Current Swedish Archaeology
Vol. 2. 1994

PUBLISHER
The Swedish Archaeological Society

EDITORS
Mats Burström & Anders Carlsson

THIS VOLUME IS PUBLISHED WITH GRANTS FROM
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

SUBSCRIPTION
Current Swedish Archaeology is published in one annual volume. Price per volume excl. postage: SEK 150:- Subscription orders should be sent to The Swedish Archaeological Society, RAÄ & SHM, Box 5405, S-114 84 Stockholm, Sweden.

MANUSCRIPTS
Manuscripts for publication in Current Swedish Archaeology should be sent to the editors. Editors' address: Anders Carlsson, Department of Archaeology, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

© 1994 The Swedish Archaeological Society

Cover: Inger Kåberg
Montage: PILA Konsult
Printed by Alliance AB, Solna 1994
ISSN 1102-7355
Contents

Mats Burström & Anders Carlsson: Editors’ Preface ................................................................. 5

Mats Burström: An Ivory Tower in Archaeology? A Conversation with Leo S. Klejn........ 7

Johan Callmer: The Clay Paw Burial Rite of the Åland Islands and Central Russia: A Symbol in Action ........................................................................................................ 13

Carl Olof Cederlund: The Regal Ships and Divine Kingdom .................................................. 47

Leif Gren: Petrified Tears. Archaeology and Communication Through Monuments ........ 87

Eva-Marie Göransson: The Virgin Mary and the Sacred Body. The Ideology of Gender Embodied in the Cisterian Church ........................................................................ 111

Hans Göransson: Elm, Lime and Middle Neolithic Cultivation - A Solvable Problem .... 123

Tove Hjørungdal: Poles Apart. Have There Been Any Male and Female Graves? ............ 141

Lena Holm: Stone Artefacts as Transmitters of Social Information. Towards a Wider Interpretation with a North Swedish Example ................................................................. 151

Lars Larsson: The Earliest Settlement in Southern Sweden. Late Paleolithic Settlement Remains at Finjasjön, in the North of Scania ................................................................. 159

Nils Ringstedt: Applications in Household-economic Archaeology ..................................... 179

Björn Varenius: The Hedeby Coinage ...................................................................................... 185

Stig Welinder: The Ethnoarchaeology of a Swedish Village .................................................. 195

Bozena Werbart: Complexity in the Use of Culture Concepts. Re-thinking Concepts of Cultures. Example: Fishing/Foragers Neolithic Cultures in NE Europe ................. 211

Torun Zachrisson: The Odal and its Manifestation in the Landscape .................................... 219

Key Map .................................................................................................................................... 239

The Swedish Archaeological Society

The Swedish Archaeological Society was founded in 1947 and the area of interest comprises all aspects of archaeology, both native and foreign. The Society is the only common body for professionals, independent of their posts at different departments and institutions. In 1947 it counted about 60 members and today more than 500 scholars belong to the Society. The Society can therefore act as spokesman for Swedish archaeological opinion on matters of national and international importance.

From 1951 to 1978 the Swedish Archaeological Society presented six volumes of Swedish Archaeological Bibliography, reviewing archaeological research published during the period 1939-1975. However, after the appearance in 1974 of Nordic Archaeological Abstracts (published annually), the need for these brief reviews diminished. Instead, the Society published two volumes of Swedish Archaeology, each containing somewhat more exhaustive comments on research published in a five-year period (1976-1980 and 1981-1985). This tradition will be continued within the journal Current Swedish Archaeology. In volume 3, 1995, there will be a retrospective analysis of the period 1986-1990.

This journal, Current Swedish Archaeology, was started in 1993, and is an important part of the work that the Society is engaged in. The Society also organizes seminars and excursions. Formal matters are dealt with at the annual general meeting. The Society also holds a thematic meeting every year for Swedish archaeologists, the first of which will be held in Gothenburg this year (1994).

Editors' Preface

Last year - 1993 - the first volume of Current Swedish Archaeology (CSA) was published. The motivation for starting the magazine was the belief that Swedish archaeology ought to become more fully integrated into the international debate and be made available to a non-Scandinavian public. To our delight, the magazine has attracted considerable interest and it is therefore a pleasure for us to present the second volume.

In many respects the past year has been an eventful one for Swedish archaeology. At the start of the year a State investigation was presented, which treated the question of whether privately owned companies should be given the right to conduct archaeological rescue excavations. The type of change proposed by the investigation led to an intensive debate where most archaeological institutes were critical of the change. A parliamentary decision on the question has not yet been taken.

As a consequence of the current economic recession, the State has undertaken during the past year large infrastructural projects in the form of motorway and railway development. This has led to many, extensive archaeological rescue excavations. It has once again brought to the fore the question of the scientific and popular-scientific output of the rescue excavations. The output is not satisfactory and the responsibility for it rests with the entire archaeological community.

The general public's interest in archaeology, however, is great and appears to be growing. One indication of this is the record number of people who want to begin university studies in the subject. Other expressions of the interest in archaeology are the amateur archaeological societies as well as the many courses available in educational associations.

The great interest in history is also reflected in the commercial success of historical novels during recent years. During 1993 this interest has also been channeled through a large exhibition project - "The Swedish History" - which has engaged museums in the entire country. Archaeology has, however, been given surprisingly small space in these exhibitions.

In the interdisciplinary debate the discussion on archaeology's position between science and art has intensified. Many believe that it is no longer important to maintain the traditional boundaries between disciplines, and that archaeology should instead be regarded as a general humanistic subject. Another question in the debate is how archaeological texts should be formed - objectively analysing or subjectively interpreting?

The next volume of CSA will contain a retrospective analysis of Swedish archaeology during the period 1986-1990. In this way we continue the tradition begun by CSA's predecessor, Swedish Archaeology. The following volume of CSA - vol. 4, 1996 - will have the same character as the present volume. We hope for many thought-provoking contributions!

Mats Burström & Anders Carlsson
The Swedish Archaeological Society