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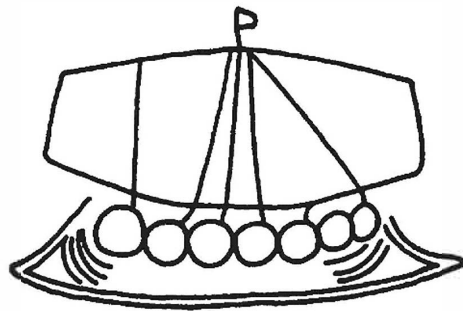
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**NORDIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ABSTRACTS 1984**



**Nordic Archaeological Abstracts 1984
contains abstracts of papers published mainly in 1984**

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EDITORIAL

At the latest annual meetings of the editorial board there has been a request that NAA include an "editorial" with a commentary on the year's work in the board, with information on changes in abstracting principles and indexing, etc. With this 11th annual volume of NAA we venture to take this step and hope it will contribute to further improvement in the good contact between users and editors.

 NAA strictly follows the year of publication, *i.e.* in this volume papers published only in 1984 or earlier are abstracted. The inclusion of an editorial affords, however, the opportunity to mention sensational discoveries and results, in advance of their normal treatment in a forthcoming volume.


An extremely well-preserved papyrus was found on 29th February, 1983, by the renowned archaeologists Sir Perce F. Caxton and Prof. Dr. Rudolf Höfelmeyer at Maghāgha, Egypt. It is dated to ca 50 B.C. and is a copy of a manuscript, until now known only in abstracts, by Pytheas of Massilia, describing his journey in the 4th century B.C. to the mysterious Thule. It is very gratifying to note that the first authorized translation, making Pytheas' text available to archaeologists, has been carried out by a Nordic scholar. Because of its revolutionary significance for Nordic Iron Age – Viking Age research, NAA brings the abstract now: indexing must wait until NAA 1985.

5C 5D

Pytheas resa till Thule. (Pytheas' journey to Thule)

Pytheas Massiliensis. Translated and annotated by Alf Henriksson. Höganäs [Hoganesos]: Bra Bok: 1985. 196 pp, index. Sw.

The complete translation of the recently found Maghāgha papyrus with almost the entire text of Pytheas, describing his journey of exploration to Cornwall, Denmark, Sweden (wintering at the embryonic Birka/Birkos), Finland and back to the Mediterranean by the Russian rivers. Many events hitherto known only from late Vik and early Med sources can now be firmly dated to the 4th C BC. (JS-J)

 This volume, NAA 1984, is in press January 1985, which in the editors' opinion is much too late – our aspiration being that a year's abstracts be published and available to users before Christmas of the following year. This has been the case with NAA 1974-1977 and 1982, whereas NAA 1978-1981 and 1983-1984 were all issued late. An important reason for

the delay in the latest volumes is that the quantity of Nordic archaeological literature increases year by year – though not necessarily its quality – and despite editorial measures to facilitate work, the editing of an NAA volume is so time-consuming that the busy museum curators or university lecturers of the editorial board have difficulty in finding enough time at the proper time.

This tendency must be reversed, if NAA is to be that timely aid in literature searching we all need. In order to rationalize editorial work – without any deterioration in service to users – production will from NAA 1985 be more or less computerized. But it is still most important that Nordic archaeologists assist the editors by writing their own abstracts and by giving correct bibliographical information.



In all good scholarship one expects to find correct factual information, but as editor of NAA one sometimes feels uncertain whether one's Nordic colleagues are trustworthy in this respect.

It is surprising to find – every year – abstracts in which the title of the paper is incorrectly transcribed or the bibliographical information is insufficient if not erroneous. For example one author in NAA 1984 gives us her title in Norwegian, but a check showed by chance that the paper appeared in English! A notorious error is that the year of the annual number of journals is mistaken for the year of issue. Journals are too often given an incorrect name, taken from the cover or popular designation, instead of from the title page.

Admittedly, the editors of some journals and serials do not make it easy, either for the abstract author or the NAA editor, in their inconsistent numbering of volumes, or when they without notice change some detail in the journal's name. As editor of NAA one meets colleagues who can give a paper different titles in the heading and in the table of contents; one finds author's names spelled wrongly, and misprints overlooked in title pages and colophons. One yearbook abstracted in NAA 1984 gives 1982 as the year of coverage, the year of copyright is stated to be 1981, the year of publication is 1984 – but it was not distributed until mid-1985!

Trifles indeed, but they may cause hours of unproductive toil and expensive long-distance calls, and uncorrected they are unacceptable, as erroneous bibliographical data may cause mistakes when procuring books in libraries and bookshops. Unfortunately, it also implies that some unnoticed errors remain in NAA and that we certainly overlook some of our own mistakes or misprints. It is equally unfortunate that all this necessary double-checking takes time from the more important objective – to provide good abstracts of archaeological literature.



It is evident – and pleasant to note – that NAA is now more used than a mere couple of years ago. A proof of this is the letters to the editors from dissatisfied authors, who cannot find an abstract of their published paper or who find an abstract written by one of NAA's editors misleading.

In such cases we can only apologize and appeal to authors to write their own abstracts in the future. For the sake of consistency it is, however, almost always necessary to correct or adjust authors' abstracts. For instance, one author has this year sent us an abstract four A4-pages long, of an extensive publication indeed, but nevertheless this abstract has been truncated and given an indicative form. Short papers, too, are sometimes given abstracts which are much too long, making abbreviation necessary. To write a short and accurate summary of a large and extensive work or of a paper on complicated matters is indeed a difficult task, and we remember with gratitude the few experienced scholars who master the art of abstracting – in fact most of our Nordic university professors do. Usually an author's abstract indicates what is important in the abstracted paper (but not always), but the form must often be adjusted to fit NAA's standard of abstracting. It is obvious that the editor's research perspective and knowledge will be mirrored more or less in her editing of an author's abstract. For this reason it is very important that we get reactions from authors and users who find the editing problematical. Letters to the editors are always discussed at the annual NAA meetings.



As stated in the preface, NAA does not aim at completeness, but our desire is to give our users – archaeologists working in the field of Nordic archaeology – the best chance of finding the relevant literature, and not to give total lists of every archaeologist's printed work.

NAA gives indeed a very full representation of the production in Nordic archaeology, but the increasingly rapid stream of publications make it necessary for the editorial board to discuss the criteria of selection each year. In the preface, some guidance is given concerning the scope of NAA. From this it is evident that papers in botany, geology, osteology, and other sciences are abstracted only when they have a content of obvious archaeological relevance. But some archaeological papers are also omitted in accordance with certain rules mentioned in the preface. It is in our opinion not necessary to include the same paper again, when an abstract of a version in another journal has already been brought. Only if it appears in a better-distributed journal or in an international language do we find it useful for our users to get references to a new edition.

Popular versions of papers already or simultaneously published in a scholarly form are excluded, for example the often excellent summaries of these or the presentations of new excavations in the Swedish journal *Populär ar-*

keologi or in the regional serials. Preliminary papers that when NAA is edited have already been made obsolete by the publication proper or by a more comprehensive paper are likewise excluded. If our judgement is not to your satisfaction, please let us hear from you, and if your arguments are convincing, an abstract may be brought in the next volume of NAA.



Preprinted abstracts of theses and in some journals often emphasize the theoretical and methodological qualities of the work in question. Such abstracts are often unsuitable for an unmodified inclusion in NAA, because they risk being inadequately indexed, and will consequently be difficult to find by the relevant user. In these cases the editors try to make the content more obvious by emphasizing instead the actual material of the investigation and its results, thus giving more entries by way of the subject index. This practice is not caused by a dislike of theory or method, but we do feel that the theoretical aspects of most papers only rarely will survive the years to come.



The subject index is the most useful entry to NAA besides the chronological and thematical grouping of abstracts. Each year the editors discuss the content of the index, its fitness for users, and possible need of changes in existing entries, or of new entries. Thus some changes are made in this issue of NAA.

The entry **DEMOGRAPHY** has now become a main entry, subdivided into **:Age**, **:Gender**, and **:Population size**. The relevant references are consequently removed from Society where they are found in earlier volumes, and **Gender** is a new entry in NAA.

The entry **OSTEOLOGY** has been dismissed, and when looking for human osteology you are now referred to **PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY** with its subdivisions **:Genetics** and **:Osteology**; and if you look for animal osteology, see now **ANIMALS** and the subdivision **:Domesticated**, **:Osteology**, and **:Wild**. We hope these changes will facilitate the use of these entries.

Troublesome entries are **Economy**, **Ecology**, **Society**, and **Theory**. **ECONOMY** and **ECOLOGY** are relevant in innumerable connections and the references found at these entries are for certain unrepresentative. It is mostly papers that explicitly state a discussion of **Ecology** and **Economy** that are indexed here. A better search for the literature on these subjects is attained by looking at **Agriculture**, **Hunting & fishing**, **Stock-raising**, **Trade**, etc, and at **Plants**, **Vegetational history**, etc.

SOCIETY was previously subdivided into **:Administration**, **:Law**, **:Population**, and **:Structure**, but for some years the editorial board has been displeased with this, since it is often difficult to understand how a

certain paper is to be indexed, and, indeed, also how the user can find it again. This year we endeavour to solve this problem by discarding all subdivisions and simply alphabetizing all references consecutively. It has not become easier to survey the entry, but hopefully it is no longer misleading.

THEORY and **METHODS** are also awkward entries. Many papers claim to be of special interest in these respects. If all wishes were to be fulfilled, these entries would burgeon unreasonably and service to users not be improved. We try to restrict references to those papers that seem to be principally theoretical or methodological (*i.e.* classified by code **B**) or that seem to introduce new concepts or methods into Nordic archaeology or use them in a new way. A couple of years ago, for instance, site catchment analysis was something new and exciting, but today it is so commonplace that it is not referred to either from Theory or from Method, but only from Settlements, etc.

All suggestions for improvements in the subject index will be received with gratitude by the editors and will be discussed at the annual meeting of the board.



Another signal of the usefulness of NAA is its use by some scholars as a basis of quantitative analysis of Nordic archaeological research. When the approach is broad, NAA is an uncomplicated tool, as for example when Carl-Axel Moberg uses it in a journal (NAA 1981/33) to point out *i.a.* the unreasonably large place Viking Age research takes in Nordic archaeology. But if you wish to go into detail when discussing current trends, it is necessary to do more than simply summarize the abstract numbers in Abstracts Section Finder or to count the references of a single entry or two (cf. NAA 1982/57 and NAA 1983/33). As pointed out in the preface, the abstracts “are intended to be fair summaries of the literature and [they] should never be used as primary sources”. This involves an evaluation of the content, not of the abstract, but of the original publication, when producing statistics; it is not sufficient to base one’s calculations only on abstracts and indexing in NAA. A complication when using NAA’s code system and its index is that the editing changes all the time, as archaeology itself does. For that reason the criteria for coding and indexing also change (cf. justified comments by Björn Ambrosiani in a paper abstracted as NAA 1984/799). Certainly NAA can and should be used when the development of current Nordic archaeology is studied, but caution is necessary, and too simple methods may give uncertain or, indeed, misleading results.



Nordic archaeology produces a lot of papers in journals and series. To illustrate the necessity of an abstract publication, if Nordic archaeologists are to be able to follow research in all its aspects, a simple

break-down of journals and series containing papers abstracted in NAA 1974-1984 is presented:

Denmark	140	Austria	1	Australia	1
the Faroes	3	Belgium	3	U.S.A.	16
Finland	82	Czeckoslovakia	4		
Iceland	1	France	8		
Norway	154	Germany E	7		
Sweden	255	Germany W	57		
Åland	2	Great Britain	37		
Internordic	10	Hungary	3		
		Ireland	1		
		Italy	2		
		the Netherlands	2		
		Poland	18		
		Soviet Union	18	(of which 4 Esthonian, 1 Lithuanian, and 4 Latvian)	
		Switzerland	2		
		Yugoslavia	1		

The sum of Nordic journals and series (not volumes!) is thus 646, and of the foreign equivalents 181, the total sum being 827. Certainly an unsurveyable spectrum of possibilities of not finding what you are looking for, if it were not for NAA!

PREFACE

Nordic Archaeological Abstracts – NAA – provides the archaeologist with a survey of Nordic archaeological literature from the preceeding year and thus enables the specialist to discover what is happening in fields outside his own. The detailed indexes make NAA a useful tool for research. Cumulative indexes, planned for every ten volumes, will facilitate future retrieval.

Abstracts are concise summaries of published articles, with the bibliographical information giving access to the originals. *They are intended to be fair summaries of the literature and should never be used as primary sources.*

The scope of NAA

The purpose of NAA is to indicate publications dealing with archaeological investigations, prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval. In the prehistoric sections, papers dealing with all aspects of human culture within the Nordic area are included.

The limits of NAA are more restricted for periods with written sources. Thus the medieval section contains primarily papers on archaeological excavations or excavated material, but other material sources of human activity are also included in the concept “medieval archaeology”. Existing medieval buildings and their decoration are examples of material also studied by medieval archaeologists. Thus papers dealing with medieval material in the fields of art history and iconography may be found in NAA. Abstracts on churches and iconography are, however, abbreviated. Papers on the post-medieval period are included in NAA only if they deal with archaeologically excavated material. For complete coverage of Great British and North German papers the reader is advised to consult the abstracts publications listed on p. 18.

Studies within ethnology, geography, linguistics, the natural sciences, etc., are also abstracted, provided they shed light on problems or material groups commonly met with in the field or are of special interest from a methodological or chronological point of view.

Corresponding book reviews and annual reports from institutions are included only when they bring information of special interest. For minor articles bringing little or no important new information, complete coverage is not attempted.

Reports on excavations, like those constituting the “Rapport” series from Göteborg, Stockholm and Trondheim, are for reasons of space usually not treated as individual papers; these series are included in the multi-period section 11A.

In the same way, papers written as part of university studies in archaeology are listed in section 11A, when they are available at the university in

question. They have often involved considerable work, for example cataloguing, and so may be useful to other archaeologists.

The geographical limits of NAA are the Nordic countries, including Greenland, and the activities abroad of their peoples. Papers from culturally related areas are cited, if noticed, as long as they bear on material traditionally treated by Nordic archaeology.

How to use NAA

The basic division of the abstracts is chronological (see the *chronological table* on the last page), and within each period they are grouped according to subject. The classification codes – periods 1-11 and the subjects A-L – are explained in the *abstracts section finder*, also indicating the first abstract number in each section. The codes and the subject index help the reader to skim the booklet.

The classification code of the section is attached to each abstract and furthermore codes are given for subsidiary topics treated in the papers. References are given for articles dealing with more than one period in a *cross-reference guide*. The indexes will help the reader to find papers by a certain author or on a certain region or famous site – see *Index of authors and scholars* and *Site index*. **Most important for finding relevant papers is, however, the *Subject index*.**

After the code, the nationality of the topic is indicated.

Within the section the abstracts are arranged according to the initials of the author; for alphabetization see the introduction to the index of authors and scholars.

The abstract reference number comprises two elements: the annual number of NAA and a serial number, starting from 1 each year.

The original title is set in semi-bold type, followed by a translation in parenthesis.

The full bibliographical information is given either in the abstract heading or in one of the two lists at the end of the volume. The first list comprises periodicals and irregular serials mentioned in this volume; the other list contains collective works, *Festschriften*, etc., the titles of which are followed by an asterisk* in the abstract heading.

The abstracts are always signed: (Au) = author's abstract, (Au, abbr) author's abstract abbreviated, (Au/editor's initials) = author's abstract adapted by editor, (editor's initials) = editor's abstract; see front cover for full names.

How to write for NAA

The principal rule is that *the author himself* writes the abstracts to ensure accuracy and to reduce the editor's rather heavy – voluntary – work.

So if you are publishing a paper on a topic within the limits of NAA, we entreat you to write the abstract yourself (in English, regardless of linguistic ability) and send it to the editor for the country and period in question (see inside back cover for directions). Not only is translation very time-consuming, but the difficulties which inevitably attend it are aggravated by abstraction and the frequent lack of supporting explanatory material. Many Nordic words, especially archaeological terms, have no exact English equivalent and you are liable to be misinterpreted unless you make your own translation decisions. Proper names are, however, retained in the original form (*e.g.* Svend Tveskæg and Helgeandshuset – if it is important for clarification a translation may be added (House of the Holy Spirit)). For bilingual names in Finland the Finnish *and* the Swedish version shall always be given. For the sake of completeness and homogeneity some abstracts have to be written or re-written by one of the editors and most abstracts have to be corrected by the linguistic adviser.

The length of abstracts is restricted to 850 ems and this maximum should of course be utilized only for comprehensive and/or important works. Papers and books of special international interest may, however, be given abstracts exceeding the limits of ordinary abstracts.

For directions see inside back cover.

Correspondence

Any suggestions for improving NAA will be welcome.

NAA regrets that it cannot undertake to provide off-prints or photocopies of articles abstracted. The sub-editor is, however, always ready to forward a personal communication to an author, and he can supply the addresses of Nordic publications if required.

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who have supported this volume.

The Editors

**ABSTRACTS
SECTION FINDER**

The abstracts on a certain subject begin with the serial number shown under the relevant period. Dating, see the chronological table on the last page.

	General	Palaeo-Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Celtic Iron Age	Roman Iron Age
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A General. History of archaeology. Bibliographies. Obituaries. Biographies. Museology. Accessions. Inventorization. Conservation of monuments. Annual reports.	1	.	.	194	.	.
B Theory. Methods. Terminology. Documentation. Physical, chemical analyses. Conservation of objects. Chronology.	37	.	117	197	.	.
C Historical, philological and numismatic sources.	70	.	.	.	.	252
D Cultural, administrative and social studies.	77	89	120	200	242	255
E Communications. Trade. Technology. Supply of raw material.	84	.	134	202	245	258
F Artefact studies. Art. Styles. Dress customs.	86	94	144	204	.	261
G Rural settlement. Hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture.	87	99	154	225	248	271
H Paganism. Funerary practice. Monuments.	.	107	178	229	249	275
I Christianity. Funerary practice. Monuments. Buildings.	.	.	.	.	.	.
J Secular architecture. Fortifications.	.	.	189	.	.	280
K Urban settlement.	.	.	.	.	.	.
L Environment. Botany, geology, osteology, zoology.	88	109	190	236	.	282

7	8	9	10	11
Germanic Iron Age	Viking Age	Medieval Period	Post-medieval – Recent	Multi-periods / Undated
	337	456	700	732
283	339	465		763
284	343	476	701	767
289	364	498		769
292	374	505	708	788
298	390	522	712	792
320	424	590	717	796
324	436	605	722	810
	450	609		
333	451	657	724	811
	454	675	728	
336		689		815

ABSTRAKTNYCKEL

Abstrakten om ett visst ämne börjar med det nummer som kan läsas under relevant period. Dateringar, se kronologisk tabell på sista sidan.

- A** Allmänt. Arkeologins historia. Bibliografier. Nekrologer. Biografier. Museologi. Tillväxter. Inventeringar. Fornminnesvård. Årsrapporter.
- B** Teori. Metoder. Terminologi. Dokumentation. Fysiska, kemiska analyser. Konservering. Kronologi.
- C** Historiskt, filologiskt och numismatiskt källmaterial.
- D** Kulturhistoriska översikter. Studier i politiska, administrativa och sociala förhållanden.
- E** Samfärdsel. Handel. Teknologi. Råvaruutvinning.
- F** Föremålsstudier. Dräktskick. Konst. Stilhistoria.
- G** Lantbebyggelse. Jakt, fiske, samlande, jordbruk.
- H** Hedendom. Gravskick. Monument.
- I** Kristendom. Gravskick. Monument. Byggnader.
- J** Profant byggnadsskick. Befästningar.
- K** Stadsbebyggelse.
- L** Fysisk miljö. Botanik, geologi, osteologi, zoologi.

CROSS-REFERENCE GUIDE

The abstracts in NAA are placed in the archaeological period given most prominence in the paper, see *Abstracts section finder*. Other periods, treated more briefly in the papers, may be found in the cross-reference guide below.

As readers are advised to consult the entire general section I and the multi-periods/undated section II, abstracts from these sections are only exceptionally included. However, under the guide word *Iron Age* you will find reference to those papers from sections I and II which deal with the main period *Iron Age*. General surveys and catalogues are listed in the subject index under *Surveys* and *Catalogues*.

Readers interested in one or more special subjects are advised to consult the *Subject index* and the *Site index*.

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ABBREVIATIONS

abbr	abbreviated	Lith	Lithuanian/Lithuanian SSR
ADP	automatic data processing	LN	Late Neolithic
Au	Author	m.a.s.l.	m above sea level
BA	Bronze Age	Med	Medieval Period
Belg	Belgian/Belgium	Mes	Mesolithic
C	century	MN	Middle Neolithic
ca	circa	N	North
cal	calibrated	Neo	Neolithic
CeltIA	Celtic Iron Age	Norw	Norwegian/Norway
conv	conventional	Pal	Palaeolithic
Dan/Den	Danish/Denmark	PM	Post-Medieval Period
DKNVS	Det kgl. norske videnskabers selskab	Pol	Polish/Poland
E	East	PWC	Pitted Ware culture
Engl	English	Raä	Riksantikvarieämbetet (the Central Board of National Antiquities)
Est	Estonian/Estonian SSR	RomIA	Roman Iron Age
Far	Faroese/the Faroe Islands	S	South
Finn/Fin	Finnish/Finland	SA	Stone Age
Fr	French	Scand	Scandinavian
GB	British/Great Britain	SHMm	Statens historiska museer
Ger	German	Sov	Soviet
GerIA	Germanic Iron Age	Summ	Summary
Greenl	Greenland	Sw	Swedish/Sweden
IA	Iron Age	TRB	Funnel Beaker culture
<i>i.a.</i>	<i>inter alia</i>	Vik	Viking Age
Icel	Icelandic/Iceland	W	West
Kar	Karelian/Karelian ASSR	Ål	Ålandish/Åland Islands
KVHAA	Kungl Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien	*	For bibliographical information see p 301.
Lat	Latvian/Latvian SSR	[]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.

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