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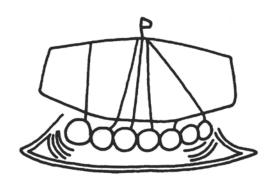
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NORDIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS 1989



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EDITORIAL

In connection with the annual meeting of Kungliga Vitterhetsakademien in Stockholm in the spring of 1990 Mette Iversen and Ulf Näsman were awarded its antiquarian medal in silver by H. M. the king of Sweden in recognition of their long-standing efforts and achievements as the first editors of Nordic Archaeological Abstracts. We remind our readers that the idea of starting the publication came from one of these persons: Mette Iversen. A highly deserved award.

The editorial of NAA 1988 stated that NAA 1989 was already underway, which was true. So it has been – for too long. The introduction of the new EDP-based method of production has been far more time-consuming than estimated. But once our computer programme -NAASYS - is corrected at all levels there is reason to believe that we shall in future be able to publish the annual soon after the end of the year. NOP-H, the Nordic Publications Committee for Humanist Periodicals, has demanded that the publications it supports financially must reorganize their publication procedures in order to reduce costs as one of the conditions for future support. This implies that EDP must be employed whenever possible. Extra funding from NOP-H has been allotted for this non-recurring expense. NAA has followed this demand. UNI-C, Danmarks edb-center for forskning og uddannelse, Århus branch, has been involved in the production of the later volumes of NAA, and it was decided to continue co-operation with UNI-C, since they knew the structure of the NAA publication well.

This is not the first time NAA has been delayed as a result of implementing new production methods. NAA 1985 was delayed mainly due to problems related to computerization. The first step in introducing the use of EDP was taken in connection with the work on that volume. The problems evolved in this first phase of computerization have been documented in a report from **Statens Bibliotekhøgskole**, Oslo. In the editorial of NAA 1985 it was stated that there was only one way to go: to continue the development of computer use in order to rationalize the editors' work. We can only follow this line, and sort problems out as they appear. Hopefully NAASYS – our programme – will function perfectly when we have been through the process once more, *i.e.* when NAA 1990 has been completed. We hope to publish NAA 1990 later this year.

There is one more aspect to be mentioned in this connection, and that is the co-operation of authors. Each year the editors of NAA ask Nordic archaeologists to assist the editors by writing their own abstracts and by furnishing correct bibliographical information. Abstracts are to be sent to the relevant editor, whose name and address are to be found on the front inside cover. In order to make sure that the norms in NAA are followed we remind authors of the following: use the correct abbreviations according to standards agreed upon in NAA; when referring to C14-datings it is important to specify whether they are calibrated or converted. Useful explanatory remarks on abstracting papers are found in NAA 1984 and NAA 1985 in the preface and editorial. Please submit your material shortly after New Year, and not later than March following the year of publication. We still aspire to publish a year's abstracts before the end of the following year at the latest, and hopefully before the autumn of that year.

Each year there has been an increase in the literature to be abstracted. Popular articles and books have become more numerous, which implies additional work on checking and sorting out the material for NAA. The editorial board has had to become more strict in what to include and what to leave out, in particular of what may be termed "recycled" presentations. We find it worth mentioning the number of abstracts which have been published over the years, seen in relation to the size of the publication. Many abstracts contain more than one title, cf for instance NAA 1985, p. II. The list is as follows:

Volume	abstracts	pages
1974	513	192
1975	666	264
1976	691	248
1977	806	271
1978	833	298
1979	740	284
1980	744	278
1981	752	306
1982	778	320
1983	662	300
1984	818	356
1985	911	389
1986	841	369
1987	715	310
1988	854	342

NAA must remain a dynamic publication, i.e. it has to follow and absorb new trends in archaeological research. This means that one of the most important discussions at the annual meeting of the editorial board is how to reflect new trends. This makes strict demands on the editor that they be up to date and can judge qualities "objectively". As a rule, abstracts are placed where the absolute dating places them. This does mean that some abstracts are placed in contexts which are strange, seen from their local setting.

We have had an ongoing discussion on circumpolar terminology in NAA's editorial in the last three volumes. In NAA 1986 the question was asked whether we should continue to index the hunting cultures of for instance 4th century BC as (CeltIA:N Norw). In this editorial we shall not comment further on the problem, but merely inform our readers that NAA 1990 will bring a new contribution to the discussion, which Evert Baudou has published in **Praehistorische Zeitschrift** 1990. For the time being we shall draw users' attention to the preliminary scheme published in NAA 1988, p 14.

The abstract section finder has been moved to the back of the publication. Since this is the structuring scheme of the publication, which is consulted again and again, it ought to be easy to find. In addition to the chronological and thematical groupings of the abstracts, the **subject index** is the most useful tool in literature search in NAA. New research trends ought to be reflected in this. The subject index and its entries are always discussed at the annual meeting of the board of editors, new entries are added, or already existing ones are restructured. In this volume of NAA the following new entries have been added. The subdivision: Mythology has been included, viz. PAGAN RELIGION: Mythology. A cross-reference to parochialization is included, viz. SOCKENBILD-*NING* (= PAROCHIALIZATION) See Area Planning, Christianity, Society. Works using historical maps for reconstructing the past are to be included under MAPS & MAPPING, not under WRITTEN SOURCES. The following change has been suggested under BOTANY: BOTANY See Plants, Vegetational history. The following cross-references have been added: INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH See Methods. ZOOLOGY See Animals. MIDDENS See Towns. Finally Charlemagne's elephant has been added to the subject index!

British Archaeological Bibliography is a new organization, set up by a consortium comprising the Council for British Archaeology, English Heritage, the Society of Antiquities of London and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. This new organization will replace British Archaeological Abstracts, which will cease publication after 1991. And from this year – 1992 – it will instead offer a fully computerized bibliography for British archaeology. We shall quote the following section of their letter to NAA:

We are setting up a computerized database to hold the new bibliography, using the Oracle relational database management software ... At this stage we are using a personal computer to run the database system, but we hope to upgrade the computer equipment at a later stage. When the software is working correctly, the further plan is to make the database available online, possibly over the JANET computer network. A service whereby individuals who have no access to online computer facilities will also be offered, but this service has to be paid for. The printed version will be printed alongside with the computer set-up.

The new organization British Archaeological Bibliography is housed at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. NAA has been contacted and British Archaeological Bibliography has suggested a future co-operation.

The idea of producing a Cumulative index was announced as early as in NAA 1975. The original plan was to publish cumulative indexes for every five years, but with the growing amount of archaeological publications to be abstracted in the first five volumes of NAA, the implementation was deferred instead it was decided to publish a first volume of a cumulative index including the first ten volumes. This was announced in NAA 1980. This work has been delayed due to problems getting the database program established so that all variations can be absorbed in a relevant way. We are still hoping to publish the cumulative index during this year. Mette Iversen is in charge of this work.

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 her or 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 but 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 postmedieval 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 12.

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 page 361), 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 important 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, Festschrifts, etc., the titles of which are followed by an asterix* 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 her or 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. All abstracts are finally checked 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 general editors are, however, always ready to forward a personal communication to an author, and he can supply the addresses of Nordic publications if required.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Rigsantikvarens arkæologiske sekretariat, Copenhagen; Riksantikvaren, Oslo; KVHAA, Stockholm; Riksantikvarieāmbetet, Stockholm; Svenska arkeologiska samfundet, Stockholm; and DABL (Danish Loan Centre), State & University Library, Århus.

Last but not least we wish to express our gratitude to

Statens humanistiske forskningsråd, Denmark Statens humanistiska kommission, Finlands Akademi, Finland Norges almenvitenskapelige forskningsråd, Norway Humanistisk-samhållsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet, Sweden

who have supported this volume.

The Editors

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- Litteratur om Danmarks forhistorie. 1969-1973. By C J Becker. Fortid og nutid 28/3, 1980, pp 473-481.
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ABBREVIATIONS

abbr	abbreviated	Lith	Lithuanian/
ADP	automatic data proces		Lithuanian SSR
	sing	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
c.	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	Pol	Polish/Poland
	viden-skabers sel-	PWC	Pitted Ware Culture
	skab	Raä	Riksantikvarieämbetet
E	East		(the Central Board of
EN	Early Neolithic		National Antiquities)
Engl	English	RomIA	Roman Iron Age
Est	Estonian/Estonian	Russ	Russian
	SSR	S	South
Far	Faroese/the Faroe	SA	Stone Age
	Islands	Scand	Scandinavian/
Finn/Fin	Finnish/Finland		Scandinavia
Fr	French/France	SHMm	Statens historiska
GB	British/Great Britain		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	W	West
	ASSR	Ål	Ålandish/Ålanc. islands
KVHAA	Kungl Vitterhets	*	For bibliographical in-
	Historie och An-		formation see p 306.
	tikvitets Akademien	[]	Editor's addition to
Lat	Latvian/Latvian SSR		the abstract heading.
			9