

## Editorial

Thomas Grane, Sarah Croix, Lasse Sørensen, Rune Iversen, Helene Agerkov Rose, Mette Svart Kristiansen

The editorial team is happy to present volume 11 (2022) of Danish Journal of Archaeology.

This year has seen a number of improvements for DJA. A major change is to the editorial team itself, as we have welcomed Dr. Sarah Croix, Associate Professor at Aarhus university and Dr. Helene Agerkov Rose, Postdoctoral researcher at the Zentrum für Baltische und Skandinavische Archäologie in Schleswig as new editors. With this arrival, we have widened the scientific range of the editors.

2022 has also seen the initiation of our efforts to expand the quality of DJA through admission to such online resources as Sherpa/Romeo. During 2022, the editorial team has succeeded in streamlining the journal's policies on everything from copyright and license to publication ethics in order to fulfil the requirements of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). We gladly announce that the journal achieved this registration in the summer. The registered information contains relevant information for potential authors on the review process, copyright to articles, license terms and the average duration from submission to publication.

As a part of the process, the editorial team decided to take leave with our long-standing advisory board and to thank the members for their assistance, not least in the early years of the journal's online presence after the new beginning at Taylor & Francis in 2012. At the time, it was important to DJA that an advisory board represented the different types of institutions, towards which the journal was originally directed as an outlet for research. Therefore, the advisory board members were divided in the institutional categories, universities, museums and cultural heritage management.

Today, we see ourselves 'simply' as a high-quality scientific journal, which encourages any scholar within our fields of study to submit papers. Therefore, we are proud to have assembled a new advisory board consisting of eight internationally recognised scholars, each roughly covering a time-period from the Stone Age to Modern History. You can see our

new advisory board at our webpage under Editorial Team.

The present volume contains nine research articles presented here in chronological order.

Mikkel Sørensen and Torben Diklev present the lithic and bone assemblages together with several new radiocarbon dates from the site of Qorluulaspaluk located in northwest Greenland. The site contains material culture from the Saqqaq, Independence I, Pre Dorset and Greenlandic Dorset groups, which is compared with other sites of Qeqertat and Nuusuarqipaluk in the Thule region leading to a novel discussion about the earliest evidence of humans in Greenland.

In 'Muddying the Waters', Vicki Cummings, Daniela Hofmann, Mathias Børnevad-Ahlqvist and Rune Iversen argue for an archaeology-based re-writing of the simplified migration narratives typically characterizing current research reports from DNA analysis of human remains from the transition between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic. The discussed regions include Britain, Ireland and Denmark, where it is emphasized to study monument construction and deposition across wider areas of northern Europe in order to trace multiple links and migrations from different points of origin within these different countries.

Through the combined use of digital and traditional methods, Rich Potter, Christian Horn and Ellen Meijer have been able to discover new rock carvings, which were missed in the old recordings, at a rock art panel at Kalleby, Tanum, western Sweden. In their paper 'Bringing it all together: a multi-method evaluation of Tanum 247:1', the authors present the interesting new results of a photogrammetric survey and argue that collating old and new documentations of rock carvings will help to create a better picture of Bronze Age rock art.

In 'The Flow of Resources in a changing World', Peder Dam, Mikael Manøe Bjerregaard, Arne Jouttijärvi and Jesper Hansen map and analyse provenances of, in particular, iron objects found in South-

ern Scandinavia from the period *c.*200-1050. Based on natural scientific methods applied on an extensive archaeological set of data, the study shows that the well-documented connection between the English territories and Southern Scandinavia had minimal effect on the influx of British everyday products and raw materials. Southern Scandinavians relied on local (200-750 CE) and later also on Norwegian or Northern Swedish iron (750-1050 CE). The paper discusses how these patterns in the flow of resources are related to political, transport-technological changes and demand for raw material in Northwest Europe.

Bente Grundvad Alexiou, Lars Grundvad and Xenia Pauli Jensen present a rich Late Roman Iron Age grave in 'The burial at Veldbæk, Denmark'. The grave contents include a full set of weaponry as well as Roman imported goods and locally made prestige objects. The authors place the grave in a weapon grave horizon of western Jutland with a continuous centre just outside modern-day Esbjerg, which breaks with earlier models, in which this area belonged to the periphery of the site at Vorbasse.

In 'Finding Sliestorp', Andres S. Dobat explores the Viking Age settlement at Füsing, northeast of Schleswig in northern Germany. The archaeological finds include buildings that lead the author to conclude that this was the site of an estate centre or assembly place in the last centuries of the first millennium AD. Dobat suggests a relation to the placename "Sliestorp" mentioned in the Frankish Annals, as well as placing Füsing in the context of the development of economic networks in Viking Age Scandinavia in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

Kirstine Haase and Mikael Manøe Bjerregaard present an insightful application of the concepts of lived religion and social practice to the archaeological evidence from St Alban's Church in Odense in their article 'When God came to town'. They show how the urban environment could be activated by King and Church to manifest their authority, and how it contributed to the propagation of Christianity throughout the social spectrum and its integration into the urban way-of-life in the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

In 'Contextualizing an early medieval village', Anders Hartvig and Bjørn Poulsen contribute with new insights into the medieval elite by tying together the history of a village, an aristocratic family and an assembly site in Southern Jutland. The recently excavated village, Petersborg, shows evidence for social stratification. It probably relates to a known family from the area, the Urne, which can be followed in the textual records over several centuries and which may have played an important role in land clearance and village foundation. Village and family are then situated in their broader social and political landscape, in particular through their possible relation to the Urnehoved Thing.

In the paper 'Hunter of the past', Mette Lykkegård-Maes and Andres S. Dobat present the results of a questionnaire-based survey revealing different aspects of the Danish hobbyist metal detector community. The aim is to implement best practice solutions for continuous interaction and cooperation with detectorists in the future both nationally and internationally.

We hope you will enjoy this volume!  
The editorial team