

Arkæologi i Slesvig

Archäologie in Schleswig

Arkæologi i Slesvig | Archäologie in Schleswig

18. udgave af symposiet på Jaruplund Højskole
d. 7. og 8. februar 2020

18. Symposium in der Jaruplund Højskole
am 7. und 8. Februar 2020

**Hermed inviterer vi til den 18. udgave af
Arkæologi i Slesvig / Archäologie in Schleswig
den 7. og 8. februar 2020 på Jaruplund Højskole.**

Symposiet har udviklet sig siden sidst, og er denne gang også åbent for arkæologi-interesserede kolleger eller studerende, der ikke selv holder foredrag.

Vi håber på den måde at nå ud til en større kreds. Det koster 315 DKK/42€ at deltage, og det inkluderer frokost, eftermiddagskaffe og aftensmad om fredagen samt morgenmad om lørdagen (overnatning er ikke inkluderet i prisen – det bedes den enkelte selv sørge for). Drikkevarer kan tilkøbes på højskolen. Den udfyldte tilmelding returneres til Lilian Matthes lima@msj.dk.

Indbetaling skal ske på følgende konto:

Museum Sønderjylland-Arkæologi Haderslev

Reg.nr.: 4394

Kontonr.: 0012595190

IBAN: DK03 3000 0012595190

SWIFT: DABA DKKKK

Mærket: „deltagelse AIS2020“

Indbetalingen skal ske inden den **10.1.2020**, og derefter gælder man som tilmeldt. **Foredragsholderne er meldt til**, og skal se bort fra ovenstående.

**Hiermit laden wir zum 18. Symposium der „Archäologie in
Schleswig / Arkæologi i Slesvig“ ein.**

Das Treffen findet am 7. und 8. Februar 2020 in der Jaruplund Højskole statt und steht auch interessierten Studierenden, Archäologinnen und Archäologen offen, die keinen Vortrag halten.

Die Teilnahmegebühr beinhaltet Mittagessen, Kaffee und Abendbrot am Freitag sowie Frühstück am Samstag und beträgt 315 DKK/42€ (keine Übernachtungskosten). Wir bitten die Teilnehmer, selbst für ihre Übernachtung zu sorgen. Getränke können vor Ort erworben werden. Bitte schicken Sie das ausgefüllte Anmeldeformular an: Lilian Matthes lima@msj.dk.

Interessierte werden gebeten, diese Gebühr bis zum **10.1.2020** auf folgendes Konto zu überweisen:

Museum Sønderjylland-Arkæologi Haderslev

IBAN: DK03 3000 0012595190

SWIFT: DABA DKKKK

Betreff: „deltagelse AIS2020“

Die Anmeldung ist erst ab Zahlungseingang geltend.

Die Vortragenden sind natürlich schon angemeldet.





Jaruplund Højskole
Lundweg 2, 24976 Handewitt, Tyskland

Tel.: +49 4630 969 140



FREDAG | FREITAG, 7.2.2020

11:30 Ankomst | Anreise

12:00 Frokost | Mittagessen

13:00 Velkomst | Begrüßung

13:10 Tenna R. Kristensen, Museum Sønderjylland

Grænser i landskabet – Sten- og jorddiger

The stone and earth banks belong to a category of archaeological evidence which can contribute to our understanding of the cultural landscape. Often, however, they do not receive the attention they deserve. They are spread over the agricultural landscape like a fine mesh and may provide information about agricultural systems, administrative borders, and previous land ownership. The majority of the stone and earth banks were erected in the course of the reorganisation of the villages' lands towards the end of 18th century, but may also be older. Museum Sønderjylland has worked with the stone and earth banks for many years in order to preserve this category of evidence – increasingly so, they are in danger of disappearing completely due to modern intensive agricultural cultivation methods. The surrendered banks are often detected during excavations, usually in the form of ditches.

13:35 Philipp Grassel, Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum

Zwei Ziegelwracks in der Kieler Außenförde?
Der Fund der „MALIK“ und des „2-Anker Wracks“

Since more than 50 years, scientific divers were trained at the Centre for Scientific Diving at the Christian-Albrechts-University in Kiel, and quite a lot of archaeological finds were made by the apprentices during this time.

In 2015 a wreck was discovered and named "MALIK". It was found near Bülk in the Kiel Fjord. The "MALIK" was examined and documented within a maritime-archaeological training campaign in 2016. During this training campaign, a second wreck was discovered and named "2-Anker Wrack". It is situated only 500m away from the first wreck. The hulls of both ships are poorly preserved and only the anchors as well as some parts of the former rig could be documented. Remarkable for both wreck sites is the huge amount of bricks which lay above the wrecks and can be interpreted as part of the cargo.

Presumably both wrecks were 15–20m long wooden sailing ships, which carried bricks. A first cursory revision of the archive in Kiel adduced no historical references. Because of the small amount of finds only a rough dating of the wrecks, based on the bricks, is possible. The brick-format does not fit with the German "Reichsziegelformat" which was established in the year 1872. Therefore, a dating before 1872 seems to be likely but not compulsory. A detailed archaeological and historical examination of both wrecks will be part of a prospective research project about the historical and archaeological investigation and recording of wrecks as well as other submarine finds along the coasts of Schleswig-Holstein.

14:00 Rafail Papadopolus, Military Museum of Didymoteicho**Maritime pole equipment**

Humans have conceived ingenious means that assist the navigation of a vessel, while also providing uses on land. The German archaeologist Detlev Ellmers mentions that such items are the poles. Maritime pole equipment is divided into two main categories, the quant poles and the boathooks. They were usually locally produced and used not only as equipment but as symbols connected to Patron Saints of the sea, such as Saint Brendan the Navigator. The artifacts are placed chronologically between the early medieval and the modern eras. By combining the methodological approaches of archaeology and ethnology, the aim of the presentation is to provide information regarding the means of production, context of usage and the social importance of simple, yet vital, maritime and inland equipment.

14:25 Søren Brøgger & Anders Hartvig, Museum Sønderjylland**Bjerndrupskatten**

A metal-detecting campaign on a field near Bjerndrup during the winter of 2018 produced a large number of Viking Age silver coins. Subsequently, two excavation campaigns were carried out here in 2018 and 2019. The remaining part of the silver hoard was excavated and a larger area around the treasure was excavated in order to find out more about the context of the hoard. The hoard consists primarily of silver coins, c. 180 pieces, and a small amount of silver ingots and hack silver. The coins may be divided into four main groups, i. e. Arabic dirhems, Carolingian coins, English coins, and coins from the two emporia, Hedeby and Ribe. The dates of the coins indicate that the deposition of the hoard must have taken place shortly after 925 AD. There were no traces of a container. The excavation revealed two sunken-feature-buildings (SFBs) immediately below the concentration of silver. Perhaps the hoard had been placed in one of these buildings? Apart from these two SFBs, another seventeen such structures were excavated, as well as a large 3-aisled long-house and several smaller 3-aisled buildings. The large 3-aisled building has been ¹⁴C-dated to the first half of the 10th century, i. e. it is contemporary with the silver hoard.

14:50 Claus Feveile, Sydvestjyske Museer

Damhusskatten – et kvantespring i vores forståelse af den tidlige danske udmøntning i 800-årene

15:15–15:45 Kaffepause | Kaffeepause

15:45 Valerie Palmowski, Universität Tübingen

Kosel, neue Informationen zu einem altbekannten wikingerzeitlichen Bestattungsort. Bioarchäologische Analysen der menschlichen Skelettreste aus „Kosel-Ost“

Kosel (District Rendsburg-Eckernförde) in Schleswig-Holstein is one of the few Viking Age sites, encompassing a burial site and a contemporary settlement in close proximity, which have been fully excavated. Archaeological and archaeozoological analyses are now complemented with the recording of the human skeletal material of Kosel Ost. The fragile status of the bones and teeth, as well as the comparably bad state of preservation might have caused the "delay" in research. The first osteological recording revealed new results regarding the age and sex distribution of the individuals and pathological changes – primarily of the periodontal apparatus – which significantly differ from the ones found in Hedeby. Stable isotope analyses of human and animal bone and tooth samples provided insights into migration patterns, food components, and seasonal changes.

Kosel's significance results from its almost unique character – a settlement and burial site which have been fully excavated – revealing various social groups and beliefs present in the graves of this small community of the Viking Age. As a part of Hedeby's "Hinterland" the research on Kosel also opens up new opportunities to broaden our understanding of small settlements and/or production centres close to trading centres like Hedeby.

Based on data connected to burials, the relation of Hedeby, Kosel and other sites from "Altdänemark" as well as Scandinavia will be subject of research of the CRC 1070 RESOURCE CULTURES project B06 'Humans and Resources in the Viking Age – Anthropological und Bioarchaeological Analyses of the Use of Food Resources and the Detection of Migrations'.

16:10 Bente Majchczack, Lower Saxony Institute of Historical Coastal Research

Handel und Handwerk im 8. Jahrhundert. Neuste Ergebnisse zu frühmittelalterlichen Handelsplätzen auf der Insel Föhr (Deutschland)

During the recent years, the North Sea Harbour Project investigated Early Medieval settlement sites (7th–11th century) on the North Frisian island of Föhr (Germany). The extensive fieldwork combined geophysical and geoarchaeological surveys as well as archaeological excavations to uncover the harbor locations as well as the settlement sites. This paper presents the results from the harbor and trading sites of Goting and Witsum. The sites are located in small inlets along the edge of the high pleistocene cores of the islands with access to the low marshlands, beaches or tidal creeks. The geoarchaeological surveys show a clear maritime impact and navigability of the waterways, providing natural harbors for the settlements. The nearby ringfort Borgsumburg housed a military elite and provided security and control for the trading sites. The prospections and excavations revealed a distinctive settlement pattern dominated by pit houses with traces of craft activities such as glass and amber working and a large-scale textile production. Remains from smithing workshops prove the construction or repair of boats. Numerous finds of imported goods from the core Frisian area, the Frankish empire and Scandinavia indicate a strong connection to the cross-regional trade routes along the North Sea coasts. Especially the analysis of glass objects shows that the North Frisian islands are strongly embedded in the North Sea trade networks of the 8th and 9th century with connections towards the Rhineland as well as the important emporium of Ribe (South Denmark).

16:35 Casper Marienlund, Museum Sønderjylland

Beboelse i landskabet – En undersøgelse af bygningernes placering i landskabet fra jernalderen til den tidlige middelalder i området omkring Eltang Vig.

The focus of this presentation is the location of the excavated farms and villages in the landscape surrounding the tunnel valley of Eltang Vig. The main bulk of the archaeological evidence comes from several campaigns at the archaeological sites of Banggård II, Eltang, and Marielyst from 2014 to 2019. The landscape in this area is affected significantly by the ice age. The terrain changes rapidly, and the landscape is characterised by high hills and tunnel valleys, closely connected to The Little Belt. The large investigated area of approximately 42 ha offers a great opportunity to study the archaeological area and to focus on the location of the buildings in the landscape on a greater scale. The archaeological investigation of the area reveals the location of numerous settlements and some degree of solitarily placed houses dating to the Iron Age and Medieval Period. These were found in various places in the landscape. It is noteworthy that the settlements generally move further into the landscape the later the settlement is established. Although large parts of the landscape have not been archaeologically examined, it is obvious that some areas were more populated than others during different periods of time, which could indicate that the role of landscape and use of it changed over time.

17:00 Lars Grundvad, Museet på Sønderskov

Våbendepoterne fra Fæsted – en foreløbig præsentation

In 2018 a team of amateur archaeologists discovered a previously unknown site which contained several weapon deposits dating roughly to 150–500 AD. Based on the data from the metal-detecting team, it was possible to narrow down four concentrations of which three consisted mainly of various types of weapons. All three concentrations have since been excavated by the Museum Sønderskov with financial support from the Danish Department of Castles and Culture. The results have been very exciting. Not only has it been possible to excavate and rescue the weapon deposits from ploughing, it has also been possible to establish that a multi-phased well-founded longhouse was used for the depositions which actually consisted of more than just weaponry. Equally interesting were two larger dark culture layers. Especially one of them revealed the remains of an intense destruction of copper alloy artifacts such as belt parts, brooches, parts of drinking horns etc. This paper is a preliminary presentation of the results of the surveys which have been conducted at this newly found site. Furthermore, I want to present the theory that these deposits are part of pre-Christian rituals carried out in a region that today is named after the God Frey. A series of deposits where the large gold hoard "The Fæsted Hoard" from the 10th century is the so far youngest deposition.

17:25 Tobias Schade, Universität Tübingen**Die Vergangenheit als Ressource – Das Nydamboot zwischen musealer Präsentation und öffentlicher Rezeption**

Archaeological museums try to convey the past by staging exhibits. Things are selected, contextualized and valorised. They do not have value per se, values are attributed to them and are subject to socio-cultural dynamics. Only then do objects become witnesses to historical events – or icons. And so even the past is valorised and becomes a resource for museums and societies.

This becomes apparent in the case of the Nydam boat, which was excavated in Denmark during the 19th century, and is now exhibited in Germany (Schleswig).

As an archaeological sensation, the boat became a national object after its salvage, and was disputed between Denmark and Germany. But today the boat is part of a regional and trans-border understanding of history.

Not only the materiality and originality of the find are of importance, but also the biography of the object as well as ideas and interpretations related to it – sometimes it is seen as “Germanen-Transporter”, sometimes as “Schiff für die Götter”.

Different constructions of the past become visible by comparing previous exhibitions: while one exhibition focused on the historical event, in which the boat was used, the current exhibition is highlighting the object and the research history.

In this contribution dynamics of valorisation are studied in the case of the Nydam boat. The aim is to analyse interviews and to compare exhibitions to trace practices and decision-making processes in museums: how and why are exhibitions created? How are they received in the public? And what meanings do “authenticities” have?

18:00–19:00 Aftensmad | Abendbrot**19:00 Per Ethelberg, Museum Sønderjylland****Mellem angler og jyder ved Kassø**

After 150 km of trial trenches and 2 years of excavations, we can now begin to see the contours of the settlement pattern in the Roman Iron Age at Kassø. Three main phases can be recognised in the habitation, each dominated by different types of houses as well as different burial customs. Taken together, they represent a significantly more nuanced picture than we might otherwise recognise when our studies are based on comparatively small scale excavations.

19:25 Katrine Moberg Riis, Museum Sønderjylland**En usædvanlig kvinde fra yngre romersk jernalder, 225–250.**

In the autumn of 2018, we excavated a large settlement dating to the Bronze–Iron Ages near Kassø. We also found two graves, of which one was a richly furnished woman’s grave.

She was buried in a tree-trunk coffin. She wore a long necklace consisting primarily of glass beads, but also a few metal and amber beads. In addition, she wore a festoon with large polychrome glass beads and a copper alloy ring. Tightly around her neck she wore a small necklace consisting of amber beads of which many were berloque-shaped. Furthermore, she was buried with four brooches, a belt buckle, and a knife. The amber beads indicate connections to Zealand, while the knife is of Jutlandic shape.

The most remarkable find, however, was a surgical tool – a tool to perform trepanation.

19:50 Mads Leen Jensen, Museum Sønderjylland**Tombølgård – de seneste udgravninger**

In the year 2018, the Museum of Southern Jutland excavated the last remains of the important Early Roman Iron Age burial site of Tombølgård on the island of Als. Based on new metal detecting finds and a trial excavation in 2016 (AIS 17, 2018), the museum received funds from Slots- og Kulturstyrelsen in order to carry out a rescue excavation of the remaining exposed material remains.

The burial site turned out to be heavily disturbed by foxing and ploughing. Four urn graves dating to the Early Roman Iron Age were recovered at the excavation. Two of these were intact and richly furnished. Judging from the grave goods, they are probably two women's graves. Among other things, one of the urns contained a gold berloque, a Roman bronze pan, two silver brooches, several bone hair pins, a pair of scissors, a knife, as well as a bridle and horse harness. The presence of the bridle and horse harness places this grave in a small but exclusive group of women's graves from this period.

With these last urn graves from Tombølgård, the site must now be considered completely excavated. However, an unknown part of the original graves has been destroyed by ploughing before the final excavation, and the original number of graves remains unknown.

This presentation focuses on the final results and presents the contents of the two preserved urn graves.

20:15 Line Lerke, ArkVest & Christine Søvsøe**Fragmenter af et håndværk: Tekstilhåndværkets synlige og usynlige rum i førromersk og ældre romersk jernalder**

Textile tools from the Pre-Roman and Early Roman Iron Ages in Denmark have never been subject to much archaeological scrutiny, resulting in the conception of these objects as almost non-existent. They do exist, however, even though they are rather humble and fragmented, and thus very easily fall into the infamous archaeological category of 'miscellaneous' objects. In our master thesis, we recorded and analysed these vaguely defined artefacts – with focus on spindle whorls and loom weights – from said periods in Jutland. By analysing the textile chaîne opératoire and conducting an experimental archaeological study, we have been able to integrate the tools in a conceptual framework stretching across manufacture and function, which has widened our understanding of textile craft and processes in the Early Iron Age. In our presentation, we will focus on spindle whorls and loom weights from southern Denmark, which will be viewed in relation to textiles from the so-called 'Haraldskær group' with emphasis on tradition, motor skills, the choices of spin direction and communities of practice. Conclusively, we present the textile craft of southern Denmark in a broader perspective by including the investigated material from all of Jutland, highlighting the differences and similarities in both visible and invisible aspects of textile craft throughout Jutland.

20:40–[...] Hygge og socialt samvær | Gemütlicher Abend

Drikkevarer kan købes onsite | Getränke können vor Ort gekauft werden

LØRDAG | SAMSTAG, 8.2.2020

8:00–9:00 Morgenmad | Frühstück

9:00 Almut Fichte, Museum Sønderjylland

Brændte ben fra Kassø

Cremated human remains can reveal a wide array of information about the deceased and the associated culture. They can testify to the cremation process, the underlying rituals, as well as the deceased person himself/herself. The information can stretch from the pyre temperature and build-up, to the collecting strategy and placement of the cremated remains, and finally to the identification of the number of human and animal individuals represented in one grave, as well as their sex and age at death, and in rare cases even illnesses which affected the bones.

The excavation in Kassø during 2017–2018 revealed the rest of two barely visible burial mounds from the bronze age. Those burial mounds contained three inhumation graves containing cremated remains, as well as a number of urns. Those remains have been analyzed and the results, as well as methodological considerations, will be discussed in this presentation.

The Bronze Age graves were not the only cremation graves from the Kassø region. Also an urn field with around 50 urns, unurned burials and cremation related deposits were excavated here. The preliminary results from this burial site do not only give an insight into the people buried here, but also into the role of animals in the burial context.

9:25 Louise Felding, VejleMuseerne & Lilian Matthes,
Museum Sønderjylland**Uld og tekstilfremstilling i ældre bronzealder**

So far, the archaeological research gives a good overview about the wool textiles of the Early Bronze Age, especially the finds from the oak coffin burials. There are, however, still questions to ask about the production and manufacturing of wool, and how this can be seen in the material culture. The finding of objects connected to textile production in settlements in Denmark are still very sparse, loom weights and spindle whorls are not many to list. Of course, the conservation conditions and the missing knowledge of the material are reason that explain the missing finds. But a new analyses of the objects from different Early Bronze Age settlements from Museum Sønderjylland actually shows that the textile production seems to have been more common than suggested until now – at least locally. It also seems to connected certain sites, (HAM 2957 Brdr. Gram, "the house of the woman from Skrydstrup"), which leads to an "elite"-group of persons.

9:50 Martin Egelund Poulsen, Museet på Sønderskov

Treskibede bulvægshuse og deres vstdanske udbredelse. Om regionalitet og monumentalitet i ældre bronzealder periode II-III

During the Nordic Early Bronze Age Periods II and III, 1500-1200 BC, South Scandinavia experienced an increase in the construction of barrows and longhouses. Their number, dimensions and resources involved in their construction had a dramatic effect on the landscape. On the sandy plains of western and central Jutland, longhouses were particularly large robust structures. Their walls were constructed using the bole-wall technique that involved sturdy vertical posts and horizontal planks in between – a building tradition that demanded a large quantity of oak timber. On the young moraine landscapes of eastern Jutland, the Danish Isles and Scania, houses were built using a more ephemeral wall construction tradition, that often leaves little or no archaeological traces. But what did this regional variation reflect? Why are the large timber-consuming longhouses common in the old glacial landscapes of western Denmark, while they are missing in the central and eastern parts of South Scandinavia? This can hardly be explained simply as a result of resource availability. Pollen analyses from barrows, bogs and lakes in the western parts of Jutland has clearly shown evidence for a more open grass and heath landscape, whereas the heavy moraine soils of eastern Jutland and the eastern Danish Islands seemed to have been much more forested. One could ask if house construction in western Jutland was actually dependent on timber resources from central and eastern Denmark. The bole-walled longhouses are characteristic to the southern part of Jutland during the Early Bronze Age and their distribution corresponds to that of the largest Early Bronze Age barrows with their iron pans and rich burials. There seems to be an intentional act of conspicuous consumption in the construction of both monumental longhouses and barrows in the south-western part of Denmark during the Early Bronze Age.

10:15 Rüdiger Kelm, AÖZA Albersdorf

Die Europäische Route der Megalithkultur in Schleswig-Holstein – Ergebnisse eines archäologischen Vermittlungsprojektes zwischen denkmalbasierter Forschung und Kulturtourismus

Megalithic monuments are one of the most important archaeological site categories in Europe. They offer a high potential for regional identification. The monuments in Schleswig-Holstein which form part of the “European Route of Megalithic Culture” (www.megalithicroutes.eu) are unique for the state itself, but can be seen – on an European level – as a connecting factor as well. In 2013, “Megalithic Routes” was recognized as a cultural route by the European Council. With the “Steinzeitpark Dithmarschen” there is in 2019 only one member of the international association “Megalithic Routes e.V.” in Schleswig-Holstein, which deals with the protection, the educational use, and communication of megaliths. In this context and in the frame of the “European Year of Culture 2018” under the SHARING HERITAGE mission, the State Archaeology Department of Schleswig-Holstein (Archäologisches Landesamt, Schleswig) and the Steinzeitpark Dithmarschen used this chance to jointly initiate a project for the valorisation of European Routes of Megalithic Culture and its archaeological legacy in Schleswig-Holstein. An exchange of ideas, networks and participation in the regional and international context of juveniles, citizens and experts are the pillars of this project. The results of this project, which ended with an international conference in December 2019 and a publication about reception history of the megaliths, will be presented here.

10:40 Klaus Hirsch, Museum Sønderjylland

Senneolitiske og palæolitiske pladser ved Dybvad Bro, Kolding kommune.

In August and September 2017 Museum Sønderjylland had to carry out several rescue excavations caused by the construction of a new cycle path a few kilometers northwest of Kolding. This area is known for the abundance of Mesolithic sites dating to the Maglemose, Kongemose and Ertebølle cultures. The investigated sites were discovered in close vicinity to the Almind Å valley near the former train station of Dybvadbro. Three sites are Late Upper Palaeolithic. One of these might be dated to the Federmesser culture, whereas the other two are connected to the Bromme culture. Two extensive unstratified culture layers contained thousands of Mesolithic flint artifacts. Most of these derive from activities of the Late Maglemose and Late Kongemose cultures.

11:05 Jesper Borre Pedersen & Felix Riede, Århus Universitet

Tidspændet for Hamborgkulturens bosættelse ved Jelssøerne – nogle kommentarer.

As the Weichselian glaciation comes to an end, the Fenno-Scandian ice sheet retreats and leaves behind young moraine landscapes, today referred to as southern Scandinavia. In the course of this Last Glacial-Interglacial Transition humans begin to colonise this recently de-glaciated area with the earliest colonisation attempt taking place during the Bølling chronozone (GI-1e). These pioneer settlers of the region carry a lithic repertoire of the Hamburgian Havelte tradition and are in Denmark known from sites which are spatially separated into two somewhat delineated areas of occupation. One of these is located in southern Jutland at the Jels Lakes. The sites within this 'pocket' of settlements are similar in several aspects, perhaps most noteworthy in the projectile points of the Havelte variant. These are almost identical between sites and could indicate close temporal relation between these locales finding support in the short-term and ephemeral character of the overall occupation of southern Scandinavia (Riede & Pedersen 2018). However, only in rare cases is it possible to narrow down the temporal relationship of different sites to a resolution high enough to allow the establishment of strict contemporaneity between them (cf. Scheer 1986). With the aim of establishing which empirical evidence may be used to shed a light on the question of contemporaneity within the Hamburgian micro-region at Jels, technological analyses of two assemblages from the area as well as first attempts at refitting lithic material from these sites have been conducted and first impressions and comments are presented here.

11:30 Esben Mauritzen

Fortiden set fra Himlen – en Slesvig special

Over the last ten years (2008–2018), the project "An aerial view of the past – aerial archaeology in Denmark" has been active. The project was based in Holstebro Museum under the direction of Lis Helles Olesen and with me as a part-time assistant. Although being a national venture we also worked in Slesvig/Schleswig, partly as a continuance of my personal aerial reconnaissance in the region in the period 2005–2008. Now the project has been terminated, so what better time to do a little evaluation? In this presentation I would like to present our research and some highlights of our findings with a focus on Slesvig.

12:00 Afrejse | Abreise