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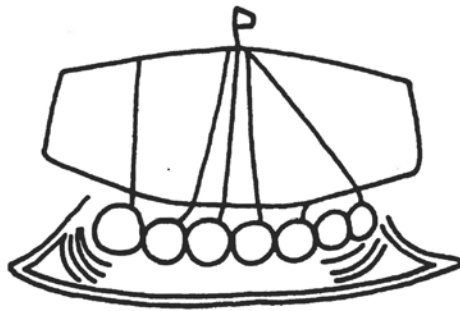
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Communications regarding subscriptions should be sent to Nordic Archaeological Abstracts, Viborg Stiftsmuseum, DK-8800 Viborg, Denmark

**NORDIC  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ABSTRACTS 1985**



**Nordic Archaeological Abstracts 1985  
contains abstracts of papers published mainly in 1985**

**HØBJERG – VIBORG 1987**


**Published with grants from the humanistic research councils of  
Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden  
© 1987 Nordic Archaeological Abstracts  
Typesetting by UNI-C Århus  
Printed by Special-Trykkeriet Viborg a-s  
ISSN 0105-6492**

## CONTENTS

Editorial .....	I
Preface .....	1
Abstracts section finder .....	4
Cross-reference guide .....	6
Abbreviations .....	7
Nordic archaeological bibliographies .....	8
Related bibliographical publications .....	9
 <i>Abstracts</i>	
1 General .....	11
2 Palaeolithic-Mesolithic .....	57
3 Neolithic .....	67
4 Bronze Age .....	89
5 Celtic Iron Age .....	100
6 Roman Iron Age .....	107
7 Germanic Iron Age .....	118
8 Viking Age .....	133
9 Medieval Period .....	166
10 Post-Medieval — Recent .....	241
11 Multi-Periods/Undated .....	259
Periodicals & irregular serials .....	324
Collective works, Festschriften, series, symposia, etc. ....	332
<i>Index of authors &amp; scholars</i> .....	334
<i>Subject index</i> .....	349
<i>Site index</i> .....	379
Maps .....	386
Chronological table .....	389



## EDITORIAL

 NAA have received several letters wondering about the causes of the delay in publication of NAA 1985, and some correspondents regret that such a late arrival of abstracts of the 1985 literature diminishes the value of NAA considerably. We agree.

When writing this editorial, we came across a letter dated December 1975 sent to subscribers to NAA 74. It gave an excuse for the late delivery at Christmas 1975 of the first volume of NAA and hoped that the following volumes would appear on time, which is early in the autumn. Now we know that this publication deadline is impossible to meet, and we find it acceptable if a volume of NAA appears within a year after the publication of the abstracted papers. Last year we also apologized for the late arrival of NAA 1984 that did not go to press until January 1986. Now the situation is even still worse, NAA 1985 is going to press in autumn 1987, *i.e.* more than 10 months later than we find ideal.

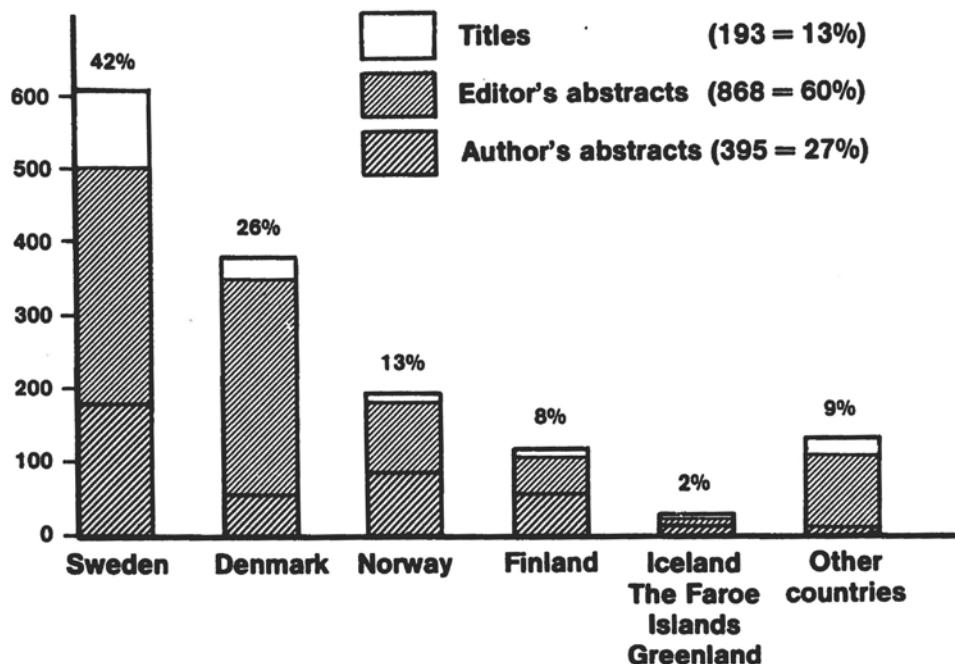
One cause of the delay is now, as last year, that the editing is very time consuming and our resources are limited, while the number of archaeological publications continues to grow. In the letter about NAA 74, we also remarked that the volume was twice as large as expected: 192 pp and 513 abstracts. Already in 1975 NAA had grown to 264 pp and 850 titles, and this year's issue, NAA 1985, beats all records with its ca 400 pp and 1456 titles treated.

But the main cause of the delay is that we have this year used EDP for production, for the first time. This has not been the great relief in editorial work that we had expected. On the contrary, editing has been more arduous and sometimes sitting at the computer keyboard, we have missed the old-fashioned card-index as well as the competent assistance of our printer. Most of the difficulties that have emerged during the process should now be eliminated, and the editing of NAA 1986 that has already started hopefully be eased. We have now to continue the development of computer use in order to rationalize the editors' work and create more time for the most important objective — to provide good abstracts of relevant literature to Nordic and foreign archaeologists.

If NAA 1987 is to appear in proper time, in the late autumn of 1988, it is absolutely necessary that Nordic archaeologists assist the editors by writing their own abstracts and by furnishing correct bibliographical information. Computers alone cannot do it! Please send your abstracts to the relevant editor (see inside front cover) as soon as possible, and not later than March 1988.

### Abstracts and titles in NAA 1985

The 911 abstract-numbers comprise 1263 abstracts and furthermore 193 titles.



To illustrate the large contribution to NAA made by the editors, we bring the diagram above demonstrating the relation in abstract numbers between the Nordic countries as well as the relation between authors' abstracts and those written by the NAA editors. Along with the ordinary editorial work, the editors had to write as much as 69% of the abstracts in NAA 1985, and that is too much. As the diagram reveals, the editors in Denmark and Sweden have the most to write by themselves, while the situation in Norway and Finland is better, but still not good enough. For the quality of the abstracts and the relevance of the indexing, it is a problem that authors write so few abstracts for NAA. We hope each year to see a great improvement in our statistics, and in fact there is a steady improvement, but unfortunately a very slow one.



Last year, one of NAA's most faithful abstract authors deliberately held back an abstract of his contribution to *Fornvannen* 79, 1984/4, because he knew that that issue was not distributed until 1985. But NAA attempts to strictly follow the year of *printing*, and as issue 4 of *Fornvannen* 79, 1984, has 1984 as printing year the papers were included in NAA 1984. Matters are complicated by the fact that the title page of the completed

volume 79, 1984, has the printing year 1985. In NAA 1985, only the first three issues of *Fornvännen* 80, 1985 are abstracted and *Fornvännen* 80, 1985/4 (1986) must wait until NAA 1986.

But it is not possible always to follow the year of print. *Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Årbok* 1982-1983 has the printing year as 1984, but was not available for abstracting until 1986, for which reason the abstracts are brought now in NAA 1985. The same applies to *Hikuin* 10, 1984, distributed late in 1985. The main rule, however, is that the year of printing indicates in which volume of NAA a publication is to be abstracted.



Each year NAA have to discuss the criteria for selecting what to abstract from the bulk of archaeological publications that appear each year. In the editorial of NAA 1984 p. 7 we discussed some points. The late Professor Carl-Axel Moberg wrote in 1986 a letter to NAA raising some important questions about the criteria for selection. As these are of relevance to all NAA's users parts of NAA's answer to Carl-Axel Moberg will be quoted.

In the Preface and on the back cover, the geographical limits of NAA have been described as "the Nordic countries, including the activities abroad of their peoples". So many have construed this as meaning "the work of Nordic archaeologists abroad" that we ought to underline that it is "the past activities abroad of their past peoples (e.g. the Vikings)". The misunderstanding is most recently to be found in *Keyguide to information sources in Archaeology*, ed by Peter Woodhead. London/New York: Mansell Publishing Ltd: 1985. The description of NAA is to be found in the Nordic section on p 110 as item no. 277. The Keyguide is nevertheless a most useful tool to anyone seeking information on how to find the literature of a new area of the World.

Papers on Nordic material by non-Nordic scholars are included, if noticed by the editors, but NAA does not abstract papers by Nordic scholars on non-Nordic subjects. This is not an expression of ethocentric thinking but simply a geographical definition of NAA's objective. For instance the Inuit archaeology of Greenland is included in NAA, Greenland being part of the Danish state.

Of course NAA agree completely with Carl-Axel Moberg that papers by Nordic scholars on "general, methodological, anthropologically/socially orientated topics and even matters on research history of ideas" have to be included in NAA, when written by Nordic archaeologists, but as a matter of course not when written by non-Nordic scholars, if not exemplified by Nordic examples.

The purpose of NAA is not to direct the development of Nordic archaeology, but to reflect its changes — that is the objective of an abstract

#### IV

publication by definition. Inevitably the very existence of NAA means, however, a kind of influence on the archaeology of the Nordic countries. The goal is to diminish national, provincial or thematic insulation among Nordic scholars, a danger that does exist and that has to be counteracted. In fact this was one of the reasons for starting NAA in 1974. The objective is also to direct archaeology to rapidly disseminate information about new theoretical and methodological thinking. We find this to be in accordance with NAA's "commission of trust" as Moberg aptly put it.

Naturally NAA always runs the risk that insufficiencies of the editors will result in unconscious editorial tendencies or undue influences on the editorial work. To avoid this, the reactions of NAA's users are of great value. The discussions on the criteria of selection each year in the editorial board are the best guarantee against a biased NAA.



It is a paradox that, at the same time as growing printing costs are a problem not only for NAA but for all archaeological monographs and established journals, the introduction of personal computers with word processing facilities has made it possible to publish proceedings of seminars and conferences rapidly and cheaply, and has also facilitated the start of new journals.

It is necessary that NAA's editors appraise the quality and relevance of these new types of publications including the growing number of popular journals. NAA must avoid bothering users with references to insignificant or low-quality papers. These are difficult questions, and fortunately the number of borderline cases is still low. But the problem seems to be escalating. In part this is an effect of a growing interest in archaeology among public.

A good example is the controversy between professional archaeologists and historians on one side and a group of amateurs on the other, concerning the position of the province of Västergötland in the establishment of the Swedish state in the Late Iron Age and the Early Middle Ages. A similar debate is to be found in the province of Österbotten/Pohjanmaa in Finland. It is not the task of NAA to take a stand on the concrete problems, but we do have had to decide whether NAA is to cover also the large number of amateur contributions to the debate. In this volume we have abstracted a book about the early history of Västergötland (NAA 1985/831) including contributions by both professionals and amateurs. But we have omitted a number of books written by local amateurs, because their value in the scholarly debate seems limited.

Of course amateurs have achieved considerable results in many archaeological fields of research. An obvious example is the work on early iron production in Västergötland made by Mac Key (cf NAA 1975/184, 1983/630

and 1985/831f), and studies of this relevance are of course abstracted in NAA, if noticed.

Another type of publication bearing on the public interest comprises papers and books to be used in courses for amateurs and school-children. Thus **Institutet för förhistorisk teknologi** at Östersund (Jämtland, Sweden), teaches ancient techniques in leather-tanning, copper- and iron-smelting, blacksmithing, weaving on warp-weighted looms, etc. These publications in Swedish are valuable as compendia for any student or museum interested in the subject, but as they normally do not contribute very much new material, we have decided to omit most of them from NAA. Those interested in the activities of the institute are recommended to write directly to the editor, Thomas Johansson, Institutet för förhistorisk teknologi, Box 650, S-831 27 Östersund, Sweden, for further information.

The provincial museums have naturally noticed the great public interest in archaeology and try to meet the demand by publishing popular books and journals. The Danish journal *Skalk* is famous for its high — and professional — standard and for its always current content. Other well-established popular journals are the Norwegian *Ottar* and *Frá haug og heiðni*. The now 5-year-old Swedish *Populär arkeologi* tries to bridge the gap between professionals and amateurs and consequently includes papers by both categories. A new sprout on this branch of archaeology is the journal *Spor* published in Trondheim and written by the staff of the university museum. In all these cases it has to be decided in each instance, whether a paper has a content already familiar to the users of NAA or whether it presents interesting news. This is difficult for the editors of NAA and often delicate, for which reason we need help of the authors in question and of the editors of the journals to find the proper balance in our selection.

Examples of the new low-economy journals are *Fjölnir* and *Urd*, edited and for the most part written by students, the former at the university of Uppsala, the latter at the universities of Göteborg and Stockholm. NAA has brought abstracts of a selection of papers in *Fjölnir* since 1982. *Urd* started in 1984 but was only incidentally mentioned in NAA 1984/630. Much of the content of these two journals is to be compared to club messages and news, e.g. reports from excursions and experiences from excavations. NAA has received a number of author's abstracts from *Urd* 2, 1985, but they have been omitted, either because they are similar to what is published elsewhere by the same author in a more accessible work, or because they seem to be without news of significant interest to NAA's users. But all interested in what is going on in students' world of Swedish archaeology are recommended to read *Urd* and *Fjölnir*.



The quality of the the contributions in the students' journals mentioned above cannot be compared to that of the Nordic students' periodical *Kontaktstencil*. The quality there varies, but new trends and directions in Nordic archaeology often found their first expression in *Kontaktstencil* and most papers have been listed or abstracted in NAA.

In *Urd* 2, 1985/2 Michael Enström reports from the Kontaktseminar at Århus in 1985. (The proceedings in *Kontaktstencil* 28-29, 1986 will be abstracted in NAA 1986). He is disappointed that only 22 students from seven Nordic universities took part in the seminar. Ten came from Århus, the rest from Göteborg, Helsinki/Helsingfors, Lund, Stockholm, Umeå, and Turku/Åbo. The departments of Copenhagen and Uppsala were unrepresented, and no students at all came from Norway. Is this to be seen as a signal of a decreasing interest in inter-Nordic contacts among today's students, or of a diminishing interest in theoretical and methodological debate? Is it a portent of the future of Nordic archaeological co-operation?

The three first Kontaktseminars, in which some of the present NAA editors took part, were held at Århus in 1969, Bergen in 1970, and Helsingfors/Helsinki in 1971. 78 students attended the Finnish meeting, representing 10 out of 11 universities that had a chair in Nordic archaeology at that time.

NAA grew up from the same root as the Kontaktseminar and *Kontaktstencil* and with the same goal, the improvement of Nordic archaeology through supra-regional co-operation and information exchange. NAA hope that the seminar to be held at Göteborg in the autumn of 1987 will be a demonstration of the strength of Nordic co-operation.



Each year we request the Swedish university departments in archaeology to send us lists of the seminar papers produced, and normally we receive lists with sufficient bibliographical and archaeological information for editing and indexing. One of the lecturers sending us a list from his department this year wrote in the accompanying letter that he had refrained from giving the relevant NAA codes to the papers, because he was afraid of making too many mistakes.

The code system of NAA, see pp 4-5, is very simple indeed, and should not cause any difficulties to an archaeological scholar used to classification. It is also easier for a lecturer with the papers easily available to fill in the codes and indicate relevant entries for the subject and site indexes than for NAA's editors. When codes and key-words are missing we sometimes, when time is too short, have to guess, and that is not satisfactory.

When we receive a note like this from a university teacher, we suspect that he or she does not spend much time in giving the students practice in literature retrieval. If so, it is a pity. At the University of Århus, students

are required to make their own book lists when entering the final examination. These book lists are almost always up-to-date and bibliographically adequately detailed, because the students at Århus early in their studies are introduced to NAA and other abstract publications and bibliographies. That they also use them is obvious, when you read their seminar papers and theses. In fact the work of university teachers can be greatly facilitated, if they only will make students familiar with the available tools for literature search. The regular use of abstract publications and bibliographies is indeed a good habit to give to students.



NAA brings each year up-dated lists of other abstract publications, of Nordic archaeological bibliographies, related bibliographical publications, etc. (see pp 8-9). In this connection NAA wishes to call users' attention to the service offered by some major archaeological libraries in the Nordic area. Det kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen, presents twice a year its own accession of monographs and monographic series in prehistoric archaeology covering the whole world, but excluding the Mediterranean, and the literate cultures of Africa and Asia. The publication *Arkeologi. Det kongelige Biblioteks accession*, is edited by Eva Ørsnes and may be obtained free of charge from Det kgl. Bibliotek, Publikationsafdelingen, Christians Brygge 8, DK-1219 København K.

The library of Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, Stockholm, is also the library of Riksantikvarieämbetet and Statens Historiska Museum. Its *Observanda* offers thrice a year a similar service and includes furthermore notes on papers in Nordic archaeology in many international and Nordic, and all Swedish journals. *Observanda* can be obtained from KVHAAs bibliotek, Box 5405, S-114 84 Stockholm.



In the editorial of NAA 1984 p. 8 some changes in the Subject index were presented. In NAA 1985 further alterations may be noted. The entry **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE** is now a main entry detached from **AGRICULTURE**, where it was earlier a sub-entry. It is a broader concept than rural landscape.

**FLINT TOOLS & TECHNOLOGY** is joined to **STONE TOOLS & TECHNOLOGY** in a new main entry **STONE**, sub-divided into **Artefacts**, **Quarries**, and **Technology**. The aim is to facilitate retrieval of literature on lithic technology.

**MUSEUMS** is now a sub-entry under **ARCHAEOLOGY**, emphasizing that NAA does not cover museology in its broad sense but merely the archaeological aspect of museum work.

The two entries **MIGRATIONS & DIFFUSION** and **TRADE & DIFFUSION** have been made more precise, **MIGRATION** designed to cover



## VIII

the explicit movement of people, **TRADE & EXCHANGE OF GOODS** the international exchange of goods over a distance. Less directed cases of distribution are indexed under **DIFFUSION**, covering, for example, various types of influence from other areas. It is hoped that this change will better reflect the current views on distributional patterns in Nordic archaeology.



The joke about Pytheas in the editorial of NAA 1984 was provoked by our own amusement in reading the pastiche of Pytheas by Alf Henrikson. Swedish readers are familiar with Henrikson's name, since he has written a great number of popular books on historical topics, primarily in the anecdotal genre. For his great knowledge and his achievements as a popularizer, the Swedish government made him honorary professor in 1987. But outside Sweden and especially outside Scandinavia he is probably more or less unknown. In spite of all signals in the text indicating a joke, the abstract carried in the editorial was taken seriously by many of NAA's users. Some of these were merely amused when they found that they had been duped, but others were angered on finding that they had ordered "a worthless book". We apologize for not providing signals strong enough to indicate that the Pytheas story was not meant to be taken seriously, but was an announcement of a book we found entertaining. Only calendar specialists may have noted that the "date of discovery of the Maghāgha papyrus, 29th February 1983", does not exist, and who wants to admit that he/she has never heard of "the renowned archaeologists Sir Perce F. Caxton and Prof. Dr. Rudolf Höfelmeyer"?

On the other hand, our Pytheas story anticipated a growing interest in Pytheas. In the major work *Untersuchungen zu Handel und Verkehr der vor- und frühmittelalterlichen Zeit in Mittel- und Nordeuropa, Teil I* published in Göttingen (BRD) in 1985, Reinhard Wenskus has a paper *Pytheas und der Bernsteinhandel* (Pytheas and the amber trade), pp 84-106, using Pytheas as starting-point for a general discussion about trade in the North Sea and Baltic basins. In *Zeitschrift für Archäologie* 19, 1985 you will find a paper by Joachim Herrmann *Volkstämme und "nördlicher Seeweg" in der älteren Eisenzeit* (Tribes and "the northern sea route" in the Early Iron Age), pp 147-153, in which it is attempted to present maps of Europe based on Pytheas, Strabo, and Pliny the Elder. It is interesting to note the differences in the supposed route of Pytheas in the works of Herrmann, Wenskus, and Henrikson. Even serious scholars like Herrmann and Wenskus seem to be indulging in fantasy when treating the difficult Pytheas fragments.



**Errata in NAA 1984:**

NAA 1984/156: The volume 1984/2 of *Acta Borealia* in which Ericka Engelstad's paper appeared was not printed until 1985. Correct accordingly to *Acta Borealia* 1984/2 (1985) here and on p 294.

NAA 1984/533: The book by Knud Banning *Kalkmalerierne i Skånes, Hallands og Blekinges kirker 1100-1600*, was given an erroneous year of printing, the correct year being 1985, not 1984.

NAA 1984/741: In the title of the report serial a mysterious [Södermanland] does not belong. Deleatur!



Finally, NAA wish to express gratitude to one of our most diligent abstract authors, the late professor Carl-Axel Moberg. He followed the development of NAA with great interest from its start in 1974 and his serious criticism was always welcomed as a good opportunity to re-think the platform that NAA is based upon. NAA will miss his very personal way of abstracting his own writing and the difficulties we sometimes had in finding the proper way of indexing his contributions. Moberg's interest were global, but nevertheless we feel that he appreciated the co-operation of five Nordic countries in NAA.

## PREFACE

Nordic Archaeological Abstracts — NAA — provides the archaeologist with a survey of Nordic archaeological literature from the preceding 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 8.

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 archae-

ology 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. Papers on culturally related areas are cited, if noticed, as long as they bear on material 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. For the sake of consistency, all titles are written with small letters, regardless of the original orthography.

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.

### Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Den arkeologiske interimskommisjon (DAIK), Oslo; KVHAA, Stockholm; Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm; Svenska arkeologiska samfundet, Stockholm; and DABL (Danish Loan Centre), State & University Library, Århus.

Last but not least we wish to express our gratitude to

Statens humanistiske forskningsråd, Denmark

Statens humanistiska kommission, Finlands Akademi, Finland

Norges almenvitenskapelige forskningsråd, Norway

Humanistisk-samhällsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet, Sweden

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
<b>A</b> General. History of archaeology. Bibliographies. Obituaries. Biographies. Museology. Accessions. Inventorization. Conservation of monuments. Annual reports.	1	122	155	.	.	.
<b>B</b> Theory. Methods. Terminology. Documentation. Physical, chemical analyses. Conservation of objects. Chronology.	64	124	157	228	.	.
<b>C</b> Historical, philological and numismatic sources.	88	.	.	.	.	292
<b>D</b> Cultural, administrative and social studies.	94	126	160	231	.	295
<b>E</b> Communications. Trade. Technology. Supply of raw material.	105	130	165	234	267	297
<b>F</b> Artefact studies. Art. Styles. Dress customs.	.	134	169	236	269	298
<b>G</b> Rural settlement. Hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture.	.	136	182	250	281	313
<b>H</b> Paganism. Funerary practice. Monuments.	.	150	199	255	286	317
<b>I</b> Christianity. Funerary practice. Monuments. Buildings.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>J</b> Secular architecture. Fortifications.	.	151	214	264	289	.
<b>K</b> Urban settlement.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>L</b> Environment. Botany, geology, osteology, zoology.	108	152	215	265	291	328

7 Germanic Iron Age	8 Viking Age	9 Medieval Period	10 Post-Medieval – Recent	11 Multi-periods/ Undated
	380	482	722	779
329	381	490	723	813
331	383	496	725	819
341	417	523	.	827
343	424	531	733	848
344	437	548	746	857
364	459	617	758	863
370	464	629	.	879
.	476	630	.	.
376	477	659	766	887
.	.	682	774	891
.	481	711	777	892

## 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 1 and the multi-periods/undated section 11, abstracts from these sections are only exceptionally included. However, under the guide word *Iron Age* you will find reference to those papers from sections 1 and 11 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*.

Mes	2: 173, 176, 178, 195, 198, 220, 866, 906
Neo	3: 13, 94, 111, 123-124, 139-140, 143-144, 148-149, 252, 265, 712, 721, 796, 866, 906
BA	4: 74, 94, 157, 161, 174-176, 178, 187, 196, 198, 206, 208, 270, 276, 313, 836, 866
IA	5-6-7-8: 91, 796, 836, 841, 844, 850, 863, 868-870, 875, 878, 883, 892, 896
CeltIA	5: 94, 230, 232, 234, 250, 256, 296, 307, 313, 315, 323, 328, 532, 668, 848, 866
RomIA	6: 94, 230, 232, 253, 258, 266, 282-284, 286-288, 290, 340-341, 361, 370-372, 375, 378, 550, 822, 843
GerIA	7: 94, 184, 292-293, 296, 304, 312-314, 316, 318, 323, 417, 419, 421-422, 424, 448, 454, 461, 466, 470, 482, 532, 550, 564, 628-629, 675, 705, 759, 822, 843, 846, 862, 871
Vik	8: 94, 184, 207, 329, 337-338, 343, 351, 359, 365-366, 368, 370, 482, 484, 486, 488-489, 496, 508, 518, 521, 530-532, 541-542, 544, 549-550, 615, 617, 623, 626, 628-630, 643, 650, 662-663, 675, 686-687, 696, 700, 705, 711, 715, 721, 733, 759, 822, 843, 846, 848, 862
Med	9: 94, 257, 380-381, 397-398, 400, 409, 412, 417-418, 424-426, 430, 432, 442-443, 448, 456, 459-460, 462, 468, 470, 475-476, 479, 733, 747, 757, 760, 762, 766, 773-775, 777, 822, 843-844, 846, 862-863, 881
Post-Med	10: 152, 424, 442, 485, 490, 492-494, 497-498, 501-502, 514, 526, 532, 539, 546, 549, 553, 555, 558, 562, 592-594, 597, 602-603, 615, 620, 623, 628, 631-632, 634, 646, 648-649, 652-654, 657, 660, 665, 673, 695, 700-701, 705, 709, 712, 846

## 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	Raã	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 332.
Lat	Latvian/Latvian SSR	[ ]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.



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