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Isak Roalkvam^{1,*}

Steinar Solheim²

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Abstract

Text of abstract

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¹ Institute of Archaeology, Conservation and History, University of Oslo

² Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo

* Correspondence: Isak Roalkvam <isak.roalkvam@iakh.uio.no>

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Highlights: These are the highlights.

1 Introduction

This paper reports and contrasts multiple proxies for relative population densities in the context of coastal Mesolithic south-eastern Norway. Population size is regarded by many as one of the prime movers of cultural variation and stability, and as such, getting at this dimension is of critical importance to our understanding of the past. In recent years, summing radiocarbon dates has been frequently used as one such proxy, including in Norwegian Stone Age archaeology.

In an attempt to get at this relationship. While the radiocarbon record has been compared to site frequency as derived from shoreline dated sites in the past, we aim to demonstrate here how the nature of this dating method has not been taken properly into account in these studies.

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- 4 Results
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