Appendix 1. BALMS Database

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# Selection criteria

The database includes metal finds from the province of Halland in southwest Sweden dating to Oscar Montelius’s Periods 2–6 of the Scandinavian Bronze Age (Period 2: 1500–1300 BCE; Period 3: 1300–1100 BCE; Period 4: 1100–900 BCE; Period 5: 900–700 BCE; Period 6: 700–500 BCE). In this context, Halland refers to the historical landscape of Halland and not modern-day county borders. Only objects where find circumstances indicate *deliberate deposition* are included, including:

* All objects found in wet environments;
* Two or more finds deposited together in dry environments are included if they are not thought to have been part of a grave context.

Only finds that can be attributed to a specific property (village, farm, or any other kind of named property) are included.

# Methodology

The findspots have been selected using two different approaches. One used the search engine in Fornsök (search terms: *fyndplats*, *fyndsamling*, and *depåfynd*), and one used literature where geographical information concerning findspots was recorded (Baudou 1960 and Oldeberg 1974 being the most important).

The second step – if possible – was to use the accounts to pinpoint as exact a location as possible. If the finds are registered in Fornsök, coordinates are provided. However, these coordinates could indicate either an exact findspot, or a larger area where the find presumably was found. Therefore, these coordinates have been critically evaluated and sometimes adjusted according to complementary information found in the literature or archives.

For northern Halland, Elof Lindälv’s (1967; 1980) publication *Fornfynd och fornminnen i norra Halland* has provided information concerning the location of certain findspots. In addition, native literature has been helpful in certain cases to locate topographical features and names that are not generally known.

In those cases where sufficient information on find location and finder are provided, this information has been related to cadastral maps and church records. We know often from the records that an object was found on the property of a certain farmer in a certain village. We know the name of the farmer and the village, but not the limits of the farm where the find was discovered. In these instances, information in cadastral maps and church records can help to locate and delimit the area where the objects were presumably found. Using this method, it has been possible (in a number of cases) to attribute finds to a rather specific place in the landscape.

For example, according to the records, a bronze shaft-hole axe (B65) was found in Tågarp, Vinberg parish, in 1881 by the farmer B Johansson. According to the church records, there was only one farmer in Tågarp that fit this description: Bengt Severin Johansson. By tracing him and his farm in the church records, we learned that he lived at the rather small farm Tågarp 3:7, the borders of which can be identified on a map from 1863. In this case, the axe was found by a freeholder probably on his own property. In the database, we defined this as a Category 2 object.

Due to security concerns, we have not included detailed coordinates of each find location in the database.

# Field Explanations

## A: BALMS UID

A unique identifier was assigned to each record: B01, B02, etc. There were originally 65 individual entries, of which 62 were analysed and retained in the final dataset. Three were excluded from the final analyses and database: B20 is dated to Period 1, which falls outside the remit of the analysis; B21 we believe was a grave good; and B24 is possibly not Bronze Age.

## B: Ol/B No = Oldeberg / Baudou number

Ol (Oldeberg) refers to numbers in Oldeberg 1974. In this publication, find locations from Early Bronze Age in Sweden are numbered, described, and ordered geographically.

B (Baudou) refers to numbers in Baudou 1960. In this publication, find locations from Late Bronze Age Scandinavia are described in various compilations. The number before the colon refers to the page, and the number after the colon refers to the number in the compilation.

For those objects not included in either of these publications, they are denoted as ‘Not included’.

## C: Museum No.

Museum No. (museum number) gives the accession number (the letters typically refer to the name of the museum). If an accession number is lacking, the finds are part of a private collection and the name of the collector or finder is given.

Abbreviations/Institutions include:

* GAM: Göteborgs arkeologiska museum (today: Göteborgs stadsmuseum)
* Grimetons hembygdsförening (Grimetons Local Community Association)
* HM: Halmstads museum (today: Hallands konstmuseum)
* Private collection
* SHM: Statens historiska museer
* VM: Varbergs museum (today: Hallands kulturhistoriska museum)

## D: RAÄ No.

These numbers refer to the Swedish National Heritage Board numbers given in Fornsök: https://app.raa.se/open/fornsok. For those objects not included in Fornsök, they are denoted as ‘Not included’.

## E: Location acc.

In order to be included in this database, the find location of the object had to be related to a specific property or at minimum, a village. The accuracy in the descriptions of the find places were evaluated according to three categories:

* **1 = findspot:** i.e. a findspot recorded by an antiquarian, or where the findspot can be rather precisely spotted in the terrain, due to information provided by the person who found the object.
* **2 = find place**: i.e. specific details in the find description indicate a location to a restricted part of a property.
* **3 = property**: i.e. there are details in the descriptions (for example found in a gravel pit), which favours an attribution to a specific part of the property, but other alternative locations cannot be ruled out.

## F: Härad

This is a juridical district of Early medieval or Late Iron Age origin that was in use until the early 20th century. Halland consisted of eight ‘härader’.

## G: Parish

This is the current parish name.

## H: Place 1

This is the name of the property.

## I: Place 2

This is the name of an additional place inside that property which helps to demark the find place.

## J: Natural element 1

Refers to the character of the find place in broad geographical terms:

* Dry land
* Outcrop
* Bog
* Wetland
* River
* Stream
* Lake

## K: Natural element 2

This column lists another topographical element , which is essential for understanding the find place. For example, a find may be found in a bog (Natural element 1) but also close to a stream (Natural element 2).

## L: Natural element 3

Refers to another topographical element, which is essential for understanding the find place.

## M: Find circumstances according to the sources [ENG]

This is a comment to justify the classification given in the columns: ‘Natural element 1–3’. It is a summary and comment based on older documents, which are cited in parentheses at the end of the entry and are included in full in the reference list. Specific references to the ‘Cadastral map’ and ‘Parish archive’ are listed in two separate columns, described below. Things to note:

* Placenames are italicised to indicate to English speakers that they are names.
* Due to the use of archival records, some antiquated conventions are used, such as ‘:’, which denotes the shortening of a person’s name, e.g. Joh: Magnusson could be Johan, but since information is missing in the original source, we do not know for sure.

## N: Find circumstances according to the sources [SWE]

This is the same as above, but in the original Swedish. The translations have some discrepancies, where we have tried to explain things in English that need less explanation in Swedish.

## O: Comment on find location [ENG]

This is a comment to justify the location of the find. It is a summary and comment based on older documents, many of which are found on SHM’s online archive ‘Sök i samlingarna’ (http://mis.historiska.se/mis/sok/sok.asp). In addition, ‘Fornsök’ (https://app.raa.se/open/fornsok/), “The soil map’ (https://apps.sgu.se/kartvisare/kartvisare-jordarter-25-100.html), and the ‘Kartsök och ortnamn (which in March 2021 was replaced by ‘Min karta’: https://minkarta.lantmateriet.se/) have provided important information which help to pinpoint the find place. In ‘Min karta’, today’s property numbers are given, but sometimes numbers and borders have changed. Therefore, older maps available through Lantmäteriet’s online resource ‘Historiska kartor’ have also been consulted (https://historiskakartor.lantmateriet.se/hk/detailed). Specific references to the ‘Cadastral map’ and ‘Parish archive’ are listed in two separate columns, described below. Some conventions are used, which may be confusing. For example, 1/8 mantal=W=9:4 means that the farm was 1/8 mantal, an obsolete unit of measurement of the size of a parcel of land, which in the ‘Laga skifteskarta’ map is denoted as W, and in the later economic maps is denoted as 9:4.

## P: Comment on find location [SWE]

This is the same as above, but in the original Swedish. The translations have some discrepancies, where we have tried to explain things in English that need less explanation in Swedish.

## Q: Reference: Cadastral map

This refers to specific sources in land surveys, e.g ‘Laga skifteskarta’ map, which are included in the list of Primary sources, below.

## R: Reference: Parish archive

This refers to sources in the Church register organized according to parishes. Information regarding individuals and their residence can be found here in the Riksarkivet: https://sok.riksarkivet.se/kyrkoarkiv, and are included in the list of Primary sources, below. This information is sometimes useful for relating people mentioned in other records to a specific property. These archive documents are referenced within a record as the ‘clerical survey’ [husförhörslängd].

## S: Reference: SHM

The Statens Historiska Museer [National Historical Museums] catalogue reference (see Primary Sources).

## T: Reference: Additional

Specific pieces of information that have a direct bearing on the understanding of the finds and their find context are cited. The abbreviation ATA refers to the Antikvarisk-topografiska arkivet (see Primary Sources). All references listed in this column are included in the reference list below, and archival references are given in the Primary Sources list.

## U: Notes on fieldwork find location [ENG]

These are observations made during fieldwork, which add to the understanding of the *location* (geographic coordinates) of the find place. For example, the archival records about B33 say that the neck ring was found in a gravel area; in the field we were able to locate multiple small gravel pits and update the coordinates, which had originally placed the find at a nearby house. Specific references to the ‘Cadastral map’ and ‘Parish archive’ are listed in two separate columns, described above.

## V: Notes on fieldwork find location [SWE]

This is the same as above, but in the original Swedish. The translations have some discrepancies, where we have tried to explain things in English that need less explanation in Swedish.

## W: Notes on fieldwork find context [ENG]

These are observations made during fieldwork, which add to the understanding of the *context* of the find place. For example, the archival records about B22 state that the sword was found in a bog, and a present-day wetland area was noted in the field at the assumed find place. Specific references to the ‘Cadastral map’ and ‘Parish archive’ are listed in two separate columns, described above.

## X: Notes on fieldwork find context [SWE]

This is the same as above, but in the original Swedish. The translations have some discrepancies, where we have tried to explain things in English that need less explanation in Swedish.

## Y: Fieldwork date

This is date that the fieldwork took place at this site.

## Z: Type of find

This describes three possibilities for the finds:

* Single = one object
* Multiple = several objects of the same type
* Multi-type = two or several objects of different types

NB: Multiple and Multi-type finds imply some kind of relationship between the objects, i.e. they are found at the same place and were deposited during a restricted period. However, it does not indicate to what extent this also reflects a prehistoric situation where people were aware of these relationships.

## AA: No.

The number of items recorded.

## AB: Type

The type of object(s).

## AC: Subtype

Refers to the subdivisions of types made by Oldeberg and Baudou. In some cases, there was no known typology or further description. This is denoted by ‘No further information’.

## AD: Material

The material the objects are made from, i.e. bronze or gold.

## AE: Phase

The material is divided in three phases:

* Phase 1: Period 2–3, 1500–1100 BCE
* Phase 2: Period 4, 1100–900 BCE
* Phase 3: Period 5–6, 900–500 BCE

## AF: Date

The objects are dated to one, or several, of Montelius’s periods 2 to 6 of the Bronze Age.

## AG: Notes on the object

Describes, for example, any damage on the object or the occurrence of two identical objects in the same find place. These notes are not fully consistent since the objects have not been studied in museum magazines. Instead, we relied mainly on online resources.

## AH: Reference: Date

This gives a reference for the source of the dating information. All references listed in this column are included in the reference list below, and archival references are given in the Primary Sources list.

# References

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*Vår bygd. Hallands hembygdsförbunds årsskrift*., 1932. Halmstad: Hallands hembygdsförbund.

# Primary Sources

**ATA.** Antikvarisk-topografiska arkivet [Antiquarian Topographic Archive]: <https://www.raa.se/hitta-information/arkiv-och-bibliotek/>.

* ATA 871/22
* ATA 832/34
* ATA 4465/35

Brandförsäkringsverket[The Swedish Fire Insurance Agency]: <https://www.brandverket.se/arkivet/sok-i-arkivet-online/>

* **Värderingsinstrument Sembs mölla år 1923**, Försäkringsnr: 56507
* **Värderingsinstrument**, Volym 925 (1923) 56 501-56 550

**Fornsök** [The National Heritage Board’s database for archaeological sites and monuments]: https://app.raa.se/open/fornsok/

**GAM.** Göteborgs arkeologiska museum, which is now: Göteborgs stadsmuseum [Museum of Gothenburg]: <https://samlingar.goteborgsstadsmuseum.se/carlotta/web>. Spannarp 5,’Göteborgsinventeringen’

**Lantmäteriverket Historiska kartor** [The Land Survey Historical Maps] <https://historiskakartor.lantmateriet.se/hk/detailed>. All are found in Lantmäterimyndighetens arkiv, except these \*, which are found in Lantmäteristyrelsens arkiv.

* Ägostyckning Säms mölla 1928 akten 13-asi-107
* Ägoutbyte Kalvabol 1861 akten 13-Kvi-69
* Avsöndring Nackhälle akten 13-spa-AVS5
* Delning av mosse Mossarp 1860 akten 13-Lin-124
* Enskifte på utmark och utägor Ljungby 1810 1-2 akten M42-18:3
* Hemmansklyvning Laga skifte Bergslyckan m.fl. orter 1861 akten 13-oko-42
* \*Hemmansklyvning Laga skifte Eldsberga 1851 Lmm 13 (13-eld-24)\*
* Hemmansklyvning Ljungby-Ågård 1860 akten 13-lju-111
* Hemmansklyvning Tågarp 3 1863 akten 13-vin-84
* Laga skifte Ägoutbyte 1863 akten Nackhälle 13-spa-46
* Laga skifte Ägoutbyte Tågarp m.fl. orter 1849 akten 13-Vin-57)
* \*Laga skifte Bänared och Långås 1855 Lmm (13-mor-114)\*
* Laga skifte Boberg 1851 akten 13-skr-43
* Laga skifte Flädje och Kärreberg 1835 akten 13-alf-30a
* Laga skifte Fyllinge 1836 akten 13-snö-46
* Laga skifte Gamla köpstad 1847 akten 13-trä-87
* Laga skifte Getakärr och Klastorp 1855 Lmm akten 13-trä-100
* Laga skifte Hunnestad 1858 aktne 13-Hun-30
* Laga skifte Joastorp 1855 akten 13-sib-57
* Laga skifte Klastorp 1855 akten 13-trä-100
* Laga skifte Landa m.fl. orter 1838 akten 13-lda-14
* Laga skifte Långås 1849 akten 13-Mor-98
* Laga skifte Lundby 1851 Lmm akten 13-slö-41
* Laga skifte Lyngåkra 1851 akten13-har-100
* Laga skifte Nackhälle 1861 akten M59-2:2
* Laga skifte Röinge 1847 akten 13-snö-54
* Laga skifte Semb och Torkelstorp 1832 akten 13-asi-30
* Laga skifte Stenstorp 1855 akten 13-slö-45
* Laga skifte Tollastorp 1851 akten13-asi-54
* Storskifte Tollastorp 1784 akten13-asi-6
* Laga skifte Tvååker 1847 akten13-två-132
* Laga skifte Vessinge 1837 akten 13-vei-57

**Lantmäteriverket översiktliga kartor.** Rikets allmänna kartverks arkiv [The Swedish National Mapping Authority's archive]: https://historiskakartor.lantmateriet.se/hk/overview

* **Ekonomiska karta** [The Economic Map]
* **Häradsekonomiska karta** [The District Economic Map]

**SGU Jordartskarta.** Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning [Geological Survey of Sweden] Kartvisaren Jordarter 1:25 000-1:100 000, [Soil types 1:25 000-1:100 000]: https://apps.sgu.se/kartvisare/kartvisare-jordarter-25-100.html

**SHM.** Statens Historiska Museer [National Historical Museums] Sök i samlingarna [Search the collections]: https://mis.historiska.se/mis/sok/sok.asp

* Huvudkatalog del A [Main Catalogue, Part A]
  + SHM 1428: 1 & 7
  + SHM 1428:2
  + SHM 1707
  + SHM 2604
  + SHM 2696
  + SHM 2696
  + SHM 2898
  + SHM 2967
  + SHM 3420
  + SHM 4228
  + SHM 4300
  + SHM 5527
  + SHM 5979:1-3
  + SHM 5979:5
  + SHM 6434
  + SHM 6781
  + SHM 6868
  + SHM 6928
  + SHM 7146
  + SHM 7202
  + SHM 7331:532
  + SHM 7331:533
  + SHM 7331:571
  + SHM 7331:617
  + SHM 7331:630
  + SHM 7331:637
  + SHM 7331:707
  + SHM 8241:3
  + SHM 8241:6-7
  + SHM 8241:8-9
  + SHM 10313
  + SHM 10458
  + SHM 16827
  + SHM 20568
* Huvudkatalog del B [Main Catalogue, Part B]
  + SHM 1428: 1 & 7
  + SHM 1428:2
  + SHM 1707
  + SHM 2115
  + SHM 2604
  + SHM 2696
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  + SHM 2967
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  + SHM 8241:3
  + SHM 8241:6-7
  + SHM 8241:8-9
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  + SHM 10458
  + SHM 10972
  + SHM 13387:3
  + SHM 14585
  + SHM 14630
  + SHM 14667
  + SHM 16223
  + SHM 16494
  + SHM 16827
  + SHM 17312
* Huvudkatalog del C [Main Catalogue, Part B]
  + SHM 1707
  + SHM 2115
* Huvudkatalog E [Main Catalogue, Part B]
  + SHM 20568
* Bronsålderskatalog [Bronze Age Catalogue, Part B]
  + SHM 1428: 1 & 7
  + SHM 1428:2
  + SHM 1707
  + SHM 2115
  + SHM 2604
  + SHM 2696
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  + SHM 7331:637
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**Riksarkivet** [The National Archives]: https://sok.riksarkivet.se/digitala-forskarsalen

* Alfshögs kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder, SE/LLA/13002/A I/3 (1892-1899)
* Asige kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder, SE/LLA/13009/A I/8 (1872-1877)
* Eftra kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder, SE/LLA/13063/A I/5 (1878-1889)
* Eldsberga kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder (huvudserien), SE/LLA/13065/A I a/13 (1880-1887)
* Harplinge kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder, SE/LLA/13146/A I/5 (1848-1853)
* Rolfstorps kyrkoarkiv, Församlingsböcker (inbunden serie), SE/LLA/13315/A II a/3 (1926-1949)
* Snöstorps kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder, SE/LLA/13358/A I/2 (1833-1848)
* Vinbergs kyrkoarkiv, Husförhörslängder, SE/LLA/13453/A I/7 (1877-1893)