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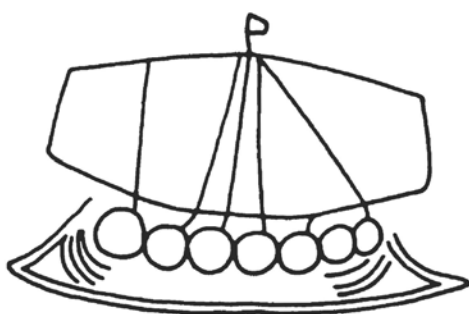
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**NORDIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ABSTRACTS 1986**



**Nordic Archaeological Abstracts 1986
contains abstracts of papers published mainly in 1986**

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EDITORIAL



The delay in the publication of NAA is still a problem for us and our users, NAA 1986 being published now in late August 1988, more than six months later than we find ideal. Hopefully, NAA 1987 presently being edited will appear early in 1989.

To be able to publish NAA about one year after the year of the abstracted literature we need the help of Nordic — and foreign — archaeologists.

As indicated, by the diagram included in the editorial of NAA 1985, NAA's editors bear a heavy burden, not only collecting and editing, but also writing, abstracts. The problem is especially marked in Denmark and Sweden, so we urgently entreat Danish and Swedish colleagues to write abstracts of their 1988 publications and send them to the relevant editors; see inside front cover for addresses.

If for some reasons you are unable to write your own abstracts, it would be helpful if you would send the editor a note on the bibliographical data and/or an off-print.

To be able to publish NAA 1988 in early 1990 we need your contributions not later than March 1989, and editors will be happy to receive your abstracts already in January or February 1989.

Why not use one of the days of Christmas to summarize your published works in 1988 and send the result to your editor as a New Year greeting!



The fact that Swedish archaeology makes up about 40 per cent of the abstracted literature in NAA means that the Swedish editors of archaeological literature have a harder job than their colleagues from other Nordic countries. This has sometimes created problems in the planning and publishing of NAA, and also some delays. To solve these problems, the Swedes decided to increase the number of editors from one prehistorian and one medievalist to four prehistorians and two medievalists. The Swedish editors of NAA 1987 are thus Agneta Åkerlund (Stone Age), Phyllis Anderson (Bronze Age), Kent Andersson (Celtic-Germanic Iron Age), Anne-Sofie Gräslund (Viking Age), Kenneth Svensson (Middle Ages, profane culture) and Barbro Sundnér (ecclesiastical culture). Due to the short time available for reconstructing the Swedish editorial board when editing NAA 1986, Ingrid Nielsen, the former editor of the Danish Middle Ages, took care of the Medieval material published in the present volume.



The editor of Nordic osteology, Elisabeth Iregren, has moved to a new job and as a consequence also leaves NAA. Her successor is Per Ericsson.



The archaeology of Greenland has been somewhat neglected in NAA, since we have not had an editor specifically covering that field of Nordic archaeology. We are happy that Tinna Møbjerg has now joined the editorial board. As soon as we obtained a competent editor, some problems appeared as a matter of course. Especially the chronological terminology of Inuit/Eskimo archaeology cause difficulties when pressed into NAA's Scandinavian system. We have decided to place the abstracts where the absolute dating places them, NAA 1986/204, for example, being placed in Neo. In the index, however, it would seem ridiculous to index a Palaeo-Eskimo site as (Neo) or still worse as (CeltIA:Greenl). We have this year defaulted a chronological precision in the indexes but are working on the problem of indicating the chronology of Greenland's Palaeo- and Neo-Eskimo cultures.



A similar problem has in fact plagued us for some years, namely the chronology of northern Fenno-Scandia. The traditional systems of the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Celtic, Roman and Germanic Iron Ages, and Viking and Middle Ages in reality fits very badly the hunting cultures that in large areas prevailed more or less independently of the Scandinavian and Finnish cultures, far into the post-Christian era.

Unfortunately, there does not exist a corresponding common North-Nordic terminology independent of the South-Scandinavian chronology. Perhaps it is not yet possible to reach a consensus on a relative and absolute phase-system for the North-Nordic hunting cultures, but we find it desirable to discuss the terminological problems attending the indexing of North-Nordic archaeology in NAA. Consequently we ask for North-Nordic archaeologists' views on the problem. Should we continue to index the hunting cultures of, for example the 4th century BC as (CeltIA:N Norw) or shall we change to a new terminology, and if so which?



The editorial board appreciates all suggestions for improving NAA from its users. All proposals are discussed at the annual meeting of the board. Some are accepted and others not.

For example we have received a couple of suggestions from Norwegian users That NAA in the subject index include the entry **WOMEN** to cover women as an object of archaeological study and as scholars. We do not find this entry necessary, however.

A paper on women's work in Norwegian archaeology will be indexed as **ARCHAEOLOGY:History of A women in A (Norw)** (see NAA 1986/716a). Studies of women in Danish prehistory are indexed as **DEMOGRAPHY:Gender women (Dan)** (cf NAA 1986/76). A study on Medieval Swedish finds of women's bones will be found indexed as **PHYSICAL**

ANTHROPOLOGY:Osteology women (Med:Sw). The theoretical background of female archaeology may be entered as **THEORY feminism** (as NAA 1986/74 & 715-716). We believe this to be a proper way of indexing studies about women.

When the United Nations had their "Year of the Child" a great deal was written about children in archaeology, especially in Norway. NAA did not, however, establish a main entry **CHILDREN**. References are given to relevant entries such as **GAMES & PLAY** (*toys (Neo:Norw)* NAA 1986/164), **GRAVES (-RomIA children's cemetery (Sw)** NAA 1985/789:35), **PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY:Osteology children** (as NAA 1985/789:35) or **DEMOGRAPHY:Children ((SA:Sw)** NAA 1986/110).

Only a few alterations to the subject index have taken place in NAA 1986.

A new entry is **ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY** indicating *archaeological* studies of ethnographical materials (*e.g.* NAA 1986/690), but the use in archaeology of ethnographical and social anthropological analogies continues to be indexed as **SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY analogies** (*e.g.* NAA 1986/85).

The refitting method that now can show good results also in Scandinavian archaeology is in NAA 1986 referred to under **STONE**.

The concept **Settlement pattern** is in NAA reserved for regional analysis of settlement distribution, while the intrasite analysis of social space is indexed under the entries **HOUSES, SETTLEMENTS**, etc. and see also **METHODS**.

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE is a new entry, distinguished from **THEORY**.



At last we have in NAA 1986 been able to abstract two papers on our old friend Pytheas, see NAA 1986/82 & 249. When we read Erik Wahlgren's chapter on the "Buckram Vikings" (see NAA 1986/386), which gives an account of fraudulent runic inscriptions and other Viking hoaxes in North America, we realize that we have to desist from perpetrating practical jokes like the Pytheas case in NAA 1984 p. 5 — the risk of being taken seriously is too great ...



Let us now return to the writing of abstracts.

To prevent you from wasting time on writing long abstracts that are curtailed beyond recognition by the editors or from abstracting papers that fall outside the framework of NAA, some explanatory remarks might be helpful (cf **Preface and Editorial** of NAA 1984 p. 7f. & 1985 p. IIIff.)

NAA is an abstract publication meant to be a help to archaeological research by guiding the archaeologist to relevant literature. NAA abstracts

must therefore give sufficient information to help users to decide whether they should order the publication in question from their library or bookshop or not. Remember that most of NAA's users cannot simply go to their bookshelf to check. It must be worthwhile to bother to obtain a publication indicated in NAA.

In an abstract publication, it is therefore more important to present good abstracts than to give full coverage of year's literature, *i.e.* quality information rather than quantity. An abstract must consequently be informative, but can never be a proper summary of the book/paper. Abstracts have to be short and concise but must not lose content.

In order to be able to follow this line, it is necessary for us to edit the material and cut the superfluous matter away. Only publications of some significance can be accepted.

As a consequence, the popular literature is normally not included, and if so only because it contains interesting news. New versions of already published papers are included only if now available in a journal with wider distribution or in a more accessible language, or if the documentation and illustrations are better.

Interesting news is sometimes presented in a most awkward place and if we have the hope that the site will soon be better published in a journal easier to obtain, we discard the abstract. This happened this year to a paper by Lotte Selsing about a settlement at Sola (Rogaland) with the earliest traces of cultivation in West Norway. The paper occupies two pages in *Rygjavegen* 12, 1985/5, which is the journal of the Norwegian Highway Authority in the province of Rogaland — not easy to find outside Norway! Hopefully we can bring an abstract of a more elaborate version in NAA 1987.

The editors do not enjoy discarding an author's abstract, so we absolutely prefer that you yourself make the decision. But of course you should tell us what you have omitted, otherwise we might think you have forgotten it and have to spend time checking the content.

The editors are thus very grateful to Märta Strömberg, who in a letter accompanying her abstracts to NAA 1986 noted that she had omitted minor papers, because other versions are to be published elsewhere. She also gives her reason for including two papers on the same subject, see NAA 1986/127.

When you use journals' pre-printed abstracts that are not written by yourself, remember always to check the content; often they say little, and they are sometimes directly misleading, even in ambitious journals.

Before you start writing abstracts of what you have written in 1988, spend an evening in front of the fire and read a volume of NAA, to see how we think an abstract should appear. It is not nice to see a 20-line-abstract

reduced to 2-3 lines (or just "Short survey" as we often use to characterize small papers when the title covers the content).



The quality of NAA would improve if authors would spend a little time on the site and subject indexes. The easy way for you is to write a number of keywords after the abstract, indicating what you think are the important subjects of the paper. And the editors' work would be facilitated if you would select your keywords from the **Subject Index** of NAA, so please check your choice against the vocabulary of NAA. If you have comments on our terminology, we welcome a letter from you.

When choosing keywords you should not primarily pay regard to what you yourself find important, but should rather place yourself in the position of NAA's users. "What keyword will an archaeologist, who can profit from reading my paper, look for?" When editors give other entries to your paper than you have suggested, it is normally because they have a different answer to this question.

Remember that NAA index entries always ought to direct users' attention to relevant works on the subject in question. For example pottery is found in any urban excavation and at all rural sites. If we entried all these papers under **CERAMICS:Pottery**, only the most energetic users would manage to check the hundreds of references in just one volume. Consequently we only give references under **Pottery** to papers including a regular treatment of the pottery. If someone should want a complete survey of pottery in, for example, Denmark in the Neolithic, he/she has to reflect that pottery can be expected in most graves and settlements and consequently check the entries **GRAVES**, **HOUSES**, and **SETTLEMENTS**, and if Medieval pottery is the subject, you can expect ceramics to be found also in **CASTLES**, **FORTIFICATIONS**, **MONASTERIES**, **TOWNS**, and **VILLAGES**. From the abstracts it ought to be apparent whether small finds are published and discussed.

Rarer finds like brooches are more regularly indexed as **ORNAMENTS: Brooches**, but here, too, you have to note that brooches may be concealed under the concept **ORNAMENTS -various**, for example when a rich cemetery material is published, all types of ornaments are not indexed, but the entry 'various' used instead.

Very rare finds of interest are, however, often indexed if noticed by the editors, even when they are not treated at depth in the publication.

Probably many users find it difficult not to be able to look up any entry in alphabetical order, but we have to cope with the hierarchy of NAA's main entries.

However, there is probably no other possibility of annually creating a functioning subject index of Nordic archaeology without the loss of too

much information. Significant problems in this respect are that there hardly exists a single immutable terminology, that Nordic archaeology is multilingual, and that all abstracts are translated into English. And incidentally, how many ancient finds, structures and monuments have a precise definition and designation? and how many archaeologists master all special terminologies? By grouping entries under some few main headings, NAA hopes to help users to find what they are looking for, even when the abstract authors or our editors use another concept.

Other aspects of archaeology are more difficult to index, for example the social and theoretical subjects are without doubt covered unsatisfactorily and the indexing will soon be out-of-date, but we do our best.


The better the abstracts and keywords you send NAA, the better the result will be — but note that “better” does not mean abstracts 20 lines long, or 20 keywords. Normally an abstract has 2–3–4 entries in the subject index, some few have up to ten. If you are of the opinion that a book/paper needs more than 2–4 entries, please make a note on it. Perhaps we will then hesitate before promptly putting a line through your entries. When we do not follow your suggestions, it is not in order to disconcert you, but with the intention of creating as uniform a product as possible.

The principles of site indexing are presented in the heading of the Site Index. It must, however, be emphasized that we normally include a reference only to a single region. Papers covering larger areas may be included if they by and large cover regional areas indicated on NAA's new Nordic map, as for instance Østlandet, Västskusten, and Vakka-Suomi/Vakka-Finland.

Specific names of castles, churches, monasteries, towns, wrecks, and well-known find localities are included when they occur singly or there are only a couple in the same paper. Long lists of place-names cannot be included. Take for example the extreme case that all Danish towns discussed by Anders Andrén in NAA 1985/688 should have been indexed! They are not, despite the fact that his discussion of some towns is probably of greater interest than many papers that *are* included in the site index.




There is great confusion about how to cite C14-datings: bp, BP, cal. BP, conv. BP, etc. (cf *Antiquity* 60, 230, November 1986 p. 214 & 61, 231, March 1987 p. 6). If you quote a C14-dating in your publication, please indicate in the abstract, whether it is (cal.) or (conv.). NAA does not have the resources to check this. Consequently many C14-datings are given in the abstracts without this distinction. We emphasize therefore that users should *never* refer to C14-datings cited in NAA's abstracts but *always* consult the original publication!

 In *Nord Nytt* 29, 1987 p. 39 the Nordic ethnologists' bibliography is presented and we quote (in NAA's translation): "The literature retrieval of too many [Nordic] ethnologists and folklorists is too haphazard. They use literature they have been given references to in informal contacts with colleagues, what they find in their small department library ... and finally literature that is referred to in publications already found. The last method does not result in finds of the newest literature.

A more penetrating, *systematic retrieval* in bibliographies, ... etc. is often lacking, and as a consequence they take the risk of overlooking publications containing significant innovative points of view on the borderline of the discipline, which can present new perspectives on the subject, since they have a multi-disciplinary approach."

Replace ethnologists and folklorists with archaeologists, and NAA finds this to be a good description of the literature study of too many Nordic archaeologists.

 On the Nordic university scene, a discussion about the use of citation analysis is now running. Citation rates are used to evaluate both the productivity of the individual scholar and the status of the reserach of the university and country in question. The problem also relates to the evaluation of research institutes like archaeological museums.

Of course Nordic archaeologists can only rarely expect global citation or even a European rate of significance, but within the North European area, an evaluation is both possible and fair. Such work is outside the scope of NAA, but we will be able to analyse the prerequisite of international citations of Nordic archaeology by checking the languages of publication and the frequency of summaries in an international language.

Of 841 abstract numbers in NAA 1986, 166 or 20% are of publications in English, 58 or 7% are of publications in German and one book is in Japanese (NAA 1986/318)! 182 papers/books carry an English summary, *i.e.* 22%, and 26 or 3% have German *Zusammenfassungen*. Of the total number of abstracted publications — papers or books — 27% are published in an international language and 25% have a summary readable by the international audience. This means that about half the published amount of Nordic archaeology is internationally accessible, and this is quite satisfactory.

English dominates clearly over German as the preferred foreign language of Nordic archaeology (especially if works written by German scholars are omitted from the statistics). A number of recent international analyses indicate that this is a reasonable choice — papers and books published in English are far more cited than publications in German, French, Italian or any other European language.

This emphasizes that it was the right decision to publish the Nordic abstracts in English, this language having the widest international audience.

With these facts in mind it is surprising that it is still possible to meet Nordic scholars with a serious interest in archaeology and with the ambition of making their results internationally known or at least read in the Nordic area who are uninterested in providing abstracts for NAA.

In a paper, Helmut M. Artus at the Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften in Bonn has in 1987 found that the reason "for producing and disseminating grey literature is rather a social than a cognitive one; being/becoming integrated into the social system of scientific community." It is tempting to see many Nordic publications as part of such an archaeological social network rather than part of a scholarly exchange of knowledge and ideas. "I write and I am noticed, but that I am read and my results used and discussed is not so important."

NAA will try to counteract this tendency by providing new information as fast as possible to as many archaeologists as possible in the Nordic area, in Europe and globally.

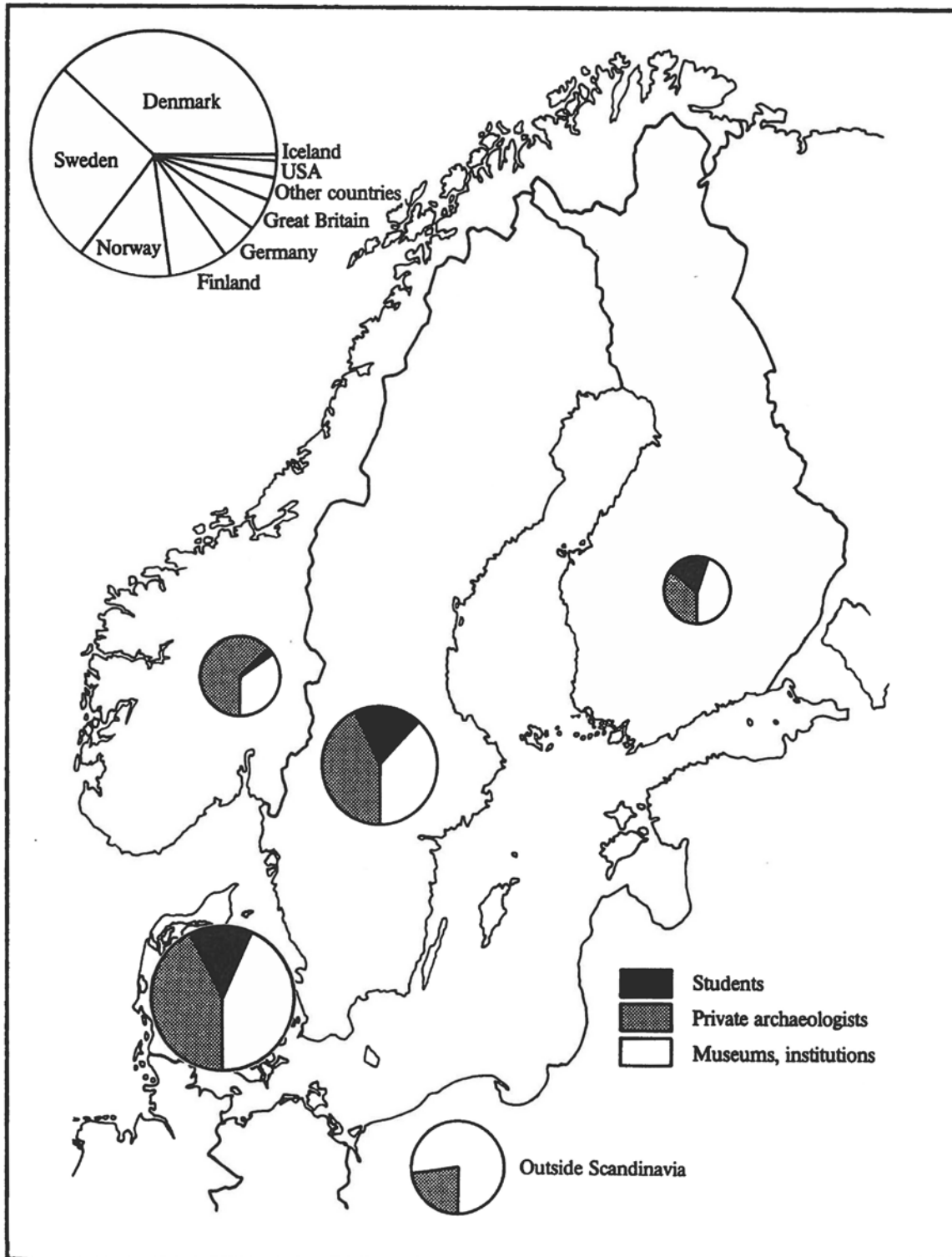


That 38% of NAA's subscribers are Danish and only 26% Swedish, 12% Norwegian, and 7% Finnish does not give an accurate picture of the distribution of archaeologists and archaeological university departments and museums in the Nordic area. Here Sweden takes the fore, which can clearly be seen in the publication statistics presented in the Editorial of NAA 1985: Sweden 42%, Denmark 26%, Norway 13%, Finland 8%, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland 2%, and other countries 9%.

But what is shown by the distribution of our subscribers? Can it be that Danish archaeologists are more interested in archaeology than the Swedes? Or is it merely the fact that NAA is published in Denmark that is mirrored? NAA is *not* a Danish but Nordic publication. And the latest volume ought to be found on each archaeologist's bedside table!

The Nordic scope of NAA is of course a quite deliberate choice made in defiance of the risk that responsibility might diminish when the individual archaeologist is not faced with his/her national conscience. But in a discipline such as archaeology, the borders of modern states have nothing to do with the matter.

Due to differences in tradition and training, archaeologists often solve problems and fulfil their tasks quite differently in the Nordic countries. Consequently an exchange of ideas and experiences must transgress the boundaries of the different administrations, if the best results are to be obtained. An obvious example of this is how Danish experience in excavating post-hole settlements in recent years has stimulated the discovery of similar sites in Norway and Sweden.



It is of utmost importance that we have the larger perspectives in our considerations, and the Nordic countries each have rather small archaeological communities.

Writing this, it has also to be admitted that each country with its traditions needs to evaluate its own results. This has been done recently in *Swedish Archaeology 1981-1985* published by the Swedish Archaeological Society (Stockholm: 1987). All interested in the development of archaeology in Sweden are recommended to read this book, which creates a basis for further discussion on Swedish archaeology.



Returning to the sales analysis, we must note that during the last five years the number of subscribers has reached a standstill at about 700. An annual increase of 25 is countered by an equal number of colleagues who either have not paid their bill or have cancelled their subscription. Hopefully the 700 is not a magic number. The curve should preferably rise again very soon or the price will be affected.

Certainly, most Nordic archaeological institutes and museums subscribe, but most archaeologists do not keep NAA. Of course, we hope that many use the volume in the library at their place of work, but it is still remarkable that less than one in five of the 400 Swedish archaeologists organized in the Swedish Archaeological Society (who all are graduates) subscribe.

It is precisely in Sweden that many archaeologists have left pencil and trowel unused and put all their efforts into administration, but is it not a prerequisite for administering the antiquarian legislation that one follows developments in archaeology? The most rapid and most effective way of doing so is to skim the most recent NAA, underline here and there, make notes in the margin and in that manner create one's own impression of the harvest of the year.



Communication is a vital necessity not only in research but also in the archaeological/antiquarian field, where insulation is a more serious threat than in academic surroundings. The aim of NAA is to be the transmitter of a network of archaeological information. It is in the interests of all professional archaeologists to extend this network. Therefore, help us to get new subscribers to 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 22.

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. 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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Last but not least we wish to express our gratitude to

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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.

	1 General	2 Palaeo-Mesolithic	3 Neolithic	4 Bronze Age	5 Celtic Iron Age	6 Roman Iron Age
A General. History of archaeology. Bibliographies. Obituaries. Biographies. Museology. Accessions. Inventorization. Conservation of monuments. Annual reports.	1	.	142	205	.	262
B Theory. Methods. Terminology. Documentation. Physical, chemical analyses. Conservation of objects. Chronology.	31	99	143	206	.	.
C Historical, philological and numismatic sources.	63	.	147	.	.	264
D Cultural, administrative and social studies.	68	104	148	210	.	268
E Communications. Trade. Technology. Supply of raw material.	78	110	152	212	250	270
F Artefact studies. Art. Styles. Dress customs.	.	113	158	215	252	273
G Rural settlement. Hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture.	.	119	176	226	254	279
H Paganism. Funerary practice. Monuments.	84	132	189	236	256	280
I Christianity. Funerary practice. Monuments. Buildings.	.	.	.	.	.	.
J Secular architecture. Fortifications.	.	135	199	247	260	.
K Urban settlement.	88	.	.	.	.	.
L Environment. Botany, geology, osteology, zoology.	89	136	201	.	261	286

7 Germanic Iron Age	8 Viking Age	9 Medieval Period	10 Post-Medieval Recent	11 Multi-periods/ Undated
287	.	433	669	707
288	340	442	670	749
291	342	447	672	750
296	378	462	.	754
299	387	466	673	773
304	396	483	682	784
326	414	547	689	790
333	421	559	694	820
.	.	561	.	.
336	427	599	696	829
338	428	626	701	.
339	432	663	705	833

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*.

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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
EN	Early Neolithic	Raä	Riksantikvarieämbetet (the Central Board of National Antiquities)
Engl	English	RomIA	Roman Iron Age
Est	Estonian/Estonian SSR	Russ	Russian
Far	Faroese/the Faroe Islands	S	South
Finn/Fin	Finnish/Finland	SA	Stone Age
Fr	French/France	Scand	Scandinavian
GB	British/Great Britain	SHMm	Statens historiska museer
Ger	German/Germany	Sov	Soviet
GerIA	Germanic Iron Age	Summ	Summary
Greenl	Greenland	Sw	Swedish/Sweden
IA	Iron Age	TRB	Funnel Beaker culture
Icel	Icelandic/Iceland	Vik	Viking Age
Kar	Karelian/Karelian ASSR	W	West
KVHAA	Kungl Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien	Ål	Ålandish/Åland Islands
Lat	Latvian/Latvian SSR	*	For bibliographical information see p 317.
		[]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.

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