

# Editorial

Altogether, the articles in the 2016 volume of *Lund Archaeological Review* cover a time span ranging from the Early Mesolithic to the Early Medieval period, and explore a variety of methodological and theoretical approaches to the past as well as the history of the discipline.

Lars Larsson, Arne Sjöström and Carl Heron begin by presenting a recent find of an Early Mesolithic wooden arrow-tip edged with microliths. The find was made in the bog Rönneholms mosse in central Scania, which has been surveyed annually during the past couple of decades due to the ongoing peat extraction in the area and has yielded numerous finds dating to the Maglemose and Kongemose cultures (c. 7000–5500 cal BC). Thanks to the high degree of preservation, the arrow offers the authors a rare opportunity to discuss how microliths were fastened to such tips and the type of adhesive used.

Anna Tornberg's focus is on social hierarchies in Scanian burials from the Early Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, using bioarchaeological methods as her point of departure. Her conclusion is that although different types of burials were associated with different social levels in society, a higher meat consumption or visibly different food behaviour cannot be detected among individuals interpreted as being a member of the "elite".

Franciszek Satalecki studies the deposition of cremated remains in Viking Age inhumations in south-western Scania, and examines the intentionality behind them. Based on a discussion on taphonomy, ritual and written accounts he suggests that these deposits, rather than being the remains of cremated slaves, may be interpreted as acts of kinship building by which one deceased social persona was created through the inclusion of the cremated remains of another.

Tanja Ratilainen, Visa Immonen, Kirsi Salonen and Janne Harjula discuss the medieval buildings, especially the brick buildings, at the Cape of Koroinen in Turku, where the episcopal see of Finland was located in the 13th century. The foundation for the article is a re-examination of source materials from old excavations combined with

new datings, showing that the brick house at Koroinen could be one of the first buildings entirely made of bricks in Finland.

Carl Holmberg and Tove Hjørungdal conclude the volume with an article exploring the methodological cooperation between archaeology and history in a study on the Danish botanist and archaeologist Georg Sarauw and his model of Stone Age life in Mullerup, western Zealand in Denmark; more specifically how the creation of this model was formed by Sarauw's situatedness in academia. Holmberg & Hjørungdal's article is the continuation of a previous study by the authors on Sarauw's scientific practices in Mullerup, published in the 2015 volume of this journal.

*Fredrik Ekengren & Martin Hansson, editors.*