
Rogaland

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Proceedings of the 13th Nordic Bronze Age Symposium held in Gothenburg 9th to 13th June 2015

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Norway : Rogaland in Norway - between the ocean and the fjords

Methods and Applications in Reservoir
Geophysics
Rogaland
Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases

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Rogaland

HANCOCK GOODMAN

Metamorphism of Siliceous Dolomites in the High-grade Precambrian of Rogaland, SW Norway

IOS Press
Until now insular and continental material, mostly metal-work, found in pagan Viking Age graves in Norway, has been interpreted as looted material from churches and monasteries on the British Isles and the Continent. The raiding Vikings brought these objects back to their homeland where they were often broken up

and used as jewellery or got alternative functions. Looting or Missioning looks at the use and functions of these sacred objects in their original Christian contexts. Based on such an analysis the author proposes an alternative interpretation of these objects: they were brought by Christian missionaries from different parts of the British Isles and the Continent to Norway. The objects were either personal (crosses, croziers, portable reliquaries etc.), objects used for baptism (hanging bowls), equipment to officiate a mass (mountings from books

or reading equipment, altars or crosses) or to give the communion (pitchers, glass vessels, chalices, paten). We know from contemporary sources (Ansgar in Birka, Sweden in the ninth century) that missionaries brought this sort of equipment on their mission journeys. We also hear that missionaries were robbed, killed or chased off. Mikkelsen interprets the sacred objects found in Viking Age pagan graves as objects that originate from the many unsuccessful mission attempts in Norway throughout the Viking Age. They changed function and were integrated in the pagan tradition. The conversion and Christianisation of Norway can thus be

seen as a long-lasting process, at least from about 800 (but probably earlier) to the beginning of the eleventh century. As we must assume that the written sources on the subject are incomplete, the archaeological evidences are the main source. In addition to metal work and written sources, the dating and interpretation of stone crosses, rune stones, manuscript fragments and early Christian graves and churches are discussed. The main part of the manuscript regards the context of all these sources, studied in each part of Norway separately: Where do we find concentrations of objects that could support the interpretation of these being the result of

mission attempts, and where can we combine archaeological and written sources to tentatively create more complete stories related to mission? One analysis is of special interest to British and Norwegian scholars and even a broader audience. It refers to the chieftain Ohthere from Northern Norway, who visited King Alfred the Great in Winchester in 890. The author finds a link between Alfred's court and Ohthere's farm which, it is argued, for was Borg at Vestvågøy, Lofoten, where the biggest Viking Age house in Northern Europe has been excavated. In the hall of this house were found a rare glass beaker with gold cross decorations, a Continental or British

made pitcher, pieces of a bronze bowl and an æstel of gold. This last piece is only found in Northern Norway and in England, with Wessex and Mercia as the core areas. "The Alfred Jewel" (Ashmolean Museum) is also an æstel of the same main type, but much more splendid and with an inscription relating it to King Alfred. Mikkelsen argues for a bishop being sent from Wessex and Alfred's court on Ohthere's ship back to Northern Norway as a missionary.

Agency and Environmental Change
Routledge

During the past 40 years, regions have become increasingly important in Western Europe both as units of government and as

sources for political mobilization. This book examines why regional identities are stronger in some regions than in others, and why regional elites attempt to mobilize the public on a regionalist agenda at certain points in time. The author develops a model that explains change across space as well as time and provides a comprehensive discussion of the causes of regionalism. It focuses on endogenous developments in the regions and on change across time in the economic and political landscapes of the regions. Using a quantitative study of 212 Western European regions, which examine whether regionalism is related to cultural, economic

and political characteristics of the regions, the book builds a model of the causes of regionalism. The issues are further explored through case studies on Scotland (UK) and Rogaland (Norway). This book will be of interest to students and scholars of political and social sciences, especially those with an interest in regions, regionalism and regional nationalism, Scottish politics, Norwegian politics, territorial identities and territorial politics.

Bucket-shaped Pots

Museum of Archaeology,
University of Stavanger
This collection of articles helps to explain why the Bronze Age has come to hold such a fascination within modern

archaeological research. By providing new theoretical and analytical perspectives on the evidence new interpretative avenues have opened, it situates the history of the Bronze Age in both a local and a global setting.

Looting or Missioning
Springer Science & Business Media

This book explores the construction of regional identities in the Early Bronze Age through the temporal variation in burial practice in Southwest Norway. Earthen barrows from the regions Etne, Karmøy, Jæren, and Lista are used as the archaeological source for this study. How historically constituted structures together with external practice form part of an open-

ended process of identity construction is investigated. Previous research has often used a set, rigid definition of identity, and earthen barrows along the coast of Southwest Norway have therefore frequently been portrayed as part of a southern Scandinavian culture. These perceptions are not necessarily wrong, but neglect the complicated processes that give rise to groups. In this study it is argued that patterns found in the material remains, both unintentional and intentional, express regional variation. Through a quantitative methodology based on a selection of focus points and spatial analysis in ArcGIS the multifaceted process

behind identity construction is showcased. As a result, the southwest coast of Norway during the Early Bronze Age can be seen as a more complex and dynamic region. Although many similarities between regions are shared, they are also clearly divided and competitive.

Constructing identities. Structure and practice in the Early Bronze Age - Southwest Norway
 Geochemistry of High-temperature Granulitic Supracrustals from Rogaland, SW Norway
 Geochemistry of High-temperature Granulitic Supracrustals from Rogaland, SW Norway
 Facultiet Aardwetenschappen
 Der Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht
 Metamorphism of Siliceous Dolomites in the High-grade

Precambrian of Rogaland, SW Norway
 The Rise of Regionalism
 Causes of Regional Mobilization in Western Europe
 Routledge
Integrated Safety Management in Industry - a Survey of Nordic Research
 Oxbow Books
 Family history and descendants of Ivar John'son Hodnefjeld (1797-1857), son of John Jakobson Hodnefjeld and Marta Iversdatter Helland. He was born on north Hodnefjeld, Mosterøy, Rogaland co., Norway. He married (1) Inger Reienes from Rennesoy. She died 1826 while giving birth to twins, both of whom died. He married (2) 1828, Kristine Nordbo (1808-1872), daughter of John Thorsson Nordbo of Mehus and

Eli Jakobsdatter Nordbo. They had ten children. Author's direct line is from Johan Hodnefield (1831-1879), second child of Ivar Hodnefield and Kristine Nordbo Hodnefield, who was born in Mosterøy, Rogaland, Norway, and died in Clear Lake, Iowa. He was married to Gunhild (Ole Endre'sons datter) (1834-1875). They had ten children born in Norway and Iowa. Includes descendants of all ten children of Ivar John'son Hodnefjeld. Several family members immigrated to America in the 1870's. Family members and descendants live in Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Illinois, California, Norway and elsewhere.

Geochronology

British Archaeological Reports Limited
This book investigates the mechanisms that may stimulate or hamper the renewal of the regional industry structure. Recent years have witnessed a strong interest in, and need for, the modernization and upgrading of existing industries and the introduction of new industries. Informed by the evolutionary perspective this book argues that innovations within existing industry paths and the creation of new industries are strongly rooted in the established economic practice. Historically developed skills, existing industrial structure and regional and extra-regional networks form the

basis for future regional growth. This volume consists of 11 chapters studying different aspects of regional industrial path development illustrated with cases from Norway, Sweden and Spain. The book also look into the role of policy for regional economic renewal, and argues that economic renewal is fostered by policies that incorporate both actor-based and system-based elements. Such policy mix will provide a vital push towards renewal and new path development. The chapters were originally published as a special issue in European Planning Studies.

Linking the Isotopic Record with Petrology and Textures Ardent

Media
Using a workplace development program as source of experience the book deals with the development of innovation processes. Since innovation means to explore the unique and the special to bring forth what does not (yet) exist, each innovation process must in itself be an innovation. The study explores the tools and activities needed to create such processes, like dialogue, networking, coalition building, and social partnership. The authors report from the position of collaborative actors involved in the innovation process rather than external observers.
Bronze Age Settlement and Land-Use in Thy,

*Northwest Denmark
(Volume 1 & 2)*
Springer Science &
Business Media
Scandinavia is home to
prolific and varied rock
art images among
which the ship motif is
prominent. Because of
this, the rock art of
Scandinavia has often
been interpreted in
terms of social ritual,
cosmology, and
religion associated with
the maritime sphere.
This comprehensive
review is based on the
creation of a
Scandinavia-wide GIS
database for
prehistoric rock art and
reexamines theoretical
approaches and
interpretations, in
particular with regard
to the significance of
the ship and its
relationship to a
maritime landscape
Discussion focuses on
material agency as a

means to
understanding the role
of rock art within
society. Two main
theories are
developed. The first is
that the sea was
fundamental to the
purpose and meaning
of rock art, especially
in the Bronze Age and,
therefore, that sea-
level/shoreline changes
would have inspired a
renegotiation of the
relationship between
the rock art sites and
their intended purpose.
The fundamental
question posed is:
would such changes to
the landscape have
affected the purpose
and meaning of rock
art for the communities
that made and used
these sites? Various
theories from within
and outside of
archaeology are drawn
on to examine
environmental change

and analyze the rock art, led to second theory: that the purpose of rock art might have been altered to have an effect on the disappearing sea. The general theory that rock art would have been affected by environmental change was discussed in tandem with existing interpretations of the meaning and purpose of rock art. Imbuing rock art with agency means that it could be intertwined in an active web of relations involving maritime landscapes, shoreline displacement and communities. Though created in stone and fixed in time and place, rock art images have propagated belief systems that would have changed over time as they were re-

carved, abandoned and used by different groups of inhabitants. In the thousands of years rock art was created, it is likely that shoreline displacement would have inspired a renegotiation of the purpose and meaning of the imagery situated alongside the Scandinavian seas. This journey through a prehistoric Scandinavian landscape will lead us into a world of ancient beliefs and traditions revolving around this extraordinary art form.

**Proceedings of the
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in Gothenburg 9th to
13th June 2015**

Oxbow Books
The Proterozoic
terrains of South
Scandinavia and the
Grenville Province in
North-America have

many common features : Regional high grade metamorphism (Granulite-facies), anorthosites, etc. They are separated by the Caledonian orogeny and, above all, by the Atlantic Ocean. During the time of the great continental drift controversy, few people were ready to admit that both sides on the Atlantic were once an unique province. Now everybody agrees on the Post-paleozoic age of the Atlantic and, consequently, on the intrinsic homogeneity of the much older rocks which occur around it. But a detailed comparison is not easy. The Grenville Province is much larger than South Scandinavia, both regions have been

investigated by a great number of different schools, using various methods, approaches and concepts. After several attempts, and long discussion, it was felt by a small group of individuals, that literature study would not be enough and that nothing could replace the direct contact, in the field, of specialists who had a first hand knowledge of all involved regions. The formula of a NATO Advanced Study Institute, which gives a unique opportunity to meet and mix people of various origin and levels, came almost by itself. Much work was needed, much help has been obtained, as detailed in the "Acknowledgements".
Anorthosites Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Iceland was the last country in Europe to become inhabited, and we know more about the beginnings and early history of Icelandic society than we do of any other in the Old World. This world was vividly recounted in *The Book of Settlements*, first compiled by the first Icelandic historians in the thirteenth century. It describes in detail individuals and daily life during the Icelandic Age of Settlement.

New Perspectives on the Bronze Age

Geological Society of London
This two volume monograph about the region of Thy in the early Bronze Age provides a high resolution archaeological and ecological model of the organisation of

landscape, settlements and households during the period 1500-1100 BC. Bordering the North Sea to the west, and the calmer waters of the Limfjord to the east, the region of Thy in Denmark experienced four centuries of intense economic and demographic expansion. By combining results from environmental and economic research (pollen and palaeobotanical analyses) with intensive field surveys and excavations of farmsteads with exceptional preservation, it has been possible to open a window to the changes that transformed Bronze Age society and its environment during a few centuries of

exceptional expansion and wealth consumption. The results from this interdisciplinary venture made it possible to link together the histories of local farmsteads with the wider regional and global history of the Bronze Age in North-western Europe during this period. Here is much to feed on for students and researchers of the Bronze Age alike.

**Recruitment,
Colonization and
Physical-Chemical
Forcing in Marine
Biological Systems**
SEG Books

This guidebook lists, in Norwegian, English, and German, the bed & breakfasts of Norway. It is a key to vacation sites in private homes, townhouses, farms, and mountain dairies.

Compilation of
Common Physical
Measurements of Adult
Males of Various Races

John Benjamins
Publishing

The idea for a book on anorthosites came to me in January of 1986 while returning to Houston after holiday festivities in Dallas.

The original idea was a review paper on anorthosites, but by the time I reached Houston, the subject material I

contemplated including was obviously too extensive for a single paper. The Director of the Lunar and Planetary Institute, Kevin Burke, was receptive to the idea of a book, and suggested that I contact Peter Wyllie, who serves as Editor of the Springer-Verlag series Minerals and Rocks. This effort,

which I originally expected would take about a year, has taken nearly 6. I have many excuses-indolence, moving to another continent, other commitments, etc.-but the basic truth is that writing a book is much larger an undertaking than can be anticipated. Many people are aware of this, and I was duly forewarned. . But why write a book on anorthosites? This is a very good question, which I have considered from many angles. One rationale can be expressed in terms of a comparison between anorthosite and basalt. A first-order understanding of basalt genesis has been extant for many years. By contrast, there is little agreement about the

origin of anorthosite. There are good reasons for studying and writing about basalt: it is the most abundant rock type on the Earth's surface, and is also plentiful on the surfaces of the other terrestrial planets.

The Deep Proterozoic Crust in the North Atlantic Provinces

Springer Science & Business Media

Cover Flap English children learn that Knut the Great was a pre-Norman king born of Royal Danish blood and was so conceited as to think that he could command the ocean tides. The rest of Europe learn that he was the Emperor of the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Irish Sea and the Channel. Directly or indirectly he ruled

most of the peoples living around those seas and thus the trade between them flourished. Knut inherited the empire that his father, King Sweyn Forkbeard of the Danes had glued together. Glued with the technology and wealth gained from the Byzantine trade via the river routes to the Black Sea, and with Varangian warriors trained in the Byzantine. About the Author Skye Smith is my pen name. My interest in Knut stems from the endless research I did while writing "The Hoodsman" series of historical novels about the Norman invasion of England. That invasion by William the Conqueror was not a quick subjugation of a Brit-Saxon England, but

a long and bitter genocide of Brit-Danish England and the destruction of Knut's great legacy. The first novel "Knut - Jomsviking" sets the characters and scene for the entire series, so if you haven't yet read it, now would be a good time. This is the second novel in the series where Knut's story continues with the adventures of his father, King Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark as he entwines the politics of Baltic and Black Seas with the politics of England. The chapter headings identify the dates and places. The Appendix gives historical insight and a list of characters. Enjoy. Other Novels By The Same Author: The Hoodsman - 12 historical adventures set in the Norman

conquest. Maya's Aura
 - 8 new age
 adventures while
 tripping around the
 world. The Pistoleer - 9
 historical adventures
 set in the English Civil
 War. Knut - many
 historical adventures
 set in the Viking Era.
 Knut #1 - Jomsviking
 (980 - 984) Knut #2 -
 Varangian (986 - 992)
 Knut #3 - Strandhogg
 (993 - 994) Knut #4 -
 Forkbeard's Peace (995
 - 999) Knut #5 -
 Brice's Massacre (1000
 - 1002 coming soon)
The Book of
Settlements Nordic
 Council of Ministers
 The 32nd European
 Marine Biology
 Symposium was held in
 Lysekil, Sweden on
 August 16-22, 1997,
 organised by
 Kristineberg Marine
 Research Station. The
 selected topics were:
 `Recruitment and

colonisation' and
 `Physical and Chemical
 Forcing on Marine
 Biological Systems',
 partly reflecting the
 present research
 interests at
 Kristineberg. In this
 volume, recruitment
 and colonisation
 processes cover
 primarily the dynamics
 of interspecific
 interactions within
 assemblages as well as
 the effects of
 hydrodynamic
 variables. Both
 laboratory and field
 studies are
 emphasised. The
 contribution of papers
 within the topic
 `Physical and Chemical
 Forcing on Marine
 Biological Systems'
 deals with structuring
 effects of, for example,
 tides, temperatures,
 nutrients and hypoxia
 on the physiology and
 ecology of marine

organisms. The book covers many aspects of marine life. It is our hope that the selected topics will fascinate readers and be of wide interest to students and researchers in marine biology.

Archaeobotanical studies of past plant cultivation in northern Europe

Archaeopress
Publishing Ltd
Velkommen til oljeindustriens fylke! I Rogaland finner du oljebyen Stavanger, fylkets største by. Men Rogaland byr på mye mer enn olje og industri. Her finner du også praktfulle Prekestolen og fascinerende Kjeragbolten, langstrakte strender og idylliske småbyer med hvite trehus og småbåtbrygger. Bli kjent med dette

allsidige fylket i denne spennende boken om Rogaland.

Decision List Routledge
Universal Design is the term used to describe the design of products and environments which can be used by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. It is not a euphemism for 'designs for people with a disability', but really is about designing to include all people, regardless of their age, ability, cultural background or status in life. However it remains the case that many designers and developers fail to understand the need for universal design and lack the skills needed to implement it. This book presents papers from the 3rd

International Conference on Universal Design (UD 2016), held in York, UK, in August 2016. The theme of the conference was: learning from the past, designing for the future, and it aimed to bring together policymakers, practitioners and researchers interested in the different strands of universal design to exchange ideas and best practice, review some of the developments in universal design from the last 20 years, and formulate strategies for taking the concept of universal design forward into the future. The book is divided into two sections. Section 1: About Universal Design, and Section 2: Universal Design In Practice. The

book will be of interest to all those whose work involves design, from the built environment and tangible products to communication, services and systems. Pyroxenes from Iron-rich Igneous Rocks in Rogaland, SW. Norway Favola Forlag
Sammanfattning: Integrerad riskhantering i nordisk industri.
Rogaland rundt
Lulu.com
This study reveals why Anders Einarsen Aasen, Gunder Christensen Aarvaagen, Lars Eriksen L?dve and Helge Larsen Vatnem and their families immigrated to America from 1836 to 1846, decades before significant migration began in 1866. They all settled in the Fox River Settlement in LaSalle County, Illinois, the

first permanent Norwegian settlement in America. The book includes the parishes and farms from which they emigrated and gives centuries of genealogical data for

the ancestors and descendants of these immigrants, their wives and siblings. The book contains photographs, maps, charts and an index and is fully footnoted.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [The Wager: A Tale Of Shipwreck, Mutiny And Murder By David Grann](#)
- [A Soul Of Ash And Blood: A Blood And Ash Novel \(blood And Ash Series\) By Jennifer L. Armentrout](#)
- [I Love You Like No Otter: A Funny And Sweet Board Book For Babies And Toddlers \(punderland\)](#)
- [The Very Hungry Caterpillar By Eric Carle](#)
- [Feel-good Productivity: How To Do More Of What Matters To You By Ali Abdaal](#)
- [A Court Of Thorns And Roses \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 1\)](#)
- [We'll Always Have Summer \(the Summer I Turned Pretty\)](#)
- [The Collector: A Novel By Daniel Silva](#)
- [Hunting Adeline \(cat And Mouse Duet\) By H. D. Carlton](#)
- [Rich Dad Poor Dad: What The Rich Teach Their Kids About Money That The Poor And Middle Class Do Not!](#)