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# Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel - Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte -

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## Vortrag

Das Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Kiel, lädt im Rahmen des Archäologischen Kolloquiums zu einem Vortrag mit anschließender Diskussion ein am

**Montag, den 27. Juni 2016,**  
18.30 Uhr, Johanna-Mestorf-Hörsaal  
(Eingang 4, Erdgeschoss), Johanna-Mestorf-Straße.

**Herr Per Borup M.A.,  
Horsens Museum, Dänemark,**  
spricht zum Thema:

### **Changes in a small Late Neolithic agricultural society under the influence of foreign cultures**

Within the area of archaeological responsibility of Horsens Museum, Eastern Jutland, are recorded approx. 50 houses from Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Period I. Half of the houses consist of the traditional two-aisled longhouse, the others of several new types of houses, which emerged in the region during this period. The introduction of the new houses are considered to be one of a number of new elements appearing in the area as a result of new cultural trends from first the Bell Beaker Culture in LN I and later the Aunjetitz Culture in LN II. The new types of houses are initially seen in inland settlements within the previous core area of the Single Grave Culture. Initially it was in these areas that new cultural and innovative elements were included.

One of these sites, Østbirk, consisted of a major settlement area and an associated cemetery. The entire location was situated in a glacial valley, which formed a contemporary regional "main road". The settlement mainly dates to the period 1900-1600 B.C. with traces back to the Single Grave Culture. Among a total of 11 houses seven are of the two-aisled type with sunken floor, well known in the Danish Bell Beaker-Culture. Traces of the importance of agriculture in Late Neolithic are reflected in different ways by the find material, primarily from two burnt houses containing large quantities of carbonised grain. In the one the grain was stored in wooden containers in pits below floor level. A preliminary analysis suggests that the three present crops, emmer, naked barley and spelt, were cultivated separately, presumably in a system of crop rotation.

At the same time new types of "outhouses" appear at the settlement, apparently with a function of large economy building or barns. Likely they were a result of an increasing demand for storage connected to an extending agriculture. At the beginning of the Bronze Age this need for storage probably also influenced the arrangement and construction of the longhouses, which ultimately led to the development of the three-aisled house. In Østbirk a small three-aisled longhouse occurred at the same time as a two-aisled house and a hybrid between the two types of houses. All three houses are dated to the Bronze Age Period I. The modest size of the house indicates that the new three-aisled construction was functional rather than initially a "prestige-building".

Primarily the introduction of the three-aisled longhouse is considered to be an outcome of influences from the Aunjetitz Culture via Eastern parts of Zealand or Southern Sweden. Artefacts from the Bell Beaker Culture were found in houses dated to late LNII; apparently in this region of Jutland such artefacts were still to be found until the early Bronze Age.

(gez. Die Dozenten des Instituts für Ur- und Frühgeschichte)