



1. Plan of the central part of Fuglsøgård Mose.



2. The western area, where the peat cuts are evident as pale "islands" in the dark wood peat. A newly-cleaned surface can be seen to the right. The surface to the left of the ranging rods had been cleaned a day earlier and the colours are already beginning to fade.



3. Double peat cut A38 and A39, with a connection to A47 on the lower right.



4. The excavation trench in summer 2002. Peat cuts A14 and A15 are evident in the background and the layers of peat which developed over the bog can be clearly seen.



5. Section through peat cut A22.



6. Edge of peat cut A23 with obvious spade marks between the dark wood peat and the paler later peat.



7. Depositions in area A11, between peat cuts A40 and A41. Peat cut A40 is seen most clearly, while peat cut A41 is only partially exposed. In the area between the two peat cuts, stones and votive artefacts can be seen resting on the intervening peat baulk. A total of six horse skulls had been deposited in these two peat cuts and the intervening pit.



8. The skulls of six horses had been deposited in votive complex A11 consisting of the two peat cuts A40 and A41 and the intervening pit. Pottery vessels, wooden artefacts and stone had been placed around the skulls. This is interpreted as a coeval deposition. The preservation of bone in the bog is generally very poor and the skulls could only be very weakly perceived.





9. This peat cut (A40) is the southernmost of the two peat cuts below votive area A11. The pale sandy peats show that this peat cut was dug first, because they come from peat cut (A41), located directly to the north, which was dug later. Votive feature A11 is at the top of the excavation to the right, and stone and deposited artefacts have slipped down towards the base of the peat cut.



10. Pottery vessel x-534 from peat cut A40, containing a small bundle of *Linum usitatissimum* (common flax). The flax bundle has been  $^{14}\text{C}$  dated  $1990 \pm 65$  (180 BC – AD 136).



11. Peat cut A23, located close to the edge of the bog, was one of the richest in finds. It contained pottery vessels, wooden artefacts and many light-coloured stones. Unlike the others, this peat cut had been used for numerous depositions. Pottery x-129, the contents of which were  $^{14}\text{C}$  dated to  $2080\pm55$  (350 BC- AD 52), was found in this peat cut.



12. Deposition of white/light-coloured stones.



13. Light-coloured stones arranged in a circle on the peat baulk between peat cuts A121S and A121N, which forms part of the votive area



14. Deposition of pottery vessel, wood and stones in peat cut A34.



15. Bundles of *Linum usitatissimum* (common flax) placed at the base of peat cut A60.