

Recent Excavations and Discoveries

The following survey is based on summary reports of archaeological activities in 1986, submitted by the Danish museums to *Rigsantikvaren*. A review of all field investigations and major finds, including treasure trove and 513 notes on excavations, has been published in Danish in *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark 1986* (Det arkæologiske Nævn, Copenhagen 1987).

Also published in 1987 was a comprehensive report on the archaeological field work in connection with the Danish natural gas project: *Danmarks længste udgravning. Arkæologi på naturgas-sens vej 1979–86*, edited by Rigsantikvarens arkæologiske Sekretariat and published jointly by the National Museum and the natural gas agencies of Denmark (Herning 1987. 515 pp, with English summaries). The book contains descriptions of all of the c. 1700 sites from which archaeological data were obtained.

Please note the following abbreviations:

s. sogn, Danish parish

a. amt, Danish county

All places mentioned in this list can be located on the map p. 255 and identified by their no.

MESOLITHIC

1. STATIONSVEJ 19, VEDBÆK, Søllerød s., København a.

Occupation layers and graves. In the course of the demolition and rebuilding of a house on the site of no. 19, Stationsvej, Vedbæk, a small exploratory excavation was carried out, which documented several Ertebølle layers embedded in the beach ridge and a thick Kongemose layer underlying this on an island in the then Vedbæk Fjord. The first investigation in 1986 took place in the hole made during the demolition. Along its north, west and south sides, partial excavation took place in 1 m squares, and the resulting profiles were documented. Even at the highest part of the island, a thin Kongemose layer was preserved under a variety of sterile and culture layers, the latter from the Ertebølle culture. In the northern profile, the south end of an inhumation grave was found between two Ertebølle layers, with the skeleton of a woman aged 30–35, unfortunately without grave-goods. When excavation was extended to the area around this grave, another inhumation grave holding a woman of the same age as the first one was found a mere couple of metres to the west. This grave, too, was without grave-goods or red ochre. Unfortunately, the skeletons of both graves were extremely poorly preserved. Both graves must be largely contemporaneous with those from Henriksholm-Bøgebakken, just on the other side of the station. In addition to the graves, a fireplace and a heap of fire-cracked stones were found in the same layer. The other investigation in 1986 concentra-

ted on the Kongemose layer on the south side of the island, the overlying Ertebølle layer of up to 2 metres' thickness being removed mechanically without being investigated. This allowed a settlement horizon of 30 m² to be investigated as a whole, although due to groundwater it was not possible to reach the original shoreline, let alone investigate any part of the refuse layer. Bore probes out there showed, incidentally, a steep fall. The occupation layer was in some places ½ m thick and was mostly covered by marine gyttja. In the middle of the excavation area, several structures were revealed, such as cooking-stone pits and small fireplaces, but otherwise each ¼ m² contained copious amounts of charcoal, cooking-stones and not least flint, besides a smaller amount of animal remains, water-sieving being employed throughout. The outer part of the settlement layer represents the lowest-lying site known from the Vedbæk area. The Kongemose settlement taken as a whole seems to show the usual phenomenon in Vedbæk, where the settlements, in step with the transgression, move upwards. *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6340/85. [E. Brinch Petersen, Johan Sobotta]

2. ENGVANGSVEJ 52, STRØBY EGEDE, Strøby s., Præstø a. **Graves.** During the extension of a carp-pond in the garden of a house, a Mesolithic grave was found (fig. 1). In the same area, which lies 3–4 m above sea-level down towards the River Tryggevælde, a large settlement area from the Ertebølle culture in particular had previously been recorded. The grave contained 8 skeletons in a hole measuring about 1 × 2 m. Here lay two new-born babies and an infant, a boy 5 or 6 years old, a girl of 9 or 10, an 18-year-old woman, a 30-year-old man and a 50-year-old woman. Each woman had a flint knife at her waist, but only the young woman and the girl had beads of red-deer teeth around their waists. There was also a bone pin behind the skull of the 18-year-old woman. The man had a flensing-knife of bone, a decorated deer-antler axe, and five large flint knives. The little boy also had two flint knives, like one of the new-born babies. The other baby had tooth beads around its head (X-ray exposure), while on the infant a single wild boar tooth and hoofs of roe deer were found. In several parts of the grave red ochre was present, especially near the younger individuals. No signs of external injury were observed, but all eight must have been buried together. The precise dating of the grave awaits radiocarbon determination, but judging by the relation to the settlement material, it is either coeval with the graves of Henriksholm-Bøgebakken in Vedbæk, or slightly later. The grave was at a late stage of the investigation taken up *in toto* in a large block and transported to the Conservation Section of the National Museum. Here the continued investigation and consolidation will take place, but it is intended that the grave first be inverted, to allow investigation of the interesting areas



Fig. 1. The Mesolithic grave from Engvangsvej 52, Strøby Egede (no. 2). Photo: L. Larsen.

under a couple of the skeletons. The grave will later be exhibited as a whole mount in Køge Museum. – *Køge Museum* 1214 and *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6554/86. – Lit.: E. Brinch Petersen, “Eight persons in one grave – the Mesolithic record?”, *Mesolithic Miscellany* 1987. – “Ein mesolithisches Grab mit acht Personen aus Seeland”, *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* (in press). [E. Brinch Petersen]

3. GRISBY, Ibsker s., Bornholm.

Ertebølle site with occupation layers embedded in beach-ridge gravel. In a profile trench at the top of the beach ridge, two settlement layers were demonstrated, separated by washed-up gravel, and in a 12 m² square segment on the inner side of the beach ridge, a number of refuse horizons and some small pits, including two cooking-pits with fire-embrittled stones and the remains of “tenon-shaped” pot bases. The investigation yielded, besides numerous flint implements and animal bones, a quantity of pottery, *i.a.* sherds with pitted ornament, which hitherto has been known only from the Scanian Ertebølle culture. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 4854/83. [Peter V. Petersen]

4. TYBRIND VIG, Ørslev s., Odense a.

Submerged settlement. Principally in order to delimitate the area precisely, a series of exploratory pits measuring 1 × 1 and 1 × 2 m to the east and WNW respectively were investigated. They permitted the eastern, landward extent of the refuse layer to be ascertained, while a clear definition of the find area to the west could not be arrived at, mainly owing to bad weather which hampered the divers. The area where the woman’s grave was earlier found remains to be investigated. The find area seems, however, to have had an E-W extent of about 125 m and a N-S extent of about 20 m. In connection with the investigation, *i.a.* a paddle with ornament on both sides, besides a complete bow and the base of a similar one, were found. – Lit.: *JDA* vol. 4, 1985, pp. 52–69. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 2033. [Søren H. Andersen]

MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC

5. BJØRNHOLM, Ranum s., Ålborg a.

Shell heap. Continued excavation. With a view to obtaining material for radiocarbon dating, an up-to-date sampling of the artefact inventory and finds to illuminate the economy, investigation of the E-W section through the shell heap was continued. Further, a section was opened in the lower-lying meadow tract east of the kitchen midden. To the east, the excavation continued down through the Early Neolithic shell layer – dominated by cardium. This year’s excavation succeeded in getting through the later deposit. In order to gain an impression of the thickness of the kitchen midden and stratigraphy, 2 m² in the centre of the section were excavated to the bottom. It turned out that the shell layer at this spot had a total thickness of 70 cm, the top 30 cm of which is Early Neolithic. In connection with this section, *i.a.* two fireplaces were demonstrated, one of which was connected to an old surface and was linked to

an area devoted to flint-working. Under the kitchen midden was a thin black occupation layer with artefacts of early Ertebølle type. Under the kitchen midden, marine sand was found. A 1 m wide section through the marine layers opposite the midden showed that there were no primary deposits (rubbish) in this area, only scattered water-worn flint. In a later, higher horizon, a horizontal stone setting of partly fire-embrittled, large stones was demonstrated, which on the basis of the potsherds must be assigned to the early Iron Age. The excavation succeeded in delimiting the shell heap to the west. A copious artefact material of flint, antler, bone and pottery was found; in addition a large amount of animal bones – especially fish – a material which is being studied. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 2911, and *Aalborg historiske Museum* 972. [Søren H. Andersen and Erik Johansen]

6. BJØRNHOLM FJORD, Oudrup, Overlade, Ranum and Voldsted s., Ålborg a.

Settlements. As part of continued investigations of the Mesolithic settlement of western Himmerland, reconnaissance has been carried out along the edge of the Stone Age fjord at Bjørnsholm. This has revealed 23 new settlements from the Ertebølle culture and 3 new Neolithic settlements. – *Aalborg historiske Museum* 2300, and *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 3232. [Erik Johansen and Søren H. Andersen]

NEOLITHIC

7. ONSVED MARK I, Skuldelev s., Frederiksborg a.

Long barrow site, investigated in collaboration with the Folk University in Copenhagen. The ploughed-over long barrow could on the basis of stone-marks be ascertained to have been c. 15 m long and 7 m wide. Traces were found of one chamber, measuring c. 2.5 × 2.0 m. The floor was paved and covered by a layer of crushed flint. Insignificant traces were found of the passage to the chamber, but outside the chamber was a layer of potsherds from offering pots dated to Early Neolithic C/ Middle Neolithic I, and various Middle Neolithic artefacts. One of the stones from the packing around the kerb-stones was furnished with 12 cup-shaped depressions. It is likely that these were made before the barrow was raised, in which case it is the earliest recorded instance of cup-marks. – Lit.: F. Kaul in *Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* 1987 (1988). – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 4945/83. [Flemming Kaul]

8. SKÆVINGE BOLDBANER, Skævinge s., Frederiksborg a.

Causewayed enclosure. During the construction of a sports ground, two ditches from a causewayed enclosure were exposed. Further surface-clearing and exploratory trenches revealed three more ditches. The ditch system could be observed in a single row and in an arc over a NW-SE oriented stretch of 200 m on a flat hilltop. It is likely that the structure continues in both directions. No associated palisade was ascertained. Only two ditches were exposed in their entirety, measuring 21 × 7 and 13 × 7 m respectively. The ditches were preserved to a depth of 1–1.5 m. All five ditches contained artefact material,

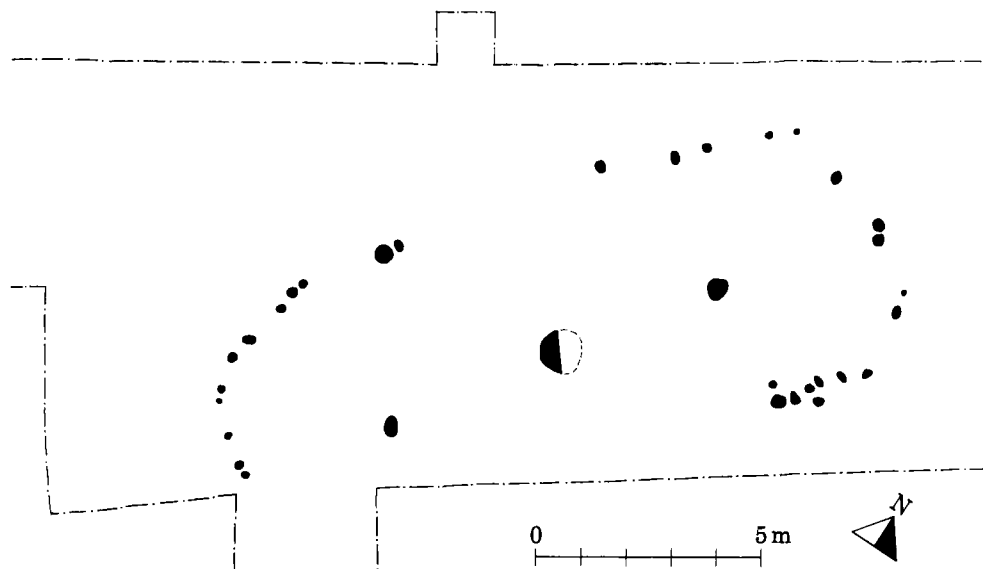


Fig. 2. Plan of Neolithic house remains from Ornehus, Zealand (no. 11). After *Danmarks længste udgravning*

especially potsherds, sherds from baking-plates/clay discs, flint implements and flint flakes. A large part of the pottery – and the clay discs – is decorated. Several whole vessels can be reconstructed, and many are whipcord-decorated. Based on the artefacts, especially the pottery, the structure can be dated to Early Neolithic C (Virum phase). In addition, a hoard from the Battle-axe period, consisting of two thick-butted flint axes, was found. One axe is hollow-edged and unpolished, the other straight-edged and partly polished and resharpened. The axes lay butt to butt. – *Gilleleje Museum* 3167. [Arne H. Andersen]

9. MARKILDEGÅRD, Bårse s., Præstø a.

Causewayed enclosure, found during motorway construction. The pit system of this structure was traced over a stretch of 250 m around the foot of an elongated ridge. There were 23 pits – up to 8 m long. Dating pottery: Funnel Beaker C (Virum phase), but only a few pits contained finds. In the area studied, no traces of a palisade were found, but there were post-holes and settlement pits. In the western part of the area were thick Middle Neolithic occupation layers containing pottery and flint. – *Sydsjællands Museum*, Vordingborg, 28/86. [Birgitte B. Henriksen]

10. BAKKELY, Frøslev s., Præstø a.

Flint workshop. During reconnaissance prior to the laying of a gas pipeline, a heavy concentration of flint swarf was found. The ensuing excavation revealed a workshop for working four-sided flint axes. Rejected blanks show that this was a place where the thin-butted axes of the Funnel Beaker culture were made. – *Sydsjællands Museum* 1986. [Peter Vemming Hansen]

11. ORNEHUS, St. Heddinge s., Præstø a.

Settlement with house-site. Investigation undertaken in con-

nection with the laying of a gas pipeline. In the southwestern part of the c. 2,600 m² investigated area, which occupied flat terrain, a small long-house was found with a central pillar construction (fig. 2). Three post-holes are interpreted as being for roof-bearing posts in the c. 15 m long and 6 m wide long-house. Post-holes interpreted as being for wall and gable posts were largely preserved, although occasionally disturbed by later pits. It was not possible to distinguish entrances, nor were floors or fireplaces preserved. The orientation of the central pillar house was SSW-NNE. No dating material was found in the post-holes belonging to it. In a sand layer covering the northeastern wall and gable, a fragment of a Late Neolithic type I dagger was found. In addition, decorated sherds of Funnel Beaker pottery of the Virum group were found in a post-hole cut by a wall post probably belonging to the house. An independent dating of the house is not possible, but a cautious dating based on the above-mentioned observations and finds points to the Middle Neolithic. Settlement traces from the remaining investigation area could be dated to the Late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. – *Sydsjællands Museum*, Vordingborg, 5/86. [Lars Buus Eriksen]

12. GRØDBYGÅRD, Åker s., Bornholm.

Settlement. At a large Neolithic settlement with among other things Middle Neolithic houses, parts of an extensive Early Neolithic occupation layer (Early Neolithic B/C) and traces of several houses from both Early Neolithic and Middle Neolithic Funnel Beaker culture were excavated. The houses are of the same type as those previously investigated at this site in 1984 and 1985, but manifested almost only as rows of post-holes belonging to the central roof-bearing posts (cf. *JDA* vol. 4, pp. 87–100). A very large find material derives partly from the houses and partly from the surrounding occupation layers. Also inve-

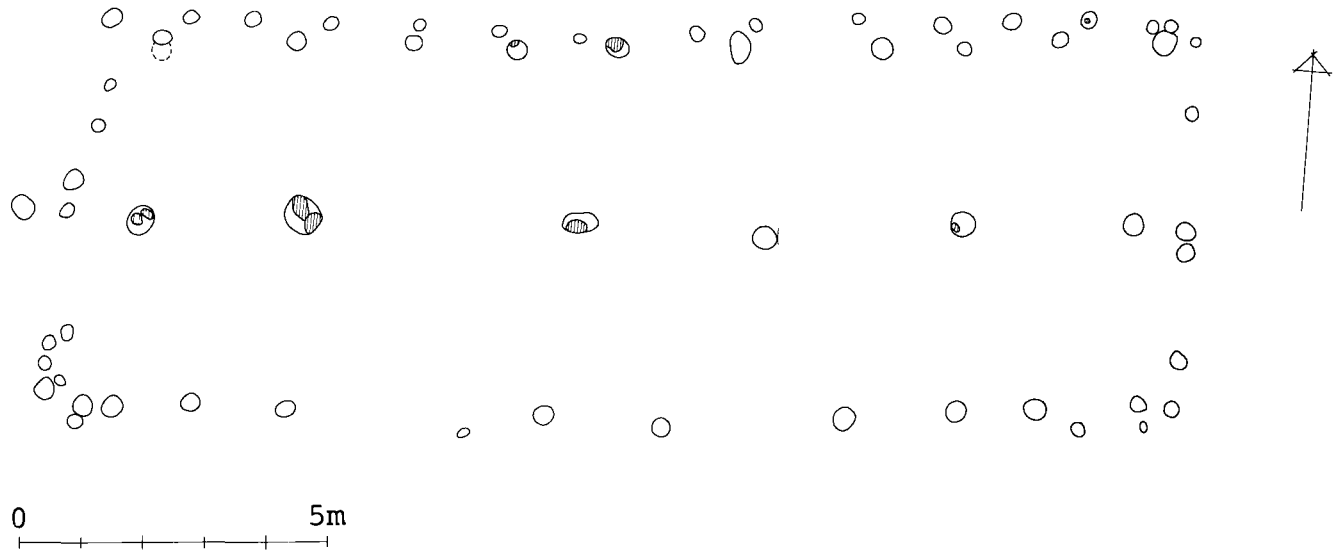


Fig. 3. Plan of Late Neolithic long-house from Øster Nibstrup, north Jutland (no. 15). After *Danmarks længste Udgravning*.

stigated were two large, three-aisled long-houses from the Bronze Age, the larger 8.5 m wide and at least 33 m long; the smaller (only partly excavated) at least 20 m long. In addition, three urn graves (Late Bronze Age) and several Iron Age houses were found. As very intensive ploughing is still going on in parts of the area, 617 m of sounding-trenches were driven in the area, which just under the plough-soil revealed three more Middle Neolithic settlements, a Bronze Age house, at least 25 Iron Age houses, two houses from the Viking Period and Middle Ages (?) and 177 inhumation graves, being a small part of a Viking Age cemetery. – *Bornholms Museum* 948, and *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6404/86. [Finn Ole Nielsen, Poul Otto Nielsen, Margrethe Watt]

13. STRANDBY MARK, Hårby s., Odense a.

Dolmen. Completed excavation of 12 × 34 m long barrow originally marked by 79 kerb-stones. A chamber erected on a black culture layer with charcoal and few artefacts measured 2.5 × 2.8 m and was constructed of seven orthostats and a 2.5 m long passage to the east constructed with three sets of orthostats. The bottom 30 cm of the chamber fill was undisturbed and contained heaps of bones, battle-axe and club, amber bead, etc. – dated to the Middle Neolithic I-II. At the passage entrance there was a layer of potsherds with a rich variation of Middle Neolithic Ib vessel types, on the north side layers of sherds with large funnel beakers from the early Middle Neolithic I. Altogether, 3,439 artefacts were recovered. The two potsherd layers are coeval with the two causewayed camps at the nearby Sarup site. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 3081. [Niels H. Andersen]

14. HYGIND, Husby s., Odense a.

Causewayed enclosure. Pilot excavation of a low-lying peninsula, 4½ ha. in extent, which pokes out into a drained area of

Tybrind Vig. On this spit, a well-preserved causewayed enclosure consisting of a system of ditches with and without palisades was found. The ditches have been reemptied many times and are dated to the Middle Neolithic. Calcareous and waterlogged soil means that organic material is very well preserved (including wood). The area bounded by the ditches yielded 54 pits with artefacts, only one of which was excavated. This excavated pit, dated to Middle Neolithic II, contained two whole flint axes, pottery, flint, ten bone implements, red-deer antler and many bones. Other pits had on the surface finds from Middle Neolithic I, II, III-IV or V. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 3246. [Niels H. Andersen]

15. ØSTER NIBSTRUP, Brønderslev s., Hjørring a.

Late Neolithic house site. An exploratory excavation in connection with the laying of a gas pipeline resulted in the excavation of a Late Neolithic long-house, fig. 3. The E-W oriented house is 19.5 m long and 7 m wide and contained 60 posts in all. The six internal roof-bearing posts were placed centrally in a two-aisled construction. Post-hole depth varies from 25 to 45 cm under excavation level. An additional central post was placed just outside the west gable, perhaps with a supporting function. An E-W section through the post-hole shows a slight inclination towards the gable. The north wall consists of a row of double post-holes at varying intervals. The south wall is somewhat less in evidence, and it was possible to demonstrate only one row of post-holes. Unambiguous traces of an entrance or entrances were not found. The wall post-holes vary in depth from a few cm to 25–30 cm. With the exception of the north-western one, all house corners are regular right-angles, giving the house a rectangular shape. A dating must first and foremost rest on two flint daggers, one of them fire-embrittled. They were both recovered from wall post-holes. Typologically, the daggers can be assigned to type I, and a dating to the ear-

liest part of the Late Neolithic is therefore most likely. Altogether, 700 m² were investigated. Besides the Neolithic structures, a number of post-holes and pits from the early Iron Age were registered. – *Vendsyssel historiske Museum*, Hjørring, 269/1986. [Karsten Kjer Michaelsen]

16. MØGELVANG, Skjoldborg s., Thisted a.

Remains of long barrow with two chambers. In 1985–86, a 60 m long, trapeze-shaped long barrow, oriented NE-SW, was investigated. Further chambers were not found. The chamber at the south end was trapeze-shaped, oriented approximately E-W, and measured inside 3.5 × 1.7 m. To the east, it continued in a 1.5 m long passage, oriented WNW-ESE. At the junction of passage and chamber a threshold stone was found. The walls were constructed as a combination of true orthostats and a drywall-like stacking of fieldstone and thin moler stones. The chamber had been set in a shallow excavation and surrounded by a packing of broken flint and large and small fieldstones, on top of which were seen the remains of a casing of rough limestone flags. The northern part of the chamber had been disturbed, but in the southern part, on and above a floor layer of fine gravel, a number of human bones, three blades, many amber beads and a little hanging vessel decorated in the Middle Neolithic I style of northern Jutland were found. Immediately north-east of the chamber, three partly stone-lined excavations were found in a row across the barrow – it may have been divided up. In the same region and partly under the chamber was a Funnel Beaker layer with remains of a large funnel beaker with finger impressions under the rim, a little charcoal, and burnt bones. – *Museet for Thy og Vester Hanherred* 2151. [Anne-Louise Haack Olsen]

17. FJELSØ, Fjelsø s., Viborg a.

Earthen long barrow. During excavation in connection with a gas pipeline, a trapeze-shaped structure measuring 50 × 7–15 m, oriented NE-SW, was found. Furthest out was a stone-lined foundation trench, and within this a flat trench, which only reached any depth in the northeastern gable. Centrally in relation to the flat trench was a grave containing a thin-butted axe, a transverse point and an ankle-band, arm-band and necklace of alternately tubular and nodular amber. In the gable pit, three Early Neolithic clay vessels were found. – *Viborg Stiftsmuseum* 445E. [Inge Kjær Kristensen]

18. SVAPKJÆR, Rimsø s., Randers a.

Remains of passage grave with rectangular chamber c. 4 × 2 m, oriented NE-SW, with a c. 5 m long passage to the south-east and surrounded by a border of kerb-stones, c. 9–10 m in diameter. In the chamber were found parts of a little funnel beaker, c. 15 amber beads and a blade knife. The bottom layer of burnt flint and raw clay was preserved in patches. Especially up to the rear wall of the chamber, a large patch was intact. Here it was seen to consist of a flat layer of large potsherds placed on the original surface. Directly above the potsherds was a layer of raw clay, and after this a layer of burnt flint. The sherds from the floor could be re-assembled to make ten different large storage vessels, some undecorated, some funnel

beakers with belly striping. It is thought that these vessels were deliberately placed as a floor, which is very unusual. The storage vessels from the chamber floor can be dated to Middle Neolithic I–II. The offering layer pottery is for the most part contemporaneous with this, but a few sherds belong to Middle Neolithic III. – *Djurslands Museum*, Grenå, 2113. [Lisbeth Wincentz]

BRONZE AGE

19. POULSTRUPGÅRD, Sudrup s., Ålborg a.

Settlement. In connection with the laying of a gas pipeline, parts of a settlement from the beginning of the Early Bronze Age were excavated. Among other finds was a 15.5 m long and 7 m wide long-house. This house was constructed with three roof-bearing posts in a row. The wall had posts set into the ground and rounded gables. – *Aalborg historiske Museum* 2052. [Peter Birkedal]

20. HERSLEV, Herslev s., Vejle a.

Tumulus. Only the central grave was preserved, with parts of the kerb-stone chain. There were no grave-goods, but the construction of the grave differed from the ordinary grave forms of the Early Bronze Age. The grave was shaped like a regular house, where the wall had stood in a foundation trench. The size of the grave was 2.5 × 1.1 m. In the foundation trench were very distinct impressions of up to 35 cm wide, edge-trimmed posts. Within this trench were four very large holes from sturdy posts which must have borne the roof. The floor of the grave itself consisted of a fine cobbled paving. Under the barrow were very distinct ard-marks, showing ploughing in only one direction. – *Vejle Museum* 1276 [Lone Hvass]

PRE-ROMAN AND ROMAN IRON AGE

21. ESPEVEJ, Boeslunde s., Sorø a.

Iron-smelting furnace. In connection with the laying of a gas pipeline, an iron-smelting furnace of the early, slightly subterranean type was found. Pottery finds date it to the early Roman Iron Age. It consisted of a semicircular oven casing forming a U-shaped space c. 25 cm deep, with an opening c. 25 cm wide. This casing was preserved to a height of 45 cm and was c. 40 cm thick where the innermost c. 10 cm were baked by the heat from the furnace. The inside of the casing was seen to have been frequently refurbished with applied coatings of clay, so the furnace must have been used several times. In front of it was a likewise partly dug out working area, where nearest the furnace and connected to it was a c. 10 cm deep depression of baked clay, forming a kind of basin. In and in front of the furnace were two almost intact slag-blocks, the upper parts of which taper slightly downwards, forming a “bowl” which probably reveals an inner construction which has contributed to separating the dross from the iron. In the working area in front of the furnace, five parts of rounded nearly square clay

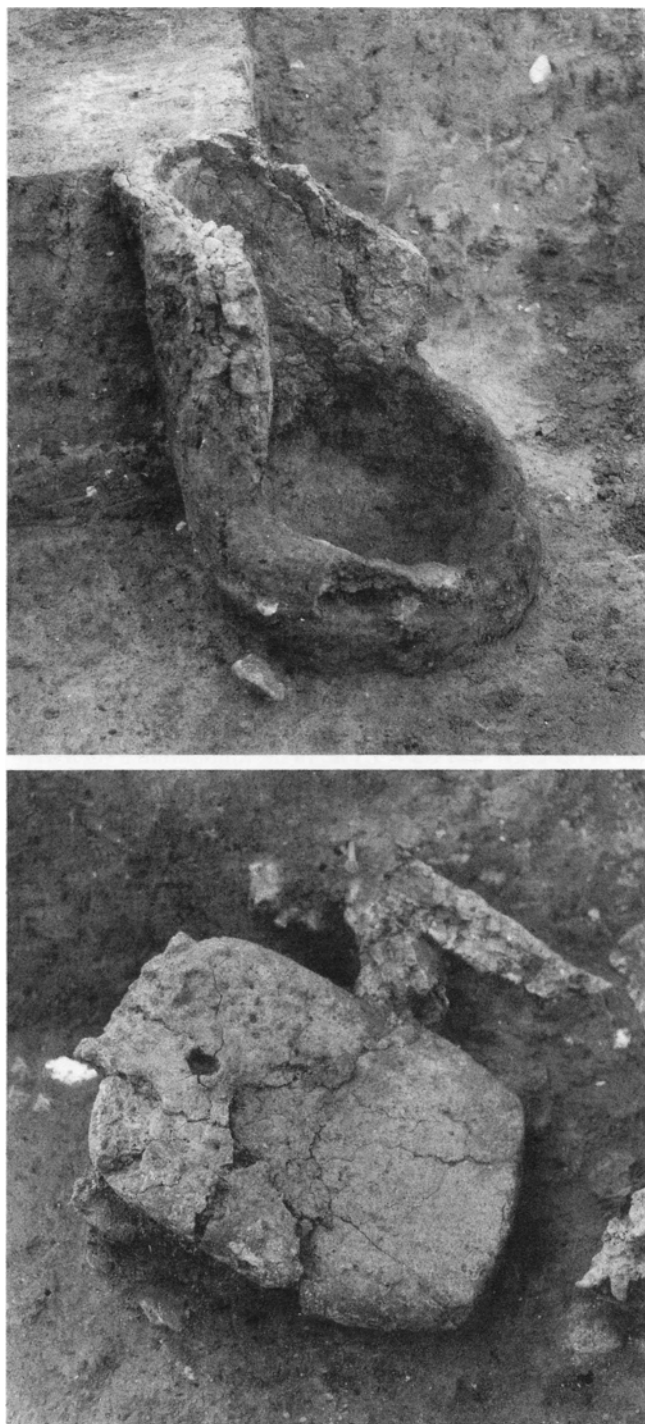


Fig. 4. Espevej (no. 21). Excavation of iron-smelting furnace. Top: Lower part of clay funnel during excavation. Photo: A. H. Andersen. – Middle: Fore-plate from furnace in situ. Photo: F. Kaul. – Bottom: Reconstruction of iron-smelting furnace based on the finds from Espevej (no. 21) and Skydebjerggård (no. 22). O. Voss del.

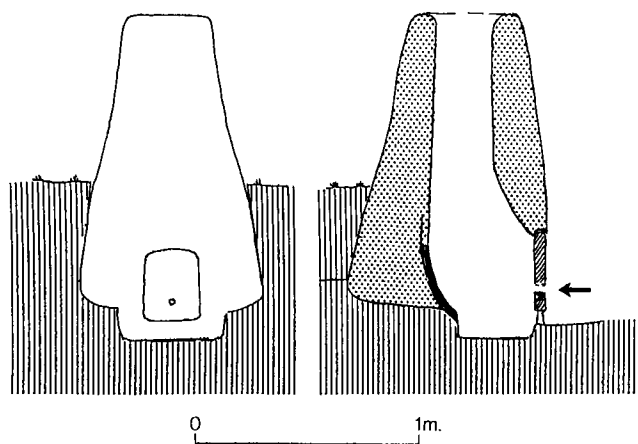
plates were found. The fully preserved one measures $30 \times 25 \times 5$ cm and is furnished with a 2 cm wide hole. These plates must be front-plates or doors for the furnace, which during smelting stood upright in its opening, air entering through the hole. Cf. fig. 4. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6458/86. [Arne H. Andersen]

22. SKYDEBJERGÅRD, Eggeslevmagle s., Sorø a.

Iron-smelting furnace, found in connection with the laying of a gas pipeline. The furnace was set slightly into the ground and consists of a c. 40 cm thick clay casing which forms a small, U-shaped furnace cavity with a depth of c. 25 cm and an opening with the same dimensions. The casing was preserved to a height of 30 cm. The innermost c. 10 cm had been baked by the heat of the oven. It could be seen that repeated applications of clay had been made to the inside, showing that the furnace was used several times. In front of the furnace, a shallow semicircular depression in baked clay formed a kind of basin. The furnace and the working area in front of it yielded only a few finds: some pieces of slag and a little charcoal. The latter yielded the radiocarbon dating 105 BC (cal.), in accordance with the dating of the pottery from the neighbouring pits (Pre-Roman Iron Age period III). The furnace is of the same type as the one investigated at Espevej (no. 21). Cf. fig. 4. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6461/86. [Flemming Kaul]

23. TVEDEMOSEGÅRD, Snese s., Præstø a.

Settlement. A section of a settlement covering c. 11,000 m² was investigated on account of impending motorway construction. The main settlement falls in the early Roman Iron Age. At the top of the prominent hill is an over 34 m long and over 6 m wide house, with six sets of roof-bearing posts, incidentally the only one at the site with partly preserved walls. Grouped around this down the slopes of the hill are a total of 17 long-houses of “standard Zealand type”, i.e. with a skeleton of four sets of roof-bearers in straight rows, with bay lengths of 5.5 m and cross-spans of almost 2.0 m (cf. Bellingegård, *JDA* 4, type 1). The long-houses were partly placed in groups with up to three generations of houses at more or less the same spot. It was not possible to delineate farm complexes due to the lack of identi-



fiable fences. Of smaller houses, one definite four-post house and one house with three sets of posts (cf. Runegård, *JDA* 2) were found. A large number of pits, with a smaller number of cooking-pits, were grouped together in the open areas. A pit with a large number of superimposed red-burnt layers of stamped clay, separated by thin strips of charcoal, is seen as a pot clamp cleaned out several times, with frequent refurbishing of the floor before firing, the red-baking obviously having occurred from above and down. The pottery is relatively abundant. No elements have been demonstrated outside the 2nd century AD, which is therefore the principal time of settlement. An unambiguous and a more ambiguous house of the type with three sets of roof-supports in curved rows (Bellingegård type 3) are considered to represent a sparse settlement in the Germanic Iron Age. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6464/86. [Jens-Aage Pedersen]

24. LUNDEBORG, Hesselager s., Svendborg a.

Settlement. During excavation for a drain, an occupation layer from the late Roman Iron Age was found. It stretches c. 300 m along the coast of the Great Belt, with its origin at the mouth of the River Tange. The mouth of the river served in the Iron Age as a natural harbour. The width of the occupation layer was 10–20 m and the thickness up to 80 cm. The layer contained large quantities of glass beads, amber beads, broken glass, iron objects, bronzes, bone and antler, coins, weights, and many other things. Part of the material is workshop waste and tools from the workshops. Thus the find contains the only four plane blades from the Iron Age. The layer's content of several hundred clinker rivets and rivet plates from ships is remarkable. Under the occupation layer and in its lowest horizons are several structures, the most important of which were remains of floors with fireplaces. It was possible to isolate an earthen floor measuring 4 × 5 m, with undressed stakes forming a wall. Finds and structures furnish a picture of a trading-centre from the late Roman Iron Age, with workshops housed in small huts. The connection to the harbour and navigation testify to the strategic position of the site. In larger perspective, the find can be linked to the very rich finds from Gudme and Møllegårdsmarken, 3–5 km from the coast. – *Svendborg Museum* A 2–86. [Per O. Thomsen]

25. JELLING, Jelling s., Vejle a.

Settlement. Just north of Jelling, and in connection with building construction, a settlement from the early Roman Iron Age was completely excavated. Due to the presence of fences, the settlement could be delimited to all sides. It covered an area of 75 × 50 m and consisted of only two farms, separated by fences. The houses were preserved only in the form of post-holes for roof-supports and holes for entrance posts. Each farm had a long-house in the centre, c. 20 m long, and several small buildings with two, three or four sets of roof-bearing posts. Several of the smaller buildings replaced each other. The larger farm covers an area measuring 50 × 40 m and has besides the 20 m long long-house had at least six contemporaneous outhouses with lengths of 6–12 m. The fence around this farm consisted of a row of large post-holes. The other farm has

covered an area of 23 × 40 m and has in addition to the 20 m long long-house had at least five contemporaneous small houses with lengths of 4.5–9 m. The fences around this farm consisted of a double row of post-holes. Just outside the fences of the two farms were several large pits with a copious pottery material. The larger farm is the largest from the early Roman Iron Age so far excavated in Denmark. – *Vejle Museum* 1262. [Dorthe Mikkelsen]

26. STÆRKÆRVEJ (GUDME 3), Gudme s., Svendborg a.

Settlement. Continued investigation of settlement area with house remains from the end of the late Roman and early Germanic Iron Age. In 1986 an area of 2050 m² was cleared. The investigation brought the number of houses up to 19, in 10 of which parts of gables and walls set with double posts were preserved. Fences are only fragmentarily preserved. A systematic reconnaissance of the plough-soil with a metal-detector brought the number of melt-lumps and clippings of noble metals up to over 300 g silver and 7 g gold, to which must be added the Roman coins (two denarii and fragments of siliquae), bronze fibulas, weights and a bronze patrix for pendants in animal style A. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6320/85. [Peter Vang Petersen]

27. HJEMSTED BANKE, Skærbæk s., Tønder a.

Settlements, wells and graves. Continued excavation of settlements from 3rd–6th centuries AD with well-preserved timber wells, urn grave cemeteries from the 1st–2nd centuries AD and 3 cemeteries with inhumation graves from the 3rd–4th centuries AD. On the basis of the well timbers, a local dendrochronological sequence of 257 years, covering the transition from the Roman to the Germanic Iron Age, has been established. – *Haderslev Museum* 1004. [Per Ethelberg]

GERMANIC IRON AGE

28. SORTE MULD, Ibsker s., Bornholm.

Gold plaquettes. Continued investigations of a large settlement area occupied from the Pre-Roman Iron Age (or earlier) to the late Viking Period. The excavation was occasioned by the finding of a large number of *Guldgubber* – gold plaquettes. The investigation involved both wet-sieving a tilth layer containing a great many finds and layered excavation and sieving of parts of the underlying occupation layer within an area of almost 400 m². This brought the number of gold plaquettes (entire or large fragments) to around 1300 pieces (ultimo 1986). The finds from the tilth and underlying parts of the occupation layer span a period from the end of the late Roman Iron Age to the Viking Age and comprise, besides the plaquettes, a number of smaller pieces of currency gold, denarii, weights, fibulas, fragments of gold cloissoné work, sherds of Frankish glass, beads, bone combs, pottery (including tin-foil pottery) and animal bones (from large domestic animals to fish). The investigation continued in 1987, bringing the number of gold plaquettes to c. 2,300. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, 1191 [Margrethe Watt]



Fig. 5. Relief fibula of gilt silver from Biskopsenge, Bornholm (no. 29).
Photo: L. Larsen, 1:1.

29. BISKOPSENGE, Ibsker s., Bornholm.

Relief fibula. Large, ornamental relief fibula of gilt silver from the early Germanic Iron Age, fig. 5. Surface find, handed over as treasure trove by Bornholms Museum. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6393/86.

30. BÆKKEGÅRD, Østerlars s., Bornholm.

Grave find. The cemetery at Bækkegård was investigated in 1876–77 by E. Vedel. It consists of over 200 small tumuli with inhumations from the late Germanic Iron Age and early Viking Period. In 1986, a supplementary investigation was carried out of 9 barrows in order to ascertain details of grave construction. In one of these, an undisturbed grave from the late Germanic Iron Age was found. The grave was oriented NNW-SSE. A woman lay on her right side in a sleeping position, with her head to the north. A rich set of jewelry comprised three tortoise brooches with style D animal ornament, two massive arm-rings with wave ornaments, to peltate pendants with stamped circle ornament, two plain finger-rings, all of bronze. There was also a necklace of 120 beads, most of them of glass with inlaid gold and silver foil. Finally, the grave contained an iron

knife. Its furnishings date the grave to the second half of the 8th century AD. A minor surface clearance of the cemetery resulted in 11 cremation graves with marker-stones. A few sherds in two graves indicate an early Iron Age date, probably the Pre-Roman Iron Age. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6388/86. – Lit.: *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1987, pp. 75–85. [Lars Jørgensen]

31. HEDEVANG, Kobberup s., Viborg a.

Settlement. Investigation of an area covering c. 2,500 m² at Lake Tastum revealed parts of a large settlement from the early Germanic Iron Age. Ten E-W oriented long-houses were exposed, the largest of which is 6 m wide and 28 m long. They are all three-aisled with straight sides and rounded gable-ends. In addition, ten E-W oriented, rounded-oval and slightly subterranean pit-houses with a deep post-hole at each gable were exposed. – *Skive Museum* 331A. [Agner Nordby Jensen]

32. NØRRE SNEDE, Nørre Snede s., Skanderborg a.

Settlements. In 1986 the remaining 5,000 m² of the village complex, covering the period from the 3rd to the 6th–7th centuries AD, were excavated (cf. *JDA* vol. 1, p. 181). The last part of the investigation was concerned with the latest part of the settlement from the 6th–7th centuries. Several long-houses with associated small houses, and with the usual well-preserved fences were found, comprising a whole farm and parts of seven others, the other parts of which have been previously excavated. This brings to an end the total excavation of this complex. Altogether it covers c. 70,000 m² and has been in progress since 1980. A total of c. 500 houses have been excavated from 1980 till 1986, from 40 m long main buildings to small and simple huts. – *Vejle Museum* 211. [Torben Egeberg Hansen]

33. VORBASSE, Vorbasse s., Ribe a.

Settlements. Continued excavation of a settlement from the 5th/6th–7th centuries AD (cf. *JDA* vol. 2, pp. 127–136). 16 long-houses and 28 smaller houses have been excavated, all with very well preserved fences which clearly show how big each farm has been, and how holdings have changed during the lifetime of the village. 3 pit-houses were also found. C. four phases in the existence of the individual farms in the village can be demonstrated in this interval. At one of the latest farms, which has been completely excavated, the long-house closely resembles one of the oldest long-houses previously excavated at the older Viking Period settlement found 400 m away, with its origin in the 8th century. Contemporaneous with this oldest long-house, a fence enclosing a space measuring up to 130 m from side to side has been found, with several small houses lying inside the farm fence – a structure corresponding to that of the early Viking Period farms. – *Vejle Museum* A114. [Steen Hvass]

34. SNORUP SYD, Tistrup s., Ribe a.

Settlement, graves and iron-smelting. Within a large area with traces of iron smelting, a hoard of axe-shaped iron bars was found with a total weight of 15 kg. It consists of 160–180 iron bars in two sizes, 25–32 and 15–18 cm long, respectively.

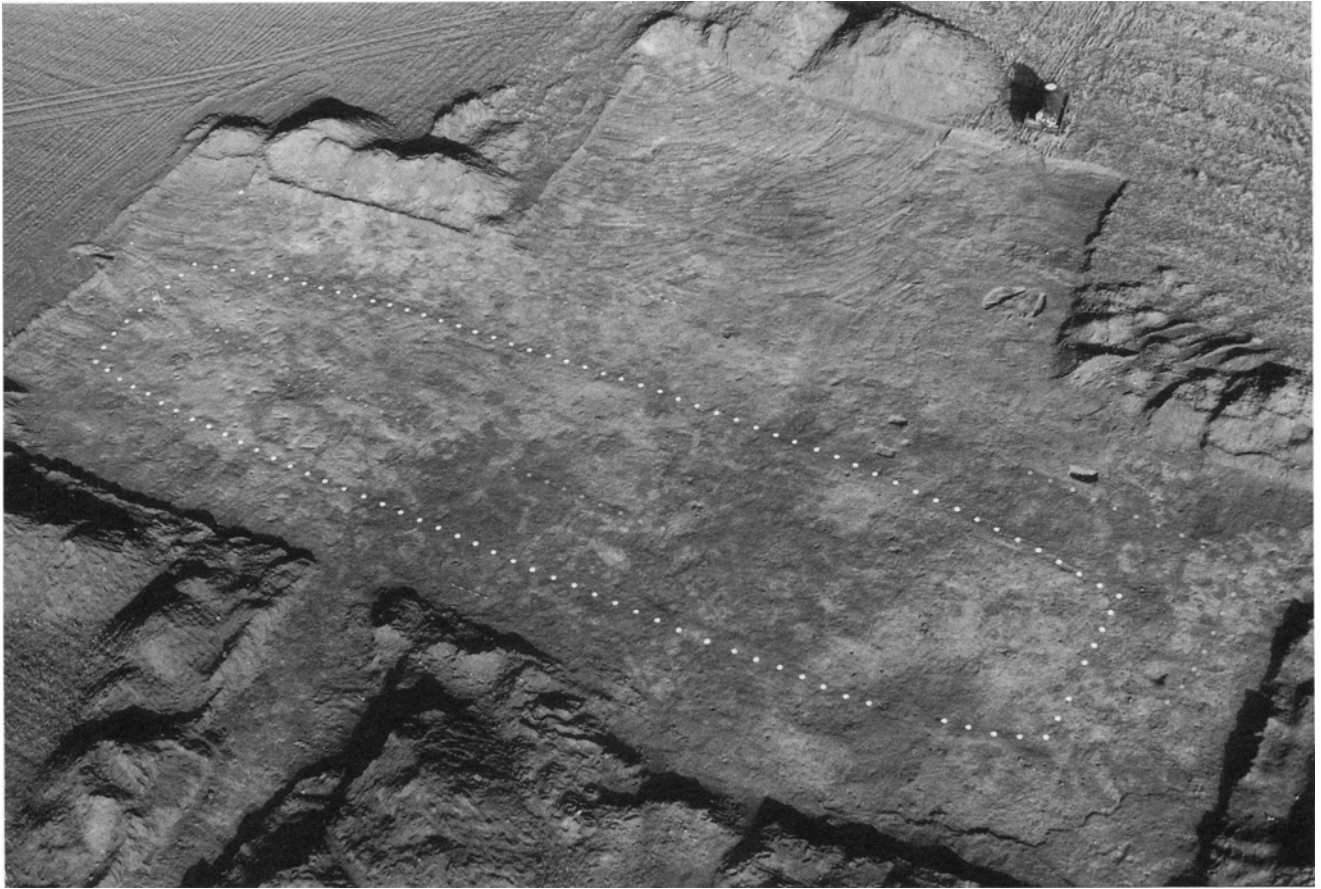


Fig. 6. Aerial photograph of the 48 m long house at the Viking Period settlement of Gl. Lejre, Zealand (no. 35). Photo: Roskilde Museum.

In addition, excavation revealed the base of a charcoal stack and a place with traces of iron-smelting, where a total of 32 slag-pits were investigated. Also excavated were parts of a settlement with two houses with rounded gable-ends, one of which was 22 m long, and four inhumation graves. There were also traces at the periphery of a no longer extant barrow. The grave-goods – pottery, spear and knives – date the graves to the early Germanic Iron Age. – *Varde Museum*. [Olfert Voss]

VIKING PERIOD

35. GL. LEJRE, Allerslev s., København a.

Settlement. In 1986, excavation of a magnate farm was started just west of the village of Gl. Lejre, where investigations of a ship-setting with associated Viking Period cemetery have previously taken place (cf. *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1960, pp. 13–35). The farm, which covers an area of c. 150 × 150 m, is part of a larger settlement complex under and west of the present village, with finds from the 7th and 8th centuries to after 1000 AD. So far, a large central hall (48 × 11 m) has been excavated, fig. 6, constructed in the same way as the classical Trelleborg

halls, although at Lejre there are internal roof-supporting posts. There are also a number of smaller buildings and what is at present interpreted as an enclosing fence. The nature of the structure, its size, and a number of exclusive finds lift this locality above the usual run of settlements. – *Roskilde Museum* 641/85. [Tom Christensen]

36. BØGELUND, Varpelev s., Præstø a.

Settlements. C. 1 km from the present-day village of Varpelev is a settlement area from the Viking Period, covering c. 100,000 m². Occasioned by building activity, 20,000 m² have been investigated. Three concentrations of house remains were revealed, thought to represent three different farms. The first farm complex, which was excavated in 1985, comprises three long-houses and is presumed to derive from the early Viking Period. The second farm complex consists of two long-houses, one of which has superseded the other, the younger one being a “Trelleborg house”, 30 m long and 7 m wide. In this complex three small houses were investigated. In the post-holes were found pottery of “Baltic” type, a bronze finger-ring, a pair of iron shears, iron knives, loom weights and spindle-

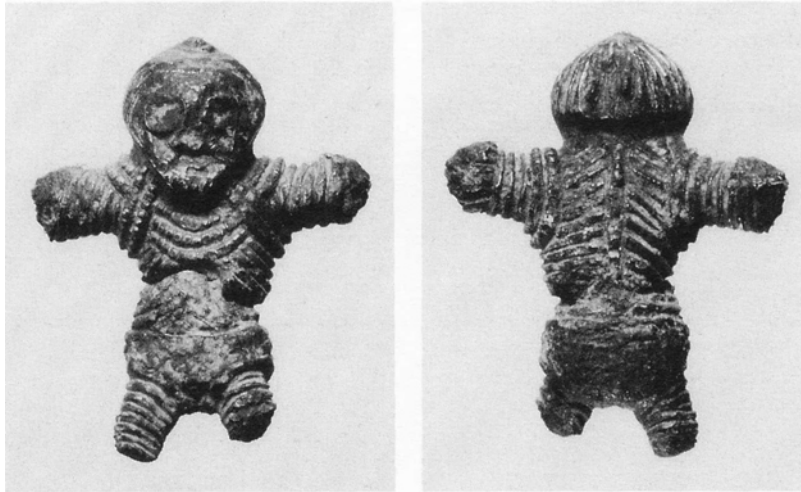


Fig. 7. Gilt bronze figure of Christ from Gudme 2, Funen (no. 37). Photo: L. Larsen, 2:1.

whorls. The third farm produced a long-house 30 m long and 6.5 m wide and parts of two other long-houses. In addition, three wells without any timber construction and a couple of smaller houses, including a smithy, were investigated. This farm yielded a little “Baltic” pottery and pottery from the early Viking Period. – *Køge Museum* 1200. [Svend Åge Tornbjerg]

37. GUDME 2, Gudme s., Svendborg a.

Figure of Christ. Among numerous stray finds from the 4th–11th centuries is a 2.8 cm high gilt bronze figure of Christ from the Viking Period, fig. 7. Surrendered as treasure trove by Fyns Stiftsmuseum. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 4620/82.

38. BJERRINGHØJ, Mammen s., Viborg a.

Grave. Re-excavation of a chamber grave found in 1868 (cf. *Acta Archaeologica* VII p. 106), with one of Denmark’s most prominent grave finds from the late Viking Period. The new excavation documented the original size and steepness of the barrow, and the dimensions of the plunder-hole, which coincides more or less with the original Viking Period excavation, which was only sporadically seen in the west gable. All the remaining woodwork from the coffin was very well preserved: altogether four corner posts (of a total of six posts) and 23 boards (of a total of c. 35). A dendrochronological dating has given a felling date of winter 970–971. Only a few remains of the grave-goods were left: a couple of nuts, a handful of feathers, a few pieces of cloth and a single gold thread. – *Viborg Stiftsmuseum* 545E [Mette Iversen]

39. GJERRILD KLINT, Gjerrild s., Randers a.

Silver hoard. During the excavation of a long barrow, the remains of a cache of silver from the Viking Period, which was probably concealed in or near the dolmen. The find comprises a total of 81 pieces of silver, mainly Kufic coins, both entire and clippings, and broken silver from rings and bars. In time,

the coins span the period from the beginning of the 9th century to 954, and they were probably encached shortly afterwards. – *Djurslands Museum*, Grenå, 1995. [Pauline Asingh]

40. OMGÅRD, Nr. Omme s., Ringkøbing a.

Watermills. Continuation of investigations in the years 1974–85 of a Viking Period settlement with a magnate farm. In 1986 parts of two watermills from the Viking Period were excavated. Under and over this complex, several other structures were found, *i.a.* two roads. Each watermill consists of a mill-pond with a dam, a mill-race, a mill with a vertical wheel, a quern and a backwater canal. The investigation concentrated in particular on the two mill-races, the wheel itself and the plateau with the mill. Both mill-races are artificial canals dug along the southern edge of a shallow lake. The older mill-race and backwater canal were constructed of timber and stone, the later one mainly of timber. This contains a mass of piles mainly fashioned from young oak trees. Two wheel paddles and a quernstone derive from the two mills. Quantities of discarded wood, used to fill out the canal walls, a spade, a shovel, a wheel felloe, two wooden bowls, the shaft of an axe, a round disc and many other objects have also been found. Pottery was found and comprised an older and a younger group, each stratigraphically linked to its own mill-race. The mill structures contained vast amounts of timber and this material is now being subjected to dendrochronological analysis. The timber of the older watermill is from trees felled in the winter of 840–841. The later mill remains to be precisely dated. A piece of re-utilized wood has been found to belong to a tree felled between 897 and 900. On the basis of the embedded pottery it can be ascertained that the later mill was demolished before 979. Its successor is also known, but has so far been only superficially investigated. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 1140/75. – Lit.: *Acta Archaeologica* 57, 1986 (1987), pp. 177–210. [Leif Chr. Nielsen]

41. GL. HVIDING, Hviding s., Tønder a.

Settlement, found by aerial reconnaissance. A long-house of Trelleborg type was investigated. The site was monitored with a metal detector while the plough-soil was removed layer by layer, demonstrating a concentration of metal objects, viz. weights and casting remains of lead, in and around one of the rooms of the house, which could therefore be interpreted as a lead-founder's workshop. Three wells were excavated, two of which yielded wooden objects. Two roof shingles of oak could be dendro-dated to 804 and 840 AD respectively. The other wooden objects comprise *i.a.* the felloe of a wagon wheel and a ploughshare. Among the other finds from the settlement is pottery, including some of Pingsdorf type, and three metal ornaments with enamel inlay. – *Den antikvariske Samling i Ribe* 440. – Lit.: *Mark og Montre* 1986–87, pp. 5–17. [Stig Jensen]

VIKING AGE AND MEDIEVAL

42. EJBY MØLLE, Odense.

Settlement. Investigation of a Viking Period settlement covering more than 50,000 m², on the bank of the River Odense. Nearest the river, an up to 1 m thick occupation layer containing cooking-stones, charcoal, pottery and animal bones has been investigated. Just above the occupation layer a total of 13 pit-houses have been investigated, placed in a practically straight line parallel to the river-bank. Finally, in a gently sloping terrain north of the river valley, an area with traces of settlement has been exposed, which has so far yielded five E-W oriented long-houses. The finds comprise a quantity of pottery, both globular pots and Baltic ware, although not in contemporaneous context. Three fragments of soapstone vessels have been found, one of which had been refashioned into a spindle-whorl. Metal is represented in the form of two gilt bronze pendants, showing a man's mask and a gripping beast, respectively, and of melted-down ornament fragments. In addition there were two bronze weights, a fragmented Arabic coin, a partly melted coin of English origin and several Danish silver coins. Iron is represented by knives, deposited in the house's post-holes, and by three leister prongs. The main part of the finds dates to the mid- and late 10th century, while the later finds, including the three Danish coins, are from the beginning of the 12th century. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense. [Jørgen A. Jacobsen]

43. VILSLEV, Vilslev s., Ribe a.

Settlement. In the summer of 1986, during aerial reconnaissance, a row of house remains with the typical curved walls of the Viking Period, and with their east gables close to the old river bed, were registered in a cornfield south-west of Vilslev Church. The investigation showed that the row consisted of houses at least 25–30 m long – all with the gable-end only a few yards from the river bank. On the basis of the house types and the artefacts found in them, the settlement can be dated to the 11th century. One of the houses contained a bronze buckle in Urnes style. – *Den antikvariske Samling i Ribe*. – Lit.: *Mark og Montre* 1986–87, pp. 17–24. [Stig Jensen]

MEDIEVAL AND LATER

44. AHLGADE 15–17, Holbæk.

Churchyard and urban deposits. Excavation of c. 450 m² of St. Nicolai Churchyard, relinquished in 1573, and of about 100 m² of the settlement east of the churchyard. Altogether, about 600 graves were excavated. The graves were in up to six layers. Four grave/coffin types were represented: a coffin with sides, base and lid; a wooden lid covering the grave; a slatted bottom; stone-set graves. In a few graves, objects were recovered: belt buckles, a bead and no less than ten scallop shells, five of which were found in a single grave. In the eastern part of the churchyard, eight clay-pits were found, which were older than the churchyard. They were full of rubbish, including a lot of pottery. They seem to have been filled in from about 1250 to the beginning of the 14th century. The oldest house structure has been preliminarily dated to the beginning of the 13th century, the latest to the 15th. This is an area of backyards with houses of light construction, rubbish-pits, a stone-lined sewer from the 13th century and an oven of very light construction from around 1350. The excavation yielded many finds. The pottery was both of local type and imported ware from Holland, Germany and France. – *Holbæk Museum* 71/85. [Hanne Dahlerup Koch]

45. LUNDSBJERGÅRD, Boeslunde s., Sorø a.

Settlement. In connection with the laying of a gas pipeline, an area with settlement remains from the Early Middle Ages, about 1300 AD, was investigated. At least three post-built houses were found, but only one was excavated in its entirety. It was of the type without inner roof-bearing posts, where the walls have carried the whole weight of the roof. The houses were oriented E-W. The totally excavated house was 31 m long, and 5 m wide at the eastern end and in the middle, whereas the western gable-end tapered to only 4 m. The gables were straight. The other houses seem to be of the same width. All three houses are dated to the Early Middle Ages. *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6385/86 [Arne H. Andersen]

46. TÅRNBORGGÅRD, Tårnborg s., Sorø a.

Urban settlement. Continued excavation of an area covering c. 9 hectares down to Korsør Nor. Here a copious material, mainly from the period 1240–1425, has been brought to light by metal-detector. The structures found so far, in the form of foundations, clay and stone floors, paved roads, wells, etc., indicate a settlement of urban character. It is tempting to see the settlement as a precursor to Korsør, whose oldest borough charter is from 1425. – *Nationalmuseet*, Med. Dept. 117/86. [Henning Nielsen/Niels Engberg]

47. TVEDEMOSEGÅRD, Snesere s., Præstø a.

Pit-house. In connection with the excavation of a settlement from the Roman Iron Age, a well-preserved pit-house from the Early Middle Ages was found. It measured 6 × 4 m, and was built with walls of horizontally laid oak(?) planks around a skeleton of four corner-posts and a central post in each wall. A rounded pit in the southwestern corner must be the cleared

fireplace. The house floor was covered with mats of wattle. A 3 m long and 1 m wide downward-sloping entrance with stave-built walls and planked floor led into the house. After the house burned down, the fire layer was disturbed, leaving a number of sherds from the same pot strewn all over the site. The inventory left behind is restricted to a handful of iron objects, including a knife and key, and sherds of two pots, one a local vessel with inturned rim and incised wavy line, the other a vessel of Weisdin type with horizontal ornament belts of undulating rouletted bands, separated by applied impressed mouldings. Whether this was imported or of local origin is not known, although the rarity of Weisdin in Danish finds would suggest the former. A post construction, corresponding exactly to the skeleton of the pit-house, probably represents another pit-house, ploughed down to under floor level. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept. 6464/86 [Jens-Aage Pedersen]

48. FARVERGADE 7–9, Næstved.

Urban deposit. Under a Late Medieval cellar, a number of 14th century pottery kilns have been found. One further kiln can be dated to the Early Middle Ages. In the western part of the site, a land reclamation project from the Early Middle Ages was investigated. By means of a withy fence parallel to the river and fill dumped behind it, the low periodically flooded river-bank area at the north side of the Suseå was reclaimed. The fill contained among other things traces of four crafts: bronze-casting, blacksmithing, shoe-making and comb-making. From the 13th century, the area was built on. Under the Medieval culture layers along the south side of Farvegade is found an up to 1 m thick horizon of uniform occupation layer, which on the basis of thermoluminescence dating can be dated to the Germanic Iron Age. – *Næstved Museum* 86:200 [Palle Birk Hansen/Jens Erik Petersen]

49. VEJERSLEV, Vejerslev s., Viborg a.

Watermill. An exploratory excavation revealed an over 40 m long mill-dam, strengthened inside with sturdy sheet piling of oak board (dendro-dated to about 1185). In addition, parts of the mill building itself were found, located c. 25 m below the dam. The preliminary investigations seem to show that the building may have been destroyed in a strong flood, which simultaneously ensured that its timbers are unusually well preserved. – *Silkeborg Museum* 88/1981. [Chr. Fischer/Knud Bjergering Jensen]

50. DANNEBROGE, Køge Bugt.

Wreck of Danish man of war. In 1710, the naval vessel “Dannebrog” exploded and sank almost in the middle of Køge Bugt. Besides the naval hero Ivar Huitfeldt, 500 men lost their lives after a brief battle with the Swedish fleet. In 1711, a number of cannons and an anchor were salvaged, and again in the 1870s cannon pieces and other things were salvaged by the Switzer Company, who proceeded energetically with explosives. In 1985, the wreck was searched again by amateur skin divers, who in collaboration with the Orlogsmuseet recovered a few pieces of the famous cannons, “The Hundred Kings”, and 450 silver coins. Rumours of treasure resulted in plundering of the wreck despite prohibition. The Museum was therefore compelled to start a salvage operation in 1986, in which several members of the National Museum participated, and diving clubs. The transportable items were recovered from the wreck area, which was found to be about 6,000 m² and contain a 25 m long and 3 m high part of the forebody. – *Orlogsmuseet* and *Nationalmuseet*. [Jørgen Christoffersen]

Translated by Peter Crabb

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 | |

