

Recent Excavations and Discoveries

The following survey is based on summary reports of archaeological activities in 1985, submitted by the Danish museums to *Rigsantikvaren*. A review of all field investigations and major finds, including treasure trove and 370 notes on excavations, is published in Danish in *Arkæologiske udgravninger i Danmark 1985* (Det arkæologiske Nævn, Copenhagen 1986).

The reports for this section were selected and edited by Torsten Edgren and P.O. Nielsen.

Please observe the following abbreviations:

s. *sgn*, Danish parish

a. *amt*, Danish county

All places mentioned in this list can be located on the map p. 271 and identified by their no.

MESOLITHIC

1. SPARREGÅRD, Falster. Brarup s., Maribo a.

Settlement site. Trial excavation of a shell heap from the middle and latest Ertebølle Culture, found on an inlet now pinched off from Guldborgsund. With systematically placed trenches and bore-probes, the extent of the shell layers has been established, comprising 2 shell heaps along the foot of the same headland. The larger, western, heap measures c. 60 m in length, with a maximum width of 20 m. The eastern heap is smaller, c. 10 × 20 m. The thickness of the shell layers varies from 1 to 50 cm, but the excavation revealed no chronological differences in the artefact inventory between the upper and lower parts of the kitchen midden. The large shell-heap has yielded a large amount of thick-walled, pointed-based pottery, and flint and bone artefacts from the middle and latest Ertebølle period. Among the bones are several human ones, but remains of graves or clear traces of cannibalism have not been observed. A couple of Neolithic flint objects have been found on the surface, but there are otherwise no signs in the culture layers at Sparregård of more recent occupations of the site. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 1121/75. [Peter Vang Petersen]

2. RINGKLOSTER, East Jutland. Hylke s., Skanderborg a.

Inland **settlement site** of the Ertebølle Culture. Excavation continued from 1984 and concluded in 1985, comprising an area of the settlement on land, measuring 5 × 7 m. Under a c. 15–20 cm thick culture layer with charcoal and artefacts of Ertebølle type, a number of bowl-shaped stone- and charcoal-filled pits were found in the subsoil. In addition, there were a number of small, circular changes in soil colour and consist-

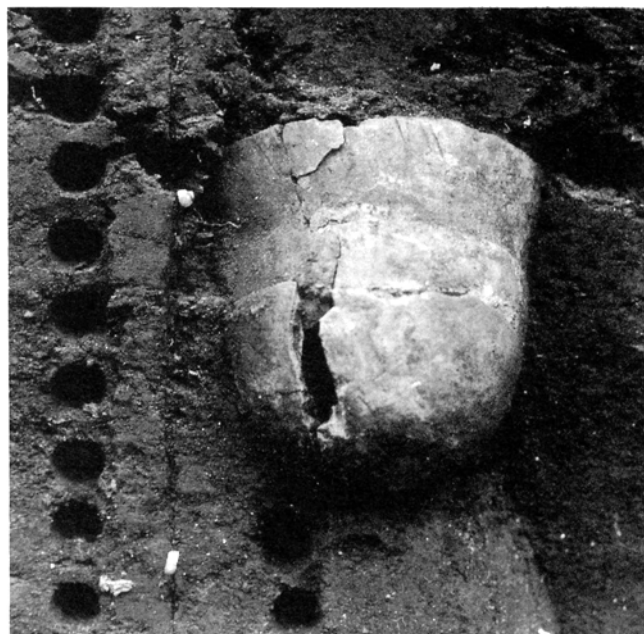


Fig. 1. Funnel beaker found *in situ* at the late Ertebølle/early TRB settlement, Kongemose L, Western Zealand (no. 3). A preliminary pollen analysis indicates that the vessel was deposited (sacrificed) in the lake close to the settlement at the very beginning of the elm decline (photo by A. Fischer).

ency (dia. 40–60 cm), which are perhaps post-holes. The pits containing charcoal measured c. 1–15 m in diameter and had a depth of c. 20–40 cm. The fill was sandy and contained a large amount of charcoal with scattered “fire-embrittled” stones. In the SW-corner there was a round stone-bedded fireplace with a diameter of c. 120 cm. All structures must be dated to the late Ertebølle Culture. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, no. 1592. – Lit. *KUML* 1973–74. [Søren H. Andersen]

MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC

3. KONGEMOSE A and L, West Zealand. Stenmagle s., Sorø a.

Settlement sites. As a result of systematic reconnaissance in the Store Åmose basin carried out by the National Agency for the Protection of Nature, Monuments, and Sites, a number of

Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic settlement sites were found. The site 'Kongemose A' from the late Ertebølle Culture was excavated in 1984. A trial excavation took place at another site, 'Kongemose L', in 1985 (fig. 1). It was extremely rich in well-preserved finds of organic materials. An up to 30 cm thick heap of settlement rubbish was present, the main components of which were hazelnut shells, fishbones and -scales and shells of freshwater mussel. Wood and bark were also present, and numerous bones of birds and in particular mammals. Flint implements comprised rectangular transverse points, surface-chipped flake axes and specialized core axes. The considerable pottery material comprised sherds of blubber lamps, flared Ertebølle vessels and funnel beakers of typologically early form. The main purpose of the excavation was to investigate the stratigraphical placement of Ertebølle and Funnel-Beaker pottery. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 4886/83. [Anders Fischer]

4. BJØRNSHOLM, Northern Jutland. Ranum s., Ålborg a. **Settlement site** from the Late Mesolithic (Ertebølle) and the Early Neolithic. An excavation of the kitchen midden was carried out by the National Museum in 1931, after which the site was protected. In 1985, a new investigation was started with a view to obtaining an absolute dating, sample of artefact material, and material to illuminate economy. A N-S trench measuring 27.5 by 1 m was opened through the midden. Under an up to 70 cm thick covering layer of secondary, sandy topsoil was found a c. 10 cm thick culture layer with post-holes, floors and remains of paving, assigned to the late Pre-Roman/earliest Roman Iron Age. This layer was again separated from the kitchen midden by a c. 20 cm layer of sandy topsoil. The shell heap was found throughout the length of the trench and showed in the eastern part a stratigraphical sequence in the uppermost and most recent layers consisting mainly of cockles with artefacts from the Early Neolithic Funnel-Beaker culture of Volling type. Under this were shell layers dominated by oysters with Ertebølle artefacts. The shell layer apparently continues both east and west of the protected area. A large artefact material of flint, antler and pottery was unearthed. Preservation conditions for organic remains were obviously excellent, and large amounts of animal bones, especially fishbones, were found. In both the Ertebølle and the Early Neolithic culture layers, fireplaces were found in the form of patches of varying size (dia. 30–100 cm) of charcoal and burnt, caked shell-mass. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, no. 2911, and *Aalborg historiske Museum*, no. 972. [Søren H. Andersen/Erik Johansen]

NEOLITHIC

5. LIMENSGÅRD, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a. **Settlement site**. Continued investigation of settlement from late Funnel-Beaker Culture, Late Neolithic and Early Iron Age. In 1984, 1 long-house with partly preserved wall trench from the late Funnel-Beaker culture, 4 Late Neolithic long-houses and 2 long-houses from the early Iron Age were investi-

gated (*JDA* vol. 4, pp. 101–14). In 1985, a further long-house from the late Funnel-Beaker culture (fig. 2) and centre-post rows belonging to another 8 houses of the same type were found, with 7 new Late Neolithic long-houses and 4 Iron Age houses, several of which have been only partly examined. The houses from the Funnel-Beaker Culture belong to the same house type as at Grødbygård (no. 6), and represent a period corresponding to Middle Neolithic V, which has not been documented before on Bornholm. The Late Neolithic long-houses are, like the Funnel-Beaker houses, centre-post houses. They attain a length of 44 m and are the largest Late Neolithic buildings to be found in South Scandinavia so far.

Grave finds were a cist grave from the Battle-axe Culture, cremation graves, and inhumation graves from the early Iron Age and early Germanic Iron Age. (See also no. 21 and 26.) – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 5166/83. – Lit. *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1986. [Finn Ole Nielsen/Poul Otto Nielsen]

6. GRØDBYGÅRD, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a. **Settlement site**. Continued excavation of house remains from the late Funnel-Beaker Culture. The houses are two-aisled with interior supporting posts and – in the better preserved – wall channels with closely set small posts. Parts of 3 houses from the end of the Funnel-Beaker Culture were found. A number of pits in a row close to the houses contained material from the Early Neolithic/Middle Neolithic I. The site was found in connection with the investigation of a cemetery from the Roman Iron Age. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, no. 948. – Lit. *JDA* vol. 4, pp. 87–100. [Lars Kempfner-Jørgensen/Margrethe Watt]

7. SKAGHORN, South-west Funen. Helnæs s., Odense a. **Settlement site**. Excavation of rubbish layer bedded in peat. The rubbish derives from a small and apparently short-lived occupation in period Ia of the Middle Neolithic. Almost the entire layer – about 200 m² – has been excavated, from which 14,701 objects have been obtained and registered, including 1,613 well-preserved animal bones, some carbonized corn and a varied flint and pottery material. This material, which is contemporaneous with that from the nearby Sarup site, exhibits a marked difference in its make-up, which must be interpreted as a sign of differing activities at the two sites. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, 2872; *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, no. 4087. [Niels H. Andersen]

8. NAB-KILDEGÅRD, South-west Funen. Astrup s., Svendborg a. **Grave**. In an area with stray finds and settlement traces from the Viking Period, an Early Neolithic grave measuring 1.60 × 0.96 × 0.42 m was found. At the east end of the modest E-W oriented structure, which had no lining of stones or other construction traces, a well-preserved decorated collared flask and a vertically striped lugged beaker were found, while the western end yielded the remains of a delicate skull – an infant? Based on its pottery, the grave may be dated to the Early Neolithic C Fuchsberg Phase. *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, no. 954. [Niels M. Jensen]

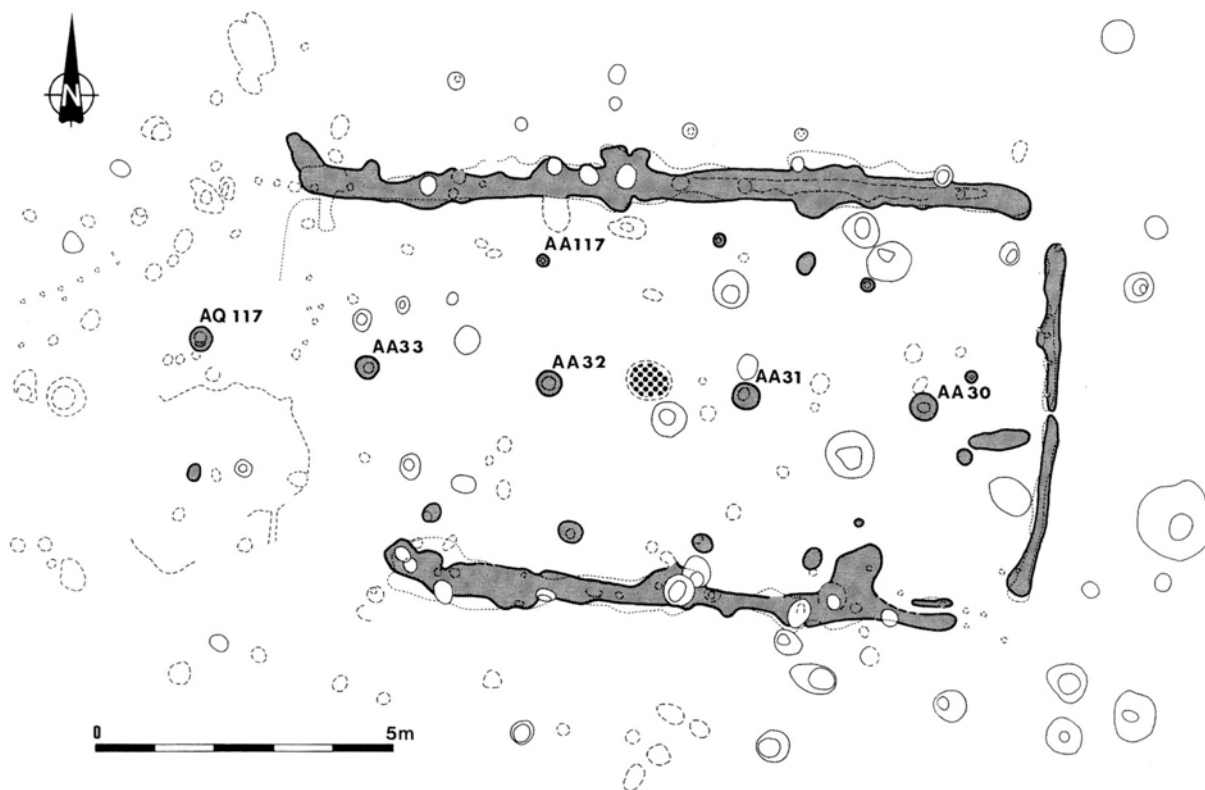


Fig. 2. Plan of house-site AA from the late TRB Culture excavated at Limensgård, Bornholm (no. 5). Wall trench and post-holes are shaded.

9. MORTENS SANDE 2, Northern Jutland. Lodbjerg s., Thisted a.

Settlement from the Single-Grave Culture. The excavated area comprises 63 m². Several stakes, standing partly in rows, were found. These rows delimit the rich part of the culture layer, but give no unambiguous structures. The finds consist of flint, pottery, amber and charcoal, the last-mentioned containing considerable amounts of carbonized corn. Above this and separated from one another by layers of drift sand are secondary culture layers, though without traces of structures. The pottery refers these to the Single-Grave Culture and Late Neolithic. The entire stack is sealed by drift sand and was exposed by coast erosion. – to be published in *JDA*. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 1250/75. [D. Liversage]

10. LI. BINDERUP, Northern Jutland. Binderup s., Ålborg a.
Grave. Ploughed-down barrow with the remains of a large North Jutish cist from the Single-Grave Culture. All uprights and cap-stones from the cist have been removed in recent times, but the shape of the cist was distinctly marked in the subsoil, oriented SW-NE. The inside length was 6 m, the width 2.6–1.5 m. The entrance faced SW. A large part of the burial layer was preserved and contained a beaker of Glob's type I, tanged arrow-heads, and amber beads. The cist itself was dated to the Single-Grave Culture, while the grave finds

reveal Late Neolithic burials. – *Aalborg historiske Museum*, no. 1720. [Erik Johansen]

11. MØLLEHØJE, Central Jutland. Kobberup s., Viborg a.
Passage grave with secondary chamber in a round barrow. The passage grave is of the usual type found in Central Jutland, consisting of N-S oriented rectangular chamber measuring 5 × 2 m, with rounded ends. The stone-marks show that the chamber itself was constructed of 13 orthostats. The secondary chamber, which is placed slightly to the left of the entrance passage, consists of a rectangular chamber oriented N-S and measuring 1.8 × 1 m, with rounded ends. The stone-marks show that it employed 6 orthostats, 2 of which are shared by the rear wall of the passage grave, which also forms the entrance to the secondary chamber. The investigation of chamber and passage yielded virtually only amber beads and a few potsherds. Fanning out from the entrance, potsherds and amber beads have been found, deriving from extensive offering and clearance. Behind the passage grave, in the corner between primary and secondary chambers, a black patch was exposed, containing sherds from many vessels, among them sherds from several pots, including a Troldebjerg bowl. This find should undoubtedly be regarded as a kind of building offer. – *Skive Museum*, no. 296A. [Agner Nordby Jensen/John Simonsen]

12. KONGENSHØJVEJ, East Jutland. Mariagers s., Randers a. **Round dolmen** with traces of 12 orthostats, forming a pyri-form chamber with inside dimensions 3 × 1.3 m. A compact stone packing surrounded the chamber. Remains of a low circular barrow were found, diameter c. 8 m, with a cap of large fieldstones. The dolmen has not had kerb-stones. The skeletal remains of 9 persons were found; grave goods comprised 7 amber beads and a spiral copper tube. In the SW-oriented entrance to the chamber, under a thin shell layer, the sherds of several pots were found which dated the structure to Middle Neolithic Ia. – *Kulturhistorisk Museum*, Randers, no. 182/184. [Ole A. Schmidt/Niels T. Sterum]

13. LINDEGÅRDENS MARK, East Jutland. Sem s., Randers a. **Settlement site**. Under a ploughed-down barrow were two sets of ard-marks, under which settlement remains in the form of 27 post-holes, 1 fireplace and 2 pits were exposed, together forming a house measuring c. 17.5 × 5.5 m, oriented NW-SE. Despite an indistinct outline and construction, a centre-post construction seems to be present. The house is dated by Late Neolithic pottery with Bell-Beaker inclusions – *Kulturhistorisk Museum*, Randers, no. 324/84. [Ole A. Schmidt/Niels T. Sterum]

14. NØRREMARKSGÅRD, East Jutland. Hatting s., Vejle a. **Passage grave**. The chamber was a rounded oval and measured 3.3 × 3.1 m. On the south-east side it had a 2 m long passage, and it was placed in a barrow with a diameter of 18.5 m. This barrow was apparently later augmented with a Bronze Age barrow. All stones in the grave had been removed and the remains measured at excavation only c. 0.5 m in height. The chamber area, passage and south-western quadrant were much disturbed, and here only a few finds were recovered. The area east of the passage was, however, preserved intact. Here 2 stratigraphically separate, sealed layers of offering sherds were found. Within the layers, separate groupings could be observed. Originally, a number of vessels seem to have stood on the kerb-stones, from which they had fallen, and now lay entire or in fragment concentrations. Other vessels were with certainty placed on the surface outside the kerb-stones. The sealing of the pottery, which seems to have been deliberate, occurred in two ways: partly (the lower layer) with sterile sand and partly with stone capping.

In connection with the stone cappings, a direct contact could be observed between sherds and stones, revealing that the sherd layers were quite open and still in large groups, when the stones were placed over them in a homogeneous layer. A special phenomenon was seen in a pit measuring c. 1.0 × 1.5 m, which was dug obliquely down through the layers, partly in under the kerb-stones to a depth of 30 cm under the original surface. The pit was packed tight with stones and pottery, and a tendency to layered alternation between stones and pottery hinted at a sequence in filling in. – *Horsens Museum*, no. M.102, and *University of Århus*. [Torsten Madsen]

15. GLIBSTRUP, West Jutland. Lyne s., Ringkøbing a. **Stone-packing graves**. During excavations in 1985, 3 complete sets of stone-packing graves, each consisting of 2 graves and a so-called mortuary house, were found. 2 of these sets formed a row, immediately west of and parallel to a row investigated in 1984. Between the grave rows, a pair of narrow pale stripes was demonstrated, running about 1 m away from and parallel to the stone-packing graves. This phenomenon is interpreted as a “negative impression” of ancient, presumably contemporaneous road tracks. Artefacts were recovered from all three mortuary houses: a total of 1 thick-butted and 3 thin-bladed flint axes, dating the graves to period IV-V of the Funnel-Beaker Culture. – *Museet for Varde by og Omegn*. [Anders Horsbøl Nielsen/Ole Faber]

16. BØRSMOSE, South-west Jutland. Ål s., Ribe A. **Graves**. An investigation of megalithic structures, consisting of 2 separate round constructions, each with a diameter of c. 8 m, lying close together and connected by a stone setting. Both structures consisted of low, turf-built mounds, the sides of which had been covered with stones. Partly centrally in the western circle (structure I), a number of narrow ditches and several stone-marks were demonstrated – presumably a chamber, apparently incorporating both timber construction and megaliths. The chamber was oriented SW-NE and measured c. 4 × 3 m.

Centrally in the eastern circle (structure II), a regularly shaped, 5 m long and 1.5 m wide almost oval chamber was exposed, constructed of large stones. This stone chamber, which was oriented NW-SE, was set deeply into the subsoil. No traces of any passage were found, and the chamber shape must be regarded as quite atypical. Both structures were at some stage covered by a single large barrow, constructed of grass turves.

Centrally in structure I, a number of amber beads were found and sherds of a number of pots. In the north-west side of the structure, further sherds of some decorated pots from an early phase of the Middle Neolithic/Funnel-Beaker culture were found. In the chamber of structure II, a secondary burial with distinct traces of a skeleton and an associated Single-Grave battle-axe of Glob's type K were found. In a larger area south of structure II were found numerous concentrations of potsherds and a few fragments of fire-embrittled flint implements, all dated to Middle Neolithic/Funnel-Beaker Culture. Near the top of the barrow, a depot was found consisting of 2 unused, semilunar flint sickles of Late Neolithic type, and secondary graves. – *Museet for Varde by og Omegn*. [Ole Faber]

NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

17. RUNEGÅRD, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a. **Grave mound** with graves (cists) from the Boat-Axe Culture, Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The mound was surrounded by concentric, stone-filled ditches. Within the foot of the mound, the remains of several large cists were found, at

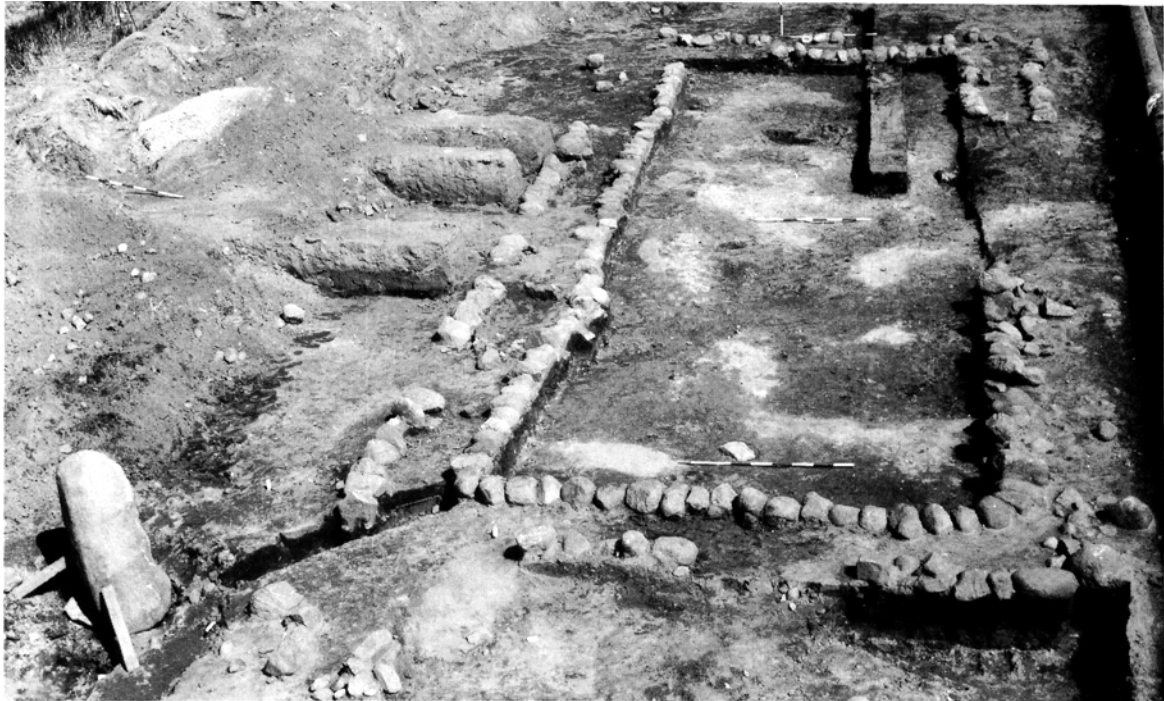


Fig. 3. View of the Bronze Age ceremonial site at Sandagergård I in Northern Zealand (no. 20). One of the menhirs is seen erected in the foreground to the left (photo by F. Kaul).

least 2 of which seem to belong to the Battle-Axe Culture. In connection with the ring ditches, several cists were found, one of which was a child's grave with a bronze ring and remains of an oak coffin (without finds). Close to the barrow were pits with Late Neolithic pottery. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, no. 677. [Margrethe Watt]

18. RESENLUND, Central Jutland. Skive s., Viborg a.

Grave and settlement. In connection with construction work, the upper part of a lugged beaker, a piece of a double-edged axe, and a little oval stone with biconical perforation – a club? – were found in an oval, elongated patch of soil. The patch was almost 1 m long, c. 30–35 cm deep, bath-shaped, and oriented E-W. At the west end, a tripartite beaker with shoulder, tall neck and handle was found in an inverted position. Near the middle of the patch, a tubular amber bead was found, and a little tooth enamel. The patch – a grave – was dated to the early Middle Neolithic Funnel-Beaker Culture. Trial trenches did not reveal other graves, but settlement traces in the form of post-holes and pits – settlement pits and cooking pits. The settlement is dated to the Late Bronze Age. Systematic scanning with a metal-detector revealed a bronze sickle and a piece of a bronze sword. These objects belong to the large depot find made in the area in 1974, the Resenlund depot. – *Skive Museum*, no. 63A. [Poul Mikkelsen]

19. DIVERHØJ, East Jutland. Homå s., Randers a.

Burial mound and settlement. Under the barrow were three

E-W oriented centre-post houses measuring c. 18 × 6 cm. There was a shallow depression at the eastern end of these structures and four sturdy roof-bearing posts at intervals of 1–2 m. Ard-ploughing could be observed across and in the rich culture layers of the houses. Quantities of flint swarf and implements and pottery (including bell beakers) date the houses to Late Neolithic A.

Over the middle of the southern house were traces of a plank construction measuring c. 5 × 5.5 m, with carbonized planks, covering a Late Neolithic A grave with lancet dagger and fragments of amber beads.

Over this building/grave again was a circular earthless cairn, c. 15 m in dia. and 0.8 m high. The cairn had in the Early Bronze Age been the centre of a flat barrow, c. 20 m in diameter and c. 1 m high. The central grave of this barrow consisted of a stone-packed grave measuring 3.4 × 1.5, set into the cairn. It contained the decomposed remains of an oak coffin containing an ornamented flanged axe with shaft button, two round-headed pins with sharp-oval point-decorated bows, strike-a-light blade and lump of iron pyrites. In the packing of the grave was found a stone with a cup-mark, and in the surface of the cairn a rock with 12 cup-marks. The objects date the grave to period IIa. Closely set ard-marks were seen around the cairn. A fragment of a broad-headed fibula may derive from a destroyed grave belonging to the latest phase of the barrow, i.e. the nicely turf-built and rounded top, which still stood at a height of c. 3.5 m with a dia. of more than 15 m. – *Djurslands Museum*, Grenå, no. 2025. [Pauline Asingh]

BRONZE AGE

20. SANDAGERGÅRD I, Northern Zealand, Ferslev s., Frederiksberg a.

Ceremonial site, stone carvings and menhirs. The main structure, which is from period IV of the Bronze Age, consists of a rectangular setting set in two rows of large, rounded stones, and oriented N-S (fig. 3). The inside dimensions were 16 × 4.5 m, the outside ones 18.5 × 7.5 m. Within the stones was a thin culture layer with potsherds and fragments of crucibles and moulds. The distribution of the finds, and the shape and dimensions of the structure, suggest a house. Set under the thin culture layers, 3 urn graves were found with the same dating (period IV) as the finds from the culture layer. C. 3 m south of the rectangular structure, 4 stones each carved with a picture of a hand under 4 strokes were found close together (fig. 4). C. 2.5 m west of these was a c. 1.75 m long and c. 1 m wide pointed stone, which marks show to have been a menhir. At an equal distance on the other side of the carved stones were marks from a stone of the same shape and dimensions. Closer to the house structure were marks from a slightly smaller third stone.

The investigation also yielded a small number of urn graves from the later Pre-Roman Iron Age. – *Gilleleje Museum*, no. 3063. [Flemming Kaul]

21. RÆVEKULEBAKKE, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a.

Barrow with ring ditch. In connection with the remains of the barrow, several stone cists, most of them devoid of finds, but presumably from the Late Neolithic, were examined. In a cremation cist from Early Bronze Age period III, a set of ornaments consisting of a “Bornholm fibula”, two arm-rings and spiral ear-rings was found. *Bornholms Museum*, no. 1081. [Jens Nyberg/Margrethe Watt]

22. LINDØ, Northern Funen. Munkebo s., Odense a.

Bronze hoard. In the track of a natural-gas installation, an amateur archaeologist found the top of a hoard from the Late Bronze Age. Parts of a neck-ring were found in spoil, the rest was found in situ. An excavation revealed a pot which had been buried in the subsoil with its contents of bronzes. Altogether, the remains of 3 pots were recovered: the large storage vessel containing the bronzes, sherds of another pot, and a bowl that had probably covered the large vessel. The metal objects are: 4 neck-rings, a West-European socketed axe, 2 West-Baltic spear-heads, 1 knife, 1 dagger, 3 pieces of a sword with kidney-shaped pommel, 2 awls, 8 sickles that seem to be packed in pairs, 1 arm-ring with gold foil, a number of spiral arm-rings of which some are entire others fragmentary, 1 bow fibula, 1 hanging vessel, 1 belt boss, 1 sheet band, 2 pieces of gold rings, several buttons and a tube. Most of the smaller objects were packed in the hanging vessel, wrapped in organic material, as the vessel had been, too. The bronzes are from period V, c. 900–700 BC. Surrounding the finding-place were traces of a coastal settlement from the same period. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, no. 3370–71. [Henrik Thrane]



Fig. 4. One of the four carved stones from Sandagergård I, Northern Zealand (no. 20) (photo by L. Larsen, The National Museum).

23. LERBJERG, South-west Funen. Håstrup s., Svendborg a. **Round barrow**, c. 30 m in diameter, preserved to a height of c. 0.75 m only. In the centre of this large mound were stones from a cist plundered in antiquity; only scattered burnt bones and caulk sealing were left. Partly under the grave was a charcoal layer from the cremation pyre measuring c. 3 × 2.5 m. 3 large post-holes, placed in a triangle and filled with pyre remains, are presumed to be manifestations of a pyre frame. The large mound covers a cemetery of 4 stone circles. None of these has had a domed earth barrow, but has appeared as a flat barrow filled with turves at the level of the top of the kerbstones. At the centre of the eastern stone circle was a partially preserved cremation layer on the old ground surface, into which an urn of Lausitz type had been dug, containing an amber bead and dress pin, dating the structure to period VI. – The excavation continues. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, no. 6201. [Henrik Thrane]

24. DALSGÅRD, Northern Jutland. Tømmerby s., Thisted a. **Grave mound and settlement site.** Investigation of stone cist in ploughed-down barrow. The cist comprised 7 massive uprights and 5 large cap-stones. It was oriented E-W and covered by a packing of rocks. The length of the packing was 3.8 m, the width 3.0 m and the height 1 m. The inside dimensions were

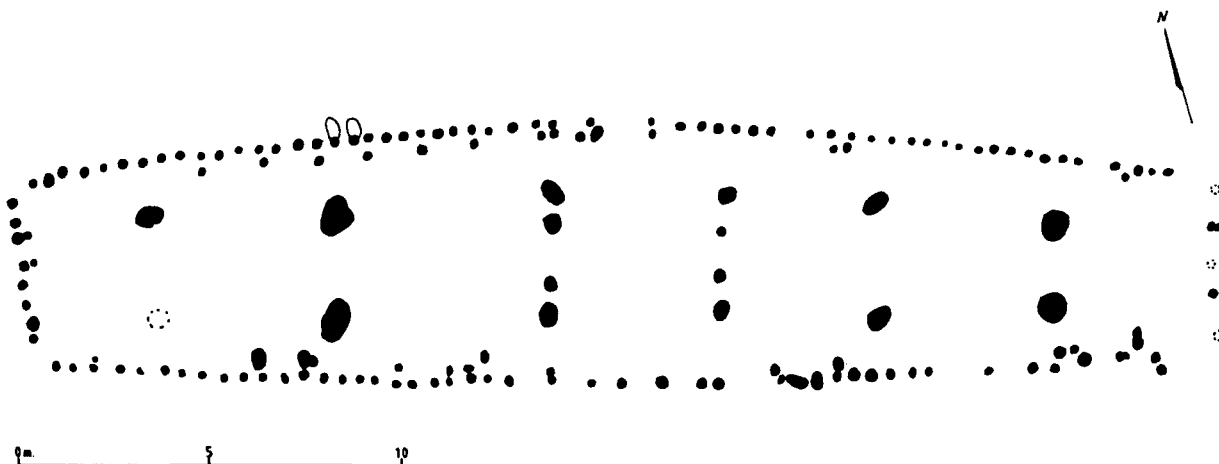


Fig. 5. Plan of house VII in farm 8 at Torstorp-Nørreby, Eastern Zealand (no. 25), from the late Early Germanic Iron Age.

2.2 × 0.55 m. The cist, which was partly soil-free, contained a female burial from the Early Bronze Age period II with a spiral-decorated belt-plate, 2 tutuli and 2 smooth bracelets. Under the barrow were culture layers from the Early Bronze Age with pottery and surface-chipped tools including pieces of asymmetrical flint sickles. – *Museet for Thy og Vester Hanherred*, no. 2150. [Jørgen Seit Jespersen]

IRON AGE

25. TORSTORP-NØRREBY, Eastern Zealand. Høje Tåstrup s., København a.

Settlements. Within an area of 160,000 m², 8 farms were found:

Farm 1, house IV is the oldest and dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. The house is E-W oriented with 4 sets of roof-bearing posts and a few wall- and door-posts preserved. It has been c. 16 m long and 6 m wide.

Farm 2, house I is an east-facing house with 3 sets of roof-bearing posts, and a few preserved wall- and door-posts preserved, which give the house its dimensions of 16 × 6 m. Renovation of house I occurred with rebuilding on the same spot and is called:

Farm 3, house II. Construction and orientation is as in house I, but house II has been c. 14 m long and 6 m wide. Houses I and II are dated to Pre-Roman Iron Age period II and earliest Roman Iron Age, respectively. Farms 2–3 are situated about 185 m north of farm I.

About 115 m south-east of farms 2–3 lies *farm 4*, consisting of houses X and XI. The E-W oriented house X is the main building, which consists of 4 sets of roof-bearing posts and has originally measured 19 × 6 m. West of this house is a small U-shaped outhouse oriented N-S. Farm 4 should probably be dated to the Roman Iron Age.

Farms 5–6 lie c. 80 m north-west of farm 4 and are dated to the late Roman Iron Age. Farm 5, *house VIII* is an E-W oriented

house with 4 sets of roof-bearing posts, measuring c. 17.5 × 5.5 m, but no wall posts have been preserved. West of the house there has been a N-S oriented outhouse, c. 38 m long and 4 m wide with an open east side. *House IX* is a renovation of house VIII at the same spot and constructed in the same way. It has thus been longer than house VIII and measures c. 22 × 5.5 m. The outhouse continued in use.

Farm 7 is likewise dated to the late Roman Iron Age, but lies a good 170 m south-west of farms 5–6. The farm is dated by its house construction. The E-W main house V with 4 sets of roof-bearing posts originally measured c. 20 × 6 m. The roof-bearing posts' position shows that the house has had curved long sides. West of this house was a N-S oriented outhouse.

The most recent and best-preserved house is *house VII in farm 8* (fig. 5), dated by pottery from the post-holes and pits to the end of the early Germanic Iron Age. The farm is in an isolated situation c. 70 m north of farm 7. House VII has had curved long sides, 6 sets of roof-bearing posts and a completely preserved wall-post row. The house is 30 × 7 m, E-W oriented. The isolated position of the farms is one of the most important problems of the excavation. The investigations have shown that it was probably a case of single units moving round in the terrain. – *Søllerød Museum*, no. 204. [Preben Rønne]

26. RÆVEKULEBAKKE, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a.

Graves. In connection with the investigation of a barrow from Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (see no. 21), a number of Iron Age graves turned up around the base of the barrow. The graves, which were placed almost radially around the older barrow, were inhumation graves from the late Roman Iron Age. Among these, one in particular is mentioned with remains of a leather belt with a bronze buckle, 6 double-buttons, a knife, an awl, strike-a-light stone, various beads and the remains of a purse with 4 denars. A grave from the late Germanic Iron Age contained 2 zoomorphic brooches. (See also no. 5 and 21.) – *Bornholms Museum*, no. 1081. [Jens Nyberg/Margrethe Watt]

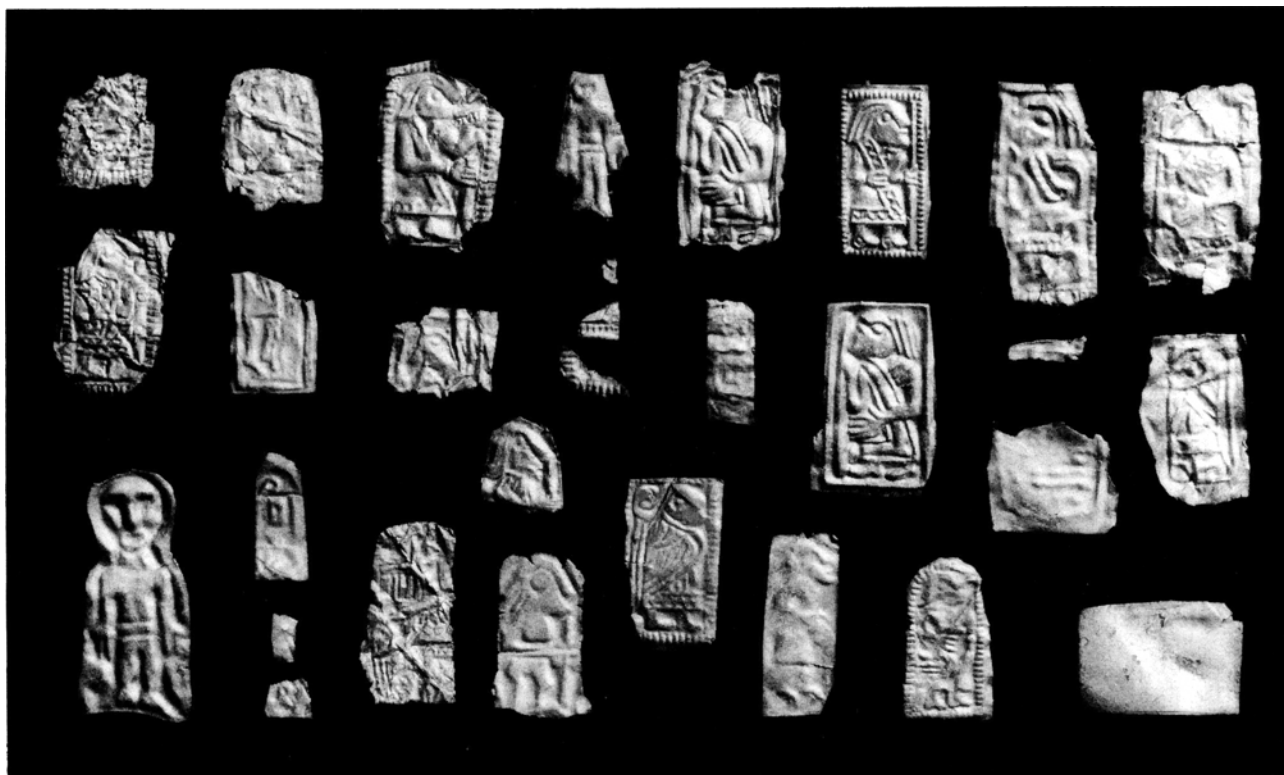


Fig. 6. Fifty-five of the over 1300 gold plaquettes found at Sorte Muld, Bornholm (no. 28) (photo by L. Larsen, The National Museum).

27. GRØDBYGÅRD, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a.

Graves. Continued and final investigation of a large cemetery with 200 cremation graves and 36 inhumation graves, covering the period early Roman Iron Age to late Germanic Iron Age. Among the graves, which were revealed in 1985, was a large chamber grave, built of sturdy, vertical planks. A packing of large stone blocks and a bauta stone, which stood in a setting of smaller stones, had subsided into the chamber. Among the finds may be mentioned 5 silver brooches, 2 of which are gilt, a large silver pin, the remains of a casket (?) and c. 70 amber and glass beads. (See also no. 6.) – *Bornholms Museum*, no. 948. [Lars Kempfner-Jørgensen/Margrethe Watt]

28. SORTE MULD, Bornholm. Ibsker s., Bornh. a.

Gold plaquettes. In connection with amateur archaeologists' reconnaissance of a large settlement area, Sorte Muld, a collection of *guldgubber* was found (fig. 6). In an ensuing investigation of the area, 38 m² of topsoil were searched, yielding a number of *guldgubber* and several other objects (brooches, weights, etc.), showing that the settlement extended from the Roman Iron Age to the late Viking Age at least. Altogether, c. 50 gold plaquettes were obtained in 1985 (incl. 2–3 of silver or silver-gold alloy). The investigation was continued in 1986, bringing the total number of gold plaquettes found in Bornholm to over 1300. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, 1191; *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 6255/85. [Margrethe Watt].

29. LUNDSGÅRD II, Funen, Åsum s., Odense a.

Settlement site. South of the settlement complex at Lunds-gård, investigated in the 1940s (see E. Albrechtsen, *Aarbøger* 1946) extensive settlement remains from the late Roman Iron Age were found in the track of a natural-gas installation. The structures comprised remains of culture layers, small settlement pits and an area with many post-holes. 2 houses could be clearly distinguished, both of the type with double wall posts. – *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense, no. 6065. [Jørgen A. Jacobsen]

30. GUDME, Funen. Gudme s., Svendborg a.

Hoards and settlement sites. Private scanning with a metal detector in the Gudme area resulted in 1984 in the finding of a treasure with 1.28 kg broken silver from the early Germanic Iron Age, at Stenhøjgård (see *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1985 p. 203, fig. 7).

Also in 1984, an excavation of 700 m² at the place where Roman *solidi* and *denars* were found (Gudme I) was carried out, revealing traces of a settlement with houses from the period late Roman Iron Age to late Germanic Iron Age (*ibid.* pp. 203–04).

In 1984–85 *Fyns Stiftsmuseum* performed systematic surface reconnaissance at Stærkærvej in Gudme, resulting in the finding of 7 *siliquae* and various metal objects. Due to imminent building, major excavations were carried out at the site in 1985–86, during which a concentration of a further 272 *sili-*

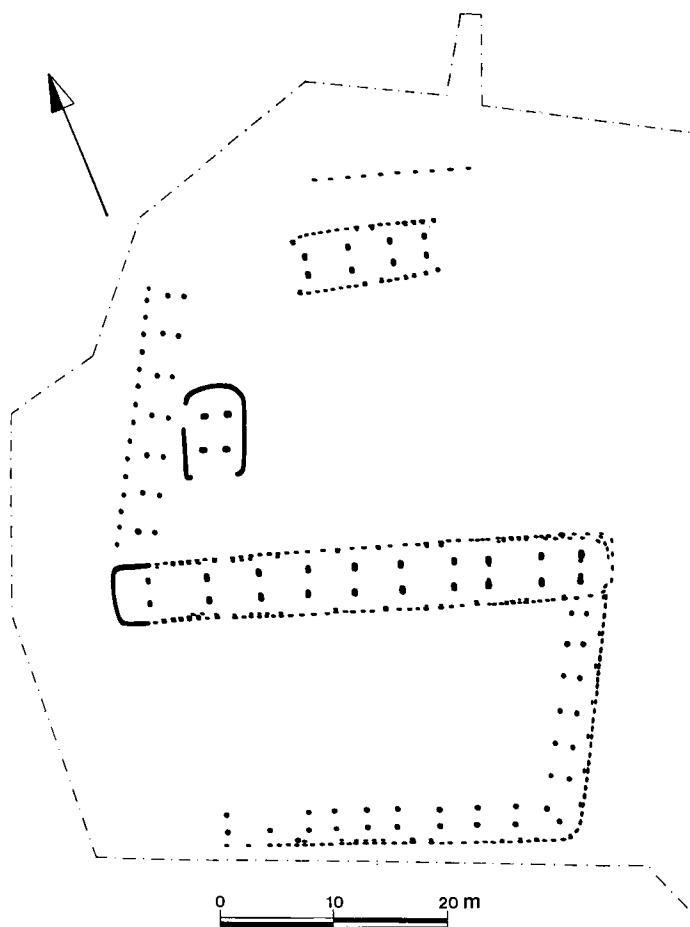


Fig. 7. Farm complex from the Early Germanic Iron Age at Mørup, Central Jutland (no. 36).

quae (AD 337–375) was found. The remains of a coeval settlement with houses in several phases were excavated at the same site. – *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 6320/85, and *Fyns Stiftsmuseum*, Odense. [Peter Vang Petersen]

31. LYNGGÅRD, Northern Jutland. Tødsø s., Thisted a. **Settlement site** from pre-Roman Iron Age period IIIA. Traces of 20 houses were investigated in an area of c. 2,500 m². All houses were E-W oriented and had walls of grass turves. 8 houses could be identified as long-houses with a stable occupying one end and a dwelling the other, and two opposed side-entrances. 2 long-houses also had an entrance in the west end. 2 houses, each with one entrance, had a square ground plan. Both had mud floors and one of them also a fireplace. Nearly all entrances were nicely cobbled. Several houses also had stone footings and channels to collect rainwater. A few farm units could be differentiated by means of paths between small houses and long-houses. – *Morslands historiske Museum*, no. 781. [Per Bugge Vegger]

32. STENSBJERG GÅRD, Northern Jutland. Kongens Thisted s., Ålborg a.

Grave and settlement site. Investigation of an E-W oriented stone-set inhumation grave with pots, shield boss, iron fragments, and silver and bronze fragments. Pots and shield boss date the grave to the early Roman Iron Age. The grave was set in an up to 0.5 m thick settlement layer from the early Roman Iron Age. – *Aalborg historiske Museum*, no. 1811. [Erik Johansen]

33. TOLSTRUP, Northern Jutland. Års s., Ålborg a.

Settlement site. In 1985 6 house remains and a stone-set inhumation grave were investigated. Among the houses, a complex with associated smithery deserves special mention. So far 65 houses have been investigated: 22 from the Pre-Roman Iron Age period IIIa, 36 from the early Roman Iron Age, and 7 which could be dated only to an undetermined part of the early Iron Age. The settlement is characterized by unusually well-preserved house remains with floors, fireplaces and traces of turf walls. Outside the houses are paved yards and paths. The good conditions of preservation are due to the presence of extensive layers of drift sand. – *Vesthimmerlands Museum*, Års, no. 58. [Mogens Hansen/Chr. Åbo Jørgensen]

34. ILLERUP ÅDAL, Eastern Jutland. Skanderup s., Skanderborg a.

Weapon-offering. Altogether, almost 40,000 m² have been excavated. The remaining unexcavated part of the find is scattered over 60,000 m², and is a scheduled area. A total of more than 15,000 objects at 3 sacrificial sites have been excavated. The oldest and most extensive site dates to the late Roman Iron Age period C1b, the middle one to the beginning of the early Germanic Iron Age, and the youngest to the later part of the early Germanic Iron Age. – *Forhistorisk Museum*, Moesgård, no. 1880. [Jørgen Ilkjær/Jørn Lønstrup]

35. NØRRE SNEDE, Central Jutland. N. Snede s., Skanderborg a.

Settlement site. Altogether, 18,000 m² have been excavated, 8,000 m² of the oldest part of the village complex being from the 3rd–4th cent. and 10,000 m² of the latest part of the settlement from the 6th–7th cent. Of the oldest, southern part of the village, a total of 6 farms have been investigated, represented by 36 buildings. The individual farms can be followed in 4 phases. The long-houses in the oldest part are very long, often around 35 m. The long-houses, the smaller houses and various buildings nearer the fences correspond to those previously excavated in the area to the west from the 5th cent.

In the most recent, northern part of the village complex, a total of 17 long-houses, 17 smaller houses and 8 barns have been excavated, and between them 2 graves and 1 well. As is usual in the Nørre Snede village, the individual farms are bounded by fences. The long-houses in this part of the village were very complex, 5 houses often being found one above the other. The long-houses of this 6th–7th cent. occupation differ from the earlier excavated houses of the 4th–5th cent. They now often have perfectly straight gables with sharp corners and strongly curved sides. These houses are in construction

close to the houses of the Viking Age, lacking only the roof-bearing posts of the gables. Both the house construction and the pottery show that the latest part of the village complex at Nørre Snede derives from the century immediately preceding the Viking Age.

The area between these two parts of the village complex was excavated in the years 1980–84 with complete exposure of the 4th–5th cent. settlement (cf. *JDA* vol. I p. 181 no. 52 and fig. 9). – *Vejle-kulturhistoriske Museum*, no. 211. [Torben Egebjerg Hansen]

36. MØRUP, Central Jutland. Nørup s., Vejle a.

Settlement site. In 1984–85, a total of 5,300 m² have been excavated, revealing an isolated farm (fig. 7). This farm covers an area of 45 × 58 m and consists of 1 long-house, 2 smaller houses and associated fences. The long-house is 45 m long and 6 m wide, preserved with holes for roof-bearing posts, partition walls and wall-post holes. There has been a stable in the centre of the house. Slightly north of the long-house was a small house measuring 8 × 5.5 m with an open south gable. Finally, further north-east, another small house measuring 13 × 5.5 m without gable-post constructions was found. To this farm belong most of the surrounding fences with double rows of inner supporting posts. Immediately east of this farm, 3 smaller houses were found which could have belonged to the same farm. The trial trenches outside the farm show that it is an isolated farm and not part of any village complex, which is otherwise common in the neighbouring coeval settlements, both in Vorbasse and Nørre Snede. The farm is dated by shape and pottery to the early Germanic Iron Age, and is probably the best-preserved structure of its kind we know from the late Iron Age. – *Vejle kulturhistoriske Museum*, no. 979. [Dorthe K. Mikkelsen]

37. LØNHØJVEJ, TARM, Western Jutland. Egvad s., Ringkøbing a.

Cemetery and settlement site. Extensive Iron Age cemetery from the late Pre-Roman Iron Age and beginning of the early Roman Iron Age (fig. 8). Altogether, 150 cremation graves, mostly patches, have been excavated. Most important are the 20 graves that contained weapons: single- and double-edged swords, chaplets, shield bosses and spear-heads. Several of the swords are surprisingly well preserved. Most of the weapon graves are about 10 cm deep and are therefore preserved only because the area has never been cultivated with modern agricultural machinery. The cemetery is rectangular, measuring about 70 × 30 m, and probably completely excavated: altogether, 7,000 m² have been investigated.

In the early Roman Age, 2 farms were built on the site of the cemetery. One of them consists of a long-house and two smaller houses, connected by fences (fig. 9). The other farm consists of a long-house, a smaller house and 2 barns, without preserved fencing. The two farms are probably part of a larger settlement. – Lit. *FRAM? Fra Ringkøbing Amts Museer* 1985, pp. 93–102. – *Skjern-Egvad Museum*, no. 175. [Torben Egebjerg Hansen]

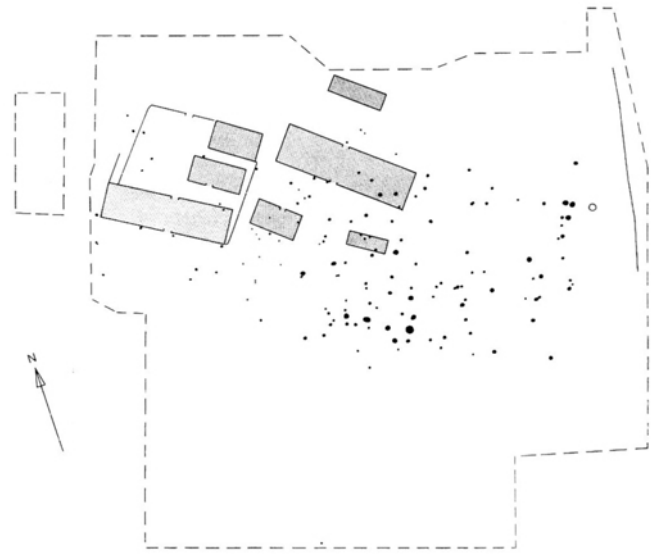


Fig. 8. Lønhøjvej, Western Jutland (no. 37). Plan of the excavation showing cinerary graves (dark spots) and two Early Roman Iron Age farms.

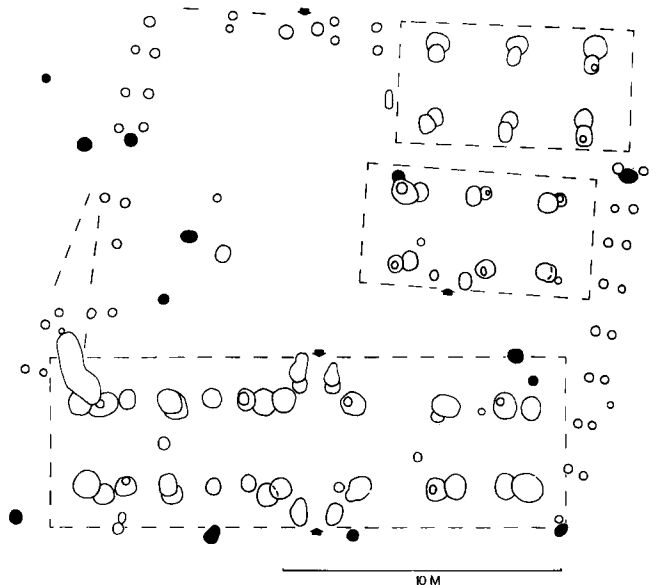


Fig. 9. Lønhøjvej, Western Jutland (no. 37). Plan of farm complex from the Early Roman Iron Age.

38. PRÆSTESTIEN, South-west Jutland. Sdr. Tobøl s., Ribe a.

Settlement and graves. Within two areas, northern and southern, together making up 15,000 m², settlement remains from 4th–9th cent. AD have been exposed, consisting of long-houses, fences and pit-houses. Up to 6 occupation phases can

be distinguished. A few urn graves from Pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age and a larger number of inhumation graves from the 3rd–5th cent. have been found. The graves contain pots, brooches, iron knives and textile remains. – *Esbjerg Museum*, no. 1421. [Palle Siemen]

39. STARUP SKOLE, South-west Jutland. V. Starup s., Ribe a.

Iron-smelting. 338 slag pits from the early Iron Age have been investigated, forming 3 groups of 128, 36 and 174, respectively. – *Museet for Varde By og Omegn*. [Sv.E. Albrethsen]

40. SELAGER, South-west Jutland. Ål s., Ribe a.

Settlement site. Houses and a cobbled street have been preserved under sand drift. The settlement begins in the Pre-Roman Iron Age period III and continues in the early Roman Iron Age. The later phase comprises a well-preserved house measuring about 23 × 5 m, with remains of turf walls, mud floors, cobbled entrances and paved stables with a dung channel and cistern (cf. the houses from Myrthue and Sjølborg, see *KUML* 1959 pp. 13–27 and 1964 pp. 15–30). – *Museet for Varde By og Omegn*. [Sv. Aa. Knudsen]

IRON AGE AND VIKING AGE

42. RUNEGÅRD, Bornholm. Åker s., Bornh. a.

Settlement site. Continued investigation of a large settlement area with house remains from the Stone and Iron Ages. In 1985, an area covering c. 3,000 m² in extension of the investigation area of 1984, where ploughing had revealed paving, was investigated. The excavation unearthed parts of several large houses of late Iron Age type and 2 houses from the transition Viking Age/Middle Ages (dated by finds of middle and late Slav pottery). The houses are three-aisled with large stone-lined post-holes. The largest house was 22 m long. A smaller shed had been built on the ruin of a Late Neolithic barrow. – *Bornholms Museum*, Rønne, no. 677. [Margrethe Watt]

43. VORBASSE, Central Jutland. Vorbasse s., Ribe a.

Settlement site. 11,000 m² of the Iron Age villages were excavated in 1985 including 2,000 m² of the Viking village and 9000 m² of the preceding village from 5th–7th cent. In 1985, the total excavation of the Viking Age settlements at Vorbasse was completed. Among other things, one of the hitherto best-preserved long-houses was investigated: 33 m long with completely preserved byre with box partitions for 20 animals. In addition, 5 smaller houses, 5 pit-houses and 2 large wells, again with a good deal of wood preserved, were found. The Viking Age village from the 8th–10th cent. has consisted of 7 separately fenced farms with a uniform structure; in the middle the large long-houses with stable in the east end are found, and a few smaller houses, placed inside the farm fence, often standing gable to gable, and with all the pit-houses placed near the middle of the village. The succeeding village from the 11th cent. is today completely excavated. It, too, consists of 7 farms of varying size. The last village to be excavated at Vorbasse is from the 5th–7th cent. Here the eastern part

with 2 complete farms has been investigated. – *Vejle kulturhistoriske Museum* and *Nationalmuseet*, Prehist. Dept., no. 1124/75. [Steen Hvass]

VIKING AGE

44. VALLENSBÆK TOFTER, East Zealand. Vallensbæk s., København a.

Settlement site. Farms from the late Iron Age have previously been excavated south of Vallensbæk village (cf. *JDA* vol. 4, pp. 157–63). In 1985, excavation was carried out only 300 m north-east of the first site. At the top of a boulder clay plateau, a Viking Age house was excavated which is known in a corresponding type from Trabjerg and Vorbasse. The house has not had any recognizable roof-bearing posts, only wall posts, which formed two slightly curved rows, roughly E-W oriented, and with shallow post-holes in the gables. The house has been about 20 m long and 8.5 m wide. A couple of settlement pits and some ditch structures are dated by pottery to Late Viking Age/Early Middle Ages. In addition, the site exhibited pits from period V of the Middle Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, early Roman Iron Age, and a later part of the Middle Ages, and undated ditch structures. – *Søllerød Museum*, no. 218. [Fl. Kaul]

45. SNOLDELEV, East Zealand. Skoldelev s., København a.

Cemetery. In connection with gas installation, parts of a Viking Age cemetery have been excavated, c. 10 km south of Roskilde. At the same site a runestone – the Snoldelev stone – was found about 200 years ago, which according to contemporary reports was associated with 2 parallel rows of stones (a ship-setting?). Excavation revealed, besides the graves, 2 overturned stones 1.4 m long – one of them dressed – which had probably been part of the rows. In addition, 4 inhumation graves and a large number of pits with burnt bones were excavated. The richest of the graves – a woman's grave – contained 2 tortoise-brooches, 2 knives, 1 belt buckle and 1 amber bead. – *Roskilde Museum*, no. 627/84. [Tom Christensen]

46. BØGELUND, VARPELEV, East Zealand. Varpelev s., Præstø a.

Settlement site. In connection with a factory expansion, a trial excavation was made of an area covering 20,000 m². 1000 m of trial trenches were laid out and a larger area measuring 2,000 m². 3 long-houses and 3 smaller houses were exposed. One of the long-houses was preserved with the greater part of the holes of wall-posts and roof-supports, oriented E-W, 22 m long and 7.75 m wide. The two others were preserved with the roof-post holes and a few of the wall-post holes. In two of the long-houses, pottery from the Viking Age was recovered. The latest pottery found in the trenches can be dated to the 11th cent. – *Køge Museum*. [Sv.Å. Tornberg]

47. KAAGÅRDEN, Langeland. Lindelse s., Svendborg a.

Graves. Continued excavation of a cemetery where 60 inhumation graves from the Viking Age have been localized. A total of 32 graves have been investigated. The skeletons were

well preserved – apart from 1 child, all adults. Grave goods were sparse – a few iron knives, whetstones, glass beads, ring- and dress-pins of bronze (11th cent.) and (in a man's grave) a dog. One of the graves contained a fibula of the Germanic Iron Age. About half of the burials were under rectangular and pyriform stone settings – *Langelands Museum*, Rudkøbing, no. 11563. [Annemarie Kruse]

48. GAMMEL HVIDING, South-west Jutland. Hviding s., Ribe a.

Settlement, found by aerial reconnaissance and a limited probe west of Hviding Church, and exhibiting among other things post-holes from a Viking Age house of Trelleborg type and a well. The well, which has been only partially excavated, has yielded a great number of finds. Besides a lot of pottery, it contained a cruciform fibula, a bronze brooch with enamel inlay, glass, Rhenian quern-stones of basalt lava, whetstones, and a Hedeby coin from around 950. – *Den antikvariske Samling*, Ribe, no. 440. [Stig Jensen]

MEDIEVAL AND LATER

49. KØGE. BROGADE/FÆNDEDIGET

Urban excavations. Major excavation near Køge's old river harbour and southern gate. Several drainage canals and traces of a dyke from c. 1288, when the town was founded, were found. The remains of about 10 houses were found, deriving from the High Middle Ages to recent time. The oldest were post-built halled houses. A well, a Renaissance cellar and paved slips between the houses were also found. Nothing was found from the Early Middle Ages or Viking Age. – *Køge Museum*. [Ulla Fraes Rasmussen]

50. ROSKILDE, BREDGADE

Urban excavations prompted by building construction. Knowledge of Roskilde's earliest settlement and topography has been considerably augmented by the investigation. With respect to the topographical conditions at the site, it has been found that the eastern part of the excavation was originally a marshy area. Not until the 12th cent. was this area taken into use, among other things for a bronze foundry. It shows considerable signs of infilling and grading, presumably serving to make it habitable. In addition to the structures mentioned, a copious material from the 12th–13th centuries has been found. The most important finds are parts of a long-house with wall channel, lying parallel to the present street. This house is dated to the 12th cent. and is thus the city's oldest profane structure. In the wall channel and the area in front of the house a number of finds have been made which should also be assigned to the 11th cent. Among these may be mentioned a soapstone mould for silver bars, a mould of fired clay for an equal-armed cross and a silver coin of Sven Estridsen. Besides these objects, large amounts of pottery, slag, bone implements, etc. and several wells, the oldest of which is 12th cent., have been found. – *Roskilde Museum*, no. 608/84. [Mette Høj]

51. NÆSTVED. VINHUSET

Urban excavations. In 1985, a pit with traces of bronze-casting was investigated. In the pit, several hard-fired clay linings with intermediate ash layers were demonstrated. The pit contained some Baltic pottery with a small inclusion of older pottery, and the pit is dated by this to the period around the year 1000. In addition, the remains of a brick-built house from the Late Middle Ages were found. – *Næstved Museum*, no. 84:700/85. [Carsten Ljungkvist]

52. EGHOLM, Northern Jutland. Skørping s., Ålborg a. **Fortifications**, consisting of a motte and tower, placed in a bog. The motte, about 18 m in diameter, is made of peat turves cut in the surrounding bog and carefully laid in circles. The construction is strengthened with stakes and wattling on the outside. Only parts of the bearing posts, stake walls and floor of the tower, 7 × 7 m in diameter, were preserved. The foundation material dates the structure to 14th cent. AD – *Aalborg historiske Museum*, no. 794. [Jan Kock]

53. BARMER, Northern Jutland. Sebber s., Ålborg a.

Pottery kilns from around 1300 AD, one of which was especially well preserved. The kiln was slightly sunk into the subsoil and had an extent of 5.5 × 2.5 m. It was divided into two practically equal parts: in front a roomy fuel chamber, at the rear a firing chamber raised about 30 cm above the front part and separated from it by three sturdy piers. The base of the kiln was lined with a carefully burnished layer of clay. The body of the kiln was made of clay plastered onto a skeleton of thin branches. In front of the kiln was a considerable quantity of pottery material. – *Aalborg historiske Museum*, no. 1623. [Jan Kock]

54. VIBORG

Urban excavations. Construction and drainage work have prompted the completion of excavation of a Viking-Early Medieval settlement at Søndersø, of a section through part of the city's fortifications at Reberbanen, of the investigation of the northern wing of the Franciscan friary and of parts of a ring wall around the friary, and the excavation of the foundations of a large Medieval brick house in Nikolajgade and of a well in Ibsgade. *Viborg Stiftsmuseum*.

55. TOVSTRUP, Eastern Jutland. Dallerup s., Skanderborg a. **Watermill.** In 1985 the investigation of the Medieval watermill "Hulpiberen", initiated in 1983, was completed, and the mill has now been totally excavated. During the 1985 investigation, the deepest-lying parts of the area below the wheel were excavated. Among other things, a mill-axle, parts of a waterwheel with paddle blades, and part of a mill-race were found here. In addition, the foundations of a mill cellar measuring c. 5 × 5 m and the miller's dwelling with thick, alternating layers of mud-stamped floors with ovens, fireplaces and a well were found. The mill dam was apparently established in connection with the transition to a small, ordinary undershot wheel, which according to dendrochronological datings was

apparently introduced here at the end of the 15th century. – *Silkeborg Museum*, no. 358/1983. [Chr. Fischer/K. Bjerring Jensen]

56. KOLDING

Urban excavations. At Rendebanen the remains of a total of 7 buildings were found, the oldest of which, containing both oven and fireplace, was dated to the 13th–14th cent. Above this were house remains oriented in accordance with the Late Medieval street. Parts of a watermill from the 13th–14th cent. AD were investigated. – *Museet på Koldinghus*, no. 361 & 417. [Lennart Madsen]

57. H.M.S. “ST. GEORGE”. The North Sea off Torsminde.

Wreck of British ship of the line. History’s worst wreck on the west coast of Jutland was the stranding on Christmas Day 1811 of the great British ships of the line “St. George” of 98 guns and “Defence” of 74 guns, with the loss of about 1400 men.

The hulk of the “St. George” was found in 1969 by skin divers. Since 1980 it has been seriously threatened on account of changes in the coast conditions. In 1983 *Nationalmuseet* (Skibshistorisk Laboratorium) carried out a trial investigation, which showed that the wreck contained large amounts of well-preserved fittings and equipment and the officers’ private possessions. In 1984, the National Museum initiated a major salvage campaign. Responsibility for the continued investigations passed in 1985 to *Ringkøbing Museum* in close collaboration with the National Museum. During the 1985 campaign, the find material was supplemented in a number of important points, ranging from navigation instruments to personal effects. Considerable quantities of leather goods were found, a flageolet, and a number of wooden pegs with names of crew. Simultaneously with the salvage of objects, survey and de-

scription of the wreck were continued. *Ringkøbing Museum*, no. 6000. [Michael Teisen/Gert Normann Andersen]

58. H.M.S. “DEFENCE”. The North Sea off Torsminde.

Wreck of British ship of the line. A block pulley with the emblem of the Royal Navy has been recovered. In accordance with old descriptions only the bottom of the hull remains on the sea-floor, with large concretions of rusted ballast iron and cannon-balls. – *Ringkøbing Museum*, no. 6310. [Gert Normann Andersen]

59. VORBASSE, Central Jutland. Vorbasse s., Ribe a.

Early Medieval village. West of the Medieval church, 12 houses with posts set into the ground, a cellar of stone boulders, and 3 wells were found. The 2 stratigraphically oldest houses were c. 22 m long and 5–6 m wide. There are no roof-supporting inner posts. Both wall lines curve slightly. This type of house is known from the excavation north of Vorbasse (no. 43), where it is found in the most recent phase and can be dated to 11th and 12th cent AD, a dating that probably also applies to 2 houses in Vorbasse village. The other houses are all later and are dated by pottery to the period from the 15th to the 17th cent. AD – *Vejle kulturhistoriske Museum*, no. 953. [Jacob Kieffer-Olsen/S. Hvass]

60. H.M.S. “CRESCENT”. Jammerbugten.

Wreck of British ship of the line. In 1808, the British frigate “Crescent” sank off Lønstrup on the west coast of Jutland. The wreck has in recent years been investigated in collaboration with local skin divers. In 1985, some of the material exposed by nature was salvaged. Among the most important finds may be mentioned items of clothing, shoes, stoneware, glass, porcelain and coils of rope. – *Bangsbomuseet*, Frederikshavn, no. 100–141. [Hans Runge Kristoffersen]

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 | |

