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**NORDIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ABSTRACTS 1994**

**Nordic Archaeological Abstracts 1994
contains abstracts of papers published mainly in 1994**

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EDITORIAL



NAA 1994 has been produced in Sweden. On account of the present re-organization of NAA, the Swedish general editorship will, however, comprise only this one volume. It has always been the intention that the general editorship should devolve upon the various Nordic countries in turn in order to minimize the risk of national bias and to divide the burden. After 15 volumes had been produced in Denmark, agreement was reached at a meeting between the Directors-General of Antiquities of the Nordic countries to move the general editorship, first to Norway for a five-year period (producing NAA 1989-1993), after which it should be transferred to Sweden for another five-year period (NAA 1994-1998).



Up till now, the nation acting as host has paid for the general editing, and the participating countries have been responsible for seeing to it that their own national reporting work has been carried out. Researchers from different types of institutions have carried out the work, which has been co-ordinated by the general editors. In this way, different perspectives have been represented, and the different research settings have shared responsibility for the quality of the abstracting, while the disciplinary and economic responsibility has been held by the general editors. NAA has been an independent body and applied to NOP-H for support for publication. These funds and the proceeds of subscriptions have enabled NAA to carry out the printing and distribution.



When Sweden was to take over responsibility for a five-year period, the question of independence and economic responsibility for NAA was brought to the fore. On the initiative of the Swedish Director-General, the Directors-General of the Nordic countries in May 1995 commissioned a team to analyse the future organization of NAA. Included in the team were Mette Iversen (the founder of NAA, representing the Director-General in Denmark), Lyder Marstrander (formerly local editor, Norway), Marianne Schauman-Lönnqvist (local editor, Finland) and Kerstin Assarsson-Rizzi (head of the Library of the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Sweden). Of these only Mette Iversen had served as general editor and only Kerstin Assarsson-Rizzi did not know NAA. The team presented a report to the meeting between the Directors-General in May 1996, in which they asked for clarification of status and offered suggestions as to what new guiding principles should apply for inclusion of material in the NAA. They also suggested that a new database program be acquired and abstracts be restricted in order to reduce the cost of producing NAA. Since there was a desire for a fixed

database host, a movable general editorship no longer seemed a good solution – a stationary editor would be preferable.



Based on this report, the Directors-General of the Nordic countries decided to jointly take the organizational and economic responsibility for NAA for a period of two years. On the proposal of the team, a post as general editor on a half-time basis has been set up for a probationary period paid for jointly by the Central Boards of National Antiquities of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Directors-General have also agreed to secure the national abstracts-editing in the different countries. After two years, responsibility is supposed to move to the Nordic Universities.



The attempts to guarantee the survival of NAA are gratifying. We believe, however, that 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.



The need for economic support for the abstract-editing has thus led to a proposal that the work with NAA be organized with a stationary general editor. We notice that this deviates from the original idea that different directions of research within the contributing countries could be made visible, in that a rotating general editorship could emphasize different perspectives in the reports. While the organization suggested is probably more rational, it can also imply limitations when it comes to catching information relevant to research. In its report the investigation team does not comment on this limitation compared with the original idea of NAA or whether it proceeds from the assumption that literature can be described objectively. The approach of NAA up till now has involved an emphasis on the categories of material remains dealt with in the publications. Many scholars today stress the possibility of gaining new knowledge by studying the material remains in a different manner. This approach makes it interesting to register what different perspectives might lead to. At the editorial board meetings of the last few years we have discussed how to achieve better links to the literature to meet the increased interest from scholars in the significance of different perspectives.



When it comes to guiding principles for what should be included in the NAA, the criterion of selection so far has been *the relevance* of a publication to research, not its bibliographical form. NAA covers research of relevance to Nordic archaeology irrespective of whether it has

been written by a Nordic or a foreign scholar and irrespective of whether it has been printed in the Nordic countries or abroad. NAA is not restricted to monographs and articles in periodicals, but considers also articles in compendia individually and includes relevant marginal literature. Another criterion of selection has been connected to the availability of a publication. For a work to be included in NAA a requirement has been that it can be ordered from a library.



NAA 1994 is the only volume to be produced by Sweden, and with Ann Catherine Bonnier and Agneta Åkerlund as general editors. Agneta Åkerlund has continued also as a national editor of the Swedish Stone Age. In the present volume Eva Bergström has been responsible for the Swedish Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and Anneli Sundkvist for the Swedish Late Iron Age. Other changes in the editorial board of NAA 1994 are that Jan E G Eriksson has been the editor of both Prehistoric and Medieval Archaeology of Norway. In the current volume, foreign publications of Nordic archaeological matters have not been under the usual surveillance of Mette Iversen and Ulf Näsman. For the complete list of editors, see the inside front cover.



The delay of NAA has been troublesome, and in connection with transferring the general editorship from one country to another, we saw a possibility to catch up. NAA 1994 has thus been produced from Sweden in parallel with the preparation of NAA 1991-1993 from Norway. Our original aspiration was to publish the 1994 abstracts before the end of 1995. On account of the investigation mentioned above, we did not get the green light to proceed until 1996, when we were commissioned to produce only this one volume.



At the prospect of Sweden taking over the general editorship, an inquiry was carried out among the members of the Swedish Archaeological Society to elucidate how NAA was being used and to make clear the needs and wishes of users concerning its future form. Most respondents wanted information about archaeological literature to be available both in book and electronic form. In our opinion, a condition for putting an abstract publication in electronic form is that the search procedure is of a kind that will allow the users themselves to search the database and get precise answers. The level of ambition must correspond to the needs of researchers, as currently expressed, for example, by the indexes and abstracts of NAA. Making indexes of research literature is not simply a library classification, but must be based on an understanding of the current debate within the discipline.



The electronic database program NAASYS, which was specially developed a decade ago to answer the needs of NAA, has not worked as planned. It was recommended that we choose another and standardized program for the continued production and therefore, during the spring of 1996, we drew up a detailed description of requirements and shared in the development of an application of ACCESS developed by the computer consultant Per Öhström at the Central Board of National Antiquities.



Since NAA 1994 has been prepared in parallel with NAA 1992 and NAA 1993, we have problems with cross-references to these volumes. Instead of referring to the NAA-no. of earlier volumes, we have written the name of the author, publication title and year when referring to publications printed in 1992 and 1993, which, however, will later be included in NAA 1992 and NAA 1993 respectively.



As stated in previous editorials, NAA does not give a complete list of printed works: our guiding principle has rather been to list publications of relevance to Nordic archaeology. These are difficult questions, and each year the editorial board has discussed the criteria for selecting what to abstract. Popular versions of papers also published in a scholarly form have frequently been excluded. Popular papers have been included, however, when they present interesting news. Publications of excavation reports as well as Swedish seminar exercises in particular have been treated in different ways and have seldom received full coverage. In some volumes, only titles have been listed, while in others there has been a proper selection of papers. In NAA 1994 we have principally included very few seminar papers. Since excavation reports are often the only place where new findings appear, we have tried to make a selection of reports that present interesting news.



Normally, NAA strictly follows the year of publication, *i.e.* in this volume papers published only in 1994 are abstracted. Due to an editorial mistake, however, references to a publication from 1989 are missing in the NAA series. Because of its significance, the partial publication of the Scandinavian research project on deserted farms and villages during the late Medieval period has been included in this volume (cf. NAA 1994/387).



To reflect new research trends, the subject index and its entries are always revised at the annual meeting of the editorial board and new or restructured entries are presented in the editorial that follows. Only a few alterations to the subject index have been made in NAA 1994.

In previous issues of NAA, **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE** was a separate entry. Since the debate has broadened and emphasis is being placed also on cognitive and ritual aspects of landscape, in this volume you can search for references to all these aspects under **LANDSCAPE**, which is subdivided into :**Cognitive landscape**, :**Cultural landscape**, :**Natural landscape**, and :**Ritual landscape**.



Troublesome entries are **Marine archaeology** and **Maritime archaeology**, which are likely to become increasingly used. For the time being you will find papers on these entries indexed under **UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY**. The indexing of these subjects needs further cover and discussion.



In NAA 1994 an alteration to the principles of the author index has been made in that names are arranged according to the normal principles of the various Scandinavian countries. Compound names of Danish and Norwegian authors are noted according to the initial of the *final* surname (Hansen, Ulla Lund). These names are furthermore noted according to the initial of the middle name, with a reference to the main entry (Lund Hansen, Ulla. See Hansen, Ulla Lund). Compound names of Swedish authors are noted according to the initial of the *middle* name (Thålin Bergman, Lena). These names are furthermore noted according to the initial of the final name, with reference to the main entry (Bergman, Lena Thålin. See Thålin Bergman, Lena). Hyphenated names are treated as a single name and are therefore arranged according to the initial of the anterior name (Crumlin-Pedersen, Ole). Otherwise we have tried to stick to the linguistic standpoints of previous NAA volumes.



The 669 abstract-numbers comprise 876 abstracts and a further 75 unabstracted titles. This means that more than 90% of the 951 references are provided with abstracts. Authors still write very few abstracts for NAA, however, and this is a problem. In the present volume, as much as 75% of the abstracts have been written by the NAA editors, and this is a surprisingly high proportion. Of 951 references in NAA 1994, 381 or 40% are of publications from Sweden, 213 or 22.4% from Denmark, 144 or 15.1% from Norway, 100 or 10.5% from Finland, 53 or 5.6% from Greenland, Germany, Russia, Åland, Iceland, Estonia, Britain and Latvia, and 60 or 6.3% are general.



During this year we have not spent time trying to correlate the various Scandinavian and Greenlandic chronologies (see the editorials of NAA 1986 p.6, 1987 p.9 and 1988 p.13). It is an important con-

cern, however, which has to be passed to the new editorship working with NAA henceforth.



We have regarded the work of editing NAA as a commission of trust and are grateful for the confidence shown. We have learned a great deal and have very much enjoyed being part of the professional NAA fellowship! We believe the new general editor also has this commitment.

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 her or his own. The detailed indexes make NAA a useful tool for research. Cumulative indexes for NAA 1974-1988 have been published.

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. 14.

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.

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 296), 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 contains collective works, Festschriften, 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 abstract sheet at the end of the book.

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 she or he can supply the addresses of Nordic publications if required.

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who have supported this volume.

The Editors

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- Bibliographie zur Archäologie der norddeutschen Küstenländer.** [1984]. Ed by Karl-Heinz Willroth. Neumünster: 1986.
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ABBREVIATIONS

abbr	abbreviated	ma.s.l.	m above sea level
ADP	automatic data processing	Med	Medieval Period
Au	Author	Mes	Mesolithic
BA	Bronze Age	MN	Middle Neolithic
Belg	Belgian/Belgium	N	North
C	century	Neo	Neolithic
c.	circa	Nord	Nordic
cal.	calibrated	Norw	Norwegian/Norway
CeltIA	Celtic Iron Age	Pal	Palaeolithic
conv.	conventional	PM	Post-Medieval Period
Dan/Den	Danish/Denmark	Pol	Polish/Poland
DKNVS	Det kgl. norske videnskabers selskab	PWC	Pitted Ware Culture
E	East	Raä	Riksantikvarieämbetet (the Central Board of National Antiquities)
EN	Early Neolithic	RomIA	Roman Iron Age
Engl	English	Russ	Russian/Russia
Est	Estonian/Estonia	S	South
Far	Faroese/the Faroe Islands	SA	Stone Age
Finn/Fin	Finnish/Finland	Scand	Scandinavian/Scandinavia
Fr	French/France	SHMm	Statens historiska museer
GB	British/Great Britain	Sov	Soviet
Ger	German/Germany	Summ	Summary
GerIA	Germanic Iron Age	Sw	Swedish/Sweden
Greenl	Greenland	TRB	Funnel Beaker culture
IA	Iron Age	Vik	Viking Age
Icel	Icelandic/Iceland	W	West
Kar	Karelian/Karelia	Ål	Ålandish/Åland Islands
KVHAA	Kungl. Vitterhets historie och antikvitets akademien	*	For bibliographical information see p 250
Lat	Latvian/Latvia	[]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.
Lith	Lithuanian/Lithuania		
LN	Late Neolithic		