

## 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.

**Arkeologiska massfynd** (The character and value of archaeological mass

finds) Var. authors, ed by Modig, Agneta. Stockholm: Raä: 1994. 52 pp,

refs. Norw, Sw.

Communications from a seminar on archaeological mass finds and mass material in 1991 which engaged archaeologists and museum curators.

**a: 1A Sw Massor av fynd! - Glädje eller sorg?** (Lots of finds! - Delight or worry?). By Trotzig, Gustaf. Pp 5-7. Sw. - In discussing problems arousing in connection with the finds of one years production from a clay-pipe factory in Stockholm and activities on board the wreck of the East Indiaman 'Götheborg', au stresses the importance of safeguarding the archaeological cultural heritage. (AÅ).

**b: 11A Sw Massfyndens egenart och värde.** (The character and value of archaeological mass finds). By Malmer, Mats P. Pp 8-18, 1 table. Sw. - In the history of archaeology, much prehistoric material has been considered worthless or uninteresting only to prove a few decades later to be of central interest. Flint waste, which now gives information on Mes flint technology, was thrown away. Collections of Neo flint axes, which are now considered an invaluable source for settlement studies, were ridiculed. Coins of Vik hoards, which now give important information on coin circulation, were dispersed. It is in fact unacceptable to discard any archaeological material. It must be kept, but new methods for its storage should be found. (Au).

**c: 2F Sw Massmaterial från stenåldern.** (Mass materials from the Stone Age). By Thorsberg, Kalle. Pp 19-23. Sw. - Discusses scientific, antiquarian and ethical problems associated with the idea of disposing of archaeological materials. (AÅ).

**d: 1B 9(F K) Norw Spillet på en urban scene.** (The play on an urban stage). By Nordeide, Sæbjørg Walaker. Pp 24-35, 8 figs. Norw. - Discusses methods of how to use the archaeological objects from an urban excavation in scientific analyses. Folkebibliotekstomten in Trondheim (cf. NAA 1994/487) is presented as an example, from which synchronous and diachronous methods of analysis are demonstrated. Excavation and postexcavation methods are discussed in correspondence to artifact studies. (JEGE).

**e: 10A Sw Massmaterial och nyare tidens arkeologi.** (Mass material and post-medieval archaeology). By Andersson, Hans. Pp 36-43. Sw. - Au lists a few important study areas where mass material may prove to be valuable. He also concludes that strategies must be drawn up to process and store mass material. Otherwise they are better left in the ground. (MM).

**f: 1L Sw Det osteologiska materialet.** (The osteological material). By Ericson, Per G P. Pp 44-47. Sw. - Discusses sampling vs total collection and research potential of osteological materials. (AÅ).

**g: 1A Sw Urval, dokumentation och bevarande vid utgrävning och museiförvaring.** (Sampling, documentation and preservation during excavation and museum storage). By Janzon, Gunborg O. Pp 48-52. Sw. - Discusses definitions of the archaeological find concept and suggests measures to take in the handling of mass finds. (AÅ).

**Threads of Arctic prehistory. Papers in honour of William E. Taylor Jr**

Var. authors, ed by Morrison, David; Pilon, Jean-Luc. *Archaeological survey of Canada. Mercury series. Paper 149*, 1994, 422 pp, figs, tables, refs. Engl/Fr summ.

18 different papers give an overview of the prehistory of Arctic Canada and Greenland. - See also NAA 1994/151. (TM)

**[Anders Nummedal]**

Var. authors. *Pridlao* 11/3, 1994, pp 34-48, refs. Norw.

**a: Anders Nummedal 1867 - 1944 - ein av dei mest kjende arkeologar i Noreg.** (Anders Nummedal 1867 - 1944 - one of the best-known archaeologists in Norway). By Sæbø, Arne Inge. Pp 34-36. 4 figs. - Deals with his life, family and home. (JEGE).

**b: Anders Nummedal. Oppdageren av vår eldste historie.** (Anders Nummedal. The discoverer of our earliest history). By Østmo, Einar. Pp 37-39. 3 figs. - His scientific life and achievements in archaeology. (Au).

**c: Anders Nummedal og Bergens Museum.** (Anders Nummedal and Bergens Museum). By Indreliid, Svein. Pp 39-44.4 figs. - His excavations of Pal-Neo sites on Sotra and in Ytre Sogn. (JEGE).

**d: Anders Nummedal og Nord-Norge.** (Anders Nummedal and Northern Norway). By Simonsen, Povl. Pp 45-47. 2 figs. - Excavations and publications on N Norw Mes-Neo sites. (JEGE).

**e: Litteratur om Anders Nummedal [og] Anders Nummedals skrifter. Bibliografi.** (Literature about Anders Nummedal [and] Anders Nummedals writings. Bibliography). By Østmo, Einar. Pp 47-48. - (Au).

**Göteborgs arkeologiska museums historia** (The history of the Archaeological Museum of

Göteborg)Var. authors. *Fynd* 1994/1, 85 pp, ill. Sw.

A volume devoted to the museum, which since 1993 is no longer an independent unit, but is part of the new Göteborgs stadsmuseum. - Arkeologi som blivit historia. (Archaeology which has become history). By Jan-Erik Sjöberg. Pp 2-10. - A retrospect on the people who created and directed the museum during the period 1912-1993. (Au) - Fornminnesföreningen och museet. (The Society of Prehistoric Monuments). By Göran Larsson. Pp 11-14. - Götaälvsområdets fornminnen. Grävningar, inventeringar, utställning och bok. (The prehistoric monuments of the Götaälv area. Excavations, surveys, exhibition and a book). By Stina Andersson. Pp 15-20. - Amatörarkeologin till nytta och nöje. (Amateur archaeology for use and pleasure). By Johan Wigforss. Pp 21-26. - I museets arkiv. (In the museum archive). By Åsa Engström. Pp 27-29. - Den arkeologiska utställningen som spegelbild av det förgångna - och av sin samtid. (The archaeological exhibition as a reflection of the past as well as the present). By Jan Eric Sjöberg. Pp 30-36. - Utställningar från när och fjärran. (Exhibitions from far and near). By Lili Kaelas. Pp 37-44. - Åreminne över fältavdelningen. (Memorial to the field department). By Kjerstin Cullberg. Pp 45-50. - Vi gräver vidare. (We continue excavating). By Johan Wigforss. Pp 51-55. - Att bevara fornlämningar. (To preserve prehistoric monuments). By Berit Hall. Pp 56-61. - Museet i terrängen. Om röjning, skyltning och information. (The Museum in the terrain. On clearing, display and information). By Stina Andersson. Pp 62-67. - En resa i museets pedagogiska historia. (A journey in the pedagogical history of the museum). By Gösta Öborn. Pp 68-75. - Bergums museigård och Sandarnas dag. (The museum of Bergum and the Sandarna day). By Stina Andersson. Pp 76-77. - Borgar en helhetssatsning. (Strongholds - a comprehensive bid). By Inger Andersson. Pp 78-82. - Arkeologin i Stadsmuseet. (The archaeology of the town museum). By Anne-Louise Kemdal. Pp 83-85.

**KMV Debatt** (Debate on cultural heritage management)

Var. authors. *Kulturmiljövård* 1994/4, pp 38-48. Sw.

Discussion of the current state of affairs with reference to excavations necessitated by exploitation. (Cf. NAA 1994/18 & 49.)

**a: Sw Arkeologin i stöpsleven - några synpunkter på sektorsforskning.** (Archaeology in the melting-pot - some ideas on research within the sector). By Kyhlberg, Ola. Pp 38-42. - Au accentuates the duty of the Central Board of National Antiquities and the concentrating on the research process rather than the products. (AÅ).

**b: Sw Forskning och exploatering.** (Research and exploitation). By Ramqvist, Per H. Pp 43-45. - In a critical comment on the high costs of and low yield of knowledge from rescue excavations, au calls for an integration of university research and rescue excavation activities. (AÅ).

**c: Sw Mot en målmedveten uppdragsarkeologi.** (Towards a purposeful archaeology by commission). By Lagerlöf, Agneta; Varenius, Björn. Pp 46-48. - Suggests improvements, that imply a more active attitude to research. (AÅ).

**Landskapets andliga dimension** (The mental dimension of the

landscape) Var. authors. *Kulturmiljövård* 1994/5, pp 1-69. Ill, refs. Sw.

Volume directed to reflections on the cognitive landscape, the following papers being of archaeological interest:

**a: 1(A B) Sw Folkminnen om fornminnen - ett annat landskap.** (Public memories of prehistoric monuments another landscape). By Zachrisson, Torun. Pp 40-45, 6 figs. - States that the public interest is directed towards *places* in the landscape, while the *temporal* dimension is diffuse. According to au, the authorities have not created a picture of a cultural landscape with ancient monuments with many meanings, but one in which the greatest value lies in its being the product of a certain time period. This is considered to have set the antiquarian and the public historiography around the cultural landscape at odds. (AÅ).

**b: 1(A B) Sw Forna jättar ger landskapet mening.** (Ancient giants give meaning to the landscape). By Burström, Mats. Pp 46-49, 4 figs. - The landscape and its components are ascribed meaning by its interpreters. Both ancient monuments and natural objects in the landscape were long considered to be manifestations of ancient giants. Today, the antiquarian authorities function as a kind of giant that controls the interpretation of the landscape and ancient monuments. (Au).

**c: 11(B D) Sw Draken i landskapet.** (The dragon in the landscape). By Johansen, Birgitta. Pp 50-55, 11 figs. - On the landscape, how it was understood and gave rise to a world view during the IA. Starting from the premisses that spatial and social structures work together, au compares gender classifications and the division into *inägo-* and *utägomark* probably prevailing during the IA. According to au, the same opposition and struggle exists between man and the cultivated land as between the sexes. (AÅ).

**d: (6 7)H Sw Monument och samhällelig reproduktion. Äldre järnålder i norra Småland.** (Monuments and reproduction of society. Early Iron Age in northern Småland). By Varenius, Björn. Pp 56-63, 6 figs. - Three categories of features within two settlement structures from the Early IA are discussed from a cognitive perspective. Au understands material culture as a reproduction of societal norms, an ideological reproduction, and interprets the demonstrated similarities in form between graves, hearths and to some extent clearance cairns not as accidental, but as expressions of a common tradition. (AÅ).

**Maritim arkeologi** (Maritime archaeology)

Var. authors. *Sjöhistorisk årsbok 1994-1995* (1994), 203 pp, ill, refs. Sw, Dan.

**a: 1(A E) Svensk maritim arkeologi - igår - idag - i morgon.** (Swedish archaeology yesterday - today - tomorrow). By Haasum, Sibylla; Westenberg, Bert. Pp 9-26, 13 figs. Sw. - A general survey of the status of Sw underwater archaeology, especially with regard to wrecks. (CW).

**b: 10(A E) Vasagrävningen - start för en era.** (The 'Vasa' dig - start of an era). By Bengtsson, Sven. Pp 27-34, 6 figs. Sw. - The most important Sw archaeological project concerning ships (1961- ) in retrospect. (CW).

**c: 10E Rön om Vasas rigg.** (Results on the rigging of the 'Vasa'). By Stolt, Eva-Marie. Pp 35-50, 8 figs. Sw. - On the extraordinarily well-preserved sails and standing rigging of the 'Vasa'. (CW).

**d: 10(A E) De marinarkeologiska undersökningarna av regalskeppet Kronan.** (The marine archaeological investigations on the royal ship Kronan). By Einarsson, Lars. Pp 51-68, 12 figs. Sw. - On the present status of the extensive underwater excavation of the 'Kronan' off Öland, in Sw second only to the 'Vasa' project. (CW).

**e: 9J Sjöborgen i Tingstäde. Om undersökningen av den tidigmedeltida träanläggningen Bulverket.** (The lake fort at Tingstäde [Gotland]. On the investigation of the Early Medieval wooden construction of Bulverket). By Rönnby, Johan. Pp 69-88, 11 figs. Sw. - The history of excavation in the lake, with new results. The emergence of the construction is interpreted in terms of Gotlandic resistance against Sw feudal centralism. (CW).

**f: (8 9)(E J) Foteviken. En tidligmedeltida naturhavn, slagmark och markedsplats i Skåne.** (Foteviken, an Early Medieval natural haven, battle site and market place in Skåne). By Crumlin-Pedersen, Ole. Pp 89-110, 19 figs.

Dan. - In a combination of historical sources, maritime and terrestrial field archaeology, the contours of a commercial haven area with a seaway barrier have been outlined. The final interpretation awaits the conclusion of further field surveys on land. (CW).

**g: 10(C E) Fyra fartyg och ett vrak.** (Four craft and one wreck). By Ahlström, Christian. Pp 111-130, 8 figs. Sw. - The painstaking archival work to identify the 'Älvsnabben' wreck is retold. The archaeological and scientific analyses are used to remove certain shipwrecks from the record. In spite of a striking discrepancy between dated artefacts and the date of the wreck of the 'Concordia' of 1754, this ship appears to be the find in question. (CW).

**h: 10(C E) Vrak i Mälaren.** (Wrecks in Lake Mälaren). By Matsson, Kjell-Ove. Pp 131-140, 4 figs. Sw. - On the extensive survey of wrecks and archival sources of wrecks and shipping of this lake, the hinterland of Stockholm. (CW).

**i: 10(B E) Vrakinventering längs östgötakusten.** (Wreck survey along the Östergötland coast). By Nilsson, Torleif. Pp 141-154, 17 figs. Sw. - An extensive field survey for underwater wrecks with the aid of advanced technical equipment. (CW).

**j: 1B Från tvättlina till sjöuggla - en fotohistoria under vatten.** (From a washing-line to the Sea Owl - a history of photography under water). By Kaijser, Ingrid; Lövstrand, Sten. Pp 155-172, 10 figs. Sw. - A short history of underwater photographic documentation, with the present status of museum equipment. (CW).

**k: 1A Marinarkeologisk undervisning och forskning vid universitet och museer i Stockholm.** (Maritime archaeological instruction and research at Stockholm university and museums). By Cederlund, Carl-Olof. Pp 173-190, 5 figs. Sw. - On the present combination of institutions, its advantages and drawbacks. (CW).

**m: 1A Olof Hasslöf in memoriam.** By Cederlund, Carl-Olof. Pp 191-194, 1 fig. Sw. - On one of the most important of Sw maritime historians and boat ethnologists. (CW) - Also published in: *Marinarkeologisk tidskrift* 1994/3, pp 22-23..

**n: 1A Anders Franzén in memoriam.** By Cederlund, Carl-Olof. Pp 195-196, 1 fig. Sw. - Notes on the discoverer of the 'Vasa' and a number of other historical wrecks. (CW).

**Vejviser til Danmarks oldtid** (Guide to the prehistory of Denmark)

Andersen, Ingrid Falktoft. Højbjerg: Wormianum: 1994. 379 pp, ill.

Dan.

A field guide to sites and monuments, with a list of museums, an index of concepts, terms and sites, and suggestions for further reading. (JS-J)

**Ongoing and recently published doctoral theses at the Stockholm University Archaeological Research Laboratory**

Arrhenius, Birgit. *Laborativ arkeologi* 7, 1994, p 78.

Engl.Short report. (AÅ)

**Problemet forntida 'folk' i populärvetenskapliga historieverk** (The problem of ancient 'people' in popular scientific historical surveys)

Baudou, Evert. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 35-45. Refs. Sw.

Survey of 130 years of research on ethnicity in Sw archaeology and the presentation of the results in popular books. The popular presentations from the 19th and early 20th C are found to be more up to date with contemporary archaeological research than later works. (AS)

**An ivory tower in archaeology? A conversation with Leo S. Klejn**

Burström, Mats. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 7-12. Refs. Engl.

During a conversation between Leo S Klejn from St Petersburg and the au, some controversial issues were discussed. These include aspects of feminist and gender archaeology, the nature and function of archaeological theory, the separation of archaeology and prehistory as scholarly disciplines, and the relation between archaeology and contemporary society. The latter issue leads to the question of whether or not we as archaeologists ought to build ourselves an ivory tower. (Au)

**Gravplundrare, tag dig i akt! Grymma drakar vaktar skatten!** (Grave-robbers, look out: fierce dragons guard the treasure!)

Burström, Mats. *Populär arkeologi* 1994/1, pp 4-7. 6 figs. Sw.

Ancient monuments have been the subject of a large number of learned speculations and popular beliefs throughout history. Stories about hidden treasure are especially common. These stories form an important part of the history of the ancient monuments and contribute to a great extent to their cultural value. (Au)

**News: News from the North: Sweden**

Cederlund, Carl-Olof. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 23/4, 1994, pp 325-328. Engl.

Overview of the activities within the field of marine archaeology in Sw during the first half of the 1990s. (Au)



**Arkæologisk forurening II** (Archaeological pollution II)

Christensen, Jakob T. *Middelalder-arkæologisk nyhedsbrev* 20, 1994, pp 4-6. Dan.

On the experience gained from excavations in polluted areas, especially former industrial sites. (KEH)

**Evald Gustafsson in memoriam** (In memory of Evald

Gustafsson) Cinthio, Erik. *Ale* 1994/3, pp 1-3. Sw.

Obituary.

**Marinarkæologisk forskningscenter i Roskilde - en aktuel orientering** (Research Centre for Maritime Archaeology at Roskilde - fresh information)

Crumlin-Pedersen, Ole. *Fortid og nutid* 1994/1, pp 24-52. 8 figs, refs. Dan.

In 1993, a centre was established for the next five years to promote research in three main fields: seafaring and society; ship and boat technology; development of methods and techniques for fieldwork, documentation and preservation. The present state of research is outlined. (JS-J)

**Marinarkæologisk nyhedsbrev fra Roskilde** (Maritime archaeology newsletter from Roskilde)

Crumlin-Pedersen, Ole (ed.). *Marinarkæologisk nyhedsbrev fra Roskilde* 2 & 3, 1994, (Also published in Engl). (= Maritime Archaeology Newsletter from Roskilde). Dan.

Short presentations of subjects of current maritime archaeological interest in Den. (CW)

**KMV Debatt: Kunskapsproduktion och samhällsnytta** (Debate on cultural heritage management: Production of knowledge and advantage to society)

Englund, Lars-Erik. *Kulturmiljövård* 1994/6, pp 88-92. Sw.

Continued debate on the current state of affairs with reference to excavations necessitated by exploitation (cf. NAA 1994/5 & 49). Au accentuates the role and duty of specialists and calls for co-operation networks. (AÅ)

**Alfred Kaae som arkæolog** (Alfred Kaae as an archaeologist)

Eriksen, Palle. *Hardsyssels årbog* 1994, pp 123-131. 8 figs.

Dan.

On a competent amateur archaeologist, Alfred Kaae (1892-1973), who initiated many excavations in W Jylland, and also participated in scientific investigations carried out by the National Museum and the local museum. (KEH)

**Emneordliste for kulturminnevern** (Subject glossary for protection of cultural

heritage) Eide, Eva. *Riksantikvarens notater* 1994/1, 168 pp, refs. Norw.

The glossary is the result of a project for establishing an index of subjects and names in the field of cultural-heritage management. The project has been carried out as part of a programme by the Norw Governments Department of Environment for the co-ordination of environmental data. (JEGE)

**Impulser till att söka historiekällor i landskapet** (Impulses for searching for historical sources in the landscape) Gren, Leif. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 119-128. Refs. Sw.

Sw has perhaps carried out surveys of ancient monuments more intensively, and for a longer period, than any other country. Au asks what general ideas and impulses there have been in society, 'outside' science, to look for sources of history among different remains in the landscape. (Au)

**Visst behöver vi en ortnamnslag!** (Of course we need a place-name legislation!)

Gustavson, Helmer. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 129-136. 1 fig, 1 table. Sw. Au argues that legislation is needed to protect and preserve place-names. (AS)

**Bibliografi över Henrik Thranes litterære virksomhed 1956-1994** (Bibliography of Henrik Thranes literary production 1956-1994)

Henriksen, Mogens Bo. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 165-175.

**'Viking og Hvitekrist' - noen refleksjoner fra en kurér** ('Viking and White Christ' some reflections from a courier) Hernes, Espen. *Museumsnytt* 1994/1-2, pp 16-18. 2 figs. Norw.

An account of the experience of the au (a conservation expert) as a courier of antiquities to the exhibition 'Viking and White Christ' held in Paris, Berlin and Copenhagen, 1992-1993, dealing with transportation, climate and safety. (JEJE) - See also NAA 1992/223.

**Antikvariern, synålen och svärdet. Forskningshistoriska aspekter på gravar och könsideologi** (The antiquarian, the sewing-needle and the sword)

Hjørungdal, Tove. *Kontaktstencil* 1994, pp 67-71. Sw.

On the 19th C antiquarians and their definitions of male/female social spheres through material culture, e.g. weapons vs textile equipment. - See also: Genusperspektiv på arkeologins historia. (The history of archaeology in a gender perspective). *Kvinnovett* 1994 (p 9, Sw) & Synålar som uttryck för naturlig och evig kvinnlighet. (Needles expressing inherent and eternal femininity). In: *Det dolda budskapet*. Norrköping: Arbetets Museum: 1994. Pp 60-63, 1 fig. Sw. (Au)

**Poles apart. Have there been any male and female graves?**

Hjørungdal, Tove. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 141-149. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

A survey of current discussion on gender: critical vs traditional burial interpretations. (Au)

**Avhandlingsarbeten vid institutionen för arkeologi, Umeå universitet** (Doctoral works at the Department of Archaeology, Umeå University)

Holm, Lena (ed.). *Arkeologiska studier vid Umeå universitet 2*, 1994, 31 pp. Sw.

Compilation of doctoral thesis at the Department of Archaeology, Umeå University, autumn of 1994. (Au)

**Fornminnevern i kommunane. Kva kan lokalsamfunna sjølve gjera for å ta vare på minna om si eldste fortid** (Ancient monuments care in the municipalities. What can local communities themselves do to take care of their oldestpast)

Indrelid, Svein. *FOK-programmets skriftserie 15*, 1994, 74 pp, 24 figs, 2 tables, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Directed towards those who need more knowledge about ancient monuments and insight into aspects of their preservation and management. Legislation is discussed. Particular attention is paid to the potential value of various categories of ancient monuments and how they may actively be used in progressive community planning. It is important to have an educated view of which criteria to emphasize when evaluating the need for preservation, and a list of suggested criteria, based on the condition of the individual ancient monument, is included. An example of how preservation schemes for ancient monuments may be used in municipal planning and their consequences for planning is given. (Au, abbr)

**Præsteindberetninger til Kommissionen for Oldsagers Opbevaring, 1807- 1810. Præsentation af et publikationsprojekt** (Vicars reports to the Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities, 1807-1810. Presentation of a publication project)

Jensen, Vivi. *Archäologie in Schleswig 3*, 1993 (1994), pp 72-75. Dan.

In spite of war and general misery of the time, the Commission managed to receive reports from c. two-thirds of theparishes. The material deserves publication, and the first volume is expected in 1995. (JS-J)

**Henrik Thrane og Odense bys museer** (Henrik Thrane and the museums of the city of Odense

[Fyn]) Jeppesen, Torben Grøngaard. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 17-33. 3 figs. Dan/Ger.

Birthday homage. (JS-J)

**Frigivningsmyndighetens plassering hos Riksantikvaren. Prøveordningen 1993-1994 - rapport** (The releasing-authoritys placement with Riksantikvaren [Directorate of Cultural Heritage]. Trial arrangement 1993-1994 - report)

Johansen, Kristine; Lillehammer, Grete; Hygen, Anne Clarine. *Riksantikvarens notater 1994/2*, 93 pp, refs.

Norw.

Report on a trial arrangement for centralized handling of the act of approval of archaeological excavations in Norw, the practice having been that the five archaeological museums in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø have had that authority in most fields of archaeology. The act of releasing from the prohibition in the Cultural Heritage Act of excavation or damaging archaeological sites and ancient monuments has been tested in Nordland and Vest-Agder by Riksantikvaren. The government decided that this authority should be permanently vested in Riksantikvaren from September 1994. (JEJE)

**Grabungsfirmer statt Archäologie? Einige Gedanken zum Bruchsaler Kolloquium aus schwedischer Sicht**  
(Forms for excavations instead of Archaeology? Some aspects on the colloquium at Bruchsal from a Swedish standpoint)

Johansson, Lars G. In: *Archäologische Denkmalpflege und Grabungsfirmer. Kolloquium im Rahmen der Jahrestagung 1993. Bruchsal, 10.-13. Mai 1993*. Stuttgart: Landesdenkmalamt Baden Württemberg: 1994. Pp 71-80, 3 figs, refs.  
Ger/Engl summ.

Some aspects of Sw and Ger legislation concerning protection of ancient monuments and cost of excavations. The Sw Government Report Arkeologi och exploatering (SOU 1992:137) is commented upon. (EB)

**Kaivausteknisiä kokeiluja** (Excavation technical experiments)

Jussila, Timo. *Kentältä poimittua 2*, 1994, pp 130-140. 5 figs.

Finn.

The experiments carried out for developing techniques and organization to achieve more accurate field documentation without increasing costs aim at the use of computers in the field for recording documentary information. (Au, abbr)

**Veröffentlichungen von Karl Hauck** (Publications by Karl Hauck)

Krüger, K H & L E von Padberg (comp.). *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 651-667. A bibliography, 1942-1992.

**Fragmenter fra den svenske borgforskning** (Fragments from Swedish castle

research) Landmark, Torbjørn. *Meta* 1994/2, pp 39-47. Refs. Norw.

Au uses Gadamer and Foucault to show that the excavation of Lindholmen Castle (Skåne) in the 1930s was a function of its historical context. (MM)

**Kön och kulturarv** (Gender and cultural heritage)

Magnus, Bente; Morger, Kersti. Stockholm: Raä: 1994. 50 pp, 11 figs, refs. Norw, Sw.

In a series of prelim. studies for a cultural heritage programme for Sw, it is discussed in two papers whether and how the history of women is reflected in the cultural environment.



**a: Genusperspektiv på den fysiske kulturarv.** (Gender perspective on the physical remains of cultural heritage). By Magnus, Bente. pp 8-29, 5 figs. Norw. - By regarding *i.a.* rock carvings and runestones in a gender perspective, she emphasizes that women become visible and that our knowledge of both men and women in society is enlarged. (AA).

**b: Kulturmiljön - ett mannaminne blott?.** (The cultural environment - only within living memory?). By Morger, Kersti. pp 30-49, 6 figs. Sw. - Women have influenced most surroundings, but this is seldom apparent. One must protect also the less conspicuous material remains in order to reflect society past and present in a more complete way. (ACB).

**Oscar Montelius 150 år** (Oscar Montelius 150 years)

Malmer, Mats P. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/1, pp 23-27. Refs.

Sw.

An outline of Montelius life and work on the occasion of his 150th birthday. Today he is often remembered only as an originator of typology. But his published works in fact include a great variety of human themes. His concentration on chronological problems was natural and necessary in a period when archaeology still lacked an established chronology. (Au)

**Fornlämningsområden och fornminnesmiljöer** (Archaeological sites and cultural heritage environments)

Meschke, Christian. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 259-270. 4 figs. Sw.

On the criteria used in delimiting areas with ancient monuments, with emphasis on the topographical features that help to understand the location of a monument. Three specific cases are referred to. (MM)

**Arkeologi og politikk. En arkeo-politisk analyse av faghistoria i tida 1900-1960** (Archaeology and politics. An archaeo-political analysis of subject history in the period 1900-1960)

Myhre, Lise Nordenborg. *Varia* 26, 1994, [Mag.art. thesis]. 174 pp, 25 figs, refs. Norw.

An analysis of the epistemological basis of archaeology, political use of archaeological research and archaeologists attitude to political issues. (JEJE)

**Bebyggelsesarkæologiske undersøgelser på Bornholm. Nogle forudsætninger og muligheder** (Researches in settlement archaeology on Bornholm. Some bases and possibilities)

Nielsen, Finn Ole. Copenhagen: Miljøministeriet/Skov- & Naturstyrelsen: 1994. 149 pp, 31 figs, 12 maps, refs. Dan.

A survey of the state of research as of 1982/1983, with a discussion of the principles of settlement archaeology and the collecting of data since the last century. Plans for future work are discussed. (JS-J)

**Creating prehistory: Archaeology museums and the discourse of modernism**

Olsen, Bjørnar; Svestad, Asgeir. *Nordisk museologi* 1994/1, pp 3-20. 3 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

How prehistory became the object of a disciplinary discourse is analysed, emphasizing the statements and practices associated with archaeological museums. When was it possible to talk about history and a prehistory? What rules and techniques made it possible to separate the knowledge of prehistory from

other knowledge? Museums are believed to have played a decisive role as a kind of disciplinary technology in this process. It is argued that by acknowledging the loss of a fixed and explained past, a historical consciousness was created and directed a totally new interest in past material culture. By the end of the 19th C, the loss was replaced by an acknowledged prehistoric concept, shown in archaeological collections and exhibitions. (JEGE)

1A Dan

NAA 1994/42

**Henrik Thrane**

Olsen, Olaf. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 35-40. Dan/Ger.

Birthday homage. (JS-J)

1A Dan

NAA 1994/43

**En oldsamler - Christen Sørensen Billum** (A collector of antiques - Christen Sørensen

Billum) Pentz, Peter. *Fra Ribe amt 26/2*, 1994, pp 226-233. 6 figs. Dan.

A note on one of the humble vagrants of the 19th C, buying and selling antiquities. (Cf. NAA 1994/60.) (JS-J)

1A 11(G H) Sw

NAA 1994/44

**Veda-projektet** (The Veda project [Ångermanland])

Ramqvist, Per H. *Kulturmiljövård* 1994/4, pp 49-50. 1 fig.

Sw.

Aiming at a total picture of the prehistoric remains, au questions the decision by the County Administration Board to allow investigations only of that part of the prehistoric complex which is directly affected by the road, and calls for a new attitude to the prehistoric monument concept. (AÅ)

1A Dan

NAA 1994/45

**An essay on the modernization of archaeology**

Randsborg, Klavs. *Acta Arch* 65, 1994, pp 135-169. 14 figs, refs. Engl.

Worms (1588-1654) studies of runestones, artefacts and monuments, and his European background and connections, are appreciated. Worm initiated the first attempt at a nation-wide inventorization of ancient monuments. Excavations in Denmark before 1800 are surveyed. Excerpts of some of the reports to Worm are presented. (JS-J)

1A Sw

NAA 1994/46

**Inventering är grunden för allt bevarandearbete** (Surveying is the foundation for all

preservation) Rentzhog, Sten. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 291-294. Refs. Sw.

Au shows how the ancient monument survey (*fornminnesinventeringen*) is the basic foundation for all efforts in cultural heritage preservation, and exemplifies by using the achievements of K-G Selinge in Jämtland. (Au, abbr)

**En kritisk marinarkeologi** (A critical marine archaeology) Rönby, Johan. *Marinarkeologisk tidskrift* 1994/1, p 18. Sw.

A plea for a consciousness of ideology, past or present, in underwater archaeology. (CW)

**Harrastaja-arkeologisesta toiminnasta Jurvasta** (On the amateur archaeological activity in the parish of Jurva [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Södra Österbotten])

Saukkonen, Jyri. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 98-110. 4 figs, refs. Finn/Engl. summ.

Amateur activity in Jurva has been lively since the beginning of the 1980s. Main results are numerous SA dwelling sites found and some excavations carried out. The results of these excavations are presented, together with pollen analyses. (Au, abbr)

**KMV Debatt: Bevara fornlämningar alla arkeologers angelägenhet** (Debate on cultural heritage management: Protection of prehistoric monuments a concern of all archaeologists)

Sjösvärd, Lars. *Kulturmiljövård* 1994/5, pp 70-72. Sw.

In a continued debate on the current state of affairs with reference to excavations necessitated by exploitation (cf. NAA 1994/5 & 18), au accentuates the importance of 'special investigations', but regards phosphate analysis as an inadequate method for localising settlement sites. The large number of prehistoric monuments, particularly settlement sites, newly found in connection with these preparatory investigations in middle Sw, are taken to imply that the representativity of the Register of Ancient Monuments must be questioned. Au calls for a wider definition of the concept prehistoric monument, which involves the environment, and stresses that the debate about the concept must not be directed by economic interests. (AÅ)

**Wilhelm Holmqvist - the Helgö Scholar**

Stjernquist, Berta. *Excavations at Helgö\**, 12, 1994, pp 9-15. 2 figs. Engl.

An appreciation of Wilhelm Holmqvist, the initiator of the Helgö project. A comprehensive survey of Holmqvists career and his scientific production. His significance for the excavation and publication of Helgö is emphasized. (EB)

**Konkurransen, konsensus eller konflikt? Kulturminnevern på Svalbard** (Competition, consensus or conflict? Protection of cultural heritage on Svalbard)

Thommesen, Toini. *FOK-programmets skriftserie* 17, 1994, 62 pp, 5 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The question of why and how archaeology and the protection of the cultural heritage are worked with has been investigated by interviews and discussions with management representatives of different interest groups within cultural heritage management on Svalbard. The main focus is set on cultural heritage management in the perspective of research and policy. Processes of integration have been investigated at three levels: local society, research and management. (Au, abbr)

**A new archaeological museum on Funen as an example of current trends in Danish archaeology**

Thrane, Henrik. In: *Museum archaeology in Europe*, ed by Gaimster, D. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 1994. Pp 95-106.

Statement on the present situation, with the archaeological museum of Fyn, at Hollufgård, as case study. The antiquarian system is explained, the concept of the museum, past and current projects and the usual lament about the pressure of rescue excavations on proper research time. (Au)

**När forntiden kom till skolan** (When prehistory came to school)

Trotzig, Gustaf. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 309-316. Refs. Sw.

Au studies how prehistory was treated in schoolbooks during the period when archaeology was introduced as a modern science in the 19th C. New influences from archaeology were the presentation of source material, the concept of cultural history and the emergence of ordinary people as historical actors.

(Au/MM)

**Bevaring av løse fornminner fra bygravninger** (Preservation of ancient objects from town excavations) Weber, Birthe. *FOK-programmets skriftserie* 14, 1994, 48 pp, 5 figs, 4 tables, refs.

Norw/Engl summ.

An investigation of the consequences and problems for the museum [Oldsaksamlingen, Oslo] of storing and preserving objects from 20 years of excavations in the Med towns of Oslo, Skien and Tønsberg. On routines, management, reports and future. (JEJE)

**Strindberg som arkeologikritiker** (Strindberg as an archaeology critic)

Welinder, Stig. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International: 1994. 347 pp, 21 figs, refs. Sw.

Exhaustive description of Strindberg as a cultural historian, the contemporary debate about his books on cultural history and his counter-attacks on the established historical and archaeological discipline. (AÅ)

**Svensk arkeologis protorasistiska föreställningssediment** (The unconscious conceptions of proto-racism in Swedish archaeology)

Welinder, Stig. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 193-215. 2 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

During the 19th and the first decades of the 20th C, the concept of 'race' and 'nation' were central to Sw archaeology. In that way archaeology contributed to the creation of the prerequisite conditions for an ideology, which sometimes came close to racism and national chauvinism. The attempt of leading museums to stress history in the 1990s may contribute to the creation of a borderline between Swedes and non-Swedes, although the intention is the opposite. (Au, abbr)

**Sigurd Griegs trykte skrifter** (The published writings of Sigurd Grieg)

Velure, Guri. *De sandvigske samlinger* 1994, pp 32-47. Norw.

A bibliography listing the written works of the Norw archaeologist Sigurd Grieg in his active period from 1917 to 1975, his last work published posthumously in *Vestfoldminne* 1975, pp 5-15. Some 140 works on



archaeology are listed, together with works in museology and cultural history. (JEGE)

1A

NAA 1994/58

**Maritim eller marin arkeologi. Resonemang kring definitionen av marinarkeologin** (Maritime or marine archaeology. Comments on the definition of underwater archaeology)

Westerdahl, Christer. *Marinarkeologisk tidskrift* 1994/1, pp 18-19. Sw.

Au emphatically prefers the term 'maritime archaeology' to all others as the term for the new academic discipline. (Au)

**Landscapes as museums - landscapes as archives**

Widgren, Mats. *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* 26, 1993 (1994), pp 65-70. 4 figs. Engl.

A discussion on landscape values based on two examples with relict and fossil BA-Early IA landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales, England, and the S Sw highlands. (Au)

1A Dan

NAA 1994/60

**Billums stensøger** (Billums steel rod)

Wiell, Stine. *Nordslesvigske museer* 19, 1994, pp 5-13, 11 figs, refs. Dan.

A note on Christen Sørensen Billum, a dealer in antiquities in the 19th C. The invention of an iron (nowadays: steel) rod for the location of subterranean stone structures is ascribed to him. (Cf. NAA 1994/43.) (Au/JS-J)

1A Dan; Ger; Norw

NAA 1994/61

**Mellem sagnhistorie, videnskab og nationalpolitik. Om arkæologen J J A Worsaae og hans faglige diskussioner 1840-1850** (Between mythology, science and national politics. On J.J.A. Worsaae the archaeologist and his professional polemics 1840-1850)

Ødegaard, Vibe. *Fortid og nutid* 1994/1, pp 3-23. 9 figs, refs. Dan.

On the one hand, Worsaae defended archaeology against the uncritical combination of finds with specific historical persons or events, on the other, he took up the Dan case in the polemics on national issues against P A Munch, the Norw historian, and Jacob Grimm, the Ger philologist. (JS-J)

1A Norw

NAA 1994/62

**Kurértransport av oldsaker. Hvordan regulere et nødvendig onde?** (The transportation of antiquities. How to handle a necessary evil?)

Østmo, Einar. *Museumsnytt* 1994/1-2, pp 14-15. 1 fig. Norw.

On the organization of the transport of antiquities for exhibition and other purposes. Includes a summary of regulations enforced at the University Museum of National Antiquities, Oslo. (Au) - See also: NAA 1994/24.

**[Feminismeseminaret på Isegran 21.-24. oktober 1993. Foredrag.]** (The feminist seminar at Isegran 21th-24th October 1993. Papers)

Var. authors, ed by Engelstad, Ericka; Holm-Olsen, Inger Marie. *K.A.N. Kvinner i arkeologi i Norge* 17-18, 1994, 174 pp, 12 figs, refs. Norw.

Seven papers from a seminar focusing on the feminist perspective - the link between theory, method and archaeological source material. The main question asked: Is this perspective more than theory? (JEGE) - See also *K.A.N.* 16, 1993, pp 1-47 for another four papers from this seminar.

**a: Hva er feministisk teori.** (What is feminist theory?). By Svenneby, Elin. Pp 1-27. - A philosopher on feminist theory in epistemology and in archaeology..

**b: Arkeologisk materiale i et feministisk perspektiv: Hvorfor og hvordan?.** (Archaeological material in a feminist perspective. Why and how?). By Damm, Charlotte Brysting. Pp 28-51. - How material culture influences and can be used in social relationships, and a discourse on material culture..

**c: Materiell kultur og kjønn i arkeologien. Kjønnbestemmelse for forhistoriske graver på 1800-tallet.** (Material culture and gender in archaeology. Determination of gender for prehistoric graves in the 19th C). By Hjørungdal, Tove. Pp 52-56. - A feminist perspective on the history of arhaeology: how gender was determined on the basis of objects from graves in the period 1837-1888..

**d: Trenger vi en feministisk museumskritikk?.** (Do we need a feminist museum criticism?). By Mandt, Gro. Pp 57-84. - On the invisibility of women in exhibitions, and how to identify women in archaeological material. Also published in: *Nytt om Kvinneforskning* 1994/1..

**e: En annen historie?.** (Another history?). By Hofseth, Ellen Høygård. Pp 84-110. - Different ways of feminist approach to exhibitions made by the au. How to make women visible in exhibitions..

**f: Bak låste skap: Fortidens usynlige kjønn utstilt. Eller hvordan det ofte er gått som det er gått.** (Behind locked cupboards: The invisible gender exhibited. Or how it often happened the way it did). By Elliot, Kathy. Pp 111-135. 9 figs. - How focus on evolution within material culture in archaeological exhibitions has made man and especially women invisible. Examples from exhibitions in Oldsaksamlingen, Oslo..

**g: Forvaltning i et feministisk perspektiv.** (Care [in archaeology] in a feminist perspective). By Lillehammer, Grete. Pp 136-174. 3 figs. - The role and status of feminist research in archaeology and the need for women in the research on and care of ancient monuments and cultural heritage..

**[Ethnicity and archaeology]**

Var. authors. *Meta* 1994/3-4, 97 pp, ill, refs. Sw, Dan, Engl.

A set of articles dealing with ethnicity, some of which have direct Nordic relevance.

**a: 7(B D) Etnicitet i historisk forskning: även ett tidigmedeltida problem.** (Ethnicity in historical research: also an Early Medieval problem). By Harrison, Dick. Pp 3-12. Sw. - Mainly on Lombard Italy..

**b: (6 7)(B D) Early Slavs - are they archaeologically visible?.** By Kobylinski, Zbigniew. Pp 13-27. Engl.

**c: (5 6)(B C D) Dan; Ger; Pol Kampen om Forhistorien. Om etnicitet og brugen af etniske tolkninger i den førromerske jernalder.** (The struggle for Prehistory. On ethnicity and the use of ethnic interpretations in the Celtic Iron Age). By Martens, Jes. Pp 28-48, 5 figs. Dan/Engl summ. - The use and abuse of ethnicity since Kosinna and Kostrzewski are discussed. Without a concept of ethnic groups, certain phenomena would be inexplicable - e.g. trade routes, spread of information, etc. Ethnicity is something active, changeable, even strategical, and the concept should be re-defined. In two case-studies: the Rhineland around the birth of Christ, and the Vandals, the classical authors are confronted with the archaeological material. (Au).

**d: 8(B D G) Acts of identity? Ethnicity and architecture in the Viking Age.** By Price, Neil. Pp 49-71, 7 figs. Engl. - In testing the Hillier & Hanson space syntax on Icel Vik housing, the au discusses the possibility of grasping the ethnicity concept in the spatial patterning given in the archaeological record. A strong uniformity of accessibility maps from the earliest colonization phase is later turned into diversity. This is interpreted as a diminishing need for a cohesive group identity. (MM).

**e: 1B 'Ju fler rötter, desto mindre vajar ett träd i vinden'. Personliga tankar om arkeologi och etnicitet.** ('The more roots, the less a tree sways in the wind'. Personal thoughts about archaeology and ethnicity). By Werbart, Bozena. Pp 72-83. Sw. - A personal review of the discourse on ethnicity. (MM) - See also NAA 1994/64 & 132..

**f: (8 9)D Beslagna bälten och ett par skidor - etnicitet är inte så enkelt.** (Mounted belts and a pair of skis - ethnicity is not so simple). By Zachrisson, Inger. Pp 84-97, 5 figs. Sw. - Au uses grave goods from inner central Scand to discuss cultural contacts between Norse and Saami populations. Concludes that the two groups were living in peaceful symbiosis in the Vik and Early Med periods. (MM).

1B Dan

NAA 1994/65

**Museen und Metallsonden - Konfrontation oder Symbiose?** (Museums and metal-detectors confrontation or symbiosis?)

Axboe, Morten. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 24, 1994, pp 231-236. 1 fig, refs. Ger.

Although irresponsible use of metal-detectors has caused serious damage in many areas, the possible benefit of detectors to IA archaeology should encourage positive co-operation between museums and detector-users. This is illuminated by the lucky development in Den, and in Eire a conscious strategy has changed a critical situation into co-operation. (Au)

1B Sw

NAA 1994/66

**Arkeologi och informationsteknologi** (Archaeology and information technology)

Bodin, Ulf. *Kulturmiljövård* 1994/4, pp 51-54. 1 fig. Sw.

Accounts for the work with digital documentation and analysis of field data within the Central Board of National Antiquities since the late 1980s. (AÅ) - An application of digital documentation technique in: Arlandabanan. (The Arlanda railway line (Uppland)). By Birgitta Sander. *Ibid.*, pp 56-57, 4 figs. Sw.

**Petrified tears. Archaeology and communication through monuments**

Gren, Leif. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 87-110. 10 figs, refs. Engl.

Monuments reflect anxiety, not power or pride, and they are a medium for a communication near collapse. It is claimed that there must be both a sender and a receiver in that communication, and that the message tries to negate a given opinion. Periods of great culture and great monuments are also periods of conflicts in a delicate state of balance. (Au)

1B Dan

NAA 1994/68

**GIS. Et nyt værktøj for arkæologien** (GIS. A new tool for archaeology)

Hansen, Henrik Jarl; Hansen, Lars Wilfred. *NMArbm* 1994, pp 174-185. 12 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Popular introduction to Geographical Information Systems, and their application to two projects: the Neo of Odsherred (Sjælland) and the IA of SW Jylland. (JS-J)

1B (4 6 7 8)(G B E) Sw

NAA 1994/69

**Analyses of charred organic remains**

Hansson, Ann-Marie; Isaksson, Sven. *Laborativ arkeologi* 7, 1994, pp 21-29. 12 figs, 2 tables, refs. Engl.

Chemical and microscopical analyses. A combination of methods proved successful. New information on prehistoric diet. (Cf. NAA 1994/70.) (Au, abbr)

1B (4 6 7 8)(G B E) Sw

NAA 1994/70

**Grain-paste, porridge and bread. Ancient cereal-based food**

Hansson, Ann-Marie. *Laborativ arkeologi* 7, 1994, pp 5-20. 16 figs, 4 tables, refs. Engl.

Presentation and classification of results of biological and chemical analyses, of five findings of charred organic material. Comparative studies of classical texts and Sw ethnological records. (Au, abbr)

1B (4 5)H Sw

NAA 1994/71

**Intuition och dokumentation - om religionsarkeologiska tolkningsmöjligheter** (Intuition and documentation about the possibilities of religious-archaeological interpretation)

Kaliff, Anders. *Kontaktstencil* 37, 1994, pp 73-79, refs. Sw.

In the matter of interpretation, au advocates the importance of personal intuition - not to be mistaken for total subjectivity. It is suggested that prehistoric cremation and mortuary practices had a general structural similarity with the farmers work for furthering fertility and growth over the year. Cemeteries might have been foci for worshipping ancestors, and for fertility- and death-cult. The changing seasons might have been a metaphor for human life, death and re-birth. (EB)

**Goda nyheter för fornborgsforskningen - Schnittgers dokumentationsmaterial återfunnet** (Good news for hill-fort research - Schnittgers documentation material recovered)

Lamm, Jan Peder. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/1, pp 29-30. Sw.

Short note on the retrieval of archaeological documentation from 1907-1913, by the first prominent figure of hill-fort research in Sw, Bror Schnittger. Most of the material comes from excavations in Östergötland. (MM)

**Brydde sig Hedenhös om himlen?** (Were the ancient Swedes intrigued by the sky?)

Lindström, Jonathan. *Astronomisk årsbok 1995* (1994), pp 60-69. 4 figs. Sw.

Critical overview of archaeoastronomical studies concerning prehistoric navigation, time reckoning and orientation of ancient monuments. Most results are dismissed as not convincing. The conformity, despite the wide distribution geographically and in time, indicates a relatively simple principle behind the orientation. Three possible principles are presented, and suggestions for further research are put forward. (Au, abbr)

1B Sw

NAA 1994/74

**An essay on the theory of history in Swedish archaeology**

Magnusson Staaf, Björn. Lund: the University, Inst. of Archaeology/the Historical Museum: 1994 (= Report series 50). 91 pp, refs. Engl.

In this first part of a discourse on time, space and objects, au analyses a selected number of texts by seven Sw archaeologists with different perspectives and strategies, historical theory and methods to define social change. In a case study on the Chalcolithic SA of Poland, aus personal approach to history is applied. The essence of aus idea is that mans ideas, concepts and common sense are dynamic and constitute an irrational, unpredictable force in history. (AÅ)

1B Sw

NAA 1994/75

**Om nyttan av arkeologisk flygfotografering - och möjligheterna därtill** (On the use of archaeological aerial photography and its possibilities)

Norrman, Jan. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 277-284. 4 figs. Sw.

Discussion on aerial photography as a part of field-survey. With examples from Östergötland. (AS)

1B Sw

NAA 1994/76

**Om begreppet landskap** (The landscape concept)

Sporrong, Ulf. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 295-301. Sw.

Au discusses the development of the concept and suggests a definition as the result of an interaction between a specific society and the given physio-geographical conditions. Landscape should therefore be regarded primarily as a cultural product. (MM)

1B Sw

NAA 1994/77

**Döden och arkeologisk androcentrism - eller varför 'recenta obducenter' utnyttjar 'vakanta informanter'** (Death and archaeological andro-centrism - or why 'present pathologists' exploit 'vacant

informants') Strassbourg, Jimmy. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 112-128. 1 fig, refs. Sw/Engl

summ.

The author argues that some archaeologists use their discipline as an unreal and safe place to fend off the anxieties of 'the other' in the shape of death and femininity. The andro-centric archaeologist takes advantage of the fact that the 'informants' of the past are absent and thus usable as gullible absentees. In this way the dead informants have to die again, bereft of their social histories. (Au, abbr)



**Fosfaattikartoitus kiinteiden muinaisjännösten paikallistamisessa** (Phosphate mapping for locating archaeological sites)

Tiitinen, Teija. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 119-129. 4 figs, 2 tables. Finn.

The possibilities of locating archaeological sites by soil phosphate mapping is discussed. Nine prehistoric settlements found by test-pit surveys serve as examples. The association of the distribution of artefacts and high phosphate values respectively at these sites is tested statistically using Fishers exact test. (Au, abbr)

**Om grafisk redovisning av fornminnesregistrets information** (On graphic presentation of the information in the ancient monuments register)

Winberg, Björn. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 327-336. 7 figs, refs. Sw.

With the current computerization of the register completed, several different methods for graphic presentation of the qualitative information in particular can be applied. Au illustrates this by displaying relative spatial relationships between different types of IA graves in Bohuslän. (MM)

**Övergiven gårdsbrunn - en fälla för ekofakter** (A deserted farm well - a trap for ecofacts)

Wirtén, Katarina. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 83-91. 4 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

The method of transporting the bottom sediments of a farm well indoors for further examination is presented. Findings of organic material are discussed. A prelim. report of an analysis of insect remains is included. (MRe)

**Nytt om runer: Meldingsblad om runeforskning** (News about runes: Announcement paper on rune

research) Var. authors, ed by Knirk, James E. *Nytt om runer* 9, 1994, 58 pp, 25 figs, refs. Dan, Engl, Ger, Nor & Swe.

A world-wide survey of runic news, finds and research in 1993 and 1994, including a bibliography for 1993 and a preliminary one for 1994. (JEJE)

**Bebyggelsesnavne i nordlige Hardsyssel** (Settlement names in North Hardsyssel [Jylland])

Albøge, Gordon. *Sandflugt\**, 1994, pp 113-125. 1 fig, refs. Dan.

A good number of names of solitary farms are demonstrated to be just as old as names of parishes, hamlets or villages. (JS-J)

**Kulturminnen och kulturmiljövård** (Cultural heritage and cultural resource management)

Var. authors, ed by Selinge, Klas-Göran. et al. Höganäs: Bra Böcker: 1994 (= Sveriges nationalatlas). 184 pp, ill, refs. Sw.

Survey of the Sw cultural heritage, ranging from SA settlements to yesterdays factories, illustrated by maps. With an overview of each epoch and of the management of cultural resources. - Also published in an Engl edition: Cultural heritage and preservation. (ACB) Of archaeological interest are: Landets bebyggelsehistoria. (The history of the settlement of Sweden). By Åke Hyenstrand. Pp 8-9. - Tidiga fångstkulturer. (Early hunting cultures). By Lars Forsberg & Lars Larsson. Pp 10-15. - Stenåldersbönder. (Stone Age peasants). By Mats Larsson. Pp 16-19. - Bronsålderns bosättning. (Bronze Age settlement). By Ronnie Jensen & Thomas B Larsson. Pp 20-24. - Hällkonst. (Rock art). By Ulf Bertilsson. Pp 25-27. - Gravar och järnåldersbygd. (Graves and Iron Age settlement). By Klas-Göran Selinge. Pp 28-35. - Bondebruk under järnålder och medeltid. (Agriculture during the Iron Age and the Middle Ages). By Björn Winberg. Pp 36-41. - Borg och makt. (Strongholds and power). By Klas-Göran Selinge. Pp 42-43. - Runinskrifter. (Runic inscriptions). By Marit Åhlén. Pp 44-47. - Färdvägar och farleder. (Routes and fairways). By Leif Gren & Peter Norman. Pp 48-53. - Järnets kulturlandskap. (The cultural landscape of iron). By Gert Magnusson. Pp 54-59. - Fångst och fångsel. (Traps and trapping). By Rolf Kjellström & Klas-Göran Selinge. Pp 60-63. - Samisk kulturmiljö. (The Saami cultural environment). By Inger Zachrisson. Pp 64-67. - Offerplatser och folketro. (Places of sacrifice and popular belief). By Lars Löthman & Ebbe Schön. Pp 68-71. - Våra kyrkor. (Our churches). By Ann Catherine Bonnier & Marian Rittsel-Ullén. Pp 72-85. - Borgar, slott och herrgårdar. (Castles, palaces and manor houses). By Ralph Edenheim. Pp 95-101. - Städerna. (The towns). By Nils Ahlberg & Lars Redin. Pp 110-117. - Bebyggelsenamn. (Place names). By Stefan Brink; Olavi Korhonen & Mats Wahlberg. Pp 134-145. - Riksintressen - att göra historien synlig. (Reading history in areas of national interest). By Nils Blomkvist. Pp 146-153. - Kulturarvet i samhället. (The cultural heritage in society). By David Damell, *et al.* Pp 154-175. - Kulturmiljövård i en europeisk framtid. (Cultural-environmental preservation in a European future). By Margareta Biörnstad. Pp 176-177.

1D 1(E G H L) Norw

NAA 1994/84

**Aschehougs Norges historie 1. Fra jeger til bonde - inntil 800 e.Kr** (Aschehougs History of Norway 1. From hunter to farmer - until 800 AD)

Lillehammer, Arnvid. Oslo: Aschehoug & Co: 1994. 234 pp, 308 figs, 1 table, refs. Norw.

The presentation is in three main sections: -1. Hunters and gatherers from Mes to late LN. The deglaciation period and the oldest traces of man, settlements and the introduction of agriculture. - 2. Farmers and bronze from LN to Late CeltIA. The establishment of agriculture in S Norw. Local traditions and foreign influence in N Norw and on the importance of bronze in society. - 3. Iron and chiefs from RomIA to Late GerIA deals with the introduction of iron, expansion of agriculture, organization of society: farmers, warriors and chieftains. (JEGE)

1D Finn

NAA 1994/85

**Bebyggelsekontinuitet eller diskontinuitet** (Continuity or discontinuity in settlement history)

Orrman, Eljas. *Historisk tidskrift för Finland* 1994, pp 385-390. Sw.

A brief review of archaeological and historical research in Fin on the question of continuity, stressing the importance of the results of the C14 samples. (MS-L)

1D (6 7 8 9)(D E) Dan

NAA 1994/86

## **Danish sites and settlements with a maritime context, AD 200-1200**

Ulriksen, Jens. *Antiquity* 68, 1994, pp 797-811. 3 figs, refs. Engl.

Coastal vs inland sites and activities, and factors which determine or influence locations, are discussed. So far, Lundeberg (Fyn) stands alone in the Late RomIA, but from the 6th C onwards, an explosive growth in the number of landing-places is seen, and over time a hierarchy emerges with pre-urban sites or 'towns' like Ribe or Hedeby at the apex of the pyramid. For a local study, see NAA 1990/617. (JS-J)

**Experimentell järnframställning i rekonstruerad vikingatidsblästa** (Experimental iron production in a reconstructed Viking Age bloomery furnace)

Englund, Lars-Erik. *Med hammare och fackla* 33, 1994, pp 35-57. 7 figs, 3 tables, refs. Sw.

An account of several years of experimental iron production in S Västergötland, with a discussion of the impact of different parameters on the final result. Concludes that useful experiments must be brought up to the state of forgeable iron. (MM)

1E (8 9)(E G L) Dan

NAA 1994/88

**Dansk skovlandbrug 1400-1800. En introduktion** (Danish forestry 1400-1800. An introduction)

Fritzbøger, Fritz. *Bol og by* 1994/1, pp 8-25. 9 figs, refs. Dan.

Different types of woodlands are described, as well as the utilization of trees as raw material and as fodder. Woods for grazing are discussed. Socio-economic aspects of forestry through time are accounted for. (MRe)

1E 1B 6E Dan

NAA 1994/89

**Metallografiske undersøgelser af sværd og spydspidser fra mosefundene i Illerup og Nydam** (Metallographic investigations of swords and spearheads from the bog sacrifices of Illerup and Nydam [Jylland])

Thomsen, Robert. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 281-310. 40 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The ancient technique of pattern-welding, and the scientific methods for its investigation are described. The spearheads made from local bog ores and of poor quality differ clearly from the exquisite swords which are Rom imports. The term damascening should not be used. (JS-J)

1F Sw

NAA 1994/90

**Signums svenska konsthistoria. Stenåldern, bronsåldern, järnåldern** (Signums history of Swedish art. The StoneAge, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age)

Var. authors. Lund: Signum: 1994. 244 pp, ill, refs. Sw.

**a: (2 3)F Stenåldern.** (The Stone Age). By Larsson, Lars. Pp 9-68, 67 figs. - Presents expressions of art in chronological order, the oldest objects with decorative elements found in Sw being carvings on antler and bone from around 9000 BP, then hunters rock carvings and paintings and then decorated pottery, monumental grave architecture and carefully polished flint axes. (AÅ).

**b: 4(E F H) Bronsåldern.** (The Bronze Age). By Larsson, Thomas B. Pp 69-161, 79 figs. - Artefacts, styles and ancient monuments are presented, as well as manufacturing and building techniques. Cultural connections with Continental cultures are discussed, as well as the symbolic content of the material. (EB).

**c: 7F 5G Järnåldern.** (The Iron Age). By Arrhenius, Birgit. Pp 163-225, 77 figs. - Decoration principles, styles and techniques are presented concerning mostly artefacts. Continental influences, chronology and human, especially female images are discussed. (EB).

**Norske helleristninger - utgitt til OL [Olympiske Leker] 1994** (Norwegian rock carvings. Gravures rupestres norwegiennes. Norwegische Felsbilder)

Moe, Steinar; Østmo, Einar. Snarøya: [Privately printed, available from sivilarkitekt Steinar Moe]: 1994. 127 pp, 79 figs, refs. Norw, Engl, Fr & Ger.

Popular survey of Norw communities where there are rock carvings, with a general introduction to the subject. Issued as a supplement to an exhibition of rock-art replicas. (Au)

**Dyrkede planter fra Danmarks forhistorie** (Crop plants in Danish prehistory)

Robinson, David. *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark* 1993 (1994), pp 20-39. 4 figs, 7 tables, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Review of the status of Dan archaeobotany. The history of prehistoric agriculture concerning different crops is discussed. Periods with poor representativity are BA and GerIA. Geographical bias in the data does not permit investigations of regional and local variation. (JS-J & MRe)

**Detektorarkæologi** (Detector archaeology)

Sørensen, Søren A. *Ting og sager fra Færgedgården\**, 1994, pp 68-75. 13 figs.

Dan. A popular note on some promising sites on the Roskilde Fjord. (JS-J)

**Skovene i forhistorisk tid** (Woodlands in prehistoric

times) Aaby, Bent. *Bol og by* 1994/1, pp 26-50. 12 figs, refs.

Dan.

The post-glacial development of woodlands is described. Methods and results on the regional and the local scale are accounted for. Human impact on the woodland vegetation is discussed. (MRe)

**Landmark morphometrics and osteology**

Ahlström, Torbjörn. Stockholm: the University, Osteological Research Laboratory: 1994. [Fil.dr thesis]. 20 pp, refs. Engl.

Comparing traditional and geometric morphometry in an attempt to understand and explain the changes in cranial form observed in material from the Scand Neo to Med Sw. In addition to an introduction and a discussion, the thesis includes six papers which have been accepted and/or submitted for publication. (BJS)

**History of the terrestrial environment in the Quaternary of Denmark**

Andersen, Svend Th. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark* 41, 1994, pp 219-228. 12 figs, refs. Engl/Dan summ.

An overview of analyses and causes of environment and climate development during the last glacial-interglacial cycles. Recent research is presented and discussed. (MRe)

**Æolisk erosion, transport og aflejring. En indledende undersøgelse af kystklitterne langs Jyllands vestkyst**  
(Aeolian erosion, transport and deposition. A preliminary investigation of the coastal dunes along the west coast of Jylland)

Clemmensen, Lars B. *Sandflugt\**, 1994, pp 19-23. 1 fig, refs.

Dan.A short introduction to aeolian processes. (JS-J)

**Osteologiske analyser: muligheder og begrænsninger for beskrivelser af fortidens husdyr ud fra knoglematerialer** (Osteological analyses: potentials and limitations of description of past domestic animals from bone material)

Hatting, Tove. *Sandflugt\**, 1994, pp 85-89. 4 figs. Dan.

A short note on difficulties of interpretation of bone assemblages from the Mes and later periods. (JS-J)

**Datering med luminescens-metoden: præsentation af SARA** (Dating by the luminescence method: presentation of SARA)

Mejdahl, Vagn. *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark 1993* (1994), pp 50-54. 4 figs, 1 table, refs. Dan.

The Single-Aliquot-Regeneration-plus-Added-dose technique constitutes a most promising improvement of the OSL, or Optically Stimulated Luminescence method, working on much smaller samples and being much more accurate and swift. (JS-J)

**Om flyvesand og løss i tid og rum fra Danmark** (On drift sand and loess through time and space in Denmark)

Petersen, Kaj Strand. *Sandflugt\**, 1994, pp 13-17. 3 figs, refs. Dan.

A short survey of aeolian deposits. (JS-J)

**Arkæobotaniske undersøgelser af forhistoriske bopladser** (Archaeobotanical investigations at prehistoric settlement sites)

Robinson, David Earle; Mikkelsen, Peter Hambro. *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark 1993* (1994), pp 7-19. 2 figs, refs. Dan/Engl.

Principles of archaeobotany are set out. Field and laboratory treatment of samples are described, while four case studies illustrate the potential of archaeobotany. (JS-J)

**Landskabsudnyttelse, muldflugt og sandflugt i Nordjylland** (Utilization of the landscape, drift mould and drift sand in North Jylland)

Aaby, Bent. *Sandflugt\**, 1994, pp 25-40. 11 figs, refs. Dan.

Aeolian deterioration or destruction of the topsoil is predominantly caused by human activity such as ploughing or use of turf, stripping large areas of vegetation. Analysis of dust in raised bogs is a most important supplement to pollen analysis. (JS-J)



**Kauhajoen ja Isojoen mesoliittisista asuinpaikoista. Inventointihavainnot 1990-91** (On the Mesolithic sites in Kauhajoki and Isojoki. Observations on the surveys in 1990-91 [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Södra Österbotten])

Katiskoski, Kaarle. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 30-40. 8 tables, refs. Finn.

Approximately 50 SA dwelling sites are considered to be related to the regressive shoreline of the Baltic basin. 37 sites located above 77.5 m a.s.l. are plotted on a shoreline displacement curve. These are dated to c. 8800-6500 BP. The findassemblages support the datings. (Au, abbr)

2B 3B (2 3)G Norw

NAA 1994/104

[Review of] **Forskningsstyrt kulturminneforvaltning på Vega, Nordland. En studie av steinaldermenneskenes boplassmønstre og arkeologiske letemetoder.** By Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. 1989 (= NAA 1989/94)

Åkerlund, Agneta. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/4, pp 304-309. Sw.

Calls for more initiatives to be taken at the county level to produce qualitative aerial analyses similar to that in Vega, but hesitates about the principal guidelines for preservation suggested, according to which temporary dwellings are given low priority and base camps high priority. To make possible an understanding of the complexity of land use, a significant evidence should include all kinds of remains. (Au)

2D 2(G L E) Norw

NAA 1994/105

**Nordsjøfastlandet og pionerbosetning i Norge** (The North Sea continent and the pioneer settlement in Norway)

Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. *Viking* 57, 1994, pp 25-58. 13 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

A series of studies from the 1970s on environment and food resources documents a hospitable environment and that necessary resources for human settlement were present in coastal Norw for lengthy periods during the Ice Age. The starting-point for this paper is that the lack of definitive traces of Late Glacial human activity might reflect the real situation. Despite apparently good opportunities for humans with an adaptation similar to the Inuit, there is very little definitive evidence of human activity prior to about 10,000 years BP in Norw. A rich, arctic coastal area was unused for thousands of years. What factors can explain that the Norw coast was of little interest in the Late Glacial period - and very attractive in the early Post-Glacial? Pioneer settlement in Norw and the development of an arctic marine adaptation are probably closely related. (Au, abbr)

2D (3 4)D Sw

NAA 1994/106

**Kåsebergaåsen under forntiden** (The Kåseberga esker [Skåne] in prehistory)

Strömberg, Märta. *Österlen* 1994, pp 13-19. 1 fig. Sw.

Short account of Mes and Neo settlement remains immediately W and E of 'Ales stenar'. (Au)

2E 3E Sw

NAA 1994/107

**Ett bipolärt problem - om kvartsteknologi under mesolitikum** (A bipolar problem - on quartz technology during the Mesolithic)

Lindgren, Christina. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 77-86. 6 figs, refs. Sw.

Considers quartz technology both as a reduction process and a tradition in E middle Sw. (AÅ)

**Rundebakke. En senpalæolitisk boplads på Knudshoved Odde, Sydsjælland** (Rundebakke. A Late Palaeolithic settlement site on Knudshoved Odde, South Sjælland)

Petersen, Bent Fugl. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 4-46. 19 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Report on surface finds of flint implements belonging to the Federmesser complex, with close affinities to the Wehlen group. The date is probably late Early Dryas or Early Allerød. Bromme and Ahrensburg material is also present in the vicinity. (JS-J)

**Stenålder i Bergslagen** (Stone Age in Bergslagen [Västmanland])

Welinder, Stig. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 115-122. 4 figs. Sw.

Short account of the finds of three core axes and one flake axe(?) made of the locally occurring tabular flint at the Flosjöhyttan site. The artefacts are compared to the Hensbacka culture and regarded as the oldest finds of middle Sw so far. Au also presents a bifacial arrow point of tabular flint from the Flintudden site, which is thought to be characteristic of the hunter gatherers of N Sw and probably one of the youngest SA finds of the region. (AÅ)

**De tidigaste fynden - bosättningar från äldre stenålder vid Genevad i södra Halland** (The earliest finds - Mesolithic settlements at Genevad in southern Halland)

Anberg, Staffan. *Halland* 77, 1994, pp 25-36. 9 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Prelim. account from the excavation of a Mes site with concentrations of flint waste from tool-making as well as finished tools around hearths covered by 1-2 m of *gyttja* and clay in connection with a transgression. Plant remains from apple, rose-hip and raspberry as well as bones from deer, beaver and dog were found. The site had been used during the period 9500-7700 BP. (AÅ)

**Sedentariness during the Stone Age of Northern Sweden in the light of the Alträsket site, c. 5000 BC, and the Comb Ware site Lillberget, c. 3900 BC, [Norrbotten]. Source critical problems of representativity in archaeology**

Halén, Ove. Contributions by Maria Vretemark (p 244); Helén Wallander (pp 246-251) & Johannes Lepiksaar (p 252) [osteology]; Roger Engelmark (pp 253-254) [pollen analysis]; Karin Viklund (p 255) [macro-fossil analysis]; Wolfgang Frech; Ingemar Berglund & Karin Olsson (p 256) [atomic absorption spectrometry analysis]; Per Hörstedt (pp 257) [scanning electronic microscope analysis]. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International: 1994 (= Acta Archaeologica Lundensia Ser. in 40 20). [Fil.dr thesis]. 263 pp, 244 figs, refs. Engl.

On problems of representativity illustrated on the site level by examples from Alträsket and Lillberget, as well as at the regional level by examples from four surveyed areas in Norrbotten. Au concludes that there are two major processes that determine the representativity of the sources, viz. documentary factors and destruction processes. The Alträsket site indicates a Mes seasonal seal-hunting station with houses with semi-subterranean floors on an island in the outer archipelago, while the Lillberget site indicates sedentary conditions with rectangular timber houses and red- ochre graves near the mouths of three large rivers flowing out into the sea in the EN. At Lillberget, Combed Ware pottery was found in the housing area as well as one cylindrical bead of copper, a fragment of copper sheet and two possible crucibles indicating

local smelting of copper ore. Flint and jasper indicate contacts with Russ. (AÅ) - See also: Den ryska flintan på den kamkeramiska boplatsen Lillberget. (The Russian flint at the Comb Ceramic site at Lillberget [Norrbotten]). *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 263-293. 16 figs, refs. Sw/Engl. summ.

**On the mesolithic environments of northern Fennoscandia**

Halinen, Petri. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 9-15. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

According to the means of livelihood, four different environments are defined in N Fennoscandia: the coast of Finnmark, Finnmarksvidda, Lake Inari and the coniferous zone in Lappi/Lapland. (MS-L)

**Nyupptäckta stenåldersboplatser på Södertörn** (Newfound Stone Age sites at Södertörn

[Södermanland]) Hammar, Dag; Wikell, Roger. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 217-223. 3 figs. Sw/Engl

summ.

Accounts for 60 newly found SA sites, principally containing quartz debitage, from surveys in the E and central part of the Södertörn peninsula. Some of the sites are found at higher altitudes than those previously known and are probably the oldest in the region. (AÅ)

**Boplasser på havbunnen - et spennende funn fra kontinentalsokkelen utenfor Midt-Norge** (Dwelling sites at the bottom of the sea - an exciting find from the continental shelf outside Mid-Norway)

Johansen, Arne B; Rokoengen, Kåre. *Spor* 1994/1, pp 36-39 & 47. 8 figs, refs. Norw.

On areas close to land in the Norskehavet (the Norwegian Sea), today under water, that were deglaciated early, and some archaeological finds in samples taken during geological surveying indicating possibilities of finding Pal settlements. An archaeological examination of a flint and a stone object from an underwater context has been made for the first time. (JEJE)

**Boplatser vid Kilsbergssjöar** (Settlement sites by the Kilsbergen lakes [Närke, Värmland & Västmanland])

Kilsberger, Carl-Erik. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 123-129. 3 figs. Sw.

Accounts for ten newly found SA sites dominated by quartz debitage found when surveying the lake district in middle Sweden. (AÅ)

**Fiskare i mellersta Bohuslän för 8000 år sedan** (Fishermen in middle Bohuslän 8000 years ago)

Kindgren, Hans. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 4-12. 5 figs, refs. Sw.

Accounts for the discovery and excavation of the sixth known kitchen midden in Bohuslän, which turned out to be unusually rich in bone finds. Both land mammals and fish have been identified. Apart from stone artefacts, a number of fish-hooks and other artefacts of bone were found. The artefacts are characterized as Sandarna and Lihult culture. The transformation of the landscape is under study and further studies

will concentrate on intrasite relations. (AÅ)

**The earliest settlement remains in southern Sweden. Late Paleolithic settlement remains at Finjasjön in the north of Scania**

Larsson, Lars. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 159-177. 10 figs, refs. Engl.

Accounts for the new find locations discovered close to Lake Finjasjön in N Scania. Two locations where finds from the Bromme culture and the Hamburg culture were recovered have been investigated. New results from the Öresund area indicate the existence of a land bridge for short periods of the Late Glacial, which made the migration easier. (Au, abbr)

- See also: De äldsta boplatzlämningarna i Sydsverige. Fynd och boplatser kring Finjasjön, norra Skåne. (The oldest settlement remains in South Sweden. Finds and settlement sites around Lake Finjasjön, northern Skåne). *Ale* 1994/1, pp 2-16. 12 figs, refs. Sw.

**Stenåldersjägare vid Siljan. En atlantisk boplats vid Leksand** (Stone Age hunters at Lake Siljan. An Atlantic settlement site at Leksand [Dalarna])

Larsson, Mats. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/4, pp 237-250. 10 figs, refs. Sw.

Report on the excavation in 1984 of a Late Mes site at Lake Limsjön, which in the Mes was a bay of the Baltic. At least two hut remains were registered with almost no finds inside. Instead there were concentrations of artefacts and burnt bones around some of the large hearths. Activity areas for the manufacture of tools and preparation of hides and food have been identified. The site is interpreted as a permanently occupied base camp. (AÅ)

**Huseby klev - ett spännande boplatssområde** (Huseby klev [Bohuslän] - an exciting settlement

area) Nordqvist, Bengt. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 12-19. 6 figs. Sw.

Popular account on the excavation of a c. 9000-year-old coastal site with an accumulation of well-preserved organic remains such as bone fish hooks, antler axes, wooden sticks with charred ends and pieces of bark. In the vicinity there were also the remains of a presumed hut with an adjacent kitchen midden dated to c. 7000 BP. (AÅ) - See also: Huseby klev - Marine archaeology on land. *Newswarp* 16, 1994, pp 24-27. 4 figs. Engl & Bland delfinjägare och äppelplockare i Bohuslän. (Among dolphin-hunters and apple-pickers in Bohuslän). *Populär arkeologi* 1994/2. 7 figs. Sw.

**Rensdyrjægere på Sølbjerg, Lolland** (Reindeer hunters at Sølbjerg, Lolland)

Petersen, Peter Vang; Johansen, Lykke. *NMArbm* 1994, pp 80-97. 19 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Popular report on excavation of two adjacent sites, one Ahrensburgian, the other Hamburgian with a distinct Federmesser element. The site is strategically well located for hunters who followed the annual migrations of game. The Ahrensburgian is described by the same au: Sølbjerg I. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 10, 1991(1993). (JS-J)

**Om skafthålsyxor och boplatser vid sjökanten** (About shafthole axes and sites by the lake)

Ryberg, Ewa. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 23-28. 6 figs. Sw.

Prelim. account from the excavation of two Late Mes sites in Närke containing debitage of local rock, above all quartz, worked with the bipolar as well as the platform method. At one of the sites also flint occurred. Au also provides a survey of stray axes in the county. (AÅ)



**Enersbacken - en tidig boplats på Orust** (Enersbacken - an early site on Orust [Bohuslän])

Schmitt, Lou. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 1-3. 2 figs. Sw.

Prelim. account of the excavations during the 1990s of a Hensbacka culture site, where a large number of flake axes and tanged points have been found. The site presents extraordinarily good stratigraphic information, which makes geological dating possible. (AÅ)

**Undervandsarkæologi** (Underwater archaeology)

Sørensen, Søren A. *Ting og sager fra Færggården\**, 1994, pp 38-44. 6 figs. Dan.

A popular note on a submerged site in Roskilde Fjord (Sjælland) which defines the very earliest phase of the Kongemose culture. (JS-J)

**Plant use in the Mesolithic and its role in the transition to farming**

Zvelebil, Marek. *PPS* 60, 1994, pp 35-74. 8 figs, 4 tables, refs. Engl.

Current evidence for plant use in Mes Europe is summarized. Several sources of data are considered. Pollen analysis suggests that deliberate forest clearance increases the productivity of different plant resources. Artefacts as tools for soil-working, reaping and grinding support the existence of specialized plant processing. Palaeopathological data (*caries*) indicates extensive use of starchy and carbohydrate foods. The combination of evidence provides arguments for wild plant husbandry rather than an opportunistic use of plants during the Mes in Europe. (Au, abbr)

**Køkkenmøddinger** (Kitchen middens)

Sørensen, Søren A. *Ting og sager fra Færggården\**, 1994, pp 20-28. 8 figs. Dan.

Popular report on the first house, or rather hut, from the Ertebølle culture (Lollikhuse, Sjælland). A 30 cm deep depression, 5.5 x 4.0 m large, with a stone-set fireplace and some flints and animal bones in the fill, was surrounded by stakes and a few posts. A few metres from the hut was a flint workshop with many transverse arrowheads. (JS-J)

**Late Weichselian environmental change in southern Sweden and Denmark**

Berglund, Björn; Björck, Svante; Lemdahl, Geoffrey; Bergsten, Helene; Nordberg, Kjell; Kolstrup, Else. *Journal of Quaternary Science* 1994/9, pp 127-132. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

Synthesis of the environmental and climatic variations in S Sw and Den during the Late Glacial (14,000-9000 BP) including the chronology and characteristics of the main phases of deglaciation, sea-level

change, periglacial activity, soil development, vegetation cover and climatic change. (Au, abbr)

**Late-glacial vegetational ecotones and climatic patterns in western Norway**

Birks, Hillary H. *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany* 3, 1994, pp 107-119. 12 figs, refs. Engl.

Palaeoecological data demonstrate vegetational and climatic differentiation in W Norw during Late Glacial time (13,000-10,000 years BP). Vegetation and climate in different areas are interpreted. (MRe)

**Senatlantiska faunalämningar från en boplats vid Leksand, Dalarna** (Late Mesolithic faunal remains from adwelling site near Leksand, Dalarna)

Ericson, Per G P. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/4, pp 251-256. 3 figs, 3 tables, refs. Sw.

Accounts for an osteological analysis where six species of mammals, two of birds and four of fishes were identified among the severely fragmented burned bones and teeth. The presence of southerly faunal elements such as red deer and wild boar, the northernmost Sw finds of both species, are indications of the much warmer climate prevailing in the Late Atlantic period. Little can be said about the faunal exploitation and the seasonal occupation of the site, except that fishing seems to have been important, besides the hunting of big game and furred animals. (Cf. NAA 1994/118.) (Au)

**Early-Holocene coastal environments and climate in southeast Sweden: a reconstruction based on macrofossils from submarine deposits**

Gaillard, Marie-José; Lemdahl, Geoffrey. *The Holocene* 4/1, 1994, pp 53-68. 5 figs, 4 tables. refs. Engl.

Analysis of plant and animal remains in a coastal context reveals sea-level fluctuations, coastal environment and vegetation, as well as climatic changes from c. 9500-5500 BP. (MRe)

**Nyfunna stenåldersboplatser i Hög, Hälsingland** (Newly found Stone Age sites in Hög,

Hälsingland) Holm, Lena. *Artefakt* 1994/1, pp 28-34. 3 figs. Sw.

Describes a number of new Neo sites in the prehistoric archipelago. (Au, abbr)

**Ritual landscapes. Toward a reinterpretation of Stone Age rock art in Trøndelag, Norway**

Sognes, Kalle. *Norwegian Archaeology* 27/1, 1994, pp 29-51. 14 figs, refs. Engl. Topographical setting. The earliest rock art seems to have been located at topographical landmarks; all are found at sites near the sea, and shoreline displacement may be used for dating the sites. The possibility that they are

synchronous is also discussed. The traditional hunting-magic interpretation of this art is rejected. (Au)

**Complexity in the use of culture concepts. Re-thinking concepts of cultures. Example: Fishing/foragers Neolithic cultures in NE Europe**

Werbart, Bozena. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 211-217. 2 tables, refs. Engl.

Discusses the confusing division of archaeological cultures which has been in use since the beginning of this century. It is pointed out that even in the last decades researchers have not been able to agree upon the economic, ceramic or other aspects of the identifying features of cultures and sometimes referred to them as Subneolithic, Paraneolithic or even Ceramic Mesolithic. Au objects to the paranoid necessity to constantly devise new terms and suggests an acceptance of the survival of the foraging, fishing and gathering way of life in the inter-Baltic area. (Au, abbr)

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

NAA 1994/133

**Beiträge zur frühneolithischen Trichterbecherkultur im westlichen Ostseegebiet** (Contributions to the Early Neolithic TRB culture in the Western Baltic)

Var. authors. Neumünster: Wachholtz: 1994 (= Untersuchungen und Materialien zur Steinzeit in Schleswig-Holstein 1). 401 pp, ill, refs. Ger.

Proceedings from a conference, March 1985. Papers directly dealing with Scand and Schleswig-Holstein material are as follows:

**a: (2 3)(D G) Dan Norsminde, ein Muschelhaufen mit später Ertebølle- und früher Trichterbecherkultur.** (Norsminde: a shell midden with late Ertebølle and early TRB culture). By Andersen, Søren H. Pp 11-39, 22 figs, 2 tables, 10 pls on pp 40-49. Ger. - A version in Ger of A 'køkkenmødding' with Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic occupation. *Journal of Danish Archaeology* 8, 1989 (1991), pp 13-40..

**b: 3F Die Keramik der Trichterbecherkultur im Ostseeraum.** (TRB pottery in the Baltic region). By Ebbesen, Klaus. Pp 79-83. Ger. - The various pottery styles are surveyed with respect to chronology and spatial distribution. In Sjælland, Bornholm and Skåne, the crucial impulses seem to come from the late (unpainted) Lengyel of E central Eur, whereas the background for the earliest Neo in Jylland and N Ger must be sought in the Michelsberg (and possibly late Rössen) groups. (JS-J).

**c: Zur Gliederung der frühneolithischen Trichterbecherkultur in Schleswig-Holstein.** (On the classification of the Early Neolithic TRB culture in Holstein). By Hoika, Jürgen. Pp 85-131, 5 figs, 12 pls on pp 111-131. Ger/Engl summ. - A division into four phases is presented, based upon pottery shapes and ornamentation. (JS-J).

**d: (3 2)E Magerungsvariationen in der nordeuropäischen Trichterbecherkultur.** (Variations in tempering techniques in the North European TRB culture). By Hulthén, Birgitta. Pp 133-135. - A short summary stressing the continuity from Ertebølle (apart from shape and ornamentation) through the whole EN. (JS-J).

**e: 2G (2 3)(B D F G) Sw Getreide als Geschenk. Ertebøllekultur und frühneolithische Trichterbecherkultur.** (Cereals as gift. Ertebølle and Early Neolithic TRB culture). By Jennbert, Kristina. Pp 155-164, 8 figs. Ger/Engl summ. - Summary of NAA 1984/102. (Au).

**f: 3F 3D Dan Typeneinteilung und Datierung frühneolithischer Trichterbecher aufgrund ostdänischer Opfergefäße.** (Typology and dating of Early Neolithic Funnel Beakers based upon East Danish sacrificial vessels). By Koch, Eva. Pp 186-193, 10 figs, 8 pls on pp 186-193. Ger/Engl. summ. - The paper treats the sacrificed pots of the Funnel Beaker culture found in bogs and fjords of E Den, approx. 500 vessels from 213 finds. There have been some problems in working with C J Beckers classic type division and period system, and it has not been confirmed by C14- dates. In this paper, an alternative type division of the most numerous type groups: funnel beakers and lugged beakers, is set up and discussed in relation to their dating. Some new C14-dates of food crusts from the beakers are presented. (Au).

**g: 3G Sw Ein Küstensiedlung der frühen Trichterbecherkultur bei Rävgrav in Südschonen, Schweden.** (A coastal settlement site of the early TRB culture at Rävgrav, South Skåne, Sweden). By Larsson, Lars. Pp 195-207, 5 figs. Ger/Engl summ. - Presentation of site with pottery, flint and well-preserved animal bones, demonstrating that hunting and fishing were of less than minor importance. Pottery styles at the transition from EN to MN are discussed. (JS-J).

**h: 3G Sw Lokale Gruppen des Frühneolithikums in Südschonen, Schweden.** (Local Early Neolithic Groups in South Scania, Sweden). By Larsson, Mats. Pp 209-226, 14 figs, 2 tables. Ger/Engl summ. - Discusses the EN chronology of S Scania. Five local groups are discerned, based on ceramic differences, C14 dates and flint artefacts. (Au).

**i: Dan Die Gruppenbildung im frühesten Neolithikum Dänemarks und ihre Bedeutung.** (The formation of groups in the earliest Neolithic of Denmark and its importance). By Madsen, Torsten. Pp 227-237, 4 figs. Ger. - The statistical methods employed (various multivariate analyses) are discussed. The complex division into two chronological phases and at least six regional groups (the latter partially overlapping) is described. The importance of C14 dates is paramount. In Sw Jylland and W Schleswig-Holstein, the first phase is practically unknown. (JS-J).

**j: 3(D G) Ger Die Entwicklung der frühen Trichterbecherkultur aus der Sicht des Fundmaterials von**

**Siggeneben-Süd.** (The development of the early TRB culture as reflected in the material from Siggeneben-South [Schleswig-Holstein]). By Meurers-Balke, Jutta. Pp 239-249, 9 figs, 2 tables. Ger. - A short discussion of a coastal site published in full by the au: Siggeneben-Süd. Neumünster: Wachholtz: 1983 (= *Offa-Bücher* 50). Special attention is paid to Ertebølle relicts in this EN Ib context. (JS-J).

**k: 3D (2 3)(D B) 14C-Chronologie der frühen Trichterbecherkultur im norddeutschen Tiefland und in Südschandinavien.** (C14 chronology of the early TRB culture in the North German lowlands and in South Scandinavia). By Meurers-Balke, Jutta. Pp 251-287, 33 figs, 57 tables. Ger. - Problems of calibration and the innate limitations of radiocarbon dating are discussed. A long series of datings from 45 sites, including some ceramic late Ertebølle/Ellerbek and a few Pol sites, are treated in detail. (JS-J).

**m: Dan Sigersted und Havnelev. Zwei Siedlungen der frühen Trichterbecherkultur auf Seeland.** (Sigersted and Havnelev. Two settlement sites of the Early Neolithic TRB culture in Sjælland). By Nielsen, Poul Otto. Pp 289-324, 6 figs, 14 pls on pp 311-324. Ger/Engl summ. - A three-stage development of the Dan EN in analogy with Beckers system is proposed. The A, B and C groups are seen as progressive stages of social development. There is no support for the idea of the A and B groups having different origins. (Cf. NAA 1985/162.) (JS-J).

**n: Dan Die Fuchsberg-Stufe auf den Inseln von Langeland and Ærø.** (The Fuchsberg group on the islands of Langeland and Ærø [off Fyn]). By Skaarup, Jørgen. Pp 347-359, 7 figs, 2 pls on pp 358-359. Ger/Engl summ. - Presentation of part of NAA 1985/163. (JS-J).

**p: (2 3)D Ger Die Ellerbek-Kultur in Schleswig-Holstein und das Vordringen des Neolithikums über die Elbe nach dem Norden.** (The Ellerbek culture in Schleswig-Holstein and the advance of the Neolithic towards the North). By Schwabedissen, Hermann. Pp 361-401, 22 figs, 20 pls on pp 382-401. Ger. - According to C14 datings, the Ellerbek culture begins some 300 years earlier than the Ertebølle. In the Ellerbek, agriculture is attested by cereal pollen and the presence of fats from domesticated animals in food crusts on pottery sherds. (JS-J).

3D Finn

NAA 1994/134

**Essay über die Ökonomie, die Migration und die Adaption des Einheitshorizontes der Schnurkeramik speziell unter dem Gesichtspunkt des Ost-Balticums und Finnlands** (An essay on the economy, migration and adaptation of the unity horizon of the Corded Ware especially from the Finnish and Eastern Baltic point of view)

Matiskainen, Heikki. *Suomen museo* 100, 1993 (1994), pp 9-26. 10 figs, refs. Ger/Finn summ.

The immigrants of the Corded Ware population adapted their economy to a hunting and gathering subsistence. Agriculture was not introduced in Fin until the period of the Kiukais culture. (MS-L)

3D Est; Lat; Lith

NAA 1994/135

**On regional differences in the Neolithic economy of the East Baltic area**

Timofeev, V I. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 156-166. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

The article discusses problems of Neo economy concerning the East Baltic area. The main focus is on the period prior to the spread of the Corded Ware culture, with special reference to regional differences. (Au)

3D 4D Finn

NAA 1994/136

**Ecological approaches to the Stone Age of ancient Lake Saimaa [Savo/Savolax]**

Vikkula, Anne. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 167-179. 14 figs, refs. Engl.

Prelim. presentation of a research project on prehistoric habitation at Lake Saimaa in E Fin. 281 locations have

been registered in a database. Different find location types are presented. Environmental data and statistical analyses have been tested with reference to SA sites, focusing on orientation. (Au, abbr)



**Tragtbægerkulturens dolkstave** (The halberds of the TRB culture)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 103-136. 25 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The flint halberds are slashing weapons and at the same time status symbols. Dated to the EN and MN I-II, the four types and their sub-types reflect chronological development and spatial variation. (JS-J)

3F 3(G J) Ger

NAA 1994/138

**Die Steinartefakte der befestigten Siedlung von Büdelsdorf, Kreis Rendsburg-Eckernförde** (Stone implements from the fortified site at Büdelsdorf, Kr. Rendsburg-Eckernförde)

Hassman, Henning. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 13-19. 2 figs, refs. Ger.

A short summary dealing with finds from a causewayed camp of the TRB culture. The supply of raw materials, typology, and the military aspects of the site are briefly discussed. (JS-J)

3F 4F Sw

NAA 1994/139

**Stone artefacts as transmitters of social information. Towards a wider interpretation with a north Swedish example**

Holm, Lena. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 151-158. Refs. Engl.

Stone tools from Rana-Tärna (Lappland) are discussed in connection with manufacture, acquisition and consumption. The interpretation of an organized stone tool production by specialists is based on LN/BA assemblages. Stone tools exchanged with other regions indicate contacts between societies. (AÅ)

3F (2 3)(B E F G) Dan

NAA 1994/140

**Flint tools and plant working. A use-wear study of some Danish Mesolithic and TRB implements**

Jensen, Helle Juel. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press: 1994. 263 pp, 55 figs, 18 tables, 91 pls, refs. Engl/Dan summ.

Earlier research and methods employed are described in detail. Microdenticulates which belong to both Ertebølle and TRB cultures have been used for working on a variety of materials but definitely not for harvesting cereals. A number of unretouched blades and flakes show similar signs of wear. In the TRB, blades were used (hafted) as sickles, and their increasing number reflects the increasing importance of cereals, from a modest beginning in the EN, and a marked increase since MNA II to a further intensifying in MNA V. Neo fields must have been full of weeds. (JS-J)

3F 2F

NAA 1994/141

**Fångstfolkets bilder. En studie av de nordfennoskandiska kustanknutna jägarhällristningarna** (The Hunters Pictures. A study of the North-Fennoscandian coastal hunters rock-engravings. With an English summary and appendices)

Lindqvist, Christian. Stockholm: Akademitryck: 1994 (= Theses and Papers in Archaeology New Series A 5). [Fil.dr thesis]. Part I: Summary in Sw. Part II: Appendices with catalogue. Part III: Rock-art investigation

methods, in Engl. 301 pp, 95 figs, 18 tables, refs.

From this study of spatial, chronological, cultural and economic contexts it is concluded that the coastal hunters rock- engraving production started before 7000 BP (perhaps already 9000 BP) and ended around 3500 BP. It is shown that different style traditions coexisted from Mes to LN associated with varying cultural contexts. The rock art motifs are found not to agree with the faunal remains from contemporary dwelling sites. (AÅ)

[Review of] **Streitäxte des mitteleuropäischen Äneolithikums**. Weinheim: Verlag VCH Acta Humaniora: 564pp.  
By Zápotocky, Milan. 1992

Madsen, Torsten. *Germania* 72/1, 1994, pp 328-330. Ger.

A review, with supplements concerning the pottery groups of the Scand TRB culture. (JS-J)

3F Finn

NAA 1994/143

**Tervanpolton juurilla - koivutervan käyttö saviastian korjauksessa kivikaudella** (The use of birch tar in repairing pottery in the Stone Age)

Pesonen, Petro. *Tekniikan waiheita* 1994/1, pp 4-7. 2 figs, refs. Finn.

Birch tar has been used as a glue in mending pottery during the SA, especially during the typical Combed Ware period. The article presents also different ethnologically reported methods using birch tar as mending material. (Au)

3G 4G Sw

NAA 1994/144

**Högtorp** (Högtorp [Uppland])

Appelgren, Katarina. *UV Stockholm, Rapport* 1994/20, 31 pp, 13 figs, refs. Sw.

Account of the excavation of a site situated 40 km N of Stockholm containing remains from MN as well as Late BA-Early IA. SA sites are rare in this area, while the district is rich in remains from the BA and IA. (Au)

3G 3H Ger

NAA 1994/145

**Frühneolitische Grabenwerk auf dem Dieksknöll in Albersdorf, Kreis Dithmarschen** (An Early Neolithic earthwork at the Dieksknöll at Albersdorf, Kr. Dithmarschen)

Arnold, Volker. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 5-12. 6 figs, refs. Ger.

Prelim. report on small excavations of a causewayed camp from the late EN (Schleswig-Holstein). (JS-J)

3G 11G Norw

NAA 1994/146

**Var fangstgroper i bruk allerede i steinalderen?** (Were pit-falls in use already in the Stone

Age?) Barth, Edvard K. *Viking* 57, 1994, pp 119-138. 15 figs, 1 table, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Au discusses systems of animal pitfalls in the Røros district in Sør-Trøndelag and in Tolga [Østerdalen in Hedmark]. C14 samples taken from timbers and charcoal in a number of pitfalls have been dated to the Neo-BA and to the Late IA. (JEJE)

**Sten- och järnåldersbönder i Frotorp** (Stone Age and Iron Age farmers in Frotorp [Närke])

Eriksson, Thomas; Fagerlund, Dan; Rosborg, Britta. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 29-50. 15 figs, refs. Sw.

Prelim. report on the excavation of an EN site with possible house remains, pit-decorated TRB pottery, small artefacts made of polished thin-butted flint axes and features radiocarbon-dated to c. 5000 BP. From a comparison with radiocarbon-dated TRB sites in Den, it is noticed that the TRB culture appeared at the same time in Jylland as in middle Sw. Well-preserved arable fields have been radiocarbon-dated to Late Celt-Early GerIA. (AÅ) - For a popular version, see also: Nu har de första Närkeböndernas lerkärl, hus och åkrar hittats. (Now the pottery, houses and arable fields of the first Närke farmers have been found). By T Eriksson; D Fagerlund & B Rosborg. *Populär arkeologi* 1994/2, pp 34-36. 6 figs. Sw.

3G 3H Dan

NAA 1994/148

**Tre nye, nordslesvigske fund fra ældre bronzealder** (Three new finds from the Early Bronze Age of North Schleswig [Jylland])

Ethelberg, Per. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 20-27, 4 figs. Dan.

Prelim. presentation of one barrow and two sites with large, three-aisled houses. (JS-J)

3G 4G Norw

NAA 1994/149

**Bergkunst og samfunn** (Rock art and society)

Farbregd, Oddmunn. *Spor* 1994/1, pp 6-10. 6 figs, refs. Norw.

On interpreting rock art as a manifestation and memorial of things of importance in prehistoric society and culture. (Au, abbr)

3G Greenl

NAA 1994/150

**Palæoeskimoerne - de første mennesker i Skjoldungenområdet** (The Palaeo-Eskimos - the first inhabitants of the Skjoldungen area)

Felbo, Mette. *Forskning i Grønland/Tusaat* 1994/1-2, pp 13-20. 6 figs. Dan & Greenl.

A prelim. report on the results of survey in SE Greenl 1990-92. Artefacts and dwelling structures belonging to the Saqqaq or Dorset culture have been registered. (TM)

3G 3L Greenl

NAA 1994/151

**Qeqertasussuk - The archaeology of a frozen Saqqaq site in Disko Bugt, West Greenland**

Grønnow, Bjarne. In: *Threads of Arctic prehistory. Papers in honour of William E. Taylor Jr*, ed by Morrison, David; Pilon, Jean-Luc. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization: 1994 (= Archaeological survey of Canada. Mercury series. Paper 149). Pp 197-238, 34 figs. 7 tables, refs. Engl/Fr summ.

The article presents the results of an interdisciplinary investigation carried out in 1984-1990 by the Qasigiannuguit/Christianshåbs Museum at an early Palaeo-Eskimo site. The paper deals with Saqqaq technology, subsistence and chronology and gives some remarks on the much debated 'disappearance' of the Saqqaq culture in the 1st millennium BC (cf. NAA 1990/142). (TM)

**Comments on Neolithic farming practice - an archaeological response to the Göransson hypothesis**

Göransson, Hans. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/3, pp 168-184. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

Continues the discussion on the introduction of agriculture (cf. NAA 1988/235 & Kristiansen in *Fornvännen* 88, 1993). According to au already Mes man transformed the forests to favour grazing. Au rejects the Landnam hypothesis and demonstrates that Iversens Landnam phase covers not 20 years but 650 years, when C14-dates are added to Iversens model. Au accounts for evidence of the use of fire, describes his model for the coppice wood tradition and rejects the regression hypothesis. (AÅ)

3G Sw

NAA 1994/153

**Myren, en femtusen år gammal stenåldersboplats på Marstrand** (Myren, a five-thousand-year-old Stone Age site at Marstrand [Bohuslän])

Hernek, Robert. Contributions by Eva-Lena Larsson [macrofossil analysis]. *Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst* 1994/28, 50 pp, 21 figs, tables, refs. Sw.

Account of the excavation of a flint-rich site with EN settlement remains including a large amount of transverse points. From the notably high amount of point preforms found in the archipelago, it is suggested that transverse points were produced in considerable proportion at certain coastal sites. (AÅ)

3G Sw

NAA 1994/154

**Kökkenmöddingen vid Änneröds gamla skola** (The kitchen midden at the old schoolhouse of Änneröd

[Bohuslän]) Jonsäter, Mats. Contributions by Lars Erik Hammar; Lars G Johansson; Leif Jonsson [osteology] &

Eva Schaller Åhrberg.

*Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst* 1994/25, 48 pp, 17 figs, tables, refs. Sw.

Account of the many small excavations in the years 1977 to 1991 of the Neo kitchen midden in the parish of Skee, known since the beginning of the century, where a well-preserved bone material has been registered, among which sheep and possibly swine have been found. Herring has been identified for the first time in a kitchen midden from Bohuslän. The artefacts are of Pitted Ware type. (AÅ)

3G 3L Finn

NAA 1994/155

**Hallittu rakennemuutos Sätöksessä. Tutkimustuloksia vuoden 1992 kaivauksilta** (Controlled structure change in Sätös [Savo/Savolax]. Results of the excavations in 1992)

Karjalainen, Taisto. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 22-29. 1 fig, 4 tables. Finn.

A comparison of the distribution of the bone material with the spread of the pottery at the Combed Ware culture dwelling site of Sätös in Outokumpu. (Au, abbr)

3G Sw

NAA 1994/156

**Fattenborg. En unik fornlämningsmiljö i norrländsk fångstkultur** (Fattenborg [Norrbotten]. A unique ancient monument environment in Norrlands hunting culture)

Klang, Lennart. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 189-199. 5 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

The ancient monument picture is dominated by an unusually large number of Epi-Neolithic house foundations (*boplatsvallar*) and stone settings. (AÅ)

**Säterdrift i sydkandinaviskt neolitikum?** (Transhumance in the South Scandinavian Neolithic?)

Larsson, Lars. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 211-220. 2 figs, refs. Sw.

Discusses indications supporting forest grazing in the S Sw Neo and the ways in which a transhumance system can have influenced the socio-economic sphere of the society. This is exemplified by evidence from S Scania and E Småland.(AÅ)

[Review of] **Barkaer. Long barrows and settlements. By David Liversage. Copenhagen: Akademisk forlag:1992.**

Larsson, Mats. *Fornvännen* 89, 1984/3, pp 209-211. Sw.

Focuses on the chronological discussion, which is not favourably reviewed. (Au)

**Ett tidigneolitiskt hus från Brunneby i Östergötland** (An Early Neolithic house from Brunneby in Östergötland)

Larsson, Mats. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 133-144. 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

After summarizing the knowledge of EN houses in Scand, the remains of a 9x4 m long-house from late EN excavated in 1991 are presented. (AÅ)

**Fågelbackenområdets forntid - några resultat från 1993 års arkeologiska undersökningar för Mäljarbanan** (The prehistory of the Fågelbacken area [Västmanland] - some results from the archaeological investigations of 1993 for the Mäljar railway line)

Lekberg, Per. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 34-40. 4 figs. Sw.

Short popular outline of the investigation of long-houses from Rom IA as well as a long-house from the MN Corded Ware culture and four EN hut remains. Among the bone remains burnt human bones predominated, occurring in refuse pits. (AÅ)

**Korsnäs** (Korsnäs [Södermanland])

Olsson, Eva; Zillén, Gunilla Granath; Mohr, Anna. *UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/63*, 83 pp, 37 figs, 12 tables 16 pls, refs. Sw.

Account of the finds from the Pitted Ware culture site situated c. 25 km SW of Stockholm, where excavations have been carried out on several occasions since the 1930s. At Korsnäs there are finds which are unusual for the region, such as graves from the Late SA and a great many artefacts made of bone and horn, *i.a.* axes, harpoons and beads. There is also a comparison of the finds from some of the surrounding contemporary sites. (Au)



**Löytöjen dokumentointi, fosforianalyysi ja kodanpohjat Rääkkylän Pörrinmökin kivikautisella asuinpaikalla**  
(The find documentation, phosphate analysis and hut floors at the Stone Age settlement site of Pörrinmökki in Rääkkylä [Pohjois-Karjala/Norra Karelen])

Pesonen, Petro. *Kentältä poimittua 2*, 1994, pp 56-67. 10 figs, 1 table, refs. Finn.

A presentation of the documentation methods and phosphate analysis carried out. The pattern of finds delineated two hut-floor areas, and the phosphate analysis provided additional information on the activity areas. The precision documentation is proposed as standard procedure in the excavation of hut floors, especially at the inland SA and BA sites. (Au, abbr)

3G Finn

NAA 1994/163

**Ruskon Lankilan kampakeraaminen asuinpaikka** (The Combed Ware dwelling site at Lankila in Rusko [Varsinais- Suomi/Egentliga Finland])

Raike, Eeva; Sartes, Minna. *Kentältä poimittua 2*, 1994, pp 81-90. 9 figs. Finn.

At the former sea-shore dwelling site three types of pottery were found: Jäkärkä ware, typical Combed Ware and late Combed Ware, with reference to the shoreline displacement and the pottery material, the site is thought to have been occupied from c. 3000 BC to 2500/2000 BC. (Au, abbr)

3G Sw

NAA 1994/164

**Barnabroboplatsen** (The Barnabro site [Halland])

Ryberg, Ewa. *Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst 1994/1*, 32 pp, 6 figs, tables. Sw.

Account of the excavation of a Pitted Ware culture site with flint blade arrowheads, cylindrical blade cores and Pitted Ware pottery. (AÅ)

3G Finn

NAA 1994/165

**Subneolithic and neolithic settlement systems in south-west Finland. Discussion on resource areas**

Sartes, Minna. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 105-114. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

On the problem of defining resource-area size through nearest-neighbour analysis. Reference is made to sites in seven districts of Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland. The size and geographical location of resource areas in relation to ecological zones permits conclusions regarding past means of livelihood. The location and size of Corded Ware sites differ significantly from those of the other groups. (Au)

3G Finn

NAA 1994/166

**Annual cycles, base camps and means of livelihood. Stone age hunter-gatherer settlement in the NÄrvijokiriver area of southern Ostrobothnia [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Sydösterbotten]**

Saukkonen, Jyri. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 115-123. 6 figs. Engl.

The annual cycle of hunting, fishing and gathering is sketched. The site-catchment analysis of the cycle is

based on the assumption that the main emphasis of settlement/hunting-fishing activities was dictated by opportunities for catching pike or other inshore fish and the hunting of ringed seal, or salmon fishing in addition to the above mentioned.

Settlement pattern is characterized by an inland-coastal rhythm but also by the base-camp role of the sites at the river mouth. In the Pyheensilta phase, the settlement pattern clearly differed from the earlier situation.

(Au)

**Hedningahällan** (Hedningahällan [Hälsingland])

Schierbeck, Agneta. *UV Stockholm, Rapport* 1994/31, 68 pp, 22 figs, 12 pls, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Account of the partial excavation in 1984 of the well-known site situated on a cliff c. 25 km S of Hudiksvall. Large amounts of pottery were registered, a good part of which was decorated. The patterns have similarities with the Pitted Ware, the Corded Ware, the Kiukais and the Combed Ware cultures. Two battle-axes and two slate knives suggest a date to the later part of the Neo. The site is interpreted as a seal-hunting station mainly used during the winter season. A large representation of clay beads and clay figurines suggests a ritual tradition at the site. (Au)

**En förhistorisk centralplats vid Kärragård?** (A prehistoric meeting-place at Kärragård

[Halland]) Wattman, Nils. *Halland* 77, 1994, pp 37-44. 4 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Prelim. account of the investigation of the remains of a 17x18 m square palisade building. It consisted of a dug trench in which posts had been erected. The finds in the trench gave no clues about either the function or the dating. In an associated ditch, funnel beaker pottery was found. Comparisons are made with Sarup structures. (Au, abbr)

**Stone Age environment and landscape changes on the eastern Finnish lake district [Savo/Savolax]**

Vikkula, Anne. In: *Methods in the mountains. Proceedings of the UISPP Commission IV meeting, Mount Victoria, Australia, August 1993*, ed by Johnson, Ian. Sydney: the University: 1994 (= Archaeological Methods 2). Pp 91-98, 7 figs, 2 tables. Engl.

The article deals with 71 ancient remains of different types and different periods in the Vuoksi water system area. The possibilities of using electronic soil maps in archaeological study is tested. The soil environment of the find location has been analysed using GIS methods and statistical analysis to elucidate differences caused by the changes of water level. (Au)

**I Torsten Engströms fotspår - fler stenåldersboplatser vid Bråvikens norra strand** (In the footsteps of Torsten Engström - more Stone Age sites at the northern shore of Bråviken [Östergötland, Södermanland])

Åkerlund, Agneta. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 145-162. 9 figs, 3 tab, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Accounts for a supplementary survey in the parishes of Kvarsebo and Tunaberg, the purpose of which was *i.a.* to check for the findless interval at altitudes around 40 m a.s.l. During the survey, 67 new sites were found, but the findless gap remains. A large number of sites with quartz debitage were found and twelve previously unknown PWC sites. (Au) - See also: Stenålderns fångstfolk och vi. (The Stone Age hunter-gatherers and us). *Tunabergsbygden* 44, pp 3-9, 4 figs. Sw.

**Gravhøjene på Hellerup Præstemark** (The barrows on Hellerup Præstemark)

Andersen, Aase Gyldion. *Fynske minder* 1994 (ordinary issue), pp 129-147. 19 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Presentation of two dolmens covered by one barrow. Burnt clay beneath the chambers indicates ritual use of fire. In the BA, the monument was covered by a turf barrow where some stone-set post-holes may indicate a wooden structure used during the construction of the barrow. (JS-J)

**Simple, tidligneolitiske grave** (Simple graves from the Early Neolithic)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 47-102. 40 figs, refs. Dan/Engl

summ.

A survey of 'earthen' or non-megalithic' graves. Eight types are defined from the 86 graves from 71 sites where sufficient information on find circumstances is available. The types are sometimes found in round or earthen long barrows and a few belong to the MNA II types concentrated in N Jylland, and the grave goods are the same as those of the megaliths. A gazetteer of sites is provided. (JS-J)

**Ristiinan Astuvansalmi, muinainen kulttipaikkako?** (Astuvansalmi in Ristinän [Savo/Savolax], an ancient cult site?) Grönhagen, Juhani. *Suomen museo* 100, 1993 (1994), pp 5-17. 6 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

Underwater investigations have been carried out at the large rock painting of Astuvansalmi since 1990. The excavations have revealed *i.a.* two human effigies of amber, one of bone and a bear figure of amber. These pieces of art suggest that the site was a cultic one. (MS-L)

**Overgangsformer mellem jordfæste og brandgravskik i ældre bronzealder - tre udvalgte gravhøje fra Nordslesvig** (Transitions from inhumation to cremation burial practice in the Early Bronze Age - three selected barrows from North Schleswig [Jylland])

Jensen, Anna-Elisabeth. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 28-30. 1

fig. Dan. A short note on less-than-mans length graves with cremated bones.

(Au)

**Att kasta yxan i sjön. En studie över rituell tradition och förändring utifrån skånska neolitiska offerfynd** (To throw the axe in the lake. A study of ritual tradition and change from Scanian Neolithic votive offerings)

Karsten, Per. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International: 1994 (= Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Ser. in 80 23). [Fil.dr thesis]. 360 pp, 84 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Based on 1270 locations containing Neo votive finds in Scania, the geographical distribution of finds is analysed in order to detect potential regional differences in the votive customs. The analysis comprises deliberate depositions of all kinds of flint and stone objects, but ceramics and depositions of humans and animals have also been searched for. The study contains a source-critical analysis of qualitative and quantitative aspects of hoards and single finds. The main focus of interest lies in similarities and differences between geographical distribution, socio-economical factors behind discoveries and find frequency. A Mes background of the Neo votive custom is discussed. (Au, abbr)

**Ritualer med menneskeknogler i yngre stenalder** (Rituals involving human bones in the

Neolithic) Kaul, Flemming. *Kuml* 1991-1992 (1994), pp 7-52. 17 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

In megalithic graves some bones (*e.g.* mandibles, crania) are over- or underrepresented, suggesting that bones have been removed after some time for ritual use elsewhere, for example in ceremonies in the causewayed camps. Similar findings are known from the Corded Ware culture, Late Neo and BA. The Scand finds have many, more or less exact, parallels in Britain and on the Continent. Cannibalism seems to be restricted to the Late Neo and BA. (JS-J)

**Jättegraven. Sveriges äldsta monumentala gravanläggning?** (The giant grave. The oldest monumental grave in Sweden?)

Larsson, Lars. *Ale* 1994/3, pp 4-18. 10 figs, refs. Sw.

Accounts for the excavation of the first long-barrow ascertained in Sw, C14-dated to c. 5200 BP. (AÅ)

**Gläntan - Dödshuset från stridsyxetid** (Gläntan [Södermanland] - the mortuary house from the Battle Axe period) Lindström, Jonathan. *Sörmlandsbygden* 63, 1995 (1994), pp 59-70. 8 figs. Sw.

Popular presentation and prelim. interpretation of the excavation in 1993 of a rectangular mortuary house of the Late Battle Axe culture with four post-holes lined by stones. In pits along the house wall ditch were found burnt bones, Corded Ware pots, a battle axe, five small polished hollow-edged axes and other small objects. The bones originate from at least six human beings. (AÅ) - For the same subject in less detail with other figs, see also: *Populär arkeologi* 1994/1, pp 21-23 (2 figs, 4 pls, Sw) & Dödshuset från stridsyxetid. (The mortuary house of Battle Axe time). By Peter Bratt & Jonathan Lindström. [Utställningskatalog]. Stockholm: Stockholms länsmuseum: 1994. 16 pp, 6 figs, 14 pls. Sw.

**Enkeltgrave fra Rødding** (Single graves near Rødding [Jylland])

Sørensen, Anne Birgitte. *Kuml* 1991-1992 (1994), pp 53-70. 17 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Presentation of two barrows of the Corded Ware culture, one of which covered two bottom graves surrounded by ring ditches. (JS-J)

**Elm, lime and Middle Neolithic cultivation - a solvable problem**

Göransson, Hans. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 123-139. 10 figs, refs. Engl.

Arguments against the regression of cultivation during MN. The regeneration phase identified in pollen diagrams is quite likely characterized by coppice woods and movable arable fields. - See also Göransson in *Current Swedish Archaeology* 1, 1993. (MRe)

**Studies of plant remains at two Stone Age dwelling sites in Pieksamäki, Eastern Finland [Savo/Savolax]**

Jussila, Pirjo. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi* 1992\*, 1994, pp 16-22. Refs. Engl.

An account of the different species of seeds found at the Neo dwelling site of Naarajärvi. The number of species present indicates the use of the Naarajärvi site in the summer. It was not a site used only in winter, as has previously been assumed. (MS-L)

**Vesipähkinälöytö Rääkkylästä** (A find of water chestnut from Rääkkylä [Pohjois-Karjala/Norra Karelen]) Jussila, Pirjo. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 68-69. 1 fig. Finn.

In the prelim. analysis of plant remains of the Neo settlement site of Pörrinmökki in Rääkkylä the first known charred fragments of water chestnut (*Trapa natans*) were identified. (Au, abbr)



**Paleobotaniska, kemiska och fysikaliska analyser av en jordmånsprofil från Dalköpinge, södra Skåne. En rekognocerande undersökning** (Palaeobotanical, chemical and physical analyses of a soil profil from Dalköpinge, southern Skåne. A pilot study)

Regnell, Mats. *Lundqua uppdrag* 14, 1994, 6 pp, 4 figs, 1 table. Sw.

Analysis of the soil sequence through a long-barrow, together with the covered fossil soil. The chemical and physical gradient clearly distinguishes the fossil soil. Pollen and chemical analyses suggest that the covered soil represents a disturbed unit, associated with cereal cultivation. The infilling of the barrow shows features rather related to pasture-land. (Au)

**Tilstandsregistrering, konservering og skjøtsel av helleristninger i Østfold 1994** (Inventorization of the condition of rock art, conservation and maintenance in Østfold 1994)

Var. authors, ed by Hygen, Anne-Sophie. Sarpsborg: Østfold fylkeskommune: 1994 (= Publikasjoner utgitt ved Kulturavdelingen Østfold Fylkeskommune 2). 102 pp, 1 table, 6 pls, refs. Norw.

77 rock-art sites were examined in 1994, giving a total of 133 sites (c. 37%) evaluated in the county. (JEGE)

**a: Innledning: Generelt om arbeidet i Østfold 1994 og konsekvenser.** (Introduction: Generally on the work in Østfold 1994 and consequences). By Hygen, Anne-Sophie. Pp 8-15. - Discusses problems related to maintenance, documentation and preservation of rock art..

**b: Registreringsrapport, tilstandsregistrering, geologisk og biologisk del.** (Registration report, condition registration, geological and biological part). By Rostad, Morten S. Pp 16-31. - Describes the types of rock and lichen on the sites, evaluates the geologically related damage and includes a table of the ambient pH-values..

**c: Lavvegetasjon på helleristningsfeltene.** (Lichen vegetation at the rock-art sites). By Haugan, Reidar. Pp 32-35. - Discusses the impact and aggressiveness of certain lichens and underlines the importance of regular maintenance of previously cleaned surfaces in order to avoid aggressive pioneer species..

**d: Registreringsrapport, tilstandsregistrering, arkeologisk del.** (Registration report, condition registration, archaeological part). By Vogt, David. Pp 36-43. - Points out that almost 40% of the sites are negatively influenced by human destructive activity, representing a serious maintenance problem..

**e: Teknisk konservering av helleristninger, utvalgte felt.** (Technical conservation of rock-art sites, selected sites). By Engenberg, Inger Marie. Pp 44-52. - Start of conservation project on some sites; thorough cleaning of surfaces and filling in of exfoliations. Different forms and methods of maintenance are suggested..

**f: Skjøtselstiltak på utvalgte felt med helleristninger.** (Precautions at selected sites with rock art). By Vogt, David. Pp 63-65. - Overview of planned maintenance actions in 1994, their background and actions on site..

**g: Oversikt over tilstandsregistrerte felt i sammendrag.** (Overview of condition-surveyed sites summed up). By Hygen, Anne-Sophie. Pp 66-78. - An evaluation of each of the 133 sites examined in 1993 and 1994..

**Man skal ikke spå ... Om danefæ fra bronzealderen** (Thou shalt not prophesy ... On treasure trove from the Bronze Age)

Jensen, Jørgen. *NMArbm* 1994, pp 163-173. 11 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

A survey of the rich harvest of BA finds during the last decades in which metal-detectors have revolutionized field archaeology. The good relations between amateur and professional archaeology and

the general public are praised. (JS- J)

**Paradigm gained - Paradigm lost? 150 years of Norwegian Bronze Age research**

Prescott, Christopher. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 27/2, 1994, pp 87-109. Refs. Engl.

An outline of the history of attitudes towards the BA in Norw, and an attempt to identify paradigmatic features. Au examines some of the contemporary social mechanisms that have hampered rejuvenation of BA research, and outlines basic positions believed to be valuable. (Au, abbr)

4B Sw

NAA 1994/187

**Nyupptäckta hällristningar i Västmanland** (New discoveries of rock-carvings in Västmanland)

Broström, Sven-Gunnar. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 41-52. 11 figs,

refs. Sw.

With the field inventories in 1988 for the Economic Map of Sweden, several hitherto unknown rock-carvings were registered in Västmanland. Still more rock-carvings were found in 1993-94. (EB)

4B Sw

NAA 1994/188

**Lika och olika - hällristningarna i Släbroparken vid Nyköpingån** (Alike and unlike - the rock-carvings in the Släbro park by the Nyköping River [Södermanland])

Hauptman Wahlgren, Katherine. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 193-216. 13 figs, refs. Sw/Engl

summ. Analysis of the rock-carvings at Släbro, the similarities and otherwise being viewed from different angles. (EB)

4B Sw

NAA 1994/189

**Skärvstenshögar och kremeringsplatser. Exempel och experiment med utgångspunkt från en utgrävning i Ringeby, Kvillinge sn, Östergötland** (Heaps of fire-cracked stones and cremation places. Examples and experiment from an excavation in Ringeby, Kvillinge parish, Östergötland)

Kaliff, Anders. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 35-55. 4 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

It has been a general idea that mounds of fire-cracked stones indicate BA settlements. Alternative interpretations are discussed with respect to the presence of fire-cracked stones in burial contexts. A pyre experiment tests the hypothesis that fire-cracked stones are remains of constructions on the cremation site. Features at cemeteries that could be interpreted neither as burials nor as parts of an adjacent settlement could be remains of ritual activities connected to graves. (EB)

**Europe in the first millennium B.C**

Var. authors, ed by Kristiansen, Kristian; Jensen, Jørgen. Sheffield: J R Collis Publications: 1994 (= Sheffield archaeological monographs 6). 150 pp, ill, refs. Engl.

13 papers from a conference, January 1989. All are inspiring reading - the following are by Scand or deal with Scand material:

**a: (4 5)D The emergence of the European world system in the Bronze Age: Divergence, convergence and social evolution during the first and second millennia BC in Europe.** By Kristiansen, Kristian. Pp 7-30, 2 figs. - From c. 2000 BC, regional interactions between the Near East, the Mediterranean region, and temperate Europe created a rather unique world system. (JS-J).

**b: 4D Dan Centres of wealth in Northern Europe.** By Thrane, Henrik. Pp 95-110, 15 figs. - The concepts of wealth and centres are discussed. The Dan and Sw developments are consistently viewed against their Eur background. (JS-J).

**c: (4 5)D Dan The turning point.** By Jensen, Jørgen. Pp 111-124. 10 figs. - Main developments during the BA and CeltIA are outlined, and foreign relations are discussed, especially the transition to the IA, when connections with the Continent broke down, first in Jylland, a little later in the Dan islands and S and Central Sw. (JS-J).

4D Sw

NAA 1994/191

**Bronsföremål och kuströsen i Norrland under bronsålder. En studie av variation mellan kust och inland** (Bronze artefacts and coastal cairns in Norrland during the Bronze Age. A study of variation between coast and interior) Bolin, Hans. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 13-32. 3 figs, 2 tables, refs. Engl.

The variation and changes occurring in N Sw during the BA are discussed. An explanation is also sought for the variation between coast and interior. (Au, abbr)

4D 4(A H) Dan

NAA 1994/192

**Lokale variationer i Bornholms äldre bronsålder** (Local variations in the Early Bronze Age of Bornholm)

Fabricius, Kit. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 137-181. 27 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

371 graves, hoards, and single finds are analysed, and the variations through periods I-III are described, especially with regard to type frequencies and combinations. A list of finds since Aner & Kerstens catalogue (cf. NAA 1977/166) is presented. (JS-J)

4D Dan

NAA 1994/193

**Fem kilo bronsålderguld** (Five kilos of Bronze Age gold)

Jensen, Jørgen. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 41-52. 3 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

An essay on the Late BA centre at Boeslunde in W Zealand. (Cf. NAA 1983/153.) (JS-J)

**Innovationsmiljöer i bronsålderns samhälle och idévärld. Kring ny teknologi och begravningsritual i Västergötland** (Innovative environments within society and concepts during the Bronze Age. New technology and burial rites in Västergötland)

Weiler, Eva. Umeå: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1994 (= *Studia archaeologica universitatis umensis* 5). [Fil.dr thesis]. 203 pp, 169 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Social factors behind change in a society are discussed, in this case the reasons and pre-requisites for accepting metal in a SA society. Technological and social consequences of the introduction of metal are discussed with application on Västergötland from LN through BA. Hierarchization might be traced to LN; the earliest metals correspond to a symbolic need. Bronze implements were regionally manufactured in BA III, later on the bronze became more economically than socially important. New settlements were established. The application of standard weights is indicated from hoards of bronze scrap. The change from inhumation to cremation reflects new ideological values. (EB)

4E

NAA 1994/195

**Early metallurgy in parts of Eurasia**

Forshell, Helena. *Laborativ arkeologi* 7, 1994, pp 45-58. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

Short study of Late BA copper-producing cultures from Scand in the W and China in the E and the occurrence and chemical composition of certain copper-base artefacts. The close similarity in manufacturing techniques and shape of some BA artefacts such as horse-heads, bridles and knives often decorated with animal motifs has been observed. There are indications of an early transmission of bronze artefacts over this vast region. (Au, abbr)

4E Finn

NAA 1994/196

**Recent discoveries of eastern Bronze Age materials from Jepua on the Gulf of Bothnia [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Södra Österbotten]**

Miettinen, Mirja. *Fennoscandia archaeologica* 11, 1994, pp 3-12. 4 figs, 1 table. Engl.

The contacts between the coastal and inland BA cultures are discussed from the perspective of the finds of an atypical BA celt of Maaninka type and an even-based flint arrowpoint in Jepua. (Au)

4E 3E Norw

NAA 1994/197

**Exchange and the role of import to Western Norway in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age**

Solberg, Bergljot. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 27/2, 1994, pp 111-126. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

In W Norw c. 1800 flint, bronze and gold objects from the LN and Early BA indicate a significant importation from Jutland. Interregional exchange and social organization are discussed. The distribution of LN flint objects seems to correlate with population density. The distribution of the bronze and gold objects from the Early BA indicates central places in Jæren and N Karmøy and directional exchange. (Au, abbr)

4F Finn

NAA 1994/198

**Rahajärvi - lisää imitoidusta tekstiilikeramiikasta** (Lake Rahajärvi [Lappi/Lapland] - new data on so-called textile- imitation ware)

Arponen, Aki. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 9-16. 4 figs, 2 maps, refs. Finn.

A presentation of the latest finds of imitated textile ware (IT-pottery) with traces of manufacturing techniques and stamped decoration. (Au)

**Fröslundasköldarna - ett ovanligt depåfynd från Västsverige** (The shields from Fröslunda - unique hoard from Western Sweden [Västergötland])

Hagberg, Ulf-Erik. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 93-97. 3 figs. Sw.

Interpretation of the hoard of 16 bronze shields of Herzsprung type. The decoration of the shields has affinity to labyrinths. Both shields and labyrinths point to a Mediterranean connection. (Au)

**Idéer kring hållristningars innebörd och betydelse** (Ideas about the meaning and perception of rock-carvings)

Hauptman Wahlgren, Katherine. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 67-76. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

Typology and chronology are unsatisfying approaches in studying rock-carvings. Understanding must be tried from two, partly coherent approaches: the inside perspective, that is why the rock-carvers made the pictures as they made them, and the outside perspective, that is how the carvings were perceived by people and what effects the carvings had on people and society. (EB)

**Der Kultgegenstand von Balkåkra** (The cult artefact from Balkåkra [Skåne])

Knape, Anita; Nordström, Hans-Åke. Contributions by Ernö Gegus & Miklos Kis-Varga [metal analyses]. Stockholm: SHM: 1994 (= Monographs, the Museum of National Antiquities, Stockholm 3). 91 pp, 35 figs, 23 pls, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

Two identical bronze objects of a ritual/symbolic nature are compared: the so-called 'drum' from Balkåkra and the almost identical 'drum' from Hasfalva, Sopron, Hungary. A modern, richly illustrated documentation of all the components of the two objects is presented, together with detailed metal analyses. (Au, abbr)

**Herrebro - hållristningar och marknad. Arkeologiska undersökningar av fornlämning 51 i Borg socken, Östergötland** (Herrebro - rock-carvings and market place. Archaeological investigations of site 51 in Borg Parish, Östergötland)

Lindeblad, Karin; Nielsen, Ann-Lili. Contribution by Rikard Hedwall [removal of rock carvings]. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport UV* 1993/9 (1994), 125 pp, 79 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A rock-carving site is documented. Some of the rock-carvings were blasted from the rock and thus saved. Parts of a Late IA market place were also excavated. (EB)

**Helleristninger på Selbustrand** (Rock carvings at Selbustrand [Sør-

Trøndelag])Sognnes, Kalle. *Jul i Neadalen* 1994, pp 1-3 & 33. 9 figs. Norw.

Popular presentation of rock art found on boulders. Dominant motifs are boats and footprints. (Au)



**Bronzens mestre** (Masters of bronze)

Thrane, Henrik. *Skalk* 1994/2, pp 10-13. 6 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of crucibles and moulds from the Late BA site at Voldtofte (Fyn). One mould fragment must have come from the casting of a lur. (JS-J)

**Ett märkligt boplatssfynd - en fibula från bronsåldern** (A strange dwelling-site find - a Bronze Age

fibula) Vanhatalo, Simo. *Finskt museum* 1992 (1994), pp 5-10. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

A brief note on a Scand BA fibula found on the dwelling site of Toispuolojannummi in Paimio (Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland). As the excavation revealed no traces of a burial or any other construction on the find spot, it must be assumed that the fibula had been dropped on the site. (MS-L)

**Våbenlager** (Arsenal)

Wincentz, Lisbeth; Boas, Niels Axel. *Skalk* 1994/1, pp 3-6. 6 figs.

A popular note on the lucky excavation of a hoard of eight Valsømagle swords (Jylland). (JS-J)

**På arkeologins bakgård. En bebyggelsearkeologisk undersökning i norra Skånes inland baserad på synliga gravar** (In the back yard of archaeology. A study of settlement archaeology in inland northern Skåne based on visible graves)

Carlie, Anne. Lund: Almqvist & Wiksell International: 1994 (= Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Ser. in 80 22). [Fil.dr thesis]. 289 pp, 96 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A study on BA and IA settlements based on ancient monuments. Emphasis is put on developing methods for carrying out settlement archaeology in areas with low archaeological documentation. The analysis considers spatial grouping of settlement areas and geographical and economic conditions that influenced the choice of habitation. Attempts are also made to distinguish possible social, economic and religious structures. A regional perspective considering political organization during the Late IA is discussed. (Au)

**The Bronze Age house in central Sweden. An evaluation of two recent excavations [Uppland, Östergötland]**

Karlenby, Leif. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 5-33. 10 figs, 3 tables, refs. Engl.

The study of BA houses has developed considerably during the last decade. Two settlements in central Sw are evaluated with respect to the development of the BA house. The analysis suggests that there is a change in the building tradition around 1000 BC. During the Early BA the houses were quite long, more than 20 m. During the Late BA they become shorter, never exceeding 20 m. A discussion of what may have caused this

change concludes the paper. (Au)

**Viirikallio, an epineolithic dwelling site in Laihia, southern Ostrobothnia [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Sydösterbotten]**

Miettinen, Mirja. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 43-51. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

Pottery, both of inland and coastal type, is found at the dwelling-place at Viirikallio. High-quality quartz artefacts were found in the vicinity of some pit-hearths, C14-dated to the BA. (Au)

4G Sw

NAA 1994/210

**Charred plant remains from Brogård, south-western Sweden. New information on Early Bronze Age farming**

Regnell, Mats. *Laborativ arkeologi* 7, 1994, pp 37-44. 2 figs, 8 tables, refs. Engl.

188 of a total of 459 cereal grains were determined to species or variety level. The cereal record shows similarities with Neo material as well as with material from the Late BA. It is suggested that the reorganization of the farming community, which is characteristic of the Late BA, may have started on a smaller scale already during the Early BA. (Au)

4G 5G Norw

NAA 1994/211

**Nytt fra Oppegårds fjerne fortid** (News from the distant past of Oppegård

[Akershus]) Rojahn, Ole. *Follominne* 1994, pp 7-13, 6 figs. Norw.

A short account of the results on surveying stone fences and 140 terraces. A minor excavation of one terrace feature showed a post-hole house structure, C14-dated to the CeltIA. Pollen from a nearby bog shows the use of domesticated animals in the Late BA and cultivation of cereals in the CeltIA. (JEJE) - See also: Oppsiktsvekkende funn i Oppegård. (Astounding finds in Oppegård). *Nicolay* 64A/1/1994, pp 4-10. 3 figs.

4G 4H Sw

NAA 1994/212

**Skärvestenshögar med gravgömmor i östligaste Mälaronrådet** (Heaps of fire-cracked stones with burials in the easternmost Mälaren Valley)

Rundkvist, Martin. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/2, pp 83-89. 3 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

BA settlement sites in S Sw commonly feature heaps of fire-cracked stones. The interpretation of these is a matter of some dispute, since they seem to combine characteristics of both garbage heaps and burial cairns. This article summarizes the results of research concentrated on the E Mälaren area, including a comparison of the chorology, chronology, morphology and artefact inventories of heaps with and without burials. The results form the basis for certain conclusions about the BA belief systems pertaining to heaps of fire-cracked stones. (Au)

4G Sw

NAA 1994/213

**The power of case studies. Interpretation of a Late Bronze Age settlement in central Sweden**

Ullén, Inga. *Journal of European Archaeology* 2/2, 1994, pp 249-262. 6 figs, refs. Engl/Ger or Fr summ.

The ancient monuments from two phases of the Late BA settlement at Apalle (Uppland) in the Mälaren region

are compared with respect to their symbolic meaning. In the later phase, 'dead' material from the refuse areas is linked to the houses contemporary with an increasing importance of individual households. (EB)

**Ett långhus från yngre bronsålder. Boplatslämningar från brons- och äldre järnålder i Köinge, Halland (A**  
Late Bronze Age long-house. Settlement remains from Bronze and Iron Age in Köinge, Halland)

Ängeby, Gisela. *Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst* 1994/21, 53 pp, 24 figs, 2 pls, 1 table, refs. Sw.

Excavation of a well-preserved Late BA long-house and discussion of BA long-house settlement in Halland. An analysis of regional construction traditions is included. (Au)

**Stenskepp och storhög. Rituell tradition och social organisation speglad i skeppssättningar från bronsålder och storhögar från järnålder** (Stone-ship and large mound. Ritual tradition and social organization reflected in ship-settings from the Bronze Age and large mounds from the Iron Age)

Var. authors. Stockholm: Raä: 1994 (= Raä, Arkeologiska undersökningar. Skrifter 5). 96 pp, ill, refs. Sw.

**a: En skeppssättning dold i röse.** (A ship-setting hidden in a cairn). By Hernek, Robert. Pp 7-18, 11 figs. - Excavation of a cairn, where the central grave was situated in a ship-setting below the stones of the cairn. (Au).

**b: Skeppsformiga gravar från äldre bronsålder - utbredning, form och utveckling.** (Ship-formed graves from the Early Bronze Age - chorology, form and development). By Hernek, Robert. Pp 19-25, 3 figs. - All Early BA ship-settings known in the Nordic countries, a total of eight, are treated. The comparison with Late BA ship-settings indicates that the earlier ones make up a specific category. (Au).

**c: Bronsåldersskeppen i Stenunga.** (The Bronze Age ships in Stenunga [Västergötland]). By Artelius, Tore. Pp 27-42, 14 figs. - Excavation of a stone setting with six graves. In the ancient monument there were two ship-settings from period III. (Au).

**d: 11H 'Alla behöver en båt'.** ('Everyone needs a boat'). By Artelius, Tore. Pp 43-54, 9 figs. - Reflects on the continued usage during 3000 years of ship-formed graves. From the observation that the Early BA ship graves were covered and physically hidden and the Late IA ship-settings apparent and the boat graves grand, au discusses the changed symbolic meaning of the ship in the ritual. (AÅ).

**e: Sw Namnlöse kulle - en storhög från järnålder.** (Namnlöse kulle - an Iron Age big mound). By Ängeby, Gisela. Pp 55-70, 15 figs. - Excavation of a big mound from the Early IA. A regional analysis and a settlement pattern analysis of the Early IA are presented. (Au).

**f: Storhögen i landskapet - social och religiös maktsymbol?.** (The large mound in the landscape - social and religious symbol of power?). By Ängeby, Gisela. Pp 71-80, 4 figs. - The social and religious appearance of the large mound as a symbol of power in a ritual landscape. (Au).

**Høj i vejen** (Barrow in the way)

Hvass, Lone. *Skalk* 1994/3, pp 3-8. 9 figs. Dan.

A note on the excavation (in Jylland) of a colossal BA barrow, built over a dolmen and some LN graves. (JS-J)

**Skärgårdsstad** (Skärgårdsstad [Uppland])

Äijä, Karin. Contributions by Sabine Sten [osteology]. *UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/35*, 74 pp, 38 figs, refs, appendix. Sw/Engl summ.

Accounts for the excavations in 1986-1989 of a compact BA environment set in an archipelagic landscape. Up to twenty registered prehistoric remains in the area with potential BA origin bear witness to past activities. The sites were generally found just over 20 m a.s.l. Beyond them the ground rises more steeply. On the slopes and the higher rocky outcrops, the graves were found with larger stone-settings on the summits. Other graves were smaller, of more modest proportion and were found on the morainic slopes further down. Some ship-shaped stone-settings and some tarand- graves were also excavated. Only a few bronze artefacts were found. Two spindle-whorls of bone are interesting. At one settlement site a concentration of 15.5 kg of pottery was found. The excavations gave important insight into earlier not very well known grave constructions, faintly visible in the terrain before excavation. (Au/EB)

**Bronsåldersgravar i Stum** (Bronze Age graves in Stum [Västergötland])

Ängeby, Gisela. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 20-26. 5 figs. Sw.

Excavation of a BA stone setting with central grave and secondary graves. Three Late BA and Early IA stone settings were also excavated. Changes in burial customs are discussed. (EB)

5B 5H Dan; Pol

NAA 1994/219

**On the so-called Kraghede group: the Pre-Roman Iron Age in North Jutland and its connections with the Przeworsk culture**

Martens, Jes. In: *Kultura przeworska*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo universytetu Marie Curie-Sklodowskiej; 1994. Pp 37-69. 18 figs, refs. Engl.

The chronology is revised, dissolving Beckers per. II, and synchronizing - at least partially - his per. III A with Ripdorf, Przeworsk A 1, and La Tène C. The only certain Przeworsk influences in N Jylland are the changes in burial rites which appear in period IIIA. Like some NW Eur traits in Poland, these phenomena may be the results of the migrations of the Cimbri and Bastarnae. (Au, abbr)

5D 5(G J) Dan

NAA 1994/220

**Refuge fortified settlement - central place? Three years of archaeological investigations at the Borremose stronghold (1989-1991) - an enclosed settlement of the Pre-Roman Iron Age of Himmerland [Jylland]**

Martens, Jes. *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift* 35, 1994, pp 241-276. 20 figs, refs. Engl.

The fortifications are contemporary with the hamlet from the early 4th-late 2nd C BC. The site is regarded as a regional centre, playing a part in the process of formation of tribal territories. The defences are too weak to be more than a symbolic marking of the special character of the site. (Au, abbr)

5E Dan

NAA 1994/221

**Hornelund - guld og slagter** (Hornelund - gold and slags)

Frandsen, Lene B. *Fra Ribe amt* 26/2, 1994, pp 214-220. 6 figs.

Dan.

A short note on field surveys and trial excavations at the find-spot for the Hornelund (Jylland) gold brooches. No Vik material was found, but some pits with pottery from the CeltIA period I also contained iron slag. The site is only 1 km from the large Late IA extraction site of Snorup. (JS-J)

5E Sw

NAA 1994/222

**Genevad nya fynd från järnhanteringens barndom** (Genevad [Halland] - new finds from the childhood of iron manufacturing)

Wranning, Per. *Halland* 77, 1994, pp 45-50. 3 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Five furnaces for iron production were found during excavation by the Genevad river. Contrary to common practice during the Early IA, they were not built adjacent to any habitation site but close to the raw material sources. (Au, abbr)

- See also: En tidig järnframställningsplats vid Genevadsån. (An early iron production site by the Genevad River (Halland). By Per Wranning. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 30-34. 4 figs. Sw.



**Amfora** (Amphora)

Klingenberg, Susanne; Nielsen, Svend. *Skalk* 1994/4, pp 3-8. 10 figs. Dan.

A note on a house destroyed by fire (Jylland) giving new details of wall constructions, and finds of pottery (including fire-dogs) and a local imitation of a Mediterranean amphora. A Neo axe, presumably to protect against fire, was buried under the wall - apparently in vain. (JS-J)

5G (5 6)(G L) Sw

NAA 1994/224

**Den arkeologiska undersökningen i Västra Skälby** (The archaeological investigation at Västra Skälby [Västmanland])

Aspeberg, Håkan. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 53-61. 10 figs. Sw.

A Celt-RomIA settlement site with several three-aisled long-houses, wells and fences was excavated. Animal bones and seeds have been identified. (EB)

5G 6G Sw

NAA 1994/225

**Järnåldersbyn vid Stenåldersgatan i Västerås. Arkeologiska undersökningar av en boplats, Raä 851, i Lunda, Badelunda socken, Västmanland** (The Iron Age village at the Stone Age Street in Västerås. Archaeological investigations of a settlement, Raä 851, Lunda, parish of Badelunda, Västmanland)

Holm, Jenny; Wilson, Lars; Aspeberg, Håkan. Contributions by Ingemar Pålsson [macrofossil analyses] & Sabine Sten [osteology]. *Raä-SHMm. Rapport UV 1993:7* (1994), 98 pp, 35 figs, 6 pls, 11 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Report from excavations in 1990 at Lunda, near Västerås. Parts of a Celt-Early RomIA settlement were excavated. At least five house foundations, hearths and wells were found. The houses seem to be arranged around an open place in a village-like manner. (EB)

5G 6G Sw

NAA 1994/226

**En husgrund från Nibble, Ösmo socken, Södermanland** (A house foundation at Nibble, parish of Ösmo, Södermanland)

Reisborg, Synnöve. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 57-66. 2 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

The foundation of a three-aisled, re-built Celt-Early RomIA house is discussed. Dwelling part and byre were indicated. A fume hood was probably situated over the hearth. (EB)

5G Sw

NAA 1994/227

**Bland våtmarker och förhistoriska lämningar** (Among wetlands and prehistoric

remains)Streiffert, Jörgen. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 71-75. 5 figs. Sw.

In Viby (Närke) excavations in 1993 revealed traces of prehistoric activities on and near a drumlin surrounded by peat. In the peat a lot of charcoal (remains from slash-and-burn cultivation?) and ard

furrows were found. A pit-house (a primitive shelter?) was documented. (EB) - See also NAA 1994/147.

**The ancient field of Rapola [Häme/Tavastland]**

Vikkula, Anne; Seppälä, Sirkka-Liisa; Lempiäinen, Terttu. *Fennoscandia archaeologica* 11, 1994, pp 41-59. 13 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

A prehistoric field with ard-marks was excavated on the SW slope of the Rapola hill-fort in Valkeakoski in 1988 and 1989. The field is dated to 780-1217 cal. AD, and is estimated to be 500-600 m<sup>2</sup> in area. Large numbers of macrofossils were identified, including cerealia. Remains of an older dwelling site were also identified. The site dates back to the CeltIA and the beginning of the RomIA. (Au, abbr)

5H Sw

NAA 1994/229

**Larv 32. Domarring vid ett gravfält från keltisk järnålder?** (Larv 32 [Västergötland]. Stone circle near a cemetery from the Celtic Iron Age?)

Berglund, Anders. *Mylla, mule, människa\**, 1994, pp 210-213. 4 figs. Sw.

When a damaged stone circle was investigated in the parish of Larv, Västergötland, five CeltIA cremation graves were found close to the stone circle. The relation between the stone circle and the cremation pits is discussed. - See also: Ett nyupptäckt gravfält i Larv. (A recently found cemetery in the parish of Larv). By Anders Berglund. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 27- 29, 3 figs. Sw. (EB)

5H 6H Sw

NAA 1994/230

**Skalunda - del av gravfält, äldre järnåldern** (Skalunda [Södermanland] - part of a cemetery from the Early IA)

Eriksson, Alf; Runcis, Janis. *UV Stockholm, Rapport* 1994/74, 11 pp, 5 figs. Sw.

A stone-setting in a cemetery was excavated in 1994. No grave was found. (EB)

5H Dan

NAA 1994/231

**Trivselstegnet** (Symbol of prosperity)

Kaul, Flemming. *Skalk* 1994/3, pp 11-15. 7 figs. Dan.

A note on the discovery of a wooden phallus (Jylland), with remarks on other evidence of fertility cult. (JS-J)

5H (3 6)H Sw

NAA 1994/232

**Högby Prästgård - en begravningsplats genom årtusenden** (Högby Prästgård [Östergötland] - a burial ground through millennia)

Skjöldebrand, Martin. *Mjölby kommuns hembygdsförenings årsbok* 1993 (1994), pp 19-26. 2 figs. Sw.

Some results of the excavations of a Celt-RomIA cemetery. Grave constructions may signify regional independence. An EN and a LN grave are also presented. (Au/EB)

**En gård fra førromersk jernalder og dens omgivende landskab** (A farm from the Pre-Roman Iron Age and the surrounding landscape)

Aaby, Bent; Robinson, David; Jørgensen, Anne Bloch. *Kuml* 1991-1992 (1994), pp 71-103. 10 figs, 6 tables, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Presentation of a small, solitary, short-lived site from Per III A, near Århus (Jylland), adjacent to a small hollow permitting pollen and macrofossil analysts to reconstruct the environment and economy of the region from the BA up into the Early RomIA. (JS-J)

6A 6(D H) Sw

NAA 1994/234

**Inter armas tacet leges. Vapengravar, riksbildning och arkeologisk historieskrivning** (Inter armas tacet leges. Weapon graves, emergence of the state and archaeological historiography)

Nicklasson, Påvel. *Meta* 1994/2, pp 66-74. Refs. Sw.

Au reviews what has been said in archaeological literature from the 20s to the 90s regarding weapon graves, in particular from the RomIA, and stresses the regional differences in the interpretations. There is a conception of weapon graves as representing political power lingering on from the early 20th C, which the au dismisses. (MM)

6B 6G Sw

NAA 1994/235

**Platsens arkeologi. Stensträngar i tankevärld och vardagspraktik** (Archaeology of the place. Stone fences in the world of ideas and in everyday practice)

Burström, Mats. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 67-74. 3 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The paper deals with the concepts of place. Separating places from their surroundings is a way of intellectually mastering the world. Through the activities at the places, the world of ideas and everyday practice are brought together and confirm each other. It is suggested that stone fence systems can form a basis for the study of places relevant to ancient man. In Sw these systems are generally dated to Early IA and are most frequent in E central Sw. (Au)

6B Norw

NAA 1994/236

**Når et arkeologisk tekstil ikke lenger er tekstilmateriale** (When an archaeological textile is no longer a textile material)

Peacock, Elizabeth E. *Spor* 1994/1, pp 28-29, 4 figs. Norw.

On the preservation of a wool fragment which has been preserved by silver corrosion products, found in Finstad, Ski [Akershus]. (Au, abbr)

6D (6 7)(A C D E F G H)

NAA 1994/237

**The archaeology of Gudme and Lundeborg [Fyn]. Papers presented at a conference at Svendborg, October 1991**

Var. authors, ed by Randsborg, K; Nielsen, P O; Thrane, H. Copenhagen: Akademisk forlag: 1994 (= Arkaeologiske studier 10). 213 pp, ill, refs. Engl or Ger.

Only papers explicitly dealing with Scand material are abstracted. (JS-J)

**a: (6 7)A Dan Gudme - a focus of archaeological research 1833-1987.** By Thrane, Henrik. Pp 8-15, 7 figs, refs. Engl. - A survey, focusing on the work of N F B Sehested, a pioneer in settlement studies in the last C and of E Albrechtsen in the 1960s and 1970s..

**b: (6 7)A Dan The Gudme-Lundeborg project. Interdisciplinary research 1988-1991.** By Nielsen, Poul Otto. Pp 16-22, 2 figs, refs. Engl. - A summary of results and plans for the future..

**c: (6 7)E Dan Lundeberg an early port of trade in south-east Funen [Fyn].** By Thomsen, Per O. Pp 23-29. - The oldest parts of Lundeberg have as yet no immediate parallel in Scand. The finds are varied and plentiful and reflect a trading centre with craft workshops. Imports almost disappear in the 5th C, but crafts carry on until the end of the 7th

C. The location directly on the coast emphasizes the dependence on seafaring..

**d: (6 7)(D E) Dan Excavations at sites of treasure trove at Gudme.** By Petersen, Peter Vang. Pp 30-40, 16 figs, refs. Engl. - Excavations at the find-spots of gold & silver hoards have uncovered a number of fenced farmsteads with traditional IA houses. Waste from workshops shows that several farms were engaged in metal-working, supporting the interpretation of several hoards as scrap metal. In the GerIA much more silver was circulating than previously thought. Besides scrap hoards, individual sets of jewellery and aristocratic gifts (gold) are found. The Broholm treasure of 4 kilos of gold stands alone..

**e: (6 7)G Dan Houses, farmsteads and settlement pattern in the Gudme area.** By Sørensen, Palle Østergaard. Pp 41-47, 8 figs, refs. Engl. - A prelim. report on large-scale excavations revealing that farms had been stationary for centuries. The development of house types is outlined, and the importance of mapping IA wetlands which are invisible today is stressed. (Cf. NAA 1994/254.).

**f: (6 7)(D G H) Dan Iron Age cemeteries and settlement structures in the Gudme-Lundeberg area.** By Michaelsen, Karsten Kjer. Pp 48-52, 4 figs, refs. Engl. - Despite extensive search, Møllegårdsmarken remains the only cemetery within a radius of 2 km from Gudme. Differences between Møllegårdsmarken and the much smaller cemeteries outside the 2 km zone are analysed. (Cf. NAA 1994/254.).

**g: (6 7 8)(D G) Dan The find material from the settlement Gudme II composition and interpretation.** By Jørgensen, Lars. Pp 53-63, 11 figs, refs. Engl. - A continuous settlement from the Late RomIA until well into the Med is demonstrated, with a spectacular culmination in the 4th-6th C. Despite extreme accumulation of wealth, Gudme cannot at present be regarded as unique - use of metal-detectors on find-spots of gold objects of the 5th-6th C may alter the picture. (Cf. NAA 1994/254.).

**h: (6 7)C Dan Gudme and Lundeberg - the coins.** By Kromann, Anne. Pp 64-67, 2 tables, refs. Engl. - The origins of Rom coins are traced. At Lundeberg, coins appear in all layers, indicating a continuous importation. At Gudme, coins may just as well have arrived in a few big lots, years apart..

**i: 7F 1B Dan, Scand Gudme and the Gold Bracteates.** By Axboe, Morten. Pp 68-77. 11 figs, refs. Engl. - The important role of Gudme in the development of the gold bracteates is illustrated with maps and correspondence analysis. On the other hand, some developments apparently took place elsewhere. Some problems in correspondence analysis are pointed out. (Au).

**j: 7(F H) Dan Gudme als Kultort und seine Rolle beim Austausch von Bildformularen der Goldbrakteaten. Zur Ikonologie der Goldbrakteaten, 50.** (Gudme as a cultic site and its role in the exchange of motif formulae of gold bracteates. The iconology of gold bracteates, 50). By Hauck, Karl. Pp 78-88, 8 figs, refs. Ger. - The mythology of Odin and Balder appears on new finds of bracteates, and the relation to other religious and political centres is discussed..

**k: 6F Dan Die Bovidfiguren von Lundeberg.** (The bovid figurines from Lundeberg). By Hardt, Nis. Pp 89-93, 2 figs, refs. Ger. - Three bronze figurines from the Late RomIA show such close similarity to the Hundisburg group of NE Ger that they must be imports or have been made on the spot by foreign craftsmen..

**m: (6 7)L Dan The animal bones from the refuse layer at Lundeberg.** By Hatting, Tove. Pp 94-97, 4 figs, 1 table. Engl. - A prelim. analysis indicates that cattle were kept for milk or as draught animals and sheep for their wool and meat. The percentages of bones of wild and domesticated species are compared to those from Sorte Muld (Bornholm)..

**n: 7L Dan Botanical investigations at Lundeberg I - some preliminary findings.** By Robinson, David. Pp 98-102, 2 tables. Engl. - Results of the prelim. analyses reflect a local landscape strongly influenced by human activities. Many different habitats can be distinguished. The low representation of crop plants may indicate consumption of food produced elsewhere. (MRe).

**p: 6E Dan Ceramic contacts in the Gudme-Lundeberg area in the Late Roman Iron Age.** By Stilborg, Ole. Pp 103-105, 4 figs. Engl. - Prelim. results of analyses of raw materials and ceramic technology at Gudme III, Lundeberg and Møllegårdsmarken are presented. The different frequencies at these sites are discussed. (Cf. NAA 1994/245.).

**q: 7F Dan Der silberne Delphin von Gudme.** (The silver dolphin from Gudme). By Werner, Joachim. Pp 106-108, 4 figs. Ger. - Possible parallels from 5th C England are discussed (cf. NAA 1990/216). Since the

material is silver, a date to the 2nd-3rd C is less likely..

**r: 6F Dan Waffen aus Lundeberg. Ein Vergleich von Siedlungs- und Opferfunden.** (Weapons from Lundeberg. A comparison of settlement and sacrificial finds). By Ilkjær, Jørgen. Pp 109-117, 3 figs, refs. Ger. - The earliest weapons are dated to phase B2, *i.e.* earlier than the brooches, for example. A number of civilian tools have exact parallels in the great war booty finds..

**s: 7(D F) The organization of crafts production and the social status of the Migration Period goldsmith.** By Wicker, Nancy L. Pp 145-150, refs. Engl. - A number of Continental and Scand literary sources are discussed. Great caution is needed when drawing upon foreign and non-contemporary texts..

**t: 5(D F) Dan Interactions between Denmark and Central Europe in the late prehistoric Iron Age: the prelude to Gudme and Lundeberg.** By Wells, Peter S. Pp 151-159, 3 figs, refs. Engl. - Continental imports from the

last two centuries BC are surveyed. It may be difficult to distinguish genuine imports from local imitations. As status objects, they reflect an increasing social differentiation..

**u: 6(D F) Dan The Årslev grave and connections between Funen [Fyn] and the Continent at the end of the Late Roman Iron Age.** By Storgaard, Birger. Pp 160-168, 13 figs, refs. Engl. - SE Eur connections (*i.e.* Sîntana de Mure - ernjachov) are discussed (cf. NAA 1990/214)..

**v: (6 7)(D H) Dan; Sw Reading society from the cultural landscape. South Scandinavia between sacral and political power.** By Fabech, Charlotte. Pp 169-183, 9 figs, refs. Engl. - The complex relations between the divine and the secular are discussed. Sites are not randomly dispersed, and it is vital to know the ancient topography. Special attention is paid to Fyn and Skåne. (Cf. Fabech in: *Samfundsorganisation og regional variation* (1991), pp 283-303. - For a shorter version, see: Society and landscape. *Iconologia sacra\**, pp 132-143..

**w: (6 7 8)E Sw Aspects on barter trade exemplified at Helgö and Birka.** By Arrhenius, Birgit. Pp 189-194, 4 figs, refs. Engl. - Prior to the introduction of sceattas, trade was essentially barter. The topography of the two sites is considered, and it is proposed that barter transaction may have been undertaken in winter on the frozen Lake Mälaren. (Cf. NAA 1994/237v.).

**x: (6 7)D Dan Gudme - Lundeborg: interpretative scenarios and thoughts.** By Randsborg, Klavs. Pp 209-213. Engl. - The Gudme - Lundeborg centre is the product of a long local agrarian and settlement tradition as well as of the expansion and transformation of the Roman Empire. What destroyed Gudme was the process, today still obscure, which eventually gave birth to the Vik Age. (Cf. NAA 1994/237v.).

6D 6G Sw

NAA 1994/238

**Stengrunder - ett uttryck för social konkurrens** (House foundations of stone - an expression of social concurrence) Cassel, Kerstin. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 33-49. 2 figs, 2 tables, refs. Sw.

From about 200 to 600 AD, houses and fences on Gotland were partially built of stone. About 200 AD, graves become difficult to trace, but Roman imports become more common in them. This pattern is interpreted as a competition over power, whereby the old élite justifies its position by building with stone. (Au)

6D Dan

NAA 1994/239

**Fyns forbindelser med Kontinentet i yngre romersk jernalder** (The relations of Fyn with the Continent in the Late Roman Iron Age)

Hansen, Ulla Lund. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 53-72. 5 figs, refs. Dan/Ger.

The leading position of Fyn in phase C2 is emphasized by close connections with other Germanic groups like the Hassleben-Leuna complex on the middle Elbe and the Cerjachov culture on the Black Sea. Fyn is especially compared to E Zealand. (JS-J)

6D Dan; Norw; Sw; Ger

NAA 1994/240

**Illerup ådal: mosefundenes kronologi og proveniens** (Illerup Ådal: chronology and provenance of the bog finds)

Ilkjær, Jørgen. Højbjerg: Jysk arkæologisk selskab: 1994 (= Illerup ådal. Små skrifter 2). 31 pp, 3 figs. Dan.

A summary of the first two double volumes of the final publication of the great weapon sacrifice (Jylland), *i.e.* NAA 1990/212 & Ilkjær: *Illerup ådal* 3-4: Die Gürtel - Bestandteile und Zubehör (= *Jysk arkæologisk selskabs skrifter* 25/3-4) Højbjerg 1993.



**Einige Bemerkungen zum Verhältnis von römischen und germanischen Feinschmiedehandwerk in der jüngeren römischen Kaiserzeit** (Some remarks on fine smithery (Roman and Germanic) in the Late Roman Iron Age)

Carnap-Bornheim, Claus v. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 49-53, 2 figs, 2 tables, refs. Ger.

Prelim. presentation of X-ray investigations of high-quality metal objects, revealing such similarities that personal contacts between Rom and Germanic craftsmen must have existed. (JS-J)

**Tidig järnhantering i Ockelbo** (Early iron production in Ockelbo

[Gästrikland]) Englund, Lars-Erik. *Läddikan* 1994/1, pp 20-21. 2 figs. Sw.

Prelim. note on the first known RomIA iron production site in N Gästrikland. (MM)

**Zu den eisenzeitlichen 'eingetieften Brenngruben'** (On the 'sunken fire-pits' of the Iron

Age) Jöns, Hauke. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 46-48, 3 figs. Ger.

A short discussion of stone-set pits, up to 2 m across and 1.5 m deep, from the N Ger lowlands, possibly used for the production of burnt lime, which could be used for several purposes. (JS-J)

**Jernalderkrigernes skibe. Nye og gamle udgravninger i Nydam mose** (The ships of the Iron Age warriors. New and old excavations in the Nydam bog [Jylland])

Rieck, Flemming. Roskilde: Vikingskibshallen: 1994. 72 pp, ill, bibliography. Dan.

A popular survey of the state of research on the famous war booty sacrifice, with a first report on the 1993 excavations mentioning weapons and some parts of boats. (Cf. NAA 1988/367.) (JS-J)

**Pottemagerne fra Brudager** (The potters of Brudager [Fyn])

Stilborg, Ole. *Årbog for Svendborg & omegns museum* 1993 (1994), pp 16-23. 4 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Prelim. presentation of analyses of fossils in potters clay revealing that several sources of raw material were exploited in the Gudme-Lundeborg area. Raw materials might have been transported several kilometres. (Cf. NAA 1994/237.) (JS- J)

**Illerup ådal: proveniensbestemmelse af jern fra Illerup: et pilotprojekt** (Illerup Ådal: provenance determination of iron from Illerup [Jylland])

Var. authors. Højbjerg: Jysk arkæologisk selskab: 1994 (= Illerup ådal. Små skrifter 1). 79 pp, ill. Dan.

**a: Resumé.** (Summary). By Ilkjær, Jørgen; Jouttijärvi, Arne. Pp 6-7. Dan/Ger.

**b: Arkæologisk del.** (Archaeology). By Ilkjær, Jørgen. Pp 6-29, 5 figs, 2 tables. - The archaeological evaluation of spears, lances and weapon knives is not contradicted by metal analysis. The possible centralized mass production of arms is discussed. However, a much larger statistical sample is needed. (JS-J).

**c: Metalanalyser.** (Metal analyses). By Jouttijärvi, Arne. Pp 31-53. 14 figs, 3 tables. - Methods of analysis are described, along with ancient technology. Both imported (Scand) and local material is found, in one case in one and the same object. (JS-J).

**d: Notat om jernbarrer.** (Note on iron currency bars). By Andresen, Jens. Pp 54-79, ill. - IA iron technology and iron trade in N Eur are surveyed. Unfortunately, humble rusty iron objects have often been treated rather unfairly in museums, and a closer study of currency bars is urgently needed. (JS-J).

6F Dan

NAA 1994/247

**To ormehovedfingerringe fra Skast herred** (Two snakes head fingerrings from the County of Skast [Jylland])

Kibenich, Lisbeth. *Mark og montre* 1994, pp 50-53. 5 figs, refs. Dan.

A note on two gold rings. (JS-J)

6F 6E Sw

NAA 1994/248

**Tintinnabula auf den Ostseeinseln. Die römischen Bronzeglocken auf den Inseln Gotland und Bornholm** (Tintinnabula at the Baltic islands. The Roman bronze bells at the islands of Gotland und

Bornholm)Nowakowski, Wojciech. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/3, pp 133-143. 5 figs, refs. Ger/Engl.

The Baltic Sea Basin constitutes a particular cultural region in the Roman period. The archaeological material indicates contacts across the sea. The distribution of Roman imports, among them tintinnabula, *i.e.* bronze bells, reflects such contacts. Five tintinnabula have been found in the Baltic islands, among them four in Gotland, one in Bornholm. The bells might have been used for magical purposes. (EB)

6F 6E Dan

NAA 1994/249

**Håbet om det overordentlige** (Hoping for the

sublime)Rieck, Flemming. *Skalk* 1994/1, pp 7-12. 12

figs. Dan.

Popular note on recent excavations in the bog at Nydam (Jylland) resuming those of C Engelhardt in the 1860s, yielding a rich harvest, such as a rudder, four tholepins, fragments of ornamented wood, and a 40 cm high sculpture of a mans head. See also NAA 1994/244. (JS-J)

**Järnåldersgården i Snytberga** (The Iron Age farm in Snytberga [Södermanland])

Ekman, Tomas; Neander, Karin. *UV Stockholm, Rapport* 1994/8, 33 pp, 37 figs, 5 tables, appendix. Sw/Engl summ.

Report from the excavation in 1991 of a RomIA farm, situated near Lake Mälaren. Four long-houses were investigated, situated around a central courtyard, and a small hut at a little distance from these. The biggest house was c 50 m long, three-aisled and divided into two dwellings (for two households?), each with a hearth. Part of the house might have been a cowshed. (EB)

**Hus och gravar i Norrtälje** (Houses and graves in Norrtälje [Uppland])

Eriksson, Thomas. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 225-240. 9 figs, refs.

Sw.

At Görla, parish of Fröstuna, a Rom-GerIA farm has been excavated. Construction and function of the houses are discussed. During the Vik the settlement site was re-used as a cemetery, perhaps as a reflection of a link to the ancestors. (EB)

6G Sw

NAA 1994/252

**Vallstanäs. Arlandabanan** (Vallstanäs [Uppland]. The Arlanda railroad)

Hamilton, John. *UV Stockholm, Rapport* 1994/59, 37 pp, 18 figs, 5 tables, refs, appendix. Sw/Engl summ.

Accounts for the excavation of a RomIA site. The remains consisted of cultural layers and dug-down site features. The site features were mainly post-holes, hearths and pits. The post-holes were gathered within three separate areas and are, with some hesitation, interpreted as damaged remains of three houses of an indeterminate kind. (Au, abbr)

6G 5G (5 6)H Sw

NAA 1994/253

**Skavsta. Två gårdar från äldre järnålder vid Nyköpings flygplats. Arkeologisk undersökning av fornlämningarna 41 och 418, S:t Nicolai socken, Södermanland** (Skavsta. Two Early Iron Age farms at the airport of Nyköping. Archaeological investigation of the ancient monuments 41 and 418, St Nicolai parish, Södermanland)

Olausson, Michael. Contributions by Helena Fennö; Helena Hedelin [osteology] & Ingemar Pålsson [macrofossil analysis]. *Raä-SHMm Rapport UV* 1992/6 (1994), 230 pp, 98 figs, 4 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Two sites, each one with a settlement and a cemetery, were investigated. The settlements are interpreted as Late Celt- Early RomIA farm units. The cemeteries were from the same periods, but there were also Late BA datings. (EB)

6G 6D 7(D G) Dan

NAA 1994/254

**Gudmehallerna. Kongeligt byggeri fra jernalderen** (The Gudme halls. Royal building activities in the Iron Age [Fyn])

Sørensen, Palle Østergaard. *NMArbm* 1994, pp 25-39. 16 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Popular report on a dwelling of truly royal dimensions: c. 47x10 m, with rich finds: 115 denars, gold and silver, glass, etc., from the 3rd-4th C AD. Immediately to the S is a sequence of six somewhat smaller but still very unusual buildings. In the early 6th C the hall(s) were replaced by an ordinary farmstead. - For another version, see: En kongsgård fra jernalderen. (A royal mansion from the Iron Age). By Karsten Kjer Michaelsen & Palle Ø Sørensen. *Årbog for Svenborg & omegns museum* 1993 (1994), pp 24-35. 19 figs. Dan/Ger summ. (JS-J)

6G 4G Russ

NAA 1994/255

### **On early agriculture in the archipelago of Lake Ladoga [Karelia]**

Taavitsainen, Jussi-Pekka; Ikonen, Liisa; Saksa, Alexandr. *Fennoscandia archaeologica* 11, 1994, pp 29-39. 4 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

Brief discussion of settlement history on the island of Kilpolansaari off the coast of Lake Ladoga. The history of cultivation is reflected in pollen analyses. The earliest indications of slash-and-burn agriculture are from the Early RomIA. Archaeological and biostratigraphical evidence is compared and evaluated. (Au, abbr)

**Bland stensättningar och domarringar. Om arkeologiska undersökningar i Sösdalatrakten 1990-1993** (Among stone-settings and stone circles. About archaeological investigations in the region of Sösdala [Skåne] 1990-1993)

Carlie, Anne. Broby: Arkeologigruppen i Sösdala: 1994. 32 pp, 20 figs. Sw.

A popular summary of the results from excavations of grave monuments in N Skåne: Vannaröd - a small cemetery with stone-settings, stone circles and standing stones, and Sösdala 6:4 with stone-settings on the top of a prominent hill.

Both localities were partially excavated. (Au)

6H Dan

NAA 1994/257

**Äldre romertidsgravene fra Agersbøl [Jylland]** (The graves from the Early Roman Iron Age at Agersbøl)

Christensen, Lisbeth. *Archäologie in Schleswig* 3, 1993 (1994), pp 31-43. 9 figs, refs. Dan.

Presentation and discussion of a small cemetery of the local warrior aristocracy. (JS-J)

6H 6E Dan

NAA 1994/258

**Midtjysk søfart** (Seafaring in Central Jutland)

Madsen, Orla. *Skalk* 1994/4, pp 8-12. 5 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of one of the (outside Bornholm) extremely rare boat graves from the RomIA. The boat, of the sophisticated esping type, measured 3.65 x 0.6 m. See also NAA 1987/274 & *Skalk* 1992/2, pp 3-8. (JS-J)

6H Dan

NAA 1994/259

**Kistegrave** (Coffin graves)

Olesen, Lis Helles. *Skalk* 1994/6, pp 8-11. 9 figs. Dan.

A note on a small cemetery (Jylland) with cremations and two inhumations in coffins of heavy oak planks, preserved because the cemetery is in a rather unusual place: a moist meadow. (JS-J)

6H 6F Dan

NAA 1994/260

**Glasperler i danske fund fra romersk jernalder** (Glass beads from Danish finds from the Roman Iron

Age) Olldag, Inge Elisabeth. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 193-280. 30 figs, 5 pls, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Some 7,820 beads from 336 graves are subjected to a detailed classification as to shape, construction, translucency, and colour. Variations through the whole of the RomIA are described, and possible areas of production are discussed. Local production is not very likely. A catalogue, recording beads only, is provided. (JS-J)

**Burial practices - Grave furniture and burial methods during the Roman Iron Age [Öland]**

Rasch, Monica. *Prehistoric Graves as a Source of Information\**, 1994, pp 181-220. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

Description of grave constructions, grave furnishings and their change over time. Death is seen as a kind of *rite de passage*, so that graves and their furnishings reflect social and religious preferences. (EB)

**Illemose [Fyn]**

Stenbak, Maren Kirstine. *Fynske minder* 1994 (ordinary issue), pp 149-180. 12 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Popular discussion of this small weapon sacrifice (c. 40 objects, among them 4 bronze and 9 iron shield bosses) from the bog where the CeltIA Rynkeby cauldron was found. The army probably came from the Oslo region, and the archaeological date is phase Clb. (JS-J)

6J 10(J C E) Norw

NAA 1994/263

**Langs tråder i tiden. Tanker om jernalderhøvdningen på Bø, Fort Dietl og funn fra ei hule i Mjeldberget** (Along the threads of time. Reflections on the Iron Age chief at Bø, Fort Dietl and findings from a cave in the Mjeldberget [Nordland])

Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. *Årbok for Steigen* 19, 1994, pp 36-47. 13 figs. Norw.

Reflections on the RomIA stronghold at Bø, Steigen, and the Ger fortification Fort Dietl from the Second World War in the same area. (Au)

6J 7J Sw

NAA 1994/264

**Hus och rum från järnåldern** (Houses and rooms from the Iron Age)

Sundkvist, Anneli. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 67-82. 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Presentation of some IA houses excavated in 1993 and discussion on, for example, their gable-construction and room-partitioning. (Au)

6L 11(B G) Sw

NAA 1994/265

**Evaluation of land surfaces cleared from forests in the Roman Iron Age and the time of migrating Germanic tribes based on regional pollen diagrams**

Var. authors, ed by Frenzel, Burkhard. *Paläoklimaforschung* 12, 1994, 134 pp, 27 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl/Ger summ.

**a: Results of the workshop.** By Andersen, Svend Th; Berglund, Björn. Pp 1-4. - Presentation of the aim and purpose of the workshop. Methodological problems of reconstructing vegetation by pollen analysis. (MRe).

**b: Methods for quantifying prehistoric deforestation.** By Berglund, Björn. Pp 5-11, 3 figs. - Pollen-analytical and archaeological methods for quantifying long-term deforestation are discussed. The deforestation for an area in S Sw is presented in a map sequence and in a diagram for the period 3000 BC to modern times. (Au, abbr).

**c: NAP percentages as an expression of cleared areas.** By Aaby, Bent. Pp 13-27, 7 figs. - Problems of interpreting pollen analyses, especially for various types of open landscapes. A simple model to obtain an impression of landscape openness based on non-tree land plant pollen (NAP). (Au, abbr).

**d: Comments on the workshop idea.** By Welinder, Stig. Pp 29-32, 1 fig. - The concepts 'Rom. period - Migration period' and 'deforestation - reforestation' are inadequate for the breakdown of Roman administration N of the Alps. When pollen analysis is concerned, more consideration should be given to tracing the breakdown of Roman market economy, including commercial cereal cultivation. (Au, abbr).

**e: A model deforestation curve for central Sweden: 5000 B.C. - A.D. 2000.** By Welinder, Stig. Pp 33-45, 10 figs, 1 table. - A curve displaying the percentages of land cleared of forests is commented on on the background of



population growth and density as well as increasing percentage of cleared land. (EB).

**f: Site data.** By Andersen, Svend Th; Berglund, Björn. Pp 47-118. - Presentation of sites used in a compilation where land openness is studied. 214 sites from 28 areas, representing 17 countries N of the Alps, are included in the study. (MRe).

**g: Maps for terrestrial non-tree pollen (NAP) percentages in north and central Europe 1800 and 1450 yr B.P.** By Andersen, Svend Th; Berglund, Björn. Pp 119-134, 6 figs. - Maps for sites below and above 800 m a.s.l. Indications of regional differences for lowland sites at 1800 BP, which are accentuated at 1450 BP. Widespread agricultural activity beyond the *limes* of the Roman Empire at 1800 BP. Reforestation at 1450 BP may be due to decreased agricultural activity or to changes in settlement patterns or agricultural practice. (Au, abbr).

[Review of] '**Offerkällan**' i Levänluhta, Storkyro. (The 'offering spring' at Levänluhta, Storkyro [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Södra Österbotten]). An osteological Analysis of human and animal bones from Levänluhta. Vammala. By Formisto, Tarja. 1993

Edgren, Torsten. *Historisk tidskrift för Finland* 1994, pp 652-656. Sw.

The review criticizes sharply the chapters concerning the archaeology of Fin in this otherwise so important osteological thesis. (MS-L)

**Vegetation history of *Molinia* heaths in Tysvær, Rogaland, western Norway**

Prøsch-Danielsen, Lisbeth; Øvstedal, Dag Olav. *Nordic Journal of Botany* 14, 1994, pp 557-568. 5 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

Investigations were undertaken approximately 30 km from the coast, in an area dominated by *Molinia caerulea* heaths on gentle slopes of silt-dominated glacial deposits. From a comparison of the fossil pollen assemblages with assemblages from surface samples collected from present day *Molinia* heaths, and a C14 date, the *Molinia* heaths can be shown to date back to about 1900 years BP. The persistence of the *Molinia* heaths is probably related to the high water-holding capacity of the sediments and the influence of human activity. (Au, abbr)

**Kroppens idé: människogestaltning och genus på gotländska bildstenar** (The idea of the body: depicting humans and gender on Gotlandic picture stones)

Göransson, Eva-Marie. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 50-66. 8 figs. Sw.

Theoretical discussion on the representation of humans and gender on some Gotlandic picture stones. (AS)

**The coins from the oldest Ribe** (Excavations 1985 and 1986, 'Ribe II')

Bendixen, Kirsten. *NNÅ* 1989-90 (1994), pp 27-44. 43 figs. Engl/Dan

summ. Extended version of NAA 1990/260c with catalogue. (BA)

**Goldbrakteaten und Dänenkönige** (Gold bracteates and Danish kings)

Axboe, Morten. *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 144-155. 3 pls (with figs 62-67), refs. Ger.

The development of royal power is discussed. Bracteates with their representations of Odin, king of the gods, belong to the uppermost social level, and the complex relations between religious and secular power are discussed. (JS-J)

**Det vendeltida rytteriet** (The cavalry of the Vendel Period)

Engström, Johan. *Meddelande Armémuseum* 54, 1994, pp 9-34. 11 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

During the GerIA, heavy lances replaced Scand javelins. This is an indication of a change in military battlefield tactics. The flexible foot formations of the former period were replaced by mobile mounted units. (Au)

**Jernaldergrave ved Gudumlund i Nordjylland. Et gammelt funds historie, skæbne og perspektiver** (Iron Age graves at Gudumlund, North Jylland. The history, fortune, and perspectives of an old find)

Nielsen, Jens N. *Aarbøger* 1992 (1994), pp 311-343. 12 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The quest for now lost finds of *i.a.* a tapering glass beaker with applied glass trail and a silver neck-ring, leads to a discussion of centres at different levels in the region, reflecting the increasing concentration of power and a more hierarchical social structure. (JS-J)

**Mere søfart** (More seafaring)

Boas, Niels Axel. *Skalk* 1994/4, pp 13-14. 2 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of a 2-cm-large pebble with an incised ship with rudder and square sail - probably the earliest Dan picture of a sailing vessel. On the other side of the pebble is a deer or elk. (JS-J)

**Vollplastische Tierstile im frühen Mittelalter** (Modelled animal styles in the Early Middle Ages)

Capelle, Torsten. *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 166-170. 1 pl (with figs 68-73), refs. Ger.

Germanic animal art is predominantly executed in low relief. A selection of the rare true plastic representations is presented. (JS-J)

**Der Ring der Götter** (The Ring of the Gods)

Lamm, Jan-Peder. *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 118-123. 4 pls. Ger.

A study of the golden neck-ring from Köinge (Halland) of which only a small part remains but which once weighed about 1.5 kg (c. 330 solidi). It is closely related to the Sw gold-collars of the Early GerIA. Parallels and depictions of other rings are discussed. (Au)

**Våde varer** (Booze)

Michaelsen, Karsten Kjer. *Skalk* 1994/5, pp 12-13. 4 figs. Dan.

A note on a small gilt silver pendant in the shape of a bunch of grapes, import from the NW Roman provinces, found at Gudme (Fyn). (JS-J)

**The Dream of Troy: Part II**

Srigley, Michael. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 93-104. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

Interpretation of the depictions on the picture stone from Alskog (Gotland) as episodes from the Trojan war.  
(AS)

**Goldene Schwertteile der Völkerwanderungszeit aus Gudme auf Fünen, Dänemark** (Gold sword fittings of the Migration period from Gudme in Fyn, Denmark)

Thrane, Henrik. *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 106-117. 4 pls (with figs 23-37), refs. Ger.

The Gudme area has a most remarkable concentration of exquisite sword fittings (pommels, *Mundbleche*) and other high status jewellery, not only compared to Dan finds but also in a wider context. (JS-J)

**Kamsnak** (Talking about combs)

Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske minder* 1994 (ordinary issue), pp 117-128. 12 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

An essay especially on three combs of Cernjachov type, one from a grave in Fyn, the other from the Nydam IV sacrifice (Jylland). (JS-J)

**Slöingeprojektet 1993. Fortsatt undersökning på en fyndplats med guldgubbar** (The Slöinge project [Halland]. Continued investigations at a site with gold foil figures)

Callmer, Johan; Lundqvist, Lars. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/4, pp 257-263. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

Accounts for the second year of trial excavations at Slöinge, which revealed four concentrations of settlement remains from the Late IA. Post-holes and various artefacts were registered. The finds of *i.a.* gold foil figures, glass fragments and garnets indicate a handicraft at a social level above that of an ordinary IA farm. (Au/EB)

**Järnåldersbebyggelse i tre Närkesocknar** (Iron Age settlement in three Närke parishes)

Lundqvist, Thomas N. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 143-181. 14 figs, refs.

Sw.

The distribution of graves and the place-names indicate that the IA settlement in the parishes of Glanshammar, Ringkarleby and Ödeby was stable. The society was clearly stratified and ruled by local chiefs. (AS)

**Building groups 1, 4 and 5. Structures and Finds**

Reisborg, Synnöve. *Excavations at Helgö\**, 12, 1994, pp 17-80. 50 figs, refs. Engl.

Building groups 1 and 4 at Helgö probably formed parts of a single occupation area. 23 buildings were found: long- houses and sunken-floor buildings, many superimposed. Two settlement phases were discerned: late Early GerIA (*folkvandringstid*)-early Late GerIA (*vendeltid*) and latest GerIA-Vik. In the early

phase, the finds were of an average farm character, although at building group 4 bronze jewellery and glass beads were made. From the late phase *i.a.* several Thors hammers were found, but in general the finds were ordinary. It is, however, so far not possible to decide the functional relations between building group 1 and 4 in this later phase. The partially investigated building group 5 is briefly discussed. (EB)

**Ei merovingertidsgrav fra Hustad** (A Germanic Iron Age grave from Hustad

[Nordland]) Brattli, Terje. *Årbok for Lødingen* 15, 1994, pp 50-51. 1 fig. Norw.

An inhumation grave of the GerIA was excavated at the farm of Hustad, Lødingen, in 1993. 12 objects were found in this womans grave, including a spindle whorl, a sword beater and two flax-combs. (JEJE)

7H 8H 7G Sw

NAA 1994/284

**De arkeologiska undersökningarna i Köpingstrakten 1993** (The archaeological investigations in the Köping area [Västmanland])

Eriksson, Mats; Cassel, Kerstin; Bolin, Hans. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 62-75. 7 figs.

Sw. Presentation of three Late IA cemeteries and one settlement in Västmanland. (AS)

7H Finn

NAA 1994/285

**Ett gravfynd från järnåldern på Hiisimäki i Halikko** (An Iron Age burial find at Hiisimäki in Halikko [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland])

Hirviluoto, Anna-Liisa. *Finskt museum* 1992 (1994), pp 11-20. 7 figs, refs. Sw.

The character of a single Early GerIA cremation burial of a woman is discussed. There are no other known grave finds of the period in the immediate vicinity, and IA graves are generally scarce in the S parts of Halikko Parish. The gravegoods were of both Scand and E Baltic origin. (MS-L)

7H 8H (7 8)G Sw

NAA 1994/286

**Sund, Säffle gravfält och boplatsoområde från yngre järnålder invid Byälven på Värmlandsnäs** (Sund, Säffle cemetery and settlement from the Late Iron Age by the River By at Värmlandsnäs [Värmland])

Lundborg, Lennart; Sigvallius, Berit. Halmstad: ID Förlag: 1994. 136 pp, 38 figs, 5 tables, 27 pl, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Report of 31 Late IA graves, of which one Vik male grave contained 80 pieces of horse-trappings, and traces of an upper-class settlement excavated in 1959 and 1964. In the osteological material, 28 humans and 10 species of animal are distinguished. (Au, abbr)

7H 8H Dan

NAA 1994/287

**Søndervang ved Bjerre. En østjysk gravplads fra yngre germansk jernalder og vikingetid** (Søndervang at Bjerre. A cemetery from the Late Germanic Iron Age and Viking period in Eastern Jylland)

Madsen, Orla. *Kuml* 1991-1992 (1994), pp 105-149. 42 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

34 graves, most of them cremations, and very modest, fall into 2, possibly 3 chronological groups, from an early part of the GerIA (Ørsnes phase 1) and the Early Vik. The site might be the cemetery of a single farmstead. Some grave types were not earlier recognized as such, a fact that may - at least partially -



explain the paucity of grave material from the period. (JS-J)

**Brakteaten und die germanische Religionsgeschichte - Probleme einer wechselseitigen Interpretation**

(Bracteates and the history of Germanic religion problems of mutual

interpretation) Polomé, Edgar C. *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 91-102. Refs.

Ger.

Problems concerning interpretation of gold bracteates, including their runic inscriptions in the light of Roman (earlier) or Norse (much later) texts are considered. (JS-J)

7H Sw

NAA 1994/289

**Gravar från Runby** (Graves from Runby [Uppland])Runcis, Janis. *UV Stockholm, Rapport* 1994/78, 39 pp, 27 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Twelve graves in a cemetery were investigated in 1981, mostly small stone-settings with cremation graves. The grave finds consisted of items of personal equipment. (EB)

7H (5 6)F Finn

NAA 1994/290

**Salon Myllymäen rautakautinen røykkiö** (The Iron Age cairn at Myllymäki in Salo [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland])Räihälä, Oili. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 76-80. 23 figs. Finn.

In a burial cairn of Early GerIA type so-called epi-Neolithic pottery was found together with sherds of common IA type. As the age of these two groups differs, there is the possibility that the pottery was incorrectly identified or that the underlying concepts of the general classification of Finn IA pottery require further elaboration. (Au, abbr)

7J Sw

NAA 1994/291

**Fornborgar. Speglingar av järnålderns småstater?** (Hill-forts. Reflections of the small Iron Age states?)Damell, David; Lorin, Olle. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 95-110. 11 figs, refs. Sw.

On the dating and geographical distribution of the hill-forts in the area of Örebro. The only dated hill-fort, from the 8th C, was probably used for surveillance and is located close to a harbour in Lake Hjälmaren, while other hill-forts are found on the periphery of the central agricultural areas of Närke. Many of these hill-forts may have been used to protect communication lines. The distribution of hill-forts may indicate a homogeneous territory of power from the earlier part of the Late IA. (Au, abbr)

7J Sw

NAA 1994/292

**Kollerborg i Stora Mellösa** (Kollerborg in Stora Mellösa [Närke])Damell, David. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 131-137. 6 figs. Sw.

The burnt walls of a hill-fort resulted in a trial excavation in 1992, where, for example, a previously

unknown entrance was found. - See also: Geologiska observationer på Kollerborg. (Geological observations at Kollerborg). By Peter Kresten. *Ibid.*, pp 139-141. 2 figs. (AS)

**Villkorsberget** (Villkorsberget [Värmland])

Jerkemark, Michael; Lind, Hans; Olsson, Hans. *Högskolan i Karlstad Arbetsrapport, Humaniora* 1994/2, 36 pp, 17 figs, refs. Sw.

Report on the first excavation in a hill-fort in Värmland. Phosphate analysis was carried out, and the hill-fort was dated by C14- and OSL(SARA)-analysis to GerIA. (MM)

7J7(G H) Sw

NAA 1994/294

**Nya perspektiv på fornborgar och gravar. En undersökning i Hyltinge, Södermanland** (New perspectives on hill-forts and graves. An investigation in Hyltinge, Södermanland)

Johansen, Birgitta; Pettersson, Ing-Marie. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 163-178. 11 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

The chronological match between the Hyltinge graves and the hill-fort indicates that the latter was probably used for controlling and delimiting an area, not only for defence during wartime. The interpretation explains the presence of womens artefacts in many hill-forts. (AS)

7J8J Sw

NAA 1994/295

**Slöinge-projektet 1994** (The Slöinge project 1994 [Halland])

Rosengren, Erik. *Halland* 1994, pp 51-58. 5 figs. Sw.

The 1994 excavations at the chieftains residence revealed a three-aisled hall, dendrochronologically dated to c. 710 AD. 37 pieces of *guldgubbar*, undoubtedly a votive deposit, were found in a post-hole. (Au, abbr) - See also: NAA 1994/626.

7J8J Sw

NAA 1994/296

**Utgrävningen i Tulebo** (The excavation at Tulebo

[Västergötland]) Wigforss, Johan. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 43-4. 4 figs.

Sw.

Prelim. report of the investigation of parts of a wooden hill-fort, dated to the GerIA. The hill-fort is situated on an island in a bog. The structure has been plundered and burnt down. Traces of the palisade, a foot-bridge made of logs, a paved entrance, and the remains of different wooden constructions were investigated. (Au)

7L 7H Sw

NAA 1994/297

**Pollenspektra från två järnåldersgravar i Vitarör, väster om Värnamo, Jönköpings län. Rekonstruktion av närmiljön kring anläggningarna** (Pollen spectra from two Iron Age burials in Vitarör, west of Värnamo, Jönköping county [Småland]. Reconstruction of local environment surrounding the constructions)

Lagerås, Per. *Lundqua uppdrag* 19, 1994, 7 pp, 3 figs, refs. Sw.

Pollen analyses on soil samples from under two burial constructions. The vegetation in the area before the construction of the graves is interpreted. The land-use represented by the pollen spectra is dominated by grazing. (MRe)

**Vikingerne i dansk kultur** (Vikings and Danish culture)

Roesdahl, Else. *Fortid og nutid* 1994/2, pp 158-172. 11 figs, refs. Dan.

Since around 1800, Vikings have been a fundamental part of the Danes historical and national conscience. The origins and changing role of the concept are described. (JS-J)

**Om att okritiskt projicera tillbaka vår tids föreställningar till förhistorisk tid** (On uncritically projecting conceptions of our time to prehistoric time)

Englund, Lars-Erik. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/4, pp 281-298. Refs. Sw.

In this discussion on different interpretations of slag in graves starting from Burströms paper on structural similarities between slag heaps and graves (NAA 1990/259), au does not attach any great confidence to the structuralistic interpretation. (AÅ)

**Narratives of Veøy. An investigation into the poetics and scientifics of archaeology [Møre og Romsdal]**

Solli, Brit. Contribution by Helge I Høeg [pollen analyses]. Oslo: [Universitetet]: 1993 (1994). [Dr.art. thesis]. 371 pp, 150 figs, refs. Appendix: 29 pp, 10 figs. Engl.

Discusses basic theoretical problems of conducting archaeology, through a field-work study of fossil fields and a Med small town on the island of Veøy. Central to the theoretical discussions are questions of the incommensurability of the folkloristic and archaeological narratives of Veøy. The excavations uncovered two churchyards dating to the 10th C. The early Christian burials indicate that the process of Christianization was fundamental to the development of a small town or market place on the island. Beta-cal. C14 datings are central to the discussion. (Au)

**En vikingatida storbonde i södra Norrland** (A Viking Age yeoman in southern

Norrland) Brink, Stefan. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 145-162. 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Discussion on the social stratification in Vik Hälsingland, mainly based on runestones and a comparison with the picture given by Med sources. (AS)

**'Gamle Kung Erik', Erik Segersäll och Håkon Jarl (Ivarsson) - tre vikingar med Adelsö-anknytning** (Old King Erik, Erik Segersäll and Hakon Jarl (Ivarsson) - three Vikings with connections to Adelsö [Uppland])

Carlsson, Anders. *Nordisk amatörarkeologi* 2, 1994, pp 3-7. 4 figs. Sw.

'Old King Erik' and Erik Segersäll are identified as the founders of, respectively, Birka and Sigtuna. 'Håkon' on the runestone (UR11) is identified as the Norw *jarl* Hakon Ivarsson, working for King Stenkil in Sw. The

continuity between Birka and Sigtuna is stressed. (Au)

**Om runfynd 1993** (On rune finds 1993)

Gustavson, Helmer. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/4, p 279. Sw.

Announces that three previously unknown runestones and fragments of two unknown stones have been found. (AÅ)

**Jellingestenens runer. Kampen om Thyre Danebod** (The runes of the Jelling stone [Jylland]. The struggle for Thyre Danebod)

Sawyer, Birgit. *Siden Saxo* 1994/4, pp 36-41. 4 figs. Dan.

Au claims that King Gorm never erected the runestone over his wife Thyre. It was his son Harald who in the name of his father erected the stone over his mother. The two Jelling stones are to be seen in the political context of the times. (KEH)

**Ett dirhemfynd från Sund, Åland?** (A dirhem find from Sund, Åland?)

Talvio, Tuukka. *Finskt museum* 1992 (1994), pp 21-25. 1 fig, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

It is assumed that eight Oriental coins which were said to have been found in the parish of Sund in reality come from a hoard found in Saltvik. The assumption is partly based on the patina of the coins, which is similar to that of the coins from the Saltvik hoard. (MS-L)

**Imitations de la monnaie Byzantine en Finlande** (Imitations of Byzantine coins in

Finland) Talvio, Tuukka. *Revue numismatique* 36, 1994, pp 146-154. 1 fig, 2 plates,

refs. Fr.

The article presents 25 imitations of Byzantine *miliaresia*. 17 of them imitate the coins of Basil II, while the rest are based on coins of Roman III and Constantine IX. Most of the imitations of the first group are known only from Fin. (Au)

**Observations on oriental coins found in Finland**

Talvio, Tuukka. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\**, 1994, pp 151-155. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

A discussion on Vik hoards, attempting to explain why the different regions in Fin lack hoards at different times. (MS-L)



**The Hedeby coinage**

Varenius, Björn. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 185-192. 3 figs, refs. Engl.

A contextual analysis of early Scand minting, based in particular on the pictorial designs on the Vik Hedeby coins. Political relations to the Carolingian empire are suggested to be an important factor behind the choice of symbols and their design on the coins. (AS)

**Herdalir i Finnland - Finnlendinga i Herdala** (Herdalir in Finnland - Finnlendinga in Herdala)

Zachrisson, Inger. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 337-345. Refs. Sw.

Sigvat Skald in the 11th, Sverres Saga in the 12th, and Snorri Sturlusson in the 13th C talk about *Herdalir*, evidently the province of Härjedalen today. Sigvat and Snorri also speak about *Finnland* and *Finnlendingar* in connection with *Herdalir*. Do they thereby mean Saamis, *finn* in *W Nord/Norw*? Neither other written source material nor the archaeological material is contrary to that. They confirm that Saamis lived as far south as *Värmland-Västmanland* during the IA-Early Med. (Au)

**En nyfunnen eller återfunnen runsten?** (A newly discovered or re-discovered

runestone?)Åhlén, Marit. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 347-350. 1 fig. Sw.

A runestone found in a churchyard wall in 1991 might be identical with a 'lost' runestone, known from historical sources only. (AS)

## The Twelfth Viking Congress. Developments around the Baltic and the North Sea in the Viking Age

Var. authors, ed by Ambrosiani, Björn; Clarke, Helen. Stockholm: Raä-SHMm: 1994 (= Birka Studies 3). 320 pp, ill, refs. Engl.

Contributions of Nordic interest:

**a: (7 8)D** Dan; Est; Ger; Lat; Lit **Urbanization in Scandinavia and the Baltic region c. AD 700-1100: Trading places, centres and early urban sites.** By Callmer, Johan. Pp 50-90, 9 figs. - The early urbanization of Scand and the Baltic region, beginning in the 8th C, is a phenomenon related to developments in W Eur, but it must be regarded both as a unique historical sequence and as part of a general social change, due to the special circumstances in the area.

There was a rapid progress from non-permanent trading places to large trading settlements with different functions. More than 80 sites are listed. (ASG).

**b: 7E 8(E J)** Dan **The latest news from Viking Age Ribe: archaeological excavations 1993.** By Feveile, Claus. et al. Pp 91-99, 13 figs. - The 8th C market-place is shown to have occupied an area of at least 200 x 50 m. In the S part was a rectangular enclosure of c. 105x12 m surrounded by a 6 m wide, 2 m deep, dry moat. The enclosure cannot be earlier than the beginning of the 9th C and there is no secure upper date. The closest parallel is the fortification at Alt- Lübeck. See: Endlich gefunden: Ansgars Ribe. (Found at last: the Ribe of St Ansgarius). By Feveile et al. Offa 47, 1990, pp 203-233. Ger. (JS-J).

**c: (8 9)D** Dan; Norw; Sw **If the Vikings knew a Leding - what was it like?.** By Lund, Niels. Pp 100-105. - Au issues a strong warning against taking the Leding defence system known from 13th C sources further back than somewhere in the 12th C. The aims of Vik kings were bound up with bonds of lordship and overlordship. Scholars should pay more attention to Carolingian and Anglo-Saxon military organization. (JS-J).

**d: 8B** Dan; Ger **Dendrochronology and Viking studies in Denmark, with a note on the beginning of the Viking Age.** By Roesdahl, Else. Pp 106-116, 3 figs. - A number of recent, important dates are discussed. The beginnings of the Vik should be defined by the first raids (Lindisfarne 793 AD) and the beginning of W Eur written sources on Scand. (JS-J).

**e: 8(F B C)** Sw **Rune stones - on ornamentation and chronology.** By Gräslund, Anne-Sofie. Pp 117-131, 13 figs, refs. Engl. - An attempt at establishing a chronological grouping of the zoomorphic rune carvings of the Mälaren area, based on stylistic analysis of the ornamentation. The redating of some of the famous Upplandic rune-carvers is a consequence. (Au) - See also Gräslund in Tor 23, 1990-1991 (1991) & ibid. 24, 1992 for more elaborate versions..

**f: (8 9)(D F)** Sw **Saamis and Scandinavians - examples of interaction.** By Zachrisson, Inger. Pp 173-179, 2 figs. - The archaeological material supports the written evidence that there was a symbiotic relationship between Saamis and Scandinavians during Vik and Early Med in both central and N Scand. The contacts were mutual, although most elements moved from the majority to the minority culture. (ASG).

**g: Norwegian Viking Age weapons, some questions concerning their production and distribution.** By Martens, Irmelin. Pp 180-182.

**h: The Russian-Norwegian sword project.** By Stalsberg, Anne. Pp 183-189.

**i: Iron Age combs: analyses of raw material.** By Weber, Birthe. Pp 190-194.

**j: 8C** Dan **Do the coin finds of recent years change our ideas about the character of monetary circulation in Denmark in the Viking Age?.** By Jensen, Jørgen Steen. Pp 237-241. - A short note, with a list of hoards reported in 1993. The numerous single coins and small hoards, especially on Bornholm, leave little doubt about a widespread use of coinage in the 11th C. The material awaits detailed analysis. (JS-J).

**k: 8C** From Scandinavia to the British Isles and back again: **Linguistic give-and-take in the Viking Period.** By Fellows-Jensen, Gillian. Pp 253-268. - The mark left by the Vikings on the Engl language and onomastics in GB was much greater than that left by a reflux movement into the Scand homelands. (JS-J).

**m: 11C** Sw **The place-names of Markim-Orkesta.** By Brink, Stefan. Pp 277-279. - A short sketch indicating the potential of place-names in the parishes of Markim-Orkesta, a World Heritage site. The place-names are very typical of the Mälaren area, with elements such as -sta, -by, -inge and -hem. (ASG).

**n: 8H Ragnarok and Valhalla: eschatological beliefs among the Scandinavians of the Viking period.** By Hultgård, Anders. Pp 288-293. - A presentation of an ongoing project with two main directions: questions about the end of the world and subsequent cosmic renewal, as well as about individual eschatology, ideas on life after death. (ASG).

**Rikssamlingen og Harald Hårfagre. Historisk seminar. Karmøy, 10. og 11. juni 1993** (The beginnings of a [Norwegian] state and Harald Hårfagre [Harald Fairhair]. Historical seminar. Karmøy, 10th and 11th June 1993)

Var. authors, ed by Veia, Marit S. Kopervik: Karmøy kommune: 1994. 161 pp, 22 figs, refs. Norw/Dan/Engl.

The background for the establishment of a Norw state in the Late IA is discussed and compared with similar developments in Swe, Den and Engl. King Harald Hårfagre and the events of his time are focused upon. Petty kingdoms and central places dated to the GerIA in Hordaland, Rogaland and Vestfold are discussed in terms of early state-formation problems. The problem of a new and earlier dating of the beginning of the Vik is dealt with. Christian influence may be traced back to the beginning of the 8th C. (JEGE) - Skaldekvad og Harald Hårfagre. (Skaldic lay and Harald Fairhair). By Bjarne Fidjestøl. Pp 7-31, 2 appendices. - Hvem var Harald Hårfagre? (Who was Harald Fairhair?) By Claus Krag. Pp 32-40. - Rogaland forut for Hafrsfjordslaget. (Rogaland before the battle of Hafrsfjord). By Bjørn Myhre. Pp. 41-64. 2 figs. - Slaget i Hafrsfjord. (The Battle of Hafrsfjord). By Birger Lindanger. Pp 65-74. - Kristen innflytelse i Rogalands vikingtid. (Christian influence in the Viking Age of Rogaland) By Per Hernes. Pp 75-117. 14 figs. - Rigssamlingen i Danmark. (State formation in Denmark). By Niels Lund. Pp 118-130. - Rikssamlingen i England og Sverige sammenlignet med den norske rikssamling. (The state formation in England and Sweden compared with the Norwegian state formation). By Peter Sawyer. Paper in Engl. Pp 131-146. 4 figs. - Rikssamlingen etter Harald Hårfagre. (The state formation after Harald Fairhair). By Knut Helle. Pp 147-161. 1 fig.

**Tønsberg før år 1000. Fra gård til by** (Tønsberg before the year 1000. From farm to town [Vestfold])

Brendalsmo, Jan A. Varia 28, 1994, 123 pp, 21 figs, 4 tables, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The change of the basis for power in Vik society from control over people to control over land - is also reflected in the change from certain chieftains farms as centres of value exchange to the kings establishment of towns as multifunctional centres. Through archaeological material from excavations back to the early 1970s, in addition to written sources and the topography of the area, the process of development from farm to town on the Tønsberg peninsula is discussed (cf. NAA 1989/647). Though material is scarce, there is slight evidence that the change took place in the first half of the 10th C. The farm Tønsberg can be traced back to the 3rd C. AD. By comparing the material from prehistoric grave finds in Tønsberg, from some neighbouring farms and from Kaupang in Tjølling, it seems clear that those farms stood out as two of the central farms in Vestfold in the Vik. (Au, abbr)

**The settlement of Iceland; a critical approach. Granastaðir and the ecological heritage**

Einarsson, Bjarni F. Göteborg: Gothenburg University, Department of Archaeology: 1994 (= Gotarc Series B. Gothenburg Archaeological Theses 4). [Fil.dr thesis]. 202 pp, 51 figs, 13 tables, refs. Engl.

Examines ecological and psychological factors of importance to the settlement process of Iceland. It is argued that evidence from the Icelandic Vik graves indicates that the settlers had their origins in many parts of the N Atlantic region and specifically in N Norw. Au investigates the Vik homestead at Granastaðir and concludes that the architecture, technology and economy from there are very likely of N Norw origin. Some of the material even suggests a Saami influence. (AÅ)

**Wikinger zwischen Ribe, Haithabu und Hamburg** (Vikings between Ribe, Hedeby and Hamburg)

Hardt, Nis; Michaelsen, Karsten Kjer. Heide: Westholsteinische Verlagsanstalt Boyens & Co: 1994. 104 pp, ill.

Ger. A popular survey of Vik life mainly in Schleswig-Holstein. (JS-J)

**Warrior economy and trading economy in Viking Age Scandinavia**

Hedeager, Lotte. *Journal of European Archaeology* 2/1, 1994, pp 130-147. 2 figs, refs. Engl/Ger summ.

During the Vik the Scand economy based on gifts between friends and dependants was transformed into a monetary economy. The desire of kings to monopolize exotic goods led them to found trading centres such as Ribe or Hedeby, and the minting of coins to legitimize and strengthen their authority. (JS-J)

**Models of petty rulership: two early settlements in Iceland**

Herschend, Frans. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 163-191. 6 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

A study based on written sources of the ideas and purposes of two early settlements, run by an older woman, Queen Aud, and a younger chieftain, Skallagrim. The differences in gender and age between the heads of the settlements are visible, e.g. in the ways the landscape is used and in the place-names. (AS)

**Arkæologi og historie - kontinuitet eller brud i vikingetidsforskningen** (Archaeology and history continuity or discontinuity in Viking Age research)

Porsmose, Erland. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 135-153. Refs. Dan/Ger.

The shift from wandering hamlet to stationary village is briefly discussed on the basis of examples from Fyn and Vorbasse (Jutland). Large-scale excavations in Fyn are urgently needed. (JS-J)

**Vikingerne verden: vikingerne hjemme og ude** (The world of the Vikings - at home and abroad)

Roesdahl, Else. Copenhagen: Gyldendal: 1994. 335 pp, ill, bibliography, index. Dan.

A revised, updated version of NAA 1987/344. (Au)

**Nordiskt i Norfolk. Ortnamn och bebyggelsehistoria i en del av Danelagen** (Nordic in Norfolk. Place-names and settlement in a part of the Dane Law)

Sandered, Karl Inge. *Kungl. humanistiska vetenskaps-samfundet i Uppsala. Årsbok 1994*, pp 129-152. 4 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Discussion on the Vik settlement based on the place-names. (AS)

**The odal and its manifestation in the landscape**

Zachrisson, Torun. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 219-238. 2 figs, 2 pls, refs. Engl.

The concept odal can be regarded in a narrow sense, i.e. as the inherited landed property of a family. Here it is argued that it should be viewed as a mentality that is of great importance to the understanding of Vik society in Sw. The article focuses on the material expressions which belonging to a family and possessing a farm could take in the individual farmstead in the Mälars Valley. The acts of burying dead relatives on top of the graves of early ancestors, erecting runestones, and possibly also erecting mounds are regarded as ways of guarding, marking, and confirming the possessions of the odal and the odal mans position in society. (Au, abbr)

8E 8B Sw

NAA 1994/322

**Vikingatida blästerbruk i Västsverige - med särskild hänsyn till förhållandena i Kind** (Viking Age bloomery in Western Sweden - with the conditions in Kind [Västergötland] especially considered)

Englund, Lars-Erik. *Från Borås och de sju häraderna* 42, 1994, pp 7-35. 9 figs, refs. Sw.

Presentation of different kinds of research, e.g. experiments, excavations and field-walking, applied to problems related to iron-working. With a background and literature-survey of the subjects. (AS)

8E 8(C G) Dan

NAA 1994/323

**Vikinger på Fyns Hoved** (Vikings at Fyns Hoved)

Henriksen, Mogens Bo. *Fynske minder* 1994 (ordinary issue), pp 181-191. 5 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Various finds around the northeasternmost point of Fyn indicate the existence of a Late Vik landing-place. 3 (or 5) iron axes may be a hoard. An up to 80 cm thick black culture layer has many small finds incl. clinker nails, which indicate crafts and trade. A hoard of Ger and Anglo-Saxon coins (t.p.q. 1017-1023) awaits detailed analysis. Traces of RomIA settlement were noted. (Au, abbr)

8E Sw

NAA 1994/324

**Han for österut till Gårdarrike. Nordborna och Ryssland under vikingatiden** (He went east to Gårdarrike. The Nordic people and Russia during the Viking Age)

Larsson, Mats G. Contributions by Rune Edberg, pp 41-46 [on a planned journey to Holmgård with a reconstructed Vik ship]. *Sigtuna museers skriftserie* 4, 1994, 50 pp, ill, refs. Sw.

Survey of Nord-Russ contacts during the Vik. (AS)

8E

NAA 1994/325

**Fremstillingen af vikingetidens skålformede fibler** (The methods of production of Viking Age tortoise brooches)

Lønborg, Bjarne. *Kuml* 1991-1992 (1994), pp 131-164. 10 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.



It must be taken into account that materials (beeswax, loam, metal) shrink during solidification and drying, and consequently direct copying of brooches cannot have taken place. The methods are tested in experiments and results compared to originals. (JS-J)

**Godtkøbskram** (Cheap stuff)

Lønborg, Bjarne. *Skalk* 1994/6, pp 14-15. 5 figs. Dan.

A note on a mould of soapstone, from Hedeby (Schleswig-Holstein) for the mass production of simple pendants. (JS-J)

**Vikingetids metalbearbejdning i Vestergade** (Viking Age metal-working at Vestergade)

Lønborg, Bjarne. *Fynske minder* 1994 (ordinary issue), pp 193-195. 2 figs. Dan.

A note on fragments of a crucible and an unfinished patrix from the late 10th C, found in the centre of Odense (Fyn). (JS-J)

**The Vikings in the Eastern Baltic: some runic and archaeological evidence**

Mickevicius, Arturas. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 87-101. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

The Sw runic inscriptions indicate active contacts between Sw and the Balt countries in the 11th C, but the archaeological material gives no evidence of Scand settlements in the E Baltic. This indicates that most of the contacts were handled by traders from Södermanland, Uppland and Gotland with little connection to the early political situation in Sw. (AS)

**Varla en halländsk handelsgård** (Varla - a trading farmstead in Halland) Schaller

Åhrberg, Eva. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 47-51. 4 figs. Sw.

An interpretation of the artefact material from a Vik-Med farm in N Halland (cf. NAA 1990/324 & 411). High-status indications in buildings, artefacts and ecofacts, combined with specific craft- and trade-indicating finds like coins, soapstone waste, etc., cause the au to interpret the farm as a trading unit and part of the pre-urban processes leading to the foundation of Kungsbacka town. (MM)

**Skattfyndet från Väsby i Kumla socken** (The hoard from Väsby in Kumla Parish [Västmanland])

Johansson, Barbro. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 83-86. 2 figs, refs. Sw.

Discussion on the origin of the silver treasure from Väsby in Kumla. (AS)

**Bijoux et modes vestimentaires en Finlande à l'époque viking** (Ornaments and dress fashion of the Viking period in Finland)

Lehtosalo-Hilander, Pirkko-Liisa. Proxima Thule. Revue d'études nordiques 1, 1994, pp 111-121. 8 figs,

refs. Fr. A brief survey of Finn Vik female ornaments and clothing. (MS-L)

**Mærkevare** (Branded goods)

Lønborg, Bjarne. *Skalk* 1994/3, pp 8-10. 4 figs. Dan.

A note on three Carolingian swords with the master mark of Ulfberth, the first from Denmark. (JS-J)

**Die Bildwelt des Mähnenstuhlpaares aus Søllested** (The pictorial universe of the pair of horse-collars from Søllested [Fyn])

Schmidt-Lornsen, Jutta. *Iconologia Sacra\**, 1994, pp 171-178. 3 pls (with figs 74-80), refs. Ger.

The many zoo- and anthropomorphic representations depict the struggle between good and evil: heavenly powers overcome threats and chaos. (JS-J)

**Några reflektioner kring runstenen vid Anundshög** (Reflections on the runestone at Anundshög [Västmanland])

Simonsson, Eva. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 76-82. 3 figs. Sw.

Interpretation of the ornaments on the Anundshög runestone as fertility symbols. (AS)

**König im Grenzland. Neue Analysen des Bootkammergrabes von Haiöaby** (King in frontierland. New analysis of the boat chamber grave of Hedeby)

Wamers, Egon. Contributions by Hans Drescher [metal analyses]; Egon Lietz & Herbert Patocki [secondary neutral mass spectrometry] and Göran Possnert [radiocarbon dating]. *Acta Arch* 65, 1994, pp 1-56. 34 figs, refs. Ger.

Au strongly advocates a dating to the first half of the 9th C - there are no exclusively 10th C objects in the find. The importance of the grave for political and religious history, and for Scand/Carolingian relations is discussed. (JS-J)

**Jelling udgravningerne i 1992 og 1993** (Jelling: excavations in 1992 and 1993)

Christiansen, Folmer; Hvass, Steen. *Vejle amts årbog* 1994, pp 99-117. 11 figs, refs.

Dan.

Parts of settlements from the 3rd C AD and into the Vik are described. Vik houses have now been found just a few hundred metres from the royal tumuli, the latest house being from the early or middle 10th C. Settlement continuity from the Early IA has now almost been established. One Early RomIA farm is exceptional for its size, whereas the later settlement (as far as excavated) is quite ordinary. (Au/JS-J)

**Fangstprodukter i vikingtidens og middelalderens økonomi. Organisering av massefangst av villrein i Dovre** (Hunting products in the economy of the Viking Age and the Middle Ages. Organization of mass hunting of wild reindeer in Dovre [Oppland])

Mikkelsen, Egil. Contributions by Helge I Høeg [pollen analyses] & Rolf W Lie [osteology]. Oslo: Universitetets oldsaksamling; 1994 (= Universitetets oldsaksamlings skrifter, ny rekke 18). 218 pp, 83 figs, 32 tables, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Study based on excavations 1983-1986 of house-sites and accumulations of bones at Tøftom, Grimsdalen. The locality lies c. 1130 m a.s.l. at the end of a reindeer trapping system, consisting of c. 1700 standing pine trunks. Large-scale trapping took place in the period c. 1000-1280, though the Tøftom area was in use from the 5th/6th C AD. The majority of the c. 56,000 fragments of bones come from reindeer. Other fur-bearing species are mountain fox and red fox.

Domestic animals are also represented. Change in methods of hunting and trapping has been observed from the Late IA to the Med. Large-scale trapping seems to have come to an end towards the end of the 13th C. No demographic or organizational basis for large-scale trapping remained after the Black Death. (JEJE)

8G 9F Dan

NAA 1994/338

**Jagtfugl** (Game bird)

Olesen, Lis Helles. *Skalk* 1994/1, pp 14-15. 4 figs. Dan.

On a detector find of a bronze fibula in the form of a falcon at Trabjerg (Jylland), with remarks on falconry in the Vik. The motif dates the fibula to the 11th C. (KEH/JS-J)

8G 9G Sw

NAA 1994/339

**Runstenar och bebyggelse** (Runestones and settlements)

Rahmqvist, Sigurd. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 285-289. 1 fig. Sw.

The runestones and Med written sources of the villages Törnby (Skå Parish, Uppland) and Blista (Sorunda Parish, Södermanland) indicate, contrary to traditional opinion, that villages existed in the Mälär Valley during the Vik. (AS)

8G 9G Norw

NAA 1994/340

**'Stallo'boplassene. Spor etter de første fjellsamer?** (The 'Stallo'- sites. Traces of the first mountain Saami?)

Storli, Inger. Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, serie B Skrifter 90, 1994, 141 pp, 38 figs, 8 tables, refs. Norw.

Au argues for a reconsideration of the widespread opinion that reindeer pastoralism among the Saami is of relatively late date. The stallo sites are found in the mountains on the present border between Norw and Sw. These sites were used in the period c. 900-1300 AD, and have previously been interpreted as a response to an increase in the demand for furs in the Vik. Au claims that the sites indicate the beginning of mountain Saami pastoralism, and that the mountain Saami of the Vik held a strong position within Saami society. (Au)

**En vikingetidsbosættelse ved Selsø Sø** (A Viking Age settlement at Lake

Selsø)Sørensen, Søren A. Ting og sager fra Færggården\*, 1994, pp 64-67. 4

figs. Dan.

A popular note on trial excavations at a site on a former cove in Roskilde Fjord (Sjælland) with c. 100 pit-houses. (JS-J)

**Kaskeaminen ja metsästys erämailla** (Slash-and-burn cultivation and hunting in the wilderness areas)

Taavitsainen, Jussi-Pekka. Kalevalaseuran vuosikirja 73, 1994, pp 187-207. 5 figs. Finn.

It is suggested that cultivation and exploitation of wilderness resources (e.g. hunting) have been complementary activities. It is also suggested that beer brewed from barley cultivated in the slash-and-burn fields has been used as prestige goods and means of power and social control by the peasants exploiting the wilderness areas in their relationships with the Lapps of the area, who were supplying the peasants with wilderness products. (Au)

8H 8(F L) Dan

NAA 1994/343

**Vikingetidsgravpladser på Langeland** (Viking Age cemeteries on Langeland)

Var. authors. Rudkøbing: Langelands museum: 1994. 197 pp, 150 figs, 5 pls, 12 tables, refs. Dan/Engl.

Full publication of four cemeteries. On pp 7-161 (141 figs, 4 pls. Dan/Engl summ.) Ole Grøn & Anne Hedeager Krag present recent excavations with detailed catalogue and study of grave goods and burial rites as expression of Vik social organization. Graves without coffins or traces of wood may be those of slaves. Some inhumations also contain cremated bones. On pp 162-165 (4 figs, 1 pl, refs. Dan/Engl summ) Bjarne Lønborg studies a unique iron knife with silver and copper inlays, and a small wooden casket with iron fittings and a lock. On pp 166-197 (5 figs, 12 tables, refs. Engl/Dan summ) Pia Bennike discusses the anthropological evidence, with a renewed analysis of the Stengade II skeletons (cf.

NAA 1976/429). (JS-J)

8H Dan

NAA 1994/344

**Den tomme Jellinghøj** (The empty tumulus of Jelling [Jylland])

Andersen, Harald. Skalk 1994/2, pp 3-9. 10 figs. Dan.

Georadar investigations indicate a mass of boulders measuring c. 4 x 6 m in the unexcavated part of the S tumulus, and in the N-S axis of the complex. Further investigations are needed to explain the observations. (JS-J)

8H 3G Sw

NAA 1994/345

**Ett vikingatida skelettgravfält i Finnveden** (A Viking Age inhumation cemetery in Finnveden [Småland])

Bodin, Ulf. Jönköpings läns museums rapportserie 2, 1994, 157 pp, 102 figs, 18 tables, refs. Sw.

Excavation report on the Vik cemetery and of the remains of a presumed Neo settlement in Nästa, Småland. (AS)

8H Norw

NAA 1994/346

**De norske vikingsskibsgaves alder. Et vellykket norsk-dansk forskningsprojekt** (The age of the Norwegian Viking ship graves: A successful Norwegian-Danish research project)

Bonde, Niels. NMArbm 1994, pp 128-148. 17 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

A regional dendrochronology for the Oslofjord area of 357 years has been created, based on tree-ring samples from the Vik ships from Tune, Oseberg and Gokstad. Ships and burial chambers are built of oak. Samples have been dated with the aid of the Dan and the S Sw master chronologies for oak. As a result, the accuracy of dating for these ships has been improved. The ships were relatively new and probably fully functional at the time of burial. - See also: Bonde & Christensen, Dendrokronologisk datering. Universitetets oldsaksamlings årsbok 1991/1992, pp 153-160. (JEGE/S-)



**Forntida bruk av det förflutna. Tankar kring ett röse med runsten i Södermanland** (Ancient use of the past. Reflections on a cairn with a runestone in the province of Södermanland)

Burström, Mats. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/2, pp 77-81. 3 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A Vik runestone erected on a cairn, generally dated to the BA, seems to give a time gap of 1500 years. According to the runic inscription, the cairn was built during the Vik. These circumstances demand interpretation and raise questions concerning ancient use of the past. (Au, abbr)

8H Ål; Russ

NAA 1994/348

**The clay paw burial rite of Åland Islands and Central Russia: A symbol in action**

Callmer, Johan. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 1994, pp 13-46. 23 figs, refs. Engl.

The clay-paw burial rite makes it possible to identify and follow Vik emigrants from Ål to the Volga area. (AS)

8H Sw

NAA 1994/349

**Med vindens hjälp kommer han fortare till paradiset** (With help from the wind he gets more quickly to Paradise)

Carlsson, Eva. *Dalarna* 1994, pp 95-106. 2 figs, refs. Sw.

Discussion on the burial customs at the Vik cemetery at Kälärvet, Borlänge (Dalarna), and the occupation of the buried people in these fairly rich graves. (AS)

8H Norw

NAA 1994/350

**Dateringer av Farmannshaugen** (Datings of the [Bjørn] Farmanns mound [Tønsberg, Vestfold])

Gansum, Terje. *Vestfoldminne* 1994, pp 31-39. 4 figs, 2 tables, refs. Norw.

A discussion on the age and function of Farmannshaugen (the supposed Vik burial mound of King Bjørn Farmann, a son of Harald Fairhairs) on the basis of two new C14 datings, seen in connection with older excavations and discussions. (JEJE)

8H Norw

NAA 1994/351

**Haugar & Haugating. Nytt lys over rikssamlingen. En arkeologisk undersøkelse av nordvestre gravhaug. Dateringer og kulturhistorisk tolkning** (Thing-place of Haugar [Tønsberg, Vestfold]. New light on the creation of the state [Norway]. An archaeological investigation of the northwest burial mound. Dating and cultural-historical interpretation)

Gansum, Terje. Tønsberg: [Privately printed, available at IAKN Oldsaksamlingen, Oslo]: 1994. 96 pp, 55 figs, 5 tables, refs. Norw.

A report and a discussion on the results of a minor excavation in 1994 in one of two burial mounds at the Med thing- place Haugar in Tønsberg. Both mounds are thought by historians to be of early 10th C date and by

archaeologists estimated to belong to the Early GerIA. C14 dating on charred nutshells establishes the date of the pyre of the northern mound to mid-9th C. (Au/JEGE)

**Jämtländska fjällgravar** (Mountain graves in Jämtland)

Hansson, Anders. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/1, pp 1-11. 10 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Presentation and interpretation of four Vik graves, fairly rich in iron objects, e.g. swords and arrow-heads, found in the mountains of Jämtland since 1989. The graves are compared to the Saami tradition of the non-Saami 'stalo-people' and found to fit in well. (AS)

**Sjælens hus** (The house of the soul)

Nilsson, Torben. *Skalk* 1994/6, pp 3-7. 11 figs. Dan.

Popular presentation of a unique 'house' in N Jylland built of sods over a cremation, and immediately covered by an artificial dune. The region is heavily affected by blown sand. (JS-J)

**Runstenar och kyrkor. En studie med utgångspunkt från runstenar som påträffats i kyrkomiljö i Uppland och Södermanland** (Runestones and churches. A study based on runestones found in connection with churches in Uppland and Södermanland)

Wilson, Lars. Uppsala: Societas Archaeologica Upsaliensis: 1994 (= Occasional Papers in Archaeology 8). [Fil.lic. thesis]. 143 pp, 42 figs, ill, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Runestones, built into Med churches, have generally been considered to have been brought to the sites as building material, or to have originally served as gravestones. It has also been maintained that some runestones were raised on the site where the church was later built, originally marking the local meeting place of the district, perhaps the thing. This study shows that several traditions converge on sites now occupied by churches. Runestones have probably been erected there both before and after church and churchyard had been established. (Au, abbr) - See also: Runstenar, tingsplatser och kyrkobyggande. (Runestones, thing places and the building of churches). *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* 23, 1992, pp 39-54.

**Gravfältet på Långön** (The cemetery at Långön [Ångermanland])

Zachrisson, Inger. *Ångermanland-Medelpad* 1994-95 (1994), pp 139-156. 5 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

On the island of Långön in L Hotingsjön, NW Ångermanland, there are 12 low 10th-12th C grave mounds. The grave goods show striking similarities with those from the Saami cemetery at Vivalen in Härjedalen and from the so-called Saami sacrificial sites in N Sw. One grave at Långön contained artefacts of quartzite: chipped stone tools of hard rock were in use in N Scand well into the IA and seem to characterize Saami ancient monuments. The 'modern' Scand grave customs and precious, imported objects at Långön bear witness to near contacts with Scandinavians. (Au)

**Runmärkt på Falbygden** (Runes in the Falbygden Area [Västergötland])

Green, Rolf. Falbygden 1994, 136 pp. 84 figs. Sw.

Popular survey of runes in a central area of Västergötland, mainly consisting of runestones and grave monuments from Vik and Med. (MD)

**När vikingarna blev européer** (When the Vikings became Europeans)

Lönnroth, Lars. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/3, pp 198-201. Sw.

Reflections on the Christianization of Sw, based on several recently published books by scholars from different human disciplines. (AS)

**Förnyad diskussion om 'Eskilstunakistorna'** (Renewed discussion of the 'Eskilstuna sarcophagi')

Neill, Tom; Lundberg, Stig. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/3, pp 145-159. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

Discussion of the class-identity of the founders and the area of distribution of the sarcophagi/early grave-monuments with runes, with a survey of previous research. (AS)

**At bygge bro - om det ældste brobyggeri i Norden** (To build a bridge - on the earliest construction of bridges in the North)

Roesdahl, Else. In: *Gulnares hus*, ed by Scavenius, Bente; Bistrup, Annelise; Winge, Mette. Copenhagen: Samleren: 1994. Pp 23-28, 4 figs, refs. Dan.

A short essay inspired by the more than 100 runestones mentioning the construction of bridges. Such a good deed would facilitate the souls journey to Paradise. (Au)

**Building customs in Viking Age Denmark**

Schmidt, Holger. Herning: Poul Kristensen: 1994. 178 pp, 73 figs, refs, site index. Engl.

A general account of Vik architecture, presenting comparative material in the form of descriptions and drawings of selected settlements and house sites. The chapter on design draws on contemporary representations. (JS-J)

**Kvarteret S:ta Gertrud 3. Stadsgårdar och gravar i Sigtuna ca 970- 1100** (The block S:ta Gertrud 3. Townplots and graves in Sigtuna [Uppland] c. 970-1100 AD)

Bäck, Mathias; Carlsson, Michél. UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/60, 180 pp, 80 figs, 22 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Report on an excavation in 1983 that clearly proved that Sigtuna was established during the last decades of the 10th C. For the first time it was possible to establish that the earliest plots were separated by ditches and that the plot structure thereafter was very stable. Includes a large find survey, osteological analysis of animal remains, odontological investigation of 17 skeletons and macrofossil analysis. (Au, abbr)

[Review of] **Towns in the Viking Age**. By Clarke, Helen; Ambrosiani, Björn. 1991 (= NAA 1991/303)

Roslund, Mats. *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* 25, 1993 (1994), pp 81-83. Sw.

Au would like to see more of a view of towns as living social organisms and not mere artefacts. Also explanations of change lack a societal understanding beyond functionalistic causes. Future research should concentrate more on studying towns as habitational environments in diachronic perspective. (MM)

**Plants and Vikings: Everyday life in Viking Age Denmark**

Robinson, David. In: Plants and people. Economic botany in northern Europe, AD 800-1800, ed by Dickson, J H; Mill, R  
R. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press: 1994 (= Botanical Journal of Scotland 46/4). Pp 542-551, 2 figs, 2 tables, refs. Engl.

The available archaeobotanical evidence from Vik sites in Den is summarized and commented upon. The exploitation of both cultivated and wild plants is dealt with under the headings: agrarian economy (crops & weeds), imported plants, collected food plants, brewing, medicinal plants, religion and ritual, wetlands and heaths. (Au, abbr)

9A 8A Sw; Norw

NAA 1994/364

**En Norrlandsbygd möter yttervärlden. Styresholmsprojektets medeltidssymposium på Hola folkhögskola 26-28 juni 1992** (A district in Norrland meets the outside world. The Styresholm [Ångermanland] Projects Medieval symposium at Hola folk high school 26th-28th June 1992)

Var. authors. Härnösand: Läns museet Västernorrland/Hola folkhögskola: 1994 (= Styresholmsprojektets skrifter 3). 172 pp, ill, refs. Sw.

The third publication of an interdisciplinary project concerning the historical and geographical context of the Med castle of Styresholm (the first two published in 1992). Articles of archaeological interest are:

**a: (8 9)A Yttervärlden, bygden och mötesplatsen.** (The outer world, the district and the meeting-place). By Blomkvist, Nils. Pp 17-31, 1 fig. - A comprehensive summing-up of the symposium. (MD).

**b: 9I 8J Fra gravplass til kirkegård. Om ættens, kongens og kirkens rolle ved etablering av kirkesteder.** (From burial place to churchyard. On the role of the family, king and church in establishing church sites). By Müller, Inger Helene Vibe. Pp 35-38, 2 fig. Norw. - Examples from Norw indicate that a spatial continuity from Late IA determined the location of the earliest church sites. (MD).

**c: 9I 8H Kontinuitet eller brott i dödsföreställningar och gravskick från vikingatid till medeltid i Ångermanland.** (Conceptions of death and burial in Ångermanland in the transition between the Viking and Middle Ages - continuity or discontinuity?). By Nilsson, Bertil. Pp 39-45.

**d: 9I Kyrktorn som symbol och kassaskåp. En betraktelse med anledning av Styrnäs kyrka.** (Church towers as symbols and safe-deposits. A reflection on account of Styrnäs Church [Ångermanland]). By Bonnier, Ann Catherine. Pp 47-53, 12 figs. - An interpretation of Styrnäs Church, endowed both with an E and W tower, stressing functional and symbolic values; the au suggests that the towers served both for storage and as a manifestation of supremacy. (MD).

**e: (8 9)D Statsbildningsprocess i den politiska maktens marginal. Några exempel från den äldre medeltidens Norduppland och Hälsingland.** (The process of state formation in the periphery of political power. A few examples from the Early Middle Ages in the northern part of Uppland and Hälsingland). By Broberg, Anders. Pp 65- 73, 9 figs. - The au maintains that signs of early central power are more obvious on the periphery, that is in the provinces Hälsingland, Ångermanland, Medelpad, than in the northern part of Uppland. (MD).

**f: (8 9)(C D) Socknens genes i Ångermanland. Namnens vittnesbörd och distriktets eventuella anknytning till äldre profan indelning.** (The origin of the parish in Ångermanland. The evidence of place-names and the possible connection to former profane organization). By Brink, Stefan. Pp 77-83, 4 figs, 1 table.

**g: (8 9)J Om kungsgårdsmodeller i Mälardalen och Norrland.** (On models of royal farms in the Mälär Valley and Norrland). By Damell, David. Pp 85-91, 8 figs. - A short discussion about similarities between excavated royal sites in the Mälär Valley from the GerIA to Med and some less known sites in the coastal areas of Norrland. (Au/MD).

**h: 9J Tibrandsholm.** (Tibrandsholm [Jämtland]). By Hansson, Anders. Pp 93-97, 2 figs.

**i: (8 9)D Makt og avmakt. Tanker om sentralkongedømmets ekspansjon i Trøndelag ca 900-1100.** (On power and

dissolution of power. Some reflections on the expansion of the central kingdom in Trøndelag c. 900-1100). By Christophersen, Axel. Pp 123-127. Norw. - On the social structure of Trøndelag during the transition between Vik and Med and the confrontation with the expanding, centralized kingdom. (MD).

**j: 9E Statsbildningsprocess och medeltida transportstrukturer.** (The process of state formation and Medieval transport structures). By Westerdahl, Christer. Pp 145-160, 14 figs. - An elaboration of NAA 1986/ 481 with a division of Norrland into zones of transport. (MD)..

**k: 9I Kärvsta i Torsåkers socken - platsen för en medeltida kyrka?.** (Kärvsta in the parish of Torsåker - a Medieval church site?). By Nilsson, Bertil. Pp 163-167.



**Medeltidsarkeologiska handböcker. Några reflexioner** (Manuals in Medieval archaeology. Some reflections)

Andersson, Hans. Fornvännen 89, 1994/3, pp 193-198. Refs. Sw.

A review of manuals by de Bouard, Clarke, Barry, Fehring, Liebgott (= NAA 1989/499) and Hinton. Au notes that they all see material culture as a source for writing social, economic and political history, and suggests that future manuals should also encompass an anthropological or mentality-historical perspective. (MM)

9A Finn

NAA 1994/366

**Medeltidsarkeologin expanderar** (Medieval archaeology is expanding)

Drake, Knut. Historisk tidskrift för Finland 1994, pp 642-647. Refs. Sw.

A presentation of the Finn literature on Med archaeology in the years 1977-1994. (Au)

9A 9(C D G I) Sw

NAA 1994/367

**Det medeltida Sverige. 1 Uppland: 8 Fjädrundaland, Simtuna, Torstuna** (Medieval Sweden. 1 Uppland: 8 Fjädrundaland, Simtuna, Torstuna)

Ferm, Olle; Johansson, Mats; Rahmqvist, Sigurd. Det medeltida Sverige\*, 1994, 255 pp, 8 figs, 19 maps, 40 tables, refs. Sw.

A topographical-historical list of settlement units, their owners, usage, yields and taxation according to Med diplomas and 16th C fiscal accounts. (Cf. NAA 1990/332 & Det medeltida Sverige. 1 Uppland: 7 Attundaland, Bro, Färingö, Adelsö, Sollentuna, 1992.) (MD)

9A 9G Sw

NAA 1994/368

**Ödesbölen och fornvård** (Abandoned farmsteads and cultural heritage

preservation) Flink, Gerhard. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 111-117.

Refs. Sw.

On problems and possibilities regarding site preservation in abandoned farmstead sites in Jämtland. The sites have a large pedagogical potential that should be developed. (MM)

9A 9I 10(A I) Sw

NAA 1994/369

**Kyrkor och kult i de västmanländska Rannsakingarna** (Churches and cult in Rannsakingarna from Västmanland)

Löthman, Lars. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 243-247. 1 fig, refs. Sw.

A short review of Rannsakingar efter antikviteter from 1667-1684 in Västmanland, especially concerning the remains of sacrifice and ancient cult in connection with churches. The main aim was not to establish a more honourable background for the country. It was instead nothing less than a first and relatively ambitious survey of the ancient monuments, although partly with a literary character. (Au, abbr)

**Grav lortet væk?** (Dig away the muck?)

Poulsen, Bjørn. *Fortid og Nutid* 1994/3, pp 181-185. Refs. Dan.

Artefacts from archaeological investigations of Med and Post-Med sites add important contributions to hitherto unknown aspects of the societies of these periods. Hence, take care of the 'muck'! It may add valuable dimensions to written sources. (KEH)

**[Gender perspectives in Medieval archaeology]**

Var. authors. *Meta* 1994/1, pp 2-73, ill, refs. Sw, Norw, Engl.

**a: 1B Inledning. Kvinnor inom medeltidsarkeologi.** (Introduction. Women in Medieval archaeology). By Gustin, Ingrid; Sabo, Katalin. Pp 2-13. 2 figs. Sw. - A discussion about invisualization and visualization of women in archaeology and an introduction to the concepts. (MM).

**b: 9(I L) Norw Kvinnebegravelser i middelalderen. Middelalderarkeologi fra et kvinnehistorisk utgangspunkt.** (Female burials in the Middle Ages. Medieval archaeology and the history of women). By Sellevold, Berit. Pp 14-21, 3 tables. Norw. - Anthropological and archaeological investigations of graves and skeletons from two Norw Med cemeteries show that burial practices vary according to type of church: there are fewer female burials in monastery and cathedral churchyards than usually observed in parish churchyards. The females in monastery and cathedral churchyards are buried in prestigious areas in the cemetery and have a higher average age-of-death than women buried in parish churchyards. A probable explanation is that females in monastery and cathedral churchyards were corrodians ('provent-folk') in these institutions. (Au).

**c: 9B Hva ønsker vi å få vite om middelalderens samfunn? Kjønnroller, genderverdier og forandringer.** (What do we want to know about society in the Middle Ages? Sex roles, gender values and changes). By Dommasnes, Liv Helga. Pp 22-34, 2 figs. Norw. - Au critically discusses the gender concept and suggests that it should be restricted to the socially charged qualities that a society associates with one of the biological sexes. She also gives suggestions for how Med archaeology can develop by adopting this gender perspective. (MM).

**d: 1B Begriper vi begreppen? Om androcentrismen i några vanliga analytiska begrepp.** (Do we comprehend the concepts? On androcentrism in some common analytical concepts). By Arwill-Nordbladh, Elisabeth. Pp 35-47, 2 figs. Sw. - A critique of the constraints given by dualistic concepts like private/public, nature/culture and reproduction/production. With their inherent value judgement they help to make women invisible. (MM).

**e: 9A Towards a more humanistic interpretation. Interview with Roberta Gilchrist 30/11-93 for Meta.** Interview by Ingrid Gustin & Katalin Sabo. Pp 48-52, 1 fig. Engl. - Issues regarding gender perspectives in Med archaeology. (MM).

**f: 9(B I) GB Gender as an analytical category: the archaeology of Medieval nunneries.** By Gilchrist, Roberta. Pp 53-62. Engl. - In a summary of her diss., the au adopts gender as a comparative category of analysis to investigate the organization of space in Engl nunneries as compared to male houses. She concludes that female religious experience was different from that of men, not less successful. (MM).

**g: 8A Sw Män och kvinnor i Birka. En vikingastad populariseras.** (Men and women in Birka. A Viking Age town is popularized). By Pettersson, Bodil. Pp 63-70. Sw. - A critical view of the popularization of 'Birka - the Viking Town', with special attention to how women are described, or not, in this well-defined 'Viking' context. (Au).

**h: 1A Sw Det dolda budskapet.** (The hidden message). By Geijerstam, Jan af. Pp 71-73, 1 fig. Sw. - Brief report from a seminar on womens history as displayed in museums. (MM).

9B 9G 10(B G) Greenl

NAA 1994/372

**The Skjoldungen Project in South Greenland**

Gulløv, H C. From Greenland to Chukotka\*, 1994, pp 86-90. 4 figs. Engl.

The paper gives an overview of the results from the investigations in 1990-1992 which involved geology, quaternary zoology, entomology and physical anthropology. (TM)

9B 9E 10(B E) Sw

NAA 1994/373

**Natursten i byggnader. Svensk byggnadssten & skadebilder** (Stone in buildings. Swedish building stone & current damage)

Löfvendahl, Runo. et al. Stockholm: Raä-SHMm, Institutionen för konservering: 1994. 70 pp, 78 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

This photographic and descriptive atlas, including both the building stones most commonly used and the major types of damage, is part of a project concerning exposed stone in buildings of cultural interest. (Cf. *Natursten i byggnader*.

*Teknik & historia*. By Barbro Sundnér, et al., 1993, and NAA 1994/377.) (MD)

**The production of archaeological knowledge: The theory and method of urban excavation**

Mc Lees, Chris; Nordeide, Sæbjørg Walaker; Petersén, Anna; Saunders, Tom. *Meta* 1994/2, pp 3-29. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

Discusses the methodological problems encountered in complex stratigraphical excavations. The research project at Erkebispegården (the Archbishops Palace) in Trondheim forms the starting-point for a discussion of the theoretical link between excavation and post-excavation practices. (Au) - See also NAA 1994/1d.

9B 9I 10(B I) Sw

NAA 1994/375

**Discolouration of weathered Lingulid sandstone in the Forshem Church, Västergötland, Sweden**

Nord, Anders G; Tronner, Kate; Säfström, Anders. *Geologiska föreningens i Stockholm förhandlingar* 116/2, 1994, pp 105-108. 4 figs, 1 table. Engl.

A technical analysis of Med and Post-Med masonry at Forshem Church related to local quarries. (MD)

9B Norw

NAA 1994/376

**SEM-EDX analysis of metal threads from Trondheim [Trøndelag]**

Peacock, Elizabeth E. In: *Archäologische Textilfunde - Archaeological Textiles. Textilsymposium Neumünster NESAT V*, ed by Jaaks, G; Tidow, K. Neumünster: Textilmuseum: 1994. Pp 253-260, 11 figs. Engl.

Scanning electron microscopy - energy dispersive x-ray spectrometry (SEM-EDX) - has been widely employed with success in the study of metal threads found in ancient textiles. The method was investigated for analysing water-degraded archaeological textiles containing metal threads recovered from Med excavations in Trondheim. The study showed that this analytical method is well-suited to burial-degraded textiles. (Au)

9B 9(E I) 10(B E I) Sw

NAA 1994/377

**Natursten i byggnader. Malmöhus och Kristianstads län** (Stone in buildings. Malmöhus County and Kristianstad County [Skåne])

Sundnér, Barbro. et al. Stockholm: Raä-SHMm, Institutionen för konservering: 1994. 116 pp, 30 figs, 10 maps, 109 tables, refs. Sw.

A regional survey presented in maps and articles; based on a nationwide inventory of damage to exposed stone in Med and Post-Med buildings of cultural interest. (Cf. *Natursten i byggnader. Teknik & historia*. By Barbro Sundnér et al., 1993, and NAA 1994/373.) (MD)

**Runmärkt. Från brev till klotter. Runorna under medeltiden** (Marked with runes. From letters to graffiti. Runes during the Middle Ages)

Var. authors, ed by Benneth, Solbritt. Borås: Raä/Carlsson Bokförlag: 1994. 213 pp, ill, refs. Sw.

On the use of runes during Med. Publication associated with an exhibition on the same theme. Articles on runic inscriptions in archaeological contexts are:

**a: 9(C D) Staden och runorna.** (The city and the runes). By Andersson, Hans. Pp 33-40, 6 figs. - On Latin as the script of the social élite in the Med city and runes as a more everyday form of communication. (MD).

**b: 9(C D) 'Gyda säger att du skall gå hem!'. Runor i medeltidens vardag.** ('Gyda tells you to go home!'. Runes in everyday life during the Middle Ages). By Spurkland, Terje. Pp 75-81, 8 figs. - Runic inscriptions on wooden sticks give a unique insight into contemporary human relations. (MD).

**c: 9(C E) 'Torkjel myntmästare sänder dig peppar.' Köpenskap och handel.** ('Torkjel mintmaster sends you pepper.' Merchandise and trade). By Hagland, Jan Ragnar. Pp 83-90, 6 figs. - A discussion on the function of the inscribed wooden sticks and wax tablets, associated with merchandise and trade, found in Bergen and Trondheim. (MD).

**d: 9(C E) 'Orm äger säcken - Solveig äger dessa trådar'. Märklappar med runinskrift.** ('Orm owns the sack. Solveig owns these threads'. Tags inscribed with runes). By Johnsen, Ingrid Sannes. Pp 91-96, 12 figs. - On wooden pieces, with the owners name inscribed in runes, shaped as to be attached to various sorts of merchandise. (MD).

**e: 9(C I) 'Lafrans gjorde denna kyrka'. Runor i kyrkomiljöer.** ('Lafrans made this church'. Runes in churches). By Pernler, Sven-Erik. Pp 105-118, 11 figs. - A survey of runic inscriptions found in masonry, on wallplaster and different types of fittings in Sw Churches. (MD).

**f: Nordbornas efterlämnade runinskifter på Grönland.** (Runic inscriptions on Greenland left behind by settlers from the Nordic countries). By Stoklund, Marie. Pp 151-156, 11 figs. - A survey of objects with runic inscriptions found in excavations of settlements on Greenland; the inscriptions appear to change during Med in a way similar to those of Norw. (MD).

**Seminaret 'Snorre - litterat og historiker' 24-26 november 1993** (The seminar on 'Snorre literary man and historian' 24th-26th November 1993)

Var. authors, ed by Branstad, Turid; Eriksson, Jan E G. Tverrfaglige seminarier i Tønsberg. Rapport 2, 1994, 94 pp, 14 figs, 2 tables, refs. Norw.

This report deals with the works of the Icelandic Saga writer Snorri Sturluson. The importance of Snorris works for later times in the field of literature, politics and research is underlined and discussed.

**a: 11C Snorre, litterært lys levende.** (Snorri, literally a most lively man). By Munthe, Gerhard. Pp 5-8.

**b: 9K Tunsberg på Snorres tid.** (Tunsberg [Vestfold] in Snorris time). By Eriksson, Jan E G. Pp 9-16, 2 figs. - A description of the Med town in the days of Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241), based on the archaeological finds and contemporary written sources. (JEJE).

**c: 11C Historie som virkelighet og som roman.** (History as reality and as a novel). By Magerøy, Ragnhild. Pp 17-22.

**d: 10C Snorre-trykk 1594 -1900.** (The printing of Snorris works 1594-1900). By Roed, Jan Erik. Pp 23-28.

**e: 11C Snorre som forfatter - kilde i forskninga.** (Snorri as a writer - a source for the research). By Mundal, Else. Pp 29-37.

**f: 11C Snorre Sturluson som religionshistoriker.** (Snorri Sturluson as a historian of religions). By Steinsland, Gro. Pp 39-51.

**g: 9A Icel Snorri Sturluson - Islandsk høvding og kunstner.** (Snorri Sturluson - Icelandic chieftain and artist). By Ólason, Vésteinn. Pp 52-65, 1 fig. - A biography of Snorri Sturluson, about his position in Icel Med society as a writer and a politician. A background to understand his writings. (JEJE).

**h: 9E Snorre Sturlusons Kongesagaer som kilde for klimaforskningen - en kommentar.** (Snorri Sturlusons Kongesagaer [Kings Sagas] as a source for climatic research - a comment). By Wishman, Erik. Pp 66-68, 1 fig. - Au refers to a certain historic event described by Snorri in Olav Tryggvassons Saga, mentioning wind conditions in Skjerstadfjorden in Salten (Nordland). His description of the winds is in accordance with the well-known 'land-wind' system frequently occurring in our present climate during the cold half of the year. The conclusion may serve as a support for the credibility of events described by Snorre in other connections. (Au).

**i: (9 10)C Norw; Icel Sagaene gjennom århundrene - Håndskrifter og utgaver.** (The sagas through the centuries - Manuscripts and editions). By Hødnebo, Finn. Pp 69-80.

**j: 10C Heimskringla og norsk identitet.** (Heimskringla and Norwegian identity). By Thoresen, Per. Pp 81-91.

**Mønter som historisk kilde til middelalderens økonomiske historie - en præsentation af kildematerie** (Coins as historical source for Medieval economic history - a presentation of source material)

Grinder-Hansen, Keld. Fortid og Nutid 1994/4, pp 101-133. 6 figs, refs. Dan.

The Med Dan coin-finds constitute an important, but hitherto only modestly used source material for the study of economy, based on monetary circulation. It is demonstrated how the use of coins penetrated to all levels of society. The Tårnberg site exemplifies this. (KEH)

**Hvor der handles, der spildes. Hvad 3300 mønter fortæller om Tårnberg ved Korsør** (Where there is trade there is

waste: what 3300 coins can tell us about Tårnborg near Korsør [Sjælland])

Grinder-Hansen, Poul. NMArbm 1994, pp 186-196. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Detector finds and trial excavations in an area SE of the church and of the remains of Tårnborg Castle yielded large quantities of Med objects and coins as well as traces of a town-like settlement with extremely active craft- and trade- life. This confirmed the knowledge from written sources that Tårnborg was a centre of important military and political events about 1300. The coin finds demonstrated too that in this period the use of money had penetrated to all sections of Dan society, and that it was to a large extent with hard cash that one paid when visiting a regional market such as Tårnborgs. (KEH)



**Overprägning af mønter i Lund under kong Niels** (Overstriking in Lund [Skåne] in the reign of King Niels)

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. NNUM 1994/3, pp 38-41. 3 figs, refs. Dan.

Reflections on overstriking in the light of the coin-hoard from Lund St Drotten, 731 coins from King Niels (1104-34). It is argued that the monetary standard was stable as to fineness in the reign of King Niels, perhaps because Oluf Hunger changed the appearance of the planchets shortly before 1095. (BA)

**Mannegårde - en skatt mellan vikingatid och medeltid** (Mannegårde - a hoard between the Viking Age and the Middle Ages)

Jonsson, Kenneth. Arkeologi i Sverige 3, 1994, pp 115-132. 15 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A Gotlandic coin hoard, probably deposited c. 1165-1180, elucidates a previously lesser known period in Sw minting history. The prelim. analysis shows that coins were in everyday use in Gotland at that time and that coin circulation was regulated, which is in clear contrast to mainland Sw. (MM)

**The Late Medieval mint workshops at the Archbishops Palace, Trondheim**

Mc Lees, Christopher. Antiquity 68, 1994, pp 264-274. 7 fig. Engl.

A presentation of three Late Med mint workshops excavated at the archbishops palace site in Trondheim in 1991 and 1992. A depicted mint workshop of the late 16th C and written sources are discussed to explain the use of the excavated workshops. (JEGE) - See also: NAA 1994/449.

**Ortnamn påverkade av administration i äldre tid** (Place-names influenced by administration in older times)

Rahmqvist, Sigurd. In: Ortnamn värda att värda, ed by Ulfsparre, Göran. Stockholm: Raä: 1994. Pp 105-110.

Sw.A general discussion on the administration of Med society and its influence on place-names. (MD)

**Till tolkningen av Högstenableckets rungalder** (On the interpretation of the Högstena [Västergötland] runic charm)

Strid, Jan Paul. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 303-308. Refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Deals with a runic inscription on a bronze plate from the 12th C, found in 1920 in the N part of the churchyard at Högstena. According to the au the inscription should be interpreted as a charm for protection against potential pursuers, even those who might avail themselves of magic. (Au, MD)

**Falsterundersøgelsen. Bind 1: Tekstbind. Bind 2: Dokumentationsbind** (The Falster investigation [Lolland- Falster]. Volume 1: Texts. Volume 2: Documentation)

Var. authors, ed by Gissel, Svend. Odense: Landbohistorisk selskab: 1989 (= Det nordiske ødegårdsprojekt. Publikation Vol. 16). Vol. 1: Tekstbind. 389 pp, ill, refs. Dan/Engl summ. Vol. 2: Dokumentationsbind. 248 pp, ill, 1 map, refs. Dan.

The publication is a part of the Scand Research Project on Deserted Farms and Villages during Late Med (cf NAA 1982/482). The present study is principally based on the so-called Falster List, a complete register of all rural settlements of Falster from about 1255, which is found in King Valdemars Cadastre. In Vol. 2 (pp 22-171), Jens Aage Petersen presents the results of the excavations. Special attention is drawn to the pottery, mainly from the Baltic area, and other artefacts. He concludes that 'the old villages' (Gammelbyer) were moved to their present sites around 1300, and that they were originally established in the second half of the 12th C. (KEH)

9D 9E 10(D E) Greenl

NAA 1994/388

**Thulekulturen i Sydøstgrønland set fra Skjoldungen** (The Thule culture in Southeast Greenland as seen from Skjoldungen)

Gulløv, H C. Forskning i Grønland/Tusaat 1994/1-2, pp 21-31. 9 figs. Dan & Greenl.

A prelim. report of the investigation in Skjoldungen shows that the Thule culture in the area received influence from both the NE part of Greenl and W Greenl through trading. The investigation also shows that T Mathiassens interpretation of a linear development of house types from small to very large communal houses was wrong - different house types were used at the same time. (TM)

9D 9C Sw

NAA 1994/389

**Suntrv asi - om ett halländskt gränsmärke** (Suntrv asi - On a boundary marker in Halland)

Lindman, Gundela. Halland 77, 1994, pp 15-24. 5 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

An attempt to identify the site of the northernmost of the six oldest boundary markers of the Halland border. (MM)

9D Russ

NAA 1994/390

**The colonization of Volok Slavensky in the eleventh and thirteenth centuries - the Medieval economy of the settled areas**

Makarov, N A. Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\*, 1994, pp 34-42. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

Two cemeteries in the Beloozero region show the speed and intensity of the first colonization starting at the end of the Vik period. The gradual impoverishment of ornaments in the female graves displays the influence of Christianity. (MS-L)

9D Kar

NAA 1994/391

**On the factors influencing the formation and development of Karelian culture between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries**

Saksa, A I. Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\*, 1994, pp 98-104. Refs. Engl.

The cultural development is interpreted from the scarce Vik find material, which, however, proves a settlement continuity, and from later finds, which expose the importance of the international trade routes. (MS-L)

**Östra Tavastland som samfälld erämark** (Eastern Tavastland [Häme] as common erämark)

Taavitsainen, J P. Historisk tidskrift för Finland 1994, pp 391-412, 7 figs, refs. Sw.

With a few Vik period finds of E origin as starting point, the problem of eastern influence in E Häme/Tavastland during the Crusade period is discussed. The distribution, the 'mean value' of W Finn, Häme and Kar find patterns indicate that the area was being exploited from these three regions under the erämark system (utilization of wilderness resources). The question of the first E border of Fin is also discussed. (Au)

**Ship construction: Tools and techniques**

Bill, Jan. In: Cogs, caravels and galleons. The sailing ship 1000-1650, ed by Unger, R. London: Conway Maritime Press:1994. Pp 151-159, 11 figs, refs. Engl.

Shipbuilding underwent a dramatic development during Med. Au focuses on the choice of wood, the use of sawn planks and on the iconographic evidence. (Au, abbr)

**Kyrkans behov av koppar - motiv för brytning i Falun?** (The Church's need of copper incentive for mining in Falun [Dalarna]?)

Forshell, Helena. Dalarna 1994, pp 121-134. 4 figs. Sw.

Popular synthesis of the aus The inception of copper mining in Falun. Theses and papers in Archaeology, Stockholm B2, 1992.

**Blästa och masugn. Kring den äldsta industrialiseringen av södra Dalarna** (Bloomery furnace and blast furnace. On the oldest industrialization in southern Dalarna)

Magnusson, Gert. Dalarna 1994, pp 107-120. 8 figs. Sw.

Popular account of Med iron production placed in its socio-political context. The role of towns is stressed. (MM)

**Portages of the Russian North: historical geography and archaeology**

Makarov, Nikolai A. Fennoscandia archaeologica 11, 1994, pp 13-27. 10 figs, refs. Engl.

Extensive surveys and fieldwork carried out in N Russia indicate that the Med portages were routes over watersheds. The concentration of sites from the 11th to the 13th C in the vicinity of the portages and the nature of the finds show that the colonization of these areas was closely tied to the development of a general system of roads and routes linking the North with the ancient Russ towns. (Au)

**From the White Sea Land to the lower Ob - the ancient trade route to the Arctic**

Ovsyannikov, O V. Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\*, 1994, pp 78-87. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

The trade route from the White Sea to the Ob river estuary is reconstructed according to archaeological evidence. (MS- L)

**Frühmittelalterliches Metallhandwerk in der Provinz Häme, Finnland** (Early Medieval metalwork in Häme [Tavastland], Finland)

Schulz, Hans-Peter. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi* 1992\*, 1994, pp 124-145. 10 figs, refs. Ger.

Late IA and Early Med metalwork in Häme/Tavastland is discussed. The results of recent excavations of the rural self-sustaining site of Virala in Janakkala and the small trading-site Varikonniemi in Hämeenlinna are presented. (MS-L)

9E 10E Sw

NAA 1994/399

**Bergshantering i Södermanland under medeltid - en feodal angelägenhet?** (Metal production in Södermanland during the Middle Ages - a feudal concern?)

Skyllberg, Eva. *Aktuell arkeologi\**, 4, 1994, pp 102-111. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

Brief presentation of current research. In Södermanland, land tenure differed considerably from that in other Med mining districts, and much of the Med iron and copper production in Tuna bergslag was carried out by tenants of the nobility or of Vadstena Monastery. (Au/MM)

9E 10E Dan

NAA 1994/400

**Borup vandmølle. En arkæologisk undersøgelse af en tidlig vandmølle** (Borup water-mill [Sjælland]. An archaeological investigation of an early water-mill)

Tornbjerg, Svend Åge. *Historisk årbog fra Roskilde amt* 1994, pp 33-48. 10 figs, refs. Dan.

Excavations in Borup have revealed remains of buildings, the dam and objects from a water-mill existing from the late 12th C to the last half of the 17th C. The archaeological investigations are still in progress. (KEH)

9F 9L Sw

NAA 1994/401

**Fynd från det tidigmedeltida Sigtuna** (Finds from Early Medieval Sigtuna [Uppland])

Var. authors. Stockholm: the University, Archaeological Research Laboratory: 1994. 72 pp, 80 figs, 2 tables, refs. Sw.

A report from a course in laborative archaeology, using find material and macrofossils from three excavations in Sigtuna. Includes five find reports, a short introduction to the excavations and a note on methodology. (MM)

9F 9I Dan

NAA 1994/402

**Danmarks Riges losseplads** (Denmarks rubbish dump)

Andersen, Michael. *Skalk* 5, 1994/5, pp 7-11. 11 figs.

Dan.

Presentation of a number of Med artifacts found around Roskilde Cathedral (Sjælland) from where they have all

been discarded. Among the finds are fragments of a reliquary, a papal bull, a bishops seal matrix and the seal matrix of Prince Kristoffer (died 1363), son of King Valdemar Atterdag. (Au)

**Urnesfibler i Danmark** (Urnes brooches in Denmark)

Bertelsen, Lise Gjedssø. Aarbøger 1992 (1994), pp 345-370. 27 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

A thorough presentation of all Urnes brooches found at present Dan sites. Chronology, production, distribution, technical aspects, as well as the Urnes style itself, are considered. It is stressed that the Urnes brooches have been principally found in the vicinity of large, well-known or newly discovered sites that were important in trade and manufacturing as well as of religious and political significance in the Late Vik and Early Med period. (KEH) - See also NAA 1994/413.

**De nyopdagede kalkmalerier i Nibe kirke. En billedskat fra senmiddelalderen** (The newly discovered murals in the church of Nibe [Jylland]: a pictorial treasure from the Late Middle Ages)

Brajer, Isabelle; Frederiksen, Hans. NMArbm 1994, pp 40-54, 13 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

The recently uncovered and restored murals in the lateral chapel of Nibe Church were the work of artists from two different workshops, working together, but each on their own part of the wall or vault. The upper walls and the vault were decorated by the Sæby workshop, and are dated 1507. The lower murals were painted by the Sebber workshop at the same time or immediately after. Of special interest is the the presentation of the Legend of St George. - See also: Jensen, Hugo Støttrup & Isabelle Brajer. Nyfundne kalkmalerier i Nibe kirke. (Recently discovered murals in Nibe Church). Aalborg stiftsbog 1994, pp 37-43. 4 figs. Dan. (KEH)

**Lödösefynd. Ting från en medeltidsstad** (Lödöse finds. Things from a Medieval town)

Ekre, Rune; Hylander, Carl; Sundberg, Rolf. Uddevalla: Stödföreningen för Lödöse museum: 1994. 136 pp, 226 figs, refs. Sw.

Popular, lavishly illustrated presentation of parts of the extensive find material from decades of excavation in the Med town layers of Lödöse (Västergötland). (MM)

**Et værktøjsfund fra Kildebakken ved Veksø** (An implement find at Kildebakken near Veksø [Sjælland])

Engberg, Nils. Ting og Sager fra Færgegaarden\*, 1994, pp 76-81. 8 figs, refs. Dan.

On a collection of iron implements, probably a tool box belonging to a farmer, and buried at some time during the uneasy decades of the 12th C. (KEH)

**Looms for linen**

Grenander Nyberg, Gertrud. Laborativ arkeologi 7, 1994, pp 75-77. 5 figs, refs. Engl.



It is argued that loom finds from Riga (Latvia) and pulleys from Sigtuna (Uppland) are evidence for linen trade between the Baltic countries and Sw. (Au, abbr)

**'Spun-silver' work found in a bishops grave at Sigtuna (Uppland)**

Holmquist Olausson, Lena. *Archaeological Textiles Newsletter* 18-19, 1994, pp 8-11. 4 figs, refs. Engl.

In the summer of 1993 a bishops grave from c. 1100 was discovered in the central area of Sigtunas Early Med town. The burial was frozen in situ and transported to the Archaeological Research Laboratory at Stockholm University.

Investigations there uncovered a fragment of a pewter ampulla and an appliqué cross in silver belonging to an item of dress. Examination by scanning electron microscope (SEM) showed this to be formed of a flat silver lamella spun around a silk core. (Au)

9F Dan

NAA 1994/409

**Møntlignende smykker fra 1000-tallet (Coin-like pieces of jewellery from the 11th C)**

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *NNUM* 1994/1, pp 5-6. Refs. Dan.

A note on the production of coin-like pieces of jewellery which seems to have been concentrated in Lund (Skåne) and Roskilde (Sjælland), the two most important Dan mints in the 11th C. (KEH)

9F Russ

NAA 1994/410

**Evidence of economic activities in the burial rite of the population of the Novgorod land**

Khvoshcinskaya, N V. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi* 1992\*, 1994, pp 23-25. 1 fig. Engl.

A short note stating that the Finno-Ugrian cemetery at Zalakhtovie revealed agricultural implements in 27% of all the excavated mounds. (MS-L)

9F Russ

NAA 1994/411

**Medieval sabres with brands from the collections of the National Museum of Finland**

Kirpichnikov, A N. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi* 1992\*, 1994, pp 26-33. 5 figs. Engl.

Brief description of two sabres from Tatarstan in the collections of the National Museum of Fin. (MS-L)

9F 8F Dan

NAA 1994/412

**Middelalderlige musikinstrumenter i Skandinavien med særlig vægt på Danmark (Medieval musical instruments in Scandinavia with special regard to Denmark)**

Kristensen, Tenna R. Højbjerg: Aarhus universitet, Afd. for middelalderarkæologi: 1994. [Cand.phil. thesis]. 229 pp, ill, refs. Dan.

Au deals with the preserved musical instruments from the Vik to about 1550. A catalogue of 312 Med instruments is given. (KEH)

**Masseproduktion af Urnesfibler** (Mass production of Urnes brooches)

Lønborg, Bjarne. Aarbøger 1992 (1994), pp 371-378. 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl

summ.

On the technique of production of the Urnes brooches. It is demonstrated that at least one of the fibula-types has been mass-produced. (KEH) - See also NAA 1994/403.

**Byarkæologiens genstandsfund. Kilder til handels- og innovationshistorie, socialtopografiske ledetyper eller blot dagliglivets tilfældige affald** (Small objects from urban archaeological excavations. Sources for the history of trade and innovation, diagnostic objects of social topography, or just waste of everyday life)

Madsen, Per Kristian. In: Danmark i senmiddelalderen, ed by Ingesmann, Per; Jensen, Jens Villiam. Aarhus: Aarhus universitets forlag: 1994. Pp 259-281. 6 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

A discussion of the possibilities of using archaeological finds as a source for the history of trade. Based on imported pottery from the town of Ribe (Jylland), it is demonstrated that although finds of pottery do not directly indicate trade routes, they reflect the living conditions of the tradesmen in the town as well as the use of foreign goods. (KEH)

9F 9I 10(F I) Dan

NAA 1994/415

**Folk - Folkelig - Folkelige musikinstrumenter i Danmark** (Folk, folklore folk musical instruments in Denmark)

Müller, Mette. Folk og kultur 1994, pp 5-20. 6 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Different types of 'folk'-concept regarding musical instruments are presented. A few instruments known from the murals in Rynkeby Church [Fyn] from about 1560 are considered. (KEH)

9G Sw

NAA 1994/416

**[Archaeology in Medieval Scanian villages]**

Var. authors. Arkeologi i Sverige 3, 1994, pp 41-113. Ill, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A set of three articles dealing with the expansion in rural Med settlement archaeology at Raås district office, UV Syd.

**a: Bytomtsarkeologi i Skåne - några exempel från UV Syds arbetsområde.** (Village site archaeology in Skåne - some examples from UV Syds area of activity). By Söderberg, Bengt. Pp 41-66, 13 figs, 1 table. - A survey and evaluation of the work carried out in 1980-1992, including a catalogue of 40 villages where excavations took place. (MM).

**b: Kungens Gårdstånga - från Odin till adel.** (The Kings Gårdstånga - from Odin to the aristocracy). By Söderberg, Bengt. Contribution by Sabine Sten [osteology]. Pp 67-98, 20 figs. - A study of the royal manor, excavated in 1989, being a detailed and up-to-date version of NAA 1990/634. (MM).

**c: Tuna på Ven.** (Tuna Village on Ven). By Löfgren, Anders. Pp 99-113, 8 figs. - Account of the 1989 excavation of an inland village site on the small island of Ven. Apart from remains of the Pitted Ware culture, the documented remains are from the 12th-18th C. The existence of 'clay bottoms' at an inland site is noteworthy. Prelim. osteological analysis. (MM).

**Landbebyggelse i middelalderen I. Huse og gårde** (Rural settlement in the Middle Ages I. Houses and farms)

Var. authors. Hikuin 21, 1994, 180 pp, ill, refs. Dan/Engl summ pp 175-180.

Mainly a presentation of the results of archaeological investigations of Dan Med settlements carried out during the last 15 years. (KEH)

**a: 9A Pionererne en billedkavalkade.** (The pioneers - a picture-cavalcade). By Engberg, Nils; Skougaard, Mette. Pp 7-10, 10 figs.

**b: 9G Resultater og tendenser i dansk landsbyarkæologi.** (Results and trends in Danish rural archaeology). By Engberg, Nils. Pp 11-20, 7 figs. - Until now, archaeological investigations have been concentrated on the so-called magnate farms or single houses. Au stresses the necessity of excavating whole villages and entire farm sites. (KEH).

**c: 9G Gård, toft og bol.** Arkæologisk punktundersøgelse i Vester Vedsted sydvest for Ribe. (Farm, croft and hide. An archaeological point excavation in Vester Vedsted south east of Ribe [Jylland]). By Madsen, Per Kristian. Pp 21-28, 6 figs. - A small excavation in the W part of the open field of the village revealed two Med houses and a Med well.

The houses were erected no earlier than c. 1200, and possibly as late as the 14th C. (KEH).

**d: 9G Gårde og tofter på Esbjergegnen.** (Farms and crofts in the Esbjerg region [Jylland]). By Siemen, Palle. Pp 29-54, 20 figs. - Archaeological investigations in recent years have undermined the orthodox view that the Esbjerg region was almost unhabitated prior to the establishment of Esbjerg harbour in 1865. Focus is upon the excavation of Med villages and solitary farms. (KEH).

**e: 10G Jordgravede stolper, fodtømmer og andre 'jordnære' bygningsforhold i Skast herred 1636-1800.** (Buried posts, sills and other 'earthly' building constructions in Skast District [Jylland] 1636-1800). By Vensild, Henrik. Pp 55-64, 4 figs. - Au questions whether archaeological investigations may confirm the knowledge from written sources about the use of the farm buildings. (KEH).

**f: 9G Middelalderhuse. Nyere undersøgelser ved Køge.** (Medieval houses. Recent investigations near Køge [Sjælland]). By Rasmussen, Ulla Fraes. Pp 65-84, 19 figs. - Investigations of 80 Med houses, some of them in Køge, indicate a classification into three main types. There is an apparent similarity in the ground plan of the houses across the country, but regional differences. (KEH).

**g: (9 10)G Stabilitet labilitet. Tanker om den middelalderlige landsby: Tårnby.** (Stability - lability. Thoughts on the Medieval village: Tårnby [Sjælland]). By Mahler, Ditlev L Dall. Pp 85-98, 7 figs. - Based on excavations in 1993-1994, au proposes that the settlement of the village was originally composed of four large farmsteads which became stationary during the 11th C; however, the actual farmsteads constituting the village became fixed within its boundaries in the 13th C. (KEH) - See also: NAA 1994/425..

**h: (9 10)G Kystbebyggelse i senmiddelalder og renaissance. En komparativ status for Østdanmark.** (Coastal settlements in the Late Middle Ages and Renaissance. A comparative status for East Denmark). By Christensen, Tommy V. Pp 99-124, 8 figs. - Au stresses the need for more archaeological knowledge about the coastal settlements in order to evaluate the role of the two principally different types, namely the privileged and the unprivileged coastal settlement. (KEH).

**i: (8 9)G Middelaldergårde på Bornholm.** (Medieval farmsteads on Bornholm). By Nielsen, Finn Ole. Pp 124-138, 5 figs. - Archaeological investigations in the last 15 years have yielded material which shows that within the period 1000- 1200 there were two major settlement shifts, the first in the 11th C, and the second around 1200. (KEH).

**j: (8 9)J Hustyper i vikingetid og tidlig middelalder. Udvikling af hustype i det gammeldanske område fra ca. 800-1200 e.Kr.** (House types in the Viking Age and the Early Middle Ages. Development of house types in the old Danish region from c. 800-1200 AD). By Skov, Hans. Pp 139-162, 11 figs. - An examination of 171 locations from the old Dan region with well-defined ground plans for houses from the period 800-1200. A catalogue is given with the types of houses and construction forms found at the various locations. (KEH).

**k: 9G Maritime aspekter af middelalderens landbebyggelse.** (Maritime aspects of Medieval rural settlement). By Bill, Jan. Pp 163-174, 4 figs. - The maritime aspects of Dan Med rural settlements can be described as a hierarchy with the exploration of maritime resources at the bottom, followed by trade and with political seafaring at the top.

**Medeltida fornlämningar i kulturlandskapet** (Medieval monuments in the cultural landscape)

Andersson, Hans. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 27-34. Refs. Sw.

Au discusses, from a current research project on Med rural settlement in Ydre (Östergötland), the necessity of addressing questions regarding factors in the physical and social environment necessary for a farms survival. Methodologically, the morphology of Med rural settlement remains must be studied better. (MM)

**In i det historiska landskapet** (Into the historical landscape)

Andersson, Hans. In: Roller och rötter, ed by Andersson, Hans; Lagerroth, Ulla-Britta. Lund: Lund University Press: 1994. Pp 21-33, 6 figs. Sw.

Brief presentation of the initial stages of the project 'Can one live on a deserted farm?', at Hemvidakulla (Skavarp), Östergötland. Desertion in the 15th C may be due to social rather than economic factors. (MM)

**Skramle i Gunnarskog - eller sagan om en medeltida ödegård** (Skramle in Gunnarskog [Värmland] - or the tale of a deserted Medieval farm)

Andersson, Sofia; Svensson, Eva. Meta 1994/2, pp 30-38. 5 figs, refs. Sw.

Presents excavations at a Med farmstead in a forested area in Värmland that have revealed several houses from the 13th-15th C. The find of an early runestone (6th C) indicates that colonization of forested areas lacking prehistoric graves probably took place well before the Med. (Au)

**Fjand og Koustrup - om arkæologiske undersøgelser af gårde fra middelalderen** (Fjand and Koustrup [Jylland] - on archaeological investigations of Medieval farms)

Eriksen, Palle; Henningsen, Helle. Fram 1994, pp 80-89. 7 figs. Dan.

On two archaeological investigations based on aerial photographs. At Fjand the excavations revealed remains of a farm with turf-built walls from the 12th or 13th C, and at Koustrup traces of a house site from about 1300. (Au/KEH)

**[Review of] Medeltida utskärsfiske. En studie av fornlämningar i kustmiljö. Nordiska museets handlingar 116.** By Norman, Peter. 1993

Ersgård, Lars. Fornvännen 89, 1994/3, pp 226-230. Sw.

A critical review of the thesis. Au would have liked a more theoretical perspective, placing Med fishing activities in a broader societal context. Conspicuous omissions are indications of profound societal change found in osteological material and the differences in societal structure between N and S Kalmarsund. (MM)

**Tusen år i Skolan. Om en arkeologisk undersökning i det medeltida Vellinge** (A thousand years in Skolan. An archaeological excavation in Medieval Vellinge [Skåne])

Hansson, Martin. Ale 1994/2, pp 1-20. 13 figs, refs. Sw.

On the excavation of a farm in the Med village of Vellinge. It stayed in the same place for almost a thousand years, from the Late Vik on, but a regulation of the farm plot took place in the High Med. Includes a summary of recent knowledge concerning the origin of Med villages in Skåne. (Au, abbr)



**Todderup. En udgravet torpbebyggelse og torperne historisk belyst** (Todderup [Jylland]. The excavation of a 'torp' and the place of torps in history)

Hoff, Annette; Jeppesen, Jens. *Kuml* 1991-1992 (1994), pp 165-188. 15 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Excavations in Todderup yielded remains of two buildings and a post-built granary. Two wells, one of them built of oak, the other of large stones, were also found. S of the excavated area a boundary ditch was encountered. The settlement is interpreted as a 13th to 14th C farmstead. The site is also seen in relation to place-names and Early Med Dan and Sw laws. (KEH)

**Udgravningen ved Tårnby Torv** (The excavation at Tårnby Torv [Sjælland])

Kristiansen, Mette Svart; Mahler, Ditlev L Dall; Roland, Thomas; Fønnesbech-Sandberg, Eliza. Copenhagen: Københavns Amtsmuseums råd: 1994. 115 pp, 59 figs, 2 tables, refs. Dan.

Excavations in 1993-94 of Tårnby yielded traces of a farm or a village dating from the 12th to the 18th C. (BA)

**Variasjon og folkelig religiositet i tidligmiddelaldersk gravskikk** (Variation and popular piety in Early Medieval burial customs)

Harby, Sjur. Oslo: [Privately printed, available at IAKN Oldsaksamlingen]: 1994. [stencil][Mag.art. thesis]. 137 pp, 12 pls, refs. Norw.

A discussion on the extent of religious behaviour in Med burial customs as a consequence of the introduction of Christianity or of popular piety inherited from pagan religion. Empirical material from Med churches Bø in Telemark and Stange in Hedmark, excavated by Dagfinn Skre in 1985 and 1986, is analysed. It is concluded that Christian graves can be found only in churchyards. (JEJE)

**Thule kulturens grave** (The burials from the Thule culture)

Koch, Anders; Felbo, Mette. *Forskning i Grønland/Tusaat* 1994/1-2, pp 35-45. 8 figs. Dan & Greenl.

The investigation in the Skjoldungen area (SE Greenl) deals with more than 60 burials. No skeletons were removed from the burials, but some samples were taken for DNA analysis. The researchers hope to show genetics of the people of the area and to investigate their origin. (TM)

**Danmarks kirker** (Denmarks churches)

Var. authors. Herning: Poul Kristensens forlag: 1994. 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 principles, the descriptions containing a historical introduction and sections on architecture, murals, interior fittings and sepulchral monuments. IV Holbæk amt [Sjælland] bind 4, hefte 27-28 (volume 4, part 27-28) (= pp 2813- 3012). By Marie-Louise Jørgensen & Mogens Vedsø. - The churches in Holbæk and the village church: Tveje Merløse. (KEH) XVI Århus amt [Jylland] bind 7, hefte 43 (volume 7, part 43) (= pp 4015-4106). By Kjeld de Fine Licht & Vibeke Michelsen. - Village churches: Føvling, Tønning and Træden. (KEH) XIX Ribe amt [Jylland] bind 4, hefte 28 og 29 (volume 4, part 28 and 29) (= pp 2803-3062). By Ebbe Nyborg & Niels Jørgen Poulsen. - Village churches: Malt, Askov, Folding, Vejen, Læborg, Åstrup, Gørding, Vejrup and Darum. (KEH)

**Dragsmark och Bokenäs** (Dragsmark and Bokenäs [Bohuslän])

Aasma, Karin. Sveriges kyrkor\*, 218, 1994, 101 pp, 84 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The Premonstratensian monastery at Dragsmark was probably established during the 13th C, but its era of greatness occurred in the 14th and 15th C. After the monastery's dissolution the buildings were dismantled. Excavations were conducted in 1897. The church comprised a rectangular nave in granite with sculptured details of finely hewn soapstone. An annex to the south possibly served as a sacristy or chapter house. Bokenäs Old Church from the 12th C is one of the best preserved Romanesque churches in Bohuslän. The church consists of a nave, with a narrower chancel and apse. The south wall of the chancel contains a remarkable doorway with surround of soapstone blocks with chip-carved ornaments. In the interior there is a niche with a built-in wooden box of oak, probably serving to hold relics (dendrochronological datings). (MD)

9I 10I Dan

NAA 1994/430

**Nyt fra franciskanernes kirkegård i Svendborg** (News about the Franciscan churchyard in Svendborg [Fyn])

Bartholin, Thomas S; Jansen, Henrik M. Årbog for Svendborg & omegns Museum 1993 (1994), pp 48-57. 11 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Investigation of a large number of burials in the lay cemetery which belonged to the Franciscan friary in Svendborg revealed that some coffins were made of Scots pine wood from the Late Med and the Renaissance, which indicates that the cemetery was used until the middle of the 17th C. (KEH)

9I Sw

NAA 1994/431

**S:t Peders kyrkogård i Skara** (The churchyard of St Peter in Skara [Västergötland])

Berglund, Anders. Fynd 1994/2, pp 52-54. 1 fig. Sw.

Short report on excavations of a Med church and churchyard, deserted in the 16th C. (MD)

9I Dan

NAA 1994/432

**Bondens billeder. Om kirker og kunst i dansk senmiddelalder** (Pictures of the farmers. On churches and art in Late Medieval Denmark)

Bolvig, Axel. Copenhagen: Gyldendal: 1994. 159 pp, ill, refs. Dan.

A daring statement that the exuberant cultural activity in the 15th C was mainly due to the new type of copyholder of this period, whereas Romanesque art was influenced by the aristocracy with its international orientation. (KEH)

9I Sw

NAA 1994/433

**Gräsgårds kyrka** (Gräsgård Church [Öland])

Boström, Ragnhild. In: Gräsgård mellan hav och hed, ed by Holdar, C G. Degerhamn: Gräsgårds

hembygdsförening:1994. Pp 175-188, 10 figs, refs. Sw.

An interpretation of the building history of Gräsgård Church from Med to the present, principally based on written sources and drawings from the 17th and 18th C. (MD)

**Ödekyrkor i Västergötland** (The abandoned churches of Västergötland)

Börjesson, Gösta. Skara: Skaraborgs länsmuseum: 1994 (= Skrifter från Skaraborgs länsmuseum 20). 86 pp, 17 figs, 1 table, 1 map. Sw.

A comprehensive list and short description of abandoned Med churches, for the most part deserted in the 16th and 19th C; a map shows the location of the churches. (MD)

**Ekeby kyrka blir äldre. Fynd av runstensornierad sten till gravmonument** (Ekeby Church [Närke] becomes older. Find of a stone with runiform ornaments from a grave monument)

Esbjörnson, Estrid. Från bergslag och bondebygd 45, 1994, pp 207-219. 10 figs. Sw.

A fragment, found under the wooden floor of Ekeby Church, is interpreted as part of a grave monument from the 11th

C. Followed by a general discussion of the social factors behind the building of churches during the mission period. (MD)

**Gällerstatornen. Anglosaxiska influenser på Närkes romanska kyrktorn** (The tower of Gällersta Church. Anglo-Saxon influences on the Romanesque towers of Närke)

Gröminge, Petra. Från bergslag och bondebygd 45, 1994, pp 183-197. 11 figs. Sw.

A stylistic comparison between towers from the 12th C in Närke forming a characteristic group and parallels in England. (MD)

**Franciskanerklostret på Kökar. Nytt ljus över medeltiden i Skärgårdshavet** (The Franciscan friary on Kökar [Åland]. New light on the Medieval period in the Archipelago)

Gustavsson, Kenneth. Historisk tidskrift för Finland 1994/3, pp 494-518. 13 figs, refs. Sw.

Since 1982, the Franciscan friary on Kökar (Åland) has been subject to a thorough archaeological investigation. The resulting new finds and datings indicate that the Franciscan activity in this part of the outer archipelago is both older and more complex than previously thought. (Au)

**The Virgin Mary and the Sacred Body. The ideology of gender embodied in the Cistercian Church**

Göransson, Eva-Marie. Current Swedish Archaeology 2, 1994, pp 111-122. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

The architecture of the Cistercian order, devoted to the Virgin Mary, is used as an example to show how ideology

is visible in material culture and identifiable in written sources. (AS)

**The stone churches of the Medieval diocese of Turku. A systematic classification and chronology**

Hiekkanen, Markus. SMYA-FFT 101, 1994, [Fil.dr thesis]. 410 pp, 219 figs, plans, tables, refs. Engl.

Comprehensive work on the 103 churches of Med Fin, systemizing them as to size, design and selected features. The way in which sacristy, porch and tower are joined with the nave is studied, as well as the distribution and design of doorways, windows, stairways, gable ornaments, vaults etc., and the churches are then classified into three groups. Methods of dating are discussed and a new chronology is proposed, suggesting that most of the churches were built over a very short period of time according to designs prepared in advance. Plans, measurements and other data are presented in 11 appendices. - For a short version, see: Stenkyrkorna i Åbo stift under medeltiden. (The stone churches of Turku diocese in the Middle Ages). Historisk tidskrift för Finland 79, 1994/3, pp 429-458. (ACB)

9I 9(D E) Sw

NAA 1994/440

**Det medeltida Alvastra** (Medieval Alvastra [Östergötland])

Holmström, Marie; Tollin, Clas. Svenska kulturminnen 57, 1994, 47 pp, 38 figs, refs. Sw.

Brief popular account of current knowledge on the archaeological complex around Alvastra Monastery. The approach is systemic instead of monument-oriented, and the possibility of a grange system is discussed. The monastic complex is set in its societal context, and the township Hästholmen is also included. (MM)

9I Dan

NAA 1994/441

**De små brødres hus i Ribe** (The house of the Minorites in Ribe [Jylland])

Jantzen, Connie; Kieffer-Olsen, Jakob; Madsen, Per Kristian. Mark og montre 1994, pp 26-36. 17 figs, refs. Dan.

Excavations in 1993 yielded remains of the Franciscan monastery and its churchyard and of the previous urban area, probably founded early in the 12th C. Special attention is drawn to the burial customs. (KEH)

9I 9J Dan

NAA 1994/442

**Børglum kloster** (The monastery of Børglum [Jylland])

Jensen, Gert; Nilsson, Torben. Vendsyssel årbog 1994, pp 31-52. 7 figs, refs. Dan.

Survey of the Early Med history of the monastery of Børglum. Special attention is drawn to a picture stone, found in a dyke 500 m SE of Børglum, showing a building and a portrait. The building is of the Trelleborg type and the portrait, most likely a king's, corresponding to the royal portrait on coins from the 12th and 13th C. It is concluded that the stone is not a tombstone, but a memorial stone, probably a 'founder-picture', and the king may then be Svend Estridsen (1047-74) who founded the monastery of Børglum. - See also popular versions Konge og kirke. (King and church). Skalk 1994/5, pp 3-6, 6 figs. Dan; & En billedsten fra Børglum kloster. (A picture stone from Børglum Monastery). Vendsyssel nu og da 1991-1993 (1994), pp 38-41, 15 figs, refs. Dan. (KEH)

9I Russ

NAA 1994/443

**A new type of chud burial construction**

Kolpakov, E M; Ryabtseva, E N. *Fennoscandia archaeologica* 11, 1994, pp 77-86. 5 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

A brief report on the discovery and investigation of a hitherto unexcavated type of Med Finno-Ugrian burial construction. (Au)



**The Franciscan Friary of Svendborg [Fyn]**

Kristensen, Hans Krøngård. Svendborg: Svendborg county museum: 1994 (= The Archaeology of Svendborg 6). 110 pp, 115 figs, 2 pls, refs. Engl/Dan summ.

A Gothic church of high quality, consecrated in 1361, was demolished in 1828, but is well known from good surveys. Excavations in the 1970s yielded a Romanesque choir from about 1250 with extensive foundations and a lower storey to raise the choir level. The monastic buildings have been built at different times. In the Late Med a cloister was erected on extensive subterranean constructions. Part of the Med inventory is still preserved at various places. An excursus deals with an excavation of the monastic cemetery. (Au)

[Review of] **Den gotiske labyrint. Middelalderen og kirkerne i Danmark. By Jes Wienberg. Stockholm:Almqvist & Wiksell International: 1993. 243 pp.**

Lidén, Hans Emil. Fornvännen 89, 1994/4, pp 313-316. Norw.

The review focuses in particular on the Med historians fundamental problem concerning the relation between archaeological material (monuments and artefacts) and texts. Aus theory on the limited value of written sources for the interpretation of church architecture is strongly opposed. (KEH)

**Dendrokronologisk undersøgelse af Hvidding kirkes tagværk** (Dendrochronological investigations of the roofing of Hvidding church [Jylland])

Madsen, Per Kristian. By, marsk og geest 6, 1993 (1994), pp 42-63. 13 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ pp 67-68.

Parts of the roof construction are dendrodated to the first half of the 13th C, which indicates that the church was built in this period. (KEH)

**Kvinnor, män och barn på medeltida begravningsplatser** (Women, men and children in Medieval burial places)

Nilsson, Bertil. Uppsala: Universitetet, Inst. för teologi/Lunneböcker: 1994 (= Projektet Sveriges kristnande. Publikationer 3). 121 pp, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The study explores gender and Early Med burial patterns, through the evidence of written sources, memorial monuments and excavations. According to one theory, the N side of the churchyard was never used for burials due to negative attitudes against the N cardinal point. However, recent archaeological findings have shown that the N part during the 11th and 12th C was used almost exclusively for women. This segregation seems to disseminate very slowly, a great number of churchyards using only the S side, where wife and husband were buried together. (Au/MD)

**Sockenbildningen i Höks härad i södra Halland** (The parochialization in Höks härad in the south of Halland)

Nilsson, Ing-Marie. Lund: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1994. [seminar papers, stencil]. 46 pp, 17 figs, refs. Sw.

The process of parochialization is interpreted according to the method proposed by Claus Blaaberger (in: Sogndannelsen i dansk middelalder. Hørsholm: Miljøministeriet, Skov- og Naturstyrelsen: 1992). A stratum of primary parishes adjusted to existing settlement is identified, followed by a secondary phase as a result of colonization. (MD)

**Mynten i Erkebispegården** (The minting workshop in the archbishops palace [Trondheim, Trøndelag])

Nordeide, Sæbjørg Walaker. DKNVS. Forhandlinger 1993 (1994), pp 183-192. 4 figs, refs. Norw.

The excavations in the archbishops palace have revealed three minting workshops, probably dating from 1483 to 1537. The workshops, their equipment such as crucibles and bone ash couples, are presented. Material for comparison, such as documentary sources, is discussed as well as a possible social organization. (Au) - See also: NAA 1994/384.

9I Sw

NAA 1994/450

**Arkeologiska fynd vid Rättviks kyrka** (Archaeological finds at Rättvik Church [Dalarna])

Nordin, Ann-Cathrin. Rättvikskrus 1994, pp 18-22. 4 figs. Sw.

Med graves excavated on the N side of Rättvik Church. (MD)

9I Sw

NAA 1994/451

**Klotter i kyrkan! Gotländska ristningar från medeltiden** (Graffiti in the church! Gotlandic Medieval wall sketches)

O'Meadhra, Uaininn. Folkets historia 1994/4, pp 16-29. 9 figs, refs. Sw.

A popular presentation of findings in the plaster of Med churches on Gotland. The location, function and meaning of graffiti in churches are discussed. (Cf. Peter von Busch et al., Skeppsrisingar på Gotland. Stockholm: Raä: Sveriges kyrkor: 1993.) (Au/MD)

9I Sw

NAA 1994/452

**Mjälldrunga kyrka** (Mjälldrunga Church [Västergötland])

Olsson, Anders. Lund: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1994. [seminar paper, stencil]. 53 pp, 13 figs, refs. Sw.

A thorough investigation of the Med church based on written sources and an analysis of material, shape and fittings. The church was erected in the 12th or early 13th C (dendrochronological datings), probably on the initiative of a local nobleman. (MD)

9I 9D 8(I D) Sw

NAA 1994/453

**Gudaträd och västgötska skottkungar - Sveriges bysantinska arv** (The Tree of God and kings of Västergötland -The Byzantine heritage of Sweden)

Rhodin, Leon; Lindblom, Verner; Klang, Kerold. Göteborg: Tre Böcker Förlag AB: 1994. 232 pp, 204 figs. Sw.

A speculative interpretation and redating of trapezoid stones with vegetative ornamentation usually regarded as grave monuments from the 12th and 13th C. It is maintained that the stylistic features and frequency of these monuments in Västergötland are a sign of Vik contacts with the Greek-Orthodox Church. (MD)

**Dateringen av Ålands kyrkor** (The dating of the Åland churches)

Ringbom, Åsa. Historisk tidskrift för Finland 79, 1994/3, pp 459-493. 8 figs, refs. Sw.

In a critical review of Markus Hiekkanens thesis (= NAA 1994/439), the au once again discusses the much debated dating of the Ål Med churches, arguing for the use of C14 on mortar. (ACB)

**S10294: Funn fra middelalderske og etterreformatoriske gravleggelser fra Sola Kirkeruin, Sola** (S10294: Finds from Medieval and post-Reformation burials at Sola Church ruin, Sola)

Sellevold, Berit J. AmS - Tilvekst 1994, pp 48-61. Norw.

Catalogue of the skeletal remains from Sola Church ruin. Skeletal materials from both undisturbed graves and dispersed bones from disturbed graves are described. (Au)

9I Dan

NAA 1994/456

**Døbefonte i Viborg Stift** (Fonts in the diocese of Viborg [Jylland])

Skov, Erik. Viborg stifts årbog 1994, pp 27-41. 4 figs. Dan.

On various types of Med fonts. Au deals especially with the motifs on the early Romanesque fonts. (KEH)

9I Sw

NAA 1994/457

**Kyrkan som tempel och magasin** (The church as temple and warehouse)

Stenström, Tore. In: Botnia. En nordsvensk region, ed by Edlund, Lars-Erik; Beckman, Lars. Höganäs: Bokförlaget Bra Böcker: 1994. Pp 120-122. Sw.

Au suggests that several of the large, Late Med churches in the N part of Sw served both as places of worship and for storage of trade goods. (MD)

9I 10I Sw

NAA 1994/458

**Gerums kyrka** (Gerum Church [Gotland])

Stolt, Bengt. Sveriges kyrkor\*, 219, 1994, 79 pp, 79 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Gerum Church is built of limestone and consists of a chancel and an apse from c.1200, a rectangular nave with a central column and a tower from the second half of the 13th C (dendrocronological datings). Preserved doorways in the chancel, nave and tower. The walls of the nave are decorated with paintings from the 13th and 15th C. Stained window. Several Med sculptures in wood. The sandstone baptismal font from the 12th C is extremely well preserved.

Romanesque grave slabs. The church bell was probably cast during the first half of the 13th C. - An archaeological introduction to the parish of Gerum by Lars Löthman (pp 9-11) shows i.a. that the church is located outside the prehistoric settled area. (MD)

9I 10I Est; Finn

NAA 1994/459

**Neighbouring but distant: rural burial traditions of Estonia and Finland during the Christian period**

Valk, Heiki. Fennoscandia archaeologica 11, 1994, pp 61-76. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

Although considerable similarities can be observed in the burial traditions of Estonia and Finland at the end of

prehistoric times, marked differences in the kind of cemeteries as well as in burial custom emerge from the beginning of the Christian period. These differences can be observed in the rural areas pointing to a noticeable contrast between these neighbouring and ethnically closely related countries. (Au)

**Fra ridderspore til træsko** (From knights spur to wooden shoe)

Wienberg, Jes. *Meta* 1994/2, pp 82-89. 2 figs. Dan.

A critical review of Axel Bolvigs Kirkekunstens storhedstid. (The golden age of church art), 1992, & NAA 1994/432. The transition in architecture and art from the Romanesque to the Gothic cannot be reduced to the question of who was erecting and visiting the churches. (KEH)

9J 9(K L) Finn

NAA 1994/461

**Turun linnan tutkimuksia 1/Åbo slott-studier 1** (Studies on Turku Castle)

Var. authors, ed by Drake, Knut. Turun maakuntamuseo. Raportteja - Åbo landskapsmuseum. Rapporter 16, 1994, 93 pp, ill, refs. Finn, Sw/Engl summ.

**a: Turun linnanniemen muodostuminen.** (The origin of the Turku Castle headland). By Glückert, Gunnar; Paatonen, Erkki. Pp 9-19, refs, 4 figs. Finn. - The formation of the isthmus between the mainland region and the Med Turku Castle island during the Middle Ages as indicated by qualitative and quantitative soil analysis, including ecological indicators. (KU).

**b: Turun linnan esilinnan kasvillisuus.** (The vegetation of the Medieval Turku Castle bailey). By Aalto, Marjatta. Pp 21-38, 14 figs, 5 tables. Finn. - The vegetational history of the studied area as reflected by the analysed macrofossil material. Among the plant finds are some typical castle plants as well as hop, fig, many berries and nuts. (KU/MS-L).

**c: Dendrokronologiset tutkimukset Turun linnassa.** (Dendrochronological studies at the Medieval castle of Turku). By Zetterberg, Pentti. Pp 39-47, 5 figs. Finn. - Tree-ring width analysis of samples taken at Turku Castle with special reference to the value of the samples in dating the probable time of felling, i.e. the age of the structure. (KU).

**d: Turun linnan esilinnan keskiaikainen rakennushistoria.** (Medieval parts of the bailey of Turku Castle). By Uotila, Kari. Pp 59-69, 10 figs. Finn. - Turku Castle was in the early 15th C a small 'zwinger'-type bailey built on the S side of the main castle. At the end of the century there was a large bailey in the E and two smaller in the S. In the 16th C major repairs were carried out at the S part of the E bailey. (Au).

**e: Iikka Kronqvists tolkning av Åbo slotts medeltida byggnadshistoria.** (Iikka Kronqvists interpretation of the construction history of Turku Castle). By Drake, Knut. Pp 49-57, 12 figs. Sw. - A review of the research Kronqvist carried out on Turku Castle. According to Kronqvist, the main part of the Med castle was built in 1365-1380. (MS-L).

**f: Turun linnan esilinnan pihan kulttuurikerrosten kuvastamat vaiheet ja niiden ajoitus keramiikan perusteella.** (The different phases as shown by the cultural layers of the yard of the bailey of Turku Castle and their dating according to pottery). By Pihlman, Aki. Pp 71-79, 6 figs. Finn. - With the aid of stratigraphy, dendrochronology and the datings of the pottery found in Turku city, the material found in the bailey yard has been dated to three different phases, 1350-1450, mid-15th C and 1450-1550. (MS-L).

**g: Turun linnan esilinnan pihanalaiset rakenteet 2.** (The underground structures in the outer courtyard of Turku Castle). By Kykyri, Marita. Pp 81-88, 3 figs. Finn. - The timber and stone structures of the courtyard can be dated mainly from the 15th to the 18th C, and the oldest of the timber structures may possibly be dated as early as the end of the 14th C. (Au/KU).

**h: Turun linnan ruokatalous Juhana herttuan aikana.** (Food management at Turku Castle during Duke Johns tenure). By Helenius, Johanna. Pp 89-93. Finn. - The meals at the castle were divided into three groups: court, castellan and squires, and servants. Bread and beer were the staple diet. Fish was clearly eaten more than meat. Milk products and vegetables were consumed only in small amounts. (Au/KU).

**Kuusiston linna. Tutkimuksia 1985-1993. (Kuusisto/Kustö Castle) [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland]. Research carried out in 1985-1993)**

Var. authors, ed by Suna, Antti. Museoviraston rakennushistorian raportteja 8, 1994, 105 pp, ill, refs. Finn.

**a: Kuusiston linna.** (The castle of Kuusisto). By Suna, Antti. Pp 6-9, 1 fig. - Introduction to the history and environment of Kuusisto Castle. (KU).

**b: Maanalaisten rakenteiden jäännökset linnan alueella.** (The underground structures in the castle area). By Suna, Antti. Pp 10-23, 14 figs. - A review of the results of the excavations carried out in Kuusisto Castle in the 1980-90s. (KU).

**c: Kuusiston piispanlinnan keskiaikainen rakennushistoria.** (The Medieval construction history of Kuusisto Castle). By Uotila, Kari. Pp 24-31, 8 figs. - The oldest part of the castle are the W and E parts of the main castle and two baileys, which dated to the 14th C. In the 15th C a southern palatial part was built. (Au).

**d: Irtaimet tiililöydöt.** (The separate brick finds). By Venhe, Leena. Pp 32-39, 11 figs. - Studies on the bricks of Kuusisto Castle, including ordinary bricks, tiles and specially shaped bricks. (Au).

**e: Kuusiston linnanraunion restaurointiperiaatteista.** (The restoration principles of the ruins of Kuusisto Castle). By Mentu, Sakari. Pp 40-47, 10 figs. - Only a few sections of the walls have remained intact. Despite apparent failures, several attempts to save the walls were carried out until 1958, without a general plan. A more defined restoration plan based on archaeological research and documentation has been followed since the 1960s (updated in 1991). (Au, abbr).

**f: Maaperä B-tornin alueella ja tornin epätasainen painuminen.** (The soil structure in the B-tower area and the uneven settling of the tower). By Paatonen, Erkki. Pp 48-65, 8 figs. - A mathematical recomputation of the reasons for the uneven settling of a Med construction, the results are based on the analysis of core samples and calculations made on parameters thus derived. (KU).

**g: Kuusiston Linnansaaren kehitys keskiajalla.** (The development of Kuusisto Castle island during the Middle Ages). By Wahlberg, Jan-Erik. Pp 66-78, 11 figs. - Reconstruction of the Med environment during selected periods by means of quantitative and qualitative soil analysis. Differences in the composition of cultural layers reflect the activity in the area with regard to building and other activities. (Au).

**h: Kuusiston linnan kasvijäännötutkimukset.** (Plant residue studies at Kuusisto Castle). By Lempiäinen, Terttu. Pp 80-91, 14 figs, 3 tables. - Analysis of plant residues by means of sieving and microscopic identification of samples taken at different locations during the archaeological excavations. (KU).

**i: Kuusiston linnan vesivarustukset.** (Underwater fortifications at Kuusisto Castle). By Alopaeus, Harry. Pp 100-105, 6 figs. - A short survey of the underwater palisade once surrounding Kuusisto/Kustö Castle. (MS-L).

**Sannum en medeltida befäst gård vid sjön Viken** (Sannum - a Medieval fortified manor on Lake Viken [Västergötland])

Berglund, Anders. Mylla, mule, människa\*, 1993-1994, pp 207-209. 1 fig. Sw.

Presents the results of two seasons of test excavations at the manor, known from 13th C sources. Brickwork and walls were found indicating Med building activities. The foundation of a small tower was dated by optical luminescence (OSL/SARA), which may indicate a connection to the time when Bishop Brynolf Algotsson owned the manor. (MM) - A shorter version was published as: Sannum - en befäst gård vid sjön Viken. (Sannum - a fortified manor on Lake Viken). Fynd 1994/2, pp 54- 56. 2 figs. Sw.



**Borgen på berget. Sion, kong Sverres borg utenfor Trondheim** (The castle on the hill. Sion, King Sverres [Sigurdsson] castle outside Trondheim)

Christoffersen, Axel. Spor 1994/2, pp 22-24. 4 figs. Norw.

Au discusses, on the basis of the written and archaeological sources concerning the Med castle built by King Sverre Sigurdsson [reign 1184-1202] SW of Nidaros [Trondheim], why it was built and its role in connection with the Med town. (JEJE)

**Burg - Stadt - Burg Hämeenlinna** (Castle - Town - Castle Hämeenlinna)

Drake, Knut. Chateau Gaillard 16, 1994, pp 131-142. 11 figs, refs. Ger.

The Med castles in Fin not only served defence and administration purposes but also had a market function. The castles of Turku and Viipuri were founded next to important market-places which during Med developed into important towns. The town of Hämeenlinna was not founded until 1639, but it is suggested that the castle was built in the vicinity of a market-place which during the whole period existed under the protection of the castle. (Au)

9J Dan

NAA 1994/466

**Borren and Næsholm: two examples of Danish castle-building**

Engberg, Nils. Chateau Gaillard 16, 1994, pp 156-165. 8 figs, refs. Engl.

Borren and Næsholm situated in the same parish of NW Sjælland are interpreted as examples of Dan private fortifications, Borren from the 12th C, and the building of Næsholm dendrodated to 1278. (KEH)

9J Dan

NAA 1994/467

**Herregården Odden og Kokkedal - samt lidt om de små senmiddelalderlige stenhuse** (The manor houses of Odden and Kokkedal [Jylland] - and some small Medieval brick houses)

Engqvist, Hans Henrik. Bygningsarkæologiske studier 1994, pp 7-41. 50 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ p 87.

A thorough survey of the building history of the Late Med and Early Renaissance manor houses of Odden and Kokkedal and of seven other manor houses, which as their earliest section comprise a Late Med relatively small brick house. (KEH)

9J 10J Sw

NAA 1994/468

**En ruin försvinner. Kärnan i Helsingborg 1880-1894** (A ruin vanishes. Kärnan i Helsingborg [Skåne] 1880-1894)

Eriksson, Torkel. Helsingborg: Helsingborgs museiförening: 1994. 96 pp, 53 figs, refs. Sw.

Deals with the restoration of the Med keep, built during the 14th C as the main tower of the castle of Helsingborg. At the end of the 17th C, when the castle became Sw, it was already a ruin. A thorough restoration was accomplished in the years 1893-94. As a result the town of Helsingborg acquired a historical monument instead of a cherished ruin. (Au, abbr)

9J Sw

NAA 1994/469

**Visbys stadsmur. En kulturhistorisk vandring** (Visbys town wall [Gotland]. A culture-historical perambulation)

Falck, Waldemar. Stockholm: Raä: 1994. 95 pp, 103 figs, refs. Sw.

Popular guide to the town wall and its towers, well illustrated with drawings, colour photographs and 19th C illustrations. (MM)

**Sveariket och påvebrevet om ärkestiftet Hamburg-Bremen** (The Swedish kingdom and the papal letters concerning the archbishopric of Hamburg-Bremen)

Gahrn, Lars. Historisk tidskrift 1994/2, pp 189-202. Refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Au draws attention to a neglected source in the discussion on the making of the Sw kingdom (cf. NAA 1989/504). (MD)

**Borgbacken i Borgå** (The Castle Hill in Borgå/Porvoo [Nyland/Uusimaa])

Gardberg, C J. Historisk tidskrift för Finland 1994, pp 574-592. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

The castle hill of Borgå in the vicinity of the Med town is a square morain hill, shaped to hold a castle with double ramparts and moats. Earlier research has linked the castle to the Dan expedition in the 1190s and to Birger Jarls expedition to Häme c. 1239. These datings are, however, too early. The castle was probably one built according to Ger standards during the reign of King Albrekt of Mecklenburg at the end of the 14th C. A late dating may explain why the excavations carried out revealed only scarce artefact material. (Au)

**Medeltida byggnader som källa till kunskap om värderingar och social struktur** (Medieval buildings as sources of knowledge on values and social structure)

Gardelin, Gunilla. Lund: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1994. [seminar paper, stencil]. 48 pp, 40 figs, refs. Sw.

The au argues that buildings can be regarded as historical sources to identify changes of social structure. Several profane and ecclesiastical edifices from Skåne exemplify the symbolic values of Med buildings from different social strata. (MD)

**Gjorslev [Sjælland], a castle built in the name of the Cross**

Hertz, Johannes. Chateau Gaillard 16, 1994, pp 249-260. 9 figs, refs. Engl.

An abbr Engl version of Gjorslev, en borg i korsets tegn. NMArbm 1992. (KEH)

**Hälsinglands timrade kulturskatter från tiden före 1600** (The timbered cultrural treasures of Hälsingland from before 1600 AD)

Hovanta, Elise. Artefakt 1994/1, pp 15-21. 4 figs, 1 table. Sw.

Brief presentation of a dating project in Gävleborg County, applying dendrochronological methods to log buildings. The Hälsingland part of the survey has hitherto resulted in 21 buildings older than 1600 AD. (MM)

**Audun Huggleiksson og 'borga' på Hegranes i Jølster** (Audun Huggleiksson and the 'castle' at Hegranes in Jølster [Ålhus, Sogn og Fjordane])

Larsen, Arne J. Viking 57, 1994, pp 87-106. 9 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

On Norw baron Audun Huggleiksson [1240-1302] and his palatio/curia at Hegranes in Jølster. Though surveyed in the 1830s and excavated by Gerhard Fischer in 1933/34, this site is little known. Au for the first time brings

all available information together and discusses similar buildings and the motives of the builder. (JEGE)

**Engelbrektstidens arkeologi** (The archaeology of the Engelbrekt period)

Mogren, Mats. *Folkets historia* 1994/4, pp 2-15. 4 figs. Sw.

Independent archaeological contributions to the writing of the event history of the Engelbrekt rebellion of 1434 are presented, concentrating on results from Borganäs [Dalarna] and Faxeholm [Hälsingland]. (Cf. NAA 1988/635 & The Faxeholm project. In: Castella Maris Baltici, ed by Knut Drake. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell: 1993.) (Au)

9J Ål

NAA 1994/477

[Review of] **Dateringen av Kastelholms slott. By Ronnie Carlsson. Museibyårn. Rapport 1993/1 [Fil.lic.thesis].**

Mogren, Mats. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/3, pp 216-223. Sw.

Carlssons suggestion that the castle was preceded by a wooden tower as a stronghold for the Ål bailiff is dismissed by the au, whereas the account of the building history of the 15th-16th C finds support. (Au)

9J Sw

NAA 1994/478

**Ett skyddssystem kring Norrala kungsgård** (A defensive system around the royal manor in Norrala [Hälsingland])

Mogren, Mats. *Artefakt* 1994/1, pp 4-14. 5 figs. Sw.

Popular account of investigations at the small fort at Vågbro, by earlier scholars understood as prehistoric, and a maritime barrier in the same parish, both dating from the early or middle 14th C. They are interpreted as parts of a defensive system around a neighbouring royal manor. (Au)

9J Dan

NAA 1994/479

**Nykøbing slot - arkæologisk set** (Nykøbing Castle [Lolland-Falster] - from an archaeological point of view)

Schiellerup, Palle S. *Lolland-Falsters historiske samfund. Årbog* 82, 1994, pp 19-40. 10 figs, refs. Dan.

Excavations in 1988 revealed the W foundation of the tower and moat, together with a lot of Med and Post-Med artefacts; the lay-out of the Med castle is still uncertain. (KEH)

9J 10J Sw

NAA 1994/480

**Ulfåsas bebyggelse under skilda epoker** (The location of Ulfåsa [Östergötland] during different periods)

von Essen, Agneta. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/2, pp 111-118. 4 figs, refs. Sw.

A discussion of the three known building sites for the manor/castle of Ulfåsa. Au dismisses the view that the inland site Brittås is the oldest (cf. NAA 1990/563k) and shows that the manor was moved there from the castle ruin site on the promontory in Lake Boren. (MM)

**Forest castles in northern Scania**

Ödman, Anders. Chateau Gaillard 16, 1994, pp 321-328. 4 figs. Engl.

Brief presentation of Skeingeborg, Vittsjöborg and Losborg castles in N Skåne, and their iron-production context, being an abbreviated version of Järnskatt och borglän. (Iron taxes and castle districts). Ale 1992/4 & 1993/1. (MM)

**Kungahälla. Arkeologi 1990. Fornlämning 53 i Ytterby socken** (Archaeology in Kungahälla [Bohuslän] 1990. Ancient monument 53 in Ytterby Parish)

Var. authors, ed by Andersson, Hans. Kulturhistoriska rapporter utgivna av länsstyrelsen i Göteborgs och Bohus län 23, 1994, 101 pp, figs, tables, refs. Sw, Dan, Norw.

**a: 9K De arkeologiske undersøgelser i Kungahälla 1990.** (The archaeological investigations in Kungahälla 1990). By Rytter, Jens. Pp 7-36, 16 figs. Dan. - A description of the aim, methods and results of the excavations, which were direct extensions of the 1989 work. Brief stratigraphical and structural analyses are made, together with a general presentation of the artefact material. Au concludes that the earliest dated building phase may be set with some caution to the 1140s, that it was regulated from the outset, and that it was a craftsmens area. (MM).

**b: 9F Keramiken i Kungahälla.** (The pottery in Kungahälla). By Carlsson, Kristina. Pp 37-49, 10 figs, 1 table. Sw. - A prelim. analysis of the pottery from the 1989 and 1990 excavations founded on the computer registration made in the field. The material is comparatively rich and indicates clear westward connections towards Engl and Fr. (MM).

**c: 9F Pärlor och ringar av glas från Kungahälla.** (Glass beads and glass rings from Kungahälla). By Jeffery, Sonja. Pp 51-57, 4 figs, 1 table. Sw. - 90% of the beads were found in close contextual connection with comb-makers waste. Also indications of metal craft, possibly bronze-casting, are present in the material. This may imply a diversified craft unit. (MM).

**d: 9F Vikter från Kungahälla.** (Weights from Kungahälla). By Larsson, Stefan. Pp 59-68, 1 fig, 3 tables. Sw. - A discussion about the weights found, 79% of which fits well into the Norw weight system. The remainder seem to belong to an unknown, alternative system. Au interprets the relatively large amount of weights as a reaction to an unstable monetary situation and connects this to literary data about debasement. (MM).

**e: 9F Blyfunn i Kungahälla 1989-1992.** (Lead finds in Kungahälla 1989-1992). By Henriksen, Ronny. Pp 69-73, 5 figs. Norw. - Presents all lead artefacts, including weights. The finds from 1991 seem to corroborate earlier analyses (see d: above). Au suggests a Med silver mine adjacent to Oslo as the origin of the lead. (MM).

**f: 9F Deglar.** (Crucibles). By Andersson, Hans. Pp 75-76. Sw. - All crucible fragments, in all four phases, are concentrated in one small area, indicating the same function for a sequence of buildings. (MM).

**g: 9L Djurbenen från Kungahälla.** (Animal bones from Kungahälla). By Vretemark, Maria. Pp 77-100, 10 figs, 11 tables, 2 appendices. Sw. - Prelim. analyses of mammals and birds. Comparisons are made to other Sw and Norw towns. The proportion of oxen singles out Kungahälla as unique among Early and High Med towns of Scand. (MM).

**h: 9B Bilaga: Dendrokronologisk undersökning.** (Appendix: Dendrochronological investigation). By Bråthen, Alf. P 101. Sw. - One table, no commenting text..

**Domberget och Uppsalas högmedeltida stadsplan. Övåntade resultat av en arkeologisk undersökning** (The Cathedral Hill and the High Medieval town plan of Uppsala [Uppland]. Unexpected results from an archaeological excavation)

Anund, Johan. Uppland 1994, pp 65-84. 17 figs, refs. Sw.

Summary of aus Domkyrkoplan i Uppsala. Raä-SHMm. Rapport UV 1992/27, with additional discussion and interpretation. Results from an excavation next to the cathedral seem to imply that the discussion about the early town plan must recommence from partly altered standpoints. (MM)

[Review of] **Hus och gård i Olavs vård.** By Ulf Alström. (= Uppsala: Societas Archaeologica Upsaliensis: 1991.



**Occasional Papers in Archaeology 2).**

Augustsson, Jan-Erik. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/1, pp 50-52. Sw.

A critical review of a Fil.lic. thesis on town plots in Trondheim, concentrating on inadequencies in the measuring method, interpretations of what constitutes boundaries between town plots and on the population calculations, which are dismissed as a play with figures. (MM)

**Kv. S:t Mårten nr 25-26, Lund. Arkeologisk undersökning 1993** (The quarter of St Mårten no. 25-26, Lund [Skåne]. Archaeological excavation 1993)

Carelli, Peter; Lenntorp, Karl-Magnus. Lund: Kulturen: 1994 (= Arkeologiska rapporter från Lund 8). 227 pp, 122 figs, 8 pl, refs. Sw.

Report on an archaeological excavation consisting of c. 500 m<sup>2</sup>. Occupation layers from early 11th C to 18th C were examined. Parts of a Med churchyard were also excavated. (Au, abbr)

**Fra Sund til By. Arkæologiske undersøgelser ved Brogade/Gåsetorvet i 1993** (From sound to town. Archaeological investigations in Brogade/Gåsetorvet 1993)

Christensen, Jakob T. Årbog for Svendborg & omegns Museum 1993 (1994), pp 36-47. 14 figs, refs. Dan/Germ summ.

Excavations in Brogade and Gåsetorvet in Svendborg (Fyn) revealed that the area in Early Med was a part of the harbour, and did not become firm ground until the Late Med, and that the oldest buildings are from the beginning of the 16th C. (KEH)

**Kaupangen ved Nidelva** (The Kaupang by the river Nidelva [Sør-Trøndelag])

Christoffersen, Axel; Nordeide, Sæbjørg Walaker. Trondheim: Riksantikvaren: 1994 (= Riksantikvarens skrifter 7). 324 pp, 224 figs, 12 maps (in separate cover), refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Summarizes the results of more than 10 years of excavation on the Folkebibliotekstomten in Trondheim based on 7 years of analysis (cf. NAA 1988/702). The book emphasizes the following themes: pre-urban settlement; communications, harbour and cemetery; plots and town-yards; handicraft; trade. The last chapter describes the local urban development, based on a functional analysis of the development of structure of plots and town-yards, communication, harbour, trade and handicraft. A hypothesis is formulated stating that the town expanded in four stages and had one stage of regression. A crucial period of local urban growth was the period 1050-1150 AD, when all the known urban functions were fully developed. (Au) - See also: NAA 1994/1d.

**Bebyggelse i det medeltida Uppsala** (Settlement in Medieval Uppsala [Uppland])

Elfwendahl, Magnus. Uppland 1994, pp 53-64. 7 figs, refs. Sw.

Prelim. results from a study of the extent and character of settlement in Med Uppsala, making use of pottery, coins and remains of timber buildings dated by dendrochronology. From a pre-urban stage during the 12th C, via the ecclesiastical centre of the 13th C, Uppsala does not emerge as a fully developed town until c. 1300 AD. (MM)

**Tønsbergs fornminneområde - En status rapport over den arkeologiske registrering av middelalderbyen Tønsberg. 1973-1994** (The cultural heritage area in Tønsberg [Vestfold] - A status report on the archaeological survey of the Medieval town of Tønsberg, 1973-1994)

Eriksson, Jan E G; Karlberg, Inger. Arkeologiske rapporter fra Tønsberg 10, 1994, 188 pp, 44 figs, refs. Norw.

Archaeological excavations in Tønsberg have, from time to time, taken place since 1877. By the end of the 1960s they were intensified. Information has been collected from archaeological excavations, geo-technical reports, museum and town archives, ancient fire taxation lists and maps, the local press, literature and scientific publications. The report also describes the history of many town-yards from c. 1750 to the present day, as a background for evaluating future excavations. The report presents the archaeology of the Med town in 25 maps, and a catalogue of 149 locations within the protected area. 18 areas, which have a very high value as an archaeological source reserve, have been selected for future preservation. These areas contain ruins of royal and clerical buildings and ground-plots with rich Med deposits. (Au)

9K Sw

NAA 1994/490

**Stadsarkeologiskt GIS** (Urban archaeological GIS)

Flodin, Lena. Meta 1994/1, pp 85-87. Sw.

Short note on the launching of a GIS project, aiming at bringing the 'Medeltidsstaden' database up to date. (MM)

9K 9F Norw

NAA 1994/491

**Profesjonalisme og urbanisering. Profesjonalismeproblemet i håndverket belyst ved et tekstilog vevloddsmateriale fra middelalderens Trondheim fra 1000-tallet frem til slutten av 1300-tallet** (Professionalism and urbanization. The problem of professionalism in handicrafts illuminated by a textile and loom-weight material from Medieval Trondheim from the 11th century to the end of the 14th century)

Hagen, Karin Gjøl. Oslo: Universitetets oldsaksamling: 1994 (= Universitetets oldsaksamlings skrifter, ny rekke 16). [Dr.philos. thesis]. 346 pp, 97 figs, 52 tables, refs. Norw.

On textiles found in excavations in Med urban deposits of Trondheim 1972-1979. The introduction of professional weavers and of the horizontal loom is analysed from the textile material and is discussed in the light of urbanization. (JEJE)

9K Norw

NAA 1994/492

**Den overordnede bebyggelsestopografi omkring 1190 i Bergen. Belyst ut fra arkæologiske, naturtopografiske og skriftlige kilder** (The main topography of settlement in Bergen [Hordaland] c. 1190. Illuminated by archaeological, nature-topographical and written sources)

Hansen, Gitte. Bergen: Riksantikvaren, Utgravningskontoret for Bergen: 1994. [Cand.phil. thesis]. 191 pp, 43 figs, 2 tables, refs. Dan.

An analysis of the settlement of the Med town of Bergen c. 1190 using a combination of archaeological and geographical methods. The great-fire chronology versus dendro- and radiocarbon datings is discussed. A map of the settlement c. 1190 is presented. (JEJE)

**Innberetningen om utgravningene i BRM 245 Domkirkegaten 6, 1987** (Report on the excavations at BRM 245 Domkirkegaten 6 [Bergen, Hordaland], 1987)

Komber, Jochen; Dunlop, A Rory; Sigurdsson, Jon V; Hjelle, Kari Loe. Bergen: Riksantikvaren, Utgravningskontoret for Bergen: 1994. 260 pp, 49 figs, 38 tables, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

A multi-disciplinary (archaeology, history, botany) report on excavations in Bergen. The sites depositional history starts in the early 12th C. From c. 1280 till 1623, the area was part of the shoemakers quarter; a relatively complete tannery complex dominated the site during the last fifty years of this period. Copious amounts of slag in secondarily deposited layers indicate that metal-working was carried out nearby throughout most of the Med. (Au)

**Bygningsarkæologisk undersøgelse af Sønderportsgade 21 A i Ribe** (Building-archaeological investigation of Sønderportsgade 21 A in Ribe [Jylland])

Madsen, Per Kristian. By, marsk og geest 6, 1993 (1994), pp 24-41. 17 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ p 66.

Restoration and archaeological investigation of an existing partly half-timbered building revealed remains of a Late Medstone house. (KEH)

**Middelalderens havnekvarter i Køge** (The Medieval harbour quarter in Køge

[Sjælland]) Rasmussen, Ulla Fraes. Køge Museum 1993 (1994), pp 69-84. Ill. Dan.

On investigations near the Med river harbour of Køge. Foundations were found of 10 buildings which had stood in almost the same place for centuries, in the Late Med as gabled houses. The river harbour was situated outside the S gate, 'Broport', that gave access to the towns market. (Au/BA).

**Hul igennem til Skomagergades tidlige historie og Skt. Laurentii våbenhus** (Contact to the early history of Skomagergade and the porch of St Laurentii)

Ulrichsen, Jens. Romu 1993 (1994), pp 9-16. 6 figs, refs. Dan.

Archaeological investigation in Skomagergade, one of the main streets in Med Roskilde, yielded remains of various layers of pavement, the oldest of calcareous tufa from the 12th C. The excavation also revealed foundations of a hitherto unknown brick-built extension of St Laurentii. (KEH)

**Gun Westholm och Visbysamhällets uppkomst. Svar på ett genmäle** (Gun Westholm and the genesis of the Visby community. Reply to a retort)

Yrwing, Hugo. Fornvännen 89, 1994/3, pp 165-167. Sw.

Contribution to a debate (in Fornvännen 89, 1992, pp 91-200 & 88, 1993, pp 81-87) on the surrounding settlement at the time of the growth of Visby. (AS)

**Svenska husdjur från medeltid till våra dagar** (Swedish domestic animals from the Middle Ages to the present)

Var. authors, ed by Myrdal, Janken; Sten, Sabine. Stockholm: Nordiska museet: 1994 (= Skrifter om skogs- och lantbrukshistoria 5). 134 pp, ill, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

**a: 9L Storleksvariationer hos medeltida och nyare tids nötkreatur och får.** (Variation in size in Medieval and recent cattle and sheep). By Sten, Sabine. Pp 35-50, 4 figs, 4 tables. - There is a general tendency of size reduction in cattle from Early to Late Med. Size variation depends on genetic as well as environmental factors. The agrarian crisis 1350-1450 is believed to have contributed to the size reduction. Present-day Sw cattle are considerably larger than Med cattle. The size variation in sheep is great, with a reduction from the IA to Early Med in E Sw, while in W and S Sw there was no size reduction. The causes of these variations are unknown. (BJS).

**b: 1(B L) Åldersbedömning med hjälp av tänder hos medeltida och nyare tids nötkreatur.** (Age determination of Medieval and recent cattle based on teeth). By Sten, Sabine. Pp 51-54, 2 figs. - Description of method of age determination of animal teeth based on 'annual-ring' counts. (BJS).

**c: 9L Utslaktningsmönster speglade i medeltida osteologiskt material.** (Slaughter practices as seen in Medieval osteological material). By Vretemark, Maria. Pp 55-66, 8 figs. - Comparisons between age and sex distribution in bones from pigs, sheep and cattle from the Med towns Skara and Kungahälla demonstrate differences in slaughtering practices between the towns for sheep and cattle, but similar practices with regard to pigs. It is suggested that the differences are due to differences in trading practices and markets. (BJS).

**d: 1L Arkeologiska benfynd berättar om sjukdomar hos husdjur.** (Archaeological osteological material shows diseases in domesticated animals). By Ekman, Stina; Dalin, Göran; Hansen, Hans-Jörgen. Pp 67-74, 6 figs. - Description of evidence of animal diseases in archaeo-osteological material from a veterinary point of view. (BJS).

**e: 1L Skelettfynd som mätare på husdjurens storlek i äldre tider.** (Skeletal finds as indicators of the size of domesticated animals in past times). By Danell, Birgitta. Pp 97-103, 2 figs, 1 table. - Critical evaluation of the various factors influencing the size of the different bones of (an) animal. In order to make valid statements about different animal races based on osteological finds, several assumptions must be made. The most important of these are the sex and age assessments of the individual animal. (BJS).

**f: 9L DNA-analys av medeltida djurbensmaterial - en översikt.** (A survey of DNA analyses of Medieval animal bones). By Andersson, Leif. Pp 112-117. - Description of the method of analysing ancient animal bones and an outline of some of the possible uses of the method. (BJS).

**Dental root dentine translucency used in age determination of Medieval Norwegians from Trondheim**

Beyer-Olsen, Eva Margrete Stermer; Bang, Gisle; Sellevold, Berit J. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology 1994/4, pp 305-310. 2 figs, 4 tables, refs. Engl.

Skulls from the Med St Olavs churchyard, Trondheim, excavated in 1988-89, were used in a pilot study, comparing age- at-death determinations based on root-dentine translucency and on anthropological criteria. The difference in mean age between the two methods was not significant. A comparison between ages-at-death determined by root-dentine translucency and by direct inspection, using skeletal material excavated at St Olavs Church in 1984-85, showed significant, systematic differences. This result demonstrates that expertise in skeletal biology is necessary in order to achieve accurate estimates of age. (Cf. NAA 1994/500.) (BJS)

**Radiographic analysis of dental development used in age determination of infant and juvenile skulls from a Medieval archaeological site in Norway**

Beyer-Olsen, Eva Margrete Stermer; Risnes, Steinar. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 1994/4, pp 299-303. 4 figs, 2 tables, refs. Engl.

Radiography of teeth and jaws was used in age-determining infant and juvenile skeletons from the Med cemetery of St Olavs Church in Trondheim. The correlation between age determinations based on radiography and 'direct inspection' was high, except in the age group 12-15 years. (Cf. NAA 1994/499.) (BJS)

**I Skjoldungen spiste de især fisk og sæler** (In Skjoldungen they ate fish and seals in particular)

Gotfredsen, Anne Birgitte; Gravlund, Peter; Rosenlund, Knud. *Forskning i Grønland/Tusaat 1994/1-2*, pp 46-55. 8 figs. Dan & Greenl.

Prelim. report on the subsistence of the Thule culture in Skjoldungen (SE Greenl). The bone material shows that seals and fish have been the most important resource. (TM)

**Biological distances between populations within the Scandinavian Peninsula during the Medieval period and later. Saami populations**

Iregren, Elisabeth; Isberg, P-E. In: *Mezjdunarodnaja konferentsija posvjastjennaja K 100-letiju so dija rozjdenija Professora V I Ravdonikasa*. St. Petersburg: Gosudarstvennyj ermitazj: 1994. Pp 63-65, refs. Engl.

Conference note on results of comparison of frequencies of non-metric traits in Saami and Nordic populations. Previous findings using other methods were confirmed. (BJS)

**Havaintoja Pohjois-Karjalan asutus- ja viljelyhistoriasta** (Observations on the history of settlement and agriculture in Pohjois-Karjala [Norra Karelen])

Poutiainen, Hannu; Grönlund, Elisabeth; Koponen, Martti; Kupiainen, Risto. *Kentältä poimittua 2*, 1994, pp 70-75. 2figs, refs. Finn.

As new finds of IA type pottery made in Pohjois-Karjala/Norra Karelen are difficult to date accurately, pollen analyses were carried out at Lake Ristijärvi. The earliest signs of cereal cultivation were, however, dated to the 13th C. (MS-L)

**Miljön kring Glimmingehus. Utredning av förutsättningar för paleoekologiska analyser kring den medeltida borgen** (The environment around Glimmingehus [Skåne]. A report on the conditions for palaeoecological analyses around the Medieval castle)

Regnell, Mats. *Lundqua uppdrag 20*, 1994, 13 pp, 7 figs, 1 table. Sw.

Results from analyses of plant macro-remains, soil stratigraphy and levelling of critical surfaces provide information for reconstruction of the former environment around the castle. The surrounding areas can be defined as wetlands up to a certain height a.s.l. Suggestions for reconstruction methods are put forward. (Au)

**Pollenoch makrofossilanalys av sediment från en oskodd brunn från St Mårten, Lund** (Pollen and macrofossil analyses of sediments from an unlined well from St Mårten, Lund [Skåne])



Regnell, Mats. Lundqua uppdrag 12, 1994, 8 pp, 1 fig, 2 tables. Sw.

Analyses of well sediments, dated to the 11th-12th C, which represent the earliest phases of urban settlement in Lund. The inferred environment comprises an open landscape, where farming and meadows are manifested. Large amounts of plant remains from wetlands may be interpreted as meadowing on adjacent areas. The species composition reflects a rural environment, in contrast to the urban situation initially expected. (Au)

**Pollen and plant macrofossil analyses from the Gedesby ship - a Medieval shipwreck from Falster, Denmark**

Robinson, David; Aaby, Bent. *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany* 3, 1994, pp 167-182. 8 figs, 4 tables, refs. Engl.

A thick organic layer interpreted as animal dung was found in a well-preserved shipwreck, radiocarbon-dated to the late 13th C. Results of macro- and microscopic analyses of plant remains suggest that the ship was used for transporting animals. Prior to the voyage, the animals had grazed various habitats in the vicinity of the coast in late summer or early autumn. (Au, abbr)

9L 9K Sw

NAA 1994/507

**Ben och annat skräp - om osteologi och bebyggelseutveckling i det medeltida Linköping** (Bones and other trash - on osteology and settlement development in Medieval Linköping [Östergötland])

Tagesson, Göran; Wigh, Bengt. *Meta* 1994/2, pp 48-65. 7 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

Osteological material is used as a basis for discussing urbanization processes. The results from four excavations in Linköping show that there seems to be a continuity in consumption patterns, while settlement structure changes. (MM)

10A Norw

NAA 1994/508

**Jan Mayen - en 'ubeboet' vulkanø i et omstridt farvand** (Jan Mayen - an 'uninhabited' volcanic island in disputed waters)

Albrethsen, Svend Erik. *Tidsskriftet Grønland* 1994/2, pp 68-83. 11 figs, refs. Dan.

A survey of the history of Jan Mayen in the Arctic, which has never been permanently populated, although various groups have used it for different purposes, i.e. whaling, hunting and fishing, scientific expeditions as well as meteorological and direction stations. (KEH)

10A Norw

NAA 1994/509

**A preliminary archaeological survey of Camp Wellman at Virgohamn, Danskøya, Svalbard**

Capellotti, P J. *Polar record* 30, 1994, pp 265-276. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

Between 1894 and 1909, Walter Wellman, a Chicago-based journalist and explorer, organized and led five expeditions to the North Pole. In 1907 and 1909, Wellmans two flights with the 'America' were the first in a motorized airship in the Arctic. In 1993, au surveyed and mapped Wellmans camp to discover and document surviving wreckage of 'America', and to observe the impact of tourist traffic on the site. Au offers suggestions for its preservation. (Au)

10B 10L Sw

NAA 1994/510

**De dog på Vasa. Skelettfynden och vad de berättar** (They died on board the 'Vasa'. The skeletal remains and what they can tell)

During, Ebba. Stockholm: the Vasa Museum: 1994 (= Vasastudier 16). 159 pp, 31 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw/Engl.

Account of the history of investigation of at least 25 skeletons from the warship 'Vasa'. The results of previous and recent studies are given with regard to age and sex determinations and stature calculations. 19 males and two females were identified. Interdisciplinary studies of several trace elements have been carried out. (Au/BJJ)

**A comparison of different non-destructive methods of age estimation in skeletal material**

Kvaal, Sigrid Ingeborg; Sellevold, Berit J; Solheim, Tore. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 1994/4, pp 363-370. 3 figs, 2 tables, refs. Engl.

Two dental and one anthropological method of determining age-at-death were tested on the skeletal material from Christiania Tugthus (the Oslo House of Correction) dated to the early 19th C. Both the anthropological determinations and those based on dental radiographs corresponded more closely to age distributions found in the church register than did the determinations based on dental root translucency. (BJS)

10B Sw

NAA 1994/512

**The ethnoarchaeology of a Swedish village**

Welinder, Stig. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 195-209. 8 figs, refs. Engl.

A presentation in Engl of the aus results from Människor och landskap. Aun 15, 1992, & Människor och artefactmönster. *Occasional Papers in Archaeology* 5, 1992. (MM)

10C Dan

NAA 1994/513

**Atlas Danicus I A og II PQR. Sjælland som helhed og landdistrikterne samt Køge, Frederiksborg og Slangerup** (Atlas Danicus I A and II PQR. Sjælland as a totality also including Køge, Frederiksborg and Slangerup)

Resen, Peder Hansen, ed by Hertig, Hans. Odense: Odense universitetsforlag: 1994. 192 pp, ill, 7 pls, refs. Dan.

Introduction on Peder Hansen and his manuscript on Sjælland. On Resens Atlas Danicus, see also NAA 1982/669; 1984/703; 1987/567, 568 & 1990/530. (KEH)

10C Sw

NAA 1994/514

**Tala alltid om källan. Något om hur man söker på arkiv och vad man kan finna där** (Always name your source. On exploring archives and what to find)

Westerdahl, Christer. *Marinarkeologisk tidskrift* 1994/2, pp 10-12. Sw.

A popular survey of the archival sources on wrecks relating to ship archaeology. (Au)

10C Sw

NAA 1994/515

**Mynt funna vid Slussen i Stockholm** (Coin find at Slussen, Stockholm)

Wiséhn, Ian. *Svensk numismatisk tidskrift* 1994/3, p 62. Sw.

Several large gold and silver coins were found in 1855 during the dredging for a new sluice house. The coins are mostly Sw, but there are also some Prussian, Dutch, Russian and Hungarian ones. The coins are now part of the collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm. (Au)

**En offerkälla i Helvetet** (A holy well in Helvetet)

Wiséhn, Ian. Svensk numismatisk tidskrift 1994/2, p 38. Sw.

Short popular presentation of the finds from a holy well in a place called 'Helvetet' (Hell) in Bergstena Parish, Västergötland. Offerings consisting of horse-nails, brass buttons and coins were found c. 1880. (Au)

**Magnetisk datering af teglsten, belyst ved et eksempel fra Emmerbølle på Langeland** (Magnetic dating of bricks, illustrated by an example from Emmerbølle on Langeland [off Fyn])

Abrahamsen, Niels; Skaarup, Jørgen. *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark 1993* (1994), pp 40-49. 5 figs, 1 table, refs. Dan/Engl.

Report on the excavation of a rectangular brick-kiln with three flues, mentioned in written sources in 1620, whereas the magnetic date of the last firing is c. 1590. (JS-J)

**Sjökatastrofer i åländska vatten** (Sea disasters in the archipelago of Åland)

Lindholm, Marcus A. *Nya Åland* 102, 1994, pp 12-16. 5 figs. Sw.

Short survey of shipwrecks in the archipelago of Åland. (KG)

**Vraket vid Gråskärsbådan - ett marinarkeologiskt projekt i Norrland** (The wreck at Gråskärsbådan [Medelpad] - an underwater archaeology project in Norrland)

Vikdahl, Anders. *Marinarkeologisk tidskrift* 1994/3, pp 10-17. 12 figs. Sw.

On the problems of identification and dating of an early 19th C shipwreck, probably the 'Jehu' of 1825. (CW)

**Gropar i klapper** (Pits in fields of cobbles)

Gestrin, Tryggve. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 17-2. 2 figs. Sw.

A brief description of an excavation carried out in the archipelago of Sydösterbotten/Etelä-Pohjanmaa and an attempt to interpret the features found. Unburned bones found in the pits may derive from a secondary use as graves. (MS-L)

**Historiska kåtahärdar** ([Saami] kåta hearths from the historic period)

Hedman, Sven-Donald. *Oknytt* 1993/3-4 (1994), pp 1-15. 10 figs, refs. Sw.

An ethno-archaeological attempt to establish whether fireplaces can be dated morphologically and whether Saami fireplaces can be distinguished from others. Au concludes that strictly morphological dating is impossible and ethnic attribution highly problematic. (MM)

**Dammskog och Skallskog. Bebyggelsehistoria i två av Dalarnas blandbyar** (Dammskog and Skallskog. Settlement history in two mixed settlements in Dalarna)

Lange, Ulrich. *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* 25, 1993 (1994), pp 7-24. 12 figs, 2 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Abandoned field systems in forest villages help the au to launch an alternative hypothesis to the prevalent one regarding the settlement history of the mixed villages, having both permanent farms and transhumance shielings. He concludes that these villages must have originated as Med colonizations, where shielings were established around 1700 AD. (MM)

**Lollands Albue - fiske(r)leje, udskebningshavn og krigshavn i tiden 1524-1648** (Lollands Albue [Lolland-Falster] - fishing-hamlet, port of disembarkation and naval port from 1524 to 1648)

Munksgaard, Ole. Lolland-Falsters historiske samfund. Årbog 82, 1994, pp 45-57. 4 figs, refs. Dan.

Au stresses that Lollands Albue was not one of the most important Dan Med 'heering markets', and gives an outline of the development of the site from a fishing and market place to a port of disembarkation, especially used by the peasants. Albuen functioned also as a naval base during the wars in the first half of the 17th C. (KEH)

**Bopladsen Ikaasap Ittiva, Ammassalik i etnoarkæologisk belysning** (The settlement of Ikaasap Ittiva, Ammassalik, elucidated through ethno-archaeology)

Møbjerg, Tinna. Forskning i Grønland/Tusaat 1994/2, pp 15-22. 10 figs. Dan & Greenl.

Through an ethno-archaeological investigation of a communal house on Ikaasap Ittiva occupied in this century, the relevance of using analogy in the archaeological interpretation of Palaeo-Eskimo cultures is demonstrated. (Au) - See also: An ethno-archaeological investigation at the settlement Ikaasap Ittiva, East Greenland. From Greenland to Chukotka\*, 1994, pp 82-85. 3 figs. Engl. - A short version of NAA 1990/543. (Au)

**A dendroecological reconstruction of use by Saami of Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) inner bark over the last 350 years at Sädvajaure, N. Sweden**

Niklasson, Mats; Zackrisson, Olle; Östlund, Lars. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany 3, 1994, pp 183-190. 10 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

Scars resulting from bark peelings found on living and dead pines were dated between 1618 and 1870 AD. The later date coincides with a shift to more extensive reindeer herding and with colonization by Sw farmers in the area.

Evidence for regular use of inner bark from pine, and not only for famine food, are discussed. (MRe)

**Kapellet, der blev væk. På sporet af Sæbygaards forsvundne kapel** (The chapel that disappeared. On the track of the lost chapel of Sæbygaard [Jylland])

Larsen, Bent Bang. Vendsyssel årbog 1994, pp 77-84. 8 figs, refs. Dan.

Archaeological investigations in 1992 revealed the lay-out of a chapel probably built in 1689 and demolished in the first half of the 19th C. (KEH)

**Vaalan Manamansalon vanha hautausmaa** (The old cemetery of Manamansalo in the parish of Vaala [Pohjois-])



Pohjanmaa/Norra Österbotten])

Laulumaa, Vesa. Kentältä poimittua 2, 1994, pp 51-55. 1 fig, 1 table. Finn.

The large amount of graves found at the 16th C Christian cemetery points to the almost total destruction of the settlement during the 25-year war with Russia in 1750-95. The identification of the skulls and some hypotheses on the population and the cemetery are discussed. (Au)

**Begravningar i Åbo under slutet av 1500-talet och början av 1600-talet. Tolkningsproblem kring Helgeandskyrkans gravar** (Burials in Turku during the end of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th century. Problems of interpretation of the graves in the Church of the Holy Spirit)

Pihlman, Sirkku. Finskt museum 1992 (1994), pp 59-99. 3 figs, refs. Sw.

A study of how the different social groups in Turku chose their burial places, how those buried at the Church of the Holy Spirit differed from those buried in the churchyard of the cathedral. The archaeological material revealed in the excavations of the Holy Spirit is compared to the grave register of the cathedral. The nutritional state of the persons buried at the Holy Spirit was studied through heavy metal analyses of the bone remains. It is assumed that the burials at the Church of the Holy Spirit represent middle class or poor people with a rural background, who had preserved the rural concept of death and burial. (Au/MS-L)

10J Sw

NAA 1994/529

**Lovisa Ulrika och confidencebordet på Ulriksdalsteatern** (Queen Lovisa Ulrika and the vertically adjustable table at the theatre in Ulriksdal Manor [Uppland])

Andersson, Karin. Confidencen rediviva. Årsskrift 1994, pp 24-33. 7 figs, refs. Sw.

Excavation of a mechanical dining-table from the 18th C, known from written sources.

(MD)

10J Dan

NAA 1994/530

**Da Kolding skulle befæstes. To kort fra 1600-tallet** (The plans for fortifying Kolding [Jylland]. Two maps from the 17th century)

Dahl, Bjørn Westerbeek. Vejle amts årbog 1994, pp 9-21. 6 figs, refs. Dan.

On two maps dated to about 1670. One of them presents a project for defensive works around the town of Kolding, and the other various plans for further fortification of the area around Koldinghus. (KEH)

10J Finn

NAA 1994/531

**Salpa-asema - sodan monumentti** (The Salpa fortification line [Etelä-Karjala/Södra Karelen] - a war monument)

Kauppi, Ulla-Riitta; Länsivaara, Ilkka; Tolmunen, Arvo. Salo: Puolustusvoimien Koulutuksen Kehittämiskeskus: 1994. 97 pp, ill. Finn.

The history of the Salpa line of fortification extending from the coast of the Gulf of Finland to the areas S of Lake Saimaa, built in the Winter War of 1939 and the Second World War, followed by an account on the conservation and preservation of older fortifications as well as these late ones. (MS-L)

10J Finn

NAA 1994/532

**Sierijärven tupasija ja muita lappalaismuistoja Rovaniemellä** (The cabin foundation at Sierijärvi and other Saami

monuments in Rovaniemi [Lappi/Lapland])

Kotivuori, Hannu. Kentältä poimittua 2, 1994, pp 41-50. 4 figs, refs. Finn.

A brief description of a cabin foundation type not previously excavated in S Finn Lappi/Lapland. The constructions were C14-dated. (MS-L)

**Det Kriegerske anlæg på Frederiksborg slot** (Kriegers lay-out at Frederiksborg Castle

[Sjælland]) Lund, Annemarie. Arkitekten 1994/18, pp 616-617. 6 figs. Dan.

On the archaeological investigations and reconstruction of the cascades designed by the architect J F Krieger in 1744. (KEH)

**Grøngård, et besøg værd** (Grøngård [Jylland], worth visiting)

Rasmussen, Carsten Porskrog. Sønderjysk månedsskrift 1994/9, pp 181-184. 4 figs.

Dan. A note on the ruins of the castle built by Duke Hans den Ældre in 1568-1569.

(KEH)

**Helsinki 1550-1640**

Var. authors, ed by Savolainen, Irma; Vainio, Sinikka. Helsinki: Narinkka. Helsingin kaupunginmuseo/Helsingfors stadsmuseum. Helsinki city museum: 1994. 390 pp, ill, refs. Finn/Sw & Engl summ.

Among the articles:

- a: Helsingin kaupunkiseurakunnan ensimmäinen kirkko.** (The first church of the parish of Helsinki). By Heikkinen, Markku. Pp 35-54. - A description of the first church built for the congregation of Helsinki about 1553 according i.a. to excavation results and written sources. (MS-L).
- b: Arkeologiset tutkimukset. Vanhankaupungin tutkimuksesta.** (The archaeological investigations. The investigations of the old town [Helsinki/Helsingfors]). By Heikkinen, Markku. Pp 113-155. - A review of the excavations carried out on the site of the old town of Helsinki, where also clear traces of the Med village of Forsby/Koskenkylä were found. The methods of investigation, as well as the artefact material, are presented. (MS-L).
- c: Vanhankaupungin maaperäarkiston paleoekologiset tutkimukset.** (The palaeoecological investigations of the soil archive in old Helsinki). By Lempiäinen, Terttu; Vuorela, Irmeli. Pp 157-171. - A brief report of the palynological investigations in connection with the excavations in 1989-1993. (MS-L). - See also: Palynological investigations in Helsinki old town. By Irmeli Vuorela. Bulletin of the Geological Society of Finland 6/2, 1994, pp 125-128, refs. Engl..
- d: Makrofossiilieli kasvijäännetutkimukset.** (Macrofossil or plant refuse research). By Lempiäinen, Terttu. Pp 172-181. - A report on the macrofossils found in the house foundations and a cellar. (MS-L).
- e: 1600-luvulla hylätty kaivo.** (A well abandoned in the 17th century). By Vuorela, Irmeli. Pp 182-197. - Both macrofossil and pollen analyses were used in studying the well deposit. The seeds found indicate a large range of species: 12 weed species and remains of almost 20 species of courtyard plants were recorded. (MS-L).
- f: Vanhankaupungin puurakenteiden ajoitus.** (The dating of wooden structures in Old Town). By Kankainen, Tuovi. Pp 198-208. - The floorboards of three houses and wood from an earth cellar were C14-dated, the oldest being from the early 15th C and thus representing the earlier village settlement. (MS-L).
- g: Pihlajan varjossa.Talo tutkimuksen kohteena.** (In the shadow of the rowan tree. A building under examination). By Heikkinen, Markku. Pp 225-257. - A description of the best-preserved building foundation, which revealed an amount of luxury items. The dating of the house is, however, uncertain. It may date from the Med village of Forsby/Koskela. (MS-L).
- h: '... päiväni ovat haihtuneet kuin savu ...'. 1600-luvun tupakkapiiput Helsingin Vanhassakaupungissa.** ('... my days have vanished in the air ...'. 17th century tobacco pipes in the old town of Helsinki). By Mellanen, Jaana. Pp 258-281. - An analysis of the different categories of pipes found during the excavations. Many were Dutch-made. (MS- L).
- i: Pikarit, ikkunat ja muut lasit. Helsingin porvarien haurasta ylellisyyttä ja arkiesineistöä.** (Beakers, windows and other glass. The fragile luxury and everyday objects of the burghers of Helsinki). By Haggrén, Georg. Pp 282-310. - An analysis of the glass material found, which was much more abundant than the archive sources would suggest. Articles dating from the early decades of the towns existence are from N or central Germany. (MS-L).
- j: Renessanssi keittiössä. Vanhankaupungin keramiikka-astiat.** (The renaissance in the kitchen. The ceramic ware in the old town). By Niukkanen, Marianna. Pp 311-332. - A majority of the pottery found was wheel-thrown red earthenware, lead-glazed on the inside. But Rhenish salt-glazed stoneware and pieces of Cologne bellarmine were also found. As there are no signs of production in the old town, the earthenware was probably imported from Germany. (MS- L).
- k: Helsingin Vanhankaupungin kangaspakan lyijysinetit.** (Lead cloth seals from the old town of Helsinki). By Taavitsainen, J P. Pp 333-357. - 21 lead seals are found in the archaeological excavations in the old town of Helsinki. Three identified seals, one bearing an Engl coat of arms, and two seals from Göttingen are presented in greater detail. (Au, abbr).

**Stengade 56 i Helsingør** (Stengade 56 in Helsingør [Sjælland])

Kristensen, Helle Schou. Bygningsarkæologiske studier 1994, pp 55-67. 13 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ p 88.

Building-historical investigations reveal that the basement of the front and side buildings probably date from between 1550 and 1600. (KEH)

**De arkeologiska undersökningarna i kvarteret Mercurius i Karlstad** (The archaeological investigations in the Mercurius block in Karlstad [Värmland])

Lundh, Göran; Lundqvist, Lars; Stibéus, Magnus; Ängeby, Gisela. Stockholm/Karlstad: Raä, Länsstyrelsen i Värmlands län & Värmlands Museum: 1994. 60 pp, 48 figs, 6 tables, refs. Sw.

An account of the two first large-scale excavations in Karlstad. The trenches were laid out in two adjacent townlots in the S part of the 17th C town area. The results show that the area was not built-up until after the mid-17th C. The development can be followed until 1865. Guidelines for future excavations in the town are suggested. A short appendix lists earlier archaeological observations in the central town area. (MM)

**Helmsmans elbow: an occupational disease of the 17th century**

During, Ebba M; Zimmerman, Michael R; Kricun, Morrie E; Rydberg, Jonas. Journal of Paleopathology 6/1, 1994, pp 19-27. 6 tables, refs. Engl.

Unusual lytic lesions in the elbow joints of both upper arm bones of a 20-22 year old male skeleton from the Sw warship 'Vasa' (17th C) are thought to be the result of chronic pressure from the helm. (Au/ BJS)

**Skelettmateriale frå nyare tid på Nordkalotten** (Post-Medieval skeletal material from Finnmark, Northern Norway)

Iregren, Elisabeth. Studia Historica Septentrionalia 14, 1994, pp 35-50. 1 fig, 7 tables, refs. Sw/Engl.

Survey of previous studies, and a report of the results of recent research on non-metric traits in Post-Med Norw Saamiskeletal groups. Some agreement is found between the results of previous and present studies. Significant differences are found between the Saami materials and a skeletal group from Vardø. This agrees with the results of studies by other researchers. The study is part of the South Saami research project. (BJS)

**Arkeologia Suomessa - Arkeologi i Finland 1988-1989** (Archaeology in Finland 1988-1989)

Var. authors, ed by Purhonen, Paula. *Arkeologia Suomessa - Arkeologi i Finland 1988-1989* (1994), 195 pp, figs, tables, refs. Finn & Sw.

Annual report on the inventorization and excavation of ancient monuments, containing papers on current activities and a brief account of all fieldwork carried out by Museovirasto/Museiverket (The National Board of Antiquities) and other institutions in 1988 and 1989. Pp 93-195. (MS-L)

**a: Museoviraston esihistorian toimiston kaivaukset ja inventoinnit 1988-1989.** (The excavations and inventorizations carried out by the archaeological department of the National Board of Antiquities). By Purhonen, Paula. Pp 5-20. Finn/Sw summ.

**b: Muinaisjäännösten hoito ja merkitseminen.** (The conservation and presentation of ancient monuments). By Heikkurinen-Montell, Tuula; Taskinen, Helena; Moisanen, Jukka. Pp 21-28, 5 figs. Finn/Sw summ.

**c: Kuusiston linnan tutkimukset 1985-1991.** (The investigations of Kuusisto Castle [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland]). By Suna, Antti. Pp 29-38, 5 figs. Finn/Sw summ. - See also NAA 1994/462..

**d: Vanhakaupunki-projekti.** (The project of the old town [of Helsinki, Uusimaa/Nyland]). By Heikkinen, Markku. Pp 39-53, 6 figs. Finn/Sw summ. - See also NAA 1994/535..

**e: Långbergsödaprojektet.** (The Långbergsöda [Åland] project). By Karlsson, Marita. Pp 55-58, 1 fig. Sw.

**f: Kainuun työllistämiskaivaukset 1980-luvulla.** (The excavations by unemployed labour in Kainuu in the 1980s). By Huurre, Matti. Pp 59-64. Finn/Sw summ.

**g: Maakunnallista arkeologista toimintaa Kainuussa.** (Regional archaeological activities in Kainuu). By Suominen, Esa. Pp 65-69. Finn/Sw summ.

**h: Kokemuksia yhteistyöstä tieviranomaisten ja kaavasuunnittelijoiden kanssa kolmen vuosikymmenen pituiselta kaudelta.** (Experiences of collaboration with road-building authorities and planners during three decades). By Hirviluoto, Anna-Liisa. Pp 71-79, 2 figs. Finn/Sw summ.

**i: Metallinilmaisimen käyttö Kuhmoisten linnavuorella.** (The use of a metal detector at the hill-fort of Kuhmoinen [Häme/Tavastland]). By Taavitsainen, J P. Pp 81-92, 4 figs, refs. Finn/Sw summ.

**Udgravningsvirksomhed i 1993** (Excavations in 1993)

Var. authors. *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark 1993* (1994), pp 55-220. Ill, 4 maps, index. Dan/Engl.

Short surveys of the years work: Pal-Mes by Erik Johansen on pp 59-62; Neo by Poul Otto Nielsen on pp 62-65; BA by Tom Christensen on pp 65-67; Celt-early RomIA by Jørgen Lund on pp 67-75; Late Rom-Ger IA by Ulla Lund Hansen on pp 75-79; Vik by Stig Jensen on pp 79-80, Med to Post-Med by Niels-Knud Liebgott on pp 80-83; urban archaeology by Niels-Knud Liebgott on p 85; translations in Engl on pp 86-109. A complete catalogue with short descriptions (in Dan only) is given on pp 110-220. Treasure trove acquired by the National Museum is listed on pp 221-258. New finds of runic inscriptions are treated by Marie Stoklund on pp 259-274 (Dan/Engl); scientific datings (in Dan and Engl) are surveyed by Uffe Rahbek & K Lund Rasmussen (C14, pp 276-288); by J Heinemeier, S Heier Nielsen & N Rud (AMS- datings, pp 289-293); by N Bonde, T Bartholin, K Christensen & O H Eriksen (dendrochronology, pp 294-310). (JS-J)



**Vägvisare till forntiden i Gästrikland** (Guide to the prehistory of Gästrikland)

Budz, Palle. Gävle: Länsmuseet i Gävleborgs län: 1994. 175 pp, 125 figs, refs.

Sw.

Popular guide to the most interesting archaeological and historical sites in the county, including a review of the areas settlement history from the end of the glaciation to Late Med. The sites are presented geographically by community and parish with a short background and illustrated with photographs and maps with instructions for reaching the sites. (PhAA)

**De arkeologiska undersökningarna inför omläggningen av E 20 vid Vretstorp i Närke åren 1991-1993** (The archaeological investigations before the change of the E 20 at Vretstorp in Närke during 1991-1993)

Foghammar, Marianne. Från bergslag och bondebygd 45, 1994, pp 17-21. 2 figs. Sw.

Accounts for the stepwise working process with special investigation, prelim. archaeological excavations and final excavations of a project running for three years. (AÅ)

**Det reviderade fornminnesregistret för norra Bohuslän** (The revised Register of Ancient Monuments in northern Bohuslän)

Gren, Leif; Olsson, Robert. Arkeologi i Sverige 3, 1994, pp 163-183. 22 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Accounts for the results of the surveys in 1989-1991, the purpose of which was to selectively supplement the earlier surveys with certain categories such as SA settlement sites, rock-carvings, remains in the archipelago and farm sites from historic times. (Au, abbr)

**Riksantikvarieämbetets utgrävningsverksamhet i Örebro län under åren 1991-1993** (Excavations by the Central Board of National Antiquities in the county of Örebro in the years 1991-1993)

Grälls, Annika. Från bergslag och bondebygd 45, 1994, pp 9-16. 3 figs. Sw.

Accounts for the increase in excavation activities during the last couple of years and presents the excavations of IA grave and settlement complexes as well as Post-Med layers in Lindesberg representing the establishment of the town in the early 17th C. (AÅ)

**Fornlämningar och kulturlämningar i Frostviksfjällen** (Ancient sites and cultural remains in the mountains of Frostviken Parish [Jämtland])

Heinerud, Jans. Oknytt 1993/3-4 (1994), pp 16-39. 8 figs, refs. Sw.

A special survey for Saami cultural remains is presented. The number of registered sites increased more than tenfold. (MM)

**Fornlämningar och det moderna skogsbruket. Om skadegörelse på fångstgropar i Västernorrlands län** (Ancient monuments and modern forestry practice. On damage done to pitfalls in the county of Västernorrland)

Jönsson, Bosse. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 179-188. 6 figs, 2 tables. Sw.

Since the field-survey done in the 1960s, 20% of the pitfalls in the area have been damaged, the majority by

modern forestry practice. (AS)

**Revision av en revidering - en kommentar till den reviderade fornminnesinventeringen i norra Bohuslän** (Re-examining a revision - a comment on the revised Register of Ancient Monuments in northern Bohuslän)

Karlsson Lönn, Marianne; Åhrberg, Eva Schaller. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 185-191. 3 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A comparison of the results from a particular archaeological investigation for a planned motorway covering 25 km in NBohuslän and the results from the survey carried out for the Register of Ancient Monuments (cf. NAA 1994/544) shows that the number of graves does not increase much, but the number of settlement sites increases quite a lot during investigations. Of interest is the discovery of less traditional settlement sites, such as rocky crests and ledges. (Au)

**Universitetets Oldsaksamlings tilvekst 1989 - 1991** (Universitetets Oldsaksamlings accession 1989-1991)

Knoph, Karin; Hohler, Erla Bergendahl (ed.). Oslo: Universitetets Oldsaksamling: 1994. 136 pp, 12 figs.

Norw. A catalogue of accessions by the Museum of National Antiquities in Oslo. (JEJE)

**Tilrettelegging av helleristningene i Hjemmeluft** (Presentation of the rock carvings at Hjemmeluft [Finnmark])

Knudsen, Anne Merete. *Pedimus* 2, 1994, pp 33-39. 3 figs. Norw.

A short overview of the rock carvings at Alta (cf. NAA 1990/619d), included in UNESCO's Heritage List in 1985. In 1993 the Alta museum received the 'European museum of the Year Award'. Focuses on maintenance and preservation, communication on the site to schools, information signs and the accessibility of the site to visitors. Future plans for Alta Museum are presented. (Au/JRN)

**Riksantikvarieämbetets fornminnesinventering i Västmanlands län 1988- 1990** (The survey of ancient monuments by the Central Board of National Antiquities in the county of Västmanland in 1988-1990)

Löthman, Lars. *Om forntid och medeltid i Västmanland\**, 1994, pp 9-33. 17 figs, refs. Sw.

Accounts for the results of the revised survey, which imply that there are just as many BA and IA monuments in Västmanland as in other parts of the Mälars valley. In the northern part of the county, more than 300 SA sites, 200 remains of low-technical iron-melting, 160 ruins of blast-furnaces and hammers and 1600 mines were found. (Au, abbr)

**Landschaft und Besiedlung. Siedlungsarchäologische Forschungsobjekte an der Nordseeküste von Schleswig-Holstein** (Landscape and settlement. Research objects in settlement archaeology of the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein)

Müller-Wille, Michael. Fra Luristan\*, 1994, pp 117-133. 4 figs, refs. Dan/Ger.

A summary of research during the last decades, with remarks on current projects concentrating on the IA, Vik and Med. (JS-J)

**Fornminnesinventering och lämnade lämningar i Ångermanland 1991** (Inventorization of prehistoric remains and 'remaining remains' in Ångermanland 1991)

Måhl, Karl-Gustaf. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 3, 1994, pp 241-261. 11 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Inventorization with special reference to SA sites, settlement remains, pitfalls and Saami remains. A large number of SA sites have been recorded along the river and lake systems. (Au, abbr)

**Changing environment - changing society. Cultural-ecological research on interaction between shore displacement environment, human habitation and economy in Finland Proper [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland] from the Iron Age to the present**

Nissinaho, Aino. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi* 1992\*, 1994, pp 52-59. Refs. Engl.

An account of the multidisciplinary research project carried out by Turku University and Åbo Akademi studying the development of human habitation in the IA and in the Med and the relationship between Society and environment from 500 BC on. (MS-L)

**Kulttuuriympäristön inventointia Laitilan Untamalassa 1992** (A survey of the cultural environment at Untamala in Laitila [Varsinais-Suomi/Egentliga Finland] carried out in 1992)

Seppälä, Sirkka-Liisa. *Kentältä poimittua* 2, 1994, pp 111-118. 1 fig, refs. Finn.

The three main areas considered in the project of surveying the cultural environment of the village of Untamala were the human-influenced architectural elements in the landscape, the history, and the archaeology. The main goal was to produce a report with a map to serve planning purposes, which contained all the important data pertaining to valuable rural cultural landscapes, historic buildings and prehistoric sites. (Au, abbr)

**Kultur og natur i Lundeborg fra sidste istid til Kristi fødsel** (Culture and environment at Lundeborg [Fyn] from the last glaciation until the birth of Christ)

Thomsen, Per O. *Årbog for Svendborg & omegns museum* 1993 (1994), pp 8-15. 8 figs. Dan.

Popular survey of the environmental history and SA finds at renowned IA site. (Cf. NAA 1994/237.) (JS-J)

**Arkeologi och etik** (Archaeology and ethics)

Var. authors, ed by Iregren, Elisabeth; Werbart, Bozena. Lund: the University, Inst. of Archaeology: 1994 (= Report Series 52). 92 pp, 12 figs, 2 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Papers from a seminar for archaeologists and osteologists in 1993 on questions and issues about human visions, racism and ethics. The following are of Nordic interest:

**a: 1(A B L) Rasbiologi och rastänkande under tidigt 1900-tal.** (Race biology and racial thinking during the early 20th century). By Hansson, Hertha. Pp 6-13. - Discussion of Finn linguist and popular science writer Rolf Nordenstrengs racial ideas as presented in *Human Races and Peoples of Europe* (1917). Nordenstreng based his views on the theories of Ger anthropologist Hermann Klaatsch and Sw anatomist Gaston Backman. Besides superficial physical characteristics, mental differences were considered crucial and decisive in racial differentiation. Nordenstreng warns against mixture of races, referring to lack of moral stability in human hybrids. (BJS).

**b: 3(B D G) Hjältar och tragiska figurer i berättelsen om neolitiseringen. Om människobilder i arkeologiska texter.** (Heroes and tragic figures in narratives on the transition to the Neolithic. Images of human beings in archaeological texts). By Rudebeck, Elisabeth. Pp 14-39, 3 figs. - In this discussion of frames for understanding and interpreting prehistoric societies, au shows that archaeological accounts of the transition to the Neo are dependent on the existential images of human beings that archaeologists entertain. In some of the exemplifying papers, the EBK people were heroic figures, while to others they were tragic figures. (AÅ).

**c: 11(B D) Kultur, folk eller keramik? Om pan-orientalister, kossinister och anti-kossinister. Fördomar om etnicitet och arkeologi.** (Culture, people or pottery? Pan-Orientalists, Kossinists and Anti-Kossinists. Prejudices against ethnicity and archaeology). By Werbart, Bozena. Pp 40-50. - On the relationship between archaeology and ethnicity in present-day research. (AÅ).

**d: 9(B L) Sw Varför vill arkeologer bevara medeltida skelettmaterial för framtida forskning?.** (Why do archaeologists wish to preserve Medieval skeletal collections for future research?). By Redin, Lars. Pp 52-59. - Discussion of ethical aspects of archaeological excavations of Med graves. Advocates of the Church of Sw have claimed that it is unethical to remove skeletons from their graves and store them in museums. Au describes the great value of Med skeletal material as a source material in many disciplines studying the past, and points out that the material is protected by law. Careful museum storage demonstrates greater respect and higher ethical standards than many other treatments of human remains. (BJS).

11B 11L Sw

NAA 1994/558

**The Ystad project: Experiences of interdisciplinary research on the cultural landscape history in southern Sweden**

Berglund, Björn. In: *Cultural Ecology: One Theory?*, ed by Nissinaho, A. Turku: the University/Åbo Akademi: 1994. Pp 119-128, 5 figs. Engl.

The aims, organization, main conclusions and experiences of an interdisciplinary project are presented. Conclusions and experiences are carefully listed. (Cf. NAA 1991/538 & 1992/612.) (MRe)

11B 10E Sw

NAA 1994/559

**The regal ships and Divine Kingdom**

Cederlund, Carl-Olof. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2, 1994, pp 47-85. Engl.

Analysis of the symbolic expressions and ideological structures connected with old ships, especially Post-Med men-of-war and wrecks of such in Sw; with a comment on IA ship symbolism. (Au, abbr)

**Härads nya forntid i motorvägens spår** (Härads new past in the track of the highway [Södermanland])

Ekman, Tomas; Thorsberg, Eva. Sörmlandsbygden 63, 1994, pp 117-148. 21 figs. Sw.

A short survey of the excavations in the parish of Härad, Södermanland, in 1991-92. Excavation methods are presented. The investigated graves were mostly from the Late IA. BA and RomIA settlement remains were found. Prehistoric daily life in Härad as well as foreign contacts are discussed. (EB)

11B Sw

NAA 1994/561

**Förändrad fornlämningsbild i Fresta. Till frågan om fornlämningsregistrets representativitet och forskningspotential** (Changed pattern of ancient monuments in Fresta [Uppland]. About the representativity and research potential of the Ancient Monument Register)

Eriksson, Alf; Hermodsson, Örjan. In: Arkeologi i Attundaland, ed by Kyhlberg, Ola. Stockholm: 1994 (= Raä, Arkeologiska undersökningar. Skrifter 4). Pp 10-31, 6 figs, refs. Sw.

The results of a survey of ancient monuments carried out by the authors in one parish in 1990-1991 are presented. The survey was the third to be done in the region and is used to exemplify the possibilities of evaluating the Register of Ancient Monuments and its potential for research. Especially the ruined Early IA stone fences are discussed. The authors argue that production of knowledge about the cultural landscape and its history is founded in a three-fold functional totality: legislation, antiquarian practice and scientific research. (Au/EB)

11B Sw

NAA 1994/562

**Svärd och säd från bronsåldern samt mycket annat - om nya spännande fynd i Tanum** (Bronze Age sword, corn and much more - about new, exciting finds in Tanum [Bohuslän])

Gerdin, Anna-Lena. Riksantikvarieämbetet, Byrån för arkeologiska undersökningar UV Väst: 1994, 91 pp, 51 figs, 1 table. (= Raä, Arkeologiska undersökningar UV Väst. Småskrifter, 3). Sw.

A popular review of recent excavations. Among other things an Early BA sword was found, and a deposit of charred grains of corn. (EB)

11B Sw

NAA 1994/563

**Bergstinget och framtiden - om att söka spår av det förflutna** (Bergstinget and the future tracing the past)

Gustavsson, Lennart. Tabergs bergslag 17, 1994, pp 23-24. Sw.

Description of the spot-test method of phosphate-sampling, used for finding prehistoric sites in Småland. (AS)

11B

NAA 1994/564

**Estimating the length of a period by means of 14C-tests**

Herschend, Frands. Laborativ arkeologi 7, 1994, pp 59-74. 20 figs, 4 tables, refs. Engl.



Au calls into question the model by which we date a context. A period of use is hardly characterized by a constant production of charcoal. A new statistical method for interpreting C14-values in the dating of stratified archaeological cultural layers is presented. (AÅ)

**The hunters rock art in Northern Norway. Problems of chronology and interpretation**

Hesjedal, Anders. *Norw. Arch. Rev* 27/1, 1994, pp 1-28, 7 figs, refs. Engl.

Relating different types of hunters rock art in N Norw to prehistoric shorelines with the help of C14-dates, au argues that there is no continuity or chronological contact between the three groups of hunters rock art. Treating rock art as text, it is argued that different types show differences of grammar or structure. Ground rock-art is interpreted as a totemic classification system. Carved rock-art is regarded as a system structuring the relationship between groups in the coastal area and those in the interior. Painted rock-art is thought to represent ritual. (Cf. Hesjedal in *Viking* 1992, pp 27-53.) - In Comments by Christopher Tilley (pp 15-17), au is criticized for not breaking away from the tradition of discussing chronology, and it is recommended that other methods of analysis and interpretation be sought. - Jarl Nordbladh (pp 17-20) points out that the same point in the landscape may have had contact with the sea on several occasions and that local variations may have been considerable and can affect the suggested chronology. The adaptation of text theory in this case is discussed. - Knut Helskog (pp 20-23) discusses the shoreline chronology of the rock art and the connection to dwelling sites and is not convinced by au's conclusions. The use of text analyses and the social and ritual meaning of the art are discussed. - Reply by Anders Hesjedal (pp 24-28). (Au, abbr) - See also NAA 1994/131.

11B Sw

NAA 1994/566

**Arkeologi som samhälleligt fenomen (Archaeology as a social phenomenon)**

Hyenstrand, Åke. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 137-142. 1 fig, refs.

Sw.

Description of and comment on the present traumatic relation in archaeology between theory and antiquarian practice. (EB)

11B 11(E F)

NAA 1994/567

**Über quantitative Bearbeitung und Deutung eines archäologisches Textilmaterials (On quantitative analysis and interpretation of an archaeological textile material)**

Hägg, Inga. *Acta Arch* 65, 1994, pp 197-202. 4 figs. Ger.

Au insists that material from womens and mens graves be studied separately. Without this distinction, comparisons with other areas and/or periods are unsound. The results of i.a. Lise Bender Jørgensen (NAA 1986/780 & North European Textiles until AD 1000) are discussed. (JS-J)

11B Sw

NAA 1994/568

**Stable carbon isotopes as dietary indicator, in the Baltic area**

Lidén, Kerstin; Nelson, Erle D. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/1, pp 13-21. 1 fig, 2 tables, refs. Engl/Sw summ.

Presents results of stable carbon isotope measurements on ancient Sw human bones from various time periods to gain a better understanding of how the complicated evolution of the Baltic Sea had affected the isotopic signatures of the protein sources. The results suggest that the method is applicable to the Baltic region. (AÅ)

**Gräberfelder auf Gotland und die älteste Eisenzeit im Ostseegebiet. Gräber und Siedlungen - Siedlungen und gräber** (Cemeteries on Gotland and the earliest Iron Age in the Baltic region. Graves and settlements - settlements and graves)

Nylén, Erik. Prehistoric graves as a source of information\*, 1994, pp 61-71, 1 fig, refs. Ger/Engl summ.

The firm local chronology, based on Gotlandic cemeteries, should constitute a chronological framework for the Baltic region. However, some chronological problems exist already in comparisons with Ölandic Early IA finds. In Gotland some cemeteries are continually used from the BA to the end of prehistoric times, while others are not used after c. 200 AD. In the latter types of cemetery there are certain graves exhibited with repeated burials with weapon sets. In general, the Gotlandic cemeteries have no spatial connection with contemporary RomIA-Early GerIA settlements.

Reminiscent of the Ölandic situation, changes appear both in settlement and cemetery pattern c. 200 AD. The assumed Gothic migration might perhaps be an interesting model for explanation. (EB)

**The Iron Age graves of Öland - representative of what? On prehistoric graves as a source of information**

Näsman, Ulf. Prehistoric Graves as a Source of Information\*, 1994, pp 15-30. 12 figs, refs. Sw.

Against the background of documentation of IA graves on Öland, the au poses the question: what does 'representativity' mean in interpretation? Representativity must be evaluated from the customs and needs of prehistoric society. (EB)

**Some problems in Arctic prehistory**

Plumet, Patrick. From Greenland to Chukotka\*, 1994, pp 78-81. 1 fig. Engl/Fr summ.

The paper discuss the chronological gap between the Arctic Small Tool tradition (the earliest Palaeo-Eskimo culture) in Alaska and the W Canadian Arctic on the one hand, and the E Canadian Arctic and Greenl on the other. In addition, the transitional periods between Pre-Dorset/Saqqaq and Dorset and between Dorset and Thule culture are also discussed. (TM)

**Ängdala och meningen med arkeologin** (Ängdala [Skåne] and the meaning of archaeology)

Rudebeck, Elisabeth. Arkeologi i Sverige 3, 1994, pp 7-40. 16 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Accounts for the excavations at Ängdala in SW Scania with respect to problem orientation, methods and evaluation. A model of analyses is suggested, which stresses that an understanding of a complex area such as Ängdala should be based on the relationships between remains from different times rather than on attempts to distinguish remains from each archaeological period and treat them conclusively. (AÅ)

## **Foresighting rock art**

Sognnes, Kalle. *Rock Art Research* 11/2, 1994, pp 113-115, 1 fig. Engl.

Comment on an article by Jack Steinbring & Maurice Lantaigne (The Petroglyphs of West Yorkshire: Exploration in Analysis and Interpretation. *Ibid.* 8/1, 1991, pp 13-28) on foresighting rock art at Rombalds Moor, England. - A contribution to the international debate on the universality of methods. Problems in dating rock art are dealt with. A comparison with Scandinavian rock art is made. Reply by Jack Steinbring & Maurice Lantaigne (pp 115-117). (Cf. NAA 1986/209.) (Au/JEGE)

**Förhistoriska lämningar vid Hunneberg** (Prehistoric remains by Hunneberg [Västergötland])

Streiffert, Jörgen; Gustafsson, Anders. Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst 1994/26, 56 pp, 40 figs, refs.

Sw.

Accounts for the excavations of, for example, BA cup-marks and BA and Early IA settlement remains. A previous find (1928) in the area of some resin cakes is commented upon. (Au, abbr)

**11D Norw**

NAA 1994/575

**Helgeland Historie. Bind 2. Fra middelalderens begynnelse ca. 1030 til reformasjonen 1537** (The history of Helgeland [Nordland]. Volume 2. From the beginnings of the Middle Ages c. 1030 to the Reformation in 1537)

Var. authors, ed by Berglund, Birgitta. Mosjøen: Helgeland historielag: 1994. 261 pp, 181 figs, 5 tables, refs. Norw.

An overview of the history of Med Helgeland. Indices of place-names, persons and subjects are included on pp 238-261.

**a: 11A Innledning.** (Introduction). By Berglund, Birgitta. Pp 11-14, 7 figs, 1 table. - The unique setting of the book is underlined. Archaeologists, historians and linguists have co-operated to write a Med history of Helgeland. (Au).

**b: (8 9)C Hva betyr folkenavnet Háleygir og landskapet Hálogaland [Helgeland]?** (What is the meaning of the population name Háleygir and the name of the landscape Hálogaland [Helgeland]?). By Jakobsen, Alfred. Pp 17-16, 4 figs.

**c: (8 9)D Saga, sentra og kystbosetning.** (Saga, centres and coastal settlement). By Berglund, Birgitta. Pp 27-90, 68 figs. - Discusses what the sagas, administrative written sources and archaeological sources tell us about Vik and Med centres in the coastal area of Helgeland. It is shown how the structure of centres changed when Helgeland became more closely tied to the Norw kingdom about 1000 AD. The national kingdom founded new centres in Helgeland for its own purposes. Population, economic life, trade, shipping, houses, food and clothes are discussed. (Au) - See also: NAA 1994/583..

**d: 9I Guds hus i sten og tre.** (The houses of God in stone and wood). By Ekroll, Øystein. Pp 91-112, 20 figs. - The paper describes the Med churches of the region. Three churches, Herøy, Dønnes and Alstahaug, are still standing. Three other stone churches and c. 12 wooden churches have disappeared. The stone churches show influences from both the Bergen and the Trondheim churches and are dated to the 12th and 14th C. (Au).

**e: 9K Helgelendingene og Vågan i Lofoten.** (The inhabitants of Helgeland and Vågan in Lofoten [Nordland]). By Bertelsen, Reidar. Pp 113-132, 14 figs. - A discussion on the basis of written and archaeological sources on the origin, development and status of Vågan and Vågastemnet in the Med. (JEJE).

**f: En saga om Hårek fra Tjøtta i skriftlig form?** (A Saga on Hårek from Tjøtta [Nordland] in writing?). By Jakobsen, Alfred. Pp 133-140, 4 figs.

**g: 9G Busettinga i innlandsbygdene.** (The settlements in the inlands). By Jakobsen, Kjell. Pp 141-180, 31 figs, 4 tables.

**h: 9G Samiske perspektiver i Helgelands historie.** (Saami perspectives in the history of Helgeland). By Bergsland, Knut. Pp 181-204, 13 figs.

**i: (8 9)G Reindriftssamer og fastboende samer i vikingtid og tidlig middelalder.** (Saami reindeer herdsman and residential Saami in the Viking Age and Early Middle Ages). By Storli, Inger. Pp 205-216, 10 figs.

**j: (8 9)B Kildene og kunnskapen.** (The sources and the knowledge). By Johansen, Arne B. Pp 217-232, 14 figs.

**k: (2-9)(F G) Funn siden sist.** (New finds). By Berglund, Birgitta. Pp 233-238, 8 figs. - A description of ancient objects and monuments found since the publication of Helgeland historie. Bind 1 (= NAA 1985/828). (Au).

**Järnålder i Mittnorden. Ett symposium kring nya arkeologiska och ekologiska forskningsrön** (Iron Age in the Mid-North. A symposium concerning new archaeological and ecological results)

Var. authors, ed by Cullberg, Kurt. Vasa: Scriptum: 1994 (= Studier i Österbottens förhistoria 3). 240 pp, ill, refs. Sw, Norw.

**a: 1A Finn Österbottenprojektet: resultat och metodiska problem.** (The Österbotten project: results and methodological problems). By Baudou, Evert. Pp 15-32. Sw.

**b: 7G Finn Kalaschabrännan och andra sedentära bebyggelse lämningar från järnåldern i Finland.**

(Kalaschabrännan and other Iron Age sedentary settlement remains in Finland). By Liedgren, Lars. Pp 33-42. Sw. - House foundations at the Migration settlement site at Kalaschabrännan, Österbotten, are compared with house foundations in Fin from the BA to the Vik. The Early IA three-aisled houses seem to have their antecedents in the BA. (EB).

**c: 11D Norw Økonomi og samfunn i Inntrøndelag i jernalderen.** (Economy and society in Inntrøndelag [Sør-Trøndelag & Nord-Trøndelag] in the Iron Age). By Stene, Erna. Pp 43-56, 6 figs. Norw. - The economic surplus in Trøndelag in the IA was based on a large-scale iron production controlled by chieftains at central farmsteads. These formed, together with the local hill-forts, units which correspond by and large to the Med administrative fylke unit. (MS- L).

**d: (8 9)G Sw Bebyggelsekontinuiteten i Ångermanland. Undersökning av den yngre järnålderns och medeltidens gårdslämningar på Arnäsbacken.** (Settlement continuity in Ångermanland. Late Iron Age and Medieval farmsteads investigated at Arnäsbacken). By Ramqvist, Per H. Pp 57-82, 11 figs. Sw. - The excavations of the farmstead at Arnäsbacken in the northernmost region of the S Scand settlement area revealed a settlement continuity in the Late IA with i.a. Vik houses of a type common in the Med. The luxury finds such as ornaments and beads indicate close contacts with the Mälars Valley. (MS-L).

**e: 5G Sw Förromersk och romersk järnålder i Ångermanlands kustland. En mångkulturell variation inom en region.** (Pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age in the coastal area of Ångermanland. A multicultural variation in a region). By Lindqvist, Anna-Karin. Pp 83-100, 10 figs. Sw. - Presentation of the finds from a CeltIA settlement near the Gene farm. Relations to the farm are discussed. (EB).

**f: 11D Sw Järnålder i Jämtlands och Härjedalens fångstland.** (Iron Age in the hunting areas of Jämtland and Härjedalen). By Sundström, Jan. Pp 101-116, 5 figs. Sw. - A survey of ancient monuments, mostly graves and cemeteries, and indications of settlements, in the hunting grounds of N Sw. Changes over time are discussed, and a brief socio-economic analysis is presented. (Au/EB).

**g: 11(G H) 9I Sw Några glimtar från Ådalen under järnålder och medeltid.** (Some glimpses from Ådalen [Ångermanland] in the Iron Age and the Middle Ages). By Wallander, Anders. Pp 117-126, 5 figs. Sw. - The question of continuity from IA to Med in the valley of Ångermanälven is discussed, and the topographical connection between pagan ritual sites and Early Med churches is pointed out. (MS-L).

**h: 11(G L) Sw Den fasta jordbruksnäringens utveckling i Ångermanälvens nedre dalgång under järnåldern och medeltiden - en paleoekologisk undersökning.** (The development of sedentary agriculture in the lower part of the Ångermanälven river valley [Ångermanland] in the Iron Age and the Middle Ages - a palaeoecological investigation). By Wallin, Jan-Erik. Pp 127-154, 7 figs. Sw. - Pollen analyses from four different sites show that the continuous and sedentary agricultural activities first started in the Ångermanälven estuary area and in the coastal region at the beginning of the 6th C AD. Cattle-breeding seems to have been the primary economic factor, but the cultivation of cereals was also of importance. (MS-L).

**i: (4 5)G Finn Tidig metallålder i Österbottens kustland: nya arkeologiska forskningsresultat.** (Early Metal Age in the coastal area of Österbotten [Etelä- Pohjanmaa/Sydösterbotten]: new archaeological research results). By Miettinen, Mirja. Pp 155-172, 6 figs, 2 tables. Sw. - A review of the research carried out concerning Early Metal Age (c. 1500 BC - 50 AD) find locations in Österbotten from the 1970s to the 1990s. (Au).

**j: (8 9)G Finn På andra sidan vattendelaren: bebyggelsen i mellersta Finland vid övergången från järnåldertill medeltid.** (On the other side of the watershed: the settlement in Keski-Suomi at the transition from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages). By Vilkkuna, Janne. Pp 173-182. Sw. - A brief introduction to the categories of find material from the Late IA in Keski-Suomi. (MS-L).

**k: 6D Norw Samfunnsstrukturer i Trøndelag i jernalderen.** (Society structures in Trøndelag in the Iron Age). By Stenvik, Lars F. Pp 183-194, 5 figs. Norw. - Based on the amount of iron production during different periods, the author concludes that the most likely time for the administrative organization into fylke units in Nord- & Sør-Trøndelag was the RomIA. (MS-L).

**m: (6 7)J Sw Fornborgar i Mittskandinavien - funktion och samhällsbetydelse.** (Hill-forts in Mid-Scandinavia - function and significance). By Hemmendorff, Ove. Pp 195-208, 6 figs. Sw. - An account of the hill-fort Mjälleborgen in Jämtland. Recent research on hill-forts in N Scand is described. (Au).

**n: (8 9)J Finn Fornborgar och samhälle i Mellersta Finland vid övergången järnålder - medeltid.** (Hill-forts and society in Central Finland [Keski-Suomi] at the transition from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages). By Vilkkuna, Janne. Pp 209-214, 3 figs. Sw. - On the artefacts found, of which some are interpreted as material for recycling, and on the dating of the three hill-forts in Keski-Suomi. (MS-L).

**p: 8(B D H)** Norw **Trondheimen for Nidaros.** (Trondheimen [Trøndelag] before Nidaros). By Sognnes, Kalle. Pp 215-226, 6 figs. Norw. - Presentation of preliminary results from a geographical-statistical analysis of the Vik period record from Trøndelag, which mainly consists of grave finds. The representativity of these finds is discussed. (Au).

**q: 11C** Finn **Ortnamn under järnåldern och medeltiden i Österbotten: heuristiska reflektioner.** (The place-names in Österbotten [Etelä-Pohjonmaa/Sydösterbotten]: some heuristic reflections). By Norrman, Ralf. Pp 227-236. Sw. - Au states that it is impossible to prove that the place-names in Österbotten are of late age. (MS-L).



**Kalmistojen kertomaa. Rautakautinen Mikkelin seutu idän ja lännen välissä** (The cemeteries tell. The Mikkeli area [Savo/Savolax] between east and west in the Iron Age)

Var. authors, ed by Lehtinen, Leena; Nousiainen, Pentti. Mikkeli: Savonlinnan maakuntamuseo & Suur-Savon museo:1994. 66 pp, ill. Finn.

A popular publication on prehistoric environment in the Mikkeli area with emphasis on the grave finds. Recent, unpublished excavation results are also accounted for, as well as new research on the casting technique of the Finn tortoise brooches. (MS-L) Kalmistotutkimus, mitä se on? (Cemetery research, what is that?). By Leena Lehtinen. Pp 6-

11. - Mikkelin seudun kiinteät muinaisjäänökset. (The ancient monuments of the Mikkeli area). By Pentti Nousiainen & Leena Lehtinen. Pp 12-18. - Luonnonolosuhteiden vaikutus Mikkelin seudun rautakautisen asutuksen sijaintiin. (The environmental factors of importance for the location of the Iron Age settlement in the Mikkeli area). By Tuija Kirkinen. Pp 19-25. - Rautakautien ihminen Mikkelin seudulla. (Iron Age man in the Mikkeli area). By Pirkko-Liisa Lehtosalo- Hilander. Pp 26-34. - Mikkelin pronssit. (The bronze objects of Mikkeli). By Leena Tomanterä. Pp 35-50. - Mikkelin rautakautinen asutus uusien löytöjen valossa. (The Iron Age settlement of the Mikkeli area according to recent finds). By Hannu Poutiainen. Pp 51- 56. - Kyyhkylän keihäänkärjistä sekä Latokallion hevosista ja muista eläimistä. (On the spearheads from Kyyhkylä and the horses and other animals from Latokallio). By Eeva-Liisa Schulz. Pp 57-61. - Mikkelin seudun kalmistot osana Savon varhaishistoriaa. (The cemeteries in the Mikkeli area as a part of the early history of Savo/Savolax). By Leena Lehtinen. Pp 62-66.

**Festskrift til Ørnulf Vorren** (A Festschrift to Ørnulf Vorren)

Var. authors. Tromsø: Tromsø museum: 1994 (= Tromsø museums skrifter 25). 399 pp, 55 figs, 21 tables, refs. Norw,Sw.

A Festschrift to honour Professor Emeritus of Saami-ethnology Ørnulf Vorren, containing 12 papers on subjects connected to Saami cultural heritage and culture. Three are of archaeological interest:

**a: 11B Etnisitet og arkeologi.** (Ethnicity and archaeology). By Simonsen, Povl. Pp 55-61. Norw. - Au opposes the tendency in Russ and Fin to identify culture, language and race, not only synchronically, but also diachronically. Instead, au defines ethnicity in a way useful to archaeology. The problem is how to identify levels of social organization in a prehistoric material in such a way that lost ethnic groups could be identified. Au discusses how ethnic groups could have been formed, their behaviour and their disappearance, all problems little explored. (Au, abbr).

**b: 1D Scand Den s.k. Norrlandsgränsen och den 'arktiska' kulturen.** (Limes norrlandicus and the 'Arctic' culture). By Zachrisson, Inger. Pp 62-74, 3 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ. - Discusses the two-culture view on the prehistory of the Nordic countries and the boundary of the N Scand hunting-cultures characterized by objects of slate and quartz, pitfalls and prehistoric skiing. Au also adduces genetic arguments in support of differences between the Saami and the Nordic peoples. The 'hunting'-culture still visible in Dalarna during the IA is considered to be Saami. (AÅ).

**c: 11H Samiske urbegravelser.** (Saami burials in scree). By Schanche, Audhild. Pp 75-89, 4 figs. Norw. - Saami burial customs are supposed to date back to prehistoric times in E Finnmark, but elsewhere in N Norw to Med and Late Med. Norse and Saami burial customs in some cases result in identical grave monuments, raising new questions concerning settlement patterns, forms of society and inter-ethnic relations. Chronologically, the burial custom can be traced back to Late BA and IA. Burials in soil replace graves in scree about the 15th and 16th C. It is questioned whether burial customs, interpreted as an expression of an egalitarian and homogeneous society, apply to the entire period. Based on the size of graves and finds of metal items, a development is postulated towards a social organization founded on rank from c. 800 AD. Some thoughts on Saami mythology are attempted. (Au, abbr).

**d: 1A Ørnulf Vorren - En Bibliografi.** (Ørnulf Vorren - A bibliography). By Sveum, Tor. Pp 372-399.

**Fra boplass - til by - opp til 1794** (From dwelling site - to town - until 1794)

Var. authors. Tromsø: Tromsø kommune: 1994 (= Tromsø gjennom 10000 år 1). 400 pp, 375 figs, 15 tables, refs.

Norw. A survey of the archaeology and history of Tromsø, dealt with in 3 parts.

**a: Del 1: Den lange fortiden.** (Part 1: The long past). By Sandmo, Anne-Karine. Pp 12-201. - Dealing with the period from deglaciation to Vik. Local society in SA and IA is presented, with its regional character and contacts with the Finn- Baltic area and the Norse area. (Au/JEGE).

**b: Del 2: Tusenårsskiftet, et nytt samfunn?.** (The turn of the millennium, a new society?). By Bertelsen, Reidar. Pp 202-243. - The transformation of the area when the Norw kingdom and Christianity established its northern border.

Also on how the first embryo of a town was created with the help of church and fortress on Tromsøya. (Au/JEGE).

**c: Del 3: Tromsø innlemmes i Norge.** (Tromsø becomes a part of Norway). By Høgsæt, Ragnhild. Pp 244-395. - The development of a secular and ecclesiastical administration, about settlement, economy and ethnic circumstances. Based on written sources. (Au/JEGE).

11D Sw

NAA 1994/580

**Det tidiga Nordhalland - en historisk återblick** (Early Halland - a historical review)

Ahlberg, Leif. Vår bygd 77, 1994, pp 23-42. Ill. Sw.

Survey from the Glacial period until the present. (AS)

11D Greenl

NAA 1994/581

**The archaeology of Holm Land, Amdrup Land and Henrik Krøyers Holme**

Andreasen, Claus; Lange, Hans. Berichte zur Polarforschung 142, 1994, pp 163-165. Engl.

Prelim. data concerning Palaeo- and Neo-Eskimo habitation along the North-East Water Polynia is presented with a short description of the cultural periods and of the probable resource exploitation. (TM)

11D (2-8)D Norw

NAA 1994/582

**Biter i et uløst puslespill: Hva funn og fornminner forteller om mennesker i Vindafjord i forhistorisk tid** (Pieces of an unsolved puzzle: What ancient objects and monuments say about people in Vindafjord [Rogaland] in prehistoric times)

Bang-Andersen, Sveinung. Vindetreet. Skjold. Sogeskrift for Vindafjord 1994, pp 6-13. 8 figs. Norw.

Popular survey. Due to relatively few artefact finds, few prehistoric monuments and also lack of archaeological research, the main trends in the prehistoric development of this area are still obscure. (Au, abbr)

11D 11G Norw

NAA 1994/583

**Samfunnsorganisasjon på Helgelandskysten i jernalderen** (The organization of society in the coastal area of Helgeland [Nordland] in the Iron Age)

Berglund, Birgitta. Spor 1994/1, pp 22-26. 8 figs. Norw.

The organization of IA society is discussed on the basis of centres in the coastal areas of Helgeland. Centres of autonomous chieftains, or small kingdoms, are emphasized. The importance of the hinterland is pointed out. (Au) - See also: NAA 1994/575.

**Hovsveien. Tjeldsundet gjennom tidene** (Hovsveien [the Hov road]. Tjeldsundet [Nordland] throughout time)

Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Fotefar mot nord 1994, 20 pp, 23 figs, refs. Norw, Engl & Ger.

A popular history in Norw, Engl and Ger versions of the main route between important farms in the IA landscape, being part of the project 'Fotefar mot nord', which is a guide to the history of N Norw and Namdalen and a description of this region, through presentation of ancient monuments and cultural heritage. (Au, abbr)

11D Sw

NAA 1994/585

[Review of] **Långhundraleden - en seglats i tid och rum. Gunnar Olsson (ed). Uppsala 1993.**

Damell, David. Fornvännen 89, 1994/3, pp 208-209. Sw.

Review with a brief presentation of some of the ancient monuments along the Långhundraleden sailing-route. (AS)

11D Est

NAA 1994/586

**Settlement archaeology in Estonia: the Rävåla Project**

Lang, Valter. In: Cultural ecology: one theory?, ed by Nissinaho, Aino. Turku: University of Turku & Åbo Akademi University: 1994. Pp 99-117, 6 figs, refs. Engl.

A presentation of an interdisciplinary research project concerning an area in NW Est encompassing the time from the beginning of agriculture c. 2000 BC to the end of the prehistoric period c. 1250 AD. (MS-L)

11D Sw

NAA 1994/587

**Arkeologiska undersökningar i Berghem-Kinna-Örby** (Archaeological investigations in Berghem-Kinna-Örby [Västergötland])

Lindman, Gundela; Stibéus, Magnus. Arkeologiska resultat. UV Väst 1994/38, 127 pp, 73 figs, refs.

Sw. Survey of settlements, graves and finds from three parishes. (Au/ACB)

11D 11G Sw

NAA 1994/588

**Sirkas ett samiskt fångstsamhälle i förändring Kr.F. - 1600 E.Kr** (Sirkas a Sámi hunting society in transition AD 1-1600)

Mulk, Inga-Maria. Umeå: Universitetet, Inst. för arkeologi: 1994 (= Studia Archaeologica Universitatis Umenensis 6). [Fil.dr thesis]. 305 pp, 248 figs, 79 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Investigation of a Saami hunting-society organized to achieve an integrated seasonal use of boreal forests, lakes and foothills through mobility, specialization and co-operation. From the archaeological data, a model is inferred of growing social complexity, settlement expansion and more closely defined territorial boundaries, all within the context of production for the fur trade. Evidence for more consumption of imported metal goods suggests increased wealth, which could have encouraged social differentiation. However, society seems to have remained

egalitarian until Late Med. The onset of pastoralism in the 16th C proved to be a more potent force for destabilizing the society system than a thousand years of engagement in exchange relationships through the fur trade. (Au, abbr)

**Ammassalik - i 4000 år** (Ammassalik - 4000 years)

Møbjerg, Tinna. Tidsskriftet Grønland 1994/4-5, pp 125-144. 18 figs. Dan.

A popular overview of the prehistory and history of the Ammassalik district in connection with the celebration of the centenary. (TM)

**11D 1I (2-10)G Norw**

NAA 1994/590

**Far etter folk i Hallingdal: på leiting etter den eldste historia** (Traces of people in Hallingdal [Buskerud]: looking for the oldest history)

Nakkerud, Tom Bloch; Lindblom, Inge. Gol: Buskmål: 1994. 104 pp, 113 figs, 6 tables, refs. Norw.

A popular presentation of the prehistory and history of the valley of Hallingdal from Mes to Post-Med. 89 C14-dated samples, not cal., are published. Structures dated are house sites, pitfalls, localities with slag, charcoal pits and dug-outs together with a wooden spade. Two pollen diagrams analysed by Helge I Høeg are used to reflect the vegetational history of the area. (JEGE)

**11D Sw**

NAA 1994/591

**Fornlämningar i skärgården utanför Vikbolandet** (Ancient monuments in the archipelago off the coast of Vikbolandet [Östergötland])

Norman, Peter. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 271-276. 1 fig, refs. Sw.

A survey of sites related to fishing and seafaring from the Med and Post-Med in a part of the Östergötland archipelago. (MM)

**11D Finn**

NAA 1994/592

**Alternatives for Stone Age subsistence in the basin of the Tengeliönjoki river, SW Finnish Lapland[Lappi/Lapland]**

Oksala, Hilikka. Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\*, 1994, pp 64-77. 5 figs, refs. Engl.

On the links between subsistence alternatives and the settlement history of a river and lake system. A relative balance of inland hunting and marine fishing and hunting coincide with a steady expansion of settlement in the Mes. During the Neo, the hunting of ringed seal is connected with the formation of village-type communities. At the end of the SA a strong shift towards wild reindeer hunting led to a more mobile settlement. (MS-L)

**11D (2-5)G Norw**

NAA 1994/593

**Bosetning og samfunn i Finnmarks forhistorie** (Settlement and society in the prehistory of Finnmark)

Olsen, Bjørnar. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget: 1994. 158 pp, 98 figs, refs. Norw.

The first overview of the archaeology and prehistory of Finnmark. Divided into four periodical themes: hunter-gatherer and fishing-society; Early SA; Late SA and Early Metal Age. Au states that an egalitarian and autonomous

society in Pal- Mes is changed towards a society of increasing ritual practice and social differentiation in Neo. It is suggested that social change during the last millennium BC in the hunter-gatherer and fishing society was decisive for the establishment of many Saami cultural features. (JEJE)

**Lounais-Hämeen esihistoria** (The prehistory of Lounais-Häme [Häme/Tavastland])

Pohjakallio, Lauri. Lounais-Hämeen kotiseutu- ja museoyhdistyksen vuosikirja 63, 1994, pp 5-212, 66 figs, 9 maps, refs. Finn/Sw summ.

A general survey of the prehistory of SW Häme/Tavastland followed by a catalogue of the prehistoric sites and finds in the area. (MS-L)

11D (6 7 8)G Sw; Dan

NAA 1994/595

**Applications in household-economic archaeology**

Ringstedt, Nils. Current Swedish Archaeology 2, 1994, pp 179-184. 1 fig, refs. Engl.

The gender-related division of labour in an IA household is discussed, based on three case-studies. (AS)

11D Ål

NAA 1994/596

**Change and continuity: land-use organization in Åland from the Late Iron Age to the 18th Century**

Roeck Hansen, Birgitta. In: Cultural ecology: one theory?, ed by Nissinaho, Aino. Turku: University of Turku & Åbo Akademi University: 1994. Pp 83-97, 7 figs, refs. Engl.

With Önningeby in the parish of Jomala as a case study, the settlement development and land use on Ål from Late IA to AD 1800 is demonstrated. The central parts of the village had been in use continuously since the beginning of the settlement in the Early IA. (MS-L)

11D Finn

NAA 1994/597

**Teuvan esihistoria** (The prehistory of Teuva [Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Sydösterbotten])

Sarvas, Anja. In: Teuvan historia vuoteen 1795, by Anja Sarvas & Raimo Ranta. Teuva: Teuvan kunta & Teuvan seurakunta: 1994. Pp 25-66, 24 figs, refs. Finn.

A general survey of the prehistory of Teuva parish, followed by a catalogue of all the prehistoric sites and finds in Teuva. (MS-L)

11D Russ

NAA 1994/598

**Modes of subsistence among the ancient population of the Kola peninsula**

Shumkin, V Ya. Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\*, 1994, pp 147-150. Engl.

A survey of the development of subsistence modes on the Kola Peninsula during the SA and Early Metal Age based on the artefact finds. (MS-L)



**Sälfångsten under förhistorisk tid** (Prehistoric seal-hunting)

Tuovinen, Tapani. Skärgård 1994/3, pp 5-13. 6 figs. Sw.

A review of seal-hunting and maritime adaptation in Fin. (Au)

**Klavs Randsborgs The First Millennium in Europe ... - en annan uppfattning** (Klavs Randsborgs The First Millennium in Europe ... - a different point of view)

Weiler, Eva. *Fornvännen* 89, 1994/1, pp 35-37. Sw.

Reply to Bente Magnus critical review of Klavs Randsborgs book in *Fornvännen* 88, 1993. Au finds many interesting connections between archaeological and written sources and ancient and contemporary problems. The book also contains a good introduction to classical archaeology. (AS)

11D Sw

NAA 1994/601

**Kulturgränzonen i norra Ångermanland. Dess yttringar under ett längre tidsperspektiv och några förslag till förklaringar** (The cultural boundary in Northern Ångermanland. Its manifestations over time and some tentative explanations)

Westerdahl, Christer. In: *Kulturgränser - myt och verklighet*, ed by Edlund, L. E. Umeå: Universitetet, Inst. för nordiska språk: 1994 (= DIABAS. Skrifter från den dialektgeografiska databasen inom institutionen för nordiska språk vid Umeå universitet 4). Pp 309-327, 4 figs, refs. Sw.

A cross-disciplinary approach is attempted to chart and explain the current cultural elements from the SA up to the present day. Among the explanatory suggestions are found conditions of climate, economy, administration and transportation. (Cf. NAA 1990/618.) (Au)

11D Finn

NAA 1994/602

**Laukaan Vehniän esihistoria** (The prehistory of the village of Vehniä in Laukaa commune [Keski-Suomi])

Vilkuna, Janne. In: 'Se on issoa peliä' - Vehniän kyläkirja. Jyväskylä: Vehniän kylätoimikunta: 1994. Pp 12-25, 9 figs, refs. Finn.

A general survey of the prehistory of the village of Vehniä. (Au)

**Crossroads in ancient ship-building. The Proceedings of the Sixth International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology. Roskilde 1991**

Var. authors, ed by Westerdahl, Christer. Oxford: Oxbow Books: 1994. 209 pp, ill, refs. Engl.

Papers of Nordic archaeological interest are:

**a: 2E Dan New finds of Mesolithic logboats in Denmark.** By Andersen, Søren H. Pp 1-10, 11 figs. - The Older Ertebølle finds of Lystrup (Jylland) c. 5000 BC and the Agernæs building site (Fyn) are described. (CW).

**b: (5 6)E Dan The Iron Age boats from Hjortspring and Nydam - new investigations.** By Rieck, Flemming. Pp 45-54, 9 figs. - The reconseration and new display of the Hjortspring boat (Jylland) has facilitated analysis. Extensive new excavations at Nydam (Jylland) bring to light new data on several of the boat finds. (CW).

**c: (8 9)E Iron nails in Iron Age and Medieval shipbuilding.** By Bill, Jan. Pp 55-63, 6 figs. - A systematic framework for the classification and analysis of ship clinker nails in N Europe, with a clear regional grouping west-east. (Au, abbr).

**d: (7 8 9)E Dan Medieval ships in Danish waters.** By Crumlin-Pedersen, Ole. Pp 65-72, 6 figs. - A short review of finds in their historical context from the 5th C to the 15th C, in process of publication. (CW).

**e: 9E Norw A Medieval clinker-built wreck at Hundevika [Vest-Agder], Norway.** By Teisen, Michael. Pp 73-76, 6 figs. - Documentation and protection work on a brick-laden 14th C wreck near Lindesnes. (CW).

**f: 10E Dan The introduction of flushed-planked skin in Northern Europe and the Elsinore Wreck.** By Probst, Niels M. Pp 143-152, 12 figs. - Dutch shipbuilding of the late 16th C, during the transition from clinker to carvel, reflected in a Dan wreck with double bottom planking. (CW).

**g: 10E Dan The Stinesminde Wreck of AD 1600, Denmark.** By Gøthche, Morten. Pp 181-187, 12 figs. - An extraordinarily well-preserved two-masted cargo-ship hull from Mariager Fjord (Jylland) is presented and reconstructed. (CW).

**h: 10E Est A unique 16th century Estonian ship find.** By Mäss, Vello. Pp 189-194, 9 figs. - A wreck of a cargo ship at Maasilinn, Saaremaa/Ösel, with double planking, clinker overlaid by carvel, has been excavated, salvaged and preliminarily analysed. (CW).

**i: 1E Tracing crossroads of shipbuilding traditions in the European Arctic.** By Jasinski, Marek E. Pp 195-202, 5 figs. - On the interface between research theory, cultural change and empirical archaeological ship remains. (CW).

**j: 9(E I) Norw Maritime archaeology beneath church roofs.** By Godal, Jon. Pp 271-278, 9 figs. - Textiles, probably fragments of 14th-15th C sails, found as luting/caulking in Norw church roofs, some with a parallel construction to a ship. (CW).

**k: 8E The symbolic ship: A study in the relationship between society and shipbuilding traditions.** By Varenius, Björn. Pp 279-282, 2 figs. - The details of depiction and the literary mention of ships are related to change in social ideologies. The mention of crews and ship types is dependent on the same factors. (CW).

**m: 1A Dan The Danish national record of marine and maritime sites.** By Christoffersen, Jørgen. Pp 283-288, 5 figs.

**Lithic procurement and technological organization in the Stone Age of West Finnmark, North Norway**

Hood, Bryan C. Norw. Arch. Rev 27/2, 1994, pp 65-85, 6 figs, 3 tables, refs. Engl.

The lithic materials available in W Finnmark are outlined and archaeological data relevant to the organization of lithic technology during the Late SA and Early Metal Periods [BA-CeltIA] are presented. The implications of these data for a political-semiotic model of Late SA coast-interior social relations are discussed. (Au, abbr)

**Malung en glömd kvarnstensmetropol** (Malung [Dalarna]- a forgotten quernstone centre)

Kresten, Peter; Elfwendahl, Magnus. Skinnarebygd 1994, pp 10-28. 8 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

Presents the quernstone quarries in Malung, worked 8th-19th C. The study is based on a geo-archaeological survey of quernstone finds, which resulted in a clear dominance of Malung quernstones in Vik-Med Sigtuna and Med Uppsala, with finds in other Med towns, and in rural sites like Eketorp (Öland). The oldest known finds from Malung are from Sanda (Uppland) in the late 8th C. (MM)

**Östersjöns sjunkna skepp** (The sunken ships of the Baltic)

Rönby, Johan; Adams, Jonathan. Stockholm: Tidens förlag: 1994. 151 pp, 190 figs. Sw.

A number of fairly well-preserved shipwrecks on the Baltic coast of Sw are interpreted in their social and economic context from the Vik to the close of the 19th C. (CW)

**Archaeological and scientific studies of amber from the Swedish Iron Age**

Stjernquist, Berta. Contributions by Curt W Beck & Jan Bergström [laborative analyses]. Lund: Humanistiska vetenskapssamfundet: 1994 (= Scripta Minora Regiae Societatis Humaniorum Litterarum Lundensis 1994-1995/1). 58 pp, 22 figs, refs. Engl.

An interdisciplinary report on IA amber finds in Sw, including the characteristics of the material. Stjernquist treats the amber finds in Sw with respect to source criticism, classification and dating. Beck presents results of laboratory analyses showing that the tested material consists of Baltic succinite. Bergström treats amber as a biogenetic and geological matter. (Au/EB)

**Synpunkter på nybyggen av gamla fartyg** (Comments on the reconstruction of old ships)

Westerdahl, Christer. Fornvännen 89, 1994/2, pp 91-102. 5 figs, refs. Sw.

Strict principles are suggested for the reconstruction of vessels, to achieve an all-out re-creation of the building process, as far as possible. (Au) - Also published in: Jakobstads Wapen, Chapman och skeppsbyggnadshistoria. Föredrag från Scientific Forum i Jakobstad 10.7 1992, ed by G Björklund & C Sundqvist. Jakobstad 1994, pp 36-52.

**Transport, farleder och kontroll - ett försök till en allmän översikt ur maritimarkeologisk synpunkt**

(Transport, sea routes and control. An effort at a general survey from a maritime-archaeological point of

view)Westerdahl, Christer. Marinarkeologisk tidskrift 1994/3, pp 4-9. Refs. Sw.

This popular paper stresses that the 'power landscape' of routes and transportation is an important aspect of the maritime cultural landscape and of maritime archaeology in general. (Au)

**Guldets magi i saga och verklighet** (The magic of gold in saga and reality)

Var. authors, ed by Knape, Anita. Stockholm: Statens historiska museum: 1994. 110 pp, richly ill. Sw.

Förord. (Preface). By Ulf Erik Hagberg (pp 9-11) & Lars Lönnroth (pp 12-14). - Yngsta stenålder och bronsålder 2300- 500 f Kr. (The Late Neolithic and Bronze Age 2300-500 BC). By Anita Knape. Pp 15-24. - Järnålder 500 f Kr-800 e Kr. (The Iron Age 500 BC-800 AD). By Kent Andersson (pp 25-32); Jan Peder Lamm (pp 33-59) & Charlotte Fabech (pp 60- 63). - Vikingatid 800-1100. (The Viking Age 800-1100). By Lena Thålin Bergman (pp 64-80) & Lars O Lagerqvist (pp 81-82). - Medeltid 1100-1500. (The Middle Ages 1100-1500). By Lena Thålin Bergman (pp 85-87); Henrik Klackenbergh (pp 88-90); Inger Zachrisson (pp 91-93); Lennart Karlsson (pp 94-103) & Birgit Arrhenius (pp 104-109).

11F

NAA 1994/611

**Filigran** (Filigree)

Duczko, Wladyslaw. In: Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde 9/1. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter: 1994. Pp 29-42, 4 figs, refs. Ger.

History of the filigree art among Continental and Scand peoples during the first millennium AD. (Au)

11F Finn

NAA 1994/612

**Paimensauvaneulojen varhaishistoria** (The early history of the shepherds-crook pins)

Luoto, Jukka. Suomen museo 100, 1993 (1994), pp 163-167. 3 figs, refs. Finn.

A comment on Professor Unto Salos criticism in Suomen museo 1992 (1993) of Luotos contribution in Suomen museo 1991 (1992) to the history of the pin found in Muolaa (Karelia). (MS-L)

11F Finn

NAA 1994/613

**Suomen rautakautisista lasihelmistä** (On the Iron Age glass beads of Finland)

Ranta, Helena. Kentältä poimittua 2, 1994, pp 91-97. 3 figs, 3 tables, refs. Finn.

A brief presentation of the IA beads in Fin. Their provenance and methods of production are also discussed. (Au)

11F Finn

NAA 1994/614

**Muinaisten metsänkävijöiden jousia** (Bows of ancient hunters)

Vilkuna, Janne. Kalevalaseuran vuosikirja 73, 1994, pp 208-223. 10 figs, refs. Finn.

An updated version of NAA 1991/362 concerning four finds of prehistoric bows and especially the bow from Viitasaari (Keski-Suomi), a north Eurasiatic composite bow, C14-dated to the 13th C AD, the transition from prehistoric to historic time. (Au)

**Hammarbacken** (Hammarbacken [Uppland])

Appelgren, Katarina. UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/3, 12 pp, 8 figs. Sw.

Accounts for the examination of enclosure walls. No reliable dating could be made. (Au)

**Skävi, från stenåldersjägare till nutidens bönder på Skävi gård** (Skävi, from Stone Age hunters to present-day farmers at the Skävi farm [Närke])

Bergold, Helmut; Holm, Jenny; Gustafsson, Malin. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 45, 1994, pp 51-69. 15 figs. Sw.

Prelim. report on the excavation of a site with remains from various prehistoric and historic times. More distinct parts consisted of a Late Mes find scatter, an Early IA house cluster and a couple of bloomery sites with several furnaces. (Au)

**Fågelfångstanläggningar i Sättna och Selånger i Medelpad** (Bird-traps in Sättna and Selånger in Medelpad)

Bondesson, Wivianne. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 59-65. 3 figs. Sw.

Describes the morphology and function of a site category that was neglected by research and surveys for sites until the early 1980s. (MM)

**Mot ett studium av bebyggelsens inre samband. Fälтарbeten i ett skånskt bebyggelseslandskap** (Towards a study of the inner relationships of settlement. Fieldwork in a Scanian settlement landscape)

Callmer, Johan. *Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\**, 1994, pp 75-93. 12 figs, refs. Sw.

The general ideas and methods used in a project aimed towards studying the relationships between Late IA settlements in S Sw are discussed. The identification of political and religious centres, early manors and specialized sites is no less important than the identification of that which links these to other rural settlement. (Au, abbr)

**En vendel- och vikingatida grophusbebyggelse i Övra Wannborga på Öland** (A Vendel and Viking Period pit-house settlement in Övra Wannborga on Öland)

Fallgren, Jan Henrik. *Tor* 26, 1994, pp 107-144. 13 figs, 2 tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Prelim. interpretation of a Late IA pit-house settlement, excavated in 1989-91, probably founded on the remains of a Neo cemetery. Osteological and macrofossil analyses are included. (AS)

**Fangstfolk og bønder i fjellet: bidrag til Hardangerviddas førhistorie 8500 - 2500 år før nåtid** (Fishers, gatherers, hunters and farmers in the mountains: contribution to the prehistory of Hardangervidda 8500-2500 BP)

Indrelid, Svein. Oslo: Universitetets oldsaksamling: 1994 (= Universitetets oldsaksamlings skrifter, ny rekke 17 [Dr.philos. thesis]). 344 pp, 142 figs, 117 tables, refs. Norw/Engl summ.



Thesis from 1987 based on the fieldwork 1970-74 of the interdisciplinary Hardangervidda-research project. The material dealt with comes from 246 sites, of which 62 were excavated, while sampling was carried out at the remaining. Data from quaternary geology, zoology and botany are included in the discussion. C14-datings (58) cover the period 6th C BC-14th AD, while TL-datings (12) lie within 3rd C BC-10th C AD. An appendix contains a catalogue of finds, registered in the museums of Oslo and Bergen. The chronological analysis of the material is a contextual study, carried out to detect 'purenness/mixing' and its use for chronological purposes. Key criteria in the context analysis were location of site, horizontal distribution of finds and homogeneity of artefact material. Includes also a comparison between the Hardangervidda finds and the S Norw finds and their interpretation. (JEJE)

**Studier i agrar bebyggelse. Exempel från Öst- och Västsverige** (Studies of agrarian settlement. Examples from East and West Sweden)

Jensen, Ronnie. Odlingslandskap och fångstmark\*, 1994, pp 143-161. 6 figs, refs. Sw.

On the potential knowledge inherent in village and farm sites from historical times. Au suggests altered principles for registration of such sites, using presence of cultural remains instead of cadastral criteria and state of abandonment. Examples from Uppland and the coastal part of Västergötland are given. (MM)

11G (5 6 7 8)L Dan

NAA 1994/622

**Sandflugt i Aalborg-området i jernalderen** (Drift sand in the Iron Age in the Aalborg region [Jylland])

Johansen, Erik. Sandflugt\*, 1994, pp 55-69. 10 figs, refs. Dan.

A number of sites bear indisputable witness of extensive violent sand drift, but in several cases not causing abandonment of settlement. (JS-J)

11G (5 6 7 8)L Dan

NAA 1994/623

**Sandflugt i Vesthimmerland i jernalderen** (Drift sand in the Iron Age of Himmerland [Jylland])

Jørgensen, Christian Aabo. Sandflugt\*, 1994, pp 41-54. 8 figs, refs. Dan.

Excavators field observations must be controlled by laboratory analyses. Although long-term consequences of drifting sand may be serious, the immediate effects certainly need not be disastrous. (JS-J)

11G (8 9 10)(E F G) Dan

NAA 1994/624

**Ploughing implements and tillage practices in Denmark from the Viking Period to about 1800. Experimentally substantiated by Grith Lerche**

Lerche, Grith. Herning: Poul Kristensen: 1994 (= The Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters Commission for Research on the History of Agricultural Implements and Field Structures. Publication 8). [Dr. phil. thesis]. 322 pp, ill, 4 pls, refs. Engl/Dan summ.

A voluminous dissertation attempting to interpret fossil agricultural tools and field structures as evidence of ancient working processes. Of special interest is the presentation of bog-found parts of Med wheel-ploughs and the replicas reconstructed for ploughing experiments carried out by the au. (KEH)

11G (5 6 7 8)G Dan

NAA 1994/625

**Enkeltgård eller landsby?** (Solitary farm or hamlet?)

Lund, Jørgen. Sandflugt\*, 1994, pp 91-109. 8 figs, refs.

Dan.

Concepts and definitions are discussed. Excavations during the last decade have revealed several small settlements, of only one or two farms. Regional variations are noted. (JS-J)

11G (6 7 8)G Sw

NAA 1994/626

**En halländsk järnåldershövding på spåren?** (Tracing an Iron Age chieftain in Halland?)

Lundqvist, Lars. *Fynd* 1994/2, pp 35-42. 4 figs. Sw.

Presentation of the presumed IA chiefs farm at Slöinge, Halland. (Cf. NAA 1994/295.) (AS)

**Bronsoch järnålderns odlingslandskap - återspeglad i det äldre kartmaterialet från södra Västergötland** (The Bronze and Iron Age agricultural landscape reflected in the earliest maps from southern Västergötland)

Mascher, Catharina. Mylla, mule, människa\*, 1994, pp 65-80. 15 figs, refs. Sw.

It was formerly a common view that the wooded highland areas in S Sw were marginal areas for agriculture. Recent studies have shown that irregular fields with clearance cairns were created as early as the Late BA. Systems of rectangular strips of ploughed land were introduced in S Västergötland in the Late RomIA or Early GerIA. (EB)

**Troll-prosjektet: arkeologiske undersøkelser på Kollsnes, Øygarden kommune, Hordaland, 1989-1993** (The Troll Project: archaeological investigations at Kollsnes, Øygarden municipality, Hordaland, 1989-1993)

Nærøy, Arne Johan. Contributions by Knut Andreas Bergsvik [prospection]; Anne Karin Hufthammar [osteology]; Mons Kvamme [pollen analyses] & Eli-Christine Soltvedt [macrofossil analyses]. Arkeologiske rapporter 19, 1994, 278 pp, 93 figs, 16 tables, refs. Norw.

A report on archaeological rescue surveys and excavations at Kollsnes. 31 new localities were found, only two of which were previously known. Most localities date from the Mes and Neo and one from the BA. 20 C14-datings cover the period 6535 BC-416 AD. (JEJE)

**Stentinget - en boplads med handel og håndværk fra germansk jernalder og vikingetid** (Stentinget [Jylland] - a settlement with trade and handicraft from Germanic Iron Age to Viking Age)

Nilsson, Torben. Vendsyssel nu & da 1991-1993 (1994), pp 64-77. 15 figs, refs.

Dan. An abbr version of an article in Kuml 1990 (1992). (KEH)

**New archaeological data on the economy of the population of the Lake Ilmen region in the second half of the first millennium AD**

Nosov, E N. Fenno-Ugri & Slavi 1992\*, 1994, pp 60-63. 1 fig.

Engl. On plough-marks under barrows. (MS-L)

**Ældre jernalders bebyggelse ved den vestlige Limfjord, belyst ved agersystemer** (Early Iron Age settlement on the western Limfjord [Jylland] illustrated by ancient field systems)

Olesen, Lis Helles. Sandflugt\*, 1994, pp 111-112. Dan.

A summary of unpublished MA thesis from the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology at Århus University in

**11G** Sw

NAA 1994/632

**Det bohsländska odlingslandskapet** (The agrarian landscape of Bohuslän)

Olsson, Kerstin. Bohuslän. Årsbok 1994, pp 17-48. 13 figs. Sw.

A survey of the human impact on the landscape Neo-20th C. (EB)

**On subsistence economy at the prehistoric dwelling-site area of Jönsas in Vantaa, southern Finland [Usimaa/Nyland]**

Purhonen, Paula; Ruonavaar, Leena. *Fenno-Ugri & Slavi* 1992\*, 1994, pp 88-97. 2 figs, refs. Engl.

Jönsas is to date the largest prehistoric dwelling-site area ever excavated in Finland. As the osteological material has now been analysed in toto, it may be of relevance for the knowledge of the economy of its main periods of settlement: Mes and Corded Ware periods. This material is also compared with a corresponding corpus from the Early Combed Ware site of Etelä-Vantaa 3 in the SE part of the area. (Au)

11G (2 3 4)G Sw

NAA 1994/634

**Åttatusen år vid Ätran** (Eight thousand years by the Ätran River [Halland])

Schaller Åhrberg, Eva; Streiffert, Jörgen. *Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst* 1994/3, 56 pp, 22 figs, tables, refs. Sw.

Account of the excavation of settlement remains from Mes-BA. A comparison of the spatial distribution of artefacts and charcoal, determined to species, shows that species from mixed oak forests coincide with Neo artefacts and pine and hazel with Mes artefacts. Resin attached to a flint flake was radiocarbon-dated to c. 8000 BP. A pit-house interpreted as a cooking-house from the transition Neo-BA was excavated. A survey of pit-houses is included. (AÅ)

11G Sw

NAA 1994/635

**Uppåkra ett bebyggelsecentrum i Skåne under järnåldern** (Uppåkra - a central Iron Age settlement in Skåne)

Stjernquist, Berta. *Fra Luristan\**, 1994, pp 99-116. 8 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

Account of the archaeological investigations of the settlement site at Uppåkra, where a small excavation in 1934 revealed a very large IA settlement. Problems for future research are the relation between Uppåkra, possibly a regional centre, and other IA sites in S Sw and the relation between Uppåkra (mentioned 1085) and the city of Lund and political connections with the Dan Kingdom. (Au, abbr)

11G (2 3 4)G Sw

NAA 1994/636

**En boplats i Ösarp** (A settlement site in Ösarp [Halland])

Streiffert, Jörgen. *Arkeologiska resultat UV Väst* 1994/8, 16 pp, 8 figs, tables. Sw.

Account of the excavation of two hut remains radiocarbon-dated to Late BA, below which were found settlement remains from the middle Mes indicated by a lanceolate point. (AÅ)

11G Norw

NAA 1994/637

**FATIMA-prosjektet. Arkeologiske undersøkelser i Kåfjord og på Magerøya, Nordkapp kommune 1992** (The FATIMA-project. Archaeological investigations in Kåfjord and on Magerøya, Nordkapp municipality [Finnmark])

Thommesen, Toini. *Tromura. Kulturhistorie* 27, 1994, 116 pp, 61 figs, 55 tables. Norw/Engl summ.

Prelim. results of a rescue excavation project in Finnmark, based on surveys by Tromsø Museum and the Saami Heritage Management. Seven sites on the mainland and five on the island have been excavated. One Saami dwelling site is C14-dated to 1000 AD and four to late historic periods. Five dwelling sites are C14-dated to Mes and Neo on the basis of charcoal samples. Two flagstone graves were investigated. These are usually dated from RomIA to Early Med, a type of grave characteristic of the N coastal areas of Scand, the structure being a kind of rectangular coffin made of lagre rock slabs. The only content was charcoal. One grave was C14-dated to 12th-13th C AD, cal. (JEJE)

**The long history of Swedish bread. Continuity and change in Swedish regional bread-cereal traditions**

Viklund, Karin. *Laborativ arkeologi* 7, 1994, pp 30-36. 6 figs, refs. Engl.

Beginnings of traditions studied. Archaeobotanical evidence from ten sites from IA and Med in Sw. Results suggest different ages for the bread-cereal traditions in separate regions. In discussion of change or stability in the usage of different cereals, cultural influences are emphasized. (Au, abbr)

11G Sw

NAA 1994/639

**En gammal bolby belägen till skogs** (An old hamlet situated in the forest)

Wilson, Lars. *Oknytt* 1993/3-4 (1994), pp 40-68. 3 figs, 1 table, refs. Sw.

Presents Vigge, a small settlement region off the Ljungan river valley, in Stöde Parish, Medelpad. The area had three settlement units in the GerIA, only one in the earliest written documents of the 16th C and a settlement expansion in the 17th C. Au uses ancient monuments, artefacts and cadastral maps to sketch a hypothetical development. (MM)

11H

NAA 1994/640

**Myte og ritual i det førkristne Norden. Et symposium** (Myth and ritual in the pre-Christian North. A symposium)

Var. authors, ed by Drobin, Ulf; Pentikäinen, Juha; Steinsland, Gro; Schjødt, Jens Peter; Sørensen, Preben Meulengracht. Odense: Odense universitetsforlag: 1994. 170 pp, ill, refs. Dan, Norw, Sw.

Papers of direct archaeological interest are as follows:

**a: (4-8)H Norw Tradisjon og endring belyst gjennom forhistorisk materiell kultur - en skisse.** (Tradition and change demonstrated through prehistoric material culture - a sketch). By Dommasnes, Liv Helga. Pp 25-40, 4 figs. Norw. - On the problem of identifying immaterial culture within religion and society. Prehistoric graves from the Nordfjord area, Sogn og Fjordane, covering periods BA-Vik, are discussed in terms of tradition and change in burial customs and location of settlement. A close connection between ornaments used in rock carvings and the layout of graves is mentioned and used as a chronological variable. Social differentiation shown through burial customs is demonstrated. (JEJE).

**b: (6 7 8)(D H) Liv och död. Sydkandinaviska grav- och offerriter från 200 till 1000 e.Kr.** (Life and death. South Scandinavian burial and sacrificial rites from 200 AD until 1000 AD). By Näsman, Ulf. Pp 73-94, 5 figs. Sw. - Developments are outlined, and au calls for much closer co-operation between archaeologists and historians of religion, at least for the GerIA and Vik. The combination of political and religious leadership which survives the conversion to Christianity - is stressed. (JS-J).



**Gamla Uppsala: ett förslag inför de arkeologiska undersökningarna på Ostkustbanan och intilliggande undersökningsområden** (Old Uppsala [Uppland]: a proposition before the archaeological investigation for the Ostkustbanan and adjacent areas of investigation)

Var. authors. Upplands Väsby: Arkeologikonsult AB: 1994 (= Tryckta rapporter från arkeologikonsult AB 9). 83 pp, 16 figs, 8 maps. Engl, Sw.

**a: Inledning.** (Introduction). By Gräslund, Bo. Pp 3-4, 1 fig. Sw. - On the lack of archaeological investigations in Old Uppsala [Uppland]. (AS).

**b: Gamla Uppsala. Fornlämningar och forskning.** (Ancient monuments and research). By Duczko, Wladyslaw. Pp 5-17, 9 figs. Sw. - Each part of the Old Uppsala archaeological complex is described, the current state of research is presented, and a synthetic picture of the history from BA to the 12th C AD is given. (Au).

**c: Gamla Uppsala - a Late Iron Age Swedish power centre in international perspective.** By Price, Neil. Pp 19-43,5 figs, refs. Engl. - The sites and research project at Borre, Sutton Hoo and Lejre are compared to Old Uppsala and the possible future archaeological project. (AS).

**d: The Gamla Uppsala Project: an exceptional opportunity.** By Carver, Martin. P 45, 1 fig. Engl. - On the research opportunities arising from the archaeological project in Old Uppsala. (AS).

**e: Rumsliga förutsättningar för ett arkeologiskt projekt i Gamla Uppsala.** (Spatial preconditions for an archaeological project in Old Uppsala). By Elgh, Stefan. Pp 47-64, 8 maps. Sw. - Presentation of different alternatives for an archaeological rescue project in Old Uppsala. (AS).

**Mosens mennesker** (The people of the bog)

Andersen, Steen Wulff. Nordslesvigske museer 19, 1994, pp 38-44. 4 figs, refs.

Dan. A popular note on bog corpses from North Schleswig. (JS-J)

**Gravar och boplats vid Almvägen. Arlandabanan** (Graves and a settlement site at Almvägen, the Arlanda railroad [Uppland])

Andersson, Gunnar; Hedlund, John. Contributions by Sabine Sten & Berit Sigvallius [osteology]. UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/25, 30 pp, 50 figs, 6 tables, refs, appendix. Sw/Engl summ.

Report from a partial excavation in 1992 of a Late IA cemetery with mounds and stone-settings. Finds of, for example, fragments of a Late GerIA helmet and some Vik Thors hammers. Rom-GerIA settlement remains were found: two three-aisled long-houses. Some C14-dates suggest BA activities, and cup-marks were found near the IA settlement site. (EB)

**Sorunda** (Sorunda [Södermanland])

Elfstrand, Bengt. UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/73, 32 pp, 82 figs, 1 table, refs, appendix. Sw/Engl summ.

Partial excavation in 1971-1972 of a Late Rom-GerIA cemetery with 21 graves, two of which were double-graves (inhumations) and the others mostly cremations. The graves were covered by round or square stone-settings or a coat of gravel. The grave goods were of a pretty high quality, indicating contacts with Baltic trade. The investigated graves were probably only a minor part of a damaged cemetery, used in common by nearby farms c. 400-600 AD. The cemetery was constructed on the edge of a EN-MN settlement site, with, for example, round-sectioned axes.(Au/EB)

**Early Iron Age graves and settlements on Öland**

Hagberg, Ulf Erik. Prehistoric Graves as a Source of Information\*, 1994, pp 223-231. 6 figs. Engl.

Comments on the publication series Ölands järnåldersgravfält, two of which have appeared in 1987 and 1991. RomIA graves predominate. The grave finds are to be published in six volumes. (Au)

11H 11(D F) Sw

NAA 1994/646

**Tuna i Badelunda. Guld, kvinnor, båtar** (Tuna in Badelunda. Gold, women, boats)

Nylén, Erik; Schönbeck, Bengt. Contributions by Margareta Nockert [textile analysis]; Else Nordahl & Elisabeth Iregren [osteology]. Västerås: Västerås kulturnämnd: 1994 (= Västerås kulturnämnds skriftserie 27). Vol. 1: 148 pp, 114 figs, 7 plates, refs. Vol. 2: 221 pp, 226 figs, 10 pls, refs. Sw/Engl summ. Sw.

Vol. 1 contains the description of some of the more spectacular graves and interpretative comments on the cemetery and the social and economic relations to the surroundings. Vol. 2 contains excavation reports of all graves and some more interpretative comments. - Some of the more spectacular graves are specially commented on, e.g. chamber grave X, early 4th C, the boat-graves nos 35,75,76 and 48, the chamber graves nos 43 and 44 and the cremation grave no. 2, covering the time span from late 8th C-Vik. Except grave 2, all these graves were womens graves. Chamber grave X was the earliest grave and extremely well appointed with gold rings with snake-head ends, silver spoons, Hemmoor- bucket, glass goblets and beads. The other graves seem to have received their position in relation to this grave. The boat-graves were also in general richly equipped with finds of i.a. a button-on bow and a tortoise fibula, imitations of Arabic coins, beads and domestic equipment. A Late BA socketed axe was found in grave 48. The boat fragments gave certain insight into the changing construction techniques. The two chamber graves each contained a c. 5-year-old girl with adult equipment. The cremation grave no. 2 contained a mounted warrior and a horse. The textile fragments indicated only the dress-customs. Different twill techniques had been used for the woollen fabrics, samitum for the silk. There were also some linen fragments. C. 22 kg cremated bones were osteologically analysed, representing 55 individuals from 53 graves; only a few could be determined according to sex. Horse and dog were the commonest animals in the graves, the dogs varied greatly in size. The graves at Badelunda seem to represent a dynastic principle, reminiscent of the Vendel and Valsgårde cemeteries, but contrary to them with a striking female emphasis. Assuming that the settlement unit was a Tuna-farm, the social and economic relations to the surroundings are discussed, communications, iron-producing regions in the north, the Anundshög monuments, but also indications of pagan cult places, the 11th C churches in Aros and the Eriksgata. The assumed dynasty at Badelunda might in the 6th C have been connected to a new, rising structure of power, the Uppsala kings endeavour to establish control. (EB/BJS)

11H 11D Dan

NAA 1994/647

[Review of] **Bækkegård and Glasergård. Two Cemeteries from the Late Iron Age on Bornholm.** By Jørgensen, Lars. (= NAA 1990/241)

Petré, Bo. Fornvännen 89, 1994/1, pp 46-49. Sw.

Jørgensens report of two Late IA cemeteries is found to be good, with i.a. comparisons to other Scand cemeteries and including interpretations of the family structures in Bornholm. (AS)

11H (2 3)G Sw

NAA 1994/648

**Söderbytorp** (Söderbytorp [Södermanland])

Runesson, Henrik. UV Stockholm, Rapport 1994/76, 32 pp, 17 figs, 4 tables. Sw/Engl summ.

Two graves and a hoard were investigated in 1979-1980. One of the graves was dated to Early GerIA. The hoard consisted of three spade-shaped iron currency bars, an anvil and an axe. Such finds are unusual in this region, but are commonly dated to Early GerIA-Vik. Settlement remains from late Mes-EN consisted of quartz debitage. (EB)

'... **inte sorgen men graven**' ('... not the mourning but the grave')

Sjöberg, Jan Eric. In: Dödens riter. Göteborg: Göteborgs Stadsmuseum: 1994. [exhibition catalogue]. Pp 32-42, 6 figs. Sw.

Prehistoric graves and burial customs as sources of knowledge on prehistoric societies and their funeral ceremonies. Examples from European prehistory. (Au, abbr)

11H (5 6 7)(A H) Norw

NAA 1994/650

**Gravminner på Vågsholm i Eide** (Graves at Vågsholm in Eide [Aust-Agder])

Skjelsvik, Elisabeth. Liv i Landvik 1994/3, pp 70-74, 6 figs, refs. Norw.

On surveying a second time at Vågsholm, originally a small farm near the town of Grimstad, au found a cairn and five inconspicuous structures of varying shape similar to cairns. Graves, of a type very much like those on Engelsholmen in Sokndal, Rogaland, have been dated after excavation to the Early GerIA. (Au, abbr)

11H 11G Sw

NAA 1994/651

**Vreten. Gravvar och boplatz** (Vreten [Närke]. Graves and settlement site)

Stibeus, Magnus. Från bergslag och bondebygd 45, 1994, pp 77-89. 10 figs.

Sw.

A prelim. account of an excavation in 1993. On the crest and slopes of a drumlin, cremation graves, house foundations, hearths and an iron furnace were excavated. Most of the constructions were badly damaged thanks to modern ploughing. The house foundations might be dated to the Late BA-Early GerIA, while the graves were from the Late GerIA-Vik. (EB)

11H Sw

NAA 1994/652

**Har skeppssättningar haft olika innebörd? Från Vätteryd till Kåseberga** (Did ship-settings have different meaning? From Vätteryd to Kåseberga)

Strömberg, Märta. Fra Luristan\*, 1994, pp 73-91. 4 figs, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

An essay on dating and function of ship-settings, mainly in Skåne. Recent investigations of the magnificent Ales stenar at Kåseberga are briefly described, and a Late IA-Vik date is preferred. The possible function of the monument as an observatory/calendar is briefly discussed. (JS-J)

11I 11D Norw

NAA 1994/653

**Fra hammer til kors. 1000 år med kristendom. Brytningstid i Viken** (From hammer to cross. 1000 years of Christianity. Time of change in Viken)

Var. authors, ed by Hansen, Jan Ingar; Bjerva, Knut. Oslo: Schibsted: 1994. 239 pp, 59 figs, 13 tables, refs. Dan,

Norw.

This book deals with the change from a pagan prehistoric society to a Christian Med and Post-Med state, mainly in the Borre area, but also in Viken (the Med name of the Oslofjord area). - Cf. review by Tom Schmidt in *Namn og nemne*.

*Tidskrift for norsk namnegransking*. Utgjeve av Norsk Navnelag 11, 1994. Pp 113-120.

**a: 11I Mot tusenårsskiftet igjen - må vi kristne Norge på nytt?** (Towards the turn of a new millennium again - do we have to make Viken Christian once more?). By Lønning, Inge. Pp 11-16.

**b: 8H 9I Fra hedendom til kristendom.** (From paganism to Christianity). By Steinsland, Gro. Pp 17-31, 5 figs.

**c: 8(H I) Harald Blåtand og Jelling - et kongelig monument fra overgangen mellom hedensk og kristent Jelling.** (Harald Blacktooth and Jelling - a royal monument from the transition period between pagan and Christian Jelling). By Pedersen, Anne. Pp 33-43, 5 figs. Dan.

**d: 8(C D) Ynglingeætten i Vestfold.** (The dynasty of the Ynglingar in Vestfold). By Myhre, Bjørn. Pp 44-50, 1 fig.

**e: 8H Arkeologiske kilder og ynglingeætten.** (Archaeological sources and the dynasty of the Ynglingar). By Myhre, Bjørn. Pp 51-56, 3 figs.

**f: 11(H I) 'En skygge av det som skulle komme ...'. Ynglingeætten, Vestfold og kristningen hos Snorre Sturlason.** ('A shadow of what was to come ...'. The dynasty of the Ynglingar and Christianization in Snorre Sturlusons Heimskringla). By Schumacher, Jan. Pp 57-67, 2 figs.

**g: 8H Haugbrot eller gravplyndring i tidlig kristningstid?.** (Violation of barrows or robbing of graves in the early Christianization period). By Myhre, Bjørn. Pp 68-85, 5 figs, 2 tables.

**h: (8 9)G Arkeologiske landskapsrom i Borre.** (Space in the archaeological landscape in Borre [Vestfold]). By Jerpåsen, Gro B. Pp 86-94, 3 figs.

**i: 8D Noen tanker om Borre-Haugenes beliggenhet.** (Some thoughts on the location of the burial mounds of Borre [Vestfold]). By Keller, Christian. Pp 95-102, 3 figs.

**j: 9I Nye tider nye skikker?.** (New times - new customs?). By Brendalsmo, Jan. Pp 103-117, 5 figs. - Discusses whether there was a change of location of places for religious cult during the 12th C, when most of the churches were built in Vestfold. By comparing the situation of the churches with the location of prehistoric graves, farm names indicating pagan cult and names indicating other types of central place functions, it is possible to discern certain tendencies. Almost all of the 12th C churches were erected on farms, and at least 70% of them were built close to a prehistoric grave or cemetery. Rather few churches seem to have been built on farms with names indicating pagan cult, or other central place functions. In those cases the farms were central in parts of Vestfold that have been inhabited since SA. (Au).

**k: (8 9)(G I) Borre i middelalderen - kirker i en jordbruksbygd.** (Borre [Vestfold] in the Middle Ages - churches in an agricultural community). By Eriksson, Jan E G. Pp 118-141, 6 figs, 8 tables. - The rural settlement of Borre in Med is almost unknown in archaeological terms, except for the existence of three Med churches. The prehistoric background of this settlement is better known, and is the background for a discussion of the extent of the Med settlement and its administrative organization. In the absence of archaeological sources, geographical and historical sources are being used to describe and analyse the settlement and its economic life. Biskop Eysteins jordebok. Rødeboken (The Cadaster of Bishop Eystein. The Red Book.) from c. 1400 is the main source for archaeological information being a land register on farms, their size and what products they could deliver. Other written sources supply further information on owners and their social status. From these sources one can conclude that a great expansion of the settlement took place on clay soils in the Med. It seems that the Vik settlement was restricted to a narrow area on the sand soil on the ra, near the eastern coast. (Au).

**m: (9 10)(C I) Lovekirker i Vestfold.** (Endowment churches, lovekirker, in Vestfold). By Eriksen, Anne. Pp 142-157, 4 figs.

**n: 9(C I) Middelalderkirkene i Borre.** (The Medieval churches in Borre [Vestfold]). By Hansen, Jan Ingar. Pp 158-172, 4 figs.

**p: 9F Borre-korset.** (The Borre crucifix [Vestfold]). By Hohler, Erla Bergendahl. Pp 173-182, 4 figs.

**q: 10F Altertavlen.** (The Borre altarpiece [Vestfold]). By Graabræk, Elin. Pp 183-195, 3 figs.

**r: 10(C I) Grevens kirkepolitikk [Vestfold].** (The church policy of the count). By Bakken, Asbjørn. Pp 196-204.

**s: (8 9)C Sosiale og religiøse uttrykk i stadnamn [Vestfold].** (Social and religious expressions in place names). By Helleland, Botolf. Pp 205-214.

**t: 9(G I) Å forvalte sitt pund - om klostre og næringer.** (To put ones talents to profitable use on monasteries and their economic life). By Eriksson, Jan E G. Pp 215-232, 4 figs, 3 tables. - An attempt to describe the economic life of some Med monasteries in the Oslofjord area: Gimsøy by Skien, Olavsklostret (the Monastery of St. Olaf) in Tønsberg, Hovedøya near Oslo and Varna at Huseby in Østfold. The lack of archaeological sources directs interest to written sources, which yield examples of the use of technology that could be found archaeologically. Concentration of land by certain farms belonging to these monasteries could indicate the existence of a Norw form for grange (hovedgård).

Among the types of trade mentioned in connection with these monasteries are fishing, shipping, forestry and milling. The term mølle/mylna/molina (mill) in written sources could indicate the existence of other types of milling than the grinding of corn, such as mills for fulling cloth and sawing timber, and iron mills. (Au).

**Trældiget. Nye udgravninger** (Trældiget. New excavations)

Knudsen, Svend Aage; Rindel, Per Ole. Mark og montre 1994, pp 44-49. 8 figs. Dan.

The fortification, running roughly N-S and facing W, for c. 12 km, has been almost totally levelled by ploughing. Recent excavations c. 1.5 km N of the earlier ones have located another 400 m of the 3 m wide moat. No objects found, but a RomIA or GerIA dating is most likely. (Cf. NAA 1984/812.) (JS-J)



**Næstved by og stad** (Næstved [Sjælland] - town and city)

Hansen, Palle Birk. Liv og levn 8, 1994, 24 pp, 54 figs, refs.

Dan.

A survey of the early history of Næstved from c. 400 AD to the end of the Med is given in the light of the results of 'Projekt Middelalderbyen' combined with excavations within the last 10 years. The development from village to city is shown and important secular and clerical institutions are discussed, as well as the relationship to Præstø. (Au/BA)

11L

NAA 1994/656

**Abstracts: Ninth Congress of the European Anthropology Association**

Var. authors. International Journal of Anthropology 9/3, 1994, pp 161-264. Engl.

Abstracts of the proceedings of the Ninth Congress of the European Anthropology Association, Univ. of Copenhagen, August 1994. Conference on 'Nutrition in Anthropology'. Several papers dealt with archaeological skeletal materials. (BJS) - Of special interest for Nordic archaeology are: Menopause and the evolution of human longevity - some observations on reproductive depletion in a Medieval Danish community. By J L Boldsen. P 179. - The validity of the palaeopathological diagnosis 'morbus Aebelholt'. By V Brix Christensen; P Jacobsen & J L Boldsen. P 181. - Some aspects on nutritional status using human skeletal remains from the Swedish warship Vasa. By E M During; K Lidén & G Possnert. P 190. - Prehistoric human and animal remains from Levänluhta, Isokyrö, Finland. By T P Formisto. P 194. - Rickets and cereal consumption. By K E M Fredlund & A-S Sandberg. P 196. - Naturally mummified brain tissue in a Danish plague cemetery (sic). By H Hjalgrim & A Koch. P 203. - Patterns of long bone growth in the Medieval Swedish community Westerhus. By E Iregren & J L Boldsen. P 205. - Malformations and malnutrition registered in the human cranium. By I Kjær. P 210. - Patterns of Eskimo migrations in Greenland. By A Koch & H Hjalgrim. P 210. - The Greenland Norse, Delta C-13 and diet. By N Lynnerup; J Arneborg; N Rud; J Heinemeier & A Sveinbjornsdottir. P 219. - Diet and nutritional stress in the Åland archipelago 5000 years ago. By M Nuñez & K Lidén. P 224. - Estimation of missing values in multivariate morphometrics - an analysis using Scandinavian Medieval samples. By H C Petersen. P 229. - Stature and status. By B J Sellevold. P 237.

11L Norw

NAA 1994/657

**Forhistorisk og historisk kulturlandskap i tilknytning til vernet bygningsmiljø på Havrå, Osterøy** (Prehistoric and historic landscape in connection with protected buildings at Havrå, Osterøy [Hordaland])

Hjelle, Kari Loe; Kaland, Petter Emil. FOK-programmets skriftserie 16, 1994, 32 pp, 8 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Pollen analyses close to a protected building give information on vegetation, land use and settlement from 4000 BP. At the end of the Neo, vegetation was characterized by broad-leaved forest, dominated by lime. A settlement representing cereal cultivation existed at or close to the site in the Late BA. Increasing grazing activities are indicated during the RomIA. A continuous development to the recent vegetational environment started in the GerIA. (Au, abbr)

11L (6 7 8)L

NAA 1994/658

**Om muligheden for proveniensbestemmelse af jern** (On the possible source determination of

iron) Jouttijärvi, Arne. Aarbøger 1992 (1994), pp 183-191. 6 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

By determining the phosphorus content, at least 8 production areas, from the Netherlands, Ger, Pol and Scand, can be identified. (JS-J)

**11L 11G Sw**

**NAA 1994/659**

**Vegetationshistoria från Vibyområdet, Närke** (Vegetational history from the Viby area, Närke)

Karlsson, Sven. Från bergslag och bondebygd 45, 1994, pp 103-113. 6 figs. Sw.

Popular presentation of pollen analysis. Brief description of the regional vegetation history during the last 9000 years. Human indicators during the Neo may be correlated to adjacent settlement sites. (MRe)

**Ihmisen vaikutus luontoon Keski-Suomessa siitepölytutkimuksen valossa** (Human influence upon nature in the province of central Finland)

Koivula, Leena; Raatikainen, Mikko; Kankainen, Tuovi; Vasari, Yrjö. Jyväskylän yliopisto Historian laitos, Suomen historian julkaisuja 21, 1994, 93 pp, 27 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

The history of human influence on vegetation was compiled from pollen data from nine localities. Shifting cultivation is traced from c. 2000 BP. Cultivation of permanent fields is indicated from c. 1000 BP and onwards. (MRe)

11L (4 5 6 7)(G H) Sw

NAA 1994/661

**Pollenanalys i anslutning till utgrävningar i Hyltena, Grytås och Högabråten, Jönköpings län. Rekonstruktion av närmiljön kring anläggningarna** (Pollen analysis in connection with excavations in Hyltena, Grytås and Högabråten, Jönköping County [Småland]. Reconstruction of the immediate environment surrounding the constructions)

Lagerås, Per. Lundqua uppdrag 17, 1994, 14 pp, 8 figs, refs. Sw.

Pollen analyses on soil samples from under four burial constructions. The vegetation in the area before the construction of the graves is interpreted. The land-use represented by the pollen spectra is dominated by grazing, and to some extent cultivation. (MRe)

11L 11(B G) Sw

NAA 1994/662

**The use of mineral magnetics in identifying Middle and Late Holocene agriculture - a study of peat profiles in Småland, south Sweden**

Lagerås, Per; Sandgren, Per. Journal of Archaeological Science 21, 1994, pp 687-697. 7 figs, refs. Engl.

A peat bog, situated close to an area with clearance cairns, was investigated by a combination of methods. Pollen analysis showed activities of deforestation and pasture. Magnetic analyses indicated soil erosion as a consequence of agricultural activity. Loss on ignition yielded no valuable information. (Au, abbr)

11L Dan

NAA 1994/663

**The Holocene vegetation history of northern West Jutland, Denmark [Jylland]**

Odgaard, Bent Vad. Copenhagen: Council for Nordic publications in botany: 1994 (= Opera botanica 123). 171 pp, 122 figs, 38 tables, refs. Engl.

Vegetational history since the Glacial is reconstructed with special regard to heathland history. Temporal and spatial variations in human impact on vegetation are described. On poorer soils, Calluna heaths maintained by man provide the best grazing grounds. Cf. NAA 1988/231 and Journal of Danish Archaeology 8, 1989 (1991), pp 200-201. (JS-J) - For a summary see also Postglacial vegetationsdynamik i hedeegne syd for Limfjorden. (Post-glacial vegetation dynamics in the heathlands south of the Limfjord [Jylland]). By Bent Odgaard. Sandflugt\*, 1994, pp 137-145. 6 figs, refs. Dan. (MRe)

**Aeolian stratigraphy and thermoluminescence dating of sediments of Late Holocene Age from Sola, southwest Norway**

Selsing, Lotte; Mejdahl, Vagn. *Boreas* 23, 1994, pp 92-104. 7 figs, 6 tables, refs. Engl.

TL-datings were performed on four aeolian sand samples. The site was well suited for testing TL, owing to agreement between radiocarbon ages, archaeological typology and sea-level changes. Results show that it is possible to date well-bleached sediments as young as 1600 years with TL. Different phases of aeolian activity were recorded, and it was concluded that human activities were responsible. (Au, abbr)

**Vegetasjonshistorie i Oppdal** (Vegetational history in Oppdal [Sør-Trøndelag])

Selvik, Synnøve Fjeldstad. Bøgda vår 1994, pp 85-90. 7 figs. Norw.

A pollen-analytical investigation on the vegetational history of Oppdal from c. 7000 BC to the present has been performed. The appearance of spruce in the Late CeltIA is one of the results presented. (MRe/JEGE)

11L (5 6 7 8)H Sw

NAA 1994/666

**Funeral pyres. Iron Age cremations in North Spånga**

Sigvallius, Berit. Stockholm: the University, Osteological Research Laboratory: 1994. [Fil.dr thesis]. 234 pp, 49 figs, 85 tables, refs. Engl.

Analysing changes over time in 500 IA cremation constructions at Norra Spånga (Uppland), mainly with reference to occurrence of types and combinations of different animals and number of animals in the graves. Human life span and remaining life expectancy were also examined. Throughout the IA, the same animals and animal combinations are found in the graves of men and women, children and adults. The differences found relate to number and not species of animals. Males, especially young males, have the largest number of animals per grave. Average life span for adults, i.e. aged 15 years and older, was around 40 years. (Au)

11L 4G Norw

NAA 1994/667

**Age, origin and development of blanket mires in central Norway**

Solem, Thyra. Norsk geografisk tidsskrift 48/3, 1994, pp 93-98. 4 figs, 1 table, refs. Engl.

Investigated blanket mires in Trøndelag were developed at inland sites with highly sloping terrain. These mires were induced climatically c. 8000 BP. The formation of blanket mires in less sloping terrains in Møre and Romsdal was induced by human activities. An immediate development over a wide area took place c. 3000 BP, a combined effect of grazing, regular burning and deteriorating climatic conditions. (Au, abbr)

11L (6 7 8 9)(G L) Finn

NAA 1994/668

**Natural resources and agriculture during the Iron Age in Ostrobothnia, western Finland, investigated by pollen analysis**

Wallin, Jan-Erik; Segerström, Ulf. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany 3, 1994, pp 89-105. 14 figs, 4 tables, refs. Engl.

In the region studied, pollen analysis shows that field cultivation and animal husbandry have taken place continuously throughout the IA. Slash-and-burn cultivation was not of importance. Small-scale cereal cultivation occurred on permanent, tilled and manured fields, so the economy was largely dependent on animal husbandry. Highly productive sea-shore meadows were important, and due to the land-uplift, settlements were regularly relocated. (Au, abbr)

11L 11G Finn

NAA 1994/669

**Evidence on climatic variability and prehistoric human activities between 165 B.C. and A.D. 1400 derived from subfossil Scots pines (*Pinus silvestris* L.) found in a lake in Utsjoki, northernmost Finland**

Zetterberg, Pentti; Eronen, Matti; Briffa, Keith R. Bulletin of the Geological Society of Finland 66/2, 1994, pp 107-124. 8 figs, refs. Engl.

Samples from 1265 subfossil pines have been dated by dendrochronology. The data obtained brings information on climatic changes and local human activities. Some of the pines have axe-marks and may be remnants of barriers built by Saami for hunting wild reindeer between the 9th and 11th C. (MRe)