

Editorial

The 2015 volume of Lund Archaeological Review has a chronological span ranging from the Middle Neolithic to the Medieval period. Carl Holmberg and Tove Hjørungdal examine material produced by Georg Sarauw as he was gaining an understanding of the Mesolithic site of Mullerup early in the 20th century. They demonstrate that by reading and interpreting archive material together, the archaeologist and the historian can contribute new insights in the practice-history of archaeology. Kristian Brink describes results from excavations of Funnel Beaker remains in the Malmö area. He studies the complex use of landscape within the sphere of one or several farms and relates this to previously investigated sites in the area. Here, settlement is understood as a larger area of varied activities. Joen Leffler's article focuses on the enigmatic Pitted Ware Culture. Renewed study of museum collections has uncovered large quantities of previously ignored collections from Jonstorp M2/M3 and Lake Ringsjön Na. Leffler examines how the addition of these collections changes our perception of the sites and of the Pitted Ware Culture. The focus of Malou Blank's investigation is on reuse of megalithic tombs in the Falbygden region of Sweden. Reuse varies depending on time period and type of tomb; modifications differ between passage and gallery graves. The results yield new information about a classic region rich in megalithic tombs. The starting point of Håkan Aspeborg's study is the hall-like building with two trestles found at the Iron Age site of Uppåkra in south-western Scania. This building, usually interpreted as a ceremonial building, has a key role in the archaeological understanding of Uppåkra as a centre of power in the region. Examining a number of settlements in the surrounding area, Aspeborg identifies several hall-buildings of similar construction as the one in Uppåkra. He suggests that the halls of Uppåkra-type were signs of identity and dependency and demonstrate the close affiliation between the regional centre and the nearby elite. In the article by Bengt Söderberg and Annika Knarrström our attention is directed to Ale's Stones, one of Sweden's most famous and contested ship-settings, and we are given an update on the state of knowledge regarding the monument. Of particular note are the results of recent investigations showing traces of additional ship-settings in the monument's immediate vicinity as well as traces of a Neolithic dolmen just twenty meters north-east, probably the source of the ship-setting's boulders. In the final

article, Leszek Gardela provides us with a much needed critical review of the so-called vampire burials in medieval Poland. This category of burials, which has gained much international attention in the media in recent years, actually contains a range of deviant funerary practices. Gardela guides us through the research history of these burials and suggests alternative ways of interpreting them. His review is a valuable contribution to the study of non-normative burial practices, in Poland and elsewhere.

The articles by Söderberg & Knarrström and Leffler report results reached by recipients of the 2012 Anders Althin Foundation Grant. The Anders Althin Foundation was founded in 1986 by Anders Althin in commemoration of his father Carl-Axel Althin's contribution to archaeological research. Every year the Foundation awards two grants supporting archaeological research in southern Sweden. As Carl-Axel Althin was active in the Department of Archaeology in Lund, we are happy to be able to include these articles in Lund Archaeological Review.

Fredrik Ekengren and Deborah Olausson, editors