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SUOMEN ARKEOLOGINEN SEURAA RY

Paleoliittisen eurooppalaisen koko

Putkikahvalliset punasavipadat

Rituaaliarkeologiaa

Muinais tutkija

SUOMEN ARKEOLOGINEN SEURA RY

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Sisällys

- Helmut Bergold, Mathias Bäck, Mikael Johansson, Hanna Menander, Marianna Niukkanen, Carita Tulkki and Ulrika Wallebom:* Handled with care - on the typology and symbolism of redware pottery. 2
- Markku Niskanen & Juho-Antti Junno:* Paleoliittisen kauden eurooppalaisten ruumiin koko. 27
- Janne Hymylä:* Rituaalit ja polttokenttäkalmistot. Teoreettista ja metodologista pohdintaa. 38
- Keskustelua:* Karjala-romantiikkaa nykyarkeologian termein. 51
Mervi Suhonen
- Kirjaesittely:* Keihäänkärkiä myöhäisrautakautisessa yhteiskunnassa. 56
Anna Väinänen
- Ajankohtaista:* Uutisia meiltä ja maailmalta. *Paula Kouki ja H.-M. Pellinen* 61

Terveiset Orivedeltä!

Hanna-Maria Pellinen

Yksi suurimmista vuotuisista alan tapahtumistamme, arkeologipäivät, pidettiin tänä keväänä Oriveden opistolla 15.-16. huhtikuuta. Seminaarin aiheita olivat suojelun ja tutkimuksen yhteensovittaminen sekä uusi rautakauden tutkimus. Esitelmien lukumäärä painottui jälkimmäiseen teemaan, mutta keskustelua herätti ehkä hieman yllättäen enemmänkin ensin mainittu aihe. Keskustelun painopisteenä oli inventointi ja monet siihen liittyvät ongelmat.

Ovatko inventointien vähäiset resurssit kangistaneet ja rajoittaneet menetelmiä liikaa? Näin voi olla laita ainakin luonnontieteellisten kokeilujen suhteen. Esimerkiksi maatulkausta pidetään niin kalliina menetelmänä, ettei sen tarjoamaa hyötyä ehkä edes yritetä suhteuttaa menetelmän aiheuttamiin kustannuksiin. Kuitenkin Ruotsissa tielaitos on kiinnostunut kehittämään maatulkauksen mahdollisuuksia arkeologisten kohteiden paikantamisessa. Tuskinpa kyse on pelkästä tieteellisestä kokeilunhalusta, vaan odotetusta taloudellisesta hyödystä.

Inventoinnissa havaittavien löytöjen tulkitseminen näyttää olevan meillä vielä kovin epäyhdenmukaista. Kun yhden arkeologisen toimijan taholta vaaditaan kiinteän muinaisjäännöksen kriteeriksi useita irtolöytöjä, jopa esineitä sekä näihin liittyvä selkeä kulttuurinen konteksti, voidaan toisen tahon toimesta kiinteäksi muinaisjäännökseksi tulkita yhden kvartsi-iskoksen ja palaneen kiven yhdistelmä. Ymmärrettävästi mitään kovin tiukkoja sääntöjä juuri inventoinnin yhteydessä tehtävästä tulkinnasta ei voida laatia, koska jokainen kohde on loppujen lopuksi oma erikoislaatuinen tapauksensa, jonka tarkemman laadun yleensä vasta koekaivaus voi paljastaa.

Nyt kenttäkauden alkaessa toivotan kuitenkin kaikille maastoon lähtijöille onnea sekä pienten että suurten muinaisjäännösten etsinnässä!

HANDLED WITH CARE - ON THE TYPOLOGY AND SYMBOLISM OF REDWARE POTTERY

**Helmut Bergold, Mathias Bäck, Mikael Johansson,
Hanna Menander, Marianna Niukkanen, Carita Tulkki
and Ulrika Wallebom**

Introduction

Helmut Bergold and Mathias Bäck

This compilation presents partial result of the ongoing project on the topic of red earthenware: a Swedish-Finnish-Estonian collaboration aiming to establish dating frames for red earthenware from the period 1500–1900 AD. The tripod pipkin handles presented in this article origin from various locations in Sweden and Finland. Not very much has previously been written on this matter. Amongst the few articles are Anders Broberg's study from Helgeandsholmen, Stockholm (Broberg 1982b), and Aki Pihlman's work on the material from Mätäjärvi in Turku (Pihlman 1989).

Broberg has divided the handles into six groups datable between the years 1380 and 1674. As the basis for dating, coins are primarily used and in some degree faience and the absence or presence of clay pipes. Pihlman, on the other hand, has mainly relied on parallels from other excavations, particularly from Helgeandsholmen in Stockholm and Lüneburg in Germany. Pihlman has divided the handles into seven groups. He emphasises the dilemma of dating layers and phases on the basis of typology, and

he stresses as well the importance of using as much reference material as possible.

The project in progress has a particular underline that only material from certain stratigraphical circumstances is to be used with enough comparative dating material such as coins, stoneware, faience and clay pipes. The material presented here originates from different excavation sites in Sweden and Finland (Fig. 1).

Suitia Manor, Siuntio, Finland

Marianna Niukkanen

The manor of Suitia (Sw. Svidja) is situated in Siuntio (Sw. Sjundeå), Southern Finland, about 1.5 kilometres north-west of the parish church. The oldest surviving document of the estate is from 1420. Around 1494 Suitia was transferred to Joakim Fleming, a member of the Council of Swedish realm, and it became the main residence of the very wealthy and powerful family. Eric Fleming built the still existing grey granite main building in the 1540s. His son Claes Fleming inherited the manor in 1560. The decline of the estate started around year 1599

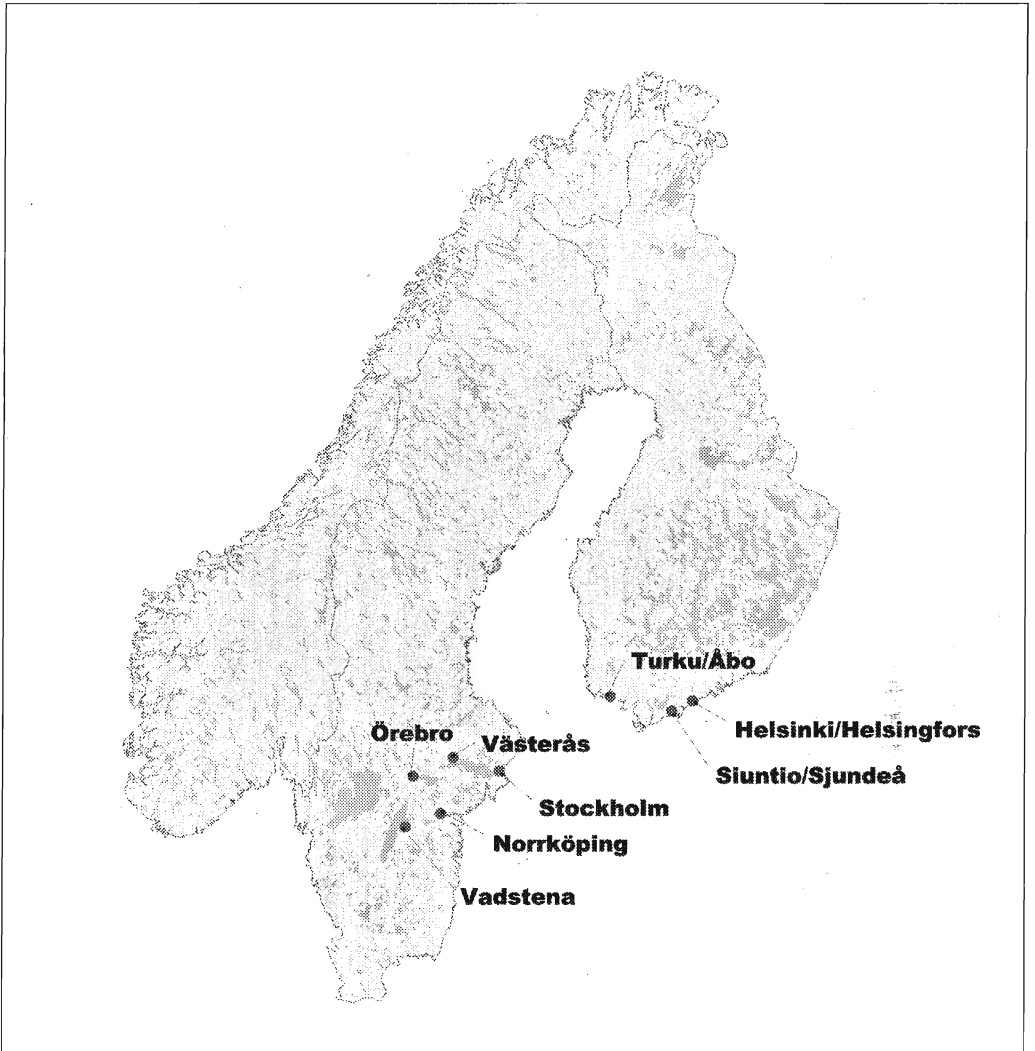


Fig. 1. Map of Sweden and Finland (and Norway) showing the sites mentioned in the text.

after the execution of the last Fleming owner.

In 1996–1997, the University of Helsinki carried out archaeological excavations in close proximity to the stone manor house due to restoration. By the kitchen wing at the west end of the manor house, three superposed wooden building remains dating from ca. 1500–1650 were

partially unearthed. From the building 2, three pipkin handles were found – no handles were found in the other buildings (Fig. 2). The building, which had served as a dwelling, has been dated to ca. 1540s–1600 with the help of historical sources, stratigraphy, stoneware, majolica, glass vessels and coins. The finds indicate a very high socio-economical status. (For closer

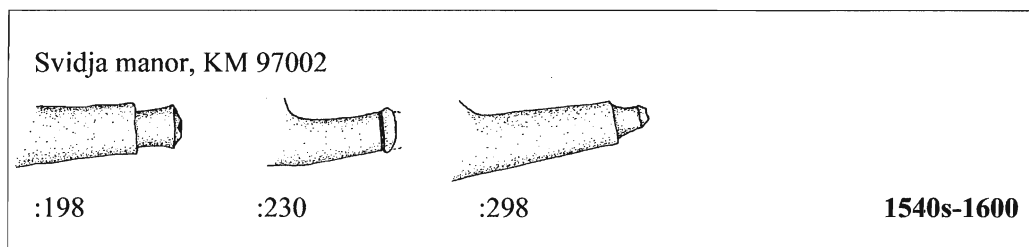


Fig. 2. Handles from the Suidja manor. Drawing by Marianna Niukkanen.

information, see Niukkanen 1998 & 2002a.)

Dating ca. 1540s–1600 (KM 97002):

- 198 Redware, remains of wiped-off glaze, brick-red fine fabric.

- 230 Redware, glazed yellow, brick-red fabric, finger impressions. Terminal missing.

- 298 Redware, remains of burnt lead glaze, greyish fabric, finger impressions.

Snellmaninkatu 4-6, Helsinki, Finland

Marianna Niukkanen

Snellmaninkatu 4-6 is situated in the centre of Helsinki (Helsingfors), next to the Cathedral. The area, where the town had been moved from a more northerly site, became inhabited in the 1640s. The National Board of Antiquities carried out excavations in the courtyards of a 19th century office block in 1999. A stockyard was unearthed as well as a wooden dwelling and cowshed that had belonged to Elias Mårtensson, a common merchant, in the end of the 17th century. One major structure was a part of the palisade of a military fortress built by the Russian army between 1713 and 1721. The dating of the contexts is based

on historical sources, dendrochronology, clay pipes, coins and stratigraphy. The finds indicate fairly low or mediocre socio-economical status. Altogether seven pipkin handles were found in the datable layers (Fig. 3). (For closer information, see Niukkanen 2002b & 2002c.)

Dating 1660s–1670s (KM 2000002):

- 656 Redware, unglazed, light-red fabric.

- 659 Redware, patches of brownish-green glaze, coarse fabric, finger impressions.

Dating 1680s–1713:

- 574 Redware, unglazed (the inside of the pipkin glazed green), very coarse fabric with quartz inclusions, finger impressions.

- 603 Redware, unglazed (like the whole pipkin), fine light-red fabric.

- 606 Redware, streaks of brown-green glaze, partially poorly fired, finger impressions.

- 607 Redware, unglazed (the inside of the pipkin glazed brown), soot, terminal slightly deformed, finger impressions.

Dating post-1721:

- 157 Redware, coarse fabric with quartz inclusions, unevenly fired, soot, finger impressions.

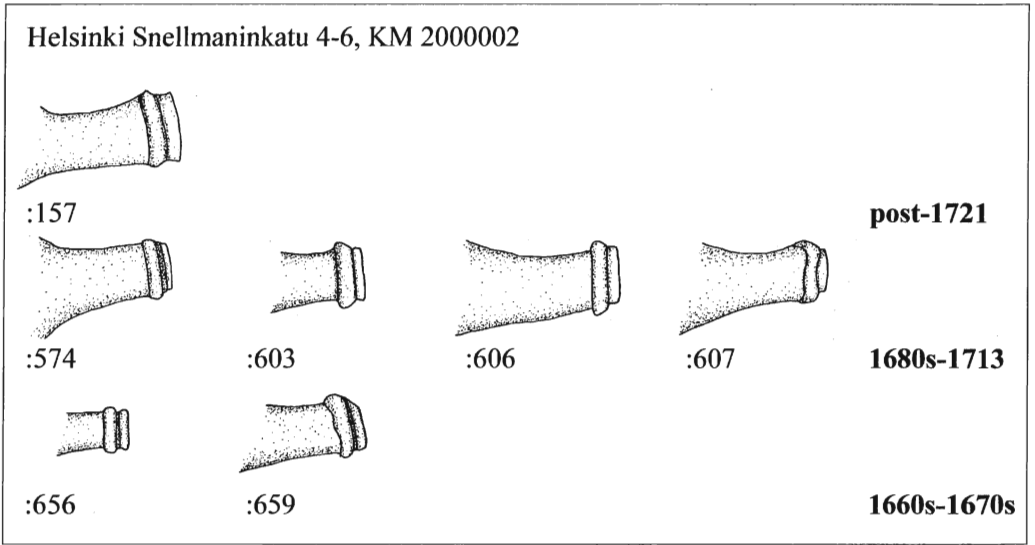


Fig. 3. Handles from Snellmaninkatu in chronological order. Drawing by Marianna Niukkanen.

Vasaparken, Västerås, Sweden

Helmut Bergold and Mathias Bäck

Vasaparken is, as the name indicates, an open green area in the southern part of the 17th century Västerås. The site is situated by the outflow of river Svartån, into Lake Mälaren. The place has had a special importance, since Västerås was largest port of shipment of iron from the Bergslagen district in the Mälaren area during the 16th and 17th centuries.

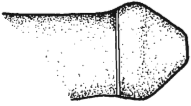
At the archaeological excavation that was carried out in 1999 by the National Heritage Board, Archaeological Excavations Department, UV Bergslagen, part of the city's oldest iron-weighing machine was found. This was also the place where the iron was taken on board the vessels for further shipment to Stockholm and elsewhere in Europe.

The excavation was carried out on four

plots whose origin has been traced to the 1630s. The ground had to this point been part of the garden belonging to Västerås castle which is located on the other side of the river. Queen Kristina donated the land to the burghers of the city after pressure to liberate building land.

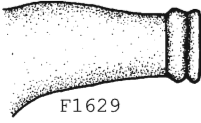
The inhabitants did socially belong to the upper middle class. Amongst the plot owners two shipmasters and the controller of the iron-weighing machine can be found. The excavated houses have a dating frame comprising the period 1630–1730, i.e. a period of one hundred years. It is also a period of large upheaval in Swedish history.

One of the main issues of the excavation was to find out if it was possible to distinguish morphological characteristics and trends in the potters' way to produce their products, in this case tubular handles of kitchen pipkins and pans, within a relatively short space of time.



F591

1700-1750



F1629



F1539

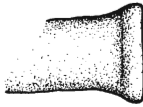
1690-1730



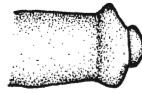
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F454

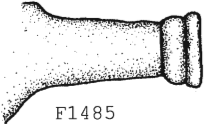


F1326



F1325

1680-1720

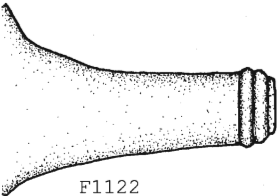


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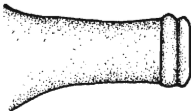


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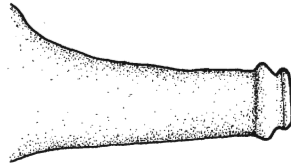
1670-1680



F1122

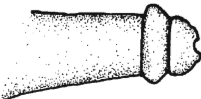


F1135



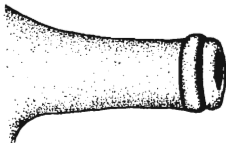
F1136

1660-1690



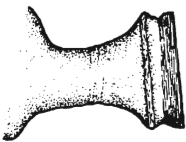
F981

1650-1680

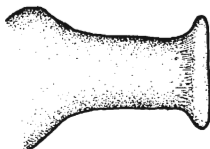


F1619

1630-1660



F657



F783

1625-1650

Fig. 4 (opposite page). Handles from Vasaparken in chronological order. Drawing by Mathias Bäck.

The 16 handles that are part of this analysis provide the total amount of tubular handles found at the excavation - this means a proportionately small number of pipkins with handles (Fig. 4). Nearly half of the material derives from a plot owned by the skipper Erik Jonsson at the time of the oldest map, i. e. 1688. The result should be considered in comparison with the total number of around 2,000 redware shards that were recovered from the excavation.

The two oldest handles were as well found in this plot. Since it is difficult to establish for how long a period Erik Jonsson owned or lived on the spot, it is not possible to determine if they ought to be connected to the Jonsson family or to a potential earlier owner.

Four other handles derive from a smaller building on the neighbouring plot. The building has been interpreted as a kitchen on the basis of the rich domestic material found, mostly redware cooking vessels.

The two remaining handles derive from a further plot and from a waste disposal site from a local potter who has been active during the first half of the 18th century.

The 16 handles can be divided in to ten main types based on the handle forms. Several types are represented by only one example. Type 4 has been separated into sub-groups 4a and 4b. The simple conclusion is that type 7 provides the most common shape. This

type represents five handles or 30% of the material.

The chronological range is shown below. (For further reading, see Bäck 2003 forthcoming).

Dating 1630-1660:

- 657 White ware, traces of green glaze, coarse fabric.
- 783 Redware, brownish-green glaze with pattern in green (white clay), fine light-red fabric.
- 1619 Redware, unglazed (the inside of the pipkin glazed beige), very light-red coarse fabric.

Dating 1650-1680:

- 981 Redware, patches of green glaze, fine light-red fabric, quartz inclusions.
- 1122 Redware, patches of brownish glaze, fine light-red fabric.
- 1135 Redware, patches of green glaze, coarse fabric, soot.
- 1136 Redware, patches of brownish glaze, coarse fabric.
- 1485 Redware, spots of green glaze, coarse fabric, finger impressions.
- 1486 Redware, unglazed, coarse fabric, soot.

Dating 1680-1720:

- 454 Redware, unglazed, fine light fabric.
- 1324 Redware, unglazed, fine light-red fabric.
- 1325 Redware, unglazed, coarse fabric.
- 1326 Redware, brown glaze with pattern in white clay, coarse fabric.
- 1539 Redware, brownish-green glaze, coarse fabric, soot, poorly fired.
- 1629 Redware, unglazed, light-red fabric.

Dating 1700-1750:

- 591 Redware, unglazed, fine light-red fabric.

The Dalkarlen block, Norrköping, Sweden

Hanna Menander

Norrköping lies where the River Motala flows into the Baltic Sea, in the north-east part of Östergötland. Although Norrköping was urbanised in the mid-14th century, it has been characterised as a small town with few institutions. In the second half of the 16th century, Norrköping underwent vigorous expansion due to the intensification of iron production in the mining area of Östergötland, which made the town important as an export harbour. Milling and fishing, which had been important economic activities in the Middle Ages, also increased at this time, and Norrköping came to fulfil an important function in the administrative apparatus. The first half of the 17th century saw the foundation of a weapon factory, a brass works and a glove maker's, which together constituted the foundation for the later development of Norrköping as one of the major industrial towns in Sweden (Helmfrid 1965; Broberg 1984).

National Heritage Board, Archaeological Excavations Department, UV Öst, carried out a major archaeological investigation in the Dalkarlen block, Norrköping, in 1998. The investigation covered an area of about 350 square meters with layers, mainly deposited in the 17th century, up to one metre thick.

The results of the excavation in the Dalkarlen block have been divided into nine phases of settlement development. The oldest phase dates from the end of the 15th century - beginning of the 16th century and ends with the great fire of Norrköping in 1655.

Pottery dominates the material and especially red earthenware. The material has been dated with the help of clay pipes, coins, stratigraphy and historical sources (Menander 2000; Menander & Karlsson 2002 pp. 65 ff). In this article I have chosen to work with pipkin handles from two waste deposits dated from the 1620s to the 1660s. Altogether I have worked with 63 pipkin handles and have been able to distinguish what I have designated as five different categories of the most common handle types (Fig. 5). Category 1 and 2 are the most common handle types, followed by category 3, 4 and 6. The least common in the material is category 5.

Dated from 1620 to 1660:

Category 1 & 2

- 6769 Redware, orange somewhat coarse fabric, remains of green glaze. Part of the pipkin's body preserved.

- 6872 Redware, red-orange somewhat coarse fabric, remains of moss-green glaze. Incorrect burning. Small part of the pipkin's body preserved.

- 6893 Redware, red-orange somewhat coarse fabric, remains of brown glaze. Small part of the pipkin's body preserved.

Category 3

- 6052 Redware, light orange fine fabric, no traces of glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved.

Category 4

- 6048 Redware, orange somewhat coarse fabric, remains of brown glaze. Part of the pipkin's body preserved.

Category 6

- 5287 Redware, light orange fine fabric, remains of green/yellow glaze. Probably incorrect firing. Only the pipkin handle preserved.

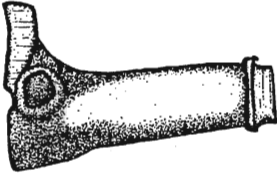
Category 5

- 7752 Redware, light beige-orange fine fabric, remains of brown glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved.

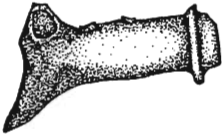
Dalkarlen block.

Dated from 1620 - 1660.

Kategori 1 och 2



Fnr: 6769

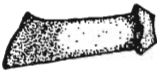


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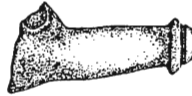
Fnr: 6893

Kategori 3



Fnr: 6052

Kategori 4



Fnr: 6048

Kategori 5



Fnr: 7752

Kategori 6



Fnr: 5287

youngest of Östergötland's six medieval towns, was granted its town charter in the year 1400. The emergence of the town was intimately associated with the establishment of the Birgittine convent in 1368 and in the late Middle Ages, Vadstena became a cultural and spiritual centre. This position was held until the Reformation at the beginning of the 16th century (Hedvall et al 2000).

In the summer of 2001, The National Heritage Board, Archaeological Excavations Department, UV Öst, investigated the Prelaten block in Vadstena. The area of investigation, which was situated on the eastern side of the town, covered an area of about 250

square meters with cultural layers of up to 0.2 - 0.3 metres. The result of the excavation shows that there have been two lots in the area. In the western lot it was possible to divide the settlement into two phases. The oldest phase has been dated from the mid-16th century until the 1570s. The second phase has

Fig. 5. Handles from the Dalkarlen block. Drawing by Anna Molin.

The Prelaten block, Vadstena, Sweden

Hanna Menander

Vadstena is situated in the western part of Östergötland, on the shore of the large lake Vättern. The town, which is the

been dated from 1570 until the 1620s. The dating is based on coins, stratigraphy and written historical sources.

The pottery material from the Prelaten block was mainly found in the buildings on the western plot. The material must be considered rich, and is probably a result of the fact that the oldest building has been subjected to fire. All in all, four pipkins were found (Fig. 6).

Dated from about 1550 until 1570:

- 82 Redware, light beige-orange fine fabric, no traces of glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved.

- 239 Redware, light orange somewhat coarse fabric, remains of brown/green glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved.

Dated from 1570 until about 1620:

- 78 Redware, orange fine fabric, no traces of glaze. Only the pipkin handle

preserved.

- 115 Redware, orange fine fabric, no traces of glaze on the handle. Part of the pipkin's body preserved.

The Sorken block, Örebro, Sweden

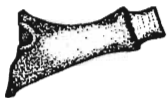
Ulrika Wallebom

Örebro is situated in the province of Närke, in the middle of South Central Sweden. The town is located on the western shore of Lake Hjälmaren and through its outflow in Mälaren it is connected to the Baltic Sea. Örebro is mentioned as early as ca. 1200 but would probably not have developed the characteristics of a town until the second half of the 13th century.

As early as in the 16th century farmers made high-quality firearms all over

Prelaten block.

1550-1570-tal



Fnr: 82

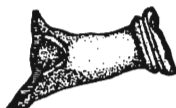


Fnr: 239

1570-1620-tal



Fnr: 78



Fnr: 115

Fig. 6. Handles from the Prelaten block in chronological order. Drawing by Anna Molin.

Närke. However, this production was centralised around the 1640s, and on royal demand these farmers were forced to move into Örebro and start producing weapons for the Swedish Army full-time. Örebro Arms factory became one of Sweden's greatest producers of muskets, pikes and carbines; weapons that had a quick turnover during the many wars that Sweden participated in during the late 17th and the early 18th centuries. After the peace of 1719 and 1721 the royal orders for weaponry decreased considerably, and in 1795 the arms factory was finally closed down.

During the autumn of 2002 an excavation took place in the area that included the housing and manufacturing area of the weapon smiths, just by the river Svartån in today's central part of Örebro. The examination was carried out by The National Heritage Board, Archaeological Excavations Department, UV Bergslagen. The investigation encompassed about 2,700 square metres and although a big part of it was disturbed by modern interferences, some distinct structures were observed. These included roads, cultivation-areas, dwellings, a smithy and two large waste deposits. The area consisted of at least two yards that are known from preserved maps. Through written sources we know that the yards were inhabited by probably quite poor pipesmiths and locksmiths.

The result of the stratigraphical analysis shows that the relics from the investigated area can be divided into nine phases of settlement development from the time just before the site was occupied in the 1640s to the period when workshops from around 1900 were erected (Wallebom 2003).

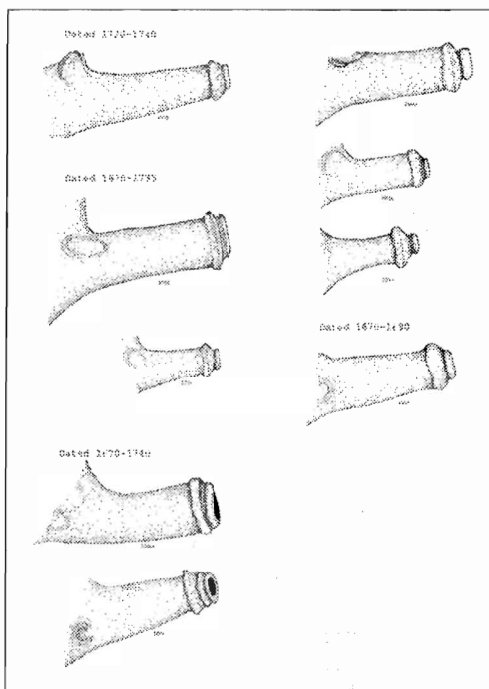


Fig. 7. Handles from the Sorken block in chronological order. Drawing by Ebba Knabe.

In the rich findings from the Sorken Block red earthenware dominates. The majority of the material was found in the two waste deposits, of which each essentially can be associated with each yard. The deposits were originally used as fishponds, but have gradually been filled with different types of waste material. The material has been dated with the help of clay pipes, coins and pottery decorated with dates. The present pipkin handles are all found in these waste deposits (Fig. 7). With few exceptions, they have a similar morphological shape.

Dated 1670–1690:

- 409 Redware, brick-red fabric. Partly brown glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved. Finger impressions.

Dated 1670–1740:

- 889A Redware, light-red fabric. Remains of wiped-off, yellow glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved. Two finger impressions on each side of the handle.

- 890 Redware, greyish brick-red fabric. Partly dark brown-green glaze. A small part of pipkin body is preserved. Finger impressions.

- 891A Redware, greyish brick-red fabric. Partly yellow-brown glaze. Only the pipkin handle preserved. Finger impressions.

- 891B Redware, light-red fabric, partly yellow-brown glaze. A small part of pipkin body is preserved. Finger impressions.

- 891C Redware, brick-red fabric, partly brown-green glaze. Secondary burnt. A small part of pipkin body is preserved. Finger impressions.

Dated 1675–1735:

- 733 Redware, fine light-red fabric. No traces of glaze on handle. A small part of pipkin body is preserved. The vessel has inner brown-yellow glaze. Finger impressions. No aperture on the handle.

- 716 Redware, brick red fabric. Traces of wiped-off, brown glaze on handle. A bigger part of pipkin body is preserved. The vessel has inner brown glaze. Very pronounced finger impressions.

Dated 1720–1740:

- 579 Redware, fine greyish light-red fabric. No traces of glaze on handle. A bigger part of the pipkin body is preserved. The vessel has inner green-brown glaze. Very pronounced finger impressions.

Tuomiokirkkokatu 2-4, Turku, Finland

Carita Tulkki

In 1977 an excavation was carried out close to the medieval cathedral of Turku (Åbo), during which archaeologists recorded the foundations of a large stone building and a dump of unglazed and glazed red earthenware. At first the stone wall was interpreted as a part of the churchyard wall but after further investigation it was identified as a cellar and probably a part of a larger building which was situated inside the wall. The functional purpose of this building is still unknown. (Brusila & Lepokorpi 1981.)

The building has not been recognised from the literary sources and it does not exist on any of the old maps of Turku. The first map dates from 1634, and therefore it is assumed that the building was destroyed or at least in ruins in that particular year and that the pottery must have been manufactured before that time. But still this is just the starting point for the dating.

About 2,100 sherds of younger red earthenware was discovered from the cellar. Some of the pottery is glazed but most of it (72%) is unglazed and seems to be potter's waste. Other finds are very scarce. Only very little stoneware (28 fragments) was found besides the redware but there were some other ceramic products. The most significant of those are the stove tiles. There are about 170 stove tile fragments, which are also the largest group of finds after the pottery (Tulkki 2001, 2, 59).

The stratigraphy of the cellar has been interpreted as very simple. All the

pottery and most of the other finds were found in a black homogenous cultural layer which was situated just above the floor of the cellar and under a thick mixed destruction layer (TMM, *Arkeologia* 21:1, 2). The black layer was only about 20 centimetres thick (TMM, *Arkeologia* 21:1) and it probably had accumulated in the cellar in a very short period of time. The cellar was probably used as a potter's dump at some time after the building had been destroyed.

There were altogether 111 tubular handles or parts of them discovered, 18 of which derive from glazed vessels and 93 from unglazed. The colour of the glaze varies in different shades of brown or green. There is no decoration except thumb impressions on both sides of the handle on almost all the handles that are complete or still attached to the body of the vessel.

Even though the amount is fairly large, only two different kinds of tubular handle

types and some variations of them exist. Of all the 111 handles or part of the handles there are 79 diagnostic handles, i.e. handles that represent either of these two types. These types are quite simple and easily identified from each other.

On type 1 the terminal of the handle is slightly flaring. The end of the handle can either taper a bit (Fig. 8a), or it is cut straight across (Fig. 8b). Type 1 is represented by 47 handles or fragments of handles, 5 are glazed and 42 unglazed.

On type 2 the terminal of the handle has a knob. The knob can taper softly (Fig. 8c), or it is thickened with beading (Fig. 8d). There are altogether 32 handles or fragments of handles which represent type 2. Six of them are glazed and 25 unglazed. One of the knob-ended handles could be seen as a variation of type 2 or altogether a type of its own. It is a short and stubby unglazed handle with a knob at the end and a flaring rim (Fig. 8e).

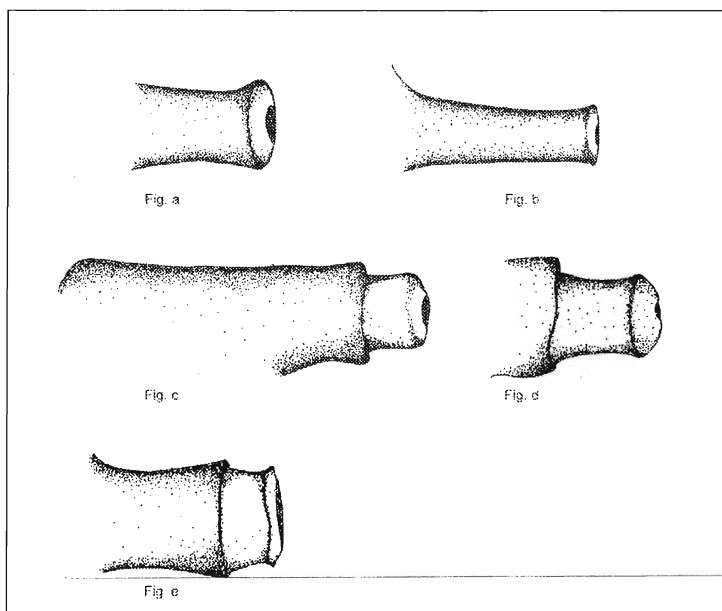


Fig. 8. Handles from Tuomiokirkkokatu. Drawing by Carita Tulkki.

One of the above mentioned type 2 handles is also attached to the rim of the vessel (Fig. 8c). This handle could originate from a pan or a skillet. Another handle is also attached straight to the rim but the end of the handle has been broken off and therefore it is not diagnostic.

Besides the map of 1634, a coin and an ale cask cock can give some kind of chronological frame for the pottery dump. The silver coin dates from the year 1610 and a bronze ale-cask cock was commonly used in the 15th century until the middle of the 16th century. As mentioned before the stove tiles are a very significant group in dating the pottery material. But even with the stove tiles there seems to be some problems because the typical Renaissance style relief decorated panel tiles and Baroque type vessel shaped tiles with flat undecorated surfaces were found in the same context. If the thin black layer accumulated in the cellar in a short time and all the fragments originate from the same potter's dump as they seem to do, these two types must have been manufactured and used in Turku at the same time. The Renaissance style moulds could have been in use in Turku already in the 1560s. But it is also possible that the moulds came in use some twenty years later and were still in use forty years later because the Baroque type tiles date to the end of the 16th century or to the beginning of the 17th century (Majantie 2002, 399).

Thus the ale cask cock does seem a bit early compared to the other datable material. But of course it could have been in use for a longer period of time and none of the above mentioned sources, objects or features are very helpful in dating the handles or other

features in the redware pottery, accurately to a certain decade or restricted period of time. The dating is quite complicated without exact contextual information.

The Svalan block, Stockholm, Sweden

Mikael Johansson

The vessels were all found at an archaeological excavation carried out by The Stockholm City Museum in the Svalan block in the district Norrmalm, Stockholm. The investigation was carried out in 1991 and covered an area of 750 square meters. The remains are dated from late the 15th century to ca. 1640 and correspond to shore near houses and landing stages. The excavation results are obtainable in a popular science article (Söderlund & Århem 1993). The material consists of 15,474 finds. The largest find group is red earthenware with a total amount of 7,949 find numbers. Among the finds there are 425 tubular handles or pieces there off. At least half of them are so intact that they can be characterised. The eight handles that are described in this part are thus just a selection representing the most common handles in the material (Fig. 9). It is very likely that they were manufactured in Stockholm. The fabric is red-brownish, temper of sand with quartz inclusions. The glaze is red, brown or green.

-570 is a pan dated to the period 1570-1600. It was found above a feature dated through dendrochronology to 1565-1566 and together with coins from 1575, 1590-1592 and 1593. In the same phase was also a stoneware vessel found with the year 1583 engraved.

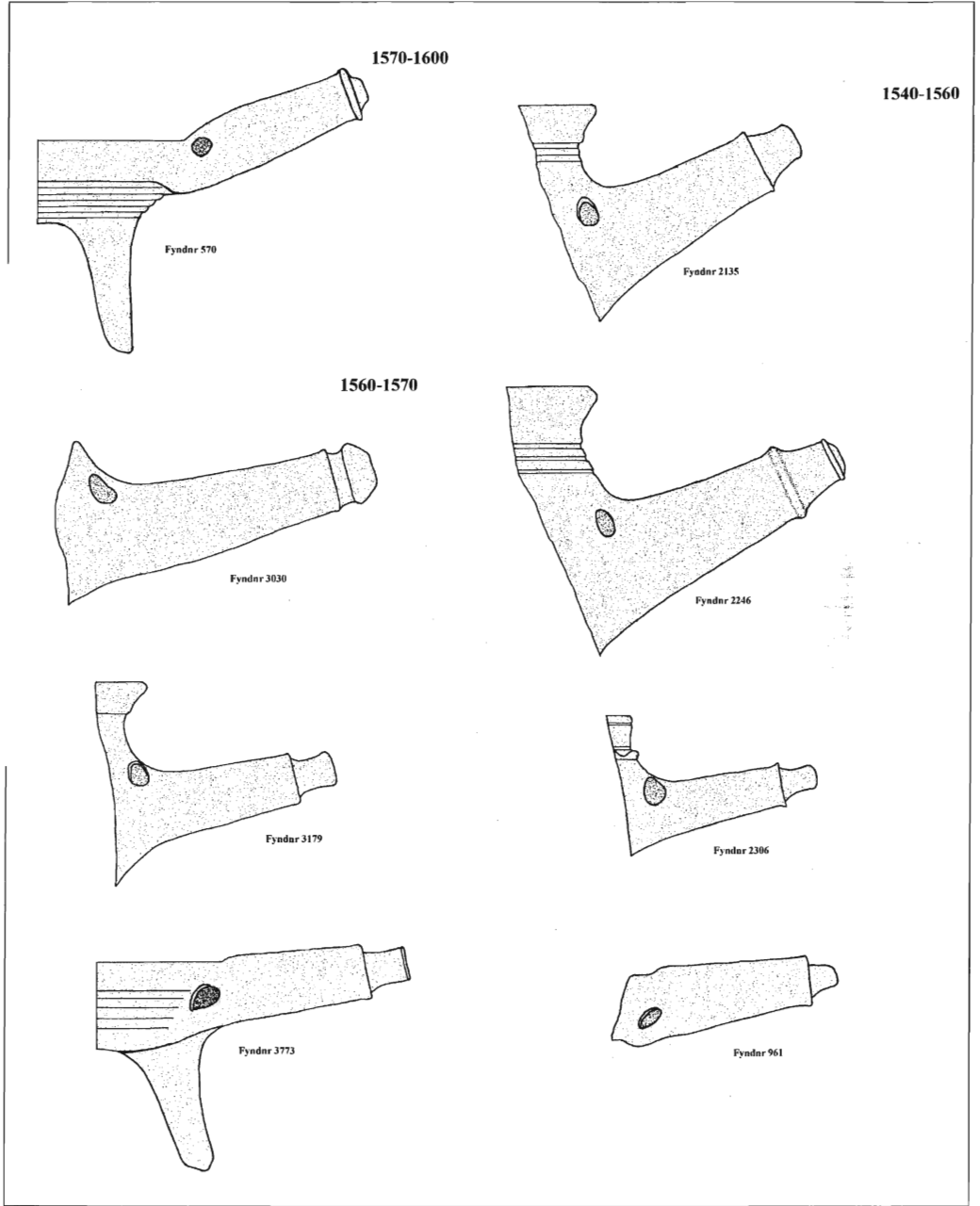


Fig. 9. Handles from the Soalan block in chronological order. Drawing by Mikael Johansson.

-Finds 3030 and 3179 are pipkins and find 3773 is a pan. They are dated to 1560–1570 and were found in connection to a feature dendrochronologically dated to 1565–1566 and together with a coin-stamp from 1564.

- 2135, 2246 and 2306 are pipkins and find 961 is a pan that are all dated to the period 1540–1560. They were found in a layer under the above-mentioned feature and close to bridge constructions dendrochronologically dated to 1542–1543. The vessels laid above an old seabed and in context with a coin from 1553 and stoneware from mid-16th century.

Skeppsbron, Stockholm, Sweden

Mikael Johansson

The nine pipkin handles presented here were found during an archaeological excavation along Skeppsbron, Old Town in Stockholm (Johansson 2000) (Fig. 10). All handles originate from tripod pipkins or pans that are probably manufactured in Stockholm. The fabric is red-brownish with temper of sand. The glaze is brown or green.

Finds 677, 532 and 512 have been dated to 1600–1630. The dating is based on eight dendrochronological samples dated to the period 1603–1628.

Finds 327, 351 and 301 have been dated to 1630–1642. The dating is based on seven dendrochronological samples dated to the period 1633–1642 and a coin dated to 1634–1644

Find 495 and 535 have been dated to 1642–1650 on the basis of one

dendrochronological sample dated to 1642 and a coin from 1647.

Find 463 has been dated to 1650–1673 and is based on six dendrochronological samples dated to 1669–1673.

Conclusions - datings of redware tubular pipkin handles

Helmut Bergold and Mathias Bäck

The analysis accomplish several intentions of which one is to study if it is plausible to formulate comparisons over a large geographical area (in this case the Central Baltic). Another is to create dating frames for the archaeological material of the same area. Great significance is laid upon the selection of material; a basic condition is that the assemblages have to be from a secluded stratigraphical sequence and dated on other criteria than pottery.

As the presentations have shown, quite a number of dateable finds have been used in combination with written sources and dendrochronology. In the coming work we will also use radiocarbon dating as a complementary addition, since it is known to give quite accurate dating frames also used on 17th century material under particular conditions (cf. Bäck & Strucke 2003).

Until now the analysis has given a surprisingly good conformity in spite of the huge geographical area stretching from Norrköping in Sweden across Vadstena, Örebro, Västerås to Stockholm, and continuing over the Baltic Sea to Turku and Helsinki in Finland. This causes fine conditions for the progressing work where also material from the Åland islands is

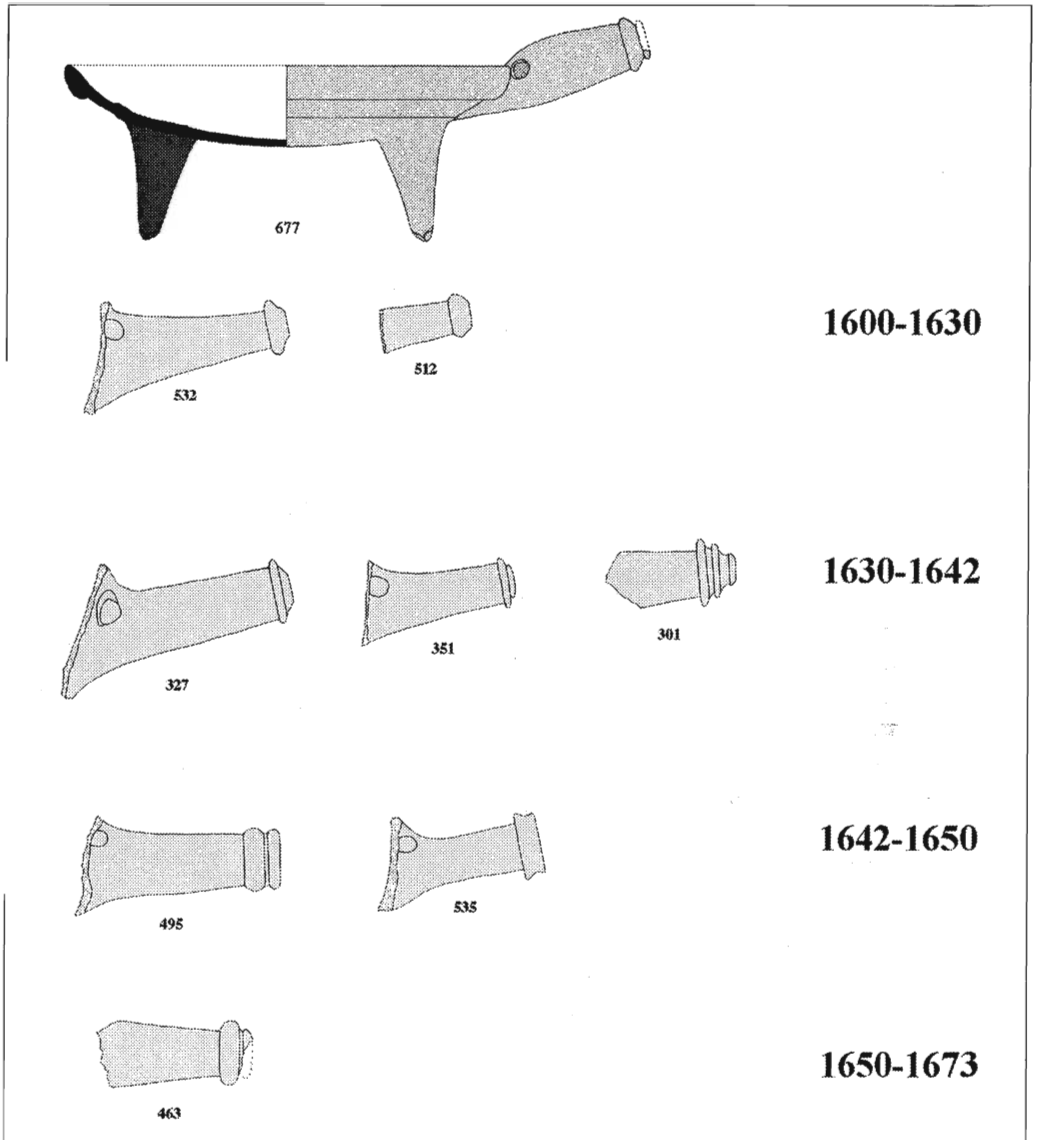


Fig. 10. Handles from Skeppsbron in chronological order. Drawing by Mikael Johansson.

represented. The area will also stretch further south of Finland and include the Estonian city of Tartu.

It is not meaningful to categorise the material at this stage. Nevertheless, we can establish that there are primary shapes representative for its period,

sometimes occurring with small differences from time to place, but the primary shapes are still the same.

The late 16th century shapes are represented by findings from Norrköping, Stockholm, Turku and Siuntio. They are on the subject of time well

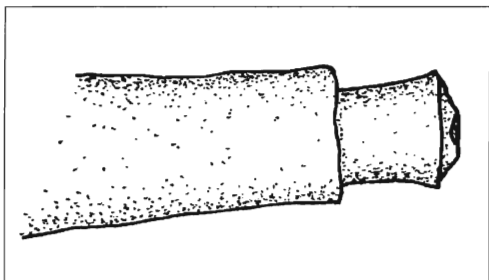


Fig. 11. Handle from the second half of the 16th century. Drawing by Marianna Niukkanen.

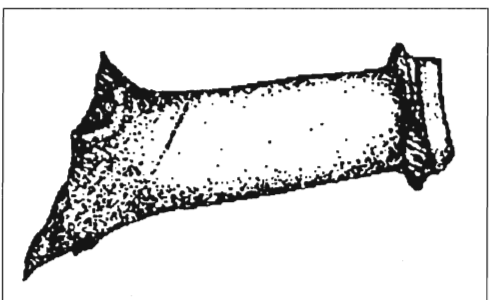


Fig. 12. Handle from the first half of the 17th century. Drawing by Anna Molin.

coherent and have generally high quality dating basis. There exists mainly one primary shape that occurs with only small differences (Fig. 11).

A distinct change in shape is observable during the first half of the 17th century. The earlier straight, narrowing and drawn-out termination of the handles is replaced with an ending part that is marked with a bulge or thickening (Fig. 12).

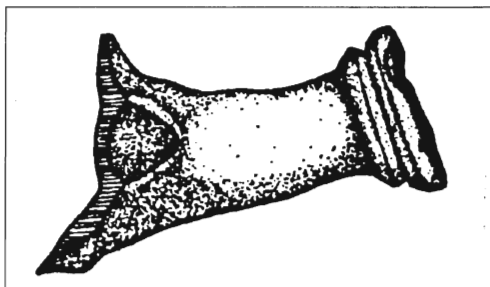
Both shapes seem to appear parallel during the first decades of the 17th century. During the early stages of the 17th century we also recognise another shape that has been found in, for example, Vasaparken and the Prelaten

block. It can be described as a handle with a hopper shaped ending (Fig. 13). This type, though, does not seem to be as common as the former.

Characteristic for the mid- or second half of the 17th century is the existence of two bulges in the terminal of the handle, of which the outer usually is of a slightly smaller width (Fig. 14). Examples of this type derive from the Sorken block, Vasaparken and Snellmaninkatu.

The 18th century material is presented in fairly small numbers and is far too few to draw any conclusions regarding morphological variations over time. There is although general tendencies that the tubular handles fall off during the 18th century. Explanations can probably be sought in general changes in the kitchen utensils and seen in connection with the coming of new wares (faience, porcelain and creamware) that revolutionized the household equipment during the 18th century. However, it must be kept in mind that these white wares did not replace the cooking vessels, and we must also seek the answer within the structuring of cooking and the construction and use of stoves.

Fig. 13. Handle from the early 17th century. Drawing by Anna Molin.



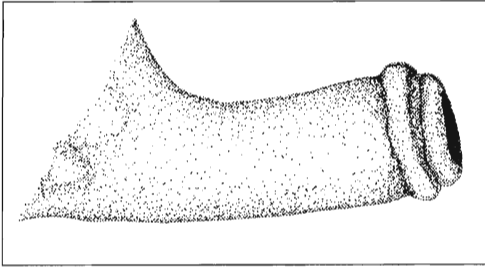


Fig. 14. Handle from the second half of the 17th century. Drawing by Marianna Niukkanen.

To sum up, we can firstly establish that the composed material in this study does not comply with the statistical demand required to rely the results as general trends. Nuances of the results can in the future change forwards or backwards for different shapes. It is important, though, to notice that the dating frames presented in this study are based on stratigraphically combined material. The handles have a known context and are dated on the basis of coins, clay pipes, stoneware, radiocarbon dating and dendro-chronology and not at first on typological studies based on earlier published material. However, the analysis shows that older chronological studies seem reasonable in main. This is very likely a result of a considerably larger amount of material in those studies.

The study contributes at first with the benefits of a stratigraphical excavation method in the proceeding work on establishing a more exact chronology for tubular handles. Further, the wide geographical range in the study means that material from different sites can be studied with the same methodological premises already in the stage of analysis.

The symbolic meaning of cooking – some reflections

Helmut Bergold and Mathias Bäck

This sort of study can also show the way to a deepened analysis of material culture in the matter of what the objects really represent, the objects ontology. “When food is consumed symbolically, its taste is often of relatively little importance: it is the image around the food that is most important” (Lupton 1996:23). It is vital to bring to a higher level of sophistication to the pottery analysis by emphasising variety, and concentrate on the meanings and uses of pottery in specific times and places. How should various types of pottery actually be understood considering the milieu they are found in? Is it just a functional phenomenon or are there silent meanings and expressions? In this particular example it can hardly be overlooked that the pipkin handles are more or less accurate imitations of the male sex organ. What is the connection between the male sex organ and, in this case, food preparation? As far as we know, concerning the pipkin handles, little is written on this matter. When we move into the symbolic world we have to keep in mind that objects can involve or correspond to many factors and that ideas are more or less impossible to prove. The pitfalls are many. The most common interpretation of sexual features point to a symbolic connection to fertility – an interpretation that probably is far too simplified in comparison to the manifold alternatives.

We might establish that the food we eat not only has a function as a source of sustenance, but also is consumed in a socio-cultural way. By that we mean all

essentials and traditions connected to food preparing and eating etc. There are numerous examples of cultural aspects on food and food preparing both over time and place. "The preparation of foodstuffs is part of individuals' incorporation into a culture, of making it 'their own' culminating in the act of eating" (Falk 1991:760).

Food and eating is to a great extent connected to deep emotional experiences. Memories, excitement, anger, distaste, pleasure, enjoyment etc. are feelings that can be associated with food. Through this statement we are reaching closer to the private sphere in which food is usually prepared.

Around the world, there are various examples on women's rôle acting with motherly care and security. There are relations to giving birth; the pipkin might be compared with the woman womb as a creator of life-giving food. Here are links to the female role as food prepares and to the body as a food provider during pregnancy and nursing. "Women *are* food to the fetus and infant, and the breasts can be sources of both sexual pleasure and food"(Counihan 1999:63). This forms a psychological ambivalence among the individuals, especially amongst the male part of the population. "How can we be bodies separated from our mothers when it is her body which we eat? Her fluids become ours. How can we imagine ourselves as separate bodies when we eat that which is not-us, which in turn becomes us?" (Oliver 1992:71). This circumstance ought to have been more obvious in the patriarchal society of the 17th and 18th centuries, which Scandinavia in many aspects has to been seen as. Let us also not overlook that we are dealing with the era of the witch-

processes. The woman did in many ways represent the liminal events in society. The female body symbolises therefore also threat, pollution and engulfment. "The female body has been constructed not only as a lack or an absence but with more complexity, as a leaking, uncontrollable, seeping liquid; as formless flow; as viscosity, entrapping, secreting; as lacking not so much or simply the phallus but self-containment - not a cracked or porous vessel, like a leaking ship, but a formlessness that engulfs all form, a disorder that threatens all order" (Grosz 1994:203).

The redware pipkins can be said to symbolise female fertility, on the one hand by creating the family, on the other hand by maintaining it through food preparing. In the redware pipkin semiology, men in shape of a penis protect these actions. The symbolic value of the food represents "the home itself, a man's relation to that home and a woman's place in it" (Murcott 1982:693).

This very much compressed review of the symbolic context in eating and cooking leads us to a couple of more specific examples that strengthen the idea about a connection between the male sex organ and the pipkin handles. The ethnologist Nils-Arvid Bringéus discusses in a study of blood-sausage making in Scandinavia, among other things, the ritual procedures the process is surrounded by. It was important to declare various kinds of blessings to avoid the sausage to be wasted or by other reasons become unfit as food. Among other things there are examples that one should pronounce both the male and female sex organ in relation with quality expectations of the sausage 'as hard as...' or 'as strong as...' (Bringéus 1975:262 f.). There are many examples of

expressions of the shape the sausage should be in; "Tough and strong as my count and the cockskin and ball skin..." or "Tough as the skin of a cock", and when put in the kettle it should "Stand like a cock and not like the skin on..." (Bringéus 1975:263). The funnel used (named 'horn') to stuff the sausage refers, according to Bringéus, likely to the male organ. "However, the horn was an attribute of shame; this appeared earlier in certain joking customs in Sweden which referred to the male organ" (Bringéus a.a.). There is thus also a jocular allusion in the background of these seemingly serious expressions in relation with the sausage making. It is well known that sexual allusions have been used both in a humorous way and in a pejorative purpose. In this case the expressions are probably mainly used to frighten away beings that could waste the food or harm the women who were preparing the food.

Sexual associations do not only occur in immediate relationship with an expectation of a successful sausage production but can also be directly associated with the energy needed to transform the sausage from raw material to food (cf. above). Fire keeping prayers could for example involve mentioning both the male and the female

sexual organ; "and the blessing concludes with the words 'never will the fire slacken in my house'" (Klintberg 1971:243).

The rituals about sausage making are good examples of the ideas that flourished food preparing. The associations between the boiling sausage and the pipkin handle, which more or less in a lifelike manner reproduces the male sex organ, is according to us quite obvious.

If the handles symbolise the male sex organ and we presuppose the spouse carried out the household-work, shall we in that case look upon the handles as a kind of reminder of her husband and his capacity or just interpret them as a kind of folk humour? How did they become a trend in society? Are there other artefacts in the same period with a

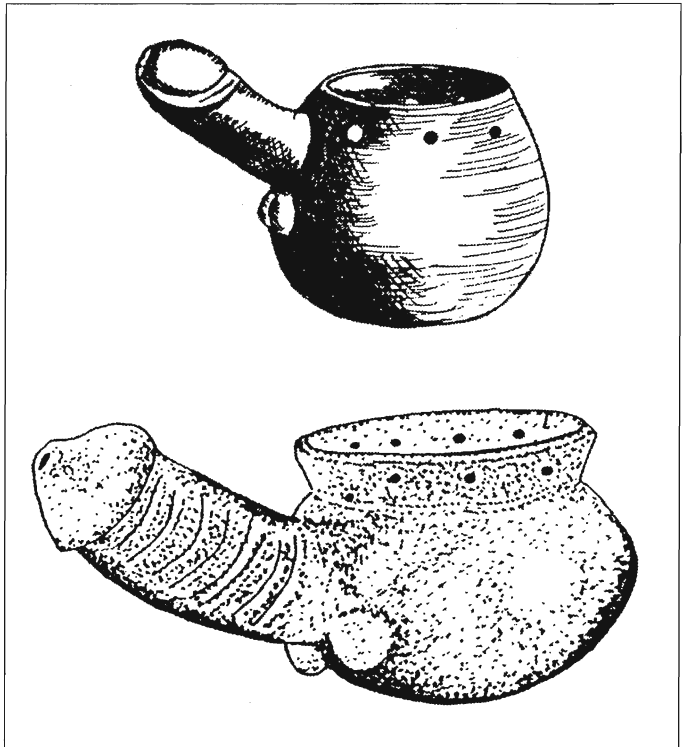


Fig. 15. "Sexual paccha". Examples of pottery with spouts, shaped as a phallus in a naturalistic way. After Gassner 1993.

similar purpose? Are there influences from other regions, religious or political ideas? Do these vessels occur within the whole spectra of socio-cultural levels in society? Is it possible with a development from a simple, straight and functional handle that by time has been transformed to look more like the male sex organ? Have the pipkin angles changed over time? This could very well have started as a joke by any potter and later on increased in popularity among both potters and the people.

Ethnographical examples of pottery containing phallic elements suggest a human touch in the social-psychological explanations stated above. Most illustrative and much more expressive than the Scandinavian examples are in this context maybe the pottery produced by the Mochica Indians in Peru and Bolivia (Fig.15).

Conclusion

Helmut Bergold and Mathias Bäck

In what way does the total find assemblies advise us to understand pottery from different individual sites? The classifications in the analysis process are unavoidable for us to be able to create comparable quantities. Classifications are interpretations. The question is to what extent we can allow us to manipulate a certain find category, produced in a society remote in time and with a different reference to production, distribution and consumption. What are the semantics of household pottery during the 16th to 19th century? A difficulty is that the pottery likely never was systematically classified during the time it was produced and used. If that is the case, what does the classification

stand for? Is it possible to increase the "truth" in the classification-process by working with factors that are obvious and described in contemporary sources? Studies of these phenomena are a link in the work in activating the findings from our excavations. In this specific case the pottery gives us an opportunity to discuss an older society's ideas about the relation between men and women, psychosocial notions that very seldom appear in contemporary written sources.

Topics like these cannot be discussed or answered within the frame of this piece of work but will be dealt with in the projects forthcoming final publication.

Tiivistelmä:

Punasavipatojen putkikahvojen typologiaa ja symboliikkaa

Käynnissä oleva yhteistyöprojekti tähtää ajoituskehityksen luomiseen Ruotsin, Suomen, Ahvenanmaan ja Viron ns. nuoremmalle punasavikeramiikalle ajanjaksolla 1500-1900. Artikkelissa esitellään tutkimuksen osaprojekti, joka käsittelee punasavisten kolmijalkapatojen putkikahvojen ajoittamista. Kahvat ovat peräisin yhdeksästä eri kohteesta Keski-Ruotsista ja Etelä-Suomesta, pääasiassa kaupunkikaivauksilta. Lähtökohtana on, että kahvojen löytökonteksti on ajoitettu mahdollisimman luotettavasti käyttäen apuna esim. rahoja, kivisavikeramiikkaa, liitupiippuja, dendrokronologiaa ajoituksia ja kirjallisia lähteitä. Tässä osaprojektissa käytetty materiaali on sen verran suppea, että tuloksia on pidettävä vasta alustavina.

Huolimatta laajasta maantieteellisestä alueesta, on aineistojen antama tulos varsin yhteneväinen, ja läpikäydystä materiaalista on erotettavissa ajoitettavia johtotyyppisiä. Vanhimmat tutkimuksessa mukana olleet

kahvat ovat 1500-luvun jälkipuoliskolta; ne päättyvät yleensä varatta kapeampaan pitkänomaiseen nuppiin (kuva 11). 1600-luvun alkupuolella yleistyivät kahvat, joiden päässä on rengas tai paksunnos (kuva 12). Samaan aikaan käyttöön tuli toinenkin tyyppi, suppilomaisesti levenevä kahva, joka kuitenkin vaikuttaa jääneen edellistä harvinaisemmaksi (kuva 13). 1600-luvun jälkipuoliskolla yleistyivät puolestaan kahvat, jotka päättyvät kahteen rengasmaiseen paksunnokseen, joista ulompi on kapeampi (kuva 14). 1700-luvun kahvoja oli aineis-toissa liian vähän analyysin tekemiseen – ko. vuosisadan kuluessa putkikahvalliset punasavipadat jäivät vähitellen pois käytöstä johtuen mm. astioissa, ruuanvalmistuksessa ja uunien teknologiassa tapahtuneista muutoksista.

Punasavikeramiikan avulla voidaan päästä kiinni myös sosio-kulttuurisia seikkoja koskeviin kysymyksiin. Ruoanlaittoon ja syömiseen liittyi historiallisellakin ajalla symbolisia merkityksiä, joista esimerkiksi kansatieteelliset lähteet kertovat. Kolmi-jalkapatojen putkikahvojen silmiinpistävään fallinen muoto saattaa viitata hedelmällisyssymboliikkaan. Mahdollisuutemme selvittää tämäntapaisia kysymyksiä luotettavasti nykyajan lähtökohdista käsin ovat tietenkin rajalliset. Tutkijoiden tekemä materiaalin luokittelu on tulkintaa, eikä vastaavaa luokittelua ollut tietävästi olemassa patoja valmistettaessa tai käytettäessä. (MN)

Abstakt:

Typologi och symbolik kring rörskafts-grytor i rödgods

Ett pågående samarbetsprojekt har för avsikten att skapa en ram för dateringen av den s.k. yngre rödgodskeramiken i Sverige, Finland, Åland och Estland under perioden 1500-1900. I artikeln behandlas forskningens delprojekt som fokuserades på

dateringen av trefotsgrytornas rörskaft. Skافتen kommer från nio olika fyndplatser i mellersta Sverige och södra Finland. Dessa härstammar främst från stadsutgrävningar. Utgångspunkten har varit att dessa rörskaft alla härrör från en pålitligt daterad fyndkontext som grundar sig på t.ex. myntfynd, stengodskeramik, kritpipor, dendrokronologiska dateringar eller på skriftliga källor. Det material som använts här är dock så pass litet att resultatet bör endast ses som preliminära.

Trots att det geografiska området är så stort, visar resultatet av denna analys att materialet ytterst homogent. Man kan urskilja daterbara ledtyper i materialet. De äldsta skافتen som var med i analysen kan dateras till andra hälften av 1500-talet. Dessa har i allmänhet en lång ändknopp på skافتet, vilken är smalare än själva skافتet (bild 11). Under början av 1600-talet blir skافت med en ring eller en förtjockning på ändan allmänna (bild 12). Samtidigt kommer också en annan typ i användning som dock inte tycks bli lika vanlig som den förra. Denna har ett skافت som blir bredare mot ändan och är trattformig (bild 13). Mot slutet av 1600-talet blir det allt vanligare med skافت som i ändan har två ringaktiga förtjockningar, varav den yttre är smalare (bild 14). 1700-tals skافتen i det analyserade materialet är för litet att visa några tydliga tendenser. Under detta sekel föll de rörskaftade rödgods-grytorna sakta ur bruk. Detta berodde bland annat på förändringar i matkulturen, kärleus utformning och ugnsteknologin. (AW)

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