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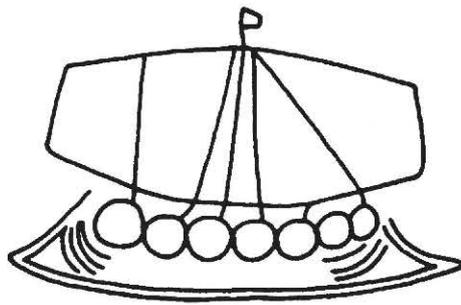
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EDITORIAL



When you receive this NAA 1988, the next volume, **NAA 1989**, will already be underway. But, should you have forgotten to send abstracts of your works published in 1989, it is still not too late; send them *now* to your editor, and no later than 1st June 1990, dead-line for NAA 1989.

To be able to publish **NAA 1990** in early 1992, we need your contributions no later than March 1991, and the editors will be happy to receive your abstracts as early as January or February 1991. Your collaboration is important as a contribution to maintaining NAA as one of the best tools for knowledge retrieval in the Fenno-Scandinavian humanities!



From the outset of NAA it has been the intention that the general editorship should rotate between the Nordic countries participating. The burden could in this way be distributed among all involved countries, and the risk of a national bias be minimized. By avoiding life-long editorships, flexibility and adaptability could be favoured, a necessity for a publication like NAA, the purpose of which is to reflect accurately the results and development of one branch of scholarship – archaeology.

The issue was foreshadowed after five volumes (NAA 1978) and more acute after ten years (NAA 1983). During the last few years we have had more or less intense negotiations with the heads of the archaeological organizations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with a view to moving the general editorship. But with little success until 1989, when agreement was finally reached, after 15 volumes. Two new general editors from Norway have now accepted the challenge to continue and develop NAA, on condition that they be succeeded by a Swedish editorship from NAA 1994, thus making general editorship a five-year stint. And the Swedes have agreed, in principle, to take over from NAA 1994.



So, this volume is the last to be produced by Mette Iversen and Ulf Näsman as general editors. NAA 1989 will be edited by Else Johansen Kleppe and Jenny-Rita Næss, both based at Arkeologisk museum in Stavanger. Jenny-Rita Næss was national editor of Norwegian prehistory in NAA 1978-1980 and Else Johansen Kleppe has been editing Norwegian prehistory since 1984. The task of editing NAA is thus in the competent hands of scholars committed to the ideals it represents.

Since Else Johansen Kleppe is now moving into one of the chairs of

the general editorship, she will be replaced by Lil Gustafson as editor of Norwegian prehistoric archaeology from NAA 1989. Lil Gustafson's address is: Riksantikvaren, Bygning 18, Akershus Festning, Oslo mil. N-0015 Oslo 1, Norway.

For new addresses concerning NAA, see the back cover.

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



A brief history of the start of NAA seems to be a proper way to take leave of our readers and to welcome the new editors.

The background of NAA goes back to the autumn of 1972, when one of the editors realised the usefulness of the **British Archaeological Abstracts** in a very personal situation – when searching the literature for her final academic examination. A meeting of younger Danish archaeologists discussed in the spring of 1973 the need for new channels for distributing the results and points of view of their “new archaeology”. A suggestion that a publication of Nordic archaeological abstracts similar to the British one be produced was not well received; the majority believed such a task to be insurmountable, even though financial support could be expected from *Nordisk kulturfond* (the Nordic Cultural Foundation).

Despite this apparent lack of interest, a self-appointed general editor gathered together an editorial staff in the summer of 1974. It consisted of prehistoric and medieval archaeologists from all Nordic countries: Denmark and the Faroe Islands, Finland and Åland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Participation in inter-Nordic excavations as well as in Nordic students' seminars had provided so many useful contacts that the editors-to-be were all friends and friends of friends. Of course, personal commitment was extremely important in this initial phase of the NAA project – as it continued to be later on. The scepticism with which the archaeological establishment met the project suggests that nothing would have happened, had officially approved channels been used.

The office of the general editor was at Viborg Stiftsmuseum, a larger Danish provincial museum, and the national editors were mostly attached to university departments and national museums. However, NAA work was mostly – and often completely – done at home.

— A specimen copy of NAA, financed by Viborg Stiftsmuseum, was presented at the 14th Nordic Archaeological Meeting in Århus in the autumn of 1974 and, with an enclosure on how to write abstracts for NAA and an invitation to subscribe, posted to most archaeologists and museums in Fenno-Scandinavia, as well as to archaeological institutions and libraries all over

Europe.

Only about 100 subscriptions was the modest result, and the reaction to our general request for suggestions for improvements was still more disappointing: only one suggestion was received and could not be implemented for financial and practical reasons. However, when we asked all professors of archaeology and the directors of the larger archaeological museums and institutions to recommend the project and our applications, the project was backed up by exceptionally positive testimonials. The first editorial board started its work on the first volume, covering papers published in 1974, even before financing was guaranteed.

The first editorial meeting was held in December 1974 – on the editors' own account – to discuss editorial policy. We had expected to publish ca 250 abstracts, three quarters of which would be submitted directly by the scholars in question. We were taught a lesson! The number of abstracts actually edited for NAA 74 was double that figure, or 513, and since only one quarter was written by the authors, three quarters had to be produced by the editors themselves. Editorial work was thus much more exacting than we had anticipated. Conditions have improved since then, but too little and slowly: see the statistics presented in the editorial of NAA 1985 p. ii, and the volumes are now at least twice the size of the first one, while work has certainly not become easier.

In February 1975, our application to *Nordisk kulturfond* was turned down, and it was suggested that we tried the four national research councils. However, even these applications were rejected, on the grounds that an inter-Nordic committee for publications (abbreviated **NOP-H**) was to be set up, and we should apply there. The work on NAA 74, that was well in hand, continued, and this first volume appeared in December 1975 – before we had any promise of financial support! That was possible because a printing-house with great confidence in Viborg Stiftsmuseum unhesitatingly gave us credit.

Finally, in the spring of 1976, NOP-H voted funds for NAA 74 and also for NAA 1975, which was then in preparation. Since then, we have received annual subsidies from NOP-H – almost always less than we have applied for – but NAA has been able to manage. The NOP-H grants cover less than half the expenses: the remainder are covered by the subscribers. The greatest burden of producing NAA is, however, in reality carried by the editors themselves and by their institutions, as well as by authors writing abstracts for NAA, and this cost is invisible in NAA's accounts and applications.

The loyal support of NOP-H is the necessary basis for producing NAA. Consequently, NAA has been keenly aware of all its comments on the too

rapid growth of the number of pages of the first volumes as well as costs of editing and printing almost each year. Measures taken to meet these criticisms comprise a continued discussion about the criteria of selection for inclusion, the more frequent use of “portmanteau” abstracts, and our shift to computerized production from NAA 1985, a development that will be carried on until a fully automatized programme is produced in the near future.



The organization of NAA has remained basically the same, but it has grown since 1974, on account of a greater workload following an increasingly rapid stream of new publications. In 1974 it consisted of a general editor, an editorial board with 12 members, and a sub-editor. Today the general editing is done by two, the editorial board has grown to 17 and two sub-editors.

We ourselves have profited much from editing NAA – we have acquired quite a good insight into what has happened in Nordic archaeology during the last 15 years, and we know how to use NAA and do so all the time. NAA has become an indispensable aid in our daily work at museum or university department, and we hope that all other archaeologists will discover the same thing.

Professionally, but also personally, it has been satisfying to be part of a joint Nordic network. Joint Nordic excavations have over more than half a century forged life-long friendships between archaeological students from different schools and countries. The professional fellowship of NAA has been at least as arduous as a dig in nasty weather, but also personally enriching in a similar way – not a few friendships have been founded on this basis. Thanks for 15 good years to the 45 editors we have met, and also to you, the subscribers, because without you, the NAA-story would not have been more than one volume long.

We wish the new general editors and the editorial board all the best for the future – we are convinced that the yield more than justifies all the work. We ourselves, while being relieved at having more time for other obligations at work and at home, will certainly feel a deep loss.



NAA was started on private initiative. The private commitment was a strength during the first years and it gave rapid results – it is unlikely that more conventional methods, using the established archaeological organizations, would have allowed NAA to become a reality. But, its dependence on private commitment and on the willingness of the editors to spend long hours over abstracts is also a weakness and a danger, especially

when editors are to be replaced. In such situations, NAA has often felt the great difficulties involved when working within the big organizations.

Perhaps it is significant that the editors now taking the reins are not employed by the central Norwegian archaeological body, but at the archaeological museum in Stavanger. They have nevertheless the unreserved support of the organization of the Norwegian Riksantikvar, and it is the Swedish Riksantikvarieämbetet (the Central Board of National Antiquities) that will be responsible for finding Swedish general editors in 1994. The Norwegian organization of NAA is no handicap at all. In fact, independence of central bureaucracy is a necessity for an enterprise like NAA, making it easier to freely and rapidly follow changes in archaeology without reference to national or institutional policy. NAA is a joint Nordic organization that must not be influenced by the national preferences of any Nordic country. The editorship being placed either outside or beside, not inside, a national central organization, the risk that it will fall victim to undue influences is minimized, although a risk of unconscious national editorial tendencies of course remains.

We hope to have avoided a Danish bias, but are aware of many situations in which Faroese, Finnish, Icelandic, Greenlandic, Norwegian, Swedish, or Ålandic archaeologists might have felt trampled underfoot by Danish archaeologists lacking an understanding of their point of view (that one of the editors received his academic training in Sweden might have helped, however). For instance, we have to admit that the chronological perspective of the code system is purely Danish, but the deviations are small, as demonstrated by the chronological table, introduced in NAA 1976.



The editing of NAA has been a job demanding a personal commitment. We believe that this is important also for the future: only a personal commitment on the part of its editors will enable NAA to closely follow the development of archaeology in society. The work has to be conceived as an individual commission of trust, filled with pleasure and interest, not a painful duty or barren routine. The new editors obviously have this commitment.

But of course, they need the support of you, the users of NAA, as much as we did. Do not neglect any opportunity to tell them how much you appreciate NAA and how useful it is in your work! Perhaps Nordic archaeologists are more reserved, but surprisingly often, a colleague praising NAA is non-Nordic. Or perhaps its usefulness is best seen from outside – a Swedish colleague temporarily employed at a German university told us warmly about

the great use he made of NAA, while we only rarely receive similar statements from Swedes at home.

But better than praise, sending your own abstracts in time is the best help you can give!



This editorial is written in sadness; not because it is our last, but because one of the first editors, Kurt Weber, lost his life on 17th December 1989, in an accident that also cost the lives of his two small children. Only the editors of the first years remember him as editor of Ålandic archaeology, but some of us have had a greater and deeper fellowship with him. He was – and is – an important part of our lives and represents a highly positive influence. He is central in some of our richest memories. For instance, when he and Kaj Borg were supposed to arrive at Viborg early in the morning for the first meeting of the editorial board in 1974, we instead received a message from the Swedish ferry that they were on their way back to Sweden. Eventually they arrived in the afternoon, 12 hours late after their third crossing of the Kattegat in one day, and in a splendid mood for the evening's company after free meals and drinks as compensation for the steward's having forgotten to wake them. How we shall miss Kurt's talent for telling such a story with humour and detachment! But not least, we shall miss his marvellous ability to relieve a tense situation with a joke. And certainly, friendship with Kurt strengthened our conviction that the autonomous islands of Finland and Denmark, *i.e.* Åland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland, deserved a representation of their own on the editorial board, despite the small number of abstracts produced each year.



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, 1986, and 1987, a number of entries have been discussed and changes presented. At the annual meeting of the editorial board in 1989, the **Subject Index** and the contents of its entries were, as usual, discussed.

This year you will find only one major novelty in the index. In earlier issues of NAA, the introduction of agrarian economy in the Nordic area was indexed as **AGRICULTURE:Introduction**, **THEORY:Mes-Neo transition** or the like. For a couple of years now, the debate has broadened concerning the transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic, and alternative views have been advanced, emphasizing less the introduction of domesticated animals or the cultivation of crops, and more the social development. NAA

now includes a separate entry **NEOLITHIZATION**, a concept that seems to characterize the discussion. How long it will be used, only the future of Nordic archaeology can tell.

It should also be emphasized that references to analyses under the entries **CERAMICS**, **CHRONOLOGY:C14 samples**, **:Dendrochronology**, **:Thermoluminescence**, **CONSERVATION & RESTORATION**, **GLASS**, **METAL**, **PAINTINGS**, **PLANTS:Macrofossil analyses**, **SOIL:Phosphate analyses**, **TECHNICAL ANALYSES**, **VEGETATIONAL HISTORY:Pollen analyses**, etc. are given only when the method of analysis is discussed as such, when the factual data are published, or when problems of interpretation are discussed, but *not* when analytical results are merely touched upon and simply used in an archaeological context.



But however good NAA's indexes are, the 15 volumes our users have to browse through are discouraging many of them from searching systematically through all the 155 pp of author indexes, the 334 pp of subject indexes, and the 87 pp of site indexes. But do not despair, a solution is near – **The Cumulative Indexes of NAA 1974-1988**. In the preface of the first volume, NAA 74, it was stated that cumulative indexes were planned for every five volumes. This sentence was soon deleted, but our intention not forgotten. The introduction of personal computers and automatized typesetting has made the time ripe for taking a new initiative. NOP-H has demonstrated its understanding of the importance of handy bibliographical tools and supported NAA's project to produce cumulative author, subject, and site indexes. The editing has started, and NAA hopes to be able to send **The Cumulative Indexes of NAA 1974-1988**, calculated to be ca 400 pp long, on the market in early 1991. For prices, see the enclosed order form. Orders in advance of publishing, before December 1990, are accepted at a reduced price.



One of the shortcomings of many Nordic archaeological books is the lack of indexes, a fact that often makes retrieval of knowledge in a once read book cumbersome. For indexers of English language publications a handy tool is now available **British Archaeological Thesaurus** (abbreviated **BAT?**) by Cherry Lavell, editor of the *British Archaeological Abstracts (BAA)*. London: Council for British Archaeology: 1989 (= *Practical handbooks in archaeology* 4). 69 pp.

A comparison between BAA's thesaurus and NAA's unpublished ditto reveals only minor deviations (naturally, we have consulted BAA's index

every year and learnt from this). The Cumulative Indexes of NAA 1974-1988 will, in fact, be a kind of Nordic Archaeological Thesaurus and using the British Archaeological Thesaurus will of course enhance its consistency. Let us hope that these thesauri will stimulate a more regular use of indexes in Nordic archaeology. Nordic archaeologists publishing in English can also use BAT to check their terminology but will probably prefer another new publication, see the following ship.



Nordic funds for translations are diminishing or receiving too many applications. One of the aims of NAA is to favour the internationalization of Nordic archaeology, so this is a relevant problem for us. An investigation of the percentage of English or German language publications in Nordic archaeology, published in the editorial of NAA 1986 p. 11, gave the result 22% English and 3% German language publications (25% have a summary or *Zusammenfassung*). This is not bad, but could be better. The lack of funding, however, increasingly forces Nordic archaeologists to write papers in a foreign language by themselves, often with painful results.

It is thus appropriate that NAA should applaud a new book, published with the support of the Norwegian Archaeological Society, and written particularly for Scandinavian archaeologists writing in English: **English-Norwegian – Norwegian-English dictionary of archaeology** by Elizabeth Seeborg (see NAA 1988/49).

Its alphabetically ordered list of English terms with parallel Norwegian translations, as well as short explanations and definitions, is easy to work with, and the Norwegian cross-references are given in another alphabetical list. Browsing through the pages, one gets the impression of a detailed terminology, and there are many useful comments, for instance on the difference between an armband and a bracelet, or the recommendation that “find-spot” be used in preference to “provenance” (but we miss translations of some specific Norwegian concepts, e.g. *kulturminnevern* and *tunanleg*). All Scandinavian archaeologists writing in English will probably profit from using this book.



NAA is characterized by an insightful signifying intentionality, and its purpose is to furnish its users with a multidimensional neo-behavioural paradigm. A post-autonomous atomistic polity must be avoided, however.

It has been a great pleasure to use the Jocelyn Wurdy system to generate this advertising text. If you feel arrested by inadequate English and plan to introduce yourselves and your ideas on the Anglo-American archaeological market, this system presents unique opportunities to give your writing the

right impressive touch. Circulating as a *samizdat* manual, it is now published by the editor of *Antiquity* 63, 1989, p. 198, freely available to all. But please, note the licence conditions!



ERRATA Inevitably mistakes and printers' errors will occur; the EDP processing has nevertheless, we think, minimized the number of misprints. We have noticed the following in NAA 1987:

Due to an editorial mistake, references to works found in the entries **BIBLIOGRAPHIES** and **BIOGRAPHIES** are missing in the **Author index**. Please add here: Charlotte Blindheim 319y, Mats P. Malmer 9 & 22, Bror-Magnus Vifot 28, A W Brøgger 17, Sverre Marstrander, 26, Carl-Axel Moberg 16, and Haakon Shetelig 17. In the list of **Periodicals & irregular serials** p. 261 we have unintentionally travestied the name of the journal *Arx Tavastica* to Arx Travastica.

A journal *Bottnisk kontakt* 3 is not published by Ålands landskapsstyrelse: for correct bibliographical data, see the list of **Collective works, festschrifts, series, symposia, etc.** p. 268. Strike *Bottnisk kontakt* off the list of periodicals on p. 261, and correct in abstract NAA 1987/620 to "*Bottnisk kontakt** 3, 1987". So far, only one error has been detected in the **Subject index**. **WRITTEN SOURCES:** About "Eystein Erlendsen the Eruli (Rom-GerIA) 242" is another unintentional comical mistake, and "the grave of Inge den äldre" is certainly Swedish and discussed in (Med:Sw) 508, but not in (Med:Norw) 417, a number referring instead to Eystein Erlendsson; he was indeed Norwegian, not one of the elusive Eruli discussed in (Rom-GerIA) 242.



The editors have received two more suggestions for our serial story about circumpolar chronology (see the editorials of NAA 1986 p. 6 and 1987 p. 9). To Christian Carpelan's North Finnish chronology we add for the consideration of our users a North Norwegian system proposed by Kjersti Schanche at Tromsø Museum and a table for Greenland by NAA's Greenland editor Tinna Møbjerg (see the following page).

The poor correlation between the Greenlandic and the North Fenno-Scandinavian chronologies is no surprise, but that Carpelan was right when predicting that it would probably be difficult to reach a common understanding between Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish archaeologists is regrettable. A hopeful NAA awaits now a Swedish contribution to clarify the picture, and until this happens, this badly behaved baby is passed to the Norwegian editorship.

NAA North Finland code	NAA North Norway code	NAA Greenland Inuit* code	Europeans
		10	Historic Inuit Whalers
	9 Middelalder Medieval period 1050-	9	Northman culture
		8	Thule culture 900-1800
8 9 Postkeramisk & samisk järnålder	8 Jernalder	7	Dorset II culture 700-900
6 7 Post-Ceramic & Saami Iron Age 300-1300	7 Iron Age		
	6 100-1100 AD		
5 6 Keramisk järnålder Ceramic Iron Age 600 BC-300 AD		6	Dorset I culture 600 BC-200 AD
	5 Tidlig metalltid	5	
	4 Early Metal Age	4	Independence II culture 1200-600
3 4 Sen subneolitisk tid & bronsålder Late sub-Neolithic & Bronze Age 2000-600	3 2000 BC-100 AD	3	Saqqaq culture 2400-900
			Independence I 2500-2000
3 Yngre stenålder Late Stone Age 4500-2000	3 Yngre steinalder Late Stone Age 4500-2000		
2 Äldre stenålder Early Stone Age -4500	2 Eldre steinalder Early Stone Age -4500		

* The Independence I, Saqqaq, Independence II, Dorset I, and Dorset II cultures all represent the Palaeo-Eskimoes, and the Thule culture the Neo-Eskimoes.



At the editorial meeting in 1989, the criteria for selection of abstracts for the section on Medieval archaeology were discussed once more (NAA's general policy of selection has been previously discussed in the editorials of NAA 1984 p. 7, and 1985 p. III-V). It was once again concluded that works on **ICONOGRAPHY** are included to some extent but only as an aid for archaeologists, and completeness should not be aimed at. Guide-books for churches, castles, etc. are included provided they contain new, unpublished information about excavations, datings, and so on.

Within **ETHNOLOGY, HISTORY, LINGUISTICS, NUMISMATICS,**

PHILOLOGY, WRITTEN SOURCES, etc. only papers treating problems relevant for archaeology are included. As stated in the **Preface**, almost all papers about, for instance, iconography and linguistics are included when dealing with prehistoric periods, if noticed, but in the Middle Ages a more selective approach is necessary, the archaeological relevance being in focus, and in the post-Medieval period only excavated material is relevant (and some select investigations of buildings).



A more awkward problem is that we sometimes decide to omit a paper from NAA, not because it does not contain new points of view but due to its inferior quality. This problem was already discussed in NAA 1985 p. IV in connection with a controversy between amateurs and professionals about the formation of a Swedish state in Västergötland or the Mälars Valley.

Some cases are clear-cut. A recent book presented evidence that the ring-forts of the so-called Trelleborg type (Vik:Dan) were designed as launching-pads for space-craft, and of course such nonsense could not tempt the Argus-eyed Danish NAA-editors. But in 1988, three usually reliable regional Danish journals published papers presenting another new hypothesis about the function of the same forts. Now it is suggested that they were built to protect the ships of the leding-fleet behind their walls. This interpretation was sensational enough to be blown up in Danish newspapers, which is no surprise. But it is regrettable to find this strange idea accepted in journals often consulted by NAA.

The case was discussed at the 1989 meeting of the editorial board, and we hesitated for a moment. Is NAA obliged to bring abstracts of all papers in established journals or by established authors, regardless of their quality? Of course, NAA should not censor opinions expressed in Nordic archaeology, but at the same time, the editors of NAA do not have to write abstracts about balderdash and NAA cannot stand printing them. The papers are omitted in NAA 1988. If you disagree about this policy, please write to us and give us your views.



In spite of the support of the Nordic research councils through NOP-H, subscription rates must be discussed each year. Production expenses are increasing, which subscribers have noticed for the last many years. And we regret to have to announce another rise. But NAA cannot afford losing subscribers because of higher prices, not only because this is bad economy, but primarily because each lost reader means one well-orientated archaeologist less.

So, NAA has listened with a keen ear to advice given at a course in the editing and management of scientific journals, arranged by NOP-H, at which consultants strongly recommended that the too cheap Nordic periodicals raise their prices and especially that institutional rates be introduced following international practice.

Thus only a small rise is made now for individuals' and students' subscriptions and a new price policy is introduced for institutions from the next volume:

Annual subscription for NAA 1989 Individuals: D.kr. 185 – Students: D.kr. 110 – Institutions: D.kr. 250. Excl. postage and packing.

For information about back numbers, see back cover.

Institutions which subscribe at the institutional rate may add additional subscriptions at the individuals' rate, *i.e.* D.kr. 185, *provided* that all subscriptions are placed at one time and that all copies are to be mailed to the same address.

Subscription rate for **The Cumulative Indexes of NAA 1974-1988** is the same as for annual subscription for NAA 1989. Orders in advance of publishing, before the 1st of December 1990, are accepted at a reduced price, see the enclosed order form.

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 for NAA 74-1988 are in preparation.

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 24.

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.

	General	Palaeo-Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Celtic Iron Age	Roman Iron Age
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A General. History of archaeology. Bibliographies. Obituaries. Biographies. Museology. Accessions. Inventorization. Conservation of monuments. Annual reports.	.	120	.	240	.	.
B Theory. Methods. Terminology. Documentation. Physical, chemical analyses. Conservation of objects. Chronology.	54	.	163	243	.	297
C Historical, philological and numismatic sources.	97	.	.	.	285	298
D Cultural, administrative and social studies.	101	122	168	247	286	301
E Communications. Trade. Technology. Supply of raw material.	102	124	177	254	287	308
F Artefact studies. Art. Styles. Dress customs.	106	125	187	260	288	318
G Rural settlement. Hunting, fishing, gathering, agriculture.	107	133	196	274	290	323
H Paganism. Funerary practice. Monuments.	110	150	221	276	.	331
I Christianity. Funerary practice. Monuments. Buildings.	.	.	.	.	.	.
J Secular architecture. Fortifications.	112	152	.	281	.	.
K Urban settlement.	.	.	.	.	.	.
L Environment. Botany, geology, osteology, zoology.	113	153	233	282	.	337

Germanic Iron Age	Viking Age	Medieval Period	Post-Medieval – Recent	Multi-periods/Undated
7	8	9	10	11
.	392	487	676	710
340	393	497	677	744
341	398	503	678	747
344	413	515	.	749
353	424	520	679	774
361	439	528	681	788
375	464	571	686	791
384	469	580	.	824
.	.	581	694	.
.	477	616	696	831
.	480	643	702	.
.	484	668	709	835

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:	44, 68, 81, 110, 116, 169, 173, 174, 186, 201, 217, 269, 292, 388, 851
Neo	3:	54, 65, 68, 92, 116, 120, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 139, 141, 144, 148, 149, 159, 160, 162, 269, 271, 283, 330, 346, 388, 790
BA	4:	64, 84, 85, 165, 169, 173, 177, 194, 197, 200, 207, 210, 211, 216, 239, 286, 292, 294, 295, 327, 346, 718, 790, 806, 834
IA	5-6-7-8:	54, 70, 102, 333, 745, 747, 756, 760, 765, 773, 775, 781, 790, 802, 804, 806, 829, 830, 834
CeltIA	5:	84, 85, 180, 266, 268, 275, 327
RomIA	6:	84, 85, 113, 268, 286, 287, 290, 295, 344, 352, 358, 360, 375, 380, 384, 399, 400, 403
GerIA	7:	72, 97, 110, 113, 226, 268, 295, 297, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312, 318, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 332, 339, 399, 400, 403, 420, 432, 448, 458, 460, 479, 480, 481, 483, 487, 503, 512, 515, 664, 746, 770, 784
Vik	8:	97, 113, 226, 305, 307, 344, 345, 355, 356, 357, 360, 363, 376, 378, 379, 380, 389, 487, 503, 505, 512, 515, 517, 523, 525, 527, 575, 591, 592, 642, 645, 646, 648, 661, 663, 770, 784
Med	9:	72, 97, 102, 110, 113, 345, 378, 397, 398, 408, 417, 419, 421, 425, 426, 428, 430, 433, 443, 444, 457, 462, 463, 464, 467, 468, 472, 475, 478, 483, 678, 683, 702, 704, 707, 747, 770, 784
Post-Med	10:	113, 428, 494, 500, 521, 525, 538, 568, 571, 574, 575, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 586, 589, 609, 610, 615, 617, 623, 630, 631, 632, 639, 646, 648, 652, 653, 654, 655, 664, 672, 674

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	Post-Med	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 294.
		[]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.

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