
Rogaland

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Agency and Environmental Change Springer Science & Business Media

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 palaeo-botanical 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.

Geochronology Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

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 små byer med hvite trehus og små båtbygger. Bli kjent med dette allsidige fylket i denne spennende boken om Rogaland.
Geographical Distribution and Control Strategies in the Euro-Asia Region

Pelican Publishing Company, Inc.

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

Rogaland British Archaeological Reports Limited

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)

Anorthosites Archaeopress Publishing Ltd

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.

New Perspectives on the Bronze Age SEG Books

Written by leading experts in the field, this work summarises the important aspects relating to layered intrusions, with almost universal coverage of the subject. Each chapter is a complete review of a theme or specific geological intrusion. The first part of the book covers the general principles and processes which apply to all intrusions. Those chapters on individual intrusions concentrate on factual information. A detailed full colour geological map of the Skaergaard intrusion is also included. This book will appeal to a wide audience - university libraries, research students in igneous petrology, state organisations such as exploration companies - as well as being an ideal textbook for university courses on igneous petrology, and geochemistry and petrography.

Compilation of Common Physical Measurements of Adult Males of Various Races Skye Smith

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 Hodnefield, 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.

Layered Intrusions Routledge

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.

Population and Society in Norway, 1735-1865 Geochemistry of High-temperature Granulitic Supracrustals from Rogaland, SW Norway

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.

The Rise of Regionalism Nordic Council of Ministers

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".

Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger

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.

Creating Connectedness Oxbow Books

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.

Landnamabok Routledge

A study of bucket-shaped pots from 986 Norwegian graves. These graves include altogether 1179 bucket-shaped pots or fragments of pots. Bucket-shaped pots represent a ceramic category that is special to Norway. Other than in Norway, only a few pots have been recorded in Sweden, and only a single find comes from Denmark. The premise of this study is the consideration that a thorough and careful analysis of bucket-shaped pots will provide information about manufacture, specialization and workshops, and indentify regional groups and regional identity in the Late Roman and Migration periods, aspects that so far have received little attention. It also helps better clarify the chronology of some of the important artefact categories in Norway in this period.

Integrated Safety Management in Industry - a Survey of Nordic Research Favola Forlag

Sammanfattning: Integrerad riskhantering i nordisk industri.

Bucket-shaped Pots Routledge

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.

Geochemistry of High-temperature Granulitic Supracrustals from Rogaland, SW Norway John Benjamins Publishing

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.

The Deep Proterozoic Crust in the North Atlantic Provinces Univ. of Manitoba Press

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.

Universal Design 2016: Learning from the Past, Designing for the Future CUP Archive

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.

Methods and Applications in Reservoir Geophysics Facultiet

Aardwetenschappen Der Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht

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.

Prehistoric rock art in Scandinavia Aarhus Universitetsforlag

For some legal philosophers, if a law is procedurally correct, enacted in ways constitutionally recognised and agreed upon, then the content is of no significance. It is a “good” law, no matter what it does or justifies. The question of one's consent or opposition to any particular law is extraneous to the legality and is regarded merely as a political matter. The assumption is that a certain procedure and logic in law creation has taken place, and the law can be altered by a change in political leaders in a subsequent political election. However, this view and assumption obscure an uncomfortable fact. Some laws can be “bad” or “immoral.” Critical legal theory suggests that there are often two (or more) sets of laws, and it makes no difference if Lady Justice is blindfolded or not. Laws change in the process of history, in part, because societal norms change. As common understandings of morality evolve, law adapts itself to the new moral environment. Norms can change slowly or rapidly, even within a lifetime. This book examines both social and legal norms and theories of how they are both created. Christine M. Hassenstab investigates how laws on sterilization, birth control and abortion were created, by focusing on the act of legislation; how the law was driven by scientific and social norms during the first and closing decades of the 20th century in the USA (especially in the state of Indiana) and Norway. The primary focus of *Body Law* and the *Body of Law* is the sociology of law and how and why the law changes. The author develops the notion “body law”

for reproductive policies and uses sociological theories to untie the various strands of social history and legal history and looks at two cases of legislation. The book is divided in to two main sections. The first examines eugenic laws in the USA state of Indiana and Norway during the first decades of 20th century. The second part is about the birth control and abortion debate in both countries throughout the late 1960s and 1970s. Christine M. Hassenstab is a lawyer and sociologist. She served as a criminal defense attorney for 15 years (1987—2001) in Seattle, Washington. Currently, she is an adviser in the EU Grants Office at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, Norway.