

## 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.

**Dansk historisk Årsbibliografi 1969** (Annual bibliography of Danish history)

Copenhagen: Den danske historiske forening og Dansk historisk Fællesforening i samarbejde med Det kgl Bibliotek: 1974. 176 pp. (With author index. Contains additions to earlier issues).

This volume contains 1940 references, many of them on prehistory and the material culture of later periods. Although there is no section devoted to archaeology alone, the bibliography will be a useful instrument for literature retrieval. (JS-J)

**Doktorander og magistergradsstudenter i arkeologi i Norden** (List of students in archaeology)

Anon. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 110-115.

Lists of titles and authors of MA and PhD dissertations in progress in several Scandinavian universities. (JS-J)

**Why museums?**

Var. authors. *Danish Journal* 77, 1974, 72 pp, ill. Engl.

A series of articles presenting some aspects of the museum world in Denmark, written on the occasion of the ICOM congress in Copenhagen 1974.

(MI)

**Utstilling - en formidling?** (Exhibition - a communication?)

Bagøien, Anne Aure. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 89-93. Norw.

A short note, pleading that museums should give up the idea of being politically neutral'. On pp 91-93 is printed that part of the ms for the Oslo Valley exhibition catalogue, which was omitted as being too 'radical'.

(JS-J)

**Formidling - ideer og erfaringer fra de sidste års eksperimenter i København** (Communication: ideas and experiences from the recent Copenhagen experiments)

Bender Jørgensen, Lise; Foltmann, Vibeke. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 76-83. Dan.

Recent experiments in the Department of Prehistory of the Danish National Museum are outlined. Guided tours are considered unsatisfactory. A Punch and Judy show is described as a great success with the youngest visitors. The problem of impatient parents is stressed, as children may become completely absorbed in paint-and-paper activities, 'make your own SA pottery', and that for hours. (JS-J)

**Om formidling** (On communication)

Foltmann, Vibeke; Madsen, Bo. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 167-184, refs. Dan.

Two papers on how to communicate the past as stored in museum collections and archives and how to make archaeology relevant for the museumvisitor and taxpayer (JS-J)

1A Sw

NAA 1974/7

**Fornminneslagens anda och mening** (The spirit and purpose of the law on ancient monuments)

Jansson, Sverker. *Arkeologiska rapporter och meddelanden\**, 2, 1974, 9 pp. Sw.

1A Sw

NAA 1974/8

**Kulturvård och samhällsbildning** (The care of ancient monuments)

Janson, Sverker. *Nordiska museets handlingar\**, 83, 1974, 295 pp, 155 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of the history of monument care and of various aspects of modern policy in Sweden, as well as a short presentation of policy in the other Nordic countries. (IJ)

1A Dan

NAA 1974/9

**En ny Danmarks oldtid** (A new Danish prehistory)

Jensen, Jørgen. *NM arbm* 1974, p 156, 1 fig. Dan.

A short note on the opening of the first section of the National Museum's new exhibition rooms (SA and early BA). (JS-J)

1A Sw

NAA 1974/10

**En forskningshistorisk studie kring T J:son Arnes arkeologiska undersökningar i Södermanland under åren 1907-1930** (A research-historical study on T J:son Arne's archaeological investigations in Södermanland in the years 1907-1930)

Josephsson, M. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 50 pp, refs. Sw.

1A Norw

NAA 1974/11

**Oslodalen - fra fangstsamfunn til industrisamfunn** (The Oslo Valley: from hunter-gatherers to industrialized society)

Keller, Christian. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 87-88. Norw.

A short note on how 15 students arranged a special exhibition, to show not museum pieces only, but cultural processes. The exhibition was meant to be a radical alternative to the well-known, mausoleum-like displays. (JS-J)

1A Sw

NAA 1974/12

**Georg Sarauw**

Lindälv, Elof. et al. *Fyndmeddelanden* 12, 1973 (1974), pp 2-21, figs. Sw.

A collection of short articles about Georg Sarauw, archaeologist and museum curator in Gothenburg in the early 20th C. (IJ)

1A Sw

NAA 1974/13

**Kungl Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens fastigheter av antikvarisk karaktär jämte övriga områden ställda under akademiens eller riksantikvarieämbetets förvaltning** (The landed properties of antiquarian character of the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities together with other areas under the administration of the Academy or the Central Office of Antiquities)

Lundberg, Erik B. et al. *Appendix to KVHAA Årsbok* 1973 (1974), 351 pp, figs. Sw.

A description of 87 prehistoric and later monuments. (IJ)

1A Norw

NAA 1974/14

**Sigurd Grieg**

Marstränder, Sverre. *Viking* XXXVIII, 1974, pp 5-9, 1 fig. Norw.

Obituary of the archaeologist and culture historian Sigurd Grieg. (EM)

1A Sw

NAA 1974/15

**Fornminneslagen - vad säger den?** (What does the law about ancient monuments say?)

Meschke, Christian. *Riksantikvarieämbetet Rapport D\**, 5, 1974, 18 pp, 3 figs, refs. Sw.

A brief presentation of the law now in force. (IJ)

1A Dan

NAA 1974/16

**Museer i Nordslesvig** (Museums in North Slesvig)

Neumann, Hans. *Museer i Nordslesvig* 1, 1974, pp 7-13. Dan.

A short survey of the history and present state of the museums at Haderslev, Åbenrå, Sønderborg and Tønder. (JS-J)

1A Dan

NAA 1974/17

**Erling Albrechtsen 70 år 23 juli 1974**

Oxenvad, Niels; Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 9-28, portrait. Dan.

Homage to the Odense archaeologist on his 70th birthday, with full bibliography, including reviews and newspaper articles. (JS-J)

**F. Sehesteds museum på Broholm** (F. Sehested's Museum at Broholm Manor)

Oxenvad, Niels. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 249-258, 4 figs, refs. Dan.

Biographical sketch of the wealthy country squire, who in the 1870s excavated important sites, e.g. the Rom-IA cemetery at Møllegårdsmarken, and had a museum built for his collections. (JS-J)

**Fornlämningsregistret och koordinatmetoden. Ett försök** (The inventory of ancient monuments and the coordinate method. An experiment)

Gävle: Centralnämnden för fastighetsdata, projektgruppen för koordinatregistrering och koordinatutnyttjande: 1974. (stencil), 18 pp, 7 pp appendices. Sw.

**Forskningsprogram för Jämtland och Härjedalen** (A research program for Jämtland and Härjedalen)

Jämtlands Läns Museum (ed.). Östersund: 1974. (stencil), ca 80 pp. Sw.

A program for historical research in the widest sense, including archaeology. (U)

**Kartor av olika slag** (Maps of various kinds)

Var. authors. *Fyndmeddelanden* 13, 1974, 27 pp, figs. Sw.

Short popular articles on the history of maps and on the maps available and in use in archaeological field-work and studies. (IJ)

**Plusser og minusser i metalkonservering** (Plusses and minusses in metal conservation)

Andersen, Eli. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 16-19, 4 figs. Dan.

Experience with electrolytic reduction of coins from archaeological sites is discussed, and a method is described, based upon a very weak NaOH-solution, 9 volts and a current density of maximum 150 milliamps. The advantage of using a diaphragm is discussed. A drawing illustrates the author's system. (Au)

**»Archaeology as anthropology« eller Neoarkæologiens velsignelser** ('Archaeology as anthropology' or the blessings of New Archaeology)

Bang, Carsten H. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 43-67, refs. Dan.

On theory of science in general and on New, Binfordian, Archaeology in particular. (JS-J)

**Om kulturbegrebet** (On the concept of culture)

Bang, Carsten H. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 263-294, refs. Dan.

Author uses the term 'culture' in the anthropological sense. He recommends archaeologists to abandon the term when dealing with, for example, Ertebølle, TRB cultures, to avoid confusion. (JS-J)

**Om invertering av reliefbilder** (On inversion of relief pictures)

Berg, Fredrik. Comments by Sören Hallgren and Sten Lindroth. *Svenska Museer* 1974, pp 47-55, 15 figs, refs. Sw.

On the optical phenomenon of inversion of relief in photographs and how it should be avoided, illustrated with archaeological pictures. (IJ)

**Samfundsvidenskaben arkæologi** (Archaeology: a social science)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 367-381, 2 figs. Dan.

A personal view on recent trends in Dan archaeology. (JS-J)

**Resistanskartering som lokaliseringsmetod** (Resistivity surveying in archaeology)

Gauffin, Sten. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 343-353, 8 figs, refs. Sw.

Theoretical basis and practical applications of the method are outlined. (JS-J)

**Arkeologi, nasjonalisme og politikk** (Archaeology, nationalism, and politics)

Gjessing, Gutorm. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 19-29, refs. Norw.

A science cannot possibly be neutral or non-political. Just as archaeology had political implications in Fascist countries (Germany, Italy) and imperialist Britain, so it does today. This should be recognized by every archaeologist, whether he likes it or not. (JS-J)

**Relativ datering. Om kronologisk metod i nordisk arkeologi** (Relative chronology. On dating methods in Scandinavian archaeology)

Gräslund, Bo. *Tor* 16, 1974, 248 pp, 28 figs, refs. Doctoral thesis. Sw/Engl summ.

The thesis deals with the current, non-scientific methods for assessing relative chronology in prehistoric archaeology, with special regard to Scandinavian research. Concepts and terms such as typology, find association method, stratigraphy, seriation, etc, are critically discussed. A terminology for describing and analysing chronological processes is proposed. The limitations of such dating methods for archaeological periodization are discussed. The author outlines the history of dating methods in Scandinavian archaeology during the period 1820-1885, analysing how the basic chronological systems were established. (Au)

**On choice of element for determination of quantity of pottery**

Hulthén, Birgitta. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 1-5, 4 figs, refs. Engl.

Surface area being related to weight, thickness and density, which may be easily determined, it is suggested that it be used as an element in the quantification of pottery. (Au/UN)

**On documentation of pottery**

Hulthén, Birgitta. *Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Series in 8° Minore\**, 3, 1974, 73 pp, 10 figs, 35 pp with data forms, refs. Engl.

A presentation and short discussion of a code for computer analyses of pottery. Three data-forms have been used, No 1 for macroscopic observations and measurements on large numbers of sherds, No 2 for various technological analyses, and No 3 for shape analyses of complete vessels. An excursus presents experiments to define turning as vessel-forming technique on the basis of the speed. (IJ)

**Socio-cultural development and archaeological classification. A consideration of Gordon Childe's evolutionary theory**

Haaland, Randi. *Ethnographic Museum, University of Oslo, Yearbook 1972 (1974)*, pp 43-56, 1 fig, refs. Engl.

The author gives an account of how Gordon Childe defined his three evolutionary stages whereby all pre-industrial societies can be classified: the savage, the barbarian and the civilised stage. The author compares Childe's ethnographic classification with Thomsen's archaeological 'Three Age' classification. She then discusses Childe's 'The Urban Revolution', and claims that the fundamental change bringing about civilisation is not the new urban settlement, but the development of centralised government institutions sanctioning the circulation of goods and services between specialists. Specific empirical data from Jericho are discussed to indicate the difficulties of classifying material into any of Childe's evolutionary stages. (EM)

**Arkæologi og historie (Archaeology and history)**

Jensen, Jørgen. *Aarbøger* 1973 (1974), pp 107-130, 1 fig, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The paper discusses archaeological and historical methods and concepts. Description of some trends in modern archaeology demonstrates that archaeology today is proceeding towards observations and causal explanations that correspond to modern history's growing interest in collective phenomena. The scepticism that some historians express towards archaeology cannot be explained by theoretical disagreement only, but is partly due to certain trends in the historical development of the two sciences. (JS-J)

**Arkæologi som kulturvidenskab (Archaeology as a science of culture)**

Kristiansen, Kristian. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 19-58, refs. Dan.

**Fosfatundersökning** (Phosphate analysis)

Larsson, Christer. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 31 pp, 24 figs, refs. Sw.

(Cf NAA 74/36)

1B 1G Sw

NAA 1974/36

**Fosfatundersökning - en metod för populationsberäkning** (Phosphate analysis - a method for population estimation)

Larsson, Christer. *Kontaktstencil 8*, 1974, pp 335-341, refs. Sw.

A note on phosphate analysis, with special regard to a site from the Pitted Ware culture, at överåda, Södermanland, Sw. The low values from this site may be due to local conditions. (Cf NAA 74/35). (JS-J)

1B

NAA 1974/37

**Positivisme og marxisme** (Positivism and Marxism)

Lejon, Alf. *Kontaktstencil 6*, 1974, pp 30-38 (with a commentary by Poul Klejnstrup-Jensen, pp 39-42. Dan). Norw.

On ideology and the archaeological sciences. (JS-J)

1B Sw

NAA 1974/38

**Olika människor förr vid Göteborg? »Hade och hade inte, kunde och kunde inte«. En personlig skiss avsedd som inlägg i den diskussion som behövs inför nyinskrivning av översikt för nybörjare** (Different people at Göteborg in earlier times? 'Had and had not, could and could not.' A personal sketch meant as a contribution to the discussion which is necessary for beginners)

Moberg, Carl-Axel. Gothenburg: Dept of Archaeology: 1974. (stencil), 7 pp. Sw.

1B

NAA 1974/39

**Womit können uns die Mathematiker helfen - und womit nicht?** (With what and what not can mathematicians help us?)

Moberg, Carl-Axel. *Informationsblätter zu Nachbarwissenschaften der Urund Frühgeschichte 5*, 1974/11, pp 1-5. Ger.

1B

NAA 1974/40

**Arkeologi i Umeå = arkeologi i Lund = arkeologi, särskilt teorilös** (Archaeology at Umeå and Lund = Archaeology, non-theoretical)

Nordbladh, Jarl. *Kontaktstencil 6*, 1974, pp 3-18, refs. Sw.

A very polemic discussion of prehistoric archaeology in two Sw universities. (JS-J)



**Dokumentera eller bevara? Kring organisatorisk förnyelse i förhistorisk forskning och laborativ analys av konsthistoriskt material** (Documentation or preservation? On renewal of organization in prehistoric research and laboratory analysis of art-historical material)

Nylén, Erik. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 44-52, 1 fig, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

The author describes the dilemma facing the archaeologist in his work in the field, the museum and the laboratory: documentation or preservation? He makes some suggestions for the reorganization of archaeological method. Finally he shows how to record, analyse and publish art objects by means of photographs and drawings. (IJ)

**A comparison of different methods for pretreatment of bones. I**

Olsson, Ingrid U; Farid, M; El-Daoushy, A F; Abd-el-Mageed; Klasson, Martin. *GFF* 96, 1974, pp 171-181, 8 figs, refs. Engl.

Experiments to evaluate the different methods have shown that EDTA treatment is preferable, but that HCl treatment has also given accurate dates for bones in good condition. (IJ)

**Some problems in connection with the evaluation of C14 dates**

Olsson, Ingrid U. *GFF* 96, 1974, pp 311-320, 8 figs, refs. Engl.

The contamination problem is discussed and diagrams given, allowing an estimation of the error involved. Contamination of organic deposits, carbonate samples and bone samples is discussed, as well as methods of removing the contaminants in order to arrive at a reliable fraction for dating. The apparent age of different reservoirs is discussed. (Au)

**The Eighth International Conference on Radiocarbon Dating**

Olsson, Ingrid U. *GFF* 96, 1974, pp 37-44, 3 figs, refs. Engl.

A report from the conference at Lower Hutt, New Zealand, in 1972. A new calibration curve constructed by two participants at the conference is presented. (IJ)

**Neoarkæologien - logiske og epistemologiske aspekter** (New archaeology - logical and epistemological aspects)

Paludan-Müller, Carsten. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 237-261, refs. Dan.

A personal view on some theoretical aspects of New Archaeology. (JS-J)

**Fornminnesinventeringen. Kulturlandskapet - översiktlig dokumentation och planering** (The inventory of ancient monuments. The cultural landscape - summary documentation and planning)

Selinge, K-G. *Riksantikvarieämbetet Rapport D\**, 4, 1974, 61 pp, maps, refs. Sw.

Two papers emanating from the current work and discussions at the Swedish Central Office of National Antiquities. (IJ)

**Nordisk textiltknisk terminologi. Förindustriell vävnadsproduktion** (Nordic terminology of textile technique. Preindustrial weaving)

Strömberg, Elisabeth; Geijer, Agnes; Hald, Margrethe; Hoffmann, Marta. New revised and enlarged edition by A Geijer & M Hoffmann, with Icelandic and Finnish terms compiled by Elsa E Guðjónsson & Toini-Inkeri Kaukonen. Oslo: Tanum i kommission: 1974. XV + 132 pp, refs. Sw.

The first edition was published in Lyons in 1967 by the Centre International d'Etudes des Textiles Anciens (GIETA). The main terms and definitions are in Sw, and are followed by the equivalents in Dan, Icelandic, Norw, Finn, Engl, Fr and Ger. (IJ)

**Bebyggelsehistorie - en arkæologisk arbejdsopgave** (Settlement archaeology - a job to be done)

Thrane, Henrik. *Fortid og Nutid XXV* 3/4, 1974, pp 299-321. Dan.

In the light of the rapid destruction of primary archaeological material by modern mechanized society, normal casual accession is compared with purposeful collection of material for settlement analysis. It is suggested that small representative areas all over Denmark be selected for intense survey activity, to act as controls in relation to the rest of the country, where annihilation of archaeological sites is allowed to proceed. (Au/MI)

**Keramikk - arbeidsmetoder og teori** (Ceramics: working methods and theory)

Keller, Liv. *Kontaktstencil* 6, 1974, pp 94-109. Norw.

Physics of clay, primitive pottery manufacture. (JS-J)

**Stenalderbebyggelsen på Skaf tö** (The Stone Age settlement on Skaf tö)

Johansson, Evald. *Bohusläns Hembygdsförbunds Årsskrift* 1974, pp 49-60. Sw.

A catalogue of the 81 known SA dwelling-places on an island on the coast of Bohuslän. (IJ)

**Fornyelse af arkæologien - 1893** (Renewal of archaeology: 1893)

Klindt-Jensen, Ole. *Hikuin* 1, 1974, pp 5-6, 1 fig. Dan.

A short notice on the so-called Second Kitchen Midden Committee and its excavation at Åmølle, near Hobro. (JS-J)

**Dateringshjälpreda för överlagrade boplatser i Göteborgstrakten** (Guide for dating transgressed settlements in the Gothenburg region)

Cullberg, Carl. *Projektet Stenåldersboplatser i Göteborgstrakten\**, 1974, (stencil), 11 pp, 1 fig. Sw.

The stencil is meant to be a practical guide to those excavating and studying SA dwelling sites in the region, where several transgressions have occurred in the post-glacial period. (Cf NAA 74/53 & NAA 74/54). (IJ)

**Till disposition och teorigrund** (Disposition and theoretical basis)

Cullberg, Carl. *Projektet Stenåldersboplatser i Göteborgstrakten\**, 1974, (stencil), 11 pp. Sw.

The stencil gives the disposition and theoretical basis of the research project on the SA dwelling-sites in the Gothenburg region. (Cf NAA 74/52 & NAA 74/54). (IJ)

**Erfarenheter av inventeringen i Göteborgstrakten** (Experiences from the survey of ancient monuments in the Göteborg region)

Cullberg, Carl. *Projektet Stenåldersboplatser i Göteborgstrakten\**, 1974, (stencil), 12 pp, tables. Sw.

Report dealing with the very rich material of SA dwelling sites in the Gothenburg region. (Cf NAA 74/52 & NAA 74/53). (IJ)

**C-14 datering av boplassen i Dysvik ja på Fjørtoft** (Radiocarbon dating of the settlement site Dysvikja, Fjørtoft)

Indrelid, Svein. *Arkeo* 1974, p 10. Norw.

**Geologisk och paleontologisk bedömning av två artefakter** (Geological and palaeontological examination of two artifacts from Limhamn)

Laufeld, Sven. *Kring Malmöhus 4*, 1973-74 (1974), pp 18-20. Sw/Engl summ.

An examination of two engraved objects of limestone from Scania, suspected to be forgeries, does not contribute to a solution. (Cf NAA 74/64) (IJ)

**Cullberg svarer på Welinders kritik** (A reply to Welinder's criticism)

Cullberg, Carl. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 155-164, 3 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A reply to NAA 74/59. After a short survey of the modern research the author discusses viewpoints in various works. The late date given by Welinder to the Hensbacka culture (the flake-axe sites) lacks foundation. The early date proposed by the author as well as earlier writers is based on the high level of the sites and on a study of the artifacts but cannot be taken as definitive. (IJ)

**Befolkning - bosättning - miljö. Några synpunkter på det forntida jägarsamhället i Norden** (Population - settlement - environment. Some views on the prehistoric hunting society)

Gräslund, Bo. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 1-13, 2 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The author emphasizes that universally observed traits in recent huntinggathering societies should be of considerable relevance when considering advanced prehistoric hunting societies. Such characteristics with application to Scandinavian SA hunting societies are i.a. population control, ecological balance, good nutritional health, monogamy, and exogamic living groups of 3-5 families, forming part of tribes of 300-500 persons. On the same basis the author also suggests approximate population figures for Scandinavian pre-agrarian cultures. (Au)

**Kring västsvensk mesolitisk kronologi** (On the mesolithic chronology on the west coast of Sweden)

Welinder, Stig. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 147-154, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A critical review of Carl Cullberg: 'Förslag till västsvensk mesolitisk kronologi', Göteborg 1973 (stencil). The reviewer criticizes Cullberg's way of using the South Scandinavian artifact material in his comparisons. Cullberg's opinion that the sites characterized by flake axes (the 'Hensbacka culture' ) have been situated at the seashore is untenable. The simplest way of dating these sites is therefore to use the S Scandinavian axe typology. (Cf the reply NAA 74/57). (IJ)

**Håvikboplassene på Karmøy. En forsøksvis analyse av Nøstvetkulturen på Vestlandet** (The Håvik settlement sites at Karmøy. A tentative analysis of the Nøstvet culture in Western Norway)

Nygaard, Signe. *Stavanger Museums Årbok* 1973 (1974), pp 5-36, 6 figs, refs. Norw.

A brief survey of former views on Nøstvet culture in W Norway is given. 6 SA sites at Håvik, Karmøy are analysed. They belong to late Mes and

Neo. The author demonstrates a gradual development from sites where typical elements are a micro-blade technique, transverse points, flint as the main raw material and an incipient blade technique on cylindrical cores and tanged points, to sites where micro-blade technique has disappeared, cylindrical cores and tanged points are the typical features and veined quartz is the most common raw material. The first phase may be called Nøstvet culture, while the second phase, starting in the latest part of Mes, has previously been called Pitted Ware culture. (EM)

**En harpun fra Ejby mose, Vestfyn** (A Harpoon from Ejby Moor, West Funen)

Andersen, Søren H. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 44-48, 2 figs, refs. Dan.

A short note on a one-rowed harpoon with large barbs. The beautiful specimen is made from metacarpus or -tarsus of elk. As isolated find, the harpoon can only be dated to the Preboreal, possibly a little earlier. (JS-J)

**Senpalæolitiske flækkespidser fra Knudshoved Odde, Sydsjælland** (Late Palaeolithic blade-points from Knudshoved Odde, South Zealand)

Fugl Petersen, Bent. *Aarbøger* 1973 (1974), pp 211-216, 1 fig, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Isolated surface finds of blade-points are compared to N German 'Federmesser' points; they may represent occasional visits by late Magdalenian hunters. (Au/JS-J)

**Maglemosekulturens drillbor, med et par boretekniske bemærkninger** (Drilling in the Maglemose culture)

Henriksen, Gitte. *Aarbøger* 1973 (1974), pp 217-225, 7 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The article deals with 2 hand-rests for drills and a bow from Mullerup and Sværdborg. Evidence for drilling on bone tools of the Maglemose culture is brought forward. (JS-J)

**Äkta eller falskt** (Original or forgery)

Salomonsson, Bengt. *Kring Malmöhus 4*, 1973-74, pp 9-17, 5 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A survey of Mes and Neo objects with engravings from the Malmö region in Scania. Two newly acquired specimens are in all probability forgeries.

(Cf NAA 74/56) (IJ)

2F Dan

NAA 1974/65

**Et rentakslagvåben fra Storebælt** (A reindeer antler weapon from the Great Belt)

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Fynske Minder 1974*, pp 29-43, 6 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Short report on a new reindeer antler weapon, the 11th item of this type from Denmark. It was found by a diver at a depth of 1-44 m, 170 m off Lundeborg, Langeland. The weapon is rather worn and weathered. (JS-J)

2F

NAA 1974/66

**Mikroliter** (Microoliths)

Wilander, Jane. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 19 pp, 28 figs, refs. Sw.

2G Sw

NAA 1974/67

**Bo på Öland - på stenåldern** (To live on Öland - in the Stone Age)

Arnell, Kjell-Håkan. *Kalmar Län 59*, 1974, pp 62-72, 5 figs. Sw.

A note on the excavation of a Mes dwelling site, the oldest site known on Öland, with remains of huts and with a rich find material of bone, flint and stone. (IJ)

2G Sw

NAA 1974/68

**Excavation report. The Lundfors A site, Skellefteå kommun, Västerbotten, Northern Sweden**

Broadbent, Noel D. Uppsala: University of Uppsala: 1974. (stencil), 39 pp. Engl.

A Mes dwelling site. (IJ)

2G Sw

NAA 1974/69

**The Hasslingehult site. A West-Swedish find site of a stone age material from boreal and atlantic time**

Cullberg, Carl. including geological data by Leif Carlsson. *Studier i nordisk arkeologi\**, 10, 1974, 108 pp, 210 figs, refs. Engl.

Publication of a stratified dwelling site in the Gothenburg region belonging to the Sändarna Culture and a contribution to the very intricate discussions on the shore displacements and cultural chronology of the area. Of special interest from this site is a scanty material of i.a. microliths which may be dated to the Boreal period by means of archaeological, geological and C14 methods. (IJ)

**Mesolithic hunting in Denmark illustrated by bone injuries caused by human weapons**

Noe-Nygaard, Nanna. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 1, 1974, pp 217-248, figs, refs. Engl.

Animal skeletons from 8 Mes settlements and 14 isolated bog finds have been investigated for injuries. The proportion of unhealed to healed fractures seems to change during time; this feature may be related to an increasingly stationary mode of life of the hunters. (Au/JS-J)

2G 3G

NAA 1974/71

**Mesolithiske og neolitiske subsistensstrategier** (Mesolithic and Neolithic strategies of subsistence)

Paludan-Müller, Carsten. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 61-88, 8 figs refs. Dan.

(JS-J)

2G Norw

NAA 1974/72

**Villsvin jegere og nøttesankere i Idd** (Boar hunters and nut collectors in Idd)

Sørensen, Steinar A. *Nicolay* 18, 1974, pp 10-21, 5 figs, refs. Norw.

In 1974 a Mes site was discovered at Tørkop in Idd near Halden, SE Norway, during the excavation of a barrow from IA. Further investigations resulted in a rich material of nutshells and bone fragments, from i.a. wild boar. The site is situated approx 70 m above sea level, and a dating to the 6th millennium BC is suggested. The article also presents a model for the economic activities of the Tørkop hunters, based on our knowledge of the climate and natural conditions of Mes times. (Au)

2L Norw

NAA 1974/73

**Mammuten - istidens ullhårete elefant. Hvorfor døde den ut i Norge?** (The mammoth - the woolly elephant of the Ice Age. Why did it die out in Norway?)

Heintz, Anatol. *Forskningsnytt* 1974/1, pp 7-13, 10 figs. Norw.

The author gives a description of the mammoth, based on finds in Siberia, Pal rock paintings and figurines. 16 finds of mammoth have come to light in Norway. It is assumed that the mammoth lived in the mountains of S Norway during the last inter-glacial or during interstadials. C14-dates of three tusks from E Norway have given dates between about 19,000 and 24,000 BC. This is assumed to represent a milder climatic period. (EM)

2L Norw

NAA 1974/74

**Nytt om mammut-funn fra Norge** (News about mammoth finds in Norway)

Heintz, Anatol. *Naturen* 1974/2, pp 51-54, 3 figs. Norw.

Two new finds of mammoth from the Gudbrandsdal-Valley, E Norway are described - one piece of bone and a piece of a tusk. 14 finds of mammoth were made earlier in the same area. Two of these are C14-dated to about 20,000 and 45,000 BP. The question is asked whether they represent two milder periods, interstadials, during the Last Ice Age. (EM)

**Rapport över undersökning av keramikskärvor från Kastanjegården och Kvarteret Bronsyxan i Malmö**  
(Report on the examination of ceramic sherds from Kastanjegården and Bronsyxan in Malmö)

Hulthén, Birgitta. *Kring Malmöhus* 4, 1973-74, (1974), pp 35-42, 1 diagram. Sw/Engl summ.

Various technical analyses of 8 sherds from Kastanjegården and one sherd from Bronsyxan, both in Malmö, Scania, indicate that the material belongs to middle Neo, late Neo, early BA and late BA, the pottery of which periods differs in its mode of production. (Cf NAA 74/94). (IJ)

**Yngre stenålderns kustboplatser. Undersökningarna vid Äs och studier i den gropkeramiska kulturens kronologi och ekologi** (Neolithic coastal settlement. Investigations at Äs and studies of the chronology and environment of the Pitted Ware culture)

Löfstrand, Lars. with a contribution on the animal remains from Äs by Johannes Lepiksaar. *Aun\**, 1, 1974, 192 pp, 111 figs, 16 pls, refs. Doctoral thesis. Sw/Engl summ.

A dwelling-site in Västmanland forms the basis of the thesis. A critical examination of relevant literature from 1901 to 1951 is presented. The cultural provenience of Pitted Ware dwelling-site finds is investigated by means of a frequency study of artifacts from the Västerbjärs cemetery on Gotland. Equalized excavation units made possible a statistical analysis of the nonvisible stratification. The pottery was classified on the basis of non-metric determinants. Regularities were observed in the find distributions of the shoreline areas in several settlements of the Pitted Ware culture. Accumulated rubbish reflected synchronous depositions at different sites. A settlement period of between 440 and 740 years for the coastal settlements was calculated by means of shoreline displacement. C14 datings give a similar result. (Au)

**Kasin-graven, en stridsøksegrav fra yngre steinalder i Heddal, Telemark** (The Kasin grave, a Battle Axe grave from the Neolithic period, Heddal, Telemark)

Mikkelsen, Egil. *Viking* 38, 1974, pp 117-136, 9 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

One of the 6 Norw Battle Axe graves, excavated by Erik Hinsch in 1949, is described and studied together with other Neo graves and Battle Axe culture finds in Norway and Sweden. The author assumes that the TRB culture and the Battle Axe culture represent two phases of the same agricultural tradition. The local Neo sequence in Heddal, Telemark is analysed to study tradition and important localization factors. (Au)

**Studies relating to shore displacement and Stone Age chronology in Finland**

Siiriäinen, Ari. *Finskt Museum* 1973 (1974), pp 5-22, 1 fig, refs. (- Doctoral thesis, Helsinki, Dept of Archaeology, stencil 10, 1974, Engl). Engl.

The thesis gives a summary of the investigations published earlier by the author, concerning the SA chronology in Finland on the basis of the shoreline displacement of the Baltic Sea and Lakes Päijänne and Ladoga. A chronology for Finland is analysed and compared with the Sw, Dan and E Baltic chronologies. (Au)

**Hesseløs stenalderbosættelser** (Stone Age settlement of Hesselø)

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Fra Holbæk amt* 66, 1973 (1974), pp 15-28, 13 figs, refs. Dan.

A short survey of SA finds, from Hesselø, 25 km NW of Zealand. Large find from the early TRB culture bears witness to intensive seal-hunting. Pitted Ware and late Neo is also represented by smaller finds. Seal-hunting was important right up to the 18th C AD. ( JS-J)

**Studien zu neolithischen Flintbeilen. Methodische Probleme; neue Formen und Varianten der dicknackigen Beile innerhalb der Trichterbecherkultur; chronologische Probleme** (Studies on Neolithic flint celts: methodology; new forms & variants of the thick-butted celts of the TRB-culture; chronology)

Becker, C J. *Acta Arch* XLIV, 1973 (1974), pp 125-186, refs. Ger.

Neo flint implements are often changed by use or re-use in the SA so that their original type is altered. The paper thus warns seriously against detailed metrical and statistical study as e.g. Malmer: Jungneol. Studien: 1962. Some badly known Scandinavian types of high quality flint axes, with oblique butt and/or broad-sides made hollow by polishing, are published, unveiling complicated problems of age and origin. New arguments - on archaeological grounds - for overlap between TRB and Single Grave cultures are presented showing that archaeological and C14-dates cannot be brought into agreement. (Au)

3F Dan

NAA 1974/81

**Neolitiske lerskiver belyst af danske fund** (Neolithic clay discs in the light of Danish finds)

Davidsen, Karsten. *Aarbøger* 1973 (1974), pp 5-72, 18 figs. Dan/Ger summ.

Clay discs in Denmark belong to the TRB culture, and are mostly found in settlements. Their function must be that of baking-plates. They are found during the whole of early Neo and middle Neo. The paper contains a catalogue of the unpublished Dan finds, and of published finds from Sweden and N Germany. The author rejects the view that non-Megalithic TRB- groups should exist in the middle Neo. (Au)

3F Dan

NAA 1974/82

**Bornholms første bønder** (The first farmers of Bornholm)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Bornholmske Samlinger II rk, 7 bd* 1974, pp 55-58, 1 fig. Dan.

A short note on early TRB-Pottery from Bornholm (three A- and one B- vessel). (JS-J)

3F Dan

NAA 1974/83

**Tragtbægerkulturens trommer** (The drums of the TRB-culture)

Ebbesen, Klaus. *Aarbøger* 1972 (1974), pp 187-194, 2 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

2 fragments of clay vessels from MNII settlements are interpreted as drums. Parallels in contemporary continental TRB groups are given. (JS-J)

3F 3D

NAA 1974/84

**Ground slates in the Scandinavian younger Stone Age with reference to circumpolar maritime adaptations**

Firtzhugh, William. *PPS* 40, 1974, pp 45-58, 2 figs, refs. Engl.

A brief survey of ground slate tools in Neo hunting cultures in the Nordic countries and a hypothesis that the appearance of slate tools of the same kind and of the same date in other parts of the circumpolar area should be interpreted as evidence not of migrations but of independent, parallel development due to similarities in the natural environment and in the general cultural level. (IJ)



**Ett ovanligt stenåldersfynd från Linde socken** (An unusual Stone Age find from Linde parish)

von Heland, Birgitta. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 1974, pp 27-30, 2 figs, refs. Sw.

An unfinished boat-axe from middle Neo found in Västmanland is described. (IJ)

**Køllehodet fra Berøy. Et nytt funn fra traktbegerkulturen ved Kragerø** (The macehead from Berøy. A new find from the Funnel Beaker culture at Kragerø)

Mikkelsen, Egil. *Nicolay* 18, 1974, pp 22-26, 2 figs. Norw.

A newly recovered find of a discoid macehead of TRB type from the coast of Telemark, Norway, has its nearest parallels in Denmark and N Germany. From the area around Kragerø we also know battle axes of TRB type and several Neo settlement sites. (Au)

**Den enkla skafthålsyxan. Fyndomständigheter och dateringsproblem** (The simple stone-axe with shaft-hole. Find circumstances and dating problems)

Segeberg, Ann. *Uppsala, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 113 pp, 3 tables, 58 figs, refs. Sw.

**Nuorakeraamisen kulttuurin hauta Teuvalla** (A grave of the Corded Ware culture at Teuva)

Siiriäinen, Ari. *Suomen Museo* 1974, pp 5-14, 7 figs, refs. Finn/Engl summ.

Description of a clay vessel found in the parish of Teuva, S Ostrobothnia, and of a small excavation which revealed the remains of a grave destroyed in a ditching operation. The form of the vessel links it with the Sw Boat Axe ware but the decoration (incised herring-bone motif) is general to the Finn Corded ware. The question of the so-called votive finds is discussed and their existence in the Finn Corded Ware culture is questioned. (Au)

**En befæstet, yngre stenalderboplads i Sarup** (A fortified Neolithic settlement at Sarup)

Andersen, Niels H. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 71-88, 11 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Short, prelim report on the first Dan Neo defended site of causewayed camp type. The settlement was protected on 2 sides by swamps, on the 3rd by an elaborate system of moats and palisades. In the ditches 4 layers could be distinguished: from middle Neo I, II, and late V. All finds belong to the TRB culture. Animal bones and vegetable macrofossils are preserved in the moats. Excavations continue. (Au/JS-J)

**Lokalitet 7 - En steinalderboplass ved Mosvatnet i Suldalsheiene** (Site 7 - A Stone Age settlement site at Mosvatnet in Suldalsheiene)

Bang-Andersen, Sveinung. *Frå haug ok heiðni V*, 1974/4, pp 196-202, 4 figs. Norw.

In 1974 an open SA settlement site was excavated at Lake Mosvatnet (517 m above sea level) near Suldal in S W Norway. The site, the total extent of which was 16-18 sq m, occupied a sandy terrace on the shore of the lake. A total lack of house remains may indicate a pattern of short seasonal visits. In the habitation layer were found 3 fireplaces. The find material, artefacts of flint, rock crystal and quartz, indicates cultural contacts between different ecological zones, but gives very little evidence of the date of the site. (Au)

3G 2G Dan; Sw

NAA 1974/91

**Introduktionen af korn og kvæg i Sydsandinavien** (The introduction of cereals and cattle in South Scandinavia)

Fischer, Anders. *Kontaktstencil 8*, 1974, pp 91-111, 4 figs, refs. Dan.

On population pressure and its implications for the study of the transition from Mes to Neo. (JS-J)

3G Fin

NAA 1974/92

**Porin Tuorsniemen verkkolöytö** (The net discovery of Tuorsniemi in Pori)

Kauhanen, Isto. *Karhunhammas 1*, 1974, pp 25-38, figs, refs. Finn/Sw summ.

A description of the re-excavation of a previously investigated site (cf Suomen Museo 1954). The site has yielded ca 800 bark floats and two small fragments of cord belonging to several sealing nets buried in a gyttja layer ca 20 cm thick. The find is connected to the late Neo Kiukainen culture. (Cf NAA 74/108) (AS)

3G Sw

NAA 1974/93

**Stävie 4:1. En boplatzlämning från stenålder vid Lödde å, Skåne** (Stävie 4:1. A Stone Age settlement on the river Lödde, Scania)

Lindsten, Jörgen. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 27 pp, 20 figs, refs. Sw.

3G 4G Sw

NAA 1974/94

**Rapport om ett boplat fynd vid Kastanjegården, Malmö** (Report on a settlement find, Kastanjegården, Malmö)

Salomonsson, Bengt. *Kring Malmöhus 4*, 1973-74, (1974), pp 21-34, 8 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

This settlement in Scania can be dated to late Neo or early BA. The most remarkable finds are an ornamented bracer of the type common in the Bell Beaker culture and a flint edge from a composite dagger or sword comparable to the Danish Åtte sword and a Czechoslovakian find from a Bell Beaker grave. (Cf NAA 74/75) (IJ)

3G 4G Sw

NAA 1974/95

**Metodiska ytundersökningar av stenåldersboplatser vid Stora Råby** (Methodical ground investigations of Stone Age settlements at Stora Råby)

Wyszomirski, Mark. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 57-69, 14 figs and diagrams, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A note about three sites in Skåne discovered through surface finds of above all flints. From one of these sites material has been collected methodically. The survey of finds shows that this settlement belongs to middle Neo, late Neo and early BA. (IJ)

**En neolitisk gravkiste fra Bjerreby på Tåsinge** (A neolithic stone cist at Bjerreby on the island of Tåsinge)

Becker, C J. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 89-95, 3 figs, refs. Dan.

A short note on a trapezoid stone cist with battleaxe, from the insular Dan Single Grave culture. Parallels around the Baltic are pointed out. (JS-J)

**En mellemneolitisk gravhøj med to pæreformede dyssekamre** (A Middle Neolithic barrow with two pyriform chambers)

Berg, Hakon. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 49-69, 14 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Prelim report on the re-excavation of a megalithic grave. During the first, rather short phase of construction, the rectangular barrow was surrounded by a stone wall, in front of which a series of large monoliths were erected. In the second phase the space between the wall and monoliths was filled up giving the appearance of an ordinary long dolmen. From sacrifices at the wall and monoliths both phases can be dated to middle Neo I B. The monument, like others on the Dan Baltic shore, shows connections with Mecklenburg. (JS-J)

**Gravene fra Dragsholm - fra jægere til bønder for 6000 år siden** (The Dragsholm graves - from hunters to farmers 6000 years ago)

Brinch Petersen, Erik. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 112-120, 15 figs. Dan.

First report on 2 graves of great importance. Grave 1 contained skeletons of 2 women, covered with red ochre. Both women wore complicated ornaments made from perforated teeth of deer, boar, and domesticated ox. Gravegoods were a fine ornamented bone dagger, a bone awl, and a transverse arrow head. The man in grave 2 had bone dagger and awl, transverse arrows, a battle axe of early TRB type, amber beads, and an early TRB beaker (type A). Both graves were dug into a much damaged kitchen midden that also contained bones of domesticated animals. The skeletons were C14 dated: grave 1: 4000 BC; grave 2: 3650 BC, calibrated. (JS-J)

**Fuglebæksbanken. En jættestue på Stevns** (Fuglebæksbanken: a passagegrave in the peninsula of Stevns)

Ebbesen, Klaus; Petersen, Erik Brinch. *Aarbøger* 1972 (1974), pp 73-106, 16 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Publication of the emergency excavation of a much damaged passage-grave. Finds in chamber comprise pottery, flint implements, and amber beads. The grave was built during middle Neo I; the majority of finds are from middle Neo III-IV. Authors use Ebbesen's unpublished work on the chronological subdivision of the middle Neo IV pottery. A few sherds show a checkered pattern ornamentation, normally found in S Sweden. Other sherds have parallels S of the Baltic. The grave was built on a Neo field as traces of ard-ploughing were found. (JS-J)

**Simpel jordgrav** (Simple earth grave)

Fischer, Christian. *Skalk* 1974/1, pp 11-15, figs. Dan.

A short notice on the excavation of an early Neo earth grave, at Rustrup, near Silkeborg. Beneath a rectangular pavement 6 x 11 m, were found post holes, and at the E end a foundation ditch, with posts and stones. A clear picture of the wooden construction above ground could not be obtained. Grave goods comprised amber beads, transverse arrowheads, a battle axe (early TRB type) and pottery of the N Jutish non-Megalithic C-group. (JS-J)

**Gotlands mellanneolitiska gravar** (The Middle Neolithic graves of Gotland)

Janzon, Gunborg O. With osteological contributions by Nils Gustaf Gejvall; Torstein Sjøvold & Jan Ekman. With micropaleontological analyses of flint artefacts by Hans Traulau. *Studies in North-European Archaeology\**, 6, 1974, 355 pp, 41 figs, 56 pls, refs. Doctoral thesis. Sw and Engl/Engl summ.

The thesis presents a detailed study of ca 100 inhumation graves belonging to the Pitted Ware culture in Gotland. A critical analysis of excavation methods and records is followed by an examination of various elements in the burial customs. Ritual fires, bone artefacts and red ochre occurrences are commented on. The chronological links with other middle Neo cultures are surveyed, and absolute dates are derived from C14 analyses of the human skeletons. The osteological analyses are used to indicate the stage attained in the development from gathering towards an agrarian economy and the relative dates of the different sites. According to Gejvall even working positions can be traced in the skeletons. (Au/IJ)

3H Sw

NAA 1974/102

**Rapport från Fjälkinge** (Report from Fjälkinge)

Larsson, Lars. *Ale* 1974/2, pp 38-41, 2 figs. Sw.

A stone pavement and potsherds from middle Neo in a ploughed field in Skåne probably indicate a destroyed megalithic tomb. (IJ)

3H Dan

NAA 1974/103

**Mellem-neolitiske jordgrave fra Vindinge på Sjælland** (Middle Neolithic earth graves at Vindinge, Zealand)

Lund Hansen, Ulla. With an additional note by Svend E Albertsen. *Aarbøger* 1972 (1974), pp 5-70, 40 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Report on the excavation of a small cemetery of the TRB culture (at Stålmosegård, Vindinge, near Roskilde) with 5 earth graves, a much damaged stone cist, and some pits. Pottery dates the cemetery to middle Neo II. No traces of barrows were observed; graves had stone constructions of various sorts. The author concludes with a catalogue of Dan middle Neo earth graves (13 localities) a list of possible finds, and some remarks on foreign parallels. (JS-J)

3H Dan

NAA 1974/104

**En runesten i Vallund?** (A runic stone at Vallund?)

Manøe Hansen, S. *Mark og Montre* 1974, pp 17-19, 2 figs, refs. Dan.

A short note on the excavation of a barrow, where, according to rumours, a runic stone was found and destroyed around 1853. The excavation revealed 2 Neo single-graves. The centre of the barrow, where the stone should have stood upright on the bottom, was completely disturbed. (JS-J)

3H

NAA 1974/105

**Opferfunde der Stein/Kupferzeit in Nordeuropa** (Votive finds from the North European Neolithic)

Rech, Manfred. *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 4, 1974, pp 307-313, 1 map, refs. Ger.

Some remarks on votive offerings and hoards. Author stresses the votive element. The paper is an offshoot of author's Frankfurt dissertation. (JS-J)

**Tragtægarkultur i Sydvestjylland** (TRB culture in S W Jutland)

Thomsen, Niels. *Mark og Montre* 1974, pp 5-16, 7 figs, refs. Dan.

A short survey of the TRB graves from 4 parishes just N of Esbjerg, as continuation of author's article, *Mark og Montre* 1971. Megalithic graves in this part of Jutland are very rare, partly because of the demand for large boulders for building purposes since Med times. Earth graves are known. (JS-J)

**En trattægare från Dalkarlstorp** (A funnel beaker from Dalkarlstorp)

Welinder, Stig. Västerås: Västmanlands Fornminnesförenings Årsskrift LII: 1974. pp 162-164, 1 fig. Sw.

An early Neo funnel beaker of C type from Västmanland is interpreted as a votive deposit sacrificed at the edge of a bog. A brief summary of the find context of the Funnel Beaker pottery in Central Sweden is given. (Au)

**Stratigraphy and palaeoecology of the net-find site at Tuorsniemi, Pori, Western Finland**

Alhonen, Pentti. *Karhunhammas* 1, 1974, pp 8-13. Engl/Finn summ.

The results of litho-, pollen- and diatom-stratigraphical investigations of the site at Tuorsniemi are given (Cf NAA 74/92). The bark floats found have been dated by the C14-method to 3850 BP. According to the palaeoecological interpretation, the floats accumulated in open and rather deep (10-15 m) water in the Litorina Sea. (AS)

**Subboreal faunal remains from a peat bog in Sandåkra village, in the parish of Skurup, Scania, S Sweden**

Blumbergs, Zaiga; Gejvall, N-G; Varenius, Claes. *Ossa* 1, pp 24-37, 4 figs, refs. Engl.

An osteological examination of human and animal skeletal remains found in a peat bog and dated by means of C14 and pollen analysis to ca 2700 BC. (IJ)

**Kupfer und Bronze in der frühen Metallzeit Europas** (Copper and bronze in the early metal periods of Europe)

Junghans, Sigfried; Sangmeister, E; Schröder, M. *Studien zu den Anfängen\**, Band 2, Teil 4, 406 pp, indexes of finds and museums. Ger.

This volume in the SAM series contains analyses of many Scandinavian objects. Finds from each country are listed separately in the index. A large part of the analyses, however, have already been published by Carl Cullberg (On artifact analysis, (Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, Series in 4°, no 7) Lund 1968). (JS-J)

**Befolkning og social variation i ældre bronzealder** (Population and social variation in Early Bronze Age)

Randsborg, Klavs. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 117-148, maps, diagrams. Dan.

Cf. NAA 74/112

**Social stratification in Early Bronze Age Denmark. - A study in the regulation of cultural systems**

Randsborg, Klavs. *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 49, 1974, pp 38-61, 16 tables and diagrams, refs. Engl.

The amounts of bronze and gold from all dated Dan early BA graves are weighed, and the figures treated statistically. When plotted as correlation diagrams, the distribution of wealth for the different temporal and spatial units is generally triangular, with more poor than rich graves. This applies to both male and (the fewer and poorer) female graves. In NW Jutland, however, the reverse pattern is observed in per III for the men: this indicates a significant growth of inequality among the leaders of society which in turn is related to a major increase in population. Basic subsistence and population problems are investigated in some of their social contexts and with the aid of systemic relationships between the factors involved. (Au)

4E 5E 4-5F Sw

NAA 1974/113

**En boplats i Björnstorp** (A dwelling site in Björnstorp)

Larsson, Lars. *Ale* 1974/1, pp 1-8, 4 figs, refs. Sw.

A site in Scania with i. a. pottery kilns and fire-dogs dating it to late BA and Celt-IA. (IJ)

4E 3H 3-4F Dan

NAA 1974/114

**To godbidder** (Two titbits)

Lefevre, Jens Ole. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 72-73, 3 figs. Dan.

Short report on two chance finds, revealed by a mechanical excavator: a complete funnel beaker (type C) from a meadow and a hoard from the transitional earlylate BA. (Au)

4E Sw

NAA 1974/115

**Gjutfynden från Hallunda med särskild tonvikt på tolkningen av gjutformarna** (The foundry finds from Hallunda [Södermanland] with stress on the interpretation of the moulds)

Vahlne, Gunnel. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 50 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

4F 4H Sw

NAA 1974/116

**En nyfunnen hållristning** (A newly found rock-carving)

Damell, David. With maps and drawings by Sven-Gunnar Broström. *Sörmlandsbygden* 1974, pp 71-75, 4 figs. Sw.

4F 4H Dan

NAA 1974/117

**Glas** (Glass)

Fischer, Christian. *Skalk* 1974/4, pp 3-5, figs. Dan.

Short report on early BA man's grave, with sword, fibulae, and beads, among which is noted one of blue glass, probably imported from Central Europe. (JS-J)

**Bronsålderns spiralornamentik** (Spiral ornamentation of the Bronze Age)

Herner, Elisabeth. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 83 pp, 28 figs, refs. Sw.

4F 4E Dan

NAA 1974/119

**Zu den Resten nordischer Bronzebecken aus dem Fund von Petit-Villatte** (On the fragments of Nordic pendant vessels from Petit-Villatte, Dép. Cher, France)

Höckmann, Olaf. *Festgabe Kurt Tackenberg\**, 1974, pp 85-109, 4 figs, refs, tables, maps. Ger.

Author discusses the old find from Petit-Villatte, a very large late Ha B hoard that also contained a few Nordic bronzes. The 2 cast bronze vessels (late Mont. V) are shown to be genuine imports from Schleswig-Holstein/Jutland and N or NE Lower Saxony, respectively. Author has drawn heavily on Sprockhoff's still unpublished inventory of Nordic cast bronze vessels.

(JS-J)

4F 4H Norw

NAA 1974/120

**3000-årig bronsekniv fra Skjeberg** (A 3000 year old bronze knife from Skjeberg)

Johansen, Erling. *Østfoldarv VIII, 1966-1969* (1974), pp 83-91, 3 figs. Norw.

The knife in question was found in a peculiar position, lying under the sidestones of a grave-chamber in a cairn, at Skjeberg, Østfold. In the chamber itself, however, only burnt bones were found. The knife is dated to BA per III. (Au)

4F 4H Norw

NAA 1974/121

**Kalnes-helleristningen - kutråkket og prikkhogd** (Kalnes rock carving - walked over by cows and pecked)

Johansen, Erling. *Wivar 2*, 1974, pp 15-17, 3 figs. Norw.

The last investigation of the Kalnes rock carving revealed that it contains some few pecked sketches of figures, which have not been finished. Originally, the whole carving was probably sketched out with pecked figures.

(Au)

4F Dan

NAA 1974/122

**Glerupfundet. Et depotfund med kvindesmykker fra bronzealderens femte periode** (The Glerup find. A hoard with women's ornaments from per V of the Bronze Age)

Kristiansen, Kristian. *Hikuin 1*, 1974, pp 7-38, 16 figs, refs. Dan.

A typical BA per V hoard is the starting point of a general survey of ornaments and dress. The position of ornaments is deduced from traces of wear. Women's costume in BA consists of three associated elements: 'Egtved dress', a set of ornaments, and a covering piece of cloth. An attempt is made to reconstruct the manner of wearing the cover. It is proposed that big cylindrical pieces of cloth sewn together, like those from Borum Eshøj, Skrydstrup, and probably Egtved, were held together with shoulder pins, like a greek peplos. (Au, abbr)

4F 4H Sw

NAA 1974/123

**Två nyfunna hällristningar i Skåne** (Two newly found rock carvings in Scania)

Lindblom-Häggbom, Carin; Einerstam, Bernt. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 132-134, 2 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

**Nye helleristningsfunn i Trøndelag** (New finds of rock carvings in Trøndelag)

Marstränder, Sverre. *Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo, Årbok* 1973 (1974), pp 46-50. Norw.

The investigations were carried out by the author 1964-70. Decorated grave slabs belonging to a series along the coast of W and SW Norway form a special group. In their decoration it seems possible to discern three elements : 1. patterns of Continental origin, 2. figures which can be compared with the Megalithic art of Europe, 3. ship figures, probably bound for home. A group of unusual character comprises the carvings along the N beach of the Selbu Lake, where the figures are found on granite boulders in the water. Most of the carvings have been found on valley slopes, often on sloping moraine terraces exposed to the sun. Exceptional is a large group of carvings at Leirfall in the valley of Stjørdal with more than 600 figures, including besides figures of ordinary character, a scene of procession with 13 figures. (Au, abbr)

4F Dan

NAA 1974/125

**Kipervævning fra Haastrup** (Twill from Haastrup)

Munksgaard, Elisabeth. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 115-125, 9 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Publication of a small fragment of a four-thread twill from a late BA (per VI) grave. The piece has a close parallel from the saltmines at Hallstatt. Twills and the mode of wearing trousers are attributed to Hallstatt influence. (Cf NAA 74/482). (JS-J)

4F 4A Sw

NAA 1974/126

**Die ältere Metallzeit in Schweden I** (The early Metal Age in Sweden I)

Oldeberg, Andreas. *KVHAA Monografier\**, 1974, XI + 410 pp, 119 pls, refs. Ger.

The monograph deals with the early BA in Sweden, and this first volume gives a catalogue, as complete as possible, of the finds (3238 in number) from this period. (IJ)

4F 5F

NAA 1974/127

**Der nordische Kreis** (The art of Scandinavia in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages)

Thrane, Henrik. *Frühe Stufen der Kunst\**, 1974, pp 316-328, pls. Ger.

General survey of the arts of Scandinavia mainly during BA but including Celt-IA. Well illustrated. (Au)

4F 4E Dan

NAA 1974/128

**Et nyt depotfund fra Sønderjylland og danske fund af skaftlapøkser fra yngre bronzealder** (A new hoard from South Jutland and the Danish winged axes of the Bronze Age)

Thrane, Henrik. *Aarbøger* 1972 (1974), pp 71-134, fig, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

A recent hoard from Gren in S Jutland is published and the 95 Scandinavian winged axes are catalogued, treated typologically and weighed. It is suggested that their main importance lies in their metal value, the axes being among the heaviest objects from the late BA. A local production is only likely for some fragile axes from Bornholm which are interpreted as votive axes. (Au)



**Pronssikeihäänkärki Kalannista** (A bronze spearhead from Kalanti)

Salo, Unto. *Karhunhammas* 1, 1974, pp 56-63. Finn/Sw summ.

A spearhead from Kalanti, Finland proper, is of Scandinavian type. Its chronological position, origin and the implications of the find for early BA in Finland are discussed. (CC)

**En yngre bronzealders celt fra Hesselø** (A late BA socketed axe from Hesselø)

Schou Jørgensen, Mogens. *Fra Holbæk amt* 66, 1973 (1974), pp 29-36, 3 figs, refs. Dan.

The only BA find from this island is a solitary socketed axe (contamination of Baudou's types VIIB1 and VIIB2). (JS-J)

**Solsemhulen i fokus** (Focus on the Solsem Cave)

Thuesen, Nils Petter. *Nicolay* 16, 1974, pp 3-6, 4 figs. Norw.

**Hundredvis af energikilder fra yngre bronzealder** (Hundreds of energy sources from the Late Bronze Age)

Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 96-114, 9 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Prelim report on the largest known assemblage of cooking pits, C14-dated to the late BA (per IV), at Rønninge Søgård, Central Funen. 302 pits examined, ca 500 are supposed to have existed. They are all alike, with no finds, orientated in 15 long parallel rows, E to W. Similar groupings are mentioned from Denmark and N Germany where they belong to late BA. (Au)

**Den norrländska stenålders sydgräns** (The southern boundary of the Stone Age of Northern Sweden)

Welinder, Stig. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 185-193, 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The hitherto southernmost 'SA' site of the specific Norrland type, characterized by quartzite tools and lack of pottery, - in Västmanland - is described and dated to BA. It is interpreted as a one-season beaver-hunting camp. (Au/UN)

**En bronsåldersboplats vid Kvarnby, undersökning 1969** (A Bronze Age settlement at Kvarnby, excavation 1969)

Widholm, Dag. With osteological analyses by Ove Persson. Pollen analyses by Stig Welinder. *Kring Malmöhus* 4, 1973-74, pp 43-89, 34 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A large number of refuse pits, several hearths and what may possibly be a pit house were found at this site in Scania. Among the many artifacts mention should be made of a few fragments of casting moulds. A dating to late BA is suggested. (IJ)

**Betesbacken och bygden. En gravundersökning i Hällaryds socken** (Betesbacken and the surrounding countryside. An excavation of a grave in Hällaryd parish)

Björkquist, Karl-Axel; Persson, Thomas. *Blekingeboken* 1974, pp 9-21, 8 figs, refs. Sw.

A stone setting in Blekinge with a central cremation grave from late BA and a peripheral so-called 'IA dolmen' with cremation grave perhaps from the beginning of IA. Ancient monuments in the surrounding countryside are also described in the paper. (IJ)

**Arkeologiska undersökningar på Tofta högar** (Archaeological excavations at Tofta högar)

Burenhult, Göran. *Bjärebygden* 1974, pp 62-65, 2 figs. Sw.

An excavation of some graves from late BA (i.a. a ship-setting) and late Ger-IA in Scania. A rectangular earthen enclosure of unknown purpose was also excavated. (IJ)

**Lugnarohögen** (The Lugnaro tumulus)

Lundborg, Lennart. *Svenska fornminnesplatser\**, 5, 1974, 24 pp, 12 figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A guide to the well-known BA burial mound covering a ship-setting in Halland. (IJ)

**Bomhög, en bronsåldershög i Bunkeflo sn, Skåne** (Bomhög, a Bronze Age mound in Bunkeflo parish, Scania)

Nagy, Bela. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 38 pp, 27 figs, refs. Sw.

**Bunkeflohögen** (The Bunkeflo mound)

Nagy, Bela. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), p 51. Sw.

A note on the excavation of a BA burial mound in Scania, which also yielded a small Vik silver hoard. (IJ)

**Prästgårdskulle i Veddänge. Undersökning av en förhistorisk gravhög** (Excavation of a prehistoric burial mound in Veddänge)

Särilvik, Ingegerd; Jonsäter, Mats. *Varbergs Museum Årsbok* 1974, pp 85-94, 7 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The large mound contained one inhumation burial and two cremation burials from early BA and late BA. Under the mound was found a cremation grave belonging to the Boat Axe culture and traces of a settlement from the same period. (IJ)

**Lusehøj ved Voldtofte** (Lusehøj at Voldtofte)

Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske Minder* 1973 (1974), pp 5-18, 11 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Preliminary report on the re-excavation of a large late BA barrow, 'Lusehøj' which in 1861 yielded a very rich per V grave. The 1861 excavation is now shown not to have reached virgin soil so that the rich grave was hardly the primary interment. In the hole left by the 1861 digging were found potsherds, exhibiting undeniable Lausitz features. On the old surface had stood (during the construction of the barrow) a flimsy wooden construction: a small hut, with straw mats on the 'floor', so far unique in Dan prehistory. Excavations will continue as part of Odense Museum's settlement research program in SW Funen. (Cf NAA 74/48). (JS-J)

4H 4L Sw

NAA 1974/142

**Rapport från Stora Köpinge** (Report from Stora Köpinge)

Widholm, Dag. with an osteological contribution 'Människorna i Stora Köpinge' by Elisabeth Iregren. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), pp 33-43, 9 figs. Sw.

A large mound in Scania with two cremation graves containing grave goods datable to BA period III, i.a. a bronze sword. (IJ)

4H Sw

NAA 1974/143

**Sagaholm, en bronsåldershöj med hällristningar** (Sagaholm, [Scania], a Bronze Age mound with rock carvings)

Wihlborg, Anders. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 44 pp, 46 figs, refs. Sw.

5B Sw

NAA 1974/144

**Aerial photography of 'Celtic fields' on Gotland**

Manneke, Peter. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 33-38, 5 figs. Engl.

A presentation of aerial photographs of fossilised fields at Rone. (Cf NAA 74/ 148) (IJ)

5F 6F Dan

NAA 1974/145

**Ældre jernalders lerblokke og ildbukke fra egnene omkring Skanderborg og Ry** (Early Iron Age clay blocks and fire-dogs from the areas around Skanderborg and Ry)

Gjesing, Niels. *Skvæt* 7, 1974, pp 4-5, ill. Dan.

This short note mentions finds of several clay objects of unknown use. Most of them are solid, rectangular, with protruding corners or ends ('horns'). Some are perforated, and one is shaped like a mitre. One is a rectangular vessel on 4 small feet. The fire-dogs are found in settlement pits, dated by means of pottery to Celt-IA and early Rom-IA. ( JS-J)

5F 5G Dan

NAA 1974/146

**Førromersk jernalders bopladsfund med tragt** (Celtic Iron Age settlement find with a funnel)

Rafn, Ole. *Nordslesvigske Museer* 1, 1974, pp 27-28, 1 fig. Dan.

Short notice on settlement find with abundant potsherds, among which is noted a large clay funnel. (JS-J)

**En boplats från äldre järnålder i Malmöområdet** (A settlement from the early Iron Age in the Malmö region)

Lindqvist, Per-Inge. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 28 pp, 12 figs. refs. Sw.

**The development of the agrarian landscape on Gotland during the Early Iron Age**

Lindquist, Sven-Olof. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 6-32, 18 figs, refs. Engl.

Systematic reconnaissance through aerial photography has brought forth a quite new material with 'Celtic fields'. At Uggårde in Rone parish it has been possible to demonstrate a continuous field system of about 130 hectares (325 acres). On this field pattern is superimposed a new agrarian structure with building remains and stone-wall fencing systems as the dominating features. The two structures of agrarian landscape indicate a development from extensive farming with long fallow periods to intensive farming with established land-use on smaller areas than formerly. A rough dating of the two structures gives Celt-IA and Rom-IA respectively. (Cf NAA 74/144). (Au)

**En skibssætning ved Vammen og et parallelfund fra Djursland** (A shipsetting in Vammen and a parallel find from Djursland)

Hougaard, Molly. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 74-79, 10 figs. Dan.

Short descriptions of the excavation of two boat-shaped graves from Celt-IA. The Vammen-grave measures 6.5 x 2.5 m, is orientated NS and contained two iron pins and burnt bone in an urn. The one from Djursland measures 6.5 x 3.5 m, is orientated EW and contained burnt bone and the sherds of an urn. (Au/MI)

**Huse i havstokken** (Houses on the beach)

Aarup Jensen, Jens. *Skalk* 1974/6, pp 3-9, figs. Dan.

Short prelim report on the rescue excavation of 2 very early IA houses on the North Sea shore at Klegod, near Ringkøbing, partly uncovered by the sea during a storm. Houses were burnt down, but bases of posts as well as wattle walls were preserved. The roof was supported by rows of large internal and external posts, the latter placed vertically some 30 cm outside the slight wattle-and-daub wall. Klegod houses give important information on construction of latest BA and earliest IA houses in Denmark. (JS-J)

**Breve om udgravningerne i Nydam Mose** (Letters on the excavations in the Nydam bog)

Beck, Peter (ed.). *Sønderjysk månedsskrift* 50, 1974, pp 162-169, 2 figs, refs. Dan.

Letters between members of the Hanssen-Nørremølle family are kept in the regional archives at Åbenrå. P Beck has edited part of 6 letters, which describe Engelhardt's excavations 1859 and 1863, and King Frederik VII's visit in October, 1859. (JS-J)

**P Cornelii Taciti De origine et situ Germanorum Liber. Tacitus: Germaniens historie, geografi og befolkning**  
(Tacitus: History, geography and people of Germania)

Bruun, Niels W; Lund, Allan A (ed.). Århus: Wormianum: 1974. Vol 1, pp 83 ; Vol 2, pp 98. Accompanying leaflet. Latin and Dan.

Vol 1 contains introduction to 'Germania', parallel Latin text and Dan translation, name and place index, and a map. Vol 2 contains commentary, notes on the mss, appendix critica, select bibliography, and Ptolemy's map of Germania. Vol 3 is an accompanying leaflet, pp 16, with Latin-Dan glossary. (JS-J)

**Tacitus som etnograf: social struktur i Germanien** (Tacitus as ethnographer: on social structure in the Germanic areas)

Klejstrup-Jensen, Poul. *Kontaktstencil* 8, 1974, pp 301-317, refs. Dan.

An attempt to describe the social structure of the Germanic society (according to Tacitus) in modern anthropological terms. (JS-J)

**Skandinavien bei Plinius und Ptolemaios. Kritisch-exegetische Forschungen zu den ältesten nordischen Sprachdenkmälern** (Scandinavia in the writings of Pliny and Ptolemy. Critical-exegetic studies on the oldest remains of Scandinavian language)

Svennung, Josef. *Vetenskapssamfundet i Uppsala\**, 45, 1974, VIII+ 245 pp, figs, 4 pls, refs. Ger/Engl summ.

A study of the N European geographical and peoples' names appearing in the works of the classical authors Pliny (1st C AD) and Ptolemy (2nd C AD). The study presents identifications and etymological interpretations of several names obscured by corrupt spellings in the preserved manuscripts, among them 'hilleuionum gente' = 'illa suionum gente' = 'the renowned Swedish people' and 'Aeningia' = 'Feningia' = 'the island of the Finns' (i.e. the Lapps). Pliny's note on the 500 tribes of the Swedes is explained as a misinterpretation of a regional name 'Five-hundred-land' (cf the Med names Attundaland, Tiundaland and Fjädrundaland), which is taken as a starting-point for a discussion of the age of the political and military organization of the Sw state. (IJ)

**Romersk import i Norden jämte bibliografi 1910-1971** (Roman imports in Scandinavia and Gunnar Ekholm's bibliography 1910-1971)

Ekholm, Gunnar. foreword by Bertil Almgren. bibliography compiled by Jaroslava Sofkova. Published for the author's 90th birthday by Institutionen för nordeuropeisk arkeologi vid Uppsala Universitet. Uppsala: 1974. 440 + LXXXVIII pp, several figs, refs. Sw/Ger and Engl.

The Festschrift has collected 25 of the author's articles on Roman imports, trade and chronology of Rom-IA and early Ger-IA published in various journals between 1933 and 1965. The author's bibliography contains ca 220 items. (IJ)

**Hövdingens skedar - en kvinnas hårnålar** (The chieftain's spoons - a woman's hair pins)

Danielsson-Ambrosiani, Kristina. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 194-197, 2 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A revaluation of the finds from Grönhög, Bohuslän, excavated by Sune Lindqvist. The objects taken for bone spoons are to be regarded as hairpins identical with pins from, for example, Store Dal in Norway and datable to late Rom-IA or early Ger-IA. Consequently, the big mound hitherto considered a chieftain's grave must be taken to have been a woman's grave.

(Au)

**Kannelerade spannar. Dateringsunderlag och fyndmiljö** (Corrugated cauldrons. Chronological basis and find context)

Eriksson, Anna-Lena. *Uppsala, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 66 pp, 2 tables, 10 figs, refs. Sw.

**Cirkulære dupsko fra yngre romersk jernalder** (Circular chapes from the late Roman Iron Age)

Ilkjær, Jørgen; Lønstrup, Jørn. *Hikuin 1*, 1974, pp 39-54, 20 figs, refs. Dan.

3 graves containing circular chapes are published, and a catalogue of circular metal chapes without ornamental perforations, all from graves, is added. Dating is difficult and must rely on find combinations with spear and lance points. 3 types of chapes are distinguished, and their distribution in Scandinavia and dates (Egger's phases C1-2) are demonstrated. (JS-J)

**En spegel från Helgö och nytt om spegeln från Paviken** (A mirror from Helgö and new information about the mirror from Paviken)

Lamm, Jan Peder. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 198-201, figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A hack-silver piece from Helgö, Uppland, is identified as part of a Roman hand-mirror, the second Roman mirror found in Sweden. Metallographic analyses are made on both mirrors. (Au/IJ)

**The Iron Age finds from Store Valby**

Liversage, David. *Store Valby\**, part 1, pp 467-472, 4 figs, refs. Engl.

Report on the pottery from three pits found during the Med excavation. Material was not large, but datable to an early part of the early Rom-IA - the 3 pits perhaps not absolutely contemporary. The Celt-IA and Rom-IA pottery of Zealand differs from that of Funen and Jutland, but resembles that of Bornholm. Two unstratified late IA objects are mentioned (bronze pyramidal sword pommel, equal-armed brooch of Ljønes type, both much corroded). (Au)

**En antik ansigtserle på Bornholms Museum** (An antique face bead in Bornholms Museum)

Olsen, Birgitte Wistoft. *Bornholmske Samlinger II rk, 7. bd* 1974, pp 41-53, 11 figs, refs. Dan.

Publication of a solitarily found face bead from Rabekkegård, Bornholm, with a list of other Scandinavian and Polish face beads. The few specimens from dated contexts are from the 4th to 6th C AD. Although face beads so far have not been found in the Near Eastern glass centres, the author favours an oriental, possibly Egyptian origin. (JS-J)

**Arm- och fingerringar med ormmotiv under antiken. Några studier i det grekisk-romerska materialet och s k ormhuvudringar i nordeuropeisk järnålder** (Bracelets and finger-rings with snake motive in antiquity. Studies on the Greek-Roman material and the so-called snake-head rings in North European Iron Age)

Radhe, B. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 41 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

**Når og hvor oppstod det spannformete karet?** (When and where did the bucket-shaped pot originate?)

Rolfsen, Perry. *Viking XXXVIII*, 1974, pp 109-116, 2 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

The bucket-shaped pots were probably first made in about 300 AD, but there is no evidence showing where in Norway they originated. (Au, abbr)

6G 5G Ger; Dan

NAA 1974/164

**Eisenzeitliche Muschelhaufen an der schleswigschen Ost- und Westküste** ('Kitchenmiddens' at the East and West coasts of Schleswig)

Harck, Ole. *Offa* 30, 1973 (1974), pp 40-54, 6 figs. Ger.

32 shell-heaps at Flensburg Fjord, the mouth of the Schlei and the bay of Eckernförde are listed. They represent a pattern of settlement remarkable for its isolated character, being situated far from the farmers' villages and containing only few sherds (early IA), bones, etc, as well as almost no remains of constructions apart from hearths. Analyses of the shells from one heap showed that they were accumulated during the autumn, i.e. when the supply in other respects is at its best. (MI)

6G 9G Dan

NAA 1974/165

**Krusegårdudgravningen** (The excavation at Krusegård, Bornholm)

Vensild, Henrik. *Bornholmske samlinger II rk, 7. bd* 1974, pp 64-68, 2 figs. Dan.

A short preliminary note on rescue excavations of a settlement. Scanty pottery finds from 2 houses suggest dates between 200 and 400 AD. The site was also inhabited during 11th and 12th C AD, as witnessed by finds of so-called 'Baltic' ware, but so far no houses have been found. Test trenches have also revealed clay floors and wall ditches, dated by pottery to the 13th C AD. Excavations will continue. (JS-J)

6H Dan

NAA 1974/166

**Bjergby - en jernaldergravplads på Mors** (Bjergby - an Iron Age cemetery in the island of Mors)

Albrethsen, Svend E. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 48-58, 18 figs (3 in colour), refs. Dan.

Preliminary report on 3 inhumation graves (two women, one man) from 1st half of late Rom-IA. Among grave-goods are several unusual objects, such as a very large rosetta brooch with gilt silver sheet and blue glass discs, an iron knife in sheath, a circular bronze pendant of hitherto unknown type, and fragments of gilt leather. (JS-J)

6H 6D

NAA 1974/167

**Zur Definition älterkaiserzeitlicher Fürstengräber vom Lübsow-Typ** (On the definition of chieftains' graves in the early Roman Iron Age)

Gebir, Michael. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 49, 1974, pp 82-128, 4 tables (diagrams). Ger.

The article demonstrates the rather diffuse definitions of the term 'Lübsow grave'. Some Lübsow criteria are in fact very rare within the postulated L-group, and all criteria occur outside the L-graves. Genuine L graves are only found on Funen and the shores of Vorpommern. The term 'Fürstengräber' (chieftains' graves) is rejected as too ambitious. Richer graves, however, are found in large parts of the Germania libera, and bear witness to some sort of rich upper class in the Rom-IA. (JS-J)

6H Sw

NAA 1974/168

**En vapengrav från romersk järnålder** (A warrior's grave from the Roman Iron Age)

Johnsen-Welinder, Barbro; Welinder, Stig. *Dimbobygden* 1974, pp 85-90, 5 figs. Sw.

(Cf NAA 74/169)

6H Sw

NAA 1974/169

**En vapengrav från romersk järnålder** (A warrior's grave from the Roman Iron Age)

Johnsen-Welinder, Barbro; Welinder, Stig. *Vår Hembygd XXVI*, 1973 (1974), pp 3-8, 4 figs. Sw.

An excavation of a grave mound in Västergötland is described. A fragmentary skeleton and parts of a set of armour were found. (Cf NAA 74/168)

(Au)

6H Dan

NAA 1974/170

**Kissebjerg. En jordfæstegravplads fra ældre romersk jernalder** (Kissebjerg. Inhumation cemetery from the early Roman Iron Age)

Jæger, Anders. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 127-137, 8 figs, refs. Dan/Ger. summ.

A short report on 4 inhumation graves, with pottery, iron knives, razor, and scissors. (JS-J)

6H Dan

NAA 1974/171

**Hvor blev de døde brændt?** (Where were the dead cremated?)

Klindt-Jensen, Ole. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 138-139, refs. Dan.

A short note on cremations at Slusegård, an IA cemetery on Bornholm. Fragments of the same object found in the charcoal layer and in the grave prove that the grave in at least some cases was placed in the immediate vicinity of the cremation fire. (JS-J)

6H 6C

NAA 1974/172

**Tacitus og moseligene (Germ 12,1)** (Tacitus and the bog corpses)

Lund, Allan. *Museum Tusculanum* 23, 1974, pp 26-33. Dan/Engl.

The author concludes that archaeological evidence as well as Tacitus himself seems to show that certain criminals (Germ 12 & 19) were hidden in bogs and moors, whereas sacrifices (Germ 40) were made to the gods in open lakes. (Au)

6H Dan

NAA 1974/173

**Hvejselgravpladsen** (Cemetery at Hvejsel)

Lund Hansen, Ulla. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 157-158, 1 fig. Dan.

Short notice on a chamber tomb from the early Rom-IA with 9 clay vessels, an iron knife, and fibula. (JS-J)



**Graver og dødekult på Godøy i eldre jernalder** (Graves and funerary rituals at Godøy in the Early Iron Age)

Mikkelsen, Egil. *Arkeo* 1974, pp 7-10, 4 figs. Norw.

In a grave at a burial field from Rom-IA at Sunnmøre, Norway, an early bucket-shaped vessel and a handled vessel from about 400 AD were found. Beside a burial mound a carbonized wooden vessel filled with stones and burnt bones of a small pig were discovered. This is interpreted as a phenomenon connected with funerary rituals or a cult of the dead. (Au)

**Das Opfermoor in Hassle Bösarp, Schweden** (The sacrificial bog in Hassle Bösarp, Sweden)

Stjernquist, Berta. With appendices by G Persson, B Berglund (pollen analysis); J Lepiksaar (human & animal bones); L Tapper (metal analysis); A-S Råms (organic matter in clay vessel); Th Bartholin (xylotomic determination of fish trap). *Acta Arch* XLIV, 1973 (1974), pp 19-62, ill, refs. Ger.

Earlier accidental finds and the results of modern excavations are analysed and interpreted as votive offerings of spoils of war, whereas the bones are evidence of a fertility cult. Bog geology, pollen analysis, and typology suggest datings to later Rom-IA and Migration Period; animal offerings may be later. (JS-J)

**Båtnaust på Jærkysten** (Boat-houses on the coast of Jæren)

Rolfesen, Perry. *Stavanger museums skrifter\**, 8, 1974, 156 pp, 46 figs, 20 pls, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Boat-house sites by the sea seem to be a North Sea phenomenon; about 250 have been found along the coast of Norway. The houses are 5-35 m long and 2.5-6 m wide at the ends. The side walls in most of them are curved. 18 boat-houses have been excavated and 7 of these are of prehistoric date. 3 sites, dated to Rom-IA/Migration Period have together yielded ca 6000 potsherds. In addition fish-hooks, boat-nails, sinkers and other artefacts were found. It seems probable that the 3 boat-houses also served as storehouses for pottery to be sold along the coast of Norway. (Au, abbr.)

**Laitilan Salon Sonkkilan kymmenen polttohaudan luuanalyysi** (Osteological analyses of ten cremation burials from Laitila Salo Sonkkila)

Lahtiperä, Pirjo. *Karhunhammas* 1 (1974), pp 39-55. Finn/Engl summ.

The cremated human bones from 10 graves (early Rom-IA) from the cemetery at Sonkkila in Laitila, Finland proper, are described and determined. Some social aspects of the material are briefly discussed. (CC)

**I det arkäologiske hus** (In the archaeological house)

Herschend, Frands. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 14-21, 3 figs. refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The article introduces an analytical model in order to find a methodological approach for analysing house remains within an IA milieu. In three examples from Eketorp ringfort, Öland, some aspects of the model are discussed. Based on the model and the examples a critique is given of the determination of the function of the so-called banqueting hall at Helgö. (Cf NAA74/179) (Au)

**En festsal på Helgö. Replik till Frands Herschend rörande en artikel i Fomvännen 1974** (A Banqueting hall at Helgö. A reply to F Herschend)

Holmqvist, Wilhelm. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 165-167. Sw/Engl summ.

The reply concerns the Helgö publications. (Cf NAA 74/178) (IJ)

**The first Merovingian coin-treasure from Denmark**

Bendixen, Kirsten. *Medieval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 85-101, 1 fig, refs. Engl.

At the IA-settlement Dankirke S of Ribe were found (excluding 38 Roman denarii) 3 Merovingian coins from Dorestad, 2 Kentish and 8 Frisian sceattas. They range in time from ca 650-800 AD. The change from gold to silver in coinage is discussed. The Frisian sceattas are prototypes of the first Danish Hedeby coins. The new find of 8th C sceattas in the town of Ribe is mentioned. These new finds provide evidence of the establishment of regular trade routes with the Frisians, who had relations both with the Frankish Empire and with England. (UN)

**The Sutton Hoo coins again**

Grierson, Philip. *Antiquity* 48, 1974, pp 139-140. Engl.

Early Dan military levies required the provision of ships and their crews, each of 40 rowers plus steersman and pilot. When this requirement was later (12th C) transformed into tax-payments, the figures 40 and 42 continued to recur, providing confirmation that the number of coins in the royal purse of Sutton Hoo - 40 coins and blanks plus two ingots - was determined by the size of the crew. (BAA)

**Die Geaten des Beowulfepos und Die dänischen Trelleburgen. Zwei Diskussionsbeiträge** (The Geats in Beowulf and The Danish fortresses of Trelleborg type. Two contributions to the discussion)

Weibull, Curt. *Acta RSSL Gothoburgensis, Hum\**, 10, 1974, pp 3-42, refs. Ger.

In the first essay, it is demonstrated that the Geats are Danes, although it cannot be ascertained whether from Jutland, the Isles<sup>3</sup> or from Scania. Beowulf is rejected as a historical source on the formation of the Swedish Kingdom. - In the second essay, the Trelleborg fortresses are considered to be strongholds built by Harold Bluetooth during his (successful) attempts to unite 'all Denmark' under his rule. (JS-J/IJ)

**The Iron Age settlement of Arctic Norway. A study in the expansion of European Iron Age culture within the Arctic Circle. II, Late Iron Age** (Merovingian and Viking Periods)

Sjøvold, Thorleif. *Tromsø Museums Skrifter\**, X:2, 1974, 392 pp, 22 figs, 76 pls, refs. Engl.

In 1962, the author published a study of the early IA settlement in N Norway, comprising the Rom and Migration Periods. The present volume traces the development through the late IA: the Merovingian and Vik Periods. The arrangement of both volumes follows the same pattern: first, a review is given of the finds deriving from the periods in question, next the material is analysed, and finally there are some concluding remarks on the scope and character of the settlement, as well as of the cultural contacts. The limitations set by the prevailing climatic conditions in these northerly regions are stressed and the close correspondence between the extension of the settlement and the possibilities for growing cereals is pointed out. (Au)

**Helgö, eine Vorform der Stadt?** (Helgö, a prototype of the town?)

Holmqvist, Wilhelm. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 21-29, 1 fig, 2 pls, refs. Ger.

The author stresses the similarity in function between Helgö in Ger-IA and Birka in Vik and links the rise of these trading centres with the development of an organized political power in Central Sweden. (IJ)

7E Sw

NAA 1974/185

**The manufacture of jewellery during the migration period at Helgö in Sweden**

Lamm, Kristina. *Bulletin of the historical metallurgy group* 7:2 1973 (1974), pp 1-7, 7 figs, 1 table. Engl.

A short presentation of finds at Helgö connected with bronze casting and of the casting technique that can be deduced from these finds. The analyses of the ceramic material in crucibles and moulds and of the copper base alloys in various objects are also given. (IJ)

7E 8E Sw

NAA 1974/186

**Sveariket och Norrland - handel i Östersjön under den yngre järnåldern** (The kingdom of the Svear and Norrland - trade in the Baltic in the Late Iron Age)

Lundström, Agneta. *S:t Olofs hamn\**, 1974, pp 12-23, 5 figs. Sw.

Evidences of trade with Norrland in the finds from Helgö. (IJ)

7E 8E Sw

NAA 1974/187

**Paviken I bei Västergarn - Hafen, Handelsplatz und Werft** (Paviken I at Västergarn - harbour, trading place and shipyard)

Lundström, Per. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 82-93, 3 figs, 11 pls, refs. Ger.

A short presentation of a recently excavated small trading place N of the semicircular rampart at Västergarn on Gotland. The rich finds show that various crafts have been practised on the site in late Ger-IA and Vik, i. a. glass bead production and garnet working. The rarity of Gotlandic objects compared with material from the Scandinavian mainland may indicate that the place has been an emporium belonging to people from the Sw mainland. (IJ)

7F 7E Sw

NAA 1974/188

**East Scandinavian Style I - a review**

Arrhenius, Birgit. *Medieval Archaeology* 17, 1973 (1974), pp 26-42, figs, pls, refs. Engl.

The work of Erä-Esko and the finds at the Helgö workshop have greatly increased our knowledge of Salin's Style I ornament in E Scandinavia. It is suggested that the frequent use in this style of small ornamental fields bordered by high ridges was a technical feature to prevent the mould from cracking during casting, especially where high-tempered bronze was used. Mould fragility was evidently a real problem, except for smaller moulds. E Scandinavian ornament has often been misinterpreted owing to its small size and corrosion, but the Erä-Esko method of study, surprisingly not used in the Helgö publication, shows that it was highly developed, and probably very widespread internationally. Some revised interpretations of the Helgö material are offered. (BAA)

**Aspects of Anglo-Saxon archaeology: Sutton Hoo and other discoveries**

Bruce-Mitford, R L S. London: Gollancz: 1974. 356 pp, figs, pls, refs. Engl.

Twelve of the author's papers are presented in revised or substantially rewritten form, taking recent research into account, and four papers appear for the first time. The new ones are on: the Benty Grange helmets and some supposed contemporary examples; six pieces of cloisonné jewellery (including some newly identified as by the Sutton Hoo Master); Basil Brown's diary of the 1938-39 excavations at Sutton Hoo; and a note on a glass vessel from Deal. The revised papers treat, besides Sutton Hoo topics, the Snape boat-grave, ships' figureheads, the Thorslunda plates, St Cuthbert's pectoral cross, and late Saxon disc-brooches. (BAA)

7F Sw

NAA 1974/190

**Sösdalafyndets stämpelornamentik** (Stamped ornamentation in the Sösdala find [Scania])

Ersgård, Lars. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 24 pp, 8 figs, refs. Sw.

7F Norw

NAA 1974/191

**Relieffspenne fra Nordfjord** (A relief brooch from Nordfjord)

Fett, Eva Nissen. *Arkeo* 1974, pp 11-12. Norw.

A new find published. (UN)

7F Dan

NAA 1974/192

**Guldgubbe** (Gold fogey)

Fischer, Christian. *Skalk* 1974/5, pp 29-30, figs. Dan.

A short note on a so-called gold fogey, a tiny piece of gold sheet foil, with a stamped representation of a female figure. The present item is the second from Jutland. It was curled up, pierced and used as a bead. (JS-J)

7F 8-9F

NAA 1974/193

**Stabilität und Variabilität einer Formel** (Stability and variability of a formula)

Holzappel, Otto. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 6, 1973 (1974), pp 7-38, 18 figs, refs. Ger.

The article carries the sub-title: 'On the interpretation of the pictorial formula 'human figure between beasts' with special regard to Scandinavian examples'. The examples vary from the Gallehus Golden Horns (early 5th C AD) to romanesque sculpture; emphasis is laid on the Daniel-in-the-lions'-den motif occurring in the Germanic animal art of the later IA. (JS-J)

7F Dan; Sw

NAA 1974/194

**Kvarmløse-graven** (The Kvarmløse grave)

Lund Hansen, Ulla. *Fra Holbæk amt 67*, 1974, pp 13-24, 7 figs, refs. Dan.

A popular description of the Kvarmløse find, and a discussion of the Sösdala (and Nydam) style. (The find was fully published by the author in *Aarbøger* 1969 (1970), Dan/Ger summ). (JS-J)

**Guldhornsgåder - de rigtige og de selvskabte** (Golden horn enigmas - the real and the imagined)

Moltke, Erik. *Aarbøger* 1972 (1974), pp 135-150, 5 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Krusing's rendering of the inscription on the shorter horn is considered more accurate than Paulli's. The inscription is a simple, non-magical master formula in prose. The horns were curved in the form of a bow, not twisted like cow's horns. Worm cannot be misunderstood on this point. The more recent literature on the horns is discussed. The material of or the representations on the horns do not allow any conclusions as to their sacral function. (Au)

**Gullalderen** (The Golden Age)

Møllerop, Odmund. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/1, pp 91-99, 2 figs. Norw.

Survey of gold finds and hoards. (UN)

**Lysglimt fra en mørk tid** (Glimpses of light from a dark age)

Thrane, Henrik. *Fynske Minder* 1973 (1974), pp 19-28, 6 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

A short note on 2 isolated finds of brooches from the late Ger-IA, a period with extremely few finds on Funen. Further reconnaissances in the field will possibly locate the settlement. The site, Åsum Enggård, falls within Odense Museum's settlement research program in S W Funen. (Cf NAA 74/48). (JS-J)

**Merovingartidsfunn frå Ferkingstad på Karmøy** (A Merovingian find from Ferkingstad, Karmøy)

Vinsrygg, Synnøve. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/2 Vol V, pp 119-123, 2 figs. Norw.

A small burial site at Ferkingstad, Karmøy, was discovered by chance around 1920; detailed records are lacking. All graves were found under flat ground, the ones containing datable objects belong to the Merovingian period. The finds fit in well with the general picture from coastal Norway, part of it showing contacts abroad. A bird-shaped pin indicates contact with S Scandinavia; the beads must have been imported from abroad. (Au)

**Jernaldergården på Ullandhaug** (The Iron Age farm at Ullandhaug)

Møllerop, Odmund. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/3 Vol V, pp 145-164, 9 figs. Norw.

An IA farm, Ullandhaug in Stavanger, SW Norway, was excavated in 1967-68. It consisted of 3 houses: 35, 12 and 50 m long and has been in use between 350 and 550 AD. The house constructions, finds (pottery, quernstones - 20 in one house - etc) and farm structure are described. Large parts of the area outside the houses were also excavated and graves, from later periods than the farm-houses, were found. Phosphate and pollen analyses have been carried out. - The 3 main houses are now reconstructed on the prehistoric foundations. (EM)

**Eketorp, Entwicklung und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung** (Eketorp, development and economic importance)

Stenberger, Mårten. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 7-18, 4 figs, 4 pls. Ger.

The paper has largely the same content as NAA 74/201. (UN)

**Eketorp in Öland. Ancient village and trading settlement**

Stenberger, Mårten. With an addendum by Erik Wegraeus. *Acta Arch* XLIV, 1973 (1974), pp 1-18, 17 figs. Engl.

The excavations since 1964 of the ring-fort Eketorp, Öland, have revealed 3 habitation levels. In this short report Eketorp is evaluated as monument and as architecture and its functions during the different periods are tentatively analysed. Eketorp-1, the function of which is uncertain, can be dated to late Rom-IA, Eketorp-II, a farming village, to early Ger-IA and Eketorp-III, a trading settlement, to Med. In an addendum information from the last year of excavation - 1973 - is presented, showing that Eketorp-I was a real fortification, but not a permanent habitation. (UN)

7H 6F Dan

NAA 1974/202

**Den glade jernalder** (The happy Iron Age)

Andersen, Niels H. *Skalk* 1974/4, pp 6-8, figs. Dan.

Short report on cremation under barrow, with urn, bone comb, and bear's claws, dating from the oldest Ger-IA. A secondary urn grave contained bear's claws, 36 bone gaming pieces, and an imported drinking vessel of green glass, with Greek inscription 'Drink, and you shall live happily'. The glass is late 4th C AD and probably comes from the Roman Danubian Provinces. (Au/JS-J)

7H Norw

NAA 1974/203

**En gravrøys fra folkevandringstid** (A grave cairn from the Migration Period)

Løken, Trond. *Nicolay* 16, 1974, pp 14-19, 3 figs. Norw.

The stone cist in a burial cairn had been previously opened and emptied of burial furniture. The article is an attempt to date the cairn on the basis of some structures, an upper covering layer of small stones, the kerb and the stone cist. (Au)

7H Dan

NAA 1974/204

**Stålmosegård - en gravplads fra ældre germansk jernalder** (Stålmosegård - a cemetery from the early Germanic Iron Age)

Ramskou, Thorkild. *NM arbm* 1974, p 158, 3 figs. Dan.

Short note on the excavation of 14 inhumation graves near Roskilde. Finds comprise pottery, glass beads, and cruciform brooches. (JS-J)

7J

NAA 1974/205

6J Sw

**Funderingar kring en fornborg** (Thoughts around a hill-fort)

Some thoughts about the Sunnersta hill-fort strategically situated at the mouth of the river Fyris in Uppland. A C14 dating indicates late Rom-IA or early Ger-IA, i.e. a period when a strong central power was formed in the province as attested by the tombs of Old Uppsala, for instance. (IJ)

**Jagten på Ribe** (The search for Ribe)

Bencard, Mogens. *Skalk* 1974/2, pp 7-15, figs. Dan.

A short account of the recent excavations (N of the Ribe River) which have - for the first time - produced finds from the late Ger-IA and Vik. The thick deposits yielded much evidence of crafts (bronze, iron, glass, leather, wood and bone) and trade (9 Frisian sceattas, sherds of Badorf and Tating ware). (JS-J)

7L 7E Sw

NAA 1974/207

**Eketorp grain 1971**

Helbaek, Hans. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 19-20. Engl.

The Eketorp grain of 1971, the largest Sw IA deposit, is briefly commented on. It consists mainly of barley, the best so far published from Sw or Dan IA. If grown in one field, this has been surrounded by 3 different ecological niches: the cultivated area itself, marshy soil and dry pasture. Trans-Baltic intercourse is indicated by certain weeds. (UN)

7L 7H Sw

NAA 1974/208

**A brief anthropological characterization of three artificially deformed skulls from Sweden**

Kiszely-Hankó, Ilidko. *Ossa* 1, 1974, pp 38-50, 4 figs, refs. Engl.

The skulls have been found in 3 graves on Gotland and have been dated to IA in one case and to Vik in the two other cases. In the author's opinion, however, they probably belong to the Migration Period, since no artificially deformed human skulls are known from Europe later than the 6th C. (IJ)

8A 8E 8H Norw

NAA 1974/209

**Et nyfunnet brev fra Oluf Rygh til Nicolay Nicolaysen om utgravningen av Tuneskipet 1867** (A newly discovered letter from Oluf Rygh to Nicolay Nicolaysen about the excavation of the Tune Viking ship)

Marstränder, Sverre. *Viking* XXXVIII, 1974, pp 26-38, 6 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

A hitherto unknown letter of 12th Oct 1867 is the first report by Professor Oluf Rygh on the excavation of the Tune Viking ship at Haugen, Rolvsøy.  
(Au/EM)

8B

NAA 1974/210

**Ink study suggests Vinland map fraud**

Anon. *Chemical and Engineering News* 52/6, p 21, 1 pl. Engl.

A brief news item concerning the work which suggested that the 'Vinland map' belonging to Yale University is of 20th C manufacture. Investigation of the ink by the ion microprobe indicated a high proportion of titanium: x-ray diffraction disclosed a high concentration of anatase; scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy and energy-dispersive x-ray analysis showed the anatase to be present as spheroidal particles indistinguishable from precipitated anatase pigments first made in the 1920's. (A AT A)

**Datering af tre brønde fra det ældste Odense** (Dating of three wells from oldest Odense)

Bartholin, Thomas Seip; Grandt-Nielsen, Finn. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 155-167, 4 figs, refs. Dan.

Preliminary report on the excavation of 3 Vik/early Med wells. Preserved oak planks permitted the establishment of a floating dendrochronology for 170 years, and it is hoped that the Odense and other early Dan or S Sw series may help to close the gap that still exists between the relative Hedebychronology and the standard curve for the Schleswig area, the latter going as far back as the second half of the 13th C AD. (JS-J)

**The building and trials of the replica of an ancient boat: The Gokstad faering. Part 1 by Sean McGrail: Building the replica; part 2 by Eric McKee: The sea trials**

McGrail, Sean; McKee, Eric. Greenwich (London): Nat Maritime Mus: 1974. 59 + 38 pp, figs, pls, tables, glossary, refs. Engl.

A replica of the smallest (four-oared) Gokstad boat was built and tested, keeping the fullest possible records throughout so as to set a standard of experimental archaeology which other workers could follow. Each stage of the building was recorded, the complete craft was surveyed photogrammetrically and then evaluated in sea-trials with varying conditions of payload and weather. (BAA)

**En gotlandsk silverskatt med en grupp av pseudo-iriska mynt påträffad vid 1800-talets början** (A group of pseudo-Irish coins from an early nineteenthcentury find from Gotland)

Dolley, Michael. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 30-34, 1 fig, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The coins in question are imitations of late Vik Anglo-Saxon coins and have been looked upon as Irish. The many die-links between the coins as well as other traits suggest that the coins have been struck in Scandinavia, perhaps even on Gotland. (IJ)

**English field-names and the Danish settlement**

Fellows Jensen, Gillian. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 45-55, refs. Engl.

It has been assumed that the numerous field-names of Scand character found in Lancashire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire were all given by the original Dan settlers. The paper deals especially with a survey of the arable lands belonging to the Bishop of Lincoln 1348-49. It seems that linguistic elements of Scand origin were adopted in comparatively recent time also. It is, then, dangerous to draw any other conclusion than that the Dan settlers had introduced into the vocabulary and nomenclature of the East Midlands a wealth of loanwords connected with farming, topography and territorial divisions. (EL)

**Handel und Verkehr zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und Schweden in der späten Wikingerzeit. Die deutschen Münzen des 10. und 11. Jahrhunderts in Schweden** (Trade and communications between the German Empire and Sweden in the late Viking Age. The German 10th and 11th century coins in Sweden)

Hatz, Gert. Stockholm: KVHAA Monografier: 1974. 676 pp, incl 375 find cards, 9 maps, 12 diagrams, 2 pls, refs. Ger.

A thorough study of Ger coins from late Vik found in Sweden deals with various aspects of the finds (the chronology of the influx of coins to Sweden, the distribution and function of the coins, the formation and deposition of the hoards, etc) and leads to a general study of trade connections between the German Empire and Sweden in late Vik. Other archaeological and historical material than coins is advanced where appropriate. The catalogue and find cards give a summary presentation of all the ca 155,000 Ger coins from 476 finds known in Sweden. (IJ)



»Göra or efter sina söner«. **Runstenen vid Åby och ett vadställe i Björklingeån** (The runestone at Åby and a ford in the Björklingeån)

Holmberg, Torulf. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 202-207, 3 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

In 1973 fragments of a runestone were found at Åby, Björklinge parish, Uppland. The inscription proves that during the 11th C there was a ford in the Björklingeån near Åby. (Cf NAA 74/231). (Au)

**Ett småländskt runstensfynd** (A runic stone found in Småland)

Jansson, Sven B F. *Småländska kulturbilder* 1974, pp 7-15, 5 figs, 3 refs. Sw.

**Har svenske bosættelser i vikingetiden påvirket sproget i Syddanmark?** (Was the language of Southern Denmark influenced by Swedish settlements in Viking times?)

Kroman, Erik. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 431-442, refs. Dan.

The author attempted in 1947 to explain some linguistic peculiarities of the dialects in S Denmark by referring to the supposed existence of a Sw colonization-period about 1000 AD. The present paper discusses this theory more fully including a treatment of the historical sources, the place-name material, and the opinions of other scholars. The supposition that the members of the Gnupa-family were only regents of a tiny border-realm is rejected. Although conclusive proof cannot be adduced, the acceptance of a Sw immigration-period may help us to understand a number of otherwise incomprehensible phenomena. (EL)

**The first arrival of Oriental coins in Scandinavia and the inception of the Viking age in Sweden**

Linder Welin, Ulla S. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 22-29, 4 maps, 14 figs, refs. Engl/Sw summ.

The author opposes the traditional date of the beginning of the Vik. The finds of Sassanian and Umayyad coins in several graves in E Scandinavia show an influx of Oriental coins and in consequence an opening of the E trade routes already in the 8th C, and ca 700 AD is suggested as a provisional date for the beginning of the Vik. (IJ)

**King Canute's coinage in the Northern countries: The Dorothea Coke memorial lecture 1972**

Malmer, Brita. London: Viking Society for Northern Research: 1974. pp 22, 4 figs, 3 pls, refs. Engl.

At the time of King Canute's invasion England had a highly sophisticated monetary system, while the Northern countries still used silver by weight as payment and had only a rudimentary coinage. Canute's first Danish coinage is almost entirely Engl in its design. The relation between Engl and indigenous in Canute's coinage is discussed, i.a. by means of die-links. (UN)

**Ribe runer** (Runes from Ribe)

Moltke, Erik. *Skalk* 1974/2, p 18, fig. Dan.

A first account of an enigmatic runic inscription, found during the 1973 excavations. The inscription is incised on a piece of a human skull, and dated on philological grounds, to about 800 AD. (JS-J)

**The Jelling monument in the light of the runic inscriptions**

Moltke, Erik. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 183-208, 11 figs, refs. Engl.

The author firmly rejects the idea that the inscription on Jelling 2 consists of two parts cut at different times. The 'triquetra' ornaments are interpreted as Christian symbols. Jelling 2 must have been erected some time after 960. (JS-J)

**Jelling problems: A discussion**

Nielsen, Karl Martin. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 156-179, refs. Engl.

The philologist discusses the role of Thyre, the problem of 'framing' or free apposition, the words 'Danmarkar bot' the monument (the word 'kumbl') and the runestones of the Jelling group. Author rejects Brix's view that 'Danmarkar bot' refers to Gorm. (JS-J)

**[Jelling] The rune stones**

Nielsen, Niels Åge. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 180-182, refs. Engl.

The philologist discusses the meaning of 'Danmarkar bot' and 'kubl þ0si'. He demonstrates that the end of the inscription on Jelling 2 is metrical. (JS-J)

**Slaget vid Helgeå 1025** (The battle of Helgeå, 1025 AD)

Olofson, Christer. *Kring Helge A* 1973 (1974), pp 3-7, 2 figs. Sw.

A short note on the famous battle in Scania, which was won by King Canute (den Store), and a late Vik runestone, newly found in the district; the inscription, however, does not mention the battle. (IJ)

[Review of] **Das alte Island. Düsseldorf-Köln: 1971.** By Kuhn, Hans.

Skovgaard-Petersen, Inge. *Historisk Tidsskrift Dan* 74, 1974, pp 394-398. Dan.

A review. Criticism of Hans Kuhn's use of the Sagas to illustrate life in ancient Iceland. Some new, different opinions are mentioned. (MI)

**Den store Jellingesten** (The larger runic stone at Jelling)

Svensson, Bjørn. *Sønderjysk månedsskrift* 50, 1974, pp 305-315 and 350-352, figs, refs. Dan.

As the pictorial representations on the stone combine Christian and pagan features, the stone must have been erected before Harold's baptism, i.e. during the 940s. The latter part of the inscription ('Harold, who won all Denmark' etc) is an addition, which can be dated to the 960s, or at the latest 974, as the Hedeby area was lost again in 974, and Norway probably shortly after 974. (JS-J)

**The strange case of the Vinland Map - a symposium**

Wallis, Helen. et al. *The Geographical Journal* 140, 1974, pp 183-214, figs, pls, refs. Engl.

The symposium in 1974 considered arguments for and against the authenticity of the map. Among arguments against, the ink contains a pigment not known to have been available before 1917; the principal argument for authenticity is the internal evidence for a medieval origin. (BAA)

8C 8F Engl

NAA 1974/229

**Men de ligger i London** (But they are in London)

Wilson, David M. *Skalk* 1974/5, pp 3-8, figs. Dan.

Short notice on the 3 runic stones from the City of London, with remarks on the Ringerike style ornamentation, and the reconstruction of the colouring of the stones. (JS-J)

8C 8E Sw

NAA 1974/230

**AUR GÆRA - ett runstensfynd och några ortnamn** (AUR GÆRA - a newly discovered rune stone and some place names)

Öberg, Anders. *Namn och Bygd* 62, 1974, pp 24-38, 4 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The runestone testifies to the existence of a late Vik ford provided with a gravel bank to facilitate the crossing. The word 'aurr' and place-names containing this word are studied. (Cf NAA 74/216). (IJ)

8D Norw

NAA 1974/231

**The Viking Age**

Blindheim, Charlotte. Oslo: Universitetets Oldsakssamling: 1974. 34 pp, 10 figs. Engl.

A short guide to the Viking Age Gallery, Universitetets Oldsakssamling, Oslo.

8D 7D Sw

NAA 1974/232

**Centralbygd - randbygd. Strukturella, ekonomiska och administrativa huvudlinjer i mellansvensk yngre järnålder** (Central settlement - outlying districts. Principal structural, economic and administrative features of the Late Iron Age in Middle Sweden)

Hyenstrand, Åke. *Studies in North-European Archaeology\**, 5, 1974, 204 pp, 24 figs, 35 maps, refs. Doctoral thesis. Sw/Engl summ.

A thesis based upon the inventory of ancient monuments in Uppland, Södermanland and Västmanland, where abundant IA graves offer exceptional conditions for settlement research. During late IA, an important lowland colonization took place. The settlement structure was separate villages with one or two farms. Territorial systems also developed. The author traces these by combining the distribution of ancient monuments with place-names and written material and maps. The development led, probably in late Vik and under W European influence, to a system based on hundreds. The 'tolft' is probably a primary subdivision of the hundred. The basic elements of the hundreds were the villages. The system may have a fiscal background. The Med parishes were based on the older subdivisions tolfter, double tolfter and half tolfter. (Au/IJ)

**Järn och bebyggelse. Studier i Dalarnas äldre kolonisationshistoria** (Iron and settlement. Studies in older colonization in Dalarna)

Hyenstrand, Åke. *Dalarnas hembygdbok* 1974, 263 pp, 47 figs, 32 maps, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The main purpose is to present all known sites of primitive iron making of 'IA type', and their topographical relation to graves and finds. The study is based on the recent inventory of ancient monuments in the province, in which ca 1000 sites of primitive iron production were revealed. C14 samples from 32 of these sites indicate a very important and homogeneous iron production in late Ger-IA and Vik. The number and distribution of graves, however, indicate a restricted settlement in this period, and the iron production can therefore be related to a wider economic system: the demand for iron in the Malar provinces. (Au/IJ)

**Svedskie pogrebenija v lade VII-XI vekov** (The Swedish boat-graves from the 7th to 11th century AD)

Lebedev, G S. *Skandinavskij Sbornik XIX*, 1974, pp 155-187, 12 figs, refs. Russian/Estonian and Sw summ.

A classification of the boat graves is used for a reconstruction of social development. The Vendel type of grave is associated with the tribal aristocracy governing small territories in Central Sweden in the 7th-8th C. The Central Sw type is associated with the descendants of the earlier group, which in the 10th-11th C had lost their high position due to the evolution of the Vik housecarls, to which belong the Birka B type of burnt boat-graves (9th-early 10th C) known also from E and W Europe. (IJ)

**Kvinner i vikingetid** (Women in the Viking Age)

Næss, Jenny Rita. *Frá haug ok heiðni* 1974/2 Vol V, pp 124-139. Norw.

A review of the status of women in Vik, based on archaeological and written sources. Topics analysed are woman as an economic factor, her different social status in family and society and her rights. It is found that woman in Vik took more equal part in social activities than later, and that strength and audacity were more esteemed than softness and indulgence. (EM)

**Birka**

Odelberg, Maj. with contributions by Björn Ambrosiani. Stockholm: Historiska Museet: 1974. 35 pp, figs. Sw/Engl summ.

A popular guide to the Vik town in Mälaren, Uppland. (IJ)

**The Viking age in the Isle of Man. The archaeological evidence**

Wilson, David M. Odense: Odense Univ Press: 1974. 48 pp, 23 figs, pls, refs. Engl.

A survey of the evidence for graves and settlements alike demonstrates continuity of land-use from Celt to Vik period, from pagan to Christian. The evidence suggests not violent conquest but a gradual intermarriage of Vikings with the native population (witness the Celt names carved in Scandinavian runes) ; but there may have been some forcible takeover of land. The process began in the 9th C and by mid-10th was complete with the adoption of Norse administration, church and probably language. In view of the island's strategic position in the seaways it is unlikely that the Vikings would have failed to exploit the chances of trade, toll and piracy. (BAA)

**Jelling** (On building mounds)

Andersen, Harald. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 223-226, 5 figs, refs. Engl.

The enigmatic wooden construction in the southern mound is interpreted as a means of controlling the shape of the mound during its building. The purpose is thus purely practical. (JS-J)

**Kaupang in Skiringssal** (A Norwegian port of trade from Viking Age)

Blindheim, Charlotte. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 40-57, 6 figs, 10 pls, refs. Engl.

A presentation of the problems connected with the identification of the port Sciringesheal, mentioned in King Alfred's translation of Orosius. Here the king inserted a report from the N Norw merchant Ottar (Ohthere). For generations the problem was dealt with by historians and philologists only. Excavations in 1867 and 1950-67 have brought to light material leading to the localization of the port at the farms of Kaupang, Vestfold in SE Norway. (Au)

**Handelsplatzer und Silberschatzfunde auf Öland in der Zeit von 800-1200** (Trading places and silver hoards on Öland in the period 800-1200)

Blomkvist, Nils. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters* 2, 1974, pp 63-74, 8 figs, refs. Ger.

In spite of the fact that Öland was an important trade centre in Vik and early Med, no town developed on the island until 19th C. By means of an isometric map registering the vicinity of silver hoards, the author shows that the population interested in trade was to a high degree concentrated in the parishes Köping and Bredsättra, a fact which may indicate an early development of trading places there. The hoards of the two parishes are analysed more closely. The author also presents a similar isometric map for Uppland. (IJ)

**Klåstadskipet** (The Klåstad ship)

Christensen, Arne Emil. *Tjølling Bygdebok\**, 1974, Vol I, pp 542-546, 3 figs. Norw.

Description of the excavation in 1970 in Vestfold, Norway, of a Vik ship, 20-22 m long, and thought to be a trading vessel from ca 800 AD. The ship was sufficiently well preserved to be taken up piecemeal for reconstruction. Soapstone vessels and 50 whetstones found at the site must have been part of the cargo. (EM)

**Vikingatid ur annorlunda perspektiv. Från Blekinge museums marin-arkeologiska arbetsfält** (Viking age from an unusual perspective. Marine archaeological works in Blekinge)

Frykman, Jonas; Sandström, Jan. *Blekingeboken* 1974, pp 22-38, 9 figs, refs. Sw.

New investigations of pilework from Vik, blocking sounds and passages in the Blekinge archipelago. (IJ)

**Körredskap och färdvägar** (On vehicles and land communications [in late Iron Age])

Gustafsson, Jan Helmer. *Uppsala, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 66 pp, 44 figs, refs. Sw.

**Vikingatidens segling och navigation** (Sailing and navigation in Scandinavia during the Age of the Vikings)

Haasum, Sibylla. *Theses and papers in North-European Archaeology\**, 4, 1974, 136 pp, 57 figs, refs. Doctoral thesis. Sw/Engl summ.

The thesis deals with navigation, the sailing qualities of the ships and sail during Vik. The basis is the ship finds, the reconstructions, the Sagas and pictures of boats on stones, coins, etc. This material is supplemented with aero- and hydrodynamical calculations, climatology and nautical-astronomical studies and descriptions by modern professional mariners. The Vik ships could hardly sail more than 20 degrees into the wind including an angle of leeway of 10°. They navigated by dead reckoning and latitude sailing combined with all natural phenomena like favourable winds, natural sea-marks, flight of birds etc. (Au)

8E 9E Ger

NAA 1974/245

**Skibe på ruller og i kanaler** (Ships on rollers and in canals)

Schiedermann, Helmuth. *Sønderjyske årbøger* 1974, pp 5-33, 7 figs, refs. Dan.

The article first summarizes some of the cases where ships are said to have been drawn across dry land or fleets are said to have passed through canals, dug for the purpose, thus astonishing the enemy. Author then gives a critical review of the various theories, according to which ships were drawn across the Jutland peninsula from Hollingsted to Hedeby, or sailed in canals along the Danevirke. Smaller vessels may have been drawn over the watershed, but in unknown numbers and frequency. The only skipper actually seen sailing along the Danevirke was The Flying Dutchman. ( JS-J)

8E 8C Sw; Russ

NAA 1974/246

**Skandinav na Rusi v XI v** (Scandinavians in Russia in the 11th century)

Sverdlov, M B. *Skandinavskij Sbornik* XIX, pp 55-69, refs. Russ/Estonian and Sw summ.

A survey of the written sources on the subject. A considerable number of Scandinavians in Russia were at this time working as traders or as mercenaries in the guards of the chieftains. They did not exert any influence on Russian society but were assimilated into it. (IJ)

8F 8B Sw

NAA 1974/247

**Om knivar och knivtypologi** (On the typology of knives)

Arrhenius, Birgit. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 105-110, 3 figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A contribution to a debate. The author maintains the possibility of demonstrating certain elements in the inner construction of iron knives after the corrosion has been removed. Such a treatment should precede métallographie analysis as it makes it possible to select a representative material.(IJ)

8F

NAA 1974/248

**Die umgearbeiteten importierten Riemenbeschlüge der Wikingerkultur** (The reworked imported strap fittings of the Viking culture)

Capelle, Torsten. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 70-77, 20 figs, refs. Ger/Sw summ.

The author presents the Nordic finds of imported Carolingian strap fittings other than trefoil fittings. Almost all specimens have been roughly altered to brooches and pendants, and the author suggests that they have been regarded as souvenirs from raids and trade journeys by their Vik owners. (IJ)

**Kvinnodräkten i Birka. Livplaggens rekonstruktion på grundval av det arkeologiska materialet** (Women's costume at Birka. The reconstruction of the body garments on the basis of the archaeological evidence)

Hägg, Inga. *Aun\**, 2, 1974, 140 pp, 55 figs, 15 pls, refs. Doctoral thesis. Sw/Ger summ.

The textile fragments recovered from the graves of the Sw Vik town of Birka were published in 1938 by A Geijer. Her main concern was the technique of the woven fabrics, whereas the present thesis deals with the reconstruction of different dress pieces. An analysis of find contexts and stratifications has made it possible to discern pieces from the front and back of the clothing and from inner and outer garments. It has been possible to recognize two items of dress which have not been noticed before: a tunic, which was closed in front and worn under the skirts, and a robe, which was open in front and worn on top of the skirts. Both were decorated with tablet-woven silver ribbons or silk. It is suggested that these garments might be identical with the Byzantine 'skaramangion', a sign of rank at the Byzantine court. (Au)

**Bossed penannular brooches**

Johansen, Olav Sverre. *Acta Arch XLIV*, 1973 (1974), pp 63-124, figs, refs. Engl.

The paper gives a full description with catalogue of the known 43 brooches, classified into 5 sub-groups, and the existing literature is discussed thoroughly. The origin of the brooches is to be found within a Norse milieu in Ireland and NW England, considerably Gaelicized and also displaying Anglo-Saxon influence. (JS-J)

**Vikingatidens balansvågar i Norge** (Viking Age balances in Norway)

Jondell, Erik. *Uppsala, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 68 pp, 39 figs, refs. Sw.

**Sigurd Fafnesbane og Vølund smed** (Sigurd the Volsung and Weland the smith)

Lang, James. *ICO 1974/3*, pp 13-22, 9 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Short survey of the motives used on N Engl stone carvings, all of them probably funerary monuments. A catalogue is appended. (Cf NAA 74/318)  
(MI)

**Draktfunn og drakttradisjon i det vestnordiske området frå vikingtid til høgmellomalderen** (Finds of dress and costume in the West Norse region from the Viking Age to the Middle Ages)

Noss, Aagot. *Viking XXXVIII*, 1974, pp 39-67, 12 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

The most important sources for study of dress are illustrations, literature, preserved items of clothing and jewellery worn as part of dress. The author discusses the various items worn by men and women, and shows the similarities and dissimilarities between them. Some garments or details of garments have survived in an unbroken tradition to the present day. Connections between the old garments and the folk costume are demonstrated. The Vik woman's dress is discussed. (Au/EM)

**Jelling** (The northern mound: burial chamber and grave goods)

Roesdahl, Else. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 208-223, 5 figs. refs. Engl.

The finds indicate that both a man and a woman were buried in the chamber. The finds, although poorly preserved, are of unusually high quality. There are no certain Christian features. (JS-J)

**Stämplar på gotländskt vikingasilver** (Stamps on Gotlandic Viking silver)

Thunmark, Lena. *Gotländskt arkiv* 1974, pp 15-34, 11 figs, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

The same stamps on different silver objects show that products from one and the same workshop have only a limited, local distribution. The meaning of certain markings, placed on the inner side of a great number of the Gotlandic silver bracelets, is discussed. (Au)

**Fisker eller bonde? Undersøkelser av hustufter på ytterkysten** (Fisher or farmer? Investigations of house sites on the outer coast)

Magnus, Bente. *Viking* XXXVIII, 1974, pp 68-108, 19 figs, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

On the outer islands outside Bergen two house sites were investigated, square in groundplan with a fireplace in the middle. The finds testify to maritime activities (iron fish hooks, iron boatnails, sinkers and cooking pots of soapstone). The finds and radiocarbon date the houses to the 7th-11th C AD. Obviously they were huts for farmers from the fiords who could supplement their livelihood during winter and early spring. Similar sites have been registered in the Oslo fiord, on the SW coast and in Trøndelag. (Au)

**Arkeologiske funn bekrefter sagaenes Vinlandsberetninger** (Archaeological finds confirm the Saga accounts of Vinland)

Marstränder, Sverre. *Forskningsnytt* 1974/3, pp 2-11, 12 figs. Norw.

After giving a short survey of the literary sources dealing with the Norse Vinland expeditions and previous attempts to locate the spot where Leif Eiriksson landed, the article accounts for the premises of Helge Ingstad's success in finding the houses of a Norse settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows on Newfoundland. The excavations directed by Anne-Stine Ingstad in 1961-68 brought to light eight houses, mainly built of turf and with special features which clearly characterize them as Norse buildings. A clear indication of the settlement's Norse origin is also some finds and traces of iron extraction. The C14 datings of charcoal samples mean that the settlement was inhabited about 1000 AD. (Au)

**Ploven og dens betydning, med særligt henblik på landsbyorganisation** (The plough and its importance, with special reference to village organization)

Veibæk, Ole. Skanderborg: privately printed: 1974. 101 pp, 42 figs, refs. Dan.

The traditional theories concerning the invention of the plough and the transition to Med village organization are summarized with special reference to Denmark/Scandinavia. The author discusses the findings of ploughing implements from the transition-period and the archaeological observations of ploughing activities, field systems, etc. The plough was probably introduced to Denmark in 10th C resulting in a better preparation of the soil. The system of long and narrow field-strips seems, however, to be earlier and rather reflects joint efforts of clearing and apportioning land than the type of ploughing implement. Most of the Dan villages were established before the introduction of the plough. (EL)



**Stråpa-Sandsa. Ein jernalderboplass i Suldalsheia** (Stråpa-Sandsa. An Iron Age settlement site in Suldalsheia)

Vinsrygg, Synnøve. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/4 Vol V, pp 203-210, 6 figs. Norw.

A settlement site near lake Sandsavatnet (600 m above sea-level) was excavated in 1974; 62 m<sup>2</sup> were examined. The culture layer was concentrated around four hearths. Several iron objects and dross indicate iron production at the site. A spinning-whorl, an unfinished bead of rock crystal, whetstones and perforated weights of slate, show different activities. The site can probably be dated to late IA or Med. The question of permanent or seasonal settlement is discussed. (Au/EM)

**To nordtrønderske båtgraver. Lø, Steinkjer. Utgravning 1969. Haug, Verdal. Utgraving 1970** (Two boat graves in Nord-Trøndelag)

Farbregd, Oddmunn. *Trondheim Rapport\**, 1974/1, 23 pp, 14 pls. Norw.

The excavation reports on two similar, damaged boat graves from Vik, both richly furnished. Among the finds a pair of bronze balance scales of a rare insular type, and a small bronze vessel, presumably imported. Metal analyses made on these objects show quite different alloys. - The boat at Lø was about 15m long, the one at Haug shorter. (Au)

**Två vikingatida gravfält på Gotland - Slite torg, Othems sn och Laxarve 1:8, Boge sn** (Two Viking Age cemeteries in Gotland)

Lindström, M; Schutzler, L. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 71 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

**»Thor weihe diese Runen«** ('May Thor consecrate these runes')

Marold, Edith. *Frühmittelalterliche Studien* 8, 1974, pp 194-222, refs. Ger.

The cited words are found on a couple of runic stones of late Vik in Denmark and Sweden. They have together with earlier and later written and archaeological material been taken as evidence of Thor's function as a consecrating god from the earliest times. The author's opinion is that the runic stones are the earliest certain evidence, and that the attribution of this function to Thor is an innovation after a Christian model in the late days of Scandinavian paganism, when Thor and his hammer was set up as a counterpart to Christ and His cross. The axe and hammer themselves, however, are symbols of consecration since very ancient times. (IJ)

**Das Höftland von Langballigau an der Flensburger Förde. - Das jüngereisenzeitliche Gräberfeld** (The foreland at Langballigau, Flensburger Förde. - A cemetery from late IA)

Müller-Wille, Michael. Contributions by Meinhart Deppenbroch; Ursula Aner; Hans Reichstem and Ernst-Wilhelm Raabe. *Offa* 30, 1973 (1974), pp 82-123, 24 figs, refs. Ger.

The cemetery at Langballigau consists of 90-100 low barrows, situated in rows on shore-ridges. 22 have been excavated and can be dated to late Vik. They are situated from 0 to 1 m above sea-level proving a transgression since they were built. Cremation graves from late Ger-IA and Vik in Denmark and N Slesvig-Holsten are mapped as well as all Vik finds in E Slesvig. (UN)

**Sølv i mund** (With silver in the mouth)

Skaarup, Jørgen. *Skalk* 1974/3, pp 4-9, figs. Dan.

A short account of the total excavation of Vik cemetery at Stengade, Langeland. 3 cases of 'Charon's coins' are reported, one of them comprising 15 Arab coins of the early 10th C. (JS-J)

**The sanctuary at Jelling, with some observations on Jelling's significance in the Viking Age**

Olsen, Olaf. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 226-234, refs. Engl.

Dyggve's interpretation of upright monoliths as marking a pagan sanctuary, a 'vi', is firmly rejected. If the postulated V-shaped stone setting, the 'vi', is authentic, the author interprets it as a grave monument (cf the attempts to reconstruct it as ship-setting), admittedly of royal dimensions. Author stresses that although Jelling was a burial place for members of the royal family in the Vik, the place had sunk to the level of an ordinary country village by the middle of the 12th C. (JS-J)

**Gravfältet och boplatsen vid Vedbo gård - en preliminär rapport** (The cemetery and settlement at Vedbo - a preliminary report)

Wigren, Sonja. *Västmanlands Fornminnesförenings Årsskrift* LII, 1974, pp 165-181, 9 figs. Sw.

A newly excavated cemetery with cremation graves with rich finds from Ger-IA and Vik, i.a. several finds from the 11th C, and an underlying settlement with i.a. mounds of cracked stones, perhaps datable to the transition BA/IA. (IJ)

**Rapport om grophus i Fosie, Malmö** (Report on pit-houses in Fosie, Malmö)

Jönsson, Karna. *Kring Malmöhus* 4, 1973-74, pp 90-103, figs. Sw/Engl summ.

Report on a rescue excavation in Trehögsparken, Fosie, Malmö. Two pithouses and a refuse pit were examined. In both pit-houses a post-hole was found on each short side and several other construction details were observed. The pottery is Slavic ware. Besides finds belonging to the household some bronze ornaments were found. The refuse pit contained a lot of iron slag and animal bones. The habitation can be dated to approximately 1000 AD. (Cf NAA 74/276). (Au/KB)

**Nogle bygningstekniske Synspunkter paa Jernalderens og Vikingetidens Huse** (Some views on the building technique of the Iron Age and the Viking Period)

Larsen, Johan. *Aarbøger* 1972 (1974), pp 151-186, 22 figs. Dan/Ger summ.

The paper attempts to show that aisled construction was commonly used in Vik, where it is found in the oldest stave churches (e.g. St Maria Minor at Lund). This church is thus brought into agreement with contemporary Trelleborg, as reconstructed by the author (Aarbøger 1957). The latter reconstruction is supplemented with later observations. The paper argues against V Gudmundsson's post/side-purlin construction of 1887, and author tries to show that the latter was never used in Denmark, where building has developed continuously from an aisled construction, already present in IA. (Au, abbr.)

**Foden på Trelleborg** (The Trelleborg foot)

Nielsen, Helge. *Skalk* 1974/1, pp 19-28, figs. Dan.

A short account of the author's views on the length unit used at Trelleborg. Evidence for a foot of 24.7 cms is presented. The corresponding unit at Aggersborg and Fyrkat was probably 23.2 and 23.7 cms respectively. (JS-J)

**The Trelleborg house reconsidered**

Schmidt, Holger. *Mediaeval Archaeology* XVII, 1973 (1974), pp 52-77. Engl.

The reconstruction of the Vik house erected at Trelleborg in 1942 is, as a result of recent archaeological investigations, shown to be incorrect. The new study brings a short introduction to the old discussion and to the new results, concluding that the plan-type of the Trelleborg house is that of the NW European Med hall. The house was built entirely of wood, with walls of a stave-plank construction, and it had a trussed-rafter roof supported by buttresses. The convex shape of the structure was in accordance with contemporary taste or style. Finally pictorial representations of Vik houses and their relevance for the reconstruction of the Trelleborg house are discussed. (Au)

**Neue Ausgrabungen in Birka** (New excavations in Birka)

Ambrosiani, Björn. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 58-63, 2 figs, 1 pl, refs. Ger.

Excavations in 1969-71 of Vik deposits with a jetty at the shore of Birka, which have yielded an important stratigraphy and revealed a transgression of the sea-level in the 10th C. A phosphate mapping is also presented. (IJ)

**Århus in der Zeit von 900 bis 1200 n Chr** (Århus - 900 to 1200 AD)

Andersen, H Hellmuth. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 94-100, 1 map, refs. Ger.

Short summary of excavations, published in: Andersen, Crabb and Madsen: Århus Sønder vold 1971 and earlier periodicals. (JS-J)

**Volden omkring vikingetidens Odense** (The Viking Age rampart around Odense)

Lauritsen, Aage. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 140-154, 4 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

Based mainly on the assumption of a certain consistency of street lines and property boundaries an attempt is made to trace the defence line of Odense during Vik. The conclusions should be tested by excavation. (JS-J)

**Bemerkungen zur Erforschung der Topographie von Haithabu** (Remarks on the topography of Hedeby)

Schietzel, Kurt. *Vor-und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 30-39, 4 figs, 1 pl. Ger.

In Hedeby wooden houses and roads from mainly 9th C are preserved. The settlement is oriented to a stream crossing the semi-circular area. The houses vary in size. Their functions and chronological relations are difficult to determine, because frequent rebuilding has destroyed the stratigraphy. Dendrochronology has on the other hand been successful. The house remains cover 120 years of an estimated total of 250 years. Wooden wells make it possible to follow the settlement almost 250 years. An example of the results from surface collection shows that iron slag spread mainly in some restricted but large areas. The excavated area does not provide evidence that handicraft was specialized. (UN) :

**The Fyrkat grain: a geographical and chronological study of rye**

Helbaek, Hans. *Preprint from: Fyrkat; En jysk Vikingeborg\**, 1974, pp [1]-[41], 15 figs, refs. Engl.

A deposit of pure rye from Fyrkat differs very much from all other Dan 1st mill rye both as to size of grains and content of weed species. Obviously it had not been grown in Denmark. The E Polish rye find at Przemysl, 11-12th C, is in both respects the only known close parallel, and it is suggested that the Fyrkat grain was imported from eastern Europe. No rye is found in the Middle East before Roman times, but in Poland the cereal appears along the R Vistula already in the late Neo. The conclusion to be drawn is that rye immigrated as a weed from its central Asiatic gene centre into Russia and further into Europe via the route E and N of the Caspian, turned by climatic selection into a domesticate on the way. Only after the Vik did it become a stable Dan bread corn. (Au)

**Trehögsparken, Fosie sn, Skåne. Osteologisk undersökning** (Trehögsparken, Fosie parish, Scania. Osteological investigation)

Lepiksaar, Johannes. *Kring Malmöhus 4*, 1973-74, pp 104-116. Sw/Ger summ.

The remains of animals from pit-houses consisted mainly of the common domestic animals and sea-fishes (mostly herring), with a secondary admixture of amphibians. Pigs and small bovines are the most common animals. Cattle bones are longer than the average in later Med and more like finds from Vik. (Cf NAA 74/267) (KB)

**Medeltida stenhus i Uppland. En inventering** (Medieval stone-houses in Uppland. An inventory)

Bonnier, A C. Stockholm: 1974. (stencil accessible in KVHAA's. library), 14 pp. Sw.

**Arkeologiska stadsundersökningar - aktuell problematik** (Urban archaeology - current problems)

Forsström, Margit. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 78-88, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

In 1971-72 a working team made a survey of Sw town investigations. An inquiry regarding number and character of investigations was distributed; answers resulted in extensive information on excavations made in towns from Med and 16th and 17th C. Occupation layers from these periods are protected by law, but the application of the law varies at different places and times. A compilation of the most representative replies is presented. (Au/UN)

**Arkeologiske og bygningshistoriske undersøkelser** (Archaeological and monumental investigations)

Hauglid, Roar; Madsen, Stefan Tschudi (ed.). *Vern og virke* 1973 (1974), pp 98-102. Norw.

Short reports on excavations in churches, Med cities and other building constructions, carried out in 1973 by the Central Office of Historical Monuments in Norway, are given. (EM)

9A 10A

NAA 1974/280

**»Hanse in Europa«, in Köln** ('Hanse in Europe' in Cologne)

Tegner, Göran; Borg, Kaj. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 53-56. Ger/Sw summ.

Review of the exhibition 'Hanse in Europa, Brücke zwischen den Märkten, 12-17. Jahrhundert'. ('Hanse in Europe - Bridge between the markets, 12th-17th C'), Cologne 1973. (Au)

9B Finn

NAA 1974/281

**Muinaisen Ulvilan kaupungin sijaintipaikan määrittäminen fosfaattigeokemian avulla** (The location of the site of the Medieval town of Ulvila by means of phosphate geochemistry)

Ilvonen, Erkki. *Karhunhammas* 1, 1974, pp 14-24. Finn/Engl summ.

9B 9E Dan

NAA 1974/282

**Anholt-kanonen** (The Anholt-canon)

Schmidt, Ole. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 80-88, 16 figs. Dan.

A short description of the manufacture and function of the early breechloading canon and chamber. The salient features of the conservation process are described with examples of the information given by metallographic tests as to the quality of the metal before conservation and the details of manufacture. (HR)

9C 9I Dan

NAA 1974/283

**Middelaldermønter i de sidste 10 års danske kirkefund** (Medieval coins found in Danish churches during the last 10 years)

Bendixen, Kirsten. *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1972 (1974), pp 49-70, 3 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

In the first summary outline of the article are registered all the coins found in Danish churches and received in the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals after 1963 (when Fritze Lindahl's corresponding summary was printed in the NNÅ) and till the end of the year 1972. In summary outline II all the coins datable to before 1241 are registered, among them some new types (nos 69-80). A comment is made on each number. The finds from churches show which coins were common, and they are considered to have been lost accidentally. Among the foreign coins, the German ones are predominant - especially the holepennies of Mecklenburg. Sw and Norw types are few. Finally, some rarely occurring foreign coins are expounded. (Au)

9C Dan

NAA 1974/284

**Hanghøj og tinghus**

Holmberg, Bente. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 33-38, 1 fig, refs. Dan.

In Med the peninsula of Horns Herred constituted one area of jurisdiction. The field-names, however, indicate the existence of two thingsteads 'Hanghøj' and 'Thinghus'. Linguistic arguments may be useful in cases like this: a movement of the court was presumably undertaken some time after 13th C. (EL)

**Danish money in the fourteenth century**

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 6, 1973 (1974), pp 161-171, 14 figs. Engl.

Based on written sources and hoards the survey discusses the type of money used in Denmark in the 14th C. As a major treatise on the Dan coins from the mid-13th to mid-14th C is expected from another scholar, the survey deals rather briefly with the Dan coins, virtually a copper coinage, from the early part of the C. More emphasis is put on the foreign currency, which was widely circulating during the whole C, both silver and, to a minor extent, gold. Finally the reintroduction of a Dan coinage in the third part of the C is dealt with. (Au)

9C 9I Dan

NAA 1974/286

**Et møntfund fra Årup Valfarts kapel** (Coins from Årup Chapel)

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *Sønderjysk Månedsskrift* 50, 1974, pp 1-5, 3 figs, refs. Dan.

80 coins found in the excavation of the St Anna Chapel, Årup, S Jutland, are dealt with. The unusual composition of local Dan and Ger currency is interpreted as evidence of St Anna's importance as a place of pilgrimage. Originally a half-timbered building, St Anna's was to be transformed into a considerable brick-built church about 1500, but only the choir was finished before demolition between 1528 and 1533. (Au/EL)

9C 10C 9-10I Dan

NAA 1974/287

**Møntfund i danske kirkers pengeblokke. Hvor længe kurserede middelalderlig småmønt?** (Coins found in the poor-boxes of Danish churches. How long did Late Medieval coins circulate in Denmark?)

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1972 (1974), pp 71-83, 24 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Several thousands of coins have been found in the floors of Dan churches. But it is surprising that the 16th C, especially its later part, is badly represented, while the first half of the 15th C shows a maximum. In order to resolve this mystery, coins found in the poor-boxes of the churches were selected for closer examination. Six poor-boxes had late Med coins, but the boxes themselves do not appear to be Med, but rather to be dated to ca 1600. If this dating is correct, it supports the thesis that late Med small currency (especially bracteates from Mecklenburg/Scandinavia) was used even up to about 1600. (Au)

9C

NAA 1974/288

**[Review of] Unionstidens Udmøntninger. Danmark og Norge 1397-1540. Sverige 1363-1521. Copenhagen: 1972.** By Galster, Georg.

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 22/1, 1974, pp 89-90. Engl.

A review.

9C 10C 9-10I Ål

NAA 1974/289

**Mynten från Finströms kyrka, Åland** (The coins from Finström church)

Jonsson, Kenneth; Lagerqvist, Lars O. *Åländsk Odling* 1974, pp 5-29. Sw.

The 545 coins, dating from the 12th to the 20th C, found during the excavation of the church are listed with comments. Some of the coins may be part of a 13th C hoard. (Cf NAA 74/352). (Au)

**Snip, Snap, Snude**

Levin Nielsen, Erik. *Mål & Mæle* 1974/1, pp 28-32, 3 figs. Dan.

The first annual thing-session of Med Jutland was called 'Snapsting'. The word has been interpreted as a derivation from the place-name of Snabe (5 kilometres from the old thingstead of Viborg). Since repeated archaeological reconnaissances 1967-70 in this area have been quite without result the prefix snap- = 'end; termination' is regarded as an indication of time like Lat 'terminus', Old Sw 'disting', Old Ger 'Umschlag', etc. Possibly the Jutish notion of 'Snapsting' has had a functional origin in the use of the calender-stick, supposing the stick's end marked the beginning of a new settling-period. (Au)

9C Dan

NAA 1974/291

**Indskriften fra Løvelbro** (The inscription from Løvelbro)

Moltke, Erik. *Hikuin* 1, 1974, pp 81-86, 3 figs. Dan.

Discussion of the inscription (Cf NAA 74/315). (MI)

9C 9J Icel

NAA 1974/292

**Baðstofan og böð að fornu** (The baðstofa and bathing in ancient times)

Ólafsdóttir, Nanna. *Árbok hins íslenska fornleifafélags* 1973 (1974), pp 62-86, refs. Icel/Engl summ.

Author discusses the generally accepted, traditional idea of the ancient baðstofa as a real bathhouse, but does not find this assumption sufficiently warranted in Med texts. Author believes that baðstofa in these sources means a living-room. Religious customs from the remote past are preserved in the term. (JS-J)

9C Sw

NAA 1974/293

**Lödöserunor om kärlek och vänskap** (Lödöse runes about love and friendship)

Svärdström, Elisabeth. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 35-40, figs. Sw/Engl summ.

The article deals with two of a total of 35 runic inscriptions known from Lödöse, the Med forerunner of Gothenburg. All the inscriptions are Med and carved primarily on profane articles made of wood, bone or lead. The texts are usually short, written in Sw or in a few cases, Latin. The two inscriptions studied here are 'runic letters'. One, on a wooden object, possibly a textile implement, runs in translation: 'Think of me, I am thinking of you. Love me, I love you'. The other one, on a fragmentary wooden stick, starts with: 'Be my friend, Arnfinn' and probably ends with 'whoever might go'. (Au/KB)

9C 8C Sw

NAA 1974/294

**Runfynd 1973** (Rune finds in 1973)

Svärdström, Elisabeth; Gustavson, Helmer. *Fornvännen* 1974, figs. Sw/Engl summ.

During 1973 12 rune finds have been registered in Sweden: 6 from Vik and 6 from Med. Of the former, 4 are rediscoveries of runestones earlier known and then lost, 2 Uppland runestones are new discoveries. All 6 Med inscriptions are newly discovered. 4 of them are carved on wooden objects excavated at Lödöse and Nyköping, 2 are carved in stone and plaster on Gotland churches. (Au/KB)

[Review of] **[Review of]Die europäische Stadt des Mittelalters. Sammlung Vanderhoeck. Göttingen: 1972.** By Ennen, Edith.

Hall, Thomas. *Fornvänner* 1974, pp 216-222. Ger/Sw summ.

Long review. (KB)

[Review of] **Kvinde og Slave. Danmarkshistorie uden retouche, bd. 3. København: 1971.** By Skyum-Nielsen, N.

Jexlev, Thelma. *Historisk Tidsskrift Dan* 74, 1974, pp 398-405. Dan.

Review. The first published vol of the author's planned treatment in 5 vols of Denmark's social history from prehistoric times to 1550 is positively reviewed. The title, however, is misleading: the attempt to throw new light on the role of women and thralls respectively in the period 1085-1250 is severely limited by the lack of relevant sources, and it is an untenable simplification to place women on the level of thralls. (EL)

**Stadtentstehung und Thinginstitution. Die wikingerzeitliche Besiedlungsspuren in der Stadt Viborg (Dänemark) und die Frage der Errichtung des jütischen Zentral Things** (The origin of towns and the thing-institution. Traces of Viking age settlement in the town of Viborg (Denmark) and the question of the establishment of the central thing in Jutland)

Levin Nielsen, Erik. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 64-81, 9 figs, refs. Ger.

The origin of the Med town of Viborg in central Jutland is discussed. Archaeological and geographical observations lead to the conclusion that the importance of the locality as the central thingstead of the Jutes was the primary force behind the growth of a Vik settlement. The establishment of an institutionalized meeting-place in these most sparsely populated regions of the country may be dated to early Vik, reflecting the political and cultural process of national unification. (Au)

**Holstebros historie 1274-1945** (The history of Holstebro 1274-1945)

Linvald, Steffen. *Bro og by\**, 1974, pp 35-104, ill. Dan.

A popular account based on published and unpublished material. Med is dealt with on pp 35-47. (MI)

**Kulturhistorisk leksikon for nordisk middelalder: fra vikingetid til reformationstid. Bind XVIII** (Culture-historical dictionary of the Nordic Middle Ages: From the Viking Age to the Reformation. Vol XVIII)

Röna, Georg (ed.). Copenhagen: Rosenkilde & Bagger: 1974. (Also parallel Norw, Sw, Finn and Icelandic editions, with the same content), 723 pp, numerous figs and 7 plates, refs. Dan/Norw/Sw.

Vol XVIII contains entries Sätessgårdsnamn through Tryggor.



[Review of] **Nyköpings stads historia. Del I. Uppsala: 1973.** By Karlen, Lars; Öhman, Christer.

Schnell, Ivar. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 179-181. Sw.

Review. Many critical remarks. (UN)

**Från Hälsinglands medeltid** (From Medieval Hälsingland)

Söderberg, Bengt G. Hälsingland (Malmö): Allhems landskapsböcker: 1974. pp 49-100, figs. Sw.

A popular survey with excellent pictures. (UN)

**Middelalderlige glasmalerier** (Medieval glass-paintings)

Als Hansen, Birgit. *Hikuin* 1, 1974, pp 87-96, 32 figs. refs. Dan.

Fragments of Med glass-paintings turn up almost every time a church floor is investigated. 150 localities are mapped. Examples of sherds with figures, ornaments or inscriptions are shown, and the technique of making and painting on windows is described. (MI)

**Middelalderen bygger i tre** (Medieval timber building in Norway)

Christie, Håkon. Oslo-Bergen-Tromsø: Universitetsforlaget: 1974. 73 pp, 57 figs, refs. Norw.

The book deals with the carpentry and technology of Med timber architecture in Norway. It explains how the buildings are constructed, how the different members are formed and how they are joined. The existing stave churches and log houses are the main source, but the study also comprises important new material brought to light by recent archaeological excavations, demonstrating that great variation in the construction of timber houses has existed. The main theme of the book is Norw log and timber architecture but is also includes information about other systems of European timber architecture. (Au)

**Medeltida bronsgjuteri på Gotland - En nyupptäckt verkstad i Kv Priorn i Visby** (Medieval bronze-casting on Gotland - A newly discovered workshop at Block Priorn in Visby)

Engeström, Ragnar. *Gotländskt Arkiv* 1974, pp 51-66, figs, refs. Sw/Ger summ.

In a refuse layer from Med bronze-casting i.a. 5000 fragments of moulds were found. The workshop, dated to 13th C, mainly manufactured pots with three pawed legs. The location at the Maria Church, Visby, may indicate that the caster was from Germany. The technology of bronze-casting is discussed and an attempt at reconstruction is made. (KB)

**Den havdjerve. En runekjevle med skipsbilder fra Bryggen i Bergen** (The sea-brave. A runic inscription with ship carvings from Bryggen in Bergen)

Hougen, Bjørn. *Viking XXXVIII*, 1974, pp 10-25, 6 figs, refs. Norw/Engl.

About 550 runic inscriptions have been discovered at Bryggen, Bergen. One of these is of particular interest to the marine historian. A chance piece of wood has the short inscription 'here sails the sea-brave' and 49 figures of ships, most of them with terminals and decorations. The terminals are of importance for the reconstruction of the stem and stern of the Gokstad ship. Three of the decorated stems are of a type well known from originals, the so-called golden vanes, known from Norway and Sweden. The find has been dated to the first half of the 13th C. (Au)

**Kring S:t Olofs hamn på Drakön** (The harbour of Saint Olof on Drakön)

Huggert, Anders. *S:t Olofs hamn\**, 1974, pp 43-61, figs, refs. Sw.

On Drakön, an island in the outer archipelago of Hälsingland, a Med harbour has been excavated since 1971. Quay-constructions, terraces, house remains and a small chapel have been found. Regression probably made the harbour unusable in 15th C. The harbour is related to corresponding structures on Gotland (Gamlehamn on Fårön) and Öland (Sikavarp). The harbour may have been important not only in seasonal fishing but also in the activities of the so-called Vitalie-brothers, in long-distance trade, and in the pilgrimages to Nidaros (= Trondheim, Norway). (KB)

**Fiddevången i Falsterbo** (Fiddevången in Falsterbo)

Järpe, Anna. *Ale* 1974/1, pp 49-50. Sw.

A medieval marketplace. (KB)

**Kammer og Kammakeri i middelalderen** (Combs and comb-making in the Medieval period)

Kellmer, Inger. *Arkeo* 1974, pp 19-21, 1 fig. Norw.

**Kunstvanding - hemmeligheden bag Grønlandsbispens hundrede køer** (Irrigation - the secret of the hundred cows of the Bishop of Greenland)

Krogh, Knud J. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 71-79, 7 figs. Dan.

Registration of the irrigation in the Gärdar plain showed a complex consisting of a number of canals through which water from the river was led to the field. Further, large quantities of water from the spring thaw were gathered in great reservoirs, constructed in natural hollows in the mountain. One dam consisted of a 100 m long turf work stabilized with stonework on both sides. It is presumed that the irrigation explains how the Norsemen were able to harvest sufficient to feed a great number of cows in winter. (HR)

**Tamdrup kirkes kalkmalerier** (Wall-paintings in the church of Tamdrup)

Larsen, Mogens. *Meddelelser om konservering* 4, 1974, pp 107-114, 1 fig, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

Originally this church was a Romanesque basilica, perhaps as old as 11th C. Fragments of wall-paintings from early 12th C are found. In the mortar the work of the painter can be followed from sketch to painting. 4 different mortars are analysed. (UN)

**Middelalderen bygger i stein. En innføring i steinhugger- og murerhåndverket i Norge i middelalderen** (Medieval masonry in Norway)

Liden, Hans-Emil. Oslo-Bergen-Tromsø: Universitetsforlaget: 1974. 79 pp, 52 figs, refs. Norw.

The general development of Norw Med stone architecture is outlined. The various types of stone and the way in which they have been cut and tooled are examined as well as the making and use of brick. Different sorts of rubble and ashlar masonry are described together with the construction of special features like doorways, windows, columns, pillars, arches and vaults. Practical methods of examining Med buildings in order to clarify their history are discussed. (Au)

**Et middelalderligt pottemagerværksted ved Faurholm** (A medieval pottery at Faurholm)

Liebgott, Niels-Knud. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 159-160, 2 figs. Dan.

The finding of a 14th C pottery in N Zealand is briefly described. Two kilns were excavated. (EL)

**Der Sankt-Olofs-Hafen auf der Dracheninsel [Drakön]. Eine neuentdeckte mittelalterliche Hafenanlage in Nordschweden** (The harbour of Saint Olof at Dragon's Island [Drakön], North Sweden)

Lundström, Per. *Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters* 2, 1974, pp 75-93, figs, refs. Ger.

Same subject as in NAA 74/306, but shore-displacement is treated more comprehensively here. (KB)

**Gothic painted altar frontals from the church of Tingelstad: materials, technique, restoration**

Plahter, Leif Einar; Skaug, Erling; Plahter, Unn. In: *Medieval Art in Norway, Vol 1*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget: 1974. 82 figs, 7 tables, refs. Engl.

Three Med altar frontals, dated 1250-1350, were restored, and their materials and manner of execution analysed. The wood support is pine, with canvas over the joints. The ground is chalk and animal glue. The chief binding media were drying oils; some egg tempera was also present. The painting technique and build-up of paint layers is described in detail. (AATA, abbr)

**Fem himmerlandske kvaderstensbroer. Rekonstruktion af et middelalderligt vejnet** (Five ashlar bridges in Himmerland. Reconstruction of a Medieval traffic system)

Vellew, Jens. *Hikuin* 1, 1974, pp 69-80, 10 figs, refs. Dan.

The inscription on an ashlar stone found in the river of Skals, N of Viborg, stated that a bridge was built there by King Erik. Foundations of this stone bridge were discovered in 1936. Reconstruction drawings are given, and the bridge is linked with 4 other - now vanished - stone bridges in Himmerland, which were perhaps also built by the same King Erik (Plovpenning?) about 1250. The five bridges were possibly part of the traffic system in this period between the most important cities. (Cf NAA 74/291). (Au)

**Kong Eriks broer** (King Erik's bridges)

Vellew, Jens. *Skalk* 1974/1, pp 3-8, 7 figs. Dan.

Cf NAA 74/315

**Julita-rapporten** (The report from the Julita Symposium)

Var. authors. *ICO* 1974/1, pp 20-30. Dan and Sw.

'Iconographie studies presented at the Nordic Symposium of Iconographie Study at Julita Castle 1970' (Stockholm 1972) is presented and commented on. (MI)

**Sigurd-reaktioner** (Sigurd-reactions)

Var. authors. *ICO* 1974/2, pp 22-28, 3 figs and *ICO* 1974/3, pp 29-31. Dan and Sw.

An article on the story of Sigurd in Med art by Martin Blindheim (*ICO* 1973/3) has started the discussion with contributions from Søren Kaspersen, Mogens Thøgersen, Ragnhild Boström, Anders Lindblom and Erik Moltke. See also NAA 74/253 & NAA 74/323. (MI)

**Norske kalkmalerier** (Norwegian frescoes)

Anker, Anne. *ICO* 1974/2, pp 16-22, 5 figs. Norw.

On the frescoes from about 1300 in Tanum church, Akershus. (MI)

**Medeltida keramik i Gotlands Fornsal** (Medieval pottery in the collections of the Museum, Visby, Gotland, Sweden)

Barton, Kenneth James. *Gotländskt Arkiv* 1974, pp 35-50, figs. refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The pottery in the Gotlands Fornsal was derived from both excavated and casually collected sources. In contrast to the Sw coastal towns imported W European wares comprise only about 1 per cent of the total. Of the other wares five principal groups emerge, all totally reduced and called 'Baltic black wares'. They are thought to date from the 13th C into the 16th C, and to mostly derive from one local source. A parallel is drawn to the difference in ceramic variation between the collections at Gdansk, Szczecin and those found in Lübeck, Kalmar, Lund and Lödöse, from which it is deduced that the importation of W European ceramics does not extend to the Baltic. (KB)

**Ringar från medeltid till renässans** (Medieval and Renaissance rings)

Bengtsson, Bengt. *Kulturen* 1974, pp 49-61, 11 figs, 2 pls, refs. Sw.

A number of finger rings from the collection of Kulturen, Lund, are treated, i.a. signets, betrothal rings with two hands in a handshake, Calvary rings and rings with an engraved face of Christ or the Madonna. (KB)

**De s.k. fiskfaten och deras användning** (So-called fish-dishes and their use)

Berg, Gösta. *Kulturen* 1974, pp 103-116, 12 figs, refs. Sw.

A survey of Nordic ceramic so-called fish-dishes. Comparative material shows that they were used as Fr 'lèche-frite' to collect the dripping from roast on a spit. (KB)

**Sigurdsdiktningen i middelalderens billedkunst** (The poems of Sigurd in Medieval art)

Blindheim, Martin. *Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo, Årbok* 1973 (1974), pp 32-35. Norw.

In a lecture account some of the most important of the 41 known pictures of Sigurd Fafnesbane are mentioned. The pictures have been discovered in Scandinavia, Russia and the British Isles, and are mainly dated to the 11th and 12th C. 34 of the pictures are connected with churches or churchyards, The most common motives are Sigurd's struggle with the serpent Fafne and Gunnar's throes in the snake pit. The motives are adapted to Christian art and are probably compared with Samson's struggle with the lion. (Cf NAA 74/318). (Au/EM)

**Bronskanonen från Nyköpingshus** (The bronze canon from Nyköpingshus)

Blomberg, Carl Gustaf. *Sörmlandsbygden* 1974, pp 46-53, figs. Sw.

In the stream outside the N wall of Nyköpingshus a Med bronze canon was found in 1972. The 910 mm long canon resembles a mortar. It is associated with martial events around Nyköpingshus 1457 AD. (KB)

9F 9I Norw

NAA 1974/325

**Norske Kalkmalerier** (Norwegian frescoes)

Bull, Lisen. *ICO* 1974/3, pp 24-26, 1 fig. Norw.

On the early 14th C fresco combining the motives of the Lord with raised hands and the Throne of Grace in the church of Rygge, Østfold. (MI)

9F 9I Norw

NAA 1974/326

**Norske kalkmalerier** (Norwegian frescoes)

Bull, Lisen. *ICO* 1974/4, pp 18-20, 1 fig. Norw.

On the frescoes in the church of Mære, N Trøndelag. (MI)

9F 9I

NAA 1974/327

**Biblen i Bellinge** (The Bible in Bellinge)

Clausen, Jakob. *ICO* 1974/1, pp 3-12, 7 figs. Dan.

On the correspondence between some of the frescoes from 1496 in the church of Bellinge and the Esztergomer edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*. (MI)

9F 9I Icel

NAA 1974/328

**Þorláksskrín í Skálholti** (The lost shrine of St Thorlac)

Eldjárn, Kristján. *Árbok hins íslenska fornleifafélags* 1973 (1974), pp 19-42, 2 figs, refs. Icel/Engl summ.

The author tries to reconstruct the lost shrine of St Thorlac, which was once placed above the high altar in the cathedral at Skálholt. (JS-J)

9F Sw

NAA 1974/329

**Ett medeltida musikinstrument i Visby** (A Medieval musical instrument from Visby)

Falck, Waldemar. *Gotländskt Arkiv* 1974, pp 67-72, figs. Sw/Ger summ.

7 jew's-harps have been found in excavations in Visby. Find-combinations date them to 13th-16th C. (KB)

9F 9I Dan

NAA 1974/330

**Det store bloktryk fra Dråby kirke** (The big woodcut from the church of Dråby)

Haastrup, Ulla. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 59-70, 11 figs. Dan.

Inside a late Med cupboard in the church of Dråby was pasted a late Med woodcut, measuring 756 x 415 mm, probably the biggest of all preserved European woodcuts. It is printed on 3 pieces of paper, all with watermarks identified as French. The woodcut shows the Virgin Mary in the temple. Many symbols are well known on German territory. A dating to the last quarter of the 15th C relies on foreign material. It is stressed that the determination of provenance involves great uncertainty. The engraving and the printing might have taken place in different localities. (HR)

**Italiensk majolika** (Italian majolica)

Jednorog, Danuta. *Kulturen* 1974, pp 121-134, 10 figs. 2 pls. Sw.

A survey of Italian majolica, its ornaments and development in 15th-16th C. (KB)

**Sakramentsfromhet och blasfemi** (Sacramental piety and blasphemy)

Kilström, Bengt Ingmar. *ICO* 1974/3, pp 26-29, 3 figs. Sw.

A short comment on the Monstrance-representations in the late Med frescoes of Sweden. (Cf NAA 74/334) (EL)

**Kejserens syn** (The vision of the Emperor)

Lassen, Thomas W. *ICO* 1974/4, pp 12-17, 4 figs. Dan.

The vision of Augustus and the Sibylla Tiburtina as represented in some late Med frescoes in Scandinavia. (EL)

**Den försvunna skåpdörren i Arby Kyrka** (The lost ambry door of Årby Church)

Lindgren, Mereth. *ICO* 1974/2, pp 10-15, 7 figs. Sw.

On the motive 'Praising the Sacrament' with examples from late Med frescoes in Sweden. (Cf NAA 74/332) (EL)

**Mestrenes sten** (The masters' stones)

Lyngø Nørrelykke, Christen. *Vendsyssel Årbog* 1974, pp 9-60, 68 figs. Dan.

A survey of the rather few examples of Romanesque stone-carving in the churches of the county of Vendsyssel, N Jutland. (EL)

**Viborg sokkelsten med runer, »kirke« og ringkæde** (An ashlar footing-stone from Viborg with runes, a ring-chain pattern and drawing of a church)

Moltke, Erik. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 38-43, 5 figs. Dan.

The ashlar may originate from a demolished church in Viborg. 2x4 oppositely incised arcades are perhaps the stone-cutter's naive conception of a church with three naves; if so the runes, 'ascir', Asser, the name of the cutter, are placed on the floor of the main nave. The ring-chain on the chamfer (references are given to the Manx crosses etc) is rarely met with in Dan Romanesque art. The ashlar may be dated to ca 1200, later rather than earlier. (Au)

**Træ-kvinden** (The tree-woman)

Nancke-Krogh, Søren. *ICO* 1974/3, pp 3-12, 16 figs. Dan.

Just as common as the two goats, lions, snakes, etc, flanking a tree is the motif of two animals around a woman, whom they often suck. Many examples are given, mostly from romanesque stone carving. (Cf NAA 74/344) (MI)

9F 9I Sw

NAA 1974/338

**De fyra kyrkofäderna i Hablingbo - Nordens äldsta?** (The Four Fathers of the Church at Hablingbo)

Norberg, Rune. *ICO* 1974/4, pp 24-26, 1 fig. Sw.

Hablingbo church, Gotland: four portal-figures from about 1350 seem to be the oldest known representations of the Fathers of the Church in Scandinavia. (EL)

9F 9I Sw

NAA 1974/339

**De medeltida dopfontarna av kalksten från Gotland och deras förekomst i Skåne** (The Medieval fonts of limestone from Gotland and their incidence in Skåne)

Reutersvärd, Oscar. *Tomelilla Hembygdskrets, Årsbok* 1974, pp 27-33, 2 figs. Sw.

9F 9I Dan

NAA 1974/340

**Sankt Peter fra Samsø** (Saint Peter from Samsø)

Roesdahl, Else. *Skalk* 1974/6, pp 27-29, 2 figs. Dan.

A mount of Limoges enamel (first half of 13th C) depicting St Peter and found on Samsø is described, and it is suggested that the figure is the remains of an altar or processional cross. (Au)

9F 9I

NAA 1974/341

**Tilegnet harejægere** (Dedicated to hare-hunters)

Sass, Else Kai. *ICO* 1974/4, pp 20-24, 1 fig. Dan.

On the iconographie interpretation of the motive 'hares hunting their pursuers' with reference to Lucas Cranach. (See also *ICO* 1973/1: E Moltke; *ICO* 1973/2: O Norn; and *ICO* 1973/4: P Reutersvärd). (EL)

9F 9I

NAA 1974/342

**Kyrkans tecken och Årets gång** (Ecclesiastical signs)

Stigell, Anna-Lisa. *FFT-SMYA* 77, 1974, 131 pp, 70 figs, refs. Sw.

After giving an account of the elaboration of Med calendars the author examines their iconographie motives. These are compared with a number of signs used in church art. Several examples are adduced from the rather enigmatical repertoire of the late Gothic frescoes in Finland. The diffusion of the motives in question may have been strongly influenced by the illustrated calendars and especially the symbols of the Scandinavian calendarsticks. (EL)



**Asmundr gjorde dörren - Draködaren och fåglarna på Asmunds smidesdörrar** (Asmundr made the door - the dragon-killer and the birds on Asmund's iron-bound doors)

Svanberg, Jan. *ICO* 1974/4, pp 3-11, 6 figs, refs. Sw.

On the motives on iron-bound doors, especially three signed by Asmund.  
(MI)

**Trädet och bocken** (The tree and the billy-goat)

Weibull, Nina. *ICO* 1974/1, pp 12-19, 7 figs, refs. Sw.

The motive of two billy-goats flanking a tree is followed through 5000 years. Special attention is paid to its use in Med.  
(Cf NAA 74/337) (MI)

**Der Kaupang von Borgund in Sunnmøre** (The 'Kaupang' of Borgund in Sunnmøre)

Herteig, Asbjørn. *Vor-und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 146-158, 6 figs, 5 pls. Ger.

Borgund is mentioned in the Sagas. The settlement area with 4 churches has been partially excavated, i.a. an 11th C cemetery. At the shore lay quays and warehouses in irregular array. Types of log-houses are presented. Coastfishing was important but the frequency of domestic animals was astonishingly high. Craftsmen have worked here. It is supposed that Borgund was used for exchange of local goods and as a transit port in long-distance trade, and that it was under 'Bjarkøy jurisdiction'. Borgund was deserted in late Med and a model of its development from prehistoric cult-place is presented. (UN)

**En puzzelbit i Oxies historia** (A puzzle-piece in Oxie's history)

Mandahl, Aina. *Kring Malmöhus* 4, 1973-74, pp 117-131, figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The village of Oxie, situated a few km SE of Malmö, has been the subject of intensive exploitation, which has presented an opportunity for archaeological investigations in and around the old village. A number of pit-houses, clay ovens, long furrows dug into the subsoil (enclosures?) and clay pits were excavated. The settlement has been tentatively dated to 1000-1100 AD. Outside the actual village a number of pit-houses, possibly dating from 800-1000 AD, were found. (Cf NAA 74/398). (Au/KB)

**Mellomaldergården på Vestlandet** (The Medieval farm in Western Norway)

Sognnes, Kalle. *Nicolay* 16, 1974, pp 20-25, 4 figs. Norw.

Excavated farm-sites at Røldal, Etne and Ullensvang, county Hordaland and Bremanger, county Sogn & Fjordane. (Au)

**Nye synspunkter på Oslos opphav og byens eldste kirkebygninger** (New views on the rise of Oslo and the oldest churches in the city)

Andersen, Per Sveaas. *Historisk tidsskrift Norw* 1974/4 (1974), pp 408-414. Norw.

A review of a thesis of Ole Egil Eide, (NAA 74/353). A summary is given, and some important parts are discussed. (EM)

**Fors kyrka. En preliminär redogörelse för den arkeologiska undersökningen 1972** (Fors church. A preliminary report on the excavation 1972)

Bergengren, Kerstin. *Sörmlandsbygden* 1974, pp 61-70, figs, refs. Sw.

Excavations in Fors Church have revealed remains of the original early Med Romanesque edifice. The foundations of the choir, parts of a plastered floor and benches along the walls of the nave were found. A layer of charcoal under the floor has been C14-dated to 975 AD, possibly the remains of a precursor of the stone church. 36 Med silver bracteates were found as well as fragments of so-called 'Eskilstuna cists' with runic inscriptions from the 1st half of 11th C. (KB)

»Norske steinkors i tidlig middelalder«. **Noen bemerkninger til anmeldelsen i Historisk tidsskrift 1973/4** ('Norwegian stone crosses from the early Middle Ages'. Some remarks on a review in *Historisk tidsskrift* 1973/4)

Birkeli, Fridtjov. *Historisk tidsskrift Norw* 1974/2, pp 183-184. Norw.

The author answers the reviewer's criticisms. The author has dated some stone crosses to the 10th C and believes they represent the early Christian mission in Norway. The reviewer questioned the dating. (EM)

**Guds hus - människors värn** (House of God - refuge of men)

Boström, Ragnhild. *Svenska Turistföreningen, Årsskrift* 1974, pp 53-65. Sw.

A general history of the churches of Öland from 12th C to the present. (KB)

**S Mikael i Finström** (Saint Michael in Finström)

Drejjer, Matts. *Åländsk Odling* 34, 1973 (1974), pp 3-67, figs, refs. Sw.

The foundations of a wooden church were found in the excavation of the church at Finström, Åland. The choir of the wooden edifice was replaced by a stone-built transept, still connected to the wooden nave. It is unclear whether the transept had a choir or an apse. The plan of the stone church is unclear; it possibly had three narrow aisles. When vaulted 1250-1300 AD it had perhaps two aisles. The executed three-aisled church with heavy cylindrical vaults is reminiscent of some churches in Westphalia. Perhaps an E tower was planned. A wooden head, C14-dated to ca 1150 AD may belong to the wooden church. In the sacristy was found a coin hoard from mid-12th C. (Cf NAA 74/289). (Au, abbr)

**De toskipede kirker i Oslo. Et forsøk på redatering og opphavsbestemmelse med utgangspunkt i de siste utgravninger i Clemenskirken** (The double-aved churches in Oslo; an attempt to define their date and origin on the basis of the latest excavations in the Church of St Clemens)

Eide, Ole Egil. Bergen: privately printed, 2nd ed, (stencil): 1974. 254 pp, 37 pp figs, 21 pls, refs. Norw.

Med Oslo contained two double-naved churches. Excavations in the ruins in 1970/71 showed that the double-naved plan was part of the original building scheme in both structures, and as there are strong similarities between them, the conclusion is that they were erected at about the same time, probable beginning in the last years of the 11th C. Underneath St Clemens were uncovered a considerable number of Christian graves, dated to the first half of the 11th C. These graves are described in detail since they indicate the existence of a settlement of some size in Oslo even before 1050. (Cf NAA 74/348). (Au)

9I Icel

NAA 1974/354

**Kirkjurúst á Krossi á Skarðsströnd** (Church ruin at Krossi, Skarðsströnd)

Eldjárn, Kristján. *Árbók hins íslenska fornleifafélags* 1973 (1974), pp 142-144, 1 fig. Icel.

A short report on a small church ruin with two adjacent graves, found 1947. Although no written source mentions a church on the site, there can be no doubt that ruin and graves indicate a church proper. (JS-J)

9I 9C 9G Icel

NAA 1974/355

**Punktur um Hraunþúfuklaustur** (On the monastery at Hraunþúfuklaustur)

Eldjárn, Kristján. *Árbók hins íslenska fornleifafélags* 1973 (1974), pp 107-141, 6 figs, refs. Icel.

The place-name ending in '-klaustur' has led topographers and historians to believe that a monastery once stood in that remote and inhospitable part of Iceland. Critical analysis of the written sources (the oldest from 1730) and the existing ruins leads only to the conclusion that the site is that of an ordinary farm. The oral tradition telling of a monastery is based on the place-name. Part of the site was excavated in 1970, and further investigations may yield more information. (JS-J)

9I 9F Sw

NAA 1974/356

**Dopfontarna, deras tillbehör och placering på Gotland under medeltiden. En inventering** (Medieval fonts in Gotland, their accessories and location. An inventory)

Fåhraeus, Fredrik. Stockholm: privately printed: 1974. 245 pp, figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

For the survey three complete catalogues have been made, accessible in Gotlands form, Visby; KVHAA's library and Stockholm University, Dept of Art History. (UN)

9I Norw

NAA 1974/357

**Omkring grunnleggingen av klostret på Hovedøya** (About the foundation of the monastery at Hovedøya, Oslo)

Johnsen, A O. *Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo, Årbok* 1973 (1974), pp 16-18. Norw.

In a summary of a lecture the author asserts that the Cistercian monastery at Hovedøya, Oslo, founded in 1147, included an older church dedicated to St Edmund. (EM)

**Stora Harrie kyrka** (The church of Stora Harrie)

Jönsson, Karna; Sundner, Barbro. *Ale* 1974/1, pp 50-51. Sw.

Notice of excavations in the church of Stora Harrie. (KB)

**Husbyborg i Tierp. En historisk översikt** (Husbyborg in Tierp. A historical survey)

Kindwall, Bo. *Uppland* 1974, pp 17-25, figs, refs. Sw.

In 1971 a ruin ät Husbyborg, Tierp parish, Uppland, was excavated. The ruin has on maps from 17th C been designated as a monastery. It proved, however, to be a church, built around 1300 AD. The church was probably never finished or in use. A number of graves deviating from the orientation of the church may indicate that there was a precursor perhaps built of wood. (KB)

[Review of] **De norske Stavkirker. Studier over deres System, Oprindelse og historiske Udvikling. Kristiania & Kjøbenhavn: 1892.** By Dietrichson, L.

Krogh, Knud J. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 243-245. Engl.

Review of Dietrichson's fundamental monograph, reprinted Farnborough, England, 1971.

**Viborg Sortebrødrekirke. En teglstensbygning fra biskop Gunnars tid** (The church of the Dominican friars in Viborg. A brick building from the time of Bishop Gunner)

Levin Nielsen, Erik. *Viborg Stifts Årbog* 1974, pp 15-48, 7 figs, refs. Dan.

The church of the Dominican friars in Viborg is discussed as important evidence of the evolution of local brick building, though partly destroyed by later alterations. The first lay-out of the church was strongly influenced by Netherlands masonry traditions, probably introduced in the town about 1230-50 by the famous Bishop Gunner, formerly abbot of the Cistercian monastery at Om. Especially the choir-wall still gives an impression of the original aesthetical aim. The church, however, was finished in a more modest manner, showing a gradual absorption of German-Gothic impulses from about 1275. (Au)

**Viborg Sortebrødrekløster** (The monastery of the Dominican friars in Viborg)

Levin Nielsen, Erik. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 44-55, 9 figs. Dan.

The monastery of the Dominican friars in Viborg was demolished about 1550, except for the church. A master builder of the 19th C, Chr Gullev, has left some ingenuous designs of the supposed outline of the buildings. Gullev's designs are coordinated with modern observations: a square group of brick-built wings dating from the 15th C can be separated from poorly known building activities 1250-1350. (Au)

**Utgravningen av en kirke i Trondheim 1971-73** (The excavation of a church in Trondheim 1971-73)

Long, Clifford D. *Nicolay* 17, 1974, pp 22-31, 2 figs, refs. Norw.

The square E end of a church was further excavated to reveal a rectangular nave with herring-bone foundations at the W end, part of a tower or sacristy on the N side. The original chancel seemed to be formed as an apsidal extension to the nave and had a crypt under. Probably built in the 1st half of 12th C with the chancel rebuilt early 14th C. Doubt is expressed about the arguments which have identified this building as St Gregory's and the nearby Greyfriars Church as St Olav's, both supposedly 11th C and described by Snorri in *Heimskringla*. (Au)

**Husie kyrkas medeltida torn** (The medieval tower of Husie Church)

Rosborn, Sven. *Malmö Fornminnesförenings Årsskrift* 1974, pp 136-145, figs. Sw.

During the restoration of the church in Husie, Scania, the outer wall-faces of the Med tower were investigated. (KB)

**Strängnäs kloster. Redogörelse för 1973 års undersökning** (The Strängnäs monastery. Excavations in 1973)

Rudbeck, Gustaf. *Sörmlandsbygden* 1974, pp 54-60, figs. Sw.

The Dominican monastery in Strängnäs was built from 1268 AD. Parts of the N and E wing were excavated. In the N slope down to lake Mälaren quay-constructions were found at the former shore-line. Among the numerous finds a hoard of 92 silver bracteates from 1360-1520 AD deserves mention. (KB)

**Dverstorp kyrka utgrävd** (Dverstorp church excavated)

Sigsjö, Ragnar. *Dimbobygden* 1974, pp 101-113, figs. Sw.

An excavation of the ruined sandstone church of Dverstorp, Dimbo parish, Västergötland, showed that the church had a small nave with a square termination to the choir. The total length of the church was only 12.9 m. 71 coins from the beginning of 13th C to 2nd part of 15th C were found. (KB)

**Den skånske lantkyrkan** (The Scanian village church)

Sundnér, Barbro. *Ale* 1974/2, pp 43-44, figs. Sw.

**Rapport från Källa gamla kyrka** (Report from the old church in Källa)

Sundnér, Barbro. *Öländsk bygd* 1974, pp 88-98, fig. Sw.

Excavations have been carried out both inside and outside the church. (An analysis of the history of the church has been published previously by Ragnhild Boström in 'Sveriges kyrkor, Bd I, h 4, vol 128'). 32 Med graves were found in the church. 2 graves were oriented obliquely to and older than the church. A layer of burnt wood covering these graves may come from a wooden church preceding the 12th C stone church. A fragment of limestone sculpture (from 13th C and probably representing Saint Olof) and 234 coins, 80% earlier than 1500 AD (the oldest from 1160/75-1205 AD), are among the finds. (KB)

**Den forsømte kongegrav** (The neglected royal tomb)

Vellev, Jens. *Skalk* 1974/6, pp 10-15, 9 figs. Dan.

(Cf NAA 74/371)

**Kirkens vogtere** (The guardians of the Church)

Vellev, Jens, *Skalk* 1974/4, 1974.

Højbjerg, pp 9-15, 11 figs. Dan.

(Cf NAA 74/372)

**Kong Erik Clippings grav i Viborg Domkirke** (The tomb of Erik Clipping in Viborg Cathedral)

Vellev, Jens. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 56-69, 14 figs, refs. Dan.

The tomb of King Erik Clipping (1259-86) has been examined, moved, and re-examined several times. The documentary material concerning the contents and construction of the tomb and the different tomb-stones is presented. The tomb is connected with the other royal tombs at Ringsted, where kings were normally buried in this period. (Au)

**Relikvierne fra Seem Kirke** (The relics from the church of Seem)

Vellev, Jens. With contributions on the parchment-strips by Tue Gad. With contributions on the textiles by Else Østergård. *Hikuin* 1, 1974, pp 55-68, 8 figs. Dan.

The relics from the altar in the church of Seem, near Ribe, (sepulcrum, tabula, lead capsules, textiles, parchment strips with text) are re-examined. The tabula is of a special limestone, probably taken from a Roman aqueduct. The textiles are red, green and yellow silk. 12 of the 13 text strips with names of the saint were made by the same hand in the 13th C. The most important relic is from Bishop Godehard, Hildesheim (canonized 1131), which shows that the complex of relics derives from Germany. (Au)

**Tjele. En midtjysk herregårds bygningshistorie** (Tjele. The building history of a manor in central Jutland)

Engqvist, Hans Henrik. København: Foreningen til gamle Bygningers Bevaring - Arkitektens Forlag: 1974. 97 pp, 62 figs, refs. Dan.

The manor of Tjele consists of a square group of buildings. The 'Southern House' is a typical example of the simple brick-built dwellings of the Jutish landlords 1500-1550, usually surrounded by half-timbered wings. Constructed with a cellar and two upper stories 1520-1530 the house was modernized 1560-1570. As early as 1585-1596 a new residence was, however, erected along the N flank of the courtyard. The angular building illustrates the increasingly sumptuous building-traditions of the Jutish landlords in the Renaiss, characterized by a tall bay-building, a polygonal stair-tower, richly ornamented pediments, and a vaulted gateway. (EL)

**Borgholms slottsruin** (The ruins of Borgholm Castle)

Forsberg, Gunnel. *Svenska turistföreningen, Årsskrift* 1974, pp 44-52, figs. Sw.

A popular survey of the history of the fortifications at Borgholm, from the supposed prehistoric fort through Med castle to the Renaiss palace. (KB)

**Bjørne-Borgen** (The Bear Fortress)

Nygaard, Truls. *Wiwar* 1, 1974, pp 17-28, 10 figs. Norw.

The article describes a Med fortress on Valdisholm /Vallersøy in the River Glomma, Eidsberg, Østfold. It is mentioned several times in the Sagas and in a translation of Saxo Grammaticus from 1575. It was probably built of bricks about 1220 and seems to have lost its importance during the 15th C. Today scanty remains of the foundations exist. The fortress was excavated in 1896 by Peter Blix, who suggested a reconstruction. An alternative reconstruction is presented. (EM)

**Fra vægtergang til forborg** (From watchman's gallery to embankment)

Slettebo, Jørgen. *Nordslesvigske Museer* 1, 1974, pp 19-26, 4 figs. (Also in *Sønderjysk Månedsskrift*, 50, 1974, pp 77-84). Dan.

The paper deals with the development of the Med fortification of Sønderborg Castle from the solid outer walls of brick with a gallery to the creation of an embankment made for the use of guns. This development took place between 1300 and 1530 and it is shown how it closely follows the improvement of guns and gunpowder. The four Med walls had, except for the entrance, no other outer openings than at the gallery, and at the height of 11-12 m, embrasures for spears and crossbows, and scalding-slopes for hot oil etc. At the end of the 15th C larger embrasures for guns were cut in the solid walls, but without much effect. Shortly after 1500 an outer fortification at the E of the castle was built and in 1530 Sønderborg was one of the strongest castles in Denmark. (Au)

**Københavnske jordfund og udgravninger 1973-74** (Finds and excavations in Copenhagen 1973-74)

Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Jørgen. *Historiske meddelelser om København, Årbog* 1974, pp 133-138. Dan.

**Kv Broktoorp i Halmstad** (The Broktoorp quarter in Halmstad)

Augustsson, Jan-Erik. *Åle* 1974/1, p 50. Sw.

(Cf NAA 74/380)

**Stadsarkeologisk undersökning i Kv Broktoorp** (Urban archaeology in the Brok toorp quarter)

Augustsson, Jan-Erik. *Föreningen Gamla Halmstads Årsbok* 1974, pp 9-11, pls, fig. Sw.

(Cf NAA 74/380)

**Stadsgrävningen i kvarteret Brokatorp, Halmstad. Från Hallands museums arkeologiska verksamhet 1973**  
(Excavation in the quarter Brokatorp, Halmstad. From Hallands Museum's archaeological activities in 1973)

Augustsson, Jan-Erik. *Halland* 57, 1974, pp 96-106, figs. Sw/Engl summ.

During an excavation a total of 33 different structures were discovered, among them a number of half-timbered houses, wells and two tanning vats with an inner coating of lime. Some of the house foundations belong to the Med town plan prior to 1619, the year of a devastating town fire, and the loose finds date the agglomerations in general to the 17th C. (KB)

9K Sw

NAA 1974/381

**Die älteste Geschichte der Stadt Lund** (The oldest history of the town of Lund)

Blomqvist, Ragnar. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 128-145, figs, pls, refs. Ger.

This short survey of Lund's early history and topography is based on a great number of excavations since the 1890s. During more than 40 years they were conducted by the author. (KB)

9K Norw

NAA 1974/382

**Nedre Langgate 45 Tønsberg. Fortsatt utgrävning** (Excavations continued in Tønsberg, Norway)

Eriksson, Jan E G. *Nicolay* 17, 1974, pp 5-13, 5 figs. Sw.

A short preliminary report on the 1973 excavations in the central area of Tønsberg, near the present harbour. The excavated 3.5-4.5 thick layers are dated to approx. 1050-1500. Along the middle of the site was a path, 'veit', reappearing in all stages of the excavation. On the E side were remains of a street, 'almenning'. The layers from 1200 to 1500 mainly consisted of timber houses; and layers dated to ca 1050-1200 showed wooden quays in a timber-join ting technique. (Au)

9K Norw

NAA 1974/383

**Stofa ok Streti. Trekk fra byggeskikk og byplanmønster i nordisk middelalder, med utgangspunkt i Oslo**  
(Stofa ok Streti. Elements of Nordic Medieval building tradition and urban plan, with starting-point in Oslo)

Fett, Tryggve M. Oslo: Arkitekthøgskolen: 1974. Stencil, pp 4-201, 50 figs, refs. Norw.

This thesis from the Oslo School of Architecture is an attempt to concentrate some elements of our knowledge about the physical structure of the oldest Nordic Med towns. The starting-point is the results of more than 100 years' excavations in Oslo, including the latest. Lund, Sigtuna, Visby, Tønsberg, Trondheim and Bergen are compared with the earlier ports Kaupang, Hedeby, Ribe, Århus, Helgö and Birka. (Au)

9K Norw

NAA 1974/384

**Die archäologischen Untersuchungen auf Bryggen in Bergen** (The archaeological excavation in Bryggen, Bergen)

Herteig, Asbjørn. *Vor- und Frühformen\**, 1974, pp 113-27, 9 figs, 6 pls. Ger.

Some results from the extensive excavations in Bryggen are briefly presented. The chronology is based on historically dated town fires. The original shoreline shows how the town grew into the harbour. Housetypes are discussed, most of them warehouses. The early regularized settlement-pattern indicates an intentional founding of the town (ca 1070 AD according to the Sagas). Some kinds of objects from the copious material are discussed: i.a, ceramic imports, runic inscriptions, fragments of ships. The North Sea area can thus be indicated as the sphere of influence of Med Bergen. (UN)



**Det äldsta Halmstad** (Oldest Halmstad)

Hähnel, Martha. *Föreningen Gamla Halmstads Årsbok* 1974, pp 12-17, figs. Sw.

Survey of Med and later Halmstad (UN)

**Archaeological investigations in Medieval Svendborg. An interim report on excavations in the Summer of 1972**

Jansen, Henrik M. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 6, 1973 (1974), pp 151-160, 18 figs, refs. Engl.

Trial excavations at the church of Vor Frue proved information that it should be on the site of the castle to be incorrect - no building remains at all were found. Excavations at the church of Set Nikolai showed occupation from the 12th C. (Au, abbr)

**Et middelalderbysamfund tager form. Rapport fra den 2. udgravningskampagne i Svendborg i sommeren 1973** (A Medieval town takes shape. A report from the second excavation campaign in Svendborg in the Summer of 1973)

Jansen, Henrik M. *Fynske Minder* 1974, pp 168-188, 13 figs, refs. Dan/Ger. summ.

A preliminary report of the final excavations E of the church of Set Nikolai, which revealed an older foundation. Two trenches at other places show part of the extent of the Med town, i.a. a well dated to ca 1100 AD. The first results of dendrological and zoological analyses are given. (Au, abbr)

**Svendborgs befæstning i middelalderen. De arkæologiske undersøgelser sommeren 1973** (The Medieval fortification of Svendborg. The excavations in the Summer of 1973)

Jansen, Henrik M. *Fynske Minder* 1973 (1974), pp 49-67, 12 figs, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

An outline of the written sources on the fortification from Med to the present C is given along with a preliminary report on the excavations. Only sparse remains of the earthwork were found, while the moat revealed an underwater obstruction. It was established that this part of the town had not been built on until recently. (Au)

**Proban i Västerås** (Proban in Västerås)

Kindwall, Bo. *Västmanlands Fornminnesföreningens Årsskrift* LII, 1974, pp 27-35. Sw.

An excavation was made in Proban, the school jail at the cathedral school in Västerås. A cellar, previously known only from oral tradition, was found. The masonry (bricks) dates it to the period Med - 16th C. (KB)

**Malmö's medeltida topografi** (Malmö's Medieval topography)

Rosborn, Sven. *Kring Malmöhus* 4, 1973-74, pp 147-156, figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

The topography of Malmö at its birth is reconstructed on the basis of sections drawn in excavations from the 1930s onwards. (KB)

**Landskrona**

Rosenberg, Björn. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), p 52. Sw.

A short notice on excavations of Med and later layers in Landskrona. (KB)

9K Norw

NAA 1974/392

**Kort om Skien i Middelalderen** (A review of the town of Skien in the Medieval period)

Schia, Erik. *Nicolay* 17, 1974, pp 16-19, 1 map. Norw.

From written sources the town is known from the first half of the 13th C. It was probably founded in the 12th C, for Ordericus Vitalis does not mention it in 1130. The dating of the city's oldest part is, however, uncertain, because no archaeological investigations have been carried out. (Au, abbr)

9K 9G Sw

NAA 1974/393

**Kvarteret Johannes dolde mer än en silverskatt** (The Johannes quarter concealed more than a silver-hoard)

Ström, Krister. *Västmanlands Fornminnesförenings Årsskrift* LII, 1974, pp 5-26, figs, refs. Sw.

Late Med stone cellars and two wooden houses (sills and floors) C14- dated to 1250 AD were excavated in central Västerås. The houses covered ca 40 graves, oriented E-W, some of them with wooden coffins. Probably it was part of a cemetery mentioned 1320 AD as an old burial ground already built on. In a Med stone cellar nearby a hoard was found with 16,143 silver coins from 1470-1520 AD. The coins, 'örtugar' and 'halvörtugar' are catalogued by Per Fröberg. (KB)

9L 10L Dan

NAA 1974/394

**[Store Valby.] Zoological remains**

Hatting, Tove. *Store Valby\**, part 1, pp 405-454, 25 figs. Engl.

Ca 3000 bones could be identified; most of them come from the latest phase of the village, so that for the first time it was possible for the zoologist to study the domesticated fauna of Zealand immediately before the great agrarian reforms of the late 18th C. Bones of wild animals are practically absent. (Cf NAA 74/462) (JS-J)

9L Norw

NAA 1974/395

**Litt om middelalderens Oslo-befolkning** (The Medieval population of Oslo)

Holck, Per. *St. Hallvard* 52, 1974, pp 182-188, 4 figs. Norw.

On the Med skeletal material from Oslo. In the ruined church of St Mary 294 skeletons were found. It is remarkable that only 10-15 % of these can be identified as female. This must be attributed to the proximity of the King's estate, in the sense that the church never was a parish church for the city. 23 complete skeletons from the monastery of St Olav are examined. The males show a considerable average height: 13 cm more than those from the church of St Mary, possibly because many of the brothers were Germans. The average height for all the Med skeletons from Oslo is 168 cm for men and 156 cm for women. They are distinguished by longer arms and shorter legs than the modern population. The average age is estimated at 35-40 years. (Au, abbr)

**Skjelettmaterialet fra Alstahaug kirke, Helgeland** (The skeletons from the church at Alstahaug)

Holck, Per. *Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo I\**, 1974, 68 pp, 23 figs. Norw/Ger summ.

In connection with the archaeological investigations of the Med church at Alstahaug, N Norway, several skeletons were found, dating from the period 1150-1750. The average age was put at 32.4 years, the average height (adults) at 168.7 cm (male) and 156.1 cm (female). This is not unlike the average height, found in Med skeletons from parts of S Norway, for instance Oslo; the skulls, however, differ from other Med Norw skulls. (Au, abbr)

**Storman i Tryde** (Big men in Tryde)

Jørgensen, Jørgen Balslev; Erikssen, Torkel. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), pp 1-11, figs. Sw.

Osteological presentation of skeletons found in early Med graves on the site of the demolished W tower of Tryde Church. (KB)

**Grophus i Oxie by. Osteologisk undersökning** (Pit-houses in the village of Oxie. An osteological investigation)

Lepiksaar, Johannes. *Kring Malmöhus* 4, 1973-74, pp 132-146. Sw/Ger summ.

The main portion of the investigated bones consisted of domestic animals and the most common sea-fishes. No wild animals or lake-fishes could be ascertained. Among the domestic animals, which seem to have the same morphological character as the old domestic livestock from S and W Sw Med sites, pigs dominate over bovines. This is in accordance with other find-complexes from the countryside but in contrast to Med town finds. Remains of horse were few. (Cf NAA 74/346) (KB)

**Flere topografiske data mellom Holmen og Bryggen i Bergen** (Further topographical data between Höhnen and Bryggen in Bergen)

Reimers, Egill. *Arkeo* 1974, pp 21-24, 1 map. Norw.

**Fra min elskede Fritz** (From my beloved Fritz)

Graae, Carl Christian. *Skalk* 1974/3, pp 10-15. Dan.

(Cf NAA 74/401)

**Grevinde Danners personlige møntsamling** (Countess Danner's private collection of coins)

Graae, Carl Christian. *Nordisk numismatisk unions medlemsblad* 1974/8, pp 157-63. Dan.

The coins, most of which were excavated by King Frederik VII, were carefully registered by the Countess, and her remarks are used as illustrations of her feelings towards the King. Two coins are of special interest, bearing on the reverse the stylized portrait of a bishop, who must be Absalon, Bishop of Roskilde and Archbishop of Lund, as coins of this type are only found within the diocese of Roskilde, while the grid in the bishop's hand is the attribute of St Laurentius patron saint of Lund. (Au)

**Dimulvikutgravningen 1973** (The excavation at Dimulvik 1973)

Engvik, Olaf T. *Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum Årsberetning og Regnskap 1973* (1974), pp 53-72, 10 figs. Norw/Engl summ.

The aim of the open sea archaeological excavation at Dimulvik was to investigate the area surrounding two canons at a depth of 75 feet and to gain experience with a movable floating headquarters moored above the excavation site during daily working hours. Small structural fragments of ships were found. The finds indicate that a vessel with Dutch cargo had been wrecked some time during the 17th C. Practical results were satisfactory but excavations of this kind put a heavy strain on equipment and personnel due to considerable movement of the sea. (Au)

**Sølvskatten fra Balle og Christian IV's møntpolitik** (The silver-hoard from Balle and the monetary policy of Christian IV)

Bendixen, Kirsten. *Aarbøger* 1973 (1974), pp 131-181, 52 refs, 13 figs. Dan/Ger summ.

The silver-hoard of Balle, found in 1968, consists of 12,121 coins minted in the period 1559-1656. The foreign coins originate from the N Netherlands (135), the S Netherlands (50), Germany (96), Austria (60), Sweden (2) and France ( 1 ). The majority of the coins were, however, minted in Denmark-Norway during the reign of Christian IV (1595-1648). The author analyses in particular the evidence of a strong royal exploitation of the mintage, the profit of which was used for an expensive building-activity, for warring against the Swedes and for commercial undertakings. The hoard was deposited during the campaign of Charles X of Sweden 1657-60. (EL)

**A Dutch galliot which struck a rock in 1677**

Bang Andersen, Arne. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration Vol 3/1*, 1974, pp 91-100, 10 figs. Engl.

The article gives a brief description of a marine excavation of a ship, carried out near Stavanger, SW Norway in 1969. Only small parts of the ship, a Dutch galliot from the mid-17th C, remained, but a great deal of the cargo was found. This consisted of stoneware vessels, coarse kitchen- and table-earthenware, Delftware, mainly dishes, and clay tobacco pipes. (EM)

**Bilder på rhenska krus** (Pictures on Rhenish mugs)

Eriksson, Gunilla. *Kulturen* 1974, pp 33-48, 15 figs. Sw.

Some of the Rhenish Renaiss mugs of stoneware in the collection of Kulturen, Lund, can be attributed to masters from Siegburg, Germany. The motifs on the mugs and their prototypes are treated. (KB)

**»Kong Erik Clippings rustning« i Viborg Domkirke** ('The armour of King Clipping' in Viborg Cathedral)

Jensen, Vivi. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 70-71, 1 fig. Dan.

Breast and backplate with one remaining tasset and a pot helmet of the zischägge type, belonging to Viborg Cathedral. Once ascribed to King Erik Clipping (who was murdered in 1286) in order to create a sensation at a royal visit to the Cathedral in 1834. The suit is the remains of a light cavalry armour, which author suggests dates from general Wallenstein's occupation of Jutland 1627-1629. A rapier with basket hilt is thought to be of slightly earlier date and not to belong to the rest of the equipment. (Cf NAA 74/371). (Au)

**En grann ugn** (A magnificent stove)

Wahlöö, Claes. *Kulturen* 1974, pp 13-32, 15 figs, 2 pls. Sw.

Many fragments of a stove with polychrome tiles were found in 1971 in Lund, in association with a hoard of 132 'daler' coins, dated 1538-1595, on the site of a house. The stove can be dated to 1st half of 16th C and was imported from Germany. (KB)

**Jordfundne tekstiler fra 1700-årene** (Earth-found textiles from the 18th C)

Wieth-Knudsen, Bodil. *NM arbm* 1974, pp 160-161, 1 fig. Dan.

A find of 18th C textiles from Copenhagen, consisting of numerous socks, scarfs, tapes and other articles of clothing, is briefly described. (EL)

**Lappish bear graves in Northern Sweden. An archaeological-osteological study**

Zachrisson, Inger; Iregren, Elisabet. *Early Norrland\**, 5, 1974, 113 pp, 96 figs, refs. Engl.

The bones of a killed bear should, after the meat had been eaten, be buried, so that 'the bear will rise from the dead'. On the basis of two new Lappish bear graves the material is reviewed from archaeological and osteological points of view. The graves are compared with the rich written sources. The graves are concentrated on S Lappish territory and those C14-dated are probably younger than 250 BP. The killing of bears and the ritual treatment of their bones is discussed. Some phenomenological similarities to Finnish and Siberian bear rites are indicated. (Au, abbr)

**Fynd och rön kring Nyköpingshus** (Finds and results from Nyköpingshus)

Billig, Thomas. *Sörmlandsbygden* 1974, pp 39-45, figs. Sw.

The castle Nyköpingshus has been restored. It was found that the so-called Old Residence can be dated back to the 2nd half of 16th C. (KB)

**Niels Kuntzes hus** (Niels Kuntze's house)

Rosborn, Sven. *Ale* 1974/2, pp 42-43. Sw.

Restoration of a house from ca 1530 in Malmö. (MI)

**Das färöische Haus und die Wohnkultur Nordwesteuropas** (The Faeroese house and Northwest European building customs)

Stoklund, Bjarne. *Ethnologia Europaea* VII 2, 1973/74 (1974), 22 figs. Ger.

The paper gives a description of the traditional Faeroese dwelling house, which is built of wood, stone and turf. The author criticises the interpretation of this house-type as a rather late and local development, which adds wooden walls to a former stone house. Through an analysis of the principles of construction and a critical survey of the older information about Faeroese building customs as well as of comparative material from other W Nordic countries, the conclusion is drawn that the main features of the house must have been fully developed as early as Med and that it must be characterized as a stave construction with outer walls of stone and turf. (Au)

10L 10E Norw

NAA 1974/413

**Om at skyde Ballast** (On discharging ballast)

Ouren, Tore. *Wiwar* 1, 1974, pp 13-16, 5 figs. Norw.

Ballast dumps around Fredrikstad, Østfold, and plants introduced with ships' ballast are described. (Cf NAA 74/414) (EM)

10L 10E Norw

NAA 1974/414

**The ballast plants, a moribund element in the Norwegian Flora?**

Ouren, Tore. *Norsk geografisk Tidsskrift* 28, 1974, pp 245-251, 6 figs, refs. Engl.

The fate of some of the plants, which were introduced into Norway with ships' ballast in the era of the sailing ships, is investigated. Some were casuals, which disappeared when the ballast traffic ceased at the tune of the First World War. Others became more or less established, though only a few managed to extend their area considerably. Others again were later re-introduced by different means, and some of these have expanded their area in recent times. (Cf NAA 74/413). (Au)

11A

NAA 1974/415

11D Finn

**Etelä-Savon esihistoriallisesti ja kulttuurihistoriallisesti merkittävät kohteet** (The sites of prehistorical and culture-historical importance in Southern Savo)

Anon. *Etelä-Savon Seutukaavaliiton julkaisu* 20, 1974, 97 pp. Finn/Engl. summ.

A catalogue of all the known prehistoric sites (dwelling sites, cemeteries, burial cairns, hill forts, offering stones and rock art sites) with a short introduction to the prehistoric periods in S Savo, E Finland, and to the conservation of ancient sites. (AS)

11A Sw

NAA 1974/416

**Fyndrapporter 1974** (Reports 1974)

Var. authors. *Fyndrapporter* 1974, 437 pp, figs. Sw/Engl summ.

28 excavation reports (cf NAA 74/507). (MI)

**Helgöundersökningen samt Forskningsprojektet »Struktur och Förändring i det svenska samhället under det första årtusendet av vår tideräkning särskilt med hänsyn till förhållandena i Mellansverige«.** Årsrapport 1973 (The Helgö investigations and the research project 'Structure and change in Swedish society during the 1st millennium AD with special reference to Central Sweden'. Report for the year 1973)

Var. authors. Stockholm: Riksantikvarieämbetet och Statens Historiska Museum: (stencil), 44 pp + appendices, figs. Sw.

11A 3F Dan

NAA 1974/418

**Meddelelser fra museer og arkiver i Ringkøbing amt** (Reports from museums and archives in the county of Ringkøbing)

Anon. *Hardsyssels Årbog* 1974, pp 143-155. Dan.

I.a. a short notice of a grave from the early Single Grave culture containing sherds of TRB pottery (MN V) in the fill, and thus contributing to the discussion on MN-chronology. (MI)

11A 11D Finn

NAA 1974/419

**Pohjois-Karjalan kulttuuriympäristö** (The cultural environment of Northern Karelia)

Anon. *Pohjois-Karjalan. Seutukaavaliiton julkaisu A 13*, 1974, 153 pp. Finn.

A catalogue of the known prehistoric sites in Northern Karelia, Eastern Finland, with a short introduction to the prehistoric periods and to the conservation of ancient sites. (AS)

11A Sw

NAA 1974/420

**Rapport 1974, B:1-35** (Reports)

Var. authors. *Riksantikvarieämbetet Rapport B\**, 1-35, 1974, Figs. Sw.

35 excavation/inventory reports. (MI)

11A Norw

NAA 1974/421

**Rapport. Arkeologisk serie 1973/1-7** (Reports)

Var. authors. *Trondheim Rapport\**, 1973/1-7 (1974), figs. Norw./Sw.

7 excavation reports. (MI)

11A Norw

NAA 1974/422

**Tilvekst 1969** (Accessions 1969)

Trondheim: Det Kgl Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Museet, Antikvarisk avdeling: 1974. 25 pp, 6 figs. Norw.

Trondheim Museum's accessions 1969, compiled by A Stalsberg Alsvik & O Farbregd. (JS-J)

**Tilvekst 1970** (Accessions 1970)

Trondheim: Det Kgl Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Museet, Antikvarisk avdeling: 1974. 26 pp, 9 figs. Norw.

Trondheim Museum's accessions 1970, compiled by A Stalsberg Alsvik & O Farbregd. (JS-J)

**Fra det arkeologiske registreringsarbeidet i høyfjellssonen, Ulla/Førre-Undersøkingane** (Archaeological site registration in the mountain plateau, the Ulla-Førre Investigations)

Bang-Andersen, Sveinung. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/4 Vol V, pp 185-195, 7 figs. Norw.

Archaeological site registration has been carried out on the Suldal-Setesdal mountain plateau in SW Norway during the last few years by an interdisciplinary research team, 'Ulla/Førre-Undersøkingane'. The area concerned is situated 800 to 1200 m above sea level and is dominated by a large system of lakes and rivers. So far a great number of cave dwelling sites, hut remains, hunting stands and reindeer pitfalls have been located, but (with a few exceptions) not yet excavated. Surprisingly few SA sites have been found. Several possible explanations for the lack of such sites in the area are suggested. (Au)

**Blekinge museums arkeologiska verksamhet** (The archaeological activities of Blekinge Museum)

Björkqvist, Karl-Axel; Persson, Thomas. *Ale* 1974/3, pp 55-56, 1 fig. Sw.

I. a. about a late IA cemetery excavated in Blekinge. (IJ)

**Rapport från Blekinge museums underjordiska verksamhet** (Report from the excavation activities of Blekinge Museum)

Björkqvist, Karl-Axel; Persson, Thomas. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), pp 44-50, 4 figs. Sw.

Excavations of SA dwelling sites, BA (?) and IA graves and of a chapel and cemetery belonging to a Med hospital in Ronneby. (IJ)

**Arkeologisk Beskrifning öfver Bara härad upprättad år 1878** (Archaeological description of Bara härad of 1878)

Bruzelius, Nils Gustaf. Ed and commented by Ingemar Ingers. *Bidrag till Bara härads beskrivning* 16, 1974, 51 pp, 18 figs, refs. Sw.

A description of ancient monuments from prehistoric and later times in the Bara district of Scania by one of the notable archaeologists of the Bruzelius family. (IJ)

**Forntid och medeltid i Norrbyås socken i Närke. En presentation av utgrävningarna sommaren 1973** (Prehistory and Middle Ages in Norrbyås parish in Närke. A presentation of the excavations in 1973)

Claréus, Carin. *Från bergslag och bondebygd* 1974, pp 5-26, 17 figs, refs. Sw.

The find of an early BA dagger and a Med house-foundation can be mentioned. (KB)



**Fra Museernes Arbejdsmark** (Museum activities)

Friis, Palle. *Vendsyssel Årbog* 1974, pp 145-160, ill. Dan.

I.a. short notice on an excavation of ovens for salt extraction on the island of Læsø and on the find of a horn of an aurochs. (MI)

11A Sw

NAA 1974/430

**Att välja forntid. Dalarnas museums forskningsråd, lägesrapport** (To choose period. A report of the present situation from the research council of Dalarnas Museum)

Hofrén, Erik (ed.). archaeological contributions by Åke Hyenstrand and Inga Serning. *Dalarnas museums serie av småskrifter\**, 9, 1974, 56 pp. Sw.

The pamphlet contains a series of short reports on various fields of research on the cultural history of Dalarna. (IJ)

11A 3H Dan

NAA 1974/431

**Hvor fortid og nutid mødes** (Where past and present meet)

Lassen, Susanne; Langballe, Hans. *MIV* 4, 1974, pp 80-83, 5 figs. Dan.

Short notice on an excavation in an area due to be quarried. I.a. a disturbed megalith. (MI)

11A 7F Sw

NAA 1974/432

**Verksamheten vid Riksantikvarieämbetets Gotlandsundersökningar** (The activities of the Gotland Investigations of the Central Office of Antiquities)

Nylén, Erik. With contributions by var authors. *Gotländskt Arkiv* XLVI, 1974, pp 105-128, 16 figs. Sw.

Short notes on excavations. Among the finds may be mentioned two splendid early Ger-IA brooches. (IJ)

11A Norw

NAA 1974/433

**Fornminner på Vevang** (Ancient monuments on Vevang)

Parelius, Nils. *Årsskrift for Nordmøre Historielag* 1974, pp 5-16, 8 figs. Norw.

11A 11D Finn

NAA 1974/434

**Pohjois-Savon esihistoriallisten kohteiden arkistoinventointi** (Prehistoric sites in Northern Savo)

Pohjakallio, Lauri. *Pohjois-Savon Seutukaavaliitto, Julkaisu A:7* 5.21 (1974), 37 pp. Finn.

A catalogue, based on the archive material of the Department of Archaeology of the National Board of Antiquities and Historical Monuments, about the prehistoric sites of N Savo, E Finland, with an introduction to the prehistoric periods of the area and to the conservation of ancient sites. (AS)

**Utgrävningar kring Malmö** (Excavations around Malmö)

Salomonsson, Bengt. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), pp 53-54, fig. Sw.

A short notice on excavations of remains from Mes to Med. (KB)

11A 11D Sw

NAA 1974/436

**Fornlämningar. 1: Gästrikland och Hälsingland i förhistorisk tid. 2: Markvårdade fornlämningar i Gävleborgs län** (Ancient monuments, 1 : The prehistory of Gästrikland and Hälsingland. 2: Maintained ancient monuments in the county of Gävleborg)

Foreword by Ingemar Svensson. Gävle: Gästrike-Hälsinge hembygdsförbund: 1974. Part 1: 15 pp, part 2: 33 pp, figs & maps, refs. Sw.

The pamphlet gives a short survey of the prehistory of Gästrikland and Hälsingland and a presentation of 33 ancient monuments kept in special care in the district. (IJ)

11A 4G-H 8G Sw

NAA 1974/437

**Nya fornynd från Sydsverige** (New archaeological discoveries in S Sweden)

Widholm, Dag. *Ale* 1974/3, pp 1-10, 6 figs, refs. Sw.

On recent excavations in Scania and Blekinge, i. a. of BA dwelling sites and cemeteries and a Vik dwelling site with pit houses (IJ)

11B Sw

NAA 1974/438

**Försök till kvantitativ analys av det fasta fornlämningsbeståndet daterat till järnålder i västra Östergötland** (Attempt at quantitative analysis of Iron Age monuments in western Östergötland)

Hammarwall, C; Zerrander, L. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 51 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

11B 11L Norw

NAA 1974/439

**Generale pri polenanalizo kaj detale pri polenanaliza esploro sur Slidreåsen en Vestre Slidre, Oppland, Norvegujo** (The pollen-analytical methods and a pollen-analytical study from Slidreåsen, Vestre Slidre, Norway)

Høeg, Helge Irgens. *Esperanto Serie 10\**, 1974, pp 1-14, 2 figs, 4 pls, refs. Esperanto.

Cf NAA 74/505

11B 2-4F, H

NAA 1974/440

[Review of] **Nordiske petroglyfer. Terminologi - kronologi - kontaktpunkter utenfor Norden.** By Johansen, Olav Sverre.

Mandt, Gro. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 86-88. Engl.

The review summarizes and discusses the main points of Johansen's article. It is found to be a useful contribution to the rock-art debate, where there is a great need for unconventional outlooks and analysis. However, the reviewer disagrees firmly with the suggested terminology, based partly on new terms and partly on traditional terms with a new content. The main objection is to the use of international terms alien to Norw. (Au)

**Arkeologi om samhälle** (Archaeology about society)

Moberg, Carl-Axel. *Forskningsprofiler vid Göteborgs universitet\**, 1974, 14 pp, figs, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A booklet presenting the research program 'Forms of society in Northern Europe 1500 BC - 500 AD' at the Department of Archaeology, especially North European, at Gothenburg University. (IJ)

11B 5-8G, H Norw

NAA 1974/442

**Problemstillinger omkring grav og gravfelt, gard og bygd i Norge i jernalderen** (Problems around grave and burial site, farmstead and country settlement in Norway in the Iron Age)

Vinsrygg, Synnøve. *Stavanger Museum, Årbok 1973* (1974), pp 37-50. Norw.

A model is advanced explaining chronological and chorological variations of burial rites and find frequency as a function of settlement pattern, which in turn is influenced by environment. The varying possibilities of agriculture are stressed. Important Norw material from settlements (i.a. Sostelid, Vest Agder) and cemeteries as well as place-names is discussed. (Au/UN)

11C Dan

NAA 1974/443

**Om betydningen af -lev** (On the meaning of -lev)

Bjerrum, Anders. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 1-7, refs. Dan.

The linguistic origin and meaning of the suffix -lev in many Dan placenames has been discussed since 1934. The paper deals with two questions: 1) the translation of laibo = 'something handed over, something left', 2) the compounding of the suffix with personal names in the genitive. An interpretation of -lev = 'inherited property' will presumably be preferred by historians/archaeologists. From a linguistic point of view, however, the suffix could equally well mean 'deserted settlement'. (EL)

11C Dan

NAA 1974/444

**Stednavneendelsen -by i enkeltgårdsområder** (The suffix -by in areas with solitary farms)

Hjort Pedersen, Birte. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 129-144, refs. Dan.

It is generally accepted that the suffix -by in numerous Dan place-names is derived from the basic verb bo designating either 'to settle' or 'to be settled'. Modern scholars have been inclined to interpret the -by suffix = 'a settlement with an old village-structure'. The author discusses the distribution of -by names in the County of Ringkøbing which is a typical solitaryfarm region. The evidence of -by names connected to old non-village settlements may suggest that the word used in a broader sense - 'dispersed group of farms' like Norw -bo, -bu and Sw -bo (Dan 'bygd'). (EL)

11C 8-10C

NAA 1974/445

**Numismatisk Opslagsbog. Mønter fra vikingetid til vor tid** (Numismatic Dictionary. Coins from the time of the Vikings till to-day)

Jensen, Jørgen Steen. Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag - Arnold Busck: 1974. 156 pp, ill, refs. Dan.

The book is meant for numismatists and historians. References to entries in the Scandinavian numismatic journals. (Au)

**Ortnamn i Skåneland** (Place-names in Scania)

Pamp, Bengt. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), pp 12-22, figs. Sw.

Short survey of the place-names in Sweden, in particular Scania. (MI)

**Fortsatte studier over den nordiske stednavnetype lev (löv) I** (Further studies on the Nordic place-name lev (löv) I)

Søndergaard, Bent. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 145-156, 3 figs, 1 enclosed map, refs. Dan/Ger summ.

A brief account is given of the toponymical method which the author applied to a study of the Dan place-names of the -lev type in his thesis 1972. Now some points of view are presented on the method used in a wider context. It seems impossible to establish contacts between the Old Dan dispersion-areas of lev-names and the Old Ger centre of leben-names in Thüringen. (EL)

**Nogle østdanske marknavne på -by** (Some East Danish field-names in -by)

Weise, Lis. *Festskrift til Kristian Hald\**, 1974, pp 157-170, refs. Dan.

A list of field-names with the suffix -by in the counties of Praestø, S Zealand, and Maribo, Lolland and Falster is given. Many torp- and by-settlements have disappeared on Lolland and in S Zealand and the torps do not seem to have been replaced by new by-settlements. On Falster the number of vanished torps is very large. The general distribution of by-localities is, however, a characteristic of the whole region and both the torp- and the by-names may be interpreted as evidence of a strong expansion of human settlement which, perhaps, has been different in time for the two types. (EL)

**Fyn i oldtiden** (Funen in Antiquity)

Albrechtsen, Erling. Odense: Universitetsforlaget: 1974. 152 pp, 68 figs, refs. Dan.

General survey of the island's prehistory, including author's life-long excavations and studies. (JS-J)

**Hälsinglands forntid** (The prehistory of Hälsingland)

Baudou, Evert. Hälsingland (Malmö): Allhems landskapsböcker: 1974. pp 33-48, figs. Sw.

A general survey in a sumptuous book, richly illustrated. (IJ)

**Det gamla Ytterlännäs** (The old Ytterlännäs)

Berglund, Sten (ed.). Nyland: 1974. figs, refs. Sw.

On a parish situated at the mouth of the River Ångermanälven in Ångermanland. I.a. a chapter on the prehistory by Evert Baudou (pp 30-55) and inventories of the prehistoric finds and ancient monuments by Baudou and Berglund. (IJ)

**Gjennom jerntider** (Through the Iron Ages)

Blindheim, Charlotte. *Tjølling Bygdebok I\**, 1974, pp 67-128, 37 figs. Norw.

A popular survey of the district of Tjølling, Vestfold. The survey deals with the archaeological material found in the district from the Celt-IA and onwards, emphasizing the finds from the rich Vik of the county, mainly related to the material from the farms of Kaupang where Ohthere's port Sciringesheal (Skiringssal) has been situated. (Au)

11D Sw

NAA 1974/453

**Flisor och fornborgar** (Standing stones and ancient forts)

Hagberg, Ulf Erik. *Svenska Turistföreningen, Årsskrift 1974*, pp 23-43, 21 figs. Sw.

A popular survey of the prehistory and of prehistoric monuments of Öland with many references to recent excavations. (IJ)

11D 2-4D Norw

NAA 1974/454

**Fra fangstmann til bonde. Stein- og bronsealder (ca 3000-500 f Kr)** (From hunter to farmer. Stone and Bronze Ages about 3000-500 BC)

Hougen, Ellen Karine. *Tjølling Bygdebok I\**, 1974, pp 41-66, 13 figs. Norw.

A survey of the known finds and monuments from the Stone and Bronze Ages in Tjølling, Vestfold, by the Oslo Fjord, is given and put into a cultural-historical connection. (EM)

11D 5-8D Sw

NAA 1974/455

**Fem socknar i Närke. En bebyggelsearkeologisk studie under järnålder** (Five parishes in Närke. A study of Iron Age settlement)

Kut, A-G. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 48 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

11D Dan

NAA 1974/456

**Sejerøs forhistorie** (The prehistory of Sejerø)

Liversage, David. *Fra Holbæk amt 66*, 1973 (1974), pp 85-122, 20 figs, refs. Dan.

Account of finds and monuments of this island (area 12.37 km<sup>2</sup>) and of their discovery and recording. I.a. amateur excavations of kitchen middens (one with early Neo pottery) ; destruction and recovery of finds from BA barrows; re-examination of Neergaard and Kjser's excavation of Celt-IA fort or ritual monument 'Borrebjerg'; account of recovery for the National Museum of Sejerø Vik hoard (1858); recently discovered late IA graves. (Au)

11D 11A Fin

NAA 1974/457

**Vanhan Pirkkalan esihistoria** (Prehistory of Vanha Pirkkala)

Miettinen, Mirja. *Vanhan Pirkkalan historia*, pp 881-968. Finn.

A review of the prehistory of the Old Pirkkala parish (Ylöjärvi, Nokia, Pirkkala and the western part of Tampere), Tavastland. Includes a list of sites according to a survey carried out in 1971 and 1972. (AS)

11D Dan

NAA 1974/458

**Holstebroegnets forhistorie** (The prehistory of the area around Holstebro)

Ramskou, Thorkild. *Bro og by\**, 1974, pp 7-34, 3 figs. Dan.

A popular account based on published and unpublished material. (MI)

11D Dan

NAA 1974/459

**Stegt og kogt i Danmarks oldtid** (Baked and boiled in prehistoric Denmark)

Ramskou, Thorkild. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseet: 1974. pp 62, figs. Dan.

Popular survey of prehistoric diet based on finds of bones, shells, fruits, seeds and cereals, tools, utensils and tableware, etc. Also the Sagas are referred to concerning late IA-Vik. (MI)

11D 5-8D Sw

NAA 1974/460

**Skälby, Sollentuna under järnåldern** (Skälby, Sollentuna parish [Uppland] in the Iron Age)

Rydström, Gunhild; Wijkander, Keith. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 110 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

11D Sw

NAA 1974/461

**Stenålder, bronsålder, järnålder i Julita socken. Bebyggelse-arknologiska studier** (Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages in Julita parish [Södermanland]. Studies in settlement archaeology)

Silverhjem, H. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 70 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

11D (8 9 10)G (9 10)C Dan

NAA 1974/462

**Store Valby. Historisk-arkæologisk undersøgelse af en nedlagt landsby på Sjælland** (Store Valby. Historical-archaeological study of an abandoned village in Zealand)

Steensberg, Axel; Christensen, J L Østergaard. *Store Valby\**, 1974, Part 1: 472 pp, 198 figs, refs. Part 2: 421 pp, including 200 plates. Dan with Engl glossary. Part 3: Additions I-XVIII (Maps, plans, lists of owners). With appendices by Tove Hatting and David Liversage, cf NAA 74/394 & NAA 74/160. Dan/Engl summ.

Large-scale excavations during 1948-52 are combined with an intensive study of the written sources to illuminate the history of a small village from the late Vik until its abandonment in 1774. Especially the Renaissance and later sources allow a detailed study of the 17 farms of the village, 5 of which could be excavated. (JS-J)

11D Sw

NAA 1974/463

**Fornlämningar och fornfynd i Tortuna Sn** (Prehistoric monuments and finds from Tortuna parish)

Ström, Krister. Tortuna: 1974. 64 pp, 30 figs, 1 map. Sw.

About a parish in Västmanland. (IJ)

**Det förhistoriska kulturlandskapet i Sydvästskåne** (The prehistoric cultural landscape in South-west Scania)

Welinder, Stig. *Skånes Natur* 61, 1974, pp 35-45, 5 figs. Sw.

A few characteristics of the prehistoric cultural landscape of the SW Seanian plain are pointed out. A dynamic description of the agrarian activity is tried. Factors like population increase and the length of the fallow period are discussed. (Au)

**Kulturlandskapet i Mälaronrådet** (The cultural landscape in the Lake Mälaren area)

Welinder, Stig. *Lund, Dept of Quaternary Geology, Report\**, 5-6, 1974, 367 pp, 72 figs, 8 pls, refs. Sw.

A series of pollen diagrams, maps and lists of the archaeological material, and medieval place-names, form the basis for an interpretation of the function and development of society, in particular its agrarian background from the introduction of agriculture to the end of prehistoric times, in a defined area of Västmanland. The importance of sociological, technological, and environmental factors for the understanding of the development of the cultural landscape is discussed. A theory on the interaction of expansion, stagnation, technical innovation and over-exploitation is formulated. (Au)

**Övre Norrland på gott och ont** (Northern Norrland - for and against)

Zachrisson, Inger. *Fornvännen* 1974, pp 110-112, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A criticism of Hans Christiansson, 'Sten-brons-järn i övre Norrland', Honos Ella Kivikoski (SMYA-FFT 75), Helsinki 1973. The author maintains that the oldest grave on Swedish soil proved to be Lappish is not more than about 500 years old. (Au/IJ)

**Alnar och fot berättar om forntida bosättning i Väst- og Nordeuropa - och Amerika - av folk från Främre Orienten** (Ells and feet tell about prehistoric settlement in Western and Northern Europe - and America - by people from the Middle East)

Åkerlund, Harald. Kungsbacka: 1974. 127 pp, 57 figs, 2 maps, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

An old theory is revived. Material from SA to Med is discussed. (IJ) 150

**Oldsager fra Sejerø, Nekselø og Hesselø** (Antiquities from Sejerø, Hesselø and Nekselø)

Østergaard Christensen, J L. *Fra Holbæk amt* 66, 1973 (1974), pp 71-80, 6 figs, refs. Dan.

A short survey of finds from the three islands, now in the museums at Holbæk and Kalundborg. (JS-J)

**S:t Olofs hamn på Drakön** (The harbour of Saint Olof on Drakön)

Var. authors. *S:t Olofs hamn\**, 1974. Sw.

7 papers on maritime subjects (fishing, trade, geology, archaeology, history), IA to recent in the N Baltic. (Cf NAA 74/186 and NAA 74/306) (UN)

**Helnæs-spærringen** (The Helnæs blockage)

Crumlin-Pedersen, Ole. *Fynske Minder* 1973 (1974), pp 29-48, 11 figs, refs. Dan/Engl summ.

The article describes a barricade at Helnæs on the SW coast of Funen, consisting of horizontal floating bars kept in position by solid vertical poles, so that only people who were well acquainted with local conditions could possibly sail into the northern part of the Helnæs Bay. By means of C14 the barricade is dated to ca 1060 AD. The author also gives a short survey of other barricades from the S Dan waters, dated by C14 to late Rom-IA or Vik. They are located by timber brought ashore by fishermen or amateur divers. Place-names may also indicate where field surveys should be carried out. (JS-J)

**Jernvinne og skogsproduktivitet** (Iron production and forest productivity)

Johansen, Arne B. *Arkeo* 1974, pp 15-19, 3 figs. Norw.

Radiocarbon dates from sites in the sub-Alpine birch belt of S Norway indicate a relationship between the productivity of the forest and the timespan of each site. Close to the timber line, where productivity in general is low, sites were in use perhaps for only a few decades, whereas sites at lower altitudes might be in use for a much longer time. All sites close to the timber line belong to a late period of iron production. It is suggested that it was not until this period (ca 700-1300 AD), that people were adapted to this 'make and abandon' way of life. (Au)

**Den förtida vägen genom norra Halland** (The ancient road through northern Halland)

Lindälv, Elof. *Vår bygd* 1974, pp 5-24, figs. Sw.

On the prehistoric N-S road as indicated by ancient monuments. (IJ)

**Jämtländsk järnhantering med särskilt avseende på Myssjö, Ovikens och Bergs socknar** (Iron-manufacturing in Jämtland, especially in the parishes of Myssjö, Oviken and Berg)

Magnusson, Gert. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 41 pp, figs. refs. Sw.

**Oldtids- og middelalderveje ved Stevns og Tryggevejlede åer** (Ancient roads across the Stevns and Tryggevejlede rivers)

Nielsen, Helge. *Køge Museum. Årbog* 1972-73, (1974), pp 27-40, 7 figs. Dan.

A preliminary account of the excavations of roads and fords that divide the peninsula of Stevns from Zealand. The oldest crossings are made of twigs and branches kept in place by upright posts. Twig roads can be dated to BA and IA, but some may be Neo. From 2nd century AD and onwards the crossings may be paved with stones and have large boulders as kerbstones. The oldest plank road and bridge is dated to about 1000 AD. The 3 main groups overlap chronologically. (JS-J)



**Gränskontakter före riksgränsen** (Border contacts before the border)

Olsson, Hasse. *Värmland förr och nu* 1974, pp 17-27, 7 figs, refs. Sw.

A brief survey of SA and early Ger-IA finds in Värmland showing contacts between this province and Norway. (IJ)

**11F**

NAA 1974/476

**Bildkonsten i Norden. Del 1. Vår äldsta konst. Nordisk medeltid** (The pictorial art of Scandinavia. Part 1. Our oldest art. Scandinavian Middle Ages)

Arbman, Holger; Cinthio, Erik; Norberg, Rune. Stockholm: 1974. 264 pp, figs. Sw.

A new edition of a survey of Scandinavian art, first printed in 1950. The section on Med art is largely revised. (IJ)

**11F 5-8F** Norw

NAA 1974/477

**Den norske riva var utvikla i forhistorisk tid i Norden** (The Norwegian rake was developed in prehistoric time in the Nordic area)

Bergsåker, Jon. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/1 Vol V, pp 110-116, 1 fig. Norw.

The author describes the known finds of rakes in Scandinavia, going back to the centuries around the birth of Christ. Different types of rakes and material used for making them are discussed. (EM)

**11F 2-4F** Finn

NAA 1974/478

**Hirven- ja karhunpääesineitä Skandinaviasta Uralille** (Elk- and bearheaded objects from Scandinavia to the Urals)

Carpelan, Christian. *Suomen Museo* 1974, pp 29-88, 6 figs, refs. Finn/Ger summ.

57 objects (most of them published earlier) of bronze, stone, clay, horn, wood and amber with the shape of or terminating in an elk- or bear-head are collected. The material comes from an area from Scandinavia to the Urals N of 55° and is dated 6th to mid-2nd M BC. A typological, chronological and chorological treatment of the finds is made. (Au)

**11F** Sw

NAA 1974/479

**Eldslagningsstenar i Skåne** (Strike-a-lights in Scania)

Gerber, Carl. *Lund, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 40 pp, refs. Sw.

**11F** Dan

NAA 1974/480

[Review of] **Primitive shoes. An archaeological-ethnological study based upon shoe finds from the Jutland Peninsula.** By Hald, Margrethe.

. . (1972). pp 216, figs, maps. Engl.

Larsen, Arne J. *Mediaeval Scandinavia* 7, 1974, pp 246-251.  
Review of M Hald's fundamental publication on early footwear. (JS-J)

**Klang i flinta och brons** (The sound of archaeology)

Lund, Cajsa; Larsson, Gunnar. Stockholm: Musikmuseet: 1974. Exhibition catalogues, 39 pp, refs. Sw.

The exhibition has collected various musical and sound instruments known from prehistoric Scandinavia. Three articles are included in the catalogue 'Music in ancient times', 'From Ice Age to Vikings in Scandinavia' and 'The musical motifs of the rock-carvings'. (IJ)

11F Dan

NAA 1974/482

**Oldtidsdragter** (Costumes in Antiquity)

Munksgaard, Elisabeth. Copenhagen: the National Museum: 1974. pp 207, 146 figs. Dan/Engl summ.

Raw materials are discussed. The evolution of SA, BA, and IA dress is described in detail. New theories on BA costumes, cut and tailoring are discussed. A marked Hallstatt influence in the latest phases of BA is traced. The early-IA dresses are compared to provincial Roman fashion, and new observations on provincial Roman contacts with Jutland in the early Rom-IA are made. The female costume of Vik is traced back to the 8th C AD, i.e. when the tortoise-shaped brooches began to appear in pairs. Shoes, hairstyles, and headwear are described in detail. The book is lavishly illustrated. (Au)

11F 2-4F,H Finn

NAA 1974/483

**Hällmålningarna vid sjöarna Koto järvi och Märkäjärvi i Iitti** (Rockpaintings at the lakes Kotojärvi and Märkäjärvi in Iitti)

Ojonen, Sinimarja. *Finskt Museum* 1973 (1974), pp 35-46, 7 figs, refs. Sw.

Two recently recovered rock-paintings and their topography are presented, as well as finds of bones in connection with one of them. They are related to rock art in Finland, N Scandinavia and E Karelia. The possibilities of elucidating the religious and social content of rock art are briefly discussed. (CC)

11F Sw

NAA 1974/484

**Konsten i Sverige. Forntiden och den första kristna tiden** (Art in Sweden. The prehistoric and early Christian periods)

Stenberger, Mårten; Christiansson, Hans; Malmer, Brita. Stockholm: 1974. 102 pp, 108 figs. Sw.

A general survey with special sections on the art of the prehistoric period, the art of the period of Christian mission and on coins and art in the Sw IA. (IJ)

11G 11C 11L Sw

NAA 1974/485

**Ekologi, kulturlandskapsutveckling och bebyggelsehistoria** (Ecology, development of the cultural landscape and history of settlement)

Var. authors. *Uppsalasymposiet\**, 1973 (1974), Stencil, 42 pp, figs. Sw.

Six short papers: L-K Königsson: quarternary geology (pollen analysis), P H Enckell: man and the ecosystem, V Nielsen: ancient plough-marks, S-O Landquist: field-systems in Gotland, T Andersson: place-names and S Göransson: settlement pattern in Öland. (UN)

**Comments on Iron Age farms in SW-Norway**

Ambrosiani, Björn. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 40-43, refs. Engl.

The fluctuating development of Sw/Norw settlement suggested by Myhre (NAA 74/489) is paralleled with the settlement pattern in Öland, Gotland and Östergötland. In the Malar region development appears to have been more continuous. Totally excavated cemeteries show that the population of each unit has been very limited (probably belonging to a single farm - 'gård', only lately partitioned into hamlets - 'by'). The scattered burial in Jæren is contrasted to the contemporaneous cemeteries in Central Sweden but paralleled with BA cairns in the same area. The lack of large cemeteries in Jæren may be due to lack of continuity. Some new Sw observations (cf NAA 74/232) show that the administrative system known in Med developed rapidly first in late Vik and early Med. (UN)

11G 5-10G Norw

NAA 1974/487

**Comments on Iron Age farms in SW-Norway**

Lillehammer, Arnvid. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 44-47. Engl.

The author comments on the structure of the farm in SW Norway and the way this concept is employed. He concentrates on the so-called changes from the structure of the early IA farm to the so-called post-Med farm structure. A more gradual change from 400 to 1800 AD is suggested, and it is recommended that more stress be laid upon the development of the farm between ca 1500 and 1800 AD in future research on these problems. (Cf NAA 74/489). (EM)

11G 5-10G Sw; Norw

NAA 1974/488

**Comments on Iron Age farms in SW-Norway**

Lindquist, Sven-Olof. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 47-52, refs. Engl.

The paper starts with some principal remarks on settlement investigations. Recent investigations of the agrarian landscape in Gotland are summarized (cf NAA 74/148). The tentatively suggested development of settlement pattern in Gotland supports O Møllerop's hypothesis that traces of tillage outside the infields on known IA farms represent an earlier stage of agriculture. This important S W Norw problem can be solved if C14-sampling is performed as suggested by the author. (Cf NAA 74/489). (UN)

11G 5-10G Norw

NAA 1974/489

**Iron Age farms in Southwest Norway - The development of the agrarian landscape on Jæren. Reply to the comments**

Myhre, Bjørn. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 63-83, 4 figs, refs. Engl.

The article is a reply to comments on earlier publications on the same subject: 'Funn, fornminner og ødegårder', 'Jernalderens bosetning i Høyland Fjellbygd' (Stavanger Museums Skrifter 7, 1972) and 'The Iron Age farm in Southwest Norway' *Norw Arch Rev* 6/1, 1973). The reply ends with a hypothesis for the development of the agrarian landscape on Jæren in the IA and historic times. Four main phases of development are suggested. Comparisons with the development of settlement sites and agrarian landscape in Denmark and Sweden are briefly made. (Cf NAA 74/486, NAA 74/487, NAA 74/488, NAA 74/490, and NAA 74/493). (Au)

11G 5-9G Norw

NAA 1974/490

**Comments on Iron Age farms in SW-Norway**

Rolfesen, Perry. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 52-57. Engl.

The structure of the solitary farms in Celt-IA and early Rom-IA has not been elucidated. Not until the late Rom-IA do the farms seem to have possessed such typical elements as 'geil', 'utgard', barrows, clearance cairns. Excavations show that many farms experienced a change of structure during late IA as the 'geil' and the 'utgard' seem to disappear. The historical structure of farms seems to have originated in early Med. (Cf NAA 74/489). (Au)

**Fångstgropar. Jämtlands vanligaste fornlämningar** (Pitfalls. The most common ancient monuments in Jämtland)

Selinge, K-G. *Fornvårdaren* 12, 1974, 39 pp, 12 figs, refs. Sw.

A study of the distribution, form, function and chronology of ancient pitfalls in N Sweden with special reference to Jämtland, where a conspicuous concentration is seen. They have been used for trapping elk and possibly also wild reindeer. C14 analyses have given dates between ca 1800 BC and the 17th C AD. (IJ)

**Øydegard i Måbødalen** (Deserted farm in Måbødalen)

Sognnes, Kalle. *Arkeo* 1974, pp 13-15, 2 figs. Norw.

Using sun-diagrams showing the possible solar radiation and mountain shadow it is considered why a deserted farm has not been resettled. (Au)

**Comments on Iron Age farms in SW-Norway**

Sporrong, Ulf. *Norw Arch Rev* 7/1, 1974, pp 58-63, refs. Engl.

A humanist method applied to the study of, and a social-scientific approach to the development of settlement are presented. The contributions by B Myhre and O Rønneseth serve to illustrate these two approaches. In Sweden one of the most important tasks is to elucidate when the organization of the agrarian society known in 14th C was initiated. Archaeologists and geographers have different materials and methods and also divergent opinions. The main question is whether settlement expanded gradually in late IA or not until 12th-13th C. Geographers have advanced a model where the formation of hamlets is placed in prehistoric times. Archaeologists' arguments that this model must be wrong are rejected. (Cf NAA 74/489). (UN)

**Järnåldersgravfälten på Skällhorns-Larsarv, Källunge sn och Stenstugu, Bal sn, Gotland** (The Iron Age cemeteries in Skällhorns-Larsarv, Källunge parish and Stenstugu, Bal parish, Gotland)

Stridh, Y. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 96 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

**4 förhistoriska boplatser från norra Hälsingland** (4 prehistoric settlements in North Hälsingland)

Sundlin, H. *Stockholm, Dept of Archaeology, especially North European\**, 1974, (stencil), 92 pp, figs, refs. Sw.

**Slipskårestenarnas gåta. Gotlands och Nordens slipskårer i ny belysning** (The mystery of the stones with polishing grooves. The polishing grooves of Gotland and Scandinavia in a new light)

Gannholm, K E. 1974. *Burs Stånga*: 96 pp, 43 figs, refs. Sw.

The widespread polishing-grooves found on boulders and on solid rock, on IA picture stones, Med baptismal fonts, etc, have been given a ritual or a practical interpretation; according to the latter they have been used for polishing stone axes or iron swords. The author criticizes the practical explanation and puts forward the theory that the grooves have been caused by polishing rounded wooden rods used in the cult. (IJ)

**Veidekunst i Nord-Norge - litt spreidd småplukk** (Rock art in Northern Norway - some scattered trifles)

Gjessing, Gutorm. *Nicolay* 18, 1974, pp 3-9, 3 figs, refs. Norw.

Rock pictures cannot be profitably studied in isolation from the whole ecocultural situation from which the art emerges. Consequently one cannot automatically compare motifs from agricultural S Scand and from the Arctic hunter-fishers' culture in N Norway (i.a. the four-spoked wheel). The N Norw rock pictures have mostly been located in the inner parts of the fjords, close to the sea, a lake or a river, where the hunters had their winter sites. Rock pictures from Russian Karelia compared with Scandinavian panels are discussed. (Au/EM)

11H 11E

NAA 1974/498

**Boat-graves in Northern Europe**

Müller-Wille, Michael. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration* 3/2, 1974, pp 187-204, 10 figs, refs. Engl.

Engl summary of 'Bestattung im Boot: Studien zu einer nordeuropäischen Grabsitte' (Off a 25-26,1968-69 (1971) ). Discussion of boat-burials in Scandinavia, Germany, Britain and France from Neo to Vik. The distribution, chronology, boat types, votive aspects of boat representation on runic and carved stones and literary traditions are discussed. (BAA/MI)

11H 2-4H

NAA 1974/499

**Der gehörnte Schamanentyp** (The horned Shaman-type)

Ozols, Jacob. *Finskt Museum* 1973 (1974), pp 47-61, 6 figs, refs. Ger.

Human figurines of bone, antler, wood, amber and chert, found at Pal, Mes, and Neo dwelling sites in E Europe, are supposed to indicate a longlived Shamanistic religion and ancestral cult; some motives in the rock art of S Scandinavia and Siberia provide similar indications. The motives discussed include human figures with horns, hoofs and tails, and the lack of details in the representations of the human face is also commented on. (AS)

11J Sw

NAA 1974/500

**Skånes andra fornborg** (The second hill-fort in Scania)

Persson, Thomas. *Ale* 1973/3 (1974), pp 54-55, 1 fig. Sw.

Short note with a plan. (IJ)

11J Dan

NAA 1974/501

**Den danske bondegård** (Farm buildings in Denmark)

Steensberg, Axel. Copenhagen: Forum: 1974. 187 pp, 56 figs. Dan.

The development of plans and constructions of farmhouses in Denmark is described from the beginning of Neo until modern time, the prehistoric and Med parts predominantly based on archaeological sources. Some of the excavations even cover more recent times up to ca 1800. The book is a comprehensive study of the Dan farm buildings covering all prehistoric and historic periods. (Au)

**Ribes ældste udvikling** (Ribe's oldest history)

Bencard, Mogens. *Mark og Montre* 1974, pp 20-27, 3 figs. Dan.

On the basis of new excavations the development of Ribe, 8th-14th C, is tentatively sketched. (UN)

11L

NAA 1974/503

**Ecological problems of the circumpolar area. Papers from the international symposium at Luleå 1971**

Bylund, Erik; Linderholm, Håkan; Rune, Olof (ed.). Luleå: 1974. 339 pp, figs, refs. Engl.

Papers on the biological balance, arctic medicine, town and country planning. Of direct interest for archaeology: cf NAA 74/509 & NAA 74/511.

(IJ)

11L Sw

NAA 1974/504

**The Post-Glacial development of the Ranviken bay in Lake Immeln. I The history of the regional vegetation; II The water-level changes**

Digerfeldt, Gunnar. *GFF* 96, 1974, pp 3-32, 8 figs, pollen diagrams, refs. Engl.

The lake is situated in NE Scania. The history of the vegetation is based on pollen analyses. The human influence - rather slight in this forest region - is considered. The changes in the water level reflect changes in humidity.

(IJ)

11L Norw

NAA 1974/505

**En pollenanalytisk undersøkelse i Slidreåsen i Vestre Slidre** (A pollenanalytical study from Slidreåsen, Vestre Slidre, Norway)

Høeg, Helge Irgens. *Viking* XXXVIII, 1974, pp 137-160, 4 figs, 3 pollen diagrams, refs. Norw/Engl summ.

Pollen diagrams from 3 bogs on Slidreåsen. 10 samples are subjected to C14-analysis. The diagrams reflect the vegetation during the last 8000 years. Agriculture was introduced into Vestre Slidre about 3500 years ago. A period of intensive cultivation began about 1000 years later, and reached its peak, in terms of cultivated area, about 300 AD. Between 800 and 1000 AD, agriculture ceased on Slidreåsen. Recent clearing of the land began about 350 years ago. (Au)

11L Norw

NAA 1974/506

**Ble lyngheiene skapt av fimbulvinteren eller ved menneskeverk?** (Were the heather moors created by the Fimbul winter or by man?)

Kaland, Peter Emil. *Forskningsnytt* 1974/4, pp 7-14, 4 figs. Norw.

A preliminary report on the results of pollen analysis carried out in the interdisciplinary research project at Lindås in W Norway. A deforestation in early Rom-IA, followed by heather moor, was due to extensive pasturing rather than climatic changes. Near the better agricultural areas, pollen analysis shows a more gradual deforestation from the first appearance of agriculture, about 2000 BC. (EM)

**Fornlämningar och benmaterial i Göteborgsområdet under järnåldern** (Ancient monuments and bone material in the Gothenburg area during the Iron Age)

Karlberg, Agneta. *Fyndrapporter* 1974, pp 397-425, diagrams and tables, refs. Sw/Engl summ.

A survey of the results of the osteological determinations of ca 140 IA cremation graves and a comparison with cemeteries in other parts of Sweden. The distribution of age and sex is summarized, as well as the presence of animal bones in the graves. (Cf NAA 74/416) (IJ)

**Végétas jonshistorien i midtre Suldal og ved Mosvatnet** (Vegetational history in Suldal and at Mosvatnet)

Seising, Lotte. *Frå haug ok heiðni* 1974/4 Vol V, pp 179-185, 4 pollen diagrams. Norw.

The article presents parts of two pollen diagrams from SW Norway, resp 79 and 540 m above sea-level. They show the vegetational history from the Boreal resp the Atlantic to Subatlantic periods. The mixed oak-forest is represented by remarkably high values during the climatic optimum. In the lowland region *Plantago lanceolata* appears before the mixed oak-forest maximum whereas it appears after it in the mountain region. (Au)

**Changes in the vertebrate fauna of the North Calotte area**

Siivonen, Lauri. *Ecological problems\**, pp 49-57. Engl.

(Cf NAA 74/503) (IJ)

**Forntida stränder. Nivåförändringar hos hav och land från istid till nutid** (Ancient shores. Changes of sea and land levels from the Ice Age to modern times)

Sjöberg, V. , (1974), (stencil, accessible i.a. at KVHAA Library), 107 pp, figs. Sw.

**The vegetation zones of Northern Scandinavia and their development during the postglacial period**

Våseri, Yrjö. *Ecological problems\**, pp 38-48, refs. Engl.

(Cf NAA 74/503) (IJ)

**Das Höftland von Langballigau and der Flensburger Förde. - Die Oberflächeformen** (The foreland at Langballigau, Flensburger Förde. - The surface forms)

Voss, Frithjof. *Offa* 30, 1973 (1974), pp 60-82, 9 figs, refs. Ger.

Geological investigation shows how and when the shore-ridges, on some of which a late IA cemetery is placed, were created. The graves were built during a regression (deepest ca 1100 AD) between transgressions with maxima ca 1000 BC and at present. (Cf NAA 74/263, for cemetery) (UN)

**Flintförekomsterna på svenska västkusten** (The occurrence of flint along the west coast of Sweden)

Werner, Margit. *GUNI rapport 7*, 1974, pp 145, 72 figs, 7 pls, maps, tables, Doctoral thesis. Sw.

The thesis analyses the flints for provenance, age and mode of deposition. The main factor must have been ice-rafting, by coastal ice, after the déglaciation. Flint nodules crossed the Kattegat, either directly frozen into drifting ice, or attached to sea-weed frozen in the same way. Some flint, however, may have come from Cretaceous deposits in S and central Halland. Mes man seems to have been satisfied with ice-transported flint, but the larger (Neo) tools must have been made from imported material. (JS-J)