälje, and Uppsala (cf NAA 1982/33). (Au)

Einige Fragen des Dirhem-Verkehrs in Europa (Some questions about the dirhem circulation in Europe)

Bálint, Csanád. *Acta Arch. Hung* 33, 1981, pp 105-131. 3 maps (1 fold-out), refs. Ger.

The question of why so many hoards of dirhems and silver were buried in E and N Europe remains unanswered. Why are such hoards not found in W and S Europe? Possibly the hoarding in N and E Europe demonstrates the relatively low level of regional market organization in these areas, where the silver could be used only for unproductive investments in jewellery or as passive treasures. This situation prevailed until a feudal market system was introduced. (UN)

Nogle danske imitationer med elementer fra Knud den Stores engelske type 'Short Cross' (Some Danish imitations with elements from the Short Cross Type of Cnut the Great)

Becker, C J. *NNÅ* 1979-80 (1982), pp 81-92, 8 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Three Dan imitations with die identical reverses are identified. They may have been struck in Odense (Fyn) after 1042. A die chain is connected with the mint of Ribe (Jylland). (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Ny St. Petersmønt fra vikingetidens York (A new St. Peter coin from Viking Age York)

Bendixen, Kirsten. *NNUM* 1982/1, pp 2-6. Ill.

A St. Peter coin from York is published and it is demonstrated that the obverse has a key. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Vikingemønter i England (Viking coins in England)

Bendixen, Kirsten. *NMArbm* 1981, pp 144-155. 43 figs. Dan.

A popular survey of coins struck by Vik kings in England and of Dan coins influenced by Engl coinage. (UN)

The Varangians of Byzantium

Blöndal, Sigfús, ed by Benediktz, Benedikt S. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1978. 242 pp, 3 maps, index, refs. Engl.

A complete revision and up-dating of Blöndal's book written in Icel, *Væringja saga*, published 1954. It is an exhaustive study of available sources on the Varangians in Byzantium from the 9th C until the end of the regiment 1204. One chapter is devoted to Haraldr Sigurðarson, in Imperial service 1034-1043 and later king of Norway, Harald Hardråda. In the last chapter, runic inscriptions concerning Varangians are listed. (UN)

Gästriklands runor (Runes of Gästrikland)

Jansson, Sven B F. *Svenska turistföreningens årsskrift* 1982, pp 111-139. 30 figs, 1 pls. Sw.

Popular survey, cf NAA 1981/698.

Runstensfyndet på Mörbylånga kyrkogård (The find of a runestone at Mörbylånga churchyard [Öland])

Jansson, Sven B F. *Kalmar län* 67, 1982, pp 54-60. 4 figs. Sw.

Description of a runestone that had been used as a cover-slab of a later grave. (AÅ)

Scandinavian settlement in England: the place-name evidence

Jensen, Gillian Fellows. *Nordboer i Danelagen**, 1982, pp 1-32, refs. Engl.

The characteristic Danelaw place-name, consisting of a Scand personal name plus a habitative element, is best interpreted as a reflection of the reorganization of landholding, probably the most significant result of the Vik invasions and settlement. (JS-J)

Myntcirkulation på Gotland under vikingatiden - för och emot (The circulation of coins on Gotland in the Viking Age - pro and contra)

Jonsson, Kenneth. *NNUM* 1982/4, pp 62-64. Sw.

In contrary to B Malmer and G Rispling (see NAA 1981/331) it is argued that the find material indicates a lively, not restricted, circulation of coins. - In a comment **Cirkulation av mynt och andra betalningsmedel på Gotland under vikingatiden - ett forskningsprogram**. (The circulation of coins and other means of payment on Gotland in the Viking Age - a research programme) by Brita Malmer on pp 64-69, 1 fig, the ways in which coin import and circulation may be studied are indicated. - A reply **Myntcirkulation på Gotland m.m.** (The circulation of coins on Gotland, etc) by Kenneth Jonsson, pp 69-72, is a further contribution to the discussion, especially to the question of the circulation of Arabic coins on Gotland. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Vikingatidsskatten från Thuleparken i Eskilstuna, Södermanland (The Viking Age hoard from the Thulepark in Eskilstuna, Södermanland)

Jonsson, Kenneth. *NNÅ* 1979-80 (1982), pp 65-80, 2 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Publication of a hoard found 1977 (414 coins, 4 planchets, and 14 pieces of hack-silver) deposited after 1035 (or a few years earlier?). (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Vikingerne i England (The Vikings in England)

Kisbye, Torben. Copenhagen: Akademisk forlag: 1982. 155 pp, 15 figs, 9 maps. Dan.

Presentation of all aspects of linguistic influence exerted by the Vikings on the Engl language: phonology, grammar, semantics, place and personal names, etc. The linguistic analysis points to a sizeable immigration which probably took place in secondary waves in 10th and early 11th C. Unlike Sawyer *et al.* au finds scant evidence for viewing the Vikings as a small trend-setting minority in England. (Au) - A short summary: **Danelagen - sprogstruktur, befolkningsstruktur**. (The Danelaw - the structure of language and inhabitants) *Nordboer i Danelagen**, 1982, pp 43-66. Refs. Dan.

Runene i Slemmedal-skatten (The runes in the Slemmedal hoard)

Liestøl, Aslak. *Viking* 45, 1982, pp 44-48. 3 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

The runic inscriptions on the back of 2 Frankish mountings (cf NAA 1982/360 & 396) are all personal names and written in Norw runes, datable to late 9th C. (UN)

The Viking runes: the transition from the older to the younger futhork

Liestøl, Aslak. *Saga-book* 20/4, 1981, pp 247-266. 9 figs, refs. Engl.

It is established that the 24-rune *futhork*, preserved down to the Vik, influenced and was affected by the new 16-rune system. Thus Scand inscriptions in both systems should be re-examined. (UN)

8C England

NAA 1982/353

Vikinger og stednavne, filologi og historie (Vikings and place-names, philology and history)

Lund, Niels. *Nordboer i Danelagen**, 1982, pp 33-42. Refs. Dan.

In examining the historical presumptions of philology, it is concluded that the linguistic evidence does not indicate a massive immigration. Our ignorance of the language spoken immediately before the arrival of the Vikings in England is stressed. (JS-J)

8C Sw

NAA 1982/354

Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX-XI qui in Suecia reperd sunt. Catalogue of coins from the 9th-11th Centuries found in Sweden. Verzeichnis der in Schweden gefundenen Münzen des 9.-11. Jahrhunderts. I: Gotland. 3. Dalhem - Etelhem

Malmer, Brita (ed.). Stockholm: KVHAA: 1982. 36 + 323 pp, 9 maps, 17 pls, refs. Engl & Ger.

The volume has 39 finds and hoards from seven Gotland parishes. More than 11,000 coins are listed in the catalogue. The book has an index of coins listed in the three Gotland volumes published till now and a map of 87 Islamic and other Eastern mints represented in the finds. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

8C Sw

NAA 1982/355

Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX-XI qui in Suecia reperti sunt. Catalogue of Coins from the 9th-11th Centuries found in Sweden. Verzeichnis der in Sweden gefundenen Münzen des 9.-11. Jahrhunderts. I: Gotland. 4. Fardheim - Fröjel

Malmer, Brita (ed.). Stockholm: KVHAA: 1982. 26+303 pp, 10 maps, 26 pls, refs. Engl & Ger.

A catalogue of 33 finds and hoards from seven Gotland parishes, totalling nearly 8,000 coins. The most famous one is the Stora Sojdeby hoard from Fole, 1910. Indices of mints, moneymakers and coins. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

8C 9C

NAA 1982/356

Debatt. Om myntfynd, myntimitationer och myntidéer (Discussion on coin finds, coin imitations, and ideas regarding coins)

Malmer, Brita. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 59-61. Sw.

A review and discussion of works dealing with numismatics (*e.g.* NAA 1979/298, 1980/323, 416 & 424). Quantitative evaluation of coin finds, the speed of coin circulation, and the attitude of archaeologists towards numismatic material are discussed. (Au) - In **Replik** (Reply) on p 62 Frands Herschend rejects Malmer's objections and maintains his view on the circulation of Ger coins in Vik Gotland. (UN)

8C Dan

NAA 1982/357

Falske runeindskrifter (False runic inscriptions)

Moltke, Erik. *NMArbm* 1982, pp 5-12. 12 figs. Dan.

An amusing collection of hoaxes, frauds, practical jokes, misunderstandings, and whims of nature. (JS-J)

8C GB

NAA 1982/358

Early Scandinavian naming in the Western and Northern Isles

Nicolaisen, William F H. *Northern Scotland* 3/2, 1979-80, pp 105-121. Refs. Engl.

A study of the naming process when settlers were faced with a virtually unnamed landscape. (UN)

8C Dan

NAA 1982/359

Et bornholmsk vikingetidsmøntfund 'Poulsker 1838' (A Viking Age hoard from Bornholm. 'Poulsker 1838')

Poulsen, Bjørn. *NNUM* 1982/1, pp 7-11. Ill. Dan.

9 Vik coins in Fyns stiftsmuseum, Odense, are said to have their origin in an otherwise unknown hoard from Bornholm, found 1838. The hoard must have been deposited ca 1050. One of the coins is rare, Ethelred II, longcross, Stamford, Elezbrint. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

8C Norw

NAA 1982/360

Myntene i Slemmedal-skatten (The coins of the Slemmedal hoard [Aust-Agder])

Skaare, Kolbjørn. *Viking* 45, 1981 (1982), pp 32-43. 1 fig, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Among large quantities of non-monetary gold and silver the hoard also contained 5 silver coins: 4 dirhems (899/900-914/943). and one penny of Vik invaders in York (ca 915-920), dating the deposit to the 1st quarter of the 10th C (cf NAA 1982/396). (Au)

8C Dan

NAA 1982/361

Tvende gange 'skudt' i grus - atter rejst som runesten (Twice 'shot' to pieces - and erected again as a rune stone)

Sterum, Niels T. *Historisk aarbog fra Randers amt* 1982, pp 16-23. 3 figs. Dan.

On a Vik rune-stone found in Jennum (Jylland) in 1767 and its later dramatic history up to its erection at the Kulturhistorisk museum in Randers 1981. (AC)

8C Finn

NAA 1982/362

Uskela-fyndet av år 1686 i samtida skildringar (The 1686 Uskela hoard in contemporaneous sources)

Talvio, Tuukka. *Finskt museum* 1980 (1982), pp 5-10. 1 fig, refs. Sw.

The Vik coin hoard from the present town of Salo (Egentliga Finland/Varsinais Suomi) is described by Petter Dijkman and Elias Brenner. Dijkman's account may in fact be based on another hoard, found in Estonia, and the only reliable information now available is given by Brenner, who mentions one Arabic and a few Ethelred II coins. The association with this find of a number of Arabic coins given in 1749 to the University of Åbo/Turku is apparently erroneous. (Au)

'... og gjorde disse mindesmærker ...' ('... and made these monuments ...')

Thamdrup, Ole. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 7-12. Refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The archaeological interpretation of the runic inscription '*Kuml*' as 'monument(s)' is also preferable from a linguistic point of view. (AC)

Kungl. Myntkabinetet, Statens Museum för Mynt-, Medalj- och Penninghistoria Stockholm 1980 (Report for the year 1980 of the Royal Swedish Coin Cabinet and Museum of Coins, Medals, and Currency)

Westermark, Ulla. et al. *NNÅ* 1981 (1982), pp 246-271. 5 figs. Sw.

The report has many new Vik finds, some of them supplements to the already published volumes of the *Corpus Nummorum Saeculorum IX-XI qui in Suecia reperti sunt*. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Al-Idrisi and northernmost Europe

Whitaker, Ian. *Faravid* 5, 1981 (1982), pp 15-36. Refs. Engl/Finn summ.

On the geographical study prepared in Sicily in the 12th C under the leadership of the Arab geographer al-Idrîsî. The potential influence of the Greek geographer Ptolemy is examined, but neither Ptolemy nor Tacitus had any precise information about the European Arctic and sub-Arctic. One must conclude that al-Idrîsî's account, although of interest in showing the extent of Arabic awareness of the N world, is in the sections concerned with northernmost Europe necessarily superficial. (Au, abbr)

Wikinger und Slawen. Zur Frühgeschichte der Ostseevölker (Vikings and Slavs. On the early history of the Baltic peoples)

Var. authors, ed by Herrmann, Joachim. Neumünster: Wachholtz/Berlin (DDR): Akademie-Verlag: 1982. 376 pp, 358 figs (many in colour), 1 fold-out, site and person indexes, refs. Ger.

A popular and richly-illustrated survey of Vik cultures at the Baltic. A long introduction by J Herrmann is followed by a number of regional surveys:

Dänemark und die Dänen. (Denmark and the Danes). By Ole Klindt-Jensen; Niels-Knud Liebgott & Else Roesdahl. Pp 149-172.

Schweden und die schwedischen Stämme. (Sweden and the Swedish tribes). By Wilhelm Holmqvist & Erik Nylén. Pp 173-212.

Die Stämme Finnlands. (The tribes of Finland). By Aarni Erä-Esko. Pp 213-224.

Ostslawen, Balten und Esten. (The eastern Slavs, the Balts, and the Estonians). By Valentin Vasil'evic Sedov. Pp 225-238.

Die Kultur der mittelalterlichen Novgorod. (The culture of Medieval Novgorod). By Boris Aleksandrovic Rybakov. Pp 239-262.

Kultur und Kunst im frühmittelalterlichen Pommern (7. bis 11. Jahrh.). (Culture and art in early Medieval Pomerania - 7th-11th century). By Witold Hensel. Pp 263-290. **Rügenslawen, Wiltzen und Obodriten.** (The Slavs of Rügen, the Wilts, and the Obodrites). By Joachim Herrmann. Pp 291-328. (UN)

Normandy before 1066

Bates, David. London: Longman: 1982. 287 pp, 11 maps, refs, index. Engl.

A comprehensive history of the political, social, and ecclesiastical history of Normandy from 911 AD, when Charles the Simple granted land to Vik raiders led by Rollo, thus creating a new political unit in N France. (JS-J)

Vikingetiden 1. Rejselystne bønder i vikingetiden (The Viking period, 1. Travelling peasants of the Viking period)

Birkebæk, Frank. Copenhagen: Sesam: 1982. 120 pp, ill, refs. Dan.

Popular survey, concentrating on daily life, including short chapters on religion, burial, and social structures. (JS-J)

[Review of] **The Viking Age in Denmark. The formation of a state.** By Randsborg, Klavs. 1980 (= NAA 1980/336)

Carlsson, Anders. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 256-260. 2 figs. Sw.

The reviewer presents alternative diagrams of the Vik silver hoards and gives another explanation of their distribution in time and space. (UN)

Drengs, thegns, landmen and kings. Some aspects of the forms of social relations in Viking society during the transition to historical times

Christophersen, Axel. *MeddLUHM. NS* 4, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 115-134. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

Analyses of the distribution of land, proprietary conditions, mechanisms for the acquisition of agricultural surplus, and the vassal-like relationships entered into by the kings with the large landowners within the *hird* organization show that in S Scandinavia at any rate the forms of social relations during the last part of the Vik seem largely to be determined by feudal social and economic institutions. Written, archaeological, and philological sources, taken together, give a more complex picture of Late Vik society than if they were used separately. (Au, abbr)

Late Iron Age in Western Norway. Female roles and ranks as deduced from an analysis of burial customs

Dommasnes, Liv Helga. *Norw.Arch.Rev* 15/1-2, 1982, pp 70-84. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

Late IA graves from Sogn are the basis of a study of burial customs as a mirror of the society of the living. The intention is to find out how and why roles and ranks are divided between men and women, and tentatively, what implications this division has for the general interpretation of the Late IA society (cf NAA 1979/317). (Au, abbr)

Dark Age economics. The origins of towns and trade AD 600-1000

Hodges, Richard. London: Duckworth: 1982. 230 pp, 45 figs, refs. Engl.

A discussion of the processes of change in economic conditions and social systems in the Merovingian/Carolingian kingdoms, Great Britain and Ireland, and W Scandinavia. Much attention is paid to the *emporium* and to the crucial changes in the 9th C, from chiefdoms to states (cf NAA 1978/429). (JS-J)

Treller og trellehold (Slaves and the holding of slaves)

Krag, Claus. *Historisk tidsskrift [Norw]* 1982/3, pp 209-227. Refs. Norw/Engl summ.

In recent research too much importance has been attributed to the holding of slaves in Norway as a major economic factor. Most of the sources (literary and legal as well as settlement patterns) indicate that it did not play a major role. (Au)

Erik den Rødes Grønland/Qallunaatsiaaqarfik Grønland (The Greenland of Erik the Red)

Krogh, Knud J. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseet: 1982. [2nd, completely revised ed]. 266 pp, numerous illus, refs. Dan & Greenl.

Comprehensive survey of the archaeology of Norse Greenland, including new translations of relevant saga texts by H Bekker-Nielsen, and a revised map (1:250.000) of all known sites. (JS-J)

8D Dan

NAA 1982/375

[Review of] **Danmarks vikingetid**. By Roesdahl, Else. 1980 (= NAA 1980/337)

Lund, Niels. *Fortid og nutid* 29/3, 1982, pp 520-521. Dan.

The book is useful as a replacement for the description in *Danmarks Oldtid* by Johs Brøndsted. However, attempts to combine archaeology with 'historical sources' are problematic. (AC)

8D 8C Ger

NAA 1982/376

Svenskevældet i Hedeby (The Swedish dynasty at Hedeby)

Lund, Niels. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 114-125. 4 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The historical, philological, archaeological, and onomastical evidence in favour of a Sw dynasty 891-934 at Hedeby is scrutinized separately, and none passes the examination. It is suggested that the theory of Sw dominion be forgotten. (JS-J)

8D 8C Dan

NAA 1982/377

The Viking Age state formation in Denmark

Randsborg, Klavs. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 259-276, 15 figs, refs. Engl.

A summary of an earlier monograph (NAA 1980/336), slightly revised. (Au)

8D Dan

NAA 1982/378

Viking Age Denmark

Roesdahl, Else. London: British Museum: 1982. 272 pp, 53 figs, 51 pls, refs. Engl.

Engl. edition of *Danmarks vikingetid* (= NAA 1980/337). (Au)

8D 8C (7 9)(C D)

NAA 1982/379

Kings and Vikings. Scandinavia and Europe AD 700-1100

V Sawyer, Peter H. London: Methuen: 1982. 182 pp, 25 figs, refs. Engl.

The whole range of Vik activity is covered, with particular emphasis on main areas of raiding, conquest, and settlement in W Europe, the Atlantic Islands, and Russia. The development in Scandinavia is discussed, with particular attention paid to the abundant, somewhat neglected Continental written evidence. Later writings, Icelandic, Irish, Scand and Russian, are critically assessed. (JS-J)

Vikingatida kammar i öst och väst. Ett diskussionsinlägg (Viking Age combs in East and West)

Ambrosiani, Kristina. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 180-183. 2 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The comb typologies and chronology of Staraja Ladoga and Scandinavia are compared. It is known that the combs were made by itinerant craftsmen, travelling from one trading centre to another; this may also be the case regarding other artefacts, *e.g.* oval brooches. The mere occurrence of so-called Scand artefacts in graves is consequently doubtful evidence of Scand settlement 'abroad', *e.q.* at Menzlin in (cf NAA 1977/392) or Staraja Ladoga. (Au)

Viking voyagers: then and now

Binns, Alan. London: Heinemann: 1980. 248 pp, 8 figs, 24 pls, refs. Engl.

Considerations on maritime matters in the North Sea and the northern Atlantic in Ger-IA - Vik. Based on a wide variety of sources and au's own knowledge of seamanship the chronicled maritime events are commented on, as well as earlier discussions on navigation, etc. Finally the reconstruction and the sailing/rowing of the *Odin's Raven* across the North Sea is discussed. (MI)

Commerce and trade in Viking Age Norway

Blindheim, Charlotte. *Norw.Arch.Rev* 15, 1982, pp 8-18. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

The difficulties of distinguishing between commerce in the exchange of products (*i.e.* more locally organized trade) and trade carried out as the main occupation of certain people are discussed. These are questions very closely connected with the urbanization process. With the material from Kaupang (Vestfold) as a point of departure, two ways of finding out what type of trade was carried out in Vik Norway are discussed: A) One may look for the same combination of names found at Kaupang in other places. These seem to reveal 'town-making' features. B) Ask whether any of the still existing Med towns had a pre-urban stage. The possibilities of tracing different commodities which were traded at different ports or market-places are discussed. (Au)

Viking Age ships and shipbuilding

Christensen, Arne Emil. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15/1-2, 1982, pp 19-29. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

After a brief survey of the development of this particular branch of Scand archaeology, the most important tasks of future research are outlined. (Au)

Pälshandelsvägen och kultureuropas äldsta förbindelser med norra Ostersjörummet (The fur trade route and the earliest connections of cultural Europe to the northern Baltic area)

Drejjer, Matts. *Åländsk odling* 39, 1978 (1979), pp 5-24. 8 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The development of W European and Dan trade in the N Baltic and the position of Åland in this connection is discussed. (UN)

Ett vikingatida filigransmycke kommer till (A Viking Age filigree ornament is made)

Duczko, Wkdyslaw. *Fjölnir* 1/3, 1982, pp 53-65, 17 figs, refs. Sw.

A description of how silver filigree and granulation is made and soldered upon a Vik pendant. (UN)

Welche Schiffe liefen den Hafen von Haithabu an? (Which ships put in at the port of Hedeby [Schleswig-Holstein]?)

Ellmers, Detlev. *Beiträge zur Schleswiger Stadtgeschichte* 27, 1982, pp 11-28. 5 figs, refs. Ger.

On the Hedeby coins, 2 ship-types are depicted: the cog and the Vik warship. These main Vik types were supplemented by a rich variety of other ships and boats, as evident in written and archaeological sources. (UN)

Oldtidsveien over Grønliåsen (The ancient road across Grønliåsen [Akershus])

Henriksen, Lise. *Foliominne* 1982, pp 61-67. 2 figs. Norw.

A popular description with map of the ancient road east of Oslo. The written sources mentioning this road are cited. (LM)

Recent investigations of iron production in Viking Age Norway

Martens, Irmelin. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15, 1982, pp 29-44. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

Interest in iron extraction has primarily been focused on the aspects of settlement and economy. The physical remains are largely concentrated in regions marginal for agrarian settlement. Recent surveys indicate that the surplus iron production areas are more geographically limited than previously believed. Intensive iron extraction and reindeer trapping are regarded as two alternative ways of exploiting mountain resources. (Au)

Bautastener og vei (Standing stones and roads)

Munch, Gerd Stamsø. *Viking* 45, 1981 (1982), pp 105-116. 7 figs, refs. Norw.

On the island Gimsøy in Lofoten (Nordland) one of the very few runestones known in N Norway was found (now in Tromsø museum). Close to the original place is a standing stone. The runic inscription (probably early 10th C) mentions 'these conspicuous stones'. The latter might be associated with '13 stones standing in a row, only their tops visible above the surface'. It is suggested that these 13 stones may have led to an assumed 'ford', on either side of which traces of a hollow may be seen. (Au)

Med Krampmacken över Gotland och Östersjön (With Krampmacken over Gotland and the Baltic)

Nylén, Erik. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 29-44. 5 figs. Sw/Ger summ.

Continued trials with a reconstructed Vik/Med boat (cf NAA 1981/356). It was pulled over the S isthmus of Gotland and sailed to Småland via Öland and back. The reconstructed rigging of the picture-stone ships is further tested. (Au, abbr)

Suomen kaupunkilaitoksen syntyjuuria ja varhaisvaiheita (The birth and early stages of the Finnish town)

Salo, Unto. *Historiallinen arkisto* 78, 1982, pp 7-98. 17 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

The forms of IA trade and institutions are outlined on the basis of preurban trade institutions preserved to the present day, and place names, linguistics, local traditions, geography, and excavations. IA trade before Vik may have been carried on partly as *sepra* trade (trading between houses) in the Baltic since the Rom-IA and partly by peddling. In the Vik Birka (Uppland) seems to have been engaged in trade on the uninhabited islands called Koivisto off the coast of Finland and from the 11th and 12th

C so-called ancient towns became centres of trade. The Med towns were born in the 13th and 14th G. (Au)

Gæster på Rygen (Foreigners in Rügen)

Warnke, Dieter. *Skalk* 1982/1, pp 8-11. 8 figs. Dan.

Popular survey of excavations at Ralswiek on the island of Rügen, GDR. Houses and jetties found belonged to a trading station with a Scand element, also seen in the cemeteries. There were also parts of 4 ships and a large silver treasure. Datings range from 800 to 1100. Ralswiek was later the centre of the Dan bishop's administration of Rügen. (Else Roesdahl)

Europäische Waffen mit Damaszierung (European weapons with damascening)

Ypey, Jaap. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/3, 1982, pp 381-388. 15 figs, 1 pl, refs. Ger.

A short survey of damascened weapons from the 1st C BC to the 11th AD. Originally of functional significance, damascening later on was applied primarily as decoration. Nordic finds from Rom-IA to Vik are included. (UN)

Archäologische Befunde frühmittelalterlicher Webhäuser (Archaeological finds of early Medieval weaving houses)

Zimmermann, W Haio. *Jahrbuch der Manner vom Morgenstern* 61, 1982, pp 111-144. 18 figs, refs. Ger/Engl summ.

A number of NW European pit-houses (one site in Jylland) with loomweights and other traces of warp-weighted looms are analysed. They were probably most suitable for flax weaving. (Cf. NAA 1982/752h). (UN)

Seler og slæb i vikingetid. Birkas kvindedragt i nyt lys (Straps and trains in the Viking Age. Birka's female costume in a new light)

Bau, Flemming. *Kuml* 1981 (1982), pp 13-47. 18 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Primarily based upon Geijer 1938 and Hägg 1974 (= NAA 74/249) but also upon contemporary depictions, a new reconstruction of the strapped dress is presented: open in the front, with the opening often covered by a strapped apron, and sometimes with a train in the back. The oval brooches essential to this dress abound in Scand and the Danelaw, but local variations may well have existed. Ethnological homologues from Finno-Ugric and East Slavic Post-Med peoples are quoted. (JS-J)

Slemmedal-skatten (The Slemmedal hoard [Aust-Agder])

Blindheim, Charlotte. *Viking* 45, 1982, pp 5-31. 22 figs (1 in colour), refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Prelim. publication of a remarkable silver and gold hoard found 1981. The coins give a tpq-dating to 915/20 (see NAA 1982/360) but the hoard consists of objects from the 9th C. The origins of the necklaces, bracelets, fingerrings, pendants, and mountings are discussed; *e.g.* Frankish mountings, Irish and Hiberno-Vik objects evince that the hoard was collected in *Vestr-viking*. The economic significance of the hoard is analysed considering the results presented by B Hårdh (cf NAA 1976/389-390). (See also NAA 1982/351). (UN)

Om hantverkets utveckling i Staraja Ladoga (On the development of craftsmanship in Staraja Ladoga [Soviet Union])

Davidan, Olga. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 170-179. 5 figs, refs. Sw.

A short introduction to recent stratigraphical research in Staraja Ladoga. Special consideration is given to the manufacture of objects from bone and antler. A typology of combs is presented. Bronze-casting and weaving are also discussed. Many objects have Scand or Finn-Ugrian parallels. (Au/UN)

Kelv, kegl, kevl ([Sucking obstacle])

Diklev, Torben. *Mondul* 1982/3, pp 11-12. 2 figs. Far.

Short note on a wooden stick, found during an excavation, intended to prevent young lambs from sucking their ewes. (SVA)

Some new and neglected finds of 9th-century Anglo-Saxon ornamental metalwork

Graham-Campbell, James. *Medieval Archaeology* 26, 1982, pp 144-151. 4 figs, 1 pl, refs. Engl.

In this paper on Anglo-Saxon metalwork displaying the 9th C Trewhiddle style a hooked tag from Birka (Uppland) is also published. (UN)

The initial impact of the Vikings on Irish art

Graham-Campbell, James. *Saga-Book* 20/1-2 1978-79 (1979), pp 42-48. Refs. Engl.

The standards of the Irish metalworker were maintained throughout the 9th C. Thus there is no evidence for a 'catastrophe', but it does appear that there was a significant Scand impact on Irish metalworking. (UN)

Hailgairs häll i S:t Hans (The Hailgar slab in S:t Hans [Visby, Gotland])

Gustavson, Helmer. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 85-90. 2 figs. Sw/Ger summ.

An Early Ger-IA picture-stone was in the 11th C recut into a tombstone with runic inscription and ornamentation in Runestone style. This *kubl*, raised after Hailgair, was later cut into pieces and reused in a 13th C cist. (RE/UN)

Land og by - en undersøgelse af østersøkeramikens datering og spredning på Stevns (Countryside and town: an investigation of the dating and distribution of the Baltic pottery on Stevns [Sjælland])

Hedeager, Lotte; Poulsen, Bjørn; Tornbjerg, Svend Åge. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 125-148. 36 figs, 9 pls, refs. Dan/Engl summ pp 254-255.

The archaeological investigation of 10 existing villages revealed a large and varied artefact material, mainly pottery. Both forms and style of the so-called Baltic type seem to be rather homogeneous throughout the period ca 1000-1250, and no chronological sub-division has been possible. There is furthermore no difference between village and town pottery. The pottery, C14-dated bones, coins, etc show that the villages of Stevns have retained their location since AD 1000-1200 (cf NAA 1982/420). (AC)

'Gnostiske' amulettgjemmer i skatten fra Hon? ('Gnostic' amulet boxes in the Hon hoard [Buskerud?])

Heyerdahl-Larsen, Birgit. *Viking* 45, 1981 (1982), pp 93-104. 6 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

On the provenance, dating, and use of two small gold cylinders with filigree ornamentation in the 9th C Hon-hoard. Their provenance is believed to be in the classical world and the date to be the 2nd or 3rd C. The Hon cylinders are empty but others contained thread or 'gnostic' inscriptions. The Hon cylinders are believed to be amulet boxes hung by a strap or chain around the neck or arm, a habit in use until recent times in several countries. The objects may have been 'antiquities' in the hoard. (Au, abbr)

En dobbeltgrav fra vikingtid i et 'funnfattig' område (A double burial from the Viking Age in an area 'poor in finds')

Johansen, Øystein. *Viking* 45, 1982, pp 66-80. 6 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

A Vik double burial at Trøgstad (Østfold) consisted of a man's and a woman's grave. Both were richly furnished with weapons, tools, and ornaments indicating a 10th C date. A possible difference in time between the two burials cannot be defined. The Vik of Østfold has traditionally been considered poor in finds. This problem is examined and a short survey of Vik finds in Østfold shows that the period had a number of facets, being richer than the traditional view would have it. (Au) - See also **Gravfunn og bautasten**. (Graves and standing stones). *Wivar* 19, 1982.

Some aspects of Polish Early Medieval metalworking

Kócka-Krenz, Hanna. *Fornvännen* 77/1, 1982, pp 38-48. 4 figs, refs. Engl/Sw summ.

A review is given of various views on the relations between Arabic, Nordic, and W Slavic gold and silver jewelry in the 9th-11th C. The chief problem is the origin of silver jewelry in the W Slavic silver hoards. Tools, techniques of fabrication, jewelry types, and the remains of workshops are treated. Finally the development of the gold and silver jewelry in the W Slavic area is summarized. (Au)

Mäekristall muinaskalmest (Rock crystal in an ancient grave)

Lavi, Ain; Rõuk, Aarend-Mihkel. *Eesti loodus* 1981, pp 708-713. 5 figs in colour, refs. Est/Russ & Engl summ pp 748-750.

Short note on rock crystals found in Estonia, one of them a pendant in a silver setting, the first in Estonia and found in a 13th C hoard. The type is common on Gotland, in 11th C hoards. (UN)

Euran puku ja sen edeltäjät (The Eura dress and its forerunners)

Lehtosalo-Hilander, Pirkko-Liisa. Contributions by Seija Sarkki & Leena Tomanterä. Eura: Euran Muinaispuikutoimikunta: 1982. 48 pp, 31 figs, refs. Finn.

The Vik dress as reconstructed according to the finds from grave 56 at Luistari in Eura (Satakunta, cf NAA 1982/437) is described, and the IA costumes earlier sketched or reconstructed in Finland are also discussed. (Au) - The other contributions are: **Euran puvun nauhat ja nauhojen käyttö Suomen rautakauden puvussa.** (The bands of the Eura costume and the use of bands in clothing during the Iron Age in Finland). By Sarkki, pp 37-40. On tablet-woven bands. - **Euran Luistarin haudan 56 tekstiilien rakenne jäväri.** (The structure and colour of the textiles in grave 56 in Luistari, Eura). By Tomanterä, pp 41-42. A summary of NAA 1978/462. - **Esihistoriallisista jalkineista.** (On prehistoric shoes). By Tomanterä, pp 43-48. Late IA shoes found in Finland are enumerated. (MS-L)

Anglo-Scandinavian finds from Lloyds Bank, Pavement, and other sites

MacGregor, Arthur. London: Council for British Archaeology/York: York Archaeological Trust: 1982 (= The archaeology of York. 17 The small finds, vol 3). 174 pp, 80 figs, 6 pls, 6 tables, refs. Engl/Fr & Ger summ.

Publication of small finds from occupation layers in York, C14-dated from AD 850 to the 11th C. The material (stone, metal, glass, bone & antler, textiles, leather, wood) has many parallels in the Nordic area and shows that the area was heavily settled by Scand immigrants. (UN)

The Jelling man. Denmark's oldest figure-painting

Marxen, Ingegerd; Moltke, Erik. *Saga-book* 20/4, 1981, pp 267-275. 9 figs (4 in colour). Engl.

Engl version of NAA 1978/459, also discussing the use of Christian symbols in Dan Vik, *e.g.* the triquetre. (UN)

Zwei karolingische Schwerter aus Mittelnorwegen (Two Carolingian swords from Central Norway)

Müller-Wille, Michael. Contribution by Kristen Møllenus. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 3, 1982, pp 101-154. 40 figs, refs. Ger.

Technische Analysen der Schwerter von Elvran und Gravåk, Norwegen. (Technical analyses of the swords from Elvran and Gravåk, Norway)

Arrhenius, Birgit. *Studien zur Sachsenforschung* 3, 1982, pp 155-167. 11 figs, refs. Ger.

The 2 imported 8th-9th C swords with inscriptions and ornamentation are of the Mannheim type and of type Petersen K, distributed in Central Europe and Scand, the latter also along the Baltic coast. The technical analyses, *e.g.* X-ray fluorescence, revealed the high quality. (OH)

Några söljor och beslag i Lund från sen Vikingatid (Some buckles and mounts in Lund [Skåne] from the late Viking Age)

Mårtensson, Anders W. *Kulturen* 1982, pp 160-168. 5 figs, 1 colour pl, refs. Sw.

Description of finds with animal ornamentation from new excavations. (AÅ)

En kritik av Kyhlbergs viktsats-analyser (A criticism of the analyses of sets of weights by Kyhlberg)

Saers, Josef. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 63-64. Sw.

From the material published by Kyhlberg (= NAA 1980/276) 14 sets of balance weights from the Vik are treated as belonging to the same standard metrological system. The result shows that there is such a system, with a unit of weight of 8.18 g, subdivided into twelfths and marked on the weights (cf NAA 1982/337). (Au)

Nuoranteen esiliinanelma (The apron hem from Nuoranne)

Sarkki, Seija. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 145-156. 10 figs, refs. Finn.

A description of a recently found inhumation grave from Eura (Satakunta) consisting of *i.a.* an apron, whose hem is decorated with bronze spiral applications in a somewhat Karelian fashion. (MS-L)

Clubs & maces in the Bayeux Tapestry

Thorne, Peter F. *History Today* 32, October 1982, pp 48-50. 5 figs. Engl.

In 4 scenes Duke William or his half-brother Bishop Odo is carrying a wooden club, obviously not a weapon such as a mace but a symbol of power, most probably related to the old Vik religion. (UN)

Quadrilobe

Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske minder* 1981 (1982), pp 28-34. 5 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

A quadrilobal motif from the reverse of a silver brooch from the Vik fortress Nonnebakken in Odense has been chosen as the symbol for Fyns Stiftsmuseum. A somewhat cursory account of the occurrence of the motif is given. (Au) - **Teknikken bag sølvspændet fra Nonnebakken.** (The technique of the silver brooch from Nonnebakken). By Bjarne Lønborg. *Fynske minder* 1981 (1982), pp 35-38. 2 figs. Dan. - A short note on filigree and granulation. (UN)

Återanvändning av vikingatida metallsmücken. Primärt och sekundärt bruk av fiskhuvudformiga hängen och några andra föremålsgrupper (Re-use of Viking Age adornments. Primary and secondary use of fishhead-shaped pendants and several other groups of objects)

Thunmark-Nylén, Lena. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 57-76. 13 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Different kinds of metal ornaments were rearranged to serve as brooches in Gotland. This seems to have taken place during late Vik or Early Med. The objects rearranged, such as chain plates, pendants, etc seem to belong to the latest types within their ornament groups, obviously because they became out-of-date before being worn out. (Au)

Tekstiililöytö - muinaispuku (Find of textile - ancient costume)

Tomantetä, Leena. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 157-165. Finn.

On the researching of textile finds and their interpretation, using an 11th C grave from Humikkala, Masku (Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland) as a case study. (Au)

The Birsay Bay project

Donaldson, A M; Morris, Christopher; Rackham, James. In: *Environmental aspects of coasts and islands*, ed by Brothwell, Don; Dimbleby, Geoffrey. (= BAR Internat. Ser. 94, 1981). Pp 65-85, 5 maps, 1 pl, refs. Engl.

Analysis of the use of marine and coastal resources. It would be a misrepresentation to suggest that the economy was based on these during the pre-Norse and Norse periods. The evidence from Shetland and Faroe suggests that agriculture and animal husbandry was basic. However, the landscape of the Orkney Islands is very different from the other Atlantic Island groups. (Au, abbr)

Andersminde - en vikingetidig bebyggelse nær Ribe (Andersminde - a Viking Age settlement near Ribe [Jylland])

Hansen, Steffen Stummann. *Mark og montre* 18, 1982, pp 25-38. 11 figs, refs. Dan.

A settlement of pit-houses dated by pottery, soapstone fragments, a spindle whorl, and warp weights is presented and compared with other contemporary sites. (AC)

Settlement continuity in the villages of Stevns, South-East Zealand - an archaeological investigation

Hedeager, Lotte. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 127-131. 3 figs. Engl.

Short presentation of excavations in 9 villages. IA settlements were not found; the villages have retained their location since being founded in the 10th/11th C, a regular feature in the history of settlement which is in marked contrast to the moving prehistoric settlements. The proportion of Baltic pottery is much higher than on Fyn (cf NAA 1982/402). (JS-J)

Viking Age farins: Estimating the number and population size. A case study from Vestvågøy, North Norway

Johansen, Olav Sverre. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15, 1982, pp 45-69. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

A detailed analysis of the settlement situation at the island of Vestvågøy (Nordland). Regarding methods, there is heavy reliance on deserted farms and farmyards as well as on pollen analysis. 10 houses with sod-walls are C14-dated to the period 200-1100 AD. Written records and later archaeological data are also made use of retrospectively. The results indicate a dense settlement in the Vik and a situation not much different from that of the 14th and the 17th C. The Vik chiefdom organization is also briefly dealt with. (Au)

[Review of] **The discovery of a Norse settlement in America. Excavations at L'anse aux Meadows, New Foundland 1961-68.** By Ingstad, Anne Stine. 1977 (= NAA 1977/364)

Kaland, Sigrid Hillern Hanssen. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15, 1982, pp 130-131. Engl.

The assessment and interpretation of the site and ethnic groups: Eskimos, Indians, and Norse are discussed. (Au, abbr)

Some economic aspects of the Orkneys in the Viking period

Kaland, Sigrid Hillern Hanssen. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15/1-2, 1982, pp 85-95. 3 figs, refs. Engl.

In the course of the 9th C areas in W Europe were conquered by the Vikings. The Isles of Orkney were settled by Norwegians and became a stronghold. Some possible economic characteristics of Orkney have been considered in an attempt to gain insight into how the local resources might have been exploited and into the contact between Norway-Orkney and the British Isles. (Au)

Settlement and land use in the inner Cords of Godthaab district, West Greenland

McGovern, Thomas H; Jordan, Richard H. *Arctic Anthropology* 19/1, 1982, 25 pp, 12 figs, refs. Engl.

Report of cooperative archaeological investigations in the former Western Settlement (Vesterbygden) area providing a summary of results obtained by the Grønlands landsmuseum - Hunter College site survey (full report on file, Grønlands landsmuseum and Nationalmuseet, København, 232 pp).

(Au)

Om östdansk boplatstruktur (On the structure of East Danish settlement)

Ohlsson, Tom. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 21-24. Sw.

L Chr Nielsen's opinion of E Dan Vik settlement (cf NAA 1981/381-382) is in agreement with au's views. It is suggested that economic conditions in E and W Denmark resulted in different building customs: longhouses in W and small houses in E. (UN)

Lindholm Høje. A Danish Viking Period field

Ramskou, Thorkild. *Tools & Tillage* 4/2, 1981, pp 98-109. 13 figs, refs. Engl/Ger summ.

Additional comments on the Lindholm Høje field.

Lerche, Grith. *Tools & Tillage* 4/2, 1981, pp 110-116. 7 figs, refs. Engl/Ger summ.

On the investigations (near Ålborg, Jylland) of a field covered with drift sand ca 1050. The field showed a system of long, narrow single strips divided by open furrows, formed with the mouldboard plough. The strips were probably made in order to plough the thin humus layer into a thicker layer and give better growth. European parallels are mentioned. Lerche suggests, that a harrow was used. This supports interpretation of the field as a ploughed field, though one not comparable with the ridge and furrow system of Med. (AC)

Oldtid i lange baner (A lot of prehistory)

Rieck, Flemming R. *Skalk* 1982/3, pp 3-8. 13 figs. Dan.

Popular account of field surveys and the excavations of 3 Vik settlements in connection with the building in S Jylland of the pipeline for natural gas. An elevation of a well-preserved Vik pit-house is published (cf NAA 1981/12). (JS-J)

Excavation of Pictish and Viking-Age farmsteads at Buckquoy, Orkney

Ritchie, Anna. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 108, 1976-77 (1979), pp 174-227. 12 figs, 14 tables, 7 pls, refs. Engl.

This Pictish settlement site contained the remains of 3 Norse buildings and one grave. The construction of the houses is related to other Norse houses in the Atlantic. (UN)

Studier i Hyllies äldre historia (Studies in the early history of Hyllie [Skåne])

Rosborn, Sven. *Limhamniana* 24, 1982, pp 59-82. 12 figs. Sw.

Archaeological investigations show that the Med village can be traced back to the late Vik. The Med written sources are also presented. (AÅ)

Fynd från Hannas (Finds from Hannas [Skåne])

Strömberg, Märta. *Ale* 1982/1, pp 3-13. 6 figs, refs. Sw.

A new settlement find from late Vik-Early Med is the basis for a discussion of the development of the village. (Au)

Nye arkæologiske udgravninger i Gl. Lejre (New archaeological excavations in Gl. Lejre [Sjælland])

Sørensen, Søren A. *Romu* 2, 1981 (1982), pp 29-46. 9 figs, refs. Dan.

The excavations revealed 4 pit-houses and several objects, *e.g.* pottery, combs, and spindle whorls. The results seem to indicate a village settlement in Vik and possibly also in Late Ger-IA (cf NAA 1977/373). (AC)

En vikingagrav i Fellingsbro (A Viking Age grave in Fellingsbro [Västmanland])

Andersson, Lars. *Engelbrekt* 5/2, 1982, pp 2-15. 11 figs. Sw.

Excavation of a damaged and plundered Vik stonessetting with a cremation layer. Among the bones were found bear phalangi and bones of a goshawk, indicating the high social position of the dead. (Au/AÅ)

Gerdrup-graven (The Gerdrup grave [Sjælland])

Christensen, Tom. *Romu* 2, 1981 (1982), pp 19-28. 8 figs, refs. Dan.

Presentation of a remarkable double grave: a woman, armed with spear and knife, and covered by 2 boulders; and a man with knife, possibly a slave sacrificed at the burial of his mistress. (JS-J)

8H 8F 7(F H)

NAA 1982/434

Götterthronen des heidnischen Nordens (Thrones of gods in the pagan North)

Drescher, Hans; Hauck, Karl. *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 16, 1982, pp 237-301. 33 figs, 10 pls, refs. Ger.

A Vik silver amulet found in Hedeby (Schleswig-Holstein), interpreted as a throne is the basis of an extensive survey of miniature chairs and thrones as well as other symbols of the Nordic gods. The Søllested harness bow is considered; its ornamentation may depict a sanctuary of Odin at Odense (Fyn). (UN)

8H GB

NAA 1982/435

The Scandinavian Viking-Age burials of England - some problems of interpretation

Graham-Campbell, James. In: *Anglo-Saxon cemeteries 1979: the fourth Anglo-Saxon symposium at Oxford*, ed by Rahtz, Ph. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports: 1980 (= BAR Brit Ser 82). Pp 379-382, refs. Engl.

Short summary of the difficulties connected with the ethnic identification and dating of Vik graves in England. (UN)

8H 8C Norw

NAA 1982/436

Osebergdronningen - hvem var hun? (The Oseberg queen - who was she?)

Ingstad, Anne Stine. *Viking* 45, 1982, pp 49-65. 6 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

In 1918 A W Brøgger proposed that the burial in Oseberg must have been for Queen Asa, the mother of King Halvdan the Black. But this seems unlikely. Queen Asa's husband, King Gudrød the Splendid, had previously been married to Alvhild, the daughter of King Alvarin of Alvheim. She must have died at about the age of 38, which is the age of the younger of the two women buried at Oseberg. On stylistic grounds the Oseberg burial has been dated to ca 835-850, which covers the final years of the reign of King Gudrød, and Queen Alvhild must presumably have died in the course of these fifteen years, probably about 848. There are various factors indicating that she held a powerful position in Vestfold; and such a magnificent burial as that at Oseberg indicates a personage of such prominence. (Au)

Luistari I. The graves. - Luistari II. The artefacts. - Luistari III. A burial-ground reflecting the Finnish Viking Age society

Lehtosalo-Hilander, Pirkko-Liisa. Contributions by Beatrice Granberg; Tuukka Talvio [numismatics]; Leif Blomqvist & Mikael Fortelius [animal osteology]. *SMYA-FFT* 82/1, 1982, 1: 490 pp, 95 figs, 196 grave plans, 128 pls, 2 tables, refs. 2: 197 pp, 59 figs, 4 colour pls, refs. 3 pp, 82 pp, 19 figs, 5 maps, 22 tables, refs. Engl/grave description on pp 49-291 in Finn.

1: The cemetery at Luistari in Eura (Satakunta) was excavated in the 1970s. Although the cemetery is not totally excavated, the 422 graves examined include inhumation burials from about AD 650 to the end of the pagan period. They can be dated by among other things more than 100 Arabic or western coins. The graves are described, and the preliminary chronology of Luistari, based on the structure of the burial-ground and on the coin finds (listed by Granberg & Talvio), is presented. (Au). A note by Fortelius on the dog bones is included. 2: The chronology of the cemetery is improved by traditional artefact analysis: weapons, tools, house harness, accessories etc, vessels and boxes, ornaments and dress (cf NAA 1982/407). A division of the Vik into 4 phases is obtained. Phases Vik I and II correspond to the earlier Vik in the Scand chronology, phases III and IV, to the later Vik. Two Late Ger-IA phases precede the Vik, and a group of graves later than the Vik is also distinguished, although the boundary line is a shifting one, (Au) 3: A study of the suitability of the Eura Luistari cemetery for describing the society. By various methods of calculation the result is obtained that the graves represent a community of 20 to 40 persons, and it is linked with the nearby village of Kauttua. The material from other Eura cemeteries represents at least as many graves as have been excavated at Luistari, and Eura seems to have been one of the most important centres in Finland during the Vik. (Au)

8H Norw

NAA 1982/438

En nyoppdaget fjellgrav fra Tromsdalen (A recently found mountain grave from Tromsdalen [Nord-Trøndelag])

Stenvik, Lars F. *Verdal historielags skrifter 8. Årsskrift* 1982, pp 190-199. 10 figs. Norw.

A short presentation of a grave dated to ca 800 AD. (Au)

8J 8F Ger

NAA 1982/439

Bosau. Untersuchung einer Siedlungskammer in Ostholstein. Band V. Der slawische Burgwall auf dem Bischofswarder. Teil 1 : Katalog (Bosau. Investigations of a settlement area in Eastern Holstein. 5: The Slavonic fortress at the Bischofswarder. Part 1 : Catalogue)

Gebers, Wilhelm. *Offa-Bücher* 45, 1981, 79 pp. 9 figs, 16 tables, 26 pls, 7 fold-out plans in separate cover. Ger.

Detailed excavation report of a moated site. Building remains, pits, and postholes are described, as are the small finds, mostly pottery, which has been catalogued by computer. (OH)

8J 8D Dan

NAA 1982/440

The building activities of King Harald Bluetooth. Notes after the dendrochronological dating of the Viking fortress of Trelleborg

Roesdahl, Else. *Château Gaillard 9-10* 1982, pp 543-545. Engl.

The Dan geometrical Vik fortresses (of which Trelleborg is dated by dendrochronology to 980/81) are seen in the context of a number of other great 10th C constructions, probably all built by Harald Bluetooth. (Au)

8K 8(F J L) Ger

NAA 1982/441

Stand der siedlungsarchäologischen Forschung in Haithabu - Ergebnisse und Probleme (The settlement archaeology of Hedeby today - results and problems)

Schietzel, Kurt. *Berichte Haithabu**, 16, 1981, 124 pp, 41 figs, 29 maps, refs. Ger.

A comprehensive report on the excavations in Hedeby: find circumstances, building remains, artefact distribution, and preliminary dendrochronological results. Some historical interpretations are added. (OH)

Changing water-levels and settlement in the Malar district since AD 700

Ambrosiani, Björn. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1982, pp 140-143. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

The intensity of land elevation in the Malar provinces has long been regarded as dependent upon isostatic/tectonic factors and therefore a steady process. New archaeological height values from Birka and Stockholm (Uppland) show that eustatic factors were very strong and that the shoredisplacement has generally been a stair-step curve. Shore-marks on the eskers are easily adaptable to the stagnation or transgression phases in the curve. Climate, world sea-level, and land elevation comprise the pre-requisites for the extensive settlement development in this area during the Med (cf N AA 1982/626f). (Au)

8L 8G

NAA 1982/443

Zur Nahrungswirtschaft der Wikingerzeit im nördlichen Mitteleuropa (On food production in northern Central Europe during the Viking Age)

Behre, Karl-Ernst. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 15, 1981, pp 25-40. 14 figs, refs. Ger.

The gathering and use of plants as food in Vik is exemplified by the rich macro-fossil material of Hedeby (Schleswig-Holstein). Variations from site to site are conditioned by local ecology and evince that trade in plant food was unimportant. Differences between the use of plants in Jylland and in surrounding Germanic and Slavic areas are also treated. (Au, abbr)

8L Sw

NAA 1982/444

Hard tissue changes of the temporomandibular joint in an archaeosteological material from the 11th century

Bergman, Lars-Eric; Hansson, Tore. *Swedish Dental Journal* 1979/3, pp 149-155. 4 figs, refs. Engl.

44 adult skulls from the late Vik cemetery at Löddeköpinge (Skåne) have been examined to ascertain the loss of premolar-molars, grade of abrasion, and subarticular hard tissue changes of the temporomandibular joint. Three-fourths of the material showed a severe grade of abrasion. Deviations in form and destruction of hard tissues were common. The study is considered a pilot study. (Au, abbr)

8L Ger

NAA 1982/445

Untersuchungen an Skelettresten von Rindern aus Haithabu (Ausgrabungen 1966-1969) (Investigations of the skeletal remains of cattle from Hedeby [Schleswig-Holstein])

Johansson, Friederike. *Berichte Haithabu**, 17, 1982, 86 pp, 25 figs, refs. Ger.

During the excavations 1966-1969 in Hedeby nearly 250,000 skeletal remains were collected. Of these, 86,524 were cattle bones. Because of their wide economic use cattle must be regarded as the most important animal. The fragments show that the butchering process followed certain patterns. The age and sex distribution is analysed. The cattle were very small (0.90-1.30 m withers height) and of a slender type. Many bones were pathologically deformed. Two bones of extreme size are probably the remains of aurochs. The spatial distribution of the bones showed remarkable differences, stratigraphically and between the excavated areas. (Au)

8L 8K Sw

NAA 1982/446

Måltidsrester berättar. Benmaterialet från grävningen i kv. Apoteket osteologisk! undersökt (What leftovers reveal. Bone material from the excavation in the block Apoteket [Visby, Gotland] osteologically investigated)

Westholm, Gun [archaeology]; Sigvallius, Berit [osteology]. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 45-55. 6 figs. Sw/Ger summ.

In an urban excavation in 1974-1975 the remains of Vik wooden houses were found. The osteological material evinces that the Vik settlement had a permanent all-year-round character. The minimum number of individuals is unusual, 115 pigs, 39 sheep/goats, 36 cattle. Possibly the settlers used fish to feed the pigs. (Au/RE)

Lexikon des Mittelalters (Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages)

Var. authors, ed by Avella-Widhalm, Gloria. München: Artemis: 1981 & 1982. Refs. Ger.

Many entries are of general relevance and some bear directly on Nordic material: 2/1, 1981, columns 1-224.

Bettlerwesen (Mendicancy) through **Birladul: Bevolkerung** (Population) by F Irsigler - **Birger Gunnensen** by Thelma Jexlev - **Birger Jarl** by D Strauch - **Birgitta v Schweden** by U Montag & G Binding - **Birgittiner** by Tore Nyberg - **Birgittiner-Baukunst** (Bridgettine buildings) by G Binding - **Birka** [Uppland] by H Ehrhardt & Birgit Arrhenius - **Birkebeiner** by S Bagge. 2/2, 1981, columns 225-448. **Birne** through **Bordeaux: Biskupasögur** by O Gschwanter - **Bjarkamál by K v See**. 2/3, 1982, columns 449-672. **Bordeaux** through **Brief** (Letter): **Borgartingslög** (The Borgarting law) by H Ehrhardt - **Børglum** [Jylland] by J P Ægidius - **Bornholm** by E E Metzner - **Bornhöved** [Schleswig-Holstein] by L Dralle & E Hoffmann - **Bosau** [Schleswig-Holstein] by Hermann Hinz - **Bragi** by H Uecker - **Brakteat-Goldbrakteat** by Klaus Düwel - **Brandversicherung, Skandinavien** (Scandinavian fire insurance) by H Ehrhardt. 2/4, 1982, columns 673-896. **Brief** (Letter) through **Buckingham: Brief, Skandinavien** (Scandinavian letters) by J Öberg - **Brunkeberg** [The battle of Brunkeberg in Stockholm] by Thelma Jexlev. 2/5, 1982, columns 897-1120. **Buchler** through **Bussbücher** (Books of penance): **Burg** (Castle) **XII: Skandinavien** by Rikke Agnete Olsen, Erik B Lundberg, B Söderberg & Peter B Molaug - **Burger** (Burgess) **G: Skandinavien** by H Schiedermann. 2/6, 1982, columns 1121-1344. Bussbücher through Caecilia.

9A Greenl

NAA 1982/448

[Nordboer] (Norsemen)

Var. authors. *Tidsskriftet Grønland* 30/5-7 & 8-9, 1982, pp 141-329. Dan.

A series of popular papers to commemorate the bicentenary of Hans Egede's arrival in Greenland. (JS-J)

a: (8 9)A Nordboforskning. (Research on the Norsemen). By Olsen, Olaf. Pp 141-143. - Research history..

b: 9C Kildematerialet og den norrøne Grønlandstradition. (The written sources and the Norse knowledge of Greenland). By Gad, Finn. Pp 144-150.

c: 9(I J) Tjodhildes kirke - den første fundberetning. (Tjodhilde's church - the first excavation report). By Meldgaard, Jørgen. Pp 151-162, 7 figs. - On the excavation 1962 of the oldest church in the New World..

d: 9C De norrøne stednavne i Østerbygden. (The Norse placenames in Østerbygden). By Andersen, Erik Langer. Pp 163-176, 6 figs. - With a list of all known names..

e: 9G Nipaitsoq og Vesterbygden. By Andreasen, Claus. Pp 177-188, 14 figs. - On the excavation of a Norse farmstead at Nipaitsoq, yielding, due to careful excavation methods, a variety of small daily objects..

f: 8I Vegetationen i norrøn tid. (The vegetation in Norse times). By Fredskild, Bent. Pp 189-196, 8 figs.

g: 9C Nordboruner. (Norsemen's runes). By Stoklund, Marie. Pp 197-206, 9 figs, refs.

h: 9G Vatnahverfi. En indlandsbebyggelse i Nordboernes Østerbygd. (Vatnahverfi. An inland settlement in the Norse Østerbygden). By Vebæk, C L. Pp 207-217, 10 figs.

i: 9E Nordbogenstande fra Arktisk Canada. (Norse objects from Arctic Canada). By Schiedermann, Peter. Pp 218-225, 7 figs, refs. - Survey of finds, most from sites of the Thule culture on the E side of Ellesmere Island..

j: 9F Eskimoens syn på europæeren - de såkaldte nordbodukker og andre tvivlsomme udskæringer. (Eskimo views on the Norsemen - the so-called Norse dolls and other dubious carvings). By Gulløv, Hans Christian. Pp 226-234, 4 figs, refs. - The 17 wooden figurines made by Eskimos/Inuits and possibly depicting Norsemen are presented. Some are classified as genuine on chronological criteria (C14)..

k: 9L Klima- og gletscherændringer i det sydlige Vestgrønland i de sidste 100 år. (Changes in climate and glaciers in SW Greenland during the last millenium). By Weidick, Anker. Pp 235-251, 9 figs, refs. - Some Norse ruins must have been covered by advancing glaciers as a consequence of the climatic deterioration..

l: 9L Nordboernes husdyr. (The livestock of the Norsemen). By Hatting, Tove. Pp 252-257, 2 figs.

m: 9B Vikingekspedition 1982, Angmassalik-Nanortalik. (Viking expedition 1982, Angmassalik-Nanortalik). By Andersen, John. Pp 258-262. - Presentation of a plan for surveying a part of the E coast of Greenland, which might have been reached by Norsemen, to judge from the written sources. Positive proof is lacking so far..

Hvor er de norske arkeologene? (Where are the Norwegian archaeologists?)

Brendalsmo, Jan. *Nicolay* 39, 1982, pp 4-11. 5 figs. Norw.

Discussion on why so few Norw archaeological students participate in excavations in Med towns and what will happen if this tendency continues.

(Au)

Man kan aldrig vara för säker (You can never be too sure)

Lindh, Jan. *Meta* 1982/1, pp 33-35. 1 fig. Sw.

How property can be insured with regard to archaeological excavations.

(Au)

Ny middelalderutstilling ved Fylkesmuseet (New Medieval exhibition at the county museum [Tønsberg, Vestfold])

Lindh, Jan. *Vestfoldminne* 1982, pp 53-56. 4 figs. Norw.

Plans for a new permanent Med exhibition in Tønsberg. (Au)

Systematisk registrering av kirketufter - et nytt antikvarisk arbeidsfelt (Systematic inventorization of church tofts - a new antiquarian field of work)

Skre, Dagfinn. *Vern og virke* 1981 (1982), pp 1-5. 5 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

In 1981 a trial project for registering church tofts was carried out in S Gudbrandsdalen and at Hadeland (Oppland). In 18 places it was possible to recommend protection of a clearly defined area, in 4 places no church remains were identified, and in 19 localities trial trenches were recommended to localize the church more precisely. (Au, abbr)

Middelalderens kulturlandskap - et skrivebordsprosjekt (The Medieval cultural landscape - a paperwork project)

Christophersen, Axel. *Meta* 1982/1, pp 25-29. Norw.

A polemic against S Rosborn's criticism of the Ystad project (Skåne, cf NAA 1981/423) rejecting the view that experiences of field work in the Malmö area are valid in the research area. (Cf NAA 1982/457). (UN)

Arkæologisk metode anvendt ved fynske landsby-undersøgelser (The archaeological method used in the investigations of villages on Fyn)

Grøngaard Jeppesen, Torben. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 2-10. 3 figs, refs. Dan.

The fieldwork methods used when excavating one farm in the deserted Med village of Astrup (cf NAA 1982/601) are described. More excavations of Med rural settlements are necessary to develop the methods. For the trial trench method used in still existing villages, see NAA 1979/511-512. (UN)

Rapport. Det medeltida Uppsala. Dateringar från arkeologiska utgrävningar: 1. Yngre medeltid - 1500-tal (Report. Medieval Uppsala [Uppland]. Datings from 7 archaeological excavations. 1. The late Middle-Ages - 16th C)

Löfstrand, Lars. Uppsala: Universitetet, Laboratoriet för dendrokronologi: 1982. [stencil]. 7 pp. Sw.

Dendrochronological datings of samples from 3 excavations are given (the blocks Svalen, Rådstugan and Sandbacken). A total of 76 samples is dated, mainly from the 15th C. (RE)

The quantitative approach in urban archaeology

Olsen, Olaf. In: *Environmental archaeology in the urban context*. London: The Council for British Archaeology: 1982 (= The CBA, Research Report 43). Pp 6-9, refs. Engl.

Quantification in urban environmental archaeology is new, experimental, and not always founded on reliable methodology. Examples are given to illustrate the pitfalls of quantification without strict regard for the nature of the evidence quantified (cf NAA 1980/60). (Au)

Fosfatkarteringsmetoden i sydsånsk fullåkersbygd (The method of phosphate mapping in the cultivated areas of Southern Skåne)

Tesch, Sten. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 25-37. 5 figs, refs. Sw.

A source-critical survey of the use of phosphate mapping in settlement research is presented as a contribution to earlier papers on the subject (cf NAA 1980/384, 1981/423). The conclusion is that the phosphate maps are useful, if used with care. (UN). - A short reply **Ystadsprojektet - igen**. (The Ystad project - once again) by Sven Rosborn. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 38-39. Sw.

Ein rúnasteinur (A runestone)

Arge, Símun V. *Mandal* 1982/3, pp 3-10 and 29. 9 figs. Far.

Presentation of a recently found runestone from the village of Skúvoy. Marks on the stone may be remains of an incised cross. Similarities with other known cross-slabs from the same village are pointed out. A provisional dating of the stone to the 12th-13th C is given. Other runic inscriptions from the Far are briefly mentioned. (Au)

Vinlandsmønt (Coin found in Vinland)

Bjerregaard, Jørgen O. *Skalk* 1982/3, p 32. 1 fig. Dan.

A short popular note on the Maine coin (cf NAA 1979/426 & NAA 1981/442). (AC)

Danska 1200-talsmynt i depåfynd från Skåne (Danish 13th-century coins in a hoard from Skåne)

Golabiewski, Monica. *NNUM* 1982/6, pp 106-113. 1 fig, 2 pls. Sw.

Description and photos of 66 Dan coins dated Valdemar I (1202-1241) - Erik Clipping (1259-1286) from a hoard. The coins of Valdemar show a rich variation on the same motif revealing the great extent of this issue.

(Au)

9C 9D (7 8)(C D) Ål

NAA 1982/462

Ortnamnen och den svenska bosättningen på Åland (Place-names and the Swedish settlement on Åland)

Hellberg, Lars. Uppsala: Uppsala universitet: 1980 (= Ortnamn och samhälle 2). 315 pp, 15 maps, refs. Sw.

This comprehensive analysis shows that the place-names of Åland are an extreme example of rapid colonization and as such unique in the Nordic area. The colonization is dated to Early Med, the Crusade Period, and it is suggested to have been an initiative of the Sw state. Only very few placenames can possibly be connected to the Ger-IA - Vik Sw settlement, as evinced by graves and settlement remains. The conclusion is that Åland was depopulated in the late 10th C and that the connection to an earlier Sw place-name tradition was broken. Some examples of Finn place-names of an intermediate settlement are dated to Late Vik - Early Med. The causes of the Sw desertion of Åland are a great problem. The strong Germanic Sw state existing in Ger-IA was obviously weakened in Late Vik, which may have contributed to the collapse of the Sw settlement on Åland. (UN)

9C Dan

NAA 1982/463

Aggersborg-mønterne og andre norske middelaldermønter fra Selvstændighedstiden i danske kirkefund (The coins from Aggersborg and other Medieval Norwegian coins from before 1380 in Danish church floors)

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *NNF-Nytt* 1982/1, pp 13-19. Ill. Dan/Engl summ.

Only 9 or 11 Norw coins from the late 11th till the late 14th C are found in Dan church floors. More than half of them are naturally found in the northernmost part of the country. (Au)

9C

NAA 1982/464

Coinage and monetary circulation in the Baltic area ca 1350-ca 1500

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. et al. *NNÅ* 1981 (1982), pp 5-231. Ill, refs. Engl. or Ger.

Papers read at a symposium at Nationalmuseet, København in 1981: **The question of monetary contraction in late Medieval Europe.** By John Day. Pp 12-29, 4 tables, refs. Engl. - **Zahlungsströme im hansisch-nordischen Raum.** (Monetary circulation in the Hanseatic-Nordic area). By Rolf Sprandel. Pp 30-47, 1 table, refs. Ger. - **Payments in money and in kind in Late Medieval Scandinavia. Studies in agrarian rents.** By Svend Gissel. Pp 48-57, 2 maps, refs. Engl. - **Silbergeld-Probleme im westlichen Ostseeraum, ca 1380-ca 1430.** (Silver coin problems in the Western Baltic ca 1380-ca 1430). By Gerald Steike. Pp 58-89, refs. Ger - **Die Wittenprägung in Mecklenburg/Pommern und ihr Anteil am Geldverkehr des Ostsee-raumes in 14. und 15. Jahrhundert.** (Witten coinages in Mecklenburg/Pommern and their part of the monetary circulation in the Baltic in 14th and 15th C). By Bernd Kluge. Pp 90-106, refs. Ger. - **Die Münzzirkulation in Hinterpommern in der 2. Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts.** (The monetary circulation in Hinterpommern in the 2nd half of the 14th C). By Jerzy Pininsky. Pp 107-114, 1 map, 1 table, Ger. - **Der Umlauf der Ordensmünzen in der Brakteaten-Zeit.** (The circulation of the coins of the Teutonic Order in the bracteate period). By Stanislaw Suchodolski. Pp 115-124, 3 maps, 3 tables. Ger. - **Die Zirkulation der Münzen des Deutschen Ordensstaates in der Schillingsperiode.** (The circulation of the coins of the Teutonic Order in the schilling period). By Marta Mecclewska. 3 maps, 3 tables. Ger. - **Zur Datierung estländischer Schatzfunde aus dem dritten Viertel des 14. Jahrhunderts.** (On the dating of Estonian hoards from the 3rd quarter of the 14th C). By Michail Nemirowitsch-Dantschenko. Pp 179-199. 9 figs, refs. Ger. - **Coinage and monetary circulation in the Baltic area ca 1350-ca 1500.** By Jørgen Steen Jensen. Pp 200-206. Engl & Pp 207-213. Dan. Short summaries of all the papers. - See also NAA 1982/465 & 469 & 473 & 474. (Au)

Monetary circulation in Denmark ca 1350-ca 1500

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *NNÅ* 1981 (1982), pp 160-170. Tables pp 220-227, refs. Engl.

Observations of finds from churches and monasteries show how Dan silver coins gradually dominated the circulation from the first third of the 15th C. The part played by the copper sterling of the 1420s is discussed and the possible lack of representativity of the church finds is indicated. (Au)

O rigdom og guld (Riches and gold)

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *Skalk* 1982/5, pp 18-20. 6 figs. Dan.

A publication of 3 gold nobles found near the hand of a corpse at the cemetery of Rømø (W off Jylland). The coins indicate the possible date of burial to the period ca 1400-1410. (Au)

Hallands och Halmstads historia mellan år 1000 och 1300 (The history of Halland and Halmstad between the years 1000 and 1300)

Kollberg, Ludvig. *Föreningen Gamla Halmstads årsbok* 58, 1981, pp 5-58. 16 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of the evidence of the sagas, historical records, and archaeological observations of the oldest history of the town. The remains of the Dominican convent are discussed. (RE)

Overgangen fra fangst til jordbruk i Trysil (The change from hunting to farming in Trysil [Hedmark])

Løberg, Lars. *Årbok for Trysil* 1981 (1982), pp 46-51. Refs. Norw.

Based on Skjølvold's papers on the Eltdalen burial mound (NAA 1980/297), it is shown, through tax lists, that the people in the Eltdalen area paid a 'forest' tax to the state. This means that the main subsistence was hunting, in contrast to the surrounding areas where agriculture was most important. (LM)

Monetary circulation in south-eastern Sweden ca 1350-1500 in the light of three major church finds

Malmer, Brita. *NNÅ* 1981 (1982), pp 147-159. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

The contents of 3 cumulative finds consisting mainly of Med coins are presented. The Cistercian monastery of Alvastra (Östergötland) (over 1200 coins ca 1150-1500); Växjö Cathedral (Småland) (ca 900 coins 11th C-ca 1500); the round Hagby Church (Småland) (ca 600 coins 13th C-ca 1500). The finds show only marginal differences in composition. Just half of the coins are Sw; the remainder is mainly Dan, Gotlandic, and Ger. Two hoards from the same area with terminal coins ca 1420 give quite a different picture, with Dan coins dominating in one and Gotlandic in the other. (Au)

Sterling i Skandinavien (Sterling in Scandinavia)

Mayhew, Nick J. *NNF-Nytt* 1982/1, pp 19-34. Ill. Norw & Engl.

Commentated list of 99 finds and hoards with Engl and Continental sterlings, deposited in Scandinavia from the middle of the 13th C till the early 15th C. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Nytt om svenska medeltida myntmästare (New findings about Swedish Medieval mint-masters)

Nathorst-Böös, Ernst. *NNUM* 1982/2 & 3, pp 27-29 & p 50. Sw.

On mintmasters and other persons working at the Med mints in Sweden. Including earlier observed sources, 13 different persons, mainly in Stockholm, are now known. (RE)

Ein neuer zweiseitiger Münztyp des Königs Erich von Pommern in Turku (Åbo) (A new type of silver coin, struck by Erik of Pomerania in Turku/Åbo [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland])

Sarvas, Pekka. *NNÅ* 1981 (1982), pp 171-178. 4 figs. Ger.

A coin found in Hämeenlinna/Tavastehus (Häme/Tavastland) may be the 'first coin' of Turku mentioned in 1414. The Finn monetary system, established in the early 15th C, may have been intended to correspond to the Livonian system. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Coinage and monetary circulation in Norway from the middle of the 14th Century till ca 1500

Skaare, Kolbjørn. *NNÅ* 1981 (1982), pp 136-146. 2 maps, pls pp 220-227, refs. Engl.

The church finds are important although there are few of the larger denominations. In Late Med Mecklenburg bracteates were most important, while Sw coins represent ca 20% of the material in the church finds. Dan coins were also of importance in the 15th C. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Kong Sverres utmynting (The coinage of King Sverre)

Skaare, Kolbjørn. *NNÅ* 1979-80 (1982), pp 93-109. Ill. Norw/Engl summ.

The coinage of King Sverre seems to have begun shortly after 1180. He certainly made an attempt to issue pieces corresponding to the 'weighted penny' of the native system of silver weight. It seems that he failed in maintaining this standard, and 13th C Norway inherited a coinage where small, debased silver bracteates were the only ones struck. (Au)

Myntfunn fra Vestfold (Coin finds in Vestfold)

Skaare, Kolbjørn. *NNF-Nytt* 1982/2, pp 7-15. Figs. Norw/Engl summ.

A survey, mainly of finds from Tønsberg. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Norges mynter i middelalderen (Medieval coins in Norway)

Skaare, Kolbjørn. *Forskningsnytt* 1982/4, pp 29-33. 7 figs. Norw.

A short survey of the coin history of Med Norway in connection with the presentation of a research project on coins and coinage in Norway in 1065-1319. (Au)

Norsk mynt og mynttradisjon (Norwegian coins and coin tradition)

Skaare, Kolbjørn. In: *Nærsamfunnet i kulturhistorisk lys*. Haram: Haram kulturhistoriske lag: 1982 (= Skrift 17). Pp 17-30. Norw.

A brief sketch of Norw coin history illustrated by local finds (Møre og Romsdal), with a survey on coins in old tradition and popular belief. (Au)

Die Lübschen Stierkopf-Hohlpfennige der 1360'er und frühen 1370'er Jahre. (Oertzen 151 und verwandtes)
(The Lübeck bullhead bracteates of the 1360s and early 1370s)

Steike, Gerald. *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik 27-29* 1973-1975 (1982), pp 107-127.

The time of deposit of the Dan coin hoards from Kirial and Raadved (Jylland, cf NAA 1978/560) is suggested to be somewhat later than proposed by J Steen Jensen. A bracteate which conventionally is attributed to Mecklenburg is suggested to be from Flensburg 1367-69. (Jørgen Steen Jensen)

Runfynden i Gamla Lödöse (The finds of runes in Gamla Lödöse [Västergötland])

Svärdström, Elisabeth. *Lödöse**, IV/5, 1982, 54 pp, 50 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

In the town area 42 runic inscriptions have been found, mainly on wooden everyday items such as tools and utensils, the bulk from the 13th C, a few older or newer. 60% of the comprehensible texts were in Latin. Remarkable runographic details are the presence of the Anglo-Saxon calc-rune, a dotted a-rune for æ, and the palated r-rune for e. The inscriptions include 15 names. (IN)

De dansk-vendiske forbindelser ca 950-1225 (Danish-Wendic connections ca 950-1225 AD)

Andersen, Michael. Højbjerg: Århus univ, Inst. for middelalderarkæologi: 1982. [stencil, seminar paper]. 108 pp, 29 figs, refs. Dan.

On the basis of archaeological and written sources the nature, dimensions, and significance of the Dan-Wendic connections are analysed and the interaction between the societies is stressed. (AC)

Desertion and land colonization in the Nordic countries c. 1300-1600

Gissel, Svend; Jutikkala, Eino; Österberg, Eva; Sandnes, Jørn; Teitsson, Björn. Introduction by Erik Lönnroth. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell: 1981. 304 pp, 12 maps, terminological list, subject index, bibliography. Engl.

Scand historians have undertaken a comparative study of important aspects of the Late Med agrarian crisis in N Europe (Dan, Finn, Icel, Norw, Sw). Focusing on the desertion of settlements, the reduction of agrarian rents and other demographic and economic phenomena - as well as on the indicators of 16th C expansion - an important methodological and empirical contribution is made to the current research on fundamental historical processes. (Cover, adapted). - An excursus by Hans Sundström, Jouko Vahtola & Pentti Koivunen: **The earliest settlement in the Tornio (Torne) river valley. An example of inter-disciplinary research.** Pp 244-271, 2 maps, refs. - A survey of the results of a research project in the N Bothnian area (cf N ÅA 1980/729). (J-PT)

Drevnjaja Korela (Ancient Karelia)

Kockurkina, S I. Leningrad: Nauka: 1982. 216 pp, 37 refs. Russ.

An analysis of the Kar material, the catalogue published in 1981 (cf NAA 1981/694). (J-PT)

9D Sw

NAA 1982/484

Medeltidsarkeologi i Norrbotten (Medieval archaeology in Norrbotten)

Wallerström, Thomas. *Meta* 1982/3, pp 26-46. 2 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of the archaeological investigations of settlements, market places, and churches. Cultural relations to Finland in Late Vik-Early Med and the later incorporation into the Sw state are other subjects treated. (UN)

9E 9F

NAA 1982/485

Medieval textiles (ca 1000-1500)

Var. authors. *Textilsymposium**, 1982, pp 135-222, ill, refs. Engl or Ger.

Six papers read at a symposium in Neumünster 1981, 3 of which treat Nordic materials. See also NAA 1982/504 & 752.

a: Medieval textiles from the excavations in the Old Town of Oslo. By Kjellberg, Anne. Pp 136-149, 3 figs. - Excavations from 1970 on (cf NAA 1977/652, 1979/456) have yielded much Med textile material. 3 topics are treated: the weaves represented, the starting borders giving clues to the loom type used, and stitches and seams. (BM).

b: Untersuchungen an Wollgeweben aus Schleswig und Lübeck. (Investigations of wool weaves from Schleswig and Lübeck). By Tidow, Klaus. Pp 163-177, 1 fig, refs. - On wool, weaves, looms, etc. (UN).

c: Medieval textile finds in Lund [Skåne]. By Lindström, Märta. Pp 179-191, 8 figs, refs. - Materials used are sheep and goat wool, human and horse hair, bristle, linen, hemp, and silk. Some fragments are dyed. Analysis shows that the starting borders in themselves do not indicate the binding or the equipment used. (UN).

9E 9K 8(E K)

NAA 1982/486

Waterfront archaeology in Britain and Northern Europe

Var. authors, ed by Milne, G; Hopley, B. *CBA Research Report* 41, 1981, 156 pp, figs, refs, index. Engl.

35 papers presented to a conference in London 1979. Four have bearing on Nordic material:

Ships and ports in Pomorze. By Przemyslaw Smolarek. Pp 51-60, 12 figs, refs. - On the interdependent development of shipping and ports of the south coast of the Baltic. The development of warships and merchantmen is outlined. The origin and evolution of Baltic harbours, landing stages, and ports is elucidated. (Au, abbr)

Wolin, Poland. By Wladyslaw Filipowiak. Pp 61-69. 11 figs, refs. - Wolin was closely connected with the general development of economic relations in the Baltic in the 8th-10th C. Numerous crafts and trade centres came into being, new harbours were established, and a far-reaching exchange began, as evinced by the influx of coins and silver from the Arab world. (Au, abbr)

The Medieval harbour of Bergen. By Asbjørn E Herteig. Pp 80-87, 10 figs, refs. - Survey of the archaeological excavations of the waterfront of Bryggen, Bergen (Hordaland). The development of quay constructions in the 12th-13th C is traced. The various functions of a Med port are also treated. (UN)

The Medieval waterfront of Schleswig. By Dieter Eckstein. Pp 96-101. 7 figs. - The excavated remains of wooden harbour constructions are dendrochronologically dated to 1081-84 AD. (UN)

Klebersteinsbrottet ved Tilset (The soapstone quarry at Tilset [Sør-Trøndelag])

Farbregd, Oddmunn. *Bøgda vår* 1982, pp 10-13. 4 figs. Norw.

Popular description of a well-preserved Med soapstone quarry. (Au)

Ett medeltida båtfynd vid Åbo slott (A Medieval boat find at the castle of Turku/Åbo [Varsinais Suomi/Egentliga Finland])

Forssell, Henry. *Finskt museum* 1980 (1982), pp 11-21. 8 figs, refs. Sw.

During road construction around the castle, fragments of wooden jetties, palisades, and the remnants of a clinker-built boat were found. Only about a third of the hull remained. The boat was an undecked, lightly-built craft, clinker-built with some hewn floors, and a mastfish mounted longitudinally. The total length of the boat is calculated to 7-9 metres. A C14-dating indicates an age of 640 years BP. (Au)

Gammel Ribervej og Toftlund toldsted (Old Ribe Road and Toftlund custom house [Jylland])

Gregersen, H V. *Sønderjyske årbøger* 1982, pp 31-44. 4 figs, refs. Dan.

On the course of the long-distance traffic from Ribe to the S. Special emphasis is given to the export of horses and oxen through the customs house in Toftlund in the 17th C. (AC)

Skip og havn. Marinarkeologien i Rogaland (Ship and harbour. Marine archaeology in Rogaland)

Grude, Egil Harald. *Stavanger museum. Årbok* 1981 (1982), pp 83-113. 12 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

An outline of the marine archaeological activities carried out by Stavanger museum since 1960. The main fields of work have been the investigation and excavation of wrecks and harbours, and the collection of relevant sources. The results are discussed. (Au)

Fliseovnene fra Bistrup (The tile kilns from Bistrup [Sjælland])

Hansen, Egon. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 165-178. 15 figs. Dan/Engl summ p 256.

The kilns from Bistrup excavated in 1975/76 (cf NAA 1980/442) were reconstructed to the scale 1:0.7. 5 experimental firings in the glaze kiln and one in the first firing kiln were carried out. These experiments have not yet been concluded. (Au, abbr)

Smidesprocesser - om några försök i experimentell arkeologi (The forging process - on some archaeological experiments)

Jacobsson, Thomas. *Meta* 1982/3, pp 4-7. Sw.

Short note on experiments in iron production and smithing. Attempts to reconstruct the production of so-called *osmund* currency bars are described. (UN)

Medeltida järnframställning och bebyggelse i östra Småland (Medieval iron production and settlement in Eastern Småland)

Klang, Lennart. *Meta* 1982/3, pp 8-19. 4 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

Slag heaps are usually found in the forested areas of Småland. A number of C14-datings show 2 concentrations, some few around the birth of Christ, many from the 12th-15th C. Med iron production obviously followed a settlement expansion in Late Vik-Early Med, evinced by C14-dated clearance cairns. Some clearance cairns are, however, dated to Rom-IA - Early Ger-IA. (UN)

9E 9B Sw

NAA 1982/494

'Ler'-bottnar ('Clay bottoms')

Liljegren, Ronnie. *Meta* 1982/1, pp 38-40. Sw.

A natural-scientist's opinion is that the interpretation of these puzzling remains (cf NAA 1981/447-448) has to start with analyses of the 'clay'.
(UN)

9E 9F Sw

NAA 1982/495

Några teknologiska aspekter på medeltida keramiska produkter (Some technological aspects of Medieval ceramic products)

Lindahl, Anders. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 231-240. 10 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ pp 261-262.

A survey of analytical methods to be used in the study of Med ceramics, pottery as well as brick and tiles. (UN)

9E Sw

NAA 1982/496

Ett medeltida fiskeläge på Drakön - Sankt Olofs hamn (A Medieval fishing harbour on Drakön [Hälsingland] - the harbour of Sankt Olof)

Lundström, Per. *Gårdar, borgar och hamnar**, 1981, pp 5-37. 17 figs, refs. Sw.

A summary of excavations 1971-1975 of houses, a harbour, and a chapel. The site was most important as the centre of long-distance fishery based in central Sweden. (Cf NAA 1978/529). (UN)

9E Sw

NAA 1982/497

Lapphyttan i Norberg. En medeltida hyttanläggning (Lapphyttan ät Norberg [Västmanland]. A Medieval blast furnace)

Magnusson, Gert. *Kulturminnesvård* 1982/2, pp 27-39. 7 figs. Sw.

Discussion of the early industrial iron trade in Sweden. At Lapphyttan all necessary structures involved have been found *i.e.* a blast furnace, a rustingpit, a house for charcoal, 8 refining ovens, ore and iron stones, and a dwelling house.
(Au/AA)

Ribersalt (Salt from Ribe)

Prange, Werner. *Skalk* 1982/2, pp 28-30. 4 figs. Dan.

In bogs between marine sediment areas and the *geest* uplands in the marshes of Schleswig-Holstein saltbearing peat was dug, burnt, and the salt extracted from the ashes. From widespread traces of this salt industry a large production can be calculated. From here came salt traded to Scand from Ribe (= *ribersalt*) and other towns, as mentioned in historical sources. (Au) - See also a paper by the same au: **Eine Berechnung der mittelalterlichen Salzproduktion in Nordfriesland**. (A calculation of the Medieval salt production in Nordfriesland). *Die Heimat* 89/9, 1982, pp 296-302. 2 figs. Ger.

9E 9F Dan; Sw

NAA 1982/499

Endelave-kanden - belyst igennem rekonstruktion (A Medieval pitcher from Endelave - seen through reconstruction)

Schmidt, Lone. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 149-154. 8 figs. Dan/Engl summ p 255.

The process of reconstruction, and the forming, glazing, and firing in a reconstruction of the Faurholm kiln are described in detail. A clay-trumpet from Visby (Gotland) is also reconstructed. (AC)

9E 9B Ger

NAA 1982/500

Die Kupferverhüttung auf Helgoland im Mittelalter (The copper production on Helgoland in the Middle Ages)

Schulz, Horst D. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 365-376. Figs, 2 tables, refs. Ger.

New finds elucidating Med copper production on the island of Helgoland (W of Schleswig) are treated. The smelting sites are tentatively localized to an area which today is submerged. (Cf NAA 1979/454). (OH)

9E 10E Finn

NAA 1982/501

Keskiajan kangaskaupasta kirjallisten ja esineellisten lähteiden valossa (On the Medieval cloth trade with Finland in the light of written sources and earth finds)

Taavitsainen, J-P. *Suomen museo* 1982, pp 23-43. 24 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

Only a study combining both written and artefact sources can give as complete a picture as possible of Finn cloth import. Some of the cloth seals are from towns, the products of which are not mentioned in written sources and vice versa. The small number of cloth seals does not in itself constitute a sufficient sample of quantities of cloth used in the Med. Both sources indicate the growth in the importance of Dutch towns at the end of Med. Post-Med cloth seals known are also listed. (Au)

9E 9D 8(D E) Sw

NAA 1982/502

[Review of] **Håndverket i forandring**. By Christophersen, Axel. 1980 (= NAA 1980/444)

Wienberg, Jes. *Meta* 1982/1, pp 18-22. Dan.

A criticism of the relation between the model applied and the material chosen: remains of bone and antler handicraft in Med Lund (Skåne). It is suggested that the market economy was developed already in Vik. - A reply by Axel Christophersen **Håndverk og tidlig byutvikling**. (Crafts and early urbanization). *Meta* 1982/4 (1983) pp 21-30, Norw, presents a defence of the basic concepts and rejects the use of the concept market economy in Vik. - In a short note p 31 in the same number of *Meta* Jes Wienberg emphasizes the source-critical problems. (UN)

Bergbryting i eldre tider (Mining in earlier times)

Ødegård, Sverre. *Fjell-folk* 7, 1982, pp 8-24. 19 figs. Norw.

A description of copper mining in Røros (Sør-Trøndelag) in the 15th-17th C and the equipment used, especially the burning in the mine. (LM)

Abstracts on iconography are abbreviated. Information about motifs, etc, is to be found in the subject index under the entry Iconography.

9F 9E 8(E F)

NAA 1982/504

Costumes - General problems

Var. authors. *Textilsymposium**, 1982, pp 223-297, figs, refs. Engl or Ger.

Eight papers read at a symposium in Neumünster 1981, 5 of which treat Nordic materials. See also NAA 1982/485 & 752.

a: European wool types from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages. By Ryder, Michael L. Pp 224-238, 4 figs, 5 tables. - Wool types from BA to Med are described, including BA-Vik Nordic finds. (UN).

b: Einige Beobachtungen über die Birkatracht. (Some observations concerning the Birka dress). By Hägg, Inga. Pp 249-265, refs. - Some comments are given on the discussion about the Vik women's dress (cf NAA 74/249, 1977/356). The main question is whether the strong eastern influences in the men's and women's dress in Birka (Uppland) are only due to trade or if they can be interpreted as status display by the upper classes of Vik society. It is concluded that they probably reflect the adaptation of Byzantine courtly elements, with the Kiev Rus as middleman. The same eastern influences can be found earlier in Rom-Ger-IA, *e.g.* in Valsgårde (Uppland). (UN).

c: The Medieval everyday costumes of the Norsemen in Greenland. By Østergård, Else. Pp 267-276, 4 figs. - On the finds 1921 at Herjolfsnæs (Østerbygden). (UN).

d: Some new observations about the Bocksten costume [Halland]. By Nockert, Margareta. Pp 277-288. - During renewed conservation some new observations were made. The supposed footless hose turned out to be a hose with feet, and inner and outer foot wraps. The narrow 'bag' believed to be a quiver is obviously another hose. (UN).

e: Three Late Medieval chasubles from Danish churches. By Lindahl, Fritze. Pp 289-297, 3 figs. - On the materials, the original application of the vestments, and later alterations. The chasubles, now in Nationalmuseo et, were originally from Vor Frue Church in Århus (Jylland), St Knuds Church (Bornholm), and St Nicolai Church in København. (AC).

9F Å1

NAA 1982/505

[1] En medeltida nattvardskalk från Kökar. [2] Kökar kyrkas nattvardssilver enligt inventarielängderna. [3] Konservering av en medeltida nattvardskalk från Kökar ([1] A Medieval chalice from Kökar. [2] The communion silver of Kökar Church according to the inventories. [3] The conservation of a Medieval chalice from Kökar)

Andersson, Aron [1]; Eero Sepponen [2] & Kenneth Gustavsson [3]. *Åländsk odling* 41, 1980, pp 40-44 & 45-48 & 49-52. 4 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A fragment of a Med chalice found on the steeple of the belfry of Kökar Church is described and dated to the 14th C. It is probably a Nordic piece which has several Sw 14th C parallels. (Au)

9F 9D 10(D F)

NAA 1982/506

Middelalderens krøblingebilleder i medicinsk-historisk belysning (Medieval representations of cripples in the light of medical history)

Andersson, Poul Gertz. *Ico* 1982/3, pp 6-13. 5 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

The Med painters often depicted a special type of cripple with amputated legs in connection with saints. The models of the cripple are patients suffering from the after-effects of ergotism, not from leprosy. (AC)

Nogle karfragmenter fra Skt. Jørgensgården i Odense (Some pot sherds from Skt Jørgensgården in Odense [Fyn])

Arentoft, Eskil. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 35-44. 16 figs. Dan/Engl summ p 250.

A commented catalogue of 15 larger fragments of pottery from the Med leproseary in Odense, first mentioned in a will from 1291 and closed down in 1542. (AC)

En kobensgåta i Halmstad (A puzzling cow bone in Halmstad [Halland])

Augustsson, Karin. *Ale* 1982/3, pp 31-32. 1 fig. Sw.

In an urban excavation in the Brovakten block in 1982 two cattle bones, filled with iron were found. Their use is uncertain. (RE)

Strängnäs domkyrka. 1:3. Kalkmålningar (Strängnäs Cathedral. 1:3. The murals)

Bohrn, Erik; Nisbeth, Åke. *Sveriges kyrkor**, 189, 1982, 155 pp, 127 figs, 2 pls, refs. (= Södermanland 1/3). Sw/Engl summ.

A detailed survey of the murals of the Strängnäs Cathedral, Södermanland. The earliest, from ca 1300, are architectural. The later, from the middle and late 15th C, are mostly architectural, although some are pictorial. Painting techniques are also discussed. (RE)

Senmedeltida och efterreformatöriska rörskaftsgrytor från Helgeandsholmen i Stockholm (Late Medieval and Renaissance pipkins from Helgeandsholmen in Stockholm)

Broberg, Anders. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 223-230. 16 figs. Sw/Engl summ pp 260-261.

Three-legged jars with straight, tubular handles are found in layers from the late 13th C until the 17th C. (UN)

Importkeramik i Gamla Lödöse (Ceramics imported into Gamla Lödöse [Västergötland])

Carlsson, Kristina. *Lödöse**, III/2, 1982, 56 pp, 68 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Based on the examination of 45,000 potsherds from max. 15,000 vessels the imported ceramics among those appearing already in the mid 12th C layers (cf NAA 1982/512) are analyzed. The material includes Slavonic, developed Stamford, Andenne, Pingsdorf, blue-grey, Paris-Rouen, Saintonge, and English ware, so-called older and younger redware, and a small number of stoneware sherds. The contacts seem strongly W-oriented. - See also Fransk keramik från Lödöse (French pottery from Lödöse). *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 217-222. 8 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ p 260. (IN)

Stratigrafi i Gamla Lödöse (Stratigraphy in Gamla Lödöse [Västergötland])

Carlsson, Kristina. *Lödöse**, 1/3, 1983, 71 pp, 73 figs (numerous in colour), refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A working table for type-grouping and sorting of the Lödöse pottery (45,000 sherds) has been developed. Based on this, the pottery from 8 excavations from various parts of the town, thus representing also layers of various origin and state of preservation, is examined. The resulting pottery stratigraphy, covering the 11th/12th-15th C, is compared with dendrochronological datings. See also NAA 1982/511. (IN)

9F Dan

NAA 1982/513

Lertøj fra Øm Kloster (Earthenware from Øm Monastery [Jylland])

Christensen, Anemette; Olsen, Rikke Agnete. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 45-58. 18 figs. Dan/Engl summ pp 250-251.

The pottery is analyzed from the registration cards (cf NAA 1977/426), and the results are controlled on the objects themselves. The various possibilities for dating and acquiring new knowledge about production and the character of the Med Dan pottery are discussed, and it is shown that in the 15th C the glazed earthenware jug was common at Øm. (Au)

9F Far

NAA 1982/514

700 åra gãmål høvil (A 700 year-old plane)

Diklev, Torben. *Mondul* 1982/1, pp 13-17. 7 figs. Far.

Brief report on the find of a plane, C14-dated to before 1400 (cf NAA 1978/589). (SVA)

9F Ål

NAA 1982/515

Sundsklubban - nod till korsstav (The Sund mace-head - a node of a processional sceptre)

Drejjer, Matts. *Åländsk odling* 39, 1978 (1979), pp 43-48. 4 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Parallels to this bronze object with reliefs of 2 apostles are found on Gotland. It is not a weapon but a part of a sceptre, possibly of Byzantine origin or style. (UN)

9F 9J 8(F J) Ger

NAA 1982/516

Futterkamp. Untersuchungen mittelalterlicher befestigter Siedlungen im Kreis Plön, Holstein, I Funde (Futterkamp. Investigations of Medieval fortified settlements in Kr. Plön, Holstein. I. The finds)

Ericsson, Ingolf. Contributions by Claudia Candea; Dirk Heinrich & Willy Groenman van Waateringe. Neumünster: Wachholtz: 1981 (= Offa-Bücher 47). 210 pp, 57 figs, 39 tables, refs. Ger.

On the excavation of a late Slavic, later German, ringfort (8th-15th C), a bank with a tower (14th C), and another ringfort (13th-15th C) at Futterkamp on the Baltic. A detailed study of the ceramics, bronze, and iron artefacts shows connections to the Scand and the Central European area. (OH)

9F 9I Sw

NAA 1982/517

Nyframtagna medeltidsmålningar i Brönnestad (Newly uncovered Medieval murals in Brönnestad [Skåne])

Eriksson, Torkel. *Ale* 1982/2, pp 1-19. 17 figs, refs. Sw.

The murals, painted ca 1400, depict biblical scenes and 3 uncommon legends, spread over the vaults of the nave and the choir. (RE)

Kildemateriale for middelaldermaleri (Sources for Medieval paintings)

Flemestad, Kirsten Broch; Skaug, Erling. *UOÅrbok* 1980-81 (1981), pp 119-143. 1 fig, refs. Norw & Fr comments in Norw/Engl summ.

A translation of the regulations of 1268 and 1391 for the guilds of sculptors and painters, tin-, silver-, and gold-leaf beaters in Paris is published with comments on material and technique, especially gilding. The regulations are seen in relation to written sources and recent technical examinations of Med painting and polychrome sculpture. (LM)

9F 9E Norw

NAA 1982/519

En loddsats fra Eidskog kirke (A set of weights from Eidskog Church [Hedmark])

Færden, Gerd. *Nicolay* 39, 1982, pp 25-30. 2 figs. Norw.

A set consisting of 8 cup-formed weights was found together with a balance under the church floor. On the cover is the engraved head of a man instead of the usual craftsman's stamp from Nürnberg. (Au)

9F 9I Dan

NAA 1982/520

Så snakker de ræve for de gæs (When the fox preaches let the geese beware)

Gammeltoft-Hansen, Bent. *Acta Campanologica* 3/1, 1982, pp 1-5. 3 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Frescoes of a fox preaching to the geese can be seen in several churches in Denmark, including in Ottestrup (Sjælland), dating from ca 1510 AD. The motive is seen as a satire on the priesthood. (AC)

9F 9I 10(F I) Dan

NAA 1982/521

Fynsk kirkesølv (Church silver from Fyn)

Grandt-Nielsen, Finn. *Fyens stiftsbog* 1982, pp 89-120. 36 figs. Dan.

On the registration of church silver from Fyn diocese to be published 1983. Examples from Med on are mentioned and illustrated. (AC)

9F 9I Dan

NAA 1982/522

Et flisegulv fra teglens barndom (Lead-glazed floor tiles from the early days of bricks and tiles)

Hansen, Birgit Als. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 155-164. 12 figs. Dan/Engl summ pp 255-256.

In 1970 a fragment of the original tile mosaic floor in Sorø Church (Sjælland) was excavated. It is dated to the 2nd half of the 12th C and is the earliest example of lead-glazed earthenware tiles in Denmark. (Au)

9F Norw

NAA 1982/523

Den vitenskapelige bearbeidelse av keramikken fra Bryggen i Bergen (The scholarly treatment of the ceramic finds from Bryggen in Bergen [Hordaland])

Herteig, Asbjørn. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 197-200. 2 figs, 1 table. Norw.

Short note on the planned work with a list of 46 ceramic groups. (UN)

Mysterietavlen i Søndre sogns kirke i Viborg (The mystical/symbolic altar-piece in Søndre Sogns Church in Viborg [Jylland])

Himmer, Poul. *Fra Viborg amt* 1982, pp 68-110. 13 figs, refs. Dan.

The Gothic altar-piece, made in Antwerp, was originally obtained for the church at København Castle ca 1520. In 1728 it was placed in Søndre Sogn's Church, a former Dominican church. The conservations from 1728 up to 1933/34 and the motifs and iconography are described. Research on the Antwerp altarpieces is also mentioned and discussed (cf NAA 1982/550). (AC)

Jyske sløjfeportaler (Loop portals on Jutland)

Jensen, Jens; Frederiksen, Hans Jørgen. *Ico* 1982/1, pp 16-22. 6 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Comments on *Romanske stenarbejder 1* (cf NAA 1981/480, 501, 513 and 557) and especially on the interpretation of the loop motif. It is suggested that the columns ending in the tympanum as round arches with volutes be regarded as crosiers. (AC)

1400-årenes lertøj i Kolding (15th century pottery from Kolding [Jylland])

Jensen, Vivi. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 95-104. 10 figs. Dan/Engl summ p 253.

The pottery from Kolding is compared with the contemporary material from Stakhaven (cf N AA 1979/513). Whereas the glazed pottery is very similar, the unglazed grey pots are peculiar to the Kolding material. One of the 5 types distinguished is the black, polished *jydepotte*, which by the end of the 15th C was the only unglazed ware on the market. (AC)

Nils Månsson Mandelgren och medeltida svenskt järnsmide (Nils Månsson Mandelgren and Medieval Swedish ironwork)

Karlsson, Lennart. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/2, pp 111-129. 10 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Beginning in 1846, the artist N M Mandelgren for half a century travelled widely in Sweden, drawing a vast material of ethnographical and arthistorical interest. A comparison between extant Med church doors with decorative ironwork and Mandelgren's drawings shows that they must be used with caution. (Au)

Om dopfuntarna i Strängnäs stift (On the fonts in Strängnäs diocese)

Kilström, Bengt Ingmar. *Till hembygden. Strängnäs stiftsbok* 1981, pp 35-52. 17 figs. Sw.

A survey of the different types of fonts in Strängnäs diocese (Närke and Södermanland) from the 12th C on. (RE)

Oversigt over middelalderlige genstande fundet i Køge (Survey of Medieval objects excavated in Køge [Sjælland])

Koch, Hanne Dahlerup. *Køge Museum 1978-82* (1982), pp 29-55. 36 figs, refs. Dan.

The objects from ca 1250-1500 were excavated in Vestergade. The majority consist of pottery, mainly glazed Dan jugs of a type formerly found in Køge. Also mentioned are a coopered beaker, combs, spindlewhorls, 3 types of leather shoes, and net floats. (Au/AC)

Keramik og dets datering (Pottery and its dating)

Kock, Jan; Vegger, Per Bugge. *Hikuin 8*, 1982, pp 115-124. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ p 254.

2 excavations in Aalborg (Jylland) which unearthed the Franciscan monastery and a series of houses with mud walls have made it possible to establish the framework of a dated typology for the pottery of the town. The dating is based on dendrochronology and coins. (Au, abbr)

Keramiklagfølge ved Viborg Søndersø (Pottery stratigraphy at Viborg Søndersø [Jylland])

Kristensen, Hans Krongaard. *Hikuin 8*, 1982, pp 105-114. 14 figs. Dan/Engl summ pp 253-254.

An investigation at Viborg Søndersø proved inhabitation in the area from ca 1000 to ca 1350 (cf NAA 1982/636). The stratigraphy shows the development of local black ware through the period in question. At the end of the period a rather significant contribution of glazed ware was found. (Au)

Gunhildkorset (Gunhild's Cross)

Langberg, Harald. Copenhagen: Selskabet til udgivelse af danske Mindesmærker: 1982. 96 pp, 97 figs, 28 pls, refs. Dan & Engl.

A thorough study of the walrus ivory cross made by Liutger and carved for a king's daughter, Helene, also called Gunhild. On the basis of the material, iconography, inscriptions, other European crosses, and investigations of the Dan royal family and its connections, especially with German ruling families, it is suggested that the cross was carved between ca 1150 and ca 1180, for a daughter of Svend Grathe by a craftsman closely linked with the court art of Germany and the Holy Roman Empire. (AC)

Nyopdagete medlemmer av Den Hellige Familie (A recently discovered member of the Holy Family)

Lange, Bernt C. *Ico* 1982/4, pp 1-7. 6 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

An unidentified female figure with two children in Aalborg historiske museum (Jylland) is identified as Mary Salome with her two sons the apostles Jakob and Johannes. (LM)

Biskopen i Vederslöv (The bishop in Vederslöv [Småland])

Larsson, Lars-Olof. *Ico* 1982/1, pp 36-37. 2 figs. Sw.

The 13th C church mural possibly depicts Saint Sigfrid. (RE)

Thomas Becket - et symbol på strid eller forsoning? (Thomas Becket - a symbol of conflict or reconciliation?)

Lilie, Louise. *Ico* 1982/1, pp 32-34. Dan.

Til spørgsmålet om kongehuset og udbredelsen af Thomas Becketkulten i Danmark. (On the question of the royal dynasty and the extension of the cult of Thomas Becket in Denmark) Lind, John. *Ico* 1982/3, pp 38-39. Dan. A comment on and a rejection of the political contents of the frescoes in Sønder Nærå church (Fyn) as stressed by U Haastrup (cf NAA 1981/478). (AC)

Nauhasoljet (Oval brooches with ribbon ornamentation)

Linturi, Elvi. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 130-144. 7 figs. Finn.

The Finn and Kar oval brooches with ribbon ornamentation are dated to the 12th C but were still in use in the 13th C. Most of the brooches were manufactured in series. Two or three series come from the Mikkeli region (Savo), and all the others are of Kar origin. (Au)

Fund af middelalderlig bispering i Skanderborg (Discovery of a Medieval bishop's ring in Skanderborg [Jylland])

Madsen, Herbert. *Skanderborg museum* 15, 1982, pp 10-11. 1 fig. Dan.

On the ill-fortune of a recently found golden finger-ring, originally a 13th C type especially used by bishops. (AC)

Keramik fra en gravning i Ribes vestby - import, lokalkronologi og datering (Pottery from an excavation in the western part of Ribe [Jylland] - imported ceramics, local chronology, and dating)

Madsen, Per Kristian. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 77-94. 11 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ pp 252-253.

The pottery is presented and the imported ceramics, especially the Pingsdorf wares and their derivatives, are discussed as a basis for dating. It is also argued that the 'standard dating' (ca 1250-1350) of the Med glazed jug cannot be used without problems, and a 'local chronology' for pottery is recommended. It is stressed that the finds in Ribe are not typical of the Dan Med town. (AC)

Kan keramikken fra middelalder og nyere tid si oss mer enn det vi vet fra før? (Can the study of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery increase our general knowledge?)

Molaug, Petter B. *Keramikk**, 1982, pp 25-32. 6 figs, refs. Norw.

Pottery forms the largest artefact group in excavations in Norw towns, because other groups are under-represented. Attempts have been made to measure the amount of pottery in use at different periods and the use of vessels of alternative materials. Important aspects of investigations in pottery are trade connections and dating. (Cf NAA 1982/540). (Au)

Om bruken av leirkar i Norge i middelalderen (On the use of pottery in Medieval Norway)

Molaug, Petter B. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 201-212. 4 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ pp 258-259.

Production of pottery in Norway probably ceased during the Late IA. Med pottery is almost exclusively found in coastal areas, especially in the towns.

In these areas as well, pottery only comprised a minor part of the household vessels. The increase of pottery in the 13th C is due to the import of jugs. (Cf NAA 1982/539). (Au)

Keramikken fra Handelstorgets middelalderlag - Skien 1979 (The pottery from the Medieval deposits on Handelstorget - Skien 1979 [Telemark])

Myrvoll, Siri. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 179-190. 10 figs. Norw/Engl summ p 257.

The pottery from this excavation consists of 55 sherds, datable to the 12th-14th C by combs. Blackwares include pieces of Engl ware, Slavic types and West-European cooking-vessels, while the lead-glazed pottery has been identified as S Scand, Dutch, and Engl. 3 fragments of Saintonge polychrome and 1 sherd of Andenne ware have also been found. (Au)

Sigtuna under medeltiden (Sigtuna in the Middle Ages)

Nordahl, Else. *Sigtuna museums skriftserie* 1, 1982, 40 pp, 21 figs, refs. Sw.

A short survey of the different types of objects found in Sigtuna: keys, combs, spoons, needles, implements for metalworking and textile handicraft, musical instruments, weights and coins, building materials, and jewellery. (RE)

Granitkirker i Jylland og Angel. Romansk stenhuggerkunst (Granite churches in Jylland and Angel. Romanesque stonecutter art)

Norn, Otto. *Sønderjyske årbøger* 1982, pp 5-29. 3 figs, refs. Dan.

Commentary to NAA 1980/472 and NAA 1980/547 and the investigations of cathedrals, especially those in Viborg, Ribe, and Schleswig. The role of workshops by the cathedrals and of granite in the development of sculptural manufacture in the early 12th C is stressed. (AC)

Randanmärkningarna till dateringen av Ålands äldre kyrkliga träskulpturer (Marginal notes to the dating of the early wooden sculptures of the Åland churches)

Nyman, Valdemar. *Åländsk odling* 39, 1978 (1979), pp 25-42. 6 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A discussion of 13th C material. (UN)

Daniel i lejongropen? (Daniel in the lions' den?)

Olsson, Brita. *Ico* 1982/1, pp 34-35. 1 fig. Sw.

On the Early Med stone relief in Skälvum Church, Västergötland. (RE)

Till frågan om Hattulamålningarnas donator (On the question of the donor of the Hattula murals [Häme])

Pettersson, Lars. *Societas Scientiarum Fennica. Årsbok - Vuosikirja 59, B 10*, 1981, pp 187-228. 20 figs, refs. Sw.

The question of the donor of the murals in Hattula Church is discussed on the basis of the coat-of-arms in the middle pair of pillars. (J-PT)

Noen funn av middelhavskeramik i Midt-Norge (Some finds of Mediterranean pottery in Central Norway)

Reed, Ian. *Hikuin 8*, 1982, pp 191-196. 5 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

Renewed attention is drawn to the occurrence of Mediterranean pottery types which have been found in Central Norway, primarily from excavations in Trondheim (Sør-Trøndelag). (Au)

Parisersættet (The Paris set)

Reinholdt, Helle. *Skalk 1982/6*, pp 15-18. 17 figs. Dan.

Presentation of a chalice, a paten, and an ewer, all of silver, gilded and enamelled, probably made in Paris ca 1330. It is proposed that the 3 pieces form an altar set, originally completed with yet another ewer. The main frieze of the ewers illustrated the story of the Prodigal Son. (Au)

Dansedance i Ålborg ('Dancing girl' in Ålborg [Jylland])

Roesdahl, Else. *Hikuin 8*, 1982, pp 29-34. 3 figs. Dan/Engl summ p 250.

Presentation of a sherd of a 'dancing girl' jug. It belongs to a small group otherwise known only from S Sweden. It is influenced by Engl Midland pottery and is yet another example of Engl influence on S Scand pottery groups. (Au)

Altartavlen i Viborg Søndre sogns kirke (The altarpiece in Søndre Sogns Church in Viborg [Jylland])

Skov, Erik. *Viborg stifts årbog 1982*, pp 35-49. 3 figs. Dan.

The Gothic altarpiece was made in Antwerp, probably ca 1520. It was first connected with the church of København Castle in a 17th C inventory. In 1728 it was placed in Søndre Sogns Church in Viborg. Other Dutch altarpieces in Dan are mentioned. Conservation from 1728 to 1980-82 and the motifs and iconography are described (cf NAA 1982/524). (AC)

Bottenmärken - tillverkningsstämplar? (Base marks - stamps of production?)

Stenholm, Leifh. *Hikuin 8*, 1982, pp 213-216. 2 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ pp 259-60.

Some base marks are most likely the maker's signature. As almost all base marks in Lund (Skåne) have also been found in Slav areas, it is probable that this ware was imported, from AD 1000 till the 12th C. (Au, abbr)

Odense Domkirkes Claus Berg altertavle under restaurering (The altarpiece by Claus Berg in Odense Cathedral [Fyn] during restoration)

Thode, Fritz. *Fyens stiftsbog* 1982, pp 26-44. 13 figs. Dan.

The Gothic altarpiece of painted oak was originally obtained for the Franciscan monastery church in Odense by Queen Christine ca 1522. In 1806 it was moved to Vor Frue Church in Odense, and in 1886 it was placed in St Knud's Cathedral. Conservation from 1750 up to the present and the motifs and iconography are described. (AC)

Danmarks middelalderlige Kirkeklokker (The Medieval church bells of Denmark)

Uldall, F. Epilogue by Jens Velle. Højbjerg: Hikuin: 1982. 327 pp, ill, refs. Dan.

Photographic reprint of the 1st edition (1906) containing a survey of Med church bells. Information on heraldry, numismatics, trade relations, and casting technique is also treated. (AC)

Helgenskrinene i Sct. Knud i Odense (The shrines in St Knud in Odense [Fyn])

Velle, Jens. Højbjerg: Hikuin: 1982. 32 pp, 17 figs, refs. Dan.

Identical with NAA 1981/512. - For a popular account see: **Helgenkongens skrin**. (The shrine of the saint). *Skalk* 1982/4, pp 3-9, 10 figs. Dan.
(Au/AC)

Innsigli Jóns Skálholtsbiskups (The seal of Bishop John of Skálholt)

Vilhjálmsson, Vilhjálmur Örn. *Árbók hinz íslenzka fornleifafélags* 1981 (1982), pp 103-114. 8 figs, refs. Icel/Engl summ.

An oval leaden stamp found in Århus (Jylland) in 1879 is identified as an episcopal seal. It seems to have belonged to Bishop Jón 1406-1413 AD, probably a Dane and one of 5 Med bishops by that name in Skálholt. (AC)

Das Leder von Lübeck. Grabung Heiligen-Geist-Hospital. Koberg 9-11 (The leather from Lübeck, the excavation in the Heiligen-Geist hospital)

Vons-Comis, Sandra Yolanda. *Lübecker Schriften* 6, 1982, pp 239-250. 15 figs, 1 table, refs. Ger.

Med leather objects found in a Lübeck excavation are described and the distribution of certain shoe types in NW Europe is mapped. (OH)

En borgerlig vapensköld och två försvunna gravstenstexter (A burgher's crest and two lost grave slabs)

Wase, Dick. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 109-112. 2 figs, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

A grave slab in the Visby Cathedral, Gotland, is now anepigraphic, but may have once belonged to Herborgh, who possibly died in 1350. (RE)

Klesvask i Gamlebyen (Laundry in Gamlebyen [Oslo])

Weber, Birthe. *Nicolay* 38, 1982, pp 12-20. 3 figs, refs. Norw.

Various aspects of washing and ironing in Med are examined on the basis of finds from Gamlebyen. (Au, abbr)

Leker eller -? (Toys or -?)

Weber, Birthe. *Viking* 45, 1981 (1982), pp 81-92. 9 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The problem of identifying toys and other objects made for children is discussed. The miniature tools are of special interest as replicas of real tools. The finds are from Gamlebyen, Oslo. (Au)

Den medeltida byn (The Medieval village)

Var. authors. Introduction by Erik Cinthio. Lund: Lunds universitet, Inst för arkeologi: 1982 (= Report series 14). [stencil].

a: 8G (5 6 7 9)G Tendenser og resultat i nyere agrarhistorisk forskning med vekt på jernalder og tidlig middelalder. (Trends and results in current agrarian research with stress on Iron Age and Early Middle Ages). By Christophersen, Axel. Pp 3-18, refs. Norw. - A short survey of theories, methods, and results obtained during the last 10 years in S Scand agrarian history. Special attention is paid to the changes in settlement structure during the transition Vik-Med, which are a result of corresponding changes in the strategy of agriculture. (Au).

b: (8 9)G Bebyggelseudvikling fra jernalder til middelalder - Fynske landsbystudier 1975-1980. (Settlement development from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages - Village research on Fyn 1975-1980). By Jeppesen, Torben Grøngaard. Pp 19-26, refs. Dan. - See NAA 1981/524..

c: 9(C D G) Regleringar och sedvänjor i medeltidens agrarsamhälle. (Regulations and customs in Medieval agrarian society). By Sporrang, Ulf. Pp 27-31, refs. Sw. - Some comments on central concepts such as settlement pattern, colonization, expansion, stability and competition from a local (village) and central (state) point of view. (UN).

d: 9(C G) Den agrara utvecklingen i Norden ca 1300-1600. (The agrarian development in the Nordic area ca 1300-1600). By Österberg, Eva. Pp 33-36. Sw. - Short note, see NAA 1982/482..

e: 9C Ortnamnsforskningen som tvärvetenskapligt instrument. (Placename research as an interdisciplinary tool). By Hallberg, Göran. Pp 37-46, refs. Sw. - A short survey of different methods for dating place-names. Two examples of how place-names can be used in the settlement analysis of Skåne are presented. (UN).

Bulagergård. En bebyggelse fra tidlig middelalder i Verst sogn. Foreløbig meddelelse (Bulagergård. An early Med settlement in Verst parish [Jylland]. Preliminary report)

Adamsen, Christian. *Mark og montre* 18, 1982, pp 39-49. 11 figs, refs. Dan.

An excavation uncovered 8 houses with heavy wall posts but lacking inner roof-bearing posts. Much late *Kugeltopf* pottery was found. The dating to the 12th C is confirmed by C14-datings. The houses were succeeded by the present nearby village. Causes of the change in house construction from Vik to Early Med are discussed. Other contemporary settlements are mentioned and discussed with respect to dating problems. (Au)

Freswick, Caithness

Batey, Colleen E; Jones, Andrew; Morris, Christopher; Rackham, James. Durham: Dept of Archaeology, University of Durham: 1981. 31 pp, 11 figs, refs. Engl.

Investigations 1979-80 show that a major part of the only known mainland Scottish Late Norse site is threatened with destruction at the coastal margins. (UN)

9G 9C 8(C G) Dan

NAA 1982/563

[Review of] **Middelalderlandsbyens opståen. Kontinuitet og brud i den fynske agrarbebyggelse mellem yngre jernalder og tidlig middelalder.** By Jeppesen, Torben Grøngaard. 1981 (= NAA 1981/524)

Hedeager, Lotte. *Fortid og nutid* 29/3, 1982, pp 513-515. Dan.

The usefulness of the attempt to combine archaeology, place-names, and history is stressed, but doubts concerning causality and the general conclusions drawn from this regional study are expressed. - Another review by Helge Paludan in: *Historie. Jyske samlinger. Ny række* 14/2, 1982, pp 312-314. Dan. (AC)

9G Sw

NAA 1982/564

Västannorstjärn. Dalarna

Landström, Klas-Håkan. *Meta* 1982/3, pp 20-25. 1 map. Sw.

Short note on investigations of a Med settlement area. Well-preserved wooden waste found in a small lake has been used to built a local dendrochronological curve, not yet connected with the Dalarna curve reaching back to AD 1318. (UN)

9G Dan

NAA 1982/565

[Review of] **Hornsherred undersøgelsen med indledende metodeafsnit.** By Var. authors. 1977 (= NAA 1977/545)

Paludan, Helge. *Historie. Jyske samlinger. Ny række* 14/2, 1982, pp 312-314. Dan.

On the basis of thorough investigations, the vast material is presented in varied forms, which has made it difficult to avoid repetition. (AC)

9G Norw

NAA 1982/566

Høybøen - en ødegård på Sotra (Høybøen - a deserted Medieval farm in the island of Sotra [Hordaland])

Randers, Kjersti. *Nicolay* 39, 1982, pp 12-16. 1 fig. Norw.

A short summary of an unpublished mag.art. thesis (= NAA 1981/531) on the chronology and economy of a deserted farm. (Au)

Individualistic features in a communal landscape: Some comments on the spatial organization of a rural society

Sporrong, Ulf. In: *Period & place*, ed by Baker, A; Billinge, M. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1982. Pp 145-154, 4 figs. Engl.

A number of features characteristic of Early Med society in central Sweden are considered. The main purpose is to determine the age and function of the ancient traces of cultivation and settlement, as well as to investigate the nature of the society which produced them. The main method used is that of comparing field evidence with the known land-use patterns of the past as revealed in surviving maps. (Au)

9G Far

NAA 1982/568

Lambhagar

Thorsteinsson, Arne. *Mondul* 1982/3, pp 13-22. 4 figs. Far.

The place-name Lambhagi and the archaeologically documented *keiv* (cf NAA 1982/398) indicate sheep-milking in the Far. Written sources show that the custom of sheep-milking must have taken place before 1298. The problem of Lambhagi is exemplified. (Au/SVA) - For an earlier paper on the same subject by the same au see: **Heimildir urn seyðamjólking í**

Færoyum. (Sources on sheep-milking in the Faroes). *Fróðskaparrit* 25, 1977, pp 84-94. 4 figs. Far/Engl summ. (SVA)

9I 9F Dan

NAA 1982/569

Danmarks kirker (Denmark's churches)

Var. authors. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseets forlag: 1982. Ill, refs. Dan/Engl or Ger captions.

Inventory of Dan churches carried out following a strict topographical order. All churches are presented according to the same principle, the descriptions containing a historical introduction and sections on architecture, murals, interior fittings, and sepulchral monuments. (IN)

a: IV Holbæk amt [Sjælland] bind 1, hefte 7 (volume 1, part 7) (= pp 525-669). By Jørgensen, Marie-Louise; Johannsen, Hugo. - Deals with village churches: Hagedsted, Gislinge, Tuse, and Kundby. (AC).

b: IV Holbæk amt [Sjælland] bind 2, hefte 8 (volume 2, part 8) (= pp 679-771). By Jørgensen, Marie-Louise; Johannsen, Hugo. - Deals with village churches: Hjembæk, Svinninge, Jyderup, and Stigs Bjergby. (AC).

c: XVI Århus amt [Jylland] bind 4, hefte 22 (volume 4, part 22) (= pp 1901-2007). By Michelsen, Vibeke; Poulsen, Niels Jørgen. - Deals with village churches: Sjelle, Skovby, Borum, Skørring, and Skivholme. (AC).

d: XIX Ribe amt [Jylland] bind 1, hefte 6 (volume 1, part 6) (= pp 393-519). By Møller, Elna; Nyborg, Ebbe. - On Ribe Cathedral: Interior fittings. (AC).

9I Sw

NAA 1982/570

Medeltidskyrkorna vid Kalmarkusten och deras förändringar under 1600- och 1700-talet (The Medieval churches along the Kalmar coast [Småland] and their changes in the 17th and 18th centuries)

Andersson, Karin. *Kalmar län* 67, 1982, pp 38-53. 9 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of 15 Med rural churches based on recent archaeological excavations and reconstructions, *e.g.* the churches of Voxtorp, Dörby, Mortorp, and Arby. (RE)

Tvívleens tid (A time of doubt)

Bencard, Mogens. *Ribe stiftsbog* 1981, pp 77-88. 5 figs. Dan.

Identical with NAA 1980/550. - On murals from the 1520s. (JS-J)

Hvalsø - kirkeplads og stormandsgård (Hvalsø - the church and the magnate's farm)

Berglund, Joel. *Julianehåb/Qaqortoq: Julianehåb/Qaqortoq kommune*: 1982. 40 pp, 21 figs. Dan & Engl & Greenl.

A brief survey of known facts about the history of the place (Østerbygden) and the church including some reflections on the importance of the church in the Med Greenl bishopric. The most important ruins are explained in text, plans, and maps. In particular the church ruin, which is the most outstanding Greenl ruin from the Norse period, is described. Finally an old Eskimo tale dealing with Hvalsø is compared to the archaeological investigations of the place. (Au)

Runstens kyrkor (The Runsten churches [Öland])

Boström, Ragnhild. Contributions by Hella Schultze & Solve Göransson. *Sveriges kyrkor**, 188, *Öland II/5*, 1982, 148 pp, 120 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A stone church replaced a wooden one ca 1150 and was later enlarged and rebuilt to a pack saddle church demolished in the 1830s. Of the inventory a Limoges enamel, a stone font, and a madonna are preserved. Ancient Runsten is described by Schultze; the site and the name are discussed by Göransson. (RE)

Ölands försvarskyrkor (The Öland defence churches)

Boström, Ragnhild. *Kalmar län 67*, 1982, pp 19-37. 11 figs, refs. Sw.

A general picture of what the Öland churches looked like in the mid-13th C, when they also served as defence churches. (RE)

Nørre Onsild kirke, Hobro kommune (Nørre Onsild Church, Hobro Municipality [Jylland])

Brøgger, Poul. *Meddelelser fra Århus stift* 1982, pp 133-136. 2 figs. Dan.

The restoration of the church combined with archaeological and geo-technical investigations has revealed foundations of an older church and a Vik settlement with fireplaces, pottery, a grave, and plough marks. Coins seem to indicate that the present Romanesque church was erected ca 1300. (AC)

Håkon V's og dronning Eufemias gjenfunne hodeskaller er overført til Akershus Slott (The skulls of King Håkon V and Queen Eufemia are transferred to Akershus Castle)

Calmeyer, Reidar. *Akershus slotts venner. Årskrift* 1982, pp 17-30. 13 figs. Norw.

When the Med royal chapel in Oslo, Mariakirken (St Mary's Church) was excavated in 1868, 6 skulls came from 14th C graves in the chancel, none of which were then considered to be royal. After renewed excavation 1961-63 a double grave was identified as belonging to King Håkon V and his queen. Two skulls believed to be royal have been placed in the royal crypt in Akershus Castle. (Au) - See also the the identification made by Per Holck: **Håkon V's hodeskalle**. (King Håkon V's skull), in *St Halvard* 1975/3, pp 149-168. 10 figs, refs. Norw.

9I Ål

NAA 1982/577

Halvtredingskyrkan S Katarina i Hammarland (The parish church of St Katarina in Hammarland)

Drejjer, Matts. *Åländsk odling* 38, 1977 (1978), pp 5-16. 8 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

On the complicated building history of the church, which by parallels in Uppland is dated to AD 1150 or soon thereafter. (UN)

9I Ål

NAA 1982/578

Problem kring Finströms kyrkas kor (A problem concerning the choir of the Finström Church)

Drejjer, Matts. *Åländsk odling* 40, 1979, pp 5-11. 4 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

The stone church is dated to the mid-12th C. The significance of the remains of a wooden spar in the choir gable is discussed. It is C14-dated to AD 950 and is possibly from an 11th C wooden church. (UN)

9I Sw

NAA 1982/579

Värnhems klosterkyrka (The Värnhem Monastery Church [Västergötland])

Edenheim, Ralph; Rosell, Ingrid. *Sveriges kyrkor**, 190, 1982, 264 pp, 193 figs, 9 pls, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The Värnhem Cistercian Monastery Church mainly consists of Med parts. Its nave probably dates from the 12th C, the choir mainly from the 13th C. Of Med furnishings the communion table, the stone font, and a number of graves are preserved. The convent buildings are only briefly presented. (RE)

9I Ger

NAA 1982/580

Erste Ergebnisse der Grabung Johanniskloster in Lübeck (Preliminary results of the excavation of Johanniskloster, Lübeck)

Gläser, Manfred. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/4, 1982, pp 535-541. 4 figs. Ger.

Short note on the excavations in a Benedictine monastery founded in 1175 in Lübeck. (OH)

9I Dan

NAA 1982/581

Stauning kirkes restaurering (The restoration of Stauning Church [Jylland])

Graae, Rolf; Aas, Richard; Thorup, Herløv. *Ribe stiftsbog* 1981, pp 89-95. Dan.

Short note on the restoration of the churchyard wall and the Romanesque church (both the building and the interior fittings). (AC)

Stavkirkeproblemer i Lund (Stave church problems in Lund [Skåne])

Hauglid, Roar. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 203-213. 10 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

The importance of reconstruction drawings to scale is stressed with special regard to the stave church of St Drotten in Lund. It is maintained that there are good technical and historical reasons to believe that the church was a basilica with an elevated middle aisle and choir. Recent excavations have uncovered parts of a stave church, St. Stephan, on a sill foundation. The dendrochronological dating to 1050 cannot be from the sill church, as this must date from the first half of the 12th C. (Cf NAA 1980/413 & 575). (Au)

Stabkirchen im Landesteil Schleswig (Stave churches in the province of Schleswig)

Hinz, Hermann. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 349-355. 7 figs, refs. Ger.

The seal of Husby herred in Angeln (Schleswig-Holstein) depicts a building, interpreted as a stave church. As such it belongs, together with an ornamented wall-plate from a church at Humtrup, to the group of Dan 11th-12th C wooden churches. (OH)

Keminmaan kirkonpaikan tutkimukset Valmarinniemiä kesällä 1981 (The 1981 excavation on the site of Keminmaa Church in Valmarinniemi [Pohjois-Pohjanmaa])

Koivunen, Pentti. *Faravid* 5, 1981 (1982), pp 37-53. 5 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

A prelim report on the discovery of the oldest church site of N Finland the predecessor of the Med stone church of Kemi. A churchyard with 88 excavated graves and the sparse remains of 2 churches built on the same site and probably also the foundations of a separate belfry were found. Alongside the conventional Christian graves some cremations were also unearthed. The material is dated from the mid 14th C up to 1517. (J-PT)

Øm Kloster museum 1981 (The museum of Øm Monastery 1981)

Nielsen, H G. *Århus stifts årbøger* 70, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 112-115. Dan.

Includes a short note on excavations in the S part of the main wing of the Cistercian monastery and the possible remains of a smithy. (AC)

K voprosu ob arhitekturnyh kontaktah mez Tallinom i ostrovom Saaremaa v srednie veka (On the architectural contacts between Tallinn and eastern Saaremaa in the Middle Ages)

Raam, Villem. In: *Iskusstvo Pribaltiki. Stat'y i issledovanija*, ed by Bytorina, E. Tallinn: Kunst: 1981. Pp 7-38, 23 figs, refs. Russ.

Über die Untersuchungen des Franziskanerklosters in Viljandi (Research on the Franciscan monastery of Viljandi)

Selirand, U. *Eesti NSV teaduste akadeemia toimetised. Uhiskonnateadused* 31/4, 1982, pp 398-401. 1 fig, 2 pls, refs. Ger/Est & Russ summ.

A survey of recent architectural-archaeological excavations. (Cf NAA 1981/573) CJ-PT)

9I Sw

NAA 1982/588

Flagellanter och fredsmarscher (Flagellants and marches for peace)

Stolt, Bengt. *De hundra kyrkornas ö* 1981, pp 34-37. 2 figs. Sw.

On 3 Med tombstones depicting the symbols of a Med flagellant, a whip, and a pilgrim's stick. Two stones belong to Mariakyrkan in Visby (14th and 15th C); a third, now lost, was once in Fole Church (Gotland). (RE)

9I Sw

NAA 1982/589

Maglarp - en tegelkyrka som historiskt källmaterial (Maglarp - a Romanesque brick church as a historical source)

Sundnér, Barbro. Lund: Gleerup/Bonn: Habelt: 1982 (= Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Ser Prima in 4 15. [Thesis]). 133 pp, 69 figs, 18 pls, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

In connection with the restoration in 1970-1971 of a Med brick church in Maglarp, Skåne, archaeological excavations as well as investigations of the brickwork were carried out. The Med parish and village of Maglarp are described. A wooden church on the site is indicated. In the 12th C the stone church was built, and was extended around 1200. The study is important for the general study of Med brickwork and the principles of documentation. (RE)

9I Sw

NAA 1982/590

Ett bidrag till utforskandet av visbykyrkorna S:t Hans' och S:t Pers historia (A contribution to the investigation of the history of the Visby churches of St Hans and St Per)

Swanström, Eric. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 77-84. 6 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A summary of all earlier excavations (since 1781) at the sites of the churches and churchyards of St Hans and St Per in Visby, including new excavations 1981-1982. Noteworthy features include the apse found below the later choir of St Hans, and the traces indicating a wooden church. (RE)

9I 10I Est

NAA 1982/591

Archäologische Untersuchungen auf dem Friedhof der Nikolaikirche (Archaeological excavations on the churchyard of St Nicholas Church)

Tamm, J. *Eesti NSV teaduste akadeemia toimetised. Uhiskonnateadused* 31/4, 1982, Pp 401-404. 1 fig, 1 pl. Ger/Est & Russ summ.

A short survey of recent excavations at the graveyard of St Nicholas Church in Tallinn. (J-PT)

Helge And och Sankt Jakob - två medeltida Visbykyrkor (Helge And [the Holy Spirit] and St Jakob - two Medieval Visby churches [Gotland])

Yrwing, Hugo. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/3, pp 198-211. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

The hypothesis by J Gallen that the Helge And Church can be identified as the 13th C St Jakob Church is supported by G Swahnström (= NAA 1981/540). An earlier paper (= NAA 1979/559) is now supplemented with new information and the hypothesis is rejected once more. In fact 2 different buildings existed. (UN)

Ett bidrag till Stockholms slotts byggnadshistoria (A contribution to the architectural history of the Stockholm Castle)

Andersson, Karin. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/1, pp 49-58. 14 figs. Sw.

The restoration 1975-78 allowed investigation of the hitherto inaccessible E wing of the Old Castle, destroyed by fire in 1697. In the present E wing the Med ring-wall was uncovered. Later it served as the foundation for the chancery wing. Other foundation walls of 16th and 17th C buildings were revealed. Among the finds the magnificent decorative architectural fragments of limestone, sandstone, and marble are of special interest. (Au, abbr)

Über die Forschung der Ordensburg von Rakvere in den Jahren 1978-1981 (On the study of the Ordensburg of Rakvere between 1978-1981)

Aus, T. *Eesti NSV teaduste akadeemia toimetised. Uhiskonnateadused* 31/4, 1982, pp 388-391. 2 figs, 2 pls, refs. Ger/Est & Russ summ.

A short note on the building archaeological excavations made in the castle of Rakvere (Wesenburg). The finds are also described. (J-PT)

Raseborgs ruiner (The ruins of Raseborg [Nyland/Uusimaa])

Drake, Knut. Ekenäs: Raseborgs Gille: 1982. 64 pp, 18 figs. Sw.

A guide to the castle of Raasepori/Raseborg where a new view of the history of the castle is presented. The round tower, regarded as the oldest part of the castle, was earlier dated to the 13th C, but is now dated as late as the 1470s. The oldest building phase of Raseborg is dated to the 1370s on the basis of historical documents, archaeological observations, and finds. (J-PT)

Die Entwicklung des Lübecker Bürgerhauses im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert unter Einfluss der Profanarchitektur des Osteseeraumes (The development of the Lübeck town house in the 13th and 14th centuries, influenced by the secular architecture of the Baltic)

Erdmann, Wolfgang. *Die Heimat* 89/6-7, 1982, pp 220-232. 11 figs, refs. Ger.

Survey, based on archaeological and architectural investigations in Lübeck. The older house is the *Kemenate*, a tower-like building, the later one is the big town-house, characterized by an entrance-hall. (OH)

Germanische, slawische sowie deutsch-dänische Burganlagen an der Landbrücke zum Lübecker Stadthügel
(Germanic, Slavic, and German-Danish fortifications at the isthmus to the town hill of Lübeck)

Fehring, Günter P. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/1, 1982, pp 93-99. 3 maps. Ger.

Prelim. report on excavations revealing defence works from Rom-IA, Vik, and Med, *e.g.* from the period when King Valdemar II ruled the town 1201-1227. (OH)

[Review of] **Die Burg in Itzehoe**. By Andersen, H Hellmuth. 1980 (= NAA 1980/590)

Heine, Hans-Wilhelm. *Germania* 60/2, 1982, pp 675-677. Ger.

Discussion of the archaeological dating. (OH)

Danish Medieval drawbridges

Hertz, Johannes. *Chateau Gaillard* 9-10 1982, pp 419-431. 16 figs. Engl.

An abbreviated version of NAA 1980/595. (AC)

Motte und Donjon: Zur Frühgeschichte der mittelalterlichen Adelsburg (Motte and donjon: on the history of the Medieval castle)

Hinz, Hermann. Köln: Rheinland-Verlag/Bonn: Habelt: 1981 (= Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters, Beiheft 1). 164 pp, 63 figs, catalogue, refs. Ger.

A comprehensive survey of the motte fortification in W and N Central Europe. Its origin is found in the 9th/10th C. The late occurrence in Denmark with 13 registered mottes from the 12th-15th C and the low number in Sweden (only 2 are identified and in Norway none) is explained by the late feudalization of these countries. (UN)

Aastrup II - to sulehuse fra middelalder og renæssance (Aastrup II - two two-aisled houses from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance)

Jeppesen, Torben Grøngaard. *Fynske minder* 1981 (1982), pp 59-72. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

In the village Aastrup [Fyn] two 2-aisled house sites were excavated. The Renaissance house is half-timbered and probably from ca 1500, the Med house possibly had post-and-plank walls and is dated to ca 13th-14th C. In connection with the Med house many objects, especially pottery, were excavated. (AC)

V srednevekovoj Tallinskoj ratuse (In the Medieval town hall of Tallinn)

Kaplinski, Küllike. In: *Iskusstvo Pribaltiki. Stat'y i issledovaniya*, ed by Bytorina, E. Tallinn: Kunst: 1981. Pp 39-54, 5 figs, refs. Russ.

Zu Untersuchungs- und Datierungsmethoden mittelalterlicher Backsteinbauten im Ostseeraum (On the methods of investigation and dating of Medieval brick buildings in the Baltic)

Kruse, Karl Bernhard. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/4, 1982, pp 555-562. 4 figs, refs. Ger.

On the dating of brick walls by technical criteria: the colour, size, and fractures of the bricks and the making of the joints. The joints make it possible to distinguish an older period (12-13th C) and a later one (14-16th C), but the walls themselves can only be categorized as Medieval or Post-Medieval walls. (OH)

Kirketårne - klokker eller forsvar (Church towers - bells or fortification)

Lange, Johan. *Historisk-topografisk selskab for Gladsaxe kommune. Årsskrift* 1982, pp 43-78. 30 figs, refs. Dan.

Many examples of putlog holes and other elements which can be interpreted as fortification elements lead to the conclusion that the function of church towers was mainly defensive. (AC)

Jernløsegård. En middelalderlig gårdtomt i Sønder Jernløse, Holbæk amt (Jernløsegård. A Medieval farm site in Sønder Jernløse, Holbæk county [Sjælland])

Liebgott, Niels-Knud. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 126-165. 47 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Publication of unpublished material from excavations 1946, 1950 of an early Med site NE of the church. 2 building phases were excavated. The youngest, a half-timbered house from ca 1650-1833, is known from written sources. The oldest house, of which the stone basement was excavated, seems to be from the early 12th C. The pottery is compared with other sites - mainly Pedersborg near Sorø (cf NAA 1979/480). This, together with the location near the church, leads to the conclusion that the site was a magnate's farm. There is a hiatus in the finds from the period ca 1350-1650 and various explanations are presented (cf NAA 1982/618). (AC)

Pedersborg. The interpretation of a Danish fortified site from the 12th century

Liebgott, Niels-Knud. *Chateau Gaillard 9-10* 1982, pp 471-481. 8 figs, refs. Engl.

On the basis of archaeological excavations and historical evidence it is suggested that the stronghold (on Sjælland) was built ca 1150 by Peder Thorstensen who used a prehistoric rampart, and added a round church/chapel on the top of the hill. Before 1205, when the castle was acquired by the Cistercian monastery at Sorø, a palatium was built below the hill on a plateau surrounded by a wall, with an entrance. (See NAA 1979/480) (AC)

Danish Medieval castles at war

Olsen, Rikke Agnete. *Château Gaillard 9-10* 1982, pp 223-234. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

On the basis of written sources the known evidence of Dan castles in the early Med is analyzed and the theory suggested that the period of the private castle - mainly simple earthworks - only covers the period between late 13th and late 14th C, which reflects the fact that feudalism came late to Denmark and never gained a proper foothold. (Au)

Kalø

Olsen, Rikke Agnete. *Skalk* 1982/3, pp 11-22. 18 figs. Dan. - (Also available as a booklet).

An illustrated guide including reconstruction drawings of the 14th C royal castle of Kalø (Jylland), demolished in the 17th C, a historical introduction based mainly on archaeological investigations, and a short survey of daily life in a castle. (Au, abbr)

9J Dan

NAA 1982/609

The buildings on Danish moated sites

Olsen, Rikke Agnete. *Château Gaillard 9-10* 1982, pp 509-526. 21 figs, refs. Engl.

Through a study of the history of a number of manors and castles it appears that the ban on castlebuilding of 1396 was obeyed, most certainly because there was no need for the nobility to fortify but perhaps also because stone buildings were too expensive (cf NAA 1981/595). (Au)

9J Dan

NAA 1982/610

Glimt af boligteknologiens udvikling i middelalderen. Resultater af en nødudgravning i Køge (Evidence of the development of building technology in the Middle Ages. Results of a rescue excavation in Køge [Sjælland])

Pedersen, Lisbeth. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 138-149. 10 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Vestergade 24 i Køge. Arkæologiske undersøgelser af 700 års bebyggelse. (Vestergade 24 in Køge [Sjælland]. Archaeological investigations of 700 years of settlement)

Pedersen, Lisbeth. *Køge Museum* 1978-82 (1982), pp 5-28. 13 figs, refs. Dan.

A rescue excavation in 1978 in Vestergade revealed 3 Med houses dating from 1250 to 1350. The houses are placed in an evolution scheme from prehistoric 3-aisled houses to the Køge houses from 1300-1400 showing attempts to avoid decay by setting the walls on stones. In the youngest house in Køge from early 15th C the whole wooden construction was placed on stone sills (cf NAA 1982/656 & 696). (AC)

9J Ger

NAA 1982/611

Die Oldenburg an der Schleimündung (The Oldenburg at the estuary of the Schlei [Schleswig-Holstein])

Radtke, Christian. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 333-347. 3 figs, refs. Ger.

An attempt is made to localize an important fortification, mentioned in King Valdemar's cadastre. The donjon was probably built by Knud Lavard in the early 12th C. It lost its significance when the town of Schleswig declined in the late 13th C. (OH)

9J 9(G I) Dan

NAA 1982/612

Gård til borg (From farm to castle)

Rasmussen, Ulla Fraes. *Skalk* 1982/2, pp 11-15. 5 figs. Dan.

A short presentation of the excavations at the Karlstrup site (Sjælland) with 3 main elements: a long house of a farm situated inside the main rampart, probably from the 12th C, a moated site (probably a private castle possibly as old as the farm), and the still existing late Romanesque church probably built in the early 13th C (cf NAA 1980/606). (AC)

Sydfynske renæssanceherregårde (Manor houses from the Renaissance in S Fyn)

Riis, Thomas. *Fynske minder* 1981 (1982), pp 73-101. 18 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

In the development of the manor house the early 16th C single stone house became a fortified house with towers at the corners. The fortification elements then disappeared gradually, probably due to developments in the military technique. (AC)

Den okända medeltidsborgen - Nabbeborg (The unknown Medieval castle - Nabbeborg)

Sigsjö, Ragnar. *Ett och annat från den gamla staden Skara* 1981-1982 (1982), pp 194-207. 7 figs, refs. Sw.

On the excavation in 1980 of a Med castle site near Skara, Västergötland, probably identical with the documentarily known Nabbeborg. Large amounts of Med bricks showed that the site had once been used for settlement. (Cf NAA 1981/622). (RE)

Akershus. Ny utgravning - nye spørsmål (Akershus Castle. New excavation - new questions)

Skre, Dagfinn. *Foreningen til NFB. Årbok* 1981, pp 121-134. 10 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

In 1979 a wall in the N part of the Med castle in Oslo collapsed. The results of an archaeological excavation before the wall was rebuilt make it possible to pose new hypotheses about the castle, built ca 1300, and about its development from castle to fortress in the 2nd half of the 16th C. (Au) - An abridged version in *Akershus Slotts venner. Årsskrift* 1982, pp 31-36. Norw.

Borrebjerg - et 1100-tals borganlæg på Langeland (Borrebjerg - a 12th-century fortification on Langeland [off Fyn])

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 7-28. 36 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ pp 249-250.

The fortification, excavated 1946-47, is dated to the first half of the 12th C by pottery and a silver pendant. This type of fortification is rare in Denmark but has parallels south of the Baltic. The same applies to the majority of finds, including the pottery. The interpretation of the site is discussed. (AC)

Eriksvolde Lolland

Stiesdal, Hans. *Château Gaillard 9-10* 1982, pp 255-264. 6 figs. Ger.

This double motte surrounded by double ditches and ramparts is one of the most important earthworks in the country, but unknown in the historical records. Several suggestions about the dating have been made. A very limited archaeological excavation in 1977 suggests a date (dendrochronological) about the early 1340s (cf NAA 1981/723a). (Au)

Gård og kirke. Sønder Jernløse-fundet belyst ved andre sjællandske eksempler (Farm and church. Sønder Jernløse illustrated by other examples from Sjælland)

Stiesdal, Hans. *Aarbøger* 1980 (1982), pp 166-172. 1 fig, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

On the uncertainty of both the interpretation and comparisons with other sites (cf NAA 1982/605). The location not far from a Romanesque village church and the probable dating to the 12th C indicates that the site was a residence or a farm different from other village farms. It is stressed that many problems concerning the magnate's farm could be solved with a minimum of archaeological effort. (AC)

Hollolan Kapatuosian linnamäki (The hillfort of Hollola Kapatuosia [Häme/Tavastland])

Taavitsainen, J-P. Appendix by Tuukka Talvio [numismatics]. *Fennoscandia antiqua* 1, 1982, pp 27-40. 7 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

Finds mostly from the 11 th C made in the excavations of the Kapatuosia hillfort, near Lahti, are presented. The situation of the hill close to Hollola Church has a certain interest as it has been seen as a bulwark of Roman Catholicism on the borderland of another creed. Many of the 300 coin fragments are Frisian; and in Finn late 11th C finds, Frisian coins are typical of Karelia. On linguistic grounds, it can be argued that this area once belonged to the sphere of E influence. The finds also include quartz scrapers and flakes of the type commonly found on the sites of SA littoral settlements. Other ridge crests are known with similar SA finds. These hills may have been look-out posts or places of refuge. (Au, abbr)

Entisajan Viipurin uusista arkeologisista kaivauksista (On the new archaeological excavations in ancient Viipuri [Karelia])

Tjulenev, V A. In: *Viipurin kaupungin historia I*. Lappeenranta: Torkkelin säätiö: 1982. Pp 25-33, 5 figs, refs. Finn.

Based on the new excavations it is claimed that there was a Kar settlement and fortification before the Swedes on the island, where the Swedes built the castle of Viipuri/Viborg (cf NAA 1980/604). (J-PT)

Den arkeologiska undersökningen av Kuretornet i Kastelholm (The archaeological research of Kuretower in Kastelholm)

Törnblom, Lena. *Historiallinen arkisto* 78, 1982, pp 115-142. 24 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

The results of the excavations of Kuretower in Kastelholm Castle are described. (Au)

Et københavnsk middelalderhus (A Medieval house in København)

Vesth, Kjeld Borch. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 150-160. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

In 1980 investigations of a house at Amagertorv revealed a Med 2-storey stone house with the basement and much of the W gable preserved. Exterior walls were in double-wall technique with brick facings. The gable can be reconstructed as a symmetrical crowstepped gable with narrow blindwindows. The house was probably built ca 1500 by the mayor, who in 1518 deeded a stone house to the nearby monastery Helligåndskloster. (AC)

Dokumentation ved bygravninger i Norden (Documentation at urban excavations in the Nordic countries)

Var. authors. *Riksantikvarens rapporter* 3, 1982, 60 pp. Dan or Engl or Norw or Sw.

Town excavations in England. By Helen Clarke. Pp 11-22. - **Medieval wooden stronghold in Puttusk.**

Organization of investigation and documentation system of archaeological findings. By Andrzej Golembnik. Pp

22-31. - **Lovgivning om kulturminner i Norden. En sammenstilling.** (Laws concerning ancient monuments in the

Nordic countries. A comparison). By Anna Järpe. Pp 31-34. - **Organisasjonsmodeller og dokumentasjonsprinsipper**

- en sammenheng? (Organization models and principles of documentation - a connection?). By Siri Myrvoll. Pp 34-38.

1 fig. The various principles of documentation used in urban excavations in Norway are discussed, especially the influences of documentation systems on the organization of excavations. A short survey of the general administration of urban archaeology in Scandinavia is also given. (Au) - **Nogle betragtninger omkring det naturvidenskabelige**

samarbejde med arkeologien - set fra nordisk hold. (On the cooperation of the natural sciences and archaeology - from a Nordic viewpoint). By Margrethe Watt. Pp 39-42. - [Discussions]. Pp 42-60.

9K (8 10)K 11D Dan

NAA 1982/624

Fra boplads til bispeby. Odense til 1559 (From settlement to episcopal town. Odense [Fyn] until 1559)

Var. authors. Odense: Odense kommune: 1982 (= Odense bys historie 1). 480 pp, numerous figs, refs. Dan.

Survey. The prehistory is treated by Henrik Thrane (pp 13-112). Archaeological investigations in Odense are presented by Finn Grandt-Nielsen (pp 160-175, pp 253-264). The church history from 988 to ca 1500 is discussed by Tore Nyberg (pp 113-159, pp 176-252, pp 265-354). The period ca 1500-1559 is described by Mikael Venge (pp 355-449). (AC)

9K 9(F I L) 10(F I K L) Sw

NAA 1982/625

Helgeandsholmen - 1000 år i Stockholms ström (Helgeandsholmen - 1000 years in Stockholm's ström)

Var. authors, ed by Dahlbäck, G. Stockholm: Liber: 1982 (= Stadsmonografier utgivna av Stockholms kommun 48). 505 pp, 422 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A popular survey of the Helgeandsholmen excavations 1978-1980 written by a number of authors, specializing in different topics: the natural environment (*e.g.* pollen analysis), the first islands (*e.g.* shorelines), the first inhabitants, the Helgeandshus (House of the Holy Ghost), 11 boats/ships sunk from the 13th C onwards, a thorough presentation of some ca 40,000 small finds (much pottery), animal bones, and more than 1000 late Med skeletons from a churchyard. The Post-Med development and buildings are also treated. (Ed, abbr)

9K 9(C E F I L) Sw

NAA 1982/626

Den medeltida staden (The Medieval town)

Var. authors. *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* 3, 1982, 224 pp. Ill, refs. Sw or Norw/Engl summ.

This issue is devoted to studies of the Med Sw town.

a: Medeltidsstäderna under 1970-talet - antikvarisk verksamhet och forskning. (Medieval towns in the 1970s - archaeological activity and research). By Forsström, Margit. Pp 9-20, 1 map, refs. - There are about 70 Med towns within the boundaries of modern Sweden; roughly one-third of these lay in Denmark at the time of their foundation. The first half of the 20th century saw archaeological excavations in about 10 towns. Urban archaeology increased markedly during the 1970s. A systematic survey of all the towns is being undertaken by the Medieval Towns Project. Research has also been intensified during the 1970s, both with respect to individual towns and also through comparisons of similar phenomena which may occur in a number of towns. (Au).

b: Stadsarkeologi - perfektum, i viss mån presens och något futurum. (Urban archaeology - past, present and future). By Redin, Lars. Pp 21-30, refs. - The growth of urban archaeology in Sweden is the product of combined chance, individual initiative and established research interests. The development has progressed from visionary generalization, through a non problem-orientated collection of finds to a growing attitude of research - interpretation - explanation. (Au).

c: Den sydsandinaviska 1200-talsstaden - ett kontinuitets- och omlandsproblem. (The 13th century town in south Scandinavia - problems of continuity and hinterland). By Cinthio, Erik. Pp 33-40, refs. - Since the 13th C trading towns of S Scandinavia developed, for political and economic reasons, different from those of the 12th C towns, the

article suggests that functionally and structurally there was not necessarily a continuity between them. In order to interpret correctly the functional topography of the 13th C town reference must also be made to its hinterland. The hypothesis is put forward that a new aristocracy with the character of landowners began to display an interest in trade which must have been noticeable in the trading towns. (Au).

d: Samhällsekonomi och medeltida stadstillväxt. (Social economy and Medieval urban growth). By Blomkvist, Nils. Pp 41-54, 1 map, refs. - During the High Med the number of 'towns' in Europe multiplied many times while at the same time, the quality of urbanization was becoming consolidated. Such changes occurred in Sweden between 1200 and 1350.

Economic growth and resultant processes of specialization formed the background. Employing somewhat different views from those of agrarian historians, it is emphasized that the decisive changes occurred within the tertiary sector, associated with the growth of stronger state power and an embryonic commodity market. Particular attention is paid to urbanization tendencies in the 'prehistory' of the secondary sector at this period. Kyrkohamn on Öland is used as an example (Au).

e: Städer i öst och väst - regional stadsutveckling under medeltiden. (Towns in east and west - regional urban development in the Middle Ages). By Andersson, Hans. Pp 55-67, 3 maps, 6 tables, refs. - A comparison of the Med towns of central and W Sweden is based on the hypothesis that urbanization was different in the two regions. The chronology of urban development in the two regions is studied, as is also the stability of urbanization, that is, if fairly permanently established, or temporary with resultant abandonments, movements of site etc. Although the size of the towns is more difficult to estimate, an attempt is made to calculate their surface area. (Au, abbr).

f: Mälarstäderna och landhöjningen. (The Mälaren towns and land uplift). By Ambrosiani, Björn. Pp 71-81, 5 figs, refs. - On the establishing of contours in Med town centres, the purpose being both to relate the contour values to a proposed step-curve for shoreline displacement in the Mälaren area and to assess how the values in the curve influenced the possibilities of building on the respective sites (cf NAA 1982/442). (Au).

g: Mälarstädernas omland. (The hinterland of the Mälaren towns). By Hyenstrand, Åke. Pp 82-86, 2 maps, refs. - Some functional aspects of the hinterland of the Mälaren towns are discussed, including the importance of the economic background. The trading power-lines implicit in the transportation of important raw materials such as iron, copper, cattle, etc. are particularly emphasized. (Au).

h: Keramik, kammar och skor - variationer i fyndmaterialet i olika regioner. (Pottery, combs and shoes - variation in the finds in different regions). By Broberg, Birgitta; Hasselmo, Margareta. Pp 89-103, 12 figs & diagrams, refs. - On the finds of Med pottery, combs and shoes from archaeological excavations in 8 towns. Spatial and chronological distribution are used as the background for an attempt to fix the development of urbanism and to illustrate foreign contacts. The finds from the towns show close similarities. The coastal towns seem to have acted as innovation areas, and there is a noticeable time-lag in the types present in the finds from inland towns. (Au).

i: Den urbane varuproduktionens oppkomst og betydning for den tidigmiddelalderske byutviklingen. (The emergence of urban commodity-production and its significance for early medieval town development). By Christophersen, Axel. Pp 104-122, 4 figs, refs. - On the forms and historical conditions of urban commodity-production during the transition from the Vik to Med. It begins with an analysis of the change from limited cottage industry production to a system of self-sufficient small manufacturing centres which maintained industrial production during the 11th C, when towns were being founded. Evidence from early Med layers in Lund is used to show that manufacturing and mercantile activity in the first half of the 11th C was temporary and sporadic. Doubts are therefore expressed as to whether early Medieval town centres should be interpreted primarily and unquestionably as 'centres of trade and manufacture'. (Au).

j: Vattenkraften och de äldsta städerna. (Water-power in the earliest towns). By Thun, Egon. Pp 123-136, 12 figs, refs. - As on the Continent and in England it seems that it was common in Med Sweden for royal power, great men and other land-owners to maintain control over mill-streams so that they could regulate the operation of water-mills and secure the income from them. The controlled and regulated operation of mills made it possible to achieve a surplus in grain production, a natural consequence of the relationship between town and hinterland in earliest times. (Au, abbr).

k: Numismatik och bebyggelsehistoria i Sverige - aspekter på den medeltida myntmassans korologi och kronologi. (Numismatics and settlement history in Sweden. Aspects of correlation and chronology in the Medieval coinage). By Malmer, Brita. Pp 137-147, 2 figs. 10 maps, refs. - In Med the currency in circulation was considerably more common in Götaland than in Svealand. The province of Östergötland has been selected for more detailed study. One-hundred-and-seventy-one finds containing more than 50 000 coins have been recorded. Detailed maps show how the distribution of the finds changed at different periods. A special study of the dispersal pattern of ca 1400 coins found in the Cistercian monastery of Alvastra showed differences in coin concentrations between the earlier and later Med. (Au).

l: Naturvitenskapelige bidrag til studiet av middelalderbyens bomiljø. (The contribution from the natural sciences to the study of the living conditions in the Medieval town). By Schia, Erik. Pp 151-158, 8 figs, refs. - Based on excavations in Oslo 1970-1979, life in Med towns is revealed through paleontological remains. Questions on the town's ecology (analysis of insects), living conditions (macroanalysis), health (analysis of parasites); and diet (analysis of pollen, seeds, and animal bones) are touched on. (Cf NAA 1979/602). (Au).

m: Aspekter på den medeltida kyrkobyggnaden. (Aspects of Medieval church building). By Andersson, Karin. Pp 159-170, 11 figs, refs. - Churches provide us with a rich socio-historical source. A better understanding of their general content and appearance is a necessity both for more relevant questions in church research and for the protection of extant buildings and remains. Some examples are given. (Au).

n: Det arkeologiska materialet och Visbys äldsta historia. (Archaeological evidence and the earliest history of

Visby [Gotland]). By Andersson-Westholm, Gun. Pp 173-184, 11 figs, refs. - Archaeological evidence from central Visby shows both late Vik and Late Ger-IA occupation along the bay. Where it could be established, the plan of the Vik settlement did not differ from the town plan of the High Med. The siting of the churches is discussed both from the viewpoint of the extent of the earliest settlement and from the hypothesis that the earliest churches were situated outside but close to the occupation area. Artefactual finds suggest that the earliest inhabitants were from Gotland. (Au).

o: Bebyggelse i Visby under medeltiden - kring ett rekonstruktionsarbete. (Settlement in Visby [Gotland] in the Middle Ages - towards a reconstruction). By Falck, Waldemar. Pp 185-197, 12 figs, refs. - On Visby's origins, early development, and Med greatness as a trading town. Archaeological and architectural analysis of standing Med buildings and ca 600 archaeological excavations have produced evidence for a prelim, reconstruction of the appearance of Visby in the High Med. Particular reference is made to the analysis of a complex of stone houses constructed in three stages between ca 1200 and ca 1300. (Au).

p: Malmö medeltida bebyggelse. (The Medieval settlement of Malmö [Skåne]). By Romberg, Thomas. Pp 199-204, 9 figs. - The recent archaeological excavations in the old centre have changed the picture of the foundation and development of the town. The paper describes the building types which have been discovered. The boundaries of the 14th C town have been moved further S and E. The expansion of the town before and in connection with the 14th C foundation of St Petri Church has been further elucidated. (Au).

q: En medeltida tegelugn i Malmö. (A Medieval brick kiln in Malmö [Skåne]). By Billberg, Ingmar. Pp 205-213, 11 figs, refs. - Excavations in the centre of Malmö in winter 1981-2 revealed 5 superimposed brick and lime kilns from the end of 14th to the middle of 16th C. The method of construction differed between the earlier and later kilns. Documentary sources from the 15th and 16th C throw interesting light on the production of brick kilns which belonged to various institutions in the town. One of the kilns mentioned in the documents is probably the one which was discovered in Kv. Tranan. (Au).

9K Sw

NAA 1982/627

Medeltidsstaden (The Medieval Town)

Var. authors, ed by Andersson, Hans. *Medeltidsstaden**, 1982, Ill, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The following surveys were published in 1982:

a: 16: Eskilstuna. Torshälla [Södermanland]. By Järpe, Anna. An appendix by Hans A Liden (The fortification Husberget). 56 pp, 12 maps. - Survey of Eskilstuna, where 30 investigations have been made, with only few Med remains of settlement, and a survey of neighbouring Torshälla, where 9 investigations are noted. (RE).

b: 31: Varberg [Halland]. By Broberg, Birgitta. 70 pp, 18 maps. - A survey concentrating on the two Med sites: at Old Varberg/Getakärr 4 investigations are noted, at the Varberg Castle 19 investigations. At New Varberg, from Late Med, 5 investigations are registered. (RE).

c: 33: Lidköping [Västergötland]. By Klackenborg, Henrik. 65 pp, 10 maps. - Survey of 39 investigations, the oldest finds from the 15th C. (RE).

d: 35: Hjo [Västergötland]. By Klackenborg, Henrik. 36 pp, 9 maps. - A survey of a town probably from ca 1400, where as yet only 5 investigations have been made. (RE).

e: 37: Simrishamn [Skåne]. By Jacobsson, Bengt. 56 pp, 11 maps. - A survey of a town not younger than the 13th C, where 29 investigations have been made. Some finds date from the Vik. (RE).

f: 38: Trelleborg [Skåne]. By Jacobsson, Bengt. 64 pp, 10 maps. - 56 investigations have been made. (RE).

g: 39: Laholm [Halland]. By Redin, Lars. 31 pp, 7 maps. - 13 investigations have been made in the town, probably from the 13th C. (RE).

h: 41: Båstad [Skåne]. By Anglert, Mats. 32 pp, 8 maps. - Only two investigations have been noted. The material is too poor to indicate a dating of the town. (RE).

9K 9J Sw

NAA 1982/628

Stockholm - plats för medeltidsforskning (Stockholm - a site for Medieval research)

Bengtsson, Lars. *Sankt Eriks Årsbok* 1982, pp 9-24. 10 figs. Sw.

On the importance of archaeological investigations in the Med settlement of Gamla Stan (the old town) in Stockholm. 8 different Med sites and brick houses in the block Perseus are studied. (RE)

'Østkant' og 'vestkant?' Nye funn av bebyggelse fra tidlig middelalder i Tønsberg (East and west? New finds of settlements from the early Medieval Period in Tønsberg [Vestfold])

Brendalsmo, Jan. *Vestfoldminne* 1982, pp 15-28. 7 figs. refs. Norw.

On the various early Med sources of the outskirts of Tønsberg. Who lived in the area, what sort of handicraf did they carry out? Is it possible to say that this part of the town was the 'east end' in 12th and 13th C? (Au, abbr)

Hochmittelalterliche Baugrundgewinnung in Lübeck und das Problem der Lokalisierung beider Gründungssiedlungen (High Medieval reclamation of building sites in Lübeck and the problem of localizing the two original settlements)

Erdmann, Wolfgang. *Lübecker Schriften* 6, 1982, pp 7-31. 11 figs, refs. Ger.

Archäologie in der Großen Petersgrube zu Lübeck: Erkenntnisse zu dänenezeitlicher Stadtgeschichte und skandinavischem Keramikimport im 13. Jahrhundert. (Archaeology in Große Petersgrube in Lübeck: Observations on the history of the Danish town and Scandinavian pottery import during the 13th C) Erdmann, Wolfgang. *Die Heimat* 89/6-7, 1982, pp 188-200. 10 figs. Ger.

Untersuchungen in der Großen Petersgrube zu Lübeck. (Investigations in Große Petersgrube in Lübeck)

Erdmann, Wolfgang. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 12/4, 1982, pp 543-554. 8 figs. Ger.

An attempt is made to localize the first settlements in Lübeck after its foundation in 1143. Excavations on the limits of the Med town center show an expansion over refilled wet areas. Dendrochronological datings are presented. The unstable foundation necessitated a major rebuilding at the end of the 14th C. Rich pottery finds offer good possibilities of establishing a detailed ceramic chronology. (OH)

Britanniagårdens middelalderske forløper (The Medieval predecessor of the Britannia house [in Tønsberg, Vestfold])

Eriksson, Jan E G. *Gamle Tønsberg* 8, 1982, pp 5-24. 14 figs. Norw.

Urban deposits under a 17th C timber building showed continuous dwelling on the site from the middle of the 13th C to the 17th C. The consequences of the situation on this site for the Med town plan are discussed. (Au)

Grabungsbefunde zum slawischen Burgwall Bucu und zur landesherrlichen Burg mit zugehörigem Brunnen im Burgkloster zu Lübeck - ein Zwischenbericht (The excavation of the Slavic moated site Bucu and the manor with its wells in the Burgkloster of Lübeck - a preliminary report)

Fehring, Günter P. *Lübecker Schriften* 6, 1982, pp 77-98. 10 figs, 6 pls, 1 table, 1 fold-out in cover pocket, refs. Ger.

Alt Lübeck and Lübeck, zur Topographie und Besiedlung zweier Seehandelszentren im Wandel vom 12. zum 13. Jahrhundert. (Alt Lübeck and Lübeck, on the topography and settlement of the two centres of maritime trade at the transition from the 12th to the 13th centuries) Fehring, Günter P. *Die Heimat* 89/6-7, 1982, pp 181-188. 5 figs. Ger. New findings especially from the late Slavic period, are presented and discussed in relation to earlier hypotheses about the founding of the town. (OH)

Schleswig und Lübeck im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert (Schleswig and Lübeck in the 12th and 13th centuries)

Hoffmann, Erich. *Beiträge zur Schleswiger Stadtgeschichte* 26, 1981, pp 26-38. Ger.

The significance of these towns in the Baltic trade is discussed. Schleswig, the Dan successor of Hedeby, was in the end to compete with the Hansa town of Lübeck for the Baltic trade or with Dan Flensburg for the regional market. (UN)

Udgravninger i Ribe 1979-1981 (Excavations in Ribe [Jylland] 1979-1981)

Jensen, Stig; Madsen, Per Kristian; Schiørring, Ole. *Mark og montre* 18, 1982, pp 50-65. 10 figs. refs. Dan.

A brief survey of 19 excavations carried out to investigate the development of Vik and Med Ribe. The place of habitation from the 8th to the 11th C is still unknown, but indications of the 12th C layers occurred in the W part of town. The general lay-out of the High Med town was created in the 13th C.

(Au)

En ikke ringe ære for byen (Quite an honour for the town)

Kristensen, Hans Krongaard; Vellev, Jens. *Skalk* 1982/5, pp 3-9. 11 figs. Dan.

On the basis of an excavation at the lake Søndersø i Viborg (Jylland) which revealed a built-up area from the period ca 1000-1300 with houses and objects of various kinds, reconstruction drawings of the town development ca 1100-1350 are presented. Well-preserved house timbers are dendrochronologically dated to late Vik. (Au/UN)

Funn fra en utgravning (Finds from an excavation [in Tønsberg, Vestfold])

Lindh, Jan; Brendalsmo, Jan. Tønsberg: Riksantikvaren: 1982. 49 pp, 53 figs. Norw.

A popular presentation of finds and two construction phases from the 12th and the 13th C. (Au)

Über die archäologische Forschung der Tartuer Altstadt (On the archaeological excavations of Tartu Old Town)

Metsallik, R; Turmaa, U. *Eesti NSV teaduste akadeemia toimetised. Uhiskonnateadused* 31/4, 1982, pp 392-398. 4 figs, 4 pls, refs. Ger/Est & Russ summ.

A survey of recent excavations. (J-PT)

Fra Skiens havneområde i middelalderen. De arkeologiske undersøkelsene på Rådhusplassen høsten 1978 (From the Medieval harbour of Skien [Telemark]. Archaeological excavations on Rådhusplassen 1978)

Myrvoll, Siri. *Riksantikvarens rapporter* 4, 1982, 53 pp, 30 figs, 4 tables. Norw.

A comprehensive report on the excavations, which uncovered 5 building phases, 3 of which were terminated by fires tentatively identified as the known fires in 1671, 1583 and late 14th/early 15th C. The building phases include the earliest harbour constructions, a 16th C wooden warehouse, and an 18th C town house. Based on the results from the excavations the earliest shoreline is discussed as well as the development of the waterfront from the 14th till the 19th C. (Au)

Boder (Booths)

Møller Knudsen, Bodil. *Fortid og nutid* 29/3, 1982, pp 440-444. 3 figs, refs. Dan.

An examination of the concept *bod* (booth, Med Lat: *taberna*) indicates that as it is never occupied by the owner but always hired out, *bod* can be defined as a building or a room for hire. (Au, abbr)

Archaeological research in the history of Medieval towns

Nielsen, Ingrid. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, p 189. Engl.

The project 'The Medieval Town' (cf NAA 1982/32h) has resulted in nearly 50 excavations in Dan towns. Some of the results are presented.

(Au)

Medieval Roskilde - an urban-archaeological survey

Nielsen, Ingrid; Schiørring, Ole. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 133-144. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

A slightly revised version of NAA 1979/598, *i.a.* a Vik round brooch from the town is shown. (Au)

Uvila - myöhäiskeskiaikainen taajama Kokemäenjoen varrella. Asuinpaikan kronologisista vaiheista saviastia-aineiston perusteella (Uvila/Ulfsby - a densely populated area from the Late Middle Ages by the river Kokemäenjoki [Satakunta]: On the chronological phases of the settlement based on pottery)

Pihlman, Aki. *Historiallinen arkisto* 78, 1982, pp 99-113. 3 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

Pottery found in the town is used to date the different parts of the settlement and their chronological phases. (Au)

Køge torv (The marketplace in Køge [Sjælland])

Rasmussen, Ulla Fraes. *Køge museum 1978-82* (1982), pp 75-84. 7 figs. Dan.

Archaeological investigations confirmed that the marketplace was established at the beginning, on a large scale. (AC)

Raskopki v Novgorode (K 50-letiju rabot Novgorodskoj arheologiceskoj ekspedicii) (Excavations in Novgorod (on the 50th anniversary of the archaeological expedition of Novgorod))

Rybina, Y. *Eesti NSV teaduste akadeemia toimetised. Uhiskonnateadused* 31/1, 1982, pp 77-89. 7 figs, refs. Russ/Est & Ger summ.

A short description of the most important results of the archaeological study of Novgorod during 50 years. (J-PT)

Vandring i Gamlebyen (Excursions in Gamlebyen [Old town of Oslo])

Schia, Erik. Oslo: Oslo kommune, kulturutvalget: 1982. 56 pp, 119 figs. Norw.

Guidebook to the Med ruins and buildings of special interest. The map showing areas of interest also includes excavated sites with a short description of the results. (Au)

Senmedeltidens Kalmar. Miljö. Människor. Stadsplan (Late Medieval Kalmar [Småland]. The environment. Inhabitants. The town plan)

Selling, Dagmar. In: *Kalmar stads historia II*. Kalmar: Kulturnämnden: 1982. Pp 23-191, 73 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of the late Med town (cf NAA 1979/383, 399, 600, 674, 685, 692). All written sources are compared with the archaeological evidence. The Med town wall, the street pattern, the individual houses, and the life of the inhabitants are scrutinized. Reconstructed measurements of various blocks and houses will prove valuable in future excavations. (RE)

9K Dan

NAA 1982/648

Strandgade 89 - et udgravningsprojekt (Strandgade 89 - an excavation project)

Skaarup, Bi; Jantzen, Connie. *Helsingør kommunes museer. Årbog* 1981 (1982), pp 147-152. 5 figs. Dan.

An excavation in 1981 in Helsingør (Sjælland) revealed what may have been the seabord before the 15th C, when the development of the area began with a paved street. In the 16th C, the street was eliminated and the area was registered and developed. House foundations and a tile floor have been excavated. (AC)

9K Sw

NAA 1982/649

Det stora sillafisket och Ystads äldsta stadsplan (The large-scale fishing of herring and the oldest town plan of Ystad [Skåne])

Tesch, Sten. *Ale* 1982/3, pp 5-29. 21 figs, refs. Sw.

The origin and topography of Med Ystad are discussed, emphasizing the dependency on herring fishing. The use of the clay-bottoms is still unknown (cf NAA 1981/447). The results of 11 urban excavations in 1981 are considered. (RE)

9K Sw

NAA 1982/650

Dolk och hus i Trelleborg (A dagger and a house in Trelleborg [Skåne])

Wallin, Lasse. *Ale* 1982/3, pp 30-31. 2 figs. Sw.

An urban excavation 1982 revealed ca 15 houses, the oldest from the 14th C. They were partly of wood, partly of wattle and daub. In a well, a late Med dagger was found. (RE)

9L Dan

NAA 1982/651

Bevarede hjerner i kranier fra middelalderen (Preserved brains in Medieval skulls)

Bierring, Franz; Tkocz, Izabella; Bytzer, Peter; Jansen, Henrik M. In: *Festskrift udgivet i anledning af Universitetsbibliotekets 500 års jubileum 1982*, ed by Riis, Povl; Christiansen, Poul Aagaard; Hohwy, Eskill. Copenhagen: Lægeforeningen: 1982 (= Bibliotek for læger. Suppl 1982/1). Pp 9-25, 13 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

57 out of 83 skulls contained intrecranial masses. The skulls were excavated from the churchyard of the former Franciscan monastery in Svendborg (Fyn). Histological, scanning electron microscopic, and biochemical studies have established that the masses consist of brain material preserved in the condition of adipocere. A brief archaeological report is given. (Au)

Diatom Analyses

Foged, Niels. *The Archaeology of Svendborg, Denmark**, 1, 1978, 88 pp, 18 pls, 8 diagrams. Engl.

During an analysis of about 270 samples from investigations in Svendborg (Fyn), in the years 1972-76, about 465 diatom taxa were found. The samples originated partly in primary sediments deposited in shallow marine areas or in alkaline freshwater, partly in secondary sediments which were influenced by human activity in connection with the neighbouring sea. (Au, abbr)

9L 9H Greenl

NAA 1982/653

En grønlandsk tragedie år 1460. 'Diatoms and drowning' (A tragedy in Greenland AD 1460. Diatoms and drowning)

Foged, Niels. *University of Lund, Dept of Quaternary Geology, Report 22*, 1982, pp 15-22. Dan.

An examination has been launched to ascertain whether the diatom content of the bodies of 8 mummified Eskimo/Inuit corpses found at Umanaq (cf NAA 1978/597) can prove if the dead drowned by the capsizing of a women's boat or not. Results have been contradictory. (Au, abbr)

9L 10L Dan

NAA 1982/654

Tartargræsset (Sweetflag)

Garner, H N. *Århus stifts årbøger* 70, 1981-1982 (1982), pp 10-48. 12 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Investigations in the area of Gudenå River, with its large number of monastic institutions, indicate a connection between the occurrence of sweetflag, *Acorus calamus*, and Med monasteries and convents such as Voer, Øm, Alling, and Ring, as set forth by the Dan botanist Jens Lind (1874-1939) in his dissertation 1918. (AC)

9L 10L Sw

NAA 1982/655

Utgrävningen på Helgeandsholmen. Analyser av jordprover från 7 båtar (The excavation on Helgeandsholmen [Stockholm]. Analyses of soil samples from 7 boats)

Griffin, Kerstin. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport Raä 1982/2*, 25 pp, 2 figs, refs. Sw.

Macrofossil analysis provides information on transports of barley, hay, and hops. (AÅ)

9L Dan

NAA 1982/656

Knoglefund fra Vestergade 24. Ernæringen i middelalderens Køge (Bones from Vestergade 24. Nutrition in Medieval Køge [Sjælland])

Hatting, Tove; Pedersen, Lisbeth. *Køge museum 1978-82* (1982), pp 57-60. 2 figs. Dan.

Analysis of the settlement material (cf NAA 1982/610) revealed the normal domesticated animals and fish bones - mainly herring. (AC)

9L 9B

NAA 1982/657

'Synpunkter på osteologi/arkeologi' ('Remarks about osteology vs archaeology')

Lindh, Jan E. *Meta* 1982/4, pp 14-16. Sw.

A general discussion on practical problems which arise when sampling osteological material at archaeological (urban) excavations. (Au)

Untersuchungen an botanischen Funden aus der Lübecker Innenstadt (Investigations of botanical finds from the Old Town of Lübeck)

Lynch, Ann; Paap, Norbert. *Lübecker Schriften* 6, 1982, pp 339-360. 1 table, 1 pl. Ger/Engl summ.

Finds from a 16th C house and a 12th-13th C well demonstrate the use of fish and plants by an urban population. Exotic fruits such as figs, grapes, and peaches are represented. (OH)

9L

NAA 1982/659

Possible malignancy in a Medieval Same (Lapp) maxilla

Madrid, Alfonso. *Current Anthropology* 23/2, 1982, pp 200-201. 3 figs, refs. Engl.

The maxilla of a Lapp/Sami man, age at death 25-30 years, displays a metastatic cancerous lesion. The specimen deserves attention because identification of malignancy in paleopathological material is uncommon and difficult, and because malignancies in ancient Lapp/Sami populations are still not reported. (Au, abbr)

9L 9K 10(K L) Sw

NAA 1982/661

Benfynd från rådhusgrävningen, Halmstad (Bone finds from the townhall excavation, Halmstad [Halland])

Steen, Sabine. *Foreningen Gamla Halmstads årsbok* 57, 1980, pp 9-13, 4 figs. Sw.

An urban excavation in the block Karl X yielded finds of settlement from the 14th-17th C. Animal bones included cattle, fish, and wild fowl. Some bones were drilled, probably for use as musical instruments. (RE)

9L Greenl

NAA 1982/662

Nordbolus (A louse from Norse Greenland)

Sveinbjarnardóttir, Guðrún; Buckland, Paul G. *Skalk* 1982/4, pp 16-17. 2 figs. Dan.

Presentation of biological analysis of a sample taken in 1981 from the midden of the Norse church farm Sandnes (Vestbygden). Among other things the first Med fossil record of a body louse was registered. Domestic hygiene and the spread of typhus by lice is discussed in connection with the extinction of the Greenl Norse communities. (Au, abbr)

10A 10E Finn

NAA 1982/663

Meriarkeologian alkuvaiheista Suomessa (The first phases of underwater archaeology in Finland)

Rosenius, Henrik. *Nautica Fennica* 2, [1982], pp 16-22. 3 figs. Finn.

On the early history of underwater archaeology in Finland from 1935 to 1965. (J-PT)

10A Norw

NAA 1982/664

Nyere tids arkeologi. Et samarbeidsproblem for kulturhistoriske fag eller et forvaltningsproblem? (Post-Medieval archaeology. A problem of collaboration between cultural-historical subjects or an administrative one?)

Schia, Erik. *Museumsnytt* 1982/3, pp 37-39. 1 fig.

A discussion of whether Post-Med archaeological data is interesting for general research or whether such data is relevant for special cultural-historical questions only. Such data also has a didactic value in the landscape when indicating the main living and production trends from the SA to the present. Norw legislation regards archaeological monuments later than 1537 as protected, but only after special resolution. (Au, abbr)

Arkeologi på nyere tids materiale (Archaeology with recent material)

Bertelsen, Reidar. *Museumsnytt* 1982/3, pp 40-42. 4 figs. Norw.

Present developments in Post-Med archaeology are manifold and mostly directed by initiatives from neighbouring subjects. An archaeological approach would enrich archaeology as a whole. (Au)

10B Norw

NAA 1982/666

Om nya tidens arkeologi - eller möjligheter i Christianias bygrunn (On Post-Medieval archaeology - or the possibilities in Christiania [Oslo])

Redin, Lars. *Meta* 1982/1, pp 5-13. Sw.

A continued discussion (cf NAA 1981/637) based on the results of a recent Norw Post-Med excavation (= NAA 1981/651, 668 & 672). It is concluded that Post-Med archaeology is reasonable only when certain conditions are fulfilled. (UN) - See also **Excavare non necesse est - alltid.** (*Excavare non necesse est* - always). By Hans Andersson. *Meta* 1982/2, pp 40-42. Sw.

10C 10E Finn

NAA 1982/667

Documentary research on the wreck at Jussarö

Ahlström, Christian. *The Maritime Museum of Finland. Annual Report* 1981 (1982), pp 2-7. 3 figs. Engl.

The identity of a ship wrecked close to the island of Jussarö (Uusimaa/Nyland) has been established with the aid of archive materials as a Russ merchant ship en route to St Petersburg in the autumn of 1784. (Au)

10C 10K Dan

NAA 1982/668

Gottfried Hoffmanns forsvundne Sønderborgkort og andre kort over byen fra 1650'erne (The lost Sønderborg map drawn by Gottfried Hoffmann and other maps of the town from ca 1650-60)

Dahl, Bjørn Westerbeek. *Sønderjyske årbøger* 1982, pp 77-85. 3 figs, refs. Dan.

Examination of 3 maps from the mid 17th C leads to the conclusion that they all are based on a map (now lost) possibly drawn by Gottfried Hoffmann. (AC)

10C 10K Dan

NAA 1982/669

Resens Atlas. Aalborg Stift

Lassen, Thomas W. Transl. by Erik Bøegh. Sæby: Sæby museum: 1982. 94 pp, figs, 8 pls, refs. Dan.

Dan translation of Peter Hansen Resen's *Atlas Danicus* part VI, A (1685): Aalborg diocese (former Vendelbo diocese) with an introduction, notes, and facsimiles of the maps and prospectus. (AC)

10C Finn

NAA 1982/670

Kaarinan Lemun ropokätkö (A hoard of quarter öres from Lemu in Kaarina [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland])

Männistö, Hannu. *Numismaattisia tutkimuksia - Studia numismatica* 1982, pp 28-54. 19 figs, 3 tables, 2 diagrams, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

The coin hoard consists of 2354 small silver coins, the majority of which bear the names of the Sw kings Johan III (1568-92) and Sigismund (1592-99). internal unrest in Finland. 97.5% of the coins are quarter öres (Sw: *fyrk*, Finn: *ropo*). Usually hoards of this period consist mainly of 2 *ore* coins and contain few quarter *ores*. (Au)

Mynten från Riksnnyckeln (The coins from Riksnnyckeln)

Nathorst-Böös, Ernst; Persson, Inga-Lill. *Wasastudier* 10, 1982, pp 61-62. 1 fig. Sw.

An inventory of the 1753 copper coins from the period 1624-1628, found on the wrecked warship Riksnnyckeln (at Viksten, Södermanland), which was investigated in 1971 and the following years. The coin material is also compared with that found on Wasa (cf NAA 1982/682). (RE)

10E 10C

NAA 1982/672

Syvyyksien sylistä (From the arms of the deep)

Ahlström, Christian. Hämeenlinna: Arvi A Karisto: 1982. 163 pp, numerous figs. Finn.

Same as NAA 1979/631.

10E Sw

NAA 1982/673

Vraket vid Jutholmen. Fartygets byggnad (The wreck at Jutholmen [Södermanland]. The construction of the ship)

Cederlund, Carl Olof. *Statens sjöhistoriska museum. Rapport* 16, 1982, 125 pp, 40 figs, 42 photos, 26 pls, refs. Sw & Engl.

The Jutholmen wreck, off Dalarö, Södermanland, was capsized ca 1730 and has been now archaeologically investigated. The investigation is summarized. The questions of the dating and provenience of the ship are treated. A detailed description and a catalogue of the ship's timbers are presented. See also NAA 1982/683. (RE)

10E Finn

NAA 1982/674

The 'Sofia Maria' - a Dutch koff foundered in the year 1859 outside Oulu [Pohjois-Pohjanmaa/Norra Österbotten]

Kehusmaa, Aimo. *The Maritime Museum of Finland. Annual Report* 1981 (1982), pp 8-14. 9 figs. Engl.

A short history of the ship, the results of measuring the wreck, and a description of the items found in underwater excavations. (Au)

10E Norw

NAA 1982/675

Farestadvraket (The wreck from Farestad)

Molaug, Svein. *Norsk sjøfartsmuseum. Årsberetning* 1981 (1982), pp 143-164. 9 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

In 1981 a wreck from 1709 was excavated at Farestad, near Mandal (Aust-Agder). A considerable amount of blocks, ropes, and sailcloth was well preserved. Other finds include personal belongings, earthenware, and porcelain. (Au)

10E Sw

NAA 1982/676

Regalskeppet Kronan, historia och bärgning (The royal ship Kronan, its history and salvage)

Norman, Peter. *Kalmar län* 67, 1982, pp 114-126. 8 figs. Sw.

A summary of the salvaging of the Kronan wreck carried out in 1981, off Öland, cf NAA 1981/675. (RE)

Lastet med tegl (Cargo of bricks)

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Skalk* 1982/6, pp 4-10. 15 figs. Dan.

On the basis of finds of kilns and wrecks, *e.g.* at Lundegård with loads of bricks or roofing-tiles, along the coasts of SE Fyn and Langeland and of various written sources, a survey of tile-burning and -transportation is given. (AC)

Ett Bartmannkrus från Västertokan (A Bellarmine jug from Västertokan [Nyland/Uusimaa])

Edgren, Torsten. *Nautica Fennica* 2, [1982], pp 53-56. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

Cf NAA 1981/653.

Nogle kakler og lerkarskår fra renaissancetidens Gilleleje (Some tiles and potsherds from Renaissance Gilleleje [Sjælland])

Frandsen, Søren. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 71-76. 4 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ p 252.

In 1978/79 contemporary tile fragments uncovered in layers from ca 1550 showed that fishermen at Gilleleje had quite modern stoves due to flourishing fishing and trade. (AC)

Zwei Keulengläser des 16. Jahrhunderts aus der Kieler Altstadt (Two 16th-century Keulen-glasses from the Old Town of Kiel [Schleswig-Holstein])

Hucke, Karl. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 387-390. 3 figs.

Fragments of a Bohemian glass type, distributed in the S and W Baltic coastal areas in the 14th-16th C, are described. (OH/UN)

En oversigt over keramikken fra Sandhagen (A survey of the pottery from Sandhagen [Langeland, off Fyn])

Jørgensen, Lise Bender. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 59-70. 17 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ pp 251-252.

The pottery from Sandhagen (cf NAA 1981/659) consists of a large group of plain earthenware and smaller groups of stoneware, faience, and other imported goods. It is stressed that in the present stage of-research it is impossible to determine the origin of the earthenware. (AC)

Ur sjömannens kista och tunna (From the sailor's chest and barrel)

Kaijser, Ingrid; Nathorst-Böös, Ernst; Persson, Inga-Lill. *Wasastudier* 10, 1982, 95 pp, 84 figs, refs. Sw.

9 studies of different groups of finds from the Wasa warship in Stockholm. A clay pipe definitely belonging to the ship and 7 others which probably do so are described along with a bronze candlestick, a clock, a sun-dial, the quilt of a boatswain, a golden finger-ring, and ca 4000 copper coins. 6 barrels and 1 box are described as well as their contents. (See also NAA 1982/671). (RE)

Vraket vid Jutholmen. Last och utrustning (The wreck at Jutholmen [Södermanland]. Cargo and equipment)

Kajiser, Ingrid. *Statens sjöhistoriska museum. Rapport 17*, 1982, 104 pp, 105 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Besides the remains of the cargo (tar, iron bars) the wreck contained coins, ammunition, navigation instruments, personal effects, cooking utensils, bottles, apothecary glass, an hourglass, drinking glasses, window glass, ceramics, stoneware, faience, and clay pipes. See also NAA 1982/673. (RE)

10F Sw

NAA 1982/684

Krutor och fat. Svenskt krukmakeri under 400 år (Pots and dishes. Swedish pottery over 400 years)

Lindqvist, Gunnar. Stockholm: Liber: 1981. 150 pp, 133 figs, refs. Sw.

A useful survey for archaeologists on the common indigenous pottery frequently found in urban excavations. (RE)

10F Norw

NAA 1982/685

Trondheims pottemakerindustri (Trondheims pottery industry)

Reed, Ian. *Keramikk**, 1982, pp 33-38. 6 figs. Norw.

The history of the industry is summarized, and a description of various types of vessels and decoration is presented. (Au)

10F Finn

NAA 1982/686

Bartmann-krus i Finland (Bellarmine jugs in Finland)

Taavitsainen, J-P. *Hikuin* 8, 1982, pp 241-248. 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ p 262.

The Bellarmine jugs found in Finland are presented. The earliest fragment can be dated to the end of the 16th C. The jugs were used in and around coastal towns. A mould with a bearded figure, found in Lappi (Satakunta), suggests that Bellarmine jugs were more common in Finland than the small number of jugs gives reason to assume. It is suggested that the mould was used for making bearded heads and thus that Bellarmine jugs were made in Finland. (Au)

10F 10I Dan

NAA 1982/687

To kongelige barnekister i Roskilde domkirke (Two royal children's coffins in Roskilde Cathedral)

Østergaard, Else. *NMArbm* 1982, pp 88-102. 19 figs. Dan.

Registration of the 17th C shrouds and grave clothes. The coffins revealed textiles of silk with gold and silver threads, executed in woven patterns - some of Persian origin - and knitting techniques. (AC)

10G Finn

NAA 1982/688

Sameboplats på Autiokenttä i Sodankylä (Sami dwelling site of Autiokenttä in Sodankylä [Lappi/Lapland])

Honkanen, Pekka. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 194-199. Sw.

Report on excavations of a house and two huts, dating from the end of the 17th or from the 18th C. (Au)

Den tidlige nederlandske kvalfangst i Nord-Norge (Early Dutch whaling in North Norway)

Simonsen, Povl. *Ottar* 138, 1982, pp 13-15. 1 fig. Norw.

Written sources never mention that there were Dutch whaling stations in N Norway because these were illegal. Popular traditions, place-names, and archaeology prove their existence. A brief account of the excavation of two stations from before 1600 is given. (LM)

Älvkvarns kult i sydvästra Uppland (Cup-marks and cult in south-western Uppland)

Henning, Ingrid. *Uppland* 1982, pp 85-101. 8 figs. Sw.

Cup-marks are the most common rock-carvings in Uppland. Some have been used in recent rituals to cure a disease caused by the fairies. These rituals may be interpreted as elements of popular medicine. (Au, abbr)

Aldrig vilse i en labyrint (One never loses one's way in a labyrinth)

Kraft, John. *Norrbottnen* 1980-1981 (1982), pp 7-32. 26 figs. Sw.

A general survey of labyrinths and an inventory of the ca 40 known labyrinths in Norrbotten, probably mainly from the 17th and 18th C (cf NAA 1981/737). (RE)

En sørsamisk offerplass ved Forolsjøen, mellom Hedmark og Sør-Trøndelag (A South-Lappish/Sami place of sacrifice at Forolsjøen between Hedmark and Sør-Trøndelag)

Stenvik, Lars F. *Saeimien sijte* 1982/83 (1982), pp 87-91. 5 figs, refs. Norw.

A presentation of the southernmost Lappish/Sami sacrificial site in Norway. (Au)

Raumo klosterkyrka efter reformationen - ett lutherskt saltmagasin? (Raumo Abbey Church after the Reformation - a Lutheran salt warehouse?)

Riska, Tove. *Ico* 1982/3, pp 1-5. 2 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Using the remains of murals in the late abbey of Raumo (Satakunta) as evidence, it is concluded that the church was not used solely as a salt warehouse after the Reformation, as often assumed. On the contrary, it was furnished as a Protestant church and was decorated with Evangelist paintings after originals in the Bible of Gustavus Vasa of 1541 or Mikael Agricola's New Testament in Finnish of 1548. (Au)

Ramloftstua på Onsrud (The ramloftstue at Onsrud [Hedmark])

Sørensen, Steinar. *Romerikstun* 12, 1982, pp 54-58. 2 figs, refs. Norw.

A description of a special type of Norw farmhouse. (LM)

[Review of] **Fra Christianias bygrunn. Arkeologiske utgravninger i Revierstredet 5-7, Oslo.** 1981 (= NAA 1981/651, 668 & 672)

Blom, Grethe Authen. *Heimen* 1982/3, pp 210-213. Norw.

The book itself seems intended for the general reader, but the articles seem intended for scientific colleagues. (LM)

Vestergade 24 i Køge. Den eftermiddelalderlige bebyggelse (Vestergade 24 in Køge [Sjælland]. The Post-Medieval settlement)

Nielsen, Henning. *Køge museum* 1978-82 (1982), pp 61-74. 8 figs. Dan.

On the Post-Med buildings (cf NAA 1982/610), half-timbered on stone foundations. The 16th-17th C objects consist of pottery, some coins and stove tiles. The written sources revealed some information about this phase. (AC)

Nålmakare och husbyggare i kv. Hertig Knut. En arkeologisk utgrävning i Halmstad 1981 (Needle-maker and house-builder in the block Hertig Knut. An excavation 1981 in Halmstad [Halland])

Rosengren, Erik. *Halland* 65, 1982, pp 79-90. 8 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Most of the finds unearthed were from the 16th and 17th C but ditches found may have formed the boundary of the Med Dominican monastery of St Katarina. A large rubbish heap from the 16th C contained a number of objects from a needlemaker's workshop. In the layers from the 16th and 17th C there were several foundation walls of the half-timbered houses of small-scale craftsmen. (Au)

Virkingen av brann på jordsmonn og vegetasjon i oseanisk lynghei (The effect of burning-off on soil and vegetation in oceanic heathlands)

Bakkevig, Sverre. *Stavanger museum. Årbok* 1981 (1982), pp 115-125. 4 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

A survey of papers dealing with the burning-off in areas with *Calluna vulgaris*-heather around the North Sea shows that the common practice with burning small areas each year through a 10-year cycle is advisable from an ecological point of view. The heather is kept in a high productivity phase, and the recycling of nutrients is accelerated. As yet, very little about the history and ecology of heathlands in Rogaland is known. (Au, abbr)

Landscape change in Eyjafjallasveit, Southern Iceland

Sveinbjarnardóttir, Guðrún; Buckland, P G; Gerrard, AJ. *Norsk geografisk tidskrift* 36/2, 1982, pp 75-88. 13 figs, refs. Engl.

The physical processes involved include wind and gully erosion at inland sites and marine erosion at coastal sites. Many of these processes are the result of man's interference with the natural systems of soil and vegetation, for instance overgrazing of sheep. A detailed recording of farm and field evidence ought to be made before all sites are destroyed. (Au, abbr)

Antikvarisk avdeling. Tilvekst 1978 (Accession 1978)

Anon. Compiled by Oddmunn Farbregd. Trondheim: DKNVS, Museet: 1982. 32 pp, 17 figs. Norw.

Antikvarisk avdeling. Tilvekst 1979. (Accession 1979)

Anon, compiled by Oddmunn Farbregd & Ola Melby. Trondheim: DKNVS, Museet: 1982. 47 pp, 23 figs. Norw.

Aktuellt. Verksamheten vid Riksantikvarieämbetets Gotlandsundersökningar (RAGU) 1981-82 (The activities of the Gotland investigations of the Central Board of National Antiquities (RAGU) 1981-82)

Var. authors. *Gotländskt arkiv* 54, 1982, pp 161-189. Figs. Sw.

a: 5H Gravfältet vid Sälle i Fröjel. (The cemetery at Sälle in Fröjel). By Englund, Stig. P 164.

b: 5H Gravfältet vid Annelund, Visby flygplats. (The cemetery at Annelund, Visby Airport). By Wennersten, Monica. Pp 164-165.

c: (3 4 5 6 7)H Bostadsområdet Terra Nova sydost om Visby. (The dwelling area Terra Nova SE of Visby). By Wickman-Nydolf, Gunilla. Pp 165-166.

d: (6 7 8)H Gravfältet vid Broe i Hälla. (The cemetery at Broe in Hälla). By Pettersson, Ann-Marie. Pp 166-167.

e: 6H Gravfältet vid Uddvide i Grötlingbo. (The cemetery at Uddvide in Grötlingbo). By Bergh, Stefan. P 167.

f: 11E Smiss i Hemse. En nyfunnen 'svärdsslipningssten'. (Smiss in Hemse. A new stone with polishing grooves). By Englund, Stig. Pp 167-168, 1 fig. - It is suggested that this stone was used as a 'brake' for a wind- or water- powered device. (UN).

g: 8C Ett vikingatida myntfynd, troligen från Burs sn, Gotland. (A Viking Age coin find, probably from Burs parish, Gotland). By Jonsson, Kenneth. Pp 168-169, 1 fig. - German & Engl coins..

h: (8 9)C Två skatter från Mickels i Hablingbo. (Two hoards from Mickels in Hablingbo). By Jonsson, Kenneth; Östergren, Majvor. Pp 169-171. - Arabic, German, Engl & Dan coins..

i: 7J Torsburgen. By Engström, Johan. Pp 171-172.

j: 7J Grogarnsberget. By Dahl, Peter. Pp 172-173. - On a trial trench in an undated IA hillfort. (UN).

k: (6 7)J Experimentmuren på Klints backar i Othem. (The experimental wall at Klints backar in Othem). By Engström, Johan. Pp 173-174, 1 fig. - A wood-stone wall was burnt down to test hypotheses about calcined defence walls (cf NAA 1979/246). (UN).

m: 8F Det unika skattfyndet från Västerhejde sn. (The unique hoard from Västerhejde). By Östergren, Majvor. Pp 174-177. - Prelim note on the excavation of a hoard consisting of a Vik woman's ornaments. (UN).

n: 9K Medeltidsavdelningen. (The Medieval department). By Engeström, Ragnar; Elfwendahl, Magnus; Falck, Waldemar; Mogren, Mats. Pp 178-185, figs. - Short notes on the investigation of Med houses and churches in Visby. (UN).

Fyndrapporter 1980-81 (Reports 1980-81)

Var. authors. Göteborg: Göteborgs arkeologiska museum: 1982. 201 pp, figs, maps, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

a: (5 6)H Rödbo 20, Rönning. Gravfält, äldre järnålder. By Sandberg, Berit. Pp 3-22, 18 figs. - Early IA cemetery..

b: (2 3)G Torslanda 100 D, Röd. Boplatsområde, stenålder. By Manneby, Hans. Pp 25-28, 2 figs. - SA settlement..

c: 2G Torslanda 155 och 158, Österröd. Boplats, stenålder. By Hultberg, Ulf. Pp 31-36, 3 figs. - SA settlement..

d: 2G Torslanda 170, Högen. Boplats, äldre stenålder. By Hultberg, Ulf. Pp 39-54, 17 figs. - Mes settlement..

e: 5H Västra Frölunda 355, Hagen. Gravfält, äldre järnålder. By Sandberg, Berit. Pp 57-66. 7 figs. - Early IA cemetery..

f: 11A Aktiv insamling. Inventering av fornsaker i privat ögo i Björlanda och Torslanda, Göteborg. By Kindgren, Hans; Olsson, Kerstin. Pp 69-83, 8 figs. - Inventory of prehistoric artefacts in private possession..

g: 11L En pollenanalys från Tuve mosse på Hisingen i Göteborg. By Svedhage, Krister. Pp 87-97, 2 figs. - Pollen analysis..

h: 11A Arkeologiska museets uppdragsverksamhet 1963-80. (Rescue excavations carried out by the archaeological museum in Göteborg from 1963 to 1980). 1.En återblick. (A review). By Kaelas, Lili. Pp 101-112. - 2. Sammanställning av rapporterna (Assortment of the reports). By Stina Andersson & Berit Sandberg. Pp 121-159. - 386 sites, of which the settlements form the largest group..

i: 11H Rosen och stensättningar i Göteborg undersökta 1960-70. (Stone-settings and cairns excavated at Göteborg in 1960-1970). By Andersson, Stina. Pp 163-186, 15 figs, 21 tables. - 100 structures where the dating often is uncertain and a well-identified burial is found in only half of the structures..

j: 11L Exkurs 1. Benbestämningar. (Determination of bones). By Ekman, Jan; Jonsson, Leif. Pp 189-190.

Mindre meddelelser (Short communications)

Var. authors. *Antikvariske studier* 5, 1982, pp 240-278. Figs. Dan.

a: 1A Fredningsstyrelsens besigtigelse og registrering af de fredede fortidsminder. (The inspection and inventorization of the protected ancient monuments by Fredningsstyrelsen). By Fisher, Anders. Pp 240-243. 2 figs.

b: 3H Fortidsminder i skovene - nye fund fra Langeland. (Ancient monuments in the forests - new finds on Langeland). By Skaarup, Jørgen. Pp 244-250, 12 figs. - Mostly megaliths have been found..

c: 4G En bronzealderboplads ved Jersie Strand. (A Bronze Age settlement at Jersie Strand [Sjælland]). By Thornbjerg, Svend Aage. Pp 251-252, 2 figs. - With 3-aisled longhouses..

d: 5G Jernalder-brandtomter i Skårup, Thy. (A burnt-down Iron Age settlement at Skårup, Thy [Jylland]). By Olesen, Lis Helles. Pp 253-254. - '2 figs. - Two well-preserved Celt-IA longhouses with turf walls..

e: 6G Tolstrup - en boplads fra ældre jernalder i Vesthimmerland. (Tolstrup - an Early Iron Age settlement in Vesthimmerland [Jylland]). By Hansen, Mogens. Pp 255-256, 1 fig. - 18 Early Rom-IA longhouses..

f: 10F En affaldsgrube fra Humle Præstemark. (A refuse pit at Humle Præstemark [Langeland]). By Jørgensen, Lise Bender. Pp 257-262, 9 figs. - A 17th C pit with iron slagg, pottery, animal bones, and bricks..

g: 7G En germanertidsboplads ved Sejlflod. (An [Early] Germanic Iron Age settlement at Sejlflod [Jylland]). By Nielsen, Jens N. Pp 263-265, 2 figs. - 13 3-aisled longhouses of 2 types in 4 phases. (Cf NAA 1980/296 & 1982/325)..

h: 11A Udgravninger 1980. (Excavations 1980). By Albrethsen, Svend Erik; Dehn, Torben. Pp 266-278. - Short notes on Mes - Post-Med excavations 1980. (UN).

Rapport. Arkeologisk serie (Report. Archaeological serial)

Var. authors. *DKNVS, Museet. Rapport. Arkeologisk serie* 1982.

a: 11A 1982/1 Verneplan for vassdrag. 10-års vernede vassdrag. Arkeologiske kulturminner i Oгна vassdraget, N Trøndelag. (Project for protection of watercourses. Watercourses protected for 10 years. Ancient monuments in the Oгна Watercourse, N Trøndelag). By Stenvik, Lars F. 69 pp, 9 figs, 8 maps, refs. Norw.

b: 11A 1982/2 Verneplan for vassdrag. 10-års vernede vassdrag. Arkeologiske kulturminner i Stjørdalsvassdraget, N Trøndelag. (Project for protection of watercourses. Watercourses protected for 10 years. Ancient monuments in the Stjørdal Watercourse, N Trøndelag). By Stenvik, Lars F. 168 pp, 30 figs, 21 maps, refs. Norw.

c: 11A 1982/3 Verneplan for vassdrag. 10-års vernede vassdrag. Arkeologiske kulturminner i Gaula vassdraget, S Trøndelag. (Project for protection of watercourses. Watercourses protected for 10 years. Ancient monuments in the Gaula Watercourse, S Trøndelag). By Stenvik, Lars F. 151 pp, 32 figs, 22 maps, refs. Norw.

d: 11A 1982/4 Verneplan for vassdrag. 10-års vernede vassdrag. Arkeologiske kulturminner i Drivavassdraget, S Trøndelag, Møre og Romsdal. (Project for protection of watercourses. Watercourses protected for 10 years. Ancient monuments in the Driva Watercourse, S Trøndelag, Møre og Romsdal). By Stenvik, Lars F. 138 pp, 33 figs, 17 maps, refs. Norw.

e: 11A 1982/5 Verneplan for vassdrag. 10-års vernede vassdrag. Arkeologiske kulturminner i Høylands vassdraget, N Trøndelag. (Project for protection of watercourses. Watercourses protected for 10 years. Ancient monuments in the Høylandet Watercourse, N Trøndelag). By Stenvik, Lars F. 78 pp, 8 figs, 6 maps, refs. Norw.

f: 11A 1982/6 Verneplan for vassdrag. 10-års vernede vassdrag. Arkeologiske kulturminner i Sørli vassdraget, N Trøndelag. (Project for protection of watercourses. Watercourses protected for 10 years. Ancient monuments in the Sørli Watercourse, N Trøndelag). By Stenvik, Lars F. 71 pp, 15 figs, 11 maps, refs. Norw.

g: 4F 1982/10. - See NAA 1982/227..

11A Dan

NAA 1982/705

Recent excavations and discoveries

Var. authors. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 165-191, 23 figs, 1 map. Engl.

Short concise entries on 82 finds, excavations or research projects. (JS-J)

11A Sw

NAA 1982/706

Riksantikvarieämbetet, Undersökningsverksamheten, Rapport UV 1982: 1-52 (The Central Board of National Antiquities, Dept of Investigations, Reports)

Var. authors. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport UV* 1982, Figs, plans, maps. Sw.

a: 11(G H) 1: Blekinge, Hjortsberga, Johannishus, fornl 37-39 och Kasakulle fornl 45-46, gravar och boplatslämningar. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978. By Nagmér, Robert B. 58 pp. - Late Neo and IA graves & Early Neo, BA and Early IA settlement remains..

b: 10K 2: Blekinge, Kristianopel, stg 3, 4, 48 och 56, stadsundersökning från 1600-talet. Arkeologisk undersökning 1977-79. By Stenholm, Leifh. 38 pp. - Urban excavation..

c: 10(I K) 3: Blekinge, Karlskrona, Vämö, fornl 78, varvsområde, begravningsplats. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978. By Stenholm, Leifh. 39 pp. - Naval dockyard & burial ground..

d: (4 5)G 4: Skåne, Bårslövs sn, Bårslöv, fornl 14, boplatslämningar från yngre bronsålder och tidig förromersk järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Nagmér, Robert B. 9 pp. - Late BA and Celt-IA settlements..

e: (5 6 7 8)(G H) 5: Skåne, Magiehems sn, Magiehem, fornl 31, stensättning och boplatslämningar från järnåldern. Arkeologisk undersökning med fosfatkartering 1980. By Nagmér, Robert B. 17 pp. - Rom-IA stone setting & Late IA settlement remains, excavation and phosphate analysis..

f: 9K 6: Skåne, Skanör, kv Ejdergåsen, medeltida kulturlager, Arkeologisk undersökning 1981. By Tesch, Sten. 9 pp. - Med occupation layer including four 'clay bottoms'..

g: 9K 7: Skåne, Skanör, kv Geten 16, medeltida lämningar från 1100-talet. Arkeologisk undersökning 1981. By Tesch, Sten. 8 pp. - Med remains with 7 so-called clay bottoms which have been connected with herring management (see NAA 1981/447)..

h: 3G 8: Skåne, Trelleborg, kv Hallabacken, fornl 13, boplatslämningar. Arkeologisk undersökning 1977. By Nagmér, Robert B. 13 pp. - Early Neo settlement with 8 fireplaces and an occupation layer containing solely flint..

i: 3G 9: Skåne, Ängelholm, kv Tordmulen 5, fornl 7, boplatslämningar från mellaneneolitikum. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Jacobsson, Bengt. 13 pp. - Settlement, probably of the PWC..

j: (9 10)K 10: Småland, Västervik, kv Galeasen 5, stadsundersökning från 14-1600-tal. Arkeologisk kontroll 1979. By Hägg, Inga. 15 pp. - Urban excavation..

k: (9 10)(I K) 11: Småland, Växjö, kv Klostret 7, klosterlämningar. Arkeologisk undersökning 1976-77. By Ahman, Eva. 43 pp. - Remains of monastery with skeletons inside the church..

m: (8 9)(G H) 12: Öland, Bredsåtra sn, Gåtebo, fornl 3, boplatslämningar och gravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1976. By Stenholm, Leifh. 61 pp. - Vik & Early Med settlement remains and part of Vik cemetery, possibly a place for cremation..

n: 5H 13: Öland, Glömminge sn, Ryd, fornl 30, stensättningar från äldre järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978. By Kallerskog, Linnea. 15 pp. - 4 damaged stone-settings out of a hundred structures on a Celt-IA cemetery have been excavated..

p: (7 8)H 14: Öland, Gårdby sn, Gårdby, fornl 20, brandgrav från vendelvikingatid. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978. By Fernholm, Ragnhild. 7 pp. - Excavation of a damaged cremation grave at a cemetery..

q: (5 6)G 15: Öland, Köpings sn, Kullen, boplatslämningar från äldre järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979-80. By Junker, Ulrika. 22 pp. - Early IA settlement remains..

r: 9G 16: Halland, Ölmevalla sn, Ölmanäs, fornl 18, medeltida bebyggelserester. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979-80. By Persson, Per. 45 pp. - Med remains of a house, an oven, and an occupation layer from the 13th C..

s: 10K 17: Västergötland, Skara, kv Jupiter nr 9-10, kulturlager from 15-1800-tal. Arkeologisk undersökning 1975-76. By Lorentzson, Mona. 26 pp. - Urban excavation..

t: (4 5)H 18: Västergötland, Östads sn, fornl 47, gravar från bronsålder? - äldre järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Schützler, Lillemor. 14 pp. - Excavation of a cairn, a stone circle and a stone-setting, all of which were damaged..

u: 8(G H) 19: Närke, Kumla sn, Kumla, fornl 47, vikingatida gravfält med underliggande boplatstrester. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Rydström, Gunhild. 33 pp. - Partial excavation of a damaged cemetery, partially excavated twice before. The relation between the cemetery and the settlement is therefore unclear..

v: 10K 20: Närke, Örebro, kv Bryggaren, stadsarkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Roslund, Ylva. 18 pp. - Urban excavation where a house, probably that of a saddler, was found..

w: (4 5)H 21: Södermanland, Eskilstuna kn, S:t Eskils kyrkogård, fornl 11, gravfält från yngsta bronsålder - äldsta järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Äijä, Karin. 24 pp. - Late BA-Early IA cemetery..

x: (5 6 7 8)H 22: Södermanland, Turinge sn, Värsta Backe, fornl 17, ett gravfält från järnåldern. Arkeologisk undersökning 1972. By Claréus, Carin. 53 pp. - Partial excavation of an IA cemetery where all periods except Late Ger-IA are represented..

y: 4H 23: Södermanland, Ytterjärna sn, Pilkrog 1:3, fornl 199, mittblocksröse från bronsålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Elfstrand, Bengt. 16 pp. - BA cairn with a central boulder..

z: (9 10)B 24: Uppland, Uppsala, kv Leoparden, nybyggnadsteknik i medeltida stadskärnor. Arkeologisk experimentundersökning 1981. By Gustavsson, Jan Helmer. 15 pp. - In order to find a new method for making foundations of houses without damaging the culture layers in Med towns an experiment with preboring (for piling) with casing pipes was carried out..

aa: (7 8)H 25: Uppland, Täby sn, Sågtorp, fornl 140, yngre järnåldersgravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Hedman, Anders. 36 pp. - Partial and final excavation of a Late Ger-1 A-Vik cemetery..

ab: 11G 26: Uppland, Vada sn, Vadaby, boplatslämningar från järnålder - medeltid. Arkeologisk undersökning 1981. By Hedman, Anders. 12 pp. - IA & Med settlement remains..

ac: 8H 27: Uppland, Österåkers sn, Norrö, fornl 57 c, vikingatid gravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Hedman, Anders. 17 pp. - Partial excavation of a Vik cemetery..

ad: (5 6)H 28: Dalarna, Grytnäs sn, Smedsbo, fornl 20, stensättning. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978. By Östmark, Kerstin. 8 pp. - Early IA Stonesetting..

ae: 7H 29: Hälsingland, Idenors sn, Överberge, fornl 14, stensättning. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Söderberg, Sverker. 15 pp. - Late Ger-IA stone-setting..

af: (6 7)H 30: Uppland, Sollentuna sn, Edsviken, fornl 36, gravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1974. By Elfstrand, Bengt. 31 pp. - Late Rom-IA - Early Ger-IA part of cemetery..

ag: 11G 31: Bohuslän, Herrestads sn, Källdal, fornl 47, boplatsslämningar från äldre stenålder och äldre järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Weiler, Eva; Dyhlén, Ingrid. 19 pp. - One of the many examples of remains where artefacts and shoreline location give a SA dating while the radiocarbon dating is IA..

ah: (6 7)H 11G 32: Bohuslän, Jörlanda, Spekerös och Norums snr, väg 651. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978-79. By Olsson, Eva; Schützler, Lillemor; Wallin, Lars; Arnesson, A; Jonsäter, Mats; Svedhage, Krister. 450 pp. - Rom IA - Early Ger-IA cemetery overlaying Late BA-Early Rom-IA settlement with *e.g.* a longhouse, and 6 more settlement sites of Mes, Neo, Late BA, IA, and Med character..

ai: (2 3)G 33: Bohuslän, Norums sn, Nytorpshöjd, fornl 98, 204, 206 & 207, stenålders boplatser. Arkeologisk undersökning 1976 och 1978. By Olsson, Eva; Jonsäter, Mats. 80 pp. - Late Mes-Early Neo settlements..

aj: 11G 34: Bohuslän, Stenkyrka och Rönnängs snr, fornl 24, 33, 34, 35, 407 & 408. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978 och 1980. By Jonsson, Leif; Ullberg-Loh, Kajsa. 100 pp. - Settlements from Mes, Neo, Early BA & Rom-IA..

ak: 11G 35: Bohuslän, Svarteborgs sn, Backa, fornl 151, delundersökning av boplatser från brons- eller järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Weiler, Eva; Persson, V. 15 pp. - Settlements from BA or IA overlaying Mes artefacts..

am: (4 5)G 36: Bohuslän, Ytterby sn, Munkegårde, fornl 93, boplatser från yngre bronsålder/ äldrejärnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Jonsson, Leif. 20 pp. - Settlements from Late BA-Early IA..

an: 11G (6 7)H 37: Bohuslän, Ödsmåls sn, Berol/Sanden-området, 14 boplatser och ett gravfält med underliggande boplatser. Arkeologisk undersökning 1976. By Ullberg-Loh, Kajsa; Jonsäter, Mats; Zerrander, Liselotte. 600 pp. - Rom-IA & Early Ger-IA cemetery overlaying Celt-IA settlement, 2 settlements superimposed from Rom-IA-Early Ger-IA and some overlain Mes sites..

ap: 11(G H) 38: Dalsland, Valbo-Ryrs sn, Vågsäter, fornl 10, 11, 12 & 78, rose, fångstgrop, odlings- och bebyggelserester, stensättning. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Jonsson, Leif. 22 pp. - Cairn, pitfall, settlements & stone-setting..

aq: 11(G H) 39: Halland, fornlämningar utmed E6:an, delen Fjärås-Frillesås, boplatser, stensättningar och samtida bebyggelserester. Arkeologisk undersökning 1974-75 och 1979. By Särilvik, Ingegerd; Ullberg-Loh, Kajsa; Weiler, Eva; Hemmendorff, Ove; Wigren, Sonja. 300 pp. - BA and IA cairns, stone-settings, and recent settlement remains..

ar: 11(G H) 40: Halland, fornlämningar utmed E6:an, delen Frillesås-Åskloster, boplatser, rosen och en stensättning. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978-79. By Jonsäter, Mats; Schützler, Lillemor; Jonsson, Leif; Weiler, Eva. 200 pp. - Mes & BA settlements, cairns and a stone-setting..

as: (8 9)K 41: Uppland, Sigtuna, Stora Gatan. Arkeologisk undersökning 1973-74. By Carlsson, Kristina. 25 pp. - Urban excavation..

at: (9 10)K 42: Västergötland, Lidköping, Östergatan-Karlagatan m fl, schaktkontroller 1980-81. By Petersson, Maria. 30 pp. - Urban excavation..

au: (9 10)K 43: Östergötland, Linköping, kv Absalon 16, stadsarkeologisk undersökning 1973. By Rudbeck, Gustaf. 7 pp. - Urban excavation..

av: 4H 44: Östergötland, Vreta Klosters sn, Stora Sjögestad, fornl 86, ett flatmarksgravfält från bronsåldern. Arkeologisk undersökning 1976, 1978 och 1979. By Elfstrand, Bengt; Fernholm, Ragnhild. - Osteological analysis by Sabine Steen 104 pp. - A BA cemetery without visible monuments. (Cf NAA 1982/708d).

aw: (5 6)(G H) 45: Östergötland, Vreta Klosters sn, Blåsväddret, fornl 140, ett gravfält och en boplatser från äldre järnålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Fernholm, Ragnhild. 44 pp. - Early IA cemetery and settlement with a longhouse..

ax: 7H 46: Södermanland, Huddinge sn, Morkullan, fornl 31, ett folkvandringstida gravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1980. By Summanen, Marianne. 18 pp. - Early Ger-IA cemetery..

ay: (4 5 7)H 47: Södermanland, Torshälla sn, Rakåsen, fornl 33, ett gravfält från övergången bronsålder-järnålder samt folkvandringstid. Arkeologisk undersökning 1975. By Östmark, Kerstin. 28 pp. - Late BA-Celt-IA, & Early Ger-IA cemetery..

az: 7H 48: Södermanland, Turinge sn, Vårta, fornl 48, en folkvandringstida grav på ett gravfält i Turinge. Arkeologisk undersökning 1978. By Hjärthner-Holdar, Eva. 9 pp. - Damaged Early Ger-IA stone-setting on a cemetery..

ba: (7 8)H 49: Uppland, Frötuna sn, Osbyholm, fornl 61, tre gravar från yngre järnålder på ett gravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1981. By Rydström, Gunhild. 13 pp. - Late IA graves on a cemetery..

bb: 8H 50: Uppland, Vaddö sn, Norrsund, fornl 1, tre vikingatida gravar. Arkeologisk delundersökning 1980. By Rydström, Gunhild. Osteological analysis by Leif Jonsson. 17 pp. - 3 Vik graves.

bc: (5 6 7 8)H 51: Uppland, Osseby-Garris sn, Karaby, fornl 966, Sundby, fornl 281, delundersökning av två järnåldersgravfält. Arkeologisk undersökning 1979. By Summanen, Marianne. 11 pp. - Partial excavation of 2 IA cemeteries..

bd: 4H 52: Södermanland, Östertälje sn, Gärtuna, fornl 33, röse och stensättning från bronsålder. Arkeologisk undersökning 1971. By Elfstrand, Bengt. 18 pp. - BA cairn and stone-setting..

11A

NAA 1982/707

[Seminar papers from Göteborgs universitet, institutionen för arkeologi]

Var. authors. Göteborg: Universitetet, Inst för arkeologi: 1982. [stencils]. Sw.

a: 9K Medeltida stadsbildning i norra Halland. (Medieval urbanization in northern Halland). By Nilsson, Göte. 42 pp.

b: 9G Om bebyggelsemönster, kolonisationsförlopp och fornlämningar. Försök till bebyggelsearkeologisk analys av fem västsvenska socknar. (About settlement patterns, the course of colonization, and ancient monuments. Attempt at analysis of the settlement history of five parishes in western Sweden). By Einarsson, Bjarni; Heimann, Curry. 81 pp.

c: 11J Keltiska hustyper på Island. (Celtic house types in Iceland). By Fridriksson, Thorvaldur. 111 pp.

11A

NAA 1982/708

[Seminar papers from Stockholms universitet, institutionen för arkeologi]

Var. authors. Stockholm: Universitetet, Inst för arkeologi: 1982. [stencils]. Sw.

a: 1A Fornminneslagen i teori och praktik. En fallstudie. (The [Sw] law of ancient monuments in theory and practice. A case study). By Hedengran, Inger; Wange, Marie.

b: 1(A B) Att mäta tid med C14. En dateringsmetods utveckling och exempel på dess tillämpning. (Measuring by C14. The development of a dating method and examples of its application). By Freidenfelt, Birgitta.

c: 3H Rött färgämne i neolitiskt gravmaterial - en studie i färgsymbolik. (Red pigment in Neo graves - a study of colour symbolism). By Hållans, Ann-Mari.

d: 4H En studie av ett flatmarksgravfält från bronsåldern, Vreta Klosters socken, Östergötland. (A study of a cemetery without tumuli from BA in Vreta Kloster parish, Östergötland). By Fernholm, Ragnhild. - Cf NAA 1982/706:44..

e: (4 5)J Fornborgar i Angarnssjöområdet. En metodstudie med utgångspunkt från undersökningarna vid Olhamra gård. (Hillforts in the Angarnsjö area [Uppland]. A methodological study with the excavations at Olhamra gård as a starting point). By Olausson, Michael.

f: 10(C E) Kongsöhrsvraket - Jacob Hans änkiaskuta? En marinarkeologisk studie i bergslagssjöfart med ekonomisk, social och geografisk bakgrund. (The wreck at Kungsör [Södermanland]. An underwater archaeological study of shipping in the mining district with the economic, social, and geographical background). By Fredberg, Björn; Mäkelä, Tero.

g: 11(D H) Studium av bebyggelseutveckling i Frösthult. (A study of the settlemental development in Frösthult [Uppland]). By Andersson, Torbjörn.

[Seminar papers from Umeå universitet, avdelningen för arkeologi]

Var. authors. Umeå: Universitetet, Avd för arkeologi: 1980-1982. [stencils]. Sw.

a: 7L Förkolnade frön från en järnåldersboplats i Trogsta, Hälsingland. (Charred grains from an Iron Age settlement at Trogsta, Hälsingland). By Wennberg, Barbro. 41 pp. - Cf NAA 1982/267..

b: 8D Sociala skillnader och ekonomi i Gästrikland under vikingatid. (Social differences and economy in Viking Age Gästrikland). By Holm, Lena. 41 pp, tables.

c: 11(G H) Landhöjning och bebyggelseutveckling. En studie av fornlämningstypernas nivåbundenhet inom 6 uppländska socknar. (Land up-lift and settlement development. A study of the levels of various types of ancient monuments in 6 Uppland parishes). By Larsson, Thomas. 91 pp.

d: (3 4)G Odlingsbygd - fångstmark. (Cultivated areas - hunting grounds). By Pettersson, Lena. 58 pp. - On the economy along the Norrland coast during SA and BA..

e: 9E Båtfyndet från Avafjärden. (The boat-find from Avafjärden [Västerbotten]). By Jansson, Seth. 68 pp, 18 pls. - Cf NAA 1981/443..

f: 11G Befolkning, bosättning och vildrensjakt i norra Norrlands inland. (Population, settlement, and reindeer hunting in the inland of northern Norrland). By Aronsson, Kjell-Åke. 75 pp.

g: (3 4)F Norrländska hållkonstproblem. Datering, tolkning, samband ristning-målning. (Norrland rock art problems. Dating, interpretation, relationship carving-painting). By Larsson, Gunnar. 73 pp.

[Seminar papers from Uppsala universitet, institutionen för arkeologi, särskilt nordeuropeisk]

Var. authors. Uppsala: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1982. [stencils]. Sw or Engl.

a: 2(B E) Skivyxor. Experimentell analys av en redskapstyp från den senatlantiska bosättningen vid Soldattorpet. (Flake axes. Experimental analysis of a type of implement from the late Atlantic settlement at Soldattorpet). By Knutsson, Helena. 115 pp, 90 figs, refs. Sw.

b: 2(F G) The Stone Age in Southern Småland. A presentation of the existing assemblages with special consideration of their Mesolithic components. By Taffinder, Jacqueline. 132 pp, 14 maps, 21 tables, 33 figs, refs. Engl.

c: 3F Hällristningarna i Kalleby - placering i tid och rum. (The rock carvings in Kalleby [Bohuslän] - in time and space). By Karlenby, Leif. 101 pp, 8 tables, 28 figs, refs. Sw.

d: 4E Bronze Age workshops. Aspects of metallurgical production in Southern Scandinavia. By Wrang, Laura. 53 pp, 29 figs, refs. Engl.

Oppsiktsvekkende arkeologiske funn i Nyset-Steggjevassdraget (Sensational archaeological finds in the mountain region of the Nyset-Steggje watercourse [Sogn og Fjordane])

Bjørge, Tore. *Verksposten* 1982/2. Utgitt av Årdal og Sunndal Verk A/S, Pp 18-21, 10 figs in colour. Norw.

A prelim note on sites and finds. House foundations and burial mounds 1200 m.a.s.l. suggest permanent settlement in the Vik. The finds comprise glass and amber beads, tools for spinning and weaving, and iron tools and weapons. Three sites yielding mostly arrowheads of quartz are tentatively dated to Early BA. Botanical analyses have so far supported the archaeological evidence. (BM)

Fornlämningar och fynd på Östra Falbygden (Ancient monuments and finds from the eastern part of Falbygden [Västergötland])

von Euler, Georg. *Falbygden* 36, 1982, pp 44-72. 20 figs. Sw.

Arkeologiske registreringer i Flams- og Undredalsvassdraget (Archaeological inventorizations along the Flams- and Undredals-watercourses [Sogn og Fjordane])

Gustafson, Lil. *Arkeologiske rapporter 2*, 1982, 124 pp, 32 figs, 11 maps, refs. Norw.

Arkeologiske registreringer i Mørkri, Utle- og Feigumvassdraget.

(Archaeological inventorizations along the Mørkri, Utle- and Feigum-watercourses [Sogn og Fjordane])

Gustafson, Lil. *Arkeologiske rapporter 4*, 1982. 124 pp, 28 figs, 21 maps, refs. Norw.

Inventorizations of ancient monuments and sites in connection with a preservation project for watercourses. Reports from watercourses in inner

Sogn, mostly mountain areas. New data on westernmost SA sites and charcoal pits; in the Flåms/Undredal report also on Celt-IA iron production. (Au)

Fasta fornlämningar i Acklinga socken (Ancient monuments in Acklinga parish [Västergötland])

Hallbäck, Peter; Hallbäck, Sven Axel. *Dimbobygden* 1982, pp 58-67. 6 figs. Sw.

Description of the 30 known ancient monuments in the parish. (AÅ)

[Review of] **Eketorp. Fortification and settlement on Öland/Sweden. The setting.** By Nils Blomkvist *et al.* By Blomkvist, Nils. 1979 (= NAA 1979/94 , 270, 433 & 693)

Hansen, Ulla Lund. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 1, 1982, pp 160-162. Engl.

Long review. The contrast between the presentation of the rich Roman imports on the island, by U E Hagberg, and the interpretation of the plant material, by H Helbaek, is stressed. (UN)

Kulturminner i Bjerkreimsvassdraget Rogaland/Vest Agder (Ancient monuments along the Bjerkreim watercourse, Rogaland/Vest Agder)

Hofseth, Ellen Høigård. *AmS - Varia* 11, 1982, 160 pp, 88 figs, 15 maps, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

548 sites are reported from an inventorization of a 700 km² watershed. A number of questions for future research are formulated on this basis. (Au, abbr)

Kulturminner i Vikedalsvassdraget Rogaland/Hordaland (Ancient monuments along the Vikedal watercourse, Rogaland/Hordaland)

Hofseth, Ellen Høigård. *AmS - Varia* 10, 1982, 44 pp, 25 figs, 3 maps. Norw/Engl summ.

An evaluation of ancient monuments in rivers temporarily protected from hydroelectric development. Most of the 75 sites are in still permanently settled areas, but some are in hills far from the existing farms. All can be related to an agricultural economy. The river basin is well defined and small enough to be convenient for studies. (Au)

Kulturminnesvårdsprogram för Kopparbergs län. 1: Arkeologisk inledning (A programme for the care of ancient monuments in Kopparberg province 1: Archaeological introduction)

Hyenstrand, Åke. Falun: Länsstyrelsen/Dalarnas museum: 1982. 148 pp, 31 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of prehistory and Middle Ages in Dalarna, Areas to be kept under future care are suggested. (Au)

Amagers oldtid (The prehistory of Amager)

Jans, Svend. Tårnby: Tårnby lokalsamling: 1982. 72 pp, 52 figs. Dan.

Short popular survey of finds from the island off E Sjælland. (JS-J)

Breheimenundersøkelsene 1981 (Investigations 1981 in Breheimen [Sogn og Fjordane])

Kvamme, Mons; Randers, Kjersti. *Arkeologiske rapporter* 3, 1982, 146 pp, 45 figs, 8 diagrams, 13 maps, refs. Norw.

On archaeological surveys done in mountain regions threatened by the planning of hydroelectric regulations in the Breheimen area. The work is supplemented by pollen analysis. (Cf NAA 1980/681). (Au)

Fortidens spor i Århuskovene - en håndbog (Traces of the past in the Århus Woods [Jylland] - a guide)

Laursen, Jesper. Højbjerg: Forhistorisk museum & Jysk arkæologisk selskab: 1982. 176 pp, 67 figs, 4 maps, refs. Dan.

A cultural-historical guide to all prehistoric and historical monuments of the Århus Woods. (Au)

Fornminner i Tovdalsvassdraget, Aust-Agder (Ancient monuments in the Tovdal watercourse, Aust-Agder)

Lindblom, Inge. *Varia* 8, 1982, 125 pp, 16 figs, 10 pls, refs. Norw.

Report on the inventorization of ancient monuments and sites in connection with an application for concession. A brief survey of the prehistoric settlement development in the valley of Tovdal. (Au)

Kommunen og fortidsminderne (The municipality and ancient monuments)

Madsen, Hans Jørgen. *Århus-årbog* 1982, pp 63-68. 4 figs. Dan.

A presentation of excavations in the Århus area (Jylland) in 1982 describing Mes and Neo settlements in the Egå valley, a Ger-IA settlement ca 500 AD at Harlev with a rich pottery material, and the Vik and Med town development in Århus. Mention is also made of the inventorization of ancient monuments and sites in the forests in the area, which revealed ca 250 sites, of which only 50 were previously known. (AC)

Zehn Karten zur Besiedlung der Nordseemarschen (Ten maps of the settlement of the marsh by the North Sea)

Müller-Wille, Michael. *Offa* 38, 1981 (1982), pp 193-210. 10 maps, refs. Ger.

The mapping of finds, graves, and settlements between Esbjerg (Jylland) and the N Netherlands shows the fluctuation of the settled area from Neo to Med. (OH)

11A (5 6 7)(A B G)

NAA 1982/725

Om jernalderlandsbyens udforskning (On the investigation of the Iron Age village)

Nielsen, Svend. *MIV* 11, 1981 (1982), pp 5-15. 5 figs, refs. Dan.

Presentation of the 3-phase development of excavation, interpretation, and formulation of problems: 1) the period before houses were identified, when the chronological framework was established, based on finds and graves; 2) the years 1920-1960, when information was gathered through excavations of houses with an intact cultural layer; and 3) the last 20 years, when large-scale excavations of villages allow for reflections about social patterns and cultivation systems. (MI)

11A 9K Sw

NAA 1982/726

Eskilstunaområdet. En kulturhistorisk översikt (The Eskilstuna area [Södermanland]. A survey of the cultural history)

Reisborg, Synnöve. *Länsstyrelsen i Södermanlands län informerar* 1982/11, 76 pp, 27 figs, 31 photos. Sw.

Due to a change of water level in Lake Hjälmaren, a survey of cultural remains along the banks of the Eskilstuna stream has been carried out. The development of the cities Eskilstuna and Torshälla is described. (AÅ)

11A Sw

NAA 1982/727

Karlslunda socken (Karlslunda parish)

Svennebring, Otto. In: *Karlslunda socken I*. Kalmar: Karlslunda hembygdsförening: 1981. Pp 55-94, 25 figs. Sw.

Survey of the stray finds and very few ancient monuments in the parish Karlslunda. (AÅ)

11A Finn

NAA 1982/728

Enontekiön Pöyrisjärven muinaisjäännöksistä (On the ancient monuments at Pöyrisjärvi, Enontekiö [Lappi/Lapland])

Torvinen, Markku. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 185-193. 2 figs. Finn.

A survey of all registered ancient monuments and stray finds as well as sites to which legends and beliefs are connected in the Pöyrisjärvi lake basin area. Some of the finds can be dated to the early Metal Age. (Au)

11C (7 8 9)C Sw

NAA 1982/729

Runfynd 1980 (Rune finds in 1980)

Gustavsson, Helmer; Brink, Thorgunn Snaedal. *Fornvännen* 76, 1981/4 (1982), pp 186-202. 8 figs, refs. Sw.

Of 7 recent finds of runes, 2 Vik and 4 Med (from Lund, Skåne and Helgeandsholmen in Stockholm). The 7th is a small copper sheet from the early 8th C found on Gotland, with what is probably the oldest known inscription in the so-called *Danfuthark* (or normal runes). (Au, abbr)

Myntfynd från Östergötland (Coin finds from the province of Östergötland)

Malmer, Brita; Wiséhn, Ian. *Sveriges mynthistoria. Landskapsinventeringen**, 1, 1982, 91 pp, 3 pls, 10 maps, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The first volume in a series of concise inventories of coin finds and other numismatic material. 171 finds containing ca 50,000 coins dating from the 3rd C to the 20th C are described. 10 maps show the find-spots as well as the relative distribution of the coin mass during various periods. The law of treasure trove from 17th C onwards and its application is discussed in the introduction. (Au)

11D Finn

NAA 1982/731

Vantaan muinaiset vuosituhannet - Vanda stads forna årtusenden (Former millennia of the city of Vantaa/Vanda [Uusimaa/Nyland])

Var. authors. Vantaa: Vantaan kaupungin ympäristölautakunta: 1982. 65 pp, 20 figs. Finn & Sw.

Short popular paper on the quaternary geology and the prehistory of Vantaa/Vanda. Some of the recently excavated SA settlement are described. (MS-L)

11D Norw

NAA 1982/732

Heiene i arkeologisk lys (Prehistory of the mountains)

Bang-Andersen, Sveinung. In: *Boka om heiene*. Oslo: Grøndahl forlag: 1982. Pp 31-46. 13 figs, refs. Norw.

A general survey of the prehistory of the mountain areas of Suldal and Bykle municipalities in SW Norway (Rogaland, Aust-Agder), based mainly on recent research (the Ulla/Førre-project). The oldest sites date back to ca 7000 BP. (Au)

11D Sw

NAA 1982/733

Skelleftebygdens historia. Del 3. Den förhistoriska utvecklingen under 7000 år (Skellefteå's history. Part 3. Prehistoric development 6000 BC to AD 1000)

Broadbent, Noel. Skellefteå: Skellefteå kommun/Almqvist & Wiksell publishers: 1982 (= Skelleftebygdens historia 3). 198 pp, 156 figs, refs. Sw.

Skellefteå municipality from the earliest known settlement in ca 6000 BC up to the beginning of the Med. Special subjects are also discussed, including geological history, stone technology, hunting pits, prehistoric skis, shoreline displacement, and social change during this period. This region has had continual contacts with the outside world but retained a unique character independent of S Scand and Finn influences. (Cf NAA 1982/172) (Au)

11D Norw

NAA 1982/734

Forhistorisk tid i Vest-Oppland og Valdres (Prehistoric times in Vest-Oppland and Valdres)

Braathen, Helge. In: *Bygd og by i Norge. Vest-Oppland og Valdres*. Oslo: Gyldendal norsk forlag: 1982. Pp 134-165, 27 figs. Norw.

Popular survey of the prehistory of the central E Norw districts of Toten, Hadeland, Land, and Valdres. The survey is thematic, with emphasis on certain aspects of prehistory, such as: economy and subsistence; international contacts; war; fashion and ornament; social conditions (sex and class); prehistoric religion. (Au)

Jordbruk och statsbildning i Skandinavien (Agriculture and state formation in Scandinavia)

Holmgren, Per; Ramqvist, Per H. *Kontaktstencil* 18, 1982, pp 146-170. 4 figs, refs. Sw.

The various factors determining the social stratification and finally the state formation in the Nordic area are discussed. Obviously the changes in Early Ger-IA on the Continent resulting in a number of Germanic states may have provoked a similar development in Scand. (UN)

11D Sw

NAA 1982/736

Forntidens Hedemora (Prehistoric Hedemora [Dalarna])

Hyenstrand, Åke. In: *Hedemora socken - en bygd i förändring*. Hedemora: Hedemora kommun: 1982. Pp 93-172, ill, refs. Sw.

A survey of the prehistory of a parish. Iron production and ironworking in Med and Post-Med are also treated. (Au)

11D Norw

NAA 1982/737

Den eldste bosetninga i Borge og Valberg (A settlement history of Borge and Valberg [Nordland])

Johansen, Olav Sverre. In: *Borge og Valberg bygdebok 1*. Bodø: Borge og Valberg bygdeboknemnd: 1982. Pp 95-172. 24 figs, refs. Norw.

A settlement history from Neo to Med is presented for the two old municipalities of Borge and Valberg on the island of Vestvågøy. (Au)

11D (7 8 9)D

NAA 1982/738

Bysantin kulttuuri Pohjolassa (Byzantine culture in Northern Europe)

Latvakangas, Arto. *Turun historiallinen arkisto* 38, 1982, pp 292-311. Refs. Finn/Engl summ.

A survey. (J-PT)

11D Finn

NAA 1982/739

Den förhistoriska tiden i Petalax (Prehistoric times in Petalax [Sydösterbotten/Etelä-Pohjanmaa])

Miettinen, Mirja. In: *Petalax historia I*. Petalax: Petalax hembygdsförenings historiekommitté: 1982. Pp 7-78, 24 figs, 9 maps, refs. Sw.

A survey of prehistoric remains, mainly cairns, and finds in the former parish of Petalax (now part of Malax), carried out in the 1970s. The parish is situated on a lowland and the earliest settlement is therefore dated to the end of the BA and the beginning of the IA. During research a settlement belonging to the 'Morby group' was found. (Au, abbr)

11D (6 7 8 9)(D F G H) Sw

NAA 1982/740

[Review of] **Lapps and Scandinavians**. By Zachrisson, Inger. 1976 (= NAA 1976/653)

Müller-Wille, Michael. *Germania* 60/1, 1982, pp 313-316. Ger.

Long review discussing e.g. the difficulty of archaeologically tracing a nomadic culture such as that of the Lapps/Sami. (UN)

Oldtiden på Herning-egnen (Prehistory of the Herning region)

Rostholm, Hans. Herning; Herning museum: 1982. 140 pp, 81 figs, refs. Dan.

Popular survey of a part of central Jylland, summarizing finds and excavations through 1979. Relations between the Corded Ware and TRB cultures are treated, and a recent find of a small, roughly circular house from the former culture is presented. (JS-J)

11D Finn

NAA 1982/742

Kuvia Nakkilan menneisydestä (Pictures of the past in Nakkila [Satakunta])

Salo, Unto. In: *Nakkilan historiaa kuvin ja sanoin. Nakkilaseura 30 vuotta 1982*. Nakkila: Nakkilaseura: 1982. Pp 11-13. 3 figs. Finn.

A short survey of the prehistory of Nakkila parish. (Au)

11D Sw

NAA 1982/743

Den kulturhistoriska utvecklingen i Västmanlands län, kulturminnesvårdsprogram del 1 (The development of culture in the county of Västmanland. A programme for the preservation of ancient monuments, part 1)

Sigurdsson, Ann-Christine; Ek, Hjärdis. Västerås: Västmanlands läns museum och Länsstyrelsen i Västmanlands län: 1982. 108 pp, 21 figs, 64 photos, refs. Sw.

General survey of the settlement history and development from prehistoric times to the present. (AÅ)

11D (6 7 8 9)D Norw

NAA 1982/744

Hovedlinjer i bosetningsutvikling og naturtilpasning i Trøndelag i det første årtusenet e. Kr (Outline of the settlement development and adaptation to natural conditions in Trøndelag during the first millenium AD)

Wik, Birgitta. *Viking* 45, 1981 (1982), pp 117-137. 10 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The region is divided into 3 different ecological zones: an outer coastal zone, a central fjord and river zone, and an inner mountain zone. The core of the region lay in the central zone. The various phases of expansion during the Early and Late IA seem to be due to an exploitation of resources combined with an organized distribution of goods. A redistributive system of conveying goods organized by chieftains in the central zone is outlined. As a result of the improved systems of distribution the settlement could be expanded and the resources exploited in the outer and inner zones. (Au)

11E 3(G L) (6 7)G 9(D E G L) (8 10)E

NAA 1982/745

Bottnisk kontakt 1 (Bothnian contact 1)

Var. authors, ed by Westerdahl, Christer. Örnköldsvik: Örnköldsviks museum: 1982 (= Skrifter från Örnköldsviks museum 1). 144 pp, ill. Sw or Norw/Engl abstracts.

Papers read at a marine historical symposium in Örnköldsvik 1982. Some papers are not abstracted, *i.e.* papers pp 61-78 on the development of underwater archaeology, on the cooperation between skin-divers and museums, and on the future care of the underwater heritage in Finland, Norway, and Sweden by Sibylla Haasum, Carl-Olof Cederlund, Catharina Ingelman-Sundberg, Jørgen Fastner, Peter Hofstad, Risto Halme & Anders Sandström, and the ethnologists' papers pp 113-138.

a: (6 7)G Gene-boplatsen ur maritimt perspektiv. (The settlement at Gene [Ångermanland] from a maritime point of view). By Ramqvist, Per H. Pp 2-6, 6 figs. Sw. - Gene is the northernmost sedentary Early IA settlement in Sweden, dated to the 1st - 6th C AD (cf NAA 1981/299). Agriculture and hunting-fishing were in Early Ger-IA supplemented by crafts, iron forging, and the casting of *e.g.* relief brooches. Proximity to the sea was important for fishing, seal-hunting, fodder gathering, and communication. Thus the desertion of the site may be explained by the land up-lift. (Au, abbr)

b: 9(G L) Kyrkesviken [Ångermanland]. By Westerdahl, Christer; Miller, Urve. Pp 6-14, 5 figs. Sw. - New material and theories on Kyrkesviken are presented. The site was probably an Early Med chapel harbour on the sea route along the Norrland coast. Prelim biostratigraphical analyses in the neighbourhood include a land upheaval curve for Ångermanland from the Ice Age up to today. (Au).

c: 3G Stenåldersboplatsen Hundbacka i Pedersöre, Österbotten. (The Stone Age settlement at Hundbacka in Pedersöre, Österbotten/[Etelä-Pohjanmaa]). By Miettinen, Mirja. Pp 14-21, 5 figs, refs. Sw. - In large hut depressions of the so-called Madeneva type finds were made from the late Combed Ceramic Period. The site was obviously inhabited by seal hunters. The dating correlates well with its position at 57.5 m.a.s.l. Some pitfalls are later than the SA settlement. (See also below: d). (Au).

d: 3L 11L Vad berättar pollenanalysen om människoaktiviteten på Hundbacka. (What do the pollen diagrams tell about the human activity at Hundbacka [Österbotten/Etelä-Pohjanmaa]). By Vuorela, Irmeli. Pp 21-24, 2 figs. Sw. - The vegetational development can be followed for 4000 years. Human impact can be found at a level C14-dated to 2570 BP, although traces of cultivation have not been found that early. The loss-on-ignition values of the peat analysis make it possible to date the local pitfalls. The present datings indicate that the Hundbacka pitfalls were used in IA and later. (See also above: c). (Au, abbr).

e: 9D Några reflexioner kring kolonisationen av Tornedalen. (On the colonization of the Torne Valley [Norrbotten/Västerbotten/Länsi-Pohja]). By Wallerström, Thomas. Pp 24-26. Sw. - See NAA 1981/536 & 661..

f: 3(E F) Båtbyggare vid Kågeälv. (Boat builders at Kåge River [Västerbotten]). By Broadbent, Noel. Pp 38, 1 fig. Sw. - Some of the so-called flint hoards, e.g. from Kåge Valley, could be collections of used boat building equipment. Reference is made to the sewn boats of Hawaii, where parallels are to be found. (Ed).

g: 9E Avafjärden och Avafjärdsvraket. (Ava Bay and the Avafjärd wreck [Västerbotten]). By Jansson, Seth. Pp 44-51, 7 figs, 2 pls. Sw. - See NAA 1981/443..

h: (9 10)E Båtbyggnad och båtdokumentation med utgångspunkt från Helgeandsholmen. (Boat building and documentation starting from Helgeandsholmen [Stockholm]). By Varenius, Björn. Pp 52-54. - Based on studies of 10 Early Med - 17th C wrecks it is claimed that economy made boat building inferior after Vik. (Ed).

i: 10E Vrakforskning vid Nordösterbottens museum i Uleåborg. (Wreck research at the museum in Uleåborg/Oulu [Norra Osterbotten/Pohjois-Pohjanmaa]). By Kehusmaa, Aimo. Pp 55-58, 5 figs. Sw. - Three Med - Post-Med wrecks found in the vicinity of Uleåborg/Oulu: one Dutch, one possibly French, and one Sw ship loaded with iron ore. (Ed).

j: (8 10)E Marinarkeologi i Skåne. (Marine archaeology in Skåne). By Söderhielm, Per. Pp 58-60, 2 figs, refs. Sw. - Survey of Vik harbours and underwater blockades, and Vik and Post-Med wrecks. (Ed, abbr).

k: 11A Fornminnesinventering i kustmiljö. (Inventorization of ancient monuments along the coast). By Magnusson, Gert. Pp 79-83, 1 table. Sw. - Ancient monument types found along the Norrland coast are discussed. (Au).

l: 11(A E) Fornlämningarna och skärgårdslandskapet. (Ancient monuments and the archipelago). By Norman, Peter. Pp 83-87, 1 fig. Sw. - See NAA 1980/77..

m: (9 10)E Om maritima kulturcentra med utgångspunkt från Norrlandskusten. (On maritime centres with a point of departure at the Norrland coast). By Westerdahl, Christer. Pp 87-91, 1 fig, refs. Sw. - The traditional centres of the Sw Baltic maritime culture are classified according to harbour functions and topographical characters. (Au).

n: 11H Labyrinter i magins tjänst. (Mazes in the service of magic). By Kraft, John. Pp 91-101, 3 figs, refs. Sw. - An important type of ancient monument along the Norrland coast is the stone mazes, interpreted as having a magic function mainly in connection with fishing. (Cf NAA 1977/797, 1981/737). (Ed).

o: 11B Dokumentation och klassificering av labyrinter. (Documentation and classification of stone mazes). By Stjernström, Bo. Pp 101-112, 5 figs. Sw. - On different designs of stone mazes. Possible contact routes in the Bothnian area are indicated. (Ed).

11E (5 6 7 8)E

NAA 1982/746

The possibilities of producing iron nickel alloys in prehistoric times

Blomgren, Stig. *Historical metallurgy* 14/2, 1980, pp 103-104. Refs. Engl.

Meteoric iron, bog ore, or rock are possibilities. The availability of nickelbearing rock ore in prehistoric Sweden is considered. Iron-nickel alloys could not have been made using local sources, since the only possible material does not occur in Sweden. (AATA/UN). - See also **Reconstruction of techniques used to produce prehistoric nickel-rich iron artifacts.** By Erik Tholander & Stig Blomgren. *Historical metallurgy* 14/2, 1980, pp 94-102. 20 figs. Engl. - On the reconstruction of a Rom-IA socketed axe with laminated structure. (Cf NAA 1981/244). (UN)

Saxons, sea and sail

Cameron, P N. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 11/4, 1982, pp 319-332. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

The remains of Anglo-Saxon ships are compared to earlier and contemporary Scand ships. It is tempting to review these ships as part of an evolutionary pattern or to draw parallels between one or the other, but reality is more complex, with many different traditions and styles of shipbuilding.

(UN)

11E (2 3 4 5)E

NAA 1982/748

Frühe Schifffahrt in West- und Nordeuropa (Early shipping in Western and Northern Europe)

Ellmers, Detlev. *Kolloquien zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie* 2, 1982, pp 163-190.

Survey of early boat types from Pal to Celt-IA. (OH)

11E Finn

NAA 1982/749

Trade and trade routes in the province of Uusimaa during the Iron Age - a general approach

Honkanen, Pekka. *Kontaktstencil* 21, 1982, pp 136-140. Refs. Engl.

A general survey of IA trade connections in S Finland. (Au)

11E Dan

NAA 1982/750

[Review of] **Hærvejen i Sønderjylland - Et vejhistorisk studie. Fra Kongeåen til Danevirke.** By Becker-Christensen, Henrik. 1981 (= NAA 1981/711)

Neumann, Hans. *Sønderjyske årbøger* 1982, pp 203-207. Dan.

The utility of the study is stressed. However, it should have emphasized that the Host's Road and other major roads were independent of local traffic patterns and often avoided settled areas. The use of place names and road names is criticized for inconsistency. (AC)

11E (6 7 8 9)(E G) Sw

NAA 1982/751

[Comments on] **Economic change and the prehistoric fur trade in Northern Sweden. The relevance of a Canadian model.** By Anderson, Atholl. 1981 (= NAA 1981/710)

Selinge, K-G. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 15/1-2, 1982, pp 115-123. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

The application of the Canadian model is scrutinized, especially regarding the significance of the fur trade. There are some similarities in the earlier development - depending upon a similar environment in the Boreal landscape - but the later development is of quite another and more rapid character in the Canadian milieu of cultural conflicts. The Sw development may, in contrast, be continual - at least in Central N Sweden. (Au) - In his **Reply to comments**, pp 124-125, A Anderson maintains the primacy of moose hunting in the SA economy of Norrland. (UN)

Textiles from 500 BC - 1000 AD

Var. authors. *Textilsymposium**, 1982, pp 9-134. figs, refs. Engl or Ger.

Papers read at a symposium in Neumünster 1981. (See also NAA 1982/485 & 504). Nordic material is treated in:

a: (5 6 7 8)E A new textile material from Danish Iron Age graves. By Jørgensen, Lise Bender. Pp 25-39, 4 figs, refs. - An investigation of textile fragments found in graves is started to obtain a more solid base for the study of IA textiles. In this prelim report the development of spinning from S/S, Z/S to Z/Z is described as well as the weaving techniques. (UN).

b: (5 6)F The Gallic coat from Rønbjerg [Jylland]. By Munksgaard, Elisabeth. Pp 41-43. - On a coat, probably from Celt-IA but possibly from Early Rom-IA, as good parallels are found on 2nd-3rd C Gallic/Roman tombstones. (UN).

c: (5 6)E The Rønbjerg garment in tunic-form. By Nielsen, Karen-Hanne. Pp 44-62, 14 figs, refs. - A renewed analysis of the weaving technique (probably a horizontal ground loom) and the wool. (UN).

d: 7F A chieftain's costume. By Magnus, Bente. Pp 63-74, 4 figs, refs. - The richly furnished man's grave from Evebø/Eide (Sogn og Fjordane) found in 1889 was the 1st Norw grave not to be excavated in situ but at a museum (Bergen). Due to its exceptional state of preservation, organic material as well as textiles had survived. Renewed investigations 1980 resulted in the assessment of the different textiles present, what sort of garments they represented, and how the dead man, most likely a local chieftain, had been dressed for his funeral: tight-fitting trousers, 2 tunics, and a rectangular cloak, all of bright red or brown colours checkered with stripes in blue, yellow, and green and bordered by polychrome tablet-woven bands with animal ornamentation. (Au) - A popular version with coloured painting on cover: **Om folkedragt og hovdingklede.** *Jul i Nordfjord* 1982, pp 22-25. 6 figs. Norw..

e: 7E The analyses of the textiles from Evebø/Eide, Gloppen, Norway. By Pedersen, Inger Raknes. Pp 75-84, 8 figs. - The textiles now reexamined (see above: d) are known from earlier analyses, but interest has mainly been focused on the tablet-woven bands. By excavating lumps of textiles carefully the stratigraphy of the remaining parts of the garment was found. There were 6 different kinds of textiles in the grave; all woolen and woven in 2/2 twill. (Au).

f: 8(E F) The functional textiles from the Oseberg ship [Vestfold]. By Ingstad, Anne Stine. Pp 85-96, 4 figs. - This ship-burial contained the finest collection of prehistoric Scand textiles ever found: tapestries, tabletwoven fabrics, silks, remnants of clothing, wall hangings, sails, etc. Basic twill is the most common weave, also used for the ship's sails. The lozenge twill fabrics are among the finest, one group containing mohair. No proper linen was found, but there were brocaded fabrics of wool and nettle. The queen was possibly buried wearing a red tunic-like gown embroidered and decorated with applique work in silk. Over this was a red dress of fine lozenge twill. Her head was covered by a linen veil. (BM).

g: 11E Lebende Tradition als Quelle für Erkenntnis des Gebrauches obsoleter Geräte. (Living tradition as a source of knowledge about the use of obsolete tools). By Hoffmann, Marta. Pp 97-105, refs. - To what degree may one trust living tradition concerning construction and working methods of prehistoric tools, when the same type of tool has remained in continuous use in the same cultural area until recently? The spindle-whorl retained a position as a special tool also after the spinning wheel had replaced it, but only part of its original functions were transmitted. The working methods of the warpweighted loom, however, are so logical and so systematic that recent traditions on how to operate it must be correct. (BM).

h: 8(E J) Archäologische Befunde frühmittelalterlicher Webhäuser. (Archaeological results about Early Medieval weaving houses). By Zimmermann, W Haio. Pp 109-134, 7 figs, refs. Ger/Engl summ. - See NAA 1982/394..

Erkenntnismöglichkeiten ur- und frühgeschichtlicher Bewaffnungsformen (Identifying different kinds of prehistoric and early historical weapons)

Capelle, Torsten. *Bonner Jahrbücher* 182, 1982, pp 265-288. 20 figs, refs. Ger.

A survey of weapons of organic material, preserved only under unusual conditions: slings, wooden shields, bows and arrows, boomerangs, spears and lances, maces, swords, and axes. The examples, many of which are Nordic, are from Mes to Early Med. (UN)

Hällmålningen vid Sämsjön (The rock-painting at Sämsjön [Västerbotten])

Melander, Jan. *Västerbotten* 1982/4, pp 292-293. 1 fig. Sw.

The first known rock-painting in Västerbotten with elk figures and a net. A small excavation in front of the painting was fruitless. (AÅ)

Jyväskylä mlk:n Halsvuoren kalliomaalaus (The rock-painting at Halsvuori, Jyväskylä [Häme/Tavastland])

Miettinen, Timo. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 66-71. 2 figs. Finn.

A description of a recently-found rock painting showing two men with game in their hands. (MS-L)

Jordbruksredskap av järn före år 1000 (Iron agricultural implements before the year 1000)

Myrdal, Janken. *Fornvännen* 77, 1982/2, pp 81-104. 11 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of farm implements of iron from the S IA as seen in European context. In the Early IA the usage of iron was far less common than in S European agriculture. Only the sickle and the scythe with a short blade were made of iron. Around 500 AD three major innovations were introduced: a new type of sickle for reaping cereals, a scythe with a longer blade, and the iron share of the ard. Particularly the iron share and the new type of scythe meant a major advance for the agricultural production, but also an increase in the consumption of iron. Ca 1000 AD Sweden was on a par with the rest of Europe as regards the usage of iron in farming. (Au)

Ylivieskan Kettukallion harkkolöytö (The ingot find from Kettukallio, Ylivieska [Pohjois-Pohjanmaa/Norra Österbotten])

Purhonen, Paula. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 166-173. 2 figs, refs. Finn.

The first iron ingot on the Finn mainland was found in 1978. Although traces of iron manufacturing are found on early IA settlements, ingots or semi-manufactures have not earlier been found. As IA dwelling sites are not known in Ylivieska, the find does not represent local iron manufacturing. (Au)

Sidabras senovės Lietuvoje (Silver in Old Lithuania)

Vaitkunskienė, Laima. Vilnius: Mokslas: 1981. 126 pp, 63 + 80 figs, 16 colour pls, 2 tables, refs. Lith/Russ & Ger summ.

Comprehensive study of silver or silvered objects in Lithuania from the 2nd to the 13th C. Most objects are ornaments but weapons are also decorated with silver inlays. (UN) - Cf the exhibition catalogue by B Tautavicienė, **III-XVI a sidabriniai ir sidabru puosti dirbiniai**. Vilnius: Lietuvos TSR istorijos ir etnografijos muziejus: 1981. 42 pp, 181 figs. Est & Russ. - Photos of silver and silvered objects from the 3rd to the 14th C with short comments. (UN)

Indviden, samhället och kulturlandskapet (The individual, the society, and the cultural landscape)

Var. authors. *Rapporter från Barknåre projektet**, 1, 1982, 152 pp. Sw or Dan.

The Barknåre-project and other projects concerning the cultural landscape are presented in a number of lectures given at a conference held by KVHAA and the research council HSFR in Stockholm 1982. Papers on prehistoric and Med archaeology are: [The Barknåre-project (Uppland)]: **Indviden, samhället och kulturlandskapet**. (The individual, the society, and the cultural landscape). By Ulf Sporrang. Pp 18-16. - **Bebyggelsen i Hållnäs under vikingatid och medeltid**. (The settlement in Hållnäs during the Viking Age and the Middle Ages). By Anders Broberg. Pp 27-28. - **Varför förändras kulturlandskapet i Barknåre?** (Why does the cultural landscape in Barknåre change?). By Bengt Windelhed. Pp 29-42. - **Pollendiagram från Barknåresjön**. (Pollen analysis from the Barknåre Lake). By Håkan Ranheden. Pp 64-66. - **Hållnäsundersökningen i ett vidare perspektiv. Några funderingar kring en fortsatt strategi för kulturlandskapsforskningen**. (The Hållnäs investigations in a broader perspective. Thoughts about a continued programme for research on the cultural landscape). By Ulf Sporrang. Pp 67-77. [The Lule River project (Norrbotten)]: **Externa och interna faktorerers roll**. (The significance of the external and internal factors). By Evert Baudou. Pp 78-82. [The Gotland project]: **Från ensäde till tvåsäde. Kontinuitet och förändring i det gotländska jordbruket med utgångspunkt från Fjäle i Åla socken**. (From one-course to two-course rotation. Continuity and change in the agriculture of Gotland, viewed from Fjäle in Åla). By Dan Carlsson. Pp 83-90. [The Ystad project (Skåne)]: **En översikt av källäget för en landskaps- och samhällshistorisk analys av en sydsånsk bygd**. (The source material of an ecological and socio-historical analysis of settlement area in S Skåne): - **Paleoekologiskt källmaterial**. (Palaeo-ecological sources). By Björn Berglund. Pp 94-97. - **Arkeologiskt källmaterial**. (Archaeological sources). By Berta Stjernquist. Pp 98-105. - The frequency of the presently known material of ancient monuments and finds varies from the coast to the inner and outer hilly landscape beyond. Is this unevenness illusory? Is the material sufficient for analysing the problems raised? Methods for controlling and expanding the material are discussed. (Au) [Origin and development of the village] : **Landsby og agersystem i vikingetid og middelalder**. (Village and field-system in the Viking Age and the Middle Ages). By Torben Grøngaard Jeppesen. Pp 113-120. - Cf N ÅA 1981/524. - **Middelalderlandsbyen. Produktionsstruktur og udbytningsstruktur**. (The Medieval village. The structures of production and exploitation). By Erland Porsmose. - Cf NAA 1981/530. [The Medieval town]: **Bebyggelsemässiga förutsättningar för statsbildning i Sverige - några synpunkter utifrån projektet Medeltidsstaden**. (The settlement basis for state formation in Sweden - viewed from the Medieval town project). By Åke Hyenstrand. Pp 128-131.

Luleälvresan 14-16 juni 1982 (The journey along the Lule River [Norrbotten])

Var. authors. *Skrifter från Luleälvprojektet**, 2, 1982, 42 pp. Sw.

Interdisciplinary studies of exploitation of resources in the Lule River area were presented at a conference held during a journey in the Lule River area 1982. Among the papers were: **Dendroekologisk rekonstruktion av skogsekosystemens dynamik, struktur och funktion**. (Dendroecologic reconstruction of the dynamic structure, and function of the forest ecosystems). By Olle Zachrisson & Jon Ågren, pp 19-22. - **Vegetationshistoria, odlingshistoria och klimatutveckling**. (Vegetational history, history of cultivation and change of climate). By U Segerström, pp 23-26. - **Förhistoria i Lule älvdal**. (Prehistory in the Lule River valley). By Evert Baudou. Pp 27-28. - **Fångstkulturens förändringar inom Lule Älvdal**. (Changes in the hunting and gathering culture in the Lule River valley). By Lars Forsberg & Ulf Westfal, pp 29-30. (ÅÅ)

[Seminar papers from Lunds universitet, institutionen för kulturgeografi och ekonomisk geografi]

Var. authors. Lund: Universitetet, Inst för kulturgeografi: 1982. [stencil]. Sw.

Det fossila kulturlandskapet vid Nöbbele, Lenhovda sn, Kronobergs län. (The ancient cultural landscape at Nöbbele [Småland]). By Bosse Jönsson. 34 pp, 10 figs, 4 tables.

Karjaan Hägnäs II ja Östergårdin kaivaukset (The excavations at Hägnäs II and Östergård, Karjaa [Uusimaa/Nyland])

Heikkurinen, Tuula; Suominen, Esa. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 72-85. 7 figs. Finn.

A survey of excavations carried out in Karjaa/Karis in 1980 and 1981. At Hägnäs II settlement traces of the Corded Ware culture and the BA were found. The pottery found at the Östergård dwelling site is of Epineolithic and Ger-IA-Vik type. (MS-L)

11G Sw

NAA 1982/763

Vildrenfångst i Tännäsfjällen (Wild reindeer hunting in the Tännäs Mountains)

Jönsson, Sune. *Jämten* 76, 1983 (1982), pp 157-162. 2 figs, refs. Sw.

Short description of pitfalls in long systems fully covering sections of the country between natural hindrances such as mountains and water. (AÅ)

11J (6 7 8 9 10)J

NAA 1982/764

Vestnordisk byggeskikk gjennom to tusen år (West Nordic building customs through two thousand years)

Var. authors, ed by Stoklund, B; Myhre, B; Gjørder, P. Stavanger: Arkeologisk museum: 1982 (= AmS Skrifter 7). 187 pp, ill, refs. Dan, Norw or Engl/Engl summ.

Papers read at a seminar in Bergen 1978 'Tradition and change in West Nordic vernacular architecture from the Iron Age till about 1800'. As both the archaeologists' and ethnologists' contributions are interesting for the house studies in this area, all are listed:

a: 1J Inledning. (Introduction). By Stoklund, Bjarne. Pp 11-14. - A summary of the results presented at the seminar. (UN).

b: 1J Tre modeller for studiet af vestnordisk byggeskikk. (Three models for the study of West Nordic building customs). By Stoklund, Bjarne. Pp 15-30, 14 figs. - Approaches to the house studies are discussed with examples from the Hebrides, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. (UN).

c: (9 10)J Norw Om stavverk og lafteverk. (On stave construction and corner timbering). By Gjørder, Per. Pp 31-67, 58 figs, refs. - The 2 main constructions in Post-Med and Med Norw houses are studied. (UN).

d: 9I Norw Stavkirkene som tradisjonsbærere og fornyere i middelalderens norske byggemiljø. (The stave churches as bearers of tradition and as exponents of innovation in the building milieu of Medieval Norway). By Christie, Håkon. Pp 68-79, 11 figs. - The structural elements of the stave churches reveal earlier construction principles. The stave church layout and room design and the presuppositions in older architecture are treated. The question as to what extent stave churches retain traditions of earlier wooden architecture is also discussed. (Au, abbr).

e: 9J Norw Synspunkter på bruk av stav verk og laftverk i middelalderen, basert på arkeologisk materiale fra Bryggen i Bergen. (Views on stave constructions and corner timbering in the Medieval Period based on archaeological material from Bryggen in Bergen [Hordaland]). By Reimers, Egill. Pp 80-97, 18 figs. - Technical problems and interpretations of Med building remains are treated. Principles of classification, and relations between technique and function are discussed with relation to different, partly unfamiliar types of stave buildings and log houses. (Au).

f: (6 7 8 9)J Norw Synspunkter på huskonstruksjon i sørvestnorske gårdshus fra jernalder og middelalder. (Views on the building techniques of farm houses from the Iron Age and Early Middle Ages in SW Norway). By Myhre, Bjørn. Pp 98-118, 22 figs. - In this summary of research (cf NAA 1980/301) the development of the 3-aisled house construction is studied: wattle and daub walls in Early IA, more solid wooden constructions in Late Rom-IA - Early Ger-IA, and in Early Med the change to timber houses without interior roof supports. (Au, abbr).

g: (9 10)J Dan Højremshuse i Nord- og Nordvest-Jylland i historisk tid. (Outshot houses in North and Northwest Jylland in historical 17 NAA 82 times). By Vensild, Henrik. Pp 119-129, 7 figs. - The Med and Post-Med outshot houses are described and their apparent prehistoric origin discussed. (UN).

h: (5 6 7)J Dan Huse fra romersk og germansk jernalder i Danmark. (Houses from the Roman and Early Germanic Iron Age in Denmark). By Hvass, Steen. Pp 130-145, 6 figs. - Survey of recent investigations of Early IA building customs, especially based on au's own excavations at Hodde and Vorbasse (Jylland). The 3-aisled longhouse is in Late Rom-IA and Early Ger-IA more advanced than the smaller houses in Celt-IA and Early Rom-IA. (UN).

i: 8J Dan Huse fra vikingetid i Danmark belyst af nye fund. (New finds of houses from the Viking Age in

Denmark). By Becker, C J. Pp 146-148. - See NAA 1980/378..

j: (8 9 10)J Far **Færøske huskonstruktioner fra vikingetid til 1800- årene.** (Faroese house constructions from the Viking Age up to the 19th century). By Thorsteinsson, Arne. Pp 149-161, 4 figs. - The forms of building constructions known in Vik, Med, and PM times are described. Up to the late 19th C Far building customs seem to be based on the Vik longhouse and stave building tradition. Timber as building material in a treeless country is emphasized. The tendency to economize on timber by replacing it with local material is seen only in a few building types. (Au/SVA).

k: (8 9 10)J Icel **Brugen af sten og tørv i de islandske huse fra landnamstid til nyere tid.** (The use of stone and turf in Icelandic houses in historical times). By Gestsson, Gisli. Pp 162-172, 9 figs. - The Icel technique of building house walls of turf and stone is described. (UN).

l: (9 10)J Icel **Den indre opbygning af det islandske tørvehus.** (The interior construction of the Icelandic turf house). By Ágústsson, Hörður. Pp 173-185, 30 figs. - The Icel turf house is classified according to wall and roof construction. The dominant form was the stave construction, closely related to Norw traditions. (UN).

m: 10J Norw **Samansetting av enkelthus til lån i Vest-Noreg.** (The joining of individual houses to form a longhouse in W Norway). By Berg, Arne. Pp 186-194, 14 figs. - This study of the Post-Med material of cornertimbered houses defends the theory that the late longhouses consist of 'small houses' joined together. (UN).

n: (6 7 8 9)J Norw **Bolighusets utvikling fra jernalder til middelalder i Sørvest-Norge.** (The development of the farm house during the Iron Age and Middle Ages in SW Norway). By Myhre, Bjørn. Pp 195-217, 19 figs. - The possibility of a continuous development in W Norway from the Early Ger-IA longhouse, divided into 3 or more rooms, to the Post-Med longhouse is analysed, with reference to the Icel development. Summary of parts of NAA 1980/301. (Au, abbr).

o: (9 10)J Far **Røgstue og glasstue: Boligudviklingen på Færøerne set i vestnordisk sammenhæng.** (Royks tova and glass tova: The development of the Faroese dwelling house considered in a West Nordic context). By Stoklund, Bjarne. Pp 218-230, 5 figs, 4 tables. - Far material is used in a discussion about the origin of *stova* (Dan: *stue*, Ger: *Stube*, Sw: *stuga*), which is probably not older than the introduction of corner-timbering. (UN).

p: 10J GB **The longhouse in Northern Scotland.** By Fenton, Alexander. Pp 231-240, 5 figs. - The survey, including houses on Shetland, Orkney, and the Hebrides, concludes that there are no grounds for viewing the longhouses here as descendants of Norse Vik buildings. (UN).

q: (8 9 10)J GB **The Norse building tradition in Shetland.** By Small, Alan. Pp 241-254, 7 figs, 1 table. - 'The true longhouse is only one element in a varied pattern of building which occurred in Shetland in Vik and later Norse times'..

r: (8 9 10)J Icel **Den islandske bondegårds udvikling fra landnamstid indtil det 20. århundrede.** (The development of the Icelandic farm from the landnám up to the 20th century). By Ágústsson, Hörður. Pp 255-268, 16 figs. - The Icel farm is traced from its origin as the longhouse of W Norway and N Britain through the rapid and pronounced changes in Med which resulted in the 'passage' house dominating until the 19th C. (UN).

s: (8 9)J Greenl **Træk af den norrøne gårds udvikling på Grønland.** (Features of the development of the Norse farm on Greenland). By Albrethsen, Svend Erik. Pp 269-287, 17 figs. - Earlier classifications of the Norse houses are rejected. The earliest landnám houses are still almost unknown, but it appears that they were longhouses with curved turf walls. (UN).

11J (6 7)J Sw

NAA 1982/765

Tunaborg: tillflyktsborg eller herresäte? (Tunaborg: a refuge fort or a magnate's seat?)

Baudou, Evert. *Gårdar, borgar och hamnar**, 1981, pp 73-78. 1 fig. Sw.

The possible functions of an unexcavated hillfort in the central IA-settlement of Hälsingland are discussed. (UN)

11J (6 7)J Sw

NAA 1982/766

Fornborgarna i Västmanlands län (Hillforts in Västmanland county)

Boman, Åke. *Västmanlands fornminnesförening och Västmanlands läns museum. Årsskrift* 60, 1982, pp 98-120. 53 figs, refs. Sw.

Description of 49 hillforts known in Västmanland. (AÅ)

Suomen metallikautisia rakennuksia koskevan tutkimuksen varhaisvaiheista (Early phases of the research on Metal Age houses in Finland)

Uino, Pirjo. *Studia Minora**, 1982, pp 86-94. Refs. Finn.

At present about 20 Metal Age settlements with house remains are known on the Finn mainland. In the early 20th C little was known about them and Metal Age building tradition. Excavations in the last few decades have provided more information on Metal Age houses. (Au)

11L Sw; Norw

NAA 1982/768

Landhöjning och kustbygdsförändring (Land uplift and change of coastal districts)

Var. authors. Luleå: Luleå akademi/Länsstyrelsen i Norrbottens län: 1982. 282 pp, ill, refs. Sw or Norw/Engl abstracts.

Publication 1 of a symposium in Luleå 1982 (= *Symposiepublikation* 1). The following papers are of archaeological interest:

a: 1L Landhöjningen och landskapets omvandling. (The land uplift and the transformation of the landscape). By Lundqvist, Jan. Pp 9-15, 1 fig. - The distribution of sediments and their influence on human geography is emphasized. The ancient stages of the Baltic are treated, and also the effect of the land uplift upon certain lakes. (Au, abbr).

b: 1L Varviga sjösediment avslöjar den forntida landhöjningens förlopp. (Varved lake sediments reveal the past course of the land uplift). By Segerström, Ulf; Renberg, Ingemar. Pp 17-24, 1 fig. - A brief introduction to varved sediments. (Cf NAA 1982/87). (Au, abbr).

c: (9 10)(C K L) Landhevning, bosetningsmonster og jordeiendomsforhold i historisk lys: et nordisk perspektiv. (Land uplift, settlement pattern, and land property in a historical light: a Nordic perspective). By Jones, Michael. Pp 235-262, 16 figs, refs. Norw. - Eustatic changes in sea level provide a source of error in dating old shorelines. In urban investigations in Trondheim (Sør-Trøndelag) and Uppsala (Uppland) reconstructed shorelines have been used to interpret the location of settlement. Towns on the Gulf of Bothnia give examples of the removal of harbours and towns because of land uplift, river sedimentations as well as technological and economic changes. Land tenure and customs regarding the use of emergent land have been investigated in detail in Osterbotten/Pohjanmaa but little studied in Norrland. (Au, abbr)

d: 9(E G) Luleås inre vattensystem i historiskt perspektiv. (The inner water system of Luleå in an historical perspective). By Lundholm, Kjell. Pp 95-104, 4 figs. - Reconstruction of a Med water route through Gammelstad at the mouth of Lule River. Late Med settlement in the area and historical information on birkarlar and the sailing to Stockholm can be connected to it. (Au, abbr).

e: 11L Strandförskjutningens betydelse för val av boplats. (The significance of shore displacement for the choice of settlement site). By Miller, Urve. Pp 173-180, 2 figs, refs. - C14-dated diatom analyses have resulted in a prelim curve of shore displacement in the Stockholm area and N Ångermanland. Periods of low displacement rate usually correspond to the altitudes of settlements in the areas studied. In the Stockholm region indications of a transgression of the Baltic at the end of the Late Neo have been found. The effect was reversed in the altitudes of the Late Neo (ca 30 m.a.s.l.) and Early BA (ca 35 m.a.s.l.) settlements. A minor transgression in Vik (10th C) seems to have been the important factor, which extended the isolation of the Malar Lake from the Baltic and thereby also the existence of the Vik settlement in the Malar area. (Au, abbr) - An account in Engl of the Stockholm investigations: **Current biostratigraphical studies connected with archaeological excavations in the Stockholm region.** By Urve Miller & Ann-Marie Robertsson. *Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum**, 1981 (1982), pp 167-173. 7 figs, 1 table of C14-dates, refs. (Cf NAA 1982/32f& 775)..

f: 2(G L) Forhistorisk strandforskyvning og bosetning i Lofoten og Vesterålen. (Prehistoric shore displacement and settlement in Lofoten and Vesterålen [Nordland and Troms]). By Møller, Jakob J. Pp 181-187, 3 figs. Norw. - Finnmark and S Nordland was probably inhabited as early as the Early SA. In Lofoten and Vesterålen the oldest finds are dated to the transition between Early and Late SA. Traces of a possible Early SA maritime settlement can have been erased by the sea. (Au, abbr).

11L Dan

NAA 1982/769

Fortidens kranieoperationer (Prehistoric operations on the skull)

Bennike, Pia. *Historisk forening for Værløse kommune. Årsskrift* 1981 (1982), pp 13-15. 2 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of a skull with large parts of the temporal, parietal, and occipital bones removed by trepanation. (JS-J)

Havspejlssvingninger og strandlinier. En geologisk-arkæologisk oversigt med særlig henblik på Roskilde Fjord (Fluctuations in sea level and seabord. A geological-archaeological survey especially concerning Roskilde Fjord [Sjælland])

Bondesen, Erling. *Historisk årbog fra Roskilde amt* 1982, pp 45-67. 15 figs, refs. Dan.

After an exposition of geological changes, especially fluctuations in the sea level, it is concluded that Roskilde Fjord is an important area in the study of these fluctuations. (AC)

Kulturlandskapsutvecklingen i Borsöknaområdet, Eskilstuna (The development of the cultural landscape at Borsökna, Eskilstuna [Södermanland])

Damell, David; Pålsson, Ingemar. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport Raä* 1982/4, 26 pp, 4 figs, refs. Sw.

A short summary of the prehistoric development within the area is followed by an analysis of a pollen-diagram from a small lake. The diagram shows five prehistoric expansion-phases: phase 1, Late Neo; phase 2, Early BA; phase 3, Late BA; The demonstrated expansion-phases provide many new angles of approach to the difficult archaeological material and can perhaps partly explain many hitherto unsolved questions. (Au)

The Holocene development of Lake Sämbosjön 1. The regional vegetational history

Digerfeldt, Gunnar. *University of Lund, Dept of Quaternary Geology, Report 23*, 1982, 24 pp, 22 figs, refs. Engl.

The investigation of Sämbosjön (Halland) is a contribution to a planned network of palaeoecological reference profiles representing different type regions in S Sweden. Interpretation of the regional vegetation is based on pollen analysis. The human influence on vegetation during the Late Holocene is focused upon. The chronology is based on C14-dating. (Au, abbr)

Plant remains from archaeological sites in Norway: a review

Griffin, Kerstin. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 15, 1981, pp 163-176. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

A short introduction and a list of 40 sites from which macrofossils have been analyzed. The list includes references and C14-dates. (MI)

Paleoekologi och strandförskjutning i en Litorinavik vid Spjälkö i mellersta Blekinge (Palaeoecology and shore displacement in a Litorina bay at Spjälkö, central Blekinge)

Liljegren, Ronnie. Lund: Department of Quaternary Geology, University of Lund: 1982 (= Thesis 11). 116 pp, 50 figs, 8 pls, refs. Sw.

A lake which developed into a brackish water lagoon and a Litorina bay- and was later overgrown has been studied by pollen-, diatom, macrofossil-, physical-, and C14-analysis. On this basis the history of the basin (including deposits, biological development, and water-level changes) has been reconstructed. (Au)

Shore displacement and coastal dwelling in the Stockholm region during the past 5000 years

Miller, Urve. *Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae. Ser A III* 134, 1982, pp 185-211. 18 figs, refs. Engl.

An outline of the shore displacement curve in the Stockholm region has been constructed. The Litorina Sea transgressions are important for the study of contemporary coastal settlements. The IA-Med shore displacement curve shows a similar, stepped course with transgressions or standstills alternating with regressive phases. The isolation of the Malar Lake, so important for the foundation of Stockholm, started -in IA but due to sealevel changes in tire 9th-11th C the isolation extended to the 13th C. (Cf NAA 1982/768). (Au, abbr)

11L 11G Dan

NAA 1982/776

Muld (Topsoil)

Nielsen, Svend. *Skalk* 1982/3, pp 23-27. 7 figs. Dan.

Popular survey of the study of ancient topsoil formation. As the mould normally is found in very thin layers, manuring cannot have been widely practiced. (Cf NAA 1980/695) (JS-J)

11L Finn

NAA 1982/777

Siitepölyanalyysi arkeologisessa tutkimuksessa (Pollen analysis as a means of archaeometric investigation)

Vuorela, Irmeli. *Lahden museo lautakunta. Selvityksiä ja kannanottoja* 19, 1982, pp 42-62. 7 figs, refs. Finn.

On pollen analysis and its application in archaeological investigations with examples from investigations carried out in the Päijänne-Häme/Tavastland region. (Au)

11L Sw

NAA 1982/778

The ancient shorelines of the Uppsala esker around Uppsala and the shore displacement

Åse, Lars Erik; Bergström, Eva. *Geografiska annaler, ser. A* 64, 1982, pp 229-244, 11 figs, refs. Engl.

On most of the maps of the Uppsala esker ancient shorelines are indicated. Comparison with a preliminary shore displacement curve indicates some correspondence between halts or transgressions in shore-displacement and accumulation of ancient shorelines. On the other hand, during phases of rapid regression of the shore few shorelines were developed. Thus, the idea of G De Geer (1932 and 1940) that the shorelines of the Malar valley were developed during occasional storm surges from the W must be abandoned. However, eustatic transgressions due to melting glaciers might be correlated to times of high cyclonic activity with frequent storm surges that could encourage shoreline development. It is suggested that a transgression might erase shorelines earlier formed. (Au, abbr)