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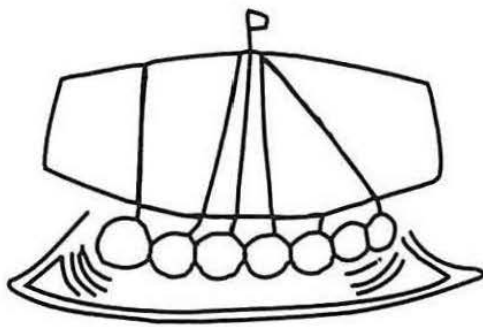
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NORDIC
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EDITORIAL

This is the first volume of NAA also available in electronic form. NAA is on the Internet! You can access to the NAA database through our homepage <http://www.naa.dk> and then choosing NAA on line. When searching the NAA database you can choose between using the Abstract Search or in the Subject Search. In the Abstract Search you fill in a form with details of your search. You can search in all "fields" of an abstract, one by one or combined. Available search fields are: chronological key, subject key, title, author, bibliography, site and abstract text. To help refine your search, windows pop up with adequate lists of possible entries when you click the corresponding field. Search in Chronological Key and Subject Key fields helps you to find papers within a certain subject and period. But if you want information about a specific subject you should rather go to the Subject Search where you have access to an alphabetical list referring to the initials of the main entries of the Subject index. Then you click a main entry grouped under the chosen initial and you see the entry with all the attached detail entries, incl. links to the indexed abstracts.

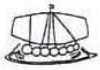


With NAA on the Internet it has become easier to submit author's abstracts. Everyone can now submit an abstract of his or her work using the form on the NAA homepage and send it by clicking an editor from a list. For as it is stated in Preface (p. xx) "the principal rule is that the author her or himself writes the abstracts to ensure accuracy and to reduce the editor's rather heavy - voluntary - work." Yet only a small proportion of the more than 21,000 abstracts published in NAA 1974-1995 have been written by the authors. This would change if authors would make a practice of writing an abstract of their newly issued papers when receiving their offprints.



As you have doubtless already noticed, NAA 1995 is somewhat thinner than the previous volumes. This is not because the editors have adopted new, more stringent selection criteria, but because the Swedish material is present only in the form of bibliographic references. During the gathering of material for this issue, the State Antiquary for Sweden shut down the Swedish local editorial office and informed NAA that Sweden would in future supply only catalogue entries from KVHAA's library database LIBRIS. That is what we are therefore able to offer in the present issue of NAA. This truncation of Swedish participation caused the editorial board to consider the future of NAA. In a questionnaire sent out in December 1997, we therefore asked subscribers whether we should con-

tinue to produce NAA, even if Sweden should contribute only bibliographical data. A representative selection of subscribers stated that there is still a need for NAA, that NAA is an important and indispensable tool for archaeologists and that it would be a shameful step backwards if it were to be terminated. The conclusion was clear: NAA should continue to be produced - even with limited Swedish material.



Thanks to a generous donation by Andrea, Eva and Karl Otto Bonnier, we now have the means to produce a full Swedish bibliographic coverage in NAA 1996 and 1997. The Swedish local editorship has been re-established and consists now of Agneta Åkerlund (Stone Age), Fredrik Hallgren (Stone Age), Helena Viktor (Bronze Age and Early Iron Age), Anneli Sundqvist (Late Iron Age and Viking Age), Carolina Andersson (Middle Ages, profane) and Marcus Dahlberg (ecclesiastical culture). How the Swedish contributions to NAA 1988 and on are to be financed is not yet clear, but we are working hard to find a solution. The solution for NAA 1995 using entries from KVHAA's LIBRIS database is clearly unsatisfactory. Selection is made there using other criteria than NAA's. For example, NAA does not include popular versions of works that have already been published in scholarly form. We therefore include as a rule only occasional abstracts from the Swedish popular journal *Populär Arkeologi*, although it brings excellent summaries of scientific investigations and excavations. But as it is one of the Swedish archaeological journals that are included in the Swedish article base, the 1995 issue of the journal has found its way into this issue of NAA. The difference in selection criteria for LIBRIS and NAA became evident when it turned out that the Swedish local editorship of NAA 1996 (in preparation) has included only two articles from *Populär Arkeologi* 1996.



At the 20th Archaeological Convention in Umeå in August 1998, the general editor explained NAA's current situation and the editors' plans for future production. The Convention maintained that NAA is a joint Nordic responsibility and found it incomprehensible and very unfortunate that the Swedish State Antiquary wishes to withdraw Sweden from NAA collaboration. The Convention carried the following motion, which was sent to the Nordic state antiquaries.

In that we find that

- Nordic Archaeological Abstracts (NAA) is the primary source for the distribution of archaeological bibliographic information,
- that NAA cannot be replaced by existing library databases,

- that the primary users are the majority of archaeologists who work in museums, in the administration and in Excavation departments without direct access to central libraries, and that
- the state antiquaries are the only national archaeological bodies which can afford the future production of NAA, the 20th Nordic Archaeological Convention urges the Nordic state antiquaries to continue to fulfil their obligations.

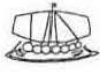
The positive resolution and support of the Convention underline the importance of NAA for Nordic archaeology, and we hope that the Nordic state antiquaries on this basis will reevaluate their attitude to NAA. A small permanent annual subvention will stabilize NAA's economy and help to secure future regular publication.



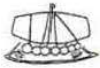
This is the first volume of NAA being produced by the new permanent central editorship. As announced in NAA editorial 1992 (1997) the first regularly employed general editor, Berit Valentin Eriksen, was appointed on March 1st 1997. However, Berit Valentin Eriksen on November 1st the same year moved into a position as assistant professor at the University of Aarhus, and the position of the general editor was vacant for 7 months until Birgit M. Rasmussen (archaeologist and librarian and former co-editor of NAA) took over.



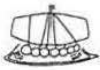
The transition to a permanent central editorial office is, of course, a formal strengthening of the editorial function, but it also means that there is all in all less time for editing, since both secretary and student help have been taken from us. It has been necessary to rationalize, and we have in connection with the electronic NAA developed a new EDP publication system, which to a large extent automates the working process at all levels. As already mentioned, authors can via NAA's homepage transfer their abstracts to the relevant local editor, who after editing the local contributions to the volume in question will pass them on to the central editor. When the central editor has received all the abstracts of an issue, the material is collated in the LIDOS database system which can both export to an HTML document (the basis for the Internet version) and generate text files for aftertreatment in the professional LaTeX text formatting system, which sends the print files direct to the printer's. Testing and adjustment of the system are being performed on NAA 1995-1996. This has so far been trouble-free, but as always when a new EDP system is adopted, it will take a while until everything functions optimally.



Electronic searching will undoubtedly affect the way users access a subject, and changes may be necessary in the structure of the indexes. First the editors and the users have to test the electronic NAA. We would welcome feedback and corrections from users of the dataset. These will be used in our efforts to develop and improve the system. Please send your suggestions to: Nordic Archaeological Abstracts, Moesgård, DK-8270 Højbjerg, Denmark. Email: farkbr@moes.hum.aau.dk.



In order to acquaint users with the possibilities of the electronic NAA, this first issue of Internet-NAA is accessed free of charge! However, from NAA 1996 (to be issued this autumn) access to Internet-NAA will be achieved with a personal password. But as the issue of the electronic version of NAA along with the book means higher production costs, a small increase in the subscription charge for book and password will be necessary. An innovation will be a multi-user fee for institutions in accordance with normal EDP practice.



In NAA 1994 (produced in Sweden) compound names of authors were in the author index arranged according to the Swedish principle, i.e. the names are noted according to the middle name, instead of according to the final surname as normal in Denmark and Norway. As the central editorship has now moved back to Denmark and is supposed to stay there for a longer period, we have decided to stick to the linguistic principles of the previous volumes: Compound names are noted according to the initial of the final surname (Petersen, Peter Vang). These names are furthermore noted according to the initial of the middle name with reference to the main entry. (Karlsson Lönn, Marianne. See Lönn, Marianne Karlsson).

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. See also the Cumulative indexes for NAA 1974-1988.

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 298), 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, 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 back 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 he can supply the addresses of Nordic publications if required.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the local editors and the authors who contribute to make the NAA the handy tool it is.

Thanks are due to Rigsantikvarens arkæologiske sekretariat, Copenhagen; Riksantikvaren, Oslo; KVHAA, Stockholm; Riksantikvarieämbetet, 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

Norsk Forskningsråd, Norway

Humanistisk-samhällsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet, Sweden

who have supported this volume.

The Editors

OTHER ABSTRACTS PUBLICATIONS

- Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts.** 34/2, 1997. New York (USA): The University, Institute of Fine Arts.
- Bibliographie zur Archäologie der norddeutschen Küstenländer.** [1984]. Ed by Karl-Heinz Willroth. Neumünster: 1986.
- British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography.** 3/1, 1999. London (GB): British Archaeological Bibliography.
- International Medieval Bibliography.** 31/2, 1997 (1998). Leeds (GB): the University of Leeds (School of History).
- Numismatic Literature.** 141, 1999. New York (USA): American Numismatic Society.
- Polish Archaeological Abstracts.** 21, 1996. Wrocław/Warsaw (Poland): Ossolineum.

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- Bibliografi over Nord-Norges arkeologi.** By Povl Simonsen. Oslo/Bergen/Stavanger/Tromsø: Universitetsforlaget: 1983. 178 pp, 1 fig. Norw. 6 different index.
- Bibliografi over Nord-Norges arkeologi. Tillegg for tiden 1/12-1981 til 1/8-1988.** By Povl Simonsen. [Available from Tromsø Museum, Universitetet i Tromsø, Tromsø]: 1989 [stencils]. 102 pp.
- Litteratur om Danmarks forhistorie. 1969-1973.** By C J Becker. *Fortid og nutid* 28/3, 1980, pp 473-481.
- Suomen arkeologinen bibliografia. 1971-1980. Finnish Archaeological Bibliography.** By Ella Kivikoski. *Suomen Museo* 1983 (1984).
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- Swedish Archaeological Bibliography. 1971-1975.** Ed by Sverker Jansson & Hilding Thylander. Stockholm (Sw): Svenska arkeologiska samfundet: 1978. - See also NAA 1978/9.
- Swedish Archaeology. 1976-1980.** Ed by Åke Hyenstrand; Pontus Hellström & Sibylla Haasum. Stockholm: Svenska arkeologiska samfundet: 1983. - See also NAA 1983/4.
- Swedish Archaeology. 1981-1985.** Ed by Anders Carlsson *et al.* Stockholm: Svenska arkeologiska samfundet: 1987.
- (Swedish Archaeology. 1986-1990).** Ed by Mats Burström; Anders Carlsson *et al.* *Current Swedish Archaeology.* 3, 1995. Stockholm: Svenska arkeologiska samfundet: 1995.

- Nordic Archaeological Abstracts. Author & site indexes for volumes 74-88.**
By Mette Iversen. 143 pp. Viborg 1994.
- Nordic Archaeological Abstracts. Subject index for volumes 74-88.** By
Mette Iversen. 244 pp. Viborg 1997.

A complete list of all Nordic archaeological bibliographies up to 1976 has been compiled by Jan Peder Lamm: **Bibliografisk hjälpreda vid sökandet efter nordisk arkeologisk litteratur.** *Fornvännen* 71, 1976/3-4 (1977), pp 205-206.

RELATED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

- Ausgewählte Bibliographie zur Vorgeschichte von Mitteleuropa.** Ed by Rolf Hachmann. Berlin: Franz Steiner Verlag/Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen archäologischen Instituts: 1984. – Publications until 1975 are covered.
- Bibliographia studiorum uralicorum 1917-1987. Uralistiikan tutkimuksen bibliografia I. Bibliography on Uralic studies I. Archaeology.** By Marianne Schauman-Lönnqvist; Maire Aho; Aki Arponen & Arne Hedman. Helsinki (Fin): Helsingin yliopiston kirjasto & Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura: 1988 (1989) (= *Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seuran toimituksia* 494. 149 pp. Finn & Engl.
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- Svenskt biografiskt lexikon.** Stockholm (Sw): 1, 1918 (Abelin-) - 28, 1994 (-Odeberg-Pedersby).

ABBREVIATIONS

abbr	abbreviated	m	a.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	Raã	Riksantikvarieãmbetet (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. vitterhetshistoria och antikvitets akademien	*	For bibliographical information see p 249.
Lat	Latvian/Latvia	[]	Editor's addition to the abstract heading.
Lith	Lithuanian/Lithuania		
LN	Late Neolithic		