

Arkæologi i Slesvig

Archäologie in Schleswig

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17. Symposium in der Jaruplund Højskole
am 2. und 3. März 2018

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FREDAG | FREITAG, 2.3.2018

11:30 Ankomst | Anreise

12:00 Frokost | Mittagessen

13:00 Velkomst | Begrüßung

13:10 Per Ethelberg, Museum Sønderjylland:

Potentials and Limitations in Connection with ¹⁴C-Dating of Roman and Early Germanic Iron Age Houses—some considerations

Since 2002, the Museum Sønderjylland-Arkæologi Haderslev, the ¹⁴C-lab at Århus University, and the dept. of natural sciences at the Moesgård Museum have been working together on a project aiming at establishing a house typology based on the ¹⁴C-dating of houses. During the last 15 years, a large number of houses have been dated according to the guide lines established at the beginning of the project. Chronologically, the dates range from the Neolithic to the Medieval Period. Based on a number of specific analyses of Roman and Early Germanic Iron Age houses, I will attempt to present an overview of the most important results so far, and to discuss what still needs to be done for the period 50 BC–AD 550.

13:35 Klaus Hirsch, Museum Sønderjylland:

Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Sites at Dybvadbro, 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 km 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.

14:00 Stefanie Schaefer, CAU, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte:

Bronze Age Transformation Processes Between the Hills (Mang de Borgen)

In this contribution the PhD-project Bronze Age Transformation processes in Northern Germany (part of the SFB 1266 Project “Scales of Transformation—Human-environmental Interaction in Prehistoric and Archaic Societies”) will be presented. The main aim of the project is to examine social and economic long-term changes, rapid turning points and collapses within areas in northern Germany: for example, in Schleswig-Holstein in the vicinity of Lake Belau. This region was selected because it provides good archaeological and environmental data, together with a laminated profile of the Lake Belau. The first step is to verify the presence or the absence of a transformation process in the record; as a second step, the questions of how Bronze Age transformations are recognizable, how fast they developed and how intense they were, are addressed. The changes in settlement activities around 1600 BC, as well as modifications in material culture and burial rites around 1200 BC are the main focus of this work.

14:25 Bente Majchczack, NIhK Wilhelmshaven:***Early Medieval Trade and Craft Production in Witsum and Goting, Island of Föhr. Recent excavation results from the North Sea Harbor Project***

Since 2013, the North Sea Harbor Project, part of the SPP 1630 "Harbors from the Roman Period to the Middle Ages" has examined Early Medieval trade and harbor settlements along the German North Sea coast, combining geoarchaeological, geophysical and archaeological techniques. On the island of Föhr, two settlement sites at Witsum and Goting have been investigated. Located on the southern coast of the island and provided with navigable tidal inlets, vibrant economic activities developed on these sites from the late 7th century AD. The settlement structures are varied; a village-like layout of enclosed yards, longhouses and numerous pit houses in Witsum in contrast to scattered pit houses and a possible marketplace area in Goting. Numerous finds from production of textiles, amber working, and blacksmithing show the craft productions, while exquisite glass vessels, querns, and whetstones indicate participation in long distance trade along the North Sea coasts. Especially for the 8th century, close ties with the marketplace in Ribe can be seen in the archaeological evidence. The excavations provide a new and broadened foundation to understand the Early Medieval settlement system of the North Frisian islands and their connections in the region.

14:50 Karl Johann Offermann, NIhK Wilhelmshaven:***Shell Middens of the Iron Age in Schleswig-Holstein—first Step of a Reconsideration***

In Germany shell middens are only known on the Baltic and North Sea coasts of Schleswig-Holstein. Apart from one late Neolithic site, they date to the Iron Age. Inspired by the very active shell midden research in Denmark, excavations on German middens were already undertaken in the beginning of the 20th century. The focus was on the region of Eckernförde at the Baltic Sea with the biggest conglomeration of shell middens in the country. Except for some later corings, the results and the material of the excavations were never entirely published and the shell middens haven not received sufficient attention during the last decades.

According to the Iron Age date and compared to older sites, the majority of german shell middens occur as a result of enormous hunting and gathering activities mainly in a time of developed societies and productive agricultural economies. This raises questions regarding the reconstruction of settlements in Northern Germany at that time. Therefore, research on German shell middens was recently picked up again. The old excavation results and the material were reconstructed and reinterpreted. Furthermore, advanced and modern methods were carried out, e.g. radiocarbon dating on some excavation finds and new environmental theories could be assumed by analysing the molluscs.

15:15–15:45 Kaffe | Kaffee

15: 45 Mads Leen Jensen, Museum Sønderjylland:***Tombølgård revisited***

On the island of Als, Southern Jutland, Denmark, a high status grave from the beginning of the 1st Century AD was excavated by Jens Raben in 1932. Prior to the excavation, the landowner had found several cremation graves during ploughing. The cremation urn contained a number of grave goods including two Roman bronze vessels. A large dish (Eggers 92) was used as a lid for the urn and a pan (patera) (Eggers 140) was found inside the urn. Other important artefacts include a silver brooch (Almgren 26, type II), five glass and amber beads, mountings for four drinking horns, bridles for two horses, a knife and four copper alloy objects of unknown function. A surveying or excavation of the area has not taken place since 1932.

Last year, however, we began surveying the field using metal detectors systematically and several fine artefacts have been found so far. These artefacts clearly indicate that also several high status women were buried here. These graves, however, have been destroyed by modern ploughing and some of the artefacts now turn up in the topsoil. The presentation will give a preliminary overview of the results so far. It is an ongoing project and based on a test excavation we made in December 2016, we have received funding to carry out a rescue excavation next summer.

16:10 Tessa Zedler, Århus Universitet:***Praktisk eller symbolsk handling – det knækkede sværd fra Galsted***

In relation to a re-examination of finds from the Galsted grave field in southern Jutland (Denmark), excavated in 2002, one particular find was of particular interest: sword X36, found in urn grave 28. It is interesting in that sword X36 was not found in the urn with the other grave finds, but was deposited underneath the urn, bent and broken in three places. This sword is not the first example of destroyed weaponry in funerary or depositional contexts (Højgård, Hjortspring, Ejsbøl). This presentation contributes to the ongoing discussion of whether the destruction of weapons in the Iron Age serves either or both practical or symbolic purposes.

16:35 Morten Søvsø, Sydvestjyske Museer:***Dankirke – nyt lys over centralpladsernes locus classicus***

In six campaigns between 1965 and 1970, the National Museum in Copenhagen excavated a field called Dankirke in Vester Vedsted parish, 6 kilometers south of Ribe. Both the finds and structures were spectacular and gave a first insight into the surprisingly rich material culture of the Iron Age elite in Southern Scandinavia. Dankirke played an important role in the archaeological debate about Iron Age society until the 1980s but was to be overshadowed by first the discovery of Gudme on Funen and later Tissø on Zealand. So far, only short papers about Dankirke have been published and the vast collection of finds are unknown to almost all researchers. A couple of years ago, Sydvestjyske Museer were able to import the entire finds database from the National Museum (and the associated photos) into our own system thereby gaining access to a material comprising i. a. 52 fibulae, 37 roman denari, 1037 glass beads, 1257 glass vessel sherds, 9 arrow heads, 10 spear heads, and 47 knives. In addition, the excavation plans have been accessed. The paper discusses different models for the understanding of the site and argues that Dankirke was an elite residence with activities centered on cultic activities and feasting spanning the entire first half of the first millennium.

17:00 Merethe Schifter Bagge, Museum Skanderborg:*En østjysk rytter med slesvigske forbindelser*

In the spring of 2017, a very impressive equestrian chamber grave dating to the late Viking Age, was excavated in Fregerslev near Skanderborg. Equestrian graves of this caliber belongs to a very rare category of finds from the Viking Age in Denmark. The few known finds divide into a northern and southern geographical group, and the southern group seems to be particularly well-presented in the area of Slesvig. The latest comparable grave was examined in 1983 (Grimstrup, Esbjerg) The construction of the grave in Fregerslev was like a 10 square meter small house with gable roof, presumably with a small mound on top. On the grave bottom lay more than 700 extraordinary gold- and silver covered fittings belonging to the harness and bridle of the horse. Similar finds have only, so far, been seen at Thumby Bienebek and Grimstrup. The potential for research in horse decoration in the Viking Age elite milieu is therefore immeasurable in the find from Fregerslev, and new registration methods ought to give a significant contribution to the research. The decoration of the bridle consists of different strap mounts made of gilded bronze, for example cross-shaped fittings and pointed figure-of-eight fittings which have direct parallels from grave finds in Langballigau, Quern, and Thumby Bienebek which all are located in the area of Slesvig. We still do not know if the same casting moulds have been used, but at least they must have been produced at the same workshop. Hedeby seems like a reasonable guess considering the location of the workshop, as the vast majority of similar finds come from the area of Slesvig. Besides the fittings from Fregerslev, detector people have found a few similar cross-shaped strap mounts scattered around Denmark, but what do they represent? And could the bridle have been a request from the king to give to his allied men in the area of Slesvig? And how does the horseman from Fregerslev fit into this theory?

18:00–19:00 Aftensmad | Abendbrot**19:00 Tobias Schade, Universität Tübingen, Abteilung Mittelalterarchäologie:***Workshop or Housing Space? Function and Use of Pit-Houses in Viking Age Kosel-Ost*

During the analysis of archaeological finds and features of the Viking Age site Kosel-Ost (LA 198), distr. Rendsburg-Eckernförde, the question arose how daily life of the inhabitants of the settlement was organized. The site, consisting of a settlement and a burial ground from the 10th century, was almost entirely discovered by excavations, which yielded an excellent basis for further interpretations, e. g. social differentiation as well as agricultural activities and craft production in different areas of the site. Archaeological finds and features are characterized by typical Viking Age material, but the reconstruction of economic units, considering the spatial organization of longhouses, pit-houses, and the contemporary burial ground turned out to be more difficult and put special attention to the housing situation. The analysis of features gave evidence of economic activities in some of the longhouses as well as of the habitation of some pit-houses. Sometimes it is assumed that pit-houses with fireplaces could have been used for living. Usually, longhouses are defined as habitable, whereas the pit-houses are merely considered to be seasonal or used for manual work. As the buildings from Kosel-Ost provide striking features, this paper offers a theoretical and methodological contribution to the discussion on the housing situation: how could the material evidence be an indicator for the function of the huts—living or working?

19:25 Klaudia Karpińska, University of Rzeszów, Institute of Archaeology:***Bird Bones in Viking Age Graves from the Schleswig Region and Denmark***

Viking Age mortuary practices were diversified, complex, and full of meanings. In this period, the deceased could be buried inter alia under mounds, on decks of ships, in chamber graves, or cremated on pyres. On their way to the Otherworld, women or men were equipped with numerous objects, e. g. tools, weaponry, jewellery, pots, and fabrics. Moreover, on their 'last journey', the deceased were also accompanied by various animals such as horses, dogs, cattle, or different bird species. Currently, bones of these 'winged' animals (e. g. poultry, birds of prey) were discovered in the different graves in Denmark and the Schleswig region. They have been found in both cremation graves (e. g. mound 4, Kirkelund, North Jutland) and in inhumation graves (e. g. grave 3 in Stengade, Langeland) with various internal and external constructions. In the Schleswig region on the North Friesian Islands (Sylt and Föhr), such remains were found in several cremation graves placed under mounds. The main aim of this paper is a presentation and interpretation of bird bones from Viking Age graves discovered in Denmark and the Schleswig region. In addition, graves from these areas will be compared with those discovered in Norway and Sweden. The meaning of birds in the various written sources will also be discussed.

19:50 Jonas Enzmann / Fritz Jürgens / Feiko Wilkes, CAU, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte:***The last Viking?—A 12th century wreck from Fahrdorf, district Schleswig-Flensburg***

The Schlei region is known for its rich maritime cultural heritage, and it should not surprise that in 2014 another well preserved wreck was found just 2 kilometers southeast of Schleswig in a depth of 2,5–3 meters. From 2015 to 2017 the wreck became the scientific object of the Study Group for maritime and limnic Archaeology (AMLA) of the University of Kiel. The aim of the project is to develop the Structure from Motion technology in waters with a visibility of less than 30 centimeters. Due to the data gathered so far, it is not only possible to date the wreck but also to make basic statements about the construction and position of the vessel. A good state of research in the Schlei region gives the opportunity to compare the wreck with other contemporary vessels found in the region as well as to establish a general historical background for the site.

20:15 Hygge og socialt samvær | Gemütlicher Abend

Drikkevarer kan købes onsite | Getränke können vor Ort gekauft werden

LØRDAG | SAMSTAG, 3.3.2018

8:00–9:00 Morgenmad | Frühstück

9:00 Tenna Kristensen, Museum Sønderjylland:***The Northern German Defence Line 1916–18***

The Defence Line was built by the Imperial German Army in the years 1916–1918 during WW 1 to prevent an invasion by either landed English troops or an attack by Denmark. 900 concrete and timber rooms and artillery platforms were built across the peninsula from the Lillebælt in the east to the western coast by Skærbæk. This very strong and heavy defence line blocked the Northern German flank. It had only one purpose, i. e. to stop an English attack launched from Esbjerg at the west coast.

The construction works took place—with varying degree of activity—from September 1916 until the end of the war. The first line of the trenches, the infantry positions, and the artillery positions were practically finished at the end of 1917. After a short documentation of the Defence line North the Danish Army demolished most of it in 1921–1922. The Defence Line was forgotten by most people and covered by natural vegetation. But the Danes that had seen the batteries and the boys who played around them remembered what they looked like and what was in them. In the mid 1970s, a Danish engineer, Mogens Scott Hansen, got interested in the defence line. Most of our knowledge of the defence line today is due to his work.

Today we know of 75 visible or partly visible constructions, of which 38 have public access. Furthermore, we have 64 demolished constructions and 30 constructions lying under ground.

9:25 Rainer Atzbach/Philip Hansen, Århus Universitet:***New Research Project: Elite Culture and Everyday Life in the Siedlungskammer Ballum***

Castle Brink, erected by the bishop of Ribe, is one of the best known medieval castles in terms of written sources. Its preserved books of account shed a light on the everyday life on a late Medieval castle, published by Bjørn Poulsen in 1990. Arkæologi Haderslev, CAU University, Kiel and Aarhus Universities have started a common research project that seeks to explore the relationship between written sources and archaeological contexts and their evidence for elite culture on clerical sites. Moreover, the role of a castle as a centre of a “Siedlungskammer” will be scrutinised.

In spring 2017, new excavations and magnetometric survey took place. The archaeological evidence reveals wide spread connections from France to United Kingdom and Northern Germany. This paper will present research aims and discuss methods.

9:50 Ilona Gold, Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment, Universität Tübingen:***A Medieval Belt Buckle with Depiction of the “Majestas Domini” from the Mudflat near the Nordstrand Peninsula***

During amateur excavations in 1964, a metal belt buckle was found in the mudflat southwest of Nordstrand together with some Rhinish and Hispano-Moresque ceramic vessels. This contribution presents an iconographic description and wider contextualization of the outstanding and hitherto unpublished find.

The belt buckle consists of a rectangular plate in breakthrough-technique which shows Christ in a mandorla sitting on the rainbow or the globe surrounded by the symbols of the four evangelists—an iconographic arrangement known as “Majestas Domini”. The frame displays two mirror-inverted animals, possibly bears or dogs, who contact each other in the region of their snouts. On the basis of iconographic and technical-stylistic comparisons with similar Medieval belt buckles (e. g. Dune in Gotland; the Limoge type in France), the Nordstrand specimen likely dates between the 12th and 14th century.

An outstanding aspect of the piece is the so far unique depiction of the “Majestas Domini” among belt buckles of the High and Late Middle Ages. Beside the ideational value for its owner, the belt buckle likely constituted a form of personal or outwardly displayed identity. By wearing this unique piece with its particular iconography, the owner allocated himself intentionally and actively to a specific religious group—the Christian faith—and displayed a specific social status. The find is thus an important object that contributes to our understanding of the constitution of social relationships and the creation of identities through material culture in Medieval times and helps reconstructing the iconography and socio-economic circumstances of this region.

10:15 Katja Grüneberg-Wehner, CAU, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte:***A Scourge Fragment from St. Catherine’s Church, District of Rendsburg-Eckernförde***

During archaeological excavations at the abandoned Church of St. Catherine which is located on the southern side of the Bay of Eckernförde, an inconspicuous fragment of a wire mesh was recovered. Due to comparable English finds from monastic contexts, the find could be identified as a rare fragment of a scourge. Scourges are associated with repentance in the form of the endurance of pain and with atonement as the physical comprehension of the suffering of Christ. In this context, self-flagellation was particularly practiced by monks and it was a common practice of faith in Christianity in Medieval times. It remained an element of many religious orders until modern times and was occasionally still practiced until the 20th century. During the 13th and 14th centuries, a Christian lay movement appeared—the so-called flagellants. From Italy, this spiritual mass movement spread from place to place through processions including countries to the north of the Alps. The movement thrived again as a reaction to the plague. After self-flagellation was prohibited in the public sphere, followers of the flagellants withdrew into brotherhoods. The question arises how the find from St. Catherine’s Church can be interpreted. Does this fragment provide evidence of the flagellant movement, indications of the Black Death, or repentance and atonement as the comprehension of the suffering of Christ?

10:40 Mette Nissen, Museum Sønderjylland:*Højtoft II – en vejlandsby fra sen middelalder*

On Sundeved near the village of Røgebøl, the Museum Sønderjylland recently excavated a settlement dated to the High Middle Ages. The excavation comprised 7125 m². As the place name Højtoft indicates, the settlement is situated on a plateau, approximately 27 m above sea level. The village consists of houses and secondary buildings of varying sizes which were orientated north-south or east-west; wells and pits also belong to the settlement features. The six farms are situated on both sides of a street running approximately east-west. A 5,5 m × 2,3 m large area paved with smaller stones was excavated centrally in the excavation area. A small gutter runs through the paved area. How may this isolated construction be interpreted?

11:05 Silke Eisenschmidt, Museum Sønderjylland:*Die Baugeschichte eines Wegedammes aus dem Spätmittelalter*

As part of the landscape recovery programme of the river Gram Å, a 25 m long section of the protected causeway across Gram Å between Gram castle and Gramgård had to be dismantled. This part of the causeway was excavated during the winter 2013/2014. Underneath several layers of earth and sand from younger phases of the causeway, very well-preserved rows of vertical oak and beech posts representing different phases of construction and repair were excavated. 75 dendrochronological dates reveal that the complex history of the causeway stretches over a period of approximately 150 years—from 1345 until the beginning of the 16th Century AD. The precise dating allows an association of the causeway and Gram castle, of which the oldest parts date to the end of the Medieval Period.

11:30 Mette Højmark Søvsø, Sydvestjyske Museer / Anders Hartvig, Museum Sønderjylland:*Building Offerings and Other Traces of Folk Beliefs in the Middle Ages and early Modern Period—How Should We Interpret Them?*

Until now, there has not been much focus on or tradition for research into archaeological evidence of folklore rituals and practices in the Middle Ages in Denmark. There are a growing number of finds and observations that indicate that certain phenomena seem to be a part of traditions dating back to prehistoric times. This paper will present some examples from the areas of Museum Sønderjylland and Sydvestjyske Museer on how archaeology can contribute to our knowledge on folklore beliefs and tradition in everyday life in the Middle Ages.

11:55 Anne Eg Larsen, Museum Sønderjylland:*Visible History—Architecture in Haderslev*

In our everyday life we interact with history in many different settings. One very visible example is architecture in the cities. Haderslev contains a variety of beautiful and well preserved houses from the Renaissance to the turbulent times around the turn of the 20th century.

The houses themselves often hold a micro version of history in the reconstructions they have undergone through time, and knowing some of the distinct architectural features history becomes alive. In some parts of Haderslev s a mixture of timber build Renaissance houses, stoic classicistic buildings, and the floral Jugend style is visible. The latter is an example on the German influence which is seen all over Haderslev and is unique for the province where both German and Danish minded architects made their impression in the beginning of the 20th century. In Haderslev the Danish-minded architects favoured the so called Bedre Byggeskik and Hjemstavnsstil inspired by national movements using local materials. The style was inspired by the architecture in the region of Møgeltønder and was supposed to be aesthetic and practical without the frill of the earlier Historicism.

Due to a very active local building conservation union some of the oldest and most worn out buildings have been restored and saved from demolition. This has changed some of the poorest parts of town into some of the most attractive parts to live in.

12:20 Frokost, derefter afrejse | Mittagessen und Abreise