

# Recent Excavations and Discoveries

Please observe the following abbreviations:

- s. *sgn*, Danish parish
- h. *herred*, Danish district
- a. *amt*, Danish county

All places mentioned in this list can be located on the map p. 239 and identified by their no.

## MESOLITHIC

1. VEDBÆK, VÆNGET NORD, Northern Zealand, Søllerød s., København a.

**Settlement site.** During the summer of 1983 the excavation of the Kongemose site Vænget Nord in Vedbæk was terminated, being part of the Vedbæk Project. Around 400 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated and yielded a material rich in artefacts, a somewhat smaller selection of fauna, some structures of various shape and function, some post holes with wooden remains, and the remains of stakes that had been stuck into the ground. A fragmented bow, and a moored, but poorly preserved dugout canoe should also be mentioned. Both, however, were later than the main settlement, which has been dated to approx. 5000 b.c. – Institute of Prehist. Archaeology, University of Copenhagen. – *Nationalmuseet*. Prehist. Dept. 1659/76. [E. Brinch Petersen]

2. PREJLERUP, North-West Zealand, Grevinge s., Ods h., Holbæk a.

**Aurochs skeleton.** In the spring of 1983 a large fragment of an aurochs skull was found in connection with drainage works in a small bog. An excavation took place in September, and the skeleton was found intact resting on its left side 20 cm immersed into a layer of calcareous gyttja approx 70 cm below the present-day surface of the bog. The skeleton turned out to be intact and extremely well preserved. It was a very large ontogenetically very old aurochs bull. Close to the bones and concentrated around its left haunch were found 17 pieces of flint representing 15 microliths which again represent at least 9 different arrows. Lying close to one of the microliths was a 4 cm long fragment of a fir arrowshaft. A C-14 analysis of 100 g bone has given the date 8410 ± 90 BP which corresponds with a pollen-analytical dating to the middle of pollen zone Vb. – *Zoological Museum*, Copenhagen, ZMK 32/1983 and *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 5217/83.

### Lit.:

K. AARIS-SØRENSEN: Uroksen fra Prejlerup. – *alle tiders ODS-HERRED* 1984. Odsherred Museum. Pp. 3–10.

K. AARIS-SØRENSEN (ed.): *Uroksen fra Prejlerup. Et arkæo-zoologisk fund*. Zoologisk Museum 1984. 36 pp.

K. AARIS-SØRENSEN: Om en uroksetyr fra Prejlerup og dens sammenstød med Maglemosekulturen. *Nationalmuseets Arbejds-mark* 1984.

P. VANG PETERSEN & E. BRINCH PETERSEN: Prejlerup-tyrens skæbne – 15 små flintspidser. *Nationalmuseets Arbejds-mark* 1984. [Kim Aaris-Sørensen]

3. STORE ÅMOSE, West Zealand. Holbæk and Sorø a.

**Settlement sites.** In 1982 a systematic surface-registration in the Åmose basin was initiated by the National Agency for the Protection of Nature, Monuments and Sites with the purpose of locating the still preserved Stone Age sites. Since World War II the bog has been drained and cultivated, so culture layers with well-preserved organic material are threatened with destruction. In 1983 a supervisory committee was formed to co-ordinate the archaeological efforts in Åmosen. A trial excavation was carried out on the site Kongemose A in 1983, and a thorough excavation of the site is scheduled for 1984. – *Fredningsstyrelsen* (The National Agency for the Protection of Nature, Monuments, and Sites). – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 3033/80.

4. THE SOUND OFF SLOTSBRINKEN AT DYREBORG, South Funen. Horne s., Salling h., Svendborg a.

**Submarine settlement site.** In collaboration with Fåborg Museum of Cultural History, and assisted by amateur divers, Langelands Museum has undertaken a preliminary investigation of a submarine Stone Age settlement in the sound between Dyreborg and Bjørnø island near Fåborg. The site, which is heavily eroded, covers an area measuring approx. 60 × 40 m on the sea-bottom, extending from the coast to a depth of 2 m. All over the area there were large quantities of flint waste, blade tools, flake and core axes and a stump-butted axe belonging to the Ertebølle Culture. At the top of a gyttja sedimentation at a depth of approx. 1 m sherds of Early and Middle Neolithic funnel-beaker vessels appeared along with bones of domestic animals. – *Langelands Museum*, Rudkøbing, 11399. [J. Skaarup]

5. ØSTENKÆR, North Jutland. Tværsted s., Horne h., Hjørring a.

**Settlement site.** The northernmost site of the Ertebølle Culture in Denmark. The digging of a duck pond in 1983 led to investigations showing that the site had been standing on an approx. 15 m wide water course that has since filled up. The water-deposited layers contained flint, pottery, animal bones, and antlers. Among the tools were antler axes, antler pressure

flakers, bone points, and amber pendants. – *Vendsyssel historiske Museum*, Hjørring, 90/1968. [Per Lysdahl]

**6. ERTEBØLLE**, North Jutland. Strandby s., Gislum h., Aalborg a.

**Shell midden.** After the 1893–97 excavations of the classic kitchen midden at Ertebølle the southernmost third of the area was preserved. In connection with a revision of the preservation in 1980 new investigations were initiated with the following purposes: (1) to obtain a more precise estimation of the character of the site and its relation to the Stone Age fluctuations of the sea level, (2) to analyse the relationship between the kitchen midden and a possible habitation area, (3) to analyse the structure and composition of the midden, (4) to get an up-to-date test sample of the artefact contents, and (5) to get new material for biological analyses and dating, selected in relation to the layers with a known content of artefacts.

Just behind the shell midden a workshop was found where flint tools had been manufactured. It is contemporaneous with the kitchen midden and must along with it have constituted one large settlement area.

In 1983 ensued the excavation of a 28 m long cross section through the shell midden. The investigations show that the western part of the midden has been rebedded and partly washed into the old marine sediments. At the same time it has been proved that the kitchen midden has been flooded by the sea at least once, and that it is heavily eroded as regards length as well as thickness compared to its original size. Besides a series of important observations concerning stratigraphy, the presence of fireplaces, and artefacts and organic remains in relation to the separate phases of the midden, it has also been established that the investigations of the 1890s did not go deep enough. The lowest part of the kitchen midden is contemporaneous with the early part of the Ertebølle Culture (Norslund layers 3–4). Below the shell midden were marine layers with artefacts belonging to an even earlier phase of the Ertebølle Culture.

It has also been established that, unlike previously supposed, there has been no hut-site in connection with the kitchen midden.

A preliminary examination of the recovered unretouched blades (by Helle Juel Jensen) shows that they have all been used for splitting thin branches and osiers, which might suggest extensive manufacture of wickerwork and fish traps. This interpretation is supported by many traces of fish bones and the presence of concentrations thereof in the shell layers.

The investigation is to be terminated in the summer of 1984. – Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Aarhus, and *Aalborg historiske Museum*. To be published in a coming issue of *JDA*. – Lit.: *Antikvariske Studier* 6, 1983, pp. 294–99. [Søren H. Andersen]

## NEOLITHIC

**7. DRENGEÅS**, Sejerø island, Holbæk a.

**Flint workshop** from the Late Neolithic located near the shore

and probably seasonal. The workshop has mainly produced flint sickles. There were large quantities of waste flint, around 60–70 rough-outs and fragments of flint sickles, and 10–15 rough-outs for broad-edged axes and daggers. Furthermore, there were pottery and various other tools. The workshop was overlaid by a settlement from the Roman Iron Age. Investigation by Lars Kempfner-Jørgensen. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 3694/81.

**8. MELSTED**, Bornholm.

**Late neolithic stone cist.** In connection with the investigation of a Viking Age settlement at Melsted a stone cist was found and excavated among the later houses. The cist contained the remains of two skeletons and a flint dagger from the early part of the Late Neolithic. In a pit near the cist was a large, intact Late Neolithic earthenware vessel. Investigation by Lars Kempfner-Jørgensen – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, 953.

**9. TØRRESØ**, Funen. Krogsbølle s., Skam h., Odense a.

**The site of a passage-grave.** Owing to good conditions of preservation large quantities of human skeletal remains and many bone tools: chisels, points, fabricators, and beads of animal teeth and amber were unearched. Furthermore, there were stone and flint axes, arrowheads, and potsherds. Excavation by Anders Jæger. – *Fyns Stiftmuseum*, Odense, 3554.

**10. BREDHOLM.** The archipelago south of Funen. Strynø s., Sunds h., Svendborg a.

**Submarine settlement site.** In shallow water off the southwest coast of Bredholm west of Strynø a submarine Stone Age site has been found. The finds include several flake axes, scrapers, blade tools, 4–5 thin-butted flint axes, one thick-butted axe, and one half of a polygonal axe of greenstone, besides many flakes and cores. At an earlier date a stone cist the length of a human body but without finds has been investigated on this island. – *Langelands Museum*, Rudkøbing, 11500. [J. Skaarup]

**11. TOFTLUNDGÅRD**, Funen. Øster Skerninge s., Sunds h., Svendborg a.

**Early neolithic grave.** In 1983 below a ploughed down Bronze Age mound an earth grave of the Konens Høj type was found, with deep post holes at either end. The grave was surrounded by a U-shaped ditch with its opening towards the east. The grave contained two polished, thin-butted flint axes, two transverse arrowheads, and a few potsherds. The pottery dates the grave and the ditch to Early Neolithic, Period C. – *Svendborg og Omegns Museum* 14/83. [Per O. Thomsen]

**12. NØRRE KORNUM**, North Jutland. Brønderslev s., Børglum h., Hjørring a.

**Hoard with flint axes.** During the draining of a meadow in 1983 a hoard was found consisting of 2 polished and 7 unpolished thin-butted flint axes. The axes rested in salt water mud in a previous litorina inlet. – *Nationalmuseet* Prehist. Dept. A 51075–83. – Procured by *Vendsyssel historiske Museum*, Hjørring (143/1983), where the find is kept.

**13. MORUP MØLLE**, North-West Jutland. Bedsted s., Hassing h., Thisted a.

**Early neolithic grave.** The grave was N-S aligned, measured 3.5 × 2.75 m, and was filled with stones the size of a human head. It was laid out under level ground, penetrating only 30–40 cm into the subsoil. Most of the stones lay directly on the bottom of the grave, and it may be presumed that they have originally covered a wooden coffin. The grave goods consisted of approx. 170 amber beads, whereamong were several oblong beads without perforation but with a clearly marked waist-line. Beads of this type are known from Early Neolithic graves and hoards. – *Museet for Thy og Vester Hanherred*, Thisted. [Jens-Henrik Bech/ Anne-Louise H. Olsen]

**14. FADDERSBØL**, North-West Jutland. Hundborg s. & h., Thisted a.

**Stone-packing grave** consisting of a small, almost square stone pavement covering a mortuary house. East of this grave two oval, stone-filled graves were found. The mortuary house revealed two polished flint axes of the Blandebjerg/Bundsø type. The investigations will be continued in 1984 to establish whether there are more stone-packing graves in the area. – *Museet for Thy og Vester Hanherred*, Thisted, 1941. [Jens-Henrik Bech/ Anne-Louise H. Olsen]

**15. NØRHÅGÅRDSVEJ**, North-West Jutland. Nørhå s., Hundborg h., Thisted a.

**Barrow.** At the top of a ploughed down barrow two skeleton graves, probably female, were found, from the Single Grave Culture. Both graves were aligned WNW-ESE and contained remains of partly carbonized log coffins measuring approx. 1.7 × 0.5 m. One grave showed that the deceased had rested in hocker-position on the left side with the head towards the east. The other body has probably rested in a similar position. Both graves contained amber discs, amber pendants, and amber beads, including a large necklace consisting of 183 amber beads and pendants. The graves probably date from the ground grave period. Below the single graves was a dolmen-like grave structure from the Early Neolithic, Period C, consisting of a partly wooden, rectangular chamber measuring 1.4 × 0.5 m on the inside, and containing a few amber beads. The chamber was surrounded by a low mound and an oval stone circle measuring 4.5 × 3 m on the inside. Furthermore, there were three urn graves from the Early Bronze Age. An Early Neolithic grave structure displaying several similarities with the above grave, and located approx. 300 m further to the NW was investigated in 1973. This grave contained a collared flask, a couple of amber beads, and a thin-butted axe. – *Museet for Thy og Vester Hanherred*, Thisted, 1978. [Jens-Henrik Bech/ Anne-Louise H. Olsen]

**16. LUND**, North Central Jutland. Ørslevkloster s., Fjends h., Viborg a.

**Single Grave Barrows.** Three heavily ploughed down barrows were excavated yielding a total of 15 inhumation graves incl. two doubtful ones. Many of these graves had a partly carbonized wooden cover. These partly carbonized covers were found

in graves dug into the subsoil, graves on the original surface, and graves laid out above the bottom of the barrows. Most of the graves also displayed another common trait: the absence of grave goods. One grave, however, contained a thick-butted flint axe, and one of the later graves that did not seem to have a carbonized cover, contained an earthenware vessel corresponding to Glob's I-type. – *Skive Museum 239A*. [John Simonsen/Svend Nielsen]

**17. GLATTRUP**, Central Jutland. Skive s., Hinborg h., Viborg a.

**Settlement Sites.** On a spit of land in the northern part of Glattrup south of Skive sites from several prehistoric periods have been investigated, i.e. of the Funnel Beaker and Single Grave Cultures. The settlement from the former period is dated to MN I. This settlement has yielded pits with flint and pottery inventories. However, in three instances surface clearings revealed traces of posts that may be interpreted as the remains of small houses with a length of roughly 6 m and an EW orientation. Settlements from the Single Grave Culture are also represented by various burials of artefacts, incl. a varied material of flint tools, potsherds, charcoal, and charred grain. – *Skive Museum 270A*. [John Simonsen]

**18. SKARRILD MOSE**, West Jutland. Skarrild s., Hammerum h., Ringkøbing a.

**Settlement Sites and Grave.** On the eastern edge of Skarrild bog culture layers and various remains of human activities were excavated on a large settlement site dating from the end of the Funnel Beaker Culture. There were no remains of houses. On the settlement area, under level ground, a grave from the Single Grave Culture appeared, containing 15 amber beads. The investigated area covered a total of 1500 m<sup>2</sup>. – *Herring Museum 1519*. [Hans Rostholm]

**19. VELDBÆK**, West Jutland. Esbjerg s., Skast h., Ribe a.

**Single Grave Barrows.** In 1983 a total of 12 barrows from the Single Grave Culture were excavated, consisting of 11 ploughed down barrows and one completely intact barrow hidden under a Bronze Age barrow. The 12 barrows contained a total of 19 graves from the ground and upper grave periods, and in one barrow the central grave had been excavated at an earlier date. Only three barrows were devoid of finds, the remainder contained 1–2 graves placed centrally in the barrow. However, two barrows contained 5–6 graves each. The most frequently represented grave goods were battle-axes type F/G, I, K, and L, and blades, and two graves contained respectively 86 and 74 amber beads. One grave contained 3 pots, whereamong a coarse storage vessel with short-wave moulding, and three other graves contained imprints of supposed beakers or vessels of organic material. Traces of skeletons were found in three graves. The filling of one barrow contained Bell-Beaker sherds, and below another two barrows were refuse pits from Early Neolithic C and Middle Neolithic I. Several of the barrows were surrounded by circular ditches with traces of posts. One of these ditches was of an unusual size with a diameter of 12.5 m and a depth of 1 m. This ditch showed traces of closely

spaced, very heavy posts with traces of a wattled wall. – *Esbjerg Museum* 980, 1329–34. [Ingrid Stoumann]

**20. GELSBRO**, South Jutland. Gram s., Haderslev a.

**Long-barrow.** This ploughed down barrow was approx. 40 m long and 6 m wide and had originally been surrounded by large stones. Situated athwart the barrow were found two inhumation graves from the Early Neolithic. Both graves were heavily disturbed, partly by the removal of the stones and partly by present-day agriculture. Originally the bottoms of both graves had been covered by a layer of burnt and crushed flint, whereupon the bodies and the grave goods had rested. Both graves contained a blade and three amber beads. A few metres from the long-barrow was a third earth grave. This grave contained the remains of a small funnel beaker. Excavated by Flemming Rieck. – *Haderslev Museum* 1520.

**21. DAMGÅRD**, South Jutland. Gram s., Haderslev a.

**The site of a dolmen.** The site turned out to contain the remains of a small dolmen. The ground plan of the chamber could clearly be distinguished. In the grave were amber beads, transverse arrowheads, a thin-butted flint axe, an earthenware vessel, and a few heavily disintegrated human bones. At the edge of the dolmen in connection with the entrance to the chamber were large quantities of votive pottery and some material (amber beads, transverse arrowheads, battle-axes etc.) which had probably been removed from the grave. Excavated by Flemming Rieck. – *Haderslev Museum* 1344.

**22. KÆMPESTEN**, South Jutland. Bov s., Lundtoft h., Åbenrå a.

**Long dolmens.** In connection with recent construction work 4 ploughed down long dolmens were investigated, each with remains of a chamber. There were only few finds. Under one dolmen was an area with traces of ard-ploughing. Excavated by Per Ethelberg. – *Haderslev museum* 1477, 1478, 1479, 1484.

## LATE NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

**23. HOVER**, West Jutland. Hover s., Hind h., Ringkøbing a.

**Barrow and settlement site.** In the spring of 1983 the excavation of a Bronze Age Barrow was ended. Below the barrow were traces of a house from the Late Neolithic with a.o. Myrhøj-pottery. – *Ringkøbing Museum*. [Jens Aarup Jensen]

**24. JERNHYT**. South Jutland. Hammelev s., Gram h., Haderslev a.

**Barrow.** In connection with gravel production a large preserved barrow was investigated. The barrow was more than 2 m high, had a diameter of approx. 20 m, and contained 6 graves, 4 of which contained no grave goods, however. Of the remaining two one was a deep, stone-lined grave from the Late Neolithic (LN C) with a very beautiful flint dagger, whereas the other was a well-equipped grave from the end of the Early Bronze Age. This contained a.o.: a bronze sword, 2 double

studs, 2 razors, a fibula, and a strike-a-fire. Excavated by Flemming Rieck. – *Haderslev Museum*.

## BRONZE AGE

**25. GERDRUP**, Central Zealand. Kirkerup s., Sømme h., København a.

**Barrow.** In 1983 an oak coffin from the Early Bronze Age Period 2 was excavated. The coffin was lined with seaweed and contained a female burial with full equipment of ornaments incl. collar, belt-plate, bronze finger-rings. Furthermore, there were cremation graves from Period 3. – *Roskilde Museum*.

**26. ERIKSHOLM MARK**, Central Zealand. Ågerup s., Merløse h., Holbæk a.

**Hoard.** During the draining of a bog in 1983 a hoard from the Late Bronze Age Period 5 was found, consisting of a pointed-tanged sword, 2 belt boxes, and a convex belt ornament. Investigated by *Museet for Holbæk og Omegn*. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept, 5218/83. – The find is kept at *Holbæk Museum* (31/83).

**27. GALGEDIEL**, Funen. Otterup s., Lunde h., Odense a.

**Settlement site and moulds.** A pit contained fragments of moulds for spearheads and collars from Period 6 of the Bronze Age. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, 4520.

**28. LYSEMOSEGÅRD**, Funen. Nørre Broby s., Salling h., Svendborg a.

**Hoard.** In 1983 at the first ploughing of a bog appeared a large hoard from the Late Bronze Age Period 5, consisting of belt boxes, a convex belt ornament, a collar, bronze cuffs, spiral arm-rings, deadheads, sickles, a socketed hammer, a pointed-tanged dagger a.o. Investigated by *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense (3261), where the find's is kept. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 5095/83.

**29. HOLMEBO**, Funen. Øster Skerninge s., Sunds h., Svendborg a.

**Barrow** excavated in 1983 with a diameter of 20 m and partly preserved stone circle. At the centre was an approx. 4 m wide cairn of fist-sized stones centred around two large stones with an urn between them. This is an extremely beautiful and rare vessel of the Hallstatt-type (fig. 1). Its top half was painted bull's blood red, and the deep-cut ornamentation was inlaid with crushed burned bone. According to professor Bogusław Gediga, Wrocław, this is probably a genuine Hallstatt vessel. Among the fragments of the urn and the burned bones was a crescent-shaped razor with animal figures from the Late Bronze Age period 6. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense [H. Thrane]

**30. BRÆNDEKILDE**, Funen. Brændekilde s., Odense a.

**Settlement site** from the Early Bronze Age with many post holes. It was possible to identify a.o. a structure measuring 10 × 4.5 m, probably the remains of a house with a series of posts supporting the roof. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, 4623.

**31. HØJBY, Funen. Højby s., Åsum h., Odense a.**

**Settlement site** from the Late Bronze Age excavated in connection with the construction of a gas pipe-line. A house site measuring 19.7 × 7 m was excavated. The house very much resembles the large houses from the Late Bronze Age in Jutland. The modest finds include a bronze bar-button, a stone axe, a bronze spearhead, and pottery. The spearhead was apparently a faulty casting and may indicate that bronze casting took place on the site. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, 4640.

**32. VILE, Central Jutland. Vile s., Harre h., Viborg a.**

**Settlement site** from the Late Bronze Age, partly investigated. A long house and some pits were excavated. Besides a largish Bronze Age settlement there were also remains of settlements from several other prehistoric periods. – *Skive Museum*, 252A.

**33. KALHAVE, East Jutland, Hornborg s., Nim h., Skanderborg a.**

**Cairns.** In connection with gravel production five cairns were excavated, one of which was intact. It was built entirely of stone and measured approx. 10 × 15 m with a height of 1 m. In the middle was a grave built of cleft stones placed on their edges, but there were no grave goods. However, it contained a secondary urn-grave from the Late Bronze Age. The next cairn measuring 10 × 10 m had a large hole in the middle, indicating that it had been robbed. The final three cairns were all untouched. In one was a grave built of cleft stones placed on their edges, but there were no grave goods. Similar stone structures could not be discerned in the other two cairns. At the top of all five cairns were large quantities of flint flakes and a few potsherds. A comparison between these cairns and those earlier excavated at Vorbasse dates them to the Early Bronze Age. – *Vejle kulturhistoriske Museum*.

**34. RÅDVED, East Jutland, Hansted s., Voer h., Skanderborg a.**

**Barrows.** In connection with motorway construction work two barrows were excavated, belonging to the series of barrows running east-west along the escarpment north of Hansted Å (river). The largest and easternmost of the series contained a robbed Bronze Age grave. The stone-lining, however, was preserved. A secondary grave in the south side of the barrow consisted of a trough-shaped bed with some dental enamel at the west end, a bronze dagger, and possibly a razor. The other barrow, situated approx. 30 m west of the first one, had been almost entirely levelled by ploughing. It contained a primary grave from the Early Bronze Age Period I and a north-south oriented grave the length of a human body with stones and burned bones. The primary grave contained the remains of a 3.3 m long log coffin with traces of human bones. The deceased person must have been at least 1.8 m tall. The following grave goods were found: a bronze dagger, a strike-a-fire, the remains of a leather pouch containing pyrote, a flint blade, a flint arrowhead, a pair of bronze pincers, 2 bronze fishing hooks, the remains of a razor, and a fibula with a circle-ornamented gold sheet disc with both back-side and pin preserved. The grave is dated to the beginning of Period 2 of the Early Bronze

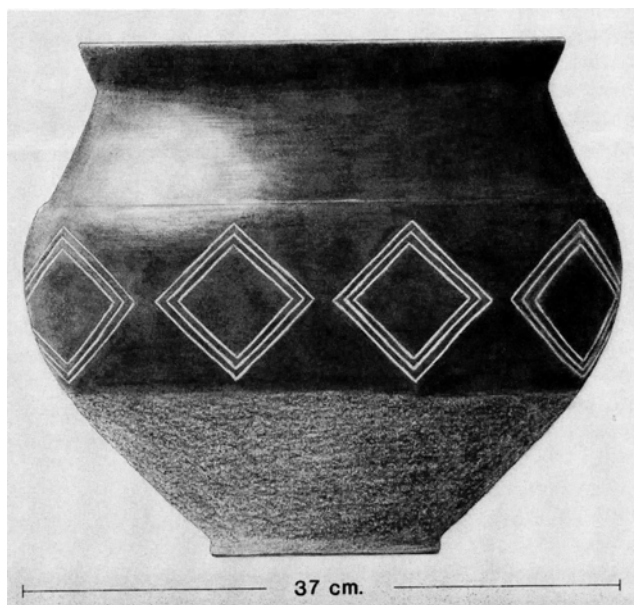


Fig. 1. Cinerary urn of Hallstatt type from Holmebo, Funen (no. 29).

Age. – *Vejle kulturhistoriske Museum and Rigsantikvarens arkeologiske Sekretariat*. [Peter Birkedahl]

**35. VELDBÆK, West Jutland. Esbjerg s., Skast h., Ribe a.**

**Cooking-stone cairn.** In 1983 a ploughed down cairn was investigated in connection with public construction work. The cairn was built on a prehistoric field-surface on an elevated area measuring 10 m in diameter and 20 cm in height. It consisted of tightly packed, burned granite stones, soil, and charcoal. The cairn contained no primary graves, and there were only a few uncharacteristic sherds. So a dating of the cairn was not possible, but a thermoluminescent dating is in the offing. However, the cairn must be older than the three secondary urn-graves from the Roman Iron Age. Urn 1 was intact, and besides burned bones it contained a burned bone comb and a big clay bead. Urns 2 and 3 had been crushed by ploughing, and each contained a small piece of bronze and amber. Close to the cairn is a settlement site from the 4–7 centuries A.D. – *Esbjerg Museum* 1334. [Ingrid Stoumann]

## PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE

**36. MORELVEJ, SANDERUM, Funen. Sanderum s., Odense a.**

**Settlement site**, from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age. On a level area covering 2000 m<sup>2</sup> south of Sanderum a settlement with four house-sites was discovered. The houses, which were surprisingly small, measuring only 7–9 m, were all oriented alike, roughly east-west. This is a rather large settlement only part of which has been touched by road construction. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, 4166.

**37. VANGELEDGÅRD**, Funen. Stenløse s., Odense a.  
**Settlement site** from Pre-Roman Iron Age investigated in connection with the construction of a gas pipe-line. A heavily disturbed house-site was discovered, surrounded by 7, possibly 8, square post buildings each resting on 4 square posts. These are probably storage-houses. The habitation area proper must be outside the area dug up for the pipe-line. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, 4635.

**38. MOESGÅRD GOLFBANE**, East Jutland, Mårslet s., Ning h., Århus a.  
**Settlement site** from the late Pre-Roman Iron Age investigated in 1983. In connection with the construction of a golf-course an area of 2500 m<sup>2</sup> has been investigated and has yielded rich settlements from the Pre-Roman Iron Age Period IIIa, a.o. 2 approx. 12 m long houses. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 2691.

**39. OMGÅRD**, West Jutland. Nørre Omme s., Hind h., Ringkøbing a.  
**Settlement site**. In 1983 a long-house divided into stalls from the Pre-Roman Iron Age Period 1 was investigated along with vast tracts of fields with traces of ard-ploughing. The house and the fields are part of a village with surrounding fields, in which five houses and several refuse pits and large field areas were investigated during 1974–76 and in 1981. Towards the south, i.e. immediately north of Omgård brook, the fields form a terraced escarpment. In several places 5–10 cm of the mould layer is preserved, a.o. a podsol area showing that heather has originally grown in the sandy areas. The area was probably broken in either at the end of the Late Bronze Age or at the beginning of the Pre-Roman Iron Age. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 1140/75. – Lit.: *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1982 pp. 131–141. [Leif Chr. Nielsen]

**40. VELDBÆK**, West Jutland. Esbjerg s., Skast h., Ribe a.  
**Barrow cemetery**. In 1983 an early Pre-Roman Iron Age barrow cemetery was excavated. All the barrows had been ploughed down, but 75–80 urns were found buried in the subsoil, 65 of which were recovered. All the urns were surrounded by circular ditches with diameters varying from 1.5 to 7 m, and had 1–3 entrances. The state of preservation varied from totally ploughed down urns to structures where the urn was preserved, including stone lid, and with ditches up to 30 cm deep. The urns contained very few artefacts, so at the present the dating rests solely on the best preserved urns. One single skeleton grave was also found, and judging by its size it is probably a child's grave. It contained an iron knife. – *Esbjerg Museum*, 1357. [Ingrid Stoumann]

**41. KROGSLUND**, South Jutland, Gram s., Haderslev a.  
**Barrows and urn-graves**. In 1983 a trial excavation was made on a naturally bounded island. Ditched barrows and ordinary urn-graves from the early Pre-Roman Iron Age were found in the excavated area, which covered 700 m<sup>2</sup>. In both cases the urns were surrounded by flat stones. There were 19 barrows and 10 urn-graves without barrows. Along with the urns

several additional pots and five bronze pins were found. – *Haderslev Museum* 1549. [Per Ethelberg]

## ROMAN IRON AGE

**42. SKADEMOSEGÅRD**, Roskilde.

**Settlement site**. In 1984 in association with the construction of a gas pipe-line, parts of a settlement site were excavated. There were three long-houses, pits and fences. The pottery in the pits dates the settlement to the period around the birth of Christ. – *Roskilde Museum*.

**43. SAXHØJ**, Lolland. Hunseby s., Musse h., Maribo a.

**Cemetery**. In a cemetery from the Early Roman Iron Age an inhumation grave and 12 urn-graves were investigated. The grave goods consisted a.o. of bronze fibulae, glass beads, an eye for a hook and other ornaments, and an iron knife. – *Lolland-Falsters Stiftsmuseum*, Maribo, 800–1983–6.

**44. HAMMELEV**, East Jutland. Hammelev s., Djurs Nørre h., Randers a.

**Settlement site with stone cellar**. The finding of a small gold finger-ring led to the discovery of the first stone-built Iron Age cellar south of Limfjorden. The cellar was sunk approx. 1 m into the subsoil and built of 32 up to 1 m tall and 0.2 m thick square-hewn limestone blocks. The cellar consisted of a 1 × 3 m east-west oriented room with a sloping entrance from the west. It has been dated to the Early Roman Iron Age. A paved road is earlier than the cellar. Post holes along both sides of the road indicate a settlement. – *Djurslands Museum*, Grenå, no. 1972. [Niels Axel Boas]

**45. PRIORSLØKKE**, Horsens, East Jutland.

**Fortified settlement**. In 1983 the excavation of a settlement site from the Early Roman Iron Age was terminated. The settlement is situated on a sand bar on the banks of Hansted river-valley, and has had natural boundaries on three sides. The fourth side has been fortified by a moat and a palisade. During the investigations in the autumn 7 long-houses and 9 small buildings have been excavated. Thus the number of Early Roman Iron Age houses excavated is approx. 46, belonging to at least two settlement phases (fig. 2). There are also earlier remains on this site, e.g. a Neolithic culture layer and a number of early Pre-Roman Iron Age refuse pits. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 1180/75. [P.O. Nielsen & Fl. Kaul]

**46. FRØRUP**, South Jutland. Frørup s., Sønder-Tyrstrup h., Haderslev a.

**Urn cemetery**. In 1982–83 an urn cemetery was excavated because it was threatened by ploughing. A total of 29 urns was found with highly varied contents: a gold finger-ring, a bronze sewing needle, an iron razor with a stylized animal head at the end of the handle. Bronze fibulae, including provincial roman types, date the cemetery to the First or Second Century A.D. – *Haderslev Museum* 1445. [Jørgen Holm/ Per Ethelberg]

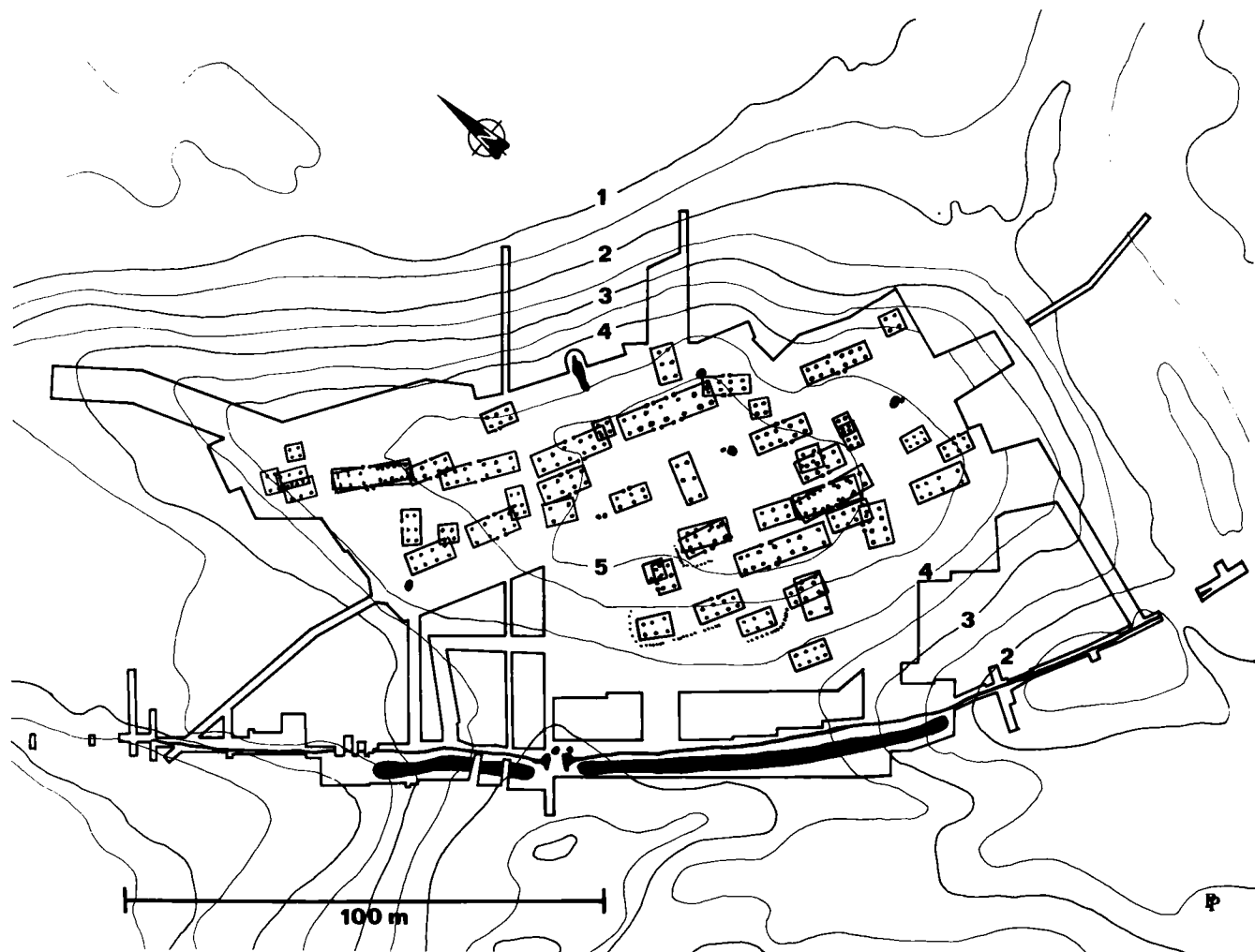


Fig. 2. The fortified settlement of Priorsløkke, East Jutland (no. 45), from the Early Roman Iron Age.

## LATE ROMAN AND GERMANIC IRON AGE

**47. BELLINGEGÅRD, Køge.** Højelse s., Ramløse h., København a.

**Settlement site.** In connection with the building of a hospital an area of 12000 m<sup>2</sup> was dug up revealing a large number of Iron Age houses. The houses could be divided into 7 farmsteads. All the farms had been rebuilt from 2 to 5 times. The earliest houses had 4–5 sets of roof-supporting posts in two straight lines. In the later phases the supporting posts formed curving lines converging towards the gables. There were 3–4 pairs of posts in each house. Pottery dates the settlement to Early and Late Germanic Iron Age. – *Køge Museum*, 1019 [Svend Åge Tornbjerg]

**48. SMØRENGEGÅRD, Bornholm.** Vestermarie s.

**Hoard.** In 1983 on a large settlement area a total of 486 denarii was found. The coins were struck between 69 and 211 A.D., most of them in the Second Century. Along with these were a

solidus coined during the reign of the West Roman Emperor Anthemius (467–72), and a silver ingot and an ingot of gold mixed with silver. The ingots and 313 of the denarii lay in an earthen-ware vessel, but the rest lay scattered. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, 766. – The treasure has been handed over to The Royal Coin Cabinet, *Nationalmuseet*.

**49. STØDSTRUP MARK, Falster.** Eskildstrup s., Maribo a.

**Settlement site.** A rescue-excavation has been carried out, laying bare 7100 m<sup>2</sup> of an Iron Age settlement with approx. 12 houses, fences and storage pits. The position of the houses on a ridge indicates the presence of 3–4 separate farmsteads, each with several phases. The majority of the storage pits with datable objects are from the pre-Roman and Early Roman Iron Age. Others date from the latest part of the Roman Iron Age and the Germanic Iron Age; according to type the longhouses seem to derive from the last-mentioned periods. Because of the scarcity of datable objects, dating by thermoluminescence is carried out; the first result at a piece of daub from the houses



Fig. 3. The 1982 gold treasure from Gudme, Funen (no. 50). L. Larsen photo (The National Museum). 1:1.

has shown 500 A.D. – *Lolland-Falsters Stiftsmuseum, Maribo, 800–1983–21*. [Karen Løkkegård Poulsen]

#### 50. GUDME, Funen. Gudme s., Svendborg a.

**Single finds and treasures.** Since 1982 a large area south-east of Gudme has yielded several hundred metal finds from the Late Iron Age and the Viking Age. The artefacts were found by means of a metal-detector. They include gold and silver coins, fibulae, fragments of ornaments, beads, ingots, belt buckles, and casting waste. Most of the finds date from the Germanic Iron Age. Of special interest are the animal figures and the animal-shaped ornaments (see *JDA* vol. 2, p. 220, no. 27). In the autumn of 1982 four gold bracteates and a gold pendant were found. The ensuing excavation yielded another 5 bract-

eates, a gold pendant, a silver denarius with an eye, a gold button with inlaid stones, and a spiral gold finger-ring (fig. 3). At the excavation 6 of the artefacts were found gathered in a pit or a post hole, and the remainder 4 lay scattered at a distance of up to 2 m from the pit. It is probably a treasure disturbed by cultivation. In the spring of 1984 a treasure was found consisting of approx. 1.5 kg of silver ingots, fragmented silver of provincial Roman origin, and a few gold ingots from the early Germanic Iron Age. In 1984 a trial excavation was also undertaken in an area that had earlier yielded both Roman denarii and solidi. Remains of buildings from the Early Germanic Iron Age were found, a.o. part of two overlapping long-houses with double wall-posts, and parts of 4–5 other buildings. – *Nationalmuseet, Prehist. Dept. 2498/78 and 4620/82*, in collaboration with *Fyns Stiftsmuseum, Odense*.



**51. TORSHOLM**, North Jutland, Havbro s., Års h., Ålborg a. **Gemstone (Alsengemme)** of black and blue glass with three figures; single find. Measurements: 2.7 × 2.1 cm (fig. 4). Procured by *Vesthimmerlands Museum*, Års. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 5412/84.

**52. ILLERUP**, East Jutland. Skannerup s., Hjemlev h., Skanderborg a.

**Votive deposit.** The excavation of the large votive deposit of weaponry at Illerup bog continued in 1983. A new place of votive offering was found, some 100 years later than the so far latest, i.e. from approx. 500 A.D. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 1880. – Lit: *Kuml* 1951, 1976, 1977, 1981. *Germania* 61, 1983 pp. 95–116.

**53. VELDBÆK**, West Jutland. Esbjerg s., Skast h., Ribe a.

**Settlement site.** In 1983 parts of a large settlement site from the 4th–7th centuries A.D. were excavated in connection with municipal construction work. The settlement site was found during the excavation of a cooking-stone cairn earlier in the year (see no. 35). An area of 7500 m<sup>2</sup> was investigated. Around 20 houses were found, most of which were long-houses dating from either the 4–5th or 6–7th cents. The settlement has consisted of farms each with several phases, but it has only been possible completely to unearth one of these farms. Most of the long-houses were of the well-known type with pairs of posts supporting the roof and rounded gables, but there was also a smaller house measuring approx. 8 × 10 m with a central row of posts supporting the roof. A series of 0.5–1.5 m wide ditches subdivided the settlement into several sections. The boundaries of the settlement were not established. This new-found settlement is situated only a few hundred metres north-east of an earlier excavated early Germanic Iron Age settlement on the eastern outskirts of Esbjerg, and they are probably part of one large settled area. – *Esbjerg Museum* 1358. [Ingrid Stoumann]

**54. EMMERSKE SKOLE**, Tønder, South Jutland.

**Settlement site.** In 1982 in connection with the construction of a gas pipe-line parts of a settlement from the 5th cent. A.D. were excavated. Parts of 7 long-houses were investigated. The average length was approx. 38 m and the average width was approx. 5.5 m. Besides the long-houses there were three small pit-houses that had housed workshops and 23 pits for the extraction of iron. Furthermore, there were several wells, one of which had a well-preserved curb. The finds include a cruciform bronze fibula, a berloque-shaped amber bead, and some pottery. – *Haderslev Museum* 1443. [Flemming Rieck]

## VIKING AGE

**55. RUNEGÅRD**, Bornholm. Åker s.

**Cemetery.** In 1983 the investigations at Runegård were continued, and a Viking Age cemetery with inhumation graves was excavated. A total of 26 graves including at least 8 child-



Fig. 4. Gemstone from Torsholm, Northern Jutland (no. 51). L. Larsen photo (The National museum). 2:1.



Fig. 5. Bronze pendant from Strynø (no. 57). Height: 4.5 cm. L. Larsen photo (The National Museum).

ren's graves were investigated. The grave goods were sparse and consisted of Baltic ware, knives, beads, a silver coin, etc. The boundaries of the cemetery have now been found on three sides and the excavations will be continued in 1984. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, 677. – Lit: *JDA* vol. 2, 1983 pp 137–48. [Margrethe Watt]

**56. MELSTED**, Bornholm. Gudhjem s.

**Settlement site.** In 1983 a Viking Age settlement site with long-houses was excavated. Besides pottery there were sherds of soapstone pots, which have not previously been found in Bornholm. Excavation by Lars Kempfner-Jørgensen. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne.

57. STRYNØ. Strynø s., Sunds h., Svendborg a.

**Pendant.** Small, tongue-shaped pendant of stanniferous bronze with inlaid silver or niello thread (fig. 5). The front-side has a gilt background with ornaments of a Carolingian nature, which dates the pendant to the 9th. cent. A.D. Found during ploughing. Investigated by *Langelands Museum*. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. C 30624. The find is kept at *Langelands Museum*, Rudkøbing (11523). [J. Skaarup]

58. OMGÅRD, West Jutland. Nørre Omme s., Hind h., Ringkøbing a.

**Settlement.** In 1983 the western part of a large farm complex of 10th cent date was investigated (fig. 6). Three ovens were found, one of which was built into a house. The house had curving walls and pairs of huge holes at the gables for posts supporting the roof. At the south-west corner of the farm complex another long-house with central posts was found. Furthermore, a section of a north-south oriented road, and a large section of the corner of a stockade were found. Elsewhere a couple of houses were found, one from the 9th cent. and one earlier. In one of the ovens was a fragment of a rotating mill of mica schist with red garnets and a sherd of a spherical vessel, and another oven with a whet-stone of dark fine-grained shale. The investigations will be continued in 1984, concentrating on

the eastern part of the farm complex in hope of achieving a thorough excavation of the entire area. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 1140/75. – Lit. *Acta Archaeologica* 50, 1979(1980) pp. 173–208. [Leif Chr. Nielsen]

59. OMGÅRD, West Jutland. Nørre Omme s., Hind h., Ringkøbing a.

**Settlement.** In 1983 part of a settlement from the late Viking Age – early Middle Ages was investigated, located SSW of the large farm complex from the 10th cent. (see above no. 58). A well-preserved house site was excavated (fig.7). In some of the post holes wooden remains were preserved. Furthermore, another couple of house-sites were investigated, one of which was earlier than the above mentioned one, plus a section of a road oriented north-south. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 1140/40. [Leif Chr. Nielsen]

60. GRIMSTRUP, West Jutland, Grimstrup s., Skast h., Ribe a.

**Chamber-grave.** In connection with a private building project in Grimstrup in 1983 the museum investigated a Viking Age horseman's grave from the 10th cent. The grave was found when sand was removed, and about 25 cm had been removed when the museum was advised. However, most of the contents

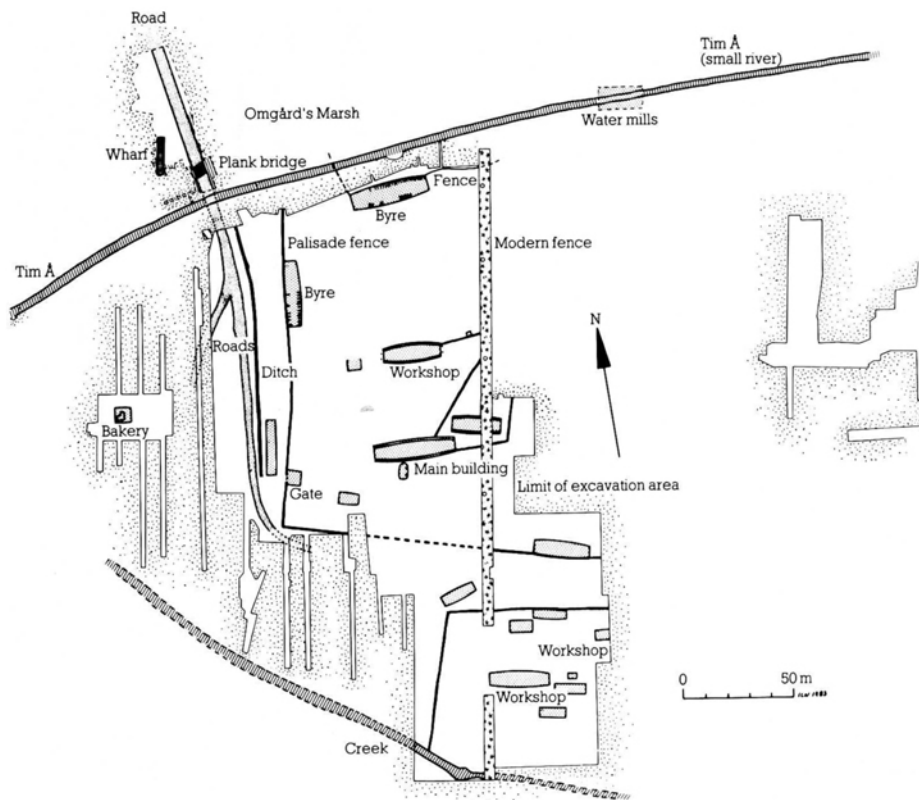


Fig. 6. The excavated parts of the 10th century farmstead at Omgård, West Jutland (no. 58).

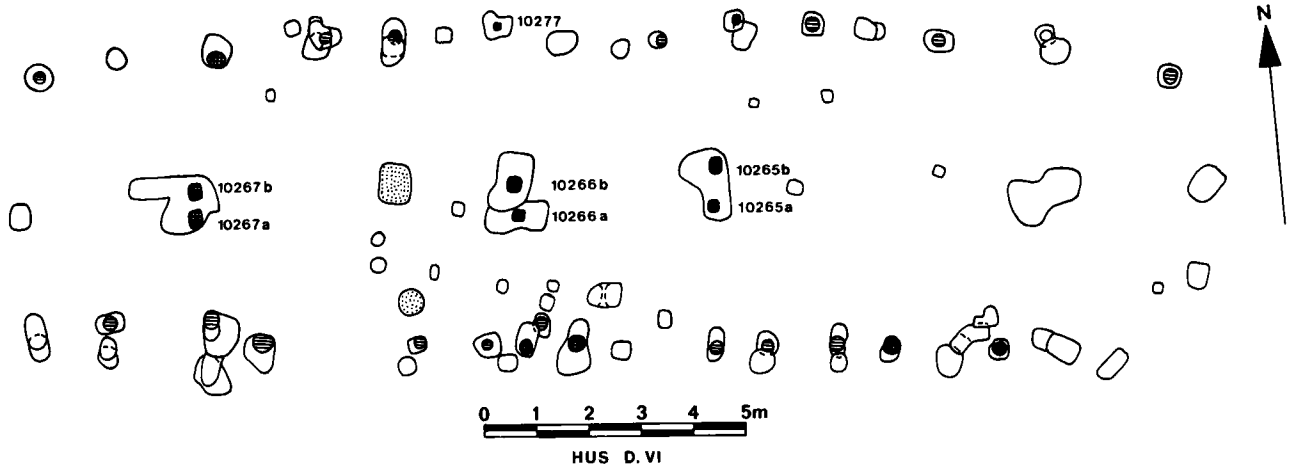


Fig. 7. Plan of late Viking Age – early Medieval long-house from Omgård, West Jutland (no. 59).

were intact. The grave consisting of a wood-covered chamber measuring  $2 \times 3$  m had originally been covered by a mound, which had disappeared completely. In the northern half of the chamber a coffin had been built for the deceased, who rested in supine position with the head towards the west. In the coffin were an iron sword and an iron knife, both in their scabbards, a whet-stone, spurs, and a lance. On top of the body, from the skull to the pelvis, were the heavily disintegrated remains of either a skin-cover or a layer of wood, which had clearly been decorated with a band painted with spots and strokes in the following colours: grey-green, white, red-brown, on a dark-blue background. All the other artefacts were found outside the coffin in the south-east corner of the chamber. In this area the following items were found: an axe with traces of a wooden shaft, an entire horseman's outfit consisting of a curb-bit with pendant ornamental plates, stirrups, leather straps with ornamental buttons, buckles, fittings, rings, strap-ends and other belt fittings, and perhaps the remains of a wooden saddle. All these artefacts appeared to be richly inlaid with silver and copper. The horse had probably also been buried in the south-western part of the chamber, which had been destroyed before the industrial sand-digger was stopped. – *Esbjerg Museum*, 1347. [Ingrid Stoumann]

**61. TRÆHEDE**, South Jutland. Bevtøft s., Nørre-Rangstrup h., Åbenrå a.

Investigations of a **Viking Age cemetery** originally investigated in 1906–7 by the museum of Kiel. During the excavations in 1982 two new inhumation graves were found. One of these, an obvious chamber-grave surrounded by a ring ditch, contained an iron knife, but the other contained a collection of beads and a silver coin (Haithabu coin). – *Haderslev Museum* 1473. [Steen W. Andersen]

**62. BARSØ**, South Jutland. Løjt s., Rise h., Åbenrå a.

**Dugout Boat.** In 1982 a dugout boat was raised from a depth of 6 m in the waters SW of Barsø. The boat measuring 3.70 m

in length and 0.6 m in width was made from a beech log. It has been C-14 dated to  $1040 \pm 65$  A.D. – *Haderslev Museum*, 1429.

## MEDIEVAL AND LATER

**63. ROSKILDE CATHEDRAL.** The construction of a royal tomb and the rearrangement of the cathedral square in the summer of 1983 were accompanied by archaeological excavations immediately west and north-west of the cathedral. Approx. 50 burials of men, women and children were investigated. Most of them were from the Romanesque period. Noteworthy among them were graves with a stone on either side of the deceased's head, a travertine coffin, and a coffin made from a dugout trunk. West of the cathedral remains of the wall called the "Arnolds-wall" were found, and immediately outside the wall was a 1,5 m wide, round-bottomed ditch. The foundations of the Gothic churchyard wall and the Medieval grammar school were also found. The investigations were carried out jointly by the Cathedral Museum, *Nationalmuseet*, 2nd Dept., and *Roskilde Museum*.

**64. THE CHURCH OF SCT. ALBAN**, Odense.

During 1980–82 and 83 investigations have been carried out on the site of the Church of Sct. Alban, which was demolished in the latter half of the 1500s. Besides remains of a Romanesque, granite ashlar church there were also found traces of two wooden churches. Post holes and floor layers (simple, hard-packed earth floors) were found. One of the post holes from the latest wooden church contained half a coin from the reign of Svend Estridsen. The latest wooden church must have been fairly large, probably around 32 m long and 11 m wide. The traces of the first church are so sparse that it is hard to establish its length, but it seems not to have been more than approx. 7 m wide. The latest church has had two rows of posts supporting the roof. We may presume that the murder of Sct. Cnut

in 1086 took place in one of these wooden churches. Below the oldest wooden church, sealed by all the floor layers, were the sparse remains of a bell foundry pit. Fragments of the mould were unearthed. They indicate that the bell has had a diameter of approx. 40 cm at the lip, and judging by the depth of the pit the bell must have been approx. 55 cm high; so this bell has been of roughly the same size as the one found at Hedeby a couple of years ago. – *Møntergården*, Odense. [Eskil Arentoft]

**65. SØBY VOLDE, Ærø. Søby s., Svendborg a.**

**Fortifications.** In 1983 investigations were carried out of the huge Early Medieval fortifications. Below the up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  m thick culture layer on top of the citadel were numerous remains of structures. To the south were the remains of a wooden building measuring  $4 \times 4$  m close to the outer wall. At this point the outer wall displayed traces of a wooden structure that might have supported a gangway. A series of large post holes in the middle of the area must derive from a heavy stockade, and a foundation ditch to the north is probably part of the gatehouse. To the west inside the outer wall was a wide, 2.3 m deep pit(cistern?), which had been filled during construction work in the 1200s. And finally, at the foot of the fortifications a 6 m wide and 2 m deep ditch with a round bottom was unearthed. Along the ditch were the remains of an outer stockade. The culture layer yielded many finds, mostly pottery and fauna. The pottery was Baltic ware and a few specimens of glazed pottery. Furthermore, there were knives, arrowheads, nails, horseshoes, iron scoria etc., and a small number of coins,

which have so far been allocated to the reigns of Niels, Valdemar Sejr, and Erik Plovpenning. The material suggests that this impressive fortress was in use from the beginning of the 1100s to the end of the 1200s. – *Langlands Museum*, Rudkøbing 11364. [J. Skaarup]

**66. RIBE.**

**Urban Excavations.** In 1983 excavations were undertaken in various places in the western part of the town. The investigations were based on the theories outlined in *JDA* vol. 2, pp. 156–70. Culture layers bear witness to activities in this part of the town from the latter half of the 12th cent. (the parish church is mentioned in 1145). Some changes in the use of the area can be seen during the Middle Ages, associated with the establishment of various church institutions. – *Den antikvariske Samling i Ribe*.

**67. SCT. CATHARINAE CONVENT, Ribe.**

**Burial ground.** At the excavation of the cloisters in 1983 approx. 65 well-preserved graves from the late Middle Ages appeared. The graves have been interpreted as a burial ground for people who had given donations to the convent. Most of the individuals were big and stout suggesting a certain social position. The convent was founded in 1228. The investigations showed that the convent was built partly on a natural bank and partly on reclaimed areas. – *Den antikvariske Samling i Ribe*, 327. [Søren Gottfred Petersen/ Per Kr. Madsen]

*Translated by Ul S. Jørgensen*

Map showing the location of sites mentioned in the section 'Recent Excavations and Discoveries'. The counties (Danish *amter*) are numbered in the following way:

- |                  |                 |                |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Frederiksborg | 9. Svendborg    | 17. Vejle      |
| 2. København     | 10. Hjørring    | 18. Ringkøbing |
| 3. Holbæk        | 11. Thisted     | 19. Ribe       |
| 4. Sorø          | 12. Ålborg      | 20. Haderslev  |
| 5. Præstø        | 13. Viborg      | 21. Tønder     |
| 6. Bornholm      | 14. Randers     | 22. Åbenrå     |
| 7. Maribo        | 15. Århus       | 23. Sønderborg |
| 8. Odense        | 16. Skanderborg |                |

