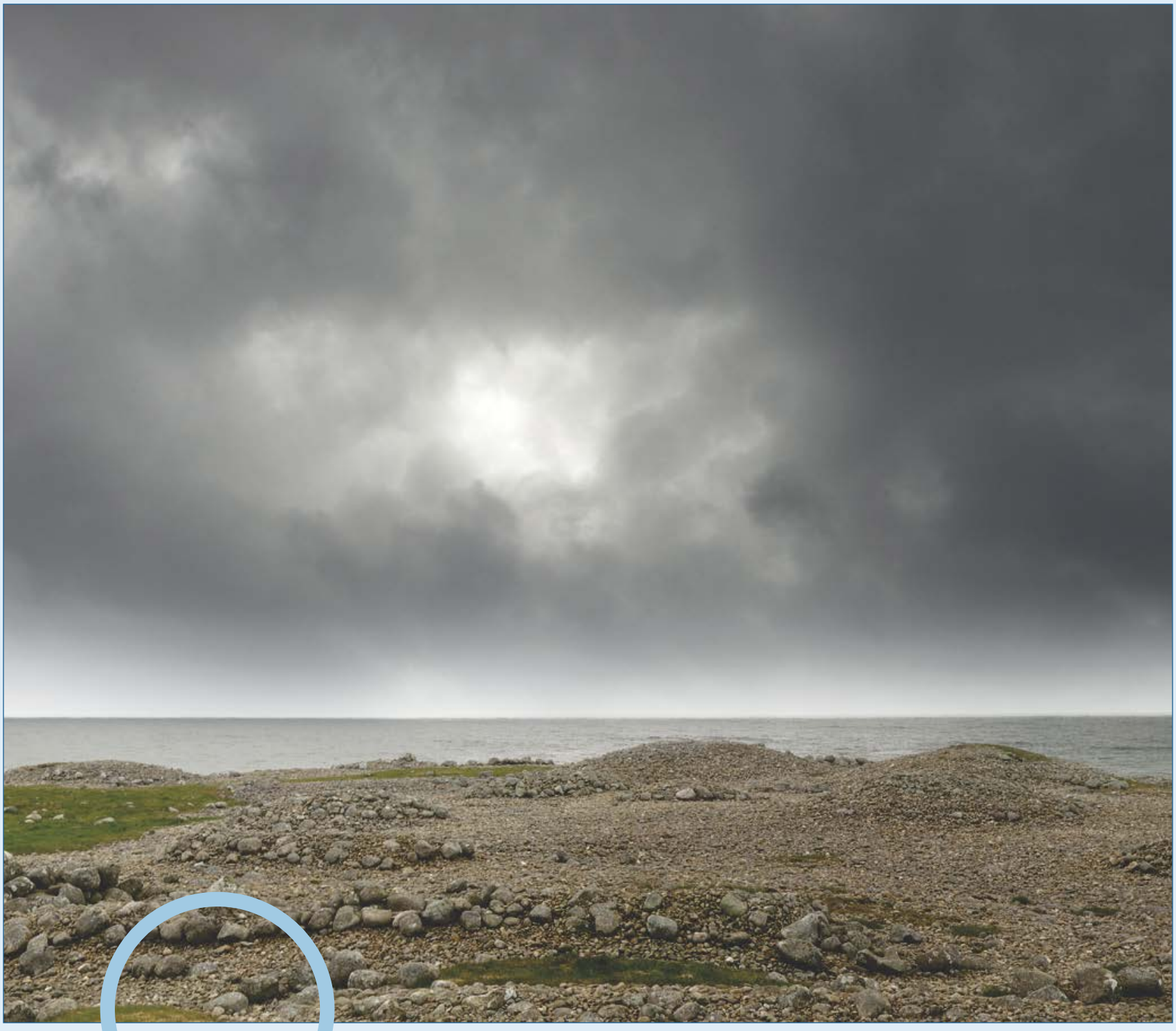
ÅSA DAHLIN HAUKEN

BURIALS ON THE BEACH

The Iron Age cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage in Rogaland, SW Norway



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Cover photo: Cairns on the plateau, the western part of the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage. Photo: T. Tveit.

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Abstract

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The cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage in Hå kommune[1] is situated at the stony beach, on the beach ridge 7 m above sea level, between 50 and 150 meters from the sea. It comprises 60 cairns. It is one of approx. 35 shoreline cemeteries along the southern coast of Rogaland. They range in size from five to more than 100 cairns or mounds, the one at Kvassheim being the largest; Hå is the second largest.

The burial ground was almost completely excavated in the summer seasons 1954-1958 and most of the cairns were subsequently restored. Although the burial ground is well known among Early Iron Age scholars in Norway, it is by name only, since the results of the excavation were never published. The intention of this work is to fill this void, with emphasis on the material excavated. The burial ground with its cairns and finds is presented and the finds placed in their chronological context, where possible. Comparisons are made with the cemetery at Kvassheim on the one hand and the Early Iron Age graves from four (comparable) areas in Rogaland on the other hand, looking for differences or similarities in male/female ratio, body treatment, grave furnishing and the frequency of grave-finds through time.

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[1] The concept *kommune* is described in chapter 1

Preface

Most people who have taken an interest in the Early Iron Age in the south-west of Norway, and particularly in questions concerning burials and burial practice, are very likely to have heard about the cemetery at *Hå gamle prestegård* (hereafter referred to as Hå Old Parsonage), and to have wondered what was found there. Apart from two short articles in *Frá haug ok heiðni* (Møllerop 1960, 1961b) and one in the AmS-Småtrykk series (Tysdal 1983), however, nothing has been written about this cemetery — the major publication on the shoreline cemeteries of Jæren which Odmund Møllerop had planned never came to fruition. Having spent several years working on a complete curatorial overhaul of the collection stores to high modern standards at what was then called the Archaeological Museum in Stavanger (AmS), I had passed the shelves in the store marked 'Møllerop's arrears' innumerable times, and I came to realise that this might be both a timely and a valuable research project. It is to be hoped that it will prove to be useful, but it proved in fact to be extremely problematic. The lack of documentation was sometimes a cause of great frustration. There were many low points but also some high points in this endeavour — and shame upon the one who gives up! The experience of thoroughly updating the stores proved to be a great advantage: much which is remarkable and exciting may be hidden under the heading of 'unidentifiable iron fragments'. However, without the backing of the Conservation Department the task of cataloguing would have been virtually impossible, and I consequently owe Kim Borrowman Davis, Nathalie Hannah and Cora Oschmann huge thanks. They have rejoined fragments with patience, cleaned, glued, photographed, x-rayed, drawn and explained things.

Chapter 5, 'A wider view' would also have been, if not impossible, at the very least extremely time-consuming without an edited and searchable artefact database. I (and the museum) owe immense thanks to Trond Løken for his work in the editing of fully 7,000 find records and 20,000 artefact entries in association with the reorganisation of the stores.

This book is dedicated to my fellow colleagues, the 'invisible' museum staff who maintain the collections, archives and databases, the store managers, conservators and photographers ... all caretakers of the empirical evidence of prehistoric lives.

Thanks also to:

- my employer, Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger, for additional research time in 2017 so that I could complete the work.
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- Tor Hauken, my late husband, for advice and linguistic polishing on the original text.
- Kristian M. Hauken for supplementary help with the manuscript.
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- The two anonymous referees for their thorough reading and useful comments.

Åsa Dahlin Hauken

STAVANGER, SEPTEMBER 2023

1. Prologue

The farm of Hå lies upon a promontory between the Hå river, which runs in a north-westerly direction at this point, and the sea (Figs. 1 and 2). To the north-north-west, the mouth of the river creates a shallow bay. The point of Håtangen, with modern boathouses and wharves, shields the bay on the western and northern side. The promontory is divided between two cadastral farms, Hå gnr. (= 'farm number') 10 and Håvåg Salmon Fishery, gnr. 9. Farm number 9 is a recent cadastral farm, partitioned off from the main holding and recorded for the first time in 1723. The name Hå is one of a group of single-syllable words of uncertain meaning. Oluf Rygh (Rygh & Olsen 1915:104) was extremely unsure what it meant, and discussed not only 'calm, ideally pouch-shaped, widening of a watercourse', which would fit the bay of Håvåg, but also meanings such as 'heel of a foot' or 'oarlock'. However, Inge Særheim (2015:119) is of the opinion that the first meaning is the correct one, referring to the Håvåg. Whatever its meaning, everything suggests that the name is extremely old, and derives from prehistoric times. The farm is recorded in a written source for the first time in 1290 with the name of Hå (Rygh & Olsen 1915:104). It is first referred to as the Pastor's farm of Hå in 1668. After the Reformation, the farm was usually referred to as *Prestegården*, 'the pastor's farm', by the inhabitants of the parish. Hå was ecclesiastical property and belonged to the pastor's living of Bø, where the mother church was also located until the early 17th century, at which point the church at Njærheim became a new mother church. The pastor moved from Bø to Hå around 1637. There seem to have been a number of reasons for this relocation. The pastor's farm was centrally located alongside the old royal highway (Fig. 3) which at that time was the principal routeway by land along the coast of Jæren. Håvågen could serve as a harbour. The pastor had his own small sailing boat (*jekt*) for carrying goods to Stavanger. Pearl fishing in the Hå river produced additional income, but in the long run it was undoubtedly the income from the salmon fishing in the river that was of greatest importance. Legal cases over rights and shares in the salmon fishing are also very familiar from the historical period (Fyllingsnes 2013:183–184). We have no information about whether or not salmon fishing was also of economic importance in the Iron Age, but it can hardly have been a matter of indifference to have enjoyed constant access to nutritious food from the late spring far into the autumn, when salmon in large numbers swim up the river to spawn.

Fig. 1. Map of Rogaland with the cemeteries at Hå and Kvassheim marked. Areas discussed in chapter 5 are in bold.

Fig. 2. Photo of the farm of Hå Old Parsonage showing its position on the spit between the Hå river and the sea. Hatched: Area of metal-detector finds (cf. p. 35–36).

Shoreline cemeteries and settlement history – the background in brief

The shoreline cemeteries of the coast of Jæren are prehistoric sites without parallel in the region of Vestlandet, with just one possible exception — Stavasletta at Stava, Karmøy *kommune*[2] (Reiersen 2013:17). Their common denominator, which has intrigued archaeologists since the days of Gabriel Gustafson, is the placement of burial monuments in the beach zone. Even though this phenomenon is interesting, it is relatively under-researched, apart from the work of Grete Lillehammer. There is a historiographical reason for that: the (non-existent) publication of Kvassheim by Gustafson. It was indeed Gustafson who was going to publish these finds, so that the site was understood as 'assigned'— but then the Oseberg find was made, and Gustafson had to put Kvassheim to the side. Repeated attempts to publish it came to naught (Lillehammer 1996:20). This is the principal reason why Haakon Shetelig (1912) referred to the shoreline cemeteries in a

[2] A *kommune* (pl.: *kommuner*) within Norway is a geographically defined administrative area, comparable with a Local Authority area in the United Kingdom. The term was adopted from French commune, derived in turn from Latin *communis*, 'shared, common'. The English term municipality is often suggested as an equivalent, but that term, like its Latin root municipium, implies an urban district and is therefore misleading. No UK administrative unit fully corresponds with the Norwegian *kommune*, nor indeed is there much consistency in Local Authority organization or terminology across the UK. The author and translator have consequently opted to retain the Norwegian term, abbreviated k.

very general manner in a footnote as 'the major cemeteries of Jæren'. He wrote, however, that burial practice in the cemeteries appeared to develop in a different direction from that which was otherwise common in western Norway, and that the graves were affected by the major cultural influence of the Late Roman Iron Age (Shetelig 1912:59, note 1). The stream of cultural influence he had in mind are the rich inhumation graves of the Late Roman Iron Age: a burial practice that he believed arrived in western Norway fully formed (ibid., 53) and which he dated to the third century AD (phases C1b–C2). In 1970 there was still reason to lament the absence of any publication of Kvassheim (Munch & Simonsen 1973:287, 290) even though the focus at that time had shifted from burial practice and chronology to questions concerning the relationship between the graves and agrarian settlement. The relationship between graves and agrarian settlements, i.e. farms, was considered to be crucial to understanding the development of settlement. As there were no visible traces of prehistoric buildings that could be interpreted as Iron Age farms in most parts of Norway, the oldest securely dated grave from the Early Iron Age was considered to be the starting point of a permanent, agrarian settlement. As Bjørn Hougen put it explicitly in 1947: "Iron age settlement history must be built first and foremost on the secure grave finds" (Hougen 1947:109, translated). In addition, the farms' names were used to assess the development of settlement and the age of the individual farms (cf. Solberg 2000:144–148). Thus, the earliest grave equalled the first

Fig. 3. The Old Parsonage in 1858. The main house was built up again in 1790 after a fire. The building signals high status, with its white-painted walls, red roof tiles and large glass windows. Note the high drystone fences – perhaps originating from the now lost cairns recorded in 1842 by Kraft? Water colour by Gabriel Monsen. (Photo courtesy of Stavanger Museum.)

Fig. 4. Angled photo of the cemetery from the NW. Photo: T. Tveit.

agrarian settlement, and an increase (or decrease) in the number of grave finds was directly representative of an increase (or decrease) in the population. Several works, mainly theses for the (now obsolete) degree of *magister artium,* were published in this tradition well into the 1980's, e.g. Herteig (1955), Straume (1962) and Pedersen (1989).

The cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage[3]

This cemetery (Askeladden ID 24146;[4] Figs. 4–5) is situated immediately west-north-west of the Old Parsonage at the Hå farm in Hå k. Most of the burial ground is located within Hå gnr. 10, bnr. ('plot number') 1, although the western part of the site (nos. 24–26 and 28–31) is situated within gnr. 9, Håvåg Salmon Fishery, bnr. 5. The cemetery is situated upon the bank of the beach and the level area inside the bank, at 6–8 m above current sea level. Here the beach of the bank runs in a WNW–ESE direction and forms a distinct plateau with beach pebbles to the north-west. In the westernmost part of the site the terrain slopes down steeply to the sea but the landscape is otherwise relatively even. The central part of the site, where there are no cairns, slopes gently towards an old gravel pit which is now a damp area that becomes a small pool in periods of high rainfall. The cemetery consisted of at least 60 cairns/stone settings[5] and extends some

[3] The cemetery will be referred to as the cemetery at Hå in this publication.
[4] Askeladden ID (or 'ID' alone): the registration number of a site in the official ancient monuments database *askeladden.ra.no*
[5] For simplicity's sake, the term 'cairn' will be used as a matter of course for the monuments within the cemetery.

200 m NW–SE and around 100 m NE–SW. It is about 140 m to the high-tide line from cairn no. 50, which is the furthest from the sea, and about 30 m from the closest cairn. The surface area of the cemetery is around 51,000 sq.m. Most of the cairns are still clearly visible since they were restored after the excavation was completed. The site is therefore relatively well preserved, even though many of the cairns have been used as waste tips for rubbish and dead livestock in modern times. Some of the cairns have also been used as sources of stone and gravel and thus have been either fully or partially removed. The cairns are closely spaced, especially in the western sector of the cemetery, but they do not overlap except in one case: the extension of no. 1 overlaps the edge of no. 1A. The diameter of the round cairns that have been investigated varies between 5 and 15 m; seventeen of the cairns are less than 10 m in diameter. The long cairns measure from 8.8 to 17 m in length and one cairn is fully 30 m long.

The cemetery at Hå was originally considerably larger, as is shown by the first description which we find in Jens Kraft (1842:107):[6]

> *'at the Pastor's farm of Haa, the Position of which is on a Promontory formed between the Sea and the River Haa, north of the Farm running alongside the Sea, over a Distance of around 200 Alen,[7] one sees 30 barrows, some elongated, some round, all of them built up of Boulders; and right alongside one of the most clearly visible round Barrows [no. 33] a slightly raised earthen Figure in the Form of a spherical Triangle, the [curved] Sides of which are formed of Stones, with higher Stones in the corners, and a Distance of 31 feet between the Angles [no. 28]; north of which there is an inconspicuous Square formed of Earth [no. 29 or 30], with another spherical Triangle [no. 31] alongside it. Close to Haavaag there is also a long Row of Stone Cairns, and behind these on the cultivated ground many Barrows covered with Earth of considerable Size: several of which are surrounded by Boulders, as well as a Triangle of the same Size as those previously mentioned; south of which, closer to the Parsonage, there are various isolated Barrows and Stone Cairns, some of them of considerable Size; and South of the Parsonage's Buildings there are the Remains of a 130-foot long Stone Cairn, in addition to round Barrows, in connection with which, somewhat further south of the Farm alongside a Bay known as Fuglevigen, along the Shoreline, one may see many elongated Stone Cairns together with several conspicuous round Barrows to the south of them.'*

[6] It is Kraft's records which form the basis of Nicolay Nicolaysen's description in *Norske Fornlevninger*. Kraft's records, however, are not correctly reproduced: Nicolaysen (1860–66: 293) says 'behind these and on the cultivated land [there are] many similar, covered with earth, and a triangle; south of these and closer to the buildings the remains of a stone cairn 130 feet long and round barrows…' (translated). Nicolaysen has thus located the large, long cairn on the wrong side of the farm buildings.

[7] The term *Alen* is the same as English ell, although as conventionally used, the Norwegian 'alen' is, at c. 2 feet, is around half the length of the English 'ell' of just under 4 feet.

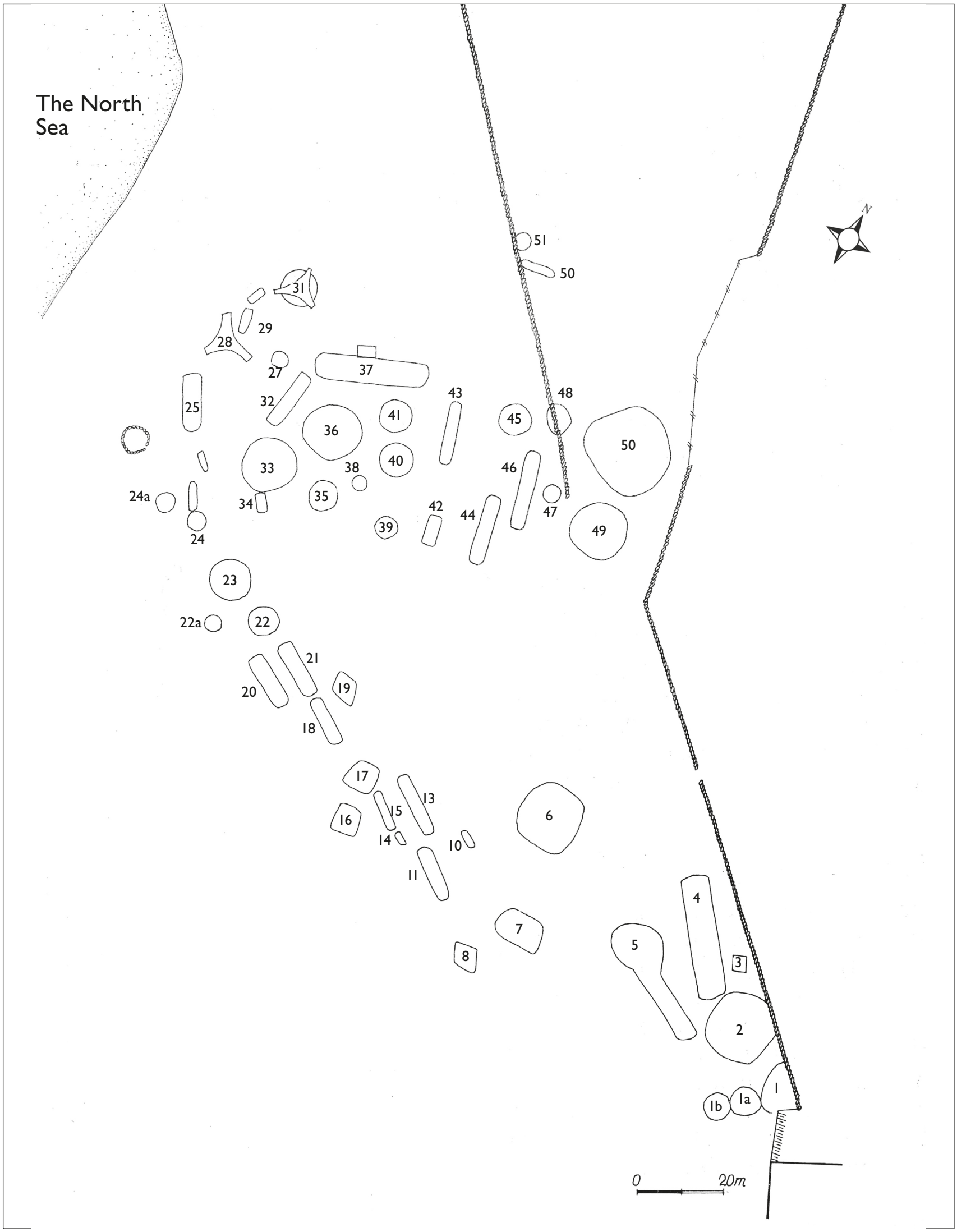


Fig. 5. The cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage, based on the only published map of the site (Tysdal 1983). The cairn numbers have been added. Original map: Astrid Hølland Berg.

Thus, there were cairns both south of the farm buildings and on the farmed land east of the modern stone wall; the stone wall was there already in 1920 (de Lange 1921:17–19). Nowadays there are no visible traces left of the burial monuments that were located on the cultivated land or south of the farm buildings. How many 'many' was, is, of course, quite impossible to tell, but the area on the cultivated ground is of sufficient size to have accommodated the entirety of the preserved section of the site two or three times over.

The site was first surveyed and recorded by Møllerop (1948) who then documented and numbered 52 ancient monuments. Some of the ancient monuments had clearly been lost when the site was mapped in connection with the fieldwork, while other ancient monuments were overlooked in this survey, so that in 1954 the total of ancient monuments had risen to 58. Through new recording and survey of the site by Rogaland County Council *(Rogaland fylkeskommune)* in 2018, 60 cairns were recorded. The plan produced by the County Council forms the basis of the maps in Figs. 16–18.

Møllerop's excavations 1954–1958

The cemetery was excavated in the course of five summer seasons in the years 1954 to 1958. The excavations were intended to rectify the major gap in knowledge which the unpublished excavations at Kvassheim represented. Although the majority of the artefactual finds were catalogued, and several scholars had made use of the evidence from Kvassheim in their works (Shetelig 1907, 1911, 1912; Bøe 1931), primarily for chronological studies, there was no comprehensive publication of Gustafson's investigations. Some of the evidence had also been lost (Lillehammer 1996:20). The information concerning individual finds was therefore full of lacunae, and it was indeed Møllerop's ambition that the new excavations at Hå would provide more detailed information about the burial practice and also answer the question of whether the graves in the shoreline cemeteries were different from the graves further inland. The work upon 'obtaining an overview of settlement and population conditions in Rogaland in the Early Iron Age', which was the principal research objective (Møllerop 1960:5), was therefore focused upon the cemetery at Hå together with minor excavations at Skeie, Nord-Varhaug and Obrestad. In 1962, 26 cairns were excavated at Hårr in Hå k. in the context of the realignment of the Rv 44 highway, and it was undoubtedly in Møllerop's mind that the finds from the six cairns which contained finds would be used in the intended publication of the shoreline cemeteries of the Jæren coast.

After receiving funds for the excavations from the Norwegian Research Fund (NAVF) the excavations began in 1954. The first season was regarded as a trial excavation project with specific objectives. Both long cairns and round cairns were excavated. These were situated in the middle and northern parts of the site. What they had in common, was that all of them were badly damaged. In the course of the season, thirteen grave mounds with a total of fourteen burials were investigated.[8] The finds were catalogued and registered in the main accession register, but not published in the printed list of accessions. There are summary reports of ten of the contexts examined. Ellen Karine

[8] The cairns were given letters to identify them; the following year, those were replaced by numbers, using a new system of numbering that differs from that of 1948.

Fig. 6. Gerd Stamsø Munch (left) and Irmelin Martens working on cairn 27 with Oddmund Møllerop watching. Photographer unknown.

Thune (later Hougen) served as the deputy site director for the first weeks after which the excavation was led by Oddmund Møllerop.

The season of 1955 was greatly influenced by the fact that the IX Scandinavian Archaeologists' Congress was meeting in Stavanger with Møllerop as its secretary. This meant that he was not present on site very much. Ellen Karine Thune worked there for almost the whole of the season, and in the last month Gerd Stamsø, Irmelin Martens (Fig. 6) and Katherine Stewart from the University of Dublin took part. The remainder of the excavation team was made up of senior school students from Bryne High School. The weather was good, with sun and dry weather all the time. In the course of the 1955 season, seventeen graves from thirteen cairns were excavated; two of the graves were void of finds. Twelve of the finds were catalogued and added to the principal accession register but not published in the printed list of accessions. In addition to the excavations in the cemetery, a long cairn and a burial chamber in what is referred to as the 'gravel pit in bnr. 2' were investigated (ID 65735). These finds were also catalogued and added to the principal accession register but not published in the printed list of accessions.

In the 1956 season, seven cairns with a total of eleven burials were excavated. Four of the graves are from a single long cairn (no. 4: one of these graves contained only cremated animal bones and is discounted as a burial in this publication). The work was severely disrupted by extremely bad weather, with rain and strong winds almost every day. Seven of the finds were catalogued and added to the principal accession register but not published in the printed list of accessions. There is one summary report of this season. The excavation team consisted of three Danish archaeology students: Birte Mené Larsen, Marianne Højby and Bodil Weng Jørgensen, two Norwegian students, Inger Christiansen and Mette Astrup, and ten senior school pupils from schools in Stavanger and Bryne (one of them Bjørn Myhre).

In the 1957 season, eleven cairns were excavated.[9] In one of them (no. 1), at least seven graves were uncovered. There is a detailed report of this cairn written by Per Sørensen (1957), the Danish student of archaeology who was the site supervisor. None of the finds from the 1957 season were catalogued, and apart from the report by Per Sørensen, there are no accounts of the other cairns. In his annual report to the NAVF, Møllerop refers to the numbers of the cairns that were excavated (1, 1a, 22, 22a, 23, 24, 24a, 25 and 26). Apart from cairns 1 and 1A, none of these appear in Møllerop's brief excavation diary notes, and (with the same exception) the two cairns that are mentioned in the diary (nos. 33 and 36) were not included in the NAVF report. As well as Per Sørensen, the excavation team consisted of the students Tone Stene and Anne Birgitte Paulsen, nine senior school pupils from Stavanger and Bryne (including Perry Rolfsen), and Odd Espedal. To judge by the preserved excavation diary notes, Møllerop was not frequently present on site.

In the summer of 1958, the excavations at Hå came to an end with the excavation of just two cairns, nos. 41 and 45 according to the annual report to NAVF, but three museum numbers were issued for this year's season together with one for the year 1959 when there was no excavation at Hå.[10] There are no reports from this season, and only one find was (summarily) catalogued. There are, however, excavation plans of two different cairns, both of them (subsequently) labelled as no. 41.

Even though, already following the 1957 season, Møllerop had created a major backlog in respect of cataloguing, in 1958 he decided to commence excavations of similar monuments on several further farms. Ten graves at the farms of Nord-Varhaug, Obrestad and Skeie (Fig. 19A) were excavated; drafts of catalogues for eight of these were discovered in Møllerop's papers after his death. Further excavations were carried out in 1959 and 1960, but only three of the eight finds were provisionally catalogued. The lack of find lists, reports and catalogues from these excavations has been a complicating factor in the present work, because the finds were for the most part stored on the same shelves as the material from Hå, with very inconsistent labelling.

Of the 58 numbered ancient monuments at the site, a total of 49 cairns have been excavated. These produced a total of 58 burials according to Møllerop's account. Three cairns were void of finds. 23 burials have no reports, and 27 remained uncatalogued. Apart from the reports for cairns 1, 27 and 28, all the reports are really to be regarded

[9] In the accessions register, only eight museum numbers were issued for this season.
[10] Hå was issued with the following museum numbers in 1958: S8515, S8516 and S8517; and in 1959 S8618.

as brief resumés. The cairns excavated in 1957 (apart from cairns 1 and 1A) have been very summarily treated, and the only documentation of cairns 24, 25 and 33 are sketched sections.

Two attempts have been made to get the evidence from Hå analysed and published: one in the 1970s and another in the years 1985–1986. On both occasions, these initiatives ground to a halt because of Møllerop's resistance to release his original documentation. It was in the context of preliminary tidying that the shelves of Møllerop's arrears were worked through by Lillehammer and Møllerop together in 1985, and missing information was supplied wherever possible.

Nowadays, practically nobody would assert that burial finds are a good source of evidence for the settlement context of any period of prehistory. It must be admitted, therefore, that Møllerop's key research objective has not only gone out of date, but that it was really not something that it would be possible for the cemetery to shed light upon.

The goal

The goal of this work is to publish a site report of the excavation of the cemetery of Hå, that, although sixty years late, is as thorough as possible in light of the available site records, so that the archaeological data are established for further research. The grave-forms (i.e., the exterior morphological features) and the burial practice will be dealt with, in addition to the position of the cairns in relation to one another and in the terrain. The principal focus of this work will fall upon the artefactual material, which is examined in detail. As this is an empirical study, focused on describing a site and its associated finds, any extended theoretical discussion falls outside its remit. It is hoped that the publication of the evidence will lay a foundation for further analyses, either site-specific or involving further comparative evidence. The chronology will be of importance in shedding light upon the development of the site and its period of use, while the artefacts themselves will be able to tell us something about contacts with the surrounding world. The composition of grave-assemblages reflects the gender patterning of the site and can also provide information on socio-economic status, both overall and individually.

Comparative studies of a selection of other cemeteries of Rogaland will be able to tell us whether the cemetery at Hå stands out in any way other than by its position. The areas that have been selected for this consist of Suldal k. – geographically, a complete contrast to Hå k., and Gjesdal k., Time k. and Bjerkreim k., all in the inland, in addition to the cemetery at Kvassheim, the closest parallel to Hå in the vicinity (see map Fig. 1).

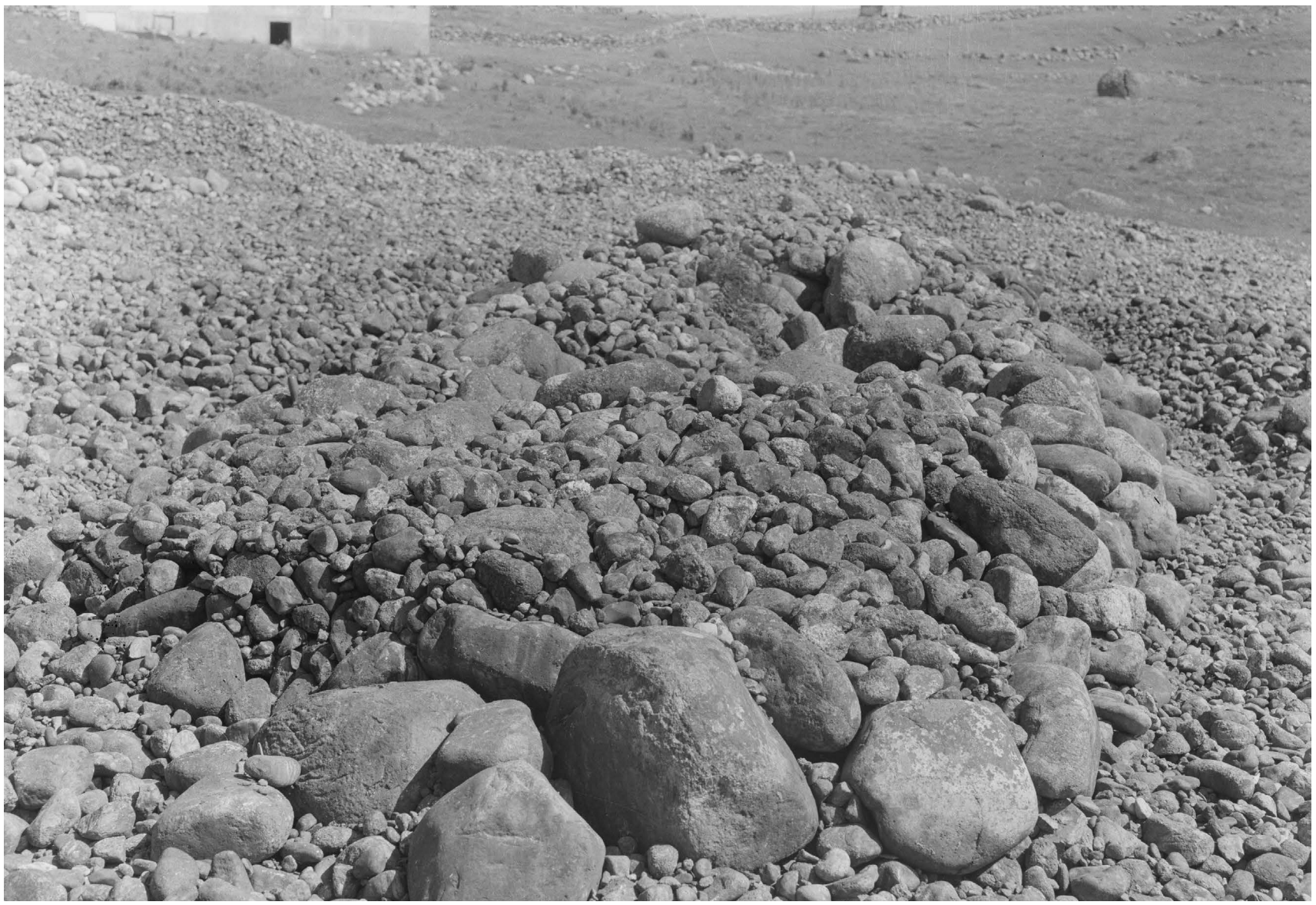


Fig. 7. Cairn 11 before excavation, from N. Photo: uncertain; probably O. Møllerop.

2. Grave form and burial practice

The excavations of 1954 to 1958 involved a total of 49 monuments: 25 round cairns, 13 long cairns, five rectangular stone settings, two triangular settings ('three-pointers'), one boat-shaped stone setting and two undefined stone settings (9 and 12A). One round cairn was rejected as a natural feature and a stone setting was also discounted as a burial monument. Nine contexts remain unexcavated, including the largest two round cairns (49 and 50) and the longest two long cairns (37 and 46).

The method of construction was essentially the same for all the cairns: a core of blocks[11] covered with a layer of small pebbles and coarse gravel (Fig. 7). Only two of the long cairns have clearly defined kerbs, while fifteen of the round cairns had a set kerb. Two of those have double kerbs, with the inner ring lying around 2 m from the outer one. The cairns may contain internal constructions for the burial pit itself. Twelve of the round cairns have no internal indication of where the grave was placed, which is also the case with the 'three-pointers' and the boat-shaped stone setting. Only two of the long cairns have no internal demarcation of the grave pit. All the cairns were originally bare: the grass turf which is growing on some of them is a recent phenomenon. Some of the site

[11]'Blocks' measure more than 20 cm in at least one dimension, stones > 2–20 cm, and gravel 0.2–2 cm.

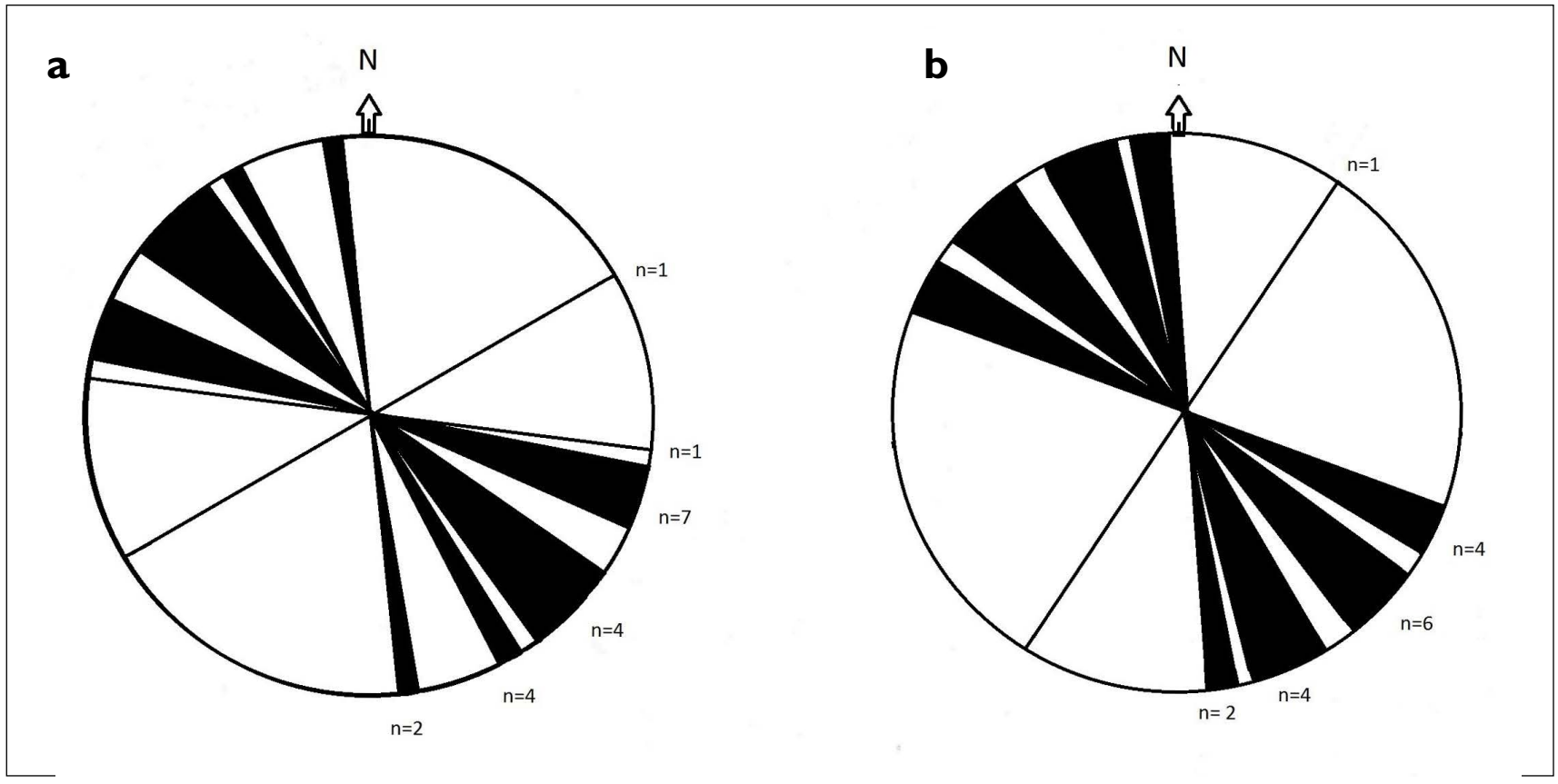


Fig. 8. a) The exterior alignment of the long cairns b) The alignment of the grave pits in the round cairns.

must have been grassed over in prehistory as well: in cairns 27 and 31 the turf as well as the graves were found upon the surface of a layer of humus which was described as a greasy, dark brown layer.

The orientation of the long cairns follows that of the local topography, meaning in most cases that they have an approximately NW–SE alignment (Fig. 8a). That the topography was apparently the leading determinative factor in orientation is emphasised by the positioning of cairn 37, aligned NE–SW, which forms the edge of the plateau to the north-west, and of cairn 51, which respects the 7 m contour north of the main site. The internal demarcation of the grave pits, both in the long cairns and in the round cairns, respects the same topographical orientation (Fig. 8b).

At the site of Kvassheim both the outer and the inner structures are predominantly aligned NW–SE (Lillehammer 1996:41–42, 46, 50–51). Here too there are some long cairns which diverged in orientation (Lillehammer 1996: e.g. fig. 8). As at Hå Old Parsonage, this appears to be governed by local topographical circumstances, as those cairns also respect the contours of the landscape.

In other shoreline cemeteries as well — where this can be determined from aerial photographs — the preferred alignment of the burial monuments is NW–SE. This can therefore be claimed to have been a general feature.

Even though I believe that the local topographical contexts were determinative for the alignment of the burial monuments, it may be appropriate to note that the sun at the summer solstice sets over the sea in the north-west at 323°. In Norse mythology, the realm of the dead is situated 'north and down', so that the predominantly north-westerly orientation may possibly also be linked to mythological notions; if so, however, not in a way that affects every single grave structure.

The graves and the burial practice

In this work, a 'grave' is defined as the actual and physical place of burial of a human body, cremated or unburnt. 'Burial', according to the dictionaries, should refer primarily to the act, process or ceremony of burying a dead body, but the word is commonly used in English for the product of such action, and 'burial' and 'grave' are often interchangeable in English usage. Thus a grave pit with only a body in it and no grave goods is just as much a burial (and a grave) as one with artefacts.

The number of graves found in the course of the excavations is 61. This count includes three newly detected graves from cairn 1 and two partially preserved secondary burials from cairns 11 and 27. The finds from cairns 3A, 5 and 17 have not been counted in because these probably consist of modern scrap – 5 was also discounted as a natural phenomenon. No. 12A is similarly not included in the number of finds: this was void of finds and was discounted as a grave during the excavation. Grave 2 in cairn no. 4, originally interpreted as a cremation burial, was discounted as a grave following osteological analysis in 2017 because none of the burnt bones could securely be identified as human. The three grave finds from the 'three-pointer', 28, are combined as one because it is overwhelmingly probable that these are fractions of the same find. Five of the cairns are considered to be void of finds, including two cairns that are entirely without finds (nos. 14 and 30), two cairns with only recent material (6 and 10), and cairn 33 of which we have no information so that it is not possible to confirm that this cairn had no finds. Cairns 22, 22A, 24A and 25 should apparently have contained finds but we have no description of them and none have been retrieved from amongst the 'leftovers' in the store. These nine cairns are included in the total number of finds, but of unknown gender and body treatment.

Found amongst the 'leftovers' were cremated bone and sherds from a handled pot marked 'by 27'. There are no records of this find: when it was made and in what circumstances. Consequently, this possible grave is not included in the number of burials, nor in any of the analyses. The loose finds from cairn 45 are likewise excluded from the number of grave finds.

Twenty-five cairns contained an internal structure for the body: three rectangular stone settings, 11 round cairns and 11 long cairns. I have opted to refer to the internal structures as 'frames', because they have no base or lid formed of blocks or slabs (Fig. 9). The frames are constructed of blocks: in the round cairns and the long cairns the internal length of the frame varies from 2.0 to 3.8 m and the internal width from 0.6 to 1.4 m — the mean values are 2.7 m long and 0.9 m wide. The frame within round cairn 23 is different in form: it is almost square, measuring 1.9 x 1.8 m. In most cases, the frame was placed directly on the beach bank, cleared of larger stones and blocks so that the base consists of small pebbles and coarse gravel (see Fig. 9). The deceased were laid upon this base and the frame was then filled up with small pebbles and coarse gravel. More or less definite remains of wooden coffins were encountered only in two of the graves, both of them in cairn no. 1. It is possible that the fragments of wood which are sitting upon one side of the textile-fragment S8097h from cairn 11 are from a wooden coffin, if the interpretation of this textile as a blanket is correct. It is also possible that the relatively

Fig. 9. The frame in cairn 35 after completed excavation, from the S. Photo: Uncertain; probably O. Møllerop.

clear rectangular layout of the finds in 41 mirror a wooden coffin but since no report is available, we cannot determine this.

In four cases it is possible to determine at which end the head of the body was located. In grave 1:7 (i.e. cairn 1, grave 7) it appears the deceased lay with the head to the north-east. In the three graves in which more or less intact swords were found, the deceased must have lain with their heads to the south-east, east-south-east and south, if it is correctly surmised that the swords lay alongside the body with the hilt around the same level as the abdomen. At Kvassheim, the majority of the deceased lay with the head to the south. Divergent orientations seem to be governed first and foremost by the alignment of the burial monument within the local topography.

Several burials may be found in the same cairn. Three long cairns and one round cairn contained two frames. Long cairn 4 contained three burials, all of them lacking internal demarcation. One of the round stone settings (27) contained two un-marked burials: a primary grave, and a secondary burial at the edge, both of them disturbed. In long cairn 11 it appears that the frame was used for a secondary interment that was much younger than the primary burial. Cairn 1 is an exception. This cairn contained at least eight, possibly ten burials, but only three of them were marked out within the cairn with stones or blocks.

Treatment of the body

Eleven of the burials were cremation graves (Fig. 10; Table 1). These are identified from graves which contained burnt human bone or have clear evidence of burning on the grave goods, such as cairn 28. This grave did not have any cremated bone, or at least there is no record of burnt bone in the report and only a few grams were collected (as part of a charcoal sample), but since some of the grave goods are scorched and they lay in a thick layer of charcoal there is no doubt that this was a cremation grave. Twenty-six of the burials are inferred to have been inhumations, but the conditions of preservation meant that only in one case were human skeletal remains found (grave 1:7) and it was not possible to locate these in the store. In 24 cases, the treatment of the body remains uncertain. Nine of the graves lay within frames, which may indicate that they had contained uncremated burials, but since the find records are so incomplete it is not possible to determine that with any certainty. In one of these cases there was also reportedly a large amount of scattered charcoal (3) but no cremated bone was found (or collected in any event). There is also one definite example of a cremated secondary burial within a frame (21). In a couple of cases, layers of charcoal are referred to, and one of these is in fact described as pyre remains (12), but this cairn was severely disturbed by later activity and there is no cremated bone. Cairn 29 was interpreted as a burnt boat grave but only 2.4 g of charcoal was collected, and the only burnt bone in this context consists of five fragments that are rusted on to clinker rivet fragments. Although the excavation was difficult because of extremely poor weather, you would have expected greater quantities of charcoal and burnt bone from a burnt boat grave. Since there is also mineral-preserved wood firmly attached to many of the clinker rivet fragments, the interpretation of this burial as a fully cremated boat burial can be rejected.

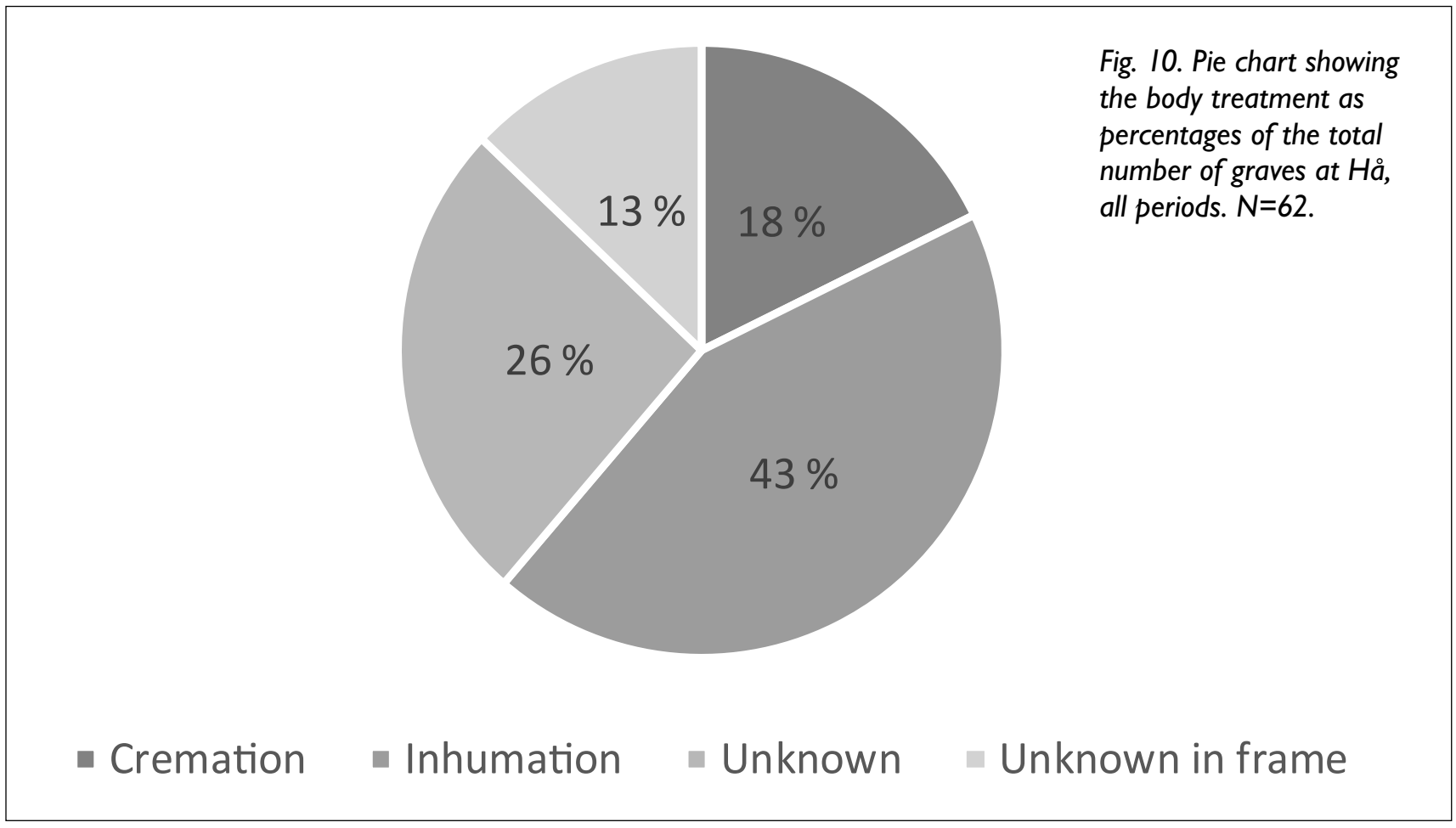


Fig. 10. Pie chart showing the body treatment as percentages of the total number of graves at Hå, all periods. N=62.

Table 1. Body treatment in the graves of the Hå cemetery, all periods. c = cremation, i = inhumation, u = unknown.

Cairn/Grave	Body treatment
1:0	c
1:1	c
1:2	c
1:3	c
1:Dy	c
1:X	c
1:A	c
1:B	c
21:1	c
28:1	c
31	c
1:4	i
1:5	i
1:6	i
1:7	i
4:3	i
4:4	i
7:1	i
7:2	i
10	i
11	i
11:sec	i
13	i
15	i
19	i
20	i
21:2	i
24a	i
27:1	i
27:sec	i
32:1	i
32:2	i

Cairn/Grave	Body treatment
35	i
39	i
43:1	i
43:2	i
44	i
45	i
2	u
3	u (charcoal in frame)
4:1	u
6	u
8	u
9	u
12	u ('cremation layer without bones')
14	u (frame void of finds)
22	u (frame)
22a	u (frame)
23	u (frame)
24	u
25	u
26	u
29	u
30	u
33	u
34	u (frame)
36	u
41	u
"41"	u (frame)
42	u
47	u (frame)
48	u (frame)

3. The artefactual finds

With certain exceptions, the graves were relatively modestly furnished. Three of the cairns were void of finds (10, 14 and 30), which may indicate that they had housed inhumations with no grave goods, or that grave goods which may have been deposited either were not preserved or the graves had been subject to robbing. There is a single cremation grave without grave goods (1:0). Regrettably, practically all the graves had been disturbed by later interventions, meaning that in the majority of cases they contain fewer artefacts than were originally deposited in them. The extensive use of untrained if enthusiastic labour for the excavation also means that a good deal may have been overlooked or not recognised as something to retrieve (cf. the information about finds made during conservation or outside of the cairns). Altogether, 52 graves can be used for a more detailed study of the artefactual finds.

Knives, spindle-whorls, brooches and beads are the most numerous objects from the graves (Table 2). Photos of the finds are rendered on the plates at the back of this volume.

Knives

Knives occur in 15 graves, and possible knife-fragments in two graves. It is most common for there to be a single knife in the grave, but there are two graves with two knives (nos. 44 and 45) and two graves with three knives (1:6 and 42, Pl. 7 and 44). In so far as it is possible to classify the knives typologically, there are three definite and two possible examples of type R146 (1:6, 1:7, 2, 19 and 21:2, Pl. 7, 10, 11, 22 and 24), two definite examples like R404 (nos. 3 and 4:4), and one example each of R407 (27), R409 (1:5) and *Redskaper* (Petersen 1951) 107 (1:4).

Spindle-whorls

Spindle-whorls (Fig. 11) occur in twelve graves. One of these may be considered a rough-out (36). In one case, it would appear that two spindle-whorls were found in the same grave (24a), but otherwise there was only one per grave (3, 4:1, 4:4, 7:2, 9, 11, 15 , 32 :1, 35 and 43:1, Pl. 13, 15, 17, 19, 22, 34, 41 and 44). The morphological classification of the spindle-whorls follows the scheme of Ellen Høigård Hofseth (1985). They do not vary greatly in form. Five of the spindle-whorls have flat upper and lower surfaces, three have concave sides and two convex sides. Two of the spindle-whorls have convex upper and lower surfaces and convex sides. There are two examples of spindle-whorls with a convex upper surface and a flat base, one of them with concave sides and one with straight sides. Six of the spindle-whorls are decorated, most of them with very simple ring and/or linear decoration. The most distinctively formed decoration is found on the spindle-whorl from 35, which has a simple two-ribbon plait.

Brooches

Brooches, either complete or fragmentary, were found in 13 graves. Dating from the Early Iron Age there are two fragmentary bow brooches with a narrow foot (34, which

Table 2. Overview of the artefactual finds, all periods, ordered by the occurrence of 1) spindle-whorls, 2) brooches 3) weaponry. Italics = not seen.

	Dress accessories and jewellery							Acces sories		Vessels				Implements							Weaponry		
Cairn/ Grave	brooch	clasps	buckle	bead	pendant	dress pin	finger ring	comb	tweezers	pot, unspecified	R361	bucket shaped vessel	wooden vessel	spindle whorl	knife	shears	sickle	weaving sword	linen heckle	key/ ring	sword	spear	arrowhead
4:1														x									
4:4													?	x	x	x							
7:2														x									
9														x									
11							x		?					x									
15														x									
15														x									
35														x	?								
36														x									
43:1	x													x									
32:1	x2			x		x								x						xx			
24a	*x*									x				*x2*						*?*			
4:3	x2			x		x																	
7:1	x		x						x														
21:1	*?*																						
28	*?*			x112	x					x						x	x	x	x				
3				x73										x	x		x						
23	x			x3																			
44	x														x2								
"41"	*x*									x													
34	*x*																						
47	*?*																						
1:1													x										
1:2								x															
1:3								x		x													
1:4															x								
1:X								x															
1:Dy								x							x								
1:B								x		?													
2															x								
8												x											
20				x																			
1A											x												
21:2				x2							x		x		x								

	Dress accessories and jewellery							Acces sories		Vessels				Implements							Weaponry		
Cairn/ Grave	brooch	clasps	buckle	bead	pendant	dress pin	finger ring	comb	tweezers	pot, unspecified	R361	bucket shaped vessel	wooden vessel	spindle whorl	knife	shears	sickle	weaving sword	linen heckle	key/ ring	sword	spear	arrowhead
24																				?			
26															x								
29				x2						x													
31								x															
32:2				x3	x																		
42															x3					?			
1:5			x					x				x			x	x						x2	
1:6										x2	x				x3	x3					x		
27		x	x2												x							x2	
12				x2																	?	x	
13				x								x					x				?		
19			x						x			x			x						x		
27:sec																					x		
39															?						x		
45	x			x					x						x2						x		x
41																	x						x
1:7		x										x			x	x							x4
48												x											

is missing, and 43:1) and fragments of a single equal-armed(?) brooch from 43:2 (Pl. 45). Møllerop catalogued this brooch with a reference to B5303a from Kvassheim, which is remarkable as no pictures of that brooch had been published anywhere; an image of the brooch first became generally accessible through the photo-portal of the University Museums in the present century.[12] The brooch from Kvassheim is described in the main catalogue of Bergen Museum as very similar to Salin (1904: fig. 174) with triangular plates (Lillehammer 1996:171). In the state that the brooch from Hå now is, typological classification is impossible.

A single fragmentary brooch belonging to *Smaa spænder* group A2 (Shetelig 1911) was found in 32:1 together with one of the two more or less complete cruciform brooches from the cemetery (Pl. 37, Pl. 38). The other 'complete' cruciform brooch was found in 7:1 (Pl. 16). Fragments of a further five cruciform brooches were found in 21:1, 23 (Pl. 26) and 45 (Pl. 46). Two simple bow brooches are also supposed to have been found (24a and 41), but these cannot be located now. Brooches dating to the Late Iron Age comprise a pair of oval brooches with single shells of type JP27 (4:3; Pl. 14, Petersen 1928:56), and a

[12] This brooch was found in 1896, and the finds made in that season were not published in the List of Accessions. Nor was the brooch drawn for E. de Lange's study of the finds from Kvassheim.

Fig. 11. Spindle-whorls from the cemetery at Hå. Photo: Annette Øvrelid, AM, UiS.

single oval brooch with Style III decoration in 44 (Pl. 45). A small, decorated fragment of copper alloy in 28 (Pl. 34) may be an edge-fragment from a brooch: the type is uncertain, but the shape of the fragment excludes an oval brooch.

Beads

Beads constitute a large group of finds from the site at Hå, occurring in 12 graves. Most frequently one to three beads of glass and/or amber occur within the grave, but in two exceptional cases collections of 73 and 112 beads respectively were found. The largest assemblage is from the 'three-pointer' 28, comprising beads of rock crystal, monochrome glass beads and mosaic beads (Pl. 31). There are four complete rock-crystal beads and fragments of a further six such beads. The largest two are extremely large (diam. c. 20 and 28 mm), and, although I have classified them as Callmer's bead-type S004 they in fact exceed the definition of that type in size (diam. 12–17 mm). Twentytwo beads are of Callmer's group Ga: mosaic beads (Callmer 1977:89). The types G001, G011, G031 and G032 are also represented in the collection, with G031 being the most numerous. The bead-groups Bc (B021: 1 bead), Bf (B388 and B422: respectively 2 and 1 beads), Bh (B436: 3 beads) and Bn (B426: 1 bead) are also present. Some of these are very rare, such as the eye beads B436 and five dark blue beads with looped trails of monochrome yellow with white trails. These appear to be a variant of Callmer's pattern 567 which is defined as 'lateral, single, more than half-circular equiperiodic antithetically configurating zigzags and inscribed half-circular equiperiodic zigzags' (Callmer 1977:39). The beads from Hå diverge from the description of the pattern in that the central trail is also more than

semicircular in shape, being more like ovals than circles.[13] In Callmer's overview of the primary material there is no example of the eye bead B436 (pl. 44), and in the secondary material it is referred to just once (ibid., 145). These three dark blue, translucent beads with small yellow pupils, a white frame and straight rays in white and red are probably to be counted amongst the so-called Ribe beads (Feveile & Jensen 2000:22, fig. 14:c). The beads had not been strung as a necklace worn by the woman at burial but lay partially gathered in the pot while others were scattered in the grave.

The collection of 73 beads comprises blue-green and green glass micro-beads from stone setting 3 (Pl. 11). These vary in shape and size, with the maximum diameter from 1.7 to 3.8 mm. Most of the beads are rounded, with parallel sides, but there are also more cylindrical beads, some of them with plane sides that are not parallel. The beads belong to Callmer's group Fa (Callmer 1977:89). These beads too were not worn as a necklace but lay scattered in the grave with a concentration in the south-eastern corner. It is inferred that the beads were sewn on to a garment which, very probably, was laid folded up in the corner.

Vessels

Before introducing the different types of vessels found on the cemetery, the so-called bucket-shaped pots deserve a special introduction. These vessels, found in great numbers in Norway from the late Roman Age until the end of the Migration Period, both on settlement sites and in graves, are significantly different from other pottery in this period. They differ in fabric, as the largest component usually is soapstone or/and asbestos (Kleppe & Simonsen 1983:24, table 1, Engevik 2008:132, Zimmerman et al. 2016:194). Clay seems to have been added only to make the paste more malleable. The way the vessels are shaped also differs from the coiling technique used for other types of pottery (Fredriksen et al. 2014:122–123), as these vessels are made from a rolled-out plate of paste and given the final shape on a wooden form, joined with the circular, flat bottom and decorated while still on the form (Kleppe & Simonsen 1983:figs. 21–28). The classification and chronology of these vessels have been thoroughly treated by Kristoffersen & Magnus (2010).

Nineteen graves contained vessels of various sorts. Pottery was found in eleven graves. Three graves had a handled pot of the R361 type, treated extensively by Ann M. Stout (1986). Her classification has been used for this work. In one case the handled pot was combined with two other, unclassifiable, pots (1:6, Pl. 6) and in another case combined with the caulking fill from a bent-wood vessel (21:2, Pl. 25). A number of small sherds from a relatively fine table vessel with a black-burnished exterior were found in '41' (Pl. 43). Five graves had bucket-shaped pots (1:5, 1:7, 8, 13 and 19, Pl. 4, 9, 17, 20 and 22): 2 AB3 specimens, 1 C2, 1 D3, and sherds of a C- or D-vessel (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010). In no cases were those combined with other pottery or any other type of container. Cairns 8 and 48 had only one object each, a bucket-shaped pot in the former case and a R361 handled pot in the other. In the 'three-pointer' 28 a real rarity was found: sherds

[13] This pattern may be a hypothetical construction on Callmer's part since it is not found referred to in the overview of patterns for any of the beads at all.

of a round-bottomed pot of the form of R732 (Pl. 35). In no. 1:1 the remains of what had once been a wooden pail filled with a fatty substance were discovered. This vessel was preserved only in the form of impressions around the lump of fat. The vessel was sent to *Universitetets Oldsakssamling* (Museum of Cultural History, UiO) for analysis in 1957 or 1958 but no analytical report has been located so far, and the object does not appear to have been returned.

Combs and tweezers

Eleven graves had equipment for hair or body grooming: seven with combs and three, possibly four, with tweezers (7:1, 11, 19 and 45, Pl. 16, 18, 23 and 46). The combs are all composite antler combs found as fragments amongst cremated bone. There are three composite combs with two side-plates (= 'three-layer': 1:3, 1:X and 1B, Pl. 2, 5 and 11), one with a single side-plate ('two-layer': 1:2, Pl. 1), one comb with no step in cross-section on the tooth-plates to provide a ledge for each of the two side-plates (the only artefact in grave 31, Pl. 37), and one unclassifiable composite comb (1:Dy, Pl. 8). The tweezers are of copper alloy and are rather poorly preserved. The tweezers in grave 7:1 have traces of gilding and were found together with a fragment that was originally interpreted as an arm of a pair of tweezers, but which is probably what is left of an ear-scoop (*cf.* the ear-scoop in the Veien find, C342). A small copper-alloy ring in cairn 11 may have been for a pair of tweezers.

Other dress-accessories and jewellery

Of other dress-accessories and jewellery, three graves had simple, fragmentary, clasps (1:7, 27 and 32:1, Pl. 8). The clasp in 1:7 (Pl. 8) is a rare form in Norway, probably a very simple form with no buttons that rather was sewn directly on to the garment through small perforations in the plate. Its position in the grave suggests that it belonged to a pair of trousers, placed at the ankles (Pl. 1). This clasp corresponds to Hines's form B7 (Hines 1993:39–43), which is very common in England but extremely rare in Scandinavia. Only two possible examples have been identified to date, one of them from Haugland in Time k. (S9341, Hines 1993:41, fig. 82). The clasp in grave 32:1 is probably of Hines's form B1i, with plain flat buttons (Pl. 39). The final clasp survives only as extremely small fragments. There are no preserved buttons, and this fastener was not attached to textile but to leather which may suggest that the identification as a clasp is doubtful (Pl. 28). However, the attachment of clasps to cuffs of hide rather than tablet-woven braids is paralleled in England (Hines 1993:82). In the same grave, no. 27, two rectangular copper-alloy buckles from separate belts were found (Pl. 27 and 28). There are three other buckles: two of iron with oval frames from 1:5 and 19 (Pl. 5 and 23) – the latter may be the buckle of a baldric. The belt buckle from no. 7:1 has a rectangular frame with concave longer sides and a two-pronged attachment plate cast in one with the frame (Pl. 16). This is clearly related to buckles such as in *VWG* (Nerman 1935) text fig. 14. and *ÄEG* (Almgren & Nerman 1923) fig. ser. 526–528, a very rare type in Norway. Dress pins were found in two graves: 4:3 (Pl. 14) and 32:1 (Pl. 38), while in grave 28 a fragmentary, wheel-shaped copper-alloy pendant was found (Pl. 32), and in grave 32:2 a C-bracteate (IK 253,2; Pl. 40). This is

die-identical to the bracteate from Garpestad, Time k. (IK 253,1) but differs from it in that its outermost zone is plain where the Garpestad specimen has semi-circular punch marks. The bracteate is also the only object of gold found during the excavations.

Other tools

Tools other than knives comprise bow-shears, weaving swords, a linen heckle, sickles and a key. There were five graves with shears, one of them with three pairs (grave 1:6). There are three weaving swords (4:1 (Pl. 13), 11 and 28 (Pl. 33)), one of them with a tang and two with sockets; one of the latter was found in association with shears, a sickle and the only linen heckle from the site (no. 28, Pl. 32, 33 and 34). There were sickles in three further graves: once associated with a spindle-whorl and once with an arrowhead (Pl. 42). Just one key was preserved in the collection of finds. This is of iron, but its associated key-ring is of copper alloy (Pl. 39). In no. 24 there was a half-ring of copper alloy which was probably a key-ring with remains of the loop of the key. It is also possible that the copper-alloy ring from no. 42 was a key-ring (Pl. 43).

Weaponry

No fewer than five definite swords, and possible blade-fragments from two more swords (cairns 12 and 13), were found in the cemetery. All five are in a highly corroded state: one of them is only preserved as a fragment of the blade (39) while four survive as conjoined fragments (1:6, 19, 27:sec and 45, Pl. 6, 22, 29 and 46). Because of decay the wooden scabbards are only partially preserved in mineralized form on the most complete swords. Microscopic study has revealed that the scabbards were fur-lined.

No full weapon set was found during the excavation, and there are no remains of shields. One grave had socket-fragments from the head of a throwing or thrusting spear (Pl. 20), and possible fragments of a sword-hilt (no. 12), while another contained a sword along with an arrowhead (no. 45, Pl. 47). Grave 1:5 contained the pairing of a throwing and a thrusting spear (Pl. 3 and 4) while stone setting 27 contained two thrusting spears (Pl. 27). Arrowheads were found in three graves, but more than one arrowhead was found only in grave 1:7 (Pl. 9).

Other artefacts

Artefacts that are represented singly in the collection of finds comprise a possible copper-alloy spiral finger ring (Andersson 1993a:type 33) in no. 11 (Pl. 19); a broken, partially gilded copper-alloy balance arm in 7:1 (Pl. 16); a 'scutiform' silver mount in no. 20 (Pl. 24); a possible bolt lock in 27 (Pl. 29); and two flat copper-alloy rings which may resemble plate rings in no. 32:1 (Pl. 38). Burnt bear's claws occur just once, in find 1:6 Dy, along with an unidentified object of antler (Pl. 8).

Textiles

Although the conditions for preservation were not particularly favourable, remains of textiles were found in a number of graves (Appendix 1). A small piece of a tablet-woven braid with a copper-alloy shank was found in cairn 11 (Pl. 19). This piece is probably a fragment

of a cuff. The primary burial in no. 27 has the largest collection of surviving fragments of textile. Four different textiles are preserved: 2 different 2/2 twills and 2 different examples of plain weave: one of them coarse, with 5/4 threads per cm and one extremely fine with 14/14 threads per cm. Three pieces, one of them with a button, possibly from a cuff or sleeve, are of fine 2/2 twill with 14/9 threads per cm (Pl. 28). The warp threads are only 0.5 mm thick and the weft threads 1.2 mm. The other twill-fragment was woven with thicker yarn at 14/6 threads per cm: the warp is 0.7 mm and the weft 1.5 mm. A fragment of a tablet-woven braid, produced with at least eight tablets, has also been preserved. In addition to these, several different forms of mineral-preserved textile have also been identified. On one side of the blade of one of the spearheads there is a patch with twill, possibly from a blanket. Both spearheads also had textiles in the socket, presumably fillers so that the shaft would sit very securely: both of these are fine plain weave. In cairn 32:1 (Pl. 39), several fragments of a tablet-woven cuff of very thin and fine, S-spun yarn were preserved. None of them survives to the full width, so the number of tablets used cannot be determined, but it was at least six. One of the fragments has been folded double with a coarser woven fabric in the middle. From no. 35 there is a small piece of 2/2 twill with 8/6 threads per cm — thus not one of the very finest textiles but perhaps from a blanket. In grave 4:1 at least two different textiles are mineral preserved: a 2/2 twill and a plain weave.

Men – Women

There are unfortunately very few cases where sex can be determined by the osteological analysis of human skeletal remains. As a result, we have to turn to the artefactual finds in order to infer the gender of the individual interred. On the basis of the traditional dichotomy (though frequently discussed and challenged, cf. Moen (2021) with further references), by which textile equipment (in particular spindle-whorls), keys and jewellery are considered to be female objects while weaponry goes with the men (cf. Lillehammer 1996:76) 33 graves are indeterminable, 15 are female graves and 12 are male graves. Of the indeterminable graves, five may perhaps be female (with more than one bead, spindle-whorls or brooch-fragments). That this boundary is not a black and white one, so that brooches can only belong to women's graves, was demonstrated long ago by Shetelig (1911:70, note 4), and is shown here by grave no. 45 which had a sword associated with a cruciform brooch. Brooches do occur in men's graves, albeit very rarely (cf. Røstad 2021:275.) Throughout Hå k., this is known on just three occasions amongst the 121 grave finds of the Early Iron Age that are recorded in the database of finds, and in those cases there is never more than one single brooch. This probably means that the two secondary fragments of cruciform brooches in grave 45 are not to be associated with the definitely male grave but should represent another burial. It is impossible to tell whether they belonged to a primary grave that was destroyed by the weapon grave or to a secondary grave, and this possible female grave is consequently not included in the statistics. Other artefacts which appear to be gender diagnostic but which do not occur at Hå are spiral clasps of type R271, which are found only in women's graves, or quartzite whetstones worn at the belt, which are found only in men's graves. Mortensen (1991:66)

Table 3. (Gender and body treatment in the graves of the Hå Old Parsonage, all periods. f = female, m = male, u = unknown; c = cremation, i = inhumation.

Cairn/Grave	Gender *osteological identification	Body treatment
1:2	f* + child*	c
1A	f*	c
3	f	u
4:1	f	u
4:3	f	i
4:4	f	i
7:2	f	i
9	f	u
11	f	i
11:sec	f	i
15	f	i
24a	f	i
28:1	f	c
32:1	f	i
35	f	i
43:1	f	i
44	f	i
23	f	u
21:1	f?*	c
24	f?	u
32:2	f?	i
36	f?	u
43:2	f?	i
1:0	m?*	
1:Dy	m?*	c
1:X	m*	c
1:1	m*	c
31	m*	c
1:5	m	i
1:6	m	i
1:7	m	i

Cairn/Grave	Gender *osteological identification	Body treatment
7:1	m	i
12	m	u
13	m	i
19	m	i
27:1	m	i
27:sec	m	i
39	m	i
41	m	u
45	m	i
1:3	child*	c
1:4	u	i
1B	u	c
2	u	u
6	u	u
8	u	u
10	u	i
14	u	u
20	u	i
21:2	u	i
22	u	u
22a	u	u
25	u	u
26	u	u
29	u	u
30	u	u
33	u	u
34	u	u
"41"	u	u
42	u	u
47	u	u
48	u	u

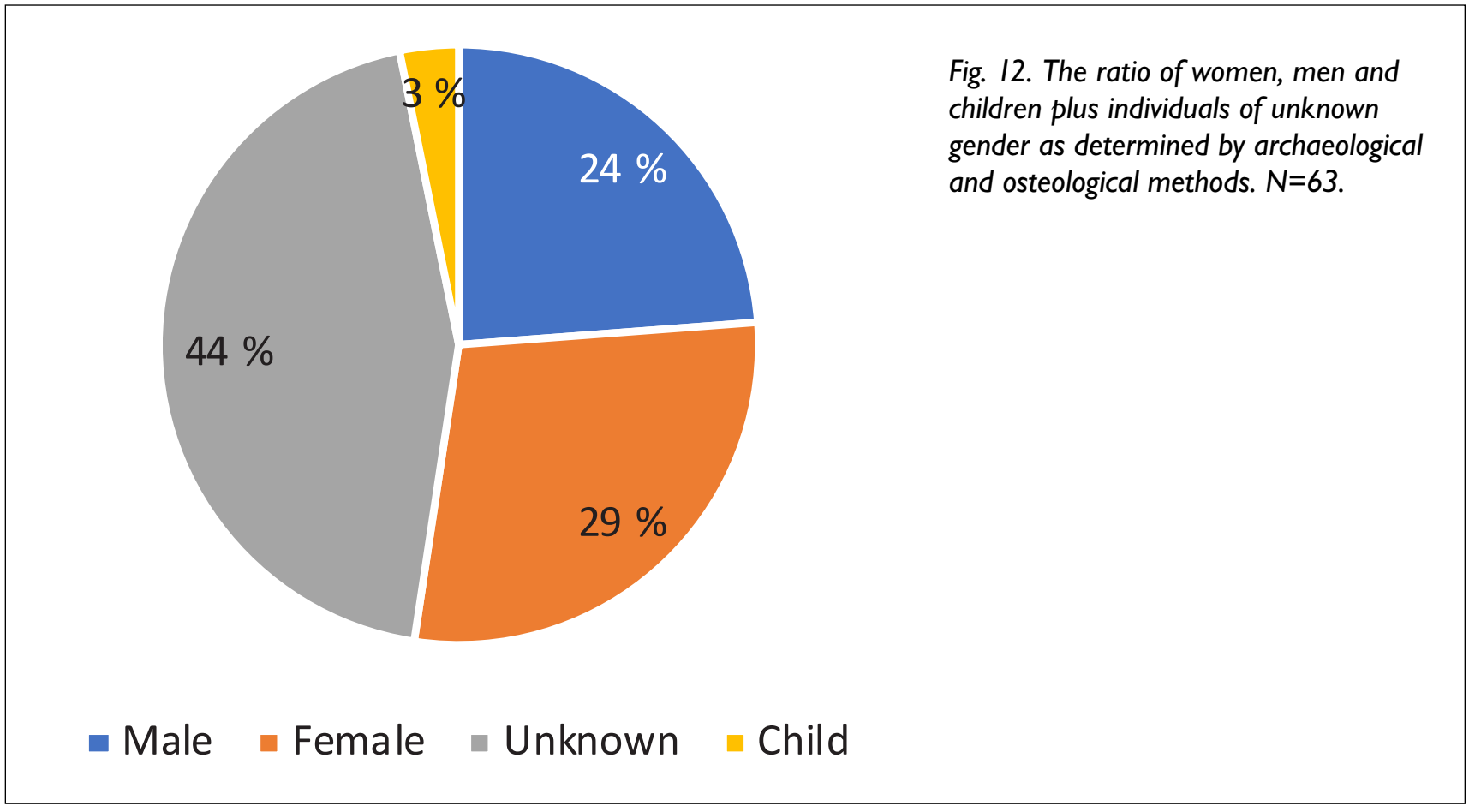


Fig. 12. The ratio of women, men and children plus individuals of unknown gender as determined by archaeological and osteological methods. N=63.

also considers tweezers to be male objects, but they do occur in female graves on rare occasions.[14] The combination of objects in grave 7:1, with the balance scale, bronze buckle, tweezers and ear-scoope indicate that the buried person was a man.

Nine of the graves have been identified osteologically, some by Nils-Gustaf Gejvall in 1959 and some by Sean D. Denham in 2017 (see Table 3). The osteologically determined graves increase the number of women to 17 and of men to 15. The number of individuals buried also rises to 62 because grave 1:2 was a double burial (see below). Two graves have been shown to be definitely women's graves, 1A and 1:2. Grave 1A was the burial of an older woman while the deceased in grave 1:2 has no determined age at death. Gejvall believed it was also possible to identify a woman together with the male in grave 1:1 but this is not demonstrable according to Denham. It is indeed impossible to determine conclusively whether there are the remains of one or two individuals in this grave. Also somewhat uncertain is the identification relating to grave 21:1, which according to Gejvall was a young individual and possibly a woman. Three burials are securely identified as male through osteology: grave 1:1, grave 1:X and no. 31, all of them adult men. Grave 1:Dy is the grave of an adult, and possibly a man.

Altogether, then, we have 17 certain (two osteologically determined) and five possible female graves, one possible and 15 certain (three osteologically determined) male graves, and 23 graves which are completely indeterminable. The osteological study identified the fact that one child about 10 years old at death was cremated and buried in a small ring of stone at the base of cairn 1 (grave 1:3). Grave 1:2 also contained the bones of a small child interred together with the woman just referred to above. The children's graves

[14] A search in the database of finds of the Archaeological Museum produced 32 finds of tweezers from the Early Iron Age in Rogaland from sites other than Hå. Eighteen of these are from graves of indeterminable sex, 11 are from definite men's graves and two from definite women's graves.

Fig. 13. Brooches C13524 and C13525. Photo: Ellen C. Holthe, KHM, UiO. CC-BY-SA 4.0

cannot be identified to biological sex.

If we consider only the definite identifications of gender, there is a minor preponderance of women in the evidence, 29% women to 24% men, but a majority of the graves are indeterminable (Fig. 12). If we include the possible identifications of gender, the proportion of women rises to 35% and that of men's graves to 25%.

The question of whether this gender distribution is a distinctive feature of the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage is discussed in chapter 5, 'A wider view', while the extent to which there were changes over time is discussed in the section on chronology.

Earlier finds from the Hå Old Parsonage

Four grave finds are recorded from the Hå Old Parsonage that were made in 1886 (B4398), 1887 (C13524–13532), 1892 (B4882) and 1920 (S4152) respectively. Two of these are quite certainly finds from the cemetery: B4822, which may have come from cairn no. 38, and S4152. The latter find came to light in the context of clearance for agriculture: the cairn lay within the field east of the site and Eyvind de Lange (1921) writes about a large cluster of cairns several metres west of the grave on the other side of a stone wall. The field immediately inside (i.e. east of) the stone wall was cultivated. The find spot of S4152 was probably located not very far away and immediately north of no. 3A.

B4398 includs a relief brooch, *Smaa spænder* A2, and an individualistic form of cruciform brooch, *Smaa spænder* A1, both of which were illustrated by Shetelig (1911:figs. 12 and 11). The relief brooch is of Nissen Meyer's 'simple bronze group' (Meyer 1935:60).

B4882 consists of a two-edged sword and a fragment from a narrower two-edged blade.

Fig. 14. S4152. Østland cauldron with shield boss, spear and lance head and sword rolled up to fit on top of the cremated bones. Photo: T. Tveit.

C13524–13532 is a woman's grave including copper-alloy brooches (Fig. 13), glass and amber beads, four spindle-whorls, and a shield boss-shaped copper-alloy mount.

S4152 is a cremated male burial with a full weapon set, and an Østland cauldron used as the burial urn (de Lange 1921; Fig. 14). The Østland cauldron is one of five that have been found in Rogaland[15]. Apart from the glass beads, this is the only grave from the Hå Old Parsonage with an import.

More recent finds from the Hå Old Parsonage

In the period 2012–2016, several metal-detector surveys were carried out on the fields east and north-east of the site, where, according to Kraft (1842:107), there had been several large mounds covered in earth and surrounded with large stones (kerb stones). The finds from this area consisted of three spindle-whorls, two of them of lead, eight lead weights, an utterly unique brooch made out of three joined Roman bronze coins of the fourth century AD (Pl. 49), the very large loop from a gold bracteate (Pl. 49) (Axboe 2017), a brooch like Almgren group V series 7 (Pl. 49) (Almgren 1897), a fragment of an arm ring of type R721 (Pl. 49), a belt-mount and a strap-end, a silver finger ring, a pair

[15] The Østland cauldrons from Rogaland are B1861, Herikstad, Hå k.; C13654, Sele, Klepp k.; S421, Laland, Klepp k.; S3544, Eige Store, Eigersund k.

of tweezers, a key, a lead gaming piece, a possible runic letter, a small piece of hacksilver, and several lumps of cast metal waste — silver, copper, and a lump of a leaded bronze alloy. Stray finds such as lead weights and 'scrap metal' are commonly interpreted as evidence of trading and workshop activity in the vicinity, but lead weights are not entirely unknown as grave goods even if occurring only rarely. Since we know that there had been burial cairns/barrows here, it is reasonable to interpret the majority of the detector finds as the melancholy remains of the burials which once lay here; however the clumps of casting metal are strong evidence that fine-quality metalsmithing was practised at the site, while the finds of lead weights can then be interpreted as evidence that trading also went on here. Although the facilities for harbourage are sub-optimal, the Håvågen bay can be used as a harbour and indeed serves as such nowadays. The tongue of land on the north and west sides of the bay provides a bit of shelter from northerly winds, but the most important argument for the possible use of Håvågen as a harbour is that there are few good natural harbours on the 56 km weather-beaten range of coast of the North Sea, from Sirevåg in the south to Tananger in the north see (Fig. 1).

The artefactual finds - concluding remarks

The range of artefactual finds reflects a reasonable level of prosperity without being exceptional (cf. chapter 5). Some of the objects stand out through their rarity, material and/or provenance. The gold bracteate that was found in the excavations and the loop of the large bracteate that was found in 2011 are not normal components of grave-assemblages: of the 28 finds of gold bracteates in Rogaland, 12 are from definite grave finds. This indicates that the wearer had some special status or role in the community. The small brooch-fragment found in no. 45 is, as far as I know, unique in Norway. The closest parallels have been found in Pomerania (Shetelig 1907:figs. 67–68), providing a surprisingly easterly connection. The solitary oval brooch from no. 44 with Style III decoration is also a rarity. A rather striking item is the broken arm of a balance from no. 7:1; if correctly identified it is one of very few finds in Norway with balance scales (Bakka 1979:298). It indicates that this man had been involved in trade or had had a judicial role — weighing precious metal in the payment of fines (Brøgger 1921:34–37, Kristoffersen 2000:145, Solberg 2000:106). Nine graves contained weaponry, five of them including securely identified swords (if the two possible swords are included the total number of weapon graves is eleven). In addition, two weapon graves had previously been found at the site, B4882 and S4152, a cremation with an Østland cauldron as the urn. The latter individual was distinguished in his time (c. AD 200–250) being furnished with a sword with a copper-alloy pommel, a shield, and both a throwing and a thrusting spear. This equipment may be interpreted as reflecting the man having held the rank of an officer (Reiersen 2017:133), and this find can be counted as perhaps the 'finest' from the whole site. The most spectacular find, however, is without doubt the large collection of beads from one of the 'three-pointers' with its all-but overwhelming quantity of mosaic and eye beads that had come both from western Europe and from as far away as West Turkestan (Callmer 1977:97–99). Not quite so spectacular, but extremely rare in Rogaland, are the fragments of one two-layer comb and the one three-layer comb with no step on the

tooth-plates.

Children, women and men were all buried in this cemetery. The two children's graves are cremations that have been identified osteologically, but it is highly probable that children's graves were originally more numerous than we can now trace. A high proportion of the graves cannot be gendered either through osteology or by archaeological means, but of those graves that have been determined, a higher proportion are women's graves.

4. Chronology

The aim of this section is to place the finds within the extant chronological framework. I shall use the conventionally recognized period and phase labelling B, C and D for the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period, and then the terms 'Merovingian Period' and 'Viking Period'. The Early Merovingian Period covers the period of *c.* AD 550–700 and the Late Merovingian Period *c.* AD 700–800; the Early Viking Period *c.* AD 800–900 and the Late Viking Period *c.* AD 900–1050. The Pre-Roman Iron Age (*c.* 500–1 BC) is not relevant to the cemetery at Hå, so the Early Iron Age covers the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period while the Late Iron Age on the whole involves the Merovingian and Viking Periods. For the Roman Iron Age, apart from its final phase (C3), the phase-system of Ilkjær (1990) is used. For the end of the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period the reference point is Kristoffersen & Magnus (2010). In approximate calendrical dates *anno Domini*, this means:

B 1–150 (B1: 1–70; B2: 70–150)
C 150–400 (C1: 150–250; C2: 250–320/25; C3: 320/25–400)
D 400–550 (D1: 400–475; D2: 475–550; D2a: 475–500; D2b: 500–550)

Of the 62 graves that were used for the analysis of the treatment of the body, three were completely void of finds (10, 14 and 30) while grave 6 was so damaged by later intervention that it is undatable. Four of the graves excavated lack any information on their contents (22, 22A, 25 and 33). Eleven graves cannot be dated any more closely than to the Iron Age at a general level (2, 9, 12, 20, 24, 26, 29, 36, 39, 42 and 47). Grave 47 contained unidentifiable fragments of copper alloy which have now disappeared. Graves 26 and 42 contained fragments of knives with no chronologically diagnostic features and 2 contained a knife-fragment that may be of the same type as R146. Grave 9 contained a spindle-whorl which could be either of the Early or the Late Iron Age.

Therefore, there is a total of 19 graves that cannot be used in discussing the chronology. This means that we are dealing with datable artefacts from 43 graves.

Brooches

A total of 18 brooches were found during the excavation, most of them highly fragmented. Grave 43:1 had a fragment of a bow brooch with a very narrow foot and a long pin-catch (Pl. 44). Since this brooch is incomplete, it is difficult to date. Brooches with such narrow feet as this appear to have been primarily of phase C3 but Shetelig (1911:70) noted that brooches of this simple form do also occur into the sixth century[16] — mostly, then, in male graves and made of iron. In no. 34 there was reportedly a fragment of a similar brooch with a narrow foot, but this fragment is lost, and the report cannot be verified.

[16] This statement has to be modified, as the work by Bemman & Hahne (1995) has shown that no 6th century weapon graves contain brooches (find lists 41, 42 and 58). Shetelig's cited examples all belong to the 5th century.

Bow brooches with narrow feet of this kind do not appear in Rogaland in contexts later than phase D1. It does not appear possible to date this simple brooch-type any more precisely than to C3–D1 (*c.* AD 320–475).

A fragment of a cruciform brooch from no. 23 comprises the foot and half of the bow (Pl. 26). This brooch is of Shetelig's West Norwegian Group d (Shetelig 1907:71), on which the foot consists of a quadrangular plate between the animal-head terminal and the bow. The specimen from no. 23 has a parallel-sided bow and a thin rectangular plate of the same width as the bow. The plate is separated from the neck of the animal-head terminal with a narrow moulded rib. The neck is faceted, and this triangular field has its base towards the head rather than towards the plate as otherwise is usual. The animal-head terminal is of solid metal, flat on the underside and widest across the eyes. This brooch probably belongs to Reichstein's Type Nygard (Reichstein 1975:36) and can be dated to AD 400–475, phase D1.

The cruciform brooches which can be classified securely to type are those in nos. 7:1 and 45. Grave 7:1 contained a copper-alloy cruciform brooch with loose side-knobs fastened on to the pin-axis while the top knob is missing (Pl. 16). Loose side-knobs are an early feature, and this brooch can therefore be dated to phase D1 (AD 400–450). The brooch in no. 45 is fragmentary, with only some of the headplate surviving with remains of the anchor for the pin-spiral on the back. This plate is decorated with small horizontal wedge-shaped punchmarks and incised lines together with a smooth, sunken, vertical field 5 mm wide that is now preserved only on one side of the ribbed central zone (Pl. 46; cf. Shetelig 1907:figs. 67 and 68, with the same ribbed central zone). Shetelig's type model is from Friedefeld in Pomerania which is described by Reichstein as an individualistic *Einzelform* (1975, Kat. Nr. 652) with no more detailed description. The German specimens have the knobs cast-in-one with the headplate, and Shetelig dates the brooches to the late fifth century, implying phase D2a.

Three oval brooches have been found in the cemetery: one on its own in no. 44 and a pair in no. 4:3. The solitary oval brooch (Pl. 45) is a hybrid form between Ørsnes types N2e and N2d with a complete beaded central ridge and a beaded rim like type N2d, as well as two medallions in Style III on either side as with type N2e. There is an animal in each of the medallions, its body viewed in profile running diagonally across the field with limbs that stretch out towards the rim on either side. The paws with their clearly marked toes lie upon the ridges of the rim. The framing of both the beasts and the medallions was originally marked with rows of punchmarks but these have now largely disappeared, presumably as a result of conservation in the 1970s. The animals' most distinctive features are their triangular heads with a long crest. The heads are seen *en face*, and the eyes and mouth are marked with pits. Whether these beasts had a tail, as on the drawing in Plate 45, seems to be less certain as there is no contact between the tail and the animal. The closest parallel to this brooch is a stray find from Öland (SHM[17] 11680:2, Fig. 15). This has the same beaded central ridge but no medallions. The design that is spread out over both sides of the brooch is of two antithetically positioned figures with triangular heads and long crests, but these are figures that resemble moustachioed

[17] Statens Historiska Museum, Stockholm, Sweden

Fig. 15. Oval brooch from Kåtorp, Torslunda parish, Öland (SHM 11680:2). Photo: Unknown; scanned from Møllerop's archive material.

and bearded men. Brooches of Ørsnes's types N2e and N2d are datable to the eighth century (Ørsnes 1966:155-156, 210; Nielsen 1987:66). The pair of brooches in grave 4:3 is of Petersen type 27 (R648, Pl. 14) with a single shell: serially produced objects which are conventionally dated to the first half of the ninth century (Petersen 1928).

Amongst the finds made earlier at Hå Old Parsonage are two which contained brooches. B4398 had a simple relief brooch, *Smaa spænder* A2, and a fragment of a brooch that Shetelig referred to as a peculiar variant of cruciform brooch, *Smaa spænder* A1: both brooches were illustrated by Shetelig (1911:figs. 12 and 11). The classification as a cruciform brooch may be rather dubious. Shetelig referred to the fact that the shape of the foot was derived from the large relief brooches, but it is not only the footplate that is peculiar. Shetelig described the head as 'cross-shaped' but the small amount that is left indicates that it was rhomboidal with a rounded edge to the top; the flat top knob is 'two-pronged' with a leg on either side forming the rim. The latest cruciform brooches often lose the strict rectangular shape of the headplate (*cf.* Reichstein 1975:Taf. 47:5, 7 and 8) but it never becomes rhomboidal. It would be most accurate to call this brooch a hybrid form with elements from both relief brooches and their imitations such as Shetelig (1911: fig. 17) and from cruciform brooches such as Shetelig (1907: figs. 101 and 103). The relief brooch belongs to Nissen Meyer's 'simple bronze group' (Meyer 1935:60) which is dated to phase D2.

The other find including brooches is C13524–13532 (Fig. 13). One of the brooches, C13524, is an equal-armed brooch with undecorated triangular endplates similar to Eldrid Straume (1987) Tafeln 26:2 and 68:1. The other brooch, C13525, has two long pin-spirals, a faintly ridged bow, and a highly corroded foot which may originally have been triangular but now is more of an oval shape. Instead of a headplate, the bow continues upwards into a thin and narrow piece of sheet copper alloy which stands up vertically and originally probably terminated in a very small knob of the same kind as those on the pin-spirals. The long pin-spirals serve no utilitarian purpose but are purely decorative. The closest parallels to this brooch are a stray find from Skåne in Sweden (Salin 1904:fig.170) and a brooch from Tveitene in Vestfold (Straume 1987:Taf. 65:2). The Scanian brooch is an equal-armed brooch with narrow triangular endplates and a functional lower pin-spiral while the brooch from Tveitene has 'adopted' the shape of the footplate from the early silver-sheet brooches (e.g. Shetelig 1907:fig. 148). The long pin-spirals on the Tveitene brooch, with small knobs as the terminals, were non-functional. They are now lost, and only the axes which the copper-alloy wire has corroded around have survived. None of these three brooches had a headplate. The inclusion of an equal-armed brooch in the grave-assemblage, and the relationship to the brooch from Tveitene date this find to phase C3.

During a metal-detector search in 2012, amongst other things a fragmentary copper-alloy brooch of Almgren's group V series 7 was found (Almgren 1897) which is to be dated to the Early Roman Iron Age, phase B2 (Pl. 49). This brooch must have come from one of the destroyed burials in the area east of the buildings of the Hå Old Parsonage.

Bucket-shaped vessels

Five bucket-shaped vessels have been found in the cemetery, two of type AB3, one of type C2, one of type D3, and sherds of a pot of type C or D. In no case are these combined with ceramic vessels or any other container. 1:5 and no. 8 are the graves with type AB3 bucket-shaped vessels (Pl. 5 and 18), which are datable to phase D2a, i.e. *c.* AD 475–500 (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010:figs. 18 and 19). Grave 1:7 had a type C2 vessel (Pl. 10) of the same date while the type D3 vessel from cairn 19 (Pl. 23) is dated to phase D2b, c. AD 500–550. The sherds from cairn 13 (Pl. 21) are datable no more closely than to an undivided phase D2, *c.* AD 475–550.

Ceramic vessels

Handled pots of form R361 occurred in three graves: From 1A there is a burnt handled pot of Stout's group IIb with a rounded transition to the body (Pl. 11). In no. 21:2 there were sherds of a vessel of either group I or II; a closer typological classification is not possible (Pl. 25). Handled pots of group II cannot be dated any more closely than to phases C3–D1, i.e. *c.* AD 320–475, while the few handled pots of group I appear to be from the end of the Early Roman Iron Age and the beginning of the Late Roman Iron Age (phases B2–C1, *c.* AD 70–250). This is considerably earlier than Stout's own dating of that group, which is a product of the misclassification of brooches B4242 and S3196 (Stout 1986:15). The former pair were classified by Oscar Almgren (Almgren 1897:161) and belong to his group IV:2, strongly profiled brooches of the form of Almgren's figures 77–80. S3196a is a rosette brooch of Almgren's group VII series 4, dated to phase C1b (AD 200–250). The final handled pot at Hå was found in no. 48 (Pl. 48) and is of group IV which is datable to phases C3–D1. The ceramic vessel in no. 28 is a round-bottomed vessel of the form R732 of the Viking Period (Pl. 35). The remaining ceramic finds, comprising only sherds, do not support any close dating.

Combs

Combs made of antler, all of them composite, were found in seven graves. Five of these were in cairn cairn 1, and there was one each in 1B and 31. Grave 1:2 contained the fragments of a two-layer comb mixed up with the cremated bone (Pl. 2). Two-layer combs are rarely identified in Norway. The four fragmentary specimens in the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Stavanger, in addition to this piece, were all picked out of assemblages of cremated bone. None of these finds, unfortunately, can be used for the purpose of close dating, because they are not from undisturbed contexts, meaning that we have to turn to Denmark for a more precise date. Two-layer combs occur, for example, in the Vimose find where they are dated to the earliest phase of the Late Roman Iron Age, C1a, *c.* AD 150–200, and also in grave finds that are datable to phases B2–C1 (Henriksen 1996:51–53). One find, from Villestofte, is possibly datable to phase C1b (Jensen & Henriksen 2017). Ilkjær concluded that two-layer combs can be dated to the period of phase B2 to C1 (Ilkjær 1993a:299).

There are fragments of three-layer combs with a stepped cross-section in 1:3, 1:X, 1:Dy and cairn 1B (Pl. 2, 5, 8 and 11). This is the most common type of comb of the Early Iron

Age; so common that the older catalogue entries often do not specify the type of comb any more precisely than as 'composite', it being assumed that this means a three-layer comb with steps for the side-plates. Grave 1:3 lay at the base of the cairn and must therefore be earlier than comb 1:X which is possibly from grave 1:5 (see the Catalogue for a discussion of the find-circumstances). Grave 1B contained two fragments of a three-layer comb with the two side-plates decorated on the ridge with dot-in-circles along with a few fragments of a ceramic vessel, and as a result cannot be dated any more closely than to the Late Roman Iron Age and/or Migration Period. Three-layer combs are almost routinely dated to phase C3 or the Migration Period even though there are a few examples of three-layer combs in unambiguously phase C2 contexts (B8626 and B6233).[18] In the collection of the Archaeological Museum, University in Stavanger, there are no closed assemblages with three-layer combs that are datable earlier than phase C3, with the single exception of S4785 which contained fragments of both a two-layer and a three-layer comb that were found mixed into the cremated bone in a ceramic vessel that itself is datable no more closely than to the Late Roman Iron Age (*cf.* Bøe 1931:fig. 15, VJG:fig. 48). This find indicates that three-layer combs do appear earlier than has hitherto been supposed in Norway, as was also proposed by Oddgeir Hoftun (1993:34).

The final comb is from no. 31, a three-layer comb with no step to accommodate the two side-plates and straight in cross-section on the tooth plates (Pl. 37). This comb is decorated on the ridge of the side-plates with dot-in-circles; a double dot-in-circle and some edge lines are the only decoration that is preserved on the fragments of the side-plates. This type of comb is extremely rare in Norway. Hoftun (1993:18) notes two specimens, a comb from Støbakken on Godøy which is not closely datable and the runic comb from Setre on Bømlo in Sunnhordland (see below). In the absence of Norwegian counterparts, we have to turn to Sweden to find comparative evidence. Bo Petré has published a thorough review of the combs from Lovö (Petré 1984:70–80), an assemblage which chronologically runs from the Migration Period to the Viking Period. Combs with tooth plates with no step but straight in cross-section, labelled M3 (Petré 1984:71), first appear at the end of the Migration Period and remain completely predominant through the Merovingian Period and the Viking Period (Petré 1984:fig. 91). The cross-section of the side-plates is also important in terms of dating, but regrettably so little of these is preserved from the comb in no. 31 that it is impossible to determine what the cross-section was with any certainty, although the outer face appears to be relatively flat rather than rounded. This may indicate that the comb is to be dated to the transition between the Migration Period and the Merovingian Period or to the Early Merovingian Period. Olsen & Shetelig (1934) dated the runic comb from Setre to the end of the sixth century (i.e. to the Migration Period) on the basis of an inferred association with a copper-alloy brooch of form R243 that was found in the same layer as the runic comb; on a purely formal basis, however — namely the concave-convex-concave line of the ridge, a plano-convex cross-section of the side-plates, and decoration in the triangular panel on the ends of the central plates — the Setre comb ought rather to be dated to the seventh century.

[18] After reviewing the list of finds of three-layer combs from Norway in Ilkjær (1993b), 495f, I must unfortunately note that the majority of the finds that are assigned early dates are rather doubtful in respect of find-associations and circumstances.

Beads

There are 12 graves which contained beads. The majority have no more than 1–3 beads of either glass or amber. The beads are small and simple, and not well suited to dating — they could be from either the Early or the Late Iron Age. More precise dating is possible in the case of the eye bead from no. 45 (Pl. 47), which is of the Early Iron Age, while the eye bead of Callmer's type B445 from cairn 4 (Pl. 14) can be dated to the first half of the tenth century (this bead was a stray find within the cairn and does not properly pertain to grave 4:3 which is securely dated to the first half of the ninth century.)

The beads from the female grave in the 'three-pointer' cairn 28 (Pl. 31) are an impressive collection of rock-crystal beads, and both monochrome and polychrome glass beads (see chapter 3, p. 27–28). The word 'collection' is consciously chosen because the bead-types which are represented range from the Early Iron Age through to the end of the Viking Period. If we ignore the simple blue beads which appear with varying frequency right throughout the Iron Age, the latest bead in the collection is of the first half of the tenth century, a cylindrical white bead with glass trails in black and red of Callmer's type B021.[19] The beads from the Early Iron Age include the blue biconical beads, the blue rectangular beads with faceted corners, the spiral beads, and the white eye bead. The majority of the beads, however, are of the Late Merovingian Period and the Early Viking Period (Table 4).

The beads from no. 3 are blue-green and green glass micro-beads (Pl. 12). These beads are of Callmer's group Fa which is datable to the first half of the tenth century (Callmer 1997:89).

Weaponry

The weapons from the site are in extremely poor condition and in the majority of cases are unable to contribute dating evidence of themselves. One grave (1:5) contained the set of a thrusting spear and a throwing spear (Pl. 3, Pl. 4). The thrusting spear is four-edged but the edges have corroded away in the area that would be used to determine its type. It falls inside the range of variation comprising Types Vestly and Kvamme (Bemmann & Hahne 1995:428) and is too long and narrow to be of Type Øvstebø (ibid.), and too wide for Type Mollestad (ibid., 427). The throwing spear is in even poorer condition: it lacks the barbs and therefore cannot be classified. Type Kvamme is dated to phase D1 while Type Vestly is dated to phase D2a (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010:75, fig. 19). The grave also contained a bucket-shaped vessel of type AB3 which dates the assemblage to phase D2a.

There were five graves in the cemetery which contained swords and two further graves with possible sword-fragments. Three of the swords can be dated to the Early Iron Age (1:6, 19 and 45, Pl. 6, 22 and 46). One is dated to the Late Iron Age: the secondary burial in cairn 27 which lay at the edge of the cairn. This sword survives as the iron hilt, tang and blade, all very fragmented (Pl. 29), but its type cannot be deter-

[19] This is considerably later than the dating by Myhre (2013:292), which is based on the unfortunate misinterpretation of a modern press stud as a button of a disc-on-bow brooch.

*Table 4. The range of bead-types in no. 28 (S8172, see Pl. 31) organized according to Callmer's bead periods (BP). The figures represent a 'find intensity' of the types in question period by period calculated by Callmer (1977, 219–25) as a product of the number of examples found compared both with the total number of beads found and the proportion of that whole assemblage that is classifiable. *Bf with pattern 567 is not listed as a separate bead-type in Callmer's overview. **B436 does not occur in Callmer's primary sample. B436 blue is found at Ribe, in phases B and C (AD 705–760) and belongs to the blue-red-white phase of bead production (Feveile & Jensen 2000, 22, fig. 14:c). Callmer 1977 was his first attempt at a chronology, based upon grave finds, i.e. the date of deposition. Callmer 1997 is an adjusted chronology, considered in the light of the finds from Ribe, i.e. the primary date of production.*

Group/type	BP I	BP II	BP III	BP IV	BP VII	BP VIII	BP VI	BP IX	BP XII
Ac/A023	1.7	1.1		1.6	0.8	0.1			
An/A170	3.9	3.2	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2
An/A171	45.7	14.1	9.1	3.6	10.9	5.8	3.6	5	13.3
An/A172	7.4	3.8	0.9	1.2	2.8	2.7	0.1	1.6	
An/A177	4.5	1.9		1.7	3.3	2.3	1.1	1.8	4.1
An/A178			0.1		0.1				
An/A181				0+				0+	
An/A182	0+				0.8		0.1		
Bc/B021			0.7	1.2	5.3	2.7			
Bf/B388	0.8								
Bf*									
Bf/B422	2.5	1.5			1.1	2	0.1		
Bn/B426	2.3	0+	0+		0.1				
Bh/B436**	x								
Ga/G001	2.2	1.1		0.8	2.6	3.3			
Ga/G011	0.2	0.9							
Ga/G031	3.1	2.4	1.1		0.1				
Ga/G032		0+		0+	1.1				
Sa/S002	1	0+	0.1						
Sa/S004	1.3	0.9							
Callmer 1977	790–820	820–845	845–860	860–885	885–915	915–950	950–960	960–980	990–990/1000
Callmer 1997	710–750	750–800	800–825	825–850	850–900	900–950		950–960	960–1000

mined any more precisely because of its corroded state. The primary grave contained two severely corroded thrusting spears with slightly concave shoulders between the socket and the blade, and straight edges which give the spearheads a triangular outline (Pl. 27). The blades are flat, and do not appear to have had a mid-rib. In appearance, therefore, they differ so much from the most common third spear-types such as NJF (Shetelig 1917) 80, 82 and 101, Solberg's types II and I respectively (Solberg 1984), that this is most probably a type of thrusting spear that has not previously been identified in Norway. A possible parallel is the Anglo-Saxon type SP3-b (Hines & Bayliss 2013:179,

fig. 5.93) which is dated to *c.* AD 525–675. This type is also very infrequent in the area of Anglo-Saxon England.

Two weapon graves had previously been found at the farm: B4882, with a two-edged sword and a two-edged knife, and S4152 with a complete weapon-set of sword, throwing spear and thrusting spear, and shield boss. Both of the spears are highly corroded so that no typological determination is possible, but the iron shield boss is of Illerup type 5b which is closely dated to phase C1b (Ilkjær 1990:Abb. 199). B4882 is datable no more closely than to the Early Iron Age.

Tools and equipment

Implements such as knives, shears and weaving swords allow only for general datings to the Early or the Late Iron Age and therefore can only confirm the datings of other artefacts which are chronologically more specific. The sole exception is the knife in no. 1:4 (Pl. 3) which is of *Redskaper* 107 type, a distinct Late Iron-age form, implying that the original conclusion that this grave pre-dated grave 1:7 cannot be correct. Knives with a straight back like R404 occurred in two graves – no. 3, which is securely dated to the Viking Period, and 4:4 (Pl. 15). The dating of the latter grave is very uncertain, but the small piece of caulking in the grave points to a date in the Early Iron Age, which should then imply that knives of type R404 also appear in the Early Iron Age. The three weaving swords are all datable to the Late Iron Age: socketed weaving swords occur only in the Late Iron Age while the sole tanged weaving sword (from 4:1), with a minimum length of 45 cm, is too long and narrow for it to be of the Early Iron Age (cf. Kristoffersen 2000:table 19).

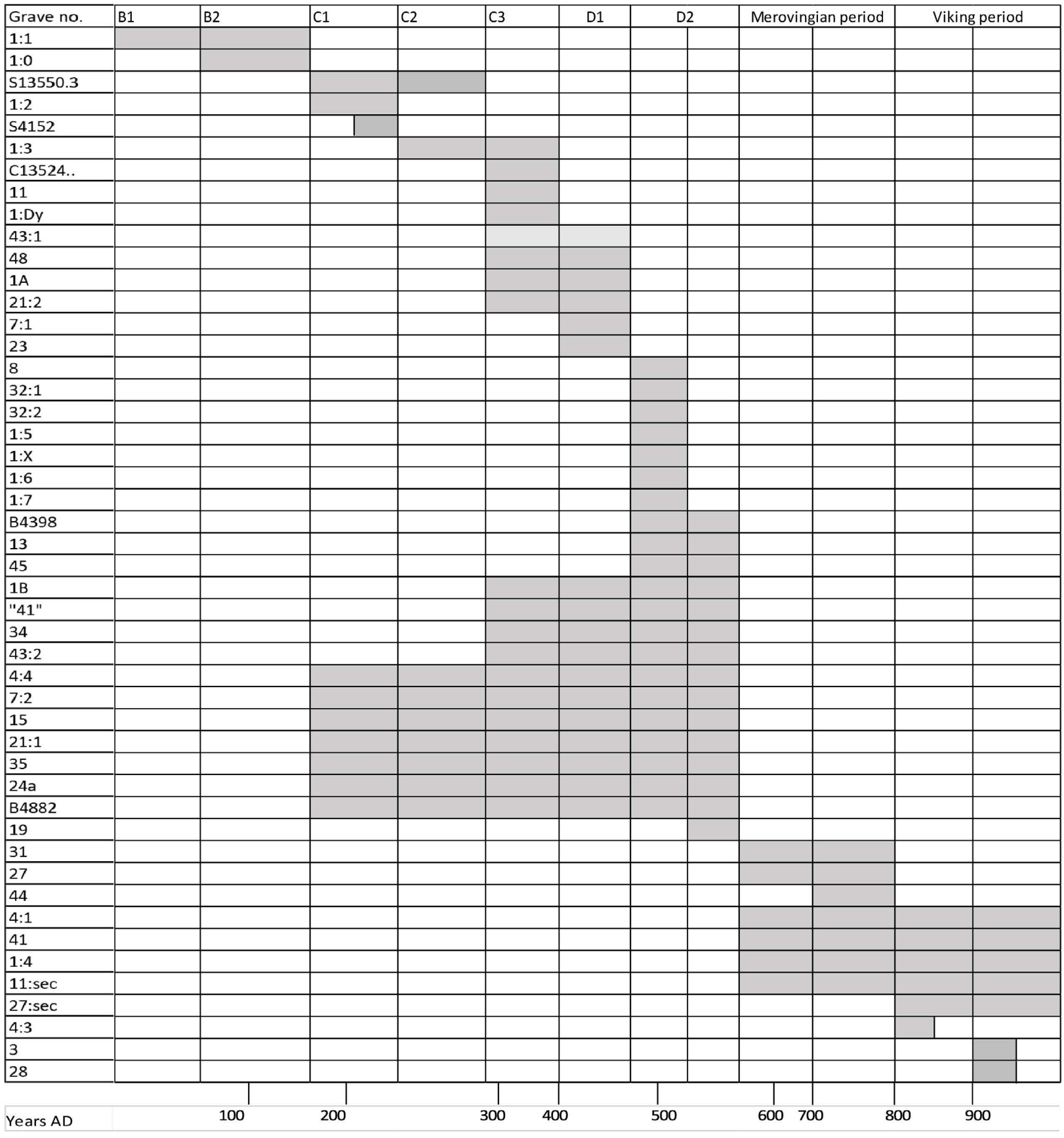
Spindle-whorls are difficult to date since there are few really chronologically diagnostic types, but it is possible to narrow down the dating of two of the whorls even though they were not found in association with other artefacts. Grave 7:2 contained a spindle-whorl which from its shape and weight together is probably of the Early Iron Age (Pl. 17). Grave 15 contained a spindle-whorl with linear decoration that, according to Ellen Høigård Hofseth, is known only from dated graves of the Early Iron Age (Hofseth 1985:46, fig. 15) (Pl. 22).

The development of the cemetery

The majority of the finds are datable to the Early Iron Age — which is far from unexpected. It is perhaps rather more surprising that the cemetery goes so far back in time as to the Early Roman Period and that there are finds from the transitional period between the Early and the Late Iron Age, a period which otherwise is extremely poorly represented by finds from Rogaland (Table 5).

The earliest find from the excavation of the cemetery is grave 1, the central grave in cairn 1 (see Fig. 16). The original cairn was constructed for this burial, which is the only one that has been dug down into the subsoil. This grave, therefore, is earlier than graves 1:0, 1:2 and 1:3, of which 1:2 is dated to phase C1 and grave 1:3 is dated to phases C2–C3. Consequently, a dating of the central grave to the Early Roman Iron Age is highly probable. One definite find from phase B2 (S13550.3) was produced by metal-detecting in

Table 5. Chronological overview of the finds from Hå Old Parsonage; both finds made prior to and after the main excavations 1954-1958 are included. The finds from 2, 9, 12, 20, 24, 26, 29, 36, 39, 42 and 47, which can only be dated to the Iron Age generally are not included in the summary. The dating of 1:0, 1:1, 1:Dy and 1:X is based upon stratigraphical relationships in cairn 1.



the eastern part of the field to the east of the site (Fig. 2). This means that the cemetery, as indeed it was described by Kraft in 1842 (see p. 12), definitely did not have a specific starting point from which the entire site has grown. The grave examined in 1920 containing an Østland cauldron and weapons can be dated to phase C1b. The location of this grave is not entirely certain, but it lay in the vicinity of grave 3A on the north side of the stone wall. All the graves from this period were cremations.

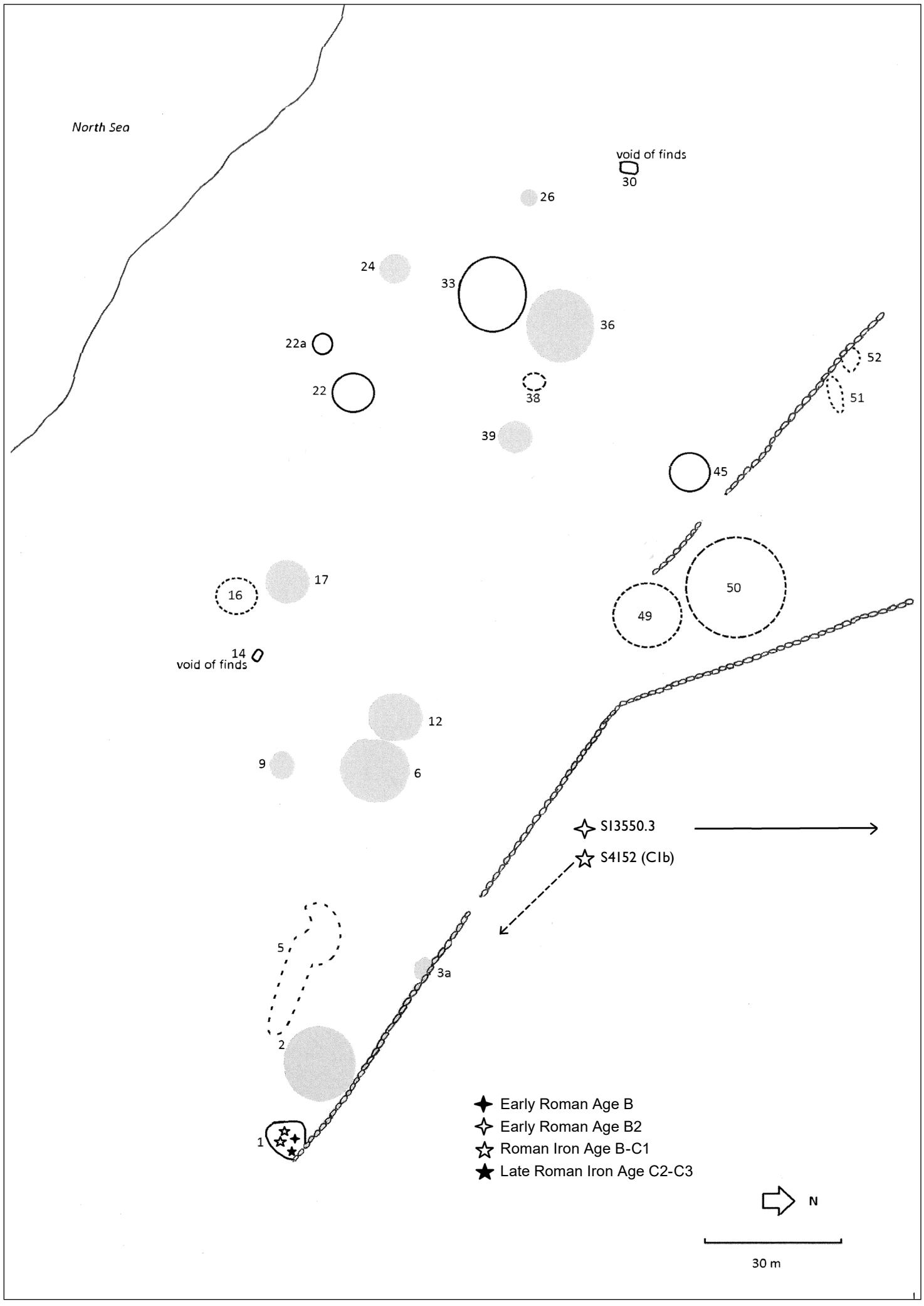


Fig. 16. The earliest phase of the Hå Old Parsonage in the Early and Late Roman Iron Age. Dashed outline: not excavated. In grey: Iron Age, unspecified.

In Fig. 16 the round cairns that have not been excavated, and those which cannot be dated any more precisely than to the Iron Age, are included as they may have been present in the initial phase, while cairns firmly dated to later periods have been omitted. The long cairns are not included as this burial-form does not occur before the very end of

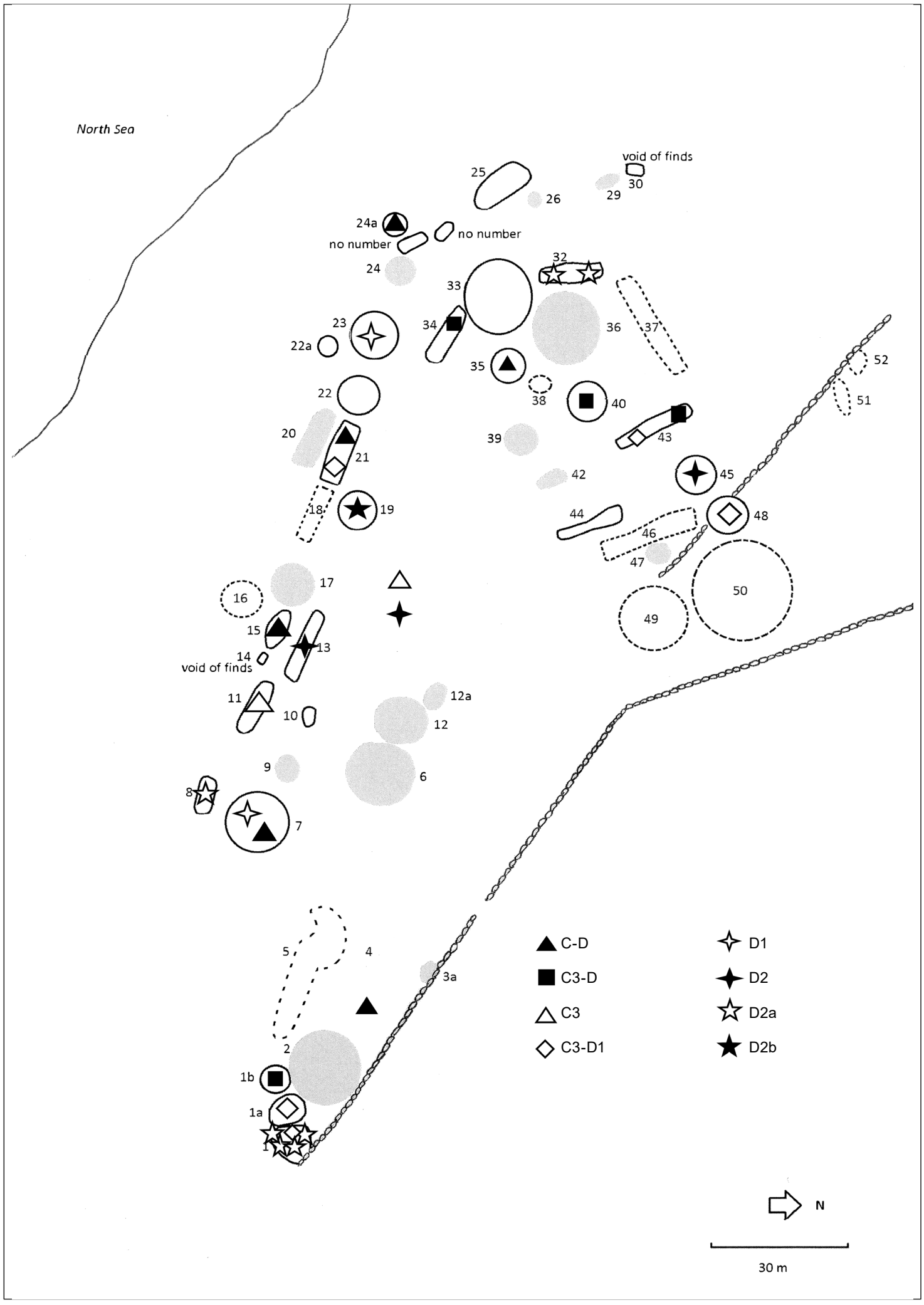


Fig. 17. The principal phase of the Hå Old Parsonage in the Late Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period, including graves of the Early Iron Age that are not more closely datable. Dashed outline: not excavated. In grey: Iron Age, unspecified.

the Roman Iron Age (Lillehammer 1996:88, table 2; Løken 1974:Funnkatalog).

The great period of expansion of the site is at the very end of the Roman Iron Age and in particular the Migration Period (Fig. 17) when graves were being inserted in

every section of the cemetery. Four graves are dated to C3-D and five graves to C3-D1. There is only one cairn that can be dated to phase C3, the long cairn 11. Its dating is based upon the finger ring in the grave, a spiral finger ring of type 33 (Andersson 1993a). According to Kent Andersson, this type of ring can be dated to any part of the Roman Iron Age (1993b:77) but the evidence for dating is thin. Since this grave lies within a long cairn, its dating to phase C3 can in fact be considered secure. The frame in no. 11 also contained a secondary grave of the Late Iron Age. This is the phase in which the earliest recorded graves were placed in the north-western area of the site, namely cairns 48 and 43. Cairn 1A was placed in the south-east of the site, after which cairn 1 was extended with a new kerb-ring which overlaps the kerb-ring of cairn 1A. Three inhumation graves were placed within cairn 1 together with two possible cremation burials, one of those (1:X) probably contemporary with graves 1:5, 1:6 and 1:7, all of which are dated to phase D2a; the other (1:Dy) is probably earlier than these. Immediately north-west of cairn 2 lay grave 4:4 which has not been marked with any form on the map. This is because the construction of long cairn no. 4 either destroyed or incorporated the superstructure of grave 4:4 which itself lay below the stone and gravel layer at the base of the long cairn. In this period, inhumation graves are the dominating form, with 17 inhumation graves against five cremations.

In the Late Iron Age, the frequency of use of the excavated site declined (Fig. 18). Eleven individuals were buried in the cemetery in the course of the period *c.* AD 550–950 as opposed to around 25 in the period *c.* AD 300–550. In the south-eastern part of the site, long cairn 4 was raised, with the small stone-setting 3 alongside it. In the central area of the site (the extended row of long cairns), an Early Iron Age long cairn was reused for the burial of a woman (11). The majority of activity was in the north-western part of the site, partly upon the plateau, where cairn 41 appeared, and possibly also the unexcavated 37 which is similar in dimensions to 4; and partly also in the lower lying area west-northwest of the plateau where the two three-pointers and probably also cairns 29 and 30 were raised. Cairn 27 is positioned exactly upon the edge of the plateau close alongside nos. 37 and 32. In this period, the ratio between inhumations and cremations is approximately even.

In the field east of the site, where there had been many large burial monuments, artefacts have been found which testify that this part of the site was also in use in the Late Iron Age: two lead spindle-whorls, several lead weights, the pin from a ring brooch or ringed pin, and a fragment of a silver armring of form R721.

The cemetery can tentatively be divided into three or four sub-sections. Cairns 1–4 may be regarded as one unit, the row 7–23 as another, 27 and 32–50 as a third, and 28–31 as the fourth. The group made up of cairns 24–26 is less easy to assign: it could be regarded as a continuation of row 7–23 or as a group of its own. These units do not represent a chronologically based pattern but are rather localised, topographical units which may perhaps have been linked to particular families while the site as a whole could represent a larger kin-group.

It is worth noting that within those cairns which have multiple burials, none of the graves interferes with any other. This can be understood as evidence that the location of

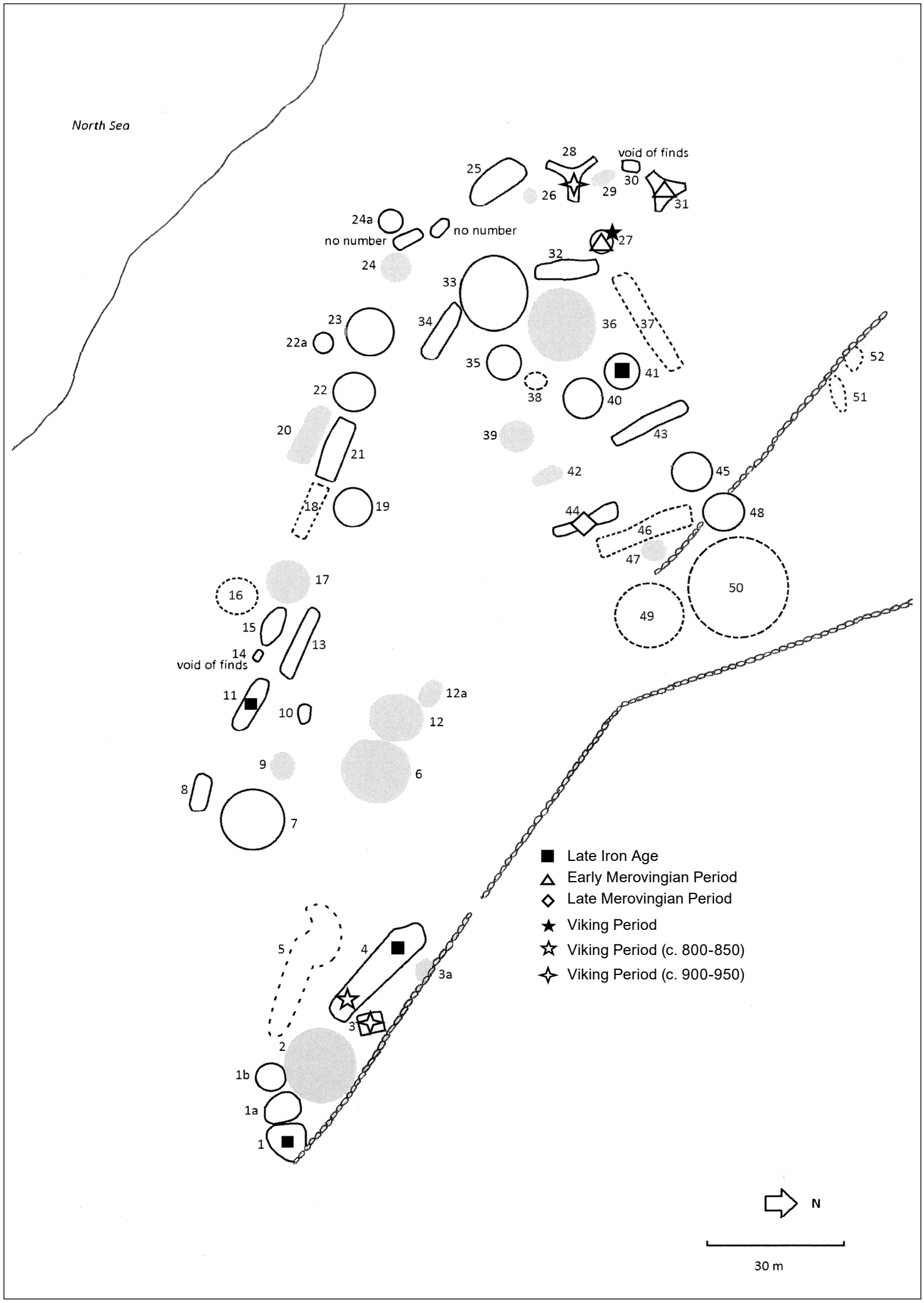


Fig. 18. The Hå Old Parsonage in the Late Iron Age. Dashed outline: not excavated. In grey: Iron Age, unspecified.

the graves was remembered, and their limits were respected. There are two exceptions: one of them cairn 11, referred to above; and the other 27, where a secondary burial of the Viking Period (possibly) disturbed the primary interment. It is conceivable that the situation with cairn 11 mentioned above actually represents memory that had been handed

down over several centuries and that the woman who was buried last had a family connection with the woman for whom the original grave and cairn were constructed in the 4th century. The situation with cairn 27 is more complicated because the cairn had been disturbed. The primary grave was cut into the ground (it is unclear how deeply) and most of the finds lay in this pit, with the exception of one spearhead which lay north of the pit: the blade has been included in the section drawing. This might show that this spear was deposited outside of the grave, albeit in connection with the burial. South of the pit lay the remains of the sword from the secondary grave in a 'concentration of iron fragments'. The cairn itself is not large, and, as already noted, it is located exactly upon the edge of the plateau, in fact in the only available space alongside cairns 32 and 37 (see Figs. 3 and 5). It appears that it was of great importance that these two men should be laid to rest just here, a point which possibly may explain the rather crowded situation. It is, however, entirely unclear how one should interpret the relationship with the find that was made 'by 27', cremation burial S13898 with a handled pot like R361.

The overlapping kerb-rings of cairn 1 and cairn 1A may also indicate that it had been important to mark a physical connection and perhaps other forms of attachment to those interred within the cairns in this case.

The assemblages of grave goods through time

Apart from the fact that combs do not occur in the Viking Period, and there is no weaponry from the site before phase D2, all categories of artefact are represented in every period (Table 6). If we include finds that were previously made at the Hå Old Parsonage, weapons are present at Hå also in phase C1b, followed by a period of two centuries before any further weaponry was deposited in a grave. It may possibly seem noteworthy that there are no combs from the site of the Viking Period, but this is in fact a very small group of finds from this period in Rogaland overall, with only 14 examples. There is also the round-based ceramic vessel R732 (Rygh 1885), which besides this specimen is represented by only nine others from Rogaland. It is not otherwise possible to draw any firm conclusions about changes in the composition of grave-assemblages at this site through time beyond the fact that both the quantity of artefacts and the range of artefact-types increased in the course of the Early Iron Age only to decline slightly in the Merovingian Period and then to increase again in the Viking Period. If we look at the entirety of the Early Iron Age and of the Late Iron Age separately and comparatively, there is a very slight increase in the number of artefact-types in the Late Iron Age. Since the conditions for preservation, the risk of robbery, and the method of excavation have been more or less consistent, this is probably a real feature of the relationship between the Early the Late Iron Ages.

There is a slight preponderance of female graves from the Early Iron Age, but many of these cannot be dated any more precisely than to the Roman Iron Age–Migration Period in general. Poorly furnished female graves with no brooches are difficult to date since the graves are mostly furnished with artefacts that are not particularly diagnostic in chronological terms such as spindle-whorls and knives. The situation is the same for poorly furnished male graves, of course, which as well as being difficult to date are also

Table 6. The assemblages of grave goods over time from the cemetery at Hå. The graves are in the same order as in Table 5. Blue = male; yellow = female. Italics = not seen.

	Dress-accessories and jewellery							Acces-sories		Vessels				Implements							Weaponry			
Cairn/ Grave	brooch	clasps	buckle	bead	pendant	dress pin	finger ring	comb	tweezers	pot, unspecified	R361	bucket shaped vessel	wooden vessel	spindle-whorl	knife	shears	sickle	weaving sword	linen heckle	key/-ring	sword	spear	arrowhead	
1:1													x											B–C1
1:2								x																
1:3								x		x														C2–C3
11							x		?					x										C3
1:Dy								x							x									C3–D1
43:1	x													x										
48											x													
1A											x													
21:2				x2							x		?		x									
7:1	x		x						x															
23	x			x3																				D1
8												x												D2a
32:1	x2	x		x										x						xx				
32:2				x3	x																			
1:5			x					x				x			x	x						x		
1:X								x																
1:6										x2	x				x3	x3					x			
1:7		x									x				x	x							x4	
13				x								x					x				?			D2
45	x			x					x						x2						x		x	
1B								x		?														C3–D
"41"	*x*									x														
34	*x*																							
43:2	x																							C–D
4:4													x	x	x	x								
7:2														x										
15														x										
21:1	?													x	?									
35																								
24a	*x*									*x*				*x*						?				
19			x						x		x				x						x			D2b
31								x																E. Mer. Period
27		?	x2												x							x2		
44	x														x2									L. Mer. Period

	Dress-accessories and jewellery							Acces-sories		Vessels				Implements							Weaponry			
Cairn/ Grave	brooch	clasps	buckle	bead	pendant	dress pin	finger ring	comb	tweezers	pot, unspecified	R361	bucket shaped vessel	wooden vessel	spindle-whorl	knife	shears	sickle	weaving sword	linen heckle	key/-ring	sword	spear	arrowhead	
4:1														x				x						Late Iron Age
41																	x						x	
1:4															x2									
11:sec																		x						
27:sec																					x			Viking Period
4:3	x2			x		x																		Early Viking Period
3				x73										x	x		x							Late Viking Period
28	?			x112	x					x						x	x	x	x					

practically impossible to identify to gender, so that it is not only possible but indeed probable that more men are hidden within the category 'unknown gender'. The majority of the male graves, however, are concentrated in the last phase of the Migration Period, when the weapon graves appear in full force. Whether or not this development was something distinctive of the site at Hå or is a common feature over a larger region is discussed in the following chapter.

In the Late Iron Age, the ratio of male graves to female graves is 4:6, giving us a preponderance of female graves — however in this period too, simple male graves are hard to identify. The number of graves is also so low that it is difficult to assert that the relative quantities are significant. Elsewhere in Hå k., male graves of the Late Iron Age are in the majority with a ratio of 16:11.

5. A wider view

The shoreline cemeteries of the coast of Jæren are intriguing but under-researched prehistoric sites. Due to their location on stony beaches, they have largely been protected from the agricultural expansion of the 19th and 20th centuries as well as other major exploitation. Only one site, apart from the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage, has been fully excavated, the cemetery at Kvassheim (Lillehammer 1996), and both sites have been excavated as research projects. Finds from other sites are only known from Hårr, like B4808-4809, B6122 and B4834, made by children in 1891. The objects from the latter, however, were jumbled together and cannot be assigned to separate graves. The finds seem to represent a minimum of four to five graves from the Late Roman and Migration periods (C3–D). Late Roman and Migration period graves are otherwise predominantly found in the close vicinity of contemporary farm buildings (e.g. Myhre 1980:fig. 1, 2013:247). The shoreline cemeteries stand apart from those graves in that they seemingly lack this close connection with a farm.

I define a shoreline cemetery as a burial ground where most of the monuments are at 10 m above present sea-level or less. The majority of the cemeteries are located less than 150 m from the shoreline (the mean is 115 m) with a few exceptions: the site at Grødaland (ID 44180) which is 200 m from the shoreline, plus the northern section and much of the southern section of Kvassheim, which lie in the range of 189–312 m from the shoreline. Thus, to include these sites, the geometrical centre point (as it is given in *Askeladden*) should be under 325 m.

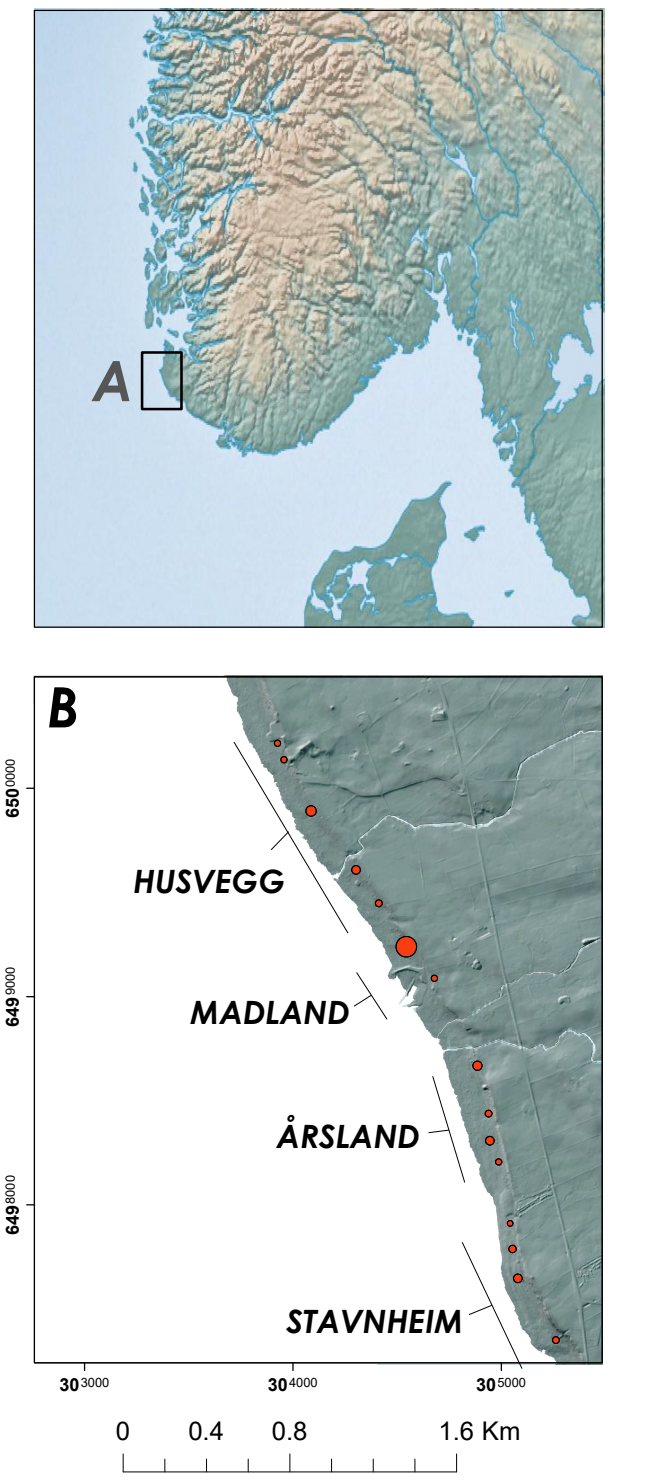
49 sites which match the definition thus given have been registered (Fig. 19). A number of these are sections of the same cemetery so that the total of shoreline cemeteries is around 30, located within 15 cadastral farms (Table 7). No shoreline cemetery has been recorded at Sør-Reime, Nærland and Refsnes in Hå k., or Orre, Hodne and Vestre Bore in Klepp k., probably because the shoreline in all cases but one (Sør-Reime) is characterised by sandy beaches. The number of grave monuments at each site ranges from two or three up to around 30; most sites comprise fewer than ten grave monuments. Isolated burial monuments away from the shore zone have also been recorded at all these cadastral farms except at Hå Old Parsonage. Nine farms have recorded cemeteries away from the shore zone and eight farms have documented settlement sites which are located less than 1.5 km from the shore zone. The great majority of these archaeological sites have not been properly excavated so that the chronological relationship between them and the shoreline cemeteries has not been clarified. I have sought, in Table 7, to indicate the time-depth of the visible ancient monuments — the single burial monuments which have produced finds range from the Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age.

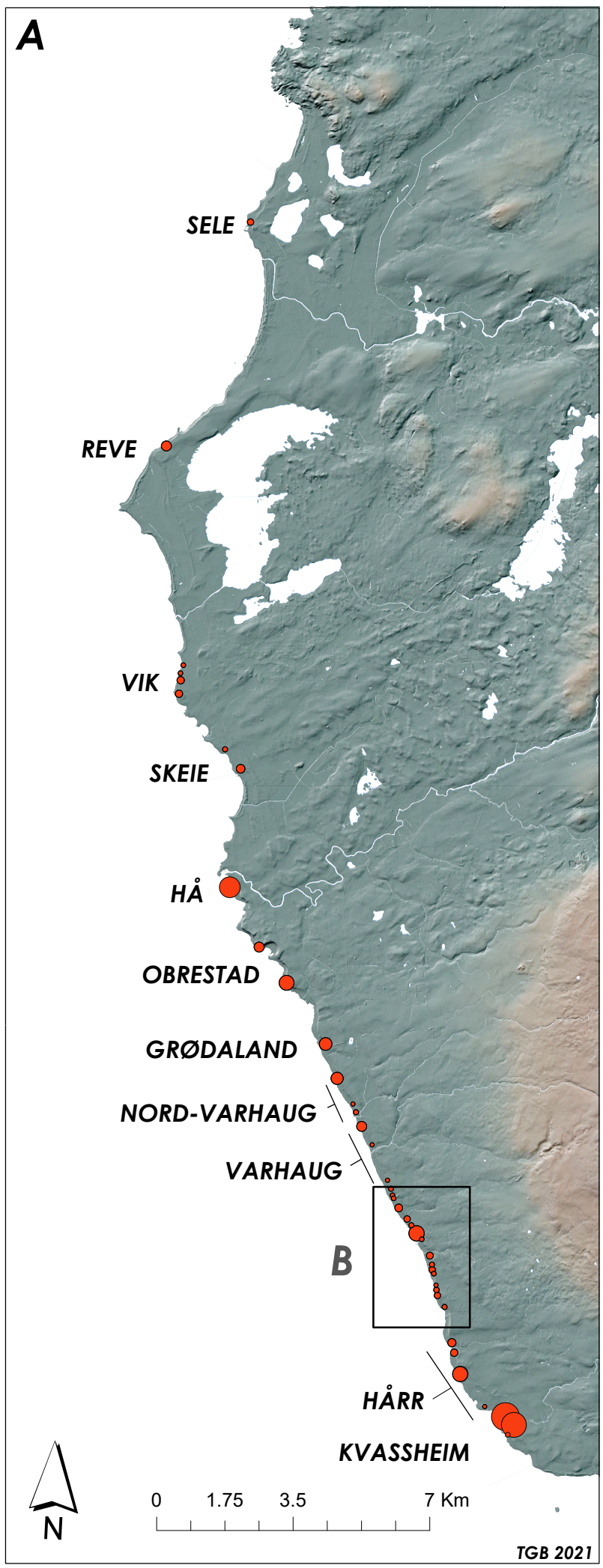
Many of the shoreline cemeteries lack association with visible settlement traces, as indicated above. There is one stray find from Kvassheim which supposedly came from the remains of a building (S5351) but this is far from certain. In the case of Hå Old Parsonage, the closest settlement traces are at Nærland, where there was a possible lost

Table 7. Overview of the cadastral farms in Hå k. and Klepp k. with shoreline cemeteries as defined on p. 55. Only Hå and Kvassheim have been nearly fully excavated. The column 'River/creek' shows how many of the sites are located alongside river mouths or creeks. None of the recorded farmsteads has been excavated so that the chronological relationship with the shoreline cemeteries is very unclear. BA = Bronze Age; PRIA = Pre-Roman Iron Age (c. 500–1 BC); EIA = Early Iron Age.

Farm name and cadastral number	Number of cemeteries	Date	Height a.s.l.	Distance to sea in meters	River/ creek	Iron Age farm-steads < 1.5 km	Registered isolated grave monuments	Cemeteries beyond the shore zone
Sele 51	1		5–7	97		?	x (finds BA, EIA)	x no finds
Reve 41	1	D	6–10	89			x (finds EIA)	
Vik 39	7	C3–D	4–8	45–128		?	x (finds BA)	x site destroyed – no finds
Skeie 38	2	C3–D	4–6	118–215		x	x (finds EIA)	x finds Roman per.
Hå 10	1	B–Vik. P.	5–8	98	x			
Obrestad 11	3		1–8	32–72	x 1	x 3	(finds BA, PRIA, EIA)	x no finds
Grødaland 14	1		6–10	201	x		x	
Nord-Varhaug 41	3		3–12	84–94	x 1		x (finds Iron Age)	
Varhaug 42	3	C3–D	2–12	104–144	x 2	x 2	x (finds EIA)	x site destroyed. Finds Early and Late Iron Age
Husvegg 55	3	B–C1, D	6–11	102–125	x 2	x	x (finds EIA)	x no finds
Madland 56	1	D	4–10	100	x	x	x	x no finds
Årsland 69	2		2–10	92–141	x 1	x	x (finds BA, PRIA, EIA)	x no finds
Stavnheim 70	2	D	5–11	70–85	x	x	x	x lost finds
Hårr 71	4	C3–D	2–6	89–122	x 2	x	x (finds EIA)	
Kvassheim 103	3	C1/2–D	2–10	69–316	x		x	

agrarian settlement (ID 61055) around 500 m north-east of the site on the northern side of the Hå river. The closest visible agrarian settlements today are at Obrestad (ID 65732) about 1.4 km to the southeast and at Njærheim (ID 53814), some 2 km east-northeast of the cemetery at Hå. It must be pointed out that the lack of building ruins and agrarian settlements does not mean that there are no such to be found. It is equally probable that there are invisible building traces also at the farms along the Jæren coast as in the more intensely exploited areas of North Jæren. In that area, the number of identified building remains has increased markedly since the 1990s as the results of a combination of major





Spatial Reference: ETRS 1989 UTM Zone 32N

Fig. 19. Map of the cadastral farms in Hå and Klepp k. with shoreline cemeteries as defined on p. 55. Map by Theo Gil Bell, AM, UiS.

development activity and area-stripping by machine as a regular practice in fieldwork.

Slightly fewer than half of the shoreline cemeteries are situated in the vicinity of the mouth of a stream or river. This is a striking feature in Hå k.; it is possible that these estuaries were landmarks for those who were travelling by boat along the coast.

On the basis of the finds from the cemetery at Hå, Møllerop listed a series of features which he believed the shoreline cemeteries had in common (Møllerop 1961b:57–58):

> 1) uncremated burials in large stone-built chambers with no capstones
> 2) a predominance of female graves
> 3) sparse grave goods
> 4) the absence of pottery from the graves
> 5) multiple burials in the same burial monument (Møllerop 1960:24).

Following the excavations at Hårr in 1962, Møllerop expressed himself even more definitively on the subject of the social status of those interred: 'There is no doubt that it was a lower social class which was given burial out here' (Møllerop 1962:182, translated).

Since we now have the data from the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage, I wish to explore the soundness of this proposition. Do the shoreline cemeteries have anything more in common than their location? Is it possible to see differences or similarities in their period of use, the distribution of gender, the treatment of the body, and the composition of the grave-assemblages? To this end, I have selected the largest shoreline cemetery of Rogaland, the site at Kvassheim, which is located some 15.5 km south of Hå (Fig. 19). Ideally one would have had more points of comparison, but there one runs into a source-related problem — none of the other shoreline cemeteries has been fully excavated so that there would be too much missing from the range of evidence picked up, and none of the other shoreline cemeteries is even remotely as large as that of Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim. The small shoreline cemetery known as the northern site at Skeie in Klepp k. (ID 5335) is in fact fully excavated but with four excavated graves (S8616–8617, S8694–8695) this site is far too small for any meaningful comparison.

I shall also use the evidence from the Early Iron Age (which for the present purpose is limited to the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period) from four *kommuner* in Rogaland in order to investigate similarities and differences between the areas. Hå k. is selected because both Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim are situated here, and one may perhaps be able to assume that the differences were not so great. Three neighbouring *kommuner* have been selected because they are not situated out by the coast: Time k. neighbours Hå k. to the east; Gjesdal k. borders upon Time k. in the west and Bjerkreim k. in the south. Suldal k. is situated in the north-east of Rogaland (see Fig. 1). Of these four, only Time k. and Bjerkreim k. do not have any access to the sea, but all can be regarded as inland districts within Rogaland. The question is whether or not the graves found here will prove to differ from the shoreline cemeteries. The basic data are presented in Appendix 2, Tables A–H.

Period of use — Hå Old Parsonage versus Kvassheim

More than 129 burial monuments were excavated at the cemetery of Kvassheim by Gabriel Gustafson in 1891 and 1896–1898 (Lillehammer 1996:18–20), producing a total of 149 grave finds. Lillehammer's catalogue also includes the remains of two further grave finds which were given to Stavanger Museum in 1880, raising the number of grave finds to 151. Forty-three of the burial monuments were void of finds (28% of the total number of graves). Of the 108 remaining datable graves, four are of the Late Iron Age and one of the Pre-Roman Iron Age. This means that 103 graves are dated to within the period of the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period. No fewer than 98 of these are dated to periods C3 and/or D. Only four graves are from before phase C3 (one of which has a dating to C2–C3). At the cemetery Hå Old Parsonage there are eight graves out of a total of 61 which it is not possible to date, either because they were void of finds, or had been destroyed, or their contents are unknown, while 12 graves can only be dated to the Iron Age as a whole. Of the remaining 42 graves, eight can only be dated to periods C or D (19%) while 18 graves are dated to periods C3 and/or D (i.e. 43%). Four graves at the cemetery at Hå are datable to the period before phase C3 while twelve graves can be dated to the Late Iron Age.

There is therefore a considerable difference in the period of use of the two sites. While the cemetery at Kvassheim was almost exclusively made use of at the end of the Roman Iron Age and in the Migration Period, the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage was in steady and consistent use from the Early Roman Iron Age to the Viking Period, albeit with a peak of use in the Migration Period. On average, two individuals per generation were interred at the cemetery at Hå throughout the *c.* 850 years in which it was in use. If we assume that the site was originally twice the size but its period of use was the same, this average rises to 4 individuals per generation. At Kvassheim, 12–14 individuals per generation were buried in the cemetery during its principal phase, and this is to count only the dated graves.

Treatment of the body

At the cemetery of Kvassheim, inhumation graves predominate. Out of the total of 151 burials, inhumations account for 58% while graves in which the treatment of the body is unknown account for 33%. If we add in the 15 graves which are categorised as 'unknown' but within frames, and assume that these too were inhumations, the percentage rises to 68% while the cremation burials amount to only 5% of the total. Focusing upon the period of the Roman Iron Age-Migration Period, inhumation graves account for 84% while cremation graves account for only 4%. None of the graves in the category 'unknown, within frame' is included in these figures. Slightly fewer than half of the graves lay within frames of stones or blocks, but there is only one of these in respect of which it is recorded that the frame had a capstone (Lillehammer 1996:43, 45, fig. 23).

At the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage, the proportion of uncremated burials of the 32 graves which can be securely dated to the Early Iron Age is 56% while cremation burials account for 28%. For the site overall, cremation burials account for 11%, inhumation graves 42%, and unknown treatment of the body 39%. 14 of the 18 inhumation graves had been laid within frames; none of them had a capstone.

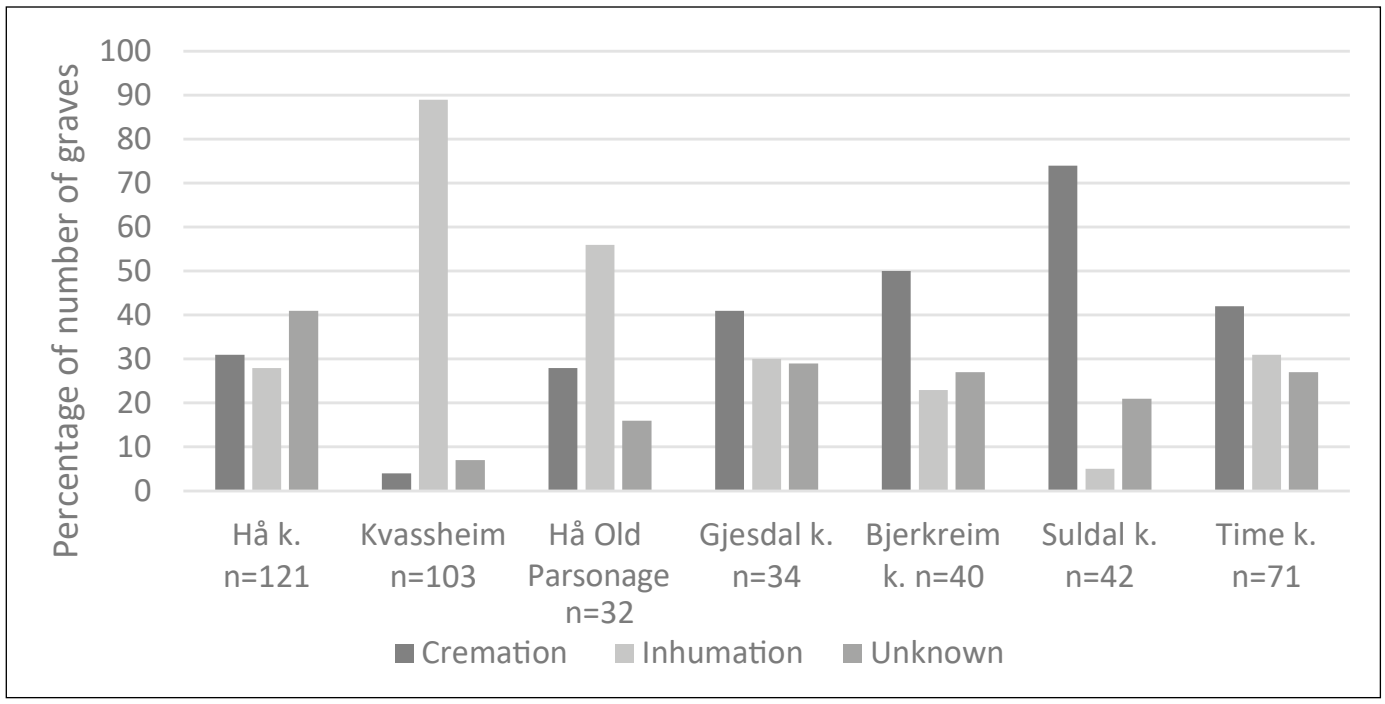


Fig. 20. Bar chart showing the ratios, in percentages, between cremations and inhumations in the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period in the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim, compared with Hå, Gjesdal, Bjerkreim, Suldal and Time.

If we include the remainder of Hå k. as a wider body of evidence for reference, inhumation graves of the Early Iron Age constitute 28% of the examples and cremation graves 31%. The graves where the body treatment is unknown amount to as many as 41%, a situation which is primarily due to inadequate records of the finds, albeit often in combination with an absence of burnt bone and charcoal. Even if no burnt bone is preserved in the find, that is by no means a guarantee that the grave was uncremated, especially if the find came to light through untrained digging. Amongst the uncremated graves are counted those where we have reports of the artefacts having been found in a 'large' chamber. Those cases in which organic material from the grave has been preserved have also been counted as uncremated even if explicit reports to that effect are lacking.

What this means is that the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage has a much higher proportion of inhumation graves than the other cemeteries in Hå k. in general, except from Kvassheim, and a somewhat lower proportion of cremation graves, although the high percentage of graves in which the body treatment is unknown in this district means that it is impossible to make absolutely categorical assertions about the relationship between cremated and uncremated burials. The cemetery at Kvassheim stands out markedly on the basis of the very low proportion of cremation graves and high proportion of inhumation graves.

If we expand the area of study to include Suldal k., Gjesdal k., Time k. and Bjerkreim k.,[20] we get the following results (Fig. 20). In Suldal, the proportion of cremation graves is as high as 74% while only two inhumation graves are recorded — thus absolutely the opposite to the site at Kvassheim. In the other three *kommuner*, the proportion of cremation graves lies in the range of 41–50% of the graves while the inhumation burials account for between 23 and 31%. The conclusion to be drawn is that in the Early Iron Age in general, cremation burial was more common than inhumation burial in the inland zone. In Hå k. the discrepancy is practically evened out. The interpretative problem which the graves in which the treatment of the body is unknown pose is common to all

[20] Only grave finds recorded in the artefact database of the Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger are included in this study because this is the only such database which provides a quality-secured comparable data-set. It is fully acknowledged that this excludes the find from Hebnes, Suldal (B4464, B4558) with a sword and two glass beakers, but that does not affect the overall picture.

the districts studied, even if to slightly varying degrees. Looking at Rogaland as a whole, the cemeteries at Hå and Kvassheim together with Suldal k. constitute the extremities in terms of the use of inhumation burial. Throughout the area inhumations were laid in chambers constructed of stones/blocks or slabs. It is difficult to determine whether these had capstones or not because only in a few cases are any such features referred to in the reports of the finds. I do not really see this as a fundamental difference between the shoreline burials and the framed/chamber graves in other areas; in my view, this is conditioned more by access to flat slabs than a conscious choice.

What is the chronological distribution of the graves in the various *kommuner* in the course of the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period, and when do the earliest inhumation graves appear?

- In Bjerkreim k. there are no securely dated finds before phase C3 and three finds can only be dated to the Early Iron Age, while nine are dated to periods C–D. The earliest inhumation burial is dated to phase C3 (S1413–1424). Inhumation burials are found from throughout the Migration Period.
- In Suldal k. there are likewise no securely dated finds before phase C3. There is one find datable to the Early Iron Age while six are dated to periods C–D. The two inhumation burials date to phases D2a (S3225) and D2b (S2772) respectively.
- In Gjesdal k. the earliest datable find is from phase C2. There are two finds datable to the Early Iron Age and six dated to periods C–D. Firmly identified inhumation burials are not found before the Migration Period.
- In Time k. there is one securely dated find from period B (S5961) and one from phase C2 (S1053) which is also the earliest inhumation burial. Inhumation burials are found throughout the Late Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period.
- In Hå k. the earliest securely dated grave finds are of period B. The earliest inhumation grave is dated to phases B2–C1 (S4070).
- At Kvassheim, the earliest dated inhumation grave is of phases C1–C2: grave 105 (B5376) with two silver brooches of Almgren group VII series 2 and 3 (Almgren 1897). At the cemetery at Hå, the earliest dated inhumation grave is of phase C3 (no. 11). There are five inhumation graves dated to periods C–D, and one or more of these could in theory pre-date phase C3.

Thus, we have the earliest inhumation graves in Hå k. and Time k., followed by Bjerkreim k., while Gjesdal k. and Suldal k. have no inhumation graves pre-dating the Migration Period. The new mode of burial was clearly adopted at different times in the districts examined, with Suldal k. as the area in which uncremated burial was brought into use last. It may appear as if in the Early Iron Age Suldal k. was a very conservative area as far as burial practice was concerned while the people living in Hå k. and Time k. adopted the new mode of burial much earlier: in Hå k. already around the transition between the Early and Late Roman Iron Age.

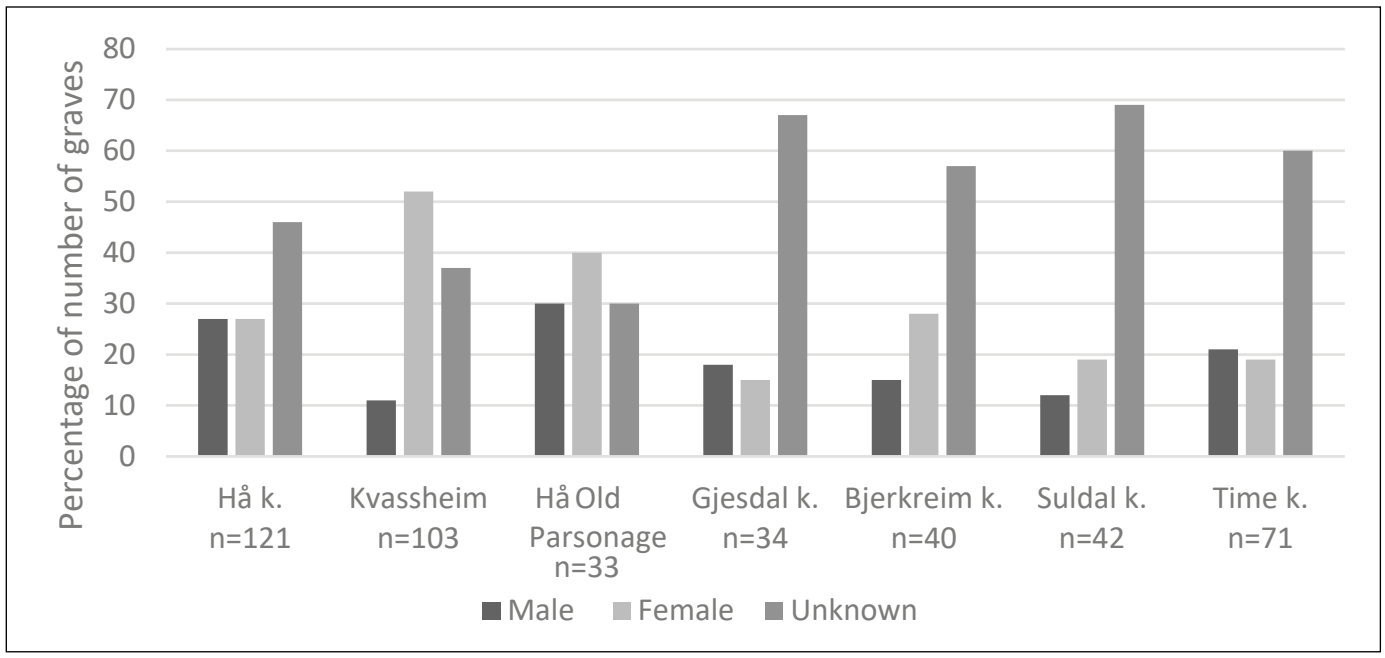


Fig. 21. Bar chart showing the ratios, in percentages, between male and female graves in the Roman Iron Age–Migration Period in the cemeteries at Hå and Kvassheim, compared with Hå, Gjesdal, Bjerkreim, Suldal and Time k.

Møllerop's first claim, that inhumation graves are in the majority in the shoreline cemeteries, proves correct. At the cemetery at Hå the great majority of these also lie within frames/chambers of stone/blocks but that is not the case at Kvassheim where slightly more than half of the graves were not lying within frames. Whether or not the fact that the graves within frames lack capstones should be regarded as significant is quite uncertain.

Møllerop's final proposition, that multiple burials in the same burial monument was supposedly a distinctive feature of the shoreline cemeteries, even though the formulation is a little woolly, proves not to be correct, and it was incorrect in the 1960s as well.

The ratio of gender

The proportion of female graves at Hå Old Parsonage is 40% while the male graves account for 30%. Even if it is assumed that the graves of unknown gender/sex housed the same number of men as women, the proportion of women at the site would not reflect the actual ratio of the sexes in a statistically normal population. At Kvassheim this skewed ratio is even more marked, as 53% of the graves are female graves and only 11% are male graves. Even if *all* the graves of unknown gender/sex at Kvassheim were in fact men's graves, the women's graves would still outnumber them.

In Hå k. practically the same numbers of male and female graves have been recorded (33:32) but nearly half of the known graves cannot be identified to gender. The situation in the other municipalities is even poorer. More than half of the graves there cannot be identified to gender, but apart from Time k., where the ratio is 15 men to 13 women, the percentage of women is somewhat higher than that of men (see Fig. 21).

Møllerop's claim that female graves were in the majority in the shoreline cemeteries is correct. If, however, we look across the districts as a whole, a majority of female graves is not a special feature of the shoreline cemeteries. That is the situation in each of the areas apart from Time k., even though the differences in Hå k. and Gjesdal k. are extremely small. The proportion of non-gendered graves over the whole area ranges from 47% to 81%, being lowest at the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage and greatest in Suldal k.

The difficulty of gendering graves on the basis of their grave goods is, of course,

a problem inherent to archaeology: graves with little or only simple furnishing quite simply cannot be assigned to gender in precisely the same way as they can be difficult to date. It was, perhaps, not as important to mark the sex or gender of the deceased in the grave as we have been inclined to believe. When would it have been a matter of importance, and for whom? A review of the finds shows that the graves with only one or two artefact-types (NAT, number of artefact types counted in a find: see Hedeager 1987:218) cannot be gendered in many cases. In those cases in which graves with few artefact-types do contain gender-diagnostic items they are either finds made as a result of untrained excavations or they come from a disturbed context; the results of robbery or some other form of destruction, and so hardly represent complete finds. Graves with secure identification to gender contain several artefact-types and are above average in terms of the number of artefact-types for the graves within that area. There was, then, a group of graves in which it was not important to mark gender identity through the grave goods, and whose grave furnishing is simple — often no more than a ceramic vessel. In graves containing a large number of objects and several different artefact-types, by contrast, it was important to assert the gender identity of the deceased, something which indicates that these individuals held some special position in the community. This is the category in which we find the richly furnished female graves and the male graves containing weaponry. This could mean that gender appears to be marked through the grave goods only for women (of a fertile age?) who held an important position in the household and/or the local community and for men of weapon-bearing age. In these graves, there also appears to be a tendency for them to have more and richer grave goods the later in date they are: the Migration Period is richer than the Late Roman Iron Age, and phase D2 is richer than phase D1 (*cf.* Appendix 2).

Grave furnishing

At Kvassheim, 81 graves (79%) contained a vessel of one form or another as grave goods, most frequently ceramic pots. 44 graves contained two vessels or more: 25 with two (24%); 18 with three (17%); and one with four (Appendix 2). Only 15 graves (47%) of the Early Iron Age at the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage contained vessels, and of these there are only two graves with more than one vessel. 14 graves at Kvassheim also contained the combination of a bucket-shaped vessel and a ceramic vessel (most frequently a handled vessel of form R361), while this combination does not occur at all at Hå. In the areas used for comparison, the proportion by percentage of graves with vessels ranges from 77% (Time k.) and 85% (Bjerkreim k.). Here the combination of a bucket-shaped vessels and a ceramic vessel occurs even more frequently than at Kvassheim, except in the case of Time k., which has this combination in the same proportion as at Kvassheim. The lack of ceramic vessels in the graves at Hå is quite striking and difficult to explain. The fact that so few graves at this site contained ceramics can hardly be explained through grave robbing, since such vessels can scarcely be supposed to have had any great economic value, and it cannot realistically be explained either through lack of available ceramic ware in the Iron Age. It *might* be due to the limited experience of the excavation teams, but this is not particularly likely, and even though the majority of graves had

been disturbed, some sherds would certainly have been left. Whatever the explanation, the absence is a fact, but Møllerop's claim that there is a lack of vessels in the graves of 'the typical shoreline type' (Møllerop 1961b:57) holds only for the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage.

65% of the female graves at Kvassheim contained brooches in contrast to 22% at Hå. The assemblage of brooches at Kvassheim is rich and varied, including several quite unique brooches, while the majority of the brooches from the Hå Old Parsonage are unexceptional. In the areas used for comparison, the proportion of female graves with brooches ranges from 54% (Time k.) to 100% (Gjesdal k.). The low proportion of brooches at Hå may be due to the condition of the graves when they came to be excavated, namely that all the cairns had been damaged to a greater or lesser extent and the graves themselves had been disturbed.

Of the eleven men who were buried at Kvassheim, seven (64%) had been interred along with weaponry but only two were furnished with a sword (dated, respectively, to phase D2 and phase D2a). At the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage, five of the ten men were buried with weaponry, and four of these had a sword. In the *kommuner* used for comparison, the proportion of weapon graves amongst the men's graves ranges from 60% to 87%, but it is appropriate to note that no weapon graves of the Early Iron Age have been recorded in Suldal. It is only in Hå k. that we find swords from the periods preceding the Migration Period. Møllerop wrote of the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage that 'none of the graves out here notably stands out above the average' (Møllerop 1961b:57, translated) and emphasises the simple iron swords of the male graves. However, in the *kommune* of Hå as a whole — not counting the cemeteries at Kvassheim and Hå Old Parsonage — 'only' 14 swords have been found in total, five of them from phase D2b, so that the four swords from the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage cannot be described merely as 'simple' even if they do not have details of precious metal. The figures show that swords were exclusive artefacts, and the sword is regarded, as a result, as a symbol of high status. Hå k. is the only one of the districts studied which has swords from right across the Early Iron Age except for phases B1 and C2. The comparative *kommuner* have no swords before the Migration Period, a fact which may support the theory of a more 'democratic' distribution of weapons (cf. Reiersen 2017:147, 149), but which could also be interpreted in terms of the Migration Period — and if so, particularly phase D2 — having been a less peaceful period, marked by 'rivalry', and that the need for the marking of the status of the elite (real or aspirational) in the graves was consequently higher than in the preceding periods. If the assumption that military organisation changed from the Late Roman Iron Age to the Migration Period is correct, from a period with strong control of weapons, when only the very highest elite possessed weapons and this group provided soldiers of lower rank with armament when needed, to a more 'democratic' distribution under which men could own their own weapons, one might also describe the Migration Period as a more brutal time.

At Kvassheim, the end of the Roman Iron Age and phase D2a are the 'richest' phases. There is no chronological disjunction between the richly furnished graves (i.e. those with an NAT score above average, not including those graves which are void of finds) and

those which are more modestly furnished; however, the earliest four graves at this site fall below the mean for Kvassheim as a whole.

We see the same pattern at the cemetery of Hå Old Parsonage. Phases C3 and D2a are rich phases, phase D2a with four weapon graves and the only grave which contained gold. One grave of phase D2b, along with one find that can only be dated to phase D2 generally, are the two graves with the highest NAT (number of artefact types) scores. Unlike Kvassheim, there are also several finds from the early phases of the Roman Iron Age, and if we also take into account the finds made at the farm prior to the excavation, this becomes even more conspicuous, with the weapon grave containing an Østland cauldron of phase C1b, a grave that is classified as an officer's grave (level 2) — also the only example of such anywhere in Rogaland (Reiersen 2017:fig. 5:19).

Møllerop's conclusion that the graves from the shoreline cemeteries were typically only sparsely furnished with grave goods when compared with 'normal' burials cannot be regarded as correct. Although the absolutely most extravagantly furnished graves such as, for instance, the smith's grave from Vestly (Møllerop 1961a), or the woman's grave from Krosshaug in Klepp k. (Magnus 1975), do not occur at either the cemeteries at Kvassheim or Hå Old Parsonage, there is little or no difference between the composition of the grave-assemblages between the cemeteries at Kvassheim and Hå on the one hand and the material from the areas used for comparison on the other, apart from the lack of ceramics at the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage that has been discussed. But it is not to be overlooked that there are more graves at Kvassheim than at the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage which contained precious metal in the form of silver jewellery, and that there were two graves with glass vessels: in one case just a few sherds (B5300) and the other with a polished, faceted glass beaker with repair patches of gilded silver (B5343).

The cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim: similarities and differences

If we look at the two shoreline cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim, they have both shared and diverging characteristics. They do have some common features, such as their location in the landscape and the exterior marking of the graves. They differ in the use of internal demarcation of the grave: graves without such demarcation are much more frequent at Kvassheim than at Hå Old Parsonage. They also differ in terms of their period of use, but the greatest differences are the skewed ratio between the gender and the number of individuals buried during the functioning lives of the cemeteries. At Kvassheim, the predominance of women is very strong, and in the course of the two and a half centuries or so in which the site was used for burial at least 12–14 persons were buried per generation (not counting the graves that are void of finds). This is quite unparalleled; no other farm in Rogaland has such figures. In this respect, the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage is more 'normal' with its 2 persons per generation. This cemetery is similar, in broader terms, to the comparative areas in respect of the ratio of the gender and grave goods, while Kvassheim stands out as an exceptional phenomenon, with its predominance of women and the high number of burials per generation.

The comparative study revealed that cremation burial is more common than inhumation burial in the inland zone, where the practice of inhumation was first adopted in the

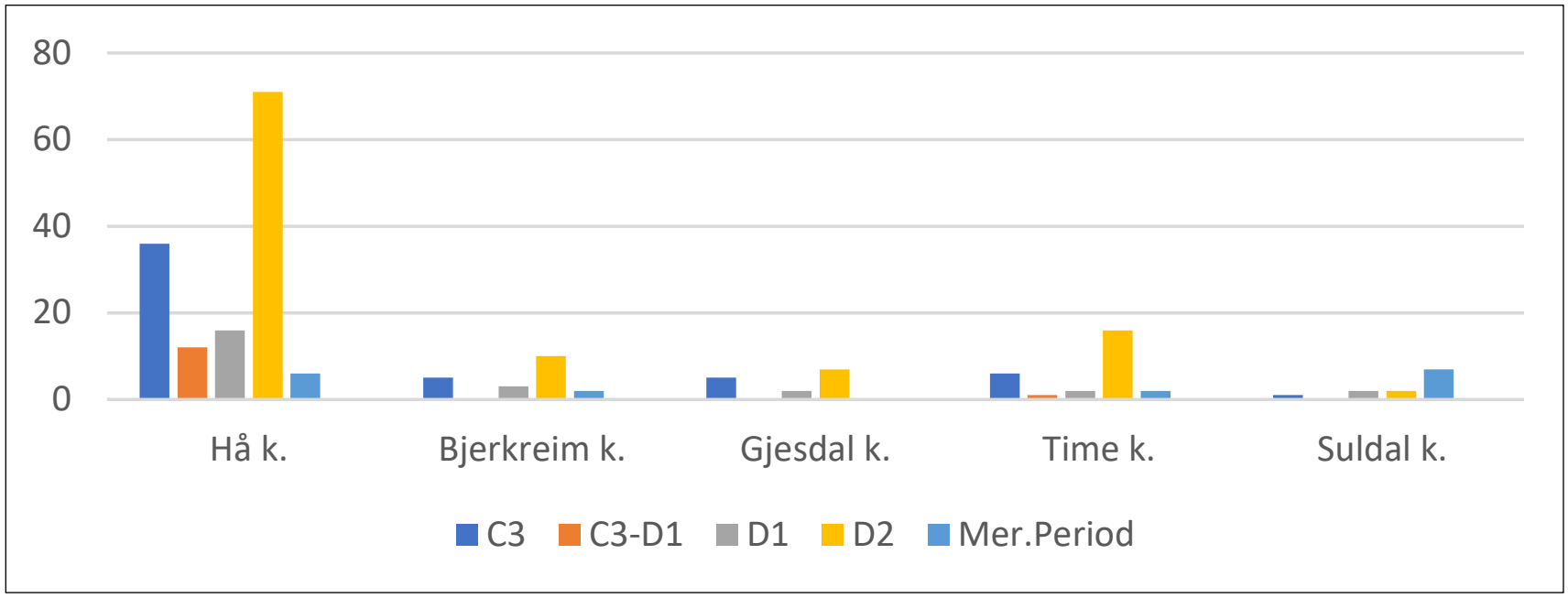


Fig. 22. The number of securely dated grave finds from the municipalities studied, from phase C3 to the Merovingian Period (inclusive). The cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim are included in the numbers for Hå k. For the dating of the phases, see Chapter 4.

Migration Period. Kvassheim is one extreme with only four cremations (4%) and Suldal k. the other with only two inhumation graves (5%). The cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage has a higher percentage of inhumation graves than the areas used for comparison, where cremation graves are in the majority, but since the proportion of graves in which the treatment of the body is unknown is so high in the comparative districts it is far from certain that the actual difference was so great.

A common feature of the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim and the areas used for comparison is the fact that the graves become more highly furnished (higher NAT scores) in the Migration Period, especially in period D2. With the exceptions of the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage, Time k. and Hå k., there are also no weapon graves before the Migration Period, and a common feature overall is that the highest number of weapon graves is from period D2.

Trends in the relative frequency of grave finds from the end of the Roman Iron Age to the Migration Period

What is the chronological distribution of grave finds through the Roman Iron Age, Migration Period and Merovingian Period? The assumption has been that the number of finds should increase steadily and regularly up to a point at which a reduction sets in, in the Merovingian Period. The starting point for this investigation is the counts presented in Appendix 2. Since the figures for the earliest periods are very low, I have focused this analysis on the finds dated to phases C3, C3-D1, D1, D2 and the Merovingian Period specifically. It must be stressed that the figures here do not include those finds from Rogaland that are now in Bergen (excluding those from Kvassheim) and Oslo. These finds are not recorded comprehensively in the databases of these two museums, and I have not had the opportunity of studying them in detail. In the case of Suldal k., this means that 27 grave finds of the Early Iron Age are 'missing', as are 14 graves in Time k., two in Bjerkreim k, one in Gjesdal k. and 46 in Hå k. (Topographical find catalogue in Top.Ark, AM, UiS).

If we include the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim in the counts for Hå k. and look at the frequency distribution of securely dated grave finds from the end of the Roman Iron Age (C3) through to and from the Merovingian Period, a pattern emerges that is common to all of the areas except Suldal k, (Fig. 22). Phase C3 is represented in all these districts. Of all the finds of the Early Iron Age, these constitute a proportion ranging from a meagre 2.4% in Suldal k. to 14.7% in Gjesdal k. The numbers of finds that cannot be dated more precisely than to C3-D1 is either zero or lower than the figures for phase C3. In phase D1 the number of finds increases, even if only to a limited degree. In this case Time k. displays the lowest number, with only 2.9% of all of its grave finds of the Early Iron Age (here, meaning AD 1–550) and Bjerkreim k. at the top with three finds that represent 7.5% of its total. Most striking is the transformation in the later phase of the Migration Period, D2. The number of grave finds increases palpably: in Hå k. the proportion of grave finds of D2 constitute 27.2% of the total from the Early Iron Age, in Bjerkreim k. 25%, Gjesdal k. 20.6% and Time k. 22.9%. Suldal k. stands apart with only 4.8% of its grave finds from this phase, a situation which undoubtedly reflects the state of the basic data. In any event, the last three-quarters of a century of the Migration Period produced more datable finds than the preceding century and a half in Hå k., Bjerkreim k. and Time k., and an equal quantity in Gjesdal k. This cannot be because it is easier to date a find to phase D2 than to C3 or D1; it is a reflection of the real state of affairs. It may perhaps have been due to greater competition for status and position, which was expressed in a higher number of burials with rich grave goods.

As the diagram (Fig. 22) also shows, something dramatic happened at the transition to the Merovingian Period. The next two and a half centuries have produced very few finds: from the whole of Rogaland there are only 73 finds of the Merovingian Period in the Archaeological Museum's artefact database. Ola Rønne (1999) listed 69 finds from Rogaland, including the finds in Oslo and Bergen. One find is not a grave find but from a building, and one find is the grave no. 28 from the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage. Of the six finds from Hå k. that can be dated to this period, three are from the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage: S8099, S8173 and the transitional find S8179. Suldal k. stands out with its seven finds, but the contrast with the preceding periods is certainly due to the skewed data sample just noted.

The number of grave finds thus falls quite drastically, concurrently with changes in the artefactual material being very clear. Some forms of object disappear — e.g. cruciform brooches, and the manufacture of pottery in Norway also comes to a complete stop (Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010:82, Fredriksen et al. 2014:119-121). Imported high-status goods such as glass or bronzes also practically vanish (see Hauken 2014:65). Simultaneously, a large number of farms, especially those in marginal zones, are abandoned.

The reduction in the number of grave finds could be due to a change in burial practice, from interments in visible funerary monuments to interments under the natural ground surface with no detectable marking above the ground. Something that suggests this are the finds of Merovingian Period conical brooches detected by metal-detecting over the last fifteen years. Up to 2006 there were no such brooches in the collection of AM, UiS

but by the end of 2020 the number had grown to 14. All of these are from cultivated fields and only one was found in vicinity of a recorded burial mound. Nevertheless, the number of grave finds, possible and certain, is still so low compared with the preceding period that no change in burial practice can fully explain the reduction in the quantity of finds.

The same must be said of the settlement evidence. More than 300 sites with visible building remains are recorded in Rogaland, the great majority of them unexcavated and so undated. In his days, Jan Petersen investigated 27 sites with building remains, burial mounds and clearance cairns (Petersen 1933, 1936). On the evidence of artefactual finds, the majority of these were dated to the Migration Period although some could also be dated to the Medieval Period while extremely few were datable to the Viking Period. More recently, three of the building remains excavated by Petersen have been radiocarbon dated, Auglend in Bjerkreim k. (Beta-364740: Hauken & Anderson 2014:14, 64); Lyngaland in Time k. (Beta-364738: Hauken & Anderson 2014:24, 64) and Håvodl in Time k. (T-11377; unpublished). The last settlement phase in these buildings was dated to the Merovingian Period, and it cannot be ruled out that this might be the case for several of the buildings Petersen excavated. It has only been with large open-area excavations in the past 20–30 years that remains of buildings (mostly post-holes and hearths) dated to the Merovingian Period have been found to any extent, and at some sites continuity from the Roman Iron Age to the Late Iron Age has been found: for instance Gausel in Stavanger k. (Børsheim & Soltvedt 2002) and Hove in Sandnes k. (Bjørdal 2014). Nevertheless, compared with the quantity of known buildings of the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period, the number of buildings of the Merovingian Period is extremely sparse. The village settlement at Forsandmoen (Løken 2020) can serve as an example: in the 5th century the number of farm-units on this plain was 16–17; in the 7th century that number was reduced to just one or two units; and in the 8th century the area was abandoned after more than two thousand years of unbroken habitation (Løken 2020:283).

This striking reduction in finds may in all probability be linked to the major, and progressively much discussed, volcanic eruption of AD 536 (e.g. Price & Gräslund 2015, Gundersen 2019), which must have dealt a severe blow to the prehistoric farming population of Scandinavia. The harvest failed for at least two years; the grain did not ripen and the vegetation of the pasture that the livestock lived on did not grow. If it also is correct that the years 540–542 were much colder than normal (Price & Gräslund 2015:111), an already critical situation would only have become even worse. The hard years of 536–538 and 540–542 are probably not the only cause of the changes between the Early and the Late Iron Age, but it seems clear that they contributed to the sharp reduction in finds.

The sea, life and death

The great question is, why were people burying their dead on the beach? There are several possible answers, which need not exclude one another. The question might be answered in entirely pragmatic terms: this was not cultivable land and there was plenty of building material for the graves, presuming that one would not impose something on valuable 'useful' land and would spare oneself the trouble of collecting building material. This is hardly a sustainable explanation since in fact there are burial grounds outside

of the shore zone on cultivable land at most of the farms. A second explanation might be that the cemeteries had a function as territorial marking: 'this is our area'; 'this is where our dead lie'. The location, a border zone between sea and land and also 'waste', means that the interpretation of the shore zone as a liminal place is not a far-fetched one. The shoreline, therefore, is not only the boundary between sea and land — the wild and the civilised — it is the border zone which belongs to the dead. As Møllerop indicated in 1960 (translated): 'We cannot entirely ignore the fact that there may have been special reasons for this choice, such as, for example, some special relationship with the sea and its forces.'

6. Epilogue

The excavations at the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage in 1954–1958 revealed 61 grave finds ranging in date from the Early Roman Iron Age to the Viking Period. Every period within this range is represented, but the greatest frequency of burial was at the end of the Roman Iron Age and in the Migration Period. 43% of the graves are inhumations, 18% are cremations, and fully 39% are indeterminable as far as the treatment of the body is concerned. Cremation burials are found from throughout the functioning period of the site while inhumation burial appears first in the final phase of the Roman Iron Age (phase C3). 28% of the graves are securely identified as female, while securely identified male graves account for 24%. Two children have been identified by osteological analysis.

The cemetery is interpreted as a kin-group cemetery, and it appears to consist of several more localised topographical groups which are very probably to be associated with specific small family groups.

The grave goods comprise dress-accessories and jewellery, combs and tweezers, tools and equipment (especially shears), weaponry and vessels. Knives, spindle-whorls, brooches and beads are the most numerous artefact-categories. Five graves contained securely identified swords. Thirteen graves contained pottery. Five of those were bucket-shaped vessels and four handled vessels of form R361. There are no instances of bucket-shaped vessels and R361 pots in combination at the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage. In the Early Iron Age, the most common brooch-types are variants of the simple bow brooch and the cruciform brooch. From the Viking Period there is a pair of oval brooches of type JP 27 (Petersen 1928) and one unique oval brooch of the Merovingian Period.

There are some graves which stand out from what are otherwise relatively modest ranges of grave goods. The cremation grave which contained an Østland cauldron that was excavated in 1920, contained the cremated bones of a man who was equipped with a full set of weaponry including a shield. The Østland cauldron is one of five that have been found in Rogaland and the set of armament is interpreted as having belonged to a man of officer's rank. One disturbed grave which contained a gold bracteate and three beads (undoubtedly only the residue of a richer grave assemblage) and the loop from a very large gold bracteate which was a stray find point to individuals of special status. Some finds also indicate contacts beyond the boundaries of the land: the clasp in no. 1:7 is of a type that is very common in England; the spearheads in no. 27 might also be from there. Contacts to the east are demonstrated by the brooch-fragments in no. 45, while the beads in no. 28 come from various different places including Scandinavia (Ribe), western Europe and Asia.

The cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage with its 60 cairns is the second largest of at least 30 shoreline cemeteries of the Jæren coast; only Kvassheim is larger. These cemeteries are unevenly distributed between 15 cadastral farms in Hå k. and Klepp k. A review of the relationship between the shoreline cemeteries and isolated burial monuments, plus possible other cemeteries on the cadastral farms has shown that isolated burial

monuments have been registered on all these farms except the farm at Hå. The grave monuments that have been excavated have produced finds from the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (including the Pre-Roman Iron Age). Nine of the farms have other cemeteries outside of the shore zone recorded: the great majority of these have not been excavated and some of them have been lost. The few finds from these are of both the Early and the Late Iron Age. Eight farms have recorded settlement sites which were situated less than 1.5 km from the shore zone. None of these has been excavated so that no light has been shed on the chronological relationship between the agrarian settlements and the shoreline cemeteries. Almost half of the shoreline cemeteries, including the cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage, have no recorded settlement sites within the cadastral farm. The most probable explanation of this lack is that many of the settlement remains of the Iron Age are not visible on the surface, as is the situation further north in Jæren.

In the previous section, I investigated similarities and differences, partly between cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim and partly between these two and a selection of comparable areas in Rogaland. In addition to Hå k., where the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim are located, I chose four inland areas as the basis for comparison: Bjerkreim k., Time k., Gjesdal k. and Suldal k.

With regard to the funerary rites, the cemetery at Kvassheim and Suldal k. represent two contrasting extremes. At Kvassheim there are practically no cremations and in Suldal k. only two securely identified inhumation graves. The cemetery at Hå Old Parsonage has more inhumation burials than cremations, but in Hå k. cremations are somewhat more frequent than inhumations; in the other three inland municipalities cremation graves are more frequent than inhumation graves.

Inhumation burial appears first in Hå k. and Time k., in one case at the transition between the Early and Late Roman Iron Age, in the other in phase C2. In Bjerkreim k., the earliest inhumation burial is dated to phase C3, while such burials in Gjesdal k. and Suldal k. are recorded only from the Migration Period — in Suldal k., moreover, later on in the Migration Period (phase D2a).

Frames/chambered graves, and multiple burials in the same burial monument, occur throughout the region, and not only in the shoreline cemeteries.

Female graves are in the majority at the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim, but except in the case of Time k., this is the situation throughout the area, even if the differences are minor in Hå k. and Gjesdal k.. The cemetery at Kvassheim stands out with its high proportion of female graves, especially when contrasted with the very low proportion of securely identified male graves. The proportion of graves which cannot be identified to neither sex nor gender over the whole area varies from 47% to 81%, which may therefore be a significant source of uncertainty.

The burial evidence provides clear indications that there was a group of graves for which it seems not to have been a matter of importance to mark the gender identity of the individual through grave goods, and which are simply furnished. For a smaller group of graves with a large number of objects and wide range of artefact-types, by contrast, it was important to reflect gender identity. Gender appears to be marked through grave goods only in the case of women (possibly only those of fertile age) with an important

position in the household and/or the local community, and in the case of men, men of weapon-bearing age. There is also a tendency for the graves to be more richly furnished in the later phases of the Early Iron Age. A possible interpretation of this is that in the Migration Period, as a consequence of greater social competition, there was an increasing need to mark (high) social status in the burials.

There is little or no difference in the grave goods between the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim on one side and the 'normal' graves in the areas selected for comparison on the other. The greatest difference is that there was unusually little ceramic material at Hå Old Parsonage, and that there are no extraordinarily rich graves either at Hå Old Parsonage or at Kvassheim although both of these sites do have a higher mean NAT score than in the areas compared – so that Møllerop's hypothesis that it was people of the lower social classes who were interred in the shoreline cemeteries has to be regarded as having been refuted.

For people who live by the sea, it is a constant but variable factor in their life. From idyllic sea views or rolling waves to raging winter storms — the sea cannot be ignored. In the Norse imaginative world, the sea was a special kingdom of the dead for those who had drowned and were lost. How far back in time this notion goes we do not know, but losing someone at sea must have been a familiar experience for the populations along the Jæren coastline. It would be remarkable if the sea had not been an object of imaginary engagement in relation to mythology, and ideas of other worlds and an afterlife. Just as the sea could take life, however, it could also be generous: no one who could fish, would ever go hungry. Few have expressed the ambivalence in people's relationship with the sea better than the local author Alexander Kielland (1881):

> *But what the sea is for those who live along the shore, no one gets to know; because they say nothing. They live their entire lives with their faces turned seawards. The sea is their company, their counsellor, their friend and their enemy, their way of life and their churchyard. And so the relationship remains largely unspoken, and the gaze which is turned outwards varies according to the expression on the face of the sea — readily familiar, readily half-afraid, and defiant.*
>
> *(In the novel Garman and Worse 1881, chapter 1)*

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Ab: Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmærkers Bevaring, Aarsberetning.
IK: Axboe et al. 1985
JP + no.: Petersen 1928
NJF + no.: Shetelig 1917
Redskaper: Petersen 1951
R + no.: Rygh 1885
VJG: Shetelig 1912
VWG: Nerman 1935
ÄEG: Almgren & Nerman 1923

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CATALOGUE

Abbreviations used in the Catalogue:

OM	Odmund Møllerop. Folder number refers to Møllerop's original documentation, collected in five A5-folders (1–4, and Hå diverse), all kept in the Topographical Archive at Arkeologisk museum, UiS.
max. l. /l.	maximum length/length
max. w./w.	maximum width/width
diam.	diameter
max. cross-dim.	greatest cross-measurement
h.	height
max. dim.	greatest measurement
th.	thickness
Aarsb.	Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindersmerkers Bevaring, Aarsberetning
Arms	Fett 1940 a, b
Callmer	Callmer 1977
Cruciform brooches	Shetelig 1907
HH	Høigård Hofseth 1985
Hines	Hines 1993
IK	Axboe 1985
JP	Petersen 1928
NJF	Shetelig 1917
R+no.	Rygh 1885
Redskaper	Petersen 1951
Reichstein	Reichstein 1975
Smaa spænder	Shetelig 1911
Stout	Stout 1986
VJG	Shetelig 1912
Waffen	Bemmann and Hahne 1995

The bucket-shaped vessels are classified in accordance with Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010. The osteological analyses were carried out by N.-G. Gejvall, Statens historiska museum (The Swedish History Museum) in Stockholm, report in Top.Ark dated 27 May 1959, and Sean Dexter Denham (SDD), AM, UiS, as part of the 'Bevares' Project.

No. I

Excavated 1957. Catalogued in 2009 and 2014, see Pl. 1.

Form and size: Round cairn, two phases. The earlier phase with a kerb 8 m in diameter, the later phase with a kerb 10 m in diameter. Damaged by a cart track crossing the cairn in an approximately E–W direction, probably also by the stone wall at the N edge. The first phase constructed over the beach gravel with a small five-sided chamber of blocks dug into the ground at the centre of the cairn (grave 1). At the base, N of the primary structure, there lay a large collection of burnt bone which was not identified as a separate burial during excavation (grave 0). This grave may be contemporary with or a little later than the primary grave but must pre-date graves 2 and 3. Inside the kerb the base was covered with head-sized stones and with a layer of small stones as a cover for the whole. Graves 2 and 3 are understood to be secondary graves in which the layers of stone were broken up for the burials. The cairn was thus extended with a new kerb which overlaps the kerb in cairn 1A, which was constructed after the first phase of cairn 1. The new graves (5–7) were covered with head-sized stone and larger blocks, with a layer of small stones over them. Three secondary graves were placed in the edge of the enlarged cairn, but inside the original kerb: grave 5 apparently on top of the central core of the cairn; grave 6 under two layers of head-sized stones; and grave 7 with a demarcated outer edge on top of the covering layer of the original cairn formed of fist-sized stones.

Grave 4, located centrally in the top of the cairn is a secondary grave of the Late Iron Age.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy) with distribution of finds and lists, detailed plan 1:10 of graves 2 and 3. The finds were given field ID's using the letters A–Æ, Aa–Aø, Ba–Bø, Da–Dø and Ea–Et. The majority of the finds were in boxes marked with the find ID. Site photographs. Diary/report by Per Sørensen (1957). OM folder 1.

Grave 0. S8183

Cremation grave in the beach-gravel layer N of grave 1.

Finds: a) *Burnt bone*, weight: 640 g. Older person (Gejvall: male).
b) *Charcoal*, weight: 0.25 g.

NAT: 0

Dating: Late Roman Iron Age, C1–C2.

Grave 1. S8439

Central grave(?) in a five-sided chamber, outer measurements 1 x 1 m, internal measurements 0.3 x 0.3 m. The larger collection of bone (a) lay outside and at the same level as the upper edge of the chamber. This collection is drawn as a triangle on the plan and was c. 30 cm thick. The smaller collection of bone (d) lay partly outside the wooden pail and partly inside the chamber and was supposed to be part of (a) when excavated, but it is impossible to confirm this as it is not possible to determine whether the bones are from one or two individuals (SDD).

Finds: a) *Burnt bone*, weight: 829.85 g. (Gejvall: older male). (Find Fr).
b) *Charcoal*, weight: 255.44 g. (Find Fr).
c) *Nails or rivets* of iron.
d) *Burnt bone*, weight: 52 g and 3 fragments of teeth, weight: 0.35 g. (Gejvall: older person). (Find Fw)
e) *Charcoal*, weight: 4.8 g.
A wooden pail containing fat, possibly butter; the wooden vessel was preserved only as an impression in the fat (lost).
NAT: 1
Dating: Early Roman Iron Age, B.

Grave 2. S8441

Cremation grave in the beach-gravel layer at a level above grave 0.

Finds: a) 10 fragments of a *two-layer comb of antler/horn* with a rounded back and simple linear decoration (Pl. 2).
b) Three fragments of *iron rivet-shanks*.
c) *Burnt bone*, weight: 1224.5 g. (SDD: adult female, and a child of 5–10 years)
d) *Charcoal*, weight: 0.19 g.
e) *Iron slag*, weight: 1.35 g.
NAT: 2
Dating: Late Roman Iron Age, C1.

Grave 3. S8440

Cremation grave in the beach-gravel layer, at a level above grave 0, demarcated by a small ring of stone, diam. *c.* 1.2 m.

Finds: a) c. 100 *flakes and tiny fragments* (15 g) of *unclassifiable pottery*.
b) 53 fragments of a *three-layer comb* of *horn/antler* with decoration (Pl. 2).
c) *Burnt bone*, weight: 127 g. (SDD: child, *c.* 10 years).
d) *Charcoal*, weight: 33.17 g.
NAT: 2
Dating: Late Roman Iron Age, C2–C3.

Grave 4. S8442

Inhumation grave approximately central in the cairn, the highest located grave, with no sort of exterior demarcation. The SE end of the grave was destroyed by the cart-track which ran straight across the cairn in an E–W direction. Grave 4 is the final grave placed within cairn 1, as is confirmed by the type of knife in the grave. It is possible that the butt-fragment from a Viking Period axe S8438y was originally from this grave. This grave is interpreted as a boat grave as boat-rivets and fragments were found lying in rows within the grave. If so, it must have been a small boat: its maximum length indicated by the rivets is 2.4 m, width 1.8 m. The thickness of the planking measured on the complete rivets ranges from 3.5–12.5 mm.

Finds: a) *Iron knife* like *Redskaper* 107, glued together from a mass of fragments.
L.: 154 mm (Pl. 3).
b) Three *fragments of one or more knife blades*.
c) Curved *iron mount with mineral-preserved textile* on the face.
d) Fragment of *iron staple*.
e) 8 whole and 77 fragments of *rivets*.
f) 105 unidentifiable *iron fragments*, mostly flakes.
g) One *fragment of bone*.
NAT: 5
Dating: Late Iron Age.

Grave 5. S8443

Inhumation grave in the south-eastern quadrant of the cairn, within the inner kerb with no other demarcation. The finds were made within an area around 3.5 m long; in the diary an area of burnt bark at the eastern end is noted but this layer was *c.* 20 cm above the layer of stone which covered the bucket-shaped vessel. The excavator thought it possible that the bark may not have been lying in its original position but been moved by animal activity, perhaps mice. It is also probable that the finds with the lower-case letters c)-f) (knife, shears, buckle and dress pin) were disturbed by this animal activity, since fragments of the same objects were found separated and redeposited elsewhere. The levels taken show that there was a difference of 10–20 cm in level between c)–f) and a), b) and g). Approximately midway between the the lance- and the throwing spearhead in grave 5 and the sword in grave 6 a collection of burnt bone was found (find X). This bone was interpreted as pertaining to grave 5, but it is likely that it represents a separate burial. The bone is 1.8 m from find cluster c)–f) but at the same level. None of the artefacts apart from the comb that was found amongst the burnt bone shows any sign of having passed through the pyre; on the contrary, there is preserved wood on the knife and the bow shears.

Finds: a) Five fragments of *a four-sided lancehead*, Waffen Type Kvamme or Vestly, l.: 160 mm (Pl. 3, Pl. 4).
b) Five fragments of *a throwing spearhead(?)* with no surviving barbs (Pl. 3, Pl. 4).
c) Fragmentary *knife* like R409 with *remains of the sheath and the wooden grip*. (Pl. 4).
d) Fragmentary *bow shears with remains of a wooden case* (Pl. 4).
e) *Iron single loop buckle* with an oval frame, w.: 43 mm, l.: 27 mm (Pl. 5).
f) *Iron dress pin*, cross-measurement: 9 mm.
g) *Bucket-shaped vessel of soapstone fabric* (AB3), decorated with one horizontal combed band below the rim with perpendicular combed bands below. The bands are formed with the same three-toothed comb, where the middle tooth is wider than those on either side. H.: 101 mm, rim diam.: 112–117 mm (Pl. 5).
i) Four fragments of *rivet or nail heads*.
k) 35 unidentifiable *iron fragments*.

NAT: 9
Dating: Migration Period, D2a
Find X comprises: h) Four fragments of *a three-layer antler comb* (Pl. 5).
l) *Burnt bone*, weight: 470 g (Gejvall: adult, young male).
NAT: 1
Dating: Migration Period, D2a.

Grave 6. S8438

Inhumation grave located in the SW quadrant of the cairn, within the inner kerb. The finds were made within a *c.* 3.5 m long area; the sword lay NNW–SSE with the point to the NNW. During excavation there was uncertainty over whether this was a cremation or an inhumation grave; according to the diary burnt bone was found rusted fast on to the sword, but it has not been possible to verify this. None of the artefacts has been burnt apart from some of find Dy. A fairly large piece of wood, interpreted as the remains of a coffin base, was found approximately centrally in the grave. It is probable that find Dy, marked on the plan as a rectangular area measuring *c.* 1 m x 0.5 m, represents a separate cremation burial. This assemblage lay *c.* 25 cm lower than the handled pot which was apparently deposited at the foot end of grave 6.

Finds: a) 13 fragments of *an iron two-edged sword with remains of a fur-lined wooden, bark and leather scabbard*, surviving l.: *c.* 51 cm (*c.* 35 cm of the blade and the grip is missing) (Pl. 6).
b) point of a *knife* like R146, l.: 73 mm (Pl. 7).
d) 12 *fragments of one or two knives* (Pl. 7).
e) Fragmentary *two-edged blade* with parallel sides, three fragments glued together, with remains of a sheath of leather with hair, l.: 116 mm, max. w.: 34 mm (Pl. 7).
f) Fragmentary and highly corroded *shears* like R172 with *remains of a wooden case*, now in two pieces (Pl. 7).
g) Highly fragmentary *iron bow shears* (Pl. 7).
h) Four fragments of *bow shears*.
i) Fragments of *iron socket*.
k) *Handled pot like R361*, Stout group VIc, almost complete, h.: 117 mm, rim diam.: 114–122 mm, body diam.: 136–141 mm (Pl. 7).
l) Sherds of two further *ceramic vessels*.
n) Four *rivet-fragments*.
o) 43 unidentifiable *iron fragments*.
r) 20 *iron fragments with mineral-preserved wood and leather/fur*, weight: 20.3 g.
s) 20 fragments *mineral-preserved fur,* weight: 1.4 g, 15 fragments *mineral-preserved fur and iron*, weight: 8.11 g together with seven lumps of *mineral-preserved wood or antler with fur*, weight: 9.15 g.
v) *Charcoal and unburnt wood*, weight: 1.12 g
NAT: 10
Dating: Migration Period, D2a.

Find Dy comprises u) *Unknown object of antler and possibly wood* (Pl. 8).
c) Fragments of *a knife with a wooden grip* and much decayed remains of *a leather sheath* (Pl. 8).
m) Eight fragments of a decorated three-layer *antler comb* (Pl. 8).
p) *Burnt bone*, weight: 400.85 g (Gejvall: Adult individual, male?).
q) Eleven *burnt bear claws*, weight: 8 g.
x) *Charcoal*, weight: 0.57 g.

NAT: 4
Dating: Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D1?
Secondary find: y) *Axe butt-fragment*, Late Iron Age, possibly pertaining to grave 4.

Grave 7. S8444

Inhumation grave with remains of a wooden coffin, located within the inner kerb in the NW quadrant of the cairn. The coffin was laid within an outer stone frame, *c.* 2.8 m x 1.2 m, aligned NE–SW, with the bucket-shaped vessel at the NE end. The other finds lay partly along the NW side and scattered in the NE part. All of the levelled finds were at approximately the same horizon.

Finds: a) Nine fragments of four *socketed arrowheads*, one with a flat blade, l.: 103 mm, two awl-shaped, max. l.: 113 mm, edge-fragment of a three-sided point and two fragments of sockets with remains of a wooden shaft (Pl. 9).
b) Two fragments of *an iron clasp* (Hines form B7) (Pl. 9).
c) Fully preserved *bow shears with a wooden case*, max. l.: 124 mm, now in three fragments (Pl. 10).
d) Fragmentary *iron knife with wooden grip*, like R146 (Pl. 10).
e) *Bucket-shaped vessel* (type C2), decorated with a horizontal combed band, triple-interlace plaitwork and one undulating row of vertical comb-marks below the interlace. H.: 118 mm, rim diam.: 160 mm (Pl. 10).
f) Two small *loops of iron* which terminate like split pins, max. l.: 17 mm (Pl. 10)
g) *Rivets, rivet-shanks, and nails*.
h) 20 fragments of *mineral-preserved leather*, weight: 1.74 g.
i) Four lumps of *mineral-preserved textile*, much decayed.
k) Two flat fragments of *antler*, adjoining, max. l.: 20 mm.
l) 22 fragments of *wood*, max. l.: 16 mm.
m) 14 unidentifiable fragments of *iron and iron corrosion*, of which six with mineral-preserved wood, max. l.: 23 mm.
n) 16 lumps of *iron, iron corrosion* and *unidentifiable organic material*.
o) *Wood from the coffin base*, largest pieces 75 x 39 mm and 65 x 35 mm.
Missing: Skeletal remains.

NAT: 6
Dating: Migration Period, D2a.

S13899
Stray finds and finds with no find number (*fnr.*) from no. 1.

1) 21 fragments of rivets; four heads, four roves and thirteen shaft-fragments, and 22 unidentifiable iron fragments (fnr. At)
2) Eight sherds and grains of pottery
3) Iron fragment, max. dim.: 4 mm,
4) Burnt bone, weight 8.26 g. (2–4 here with no find number, NW quadrant)
5) Unidentifiable object of iron, max. l.: 46 mm, max. w.: 37 mm, max. cross-dim.: 21 mm
6) Three fragments of nails, and
7) Ten unidentifiable fragments of iron (5–7 here found in the same unnumbered box)
8) Rivet, round shank and head, l.: 24 mm. (fnr. Bs.)
9) Burnt bone, weight 1.7 g (fnr. Bæ)
10) Charcoal, weight: 0.06 g (fnr. Bæ)
11) 16 unidentifiable iron fragments, l.: 4–15 mm,
12) Burnt bone, weight 0.76 g,
13) Charcoal, weight 0.06 g. (11–13 here, fnr. Bn?)
14) Three nail-shanks, l.: 14, 26 and 35 mm. Find Fs
15) Two bent rivet-shanks with mineral-preserved wood, l. *c.* 35 mm. (fnr. By)
16) Iron socket, l.: 70 mm, diam.: 16–30 mm; overlapping along the length of the joint (not welded together). Found in the spoilheap from cairn 1.

– Unburnt animal bone with cutmarks, recent (osteological identification SDD. L: 33 mm. (Fnr. L, NW. quadrant)

No. IA

Excavated 1957. Catalogued in 2017.

Form and size: Ring cairn with kerb, only half preserved, diam. *c.* 8 m. Cremation grave in the centre of the cairn with no demarcation or edging.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean drawing), with distribution of finds. Site photographs in OM folder 1.

Finds: S13900

1) Nearly complete *handled pot like R361*, Stout group IIb, secondarily burnt (Pl. 11). The vessel has a rounded body, flat base and flattened handle. On the neck, it is decorated with a hollow wedge surrounded by a triple line, while on the shoulder it has angled decoration of triple and quadruple lines between vertical double or triple strokes. The body is undecorated. H.: 123 mm, rim diam.: c. 150 mm, body diam.: *c.* 145 mm (Pl. 11)
2) Two *iron shanks from nails or rivets*.
3) *Burnt bone*, weight: 449.2 g (Gejvall: older female)
4) *Charcoal*, weight: 59 g.

NAT: 2

Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age /Migration Period, C3–D1. *T.a.q. c.* AD 450 (earlier than the later phase in cairn 1).

No. 1B

Excavated 1956. Catalogued in 2017.

Form and size: Stone setting with a near complete kerb, 6–7 m in diam. Cremation grave.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy) 1:20. Site photographs in OM folder 1.

Finds: S13901

1) Two fragments of *three-layer antler comb* (Pl. 11)
2) 11 flakes of a red-fired ceramic vessel.
3) *Burnt bone*, 5.3 g, one piece with a small lump of bronze fused to it (knob from a brooch?).
4) *Charcoal*, weight: 5.65 g.

NAT: 3

Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D.

No. 2

Excavated 1956. Catalogued in 2014.

Form and size: Basal layer of a cairn, max. diam.: 16 m. Inhumation grave?

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs in OM folder 1.

Finds: S8182

a) Fragment of *iron knife*, l.: 43 mm, possibly like R146, no steps between the tang and blade visible (Pl. 11).
b) Two *fragments of iron*, one of them possibly the tang of knife a).
Recent finds: sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and fragments of laminate-welded edge steel.

NAT: 2

Dating: (Early) Iron Age

No. 3

Excavated 1955. Catalogued in 2009.

Form and size: Rectangular stone setting with an outer edge of blocks 5.8 x 4.5 m aligned NW–SE filled with smaller stones. Internal frame, outer measurements 3.0 x 2.3 m, internal measurements 1.5 x 1.3 m, with a large quantity of fragmented charcoal but no burnt bone. The beads lay scattered inside the frame with a concentration in the SE corner; the distribution is interpreted in terms of the beads having been sewn on to a garment.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Detailed plan 1:10 with distribution of finds. The finds were in boxes with find numbers. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 1.

Finds: S8180

a) 73 *microbeads of translucent glass*; 60 green and 13 blue beads. Max. l.: 0.5—3.6 mm, max. diam.: 1.7–3.8 mm. Callmer's bead group Fa (Pl. 12)
b) *Spindle-whorl* (MISSING)
c) *Whetstone* (MISSING)
d) Fragment of *iron sickle*, l.: 82 mm, w.: 10–18 mm (Pl. 12)
e) Tang- and blade-fragment of an *iron knife* with the tang and the back in one straight line, form very like R404, l.: 79 mm, max. w. of blade: 22 mm (Pl. 12)
f) Fragment of *iron socket*, around half of the ring, chord l.: 35 mm, max. w.: 29 mm. Remains of mineral-preserved wood inside it. Inferred diameter c. 4 cm.
g) Two *iron rings* from a strip with a rounded, four-sided cross-section, w.: 6 mm. One ring is very fragmentary, rusted on to the angle of a small staple with one fully preserved arm while the other arm is broken. Staple l.: 17 mm, ring fragment l.: 17 mm. The second ring is whole, diam.: 18–19 mm, with a rusted on fragment of a loop within the ring, probably from a similar staple. From a casket? (Pl. 12).
h) Fragmentary *iron staple* made of a rounded, four-sided strip, l.: 31 mm, max. w.: 27 mm. Thickness of strip: 6–8 mm. One arm is broken and missing. The staple had been hammered into a wooden object so that only 15 mm of the loop was free (Pl. 12).
i) 25 fragments of *nail- or rivet-shanks*.
k) 77 unidentifiable *iron fragments*; mostly flakes.
l) A chip of *mineral-preserved wood*, l.: 12 mm.
m) A piece of *unburnt wood*, 26 x 8 mm.
n) A small lump of *charred organic material*, 0.54 g.
o) Small piece of *charcoal*, 0.12 g.

NAT: 9
Dating: Viking Period, *c.* 950.

No. 3A

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Small, low and irregular cairn; diameter uncertain. Under the cairn a pit could be seen, aligned N–S, with a burnt layer. The burnt layer contained rivets that had not been exposed to fire as most of them had mineral-preserved wood on them. There is no mention of the finding of burnt bone either, and no samples of the charcoal were collected.

Original documentation: Distribution plan 1:20 (site drawing), the finds marked with a cross. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 1. Plan and section drawings missing. Not noted in the diary for 1955.

Finds: S8171

Fragments of at least 94 rivets and nails of both round and squared cross-section on the shank, most with mineral-preserved wood, including three

'complete' rivets, max. l.: 31 and 54 mm, one hammered-over nail and unidentifiable iron fragments.
This find is a possible grave of the Iron Age destroyed by activities of the Modern Period.

No. 4

Excavated 1956. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, 30 m long, 6–7 m wide and 1.5 m high, aligned NW–SE, with several hollows in the surface. The cairn contained three burials: one (probably unburnt) in the cairn's N segment (grave 1), one unburnt grave in the S segment (grave 3) and one unburnt grave in the S end, beneath the stone and gravel layer (grave 4). Grave 2 contained no identifiable human bone, only burnt animal bone, and is probably recent. None of the graves lay within clearly demarcated frames, although during excavation it was suspected that graves 2 and 3 might have lain within destroyed frames. This is unverifiable in the absence of site plans. OM interpreted the structure as follows: two secondary graves of the Late Iron Age (graves 1 and 3), a possible primary grave of the Early Iron Age (grave 2) and a grave pre-dating the cairn (grave 4).

The cairn was disturbed by later activities, and except in the case of grave 4 none of the objects lay *in situ*. The find-spot of the eye bead cannot be identified, but nothing was found during cleaning around the location (OM diary 9 July 1956). There was reportedly a key found in grave 1, but there is no mention of this in the cataloguing. The eye bead was not included in the Catalogue either.

Original documentation: Section drawings 1:20 (site). Detailed plans of graves 1 and 4 with distribution of finds at 1:2 (sic!) but without coordinates. The finds from grave 4 lay in boxes with a find number. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 1. OM diary 1956.

Grave 1. S8350

a) Fragments of a *weaving sword*, probably with a tang as there are no fragments of a socket in the find, with mineral-preserved textile of two different qualities fused on: one coarse, with *c.* 10 threads/cm and one fine with 18–19 threads/cm. Max. preserved w. of blade: 27 mm; l.: min. 450 mm (Pl. 13).
b) *Spindle-whorl* of soapstone with flat base and upper face and rounded sides (HH form II H) with ring decoration, diam.: 27–29 mm, h.: 16–17 mm. Weight: 17.9 g (Pl. 13).
c) Fragment of a *hinge*(?), thin sheet iron bent into a P shape. Max. l.: 16 mm.
d) A piece of *mineral-preserved wood*, 17 x 7 mm.

NAT: 3
Dating: Late Iron Age.

Grave 2. S8351

a) *Burnt bone*, weight: 88.3 g. The only identifiable pieces are animal bone.
b) Two fragments of *animal tooth* (sheep/goat).
c) *Charcoal*, weight: 0.03 g.

Dating: Probably recent.

Grave 3. S8352

a) Two fragmentary *oval brooches* with a single shell, JP27, with textile impressions on the reverse, one of a diamond-patterned fabric. L.: 100 and 77 mm (Pl. 14).
b) *Copper-alloy dress pin* with a square head, surviving l.: 88 mm (Pl. 14).
c) Seven unidentifiable *iron fragments*.

NAT: 3

Dating: Viking Period, 800–850.

Stray find in cairn no 4:

S8352 d) *Eye bead* of translucent blue *glass* with projecting yellow eyes with blue pupils within a field of crossing white lines (Callmer Bm). L.: 7 mm, diam.: 10 mm (Pl. 14).
The eye bead can be dated to *c.* 900–950.

Grave 4. S8353

a) *Iron knife*, l.: 75 mm, with the tang and back in a straight line, like R404, plus five separate tang-fragments. Original l.: 92 mm (Pl. 15).
b) 59 fragments of *rivets*, comprising two heads, four roves, 44 shank-fragments and one unidentifiable fragment.
c) *Spindle-whorl of soapstone* with a flat base and upper face and slightly convex sides (HH form II C) with a slightly slanting upper face. Diam.: 34–36 mm, thickness: 20.21 mm, weight: 37.5 g (Pl. 15).
d) Two fragments of *shears*(?) consisting of the upper part of a blade and a point-fragment (Pl. 14).
e) Six *iron fragments*: two strips, a shank with iron wire twisted around it, thin shanks rusted together and two nail points.
f) 11 unidentifiable *iron flakes*.
g) A piece of *caulking*, max. dimension: 21 mm, weight: 1.01 g.
h) Two pieces of *mineral-preserved textile* (twill) max. l.: 9 and 12 mm (Pl. 15).
j) *Mineral-preserved wood chips* and *burnt twig-fragments*, weight: 2.69 g.

NAT: 6

Dating: Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C–D.

No. 5

Excavated 1956. Catalogued in 2015.

Form and size: Round cairn with a rectangular ‘attachment’ aligned WNW–ESE.

There is no description, diary notes or drawings of the cairn; only two photographs following de-turfing. Note from Grete Lillehammer 1985: dismissed as natural. The finds are probably recent.

Original documentation: two site photographs in OM folder 1.

S13902

a) Five fragments of a *knife blade*.
b) Nine *rivet-fragments*, including three roves, five slender shank-fragments (one hammered-over) and one unidentifiable fragment.
c) 76 unidentifiable *iron fragments* (pieces and flakes), weight: 37 g.

No. 6

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn, diam. 12 m, h.: *c.* 1 m. Disturbed with a crater in the centre. The cairn, which was grassed over, lay on the edge of a natural ridge so that it was more impressive in appearance from the southern side than the actual construction would have suggested. In all, 64 sq m of the middle of the cairn were excavated but without any inner structure becoming detectable.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site) with comments. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 1.

Finds: S8088

a) 18 unidentifiable, flat *iron flakes* lacking the original surfaces (probably recent).
b) *Burnt and unburnt bone* (MISSING). Osteological analysis by Haakon Olsen 19 September 1955: domesticated cattle (*Bos taurus dom.*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hireus*), harbour seal/grey seal (*Phoca vitulina*/*Halichoerus gryphus*), cattle teeth, horse, sheep/goat and remains of shells, barnacles and shipworms.

No. 7

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn, diam.: 14.5 m. Disturbed, crater in the centre. Two part-preserved kerb rows and two frames of stones/blocks centrally within the cairn. Inhumation burials.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy) with the distribution of finds but no list of finds. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 1. OM diary 1955.

7:1. Northern grave. S8166

Frame in the NE quadrant, close to the centre, outer measurements 2.8 x 1.6 m, internal measurements 2 x 1 m, aligned NW–SE.

Finds: a) *Copper-alloy cruciform brooch* with loose side-knobs attached to the pin-axis and the top knob missing. The bow is almost parallel-sided, w.: 6–7 mm; hollow on the back and possibly with a mid-rib on the face. The foot had been shaped as an animal head with projecting eyes, broken immediately below the eyes of which only one is preserved. There is a long pin-catch on the foot. Max. l. of the brooch: 48 mm, max. w.: 26 mm; foot l.: 20 mm. Perhaps Reichstein's Type Lunde (Pl. 16).
b) *Copper-alloy buckle* with rectangular frame with slightly concave sides and a two-pronged attachment plate; the tongue is missing. Total l.: 71 mm, max. w.: 33 mm. The attachment plate has a triangular opening for the tongue. L. of axis: 32 mm, l. of cross piece: 31 mm. Buckle l.: 21 mm. Internal w.: 21 mm. One of the arms of the attachment is broken, max. l.: 52 and 43 mm respectively. The attachment plate was attached to the buckle loop with four rivets, two in each arm (Pl. 16).
c) *Tweezers of gilt copper alloy* in three fragments, comprising the tweezers ring with an attached loop with arms, broken at different lengths, plus two adjoining fragments of one arm, l.: 20 and 29 mm, total l.: 49 mm, w.: 5–7 mm. Ring diam.: 13–15 mm, loop max. l.: 32 mm. Only slight traces of decoration remain on the loop-fragment (Pl. 16).
d) Three fragments of *a balance arm* like VJG fig. 261, of gilt copper alloy with a rectangular cross-section, c. 2 x 3 mm. L.: 33 mm, 10 mm and 7 mm (Pl. 17).
e) *Copper-alloy ear scoop(?)* (originally interpreted as an arm of tweezers), l.: 59 mm, w.: 4–7 mm (Pl. 16).
f) Small piece of *charcoal*, weight 0.04 g.
g) *Burnt bone fragment*, sooted. Weight 0.2 g.

NAT: 5
Dating: Migration Period, D1.

7:2. Southern grave. S8167

Frame in W. half (the E–W section runs diagonally through the frame), outer measurements 3.5 x 1.8 m, internal measurements 2.7 x 1.2 m, aligned WNW–ESE.

Finds: *Spindle-whorl* of smooth dark brown soapstone with a flat base and upper face, HH form II C with convex sides. The spindle-whorl has abraded surfaces and some cracking of the sides. Diam.: 44 mm, max. cross-dim.: 18 mm, weight: 47 g (Pl. 17).

NAT: 1
Dating: Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C–D.

No. 8

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, l.: 8.8 m, w.: 2.8 m, aligned W–E Severely disturbed.

Frame in the W end, unknown l., internal w. *c.* 0.8 m.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site drawing, clean copy of plan). Site photographs and summary in folder 1. OM diary 1955.

Finds: S8168

a) 35 sherds and flakes of a *bucket-shaped vessel* of soapstone fabric (type AB3). The fabric is loose, crumbling readily and with a much decayed surface in parts. Where the surface does survive it is a very light brown and very light grey; the fabric otherwise is light grey and sooted in places. There are eight sherds from the base, two from the angle between the base and the wall. 13 sherds carry decoration or remains of such, consisting of vertical hollow wedges and horizontally placed comb-impressions. Sherds max. dim.: 6–37 mm, most in the range of 15–25 mm (Pl. 18).

b) *Bone and animal teeth*, incl. cattle, weight: 118 g. Originally thought to be cremated human remains. Analysis shows that the bones had not been burnt but were severely decayed animal bone. The bones which could be identified to species are of sheep/goat (SDD). Recent.

c) *Charcoal*, 0.1 g.

NAT: 1

Dating: Migration Period, D2a.

No. 9

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Unidentifiable. According to the diary there was great doubt over whether or not this was a grave.

Original documentation: OM diary 1955.

Finds: S8170

Spindle-whorl of grey *soapstone* with a flat base and upper face, HH form II H. The spindle-whorl is rather lopsided: the spindle hole is not centred and has been clumsily formed. On the upper face the spindle hole has three marked short grooves at the edge and there is a similar groove on the base. Diam.: 34–35 mm, h.: 20 mm. Weight: 35.9 g (Pl. 19).

NAT: 1

Dating: Iron Age, unspecific.

No. 10

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Remainder of a long cairn? Surviving only as an oblong stone setting 3.9 m x 2.4 m, aligned WNW–ESE. Frame of stones/blocks, internal measurements 2.6 x 0.8 m. The frame was filled with small stones and gravel, covering a thin black layer of soil interpreted as the remains of an inhumation grave. The tooth found was assumed to be human.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site) with comments. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 2.

Finds: S8098

Tooth (MISSING). Osteological analysis by Haakon Olsen: molar tooth of a dog (*Canis familiaris*)

Recent: German cartridge shell (not collected).

NAT: 0

No. 11

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, 12 x 3 m, aligned WNW–ESE. Frame of blocks in W half, outer measurements 4.2 x 1.6 m, internal measurements 3.7 x 1 m, partially filled with small stones and gravel (interpreted as disturbance). A layer of dark soil in the southern end of the chamber in which there were randomly scattered iron fragments; N of these, the copper-alloy rings, and N of those again a spindle-whorl. The find must represent two burials; one of the end of the Roman Iron Age, the other a secondary grave of the Late Iron Age (S8097 e–f). Inhumation burials.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 2.

Finds: S8097

a) *Two* fragments of a *ring* of flat *copper-alloy strip*, perhaps from a spiral finger ring of Andersson (1993), type 33. The longest fragment has been partly straightened out so that it now has the shape of a hook, l.: 22 mm, l. of shaft: 23 mm, w.: 3–4 mm, th.: 1 mm. Diam.: *c.* 16 mm. The other fragment is broken across at one end, while the other end has a diagonal terminal, max. l.: 15 mm, max. w.: 3 mm, cross m.: 1 mm (Pl. 19)

b) *Copper-alloy ring*, not closed, of a strip with a rhomboidal cross-section, diam.: 9–10 mm, strip cross m.: 2 mm. Ring for tweezers or belt-fitting (suspension ring) (Pl. 19).

c) *Spindle-whorl* of black *soapstone* with a flat base and upper face, HH form II H. Decorated on the basal surface with a ring around the hole and four lines radiating out from the ring. Diam.: 35 mm, th.: 17 mm. Weight: 30.1 g (Pl. 19).

d) Four fragments of ribbon-shaped *iron mount*, not adjoining. Three fragments are bent along their length but appear not to be of the same diameter (which may be random), w.: 9–10 mm, l.: 27–47 mm. The fourth fragment is thickest in the middle and narrows towards the broken ends, w.: 11 mm, l.: 29 mm, max. cross-dim.: 4 mm. This fragment has mineral-preserved wood on both sides.

e) 40 *iron fragments/flakes*, two of which glued together from two pieces and one glued from three pieces. Max. l.: 12–50 mm, max. w.: 10–18 mm. Eight fragments are probably from the weaving sword (f). A recent horseshoe nail was also found amongst the fragments.

f) Very fragmentary *iron weaving sword* with a socket, glued together out of four fragments. The refitted fragment is from the junction between the socket and the blade, max. l.: 52 mm, max. w.: 34 mm.
g) Fragment of *mineral-preserved tablet-woven braid*, 14 tablets per cm (App. 1). Fragment size 10 x 16 mm, with a small, mushroom-shaped copper-alloy nail, diam. of head: 2.5 mm. At the edge of the textile-fragment, 10 mm from the copper-alloy nail, there is a half-hollow, where a similar copper-alloy rivet had probably sat. The textile is so decayed/worn that no individual threads can be seen. It is probably the remains of a cuff with clasps (Pl. 19).
h) *Mineral-preserved textile-fragment*, 22 x 15 mm, uniformly Z-spun yarn, 9 threads per cm. Remains of wood on the back. (A blanket that the deceased was laid upon?)
i) Unidentifiable *iron fragment* with trace of textile/thread. Max. l.: 40 mm, max. w.: 28 mm, max. th.: 8 mm.
k) Two fragments of two *shanks*, one pointed, max. l.: 30 mm, the second max. l.: 11 mm.
l) Two pieces of mineral-preserved wood, the largest piece, 24 x 13 x 20 mm, appears to be oval in shape, perhaps part of a shaft.
m) Six fragments of unidentifiable *wood*, max. l.: 13–41 mm.
Recent find: cattle tooth.

NAT: 9 (the primary grave)
NAT: 2 (the secondary grave)
Dating: Primary grave, End of the Roman Iron Age, C3; secondary grave, Late Iron Age.

No. 12

Excavated 1954 (not completed). Catalogued.

Form and size: Remains of a round cairn, 8–9 m in diameter, h.: 0.4 m with a partially preserved kerb ring. Beneath the preserved stone layer there was a dark, greasy layer with a lot of charcoal, interpreted as the remains of a fire. Within the layer, scattered over a wide area, were found iron fragments, and amber and glass beads. Between and below the stones, modern glass and brick were also found. The cairn was seriously damaged, used as a rubbish tip in modern time. The grave was not completely excavated because of extremely bad weather, but it was not noted in the in 1955 report.

All the objects of iron are extremely fragmented.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 2.

Finds: S8092

a) Discoid *bead(?) of amber*, with slightly concave sides. Diam.: 25.6 mm, l.: 12.1 mm. Hole diam.: 11 mm. The object is damaged; the original surface, which is a matt dark grey, is spalling in several places so that the original red-brown colour of the amber emerges (Pl. 20).

b) *Bead* of opaque *glass*, dark red, rounded with parallel sides. The sides are of different lengths. Diam.: 10–10.5 mm, max. l.: 7.4 mm (Pl. 20).
c) Nine *nails/nail heads*, seven *roves*, ten *shank-fragments* and two identifiable *fragments of rivets/nails*.
d) Four nails.
e) Nine fragments of a *spearhead* (Pl. 20).
f) Eight fragments of a *sword blade(?)*, of which two are glued together. The fragments comprise six flat, flaked fragments of a possible blade, max. surviving w.: 36 mm, max. cross-dim.: 6 mm and two possible grip-fragments.
g) Two fragments of *iron strip* of rectangular cross-section, belonging together but not adjoining.
h) Two unidentifiable *fragments of iron with mineral-preserved wood* on one side; a possible socket-fragment (from an arrowhead?) diam.: 18–20 mm, with mineral-preserved wood inside, and a flat, rectangular fragment, of which one wider side has flaked off. Max. l.: 46 mm, w.: 16 mm.
i) Eight *iron fragments* with an irregular rectangular outline and a bent surface side-to-side, possibly from the spear (e). L.: 24–50 mm.
k) 156 unidentifiable *iron fragments*, the great majority flakes from larger objects. Max. dim.: 5–26 mm.

NAT: 7
Dating: Iron Age.

No. 12 A

Excavated 1955
Form and size: Stone setting, size undeterminable.
Void of finds, discounted as a grave.
Original documentation: Site photograph in OM folder 2.

No. 13

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, 17 x 3.5 m aligned WNW–ESE. No kerb. Before excavation, a grassed over robber pit was visible in the middle of the cairn. The turf overlay a frame, outer measurements 4.7 x 2.3 m, internal measurements 3.1 m x 1.4 m. The NW long side was missing a lot of stone. The SE long side is the outer edge of the cairn. Inhumation grave.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 2. Not noted in the diary for 1955.

Finds: S8169

a) Six sherds of a *bucket-shaped vessel*, type C or D, of dark grey soapstone fabric, wall th.: 3–4 mm. All of the sherds are decorated, two are adjoining. The decoration consists of a field with closely spaced diagonal comb-impressions (a

three-toothed comb) with combed linear bands on either side. The band is not fully preserved anywhere. The decoration has been very skilfully executed (Pl. 21).
b) Fragment of light blue *glass bead*. About quarter of the bead left. Fragment max. dim.: 9 mm, bead l.: 5 mm (Pl. 21).
c) Fragments of a possible *sword blade*, consisting of a one piece made up of six fragments glued together, max. l.: 67 mm, max. w.: 45 mm, plus two flakes. Possibly associated: one flat, rectangular fragment, 34 x 15 mm, and one flake. It is impossible to determine whether this sword had one or two edges (Pl. 21).
d) *Iron sickle* in three larger, non-adjoining pieces, each one made of several fragments glued together. Chord min. l. 220 mm (Pl. 21).
e) 47 *iron fragments*, incl. seven fragments of nail- or rivet-shanks, max. l.: 11–19 mm. The other fragments are small flakes 3–16 mm in max. dim.

NAT: 5
Dating: Migration Period, D2.

No. 14

Excavated 1954.

Form and size: Possible remains of a rectangular stone setting, consisting of a frame, outer measurements 3.2 x 1.6 m, internal measurements 2.6 x 0.8 m, cut into the ground, aligned WNW–ESE. The frame was already exposed when excavation began and some of the edge stones had been removed.
Void of finds.
NAT: 0
Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photograph and summary in OM folder 2.

No. 15

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn/stone setting, 12.2 m x 3.4 m, aligned WNW–ESE. Regular, constructed of rectangular, evenly sized blocks with raised stones in the corners and in the centre of the long sides; one corner stone and one centre stone were still standing upright. In the centre of the cairn a frame of blocks, outer measurements 3.2 x 1.6 m, internal measurements 2.6 m x 0.5–0.6 m, dug into the sub-surface and with gravel at the bottom. SE of and close to the frame there was a collection of larger stones/blocks which differed from the remainder of the cover, which consisted of small stones. The grave had been disturbed. Inhumation grave.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 2.

Finds: S8093

a) *Spindle-whorl* of grey *soapstone* with a convex base and upper face and convex sides (HH form II C). The base and upper face with four double lines radiating from the spindle hole, unevenly placed in relation to one another as in HH fig. 15. Diam.: 28 mm, h.: 18 mm. Weight: 20.4 g (Pl. 22).
b) Small, unidentifiable *piece of bone*. (MISSING)
c) A few *unburnt bones* (MISSING). Osteological analysis by Haakon Olsen: cattle (*Humerus, Bos taurus dom.*)

NAT: 1
Dating: Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C–D.

No. 16

Unexcavated.

No. 17

Excavated 1956.

Form and size: Round cairn, c. 7 m in diameter (when recorded in 1948). 'This barrow was almost entirely destroyed at the beginning of the excavation. All the same, it seemed that one might just make out the outline of a grave chamber aligned roughly N–S in the western side of the barrow. Upon excavation of this area, a quantity of unidentifiable iron fragments and charcoal were found. It is uncertain whether or not these remains have anything to do with the actual grave.' (OM folder 2).

Original documentation: –

Finds: S8354
a) A quantity of unidentifiable *iron fragments* (MISSING)
b) *Charcoal* (MISSING)

No. 18

Unexcavated.

No. 19

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn. Recorded in 1948 as a long cairn, 11 x 3 m. The S. part was practically levelled. When excavated, the cairn was seriously disturbed; a slight prominence with suggested dimensions of 6 x 5 m. An open frame aligned WNW–ESE, outer measurements 3.4 x 1.7 m, internal measurements 2.7 x 1.0 m, filled with blocks. Beneath the blocks, the skeletons of two lambs. The finds were made in the layer of gravel at the bottom of the frame. Inhumation grave.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy), detailed plan 1:10 with distribution of finds; no list of finds. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 2.

Finds: S8091

a) *Iron two-edged sword with remains of a wooden scabbard.* Now consisting of three pieces, each one made of several fragments glued together; the end of the grip glued together of 6 fragments, max. l.: 235 mm; part of the blade with one edge corroded away, glued together of 3 fragments, max. l.: 85 mm and the remainder of the blade down towards the point, glued together of 11 fragments, max. l.: 605 mm. The tip of the point is missing. Total l.: *c.* 920 mm. The grip is 67 mm long. The maximum width of the blade is 55 mm. The wooden scabbard had been decorated with narrow moulding like NJF fig. 87. The sword has the remains of a wooden hilt guard and traces of mineral-preserved wood remain on the grip (Pl. 22).
b) A larger *iron fragment*, max. l.: 112 mm, max. w.: 72 mm. The fragment is rounded and broken at the wider end, max. w. of the broken surface: 59 mm, narrowing down and broken also at the other end, max. w. of the broken surface: 42 mm. (Originally interpreted as a lancehead, Arms type A)
c) *Iron knife*, perhaps like R146, in two adjoining pieces and a loose piece of corrosion. Total l.: *c.* 150 mm. The largest fragment is glued together from several pieces, severely corroded and bent, and possibly crushed in the grave (Pl. 22).
d) *Copper-alloy tweezers,* very like VJG fig. 349 but with no ring, the edges have partially been eroded by corrosion. The longest fragment lacks the majority of the bow, and this piece is quite corroded. Max. l.: 43 mm, max. w.: 10.5 mm. The other fragment lacks the bow and is severely corroded. Max. l.: 41 mm, max. w.: 10 mm (Pl. 23).
e) 57 sherds of a wide-bodied *bucket-shaped vessel* of soapstone fabric; type D3 with open decoration. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal field 20 mm wide below the rim, with angled comb-impressions above a combed band; below the combed band a row of large bead stamps. Below this row there are vertical fields which consist of combed bands with a single row of bead stamps on either side interspersed with smooth fields. Two different bead stamps were used, diam. 3 and 5 mm. Two sherds have a curved band.
f) 13 unidentifiable *iron fragments/flakes* and pieces of corrosion, max. dim.: 10–27 mm. Five of the fragments contain no magnetic iron. Also, nine small pieces of mineral-preserved wood, max. dim.: <10 mm, and many further crumbs of the same.
g) Fragmentary *iron buckle* with an oval frame of which only half seems to be preserved. Max. l.: 25 mm, surviving max. w.: 20 mm. The object is severely corroded and is split into two 'flakes' (now glued together), one side is an almost round and flat lump, 31 x 29 mm, with remains of mineral-preserved plant fibres, possibly grass or straw. A little textile is corroded on to the other side of the buckle. Found in the same box as the sword S8091a, and perhaps interpreted as the pommel. If the buckle was originally found with the sword, it could be from the sword-belt (Pl. 23).

h) Fragment of *knife blade*, max. l.: 25 mm, w.: 18–27 mm. Maybe from a knife with a straight back, as the fragment seems to be asymmetrical (Pl. 23).

NAT: 7

Dating: Migration Period, D2b.

No. 20

Excavated 1956. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, 13.4 x 3.8 m, aligned WNW–ESE. Frame by the eastern long side, outer measurements 4.0 x 1.8 m, internal measurements 3.2 x 0.6 m. The cairn was damaged or eroded in its E half as the E wall of the frame forms part of the cairn's eastern edge. Inhumation grave.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy) with the finds marked. Referred to only in OM folder 2 and the diary for 1956.

Finds: S8355

a) 13 *fragments of silver*, probably from a mount shaped like a shield boss, the largest fragment max. l.: 13.6 mm, max. cross-dim. of the boss 7.1 mm. The other fragments max. dim.: 4–10 mm (Pl. 24).

b) *Amber bead,* rounded, with parallel sides, diam.: 11.9–13.6 mm, max. l.: 6.7 mm. The surface is vitrified (Pl. 24).

c) *Copper-alloy rivet* with a flat head, diam.: 6–7 mm, total l.: 5 mm (Pl. 24).

NAT: 3

Dating: Early(?) Iron Age.

No. 21

Excavated 1956. Catalogued in 2009.

Form and size: Long cairn, 13 x 3.2 m, h.: 0.5 m, aligned WNW–ESE. Two frames, one (grave 1), of undeterminable position in the cairn, lay open (possibly the diffuse, damaged frame in the centre of the cairn). In this, a quantity of burnt bone was found, secondarily deposited at the southern end. The second frame (grave 2), *c.* 3.0 x 1.7 m, was discovered during the drawing of the cairn and is marked on the plan. This frame contained the remains of an inhumation grave. Outside of the cairn an amber bead was found in 1958; it has not been described anywhere but is marked on the plan.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy), sketch section drawing. A note on arrears shelf 2 on the discovery of grave 2. The burnt bone is noted in OM folder 2.

Finds: S8356

Grave 2.

a) Two *amber beads*, one rounded with parallel sides, max. l.: 5.7 mm, max. diam.: 9.5 mm, the other spherical, l.: 8.6 mm, diam.: 10.7 mm. Both beads are brown and matt on the surface (Pl. 24).

b) Fragmentary *iron knife blade* like R146, very corroded and glued together from a large number of fragments. Tang and point missing. L.: 78 mm, max. w.: 23 mm (Pl. 24).
c) 19 sherds and 13 flakes of a *handled pot* like R361, group I or II, with a black-burnished surface. The vessel has a rounded angle between the shoulder and the body and appears to have had a flattened handle. The shoulder is decorated with a zigzag field of small, double ribbons drawn using a three-toothed comb. This field is bordered by the neck by two narrow, horizontal goorves but not bordered towards the body (Pl. 25).
d) 36 fragments of *caulking* from a bent-wood vessel. 14 fragments are from the caulking of the angle between the base and the side (one fragment two pieces glued together) with the impression of the wood on one side. 20 fragments are flat with the impression of the wood on one side, three of which also have deep seam impressions; there are also two hemispherical with a straight, concave mark on the flat side, probably the impression of fibres/roots that had been used for the seams. Max. dim. of the fragments: 6–43 mm. Weight: 6 g (Pl. 25).
e) Three fragments of small *spiral rings of iron rod* round in cross-section, diam.: 7–8 mm. May be recent.
f) 22 unidentifiable *fragments of iron*, max. l.: 4–16 mm.
g) Two fragments of *burnt bone*. Weight: 1.98 g.

NAT: 6
Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D1.

Grave 1.

h) *Copper-alloy fragment*, hemispherical, possibly a brooch knob, highly corroded. Cross-dim.: 5 mm.
i) *Burnt bone*, weight: 459 g. Amongst the bone a fragment of animal-tooth enamel. (Gejvall.: young person, female?)

NAT: 1
Dating: Unspecified Early Iron Age.

No. 22

Excavated 1957. Not catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn, diam.: 8 m, h. *c.* 0.6 m, with partially preserved kerb. Frame approximately central in the cairn, aligned NE–SW, outer measurements 3 x 1.4 m, internal measurements 2.6 x 0.6 m.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site and clean copy). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF.

Finds: Yes.

No accession number, no list of finds.

No. 22a

Excavated 1957. Not catalogued.

Form and size: Oval, irregular cairn with no kerb, diam.: 4.5–6.0 m, h.: 0.3–1.0 m.

Frame aligned NW–SE, outer measurements 2.7 x 1.4 m, internal measurements 2.0 x 0.6–0.7 m.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site and clean copy). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF.

Finds: Yes.

No accession number, no list of finds.

No. 23

Excavated 1957. Catalogued in 2014.

Form and size: Round cairn, diameter *c.* 12 m, with partially preserved kerb. Frame central in the cairn, aligned NNW–SSE, outer measurements 2.7 x 2.5 m, internal measurements 1.9 x 1.8 m. Brooch-fragment (4) was found in 1958 during the restoration of the cairn, in spoil removed from the central area according to information on a hand-written conservation card from 1968.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site and clean copy). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF.

Finds: S13903

1) Three *beads*, two of *glass* and one of *amber*. *Bead* of translucent white *glass*, irregularly rounded with no plane sides. Max. l.: 11.5 mm, max. diam.: 19.1 mm. *Bead* of opaque red-brown *glass*, rounded with plane but not parallel sides. Max. l.: 7.8 mm, max. diam.: 12.3 mm. *Bead* of red-brown *amber*, rounded biconical with plane but not parallel sides. Max. l.: 11.4 mm., max. diam.: 23.5 mm (Pl. 26).
2) *Nail- and rivet-fragments*: 18 nails, 20 shanks of round cross-section, 12 shanks of rectangular cross-section, 14 roves and rove-fragments, 7 rivet heads, and 15 unidentifiable iron fragments (most probably recent).
3) 691 completely *unidentifiable iron fragments*, max. dim.: 2–31 mm, weight: 396 g (probably recent).
4) Fragmentary *copper-alloy cruciform brooch*. The surviving part consists of half of the bow and the foot with a long pin-catch. The foot is solid. The bow is parallel-sided with a lightly marked central ridge that is missing at the break (possibly scraped off during conservation). The foot consists of a thin plate 10 x 10 mm which separates the animal head from the bow. This plate is of the same width as the bow. A small moulded rib between the plate and the animal head. A neck with a raised triangular field with concave sides and the base adjoining the animal head, which is widest across the eyes and tapers down towards the snout. Nostrils that may have been present have not survived. L.: 49 mm, of which the foot 35 mm. Bow w.: 10 mm, head max. w.: 10 mm (Pl. 26).

NAT: 3
Dating: 400–475 (D1)

No. 24

Excavated 1957. Catalogued in 2014.

Form and size: Round cairn, diam. *c.* 7 m, h.: *c.* 0.7 m (inferred from a section sketch).

Original documentation: Section sketches 1:20 (site). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF. Note together with the finds: 'By barrow 24 during restoration'.

Finds: S13904

1) Half a *copper-alloy ring* made of a rod of round cross-section, 4 mm in diam. Ring diam.: 32 mm. Corroded at both broken ends and with surface corrosion too. Around the ring is set thin copper-alloy sheet, now in three pieces and lying loose. Fragments' l.: 4–7 mm.

2) *Copper-alloy fragment* (burnt?) domed and 'fluted' on one side, concave on the other. Max. l.: 9 mm.

Found during the restoration of cairn 24.

NAT: 2
Dating: Iron Age, unspecified.

No. 24a

Excavated 1957. Not catalogued.

Form and size: Round stone setting, no edges planned. Diam. *c.* 5–6 m, h.: 0.4 m. Frame of blocks, aligned NNW–SSE, external measurements *c.* 4 x 1.8 m, internal measurements 2.6 x 0.7 m.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy), section sketches 1:20 (site). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF, and the note referred to below.

Finds: Yes.

According to a hand-written note (OM) with a sketch of the position of the artefacts (but marked grave 24b) a pot, two spindle-whorls of which one was in pieces, a bow brooch, a copper-alloy ring and a piece of iron were found. It has not been possible to identify these objects in the store.

NAT: 5
Dating: Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C–D.

No. 25

Excavated 1957. Not catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, *c.* 14.5 x 4 m, aligned NNW–SSE.

Original documentation: Section sketches 1:20 (site). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF.

Finds: Yes.

No. 26

Excavated 1957. Catalogued in 2014.

Form and size: Round cairn, diam. *c.* 6 m, h.: 0.5 m.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site). OM: referred to only in the annual report to NAVF.

Finds: S8518

a) Four fragments of an *iron knife* with a straight back; only two fragments of the tang adjoin (Pl. 26).

b) Two small iron *nail-shanks*, l.: 14 and 17 mm, weight: 0.87 g.

c) 11 small *flakes*, max. l.: 5–12 mm, weight: 0.9 g.

NAT: 2

Dating: (Late) Iron Age.

No. 27

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Irregular round stone setting, diam. *c.* 5 m, grassed over. Disturbed, stone taken from the cairn. Inhumation grave with no demarcated edges; unmarked secondary grave (S8179l) in the southern edge of the stone setting.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site), distribution of finds 1:10. The finds lay in boxes with find numbers on loose slips. Report by Gerd Stamsø. Site photographs in OM folder 3. Not referred to in the diary for 1955.

Finds: S8179

a) *Iron lancehead* with convex shoulders to the blade, now highly corroded so that typological classification is difficult, but very similar to spearhead-type SP3-b (Hines & Bayliss 2013, p. 179). Like S8179b it has a solid shank. The lancehead is glued together out of eight larger and a large number of small fragments, max. l.: 393 mm, max. w.: 69 mm (original blade w.: *c.* 60 mm). On one face of the blade a piece of mineral-preserved textile is rusted on. 11 socket-fragments with mineral-preserved wood on the inside probably belong to this lancehead but do not fit together (Pl. 27).

b) *Iron lancehead*, very similar to spearhead-type SP3-b (Hines & Bayliss 2013, p. 179). The lancehead is severely corroded but appears to be largely complete. The blade is glued together from five fragments, the socket and shank from six fragments. Total l.: 380 mm, blade max. w.: 50 mm (originally *c.* 46 mm), socket l.: *c.* 135 mm, max. diam.: 21–23 mm (Pl. 27).

c) *Copper-alloy buckle*; single loop buckle with a rectangular frame, now in three non-adjoining fragments, max. w. *c.* 45 mm, width of belt *c.* 30 mm. (Pl. 27, 28).

d) *Copper-alloy buckle*, double loop buckle with a rectangular frame, no tongue but otherwise well preserved. Max. l.: 22 mm, max. w.: 35 mm, width of belt 23 mm (Pl. 27, 28).

e) *Textile fragments*, four different qualities, including two fragments of a woven

cuff and a fragment of a tablet-woven braid (*cf.* Appendix 1) (Pl. 28).
f) 34 *fragments of copper alloy and leather*, including two fragments of thin copper-alloy sheet of which the larger has minor traces of gilding, and two small fragments of copper-alloy rivet-shanks with leather around the shank, and three fragments of hide/leather. One of the fragments has a halved hole on the edge, with traces of copper/copper alloy on the upper side of the hole (Pl. 28).
g) *Iron knife*, very like R407, with remains of mineral-preserved wood on the shaft, consisting of six fragments glued together, l.: 179 mm, max. w.: 27 mm, blade max. w.: 23 mm. Original l. *c.* 190 mm (Pl. 29).
h) A piece of *wood* with two holes close to one edge, 38 x 22 mm, th: 7–8 mm. Distance between the holes, 4 mm. Soil on one side.
i) One 'complete' and 161 fragments of *iron rivets* of at least three different sizes; including 57 roves w.: 15 mm, l.: 15–24 mm and 97 heads with or without shanks, diam.: 11–25 mm. The 'complete' rivet is 30 mm long, max. diam. of head: 16 mm.
k) Small fragments of *bark*, weight: 1.26 g, and a soil sample, weight: 1.6 g.
l) 107 fragments of an *iron sword with a fur-lined wooden scabbard*, comprising a fragmentary iron guard, a fragmentary grip, a fragment of the blade with no original surfaces except for a small area with mineral-preserved wood and fur on one face, plus 104 flakes/fragments of sword, including 89 with mineral-preserved fur and/or wood (Pl. 29).
m) 149 larger and smaller fragments of *shanks from nails and/or rivets* (some hammered-over).
n) Three nails, l.: 17, 21 and 24 mm.
o) *Iron object* of unknown function, possibly a bolt lock, consisting of a hollow rectangle that is closed at one shorter end. The artefact is glued together of six fragments, several with an unidentified organic material on the exterior. One long side missing. Max. l.: 88 mm, w.: 28 mm, t.: 19 mm (Pl. 29).
p) Incomplete *mount* (from a wooden spade?) with three four-sided holes, glued together of four fragments. The mount has one straight and one convex long edge and is slightly bent at the end (damage?). Max. l.: 78 mm, max. w.: 48 mm. Probably recent.
q) Six fragments of an *iron mount*(?), consisting of five ribbon-like iron sheets with concave/convex ('wavy') long sides, l.: 20–49 mm, and one iron fragment with a rivet through it, 10 mm long, diam. of head: 8 mm. *Cf. Redskaper* fig. 253 (Pl. 30).
r) Three fragments of an *iron mount*(?), consisting of an iron loop with broken arms, max. l.: 35 mm, a fragment of iron sheet with one straight edge, l.: 20 mm, and remains of a round hole, diam.: 6 mm, plus a flat mount that terminates in a hook, max. l.: 25 mm, max. w.: 13 mm. Rusted fast at a right angle to the hook is a broken loop. Loop max. l.: 20 mm (Pl. 30).
s) Two, non-adjoining but possibly connected *fragments of iron*, part of a mount(?), consisting of an almost tongue-shaped mount with two small holes

close to the edge. The mount is broken at the end. Max. l.: 20 mm, max. w.: 19 mm. Also, a fragment of a hook, broken at both ends, but one end expanded into the form of a flat fan. Fragment max. l.: 30 mm (Pl. 30).
t) Three unidentifiable *fragments of iron*, one possibly from a tang, max. l.: 21 mm (does not go with the knife 8179 g).
u) 25 fragments of *mineral-preserved textile/thread*.
v) *c.* 100 fragments of *mineral-preserved wood* and *iron fragments* with mineral-preserved wood, total weight: 16.8 g.
x) 452 unidentifiable *iron fragments and flakes*, weight: 224.1 g.
y) Eight fragments of unidentified *organic material*, thin flakes, weight: 1.1 g.
z) Two pieces of *burnt wood*, 6 x 13 mm and 22 x 23 mm.
(Lower-case letters m–x and z have been separated out from lower-case letters i and k, which lacked a find number; y found together with a. The greater part of the textiles e was collected 'in a lump' which contained also c, d, f and g.)
NAT: primary grave 11, secondary grave 1.
Dating: Primary grave, Merovingian Period, *c.* AD 550–700. Secondary grave S8179l: Viking Period. –

Note: In the picture Fig. 6 (far left, approx. in line with the persons) and on the plan one can see the large block that is referred to both in Møllerop's paper in *Frá haug ok heiðni* (Møllerop 1961) and in AmS-Småtrykk 14 (Tysdal 1983). In both sources it is reported that the block lay upon the chest and abdomen of the deceased, but that cannot be correct as all of the finds in the stone setting were made in the southern half while the block was lying in the northern half, and it is not noted anywhere in the diary or records that the block was moved. In the same sources it is also reported that the deceased was dressed in linen, but that is also incorrect. The misunderstanding is due to the occurrence of textile-fragments in a tabby weave which was interpreted as 'possibly being of linen' (letter from Charlotte Blindheim 27 August 1955 in Top. Ark, AM, UiS).

S13989
1) *c.* 200 sherds, flakes and crumbs of a *pot like R361*, including 25 rim sherds and 7 from the handle. The vessel has a horizontal decorative field on the neck consisting of double, long, angled lines between double horizontal lines. The angle of the body is a prominent corded ridge
2) *Burnt bone*, human (SDD), 17 g.
Found on the 'arrears' shelf in the store, the burnt bone a box marked 'found by 27' together with the largest rim sherd from the pot; the other sherds were on the same shelf in an unmarked box. The find is not recorded anywhere — a cremation grave found close to cairn 27?

No. 28

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Three-armed stone setting ('three-pointer'), *c.* 11 m N–S, 9 m E–W. The arms are pointing to the NW, E and SW. In the end of the eastern arm there is

an irregular stone setting with no finds. Approximately central in the eastern arm the layer of stone was disturbed, and beneath this there was a burnt patch with no external demarcation (grave 1). In the centre of the 'three-pointer' was a clear hollow from an earlier intervention. The hollow was surrounded by large stones, its outer measurements 1.6 m N–S, 1.7 m E–W; some of the stones had fallen into the hollow. Outside the hollow was found a mosaic bead and some iron fragments. Inside the hollow there was charcoal, some iron fragments and a pot sherd, originally interpreted as the remains of a grave (S8174), but they must be part of grave 1. W of the centre further iron fragments were found (S8175).

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site and clean copy). Detailed plan 1:10 with distribution of finds. Report by Ellen Karine Thune. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 3. OM diary 1955.

Grave 1. S8172

Cremation grave in the eastern arm, in an irregular oval burnt layer, thick and compact, with large pieces of charcoal. Some of these pieces are only partially charred. All of the artefacts lay in this context, most of them with no sign of having passed through fire, but some of the iron has blisters and some of the beads are part-melted. More than half of the beads lay scattered in the burnt layer while the remainder lay within a round-bottomed, poorly preserved ceramic vessel — including nearly all of the mosaic beads. During excavation, it was supposed that the grave was undisturbed, but during the review of the finds it proved that one object (interpreted as the button of a disc-on-bow brooch) was a modern press stud for a leather jacket, still with some of the leather intact (not mineral-preserved).

Finds:

a) A collection of 112 *beads of rock crystal and glass,* comprising four 'complete' rock-crystal beads and fragments of a further six, diam. 18–28 mm, and 102 glass beads (Pl. 31). Originally 121 beads, nine are missing. Of these:
24 mosaic beads of Callmer group Ga, diam.: 13–28 mm; 8 of bead group Bf, diam.: 14–17 mm; 1 of bead group Bn, diam.: 12 mm; 1 of bead group Bc, diam.: 11 mm; and 3 of bead group Bh, diam.: 12 mm.
Monochrome blue translucent beads: 32 rounded, diam.: 7–14 mm; 5 ribbed, diam.: 10–12 mm; 2 rectangular four-sided, l.: 9–10 mm; 2 rectangular with faceted corners, l.: 12–23 mm; 2 biconical, diam.: 14 mm; and 2 spiral beads, diam.: 11 mm.
Monochrome red-brown translucent beads: 3 rounded, diam.: 8–9 mm and 1 biconical, diam.: 9 mm.
Monochrome green translucent beads: 8 rounded, diam.: 10–14 mm.
Monochrome white opaque beads: 2 rounded, diam.: 13 mm.
1 white opaque eye bead with red eyes is of the Early Iron Age (Callmer, pers. comm.).
b) Fragment of a *wheel-shaped copper-alloy pendant* with four spokes, max. l.: 22 mm, diam.: 26–27 mm, formed of rectangular copper-alloy strip, max. w.: 3

mm, max. th.: 2 mm. Only two spokes are preserved, one with a small piece of the 'rim', chord l.: 14 mm; the other is broken and bent. The other two spokes are broken with only small stubs remaining. The fragment now particularly resembles a small anchor. On the front, the pendant is decorated with a row of small triangular punch marks along the centre of the spokes and the rim. There are no surviving traces of its suspension. *Cf.*: Nerman (1969: figs. 100 and 904) and Arbman (1940: Taf. 103:8) (Pl. 32).
c) Four larger fragments and 12 flakes of *iron shears* like R442, original l. c. 20 cm. The larger pieces have been glued together from multiple pieces and consist of the two blades, max. l.: 92 mm, max. w.: 19 mm and max. l.: 96 mm, max. w.: 18 mm, plus two fragments of the arms, max. l.: 43 and 77 mm respectively. All of the fragments are corroded, some of them severely in places, with charcoal, gravel and small stones rusted on (Pl. 32).
d) 113 fragments of *iron linen heckle*, including 88 fragments of teeth max. l.: 8–95 mm. All of the fragments are severely corroded, many of them with pieces of charcoal and sand rusted on. The type of linen heckle is now indeterminable (Pl. 33).
e) *Iron weaving sword*, highly fragmentary, original l. *c.* 75 cm (drawn *in situ*); glued together, the socket cannot be seen to have the off-line junction with the blade. The weaving sword now consists of four larger fragments of socket and blade, cumulative l.: *c.* 35 cm, and 22 fragments/flakes of the blade (Pl. 33).
f) 10 adjoining fragments of an *iron sickle* like VJG 455, full length of the back of the sickle: *c.* 320 mm, blade w.: 19–22 mm (Pl. 34).
g) A few sherds and *c.* 260 flakes of a *round-bottomed ceramic vessel* like R732, of medium to coarse quartz-tempered fabric, burnished on both the inside and the outside. There are only a few sherds on which both the inside and the outside are preserved, and the sherds have otherwise split into flakes with only one of the surfaces preserved. Several of the sherds/flakes have been glued together to form a large piece of the base, 96 x 100 mm, max. dim.: 108 mm. One sherd and 7 flakes have been glued together into a piece of max. dim. 55 mm. The flakes measure up to 34 mm in max. dim., but most are less than 20 mm (Pl. 35).
h) Two 'complete' and 66 fragments of at least 16 *iron rivets*. The complete rivets measure 39 and 42 mm (plank th. 13 mm).
i) *Burnt bone, charcoal and mineral material*, weight: 7.5 g.
k) Seven *charcoal samples*, total weight 22.2 g.
l) 94 unidentifiable *fragments/flakes or iron*, max. l.: 5–26 mm.
m) Fragment of a slender *chain(?) of iron*, consisting of two broken loops interlinked. Max. l.: 14 mm (Pl. 34).
n) A highly corroded *fragment of copper alloy*, almost egg-shaped, domed along its length, possibly from a brooch. On one edge a double line, slightly curved, and also half a pointed oval with a doubled outline and a narrow line with a parallel row of small punch marks. Max. l.: 22 mm, max. w.: 14 mm, th.: 2 mm (Pl. 34).

NAT: 11
Dating: Viking Period, 900–950.

Centre. S8174

Hollow in the centre of the stone setting, very probably the socket for a standing stone. The finds within and immediately around the hollow are from the more recent disturbance of grave 1; the mosaic bead found here is not marked on the plan and has probably been added to S8172.

Finds:

a) One sherd of a *ceramic vessel* of dark grey fabric, coarse quartz-tempered, identical to S8172 g.
b) Tang-fragment from an *iron knife*, max. l.: 36 mm, w.: 6–11 mm.
c) Two *iron rivets*.

West of centre. S8175

These finds, described by OM as unidentifiable iron fragments, are not specifically referred to in the report; they may either have been thrown out of the grave when it was disturbed or be modern scrap.

a) Rivet- *and nail-fragments*: One rivet or nail, four shanks and two roves.
b) 26 unidentifiable *iron fragments*; nine fragments slightly curved on the inner side; four larger fragments, one of which is possibly an edge-fragment, maybe from an axe(?) flaked off with a three-sided cross-section, plus 13 unidentifiable iron fragments measuring less than 22 mm in max. dim.

No. 29

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Boat-shaped stone setting, l.: 6 m, aligned NW–SE. The stone setting had a kerb of approximately equally sized blocks with the interior covered with larger and smaller stones. The entire stone setting was covered by a layer of small stones and gravel, but the grave itself had been disturbed, especially at the ends. When the turf and the covering layers were removed, boat rivets appeared 'rather neatly in rows'. All of the rivets lay at the same level and charcoal was found scattered over the whole area; this was interpreted as the boat not having been complete when it was placed within the grave and having been burnt *in situ*, which appears relatively unlikely in light of the very limited amount of charcoal. The only burnt bones in the find are those which were rusted on to the boat rivets. Excavation was hindered by a tight 'mat of roots' and extremely bad weather.

Original documentation: Plan 1:10 with distribution of finds, but not find list (site drawing and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 3.

Finds: S8100 (f–i, and l probably recent)

a) Two *beads* of opaque *glass*, rounded with parallel sides, one blue-green max. l.: 3.5 mm, diam.: 8.1–8.3 mm and one white l.: 4 mm, diam.: 7.4–7.7 mm (Pl. 36).

b) 19 sherds and flakes, plus *c.* 25 crumbs of totally *unidentifiable pottery*, coarsely quartz-tempered fabric which crumbles easily. The fabric was fired grey on the outside and black on the inside, fabric th.: *c.* 7 mm. Sherds max. dim. 10–27 mm (Pl. 36).
c) Fragments of at least 64 *iron rivets*. Some fragments have traces of mineral-preserved wood, and rusted on to five fragments there is a small fragment of burnt bone. A total of *c.* 250 fragments, including 63 heads and head-fragments, 64 roves and rove-fragments and 94 shank-fragments. The shanks are round in cross-section, diam.: 5–8 mm, max. l.: 41 mm. Smallest rove 11 x 11 mm, largest 28 x 19 mm. 26 roves are smaller than 20 x 20 mm.
d) Possible *mount-fragment*, consisting of a flat, ribbon-shaped iron sheet of almost rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends. One face was covered in mineral-preserved textile (S-spun twill). L.: 16 mm, w.: 12 mm, th.: 3 mm.
e) *c. 200 iron fragments*. One fragment is a thin strip of rectangular cross-section, l.: 29 mm, w.: 5–7 mm, th.: 2 mm, which seems too thin to be a tang-fragment. Three flat flakes are glued together to make a larger piece of 49 x 23 mm. Five fragments are small hollow shanks, max. l.: 22 mm. The remainder are larger or smaller, unidentifiable fragments/flakes, max. l.: 2–25 mm.
f) 13 fragments of *an iron sickle(?)* with a narrow blade, now glued into eight pieces. The back is rounded rather than cut straight so that the cross-section of the blade is almost drop-shaped (Pl. 36).
g) Two fragments, not adjoining, of an *iron knife* with a slightly curved blade with the edge on the convex side.
h) Seven fragments of *an iron knife(?)*, with a straight blade.
i) Three small *iron hooks*.
k) *Charcoal*, weight: 2.44 g.
l) *Rivet head or iron button*, cupola-shaped, with a shank-fragment. Diam.: 15 mm, l.: 12 mm.

NAT: 5
Dating: Iron Age.

No. 30

Excavated 1955. Void of finds.

Form and size: Irregular stone setting, c. 5 x 3 m, aligned N–S.

Original documentation: Plan 1:10 (clean copy). Site photographs and report in OM folder 3.

No. 31

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Three-armed stone setting ('three-pointer') located upon a stone circle with an apparent diameter of 4.8 m. The arms point NW, SE and SW; the maximum

dimensions of the stone setting are 8 m NE–SW and c. 6.5 m NW–SE. The stone setting was severely disturbed and none of the arms is preserved over its full length. During the excavation, a compact layer of burnt bone was found, 2.0–2.5 cm thick, lying W of a pit with a dark and greasy soil fill in the middle of the stone setting, below an irregular accumulation of larger and smaller stones. No finds were made in the pit, which is interpreted as the socket for a standing stone.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy). Report by Gerd Stamsø, copied in OM folder 3.

Finds: S8173

a) 71 fragments of a three-layer *horn/antler comb* with a slightly curved back and no step on the tooth plates, including 17 fragments of tooth plates, some of which are glued together. Seven of the fragments are decorated on the edge of the back with single or double dot-in-rings. One fragment has a broken corner tooth. One corner tooth max. l.: 26 mm, 37 tooth-fragments max. l.: 2–12 mm plus nine unidentifiable fragments. Seven fragments of side-plates, one decorated with half a double dot-in-ring, 10 x 7 mm, three with one edge line and three adjoining with a double edge line, l.: 11 mm, plus one copper-alloy rivet, l.: 9 mm, diam.: 2 mm (Pl. 37).

b) *Burnt bone*, weight: 954 g. (Gejvall: Young adult, probably male).

c) *Charcoal*, weight: 1.4 g.

NAT: 1

Dating: Merovingian Period, *c.* AD 550–700.

No. 32

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, 13 x 3.6 m, aligned N–S. Disturbed in the centre. The long cairn had two frames of blocks at either end, the northern one on the central axis while the southern one was rather off-centre to the W.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy) with comments. Detailed plan of the northern grave 1:10 with list of finds. Site photographs and summary in OM folder 3.

Grave 1 (northern grave). S8095

The northern frame measured 3.6 x 1.5 m externally, internal measurements 2.6 x 0.6 m. The frame was filled with small stones and gravel to cover the grave itself. The grave was cut a little into the ground and the base was covered with a layer of small stones and shingle. On the base lay a thin dark layer which is interpreted as the body stain; the finds were made in this layer. The position of the grave goods indicates that the grave had been disturbed.

Finds:

a) *Cruciform brooch*, Reichstein's Type Lima, max. l.: 67 mm, max. w.: 30 mm, bow max. w.: 16 mm. The surface severely corroded. Both side knobs on the

head, the wings of the plate below the bow, and one corner of the foot were missing when the brooch was found; now nearly all of the foot and the upper edge of the bow are also lost (Pl. 37).
b) *Copper-alloy bow brooch, Smaa spænder* type A2, surviving l.: 54 mm, headplate max. surviving w.: 18 mm, bow w.: 9 mm. The headplate is smooth with no raised central panel, two holes by the left edge and originally three along the upper edge, now only partially preserved because of corrosion. The right edge is fully corroded away but was presumably identical to the left edge. The bow is evenly rounded and has two furrows along its full length. The shape of the foot is almost the same as *Smaa spænder* fig. 19, without a raised triangle below the bow but with a horizontal row of three pits (originally four, remains of dot-in-rings) in the middle of the foot. The terminal of the foot is rounded, like *Smaa spænder* fig. 21. The pin had been iron, preserved as a lump of corrosion on one side of the pin-anchor on the back of the headplate. A long pin-catch, now surviving only as a narrow ridge on the back of the foot. The brooch is badly corroded, with the edges of the headplate lost to corrosion along with the left side of the foot. When found the brooch was decorated with dot-in-rings along the edge of the headplate but these can no longer be seen (Pl. 38).
c) *Copper-alloy dress pin* with the head in the shape of a flat disc, diam.: 16 mm, with a hole in the centre, diam.: 5 mm. The pin is glued together of two pieces. It is severely corroded on the surface and some of the edge of the head has corroded away with corrosion pits on the edge of the central perforation. Surviving l.: 58 mm (Pl. 38).
d) *Amber bead*. Diam.: 1.7 cm.; th. 0.6 cm. MISSING
e) Flat *copper-alloy ring*, diam.: 24 mm, diam. of opening: 12–15 mm, th.: 2–3 mm. The ring has a lot of surface corrosion, and the edge is partially eroded (Pl. 38).
f) Five fragments of a flat *copper-alloy keyring* with a trapezoidal attachment mount cast-in-one with the ring. The mount has the remains of two rivets at the free end and one by the base, with one corner missing. Mount l.: 23 mm, w. at the base 10 mm, the free end was *c*. 20 mm w., max. w. now 18 mm. Ring max. dim.: 29 mm. Four fragments are loose, max. dim. 7, 10. 13 and 24 mm (Pl. 38).
g) Four fragments of a flat *copper-alloy ring* like (e), comprising three small fragments, max. dim.: 2, 4 and 4 mm, and one fragment that was about a quarter of the circumference of the ring, max. l.: 16 mm, max. w.: 5 mm. The fragment is much eroded by corrosion along the edges and has begun to split up. One end of the fragment is bent into a sharp fold (Pl. 38).
h) Three fragments of *copper-alloy clasp*, nine *textile-fragments*, and *iron rivet-fragments*, probably belonging to brooches a and b. The textile-fragment (part of a cuff?) with an *in situ* clasp button and the hole for a second one. The textile consists of a tablet-woven braid, folded double with a coarser, woven textile in the middle. Max. l.: 18 mm, max. w.: 9 mm. The clasp button is flat and plain, diam.: 5 mm. A mineral-preserved textile-fragment of the same sort and with

the *in situ* shank of a copper-alloy clasp button. Fragment max. l.: 20 mm. Three mineral-preserved fragments of tablet-woven braid, one 5 x 4 mm, two with holes from rivets at one edge, 9 x 7 mm and 11 x 13 mm. Two small fragments of tablet-woven braid and a fragment of woven material max. l.: 15 mm, plus one fragment of an unidentified material (textile?) with remains of a corroded copper-alloy shank at one edge, max. l.: 20 mm. The pin-fragments comprise two iron pin-spirals and a fragment of the pin in two pieces, max. l.: 22 mm (Pl. 39).
i) *Copper-alloy sheet* in two pieces, bent double, possibly from strap-slides, now consisting of six fragments of thin copper-alloy sheet in two non-adjoining pieces, each one made up of three fragments glued together. One fragment has been bent into an irregular semi-circle, chord l.: 19 mm, the other is strongly curved, max. l.: 24 mm. Max. w. 14 and 15 mm respectively. The surface is pitted with corrosion.
k) *Spindle-whorl* of brown *serpentine* with a convex base and upper face and convex sides (HH form II C), decorated with concentric rings. The surface has flaked in several places. Diam.: 46 mm, th.: 20 mm. Weight: 53.8 g (Pl. 39).
l) *Hooked key of iron* approximately similar to VJG fig. 330 but with more rounded angles than the reference specimen, of four-sided iron strip, 12 x 9 mm. Max. l.: 160 mm. The pegs are broken off and missing (Pl. 39).
m) Fragment of an *iron weaving sword* with a tang, glued together from several pieces. Max. l.: 100 mm, max. w.: 28 mm. The fragment is severely corroded.
n) Three *iron fragments*, one unidentifiable, almost triangular in cross-section, max. l.: 13 mm, max. w.: 7 mm, two flat with mineral-preserved wood on one side, l.: 17 and 23 mm, w.: 7–9 mm.

NAT: 10
Dating: Migration Period, D2a.

Grave 2 (southern grave). S8096

The southern frame proved to be disturbed but had been constructed in the same way as grave 1. The frame's outer measurements 3.4 x 1.3 m, internal measurements 2.35 x 0.45–0.80 m. Here too a thin, dark, find-bearing layer was found at the base.

Finds: a) *Gold C-bracteate* (IK no. 253.2) with a loop. Diam.: 22.4 mm, weight: 2.32 g. Die-identical with the bracteate from Garpestad, Time (IK nr. 253.1), but the outer zone is smooth where Garpestad has semi-circular punch marks (Pl. 40).
b) Two red and one translucent *glass beads*, all rounded. The red beads are of opaque glass, one max. l.: 6.3 mm, diam.: 8.2–8.7 mm; one with a black decorative trail angled across it, max. l.: 5.9 mm, diameter 8.0–8.3 mm. The third bead is of a very pale translucent yellow-green glass, max. l.: 3.9 mm, diameter 10.2–10.8 mm. This bead has a cut in one edge and one side is roughened (Pl. 40).

NAT: 2
Dating: Migration Period, D2a.

No. 33

Excavated 1957

Form and size: Round cairn with a neatly built kerb, diam.: 14-15 m, h.: 1.4–1.6 m.

Original documentation: Section sketches 1:20. One site photograph. OM diary 1957

Finds: not recorded — void of finds?

No. 34

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn adjacent to the S edge of cairn 33. Largely destroyed, with an open frame. In 1948 it was recorded by OM as being 2–3 m w., 14 m l and 0.5 m h. During the survey in 2018 (*cf.* ch. 1) it was established by LIDAR that its present size is 14 x 4 m, aligned WNW–ESE. Frame outer measurements 3.8 x 1.6 m, internal measurements 3.0 x 0.7 m. Frame restored.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site drawing with comments, clean copy). Site photograph and summary in OM folder 3

Finds: S8094

Fragmentary, simple *copper-alloy bow brooch* with narrow foot, of *Smaa spænder* group B3. Only one part of the foot and the lower part of the bow survive. l.: 4.4 cm. MISSING.

NAT: 1

Dating: Late Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D.

No. 35

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn with kerb, diam.: 6 m. Frame in the E side of the cairn aligned NNW–SSE, outer measurements 3.8 x 1.8 m, internal measurements 2.8 x 1.0 m. The frame was empty, and the finds lay in the top of the fill of the cairn W of the frame.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 4.

Finds: S8090

a) *Soapstone spindle-whorl* with a flat base, convex upper face and curved sides (HH form II H). At the bottom of the side the whorl is decorated with a simple two-ribbon plait, rather awkward in execution. Diam.: 35–36 mm, th.: 18 mm, weight: 30.8 g. Two areas of the sides have been knocked off and are missing (Pl. 41).

b) Three *iron fragments*: One iron rod round in cross-section, diam.: 8 mm at one end and with a flattened cross-section at the other end, 6 x 7 mm. Max. l.: 37 mm. Mineral-preserved wood on the fragment. A fragment of a two-edged blade, max. l.: 30 mm, w.: 16–18 mm, broken across at both ends, and a fragment of an edged tool of irregular shape, max. dim.: 36 x 30 mm. This fragment is broken

across at one end, and at a right angle to the break is an 18 mm length of the original edge with traces of hide rusted on to both faces — remains of a sheath or a case? The other edges are corroded. All of the fragments have one or more relatively fresh broken surfaces (excavation damage?)

c) *Textile fragment* 2.5 cm x 1.9 cm, 2/2-twill, Z/S-spun, thread-count 8/6 pr. cm, and a small tuft of *hair (wool*?).

NAT: 4

Dating: Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C–D.

No. 36

Excavated 1957. Catalogued in 2014.

Form and size: Round cairn, *c.* 14 m in diameter, 1 m high. Remains of double kerb in NE quadrant, otherwise badly disturbed. No information on any internal grave structure.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs in OM folder 4. OM diary 1957.

Finds: S8522

a) *Blank for a stone spindle-whorl* (slate?) with an unfinished conical perforation, diam.: 12 mm, depth: 5 mm on one side, and a shallow pit on the opposite side. Diam. of blank: 47–50 mm, max. cross-dim.: 15 mm. The surface has flaked off along the edge and the blank is glued together from three pieces. Weight: 50.5 g (Pl. 41).

b) Two fragmentary *rivets or nails*, l.: 14 and 20 mm.

c) 128 *iron flakes*, weight: 51.26 g

d) 55 *iron fragments*, some glued together, probably from a single large object of recent date. The iron has been forged in layers up to 2 cm thick.

e) *Charcoal*, weight: 5.6 g

NAT: 3

Dating: Iron Age, unspecified.

No. 37

Not excavated.

Form and size: Long cairn, *c.* 24 m long, aligned NE–SV.

No. 38

Not excavated. Possibly the find spot of B4882 (see below), ‘in a round cairn located on the beach stones, 5 m. in diam. The cairn contained a 2.80 m. long chamber, constructed N–S with walls constructed of two courses of stone; the sword lay in the middle of the chamber in the southern part.’

No. 39

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn, 6-7 m in diameter, with kerb. Frame in the middle of the cairn, slightly off-centre towards the NW, outer measurements 3.6 x 2.0 m, internal measurements 2.7 x 0.8-0.9 m. The frame lay almost completely open and when the base was cleaned skeletal remains were found, assumed to be human. Osteology showed that the bones were from two new-born piglets (recent). A fragment of a sword blade was found in the southern part of the frame.

Original documentation: Plan drawing 1:10 (site), plan and section drawings 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 4.

Finds: S8089

a) Fragment of a *two-edged sword blade*, max. l.: 57 mm, max. w.: 31 mm (Pl. 41).

b) Four *iron fragments*: a small rivet-fragment, max. l.: 10 mm, diam.: 8 mm.; fragment of a thick rivet shank(?), max. l.: 30 mm, diam.: 12 mm; one fragment of a knife blade(?), max. l.: 19 mm, max. w.: 12 mm; plus a broken fragment of a rivet, tang or something similar split lengthways with a semi-circular cross-section, max. l.: 25 mm, w.: 14–16 mm.

c) *Skeletal remains*. (MISSING.) Osteological analysis by Haakon Olsen: two almost complete skeletons of very young (neonate) piglets, *Sus scrofa dom*.

d) *c.* 13 g *turf-like material,* black and porous, which includes amongst other things small pieces of oak (Aud Simonsen 15.09.2004).

e) A small piece of *pine*, max. l.: 16 mm, w.: 3.8 mm, th.: 2.6 mm., with iron corrosion, probably assumed to be an iron fragment.

NAT: 3

Dating: Iron Age, unspecified.

No. 40

Not excavated? See cairn '41'

No. 41

Excavated 1958. Catalogued 2016.

Form and size: Round cairn, 7.5 m in diameter. Partly preserved kerb. OM: 'proved to be completely damaged, with no sign of a clearly demarcated grave structure within the kerb.' The finds lay clustered within a rectangular area, c. 2.5 x 1.25 m.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy) with distribution of finds and find numbers. OM: undated draft for the annual report to NAVF.

Finds: S8516

a) Fragments of an *iron sickle* like VJG 455 with an upward bent tang and the same straight blade. (1) Part of the blade, several fragments glued together, l.: 64 mm, w.: 20–21 mm; (2) part of the tang, l.: 38 mm, max. w.: 15 mm (Pl. 42).

b) *Iron arrowhead* like R541, several fragments glued together. Tang and point missing, l.: 61 mm, max. w.: 21 mm (Pl. 42).
c) 11 *fragments of rivets*: two complete roves, one with a bent point on the exterior, 14 x 15 mm, shank diam.: 5 mm, the other 14 x 12 mm, shank diam.: 5 mm, plus six fragmentary roves, two fragmentary heads and one bent shank.
d) 43 *fragments of nail shanks* round in cross-section; five fragments with heads, l.: 16–29 mm, diam.: 4–8 mm, plus 38 shank-fragments, l.: 8–38 mm, diam.: 4–10 mm, two curved, one bent over.
e) Nine unidentifiable *iron fragments*, parts of larger objects. Max. dim.: 13–44 mm. Weight: 49 g.
f) 90 unidentifiable *iron fragments/flakes*, max. dim.: 6–28 mm. Weight: 39 g.
Recent finds: A spiral (spring) of iron, l.: 7 mm, diam.: 10 mm; one pin or shaft, l.: 20 mm.

NAT: 4
Dating: Late Iron Age.

No. '41'

Year of excavation indeterminable. Catalogued in 2017.

Form and size: Round cairn, 7.5 m in diameter. Partially preserved kerb. The frame in the middle of the cairn, aligned NNW–SSE, outer measurements 3.0 x 2.75 m, internal measurements 2.4 x 0.7-0.9 m.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site) with list and distribution of finds. The plan was marked up (subsequently) in blue ballpoint pen by OM, but cannot be of cairn 41 as that lacked an internal frame. This cairn is probably no. 40, the only one on the site of the size reported.

OM: undated draft of annual report to NAVF.

Finds: S13905
1) Bow of a *copper-alloy bow brooch* (Pl. 42).
2) 442 sherds and flakes of a *relatively fine table vessel* with a black-burnished exterior, about of half of them smaller than 10 mm in max. dim. 19 sherds have simple linear ornament. No rim, base or handle sherds are preserved (Pl. 43).
3) Two sherds from one or two *ceramic vessels*, form entirely unidentifiable.
4) Three fragments of an iron knife(?).
5) 29 rivet-fragments: four heads, five roves, 15 shank-fragments and five unidentifiable pieces.
6) Three small pieces of charcoal, weight: 0.09 g.
According to the list of finds on the plan: 22 fragments of rivets, pot sherds, bronze pin and fragment of a bronze pin. A single slip (OM's handwriting) with a sketch of a bow brooch with a triangular foot and the words '6 small pieces', on the back it says: 'Barrow 41 Hå'. The artefacts have not been found.
NAT: 3
Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D.

No. 42

Year of excavation indeterminable. Catalogued in 2014.

Form and size: Destroyed ruin of a long cairn, at least 8 m lang and 3.5 m w., aligned NNW–SSE. The finds were concentrated in the southern part of the cairn.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (clean copy) with distribution of finds and 'find list'. There is no written record of this cairn.

Finds: S8517

a) *Copper-alloy ring*, unknown function (keyring?), originally fully closed but now severely corroded, formed of a rod of round cross-section, diam.: 5 mm.; cross-dim.: 34–37 mm (Pl. 43).

b) Tang of an *iron knife*, l.: 106 mm, w.: 4–13 mm, glued together of seven fragments (Pl. 44).

c) Three glued-together fragments of *iron knife*, junction of tang and blade, l.: 56 mm, w.: 9–13 mm (Pl. 44).

d) Possible fragment of *knife blade*, severely corroded. The back has been lost to corrosion. L.: 44 mm, max. w.: 24 mm (Pl. 44).

e) Six *iron fragments*, max. l.: 10–21 mm.

NAT: 3

Dating: Iron Age, unspecified.

No. 43

Excavated 1955. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, destroyed by the removal of stone and sand from the eastern side with the result that the kerb is only partially preserved, 17 x 2.6 m, h.: *c.* 0.5 m, aligned NNW–SSE. Two frames in the cairn, one in the southern end and one approximately in the middle on the central axis.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 4. OM diary 1955.

Grave 1 (southern grave). S8164

Frame, *c.* 1 m from the southern end, outer measurements 3.1 x 1.2-1.5 m, internal measurements 2.4 x 0.8-0.9 m. The southern end is formed of a single block, 0.8 m in max. l., the largest block in the cairn.

Finds: a) Two, non-adjoining fragments of a *copper-alloy brooch*, one being an extremely narrow foot with a long pin-catch, broken at the junction with the bow. Max. l.: 27 mm, max. w.: 3.5 mm. The other fragment may be a fragment of the bow, now slightly bent widthways, which is due to corrosion at the edges, max. l.: 9 mm, max. w.: 3.7 mm. Both fragments have suffered badly from corrosion (Pl. 44).

b) *Spindle-whorl* of grey *soapstone* with a flat base, convex upper face and parallel sides which are cut straight by the base and upper face (HH form II A). Very irregular and lopsided, diam.: 32–35 mm, max. cross-dim.: 12 mm,

h. of sides: 4–9 mm. Weight: 20.6 g. The spindle hole is biconical, diam.: 7–9 mm. Large areas of the upper face have been discoloured by rust, the base is scratched and has a chip out of the edge (Pl. 44).

c) Fragment of a small *iron rivet*, max. diam.: 11 mm, max. l.: 7 mm.

NAT: 3

Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age, C3.

Grave 2 (northern grave). S8165

Frame, centrally located in the stone setting, slightly towards the N. Outer measurements 2.5 x 1.5 m¸ internal measurements 2.0 x 0.8–0.9 m. The finds lay in a thin dark layer (interpreted as a body stain) beneath a collection of larger stones/blocks which in turn were covered with gravel and small stones.

Finds: a) Two fragments of a *copper-alloy equal-armed(?) brooch* with plane arms. One fragment consists of a small piece of the bow and one arm, with traces of a pin-anchor or pin-catch on the back, max. l.: 17 mm, max. w.: 6 mm. The other is probably what is left of the other arm, a thin copper-alloy sheet, max. l.: 9 mm, max. w.: 5 mm, th.: 0.5 mm. The edges of both arms have been eaten away by corrosion (Pl. 45).

b) Unburnt *bark*, max. dim.: 12 x 13 mm.

c) *Unburnt bone fragment*, 0.1 g, possibly not part of the find.

NAT: 1

Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D.

No. 44

Excavated 1954. Catalogued.

Form and size: Long cairn, 15.5 x 2.9 m, h.: 0.8–1.1 m, aligned NNW–SSE, with frame in the middle of the cairn, outer measurements 4.7 x 2.2 m, internal measurements 3.8 x 1.0 m. Parts of the western wall of the frame had collapsed into the frame, which was filled with gravel and small stones with an admixture of larger stones/blocks. High up within the frame skeletal remains and a fragmentary oval brooch were found. The skeletal remains were originally thought to be human but proved to be a new-born lamb. The bones of a bird, possibly a starling, were also found amongst the bones, together with an unidentifiable, extremely worn tooth.

Original documentation: Plan and section drawing 1:20 (site). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 4.

Finds: S8099.

a) Two fragments of a *copper-alloy oval brooch* with a single shell, now refitted. The brooch had a beaded central ridge and edge. Decoration of Style III consisting of four round medallions, two on each side, with a single animal in each of them. The beasts are presented organically whole and are viewed partly from above and partly from the side. The limbs extend to the edge ridge on either side while the long and thin body, which loops diagonally across the field,

is seen in profile. The beast has a triangular, en face mask with a long crest. Three pits in the face mark the eyes and mouth. The beast does not grip the edge ridge or anything else, in any place; the paws rest on the edge ridge. On the back, the brooch has a textile (tabby weave) impression. Max. l.: 83 mm, max. w.: 43 mm. A small part of the edge is missing from one shorter end, and of the decorative fields has been pressed down, so that the brooch is dented (Pl. 45).

b) Eight fragments of two *iron knives*, comprising two tang-fragments, l. 37 and 50 mm respectively, one point-fragment, max. l.: 30 mm, and five fragments/flakes, max. l.: 17–32 mm. None of the fragments fits with any other.

c) *Skeletal remains*. (MISSING.) Osteological analysis by Haakon Olsen: Sheep/goat, a nearly completely skeleton of an extremely young (neonate) animal, plus some avian bone, possibly starling. A very worn tooth was also found in the cairn which cannot be identified securely but may be human.

d) 20 unidentifiable *fragments of corroded iron*, including three fragments of a bent mount(?) l.: 13–18 mm and two shapeless fragments of leaded copper alloy surrounded by iron corrosion, l.: 24 and 28 mm.

NAT: 4

Dating: Merovingian Period, 8th century.

No. 45

Excavated 1958. Catalogued in 2008.

Form and size: Round (?) cairn, some of the kerb, diam. 7–8 m, indicated on the plan. Frame with double rows of blocks, outer measurements 3.8 x 2.4 m, internal measurements 2.8 x 0.9 m, aligned NNW–SSE.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site and clean copy) with distribution of finds. Most of the finds lay in boxes marked with the find numbers. Site photographs in OM folder 4. OM: annual report to NAVF for the 1957/58 and 1958/59 seasons.

Finds: S8618

a) *Iron two-edged sword* glued together from many fragments, severely corroded. Now in two non-adjoining pieces, l. 597 and 248 mm respectively. The tang is preserved to a length of 64 mm. Original l. *c*. 85 cm, max. w. of blade: 50 mm. The end of the point is lost to corrosion. Remains of the scabbard and grip survive as mineral-preserved wood. The longest piece (including the tang) is bent lengthways at the break (Pl. 46).

b) Fragmentary headplate of a *copper-alloy cruciform brooch* (two pieces glued together) 16 x 16 mm, with remains of the anchor for the pin spiral on the back. The plate is decorated with narrow horizontal wedge-shaped punch marks and grooves, together with a smooth, sunken, vertical field 5 mm w. (*cf.* Shetelig Cruciform Brooches figs. 67 and 68 with the same ribbed central field) (Pl. 46)

c) Fragmentary *copper-alloy tweezers*; two fragments glued together at the bow. Both arms are broken, l. 25 and 29 mm respectively. Max. w.: 8 mm (Pl. 46).

d) *Fragment of copper alloy* (brass?), perhaps from a *ring*, broken and corroded at both ends. The fragment is thickest towards the middle where there is also a thin iron strip attached, 7 mm wide, which probably went all the way round. The fragment is thinner towards the ends, from 5 mm to c. 3 mm, and the back appears to be a bit flatter than the front. The fragment is decorated to the right of the iron strip with three narrow grooves which from a curved, beak-line motif with its point towards the iron strip. Along the edge above the beak there are three small pits. The left side of the ring is severely corroded so that it is not possible to tell if it had been decorated. Fragment max. l.: 23 mm, max. w.: 7 mm, max. cross-dim.: 7 mm. If it is from a ring, it would have had a diameter of *c.* 30 mm (Pl. 46).
e) Small *eye bead* of opaque *glass*, rounded with parallel sides. The body colour is light green with three inlaid eyes with red pupils and black and white rays. One eye is badly damaged, with nearly all of the glass having fallen out. L.: 5.3 mm, max. diam.: 8.2 mm. Perforation diam.: *c.* 2 mm (Pl. 47).
f) Fragment of *pointed iron arrowhead*, consisting of part of the point and the end of the socket, max. l.: 32 mm. Possibly associated but not adjoining: two bent iron fragments, 20 x 9 mm and 14 x 8 mm (Pl. 47).
g) Five fragments of *iron knife or knives,* not adjoining. Two tang-fragments, l. 20 mm each, and three fragments of heavily corroded blade, l.: 32 mm (two pieces glued together) and 25 mm, max. w.: 12 and 11 mm.
h) *Iron fragment*, bent widthways, possibly fragments of a *socket*, max. l.: 35 mm, max. w.: 13 mm, inferred diam.: 16 mm.
i) Two fragments of two different *iron hooks*, one with chord-l. 39 mm, the other chord-l. 34 mm.
k) *Fragment of an iron bow or ring*, cross-dim.: 17 mm, w.: 11–12 mm, with a rivet, l.: 14 mm, rusted on diagonally across the curve.
l) Fragment of a *rivet*; rove, 14 x 11 mm, no original edges, with a very slender shank, diam. 2.6 mm. Mineral-preserved wood on the underneath. A decorative stud?
m) Unidentifiable *iron fragment*; substantial, solid, rectangular piece of iron with mineral-preserved wood. Rounded rectangular cross-section, l.: 33 mm, w.: 12–15 mm, th.: 11 mm.
n) Four unidentifiable *iron fragments*.
o) *Iron rod* of round cross-section, rolled into a spiral, diam.: 12 mm, l.: 16 mm.
p) 43 *rivet-/nail-fragments*, including two heads and one rove. L.: 10–32 mm.
q) 243 entirely unidentifiable *iron fragments* (flakes; 19 pieces probably recent)

NAT: 12
Dating: D2.

Stray finds, discovered during the restoration of cairn 45 (according to a note in the box in OM's handwriting):

r) Fragmentary headplate with a stub of the bow from a *copper-alloy cruciform*

brooch with solid knobs, flat on the back, cast-in-one with the brooch. The top knob and the right-hand arm are missing. The headplate has a raised central field of the same width as the bow. The pin had been iron, remaining as a lump of corrosion on the back. Headplate max. w.: 25 mm, bow w.: 13 mm, surviving l.: 9 mm (Pl. 47).

s) *Knob from a copper-alloy cruciform brooch* (probably a side-knob). The knob had been attached, not cast-in-one with the brooch; there is a round hole in both the top and the ring-shaped attachment of the knob. On the attachment, half of the surface is lowered. This knob thus is from neither brooch (b) nor (r).

No. 46

Not excavated.

No. 47

Excavated 1955. Not catalogued.

Form and size: Disturbed round cairn, on excavation max. 5 m in diameter. Internal frame visible before excavation began, length indeterminable, internal w. *c.* 0.8 m.

Original documentation: Plan and profile drawing 1:20 (site and clean copy). Site photographs and summary in OM folder 4.

Finds: S8181

Fragments of copper alloy, uncertain whether from a brooch or a belt-fitting. (MISSING)

NAT: 1

No. 48

Excavated 1958. Catalogued.

Form and size: Round cairn, only partially preserved, max. cross-dim. 8.6 m. Internal frame of blocks, outer measurements 3.6 x 2.0 m, internal measurements 3.0 x 1.0 m.

Original documentation: Plan 1:20 (site). OM: annual report to NAVF for the 1957/58 and 1958/59 seasons.

Finds: S8515

160 sherds of a *handled pot like R361*, Stout group IV. The decoration consists of a chevron field of quadruple lines immediately above the shoulder, and two parallel lines above it. Immediately above these a row of deep, slightly ovoid stamps, 8 x 6 mm, at 4 mm intervals. The stamps have a slightly curved furrow at the bottom. Immediately below the shoulder there is a matching row of stamps. The remainder of the vessel is undecorated. 14 sherds have been glued together into a larger fragment with the handle, and *c.* 25 sherds have been glued together into a piece that preserves the full height. The handle is flattened, w.: 24–30 mm. The decoration starts 40 mm below the rim. The

maximum diameter is *c.* 66 mm below the rim and the minimum diameter 45 mm below the rim. H.: *c.* 100 mm, diam.: *c.* 120 mm. Loose sherds max. dim. 4–38 mm (Pl. 48).

NAT: 1

Dating: End of the Roman Iron Age/Migration Period, C3–D1.

Earlier finds from the Hå Old Parsonage

Translator's note: The entries from Bergen Museum's accession record are written in an old-fashioned variety of Norwegian. I have sought to keep the terminology here as consistent as possible with the catalogue entries above, while something of the character of the original remains. (Additional notes by the author in brackets.)

B4398

Found in a large grave chamber in a long-since excavated barrow at Hå Farm, Jæren.

a) Cruciform *copper-alloy brooch,* 0.1 (10 cm) long, damaged by corrosion. The oblong, four-corned top part has a decorated central field inside a frame with ornamental edges. The bow has pointed wings like R 361 (*sic!* should be R261). The three knobs of the cross are in the shape of animal heads, while along the shaft of the cross from the bow downwards there are two motifs in the form of animal heads similar to R 258. (This brooch, illustrated in *Smaa spænder* fig. 12, belongs to group A2, imitations of relief brooches.)

b) A small bow-shaped *copper-alloy brooch,* the decoration and outer lines of which are now longer determinable. (This brooch is illustrated in *Smaa spænder* fig. 11)

B4882 (from cairn 38?)

Found in a round cairn on the stony beach, 5 m in diameter, in a 2.8 m long chamber, built N-S with two layers of stones.

a) *Sword* of iron, two-edged, in fragments which adjoin; the point and half of the tang are missing. The blade is now 50 cm long (with the point, about 52 cm.), 4.0–4.7 cm wide, thick and evenly curved in cross-section.

b) A stump of a smaller sword or *two-edged knife* (cross-section: pointed elliptical, l.: 63 mm, w.: 30 mm, max. th.: 8 mm).

C13524–32

All that is known about this find is that it was made in a grave chamber.

C13524. Equal-armed *copper-alloy brooch,* 6.5 cm long. The endplates, which are somewhat damaged, are triangular with slightly concave edges; their chord length is 2.5 cm. The bow is approximately similar to R247, with a wide groove along it. One piece of the lower part of the pin, which is of copper alloy, survives. (Fig. 13)

C13525. *Copper-alloy brooch* with a double pin-spiral, severely damaged lower down. The lower part may have been similar to this section on Sv. forns. (= Montelius 1872) 321. The upper part, conversely, is like Aarsb. 1880 fig. 12; but appears to have had a small knob at the very top. The pin-spirals are 4 cm long; on the ends of the axes which support them there are relatively small knobs of the same form as on R 247. The pin is missing; original length of brooch, *c.* 6.5 cm. (Fig. 13)
C13526. 2 *amber* and 8 *glass beads* (4 blue, 3 red, 1 pale violet; 2 of them are polyhedrical in shape). On 4 surfaces of one polyhedrical bead there are 2 small inset rings side-by-side.
C13527–13530. 4 *spindle-whorls*, of which 3 of soapstone and 1 of talc. 2 are of the shape of R170. 1 is of a strongly oblate spherical shape, and one flat on the base and with 2 cut steps in the upper face.
C13531. Sheild boss-shaped *mount(?) of copper alloy*, 3.4 cm across when the rim is included.
C13532. Some small *unidentifiable iron* fragments and a *button from a small copper-alloy brooch* of type R 247.

S4152 (Fig. 14)

a) *Copper-alloy bowl* like R 352, (i.e. an Østland cauldron) with the rim more consistent with the cauldron from Frøishov, Romerike (Shetelig 1914, fig. 17). The width across the mouth is 25.5 cm. The height was c. 20 cm. Around it below the rim there had been a 1.5 cm wide iron band with simple handle attachments. The handle had been iron. Both parts of this one attachment are still present. The bowl has several holes in the sides and the base is separated. Much of it, however, is still there. On the inner sides of the bowl can be seen small pieces of textile, and the surviving part of the base is covered by a relatively thick wad of textile. In just one place one can see marks such as would be left by a collection of pins or a comb which had lain here.
b) *Iron shield boss* like R 219 (Ilkjær 1990, type 5b), just slightly damaged on one edge of the flange. Cremated bone rusted on to the boss. Impressions of textile can also be observed in several places.
c) *Iron spearhead* with a long socket, rusted together with the shield boss, the lower end of the socket resting on the flange. It is difficult to determine the shape of the blade because it is rusted together with another piece of iron, possibly from the sword.
d) *Iron spearhead*, also rusted on to the shield boss, with a socket that is very clearly rather more slender than the previous one. Neither in this case is it possible to determine the shape of the blade for certain. Both spearheads were strongly bent in order to fit into the bowl.
e) *Two-edged sword*, rolled up with 3–4 turns. It had lain on the base of the bowl, and one piece of it is still *in situ*. In order to fit it in, it was necessary to roll the sword up in this way. A considerable amount of bone is rusted on to

the sword, also filling up the spaces between the twists. Between that part of the base of the bowl that adjoins the sword and the sword itself there is a soft, yellow-brown material and also a yellowy one which appears to have lain under the textile against the base.
f) Two *shield-shaped copper-alloy studs* with a small shaft that terminates in a button. Both are rusted on to the sword. One is quite complete, but the lower side is invisible because it is rusted on to the sword there, while the other is incomplete. This whole piece had been turned downwards towards the base the of the bowl.
g) Small *piece of iron* terminating in a *bronze cap*, probably the terminal of the sword grip.
h) Pieces of the *rim mounts* of the cauldron.
i) Pieces of *textile*. (Consisting of eleven fragments of woven cloth, small, compressed 'cakes' or wads, 4 x 11 mm – 14 x 29 mm. According to Bender Jørgensen (1986), p. 244: 2/2 twill, Z/Z-spun, thread count: 20/21 pr. cm. On the edge of one wad, 18 x 25 mm, there are the remains of a fine tablet-woven braid using opposed pairs of tablets, preserved to a width of c. 15 tablets. S<$^{Z}_{Z}$/Zspun).
j) *Bark*. 27 g.
k) *Burnt bone*. Weight: 85.7 g.
As well as the catalogued objects, there are also some fragments of copper alloy, including a small copper-alloy rivet, various unidentifiable iron fragments, one burnt bear claw, and a little charcoal.

Recent finds from the Hå Old Parsonage (metal-detecting)

SI2234 Fragment of *bronze arm ring* like R721.

SI2625 Fragment of *gold C-bracteate*, comprising the V-shaped field with the loop l.: 37 mm, w.: 28 mm (*cf.* Axboe 2017) (Pl. 49).

SI2964 Three *lead weights*.

SI3290 *Brooch* made out of three Roman coins. These three coins are attached to one another in an overlapping row. The coins are severely corroded, but on the obverse of the coin at the left-hand edge of the row and on the middle one there are clear profile heads, while that to the right has the faint remains of a figure. The backs are blank, l.: 42 mm, w.: 10 mm (Pl. 49)

SI3291 *Lead weight*.

SI3292 *Soapstone spindle-whorl*.

SI3293 *Copper-alloy latch key*.

SI3550 1. *Silver ring* of a flat strip, now folded together, with smooth, plain surfaces, w.: 4–8 cm, diam.: *c.* 20 mm.
2. *Copper-alloy tweezers*, l.: 43 mm, max. w.: 6 mm.
3. *Copper-alloy brooch,* Almgren (1897) group V series 7 with no crest on the bow or headplate, max. l.: 31 mm, w.: 5–13 mm (Pl. 49)
4. *Copper-alloy strap-end*, with parallel edges that meet in a point. The strap

is still *in situ* and is fastened in place with riveted rectangular copper-alloy sheet plate (Ilkjær 1993a:174, Halterung 2). As far as one can see, the mount is undecorated. L.: 49 mm, w.: 8 mm.
5. *Copper-alloy belt mount*, expanded at the end of the strap, possibly into a fan shape. The face of the mount is decorated with one double dot-in-rings and a field of punched lines forming two rhombuses and six triangles. In the same plane as the face, the mount terminates in a 4 mm wide hook, bent towards the rear, possibly for the suspension of a ring. On the rear, the strap is riveted in place with a 28 mm long copper-alloy sheet, 9–12 mm w. (*Ösenbeschlag*, cf. Ilkjær 1993a, fig. 71)
6. *Copper-alloy pin*, from a dress pin or ring brooch. The pin is flat its whole length and tapers to a flat point. L. 57 mm, w.: 7 mm.
7. Small piece of *hacksilver*, l.: 16 mm, diam.: 5 mm.
8. *Gaming piece of lead/lead alloy*, composite from two conical pieces, a small one on top of a larger one. H.: 19 mm, diam.: 12 mm.
9. Strip of rolled up lead: *a runic letter?*
10. *Fragment of copper alloy*, a rhomboidal plate broken off at the short end and one side, and with a hole surrounded by an incised ring in the middle, possibly a knife pommel.
11. *Lead spindle-whorl* with a flat base, convex upper face, and curved sides.
12. Four *lead weights*.
13. Seven pieces of *molten metal*. Two pieces composed primarily of silver, copper and tin, one piece composed primarily of copper, lead, zinc and tin and four pieces of copper with a small amount of lead.
S13597. *Lead spindle-whorl* with a flat base and upper face and curved sides (HH var. IIG)

Appendix 1

Analysis of the textiles

No. 4:1

S8350

(1)
Measurements: the iron fragment measures 8.3 cm x 2.8 cm
Highly fragmentary mineral-preserved textile on iron.
Weave: possibly 2/2 twill, but difficult to identify
Direction of spin: Z/?
Angle of spin: *c.* 55° /?
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.6 mm/?
Fits together with:
A piece which measures 4 cm x 2.3 cm
Weave: Weave cannot be identified with certainty, possibly 2/2 twill
Direction of spin: Z/?
Angle of spin: *c.* 55°/?
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.6 mm/?

A piece which measures: 1.4 cm x 1.1 cm
Weave: weave cannot be identified with certainty, possibly tabby
Direction of spin: Z/?
Angle of spin: cannot be identified
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm/?
Fits together with:
A piece which measures: 1.6 cm x 1.1 cm
The threads in this fragment are too degraded for any closer description.

A piece which measures: 2.5 cm x 1. 3 cm
Weave: weave cannot be identified
Direction of spin: Two different threads are identifiable, both Z, but whether they represent warp/weft cannot be determined with certainty
Angle of spin: 40° and 55° respectively
Thread diameter: 0.8 mm and 0.5 mm respectively

No. 4:3

S8352 a)

A pair of oval brooches with mineral-preserved textile

(1)
Textile around the pin-catch cannot be identified more precisely.
Mineral-preserved textile on the inner side.
Weave: 2/2 twill
Direction of spin: indeterminable
Thread count: indeterminable
Angle of spin: indeterminable
Thread diameter *c.* 0.8 mm/0.8 mm

(2)
Textile around the pin-catch cannot be identified more precisely.
Mineral-preserved textile on the inner side.
Weave: diamond twill
Direction of spin: not determinable with certainty
Thread count: not determinable with certainty
Angle of spin: indeterminable
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.8 mm/1 mm

No. 11 (Pl. 19)

S8097 g)

Fragment of tablet weave with no surviving edges, with a copper-alloy shank.
Weft cannot be identified.
Measurements: 1.6 cm x 1.1 cm
Weave: Tablet weave.
Number of tablets:?
Direction of spin: Z/?
Thickness of thread: *c.* 0.7 mm/?

S8097 h)

Fragment of iron/wood/textile
Highly fragmentary remains of textile/thread.
Weave not determinable with certainty.
Direction of spin: Z

S8097 i)

Unidentifiable fragment of iron with traces of textile/thread.
Very faint traces of thread.
Not more closely determinable.

No. 19

S8091 g)

Belt buckle with a few faint traces of thread.
Not more closely determinable.

No. 27

S8179 a)

Thrusting spear with mineral-preserved textile on the blade:
Size of mineral-preserved textile: 2 cm x 0.8 cm. 1/2 or 2/2 twill.
Direction of spin: cannot be identified with certainty
Thread count:?
Angle of spin: cannot be identified with certainty
Thread diameter: *c*. 1 mm/1 mm

3 fragments of iron with mineral-preserved textile:
–Measurements: 1.4 cm x 1 cm
Weave: Tabby
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: 10/10 per 1 cm, measured from 0.5 cm
Angle of spin: 50°/50°
Thread diameter: 0.7 mm/0.7 mm
Probably wool.

–Measurements: 1.6 cm x 0. 6 cm
Weave: Tabby
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: 10/10 per 1 cm, measured from 0.5 cm
Angle of spin: 50°/50°
Thread diameter: 0.7 mm/0.7 mm
Probably wool.

- Measurements: 2.5 cm x 1.4 cm
Faint traces of textile, not more closely determinable.

S8179 b)

Mineral-preserved textile on the inner side of a fragment of the spear socket:
Size of fragment: 3.6 cm x 1.8 cm
Weave: tabby
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: indeterminable
Angle of spin: 50°/40°
Thread diameter: 0.3 mm/0.5 mm

- 13 fragments of iron with mineral-preserved textile:
Weave indeterminable, very faint traces of thread.
Not more closely determinable.

S8179 e)
5 textile fragments, 1 fragment of tablet weave, 1 fragment consistent of mixed textile and soil, and *c.* 10 small fragments of soil/bark/textile plus loose stumps of thread (Pl. 28)

(1) Textile fragment with a button
Measurements: 7.3 cm x 3.8 cm
Weave: 2/2 twill, symmetrical
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: 14/9 per 1 cm
Angle of spin: 50°/20°–35°
Thread diameter: 0.5 mm/1.2 mm
Probably wool

(2) Textile fragment in 2 pieces, apparently of the same fabric. The ends of the pieces are turned backwards and probably sewn down in the fold, but no sewing is immediately visible. On the smaller of the two pieces one can see a selvedge at the end of the fold. This is not the case with the other fragment.
Measurements: 6.9 cm x 3.4 cm
Weave: 2/2 twill, symmetrical
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: 14/9 per 1 cm
Angle of spin: *c.* 50°/20°–35°
Thread diameter: 0.5 mm/1.2 mm
Probably wool

(3) Textile fragment.
Measurements: 3.8 cm x 1.9 cm
Weave: Tabby
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: 5/4 per 1 cm
Angle of spin: *c.* 40°/40°
Thread diameter: 1.0 mm/1.8 mm
Probably wool

(4) Textile fragment. Even though this is a really tiny fragment it looks exceptionally fine and symmetrical.
Measurements: 0.6 cm x 0.7 cm

Weave: tabby
Direction of spin: Z/Z
Thread count: 14/14 per 1 cm, measured from 0.5 cm (7/7)
Angle of spin: *c.* 40°/40°
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm/0.6 mm
Probably wool

(5) Textile fragment.
Measurements: 1.5 cm x 0.9 cm
Weave: 2/2 twill
Direction of spin: Z/? Difficult to identify the spin of the weft, but probably S-spun.
Thread count: 14/6 per 1 cm, measured from 0.5 cm (7/3)
Angle of spin: *c.* 50°/?
Thread diameter: 0.7 mm /1.5 mm
Probably wool

(6) Fragment of tablet-woven braid partially covered in soil. No edges preserved. Weft seems to have been torn at the edge.
Measurements: l.: 2.5 cm; w.: 1.6 cm
Weave: Tablet weave, minimum of 8 tablets
Direction of spin: Z/?
C. 6 tablets per 1 cm
Angle of spin: *c.* 60°
Thread diameter: 0.7 mm/?
Probably wool

Piece of mixed textile/thread and soil. No weave can be seen, but Z-spun thread is identifiable. The remaining stumps of thread are Z-spun as far as can be observed.

S8179 u)
9 fragments of/with textile.

(1) Measurements: 1.4 cm x 1.1 cm
Threads can be made out faintly. Not more closely determinable.

(2) Measurements: 1 cm x 0.8 cm
Weave: indeterminable
Direction of spin: Z
Thread count: indeterminable
Angle of spin: 2 different angles can be seen, 60° and 50° respectively
Thread diameter: 0.5 mm and 1 mm respectively

(3) Measurements: 1.1 cm x 0.8 cm
Weave indeterminable, very faint traces of thread.
Not more closely determinable.

(4) Measurements: 1.3 cm x 0.9 cm
Fragment with a few recognizable threads
Weave: indeterminable
Direction of spin: Z
Thread count: indeterminable
Angle of spin: 60° (hard)
Thread diameter: 0.8 mm

(5) Measurements: 0.9 cm x 0.9 cm
Fragment, possibly textile, but not closely determinable.

(6) Measurements: 0.8 cm x 0.7 cm
Weave: indeterminable
Direction of spin: Z
Thread count: indeterminable
Angle of spin: *c.* 40°
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm

(7) Measurements: 1 cm x 0.8 cm
Weave indeterminable, very faint traces of thread.
Not more closely determinable.

(8) Measurements: 0.9 cm x 0.4 cm
Weave: fragment of tablet weave. Weft seems to be torn at the edge
Direction of spin: Z/?
Angle of spin: *c.* 40°/?
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm/0.9 mm

(9) Measurements: 0.8 cm x 0.6 cm
Weave: Not more closely determinable. Only a few threads can be recognized.
Direction of spin: Z
Thread count: indeterminable
Angle of spin: *c.* 55°
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm

(10) 3 fragments of mineral-preserved textile:
Measurements: 0.7 cm x 0.8 cm
Weave: tablet weave with no surviving edges. Weft seems to be torn at the edge.

Direction of spin: Z/?
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.7 mm/?
Angle of spin: 40°/?
Minimum 5 tablets

Measurements: 1 cm x 0.7 cm
Weave: tablet weave with no surviving edges. Weft cannot be identified.
Direction of spin: Z. The fragment also includes one thread that is S-spun.
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.7 mm for both directions/the weft(?)
Angle of spin: 40° for the Z-spun, *c.* 60° for the S-spun/weft(?)
Number of tablets: ?

1.3 cm x 0.8 cm
Weave: tablet weave like the other 2 fragments with no preserved edges.
Direction of spin: Z/?
Angle of spin: 40° /?
Thread diameter: 0.7 mm/?
Number of tablets: ?

No. 32:1 (Pl. 39)

S8095

(1) Textile fragment (part of cuff?) with an *in situ* clasp button and a hole from another button. The textile consists of a tablet-woven braid, folded double with a coarser woven textile in the middle. Max. l.: 18 mm, max. w.: 9 mm.
Coarser textile in the middle:
Weave: possibly 2/2 twill.
Direction of spin: Z/Z Which is warp/weft cannot be determined.
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm/?

Weave: Tablet weave.
Direction of spin: S < ?/ S<?

	0.2 mm		0.2
Diameter of thread:	0.5<	/	0.5<
	0.2 mm		0.2

(4)
Mineral-preserved tablet weave like (1). Mineral-preserved textile fragment of the same kind as (1) and with the *in situ* shank of a copper-alloy clasp button.
Fragment max. l.: 20 mm.
Measurements: 2.0 x 1.2 cm
Weave: tablet weave
Direction of spin: S < ?/?
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.6 mm

(5)
3 fragments of textile.
1 x textile, type of weave unidentifiable.
Measurements: 1.6 cm x 0.5 cm
Direction of spin: Z/?
Thread diameter: 0.6 mm/?

2 x small fragments of tablet weave of the same type. Weft seems to be torn at the edge, but not more closely determinable.
Measurements: Not measured because in such poor condition
Direction of spin: S < ? and Z<?
0.3 mm
Thread diameter: 0.9<
0.3 mm
0.3 mm
Thread diameter: 0.9<
0.3 mm

Minimum of 3 tablets

(6)
Mineral-preserved fragment of tablet-woven braid, 5 x 4 mm
No preserved edges. Weft seems to be torn at the edge.
Measurements: 0.5 x 0.4 cm
s
Direction of spin: S < ? and Z<
?
0.3 mm
Thread diameter: 0.9<
0.3 mm
0.3 mm
Thread diameter: 0.9<
0.3 mm
Weft: ?
Minimum of 6 tablets

(7)
Mineral-preserved textile fragment like (4).

(8)
Mineral-preserved textile fragment like (4).

(10)
Iron and textile, max. l.: 13 mm Spin and thread diameter indeterminable.
Measurements: 1.3 cm x 0.8 cm

(12)
Cannot see textile with certainty.

(14)
Cannot see textile with certainty.

(15)
Fragment of iron and textile/thread. Weave cannot be identified.
Measurements: 0.8 cm x 0.6 cm
Direction of spin: Z

(16)
Cannot see textile with certainty.

No. 35

S8090 c (2)

Fragment of textile.
Measurements: 2.5 cm x 1.9 cm
Weave: 2/2-twill
Direction of spin: Z/S
Thread count: 8/6 per 1 cm
Angle of spin: *c.* 40°/40°
Thread diameter: 1.0 mm/1.3 mm

No. 44

S8099 a)

Oval brooch with textile impression on the inner side
Weave: tabby
Direction of spin: indeterminable
Thread count: 8/8 per 1 cm, measured from 0.5 cm
Angle of spin: indeterminable
Thread diameter: *c.* 0.7 mm/0.7 mm

10 July 2008
Stud. Mag. Marianne Bloch Hansen

Appendix 2.

The tables in Appendix 2 give the figures that are the basis for the comparative analyses in Chapter 5, pp. 55–69. The data have been compiled from the Artefacts database of the Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger, and do not include grave finds from the museums in Oslo or Bergen apart from the grave finds from the cemetery at Kvassheim, which are kept in Bergen. The tables A–H are all structured in the same way:

- Chronological phasing of the grave finds from the cemeteries at Hå Old Parsonage and Kvassheim as well as the other areas, with the mean number of artefact types (NAT, see below), number of graves and the occurrence of gold and imported objects.
- Total number of graves of the Early Iron Age (here = Roman Iron Age and Migration Period) with the mean NAT of the total number of graves.
- The number of female and male graves.
- The number of cremation graves, inhumation graves and graves with uncertain body treatment.
- The number of graves with vessels and their percentages of the total number of graves.
- The number of female graves with brooches, and their percentages of the total number of female graves.
- The number of weapon graves, and their percentages of the total number of male graves.
- Remarks on the occurrence of imports, silver and gold objects.

The concept Number of Artefact Types (NAT) derives from a work by Hedeager (1987: 218) and is used for a quantitative analysis of grave finds. The number of artefact types in a find is counted. 52 glass beads, 1 gold ring, 13 undetermined iron fragments and 5 pottery sherds each represent one artefact type. No distinctive weighting of the objects according to, for instance, value or complexity is undertaken.

Table A

HÅ OLD PARSONAGE, EARLY IRON AGE					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
B	2	1			
C1	3	1			
C1–C2	0	1			
C2–C3	2	1			
C3	9	1			
C3–D	2	2			
C3–D1	3.4	5			
C–D	2.75	8			
D1	4	2			
D2	8.5	2			
D2a	4.3	7	4	bracteate	
D2b	7	1	1		
EIA	2	1			
Number of graves: 33. Mean NAT: 4					
Cremations: 9, inhumations: 18, uncertain funerary rite: 5					
Female: 13, Male: 10, Unknown: 10, of which children: 2					
15 graves contain vessels (47 %), 2 contain two or more (6 %)					
7 (8?) of the 13 female graves (22 %, poss. 25 %) contain brooches, but only 1 has two brooches and none has more than two.					
5 of the 10 male graves (50 %) contain weaponry, 4 of them with swords.					

Table B

HÅ OLD PARSONAGE, EARLY IRON AGE. WHEN THE FINDS MADE EARLIER ARE INCLUDED THE DISTRIBUTION IS AS FOLLOWS:					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
B	2	1			
C1	5.5	2	1		1
C1–C2	0	1			
C2–C3	2	1			
C3	8.5	2			
C3–D	3	3			
C3–D1	3.4	5			
C–D	2.6	9	1		
D1	3.5	2			
D2	6.3	3			
D2a	4.3	7	4	bracteate	
D2b	7	1	1		
EIA	2	1			
Number of graves: 37. Mean NAT: 4					
Female: 16, Male: 12, Child: 2					
16 graves contain vessels (44 %), 2 graves contain two or more (5 %)					
9 (10?) of the 15 female graves (25 %, poss. 27 %) contain brooches, 3 graves have two brooches, none has more than two.					
7 of the 12 male graves (58 %) contain weaponry, 6 of these with swords. Only the grave of phase C1b (S4142) contained a full weapon set. This is also the only grave with imports.					

Table C

KVASSHEIM CEMETERY, ROMAN IRON AGE–MIGRATION PERIOD					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
B	1	1			
C1–C2	3	1			
C2–C3	2	2			
C3	5.4	27			1
C3–D	3	19			
C3–D1	3.5	4			
C3–D2a	4	1			
C–D	2.5	2			
D	2	7			
D1	5.1	7	1		
D2	4.3	21	4		
D2a	5.6	5	1	1	1
D2b	4	6	1	1	
Number of graves RIA–Mig.Per.: 103. (Empty graves, 43 in total, not included.)					
NAT: 4.24					
Cremations: 4, inhumations: 92, uncertain funerary rite: 7					
Female: 54. Male: 11. Unknown sex: 38					
81 graves with vessels (79 %), 25 of them with two vessels (24 %), 18 of them with three vessels (17 %) and one grave with four vessels. One vessel was used as an urn for the cremation grave of phase B.					
7 weapon graves, 2 with swords (D2 and D2a)					
9 graves (all female) contain silver jewellery, 1 grave with a gold bracteate (also female)					
1 grave with sherds of a glass beaker (female), 1 grave with a glass beaker and gold foil (male grave with weaponry)					
(Datings largely as per Lillehammer 1996, supplemented by Kristoffersen & Magnus 2010 for finds containing bucket-shaped vessels)					

Table D

HÅ KOMMUNE, EARLY IRON AGE					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
B	1.5	2			
B2–C1	3.4	5	2		
C	4	2		1	
C3	4.1	8	3	3	bronze cauldron, glass
C3–D	2.1	19	2		
C3–D1	2.75	4	1		glass
C–D	1.4	15	2	1	
D	3.9	15	1		glass
D1	5	2			
D2	3.2	20	1	1	glass
D2a	5.2	5	1		
D2b	6.3	13	5	2	
EIA	1.6	11	1		
Number of graves: 121. Mean NAT 3.23					
Female: 32. Male: 33.					
Cremations: 38, inhumations: 34, uncertain funerary rite: 49					
85 graves with vessels (70 %). 25 graves with two vessels (20 %). 16 graves with three or more vessels (13 %)					
18 definite female graves with brooches (56 % of the female graves); 6 have two brooches					
19 weapon graves (58 % of the male graves), 14 with swords. Swords occur in all periods in which there are weapon graves, the majority in phase D2b (n = 5).					
One grave with bronze cauldron (Vestland cauldron) and a gold ring (NAT:3)					
Four graves with glass beakers (NAT: 4, 6, 7, 8)					
Five gold finger rings, two bracteates, one payment ring.					

Table E

BJERKREIM, ROMAN IRON AGE–MIGRATION PERIOD					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
C3	2.2	5			
C3–D	2.4	5	*		
C3–D2a	4	1			
C–D	1.66	9			
D	1.5	4			
D1	4.66	3	1		
D2	3.66	3			
D2a	6.25	4	1		
D2b	2	3	2	1	
EIA	1.3	3			
Number of graves: 40. Mean NAT 2.7					
Female: 11. Male: 5					
Cremations: 20, inhumations: 9, uncertain funerary rite: 11					
34 graves contain vessels (85 %). 7 graves with two vessels (17,5 %), 6 graves contain three or more vessels (15 %).					
7 of the 11 female graves contain brooches (64 %), 5 of which contain three or more brooches.					
4 of the 5 definite male graves contain weaponry (80 %), 3 (4) with swords. (*Records of a discarded iron sword)					
No bronze bowls, no glass, one single gold payment ring.					

Table F

GJESDAL, GRAVE FINDS ROMAN IRON AGE–MIGRATION PERIOD				
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**
C2	1	1		
C3	1.5	5		
C3–D	2	3		
C3–D2a	2	1		
C–D	1.3	6		
D	2.6	7	1	
D1	3.5	2		
D2	6	4	1	
D2a	4.5	2		
D2b	3	1	1	
EIA	1	2		
Number of graves: 34. Mean NAT 2.6				
Female: 5. Male: 6				
Cremations: 14, inhumations: 10, uncertain funerary rite: 10				
28 graves with vessels (82 %). 9 with two vessels (26%), 2 with three–four (6 %)				
All definite female graves have brooches, but none has three or more; 4 graves have two.				
3 graves with weaponry, i.e. 60 % of the male graves, 2 with swords.				
No graves with gold or imports, not a single glass bead.				

Table G

TIME, ROMAN IRON AGE–MIGRATION PERIOD					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
B–C	2.3	4			
C	2.5	4			
C2	2	1			bronze vessel
C2–D	2	1			
C3	3	6	2		
C3–D	2.6	8			
C3–D1	3	1	1		
C–D	1.4	18			
D	1.6	5	1		
D1	11	2	2	1 gold. 1 gold/silver	
D2	5.7	7	3		
D2a	8	6	3	2 gold	Vestly: bronze cauldron, glass
D2b	9	3	2		
EIA	2	4			
Number of graves: 70. Mean NAT 3.4					
Female: 13. Male: 16					
Cremations: 29, inhumations: 22, uncertain funerary rite: 19					
54 graves (77 %) contain vessels. 12 graves with two vessels (17 %), 5 graves with three or more vessels (7 %)					
7 female graves contain brooches (54 % of the female graves), none with two brooches, 3 contain three or more brooches.					
14 weapon graves, i.e. 87 % of the male graves, 7 with swords, all of the Migration Period.					
The Vestly find has the only glass beaker in Time k.					

Table H

SULDAL, GRAVE FINDS ROMAN IRON AGE–MIGRATION PERIOD					
Phase	**Mean NAT**	**No. of graves**	**Weapon graves**	**Gold**	**Imports**
C3	4	1			
C3–D	1.9	12			bronze bowl
C3–D2a	2.25	4			bronze cauldron
C–D	1.4	7			
D	1.8	11		1 gold	bronze cauldron, glass
D1	5.5	2			
D1–D2a	4	2			
D2a	5	1			
D2b	9	1			
EIA.	1	1			
Number of graves: 42. Mean NAT 2.4					
Female: 8. Male: 5					
Cremations: 31, inhumations: 2, uncertain funerary rite: 9					
35 graves with vessels (83 %), 8 with two vessels (19 %), 7 with three–four vessels (17 %)					
6 of the 8 female graves with brooches (75 %), 2 have two brooches, 1 has three brooches.					
No weapon graves					
2 graves with bronze cauldron (Vestland cauldrons), one of them with the only gold finger ring from Suldal along with melted glass (also the only such find).					

PLATE I

Plan of no. I with the graves 5-7 and finds Dy and X (adapted by Theo Bel Gil after the original field plan).

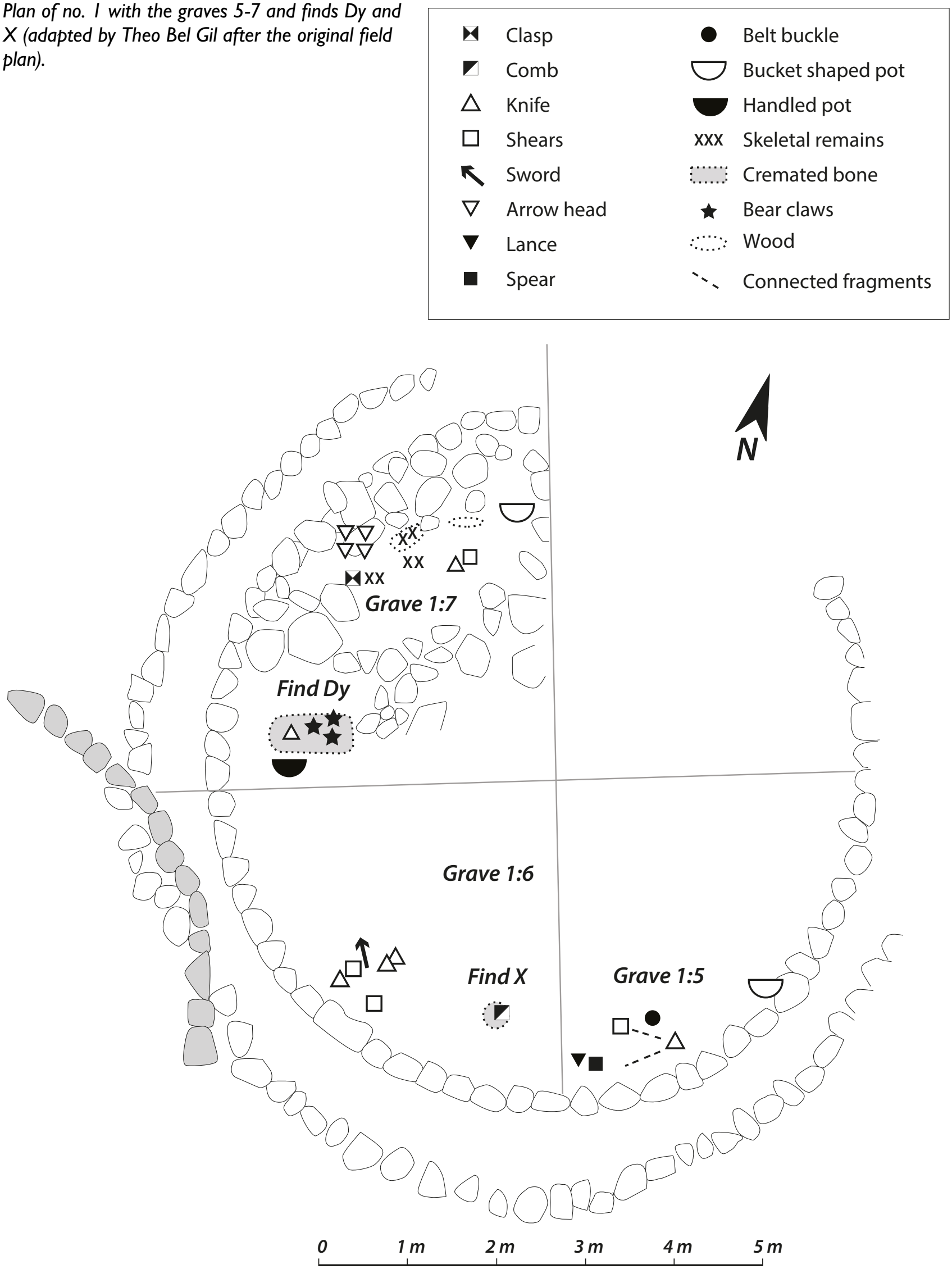
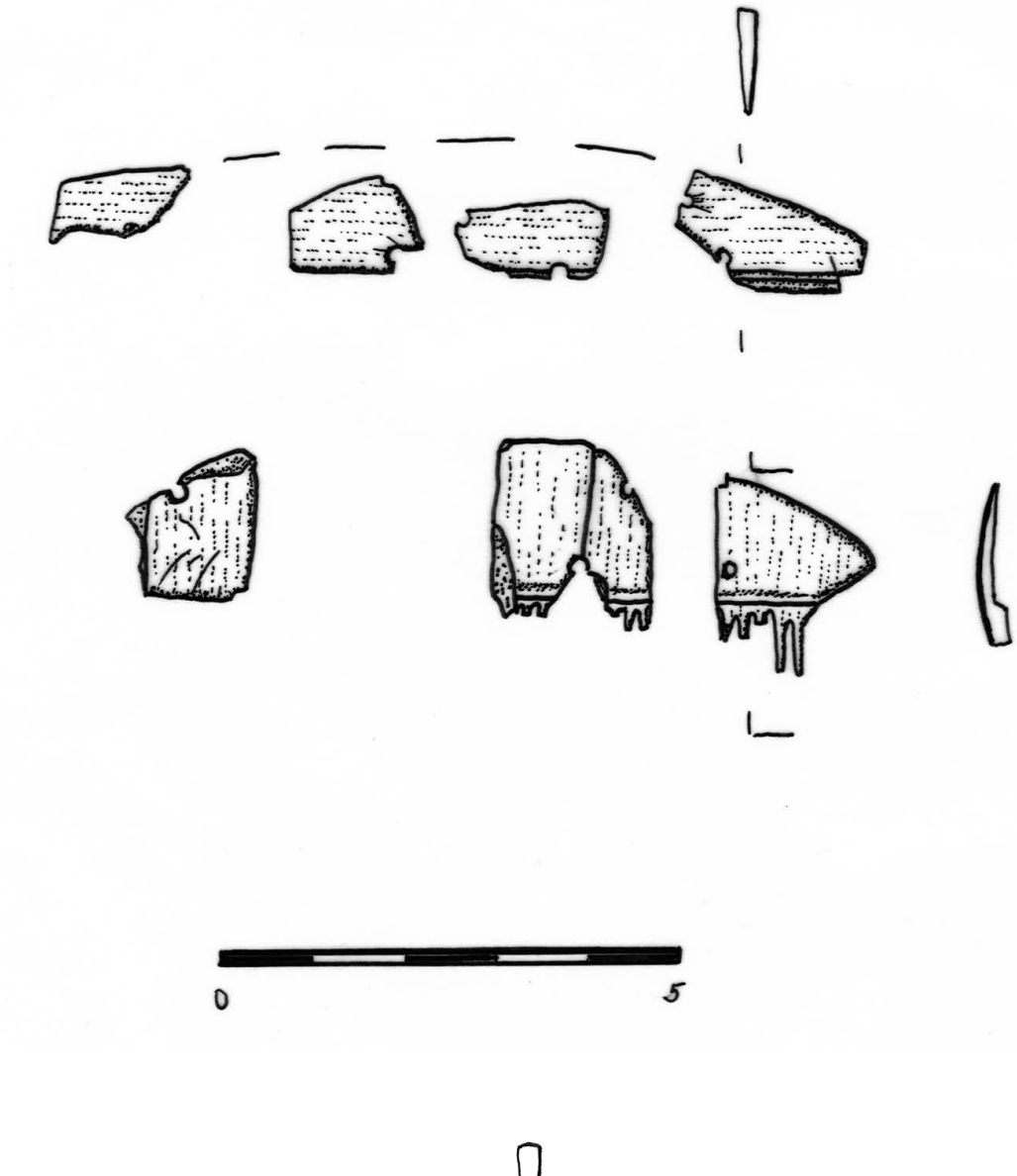


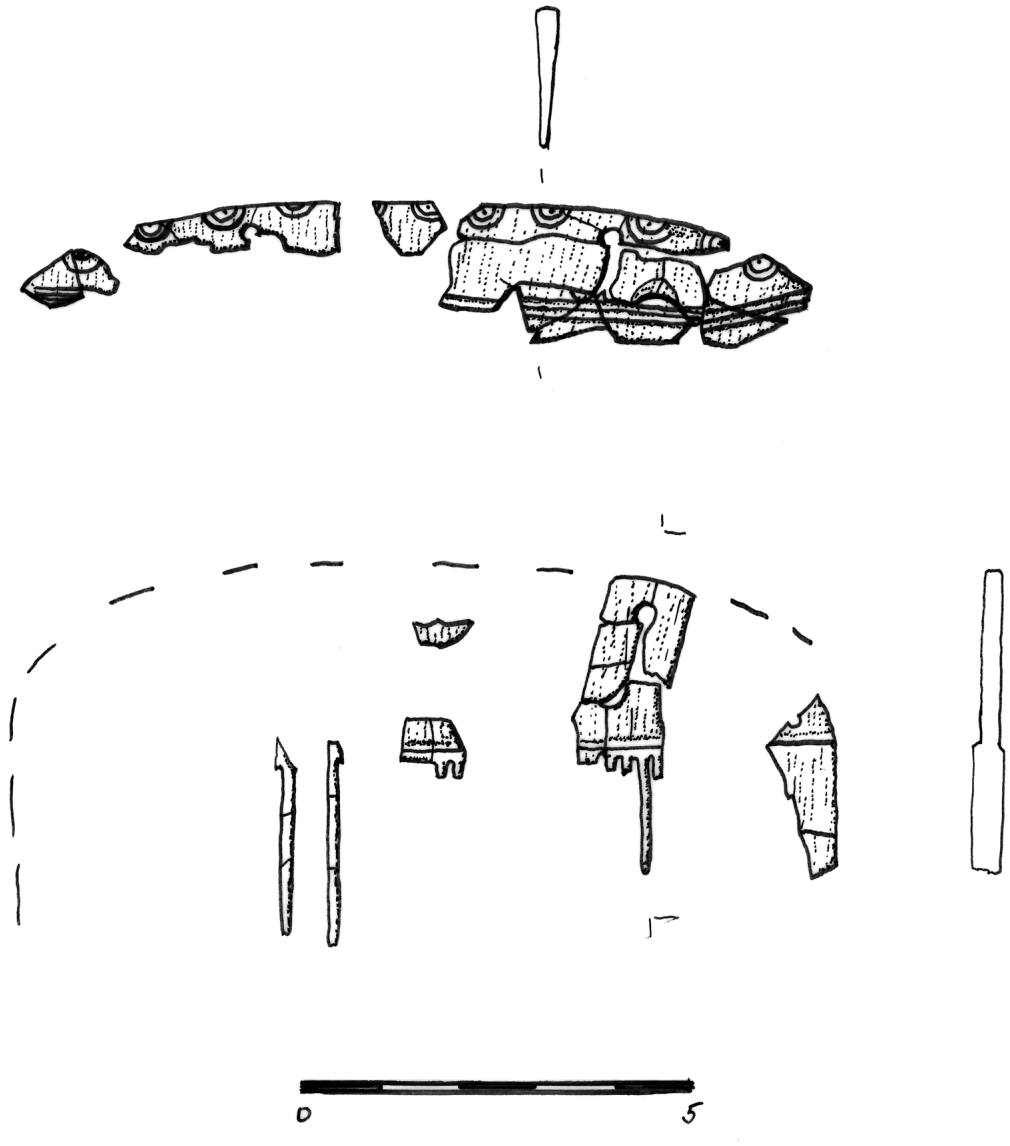
PLATE 2

No. 1, GRAVE 2.

a)



b)

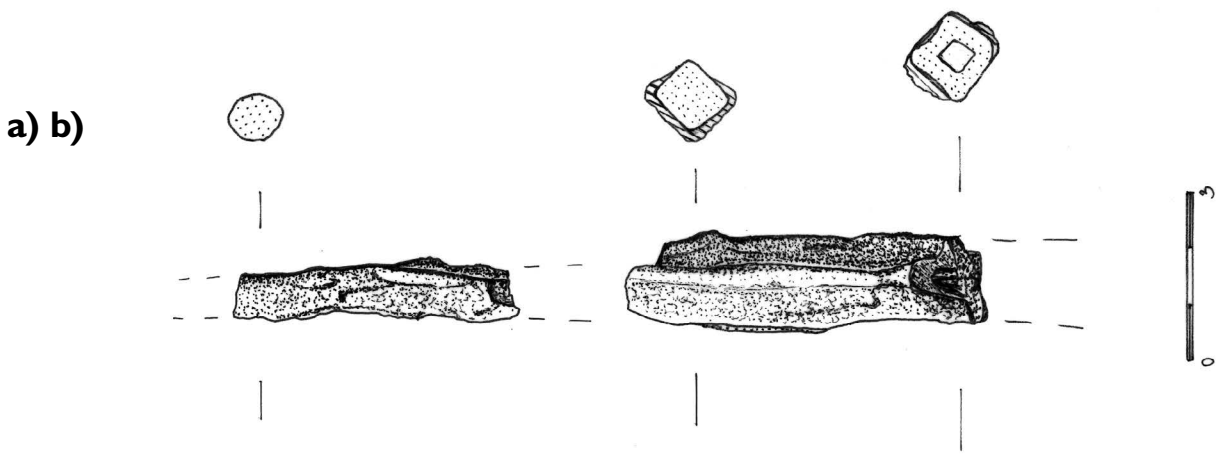


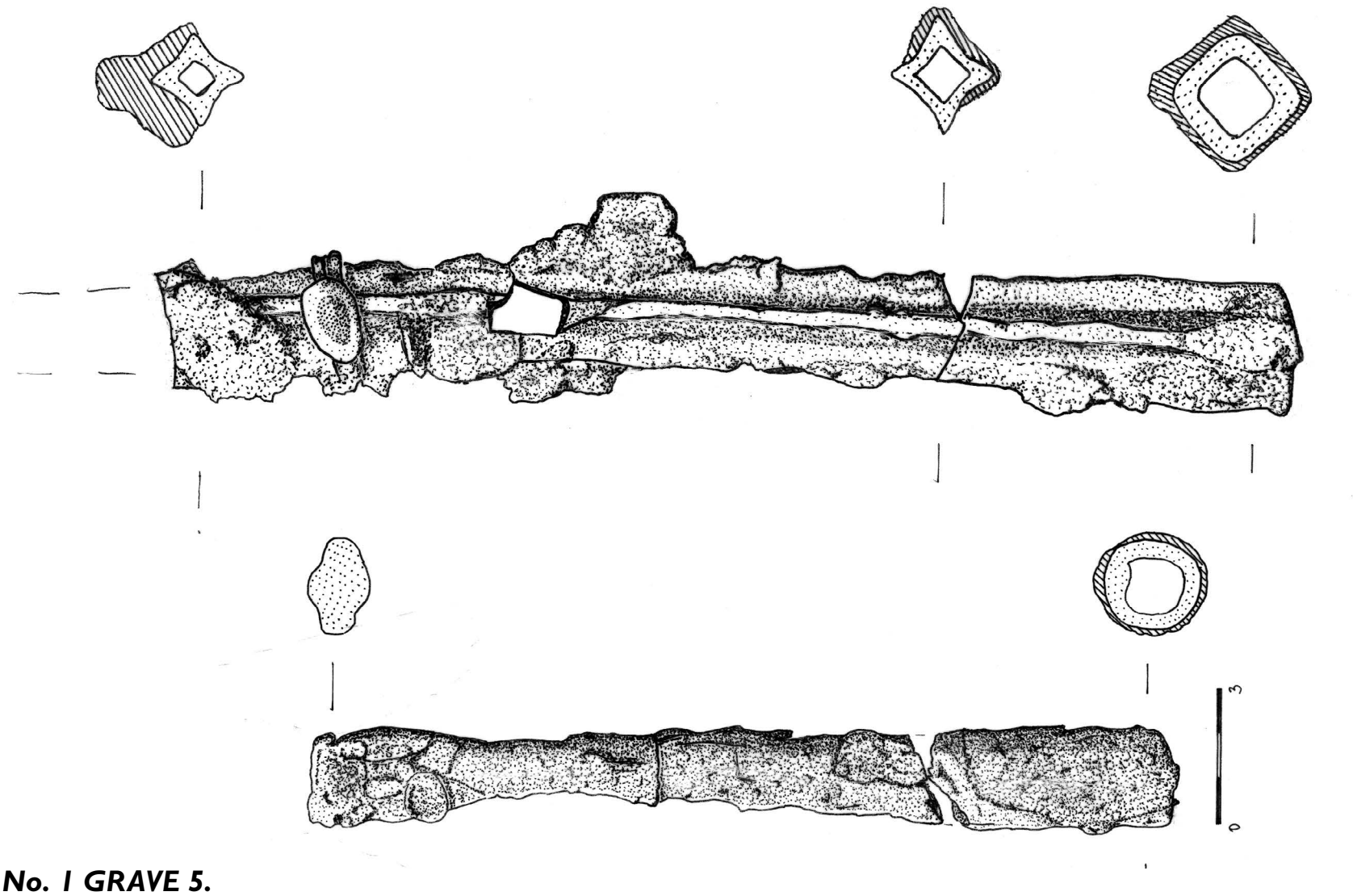
No. 1, GRAVE 3.

No. 1:2. S8441 a) two-layer antler comb. No. 1:3. S8440 b) three-layer antler comb. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky

PLATE 3

No. 1, GRAVE 4.





No. 1 GRAVE 5.

No. 1:4. S8442 a) iron knife. Photo: A. Øvrelid.

No. 1:5 S8443 a, b) four-sided lancehead and a throwing spearhead, iron. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky

PLATE 4

a), b)

c)

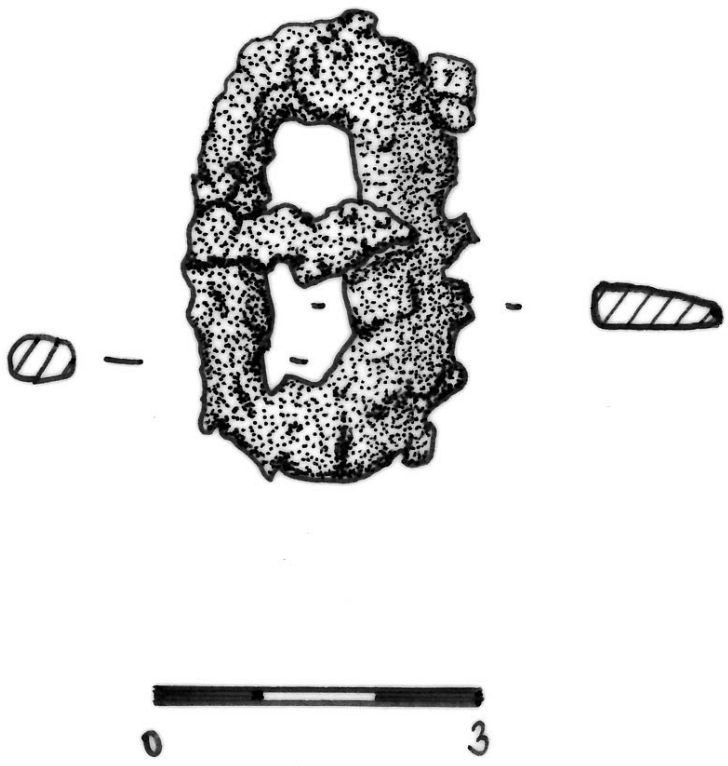
d)

No. 1, GRAVE 5

No. 1:5. a, b) four-sided lancehead and throwing spearhead, c) fragmentary iron knife, d) bow shears with remains of sheath and wooden grip. Photos: A. Øvrelid.

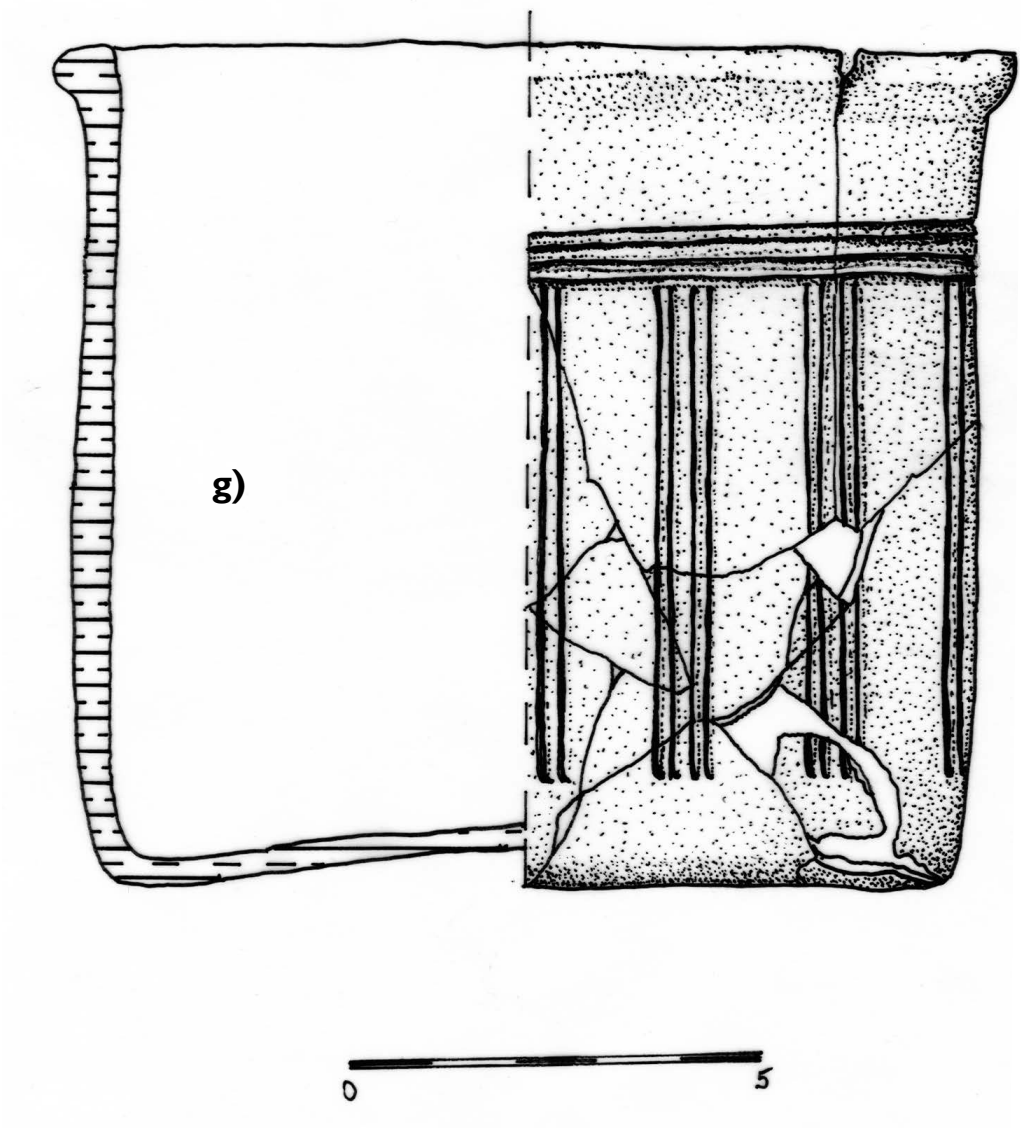
PLATE 5

e)



h)

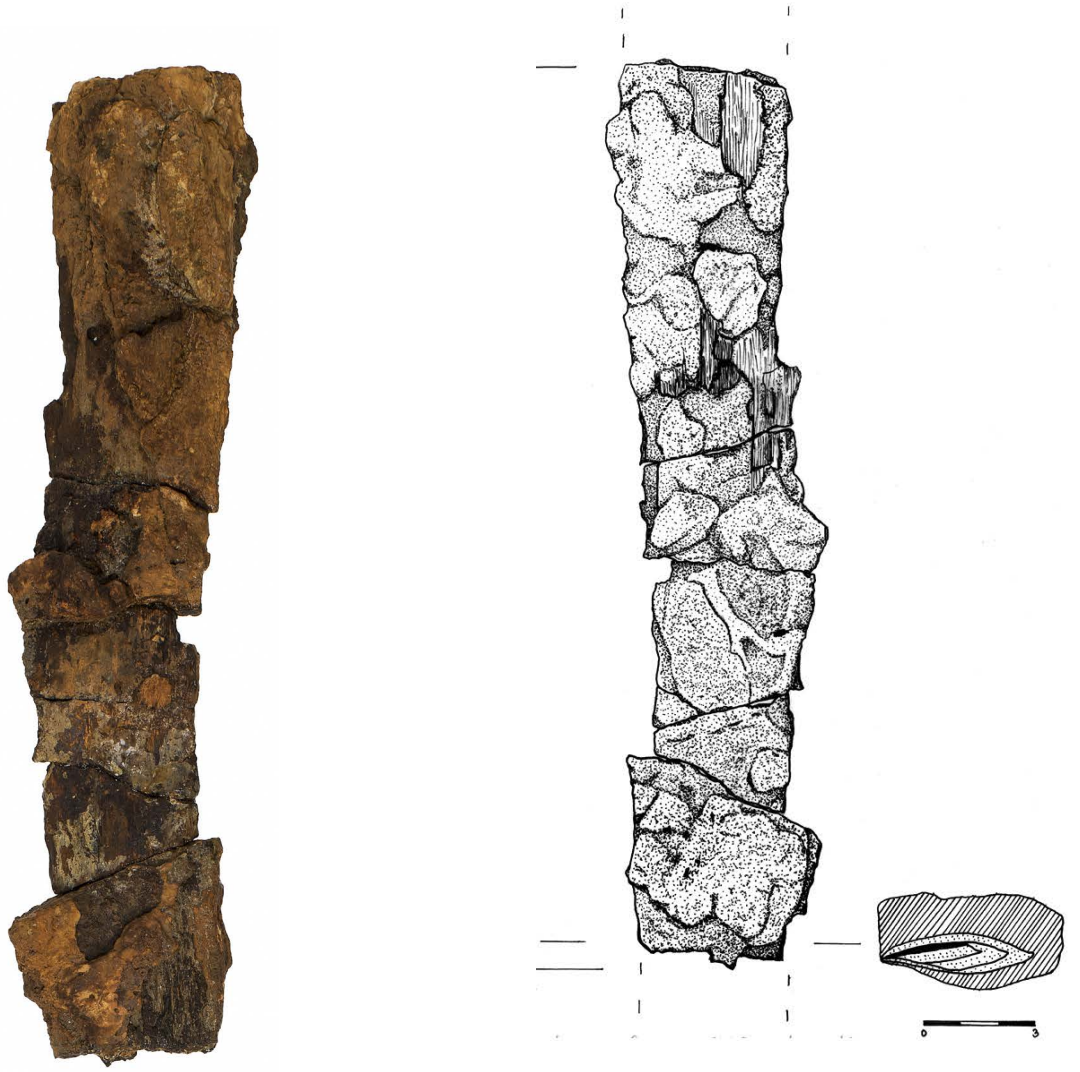
g)



No. 1, GRAVE 5

No. 1:5. S8443 e) iron buckle, g) bucket-shaped pot. No. 1: Find X S8443. h) three-layer antler comb. Photo: A. Øvrelid. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky

PLATE 6



No. 1, GRAVE 6

No. 1:6. S8438 a) two-edged sword, iron, with remains of the scabbard. Photo: A. Øvrelid, Drawing: M. Szelekovsky

PLATE 7

b)

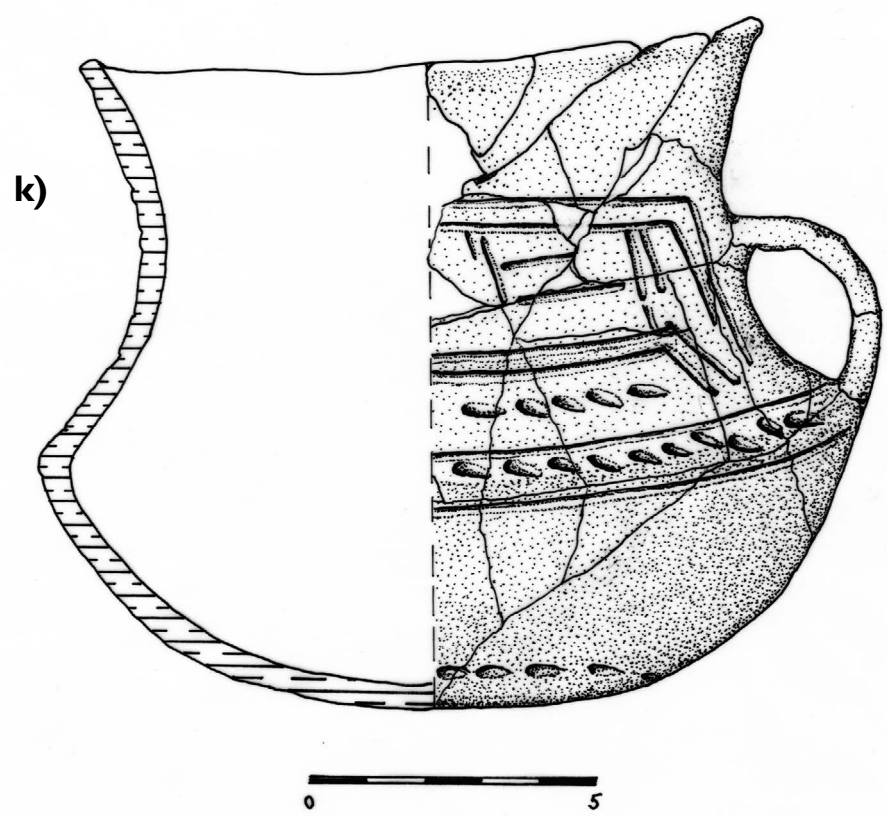
d)

e)

f)

g)

k)



No. 1, GRAVE 6

No. 1:6. S8438 b) point of an iron knife, d) fragments of an iron knife (two fragments out of twelve). e) fragmentary two-edged blade, iron, with remains of leather sheath, f) iron shears with remains of wooden case. Photos: T. Tveit. g) iron bow shears, Photo: A. Øvrelid. k) handled pot. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky

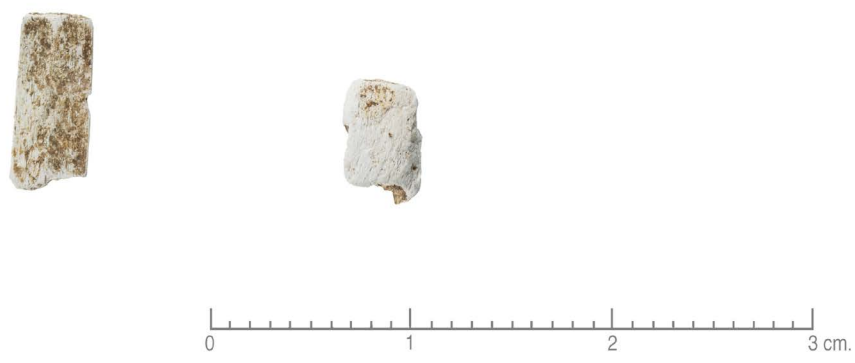
PLATE 8

u)

c)

No. 1: Find Dy.

m)



No. 1: Find Dy. S8438 u) unknown object, antler. c) fragments of an iron knife. Photos: T. Tveit. m) fragments of a three-layer antler comb. Photo: A. Øvrelid.

PLATE 9

No. 1, Grave 7
a)

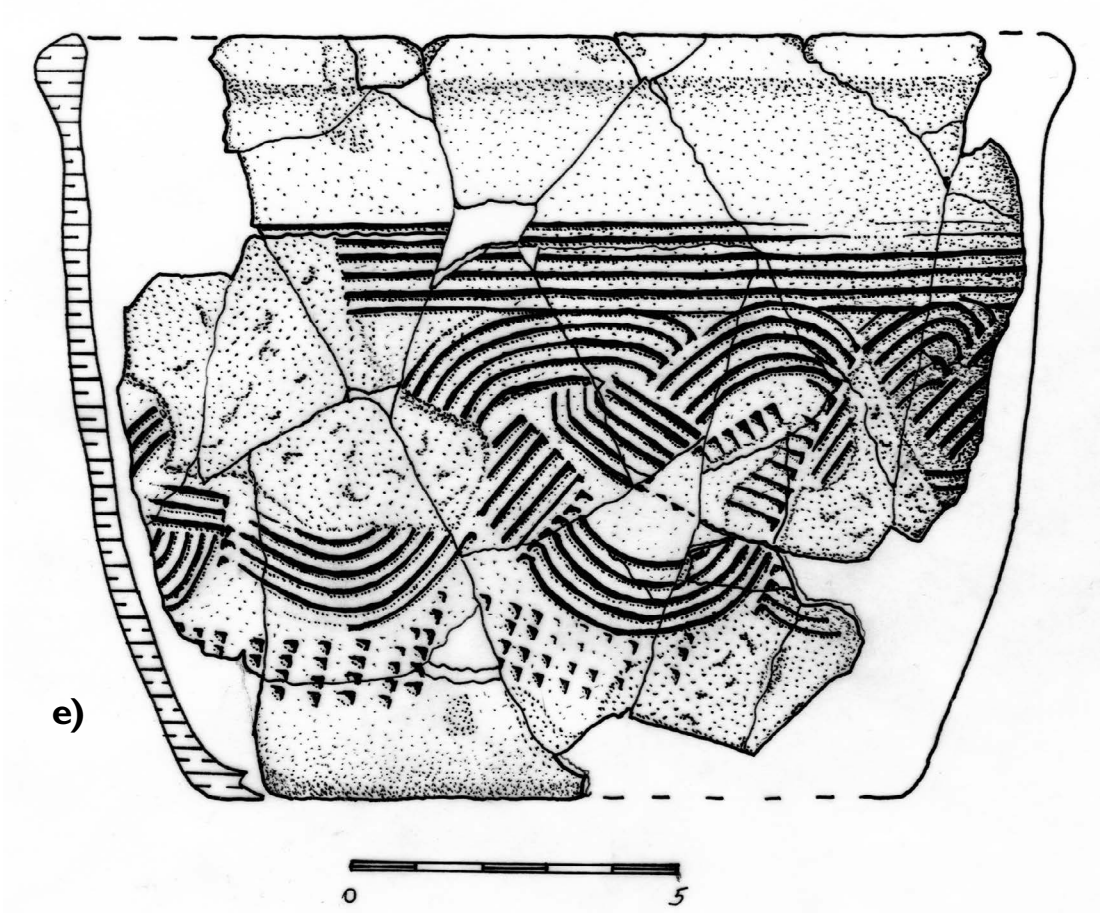
b)

No. 1: 7. S8444 a) arrowheads, iron, b) two fragments of iron clasp (back and front). Photos: a) A. Øvrelid, b) T. Tveit.

PLATE 10

c)

d)



e)

f)

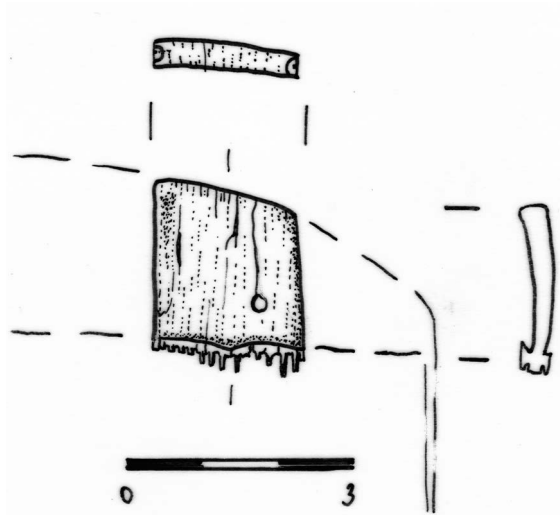
No. 1, GRAVE 7.

No. 1: 7. S8444 c) iron shears with wooden case, d) iron knife with wooden grip. Photo: c) T. Tveit, d) A. Øvrelid. e) bucket-shaped pot. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky. f) two loops, iron. Photo: A. Øvrelid.

PLATE II

No. 1A

No. 1B



No. 2

No. 1A. S13900.1) handled pot. No. 1B. S13901.1) three-layer antler comb. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky.
No. 2. S8182 a) fragment of iron knife. Photos: A. Øvrelid.

PLATE 12

a)

d)

e)

g)

h)

No. 3

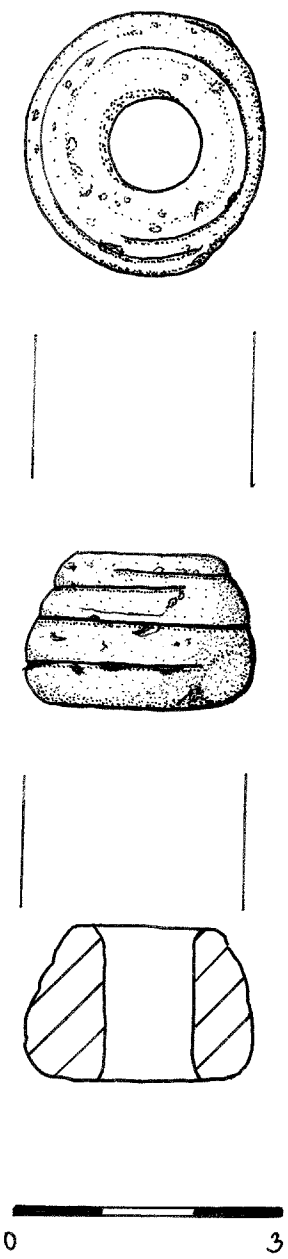
No. 3. S8180 a) microbeads, glass, d) fragment of iron sickle, e) fragments of iron knife, g) two iron rings. h) iron staple. Photos: T. Tveit.

PLATE 13

No. 4, GRAVE 1.

a)

b)



No. 4:1. S8350 a) weaving sword, iron, b) spindle-whorl, soapstone. Photo: A. Øvrelid. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky

PLATE 14

No. 4, GRAVE 3

a)

b)

No. 4, STRAY FIND

d)

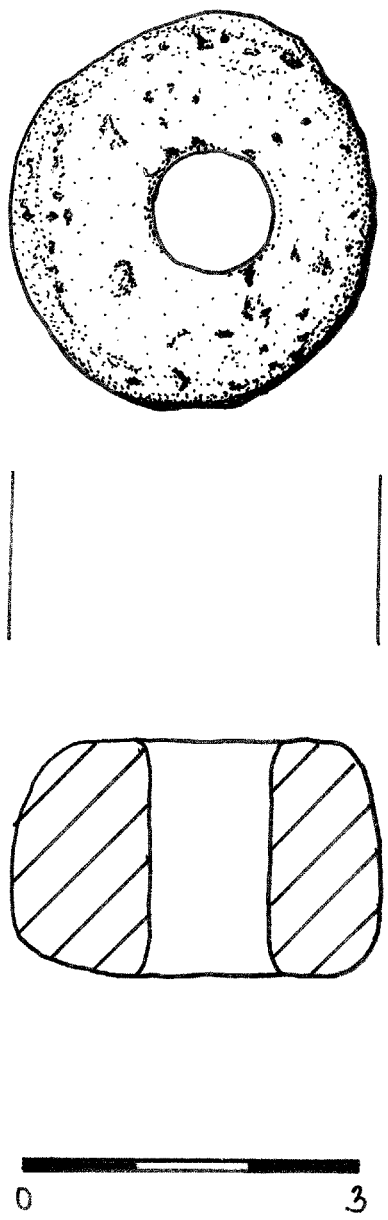
No. 4:3. S8352 a) pair of oval brooches. b) dress pin, copper alloy. Photo: a) T. Tveit, b) A. Øvrelid.
Stray find: S8352 d) eye bead, glass. Photo: A. Øvrelid.

PLATE 15

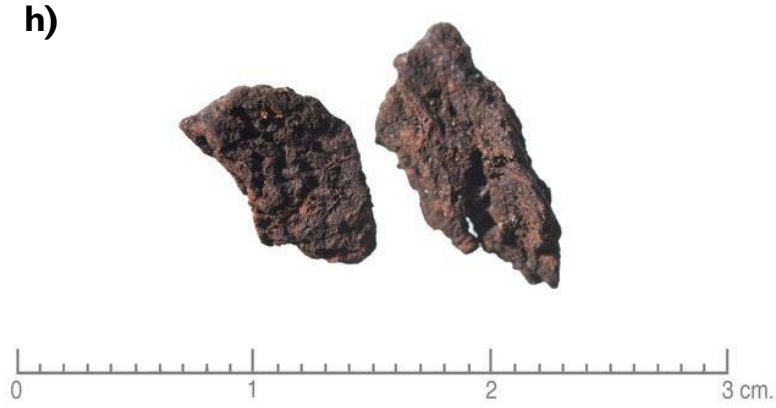
a)

d)

c)



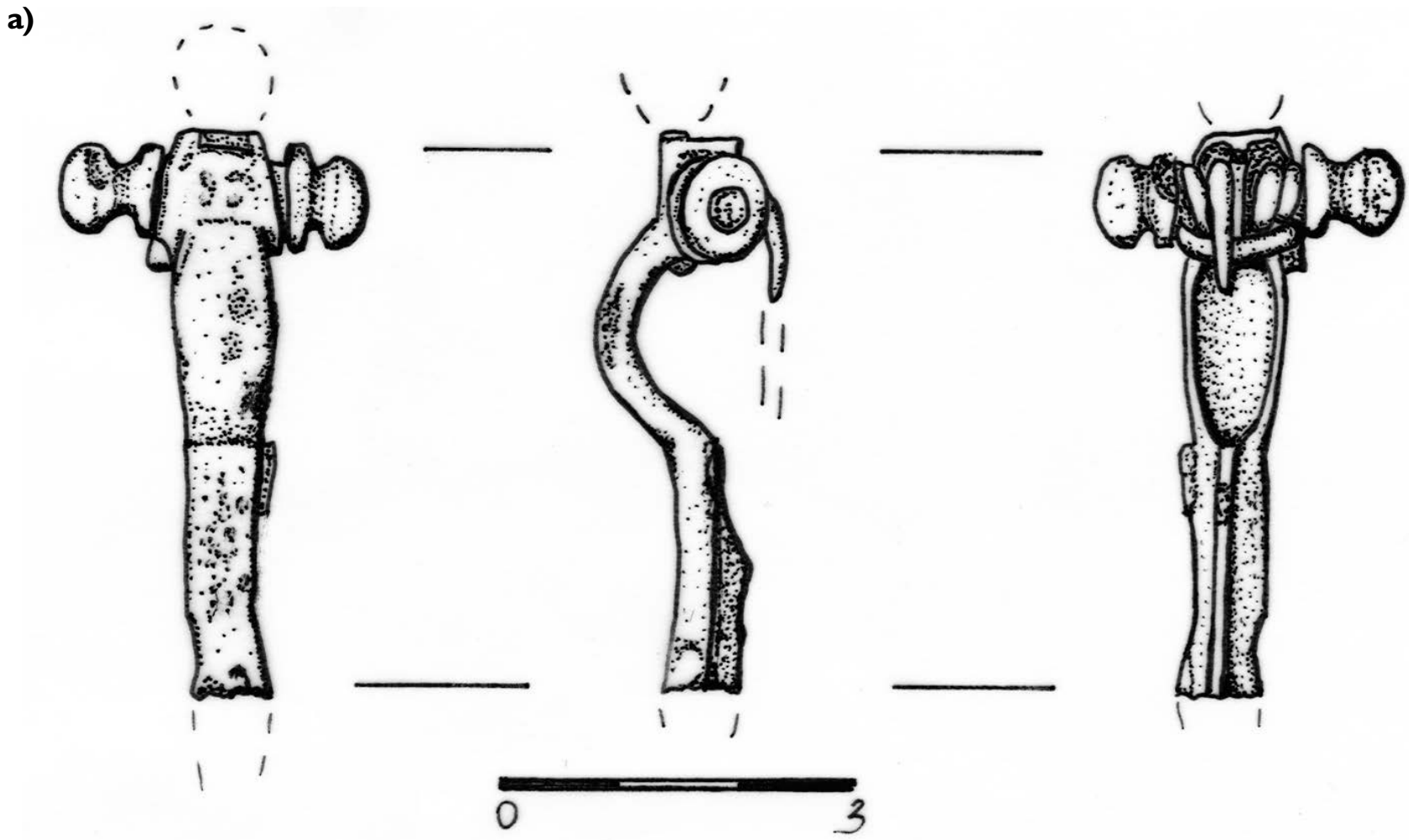
h)



No. 4, GRAVE 4

No. 4: 4. S8353 a) iron knife. c) spindle-whorl, soapstone. d) two fragments of iron shears (?).
Drawing: c) M. Szelekovsky. h) Mineral-preserved textile (twill). Photos: a), d) T. Tveit, h) A. Øvrelid.

PLATE 16

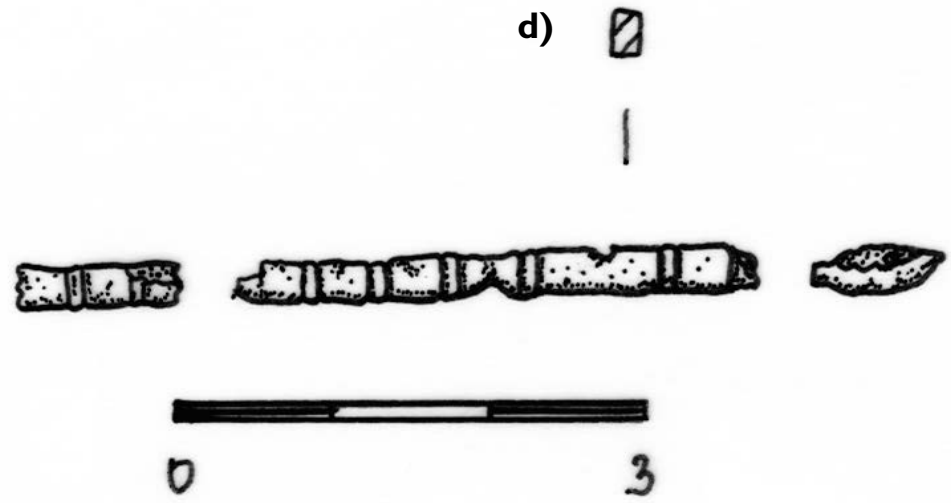


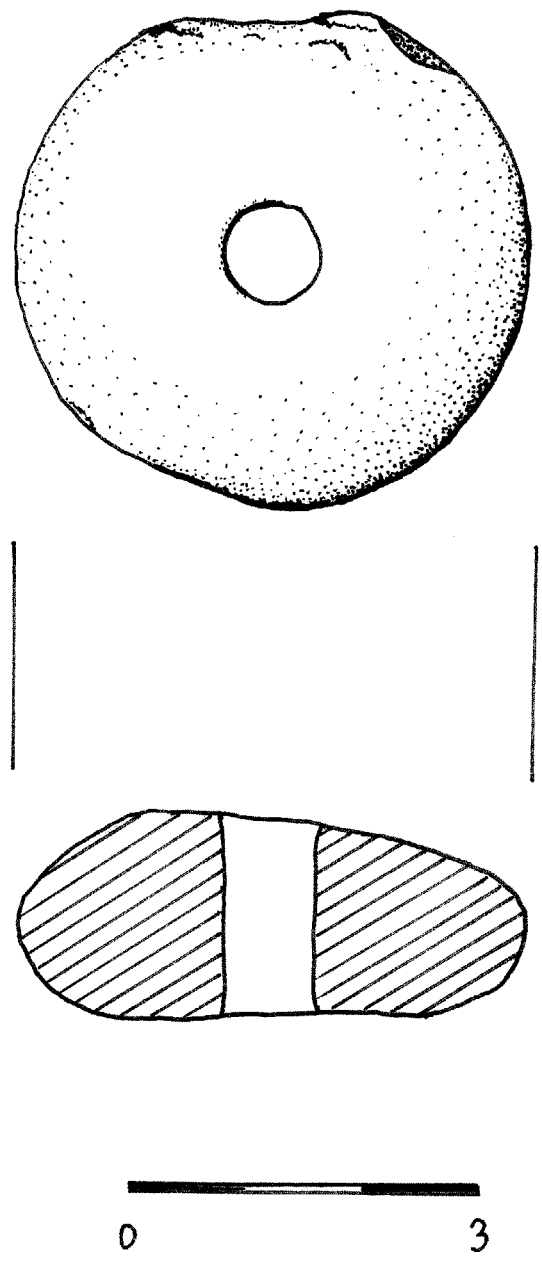
No. 7, GRAVE 1.

No. 7:1. S8166 a) cruciform brooch, copper alloy. b) buckle, copper alloy. c), e) tweezers and ear scoop (?), copper alloy. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky.

PLATE 17

No. 7, GRAVE 1





No. 7, GRAVE 2.

No. 7:1. S8166 d) fragments of a balance arm.
No. 7:2. S8167 spindle whorl, soapstone. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky

PLATE 18

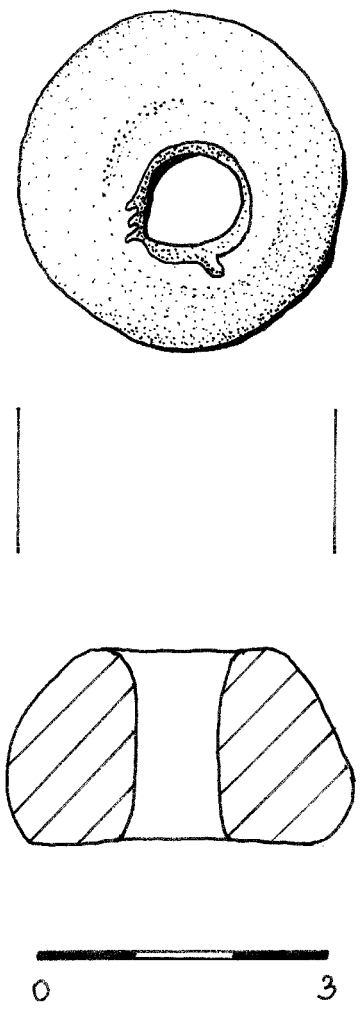
a)

No. 8.

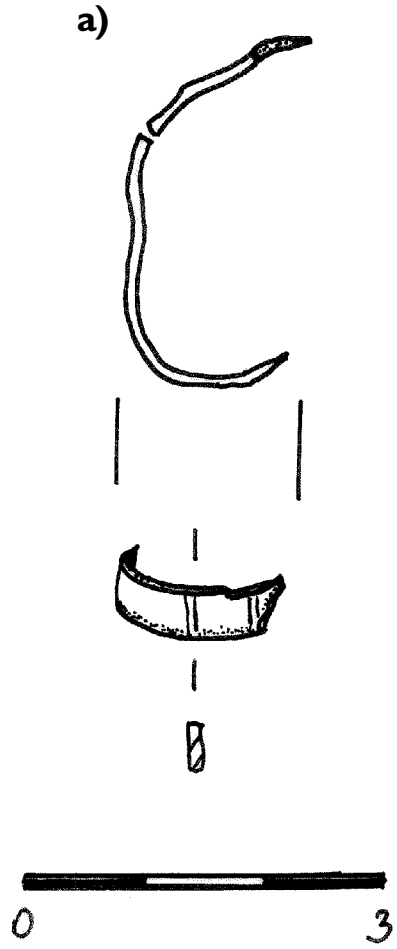
No. 8. S8616 a) sherds of a bucket-shaped pot. Photo: A. Øvrelid

PLATE 19

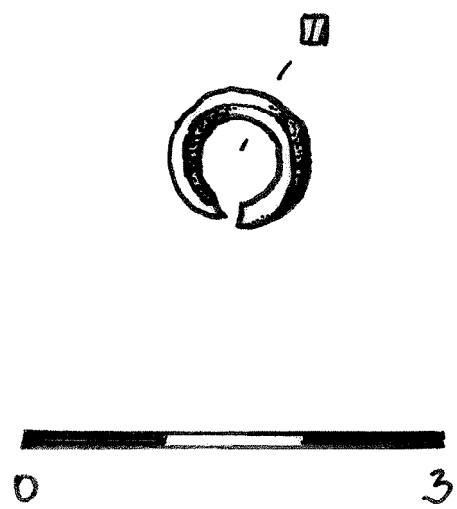
No. 9.



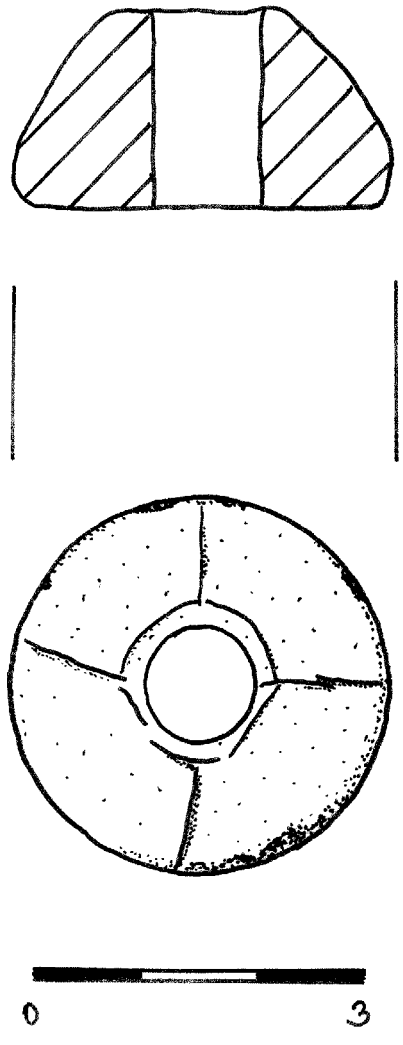
a)



b)



c)



g)

No. 11.

No. 9. S8170. spindle-whorl, soapstone. No. 11. S8097 a) finger(?) ring, copper alloy, b) copper-alloy ring, c) spindle-whorl, soapstone, g) mineral-preserved tablet-woven braid. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky. Photo: T. Tveit.

PLATE 20

a), b)

e)

No. 12.

No. 12. S8092 a), b) bead(?), amber and glass bead. e) fragments of a spearhead. Photos: T. Tveit.

PLATE 21

a)

b)

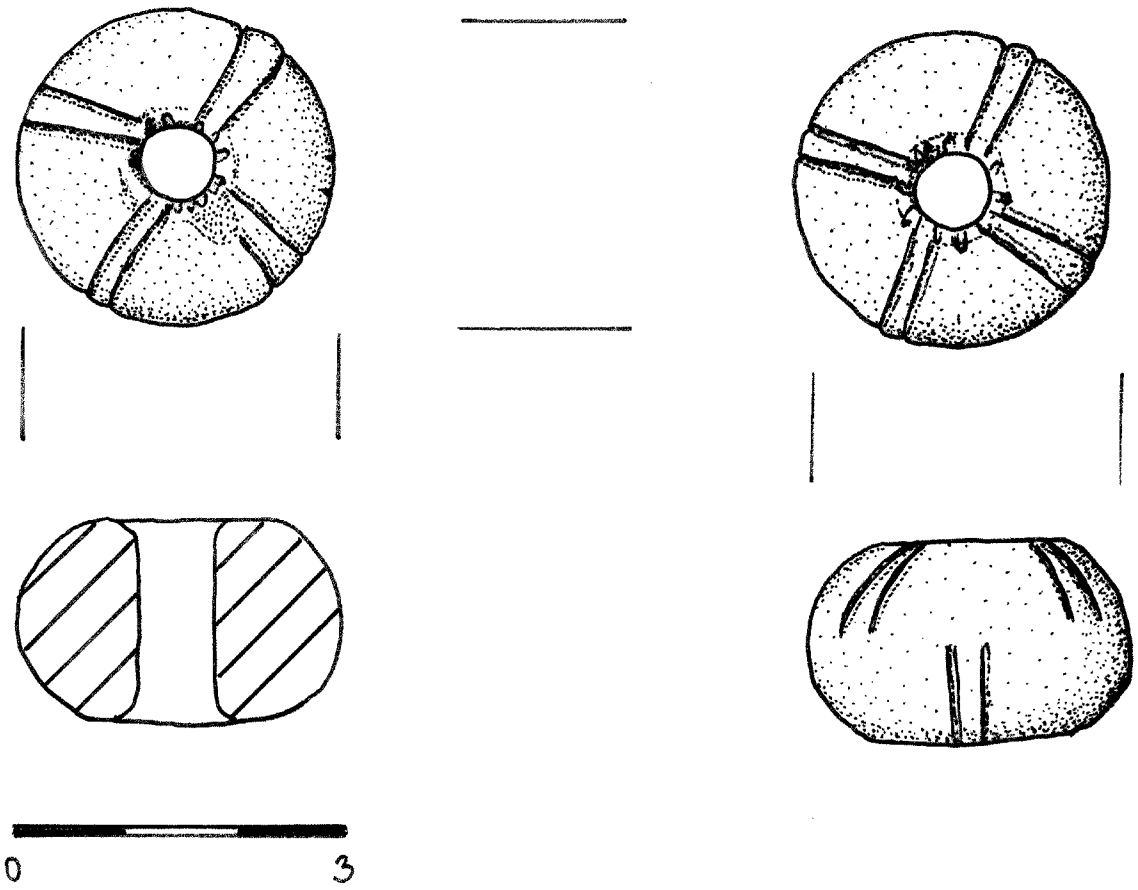
c)

d)

No. 13.

No. 13. S8169 a) sherds of a bucket-shaped pot, b) glass bead, c) fragments of a sword blade(?), d) iron sickle. Photos: a), b) A. Øvrelid, c), d) T. Tveit.

PLATE 22



a)

No. 15.

No. 19.

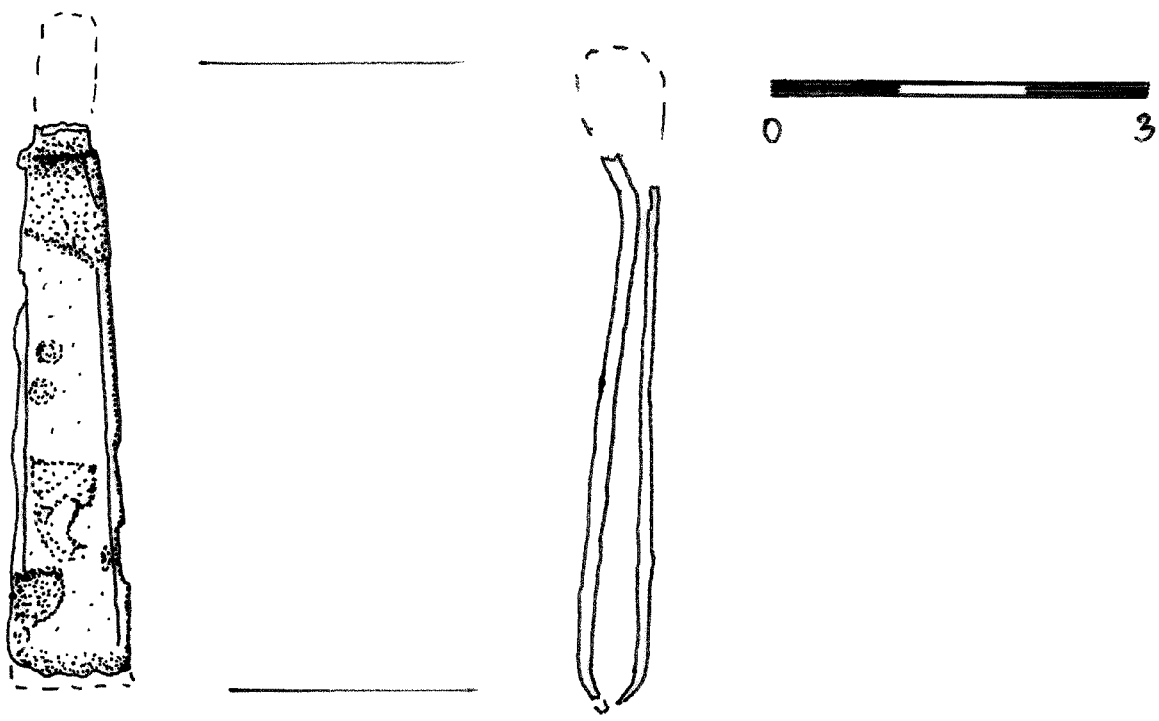
c)

a)

No. 15. *S8093 a) spindle whorl, soapstone. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky.*
No. 19. *S8091 a) two-edged sword, c) iron knife. Photo: a) Cora Oschmann, b) T. Tveit.*

PLATE 23

d)



No. 19.

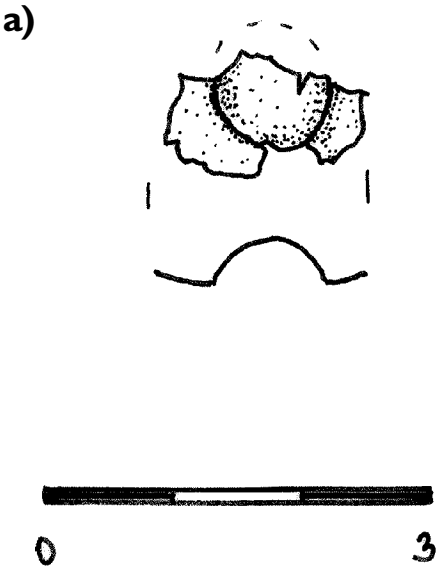
e)

g)

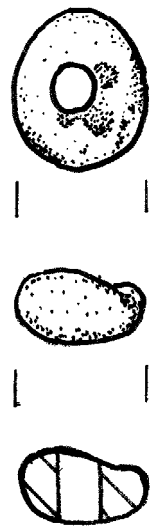
h)

S8091 d) copper-alloy tweezers, e) sherds of a bucket-shaped pot, g) iron buckle, h) knife blade, iron. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky, Photos: T. Tveit.

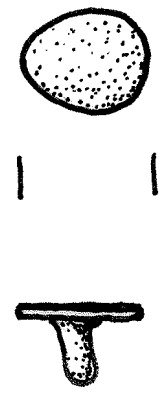
a)



b)



c)



No. 20.

No. 21, GRAVE 2.

a)

b)

No. 20. *S8355 a) mount, silver, b) amber bead, c) copper-alloy rivet. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky,*

No. 21:2. *S8356 a) two amber beads, b) iron knife. Photo: A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 25

c)

d)

No. 21, GRAVE 2.

S8356 c) sherds of a handled pot, d) fragments of caulking. Photos: A. Øvrelid

PLATE 26

No. 23.

No. 26.

No. 23. *S13903.1) one amber and two glass beads, 4) fragmentary cruciform brooch, copper alloy.*
No. 26. *S8518 a) fragments of an iron knife. Photos: A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 27

a)

b)

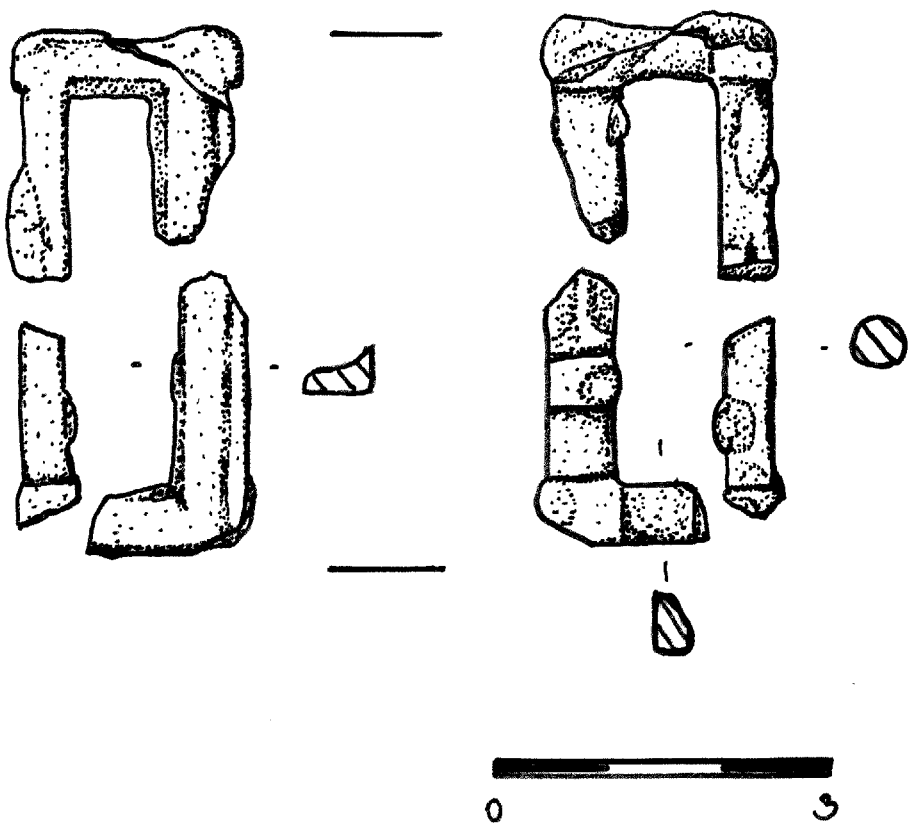
b), d)

No. 27.

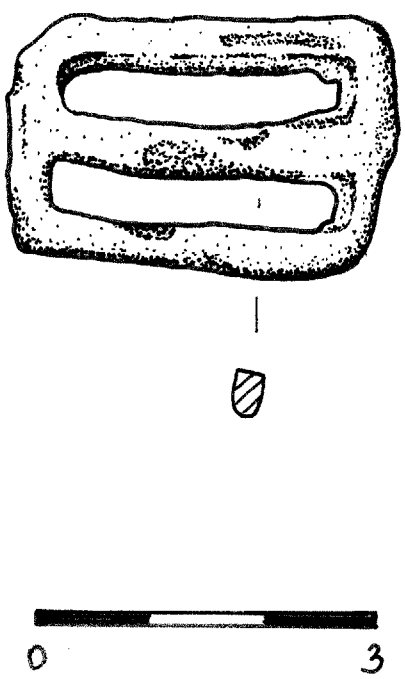
S8179 a), b) iron lanceheads, c), d) copper-alloy buckles. Photos: T. Tveit

PLATE 28

c)

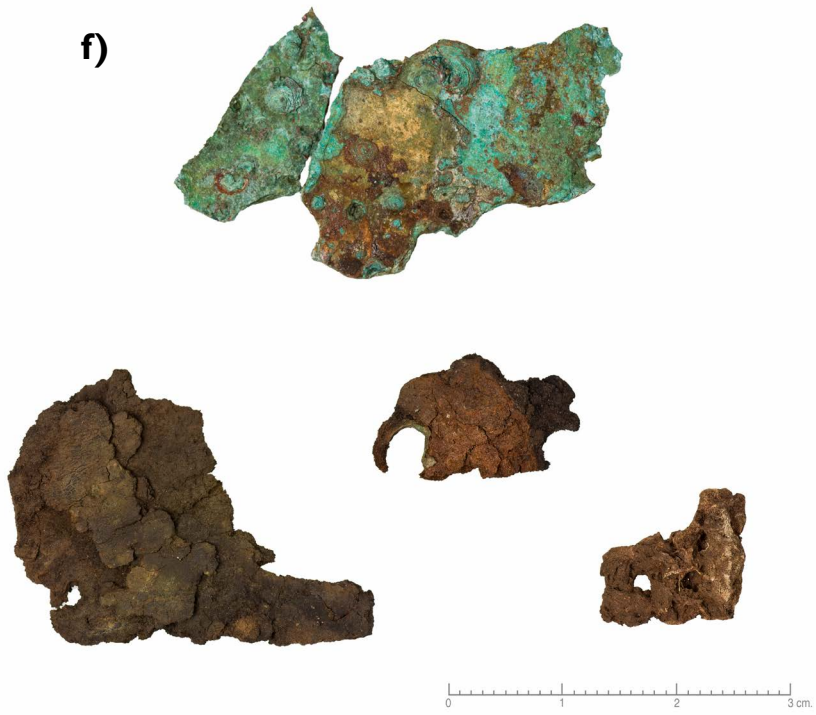


d)



e)

f)



No. 27. *S8179 c), d) copper-alloy buckles, e) two fragments of a woven cuff, f) fragments of bronze and leather. Drawing: c) M. Szelekovsky. Photos: e) T. Tveit, f) A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 29

g)

l)

o)

No. 27.

S8179 g) iron knife, l) fragments of an iron sword with iron guard, o) iron object (bolt lock?).
Photo: g) T. Tveit, l), o) A. Øvrelid.

PLATE 30

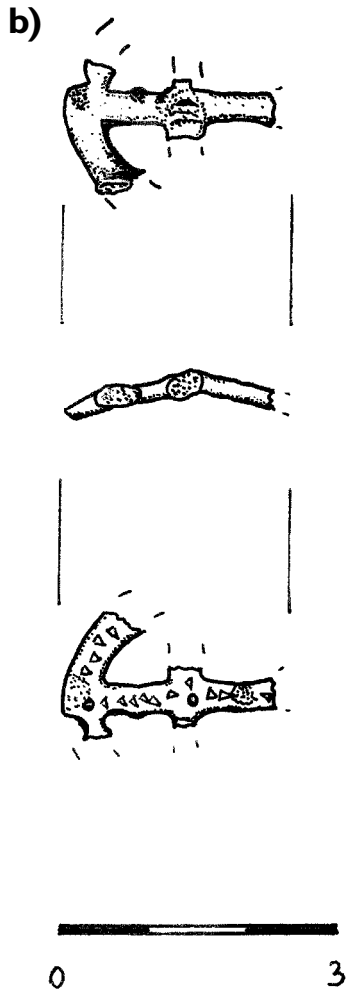
No. 27.

S8179 q), r) fragments of iron mounts (?), s) fragments of iron mount (?) and an iron hook. Photos: A. Øvrelid

PLATE 31

No. 28. *S8172 a) beads of rock crystal and glass. Below far left: Ribe eye bead. Photos: T. Tveit, A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 32



No. 28.

S8172 b) copper-alloy pendant, c) fragments of iron shears.
Drawing: M. Szelekovsky. Photo: T. Tveit.

PLATE 33

d)

e)

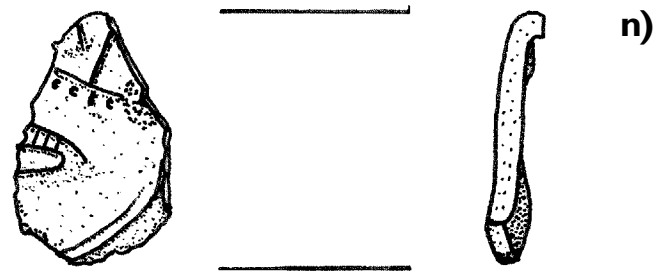
No. 28.

S8172 d) fragments of an iron heckle, e) iron weaving sword. Photos: T. Tveit.

PLATE 34

f)

m)



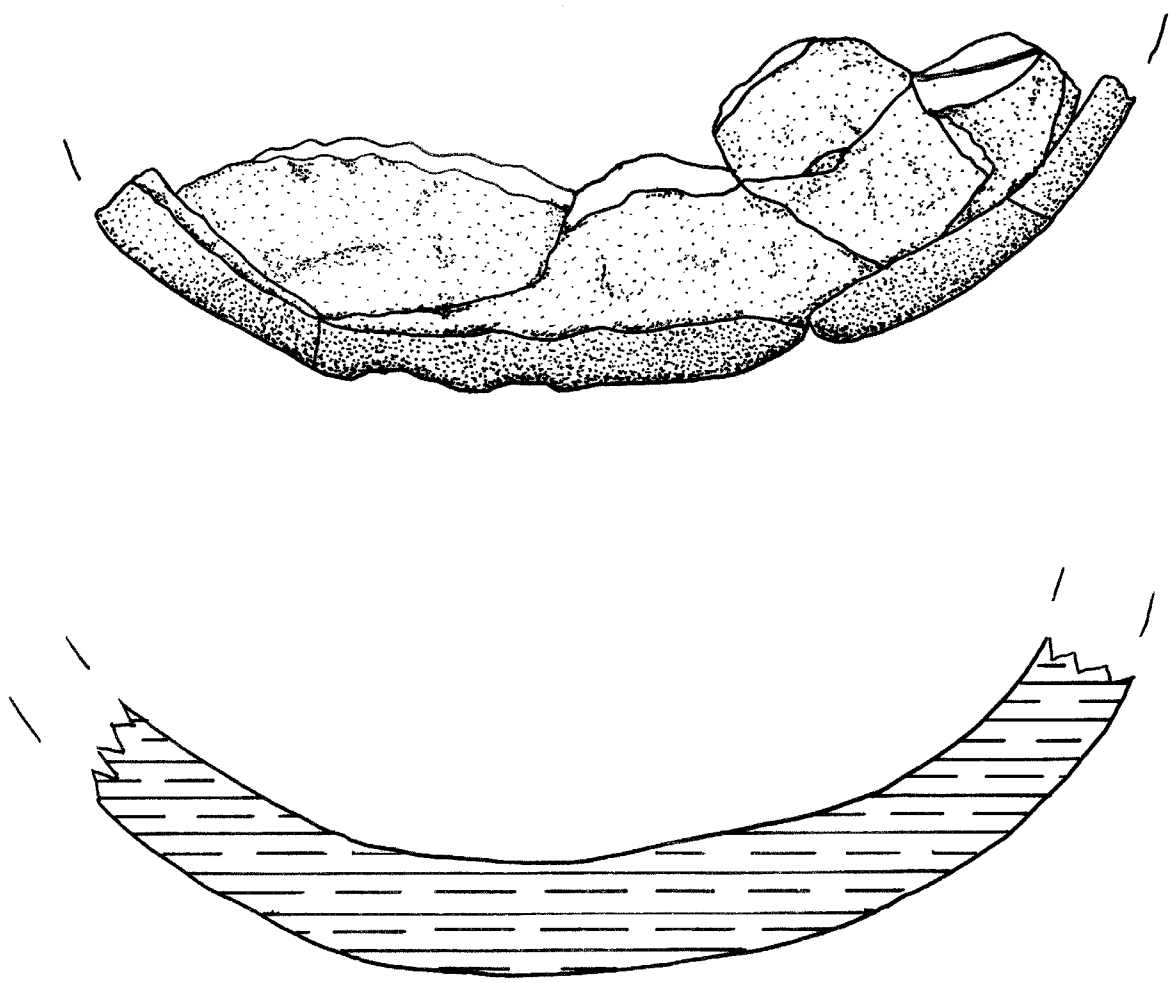
n)

No. 28.

S8172 f) iron sickle, m) fragment of an iron chain(?), n) decorated fragment, copper alloy.
Drawing: M. Szelekovsky. Photos: f) T. Tveit, m) A. Øvrelid.

PLATE 35

g)



No. 28.

S 8172 g) sherds of a round-bottomed ceramic vessel. Drawing: M. Szelekovsky. Photo: T. Tveit.

PLATE 36

a)

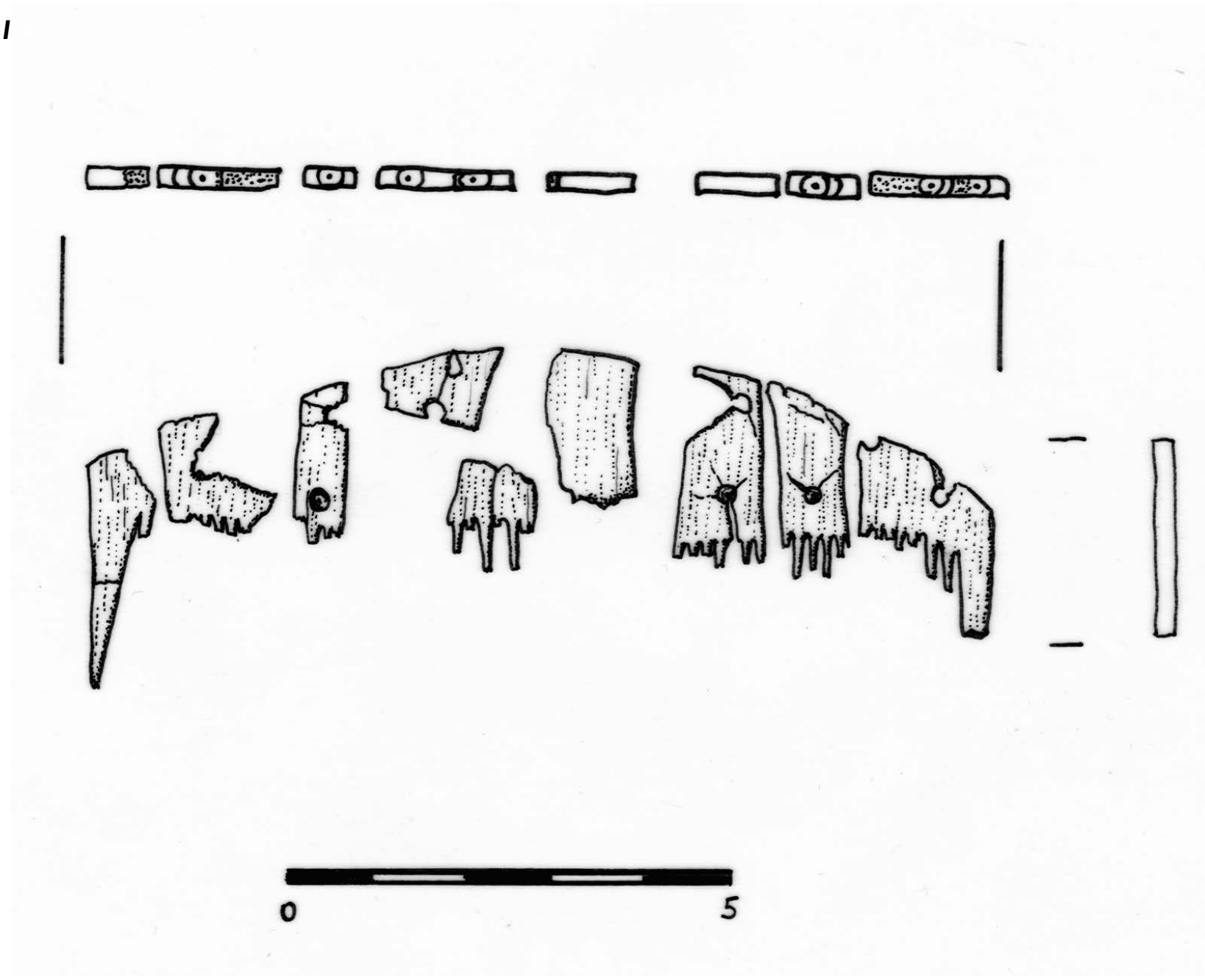
b)

f)

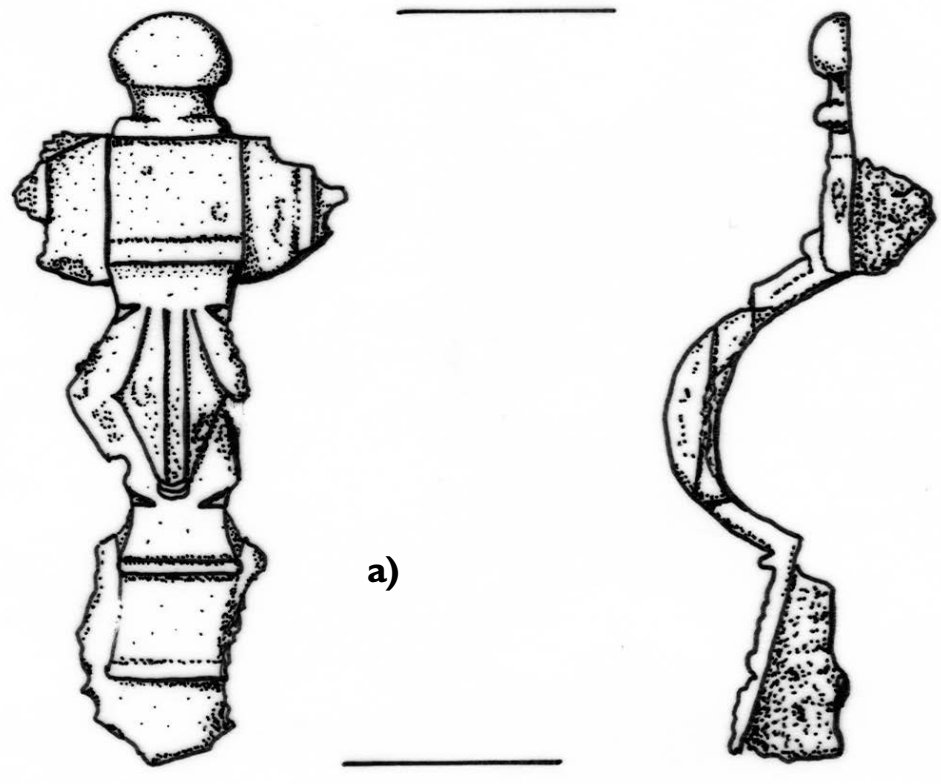
No. 29.

S8100 a) two glass beads, b) pottery sherds, f) iron sickle(?). Photos: a), b) A. Øvrelid, f) T. Tveit.

No. 31
a)



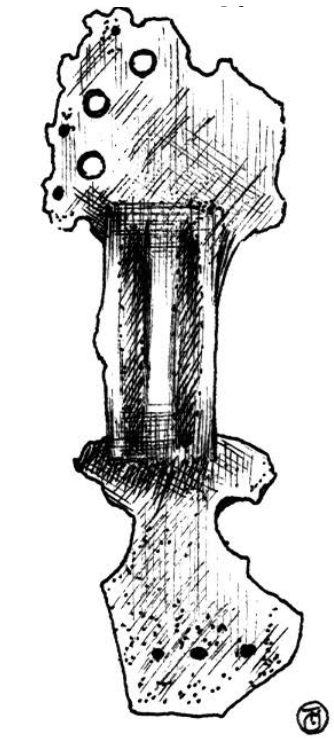
No. 32, GRAVE 1.



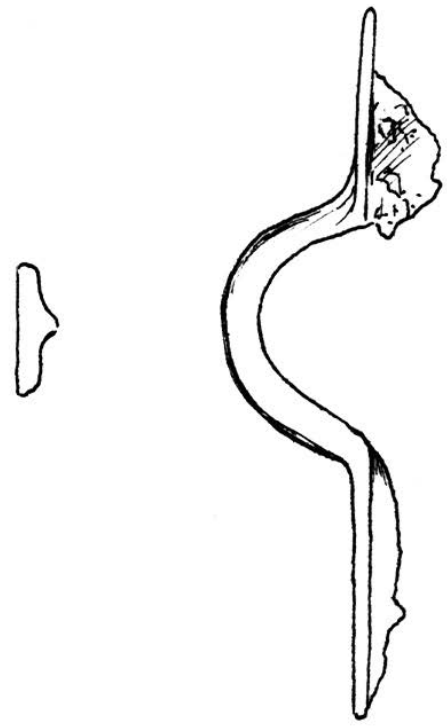
a)

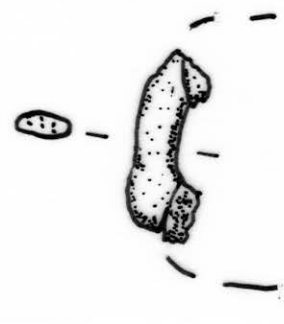
No. 31. *S8173 a) three-layer comb, antler.*
No. 32:1. *S8095 a) cruciform brooch, copper alloy. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky.*

PLATE 38



b)





e (top, g)

c)

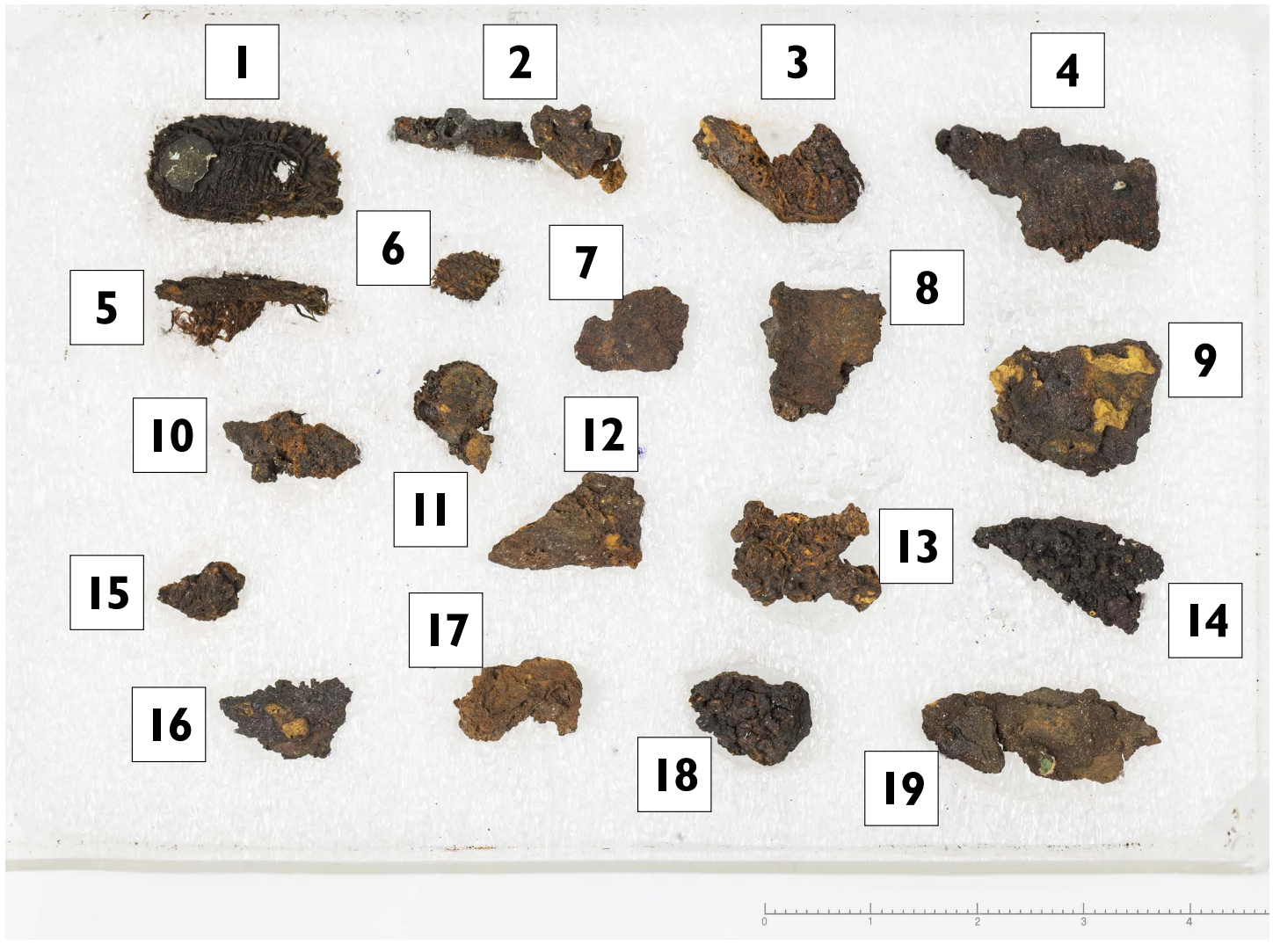
f)

No. 32, GRAVE 1.

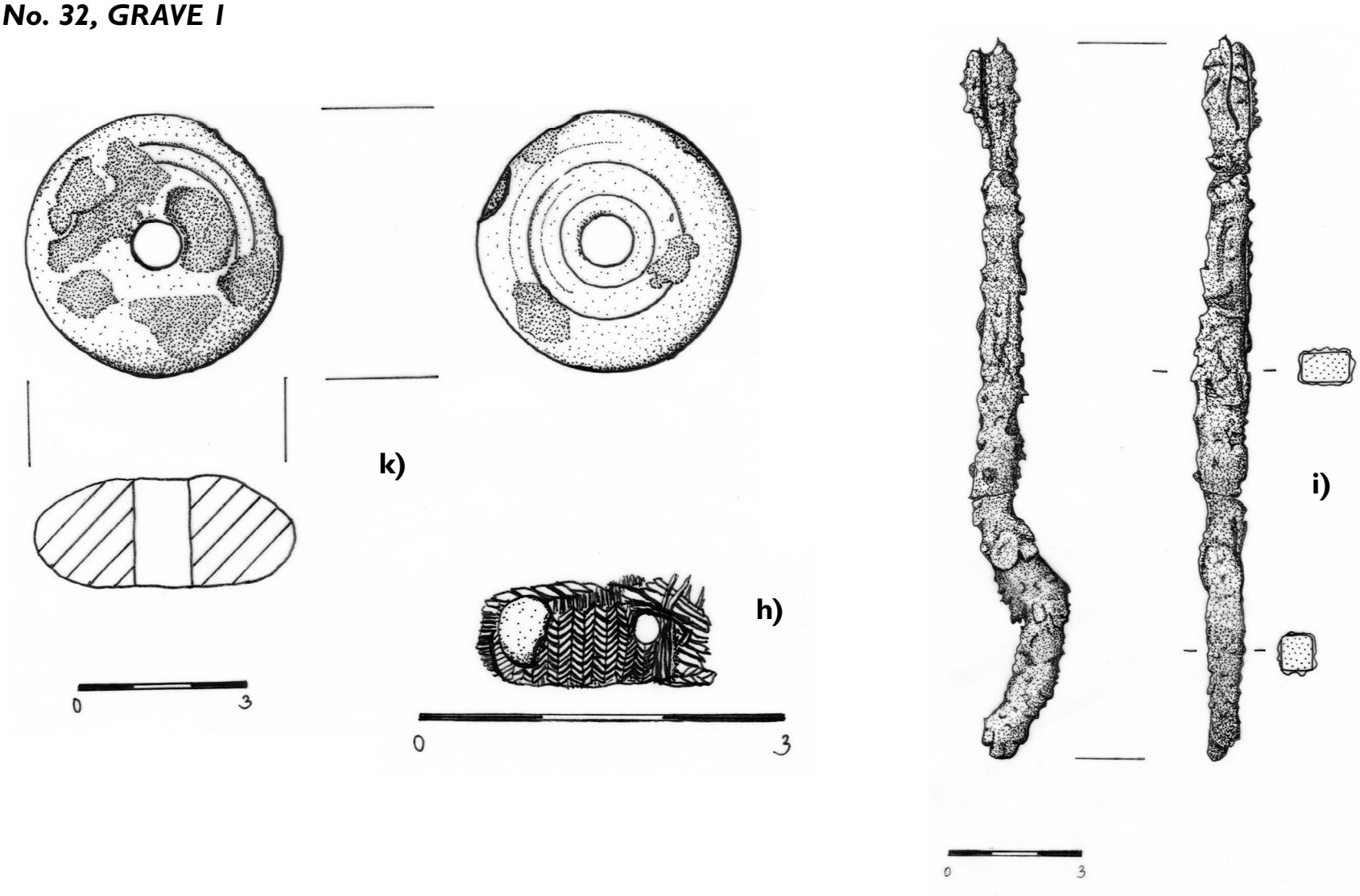
No. 32:1. *S8095 b) copper-alloy bow brooch, c) copper-alloy dress pin, e), g) to flat copper-alloy rings, f) copper-alloy key ring. Drawings: b) Torry Jøssang, e) g) M. Szelekovsky. Photos: c) A. Øvrelid, f) Terje Tveit*

PLATE 39

h)



No. 32, GRAVE I

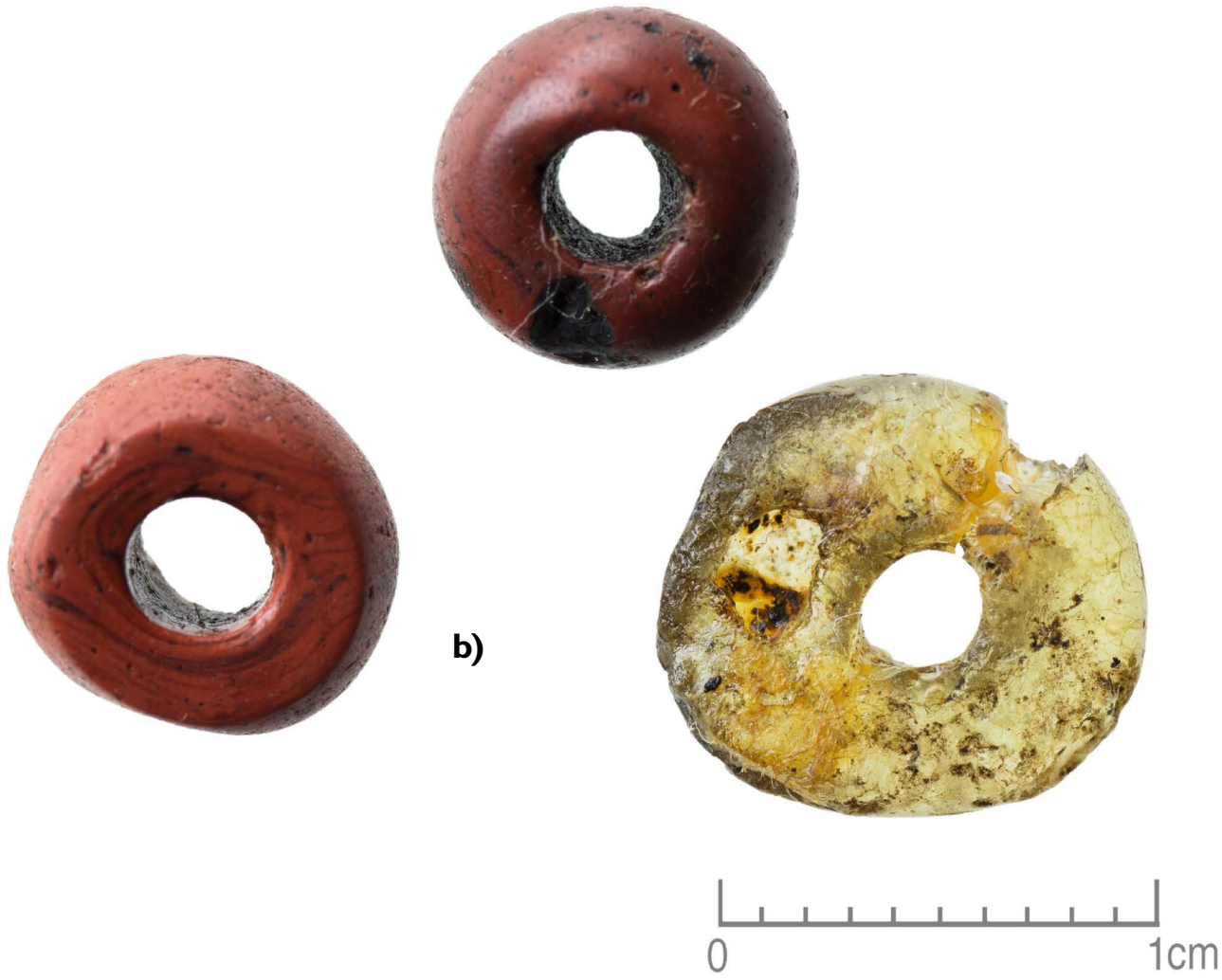


No. 32:1. *S8095 h) fragments of textiles and a cuff (frag. 1) cf. App. 1, p. 130-132, k) spindle-whorl, serpentine, i) hooked key, iron. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky. Photo: h) A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 40

a)

No. 32, GRAVE 2



No. 32:2. *S8096 a) gold bracteate, b) three glass beads. Photos: a) T. Tveit, b) A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 41

No. 35

No. 36

No. 39.

No. 35. *S8090 a) spindle-whorl, soapstone.*
No. 36. *S8522 blank for a spindle-whorl.*
No. 39. *S8089 a) fragment of a two-edged sword blade. Photos: A. Øvrelid.*

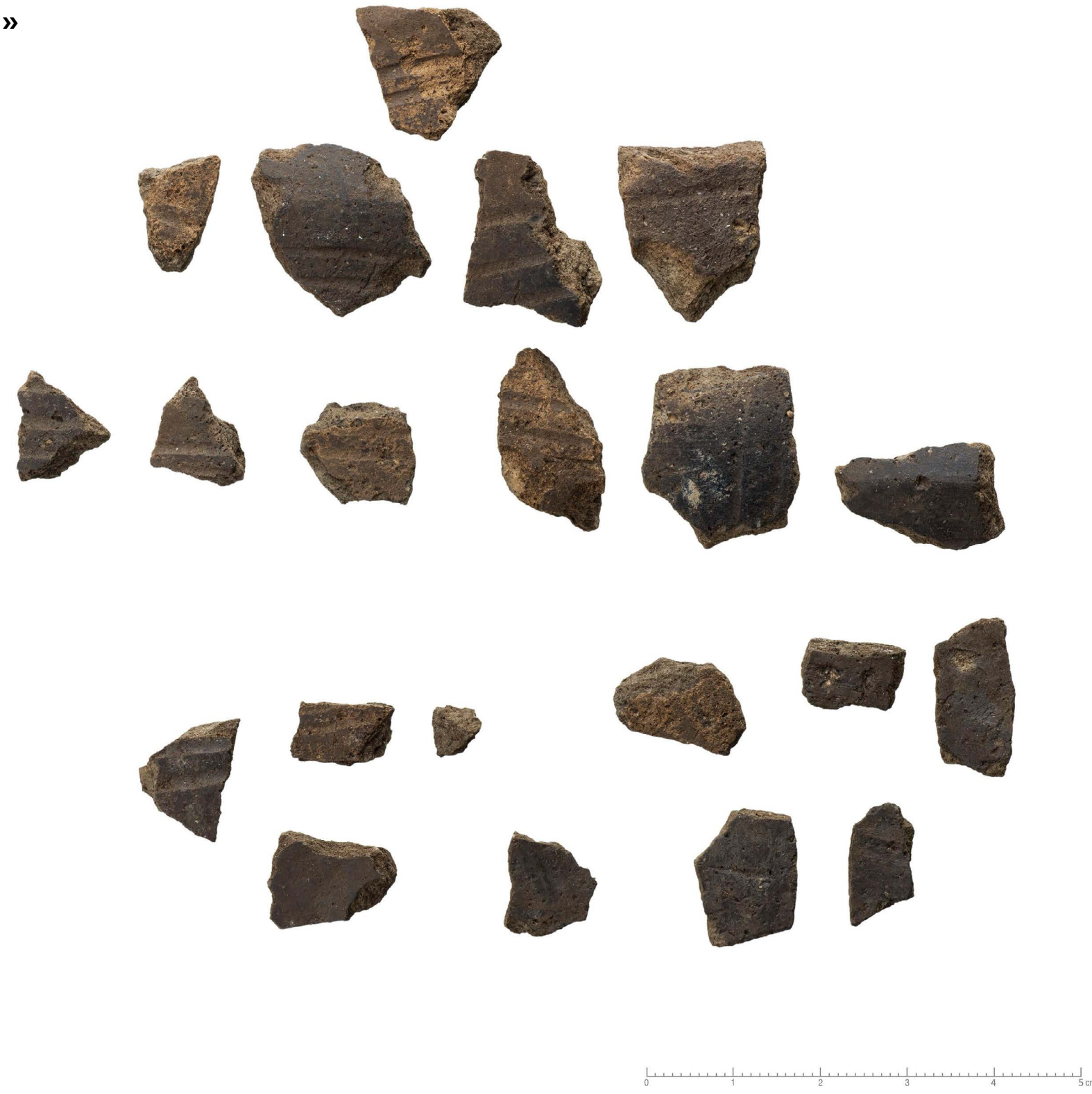
PLATE 42

No. «41»

No. 41. *S8516 a) iron sickle, b) iron arrowhead.*
No. «41». *S 13905.1) bow of a copper-alloy brooch. Photos: A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 43

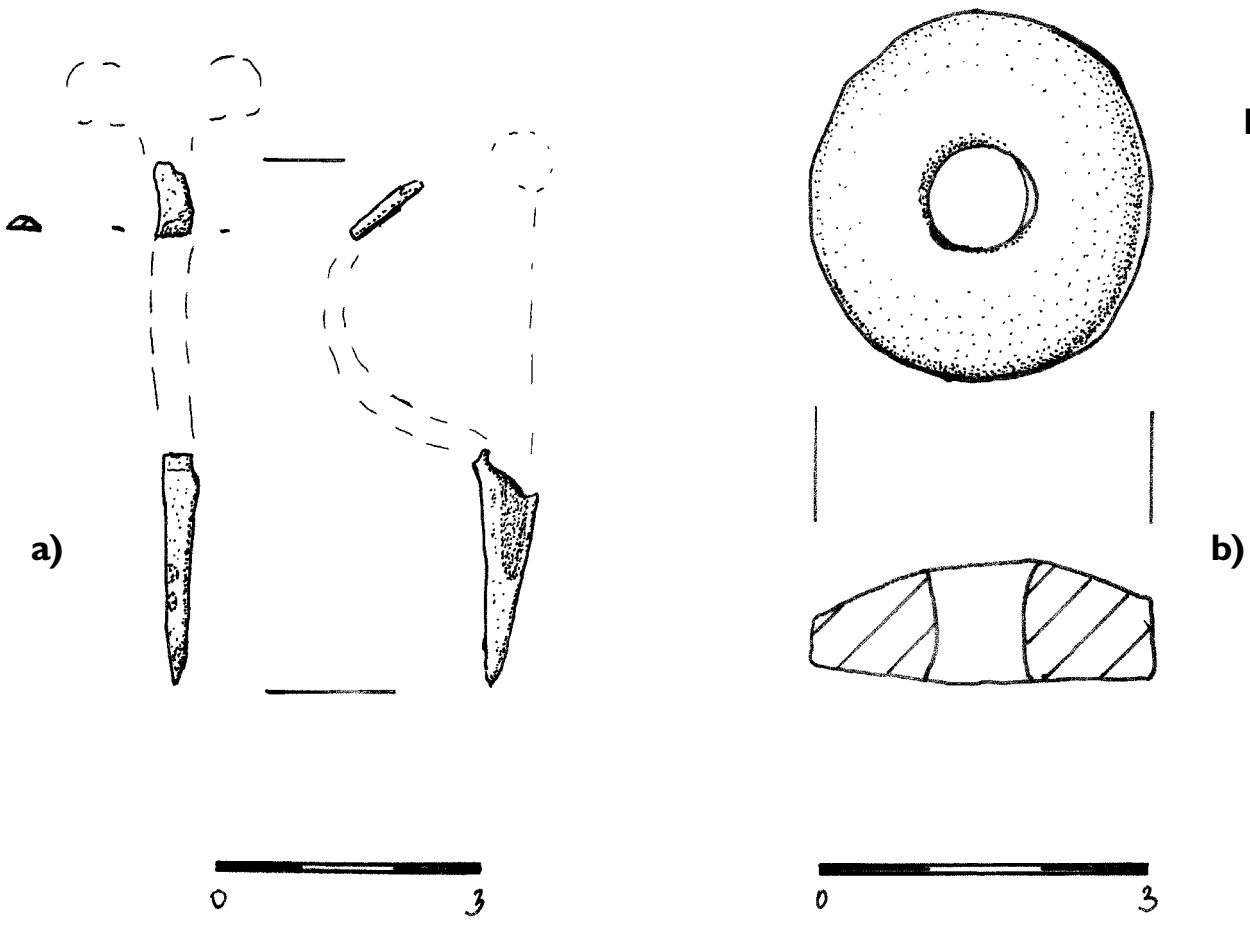
No. «41»



No. 42

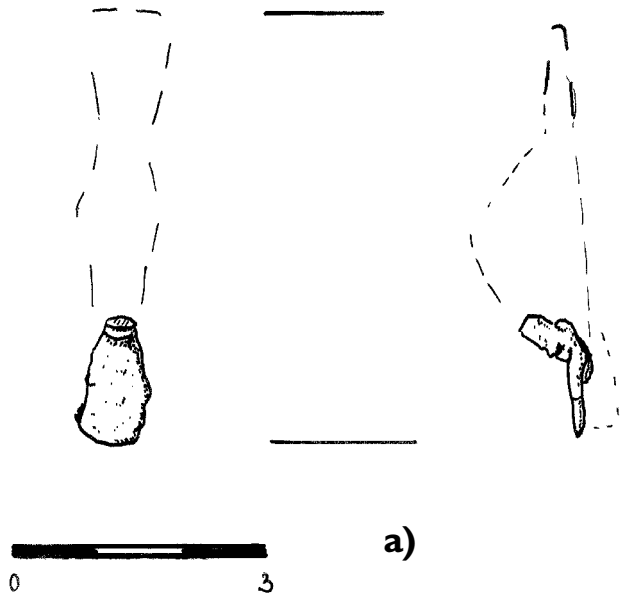
No. «41». *S13905.2) sherds of ceramic vessel.*
No. 42. *S8517 a) copper-alloy ring. Photos: A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 44



No. 42. *S8517 b) tang of an iron knife, c) fragments of an iron knife, fragment of knife blade(?). Photo: A. Øvrelid.*
No. 43:1. *S8164 a) fragments of copper-alloy brooch, b) spindle-whorl, soapstone. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky.*

PLATE 45

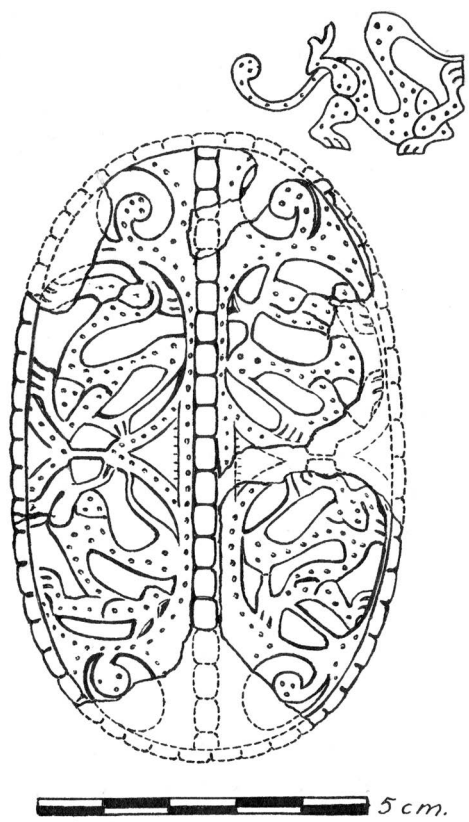


No. 43, GRAVE 2

a)

No. 44

a)

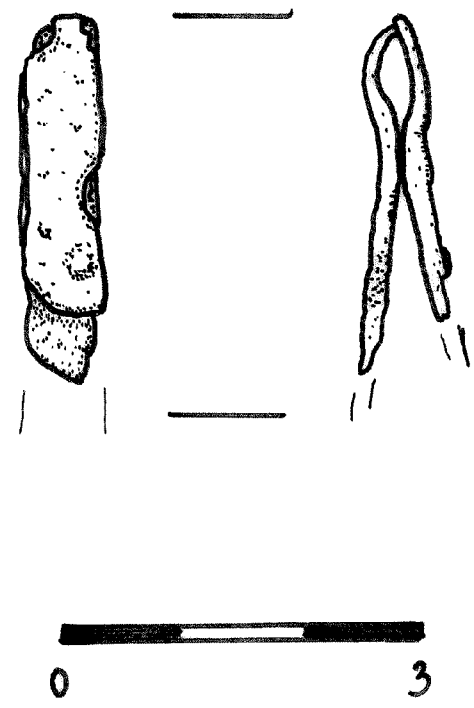


No. 43:2. *S8165 a) fragment of copper-alloy brooch (one out of two).Drawing: M. Szelekovsky.*
No. 44. *S8099 a) copper-alloy oval brooch. Photo: A. Øvrelid. Drawing: Mary Storm, Universitetets Oldsakssamling, Oslo.*

PLATE 46

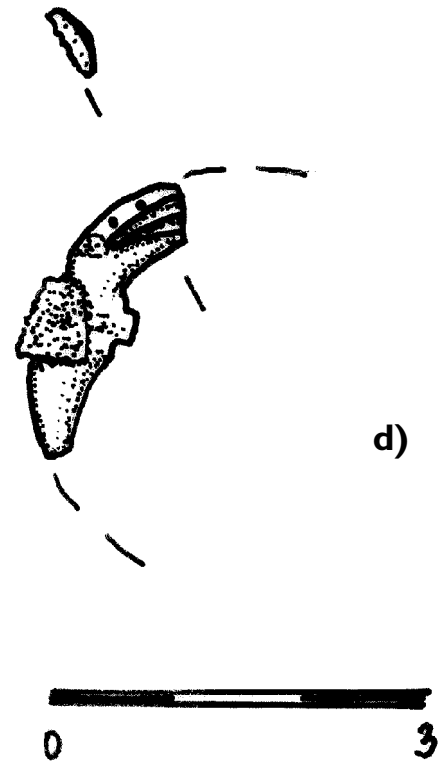
a)

b)



c)

No. 45



d)

No. 45. *S8618 a) iron two-edged sword, b) headplate of a copper-alloy cruciform brooch, c) tweezers, copper alloy, d) fragment of copper alloy. Drawings: M. Szelekovsky. Photo: C. Oschmann.*

PLATE 47

e)

f)

r)

No. 45. *S8618 e) glass bead, f) fragments of an arrowhead, r) fragment of a cruciform brooch. Photos: A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 48

No. 48. *S8515 sherds of a handled pot. Photo: A. Øvrelid.*

PLATE 49

S12625

S13550.3

S12234

RECENT FINDS FROM THE OLD PARSONAGE

S13290 brooch made out of three Roman coins (front and back). Photos: A. Øvrelid. S12625 fragment of gold bracteate. Photos: T. Tveit. S13550.3) copper-alloy brooch. S12234 fragment of a bronze arm ring. Photos: A. Øvrelid.