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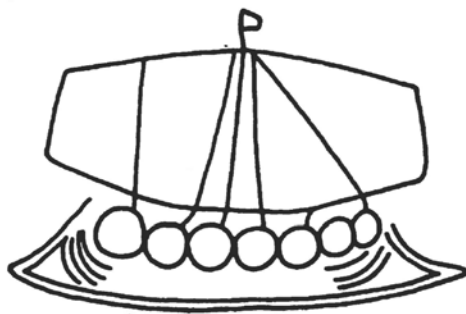
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**NORDIC  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ABSTRACTS 1987**



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## EDITORIAL



The delay of NAA has been reduced, but unfortunately not as much as we had hoped, NAA 1987 appearing in May 1989. The original production plan implies that a volume of NAA should reach users no later than a year after the year of publication of the abstracted literature.

Hopefully, NAA 1988, which the editors are now preparing, will reduce the delay still more. If you have forgotten to send abstracts of your works published in 1988 to your editor, it is not too late if you send them now, and no later than June 1989.

To be able to publish NAA 1989 in early 1991, we need your contributions no later than the beginning of March 1990, and editors will be happy to receive your abstracts as early as January or February 1990. Your collaboration is important as a contribution to maintaining NAA as one of the best tools for knowledge retrieval in the Scandinavian humanities!



There are some changes in the editorial board to report for NAA 1987 and 1988. Ann Catherine Bonnier and Kenneth Svensson, both at Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm, are now in charge of Swedish ecclesiastical and profane medieval culture respectively. The editor for many years of the Danish Middle Ages, Anemette Christensen, is withdrawing, and instead, Kirsten-Elizabeth Høgsbro and Poul Grønder-Hansen, both at Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen, will be joining the board from NAA 1988. Also from NAA 1988, Agneta Bennett, Riksantikvarieämbetet, will take over the Early Iron Age of Sweden after Kent Andersson.

For addresses and the complete list of editors, see inside front cover.



In our fellow publication **British Archaeological Abstracts** volume 21/1, 1988, p 4, a paragraph in the editorial of NAA 1985 is quoted. It is on the importance of making archaeology students familiar with abstract publications and bibliographies. In return, NAA would like to cite **BAA's** comment:

".. in our reading of a very wide range of archaeological material we are struck again and again not only by poor standards of bibliographical citation but the sheer lack of knowledge of what has been published. Archaeological scholarship seems to us to be badly in need of improvement, and the availability of current-awareness publications like ours [read **BAA** and **NAA**] makes it inexcusable for any scholar to be behind with the necessary reading. The CBA Publications Committee's survey of archaeologists' reading habits (currently in progress) is reinforcing the view that *too many*

*archaeologists are relying on haphazard rather than systematic information-seeking* [our emphasis]. It will be sad indeed for the discipline if these habits are not soon corrected; and regular training in the use of abstracts is the best way to encompass that.”

NAA agree completely. We hope that the volume of NAA you now have in your hands will prove its usefulness in your daily work.



Besides the chronological and thematical grouping of the abstracts, the subject index is the most useful tool when retrieving literature references in NAA. In the **Editorials** of NAA 1984, 1985 and 1986, a number of entries have been discussed and changes presented. At the annual meeting of the editorial board in 1988, the **Subject Index** and the contents of its entries were, as usual, discussed.

This year you will not find any changes in the index, so instead we would like to draw your attention to our specific use of some of the entries.

The entry **SETTLEMENTS & DWELLING SITES** covers most aspects of the subject. In some cases, the entry **VILLAGES & HAMLETS** is used to direct users' attention to literature that discusses this form of organized settlement in a qualified way. In the entry **HOUSES & HUTS**, references are given to works that treat the buildings of a settlement as construction, or discuss the function of individual buildings or detached building complexes, or a certain building type. The mere mention of a house or publishing of a house plan only exceptionally qualifies for the entry **HOUSES & HUTS**, for instance a good house plan dating to a very poorly attested period. If you search references to all houses of a given period, you consequently have to look both under **HOUSES & HUTS** and **SETTLEMENTS & DWELLING SITES**, and for later periods under **VILLAGES & HAMLETS** as well.

Of course, many entries overlap, like the three mentioned above. This is also the case with **RECONSTRUCTIONS**, **EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY**, and **FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION**. We endeavour to be consistent in our use of these entries and to respect the following guidelines. **RECONSTRUCTIONS** is used when the physical construction of a building, a vehicle or another artefact is concerned, or when the principles of reconstruction are discussed. The process of reconstructing and the test of a reconstruction, of for example, a boat, an axe, or a house, are affiliated to **EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY**, which is the broad entry. **FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION** is an entry used to group papers on artefact function based on a study of the artefacts themselves. These studies do not necessarily involve experiments, and usually you will find only references

to lithic microwear studies listed here. The traditional functional interpretation of, for instance, Iron Age iron tools, which is based on ethnological analogy, is not included here but to be found under relevant entries such as **AXES, HUNTING & FISHING:Equipment**.

The delimitation of the entry **CASTLES & MANORS** from **FORTIFICATIONS** has always worried the general editors who put the final touches to the indices. With three new editors of medieval archaeology taking their place on the editorial board, we discussed this problem at the 1988 meeting. When is a stronghold or defensive work dated to the Middle Ages classified as a **CASTLE** or as a **MANOR**? How are these castles and manors differentiated from **Hill-forts, Moated sites, Mottes, and Ring-forts**? As expected, we did not reach a reasonable consensus and recommend users to look for medieval fortifications under all entries mentioned above. Suggestions for improving the terminology of medieval defences are badly needed.

In the entry **SURVEY**, papers giving a chronological overview of a geographical area predominate; papers surveying a certain subject are normally to be found in relevant entries, as for instance a survey of pottery in **CERAMICS** or one of megaliths in **GRAVES:TRB**. Surveys in the sense of the recording of ancient monuments and sites of a region are not included here but in the entry **INVENTORIZATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS & SITES**. Papers and books found in the entry **SURVEYS** are usually not assigned further entries.

The definitions of the concepts **HUNTING & FISHING** and **GATHERING** that are used by NAA, and their relation to the concept foraging, were also discussed. Of course, the Scandinavian NAA cannot solve a terminological confusion the English themselves have not disentangled. Respecting the original denotation of forage as "food suitable for horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring the country" to quote one of our dictionaries, NAA sticks to **GATHERING** for papers concerned with gathering of plants and "immovable" animals such as oysters, etc. and **HUNTING & FISHING** as the broad entry for all papers on hunting and fishing on land and in water.

NAA has received a question of the meaning of the concept **NORTH-MAN CULTURE**, and why we do not use the term "Norse culture" instead. In our opinion Norse has too broad a scope, including Viking activities in the British Isles, and NAA's intention is to give an entry to accommodate the Scandinavian culture on Greenland and North America as distinguished from the Inuit/Eskimo cultures.

The entry **TOWNS** is subdivided into **:Excavations, :Planning & topography, :Surveys, and :Urbanization & development**. Some explanation seems necessary. **Excavations** is used for all papers on normal urban excavations,

the features found, and problems related to them. When the lay-out of a town and the location of its institutions is treated in greater detail, the entry **Planning & topography** may be employed. In the same way, detailed discussions of urban origins and developments are included in **Urbanization & development**. That a town market square is touched upon in an excavation or that a street is uncovered does not imply an automatic inclusion in the entry **Planning & topography**. An early dating of an urban layer or changes observed in the use of an area do not necessarily mean that the entry **Urbanization & development** be used; only when the dating and the urban origin is discussed at some length or the functional changes are related to the overall development of the town, is a paper qualified for this entry. These distinctions are made in order to enhance the use value of the index.



**ERRATA** Inevitably mistakes and printers' errors will occur; the EDP processing has nevertheless, we think, minimized the number of misprints.

In NAA 1984/355, **Ottar og Wulfstan. To rejsebeskrivelser fra vikingetiden** the year of publishing is a misprint: 1983 is the correct year. For our foreign users and for Scandinavians who wish to quote the account of Ottar and Wulfstan in a paper in English, we can add that an English-language companion was published in 1984 **Two voyagers at the court of King Alfred**, ed. by Niels Lund. York: William Sessions Ltd.

A Russian author had her name misspelled in NAA 1985/789i. Correct here and in the author index to Tatjana V Luk'jančenko. By the way, she also contributes in a publication on Saami religion, see NAA 1987/496 & 704, but here her name is transliterated as Lukjantschenko, according to another system than the ISO standard used by NAA. Certainly, the varied transliteration and the inconsistent use of diacritical signs will cause problems when searching in computerized databases.

We are sorry to discover that we have for some years consistently misspelled Svend Åge Tornbjerg's surname as Thornbjerg. He has not complained himself, but we do know that there have been problems in finding the references to his work, due to this mistake.



In the **Editorial** of NAA 1986, the terminological problem of the chronology of northern Fenno-Scandia was mentioned and we asked for users' views on the matter. A former editor of NAA, Christian Carpelan, has heeded our invitation to make proposals on the establishment of a North-Nordic chronological periodization and terminology. He adds that it will probably be difficult to reach a common understanding between



Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Saami archaeologists. Because of the lack of further contributions from Sweden and Norway, NAA does not venture to introduce Carpelan's system in this volume. We present it instead in the **Editorial** and hope it will provoke other North-Scandinavian archaeologists into taking a position on the question.

A suggested chronological scheme for North Fenno-Scandia:

NAA period code	Name and dating
8 9 6 7	Postkeramisk järnålder & Samisk järnålder Post-Ceramic Iron Age & Saami Iron Age 300-1300
5 6	Keramisk järnålder Ceramic Iron Age 600B.C.-300A.D.
3 4	Sen subneolitisk tid & bronsålder Late sub-Neolithic & Bronze Age 2000-600
	Yngre stenålder Late Stone Age 4500-2000
2	Äldre stenålder Early Stone Age -4500



**Nordinfo**, the Nordic Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries published in 1988 an investigation into the habits of information retrieval among humanistic scholars in Scandinavia, **Humanister söker information eller "Mötet med den litauiske skoputsaren"**. (Humanists search for information or "the encounter with the Lithuanian shoe-shiner") by Harriet Lönnqvist. Helsingfors: Nordinfo: 1988 (= *Nordinfo publikationer* 13). 135 pp & 4 appendices. Sw. – This is interesting reading, and in passages quite entertaining, since quotations from the interviews are frequent.

It would have been interesting to know what effect the existence of NAA since 1974 has had on the experiences and habits of literature retrieval among archaeologists and scholars at the archaeological interface. Unfortunately, Nordic archaeology was not among the "central" humanistic disciplines chosen. This is all the more surprising, since the role of museums in humanists' information retrieval is investigated. The museum section of the report thus does not seem to be representative. Note that the archaeologists behind the interview accounts quoted in various contexts of the report are all classical archaeologists; their need of a Nordic bibliography or abstract service is, of course, limited.

Studied carefully, the report is in fact rather depressing reading. The level of bibliographical knowledge seems quite unsatisfactory. Assuming that the opinions presented are representative, it can be concluded that many scholars when looking for literature primarily look for the names of scholars already familiar to them. Retrieval attempting to cover a whole subject is a rare phenomenon. A usual technique can be called chain search; a textbook, a new publication found in the review section of one of the discipline's main journals, or an off-print from a friend and colleague, is the starting-point from which other references are found, and so on. The problem of keeping up-to-date in this manner is realized, but does not seem to cause much concern.

It was the exception among the interviewed scholars for one to state that he used to start with a thorough survey of the systematic catalogue of the library and of international bibliographies. The report concludes that the bibliographical consciousness was generally very low among scholars outside the universities, for instance at museums. One wonders if this picture would have had to be modified if Nordic archaeology had been included in the investigation. The long tradition of national archaeological bibliographies and the abstracting service of NAA should, we suppose, make the archaeological staff of Nordic museums well aware of the availability of these tools.

Only one person interviewed, significantly a museum curator, seemed to know all relevant bibliographies in his disciplines: Finnish history and archaeology. And only one person seems to have expressed that he realized that bibliographies could help to avoid the biased selection of references in other scholars' reference lists. The museum curator mentioned above used all Finnish and Swedish historical bibliographies and NAA!, and had a card index of archaeological and historical references that he planned to put into a computer. The ethnologists interviewed used the Nordic bibliographies regularly, as we expect archaeologists to do, so it is not all gloom!

Interestingly, it was pointed out that computer-based retrieval could be

a danger, because one risked losing some dimensions. What can be called positive errors or associative retrieval is important; it helps you to find interesting references you did not know you were looking for and you did not think of could be of interest, until you found them by chance. The mechanical EDP-based literature search is too narrow for humanists, who need tools that fulfil their need for broad associations. The name of this tool is, in our opinion, the paper edition of abstract publications!

One danger of the rapid stream of new publications is information overload. Too much bibliographical information could lead to increasing knowledge, but decreasing wisdom, as it is put in one of the interviews. Several scholars complained that it was hard to sort the corn from the chaff. If you have to read all of it, you will never find time for writing yourself! The traditional bibliography was criticized for being too dull an instrument, giving too many peripheral references; the review sections of the main journals were esteemed for their evaluation. It is obvious that established colleagues often acted as gatekeepers, *i.e.* that their judgement served as a filter in literature search. It is unclear whether the scholars using this "technique" are aware of the danger of a biased selection of information based on local preferences. It is easy to see that in academic surroundings, where this form of evaluation of new literature predominates, local opinions and theories will be conserved.

It was emphasized that knowledge of the techniques of literature retrieval, and especially of how to use bibliographies and abstract publications, was inadequate. The primary explanation of the insufficient familiarity with bibliographical tools is that so little is taught at the university departments. Only rarely is instruction in literature retrieval an established part of university courses. Whether this is the case in Nordic archaeology, too, we cannot know, but we hope that NAA's plea to university lecturers that they give their students courses in literature search have met with a positive response.

The report concludes that the need for a broad information system serving Nordic humanists is larger than ever, because cut funds for buying new literature increasingly disqualifies the libraries of university departments and museums.

It will be interesting to see what measures Nordinfo will take to solve the information problem of the Nordic humanities; NAA will report to you.



Another recent publication of interest is the proceedings of a symposium in 1986 **Bibliografier och databaser**. (Bibliographies and databases). Ed by Lars Furuland. Stockholm: Humanistisk-

samhällsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet: 1987 (in the unnumbered serial *Brytpunkt*). 127 pp. Sw.

Many interesting papers were read, of relevance for everybody thinking of or already working with database programmes in archaeology. But here it is necessary to give only a few quotations of relevance for NAA. Folke Sandgren emphasizes that the computerized **LIBRIS** base gives only the bibliographical information of the title page. Retrieval from this base thus gives only the most superficial information about Swedish books. It is still necessary to do the heavy bibliographical work in the traditional way, and it is very important for the humanistic disciplines that it be done.

Jan-Eric Malmquist discusses the base *Artikel-sök*, an offshot of printed bibliographies serving the public libraries with information about articles in newspapers and periodicals. But it only covers about 50 per cent of journals classified as cultural journals, and consequently archaeologists would be in a bad way if *Artikel-sök* were the only tool available.

A paper by Tore Ahlbäck treats difficulties of establishing a thesaurus for the humanities, and he points out that proper indexing in the humanities is a very problematic business, certainly a matter familiar to the editors of NAA.

In a comment, Mats Cavallin emphasizes the necessity of a deep indexing of databases serving the humanities and that this requirement is not fulfilled in the bases serving the national bibliographies of the public libraries.



In Sweden, an initiative *Svensk tidskriftsutredning* (Investigation of Swedish journals), **STURE**, has been taken to analyse the possibilities of creating a better instrument for the retrieval of articles newspapers and journals on a national bibliographical basis. The aim is to concentrate resources, and that the new database should be able to serve both the public libraries and the scientific need for a bibliographical service. One of the Swedish NAA editors, Agneta Åkerlund, has participated in some meetings as the representative of Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm. The address of the investigation is **STURE, Bibliotekstjänst AB, Box 200, S-221 00 Lund, Sweden.**

In Denmark, a corresponding initiative has been taken and a report published, **Dansk artikelindeks og forskningens behov for artikelregistrering.** (Danish article index and the need of an article register in research). Copenhagen: Bibliotekscentralen: 1987 (= *DANDOK-notater* 9).

A number of measures have to be taken if such an article database is to fulfil the requirements of the humanistic disciplines; most important, perhaps, that all relevant journals and serials be included, and that deep indexing be deployed, based on thesauri created by the relevant disciplines

themselves. If the suggestions put forward in the report are realized, a tool will be created that will facilitate the production of an abstract publication like NAA – and possibly also make it cheaper to produce.



The Danish state committee for scientific and technical information and documentation, **Dandok**, appointed in 1988 a number of humanists to a reference group for humanistic information and documentation, and as representative of Danish archaeology, Ulf Näsman, one of NAA's general editors, was appointed. Dandok has in 1988 opened a database, **DANDOKbasen**, to serve Danish scientists. One of the objectives of the humanistic reference group is to analyse the possibilities of this base for the humanities. Those interested in information are recommended to write to DANDOKbasen, Projektlelsen, Risø Bibliotek, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark.

So far, it is too early to try to guess what results can be obtained, but it is without a doubt very important that centralized research databases be created in close collaboration with the scientists and scholars concerned – they are too important for future research development to be left to librarians alone.

In our work, we have also analysed the relation between the bibliographies of Danish history, art history and archaeology (*i.e.* NAA). A survey of periodicals covered by the three bibliographies shows that in the period 1974-1985, 94 periodicals were common to all three, art history and history shared 162 periodicals, art history and archaeology 42, and archaeology and history 138. Of journals and serials registered by NAA, 173 are Danish; 55 of those published in other Scandinavian countries or elsewhere often contain papers on Danish archaeology, and many more have sometimes a contribution on Danish archaeology.

Because of the overlap between the three Danish bibliographies, one could believe that a lot of double checking could be saved. A closer analysis of a number of journals demonstrated nevertheless that this is an illusion; all three editors would have to check the contents in most cases to be able to evaluate the relevance for their users.

Some current overlapping could be avoided if the scope of the bibliographies were more sharply delimited. For instance, NAA could leave Danish art after ca 1000 A.D. to the bibliography of art history. But in reality, not much would be saved in this way.

We concluded that the most important step towards a more efficient and possibly cheaper humanistic literature registration would be the creation

of a common database for all scientific disciplines, provided that the indexing or key-wording was deep enough. From such a base, humanistic bibliographers and abstractors could take the references their users needed and supplement them with the specific information, abstracts and a deeper indexing, needed in today's and tomorrow's research.



For the DANDOK work, NAA prepared a list of all periodicals, journals and irregular serials, abstracted between 1974 and 1986. The distribution according to country of publishing is listed in the table below.

Denmark	173	Austria	2	Australia	1
the Faroes	3	Belgium	4	Canada	2
Finland	100	Czechoslovakia	4	U.S.A.	25
Greenland	1	France	12		
Iceland	2	Germany BRD	71		
Norway	173	Germany DDR	10		
Sweden	320	Great Britain	55		
Åland	2	Hungary	3		
		Ireland	2		
		Italy	4		
		the Netherlands	5		
		Poland	19		
		Spain	1		
		Soviet Union	19		
		Switzerland	3		
		Yugoslavia	1		
<hr/>					
Nordic	774	European	215	Overseas	28

Certainly not all 1017 journals and serials listed above are real periodicals – some rather being numbered monograph serials – but the statistics nevertheless demonstrate the wide range of publications relevant for Nordic archaeology. The national bibliographies are defined as containing only works printed in the country in question. Thus the 243 journals and serials published outside the Nordic countries give a good impression of the problem for scholars that this creates.

In our opinion, and still more so after our discussions with colleagues of other humanistic disciplines in STURE and Dandok, the service provided by the abstract publications or the scholarly bibliographies, specially designed to fulfil the needs of scholarship, cannot be exchanged for the databases created by the national bibliographies. But a collaboration can give a better product for all; scholars outside university towns or academic libraries could

be helped by the public librarians to search a special archaeological profile in the database and find the supplementary information provided by NAA; NAA could leave the popular papers and publications to the larger database and concentrate on the abstracting and indexing of the more research-relevant literature.



STURE sent NAA a questionnaire about our abstracting of Swedish periodical literature. Since we find it difficult to distinguish between true periodicals and irregular serials of various kinds, all 320 Swedish journals and serials containing archaeology were included in NAA's answer. To this we added also Nordic and other foreign journals and some serials that regularly publish contributions on Swedish archaeology, in all ca 100.

STURE asked us to group the periodicals in four groups, and after an adaptation of STURE's definitions, we used the following categories 1) the main content is Swedish archaeology and most of it is included in NAA; 2) there are many papers on Swedish archaeology and most of them are included; 3) Swedish archaeology is only a minor part, much of which is included, or there are many papers but NAA takes only the relevant ones; 4) Swedish archaeology is a sporadic topic and much of it is included.

25 journals or serials were classified as category 1, all of them of course Swedish.

19 journals or serials were classified as category 2, most of them Swedish, some Nordic.

20 journals or serials were classified as category 3, most of them Swedish, some Nordic.

349 journals or serials were classified as category 4, most of them Swedish, and most of the Nordic and all foreign journals and serials are found here.

Some bibliographies or abstract publications, mainly in the sciences, cover only the main journals in their field. In the case of Swedish archaeology, this would result in about 25 journals of category 1 out of the total of ca 400, *i.e.* 6 per cent! This would be a highly unsatisfactory policy for a humanistic discipline like archaeology. In the Nordinfo report, mentioned above, this point was made by one of the participating scholars, who is of the opinion that the bibliography of his field concentrated too much effort on covering the well-known journals, but neglected to find references to literature that is more difficult to find – and that is what he needed.

NAA aims to find everything of relevance, regardless of where it is published. Only this policy will guarantee our users that NAA is in accordance with its "commission of trust" as the late Carl-Axel Moberg put it.



Contacts with colleagues are naturally one of the most important sources of new information, and cannot be replaced by an information service in printed or computerized form. But the bibliographies and abstract publications have a better memory and are more systematic than most of your colleagues, and probably they cover the whole archaeological field much better than any living person can do.

However, also abstractors need contacts with their colleagues in order to be informed. A case study is hidden behind the abstract NAA 1987/306. This is an old paper, printed in 1979 in the first volume of a new yearbook of Bornholms Museum. The pamphlet, only 32 pp long, was overlooked by NAA, and the archaeologists at the museum did not send NAA any information. The paper on the important find was forgotten.

Not until one of the editors at a symposium in Jylland last year accidentally followed a conversation between Per Rahmqvist, University of Umeå, and Margrethe Watt, Bornholms Museum, did NAA realize that this publication existed. One of Rahmqvist's students on a holiday tour in 1988 on Bornholm visited the museum exhibition at Rønne and noticed some currency bars of typical North Swedish type. Rahmqvist now asked Watt about this find and she confirmed its existence and that it was published – she had realized its importance. Both Rahmqvist and NAA's editor were startled – this is the southernmost find of this type, it is an old find, and it was already published in 1979 – but no one outside that Baltic Island seems to know it – it is thus missing in the most recent maps (see NAA 1983/629e and 1987/347c) based on NAA 1978/325. Had the paper been entered in NAA already in 1979, this would, we believe, not have happened. Now at last, all archaeologists working on Iron Age trading in the Baltic will be informed if they check the relevant entries of the **Subject Index**, for instance **METAL:Production & supply:Iron currency bars (GerIA-Vik:Dan) 306**.



## 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. We hope to produce a cumulative index for the first 15 volumes.

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 report series from Göteborg, Stockholm, Bergen, Trondheim, and Tønsberg are for reasons of space usually not treated as individual papers; these series are included in the multi-period section 11A, or when dealing exclusively with urban archaeology, in the Medieval section 9K.

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. 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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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.

	<b>1 General</b>	<b>2 Palaeo-Mesolithic</b>	<b>3 Neolithic</b>	<b>4 Bronze Age</b>	<b>5 Celtic Iron Age</b>	<b>6 Roman Iron Age</b>
<b>A</b> General. History of archaeology. Bibliographies. Obituaries. Biographies. Museology. Accessions. Inventorization. Conservation of monuments. Annual reports.	1	.	.	181	.	.
<b>B</b> Theory. Methods. Terminology. Documentation. Physical, chemical analyses. Conservation of objects. Chronology.	34	83	131	182	.	.
<b>C</b> Historical, philological and numismatic sources.	63	.	.	.	.	242
<b>D</b> Cultural, administrative and social studies.	66	88	132	185	.	246
<b>E</b> Communications. Trade. Technology. Supply of raw material.	73	92	137	189	230	251
<b>F</b> Artefact studies. Art. Styles. Dress customs.	74	98	139	191	232	254
<b>G</b> Rural settlement. Hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture.	75	104	145	206	233	269
<b>H</b> Paganism. Funerary practice. Monuments.	.	126	159	212	238	271
<b>I</b> Christianity. Funerary practice. Monuments. Buildings.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>J</b> Secular architecture. Fortifications.	.	.	171	225	240	.
<b>K</b> Urban settlement.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>L</b> Environment. Botany, geology, osteology, zoology.	76	127	172	229	241	.

7 Germanic Iron Age	8 Viking Age	9 Medieval Period	10 Post-Medieval – Recent	11 Multi-periods/ Undated
275	319	415	.	593
277	320	420	.	619
278	323	423	564	621
282	336	440	.	626
286	346	444	570	646
292	366	457	574	661
308	385	489	580	669
312	395	496	.	693
.	404	497	584	.
317	408	528	586	705
.	.	542	.	.
.	412	558	592	708

## ABSTRAKTNYPCKEL

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. Drätskick. 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: 37, 48, 141, 150, 155, 158, 173, 627
Neo	3: 37, 48, 62, 84, 87, 94, 97, 102, 105, 118, 123, 211, 213, 223, 627, 655, 705
BA	4: 47, 51, 123, 132, 133, 136, 148, 152, 173, 627, 629, 655, 701, 709
IA	5-6-7-8: 350, 614, 629, 641, 649, 655, 657, 660, 668, 669, 678, 680, 682, 689, 690, 693, 694, 695, 699, 701, 709
CeltIA	5: 152, 185, 197, 202, 206, 216, 220, 221, 247, 250, 251, 259, 274
RomIA	6: 234, 239, 283, 284, 287, 289, 301, 311, 318, 321, 436, 621, 653, 670
GerIA	7: 45, 231, 242, 243, 247, 268, 269, 270, 271, 321, 322, 347, 352, 360, 369, 371, 372, 385, 386, 389, 390, 399, 417, 436, 480, 621, 633, 670, 700
Vik	8: 11, 73, 189, 276, 282, 284, 289, 291, 306, 311, 313, 314, 323, 417, 419, 440, 465, 479, 480, 500, 515, 517, 529, 532, 545, 546, 554, 558, 620, 621, 646, 648, 670, 685
Med	9: 43, 284, 291, 319, 333, 334, 339, 340, 342, 346, 347, 349, 350, 355, 356, 362, 365, 366, 367, 373, 375, 378, 379, 380, 383, 386, 390, 397, 404, 407, 408, 409, 413, 572, 580, 584, 585, 586, 587, 591, 620, 621, 646, 648, 655, 670, 685
Post-Med	10: 10, 34, 392, 433, 441, 443, 446, 447, 451, 476, 488, 497, 498, 513, 524, 529, 530, 534, 540, 548, 554, 620, 646, 648, 685

## 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	Å	Ålandish/Åland Islands
Lat	Latvian/Latvian SSR	*	For bibliographical information see p 268.
		[ ]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.

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