Gotlandic Villas

Implications of the distribution of high status finds in Gotlandic Iron Age houses known as “kämpgravar”

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Abstract

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Swedish title: Gotländska Villor: Implikationer baserat på distributeringen av högstatusfynd i gotländska järnåldershus kallade ”kämpgravar”.

English title: Gotlandic Villas: Implications of the Distribution of High Status Finds in Gotlandic Iron Age Houses Known as “kämpgravar”.

Supervisors: Paul Wallin, Gustaf Svedjemo & Alexander Andreeff

Swedish abstract: Det huvudsakliga målet med denna uppsats är dels att ge bra överblick över fynden som påträffats i de gotländska stengrundshusen (kämpgravar) som byggdes flitigt under järnåldern och att dels se om det är möjligt att separera vissa hus från andra och spåra social stratifikation och hierarkier baserat på fyndmaterialet. De föremål som var av speciellt intresse för detta mål är de som kan kopplas till rikedom såsom exempelvis exotiska dryckesföremål, romerska föremål och föremål av ädelmetall. Undersökningen har visat att det på Gotland faktiskt fanns en del, ofta enorma, hus som hade en speciell benägenhet att hamstra exotiska dyrgripar. De riktiga utstickarna på det här temat är huset känt som Stavgard och även den nyligen undersökta byggnaden i Hellvi. Båda hade rika mängder av dryckesobjekt såsom glaskärl och dryckeshorn och en del, för ön, unika romerska föremål. Ett sidomål var att även undersöka möjligheten att datera husen baserat på fynden, vilket visade sig vara högst problematiskt. (Master-uppsats i Arkeologi)

Abstract: The aim of this thesis is to on one hand give a good overview of finds found in gotlandic stonefoundationhouses (kämpgravar) that were commonly built during the Iron Age and on the other hand investigate the possibility of separating some houses from others and trace social stratification and hierarchies based on the finds. The items of special interest for this goal were those that could be connected to wealth such as drinking objects, Roman objects and objects made of silver and gold. This investigation has shown that on Gotland it actually existed some, often enormous, houses that had a special tendency to hoard exotic valuables. The real standout houses on this subject are the one in Stavgard and the recently excavated building in Hellvi. A secondart goal was to investigate the possibility to date the buildings based on the finds, which was found to be very problematic. (Two years master’s thesis in Archaeology)

Ämnesord: Kämpgravar, järnåldersbosättningar, fynd, Romersk-Skandinaviska kontakter, festföremål, statistisk analys

Keywords: Kämpgrav, Iron Age settlements, finds, Roman-Scandinavian connections, feasting items, statistical analysis

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1. Introduction

A long time ago in a sea far, far away there was an island whose inhabitants were obsessed with building their homes with foundations made of stone. Those people are long gone and so are most of their houses, except for the foundations which has withstand more than 1,500 years of Gotlandic history. The ruins might seem like all that remains from this time, but that is until the soil is removed from them. For over a hundred years, archaeologists have been recovering their past, partly through bringing ancient artefacts to the light. Objects are gateways to the people who now are resting in the many Iron Age grave-fields on Gotland. Even though no one will ever know exactly what was happening at this time we could probably get some educated guesses by analysing the objects that was a part of the deceased's lives. Since there have been excavations on these houses since the late 19th century there are many objects to go through.

The aim of this thesis is to do just that. This is a walkthrough of most of the main categories of finds that have been found in the buildings and also an attempt to separate finds from other finds and, by proxy, houses from other houses. Some of the questions this thesis will seek to answer through collecting a comprehensive dataset from as large a sample of these buildings as possible are: Are there houses that are clearly richer than others? Are there implications that some houses were used for special ceremonies that were essential for the social order of the old societies? A large database of information should enable us to see general trends in the finds as well as in the buildings.

1.1 Purpose and Questions

The main objective with this thesis is to take a deep look at the artifacts found in the Gotlandic Iron Age buildings known locally as kämpgravar. By looking at the finds from around 70 excavated buildings (of approximately 100 in total) it should be possible to determine the frequency of representation of the different types of finds If some of the rarer objects are found in high quantity in just a few, select houses, it could be a sign of social stratification and power hierarchies. Although any such interpretation would depend on the kind of artifact in question, it being the statistical analysis should at the very least offer a more heterogeneous picture of the buildings.

The questions this thesis will address are:

1. What types of objects are more commonly found in the buildings, and what are the more special objects?
2. Is it possible to trace social hierarchies and places of power by just looking at the finds? Are there any patterns in which finds are found where?
3. Is it possible to give a specific dating of the houses based on the finds?
1.2 Theory and Method

The method to separate some houses from other houses is a statistical, empirical analysis of almost all finds available at this moment. By gathering as many finds as possible into one database, and knowing which finds belong to which houses should facilitate the statistical analyses of them. It makes it possible to ask questions about find-frequency in individual houses, as well how common and/or uncommon a find is; also, it will enable us to see if some houses have an abnormal amount of uncommon finds.

In this thesis I will single out buildings that could potentially belong to a richer, elite group of people based on the finds. This of course means that it first needs to be determined what types of objects are more "exclusive" than others, and what objects are of special interest.

It should be noted that just because an object only appears in one or two cases does not mean that it is a special or luxury find. For example if there is an iron scythe found in a building, which has characteristics are unlike other similar tools, it is probably not a find which can be related to an upper class-exclusive dimension even though it is different (especially since iron is rather common and cheap). It could of course be argued that the scythe was part of a sort of pagan farming ritual, but it is infinitely more likely that it was simply used for practical agricultural work. So just because an item is unique it does not automatically mean that it is a luxury item.

Glass beakers and Terra Sigillata of Roman origin could theoretically be discussed in the same practical way, since people need something to drink from. In this case, however, because of the rarity and origin of the material, these must be interpreted completely differently than the previously mentioned scythe. This is because the people who owned these objects could simply have gone with a cup made of clay, wood or horn but instead (or more correctly also) wanted to get own objects from half a continent away. Unless there was a secondary dimension of value for objects such as these, obtaining them would not warrant the effort and expenditure of their acquisition. Whatever that value might have been, it would be illogical to think that it did not exist.

Kerstin Cassel (1998:54), who has worked on similar themes as they relate to Gotlandic finds, neatly defines prestigious items as objects that are not necessary for survival but are vital to uphold the social order. In other words, certain objects during that time were circulating amongst the social elite via international exchange systems. According to me such items would legitimize their owners' high status, and it is these items that are likely to be relevant when it comes to the house-artifacts as well. For an object to be valuable in this way, according to Cassel (1998:54), it would have to be common enough for people to acknowledge its value, while still being rare enough to make it available for only a limited group of people. From Cassel's studies of Gotlandic graves from the Roman Iron Age, it seems clear that Roman items, at least in the beginning, generally appear in graves that are rich with other finds.

Drinking objects seem to have had a special status, which makes sense for many reasons. Feasting has never been unimportant for people with power and resources; neither have the objects related to the feasts. It is possible that holding feasts, and having control over appealing food and beverages, was a central part of assuring the loyalty of others as early as the Neolithic. By holding feasts, elite individuals were able to gain power and influence. Anders Fisher (2002:372 ff.) discusses this as very likely a central part of the Neolithisation of Denmark. He points out that influential people at this time would probably have had
connections to the south, where farming and husbandry were more established. By these contacts it would be possible to import, for example, oxen and some beverage resembling beer (Fisher 2002:376).

Tacitus describes similar connections between power and feasting when he writes about the barbaric Germanic tribes during the Roman Iron Age. According to him, chiefs arranged banquets as a means of keeping their men in line during peacetime. He almost describes it as a bribe to stop barbarians from running away to a different chief so that they could start going to war again (Tacitus 1894:67/chapter 14). Tacitus also describes how those feasts were also essential to decision making that took part during those occasions, such as the arrangement of marriages, discussion of war, the settling of feuds and establishment of hierarchies (Tacitus 1894:74/chapter 22).

Very similar traditions and ceremonies were also popular during the Viking Age. Snorri Sturluson's sagas bring up the nature of ceremonial drinking rituals in pre-Christian Scandinavia (Sundqvist 2006:22f). In Hákonars Saga (written in 1230) Snorri writes about a ruler giving blessed sacrificial food and drink in his hall in Tröndelagen, Norway, to his subjects. Archaeological findings from Tröndelagen match the saga fairly well, and the finds from a Viking Age hall there are similar to that of Uppåkra (ibid. p. 23). In the 8th century story Beowulf, a Danish king named Hrodgar is said to have a hall in which ritualistic drinking ceremonies took place. In it, the queen has an important role pouring mead for participants in an order that matched their social ranking (ibid. p. 23). That is an interesting aspect of the ceremony, since there is some archaeological evidence for the association of high status women with drinking rituals: drinking horns are typical finds for rich female burials on Gotland (Cassel 1998:48). In Scandinavia during historical times, feasting was equally important. In one of the oldest medieval texts in Sweden, the Eric Chronicle (swe: Erikskrönikan), written in the early 14th century, feasts are very prevalent. A piece of propaganda writing, the text constantly refers to the greatness and goodness of Eric, evidenced by his constant arrangement of great parties (Ståhlberg 2012:107). So when objects associated with feasting, such as glass vessels and drinking horns, are discovered in high status graves on Gotland during the period under study, they are evidence for a well-established system of feasting, that would continue for long after.

A similar pattern of status-finds can also be observed in at least one other contemporary place of power in Sweden. In the temple of Uppåkra, which certainly is not an ordinary building, two noteworthy bowls were found underneath the floor of it. One of them is made of glass and likely originated from an area near the Black Sea. Another is made of silver and bronze with golden bands, and on it there are depictions of humans, snakes and horses. Both can be dated to the 6th century (Larsson 2006:10). A large amount of glass shards nearby indicate that even more vessels were there in the past. Again, the connection between feasting utensils and special places of power can be seen, and if these objects are uncommon in the buildings under discussion here, it is very possible that they had a special standing in the Iron Age society on Gotland (based on the previously mentioned reasoning about “prestigious items” made by Cassel).

So to summarize, I will consider Glass beakers, Drinking Horns, other glass objects and Roman objects as status-items based on the discussion above. Other items that could potentially be related to more powerful individuals are weapons and spindle-whorls. I base that on the fact that the former are often found in male graves that are rich in Roman items and golden finger-rings (Cassel 1998:51). Spindle-whorls are very commonly found in female graves that are also rich in Roman items and drinking horns (Cassel 1998:49) They seem to
have a special standing as a tool in the Iron Age society since other tools (even weaving tools like loom weights) are not found in graves. I will also include silver and gold objects due to their timeless status as luxurious items. By going through all identifiable finds, it could also be possible to see other potential rare items that were not covered above— even though a full discussion about all items would be beyond the scope of this work.

1.3 Material and Criticism

When researching objects from kämpgrav-houses, the works of a few scholars are impossible to avoid. First, we have the second Vallhagar book (Stenberger, Biörnstad 1955) that covers the finds found in both Vallhagar and also all buildings excavated up until that year including: Visnar, Boters, Ekes, Aby, Stavgard/Känne, Dune, Eksta, Endre, Mickelängar, Herrgårdsklint, Stenstu, Rings, Kännungs/Saigs, Snögrinda, Nors-Tängelgårda, Homa, Höglundar and Lojsta. It offers a great way to get a good oversight of the objects found in the building even though it is not without problems. Even though the lists and the reporting on the finds are correct, with the exception of a few possible misinterpretations, it is from a time in which no modern scientific method was used to figure out function and especially dating of the objects. There are no C14-datings from this time and all objects are dated based on their context and contemporary finds. This might make it possible to tell which objects is older or younger than others, and also to connect objects and places to the same time period, but other than that this technique could result in many errors when it comes to the actual dating of those buildings and finds.

The same problem is highly relevant to the huge book by Oscar Almgren and Birger Nerman (1923) that is, to my knowledge, the only really comprehensive catalogue about finds from the Migration Period and Roman Iron Age. The lack of modern scientific dating methods as well as the lack of information on finds from the latest circa 100 years is a severe problem here. Biörnstad, Stenberger and Cassel, for example, uses the works of Almgren and Nerman to date finds in their texts that therefore probably maintain eventual/likely errors made in the 1920’s.

Kerstin Cassel (1998) and Gustaf Svedjemo (2014) have both written very informative doctoral dissertations on kämpgrav-houses and the Iron Age on Gotland. To get a more in depth understanding about the Iron Age society in Europe as well as gift exchanges and status items, I have used books from Prof. Peter S. Wells (1999), Prof. Barry Cunliffe (1997), Marcel Mauss (1966) and of course Tacitus’s (1894) accounts of the societies north of the Roman limes. For more abstract social and religious aspects of buildings, as well as the social and political significance of feasting in Scandinavia, I have used texts by for example Lars Larsson (2006) and Olof Sundqvist (2006).

I have tried to look into all excavations reports that I could find in the archives at the Gotlandic Museum, Fornsalen, which resulted in some information on the buildings in Ödehoburga, Ringvide, Helvi and Hallfröda (Gerdin 1970, Zerpe 1985, Widerström 2011, Arwidsson 1954?, Persson-Biuw 1968). I also studied several excavation reports from my advisors, Gustaf Svedjemo and Alexander Andreef, containing information on Stavgard/Känne, Fridarve and Nygårds (Nihlén 1932, Melander 2015 and Andreef & Melander 2015). For information on the buildings in Havor, which lacks real reporting, the book The Havor Hoard (Nylén et al 2005) was used. To summarize, it is a collection of books and reports that all in some way treats kämpgrav-houses, Gotland, the Iron Age, feasting, household finds, luxury items and social hierarchies.
1.4 Definitions

1.4.1 "Kämpgrav"
A lot of time has been spent from my part to find a good translation in English for the buildings in question. “Migration Period houses with a skin-wall made of stone” and similar failed attempts at a translation were the result. No matter how much I searched for an alternative I could not find a more practical term than the original name Kämpgrav. It is not very open for misinterpretation and on top of that, it is a name with a history. To clarify, the definition of "Kämpgrav", based on chronology, appearance and geography is as follows: a house of kämpgrav-type is a specific kind of building that appears during the Roman Iron Age, and mostly disappears somewhere near the transition between the Migration Period and the Vendel Period. They are distinguished from other houses by their thick skin-walls, that usually consist of two rows of larger boulders with a filling of smaller stones and dirt in between them. They are typical for Gotland and Öland in Sweden, and some parts of Rogaland in Norway.

1.4.2 Choice of chronological system
Since most of my sources are more than 60 years old I have chosen to use the same chronological system as they (Stenberger 1955, Biörnstad 1955 etc.) did. It was originally used by Oscar Almgren and Birger Nerman (Vallhagar Volume 2:1186).

Table 1: The chronological system used in this thesis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Years AD</th>
<th>Part of the…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period IV: 1</td>
<td>0-100 AD</td>
<td>Early Roman Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period IV: 2</td>
<td>100-200 AD</td>
<td>Early Roman Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period V: 1</td>
<td>200-300 AD</td>
<td>Late Roman Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period V: 2</td>
<td>300-400 AD</td>
<td>Late Roman Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period VI: 1</td>
<td>400-500 AD</td>
<td>Migration Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period VI: 2</td>
<td>500-550 AD</td>
<td>Migration Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period VII</td>
<td>550-800 AD</td>
<td>Vendel Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period VIII</td>
<td>800-1050 AD</td>
<td>Viking Age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1.5 Background and Previous Research
The kämpgrav-houses began to be investigated in the late 19th century. The first real excavations were made by Fredrik Nordin in Hösne Mattsarve (1883) and the four buildings in Hejnum Rings and Bro Åby- both in 1886). (Biörnstad 1955a:864) Rings was unusually rich in finds, and it offered a rather good starting point for getting a picture of Iron Age household items (pottery, loom weights, tools, keys, knives, arrowheads etc.), and even the more rare finds such as gold and Roman denarii. Then O.V. Wennersten excavated Ekes, also in Bro, in 1906 and it produced similar finds. H. Hansson made a rather confusing excavation
in 1910 Eksta Stjärnarve, and whatever they found there is a bit unclear due to very little reporting. After that there were excavations in Endre Svenskens in 1911-1912, which yielded rather interesting finds, such as parts of a drinking horn and a crucible with traces of glass-paste, that might have been used for making beads. S. Lindqvist then excavated two buildings in Alskog Visnar in 1914, which had very general household items in them. The same can be said about the large building in Läbro Nors-Tängelgårda, which was excavated in 1916-17 by Hans and Harald Hansson (Biörnstad 1955a: 864-886). In 1928-1932 however, J. Nihlén excavated the largest “Kämpgrav” on Gotland, known locally as “Stavgard” (Burs Känne), and it is without a doubt the building that is the richest and most diverse when it comes to finds. Among the finds were some Terra Sigillata, an unusual amount of coins (both denarii and dirhams), some rare beads, a perforated shell with possible origin in India, and decorated pottery (Nihlén 1932). Some of the finds even hint that the site was used during the Vendel and Viking Ages too, which sets it apart from many other buildings. The next building to be excavated, Stånga Lojsta, also had finds from a later date in the form of crossbow bolts, which without a doubt are medieval stray-finds and has nothing to do with the building itself. John and Nils Nihlén excavated Lojsta in 1929, and there is now a reconstructed Kämpgrav on top of the foundation that was investigated. In 1931 Nihlén excavated another two buildings, Ganthem Smiss and Dalhem Vidunge, but they were in very bad shape and nothing useful could be retrieved there. He then also excavated a small building in 1935, located in Klinte Snögrinda. There were only five potsherds found there.

Nihlén eventually collaborated with E.B Lundberg, and they excavated several buildings together in the following years. The first was in Hellvi Kännungs (Saigs) in 1934. A Viking Age silver hoard was found here, and is probably younger than the house itself. Then they excavated six buildings in Stenkyrka Höglundar in 1933-35. Even though the buildings mostly had ordinary household items, also discovered were two possible anvils, as well as a human skeleton. In 1935 Nihlén and Lundberg also excavated three buildings in Stenkumla Homa which had very little to offer when it comes to finds even though the buildings were built in an unusual way (open end-walls). Then they excavated two buildings in Dalhem Dune in 1938, which primarily produced many household items.

In 1940 M. Stenberger excavated 3 buildings in the prehistoric hillfort in Gammelgarn Herrgårdsklint. They were all built right next to each in a strange manner but other than that and the finding of a bridle-bit there was nothing worth mentioning with the site. Stenberger then excavated Hejde/Stenstu in 1943 and except for two miniature pots and a denarius, the finds were household items. In 1950, P. Lundström and A. Biörnstad excavated a building in Anga/Boters, which at the excavation did not have much to offer but was later found to contain a silver hoard containing 181 roman denarii. After that Lundström also had an excavation in Hejde Stenstu in the same year. Again there were no finds out of the ordinary. At the end of the 1940’s, there was a huge excavation in Fröjel Vallhagar in which 24 buildings were excavated. Many were found there but none of any new type. The excavations at Vallhagar resulted in two large books about both Vallhagar and Kämpgrav-houses in general. They’ve been the main source of information on the subject ever since. This excavation marked the end of the “golden era” of Kämpgrav-archaeology. After that the excavations become increasingly rare and the reporting worse.

Greta Arwidsson (1954, Persson-Biuw 1968) excavated a few buildings in Follingbo Hallfreda in 1954. An infant was found underneath the floor in one of the houses there. I could not find any reports from excavations done in the 1960’s. In 1970 there was an excavation in Fårö Ödehoburga led by Anna-Lena Gerdin. It contained pottery that was unusually old, dating back to Pre-Roman Iron Age. Sometime during the 1970’s (Svedjemo
2014:57) a few houses was excavated due to the enormous excavation of Hablingbo Havor. The Hillfort there was unfortunately the centre of interest there, which led to rather laconic and disinterested texts about the houses (Nylén et al 2005). That is a real shame since I think that there are some hints of very interesting finds there. In 1983 Leif Zerpe excavated two destroyed building foundations in Lärbro Ringvide that had very few finds. The 21st century has actually had several excavations. One excavation was in Vamlingbo Fridarve in 2005 in which 2 buildings were investigated. One of them contained two well-preserved Vestland Cauldrons. In 2011 the huge building in Hellvi Hellvi Norrgårde was investigated due to the find of an extremely rare Roman bronze mask. The building contained the rest of the mask and a depot with drinking horn-pieces in it. In 2012 Dan Carlsson and Arkeodok investigated a building in Hangvar Tajnungs. It yielded few finds, but offered several very valuable C14-datings. Since 2014 there have been excavations on a building in Buttle Nygårds and they are planned to continue in 2016.
2. Presentation of Material

2.1 The Houses used

Table 2: The houses used in this thesis including how many of the excavated buildings on each site that have been used, year of excavation and RAÄ number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Buildings used in this thesis/ total excavated</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>RAÄ number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashkog</td>
<td>Visnar</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anga</td>
<td>Boters</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bro</td>
<td>Ekes</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bro</td>
<td>Åby</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burs</td>
<td>Känne/Kärne/Stavgard</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>1928-31</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttle</td>
<td>Nygårds</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2014-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhem</td>
<td>Dune</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eksta</td>
<td>Stjärnarve</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endre</td>
<td>Svenskens</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1911-12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follingbo</td>
<td>Hallfreda</td>
<td>1/3? (Don’t know what has been found in which house so I put them together as one building)</td>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fröjel</td>
<td>Mickelängar</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fröjel</td>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>24/24</td>
<td>1946-50</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fårö</td>
<td>Ödehoburga</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gammelgarn</td>
<td>Herrgårdsklint</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hablingbo</td>
<td>Havor</td>
<td>3/7? (Only three have any kind of reporting that is useful)/7</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangvar</td>
<td>Tajnings</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hejde</td>
<td>Stenstu (1943)</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hejde</td>
<td>Stenstu (1950)</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hejnum</td>
<td>Rings</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi</td>
<td>Hellvi norrgårde (Annexet)</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi</td>
<td>Kännungs (Saigis)</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klinte</td>
<td>Snögrinda</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lärbro</td>
<td>Nors-Tängelgårda</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1916-17</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lärbro</td>
<td>Ringvide</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenkumla</td>
<td>Homa</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glass

2.2.1 Beads (Including amber)

Beads are rather common in the Gotlandic Iron Age-houses. They come in many different materials, shapes, colours and decorations. The most popular ones are made out of glass-paste or glass, and they could potentially be important to separate from each other. Glass and/or glasspaste beads have been found in the following 16 buildings: Ekes H1, Känn/Stavgard H1, Nygårds H1, Dune H1, Svenskens H1, Vallhagar H3/H4/H9/H16/H18/H22, Rings H1, Hellvi norrgårde H1, Nors-Tängelgårda H1, Höglundar H5 and Lojsta H1 (Appendix 1). Here is a table with all the beads, also including the ones made out of amber, which is the only other material beads have been made of in these houses.

Table 3: Beads found in the houses. Description of each find (separated by material).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Glasspaste beads</th>
<th>Glass beads</th>
<th>Not-glass beads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekes H1</td>
<td>1x Yellow, spherical</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1x Amber, ring-shaped, fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Känn/Stavgard H1</td>
<td>1x Red, white, yellow and grey-green, chessboard-pattern, spherical</td>
<td>1x Blue, elliptical section</td>
<td>1x Amber, circular and flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nygårds H1</td>
<td>2x (glass?) Blue, circular. One whole and one fragment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune H1</td>
<td>1x Black with red wavy band, irregular elliptical section</td>
<td>1x Amber, round, elliptical section</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svenskens H1</td>
<td>4x Red, barrel-shaped</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Vallhagar H1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1x Amber, circular, flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H3</td>
<td>1x Green, spherical</td>
<td>1x Blue, longish, square in section and with bevelled corners</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2x Blue. One conical and the second faceted</td>
<td>1x Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H9</td>
<td>1x White, spherical and slightly flattened, longitudinal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H16</td>
<td>grooves</td>
<td>1x Dark blue, translucent, double, constriction in the middle, pierced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x Light green, transparent, spherical, pierced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H18</td>
<td>1x Reddish-brown, flat and channelled</td>
<td>1x Gold foil, cylindrical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1x White, red and yellow</td>
<td>3x Blue Glass, pierced with a huge hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1x Greenish, spherical with flattened sides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1x Red with lustrous patches, spherical with shallow longitudinal grooves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H22</td>
<td></td>
<td>1x Blue, irregular round form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H1</td>
<td>1x Red, barrel-shaped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi norrgårde</td>
<td></td>
<td>1x Blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x Oblong, colour not mentioned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1x One with no information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nors-Tänglegårda</td>
<td>1x Red, barrel-shaped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höglundar H5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1x Black, elliptical section, missshapen, 3 oval glazed faces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>arranged symmetrically on otherwise matt surface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Probably had “eyes”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lojsta H1</td>
<td>1x Red, barrel-shaped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>19x in total. 9x Red, 3x blue, 3x multi-coloured, 2x green 1x yellow and 1x white.</td>
<td>18x in total. 10x blue, 3x green, 2x black, 1x gold-foil and 2x unknown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4x Amber, all similar shape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 1

2.2.2 Glass vessels

Shards of glass vessels have been found in the following buildings: Ekes H1, Stavgard/Känne H1, Vallhagar H2/H16, Havor H1-H2 (?) and Hellvi norrgårde H1 (Appendix H1).

The one single shard found in Ekes H1 has a thread on it with the same colour as the rest of the vessel, that colour is however not mentioned. It is very likely from the early Migration Period (Biörnstad 1955:935). In Stavgard H1 several pieces of glass have been found in the refuse layer outside it. Two shards there lack colour except for the blue-green glass threads that are typical for glassware mass-produced in the Roman factories along the Rhine during the late Roman Iron Age (Ibid. 939). The original report also mentions a vessel made of reddish-brown glass as well as a possible drinking horn made of glass (Nihlén 1932:87). All these probably originate from Roman territories. Numerous fragments from a green-yellow transparent beaker were found in Vallhagar H2 and it could be partially reconstructed. It was
roughly 18 cm high originally with a glass thread infused on it with the same colour (Stenberger 1955:1109). According to Stenberger it is unclear where it came from originally. It should be from somewhere in Western Europe, likely near present-day Belgium (ibid. 1110). A small piece from an olive-green glass bowl was also found just north of the same building. It has typological similarities to bowls from the early days of the Roman Empire. The dating on the latter vessel is a bit unsure but the former should be from the early Migration Period (ibid. 1110). The glass from Havor H1-H2 and Hellvi Norrgårde H1 lacks any further description.

3.2.3 Signs of Glass Making

There are two artefacts that could indicate that some glass objects were made locally. Firstly there is a mould that was found in Svenskens H1 (Biörnstad 1955:937), and secondly a crucible from Rings H1 (Appendix 1). There are molten bits of glass paste on both of them, which is the same material and colours as several beads there and on other sites as well. There is a somewhat similar object found in Nygårds H1 but it does not seem to be any traces of glass on it. The first ones do however offer some proof that at least the red glass-paste beads were made on Gotland. Could it possibly be that when the imported clear glass vessels broke, due to their obviously fragile nature, the shards were taken to make beads? (A summarization of other glass finds can be found in Table 7).

2.3 Metal

2.3.1 Iron

Wide arrays of objects made of iron have been found related to houses. Some of them are just scrap metal whose original function and shape are impossible to determine. Other than that many of the tools and objects are relatively easy to recognize since their shape hasn’t really changed a lot through time. However, due to their similar nature through time it is rather tough to date them to a more specific time. I have chosen to exclude more anonymous finds such as mountings, rings, sheets, staple, plates, fragments, nails, slag, rods, rivets, bars, discs and buckles since they are tough to give any closer description.

Weapons are among the more rare iron objects that are found in the buildings. Here, I include spearheads and arrowheads but exclude knives since their utility was broad and likely their military/hunting function less prominent. Overall, only two spearheads have been found: one in the Vallhagar H1 (Stenberger 1955:1094) and the other in Rings H3 (Biörnstad 1955:928). The former was found near the building’s southern entrance, arguably resting against the wall. It is 17.7 cm long with a noticeable and slightly oval blade. Based on that it could be seen more as a javelin rather than a spear. The blade makes up for about 4.3 cm of the objects length and the rest is the neck including a long socket. According to Stenberger (1955:1094), it is the only one of its kind on Gotland and probably Sweden, at least as far as was known in 1955. There are some similar spearheads around the Baltic, but not in Denmark. The same author draws the closest parallels to finds from Finland and the east in general, with one possible exception from Württemberg (SW Germany). They are commonly dated to the Vendel Age and the time between 550-700 AD, which could be a likely dating for the spear in Vallhagar. The one in Rings H3 looks very different. It has one very distinct barb near the top; originally it had two but the other one is broken off. The spearhead itself is 15.6 cm long with a socket in the neck. According to Biörnstad (1955:928) there are close counterparts on Gotland and in bog-finds in Denmark, which can be dated to 100-400 AD. I would like to add that having so clear barbs are rather typical for spears that are used for seal-hunting and
whaling, more likely the former since it is only occasionally that a whale confuses itself to the Baltic Sea and also since there is a long tradition of seal-hunting in the past. I would say that it might be a harpoon, although this is just an additional interpretation next to the usual military/hunting ones.

Iron arrowheads (there are some made of bone too) have been found at Dune H1, Vallhagar H18, Rings H1 and Höglundar H1 (Appendix 1). According to Stenberger (1955:1108), arrowheads made of iron were introduced in the 4th century even though other iron weapons were used earlier. The arrowhead found at Dune is kite-shaped with a tang. Its blade is slightly ribbed and the whole arrowhead measures about 10.2 cm (of which 1.6 cm is the tang [Appendix 1]). It has been interpreted as a later stray find from the Viking Age (Biörnstad 1955:949). One intact arrowhead, plus fragments of a second one, was found in the debris of the NW corner of Vallhagar H18, together with a knife (Stenberger 1955:1095f, Gejvall 1955b: map between 216-217 & 225). The whole one is about 10.2 cm long and has a flat and slightly pointy tang. Relative to other comparable arrowheads, the blade is rather wide and has an almost square shape. Counterparts have been found in graves dated to the later part of the Migration Period, which the arrowhead should belong to. Similar, but often socketed, arrowheads are known from the Vendel Age too. Of the fragmented one there is only the bottom part left. Stenberger says it is socketed, even though it does not match the finds description (Gejvall 1955b: map between 216-217 & 225), which says that it has a tang. Stenberger wants to identify the socketed arrowhead as a slightly younger and more evolved form of the previous one. It seems like the arrowheads with sockets begin to be represented in the archaeological record just in the transition between the Migration Period and the Vendel Age. At Rings, two iron arrowheads were found: one in Rings H1 and the second in between Rings H3 and H4. The former is lanceolate, 6.6 cm long, with a slightly ribbed edge and a rounded tang. The second is rhombic in shape, with a socket. They are rather similar to the ones in Vallhagar and should be dated in the same way. The one with the tang could be dated to the 4th century at the earliest (Stenberger 1955:1097), but is probably from the Migration Period (which also Biörnstad [1955:933] suggests). The socketed arrowhead should be from the transition between the Migration Period and the Vendel Age at the earliest. Of the single arrowhead found in Höglundar H1, only the tang and a small part of the blade remains. It is 7 cm long (Appendix 1). Otherwise there is no real information about this find.

The only other weapon-related finds are 3 crossbow bolts in Lojsta H1. These are obviously a much more recent addition to the building. They are medieval, and could probably be related to Lojsta Castle (which is just next to the building), which was both a hideout for the so-called Victual Brothers, who were pirates that terrorized the Baltic Sea in the late 14th century, and for the Teutonic Order who later conquered them. It is likely that they are a result of their military activities in the area.

Knives are some of the more common iron objects found in the buildings. They can be found in the following buildings: Känne/Stavgard H1, Nygårds H1, Dune H1/H2, Svenskens H1, Vallhagar H3/H9?/H16/H18/H22, Stenstu H1, Rings H1/H2, Hellvi norrgårde H1, Höglundar H5 and Lojsta H1 (Appendix 1).

There are at least four knives in Känne/Stavgard. Most of them are broken at several places and are badly preserved. Biörnstad (1955:938ff) does not mention them in his walkthrough of finds found there. He does however mention (ibid. 1955:943) a possible fifth knife, found just outside Känne H3. This knife, however, is not mentioned in the list of finds from the same building. He writes that it is a clasp knife that should be dated to the Viking Age. There were three knives found at Dune but only one of them was distinct enough to be somewhat
identifiable. It is a slightly curved knife, with its end curled up into a very noticeable spiral. Biörnstad (1955:947), who refers to an analysis made by Stenberger, dates it to the late Roman Iron Age, presumably based on similar knives found from the areas around the Baltic Sea and Norway. According to Biörnstad (ibid 1955:933), the knives found at Rings H1/H2 have counterparts from both the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period.

With regards to the five knives found in Vallhagar, Stenberger has a few interesting points worth mentioning. He separates curved and straight knives (Stenberger 1955:1087), and suggest that the curved ones should be dated to the Early Roman Iron Age based on similar finds, while the straight ones are younger. Since he seems rather determined to date most finds in Vallhagar to the Migration Period, he suggests that they are stray finds that were deposited there before the construction of the buildings (Vallhagar H18 and H22) in which they were found. The previously mentioned knife from Dune, and one of the knives from Rings, has a similar curvature, while the remaining knives are straight. The knife from Svenskens H1 is now lost, and there is no detailed description of it available. There are also no real descriptions of the knives from Nygårds, Hellvi Norrgårde, Stenstu, Höglundar and Lojsta.

**Farming tools** such as scythes (Vallhagar H12/H16), Höglundar H3 and sickles (Rings H3, Åby H1, Vallhagar H12) appear amongst the tool finds (Appendix 1). The majority of them seem to be located in smaller houses that relatively often lack hearths, which could indicate that these smaller houses were not dwellings, but more likely storage places for tools. The most obvious example for this is the very small and narrow (just 5 m! [Nylén 1955b:181]) Vallhagar H12, that most likely was a kind of shed for the neighbouring Vallhagar H11. It lacked a hearth, and also lacks signs of being continuously populated. The same thing can be said for Rings H3, which was most likely a storage building for Rings H4. Höglundar H3 is a bit tougher to interpret, especially since it has a large hearth that almost covers a third of the floor. It does, however, have a few constructional details that are similar to Rings H3. First of all, the posts are close to the walls, which makes it likely that the roof was rather high up in both cases. Following a discussion about drying houses made by Ole Klindt-Jensen (1955:840), it seems entirely possible that Höglundar H3 was just that. It was a building in which grain was dried by being hung up on a wooden frame, above a fire, which would explain the high roof, the wide hearth and also the scythe.

Åby H1 and Vallhagar H16 are almost definitely large dwellings, although the former has a sickle in it, and the latter two scythes. Both buildings lack an associated storage building. Vallhagar H16 does have the badly damaged (Lundström 1955:211) Building H17 parallel to it, but it seems to be an earlier building that served as a source of building material for H16. In other words, they were not used at the same time. Åby H1 seems to be a rather solitary building too, there are at least no other buildings mentioned nearby (Biörnstad 1955:877). It is possible that their inhabitants did not deem it necessary to have a second building, and therefore simply let the dwelling-house have that function as well. A possible fragment of a scythe was found at Vallhagar H20-21, but its identification is unclear. Furthermore, it appears that there may have been a sickle found at Svenskens H1 (Biörnstad 1955:882), however it does not feature on the list of finds. Another object worth mentioning when it comes to farming tools is a ploughshare found at Vallhagar H17.

Many different *carpentry and/or leatherworking tools* have been found in several buildings. Again, the knives are treated separately. A few of these kinds of items are also made of bone, but they are included anyway as they are basically the same items and therefore it made no sense to separate them. The tools are as following (Table 4):
Table 4: Carpentry and/or leatherworking tools found in the buildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Type of tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Åby H1</td>
<td>Awl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Känne H1 (Stavgard)</td>
<td>Awl (bone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Känne H2</td>
<td>2 Awls (bone), Spoon-drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune H2</td>
<td>Chisel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H2</td>
<td>Spoon-drill, Awl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H6</td>
<td>“Edged tool”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H7</td>
<td>Axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H9</td>
<td>Spoon-drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H11</td>
<td>Spoon-scraper, possibly part of a chisel too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H12</td>
<td>Socketed axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H18</td>
<td>Socketed chisel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H19</td>
<td>Possibly a part from a broken socketed chisel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H22</td>
<td>Hollow-iron (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H23</td>
<td>2 Shaping irons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H1</td>
<td>Socketed axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nors-Tängelgårda</td>
<td>Awl? (bone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 1

According to Stenberger (1955:1088f), both the spoon-drills and the socketed chisel were originally tools used by the Celts during the Pre-Roman Iron Age. The designs were later spread north via the Germanic tribes, to then reach Scandinavia. The drills were used to create holes in timber for wooden dowel pegs and to make furniture. They are found in context dating to all parts of the Iron Age. The socketed chisel does not seem to have many counterparts on Gotland itself, but is common all over Europe throughout the Iron Age. Similar finds were discovered at Vimose in Denmark, and on at least one of the chisels, the short cylindrical handle made of wood was preserved. The socketed axe is rather common as stray-find on Gotland but also appears in graves in Norway, as well as the Vendel boat-burials in Uppland. Stenberger (1955: 1091) points out that the shape of the axe seem to go back all the way to the Bronze Age, and survived all through the Iron Age. One interesting detail is that they seem to have been around a lot longer after that (all the way to the Viking Age) in Scandinavia than in continental Europe.

The shaping irons were used for leveling out wood and for some finer carpentry work and by 1955 they had only been found on two places on Gotland (and Sweden in general): the 10th century “smiths hoard” in Mästermyr, and the house Vallhagar H23 (Stenberger 1955:1091). Similar objects have been found in Norway, in Vimose Denmark, Finland, Latvia and Estonia. Like the previous types of tools, these likely have Celtic antecedents, ; it seems the majority of carpentry tools can be traced in origin to the Celts.
The **hollow-iron** from Vallhagar H22 is not well described (Stenberger 1955:1092). There is no real discussion about the **awls** either, but it seems safe to assume they were used as awls are used today: to create or widen holes in wood or leather. In Känne/Stavgard and Nors-Tängelgårda the awls are made of bone, which to me seems impractical if the intention was to make holes in wood. It is still possible that they were used for punching holes in leather but I would question the conclusion that they really are awls and propose that they could be seen as sewing needles, or some other tool used for textile work. Also worth mentioning is the knife in Vallhagar H3 that could have been used as a **leather-knife** (Stenberger 1955:1088).

**Keys and parts of locks** do appear a few times in the material from the houses. Keys have been found in Känne/Stavgard H2, Dune H1, Vallhagar H19 and Rings H1/H4 (Appendix H1). The one from Vallhagar H19 and the three in Rings H1/H4 are very similar to each other. They all have a bow-shaped shank and two wards. According to Stenberger (1955:1097), this type shows up during the Roman Iron Age, but with only one ward. The two-warded version that is found here shows up slightly later (late Roman Iron Age-Migration Period) and replaces the previous type. The shape is thereafter rather consistent until the Vendel Age, in which the keys become a lot more complicated. The one in Dune is very similar but with a slightly different shape and Biörnstad (1955:947) date it to somewhere between 100-300 AD. The one in Stavgard H2 was found next to an ear-scoop of bronze and is according to Biörnstad (1955:942) from the Vendel Age. Lock-parts have been found in Alskog H1, Vallhagar H2/H7/H9, Stenstu H1 and Homa H3. Since they are mostly fragmentary, with limited scientific, value I will not go into further detail about them.

Among the more recognizable iron objects are bridles for horses found in Herrgårdsklint H1 and Rings H1. The former is briefly mentioned by Biörnstad (1955:949) who cannot give it a closer dating than late Iron Age, due to the objects’ lack of discernible traits. The second bridle is dated to the Roman Iron Age-Migration Period by the same author (ibid. 933). Bells found in Vallhagar H18, Rings H1 and Nors-Tängelgårda H1. Stenberger points out (1955:1098) that due to the universal nature of the shape of the one from Vallhagar H18, the bell cannot be dated to any specific period. He points out that it is a cowbell and that it could potentially be related to the Viking Age due to nearby finds from that time. (A summarization of the iron finds can be found in Table 8)

### 2.3.2 Bronze

One of the more unique and interesting finds found in a kämpgrav must be the **Roman Bronze Mask** (Image 1) belonging to the large house Hellvi Norrgårde H1. This type of find is extremely rare, and was probably worn by members of the Roman cavalry (Widerström 2011:31. It seems to be the only one found in Sweden, and is one among just 40 masks of the same type that have been found in the entire world (excluding the fragments of another 40). The face of the mask depicts Alexander the Great (ibid.), and all across it there are other images that were popular at the time (which in this case is between 150-200 AD). One of them is a depiction of Hercules taking the golden fur of the Nemean lion, which he slew as the first part of his 12 labours. There are also depictions of men with Phrygian caps, probably Persians, slightly above the eyes of the mask. A rather interesting aspect of the find is that it has evident signs of secondary use. The eye-sockets of the mask were originally hollow so that the person wearing it could see, however two eyes were lated added to it, indicating that its function changed after it left the Roman Empire (ibid.). This change could have been made locally to fit into a new context and serve a different function. The mask was found in the late 1980’s but remained unknown until it was turned in to the Gotland county administration in 2011 (ibid. 2011:3). The sensational nature of the find resulted in an excavation at Hellvi
Norrgårde H1, which would yield finds that confirmed that it was the original find-spot of the mask. It seems to have been placed on a post (ibid 2011:29), likely facing the hearth of the house.

Image 1: The Roman bronze mask found in Hellvi H1
Source: This picture was received by e-mail from Per Widerström, Gotland Museum.

The two Vestland Cauldrons (Image 2) found in Fridarve H1 are also some of the more distinct bronze artifacts. Even though one is slightly larger the second one, they are roughly the same size. The rim is about 30-31 cm in diameter while the bottom plate is around 32-35 cm (Appendix 1). Their heights are estimated to have been around 15 cm or slightly more. Both were made from a single sheet of metal and hammered into shape. Their profile is concave, and their rims have been folded outwards. They both have (or had) two "ears", so that chains could hold them up over a fire. The chain seems to have been made of iron since there is clear corrosion on the fastenings from it, caused by high temperatures. Also, in both cases the bottom was loose and showed very clear signs of fire-damage. It seems obvious that they were both used frequently for cooking. In one of them there was traces of some kind of food rich in carbohydrates (like peas, rye and grain) (Melander 2015:36ff). The cauldrons get their names from Vestlandet in Norway, where they are commonly found in graves, sometimes as burial urns. Their origin, however, is likely from Germania Inferior or Gallia Belgica. There are at least seven of them found on Gotland, but only three can be put into a burial-context (the rest are found in depots), so their practical use seems to differ a bit here compared to Norway.
Regarding **fibulae** (Image 3) found in buildings, they have been found in the following buildings: Ekes H1, Stavgard H1, Vallhagar H4/H16, Rings H4 and Hellvi Norrgårde H1. There are also a few pins that could be from fibulas found at Boters H1 and Vallhagar H18.

To begin with, the one in Ekes H1 it is equal-armed and around 3 cm in length. Other than Gotland, this type also appears both in northern Scandinavia and in Finland. Biörnstad (1955:935) refers to a few archaeologists who have studied this type of fibula before, and summarizes by saying that it probably developed around the mid-5th century and gradually became more common: it can be dated to late Migration Period- early Vendel Age. At Stavgard four were fibulae found. Three of them were clasped together and threaded on a bronze spiral. They were all of the same kind and measured 2.2 cm each. Based on similar fibulae Biörnstad (1955:940) dates it to somewhere in the early phase of the Migration Period (5th century). One was undecorated and 2.7 cm long and it is unclear how old it is. The one found in Rings H4 has an almost triangular catch-plate, a lunate head and several semicircles as decoration. It is 4.8 cm long and can be dated to early 5th century (Biörnstad 1955:928). The fibula found in Vallhagar H4 is a so-called “arched brooch” and it is about 2.9 cm wide and long. Comparable objects are found in SE Sweden, the Baltic islands and Germany; according to Stenberger (1955:1072) it should be dated to around 200 AD. The one in Vallhagar H16 is described as semicircular in cross-section and the bow is decorated with three bands of parallel grooves. It most likely had a (now missing) spring that would give it a crossbow shape. It seems to be rather common in Sweden and the Baltic. Based solely on a few comparable finds, Stenberger (1955:1073) dates it to the 5th century. The one from Hellvi Norrgårde lacks closer description except that it is older than Viking Age and probably originates from Latvia or Lithuania (Widerström 2011:33).
Pins made of bronze have been found in Nygårds H1, Vallhagar H3, Havor H4, Rings H1 and Hellvi Norrgårde H1. The bowl-shaped pin found at Havor H4 (Nylén et al 2005:128) is dated to somewhere in the transition between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, which seems a bit out-of-place. The excavators say that it probably got in the house due to cultivation, something that the building is severely damaged by anyway. The pin in Vallhagar H3 is 6.2 cm in length and its head is a circular perforated plate with a knob on top of it. According to Stenberger (1955:1085) it is a common find in graves on Gotland that dates from the late Migration Period to the early Vendel Age.

The pin found at Rings H1 is 5.5 cm in length and has a cubical head with a small ring on top of it. According to Biörnstad (1955:928f) this type of pin became common in the 6th century and should be dated to somewhere around that time. A second pin was found in a stone mound slightly north of the same building. It is 5.4 cm long and has a triangular head with a hole in it. The dating of this one is a bit trickier and Biörnstad writes that it should be somewhere between the 3rd and 6th century.

The report on the excavation at Hellvi (Widerström 2011:26) mentions that several dress pins were found there, and specifically mentions one of them that originate from the Baltic. It was dated to somewhere between the 4th and 9th century, which unfortunately is a bit unspecific. Hellvi Norrgårde H1 is not only rich in silver finds; it also has many different objects made of bronze. Most of them belong to a depot that was originally situated in the wall but had its contents spread out over the floor when the building collapsed. There are rings, fragments, mountings and other parts of drinking horns (Image 4). Similar parts can be found just outside Vallhagar H19 and in Svenskens H1, the latter is however made of iron (Appendix 1). Nihlén (1932:47) also mentions a glass drinking horn in Stavgard H1. Kerstin Cassel (1998:48) has noticed an interesting link between drinking horns and rich female burials. Graves with the horns in them are in general much richer in Roman imports and also spindle-whorls than average. It is worth noting that in the two buildings in which there have clearly been drinking horns found, there are also Roman finds and spindle-whorls. Maybe the pattern that Cassel found in the burials is the same in the buildings?
Among the other noticeable bronze finds is a pendant from Vallhagar H7 that has a very distinctive look. It is 4 cm long, oblong in shape, with eight holes, and the sides decorated with small semicircles. Stenberger (1955:1085) could not find any direct parallels to this objects, but mentions some somewhat similar finds in Vendel Age graves both on Gotland and in Uppland. A necklet found in Stenstu H1 also belongs to the more unique bronze items. The front of it is flat, with two lines along the sides of it as decoration, while the rest is octagonal in section. According to Biörnstad (1955:951) it seems to be a rather rare find in general, but can be roughly dated to the late 5th century early 6th century.

Bronze rings have been found in Stavgard H1 and Vallhagar H2/H4/H16 (Appendix 1). The single bronze finger-ring found in Stavgard H1 is about 2 cm in diameter, open and with overlapping ends. Based on similar finds Biörnstad (1955:938) dates this to the 2nd or 3rd century. The finger-ring in Vallhagar H2 is a very simple undecorated bronze rod, and according to Stenberger it can be dated to somewhere between Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period. The ring in Vallhagar H4, a so-called “Knotenring”, is elliptical in shape with nine knobs on it that gives it a very unique look. According to Stenberger (1955:1073f) there were four other rings of this type found on Gotland, so far as was known in 1955. Three of them are from female graves, one strangely enough from the Viking Age. There are comparable finds on Öland, but also in Russia, Denmark and Germany. Despite one having been found in a Viking Age context, Stenberger (ibid.) dates it to the Migration Period and describes it as a dress-ornament. The last bronze ring found in Vallhagar H16 is slightly spiral-shaped with a rod that circles around for 1½ turn. According to Stenberger (1955:1073) this type of ring is common in 2nd century graves on Gotland and should be dated to that time. (A summarization of the bronze objects can be found in Table 9.)

2.3.3 Silver
The most common objects made of silver are coins from either the Roman Empire or the Middle East. Except for an extremely cryptic mention of a silver object from Havor H1-H2 (Nylén et al 2005:128), the only place worth mentioning is Hellvi H1. Here several silver objects have been found, mostly related to a depot near the eastern long wall of the building.
Silver threads, rings and mounts are some of the more common objects, and they can mostly be related to drinking horns. A type E-bracteate from the Vendel Age (Image 5) made of silver (or possibly bronze) can also be related to the Hellvi site (Widerström 2011:31). There was also a small silver rivet found that can be related to the famous mask that was found there, mentioned in the chapter above.

Image 5: Bracteate found in Hellvi H1

2.3.4 Coins

The majority of the coins found in the houses have a Roman origin, with a few exceptions from the Viking Age. More than 7,700 Roman *denarii* have been found in Sweden and about 6,600 of them are from Gotland. The rest are found mainly on Öland, southern Sweden and the areas around lake Mälaren (Romerska denarer, SU). Every single coin found in the houses was minted between 98-211 AD (Trajan-Septimus Severus). Despite us knowing when they were minted, it is very tough to know when these coins arrived in Gotland, or when they were deposited in the houses. Finds of Roman *denarii* in Viking Age graves and silver depots show that they could have been in circulation for over half of a millennium. So from a dating perspective they are surprisingly worthless (Biörnstad 1955:933). In general they seem to be more worn on Gotland than on the mainland, which accordingly to the Numismatic Research Team of Stockholm University’s webpage indicates that they first arrived to Sweden on the mainland during the 2nd century AD and later arrived to Gotland during the 4th century.

*Denarii* (Table 5, Chart 1) have been found in at least 8 of the excavated houses in question (Ekes H1, Åby H1, Stavgard H1, Nygårds H1, Vallhagar H23, Havor H1-2, Stenstu H1 and Rings H1 [Biörnstad 1955:, Nylén et al 2005, Melander & Andreef 2015:]). A Roman silver hoard was found in Boters H1 when someone tried to bury a dead animal in it. The hoard consisted of 150 (GMA 1937?) or 181 (Stenberger 1955:1087) *denarii*, depending on which report is consulted. This hoard was found after the original excavation there, which could indicate that the archaeologists did not dig deep enough to find it in the first place.
### Table 5: Denarii in the houses and the emperor/empress/motif on them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emperor (right)</th>
<th>Trajan (98-117 AD)</th>
<th>Hadrian (117-138 AD)</th>
<th>Antoninus Pius /Faustina the elder (138-161 AD)</th>
<th>Lucius Verus (161-169 AD)</th>
<th>Marcus Aurelius/ Faustina the younger (161-180 AD)</th>
<th>Commodus/ Crispina (180-192 AD)</th>
<th>Septimus Severus (193-211 AD)</th>
<th>Barbarian Copy/ Unknown</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekes H1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (MA)</td>
<td>2 (Co)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åby H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (AP)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 (AP) &amp; 1 (FE)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 (MA) &amp; 2 (FY)</td>
<td>1 (Co) &amp; 1 (Cr)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (BC)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (MA)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenstu(gu)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (AP)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (BC)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havor</td>
<td>1?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1? (AP)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1? (MA)</td>
<td>1 (Co)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (U)</td>
<td>5 (7 reported though)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nygårds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7/1</td>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Appendix 1

### Chart 1: Denarii in buildings and the emperor/empress/motif on them.

![Denarii in buildings](chart.png)

**Source:** Appendix 1

8 single finds of Arabic coins have been found in the houses (Table 6). Seven of them were found in Stavgard H1 and they can all be dated to a period between 752-841 AD (Appendix 1). The remaining coin was found in Vallhagar H18. It can be dated to somewhere between 833-842 AD (Appendix 1).
Table 6: Finds of Arabic coins in the buildings, including origin and Caliph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>Other notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>752-753 AD</td>
<td>Kufa, Iraq</td>
<td>Caliph al-Saffāh</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>759 AD</td>
<td>Kufa, Iraq</td>
<td>Caliph al-Mansūr</td>
<td>Fragmentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>771-772 AD</td>
<td>Arrān, Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Caliph al-Mansūr</td>
<td>Fragmentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>793-796 AD</td>
<td>Bagdad, Iraq</td>
<td>Caliph al-Amin</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>807-808 AD</td>
<td>Bagdad, Iraq</td>
<td>Caliph Harun al Rashid</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>815 AD</td>
<td>Isfahan, Iran</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fragmentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>835-841 AD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fragmentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H18</td>
<td>833-842 AD</td>
<td>Bagdad, Iraq</td>
<td>Caliph al-Mu‘tazim</td>
<td>Fragmentary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 1

There are also reports of a huge Viking Age silver hoard in one of the houses in Kännungs containing a mix of Arabic, German and British coins (GMA Hellvi/Kännungs). (A summarization of the silver objects can be found in Table 10.)

2.3.5 Gold

There are 3 objects made of gold found in the buildings. They are in the following houses: Vallhagar H14-15/ H18 and Rings H1 (Appendix 1).

At Vallhagar H14-15 a golden ring found, although the exact location of it is questionable according to the excavation report. Stenberger (1955:1073) however seems very certain that it was found in the southern long-wall of building 15, i.e. the newer building. It does not have any decoration except for a ridge that encircles it, with a corresponding indent inside it. It is 2 cm in diameter. According to the same author, it is a rather common type of finds that also exists in bronze and silver. This type of ring does show up in graves and hoards in Sweden and Norway. Based solely on related finds in the near vicinity of them on both Gotland and Öland, it seems likely that the golden ring in Vallhagar dates to the Migration Period. The second gold find in Vallhagar is a 0.8 cm long glass bead with gold foil that was found in Building 18. It is cylindrical, bobbin-shaped and just 0.4 cm in diameter. Stenberger (1955:1113) dates it to the early Roman Iron Age.

The third golden object was found in Rings H1. It is a rod made of light gold that has been turned 3½ laps to form a circular spiral. It has at one end been bound with a flat rod made out of darker gold. It weighed 177.4 g and is about 4.5 cm in diameter (Appendix 1). According to Biörnstad (1955:928) this type of gold spiral are normally found in hoards and can be given
a rough dating to the Migration Period. (A summarization of the gold objects can be found in Table 11.)

2.4 Ceramics

2.4.1 Pottery

One of the more esthetically varied categories of finds is without a doubt pottery. Pottery sherds have been found in all buildings except Vallhagar H5/H8 and Havor H4 (Appendix 1). Since pottery is a rather large subject, and since I lack specialist knowledge about different wares and their shapes, I will only focus on the decorated ones. The different decorations make them easy to distinguish and compare to each other, and it keeps the amount a pottery to discuss here down to a manageable level. Decorated pottery has been found in: Visnar H1, Boters H1, Ekes H1, Åby H1, Känne/Stavgard H1/H2, Nygårds H1, Dune H1, Svenskens H1, Mickelängar H1, Vallhagar H1/H2/H4/H7/H9/H11/H16/H17/H18/H19/H20-21, Tajnungs H1, Stenstu H1, Rings H1/H2/H3/H4, Hellvi Norrgårde H1, Kännungs H2, Nors-Tängelgårda H1, Höglundar H3/H4/H5 and Lojsta H1 (Appendix 1).

The earliest potteries in the buildings are from the Roman Iron Age. For this I used Oscar Almgren and Birger Nermans book (1923) on finds from that age. One problem here is that the Roman Iron Age pottery shares a lot of styles and stamps with the ones from the Migration Period so it is problematic to date pottery. Obviously, the contemporary potters working during the transition between the two eras did not differentiate between the two periods: these have been retrospectively attributed by scholars to differentiate between historical eras. Nevertheless, there are a few distinguishing marks. The earliest pottery from this time, Period IV (0-200 AD), seems to be rather simple, with horizontal lines that have dots underneath them (Almgren & Nerman 1923:taf 12). There are examples of this kind of pattern in Burs/Stavgard H1 and Rings H4, however it is a very simple pattern that surely could have been used later too. During Period V (200-400 AD) a great amount of new variety in decorative patterns arrives. One typical thing is the frequent use of different kinds of sun and/or flower symbols, and the presence of two parallel horizontal lines forming a stripe around the pot that contains different patterns inside them, sometimes in the shape of a zigzag pattern forming triangles, or with X’s that creates shapes of a rhombic pattern (often with the sun symbols within them). Another very specific thing is the line with much shorter tiny lines sprouting from them; it looks very similar to the stalk of a plant with its leaves next to it (Almgren 1914:84-86 & 106-107) There is one example of this type and it is found in Dune H1.

Image 6: Period IV (0-200 AD) pottery? From Stavgard H1
The vast majority of the decorated potsherds can be related to the Migration Period (400-550 AD) and according to Birger Nerman's huge volume on finds (1935) from that area there are a few differences between the decorated pottery from the earlier stage of that period (VI: 1 = 400-500 AD) and the later stage (VI: 2 = 500-550 AD).

When it comes to the pottery from VI: 1 there are a few distinguishable traits. Some of the pottery from this time consists of different types of stamps (often circles of some kind) linked together with lines. There are also stamped circles and squares with crosses or “suns” in them that seems to be popular for that era (and even earlier unfortunately). That is excluding the sun-wheels that are used during the whole Migration Period and the Roman Iron Age. The buildings with pottery typical for early Migration Period (400-500 AD) are the following: Ekes H1, Känne/Stavgard H1, Mickelängar H1, Vallhagar H12, H16, H17, H18 and Hellvi norrgårde H1.
Most noticeable for the later stage are the S-shaped wavy patterns and the triangular checkered stamps that seem to not exist in the earlier phase. Another type of pattern that should be related to this time is the ones with stamped “hollow” squares. Pottery with these types of decoration can be found in Dune H1, Vallhagar H18 and Rings H2-H3.
Both time periods have quadrangular stamps, and they are one of the more common types of decorations. Both use sun-wheels a lot, both have stamps that look like happy “mouths”, both use dots and semicircular arcs. An interesting general aspect concerning the composition of the patterns seems to be that they are more randomly placed as time goes by. During the Migration Period everything is neatly arranged in very symmetrical patterns, often connected or divided in levels by different kinds of lines. During the Vendel Age however they seem to have been just randomly stamped across the ware, lacking the same finesse as during the Migration Period.

2.4.2 Other ceramic objects

**Loom weights** is one of the more common objects found in buildings. They are found in the following houses: Visnar H1, Boters H1, Känne H1/H3, Nygårds H1, Dune H1/H2, Svenskens H1, Vallhagar H1/H2/H3/H7/H9/H11/H16/H18/H19/H24, Havor H6, Rings H1/H4, Homa H1, Höglundar H1/H4 and Lojsta H1-25 houses in total (Appendix 1).

Even though there are examples of rocks as potential loom weights, the most common material is clay. There is a wide array of different shapes to them, everything from round to pyramid-shaped. In a few instances there have been large concentrations of them at one place, sometimes together with charred wood: these places should be seen as the likely locations of looms. Visnar H1, Vallhagar H1/H7/H16 and Homa H1 are the sites that have almost certainly contained a loom. In Visnar H1 (Biörnstad 1955:884) the loom is marked by charred wood and loomweights, and it is placed next to the most north-eastern roof-supporting post. It is close to the building's only entrance, located in the north. Vallhagar H1 has a small concentrated area filled with loom weights in the south-eastern part of the house, next to the eastern wall. This is probably the location of a loom (af Hällström 1955b:104) and it is close to one of the building's two entrances. The loom in Vallhagar H7 was placed between two posts in the north-western part of the building (Klindt-Jensen 1955c:151). The location of the loom in Vallhagar H16 is a bit more diffuse but should be in the northern part of the house, maybe facing the southern entrance. At Homa, there were over 200 pieces of clay loom weights as well as 28 limestone rocks that could have been used for the same purpose, and they were deposited in the north-eastern corner of the building (Lundström 1955b:206), near the non-existing end-wall. In most cases, the loomweights seem to be deposited near the door, which seems logical since it would be a good light-source, advantageous to the task of weaving. (A summarization of the ceramic objects can be found in Table 12.)

2.5 Bone

2.5.1 Skeletal Remains (*Homo Sapiens*)

Bones from humans have been found in four different buildings. That is excluding the tooth found in Nygårds H1 since there are so many natural ways by which the teeth leave their original place.

First we have an infant skeleton in Hallfreda H1. Unfortunately not much can be said about it since the related (and very confusing) report does not describe it further. It seems to have been found very central in the house, close to the hearth (Persson-Biuw 1968:?). Another skeleton found in Höglundar H6 is also rather laconic in its description. It was found in the northern part of the building, and the only part of it that could be identified was the fragmented cranium. There was some other smaller pieces of bones nearby that could be related to it. The excavators of this building interpreted this skeleton as the victim of a sudden violent attack that caused the roof to collapse by fire (Biörnstad 1955c:902).
In Vallhagar, 3 skeletons were found, divided between two different houses. Two of them were found in Vallhagar H9. One of them was placed directly south of the hearth, and the bones recovered were 18 burnt pieces from the right femur. It showed signs of strong muscular attachments, which according to the osteologist makes it likely to be from an adult male. Close to it were parts of a fibula (the lower leg bone) with similar strong muscle attachments; it seems to have belonged to the same individual. The second skeleton was placed closer to the southern entrance, and consisted of a part of a tibia and one petromastoid. The smaller muscular attachments, according to the same osteologist, indicate that it is from an adult female. Why these two individuals were in the house is somewhat of a mystery. Gejvall (1955), who analyzed the bones in Vallhagar, suggests that they are the remains of a burial site on which the building later was placed or the remains of a human sacrifice. The former seems more likely although there is no documentation of whether or not they were found above the floor or underneath it, which would have helped in the analysis. It could be argued that the house's alternative old local name, “The Church”, could indicate some sort of sacred function for the site in the past. That piece of “evidence” is however extremely anecdotal and practically useless without supporting evidence to suggest that the skeletons did not belong to the house. The human sacrifice theory seems a bit far-fetched.

The third skeleton was found in Vallhagar H11 and consisted of 1050 pieces of a complete skeleton. It was placed next to the eastern wall, just about 5 m from the northern end-wall. The skeleton has been interpreted as belonging to a male; the absence of sutures on the skull indicates that the man was 40-50 years old when he died. He seems to have been resting on his back with his head towards the hearth. He held a curved iron rod with his left hand that was next to the wall. A whetstone was found next to his right elbow. His right arm was on his chest. Even though his bones were partly burnt, he had not been faced directly to the fire but had gotten the damage after he had been covered by debris from the collapsing burning building. Both Gejvall (1955) and Biörnstad (1955b:176) suggest that he was the victim of a sudden violent attack and died because of the collapsing roof. I would like to add the idea that the person was dead before the building was set on fire since he did not seem to have reacted to the house burning and collapsing (maybe he died of the smoke?). It could be that the person had died of other causes and that he was buried in the house since it was so connected to him and no one else wanted the house. I later discovered that Kerstin Cassel did the exact same analysis of this skeleton (Cassel 1998:106). The same could be suggested for the previously mentioned Höglundar H6. If this phenomenon existed, it would be a rather interesting aspect of Iron Age funeral rites and also a rather intimate relationship between a house and its owner.

2.5.2 Other bone objects

Spindle-whorls have been found Känne/Stavgard H1/H2/H3, Svenskens H1, Hallfreda H1, Vallhagar H11/H16/H23, Rings H1, Hellvi Norrgårde H1 and Höglundar H3. Stenberger does not make much out of them. Kerstin Cassel however, who wrote her PhD on Roman Iron Age Gotland, studied graves from this time that have these sorts of items in them. Based on them, it seems rather clear that only women were buried with this type of object (1998:49). Interestingly enough it seems like female graves with spindle-whorls contains more other finds than graves without them too, especially Roman finds. For some reason the spindle-whorls seem to have had a "special" status relative to other tools since they, and not for example loom weights, have been buried amongst rich and exclusive finds especially drinking horns. Cassel (1998:49) considers them to have a sort of mythical status, and points to old Norse sagas in which three women (named Urd [fate], Verdandi [becoming] and Skuld [obligation]) collectively called “Norns”, who lived at the roots of Yggdrasil, weaved together
every human's fate and destiny (Sturluson 2005:26/ Gylfaginning 15). Very similar to the Roman Parcae or Greek Moirai. That could mean that the women that used them could get a layer of mythic symbolism at the same time as they could signal to others that they were a part of a “producing” and more powerful part of society. It is worth noting that out of the eleven houses (or nine if you treat the smaller ones around Stavgard H1 as an extension of it) in which they’ve been found, five are among the largest buildings on Iron Age Gotland.

**Ice-skates** have been found Stjärnarve H1, Vallhagar H6 and Rings H1. The one in Stjärnarve lacks any sort of description. The one in Vallhagar is made out of a polished horse femur and has a hole in each side of it for straps (as do the one in Rings H1) (Appendix 1). Due to the fat in the bones the skates were naturally slippery and would suffice very well as a means of transport over ice. This type of object appears during the Iron Age and all the way up to very recent times, with several archaeological counterparts from especially the Viking Age and Medieval times. It does not only appear in Scandinavia but in many parts of continental Europe. Stenberger (1955:1105ff) who discussed one found at Vallhagar also suggest that it is possible, however unlikely, that the skate could have been used to smooth textiles or have been fastened under sleds. But since similar bones have been used for skates for ages and since there is a decent historical record for that- it seems like the original theory is the most likely.

**Arrowheads made out of bone** have been found in Dune H1, Vallhagar H4/H20-21 and Rings H1. The one in Dune is about 16 cm long and triangular in section with only one remaining barb. It is unclear if the bone fragment in Vallhagar H4 actually was an arrowhead to begin with. The piece of bone is only 2 cm long and with a similar triangular section as the previous one. The two found in Vallhagar H20-21 are 11.4 and 8 cm long respectively, also with a triangular section. Both Biörnstad (1955:933) and Stenberger (1955:1108) place this type of object somewhere within the late Roman Iron Age-Migration Period. According to Stenberger, arrowheads in general seem to appear in Scandinavia at the same time as archers became more important in the Roman army (3rd century). So even if iron weapons like spears were popular here a long time before that, the arrowheads did not get a breakthrough until relatively late.

**Combs** have been found in Känne/Stavgard H1, Svenskens H1, Vallhagar H7/H9/H11/H16/H18, Rings H2 and Höglundar H2.

The first comb from Stavgard is slightly semi-circular with a somewhat hollow back, made in one piece. It is decorated on both sides with semi-circles and parallel lines. Based on comparisons with similar combs Biörnstad (1955:942) dates this one to the 5th century. The second one is the middle plate of a composite comb. It has completely vertical ends and can be dated to the middle of the 6th century (ibid. 942). The one from Svenskens has the same semicircular back as the first one in Stavgard but lacks the rich decoration. It cannot be given a closer dating than somewhere between 3rd century-mid 6th century. There are fragments of two combs from Vallhagar H7: one was so fragmented that very little could be said about it, besides it being a composite comb with bronze rivets holding it together. The second comb consisted of a part of the toothed section as well as a supporting plate. It had a very unique zigzag pattern made by iron rivets and the extremely few counterparts of this one indicate that it can be traced to the Migration Period (Stenberger: 1955:1103f).

There were also two combs found at Vallhagar H9. The first is a composite comb with an almost triangular back. It was held together with bronze pins and decorated with circles and semicircles. The second has a more circular arch than triangular but is otherwise pretty much the same as the other. Both are likely belonging to the early Migration Period (ibid. 1102f).
Vallhagar 11 had one almost complete comb and three fragmentary. The whole one was carved out in one piece from an elk-antler and had a very rare triangular shape on the back. It is richly ornamented with parallel lines, “hatched rhombs” and a few circles that together form a cross. The very few comparable finds that exists on the Swedish mainland suggest a very early dating to the 2nd century. The three fragmented combs from the same building lacks any closer description. The fragmentary comb in Vallhagar H16 has a very different shape since it is long and narrow. It was held together with iron rivets and also a bronze band that must have been added later by the owner to repair it. It is almost like a hybrid between continental and Gotlandic styles of combs. Even though it has counterparts from anywhere between the Roman Iron Age and the Vendel Period, Stenberger wants to place it somewhere in the early Migration Period due to very similar Norwegian combs from that time (ibid. 1103). The fragmentary comb found in Vallhagar H18 does not give us much information at all and can therefore be ignored. There was only one found in Rings H2 and the information about it is scarce. It is just a small part of the outer band and it is decorated with two double circles as well as small semi-circles along the edge. The one fragment from Höglundar H1 is just the central plate from a composite comb; it is nailed together with two bronze rivets and has a straight back. This item is dated with all certainty to the Migration Period by Biörnstad (1955:945).

Dice have been found at Boters H1, Vallhagar H11/H18 and in the area between Rings H3-H4. They lack the classic cubical form more commonly associated with them, and are mostly more oblong in their shape, with a square section. This also means that they have four sides and not six like on modern ones. The one from Boters H1 is completely blank on all sides although it could of course be that the dots had not been painted on yet or had worn off. Due to the strange impractical shape of the dice I would personally question the conclusion that they are dice at all unless the rules of the associated games were vastly different back in the days (which is of course entirely possible). The one from Vallhagar 11 has markings on three sides, while the forth one is blank. The marked sides have two, four and six spots on them respectively. The one in Vallhagar 18 is in slightly worse shape than the previous. It does however repeat the same pattern with having only three out of the four sides marked. This time with two, three and four spots respectively. This one is also very similar to the die found between two of the buildings at Rings. The last die is the only one with markings on all four sides; they have one, three, four and nine spots on them respectively. According to Stenberger (1955:1104) the concept of these dice originates from Rome, and was later adopted by tribes from Gaul and Germany. Based on finds of this type of oblong dice (together with cubical ones) in Vimose, Denmark, it seems likely they arrived in Scandinavia during the Roman Iron Age. On Gotland, the earliest dice of this type appears in 4th century graves (Biörnstad 1955:930). The ones discussed here are, however, dated to the Migration Period by Stenberger (1995:1105).

On a side-note, I would like to offer an additional theory to what these objects are, since they really do not look like dice at all, both due to the oblong shape and also the irregular placing of spots that seem to lack any rhyme or reason. It would seem strange to have a die with four sides that are occasionally containing up to nine spots on a single side. I noticed that they have a similar appearance, although lacking the square section, to some Iron Age bone pieces found at Lough Crew in Ireland. They have the same long shape and very similar dots. These bone objects have been interpreted as trial pieces for craftsmen to try out new patterns before they are used on, for example, bronze (Cunliffe 1997:114). The patterns are rather similar to the ones that are found on bone combs in Vallhagar (see Stenberger 1955:1078 for reference). In once case there are one comb found in the same building (Vallhagar 11) as one of the “dice”. A similar pattern can also be found on the oblong bronze pendant found in Vallhagar
H7 (see ibid. 1075, find 6, for reference). So it is possible that the "dice" are in fact trial pieces for the patterns that were later applied to the combs.

**Weaving implements** such as a sewing needle (Vallhagar H9), a V-shaped yarn-winder (Vallhagar H20-21) a shuttle (Vallhagar H16, close to the entrance) and another implement from Vallhagar H1 does, I think, belong in the same type of objects as the loom weights and spindle-whorls, that also indicate textile-work. **Awls** (Känne/Stavgard H1/H2, Nors-Tängelgårda H1) and a possible hammer (Känne/Stavgard H2) made of bone have also been found and should, like their iron, counterparts be placed in the carpentry/leather-working-category. Bone pins have been found at Känne/Stavgard H2 and Höglundar H1, but due to at least the latter's simple shape, it is impossible to get much information from them. Simple flakes, cut bones and sockets are ignored due to their limited scientific value for this thesis. (A summarization of the bone objects can be found in Table 13.)

### 2.6 Stone

**Stone axes** have been found in Boters H1, Ekes H1 and Dune H1 (Appendix 1). All of them were fragmented and at least two of them were made of polished greenstone. None of them can be used to date the buildings. **Hammer- and/or grinding stones** are among the most common objects found in the buildings. They have been found at: Boters H1, Ekes H1, Åby H1, Känne/Stavgard H1/H2, Nygårds H1, Dune H1/H2, Stjärnarve H1, Mickelängar H1, Vallhagar H2/H4/H6/H7/H9/H11/H12/H13 /H14/H15/H17/H18/H19/H22/H23, Havor H6, Stenstu H1/H2, Rings H1/H2/H3/H4, Nors-Tängelgårda H1, Homa H1/H3 and Höglundar H1/H4/H6 (Appendix 1). Most of them are made of granite, and all of them are rather useless from a dating perspective since they have characteristics that have remained the same since the Stone Age. Even though rocks have multiple possible uses, these ones have most likely served as a way to crush grains (Stenberger 1955:1142). **Whetstones** are also extremely common and appear in the following buildings: Boters H1, Åby H1, Känne/Stavgard H1/H2, Dune H1/H2, Svenskens H1, Mickelängar H1, Vallhagar H2/H4/H6/H9/H11/H15/H16/ H17/H18/H19/H23, Havor H6, Rings H1/H2/H3/H4, Hellvi Norrgårde H1, Nors-Tängelgårda H1, Homa H1/H2/H3, Höglundar H1/H2/H3/H4 and Lojsta H1 (Appendix 1). They are often made of sandstone and quartzite, have a square section and rounded edges. **Griddles** have been found in the following buildings: Vallhagar H2/H6/H11/H18/H20-21. (Appendix 1) They are all circular plates measuring between 12 and 34 cm in diameter and circa 1-2 cm thick. They are made of a type of grey sandstone that is commonly found locally on southern Gotland and on the western coast, which is likely the place of origin for the plates in Vallhagar (Stenberger 1955:1141). Archaeological experiments have shown that they work perfectly for baking bread. Possible “**Varpor (singular: Varpa)**” have eventually been found in Visnar H1, Åby H1 and Vallhagar H6/H11 (Appendix 1). They are circular flat granite stones that could have been used in a local Gotlandic team-sport called “Varpa” (Biörnstad 1955:1144). This sport basically involves throwing a circular stone as close as possible to a peg in the ground. It is still played today (idrottonline.se), and even though the stones themselves offer a dating the related finds could indicate that it is sport that have been around for more than 1,500 years. (A summarization of the silver objects can be found in Table 14.)
2.7 Summarizing the results of the previous investigation of finds

*Table 7: Glass finds in the buildings and statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glass Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beads</td>
<td>11/27 (40.7%)</td>
<td>17/71 (23.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>5/27 (18.5%)</td>
<td>6/71 (8.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass making objects</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>2/71 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Appendix 1*

*Table 8: Iron finds in the buildings and statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iron Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>4/27 (14.8%)</td>
<td>6/71 (8.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knives</td>
<td>9/27 (33.3%)</td>
<td>16/71 (22.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming Tools</td>
<td>4/27 (14.8%)</td>
<td>6/71 (8.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry Tools</td>
<td>5/27 (18.5%)</td>
<td>16/71 (22.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keys &amp; Locks</td>
<td>4/27 (14.8%)</td>
<td>5/71 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridles</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>2/71 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Appendix 1*

*Table 9: Bronze finds in the buildings and statistics*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bronze Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman Bronze Objects</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>2/71 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibulae</td>
<td>5/27 (18.5%)</td>
<td>8?/71 (11.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins</td>
<td>5/27 (18.5%)</td>
<td>5/71 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Horns (including one of iron and one of glass)</td>
<td>4/27 (14.8%)</td>
<td>4/71 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewellry</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>6/71 (8.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Appendix 1*
Table 10: Silver finds in the buildings and statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silver Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>2/71 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins (Denarii)</td>
<td>9/27 (33.3%)</td>
<td>9/71 (12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins (Dirhams)</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 1

Table 11: Gold finds in the buildings and statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gold Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 1

Table 12: Ceramic finds in the buildings and statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceramic Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pottery (undecorated)</td>
<td>27/27 (100%)</td>
<td>68/71 (95.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery (decorated)</td>
<td>18/27 (66.7%)</td>
<td>34/71 (47.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loom Weights</td>
<td>12/27 (44.4%)</td>
<td>25/71 (35.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Sigilatta</td>
<td>1/27 (2.7%)</td>
<td>1/71 (1.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 1

Table 13: Bone finds in the buildings and statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bone Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skeletal Remains</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>4/71 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle-Worlrs</td>
<td>6/27 (22.2%)</td>
<td>11/71 (15.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice-skates</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrowheads</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>4/71 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combs</td>
<td>5/27 (18.5%)</td>
<td>9/71 (12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dice</td>
<td>3/27 (11.1%)</td>
<td>4/71 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving Objects</td>
<td>1/27 (2.7%)</td>
<td>4/71 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry and/or Leatherworking Tools</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>2/71 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 14: Stone finds in the buildings and statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stone Finds</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axes</td>
<td>3/27</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer and/or grinding stones</td>
<td>15/27</td>
<td>38/71 (53.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whetstones</td>
<td>14/27</td>
<td>34/71 (47.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griddles</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>5/71 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Vapor&quot;</td>
<td>3/27</td>
<td>4/71 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: All the different materials put together and statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material objects) (identifiable objects)</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>12/27 (44.4%)</td>
<td>18/71 (25.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>12/27 (44.4%)</td>
<td>33/71 (46.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>9/27 (33.3%)</td>
<td>17/71 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>11/27 (40.7%)</td>
<td>12/71 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>2/27 (7.4%)</td>
<td>3/71 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>27/27 (100%)</td>
<td>68/71 (95.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>11/27 (40.7%)</td>
<td>26/71 (36.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>19/27 (70.4%)</td>
<td>47/71 (66.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Analysis & Discussion

3.1 Separating buildings with special artefacts

The table above (Table 15) shows how common materials are both on the sites in general and inside individual houses. It shows clearly that objects made of iron, ceramic, bone or stone are very common. They have appeared in more than a third of all houses and are therefore objects that will be disregarded as just ordinary household items that most buildings have. None of the objects except for the two spears of iron, the Terra Sigillata and the spindle-whorls are even close to “special objects” based on the theoretical discussion earlier in this thesis. Spears are probably the most likely iron objects to have a higher status, since they tend to show up in male graves together with other finds that are very different in general; during the early stages of the Roman Iron Age they also even have a special connection with Roman objects (Cassel 1998:51). Cassel excludes one weapon-type, arrowheads, as warrior equipment since they are just as likely to be hunting tools instead, which is a discussion that could also be had about the spearheads. Stenberger (1955:1095) does talk about that possibility when it comes to spear in Vallhagar H1. Since both the spears and the arrowheads are just as likely to be hunting equipment and not tools they will all be removed as possible status objects.

Spindle-whorls also have a special status compared to other objects, since they are amongst the extremely few types of tools that are primarily buried with women. They are also found in graves with many Roman objects, and also drinking horns (Cassel:1998:49). Cassel sees a link between the whorls and Old Norse myths about the Norns that weaves every human’s fate at the roots of Yggdrasil, the World Tree. Cassel (1998:49) further writes that in Norway, spindle-whorls have a very similar association with rich female graves, and could be connected to fertility cults, due to the metaphoric symbolism between weaving and creating life. Possessing spindle-whorls could therefore be a way for women to manifest that they are in control of production, and at the same time relate to a mythical dimension.

Even though there seems to be something special about spindle-whorls in the graves, it is very hard to see the same connection in the buildings. Firstly they are three times more common in the buildings than in the graves, appearing in more than 15% of the buildings (Table 13) compared to 4-5% in the Roman Iron Age graves (Cassel:1998:49). Those found in buildings are all very simply made, lacking any sort of decoration except for some polish. At Vallhagar (Appendix 1), there is at least one example of a whorl that could also be interpreted as a loom weight. This makes it at least possible that some of the spindle-whorls could possibly be loom weights, since they often have a very similar circular shape with a hole in it. Some of the alleged whorls also appear in buildings that do not have any other special finds (for example Hallfreda, Höglundar H3 and several buildings in Vallhagar, Appendix 1). This is a strong contrast to the graves (Cassel:1998:49). So for those reasons spindle-whorls will be removed as status objects. The unique pieces of Terra Sigillata found in Stavgard are the only remarkable ceramic objects worth mentioning, since they are extremely rare on Gotland (Nihlén 1932:87).

Table 16: First step of the filtration process to pick out the interesting buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Removed</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visnar H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>H2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinnar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boters</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aby</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nygårds</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stjärnar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svenskens</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallfreda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mickelång</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H15</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H16</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H18</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H19</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H20-21</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar</td>
<td>H22</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H23</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ödehoburga H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrgårdskläint H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrgårdskläint H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrgårdskläint H3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havor H1-H2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havor H4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>A Bronze Age pin is disregarded here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havor H6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenstu H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenstu H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovli norrgårde H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kännungs H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kännungs H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snögrinda H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nors-Tänglegårda H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringvide H1-H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homa H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homa H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homa H3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höghundar H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höghundar H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höghundar H3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höghundar H4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höghundar H5</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höghundar H6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lojsta H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridarve H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridarve H2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Previous discussion and Appendix 1*
Removing the most common materials (Table 16) leaves less than half of all the original buildings. Now let us try to narrow down the interesting buildings even further based on the finds. Glass and bronze are the two most common remaining materials (Table 7 & 9). The bronze objects are not as necessary for survival as, in particular the iron, or the stone objects. The rarest of them are the drinking horn parts and Roman objects (the mask in Hellvi H1 and the Vestland Cauldrons in Fridarve H1). These are highly relevant due to reasons discussed in the theory chapter. The more common finds are different decorative and/or clothing objects such as fibulae, pins and jewellery. Although there is a possibility that these objects could have been used as a means to display status it is uncertain whether or not they should be counted as special objects here. Since they have a very unclear connection to status and belong to a relatively common category of bronze finds compared to the above-mentioned items, they will be removed from the discussion too.

The most popular types of glass objects are beads (37 individual finds in 17 buildings [Table 3]). Due to how common the beads are they will also be removed from the discussion of high status rare finds, as will singular lumps of glasspaste. The more rare glass objects include vessels and glass working tools. The former is of course a highly relevant category for the reasons discussed in the theory chapter. The latter will also be included, since they could hypothetically be signs that someone had the ability/possibility to alter and work with the material behind several status objects. They are also only found in two houses that are relatively rich (Svenskens H1 and Rings H1, Appendix 1) with various objects, including special objects, which is a subject I will return to in the discussion.

Silver and gold are both rarely found in kämpgrav-houses. The only noticeable type of objects are coins, mainly Roman denarii and three rare cases of Viking Age coins. Both types of coins were imported in large quantities to Gotland during the Iron Age (Östergren 1981:4, Romerska denarer SU). In spite of this, they rarely show up in great numbers in houses at all. To limit the amount of houses further, and to remove the risk of stray finds being considered, all buildings with only individual finds of coins will be removed, while the buildings with larger quantities of them will be included, as will buildings with objects made of gold.

Table 17: The second step of the filtration process to pick out the interesting buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Removed</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boters H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekes H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åby H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nygårds H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svenskens H1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After the filtration process (Table 17) above, we are left with 14 buildings that have artefacts deemed special by the theoretical chapter or as a result of their rarity (Table 18). A great amount and variation in these types of finds can be seen especially at Stavgard H1, Hellvi H1 and possibly Havor H1-H2. Stavgard has a wide array of glass objects and drinking objects, among them the only find of Terra Sigillata. It is also very rich in coin finds, both from the Roman Empire and the Middle East. Hellvi has, in addition to the extremely rare Roman bronze mask, also a large amount of drinking horns and silver items. The sparse reporting on Havor (Nylén et al 2005) makes it tough to get some good details on the artefacts there which make the site difficult to discuss closer. It is however clear that those denarii were found around one of the buildings posts and that some other, unspecified, silver objects were found. Ekes H1, Svenskens H1 and Vallhagar H2 are slightly poorer than the previous, while the rest often only have one of the different categories of “special objects”. Below is a list (Table 18) of the buildings that remain after the filtration, and the objects that qualified them.

Table 18: The buildings deemed interesting and the finds in them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Special items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boters H1</td>
<td>Roman silver hoard (181 denarii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekes H1</td>
<td>5 Roman denarii, glass vessel fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavgard H1</td>
<td>23 Roman denarii, 7 Arabic dirhams, Terra Sigillata, Glass Vessel, Glass bowl, possibly a drinking horn made of glass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Previous discussion and Appendix 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Find Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Svenskens H1</td>
<td>Possible drinking horn fragment, clear sings of glass making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H2</td>
<td>Glass vessel, glass bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H15</td>
<td>Gold ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H16</td>
<td>Glass vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H18</td>
<td>Gold-foil bead (an Arabic dirham too)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallhagar H19</td>
<td>Drinking horn ferrule?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havor H1-H2</td>
<td>7 Roman <em>denarii</em>, unidentified piece of silver, glass fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rings H1</td>
<td>3 Roman <em>denarii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi norrgårde H1</td>
<td>Roman mask, several drinking horns, pieces of silver and glass fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kännungs H1</td>
<td>Viking Age silver hoard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridarve H1</td>
<td>2 Vestland cauldrons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Discussion above and Appendix 1*
Map 1: Buildings deemed interesting and their locations. Source: gotland.net and FMIS, locations marked by the author.
3.2 Houses and Longhouses

By looking through the finds in the remaining buildings, especially those with several different types of special items, it seems like they are concentrated to very large buildings. Ekes H1, (especially) Stavgard H1, Svenskens H1, Havor H1-H2, Rings H1 and Hellvicrodd H1 are all more than 300 m² large (Biörnstad 1955:864, 878, 880, 887, FMIS Habingo Havor RAÄ 32, Widerström 2011:4). There are eight buildings in total that reaches that size and only two of them lack special items completely (Nors-Tängelgårda and Dune H1 [Biörnstad 1955:886, 911]). To verify this possible connection between large houses and special items I looked into how often some of the different items, and especially the special ones, show up in these “longhouses (houses larger than 300 m²)” compared to the other buildings (table 19 & Correspondence Analysis 1). Is there a difference?

Table 19: Statistical differences concerning finds in houses contra longhouses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item/Material</th>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Houses (%)</th>
<th>Longhouses</th>
<th>Longhouses (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crafting tools</td>
<td>13/63</td>
<td>20.6 %</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>37.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibulae</td>
<td>3/63</td>
<td>4.8 %</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>37.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver objects (not coins)</td>
<td>0/63</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Denarius</td>
<td>4/63</td>
<td>6.4 %</td>
<td>0/8</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2+) Denarii</td>
<td>1/63</td>
<td>1.6 %</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>2/63</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>12.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassware</td>
<td>2/63</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassmaking crucibles</td>
<td>0/63</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass beads</td>
<td>10/63</td>
<td>15.9 %</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>87.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Horns</td>
<td>1/63</td>
<td>1.6 %</td>
<td>2-3/8</td>
<td>37.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle-whorls</td>
<td>7/63</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeletons</td>
<td>4/63</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>0/8</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Roman Finds</td>
<td>1/63</td>
<td>1.6 %</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix I

The short answer is ”definitely”. The table above demonstrates clearly that the longhouses are both richer in finds in general and also richer in special objects. Larger amounts of Roman coins are unique for the bigger buildings except for the hoard found in Boters H1. In fact single finds of denarii have not appeared at all in the longhouses in this thesis, instead there are always several of them when they do appear.

Glass has been found in half of the longhouses but only in roughly 3% of the 63 other buildings. Drinking horns and Roman objects also clearly belong to the larger buildings. Glassmaking tools and scrap pieces of silver are unique to the longhouses as well. Gold, on the other hand, only appears in one longhouse. It is however worth noting that the one longhouse-find from Rings H1 is a large and rather heavy gold-spiral, normally found in hoards, while the other two remaining objects are a bead with gold foil and a ring which, I
think, arguably should give it a special standing against the other two, due to how much gold it is (weight-wise) in the spiral and also because in which contexts it is normally found. The connection between larger buildings and more exclusive finds are further shown in the correspondence analysis below.

**Correspondance Analysis 1: The correlation between sites and finds. Larger buildings cluster to the right while the others are closer to the middle and left side. Rich longhouses are marked with red lines.**

*Source: Appendix 1. Made by the author.*

### 3.3 Finds, Houses & Time

When looking through the finds report from Stavgard, it is striking how long the site has been in use (Biörnstad 1955:935f). It has been rebuilt at several occasions, and expanded from circa 400m² to more than 600m², making it nearly impossible to know which objects belong to which building phase (Cassel 1998:214). There is a very clear presence of objects from the earliest phases of the Roman Iron Age (Biörnstad 1955:935f); something which cannot be established with the same certainty in any other of the buildings. There are also some Vendel Period and Viking Age finds on the site, but since they are found mainly outside the main building and since they are not household items like pottery, it seems unlikely that the building was in use then as a dwelling. This opens up the question if Stavgard, the biggest and richest kämpgrav of them all, could be a sort of pioneer, since it has very early finds and obviously had a lot of contact due to the many exotic items there.
I wanted to see if the oldest buildings have a higher concentration of special objects in them, therefore indicating that the first *kämpgrav*-houses was owned by influential people. This will of course also answer the third question in the “Purpose and Questions”-chapter earlier: namely “Is it possible to give a general dating of the houses based on the finds?” Like previously mentioned in the “Sources and Criticism”, there is a huge problem when dating the finds, since many of them are based on an almost 100-year-old catalogue of reference material. A great deal of scientific progress has been made since then, especially carbon dating, and it could be extremely useful for challenging previous research on the buildings in this regard. The table (20) below summarize what objects have been dated.

*Table 20: The dateable finds and the buildings in which they were found.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish/Site</th>
<th>Finds &amp; dating</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anga Boters</td>
<td>Strike-a-light V-VI</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Nygårds</td>
<td>Pottery V:2-VII</td>
<td>Comparison with Svenskens and Vallhagar pottery) and Andreeff &amp; Melander 2015:121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalhem Dune</td>
<td>Key IV-V? (unsure), Pottery V-VI, Mounting VI,</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:947, Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eksta Stjärnarve</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follingbo Hallfreda</td>
<td>Pottery VI</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fröjel Mickelångar</td>
<td>Pottery VI:1? (unsure)</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fårö Ödeshögarna</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hablingbo Havor</td>
<td>No report</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangvar Tajnings</td>
<td>C14 IV-VI, Pottery VI:1</td>
<td>Horvath et al 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hejnum Rings</td>
<td>Pottery V-VI (some pottery from IV underneath the wall), Spearhead (IV?-V), Fibula VI:1, Pin VI-VII</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:924ff, Cassel 1998:215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi Hellvi norrgårde</td>
<td>Neckring III, Tin-plate IV?, Mask V-VI?, Horse equipment VII?, Fibula VII?, Bracteat VII (most of these have been found outside the building, all the dates are very unsure)</td>
<td>Widerström 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi Kännungs</td>
<td>Pottery V:1, Hoard VIII</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1998:944</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below is the information from the above table transferred into a chronological system (Table 21), to show how long the different sites have been in use, or at least when they were likely in use. The more uncertain dates have been marked with red and contain two question marks to make things very clear. It is worth noting that this does not take to account the quantity of certain finds types, or exactly where in the house the objects has been found. This opens up a risk for mistakes in the dating-process since, for example, objects far down in the layers of the house could have ended up there before the house was even built. The opposite problem could also occur if the object is found in the top-layer, since it then could have ended up there after the building had been abandoned. With all those risks in mind, here is a rough dating of the sites based on the finds:

Table 21: Relative dating of the buildings based on the finds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish/Site</th>
<th>IV:1 (0-100 AD)</th>
<th>IV:2 (100-200 AD)</th>
<th>V:1 (200-300 AD)</th>
<th>V:2 (300-400 AD)</th>
<th>VI:1 (400-550 AD)</th>
<th>VI:2 (550-600 AD)</th>
<th>VII (600-800 AD)</th>
<th>VIII (800-1050 AD)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Anga Boters</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bro Åby</td>
<td>X??</td>
<td>X??</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:935, Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttle Nygårs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X??</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Andreeff &amp; Melander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eksta Själmärve</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endre Svenskens</td>
<td>X?? X?? X X X X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:936f, Cassel 1998:214</td>
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<tr>
<td>Follingbo Hallfreda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fröjel Mickelängar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X??</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fröjel Vallhagar</td>
<td>X?? X?? X X X X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:214f, Stenberger 1955:1071ff</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fårö Odohoburga</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gammelgarn Herrgårdsklint</td>
<td>X?? X??</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hablingbo Havor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangvar Tajnungs</td>
<td>X?? X?? X X X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Horvath et al 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hejnum Rings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:924ff, Cassel 1998:215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi Hellvi norråde</td>
<td>X?? X?? X X X X X</td>
<td>X??</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Widerström 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellvi Kännungs (Saigs)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1998:944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klinte Snögrinda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:947, Cassel 1998:215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lärbro Nors-Tängelgårda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:938, Cassel 1998:215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lärbro</td>
<td>X?? X?? -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cassel 1998:215</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It would seem like Stavgard/Känne has a unique standing in this regard, compared to other buildings, with the one exception of Ekes, which also has a longhouse with several special objects in it. The rest is very disputable dating-wise when it comes to the earliest phase of the Roman Iron Age. Other than that, there does not appear to be a logical reason behind the order in which the houses were built. This is hardly surprising since there are so few reliable dates for the buildings. The information above does, however, show that the most intense building phase was during the Late Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period. There are also clear signs that some of them were still in use during at least the earliest part of the Vendel Period. But it cannot be stated enough that most of the reference materials were studied more than 90 years ago, and that they likely are wrong.

One carbon dating from Fridarve in particular makes the previous dating questionable (Melander 2015:19. Here, some charcoal was dated from a hearth located underneath the scale-wall of one of the buildings. It gave the result 537-665 AD, which is around the time traditionally viewed as the time in which the houses of kämpgrav-type were disappearing or had already disappeared. Since the carbon was taken from underneath the wall it must mean that the building is a lot younger than any of the other buildings covered in this thesis (ibid 2015:19). The building must therefore have been built during the Vendel Period at the earliest. If more carbon dating took place, it could potentially, and in my opinion very likely, turn the whole established dating on these buildings and objects upside-down. Maybe the time period for kämpgrav-houses would be expanded greatly, or maybe the whole phenomenon would get pushed forward in time. Only time and a lot of research with modern dating methods will tell. Until then, it seems advisable to be careful with being too certain about the dates of the objects and buildings. At the same time, it seems very likely that we have a lot more to learn about these topics, and that many previously established perceptions of the past are in need of revision.

Owing to the great uncertainty when it comes to the dating, it would seem somewhat unnecessary to try to see patterns in the buildings when it comes to that aspect. Even though the buildings are possibly linked to the wrong time periods, given the presently available information I would to argue that Stavgard H1 is one of the oldest buildings anyway. Although the dating of the building might be completely wrong, it does have several artefacts that are deemed as older than objects found in the other buildings. That, and the multiple reconstructions of it (Biörnstad 1955:938ff), indicates a very long period of use. The carbon dating from Fridarve does however raise the question of whether the building was used all the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ringvide</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th>Zerpe 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stenkumla Homa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Biörnstad 1955:946f, Cassel 1998:215f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vamlingbo Fridarve</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Melander 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table 20 and Appendix 1
way through to the Viking Age without interruption. This problem will be fundamental to our discussion in Ch.3.5.

So to answer one of the main questions of this thesis, it is possible to date most buildings, but only based on information that is very questionable. It could potentially be possible to get the chronology of when each type of the objects was used. It is also possible to link together different sites and houses to the same time period, unless the objects were used for a very long time. What exactly that correct time period was is a completely different question. I would not dismiss the entire previous research on the subject, based on one single carbon dating, but it strongly suggests that further carbon dating would be worth doing to settle this issue. If more datings relate the kämpgrav-houses to the Vendel Age it could change a lot regarding how we view that age and houses in general.

3.4 Tracing the social dimension through finds in Houses

With the discussion above in mind, it is time to single out the buildings with the highest likelihood to house important people and the nature of their power; or at the very least identify buildings in which activities from the more abstract social dimension were carried out. The two buildings that immediately stand out from the rest when it comes to sheer quantity and variation of special finds are Stavgard H1 and Hellvi H1. The former is located next to the coast in the south-eastern part of Gotland while the other is a bit more inland to the northeast (Map 1). Both buildings stand out from the rest regarding the finds, although in different ways.

Stavgard H1 is by far the largest building on the island (Biörnstad 1955:887): more than 600 m² with an original size on around 400 m², making it clear that the building was intended to be large from the beginning, and that it did not reach “longhouse-dimensions” over time. John Nihlén excavated it and two other, much smaller, buildings in 1928-31 (ibid. 1955:886). The building consists of two distinct parts separated, roughly in the middle, by a layer of stone (Map 2-4). They seem to have been built in very different ways. The northern part is considerably sturdier, with its skin-walls consisting of three courses of granite blocks reaching a height of about one meter. The northern part had a four-meter long entrance-porch bounded by two rows of stone. These rows also marked the ends for a limestone paving situated between them. The northern part of the house was covered with a trampled clay floor while the southern equivalent was made of gravel. There is also reason to believe that the two parts of the house had very different roofs. Over 50 charred beams (and several fragments) were recovered, but only from the northern part (ibid. 1955:887). Not a single trace of charcoal was found in the southern part but there was however a 10 cm layer of loose grey earth. According to Biörnstad (1955:889), this probably means that the northern part had a turf roof while the southern roof consisted of lighter material, maybe cladium.

Most of the finds were located in the northern part which also had a much larger culture stratum. 24 postholes (twelve pairs) were found in the building. A two-meter long hearth was found in the northern part of the house, while the southern had a remarkable ten-meter long hearth. An iron furnace/pit (filled with slag and bog-iron) was also found in the southern part of the building, running right through the western wall (Nihlén 1932:83). This obviously means that the furnace is at least older than the southern part of the house. It is worth noting that the oldest house has its south-western corner running straight through the furnace which makes it unlikely that they were used simultaneously.
Maps 2-4: (2) Full map of Stavgard H1 & Map of the northern (3) and southern (4) part. Source: (2) Nihlén 1932:81 & (3,4) Biörnstad 1955:888

All these details have resulted in a theory regarding the buildings construction and destruction. The large culture stratum in the northern part indicates that it once formed one house, built upon the foundation of an even older building. The southern part, with worse walls and lighter roof, was added later to the previous construction to form the even bigger house we see today. The stone paving that separates the different parts might be the remains of the first buildings southern end-wall, which was destroyed during the construction of the southern part. When the house was consumed by fire, the roof of the northern part collapsed and partly suffocated the fire, which explains the rather well preserved charred beams. The southern lighter roof was on the other hand utterly destroyed which resulted in the grey layer. So it seems that the building here has been built, destroyed, built, rebuilt and then destroyed again (Biörnstad 1955:889).
Many of the unique finds, like the Terra Sigillata and drinking objects, were found in a refuse layer outside the main building (Biörnstad 1955:894, Nihlén 1932) while the rest of the items were found inside it. The potential importance of luxurious drinking objects and feasting has been described earlier in the theoretical part of this thesis. Being able to offer good food and drinks in eye-catching vessels has always been a ladder for success, and the feast has always played a key-part in upholding the social order in prehistoric societies (Fisher 2002, Tacitus 1894:74/chapter 22, Sundqvist 2006:22, Cassel 1998:54) and in historical times (Ståhlberg 2012:107). Tacitus has probably the most contemporary and geographically closest historical account of feasting in the “barbaric” societies, even though what the Romans called Germania is quite a bit away from Gotland.

It is a general theme, as mentioned in the theory chapter, (Tacitus 1894:74/chapter 22 & 67/chapter 14) that these feasts were central for pretty much everything that was important in their society: political decisions concerning peace and war, marriages, settling feuds and such. Even basic things, such as the order in which the participants received something to drink, are packed with meaning. In this case the order were determined by how high the standing of each individual participant was in relation to the chieftain. This is something that at least in the sagas was still important later as well if you are to believe Beowulf (Sundqvist 2006:23). In it there is a description of a hall in which ceremonial drinking rituals took place and with the same sort of system as Tacitus described. In this case it was the queen who served the participants according to their status. Since drinking horns are very intimately linked to high status female graves on Gotland (Cassel 1998:48) it is thinkable that a similar system could have taken place in for example Stavgard H1. The exotic aspect of the drinking objects proved that the owner/owners had influence enough to get their hands on them. Maybe the finds, and by proxy the owners, connection to the world largest empire gave an extra level of status as well- depending on how the Romans were viewed on up in the north.

It is harder to interpret the second most noticeable type of special object found at Stavgard, the numerous coins, because of their less obvious practical function. They were all concentrated into either four or eight (depending on source) places and definitely close next to the walls (Östergren 1981:18). To discuss this subject I will also bring up Havor 1-2, a place in which several denarii also have a very peculiar location, namely around a postbase (this is probably the only specific detail at all when it comes to finds at that site). The closest thing to a parallel to these two houses that I could find is the temple in Uppåkra, situated in the southern part of Sweden. Here instead of small pieces of silver there are small stamped gold flakes (known as “guldgubbar”) that are concentrated mainly around the walls and one post (Larsson 2006:11). It is also worth noting that both Stavgard and Uppåkra are very rich with exotic glassware and have been rebuilt on several occasions. Lars Larsson (2006:11) describes the temple in Uppåkra as a sort of miniature of Valhalla, Odin’s hall in Asgard. There are several similarities between the building and the mythological inspiration behind it but the one connection relevant here is concerning the gold flakes around the post. Larsson writes that the post with all golden flakes is supposed to represent Glaser, the tree that stands outside Valhalla with golden leaves (ibid.). If this were to be a correct assumption, it would seem very unlikely that the same logic was behind the denarii in Stavgard H1 and Havor H1-H2, since they are made of silver and not gold. Even though it could be argued that the same logic was used on Gotland and that the silver worked as a substitute since they could not get hold of gold, it to me seems a bit far-fetched. Even though the two different types of finds are rather similar and have a somewhat comparable motif on them, the gold aspect should be a rather important detail. Personally, I think that the solution is a lot simpler and that silver was used to simply decorate posts and the walls in the buildings. It is also entirely possible in the
case of Stavgard that the coins got lost. Since they are found near the walls, the place furthest away from a light source, their immediate surrounds are likely to have been rather dark: maybe the denarii just got lost there. 23 coins do seem a few too many, however, even if it is a huge building.

To summarize, we have here a building with very clear signs of feasting, wealth and good connections to the continent. If the dating of the building is even close to reliable, Stavgard should be one of the earliest kämpgrav-houses to be built on Gotland. Since it would have been a very impressive building, even at its earlier stages it could be possible that it was somewhat of a trendsetter for the other buildings on the island that later followed. The repeated reconstruction of the house that happened during its long lifetime could show that some people were very motivated to keep the place going for some reason. Maybe due to its importance discussed here.

Now we turn to Hellvi H1. In 2011 a collection of objects were turned in to the Gotland county administration that stirred up some interest for a new excavation at a stone-house foundation site. The object that really caught everyone’s attention was a Roman bronze mask; an extremely rare find, even by international standards. It is certainly the only one found on Gotland. It also showed clear signs of secondary use with the eye that was probably added locally (Price & Mortimer 2014:527). A rather large house, Hellvi H1, was therefore examined as the possible origin of the mask. It measured about 30 x 13 m and was oriented in a north-south direction. The entrance was in the south. The excavation was carried out in the same year by Per Widerström from the Gotland Museum and Dan Carlsson from ArkeoDok. Three trenches were laid out over the house: one in the north, one in the middle and one in the south.

The northern trench (Map 5) had an area of 17 m\(^2\) and was placed close to the northern short-end of the house. A lot of stone had fallen off from the walls in the northeast corner. A small patch of dark soil was located, eventually a trace from a looter or a removed rock. A knife was found in outer side of the wall alongside a piece of rolled up bronze and a blue glass bead was found in the northwest end of the trench.

Map 5: The northern trench of the Hellvi excavation, finds marked out by the author. Source: Widerström 2011:10

The trench in the middle (Map 6) had an area of 25 m\(^2\) and was placed between the middle of the house and the east wall. The primary goal for the excavation of this trench was to gain knowledge about the construction of the house. Unlike the previous trench the wall was examined closer this time. The rocks in the wall were rather big; around 50-80 cm, and the filling contained many fire-cracked stones. A hearth was found pretty much directly in the
middle of the house, and consisted of a large limestone slab, which had cracked into four pieces. The eastern part of the hearth was filled with charcoal and underneath it was a layer of very burnt limestone. The ground-layer had an almost rusty red colour except for in the northeast part of the hearth where the ground was darker. Beneath that part, a stone layer was also found alongside a large amount of charcoal. Two postholes supported with rocks were also found in this trench. One was found about a meter west from the hearth and another one was just between the hearth and the eastern wall. They showed signs of fire, which might indicate that the house was burnt down. A third posthole is mentioned in the report and should be nearby the western one previously mentioned, however is not present on the map over the excavated areas. In the eastern posthole, a ring from a drinking vessel was found, along with the remains of the post. Next to the southwest corner of the same posthole, the remaining parts of the second eye of the bronze mask were found, therefore confirming the origin of the rare find. Between the eastern posthole and the wall, a depot of very rare finds was found. It was mostly pieces of drinking horns. According to the excavation report, the depot might have been placed in an empty space inside the skin-wall behind a wooden wall. It is not clear whether the depot was hidden or not. The position of the mask-related objects could indicate that the mask had been fastened on the post, next to the hearth, in the central part of the house.


The southern trench covered an area of 53 m² and was situated along the main part of the southern end-wall of the house. It is here very easy to see the entrance to the house but it was unfortunately not examined closer. A posthole was maybe located in the trench, but it was not possible to see a pit for the post, which makes its presence unclear. An area in the west of the house was also examined, and it is possible that the rocks there mark the spot for an earlier building.
Regarding the special objects found at Hellvi H1, there is no equivalent amongst the other buildings to the heap of drinking horns found there. Except for the glass drinking horn found in Stavgard H1, there are just ferrules left from the drinking horns in other buildings. Since the feasting aspect of these larger buildings has already been discussed, I will go straight for the Roman bronze mask.

This type of mask was a prestige item equipped by Roman officers during equestrian games (Price & Mortimer 2014:526) and also parades. There are only two of them found in Scandinavia; one on Gotland and one in Denmark, while the rest are concentrated mainly around the Roman limes (ibid.). As previously mentioned the face depicts Alexander the Great and there are depictions of Persian warriors on it as well as an image of Hercules taking the skin from the Nemean lion (Widerström 2011:31). Originally the mask lacked eyes since it would be impossible to see through it otherwise, but what makes the item even more interesting is that has added eyes retroactively to it. It most likely happened after it arrived to Sweden (Price & Mortimer 2014:528).

There is a very interesting interpretation of this mask in one text from the European Journal of Archaeology 17 written by Neil Price and Paul Mortimer (2014), namely the possible use of masks as tools for certain religious ceremonies. The text begins with bringing up a very specific detail about the famous helmet found in Sutton Hoo. On the face-part of the helmet there are two hollow “eyes”, so that the wearer can see through it and upon closer inspection the eyes are slightly different from each other. Near the eyebrow of one of the eyes the manufacturer has used gold foil but deliberately skipped that part on the second eye. What this small difference results in is that one of the eyes reflects light while the other does not. Through experimental archaeology, it was proven that if the helmet were worn inside a dark room with a fireplace as the only real light source the wearer would appear one-eyed (Price & Mortimer 2014:522). Since the choice to only have gold foil on one eye seem to very deliberate it seems like that was the intended effect to begin with. The same source means that this could be an influence from the Scandinavian/Germanic region.

This does of course immediately bring the Æsir god Odin to mind and, the famous stories (ibid.) about how his search for wisdom led him to sacrifice one of his eyes so that he was
allowed to drink from the well of knowledge near the roots of the World-Tree Yggdrasil (Sturlason/Gylfaginning 2005:24f); the same tree from which he also hung himself, while pierced by a spear, to learn the secrets of runes. The prevalence of this one-eye imagery is then, of course well, present in Sweden as well since Odin is not unimportant in Norse mythology. Price and Mortimer observe several examples of this phenomenon. Near the previously mentioned temple of Uppåkra, several weapons were found that have been interpreted as military sacrifices (Larsson 2006) and amongst them a richly decorated eyelid was also found (Price & Mortimer 2014:523). It could be seen as an eye that was deliberately sacrificed, like Odin sacrificed his eye. Even though this might be some people reading in too much meaning into one find, a similar idea seems a likely explanation for the mask from Hellvi H1.

As mentioned before, the mask originally had empty eye sockets, like all the other items of this kind, but subsequently had eyes added. The big question is then of course: Why? At first glance Odin-symbolism would seem out of the discussion by the simple fact that the mask has two eyes and not one. It did however lack one eye when it was found and when the second one was discovered it did not show signs of being separated from the mask by natural causes such as corrosion (ibid. 528). This opens the possibility that the owner had intentionally removed the second eye. Since the mask is made of polished bronze it would have lit up in the darkness within Hellvi H1 if there were a blazing fire in front of it. If the mask actually had one eye it would also light up by the flames since it is also made of bronze while the empty eye would appear hollow and dark (ibid.). It is a different way to achieve the exact same result as with the Sutton Hoo helmet. I would also like to venture the possibility that having two eyes on the mask to begin with would have made it possible for the owner to later remove one of them as a re-enactment of Odin's sacrifice. Maybe the owner then thought that he/she would gain wisdom as well by the action? Maybe it was part of a ritual for when people gathered at the site? There could also be a similar idea behind the sacrificed eyelid in Uppåkra.

So when one puts together the special finds in Hellvi H1 it is easy to imagine feasts around a hearth in which at least one individual wears a glowing mask with one eye seemingly gone while the guests sit and drink some beverage in Roman (Price & Mortimer 014:527) drinking horns. It is only a slightly different version of what probably happened in Stavgard H1. The main theme is that the special objects do what Cassel (1998:54) says that prestigious items should do: namely upholding the social order. It is also interesting to see that a Roman objects would have been treated in this way, especially since the Odin-cult could have been inspired by the Roman cult surrounding Mithras, who was similarly followed by warriors (Larsson 2006:14, Price & Mortimer 2014:533).

Next we shall consider Svenskens H1 and Rings H1 since they both show clear evidence of glass making taking place within them; something that so far has only been seen in longhouses.

Svenskens H1 was the only one of six buildings in that part of Endre parish that were excavated in 1911-1912 by T.J. Arne. The building had an external size of 29.4 x 15-15.6 meters and the walls reached a height of 75 cm. The entrance was probably in the west. A thick layer of earth and clay, probably the remains of the collapsed roof, covered the floor. This theory was further supported by finds of daub with twig marks on them. The floor itself was made of trampled clay. Several limestone slabs were found all over the floor, probably from the wall. A concentration of stones over an earth-layer filled with charcoal was found in the buildings north-western corner. A hearth was found just east of the middle of the house.
Three postholes were found, and at least two of them were definitely along the central axis of the house. The third was closer to the wall. It is likely that the two first postholes are part of a construction around the hearth and not used to support the roof. Many aspects of this house are very unclear due to the fact that the excavation was never completed. The finds discovered there consisted of a ferrule and two beads found in the south-eastern corner of the house. The objects relevant here are the clay crucible with traces of glass paste that were found next to the hearth and the about 100 fragments of glass paste that were found all over the house, often close to the postholes.

Fredrik Nordin excavated Rings H1 in 1886 and it is the largest building of the four investigated there, with an outer length of 40 m and about 10 m in width. It lies in a north-south direction, with one entrance at each short end. The surviving skin-wall was about 60 cm high (originally probably a lot bigger considering the huge amount of rubble) and consisted of limestone blocks and earth. Strangely, for such a large building, no postholes or supports for the roof were found. It is also hard to find any traces of a hearth, except for a big limestone slab which was located in the centre of the building, about 10 meters from the northern wall. The floor was made of clay, and there was also a layer of ash and charcoal located along the wall, indicating that the house had been burnt down. Most of the many excavated finds were found in the building's northern half, something that implies that that was where the inhabitants spent most of their time, while the southern space may have housed domesticated animals.

It was probably in that northern part of the house that most important find was discovered. Like in Svenskens H1, the object in question is a clay crucible that also has traces of red glass paste on it. Rings H1 does not however have all the glass paste fragments in it that was found in Svenskens H1. In both Svenskens H1 and Rings H1, at least one bead made of the same red glass paste that was found on the crucibles was found. These indicate that there could have been local production of beads on Gotland.

I asked the local glass studio (Visby Glass Studio) about what is required to make different glass objects. To make high quality glass objects like the translucent glass vessels found in a few of the buildings would require heat of around 1500 degrees Celsius, according to Christer Mattson who runs the glass studio. This is a temperature that is extremely unlikely to have been achievable on Gotland at this time. But, on the other hand, forming objects from glass shards would only require temperatures of around 600 degrees Celsius. According to Mattson, there has even been at least one experimental attempt to work with glass via technologically primitive methods to make beads. The results showed that the techniques worked well, and the test therefore confirmed that it would have been possible to make beads on the island with the technology available. The crucibles are evidence that this probably happened. This is a topic that I think deserve its own thesis. Since glass is the material for so many special items, is it possible that whoever worked with it had a special standing in the Iron Age society? Does that influence manifest itself with the large size on the buildings? I do think that if there were people that worked with glass on Gotland, it seems like they would have held an an interesting position, but why that is and what role it had is something I will leave for future archaeologists.

Vallhagar H16 have a unique standing here, since Frands Herschend, who is an expert on prehistoric halls, singled out this one structure as a hall (Herschend 2009:255). In other words, he suggests that Vallhagar H16 acted as a hall to the largest building in Vallhagar: House 18. Even though the two buildings both show some similar pottery finds (Lundström 1955, Gejvall 1955), I do not think that there are enough special items present (only two glass...
shards) to make the building stand out from the rest, which makes this building uninteresting for this thesis.

When it comes to the remaining buildings there is not much to say. Ekes H1 and Vallhagar H2 has finds that could be related to feasting, even though the evidence is not nearly as clear as in Stavgard H1 and Hellvi H1 (due to the lack of quantity and variation amongst the special finds). Boters H1, Vallhagar H15, Vallhagar H18 and Vallhagar H19 lack finds that would contribute something new to the discussion.

3.5 Tracing the social dimension through Ruins

The last topic for this thesis is almost like an epilogue for the kämpgrav-houses on Gotland. If the dating of Stavgard H1 is not completely wrong, it appears that it and Kännungs H1 have traces of secondary use after the houses turned into ruins. In both cases there are Viking Age coins that have been placed inside the ruins at a later date. Fortunately, a historical source is available that could shed some surprisingly specific light on this subject. The Guta Law, one of the oldest written sources on Gotland (1220 AD), specifically mentions “stavgards” in Chapter 4 concerning sacrifices:

(Swe.)“Det är därnäst, att blot äro alla strängt förbjudna och alla forna seder, som följa med hedendomen. Ingen må åkalla hult eller högar eller hedniska gudar, helgedommar eller stavgårder.”

(Eng., authors translation)“Next, sacrifice is strictly forbidden and all ancient customs that go with paganism. No one may invoke groves or cairns or pagan gods, shrines and stavgards.” (tjelvar.se)

It appears that people used to sacrifice in many places before Christianity arrived to Gotland, and that a law had to be made to stop the practice. I think that this strongly indicates that the Vikings sacrificed silver in kämpgrav-houses. In the 71 houses that I have studied, sacrifices show up in Stavgard and Kännungs (Saigs). Gustaf Svedjemo came to the same conclusion (2014:115), suggesting that there might have been some sort of ancestral cult behind the phenomenon, an idea that I completely agree with. It is very interesting that even though only the skeletons of the buildings remains, they continued to be relevant to people. It was so for the Vikings who sacrificed in them, and for me who is writing about them here. Sometimes what is dead may never die.
4. Result

1. What types of objects are more commonly found in the buildings and what are the more specific objects?

Artefacts made of ceramic (pottery, loom weights), bone (weaving tools, dice, combs et cetera) and stone (hammer/grinding stones, whetstones et cetera) are very commonly found household items that show up in pretty much all houses. Iron is the most common metal, appearing in 46.5% of the buildings discussed here. Glass (mainly beads) and bronze items appear in a fourth of all buildings. Silver, mainly coins, appears in 17% of the buildings, while gold is the most rare material by far at 4.2%. Objects such as glass vessels, silver, gold and unique Roman items are the objects that really stand out from the rest as very special objects.

2. Is it possible to trace social hierarchies and places of power by just looking at the finds? Are there any patterns in which finds are found where?

It is clear that some houses, especially Stavigard H1 and Hellvi H1, have an enormous wealth of exotic and rare items that could have been used in drinking ceremonies and other feasts, which had the important role of establishing and withholding social order in Iron Age society. The former also had clear signs of secondary use, since it seems like it was used for Viking Age sacrifices, a claim supported by the Guta Lag. The latter building could have housed some sort of cult for Odin, as evidenced by the circumstances surrounding the Roman bronze mask that was found there. Some of the other buildings have limited evidence for feasts as well, however not nearly in the same quantity of finds as Stavigard H1 and Hellvi H1.

One general pattern that has been observed here is that larger buildings (covering an area of more than 300m²) are much richer in finds in general, and also in the unique finds. As such, it seems likely that wealth and influence could manifest itself in the size of the buildings as well. Finds of crucibles in the two huge buildings Rings H1 and Svenskens H1 indicate that red glass paste beads were made locally on Gotland. Since crucibles only appeared in huge buildings, that also have other high status items in them, it would seem very likely that people working with glass also had a special standing in the Iron Age society.

3. Is it possible to give a specific dating of the houses based on the finds?

Dating the objects is very troublesome since most of the reference material used is almost a hundred years old. There are very few dates based on modern technologies like carbon dating, and one of them actually indicates that dates based on the old reference material are possibly completely wrong. Further carbon dating is required solve this issue. The traditional dating of the objects and buildings could however be helpful in sequencing the buildings chronologically, as well as connecting sites to the same time period, even though it is uncertain what exactly that time period is. For now, it appears that most of the buildings were in use during the Late Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period, with a few exceptions that are older (like Stavigard) and a lot younger (like Fridarve). So in general the dates should be seen as highly unreliable.
5. Summary

The first main goal of this thesis is to give a good overview of what types of finds are found in a certain type of house that was built on Gotland during the Iron Age, and determine which finds are more commonly found and which is more rare. By doing so, it became apparent that some objects were more exclusive and luxurious than others, since they were made in distant lands with valuable materials. Most noticeable were different types of drinking objects such as glass vessels and drinking horns, as well as other Roman objects such as coins and one extremely rare bronze mask. By filtering away buildings with less exclusive finds only a few remained. As a result, it became clear that buildings larger than 300m² were much richer overall, and had more of the common items compared to other houses, as well as many more luxurious items. This could indicate that building really big houses besides having a lot of riches manifested power.

The two buildings that were the wealthiest were both very large. The first is Stavgard H1 which, besides being the largest Iron Age house on the entire island, also had several glass objects that were likely connected to a well-established culture of feasting and ceremonial drinking that was popular before, during and after the time of these buildings use in northern Europe. Due to finds of Viking Age silver coins in Stavgard H1 and Kännungs H1 it seems likely that the buildings had a secondary use as a place for Vikings to sacrifice to their ancestors.

Hellvi is the other exceptionally wealthy building, and it produced many drinking horns, tying into similar themes as Stavgard. The biggest standout find there was an extremely rare Roman bronze mask that had been reworked after it arrived to Gotland so that it had two eyes. One of them was probably intentionally removed, which could mean that the mask was part of a cult for Odin, similar to the helmet from Sutton Hoo. Whether or not that is exactly what was going on in those buildings is of course not certain, but what is certain is that they are very different from other buildings when it comes to finds.

The last main objective for this thesis was to try to get a general dating of the houses based on the finds. Unfortunately the reference material is around a hundred years old and the carbon dates are very few, so there is a great deal of uncertainty regarding this subject. Most of the buildings seem to, at the moment, have been used during the later part of the Roman Iron Age and the Migration Period. Some are a bit earlier than that (Stavgard H1 & Ekes H1) and especially one building is a lot younger (Fridarve).
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• **Tjelvar** [http://www.tjelvar.se/varia/24-4.htm](http://www.tjelvar.se/varia/24-4.htm), The Guta Law
Appendix 1, The Finds

Alskog Visnar

House 1

- **Lock-plate**, iron, with 3 holes. Length and width 7 cm. Height 2.5 cm. Fig 1:3.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey-brown ware c. 0.5 cm thick, decorated with double semicircles without centre-points, concentric circles in which the space between the inner and outer circles filled with a band of trapezoid figures, and a band of S-shaped stamps. Fig 1:1.
- **Pot**, grey-brown ware, c. 0.6 thick. Round-bellied with flat base and splayed rim. Height c. 7 cm. Fig 1:2.
- **Loom weights**, burnt clay, lens-shaped, 2 whole and fragments of about another 10. Diameters 6.3 and 7.5 cm. Fig. 1:4.
- **Loom weights**, 2, limestone with eroded holes.
- **Limestone block**, round, flat. Diameter 10 cm. Thickness c. 3 cm. Natural formation?
- **Granite block**, round, flat, polished round the edge. Considered by S. Lindqvist to be a "varpa" (discus). Diameter 12.5 cm. Thickness 5.5 cm.
- **Pottery**, c. 250 sherds found in various parts of the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 10 different pots.
- **Daub**, c. 160 pieces, several with triangular section

House 2

- **Pottery**, c. 75 sherds found in various parts of the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 5 different pots.

SHM catalogue No.15225 (Biörnstad 1955:885)

Finds 1, Alskog Visnar (Biörnstad 1955:938)
Anga Boters

House 1

- **Pin**, bronze, fragmentary, from a fibula. Length 3.8 cm. Fig. 1.5.1.
- **Die**, bone, oblong, blank. Length 3 cm. Cross-section 1.2 X 1.2 cm. Fig. 1.5.2.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey brown ware, 0.8 cm thick, part of the shoulder, decorated with a broad torus delimited by grooves. Fig. 1.5.4.
- **Clay strainer**, 3 sherds of yellow-brown ware, 0.7 cm thick. The holes c. 0.5 cm wide. Fig 1.5.3.
- **Pot**, brown ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, slightly curved profile, thick rim. Rim diameter 33 cm. Fig. 1.5.6.
- **Strike-a-light**, quartzite, oval with worn grooves on each flat face. Length 7 cm. Width 5 cm. Thickness 2 cm. Fig. 1.5.7
- **Hand-quern**, granite, fragmentary, not sent in to the museum.
- **Pottery**, c. 350 sherds found in various places inside and outside the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.
- **Loom weight**, round, several fragments, grey-black ware. Diameter c. 10 cm. Fig. 1.5.5.
- **Hammer- or grinding stones**, 2, granite. Diameters 9 and 10 cm.
- **Whetstone**, quartzite with worn face on one flat side, oblong. Length 20 cm. Width 14 cm. Thickness 4 cm.
- **Whetstone**, sandstone, oblong. Length 6 cm.
- **Stone axe**, greenstone polished, fragment of the cutting edge and one narrow side.
- **Iron slag**, about 10 small fragments.

SHM catalogue No. 24410. (Biörnstad 1955:9)
Bro Ekes

House 1

- Denarius, 5, Trajan, Hadrian (fragmentary), Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Commodus. Also one denarius of Lucius Verus, now lost. Fig. 2:2.
- Fibula, bronze, equal-armed. Length 3 cm. Fig. 2:3
- Sheet, bronze, fragmentary with 4 holes. Size 1.9 x 1.8 cm. Fig. 2:7
- Bar, bronze, rectangular section. Length 3.1 cm. Fig. 2:5.
- Knife, iron, straight back, point broken off. Length 5.5 cm. Fig. 2:1.
- Mounting, iron, 2 rectangular plates joined together by 2 rivets. Length 5.5 cm. Fig. 2:11.
- Glass vessel, 1 fragment, with applied threads of the same colour. Fig. 2:4.
- Bead, yellow glass paste, spherical. Diameter 0.6 cm. Fig. 2:9.
- Bead, amber, fragmentary, ring-shaped. Diameter c. 1.7 cm. Fig. 2:8.
- Pottery, 7 sherds, ware black on the outside and grey on the inside, c. 0.4 cm thick. Band of check stamps at the transition from body to neck. Fig. 2:10.
- Pottery, 1 rim sherd of grey ware, c. 0.4 cm thick, decorated with a line and an indistinct check stamp. Fig. 2:6.
- Pottery, c. 400 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 7 different pots.
- Daub, c. 100 pieces, indeterminate.
- Quern, fragmentary.
- Hammer- and grinding stones, 7.
- Stone axes, 2 fragments.

SHM catalogue No. 13327 (Biörnstad 1955:879)

Finds 2, Bro Ekes (Biörnstad 1955:935)
Bro Åby

- **Denarius**, Antoninus Pius. Fig. 3:2.
- **Sickle**, iron, slightly curved, tang and point broken off. Length 23.6 cm. Fig 3:1.
- **Awl**, iron, flat tang, blade with pointed-oval section. Length 10.8 cm. Fig 3:3.
- **Pottery**, 85 sherds of grey ware, considerably vitrified on the outside, 0.5-0.8 cm thick, fairly straight profile, flat base and splayed rim.
- **Quern**
- **Pottery**, single sherd, ware black on the outside and grey on the inside, c. 0.4 cm thick. A low torus at the transition from body to neck. Fig. 3:4.
- **Pottery**, c. 200 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 7 different pots.
- **Hammer- or grinding stones**, 8.
- **Whetstone**, granite.

Nordin’s report also mentions an arrowhead and a "varpa", which are now lost.

Finds 3, Bro Åby (Biörnstad 1955:935)
Burs Känne/Stavgard

House 1

- Denarii, 23, Trajan – 4 , Hadrian – 6 , Crispina – 2 , Faustina the Elder – 1 , Faustina the Younger – 2 , Antoninus Pius – 3 , Marcus Aurelius – 4 , Commodus – 1 , indeterminate – 1. According to Nihlén (1932:82) 2-3 of them are barbarian imitations and another fake one was made out of lead) Fig. 4:1 and 6.
- Kufic coin, struck in Kufa in 752-753 under the Caliph al-Saffah. Fig. 4:2 and 7.
- Kufic coin, fragmentary, struck in Kufa in 759 under the Caliph al-Mansûr. Fig. 4:3 and 7.
- Kufic coin, fragmentary, struck in Arrân, probably in 771-772 under the Caliph al-Mansûr. Fig. 4:4 and 7.
- Kufic coin, struck in Bagdad in 793-796 under the Caliph al-Amin. Fig. 4:5 and 7.
- Kufic coin, struck in Bagdad in 807-808 under the Caliph Harun al Rashid. Fig. 4:6 and 7.
- Kufic coin, fragmentary, struck in Isfahan, probably in 815. Fig. 4:7 and 7.
- Kufic coin, fragmentary, struck probably between 835-841. Fig. 4:8 and 7.
- Fibulae, bronze, 3, clasped together and with catch-plates pinched up so that the fibulae could not be opened, threaded onto a bronze spiral with 2½ turns. Length of the fibulae 2.2 cm. Fig. 4:10
- Fibula, bronze, undecorated. Length 2.7 cm. Fig. 4:11
- Spur, bronze, tutulus-shaped, plate slightly convex, without rivets or rivet-holes. Height 2.2 cm. Diameter 3.5 cm. Fig. 4:16.
- Finger-ring, bronze, open with overlapping ends. Diameter 2 cm. Fig 4:14.
- Mounting, bronze, rectangular, made of two plates pierced by rivets. Length 1.6 cm. Fig. 4:13.
- Buckle, iron, semicircular, with tongue. Width 4.4 cm. Fig 4:15
- Knife, iron, tang and point broken off. Present length 11.7 cm. Fig. 4:48
- Knife, iron, tang and point broken off. Present length 11 c., Fig 4:49
- Knife, iron, back slightly curved, tang broken off. Present length 8.8 cm. Fig. 4:47.
- Knife, iron. Length 8.1 cm. Fig 4:46.
- Rings, iron 3, open. Diameters 2.2, 3 and 4 cm. Fig. 4:43-45.
- Fragments of iron, about 20, pieces of rivets, nails, rods, etc.
- Bead, glass paste, spherical, red, white, yellow and green-grey with chessboard pattern. Diameter 1.1 cm. Fig. 4:22.
- Bead, glass paste, barrel-shaped, red, white, yellow, and blue with rhombic pattern. Diameter 1.1 cm. Fig. 4:20.
- Bead, glass, blue, Elliptical section. Diameter 1.3 cm. Fig 4:19.
- Bead, amber, flat, circular. Diameter 1.9 cm. Fig. 4:18.
- Weaving implement ?, bone, upper face decorated with strokes and semicircles with centre-points, perforated with a hole in the rectangular part, point broken off. Present length 12 cm. Fig. 4:36.
- Comb, bone, fragmentary, semicircular with slightly hollowed back, decorated on both sides with double lines and semicircles with centre-points. Fig. 4:28.
- Comb, bone, fragment of the middle plate, a bronze rivet 0.6 cm long sitting in a rivet-hole. Fig: 4:29.
- Comb, bone, fragment of the middle plate, unusually coarse teeth. Fig. 4:30.
- Spindle-whorl, bone, made from the sawn off articulating surface with the top flattened. Diameter 3.6 cm. Fig. 4:31.
- Draughtsman, bone, turned. Diameter 1.5 cm. Fig. 4:34.
- Bone, cut at both ends and polished, decorated with several lightly incised lines. Length 10.7 cm. Fig. 4:35
- Pottery, 2 sherds, ware grey on the inside and black on the outside, c. 0.5 cm thick, a torus on the shoulder surmounting a row of double circles. Fig. 5:2
- Pottery, 7 sherds of yellow-brown ware, c. 0.8 cm thick, decorated with corded toruses, whorl stamps and dotted lines. Fig. 5:3.
- Pottery, 2 sherds of grey-yellow ware, up to 0.8 cm thick, decorated with whorl stamps and dotted lines. Fig. 5:4.
- Pottery, 5 sherds, ware dark grey on the inside and black on the outside, 0.4 cm thick, 2 parallel lines at the transition from body to neck, below which a zigzag pattern composed of dotted lines and circles. Fig. 5:5
- Pottery, 2 sherds, ware grey on the inside and black on the outside, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with cruciform stamps. Fig. 5:7
- Pottery, 3 sherds of grey-black ware, 0.8 cm thick, from round-bellied pot with indrawn rim, decorated with finger- impressions on the inside below the rim.
- Pottery, single sherd, ware black on the inside and yellow-brown on the outside, c. 0.5 cm thick, decorated with 3 parallel grooves. Fig. 5:6
- Pottery, single sherd of grey-yellow ware, 0.6 cm thick, a shallow groove on each side of the transition from body to neck.
- Pottery, 2 sherds of grey-yellow ware, c. 0.7 cm thick, a lug decorated with a vertical torus. Fig. 5:11.
- Pottery, single sherd of grey-brown ware, 0.9-1.2 cm thick, fragment of a lug with small hole, 0.7 cm in diameter. Fig. 5:13.
- Clay strainers, 7 sherds of 2 different pots, ware partly grey-yellow 0.5-0.6 cm thick and partly brown-black 1-1.2 cm thick. Fig 5:10.
- Pottery, c. 2.200 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least c. 50 different pots.
- Loom weights, grey-white ware, pyramidal. Fragment with slightly raised band on 2 sides, pit in the top. Fig. 5:18.
- Loom weights, 7 fragments of yellow-grey and grey-black ware, pyramidal, 4 of the fragments are tops with pits.
- Loom weights, 4 whole and 3 fragments, grey ware, round. Fig. 5:17.
- Spindle-whorl ?, yellow-red ware, fragmentary. Diameter 3.3 cm. Fig. 5:15.
- Spindle-whorl ?, limestone, fragmentary. Diameter c. 8 cm. Thickness at the centre 0.9 cm; at the edge 0.6 cm. Fig 5:14.
- Querns, 1 whole and 5 fragmentary (not sent in to the museum).
- Grinding stones, an unknown number.
- Whetstones, 9, sandstone.

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• Polishing stones, 21, sandstone (except for one of which the material is not given), with centimetre-wide worn grooves (not sent in to the museum).
• Granite block, flat, chipped edges. Fig 5:16.
• Slag, iron, unknown quantity
• Animal bones, unknown quantity or species

House 2

• Ear-scoop and key, the former of bronze, the latter of iron, with bronze shaft, held together by 3 bronze rings. By the centre one of these, 4 similar rings of iron. Fig. 4:9.
• Mounting, bronze, rectangular with ring hanging down, section of the ring circular. Width 2.2 cm. Fig. 4:12.
• Spoon-drill, iron. Length 25.5 cm. Fig. 4:50
• Glass paste, green-blue, small fused mass.
• Spindle-whorl, bone. Diameter 3.6 cm. Fig 4:32.
• Pin, bone, fragmentary, with circular bored hole. Present length 9.3 cm. Fig. 4:41.
• Hammer ?, bone, fragmentary, with bored hole. Length 5.2 cm. Thickness c. 0.9 cm. Fig. 4:40.
• Awls, bone, 2. Length 4 and 4.5 cm. Fig. 4:38, 39.
• Pottery, 8 sherds of grey-brown ware c. 0.7 cm thick, decorated with incised wavy lines and small pits. Fig 5:8.
• Clay strainers, 5 sherds, ware partly grey-brown c. 0.8 cm thick, partly brown-yellow 0.6, 0.8 and 1.5 cm thick. At least 3 vessels. Fig. 5:12.
• Pottery, c. 400 sherds in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 14 different pots.
• Whetstones, 3 fragments, sandstone.

House 3

• Amber, fragment, unworked?
• Spindle-whorl, bone, unfinished. Diameter 3.9 cm. Fig. 4:33.
• Pottery, c. 300 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 3 different pots.
• Loom weight, round, yellow-brown ware, fragmentary. Diameter c. 8 cm.
• Slag, iron, unknown quantity
• Animal bones, unknown quantity or species

Refuse layer south of House 1

• Key, iron, fragmentary, with centrail portion of bronze. Present length 6.1 cm. Fig. 4:17.
• Glassware, 2 fragments of clear glass with blue-green thread fused on. Fig. 4:25, 26.
• Bead, blue glass, conical. Length 0.9 cm. Fig. 4:21.
• Bead, blue glass, broken.
• Amber, single fragment, called "brown-red glass" by J. Nihlén.
• Shell, oliva inflata. Fig. 4:27.
• Awl, bone. Length 7 cm. Fig. 4:37.
• Terra Sigillata, 39 fragments from one pot. Fig. 5:1.
• Pottery, c. 150 sherds found in various places over the area, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments from at least 10 different pots.
• Loom weight, pyramidal, grey-white ware. Height 11.3 cm. Width at the base 5.5 cm.

Stone paving west of House 1

• Bead, rock crystal, oval with 2 flat faces. Length 2.7 cm. Fig. 4:24.
Finds 4, Burs Känne/Stavgard (1) (Biörnstad 1955:939)
Finds 5, Finds from Burs Känne/Stavgard (2) (Biørnstad 1955:941)
Finds 6, Burs Känne/Stavgard (3) (GMA Burs/Känne)

Finds 7, Burs Känne/Stavgard (4) (GMA Burs/Känne)
Buttle Nygårds

House 1

- **Denarius**, Septimus Severus, ca 197 AD. Finds 10
- Pin, bronze
- **Bead**, glasspaste (glass?) blue. Small and circular, monochrome.
- **Bead**, glasspaste (glass?) blue. Fragment.
- **Pottery**, dark greyish-brown, decorated with quadrangular stamps. Finds 8
- **Pottery**, dark greyish-brown, decorated with semi-circles. Finds 9
- **Pottery**, a large quantity of dark greyish-brown pottery
- **Animal Bones**

Finds 8, Buttle Nygårds, Photo by Jonathan Nilsson

Finds 9, Buttle Nygårds, Photo by Jonathan Nilsson

Finds 10, photo by Gustav Malmborg. (Andreeff & Melander 2015:1)
Dalhem Dune

Building 1

- **Mounting**, bronze, open work, possibly from a belt. Length 2 cm. Width 1.5 cm. Fig. 11:2.
- **Arrowhead**, iron, lacedolate, slightly ribbed blade and short, offset tang. Length 10.2 cm, including tang 1.6 cm long. Fig. 11:11.
- **Key**, iron, fragmentary, web not preserved. Present length 7.5 cm. Fig. 11:10.
- **Knife**, iron, with tang, slightly curved back. Length 15 cm, including tang 6 cm long. Fig. 11:7.
- **Sheet**, iron, roughly rectangular with holes in the 4 corners, fragmentary. Length 6 cm. Width 4 cm. Thickness 0.2 cm.
- **Bead**, glass, black with red wavy band, irregular elliptical section. Diameter 1.2 cm. Fig 11:4.
- **Bead**, amber, round, elliptical section. Diameter 1.2 cm. Fig. 11:3.
- **Arrowhead**, bone, fragmentary, with triangular section, now lost.
- **Pottery**, single sherds of grey ware, 0.5 cm thick, decorated with a rosette, double circles and rows of short oblique impressions. Fig. 11:12.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of yellow-brown ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with a whorl stamp and traces of another stamp. Fig. 11:14.
- **Pottery**, 2 sherds of yellow-red ware, 0.3-0.5 cm thick, from the upper floor, fitting together with the following sherd, square check stamp and fragments of an S-shaped stamp. Fig. 11:16, 17.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of black ware, 0.3-0.5 cm thick, from the lower floor and fitting together with the above sherds, decorated with a square check stamp identical with that used on the 2 sherds above. Fig. 11:18
- **Pottery**, single sherd of black ware, 0.5 cm thick, with corded torus at the transition from belly to neck. Fig. 11:15.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of brown-red ware, 0.5 cm thick, with finger-nail impressions at the transition from body to shoulder. Fig. 11:19.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey ware, 0.5 cm thick, decorated with strokes and small ovals arranged like leaves on a stalk. Fig 11:13.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of yellow-grey ware, 0.5-0.7 cm thick, triple S-shaped stamp impression. Fig. 11:20.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey-brown ware, 0.3-0.7 cm thick, fragment of a handle. Diameter of the hole c. 0.6 cm. Fig 11:25.
- **Clay strainer**, rim fragment of grey ware, 0.9 cm thick. Fig. 11:26.
- **Clay strainer**, rim fragment of grey ware, 0.6 cm thick. Fig. 11:27
- **Pot**, grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, round-bellied with splayed rim, base portion missing. Rim diameter 12.5 cm. Fig. 11:28.
- **Pot**, grey-black ware, 0.3-1.3 cm thick, round-bellied with flat base and splayed rim. Height 11.5 cm. Rim diameter 12.5 cm. Fig. 11:30.
- **Pottery**, c. 2,000 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 22 pots.
- **Loom weight**, pyramidal, red ware. Height 14.5 cm. Width at the base 5.5 cm. Fig. 11:33.
- **Loom weight**, round, grey-black ware, decorated with a stamped pit 1 cm wide on one face. Diameter 8 cm. Fig 11:32.
- **Loom weights**, 14, round, ware of different colours, together with fragments from about 30 places.
- **Daub**, c. 500 pieces.
- **Strike-a-light**, quartz, oval. Length 6 cm. Width 4.5 cm. Thickness 3 cm. Fig. 11:35.
- **Strike-a-light**, boat-shaped, fragmentary, now lost.
- **Polishing stone**, quartzitic sandstone, oval, flat. Length 7.6 cm. Width 6.3 cm. Thickness 2.4 cm. Also another polishing stone, now lost.
- **Hammer- or grinding stones**, granite, 17 whole and 7 fragments.
- **Quern**, granite, fragmentary.
- **Whetstones**, sandstone, 6 whole and 3 fragments.
- **Stone axe**, greenstone, fragmentary. Butt of a cylindrical axe.
- **Chisel**, greenstone, fragmentary, sides polished. Length 10 cm. Width 2 cm. Thickness 1.5 cm.
- **Flint fragment**, polished, with incised swastika. Fig. 11:34.

Building 2

- **Loop**, bronze, with 3 rivet holes. Length 2.6 cm. Width 0.8 cm. Fig. 11:1
- **Plate**, bronze, several fragments of thin sheet bent together and clumsily repaired. The largest fragment 5 X 4.5 cm.
- **Knife**, iron, curved, with bent shaft, the end rolled up into a spiral. Length 8.5 cm. Fig. 11:5
- **Knife**, iron, fragmentary, with tang. Length 5.8 cm. Fig. 11:6.
- **Chisel**, iron, with gradually narrowing tang. Length 12.5 cm. Width at the cutting edge 1.2 cm. Fig. 11:8.
- **Link**, iron, possibly from a cauldron chain. Length 4.5 cm. Width 2 cm. Fig. 11:9.
- **Handle**, iron, of bent flat rod. An indeterminate lump of rust at one end, at the other a smaller rod rusted fast made from the same material as the object itself. Length 24 cm. Width 0.5 cm. Thickness 0.2 cm.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey-brown ware, 0.8 cm thick. Simple, curved handle with circular section. Fig. 11:24.
- **Pot**, brown-black ware 0.5 cm thick, round-bellied with flat base and splayed rim. Height c. 13 cm. Rim diameter 14 cm. Fig. 11:29.
- **Loom weight**, round, grey ware, fragmentary, decorated on one side with a rosette stamp. Diameter c. 8 cm. Fig. 11:31.
- **Pottery**, c. 100 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 2 different pots.
- **Daub**, c. 100 pieces.
- **Quern**, granite, fragmentary.
- **Hammer- or grinding stones**, granite, 3 whole and 1 fragmentary.
• **Whetstones**, sandstone, 2 whole and 1 fragmentary.

GF catalogue No. C. 9080. (Biörnstad 1955:914-916)

Finds 11, Dalhem Dune (Biörnstad 1955:948)

**Eksta Stjärnarve**

**House 1**

• **Pottery** "Several", unknown quantity and ware.
• "Ice-skate" (?), mentioned in a letter from the excavator in 1915. Any other details unknown.
• **Grinding stone**, no further details found.
• **Bones**, from various animals.

(Biörnstad 1955:879)
Endre Svenskens

House 1

- **Ferrule**, possibly the terminal of a drinking horn, iron, conical, with circular, slightly flattened terminal knob, a rivet hole through the socket. Length 5 cm. Fig. 12:4.
- **Beads**, 5, glass paste, barrel-shaped, slightly and unevenly moulded, 4 red and 1 yellow. Fig. 12:5-9.
- **Clay crucible**, cylindrical, tapering towards the bottom, fragmentary, with remnants of red glass paste. Fig. 12:10.
- **Glass paste**, c. 100 fragments, dark red, brick red and a light blue-green.
- **Comb**, bone, in one piece with semi-circular upper part, decorated with 2 low parallel toruses on the lower edge on each side. Fig. 12:1.
- **Spindle-whorl**, bone, hemispherical. Diameter 4 cm. Fig. 12:2.
- **Phalange**, pierced. Fig. 12:3.
- **Bone**, 3 fragments of cut bone, polished on the outside and worn on the inside, possibly parts of a shaft. Length 4.4 cm.
- **Pottery**, single sherd, yellow-brown ware c. 0.5 cm thick, decorated with 2 horizontal lines above a row of triple circles surmounting a corded torus. Fig. 12:11.
- **Pottery**, 8 sherds.
- **Loom weight**, yellow-red ware, lens-shaped fragment. Fig. 12:12.
- **Daub**, burnt, 3 pieces, of which 2 have impressions of sticks on both sides and a smooth third side.
- **Whetstone**, sandstone, fragment.

Besides the above-mentioned objects, an **iron knife**, an **iron sickle**, several fragmentary **loom weights** and **whetstones**, an **iron point**, an **iron implement**, half an **iron ring**, an **iron rod**, a **lump of iron** and a **stone with 5 worn grooves** are mentioned but not in the list of finds.

SMH catalogue Nos. 14546, 14982 and 16616. (Biörnstad 1955:88)
Follingbo Hallfreda

Due to the condition of the excavation report it was very difficult to write a good list of the finds in Hallfreda. But at the site, in the houses, the following finds have definitely been found:

- **Skeleton**, infant. Complete. Homo Sapiens
- **Spindle-whorl**, bone?
- **Pottery**, unknown quantity and type
- **Bones**, unknown species, many hollowed. Some burned.

(Arwidsson 1954, Persson Biuw 1968)

Fröjel Mickelängar

House 1

- **Pottery**, 3 sherds of brown-black ware, 0.3-0.4 cm thick, decorated with circles and a row of small stamped squares. Fig. 13:1, 2.
- **Pottery**, rim fragment of grey-brown ware 0.6-0.8 cm thick, irregular oblique incised strokes below the rim. Fig. 13:3.
- **Pottery**, c. 200 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.
- **Hammer- or grinding stone**, granite.
- **Whetstone**, sandstone

SHM catalogue No. 21246 (Biörnstad 1955:911)

Finds 13, Fröjel Mickelängar (Biörnstad 1955:946)
Fröjel Vallhagar

House 1

- **Spearhead**, iron, with socket and oval blade. Over-all length 17.7 cm; the blade 4.3 cm. Fig. 16:3
- **Bead**, amber, circular, flat. Diameter 1.2 cm. Thickness 0.4 cm. Fig. 14:25
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey, thin ware decorated with two cruciform stamps below an indistinct line. Fig. 25
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, decorated with two rows of wedge-shaped stamps between shallow grooves. There are also whorl-stamps in the rows. Between the rows a stamp with two triangles and four circles with raised centres. Fig. 27
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with a corded ridge at the transition from belly to neck, a line of small squares and indistinct checkmarks. Fig. 24.
- **Pottery**, rim sherd of grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with two parallel, horizontal strokes.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey ware, 0.4-0.5 cm thick, decorated with an obliquely-hatched low ridge at the transition from belly to neck. Fig. 497.
- **Pottery**, 2 sherds of fine, greyware, 0.5 cm thick, decorated with a stamp consisting of 4 small triangles forming a cross and with a circle at their bases. Fig. 26.
- **Loom weights**, burnt clay, bun-shaped, 17 complete and about 150 fragments probably representing about 10 loom weights. Cf. Fig. 19.
- **Limestone block with eroded hole, probably a loom weight**. Length 9.5 cm; breadth 6.5 cm; thickness 3 cm.
- **Polishing stone?**, granite lens-shaped, possible slight traces of polishing on the flat sides. Probably used as a loom weight. Diameter 8 cm; thickness 3.2 cm.
- **Pot**, grey, fairly fine ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, with round belly, flat base and flaring rim. Height 10.7 cm. Found at the northern doorway.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of fine grey ware, possible blackened on the exterior, 0.4-0.5 cm thick, decorated with check stamps with small squares, 8 in length and 6 in height. Below these the same stamps as on find 8. Fig. 26.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of fine grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with the same stamps as the previous find and find 8.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of fine grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with a corded ridge at the transition from belly to neck lying between two shallow grooves, and four sided check stamps with rounded corners.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of fine grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with a ridge, 0.7 cm wide, stamped with wedge-shaped impressions.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of fine yellow-red ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, decorated with two shallow grooves at the transition from belly to neck.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey-brown ware, 0.4-0.5 cm thick, decorated with a stamp consisting of 2 concentric semicircles. Fig. 23.
- **Clay strainer**, single sherd of grey-black ware, 0.6 cm thick. The holes made from the exterior.
- **Pottery**, c. 650 sherds of coarse, grey to red-yellow ware, found in various places throughout the building and impossible to reassemble into complete pots.
- **Daub**, c. 1,000 pieces.

(Hällström 1955:105-106)

House 2

- **Strap-end**, bronze, rectangular, split upper portion joined by a narrow part onto the long lower portion with a thickened centre. The centre part of the lower portion decorated with three encircling transverse lines. One of these lines over the point of the strap-end and one at the transition from the upper to the lower portion. Length 6.1 cm. Fig. 14:34
- **Fingerring**, bronze, undecorated. Diameter 2.1-2.2 cm. Fig. 14:7
- **Lock spring**, iron, triangular, split plate with upturned point, pierced by a rivet in the narrow portion. Length 9.4 cm; thickness of the plate 0.1-0.2 cm. Figs. 15:20.
- **Spoon-drill**, iron, with cylindrical shaft, the upper portion being hammered rectangular. Length 34 cm, incl. the blade 5.5 cm. Fig. 16:8
- **Awl**, iron, square cross-section. Length 5.9 cm. Fig. 15:6
- **Plate**, iron, circular, flat with irregular hole in the centre. Frying-pan. Diameter 14.5-15.5 cm. Thickness of the plate c. 0.1 cm. Fig. 19:14
- **Staple**, iron, of flat rod bent at right-angles in two places, one end pointed. Length between the bends 5.6 cm. Fig. 15:16
- **Fragment**, iron, indeterminate, bent rod c. 2.5 cm long.
- **Beaker**, 14 pieces, of green glass with threads of the same colour fused on, fragmentary.
- **Pot**, grey-black, rather fine ware, c. 0.4 cm. thick, round belly with flat base and flaring rim, decorated on the shoulder with two parallel, horizontal lines. Height c. 11.5 cm.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of brown-black, rather fine ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated at transition from belly to neck with two shallow grooves.

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House 3

- **Ornamental pin**, bronze with head in the form of a circular plate with central hole, surmounted by an ornamental knob, slightly curved. Length 6.2 cm. Fig. 14:33.
- **Bead**, blue glass, longish, square in section, and with corners bevelled. Length 1.35 cm. Width 0.7 cm. Fig. 14:23.
- **Bead**, green glass-paste, spherical. Diameter 0.8 cm. Fig. 14:14
- **Clay strainer**, 7 sherds of grey ware, 0.5 cm thick.
- **Loom weights**, clay, pyramidal, lower part damaged. Height 9.4 cm. Greatest width 4.4 cm. Cf. Fig. 19.
- **Loom weight**, clay, pyramidal, fragment.
- **Knife**, iron, curved with convex edge, without tang, fragmentary rivet at the base. Length 6.2 cm. Fig.15:13
- **Pottery**, 76 sherds from the whole building, red and grey ware.
- **Daub**, c. 100 fragments, the largest measuring 14 X 10 X 4 cm.

House 4

- **Fibula**, bronze. Length 2.9 cm, spiral 2.9 cm wide, foot 2 cm wide. Fig. 14:4.
- **"Knotering"**, bronze with 9 nodules. External diameter 3.8 cm, thickness 0.5-0.3 cm. Fig. 14:8.
- **Bead**, glass, blue, conical. Diameter 0.6 cm. Length 1.3 cm. Fig. 14:31.
- **Bead**, glass, blue, faceted. Length 1.4 cm. Fig. 14:21.
- **Bead**, glass, green. Length 0.6 cm. Fig. 14:13
- **Worked bone.**
- **Rimsherd**, of thin-walled pot, 0.4 cm thick.
- **Pottery**, sherd, ornamented with dot-stamp, C-formed stamps, and oblique strokes. Fig. 31.
- **Pottery**, small and black-glazed sherds.
- **Clay daub.**
- **Whetstone**, fragment.
- **Hammer stone**, round. Diameter 9.4 cm.
- Grinding stone.
- Bones, from a small dog.
- Charcoal, small flat pieces about 3 cm wide, remains of wainscoting?
- Pottery-strainer, coarse ware, 1 cm thick sherd with three whole and two half holes.
- Pottery, unornamented sherds, mostly yellowish of coarse ware, side fragments. Total 37.
- Pottery, unornamented rimsherds: 1 of straitwalled pot with thickened rim, 2 with round, unplayed rim, 1 with splayed rim and round edge, 1 of a large, crude pot with splayed rim, and 1 with splayed rim. Total 6.
- Pottery, one large fragment of bottom and side, of a yellowish ware.
- Hammer stone, fragment.
- Sinkers (?), two natural limestone with holes, possibly drilled through. Diameter 8.0 X 7.3 and 6.9 X 5.8 cm.

(Kjærum et al 1955:129)

**House 5**
- No finds (Klindt-Jensen 1955b:130)

**House 6**
- Edged tool, iron, isosceles triangle, the two equal sides slightly curved out towards the edge side. Length 6.3 cm; at edge 3.3 cm. The coiled handle-end-opposite the edge-0.7 cm wide. Fig 15:4
- Nails, iron 2 pieces, four-sided, tapering, with a head. One straight, the other slightly bent. a) Length 3.3 cm. Thickness at middle 0.5 X 0.5 cm. b) Length 3.2 cm. Thickness at middle 0.4 X 0.6 cm.
- Skate, bone, femur of horse, the articulation ends pierced, one broad side worn flat and smooth. Length 28.7 cm. Breadth at the drilled strap holes 4 cm and 5 cm, the latter thus being 4 and 5 cm long and 0.7 cm in diameter. The skating edge about 3 cm wide at the middle. Fig. 19:12.
- Spindle whorl, bone, flat. Thickness 0.7 cm. Diameter 3.6 cm. Diameter of hole 0.6 cm. Fig. 18:9
- Spindle whorl, bone, flat. Thickness 1 cm. Diameter 4.2 cm. Diameter of drilled hole 0.9 cm. Fig. 18:11
- Griddles of sandstone, 10 pieces, hewn round at the edge. 4 plates intact (unbroken), the remainder fractured and of these only two complete, the remainder being fragments from a quarter to three-quarters of the original size. The diameter and thickness of the plates cm: 1.21 and 0.7, 20.2 and 1.5, 21.1 and 0.9, 22.7 and 0.7-1.2, 22.8 and 1.3, 25.5 and 1.4-1.5, 28.2 and 1.2, about 30 and 1.5, 33.5 and 1 1/2, 34.6 and 0.6. Figs. 22.
- Pottery, some unornamented pot bases and smaller sherds including a few rim sherds, were found scattered about the floor, mostly in the east half.
- Whetstone, small fragment. Thickness 2.7 cm.
- Whetstone, sandstone, foursided, almost intact. Length 33 cm. Thickness 9 X 7.6 cm.
- Whetstone, sandstone, foursided. Length 21.3 cm. Thickness 4.2 X 3.7 cm.
- Whetstone, sandstone, foursided. Length 9.7 cm. Thickness at ends 1.4 X 2.2 and 2.4 X 2.6 cm.
- Grinding stones, 5 pieces.
  - "Varpa?", flat, round-hewn stone, one side bevelled at the edge. Diameter 10.3-11.5 cm. Thickness 2.4 cm.

(Bendixen & Munksgaard 1955:140)

**House 7**
- Mounting, bronze rectangular, with broken eye, 2 rivet holes and decorated with two longitudinal lines. Length 2.3 cm. Fig 14:12.
- Pendant, bronze, oblong, with 8 holes in the middle arranged in a row. Along the edge a decoration of concentric semicircles, at one end an eye. Length 4 cm. Fig 14:6.
- Axe, iron, fragmentary, part of the spring case. Two loose iron rivets may belong to it. The fragments 4.6 cm wide.
- Lock, iron, fragmentary. Length 13.9 cm. Width of edge 4.9 cm. Fig 16:10.
- Comb, bone, fragmentary and charred, formed of 3 bone plates held by bronze rivets, the upper plates ornamented with dots in semicircles. Fig. 18:1.
- Loom weight, burnt clay, round with one flat and one convex side. Diameter 7.7 cm. Thickness 3.9 cm. Cf. Fig. 19.
- Loom weight, burnt clay, round with oval cross-section. Diameter 7.8 cm. Thickness 3.4 cm.
- Loom weight, burnt clay. Diameter 7.2 cm. Thickness 3.8 cm.
- Loom weights, 3, burnt clay, fragment
- Loom weights, 3, burnt clay, one a fragment. Diameter of the complete ones 7.7 and 7.9 cm. Thickness 4.0 and 3.2 cm.
- Loom weight, burnt clay.
Pottery

Fragments of loom weights

Bone object

Sewing needle

Comb

Iron object

Spoon

Bronze fragments

No finds

Charred remains of porridge (?)

Grinding stones

Sinkers

Klindt-Jensen 1955:153f

House 8

- No finds (Björnstad 1955c:154ff)

House 9

- Rod, bronze, U-shaped with circular section, ends broken off. Length 2.4 cm. Fig. 14:1
- Bronze fragments, several, indeterminate nature. Length (of largest fragment) 2.5 cm.
- Spoon-drill, iron, section almost quadrilateral. Length 16 cm. Thickness 0.8 cm. Width of blade 0.9 cm. Fig. 16:5.
- Iron object, oval, corroded, possibly fragment of a knife. Length 6 cm. Width 2 cm.
- Iron object, bent at an angle, corroded, part of a lock? Length 7 cm.
- Bead, glass paste, white, spherical slightly flattened, with longitudinal grooves. Diameter 0.9 cm. Fig. 14:27.
- Comb, composed of a toothed centre-plate and two side plates, bound together with bronze rivets. The ends of the centre plate slightly outswep. The side plates decorated along the edges with double dotted lines, and a rosette pattern in the centre consisting of circles with centre-points surrounding a double circle with centre-point. Length 12 cm. Thickness 0.9 cm. Fig. 17:3.
- Comb, composed like the foregoing the fairly triangular side plates decorated along the edges with a line boded on the inside with a row of semicircles with centre-points, in the middle, circles with centre-points joined together with tangents. Length 7.3 cm. Width 5 cm. Thickness 1 cm. Fig. 17:2.
- Sewing needle, polished bone, flattened head with round eye, section otherwise circular. Broken in 3 pieces, assembled during preservation. Length 8 cm. Fig. 18:7.
- Bone object, stamp? Length 1 cm.
- Fragment of loom weight, clay. Diameter slightly over 6 cm.
- Pottery, c. 40 sherds, of which 7 decorated. Ware thin, grey, rim flaring. Ornamented in the collar join and on the shoulder with 2 band of oblique toothed stamps delimited by parallel lines. The decorated sherds assembled during preservation into part of rim, neck and body. Fig. 33.
- Pottery, 8 sherds. Ware thin and dark, ornamented with double lines round the neck off the vessel. Sherds assembled into part of flaring rim and offset body. Rim diameter of vessel, c. 11 cm.
- Pottery, c. 300 sherds of coarse greyish ware without ornament from large vessel with flaring rim and rim diameter of c. 30-40 cm.
- Pottery, c. 170 sherds of coarse greyish ware and unornamented.
- Pottery, c. 150 sherds of same ware as foregoing.
• Pottery, c. 20 sherds of very thin, grey ware, unornamented, partly assembled into rim and body of vessel with slightly flaring rim. Height 11.4 cm. Rim diameter 13.7 cm.
• Pottery, c. 1,750 sherds, the majority of coarse, greyish ware, 2 with lugs or loops.
• Piece of slag, bog-ore or hard-pan.
• Daub, c. 10 fragments, of which 4 with impressions from sticks.
• Loom weight, stone, triangular. Length 10 cm.
• Fragment of loom weight (?), stone.
• Whetstone, sandstone, well made, symmetrical, 5-sided with quadrilateral section. Length 8.5 cm. Width 3.5 cm.
• Whetstone, sandstone, with rectangular section. Length 8 cm.
• Whetstone, 3, sandstone, asymmetrical, of which one in 3 parts, the 2 other stones with cut marks.
• Polishing stones, 3. Greatest diameter 9 cm.
• Hammerstones, 5 complete, 1 fragmentary; one with clear hollow from hammering. Diameters of up to 10 cm.
• Fossil crinoid.
• “Slaggy” material.
• Piece of iron pyrites.

(Nylén & Nylén 1955:164-165)

House 10

• Mounting, iron, cross-shaped with curved sides and rectangular hole in the centre. Length 2.7 cm. Fig. 15:11
• Resin caulking, 2 fragmentary rings, original diameter c. 20 cm, one with traces of flange, the other with marks of stitching.
• Iron slag, 21 pieces.
• Burnt clay, 6 fragments.
• Daub, 18 burnt fragments.
• Pottery, 22 sherds, coarse, grey ware, one with an incurving rim.
• Pottery, 8 sherds, coarse, grey ware.
• Polishers, 2 whole and one fragmentary. Diameter of the largest 5.5 cm.

(Nylén 1955:169-170)

House 11

• Button, bronze, baked by a rivet, now broken off short, certainly belonged to a hooked dress-clasp. Diameter 1.25 cm. Fig 14:18
• Tool, iron, with socket, probably a chisel, point broken off. Length 10 cm. Fig 16:2
• Spoon scraper, iron, half missing. Length 3.6 cm. Width 0.8 cm. Fig. 15:3
• Flat rod, iron curved into almost a semicircle. One end curled up in a large hook in the plane of the bar. Thickness of bar on its concave side 0.4 cm, on its convex 0.2 cm. Width 1 cm, but narrows 10 cm from from the other end down to 0.4 cm. The point curled round in a small loop at right angles to the plane of the bar. The narrow portion probably held in a wooden handle. Total length 55 cm.
• Rod, iron, forged into a loop. Length 4.4 cm. Width 1.3 cm. Thickness 0.6 cm. Fig. 15:14.
• Rivet, iron, with square head, broken. Length 2.3 cm. Thickness at one end 0.6 cm, at the other 0.4 cm.
• Bar, iron of rectangular section, tapering towards one end which was probably once pointed, the other end somewhat flattened for a length of 10 cm, probably the tang for a handle. Length 29 cm. Width 1 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm.
• Bar, iron. Length 14 cm. Width 1.4 cm.
• Flat hands, 2 pieces, iron. Lengths 8.8 and 9.3 cm. Width 2 cm.
• Die, bone, long and narrow, with pointed ends, marked on three sides with 2, 4 and 6 rings with centre dot, the fourth side being plain, so that 2 stands opposite to 6 and the plain side opposite to 4. Length 6.5 cm. Fig. 18:3.
• Comb, elk antler, made in one piece, with curved back, ornamented on one side with a row of diagonally hatched diamonds between two pairs of parallel lines, above which a ring with centre dot surrounded by four similar and smaller rings. On the other side diamonds alternating with hatched triangles. Spine ornamented with two pairs of lines running parallel to the edges. Length 8.9 cm. Thickness at the centre of the spine 1.2 cm. Fig. 17:1.
• Comb, Fragments of the side plate of a composite comb of bone, longer sides virtually parallel and surviving end cut off squarely. Width 0.9 cm. In the broken edge half a rivet hole.
• Comb, bone, fragment of the side plate of a composite comb. Length 2.3 cm.
• Comb, bone, fragment of the side plate of a composite comb. Length 2.3 cm.
• Spindle-whorl, fragment made of the sawn-off articular end of a femur. Height 1.9 cm.
• Bone point, broken so that only the blunt point remains. Length 5.1 cm.
• Astragalus, of ox, perforated. Fig. 19:7.
• Pottery, rim-fragment, grey-brown ware. 0.9-1 cm thick, ornamented with close-set punctuations on the interior of fits obliquely flanged rim.
• Pottery, ware externally dark grey-brown and smoothed, internally yellow-grey with rough surface, 0.3-0.4 cm thick. Fragments the shoulder, ornamented with a narrow corded moulding between a pair of shallow grooves.
• **Pottery strainer**, rim-fragment, yellow-grey ware 0.4-0.8 cm thick. The vessel must have been cylindrical, holes stabbed from the outside, 0.4 cm across.

• **Pottery strainer**, rim-fragment, yellow-brown ware, 0.5-0.8 cm thick, bulbous profile and narrow neck, splayed rim, holes stabbed from the outside, 0.4 cm across.

• **Pottery**, single sherd of black ware with no original edge, perforated by a hole, probably a loop handle. Thickness 0.6-0.8 cm.

• **Pot**, black ware, 0.6 cm thick, round-bellied with flat bottom and splayed rim, form distorted. Height 12.5 cm. Rim diameter 15 cm. Fig. 20:14.

• **Pot**, black ware, 0.6 cm thick, round-bellied with flat bottom and splayed rim, form distorted. Height 17 cm. Rim diameter 19.5 cm. Fig. 20:13.

• **Pot**, ware grey-brown to black, 0.5-0.6 cm thick, round-bellied with flat bottom and splayed rim. Height 15.5-17 cm. Rim diameter 16 cm. Fig. 20:4

• **Pot**, ware grey-brown to black, 0.5-0.6 cm thick, round-bellied with flat bottom and splayed rim, unusually distorted form. Height 15.5-17 cm. Rim diameter 16 cm. Fig. 20:19.

• **Pot**, ware externally grey, internally black, c. 0.6 cm thick, round-bellied with flat bottom and splayed rim. Height 15 cm. Rim diameter 18-19 cm. Fig. 20:11.

• **Pot**, grey-brown ware, c. 0.7 cm thick, round-bellied with flat bottom and splayed rim, very distorted. Height 23.5 cm. Rim diameter 25 cm. Fig. 20:2.

• **Pot**, ware externally almost black, c. 0.6 cm thick, somewhat steeper profile than the previous, flat bottom and splayed rim. Height 14 cm. Width of mouth 14.5 cm. Fig. 20:10.

• **Pot**, ware flamed, varying from the red through brown to black, and probably exposed to partial secondary firing, from 0.8-1 cm thick. Fragments with gently swinging profile and indrawn mouth. Width of mouth somewhat over 30 cm.

• **Pot**, brown ware, 0.8 cm thick. Upper part of a round-bellied with indrawn mouth, immediately under the inside of the rim ornament of small diagonal incisions, clearly done with a finger nail. Width of mouth 19 cm. Fig. 20:8.

• **Whorl**, burnt clay, perforated by a hole of diameter 1.2 cm, somewhat off centre. Diameter 4.5 cm. Height 2.3 cm. Fig. 19:1.

• **Loom weights**, Fragments of some ten loom weights, all with deep hole perforated in the upper part and a centimetre-deep hollow in the top, gray fabric, very badly fired and mixed with limestone chips up to 3 cm long. Height of each weight 12 cm. Cf. Fig. 19.

• **Strike-a-light**, quartzite, oval, groove in each flat side. Length 7.8 cm. Fig. 19:15

• **Spindle-whorl** (?), round, flat limestone fragment, half perforated by holes drilled from either side, probably intended on completion for a spindle-whorl. Diameter 2.6 cm.

• **Griddle** (?), sandstone, round and flat, trimmed round the edges. Diameter 17 cm. Thickness 1.5 cm.

• **Wooden tub**, fragments, only the lower parts of a small number of staves survive, no details of the fitting of the staves determinable, probably oval. Diameter varying from 33-37 cm.

• **Corn grains**
  - **Bar**, iron, crused, almost square in section. Length 8.8 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm.
  - **Bone implement**, with a V-shaped cut in each end. Length 7.5 cm. Fig. 18:6
  - **Bodkin** (?), bone, with drilled hole, fragment. Length 4.2 cm. Fig. 18:5- similar, rough, unpierced.
  - **Pottery,** rim-sherds with finger impressions on the top of the flattened rim.

• **All stray finds of pottery inside the walls of the building**, varying colours and wares. Total c. 700.

• **All stray finds of pottery outside the walls of the building**, varying colours and wares. Total c. 1,000.

• **Daub**, with parallel marks of sticks 1 cm thick. Up to 3 kilometor from the main building.

• **Whetstones**, sandstone, 6 whole and fragmentary, all rectangular in section.

• **Grinding stones**, granite, almost 8 cm globular with diameters between 8 and 10 cm. For the most part natural water-worn pebbles from the beach.

• **"Varpa"**: Circular piece of granite, on one side flat with sharp edges, on the other slightly bulbous and with round edges. Diameter 12.5 cm.

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**(Biörnstad 1955:177-178,181)**

**House 12**

• **Socketed axe**, iron, with round socket and fairly curved edge to the blade. Length 13.5 cm. Diameter of socket 4.5 cm. Fig. 16:11.

• **Scythe**, iron, narrow blade curving towards its edge, prominent spine and short curved tang, the tip of which is bent at right angles. Length 28 cm. Fig. 16:6.

• **Scythe**, iron, like the last, but with point broken off. Length 22 cm. Fig. 16:4

• **Sickle**, iron, with relatively long tang turned at right angles in the direction of the edge, prominent spine, edge virtually straight. Length 13 cm. Fig. 16:12.

• **Pottery**, 16 sherds of various wares and thicknesses.

• **Pottery**, 9 sherds, of various wares and thicknesses, one of them a rim of gently curving profile.

• **Pottery**, 22 sherds, of various wares.

• **Polishing stones**, one whole and one fragmentary. Diameter of the former 6 cm.

• **Hammer stone**, damaged. Diameter 10 cm.

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**(Nylén 1955:183)**
House 13

- **Pottery**, unornamented sherds of coarse ware, dark grey or reddish-brown in colour, several rim fragments with splayed profile. Total 170.
- **Grinding-stone**, granite, circlar.

(Lundström 1955:184)

House 14

- **Pottery**, 80-90 sherds, of which 14 from the centre of the south wall and some 70 from position 6 (amongst these are included the 40 odd fragments found in 1947 in the derritus outside the south side of the house 15). The sherds belong to at least two vessels, one of a very coarse, porus and thick-walled fabric, maximum thickness 1.4 cm, burnt reddish-brown to grey, the other similar, but with a smooth black internal surface. Thickness at the base 0.9 cm Two small fragments of the rim survived.
- **Daub**, a large number of fragments, burnt black and clearly marked with impressions of twigs and sticks, along the smaller pieces of reddened clay found in 1947 and 1948 in the fallen material outside the south wall of building 15.
- **Hammer stone**, reddish-grey granite, round, with clear marks of use. Diameter 8 cm.
- **Hammer stone**, fragmentary, reddish-grey granite, with two working surfaces, the upper slightly concave and quite smooth, the lower somewhat pitted. Thickness 4.5 cm.

(Selling 1955:196)

House 15

- **Fingerring**, gold. Diameter 2 cm. Fig. 14:1.
- **Pottery**, Approximately 1,100 sherds, mostly of greyish-brown, relatively close-textured and well fired fabric containing a small quantity of fairly coarse, sharp grit; surface for the most part well smoothed. To judge from the rim fragments at least ten vessels involved, of which none can be fully restored.
- **Resin caulking**, some ten pieces, from a circular chip box of diameter c. 9 cm.
- **Resin caulking**, some ten pieces with odd minute fragments, belonging to a circular chip box like the previous example, but, to judge from the impressions, of somewhat thicker material. Diameter c. 10-11 cm.
- **Whetstone**, fragmentary, light grey sandstone, rectangular in section, with rather rounded angles, flattened and somewhat wider towards the rounded outer end. Present length 51 cm. Width 2.7 cm. Height 2 cm.
- **Hammer- or grinding stones**, 2 whole and 3 fragmentary, of reddish-grey granite, fist-sized, rounded, with one or more surfaces flattened by use. Diameter 7.5-10.5 cm.
- **Flint flake**, reddish. Size 1.3 X 2.6 X 4 cm.
- **Limestone slab with round hole**, probably quite natural formation, but with traces of possible use around the hole. Dimensions 11 X 9.2 X 1.7 cm, of the hole 2 X 1.5 cm.
- **Lumps of slag**, iron slag, found in the pit beneath the south part of the wall at the western end.

(Selling 1955:196,199)

House 16

- **Fibula**, bronze, semi-circular in cross-section, flattened foot with catch-plate formed by turning down a flap and curling the end round in a loop, this partly broken away. The bow ornamented with three bands of parallel transverse grooving, two in each band, between them half-moon-shaped notches in the edges on both sides of the foot. The spring missing. Present length 4.5 cm. Fig. 14:5
- **Finger ring**, bronze, flat rod, hammered out towards the ends, overlapping for half the circumference. Diameter 2 cm. Fig. 14:15
- **Dress clasp**, bronze, round plate with one edge cut straight and bent round into a hook, in the middle of the plate a rivet c. 1 cm long, on each side of this two shorter, both with flat heads. The front of the plate ornamented with 18 punched triangles along the edge. Diameter 2.5 cm. Fig. 14:9.
- **Bronze sheet**, a larger (6.5 by 4 cm) and smaller fragment, parallel longitudinal markes from hammer blows. Thickness 0.7 mm.
- **Scythe**, iron, blade gently curved, tang square in section, narrowing towards the end which is broken off. Width of blade at the tang 3 cm, at its point 4 cm. Spine 0.5 cm thick. Total length 30 cm. Fig. 16:13
- **Scythe**, iron, blade virtually straight, with point broken off, tang square in section, narrowing to a point which is bent round in a short stub at right angles to the tang. Very slight traces of the carbonised wood haft. Width of blade 2.5 cm. Spine 0.5 to 0.7 cm thick. Total length 28 cm. Fig. 16:7.
House 17

- **Knife**, iron, blade broken off, offset tang, square in section. Length of blade 2.5 cm. Width 1.5 cm. Spine 0.4 cm thick. Length of tang 3.5 cm.
- **Mounting**, iron bar of square cross-section, 0.6 by 0.7 cm. One end terminates in a loop, through which passes an Ω-shaped eye. Length 10 cm.
- **Mounting**, like the last, but equipped with two eyes, fragmentary.
- **Eye**, iron, Ω-shaped, fragmentary.
- **Bar**, iron, in cross-section square with rounded corners, a hook bent at right angles to it. Length 8 cm. Thickness 0.4 cm.
- **Bead**, glass, dark blue, translucent, double, with constriction in the middle, pierced. Length 0.15 cm. Diameter 0.7 cm. Fig. 14:37.
- **Bead**, glass, light green, spherical, pierced. Diameter 0.8 cm. Fig. 14:11.
- **Glass fragments**, 2 pale green, transparent, surface plain with applied threads of glass, damaged by fire, from a glass beaker. The largest fragment 2 by 2.5 cm. The two smaller 2 by 2 cm and 1 by 1.5 cm. Thickness 0.3 cm.
- **Comb**, bone, fragmentary, ends of the central plate, a number of teeth and parts of the reinforcing plates surviving. Ends reinforced by two sheets of bronze riveted over the central and side plates., further secured by rivets, the side plates ornamented with double parallel lines running along the edges. Overall length c. 9.8 cm. Greatest width c. 4 cm. Fig. 14:35
- **Spindle-whorl**, bone, made of the sawn-off head of a femur, top flattened, lower part worked down, pierced by a hole in the centre, colour black. Diameter 3.7 cm. Fig 18:12
- **Pottery**, single sherd, fine, yellow-brown ware 0.6 cm thick. Fragment from the upper part of the belly, decorated with three stamps of stamped ornament, in the upper and lower concentric circles, six-spoked wheels. Small circles and check pattern, between them a row of simple, closely packed circles. Fig. 34
- **Pottery**, single sherd, thin red-yellow ware, ornamented with a row of slanting tear-shaped impressions.
- **Pot**, rather fine, yellow-brown ware, roundbellied with flat bottom and splayed rim, carinated shoulder. Height 32 cm. Rim diameter 31 cm. Fig. 20:3.
- **Pot**, rather fine, yellow-brown ware, shape as the last. Height 22.5 cm. Rim diameter 17 cm. Fig. 20:9.
- **Pot**, rather fine, yellow-brown ware, shape as the last. Height 21 cm. Rim diameter 15.5 cm. Fig. 20:5.
- **Pot**, rather fine, grey ware, shape as the last. Height 11 cm. Rim diameter 12 cm. Fig. 20:17.
- **Pot**, rather fine, grey ware, shape as the last, rim damaged. Original height 13 to 14 cm. Original rim diameter c. 12 cm. Fig. 20:6.
- **Pot**, rather fine, yellow-brown ware, shape as the last. Vessel intact. Height 8 cm. Rim diameter 9.5 cm. Fig. 20:18.
- **Pot**, rather fine, yellow-brown ware, roundbellied with flat bottom and splayed rim, no carination at shoulder, somewhat warped. Height 12 cm. Rim diameter 13 cm. Fig. 20:16
- **Pottery**, ware varying from coarse to fine and colour from grey-black to brown. Total c. 2,000.
- **Loom weight**, burnt clay, badly fired, yellow-brown fabric, bun-shaped, with hole in the centre, one side ornamented with 3 round impressions. Diameter 9 cm. Fig. 19:9.
- **Loom weight**, burnt clay, badly fired, yellow-brown fabric. Same shape as the last. Diameter 8 cm.
- **Loom weight**, burnt clay, badly fired, yellow-brown fabric. Same shape as the last. Diameter 8 cm.
- **Loom weight fragments**, burnt clay, some 15 pieces of various sizes of weights the same shape, colour and fabric as the last.
- **Bottom of a birch bark box**, round disc of a double ply of birch bark with the grains at right angles, along the edge a single row of stitch holes, half carbonized. Under the bottom remains of straw burnt fast to the surface. Diameter 40 cm.
- **Birch bark fragments**, irregular pieces of birch bark belonging to the sides of the box, half carbonized.
- **Grain and hazel nuts**, all carbonized.
- **Grain**, carbonized.
- **Grain**, carbonized.
- **Iron bar**, straight. Length 6.5 cm.
- **Iron bar**, long, flat, rectangular in section. Length 4.5 cm. Section 0.8 by 0.3 cm.
- **Iron fragment**, sheet, doubled and pierced. Length 3 cm.
- **Iron fragment**, indeterminable lump. Length 2 cm.
- **Blank for a spindle-whorl**, sawn off, but otherwise unworked, head of a femur. Diameter 3.8 cm.
- **Split bone**, V-shaped notches in the ends (shuttle?). Length 8.5 cm. Fig. 18:8.
- **Pottery**, fine, thin, black ware, 8 sherds ornamented with scratched lines and check patterns.
- **Pottery**, all stray finds of pottery inside the building. Mostly fairly coarse, black to yellow-brown ware. Total 450.
- **Pottery**, all stray finds of pottery outside the building, mostly rather coarse, dark to yellow-brown ware. Total 64.
- **Daub**, fire-hardened, irregular, yellow-brown lumps of various sizes.
- **Whetstone**, grey sandstone, long rectangular in section, with two working surfaces. Length c. 10 cm.
- **Whetstones**, 2 pieces, red quartzite sandstone, irregular pieces with two parallel plane faces of which one is the working surface.
- **Polishing stones**, granite, natural pebbles with working faces.

(Lundström 1955b:208-210)

**House 17**

- **Ring**, iron, section circular with diameter 0.5 cm. Diameter of ring 2.3 cm. Fig. 15:9
- **Pine, tanged**, iron, virtually rectangular, with edge irregularly worn away. Attachment by two round, upturned wings. Width 8.5 cm. Greatest length 9.5 cm. Thickness of metal 0.8 cm. Fig. 16:1.
- **Pottery**, fine yellow-grey ware, 10 fragments belonging to the same vessel, decorated with tangent lines and crescent and whirl imprints. Thickness 0.3-0.5 cm. Figs. 36 and 35.
- **Pottery**, rim fragment with steep profile. On upper part of rim a narrow torus moulding above a low torus with diagonal incisions between parallel lines. Below this an area of plaited ornament. Fine ware, dark grey in colour. Thickness 0.5 cm. Fig. 37
- **Iron fragment**, flat, oblong. Length 4.5 cm. Width 1.5 cm. Thickness 0.3 cm.
House 18

- **Coin**, quarter of a silver coin, Abbásid, Khalif al-Mu’tazim (833-842 A.D.). Diameter c. 28 mm. Fig. 14:3
- **Button**, bronze, circular with loop of bronze wire pushed through a hole and bent round. Diameter 14 mm. Height of loop 6.5 mm. Fig. 14:16
- **Bronze plate with rivet**, from fairly high up in the central section of the west wall. Length 1.7 cm. Width 1.1 cm. Thickness 0.2 cm. Length of rivet 1.2 cm. Fig. 14:17
- **Hoop**, iron, with flat, circular piece of bronze riveted to it, U-shaped, with one arm broken off. Length 4.8 cm. Width 2.3 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm. Fig. 15:7
- **Socketed chisel**, iron, one end with a somewhat spreading edge, the centre square in section with rounded angles, the other end with a conical socket fitted with a rivet. Length 22.5 cm. Width of edge 1.7 cm. Greatest diameter of socket 2.5 cm. Fig. 16:9
- **Arrowhead**, iron, narrow with flat, gently tapering tang. Length 10.2 cm. Width 1.6 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm. Fig. 15:19
- **Knife**, iron, triangular in cross-section, offset tang. Length 7.1 cm. Width 0.8 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm. Fig. 15:7
- **Knife**, iron, with thin, tapering tang. Length 8 cm. Width 1.9 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm. Fig. 15:8
- **Handle** (?), iron, broken in some ten pieces, with an eye in one rather tapered end. Length 42 cm.
- **Bell**, iron, rectangular in cross-section, widest at the bottom, suspension loop missing, one of the longer sides of the mouth damaged. Made of two bent iron plates riveted together, angles of the lip reinforced with small riveted plates. Clapper hung from a loop riveted to the main suspension loop. Height 11.5 cm. Width at top 6.3 cm, at bottom 8.8 cm. Depth at top 3.6, at bottom 5.2 cm. Fig. 19:10.
- **Mounting**, iron, virtually rectangular, thin, with a semi-oval hole near the centre and traces of rivets in the two ends. Length 8 cm. Width 3.8 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm. Fig 15:15
- **Rivet** (?), iron, with flattened, almost circular head, diameter 2.1 cm. Length from top to bottom 19 cm.
- **Die**, bone, oblong but narrowing towards the ends, the sides ornamented with spots in the order three, two and four, the fourth side blank. The three has holes, c. 2 mm deep and 1.7 mm across, evenly distributed relative to one another and the ends of the die; two has eyes, 5 mm in diameter, situated near the centre; the four has similar eyes placed in pairs close to the two ends. Length 7.8 cm. In section 1 X 1 cm. Fig. 18:4
- **Pot**, ware grey-brown and smoothed, c. 5 mm thick, rim almost vertical, with greatest diameter just above the shoulder. Height 10 cm. Greatest diameter 13 cm. Rim diameter 10.9 cm. Fig. 20:7
- **Pottery**, 15 sherds, joining up in 4 large pieces, grey-black, c. 5 mm thick, hard fabric sanded with fine quartz, ornamented with stamped rows of dots, wavy lines and square impressions in series, together with circle ornament in rows and fairly large triangular stamps. Figs. 38, 39 and 41.
- **Pottery**, 7 sherds, of which three join together to form a single piece that fits find 17 in Building 16, ware of the same character as the last, stamped ornament with rows of small rings (eyes), groups in impressed squares and single, rather large, circular impression. Fig. 34
- **Pottery**, single sherd, ware as last, decorated with “running dog” motif (cf. Building 7, find 17). Fig. 40
- **Pottery**, small rim fragment of fine, blackish-brown ware, c. 5.5 mm thick, stamped ornament with half-moon shaped impressions, below a shallow groove. Fig. 43.
- **Pottery**, 387 sherds, from which a largish piece covering rim and side and a part of the bottom of a Roman vessel could be reassembled, red-brown ware, c. 8 mm thick, sanded fabric without ornament.
- **Pottery**, 141 sherds, from which have been reassembled a largish area of the base and a part comprising some of the rim and body, c. 12 mm thick, coarsely sanded fabric, reddish-brown to grey-brown and unornamented. Height c. 45 cm. Greatest diameter c. 40 cm. Rim diameter c. 20 cm.
- **Pottery**, fragmentary, 120 sherds, building pieces of rim and body, including one with loop-handle, greenish- or reddish-brown coarse ware.
- **Net-sinker** (?), stone, shaped very like a ploughshare and with a hole c. 3.5 cm in diameter in one end. Length 39 cm. Width 27 cm. Thickness 7 cm.
- **Griddles**, round pieces of sandstone with trimmed edges, one fragmentary, the other virtually whole, from the bottom of the lake-chalk layer outside the east wall. Diameter 30 cm. Thickness 2 cm.
- **Tang**, of a knife or arrowhead, iron, narrow, rectangular cross-section. Length 4.7 cm. Width 0.8 cm. Thickness 0.4 cm.
- **Pin, of a fibula** (?), iron, bowed and square in section right out to the point. Length 7.5 cm. Width 0.4 cm.
- **Pricker** (?), iron, square in section, broken off in the centre. Length 9.4 cm. Width 0.6 cm.

(Lundström 1955c:212-213)
House 19

- **Bead**, blue glass, oblong square in section, with bevelled edges, sheer ends. Length 0.9 cm. Fig. 14:22
- **Bead**, glass, cylindrical, with gold foil. Length 0.8 cm. Diameter 0.4 cm. Fig. 14:24.
- **Bead**, glass paste, reddish-brown, flat, channelled. Diameter 1.1 cm. Fig. 14:36
- **Bead**, blue glass, pierced by large hole. Diameter 0.8 cm. Fig. 14:29
- **Bead**, glass, like the last, hole somewhat eccentric. Diameter 1 cm. Fig. 14:30.
- **Bead**, blue glass, like the last. Same size. Fig. 14:28
- **Bead**, glass paste, with inlay of white, red and yellow. Diameter 1.2 cm. Fig. 14:26
- **Bead**, glass paste, greenish, spherical but flattened at the sides. Diameter 1.3 cm. Fig. 14:32
- **Bead**, red glass paste with lustrous patches, spherical with shallow, longitudinal grooves. Diameter 0.9 cm. Fig. 14:20.
- **Fragments of comb**, bone, two pieces from the central member of a comb of three plates.
- **Implement**, bone, rectangular, with V-shaped cuts in each end. Length c. 10 cm.
- **Pottery**, 4 sherds from a pot with curved profile, double circle stamps covering part of the surface. Fig. 42
- **Pottery**, 3 sherds with rectangular checked stamps. Figs. 39, 44 and 45.
- **Pottery**, rim sherd with finger impressions on the top of the flattened rim.
- **Pottery**, 15 sherds, smooth, blackish-brown ware, c. 8 mm thick, from the body of a largish vessel.
- **Pottery**, 3 sherds, including a large piece of the base of a reddish vessel
- **Pottery**, 92 sherds of a fire-blackened ware of the same type as the unornamented above. Several fragments of the base. Include several unburnt pieces of the same vessel, grey-brown in colour.
- **Pottery**, rim fragment of a black, smoothed ware, like the last, from a largish vessel with sharply outswep belly and short rim. Thickness of fabric c. 6 mm.
- **Pottery** (from all over the building), mostly smallish fragments from various levels, c. 3,400 in all.
- **Loom weight**, burnt clay, round, with three radial lines on one side. Diameter 8.2 cm. Height 3.7 cm. Fig. 19:13.
- **Loom weight**, fragmentary, damaged by fire, unornamented, otherwise as above.
- **Loom weight**, fragment, otherwise as above.
- **Daub**, a total of 3,500 pieces of various sizes.
- **Whetstones**, sandstone, total of 16 from the interior of the building, various sizes and shapes.
- **Hammer stones**, of the spherical form usual in the district, c. 8 cm in diameter; total 8.

(Gejvall 1955b:224-226)

House 19

- **Ferrule**, bronze, open at the ends, made of thin strip bent round in a ring, decorated with 4 pairs of parallel low ridges. Length 1.5 cm. Fig. 14:19.
- **Key**, iron, with 2 prongs and an eye bent round at the end of the stem. Length 19.2 cm.
- **Iron object**, probably a chisel, socketed. Area around edge damaged, so that original shape not determinable. Length 5.6 cm.
- **Pottery**, fragments of vessel with carinated shoulder, wide body and incurring neck, decorated at the juncture of body and shoulder with a corded moulding. Beneath this a row of circles without centre point. On the shoulder a row of circles, some in pairs, some single with rosette motif. Between the circles parallel rows of small vertical strokes touching the circles alternatively above and below. Smooth, rather fine fabric, 0.4-0.5 cm thick. Some fragments light grey in colour, some almost black, according to their various locations. Figs. 46 and 47
- **Handle**, of a pot, part of the rim preserved. Handle attached to this by horizontal, triangular portion. Edges of the handle ornamented with corded moulding. Firm fabric with grey facture and smooth black outer surface.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of black ware, with original obliquely trimmed edge. Ornamented on the undamaged area of the front with comb impressions, probably arranged to form a chequer pattern.
- **Pottery strainer**, round body, no bottom, indrawn upper and lower mouths and slightly flared rim. Holes pierced from outside, 0.3-0.5 cm wide. Grey ware 0.6-0.9 cm thick. Height 15 cm. Base 11.5 cm and rim 6.7 cm wide. Fig. 21.-shers of barrelshaped strainer.
- **Pottery**, fragment, with flared rim mouth c. 15.5 cm wide.
- **Pottery**, c. 700 fragments, undecorated, incapable of reassembly. Thickness of ware varying between 0.3-1.5 cm; some from vessels with finely polished, grey to black surface, others from coarse vessels with poorly fired grey-brown or hard-fired, reddish fabric.
- **Loom weight**, fragment, circular, of burnt clay. Yellow-grey fabric, fairly well fired.
- **Daub**, c. 600 pieces of various sizes; the majority not more than 2-4 cm long, though, some up to 8 cm; markedly triangular in section, two surfaces having been in contact with round timbers and the third bearing finger impressions.
- **Whetstone**, fragment, sandstone, rectangular in section. Length 4.5 cm. Width 3.5 cm.
- **Whorl**, sandstone, with natural hole abraded on one side.
- **Hammer stones**, 2, one spherical with single flat face, the other virtually hemispherical. Diameters respectively 9.5 and 10 cm.

(Möllerop 1955:230-231)
House 20-21

- **Rivet head**, bronze, fragmentary, round, flat. Diameter 1.5 cm.
- **Edged tool**, iron, fragment of a scythe? Length 5.5 cm; breadth 1.8 cm.
- **Arrowhead**, bone, triangular section. Length 11.4 cm. Fig. 18:13
- **Arrowhead**, bone, triangular section, fragmentary. Length 8 cm.
- **Yarn winder** (?), bone, with V-shaped cuts at both ends. Length 16 cm; breadth 2.7 cm. Fig. 19:11
- **Pot**, fragmentary, brown ware, 0.3-0.5 cm thick, round-bellied with sharp angle at the transition to the indrawn neck portion. Height c. 10.5 cm.
- **Pottery strainers**, a score of fragments of yellow-grey ware, c. 0.8 cm thick, decorated with finger-impressions on the upper part of the brim.
- **Pottery**, rim sherd, straight profile, rounded brim, several horizontal incised grooves below the brim.
- **Pottery**, rim sherd, edge turned down, facetted. One horizontal groove 1 cm below the edge.
- **Pottery**, single sherd, a sharp carination at the transition from belly to shoulder, above this a horizontal groove.
- **Pottery**, c. 1,000 sherds from inside and outside the building, impossible to reassemble into whole pots.
- **Griddles**, sandstone, 2 whole, diameters 12.6 and 18.4 cm, thickness 1.1 and 1.9 cm respectively; 8 fragments of 7 griddles, thicknesses between 0.4 and 2.1 cm.
- **"Potboilers"**, granite, about 60, fire-scarred, intact and fragmentary beach pebbles, unworked. Greatest measurements vary from 4 to 10 cm.
- **Iron slag**, a score of lumps. Greatest measurements vary from 2 to 11 cm.

(Thorvildsen & Voss 1955:240)

House 22

- **Knife**, iron, with short tang and slightly upturned point. Length 9.2 cm, including tang, 1.7 cm. Greatest width 2 cm. Thickness of back to blade c. 0.3 cm. Fig. 15:12
- **Bead**, blue glass, of irregular round form. Diameter 0.4 cm. Fig. 14:14
- **Hammer stone**, granite, roughly spherical with two opposite faces flattened. Clear signs of wear. Diameter 7 cm.
- **Hollow-iron** (?), with strongly spherical lateral edge. Length 4.8 cm. Width 0.9 cm. Fig. 15:1
- **Iron fragment**, with triangular section. Length 2.9 cm. Width 1 cm.
- **Pottery strainer**, rim fragment with straight profile, perforated from the exterior with holes c. 0.3 cm wide. Fabric brown, 0.6-0.8 cm thick.
- **Pottery sherds**, which could not be put together to form whole vessels, of both coarse red to brown-grey and finer grey-black fabric. Total c. 150 sherds.

(Hällström 1955:246)

House 23

- **Denarius**, silver, struck for Marcus Aurelius (161-180), very worn. Fig. 14:2
- **Shaping iron**, length 4.9 cm. Distance between the two ends of the shanks 6.6 cm. Fig. 15:10
- **Shaping iron**, like the above but fragmentary. Length 6.3 cm. Fig. 15:2
- **Sandstone flake**, quadrilateral with rounded corners, carelessly incised figures on both sides. Size 15.1 X 13.5 X 0.8 cm.
- **Spindle-whorl**, bone, hemispherical, flattened and pierced head of a femur. Diameter 4 cm. Height 1.35 cm. Fig. 18:10.
- **Spindle-whorl**, possibly loom weight, burnt clay, fragmentary, flat, circular with hole in the middle. Diameter 5 cm (originally c. 6 cm). Diameter of the hole 1.6 cm. Fig. 19:2
- **Pot**, fragmentary, thin dark grey-brown comparatively hard ware mixed with fine mineral grains. Outer surface with slip, and matt finish. Rim 1 cm high, straight but slightly splayed. Original height of the pot c. 9.5 cm. Rim diameter c. 8 cm. Base diameter slightly smaller.
- **Pot**, fragmentary, grey-brown, porous ware mixed with usually fine mineral grains, surface badly smoothed, only fragment of the rim preserved to a height of c. 8 cm, only isolated easily broken sherds of the body. Rim straight and slightly splayed. Rim diameter 18 cm. Thickness of the ware 0.9 cm.
- **Pot**, a number of mainly small sherds of thin, dark brown-black, porous ware becoming a lighter brown towards the surface. Fabric mixed with fine mineral grains. Base fragments show that the side swept widely out above a rounded transition to the base. Base diameter c. 9 cm. Thickness of the ware 0.5 cm.
- **Pot**, fragmentary, dark brown-grey, porous ware, mixed with relatively fine mineral grains, incl. mica, surface with slip, smoothed and slightly matt-finished. Only about ¼ of the rim preserved, gently splayed, one fragment 6.5 cm high from the shoulder, and a couple of pieces from the transition between base and body, showing that it turned evenly into a widely outswept body. Isolated sherds from the rest of the pot. Rim diameter c. 12 cm. Base diameter c. 10 cm. Thickness of the ware 0.5 cm.
• Pot, fragmentary, shape and ware roughly the same as above, but the inner surface coarser and resembling sandpaper. Thickness of the ware 0.7 cm. Rim diameter c. 12-15 cm.

• Pottery, large and small sherds mainly of coarse ware with an average thickness of 0.8 cm, including: 1 sherd 7 X 6.5 cm, 0.8 cm thick, of dark grey-brown ware with a lighter brown slightly "rough" surface; fragments of 2 lugs, of brown-grey, porous ware mixed with coarse mineral grains, of the normal type for the time of the birth of Christ, broadening towards the ends; and several base fragments of black-grey, unusually hard and well-fired ware, that has "flaked" by the broken edges. Thickness of the ware 0.9 cm.

• Whetstone, sandstone, rectangular section, tapers considerably towards one end. Length 10.7 cm. Section 3.7 X 2.9 cm -2.4 X 1.6 cm.

• Whetstone, sandstone, trapezoid section, "under side" slightly uneven. Length 11.2 cm. Width 4.2-4.6 cm. Thickness 2.8 cm.

• Loom weight, burnt clay, red fabric, pyramidal. Height 5.2 cm. Section at the base 2.9 X 3 cm, at the top 2.2 X 2.2 cm. Fig. 19:4

• Loom weight, like the above, slightly damaged. Height 5.8 cm. Section at the base 3.2 X 2.8 cm, at the top 1.7 X 2 cm. Fig 19:5

• Loom weight, fragment, only the upper part preserved, ware as above. Size 2.6-2.8 cm.

• Loom weight (?), fragment of the upper part, shape as the above. Section at the top 2.8 X 2.8 cm.

• Astragalus, perforated, possibly used as an amulet or pendant. Size 2.6 X 1.8 X 1.4 cm. Fig. 19:8

• Pottery, at least 200 sherds, the majority very small, grey-brown porous ware, surface always finely washed and smoothed, no trace of decoration.

• Lump of slag, very porous, small.

• Daub, 9 pieces, of which 4 have impressions of sticks and one is almost rectangular and flat. Size 3.5 X 4 X 1.6 cm.

• Fossil, spongia, slightly damaged. Diameter 2.7 cm.

(Selling 1955b:252-253)

House 24

• Knife, iron, fragmentary, only part of the tang preserved. Length 4.4 cm. Maximum breadth 1 cm.

• Knife, iron, part of the blade, not belonging to the above. Length 6.8 cm. Breadth 1.6 cm, across the back 0.4 cm.

• Loom weight, burnt clay, pyramidal, fragmentary. Length 9.5 cm. Diameter 4.2 cm, at the top 2.5 X 2.5 cm. Also 7 fragments of 2 further similar weights.

• Pottery, grey-brown, porous ware, mixed with relatively coarse mineral grains, surfaces all with slip and well smoothed, partly thin ware, rim fragments of at least 5 different pots. Only one sherd with traces of decoration, a low torus at the transition from shoulder to neck, thickness 0.4-1 cm. One rounded, slightly elongated piece of burnt clay, light grey coarse ware with reddish surface. Length 4 cm. Might possibly be fragment of a lug or something similar. Diameter 2.2 cm X 2.6 cm.

• Lump of slag, possibly glass slag, very porous. Size 1.6 X 1.7 X 1.1 cm.

• Hammer stone, granite, fragment.

• Whetstone, quartzite, fragmentary, with 3 evenly polished faces preserved, the widest face arched, the narrow faces flattened. Breadth 5.6 cm. Other measurements indeterminable.

(Selling 1955b:253-254)

Area between House 23 and 24

• Knife, iron, fragmentary, only part of the tang preserved. Length 4.4 cm. Maximum breadth 1 cm.

(Selling 1955b:252-253)
Finds 14, Fröjel Vallhagar (I) (Stenberger 1955:1075)
Finds 15, Fröjel Vallhagar (2) (Stenberger 1955:1076)
Finds 16, Fröjel Vallhagar (3) (Stenberger 1955:1077)
Finds 17, Fröjel Vallhagar (4) (Stenberger 1955:1078)
Finds 18, Fröjel Vallhagar (5) (Stenberger 1955:1079)
Finds 19, Fröjel Vallhagar (6) (Stenberger 1955:1080)
Finds 20, Fröjel Vallhagar (7) (Stenberger 1955:1081)

Finds 21, Fröjel Vallhagar H19, Clay Strainer (8) (Stenberger 1955:1082)
Finds 22, Fröjel Vallhagar (Griddles from Vallhagar H2/H6/H11/H18/H20-21) (9) (Stenberger 1955:1084)

Finds 23, Fröjel Vallhagar H1 (10) (Stenberger 1955:1135)

Finds 24, Fröjel Vallhagar H1 (11) (Stenberger 1955:1135)
Finds 25, Fröjel Vallhagar H1 (12) (Stenberger 1955:1135)

Finds 26, Fröjel Vallhagar H1 (13) (Stenberger 1955:1135)

Finds 27, Fröjel Vallhagar H1 (14) (Stenberger 1955:1135)
Finds 28, Fröjel Vallhagar H2 (15) (Stenberger 1955:1135)

Finds 29, Fröjel Vallhagar H2 (16) (Stenberger 1955:1135)

Finds 30, Fröjel Vallhagar H2 (17) (Stenberger 1955:1135)
Finds 31, Fröjel Vallhagar H4 (18) (Stenberger 1955:1136)

Finds 32, Fröjel Vallhagar H7 (19) (Stenberger 1955:1121)
Finds 33, Fröjel Vallhagar H9 (20) (Stenberger 1955:1136)

Finds 34, Fröjel Vallhagar H16 and H18 (21) (Stenberger 1955:1126)

Finds 35, Fröjel Vallhagar H17 (22) (Stenberger 1955:1136)
Finds 36, Fröjel Vallhagar H17 (23) (Stenberger 1955:1123)

Finds 37, Fröjel Vallhagar H17 (24) (Stenberger 1955:1123)

Finds 38, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (25) (Stenberger 1955:1125)
Finds 39, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (26) (Stenberger 1955:1136)

Finds 40, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (27) (Stenberger 1955:1125)

Finds 41 Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (28) (Stenberger 1955:1125)
Finds 42, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (29) (Stenberger 1955:1126)

Finds 43, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (30) (Stenberger 1955:1136)

Finds 44, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (31) (Stenberger 1955:1136)
Finds 45, Fröjel Vallhagar H18 (32) (Stenberger 1955:1136)

Finds 46, Fröjel Vallhagar H19 (33) (Stenberger 1955:1123)

Finds 47, Fröjel Vallhagar H19 (34) (Stenberger 1955:1123)
Fårö Ödehoburga

House 1

- **Pottery**, around 1040 pieces. Rim fragments from at least 5-6 pots. Several shards could be assembled together. One pot, 27 cm in diameter and 20 cm high, could be assembled from pieces located in the second hearth. The ware varies from grey-black/grey-brown to a more brick-red colour.

- **Animal bones**

(Gerdin 1970)

Gammelgarn Herrgårdsklint

House 1

- **Mouth-bit**, iron, from a bridle. Length 9.3 cm. Fig. 48.

- **Pottery**, 551 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments represent at least 8 different pots.

House 2

- **Pottery**, 239 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.

House 3

- **Pottery**, 660 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 6 different pots.

SHM catalogue No. 22632. (Biørnstad 1955:918)
Finds 48, Gammelgarn Herrgårdsklint, bridle-bit (Biörnstad 1955:949)

Hablingbo Havor

House 1-2

- *Denarii*, 7, Trajan -?, Antoninus Pius -?, Marcus Aurelius -?. And Commodus -?. All but one coin could be dated. All the coins were very worn. These are, according to Nylén, the only finds that with certainty can be related only to Building 1.
- Silver, there’s no further description on what this/these object/s could be.
- Strap-end, bronze. Length. 5.8 cm.
- Bone/antler, no further description.
- Glass, no further description.
- Amber, no further description.
- Iron, no further description.
- Pottery, no further description.
- Clay daub, no further description.
- Burnt clay, no further description.
- Slag, no further description.
- Bones, no further description.

House 4

- Bowl-shaped pin, bronze, in Swedish: "skålnål". Dated to the transition between the Bronze Age- Iron Age.

House 6

- Burnt clay, no further description
- Daub, no further description
- Charcoal, packed in minor areas, no further description
- Granite stones, no further description
- Horseshoe, no further description
- Frost-nail, no further description
- Loom-weight, no further description
- Whetstones, no further description
- Hammer stones, no further description
- Pottery, neither quantity, size, amount of rim fragments, ware or decoration is mentioned.
- Pottery, 1 sherd, cordon-decorated. Probably dated to the Early Iron Age.

Eventual finds in Building 3, 5 or 7 is not mentioned.

(Nylén et al 2005:125-129)
Hangvar Tajnungs

House 1

- **Pottery**, 1353 grams in total- but not all was found inside the house itself
- **Pottery**, single sherd. Ornamented with circles, sometimes only shaped as a “C”. 3 horizontal lines could be found underneath them. Dated to the Migration Period.
- **Animal bones**. 3424 grams in total- but not all was found inside the house itself. Several jaws (one of them was from a horse) and teeth were among them.

(Horvath et al 2012)

Hejde Stenstu (1943)

House 1

- **Denarius**, struck for Trajan. Fig. 49:1.
- **Necklet**, bronze, bent. The centre-part flat, ends with rounded octagonal section. The flat part decorated with an incised line along each edge of the outer face; at the terminals these lines interrupted by 2 transverse strokes enclosing lunate pits. Fig 49:2.
- **Lock-spring**, iron, triangular, the point intentionally bent, a rivet in the narrow portion. Length 11.3 cm. Fig. 49:3.
- **Point of knife**, iron. Length 4 cm. Fig. 49:3.
- **Miniature pot**, grey-brown ware 0.6 cm thick, decorated with wide zig-zag band on the neck, fragment of a handle. Height 4.4 cm. Diameter at the rim 4.4 cm. Fig 49:5.
- **Miniature pot**, exactly the same as the above. Fig 49:6.
- **Pottery**, single sherd, black ware, low torus. Fig. 49:7
- **Pottery**, single sherd, black ware, 3 grooves. Fig. 49:8.
- **Pot**, grey ware 0.5 cm thick, fragmentary, round-bellied with flat base and splayed rim. Height c. 15 cm. Diameter at the rim 14 cm. Fig. 49:9.
- **Pot**, grey-brown ware 0.4 cm thick, round-bellied with flat base and splayed rim. Height 12.5 cm. Diameter at the rim 14 cm. fig. 49:10.
- **Resin caulking**, interior and exterior packing round the base of a birch-bark box with a base diameter of c. 7.5 cm.
- **Sheet**, bronze, fragmentary, traces of hammering. Length 5.2 cm. Width 4.5 cm. Thickness 0.2 cm.
- **Pottery**, c. 250 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 6 different pots.
- **Hammer- or grinding stone**, fragmentary. Diameter 9 cm.

SHM catalogue No. 23100. (Biørnstad 1955: 920)
Stenstu Hejde (1950)

House 2

- **Spar**, iron, fastening-plate curved, with spikes projecting from the front of the conical thorn, the ends of the plate originally probably fitted with knobs for attaching the straps. Height of the thorn 3 cm. Length of the plate 5 cm. Fig. 50.
- **Pottery**, rim fragment, black ware 0.5 cm thick.
- **Pottery**, 19 sherds, no rim fragments, grey-black ware varying in thickness from 0.5 cm to 0.9 cm. The sherds probably belong to one pot.
- **Polishing stone**, granite, circular and flat, clear signs of wear. Diameter c. 5 cm. Thickness 1.3 cm.
- **Hammer- or grinding stone**, granite, fragmentary, spherical. Diameter 9 cm.

SHM catalogue No. 24448. (Biörnstad 1955:924)
Rings Hejnum

House 1

- **Spiral Rod**, light gold, circular section. 3 ½ turns, bound with a flat rod of darker gold at one end. Weight: 177.4 gr. Diameter 4.4 cm. Fig. 52:1
- **Denarii**, 3, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius (both now lost) and a barbarian imitation. Fig. 52:3
- **Pin**, bronze, with cubical moulded head, crowned with a ring-shaped eye. Length 5.5 cm. Fig 52:6
- **Rod**, bronze. Length 6.2 cm. Fig 52:7.
- **Key**, iron, fragmentary, web double-clawed. Fig. 52:23
- **Knives**, iron, with tangs. Lengths 11.3, 12.9 and 13 cm. Fig. 52:14, 15, 16
- **Bridle-bit**, iron, half the mouth-piece and ring with rein-holder. Diameter of the ring 5.2 cm. Fig. 52:11
- **Bell**, iron made of a plate 0.2 cm thick, clipped together in 2 places, bent together and riveted, fitted with a carrying loop at the top. The clapper hangs from the bent-over ends at the loop of the inside. Diameter c. 13 cm. Height 6.5 cm, including the loop. Fig. 52:22.
- **Socketed Axe**, iron, circular socket, slightly curved back. Length 23 cm. Fig 5:20.
- **Arrowhead**, iron, lanceolate, slightly ribbed blade and circular tang ending in a point. Length 6.6 cm. Fig. 52:9.
- **Bead**, glass paste, red, barrel-shaped. Diameter 1.1 cm. Fig. 52:4
- **Crucible**, rim fragment with red glass paste attached.
- **Arrowhead**, bone, triangular section, one barb. Length 16 cm. Fig. 51:1.
- **Spindle-whorl**, bone. Diameter 3.6 cm. Fig. 51:12
- **Socket**, rib bone, decorated with 4 parallel rows of concentric circles. Length 8.3 cm. Fig. 51:9.
- **Points**, bone, one with barb. Fig. 51: 6, 2, 3, 5, 7.
- **Ice-skate**, bone. Length 23.5 cm. Fig. 51:13.
- **Pottery**, 4 assembled pieces of yellow-brown ware, 0.6 cm thick. Decorated with 2 low ridges on the body. One low ridge at the transition from body to neck. Fig. 53:20.
- **Pottery**, 1 sherd, rim fragment of yellow-brown ware, 0.3-0.4 cm thick. Decorated with 3 horizontal lines surmounted by 2 double circles with centre points separated with by 2 vertical strokes. Fig. 53:8.
- **Clay strainer**, rim fragment of yellow-brown ware, 0.6-1.2 cm thick. Fig 54:4.
- **Pottery**, rim fragment of brown-black ware, 0.5-0.9 cm thick. With a small lug. Fig 54:1.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of grey ware, 0.5 cm thick. Faint torus at transition from body to neck. Fig. 53:13
- **Pottery**, rim fragment of black ware, c. 0.8 cm thick. Finger impression on inside of the rim. Fig. 53:21
- **Pottery**, handle, decorated with concentric circles. Fig. 53:10
- **Pot**, red to black ware, c. 0.6 cm thick, curved profile, bent-in near the bottom, flat base and thick rim. Height 34 cm. Fig 54:2.
- **Pottery**, c. 700 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 22 different pots.
- **Loom weights**, 3 fragments, burnt clay, pyramidal, Fig 54:6.
- **Daub**, only a few small pieces with triangular section.
- **Querns**, 3 whole and 3 fragments
- **Hammer- and grinding stones**, 25.
- **Whetstones**, sandstone, 5.
- **Granite blocks** with worn grooves

House 2

- **Clasp-knife**, 7, iron. Length 6.3 cm. Fig. 52:21
- **Comb**, bone, fragment of the outer band, decorated with 2 double circles. Semi-circles with centre points along the outer edge. Fig 51:11
- **Bodkin**, bone, coarsely worked. Length 8.8 cm. Fig 51:4.
- **Bone**, transversely cut off. Length 11.5 cm. Thickness 0.5 cm.
- **Pot**, grey-brown ware c. 0.5 cm thick, sharply offset shoulder, splayed rim, round and flat base. Band of oblique strokes between incised lines at the transition from body to neck, on the neck squares with concave sides set in pairs and with crosses inside, on the body a row of circles with centre-points. Height 9.1 cm. Rim diameter 9.3 cm. Fig. 53:17.
- **Pottery**, 5 fragments of yellow-brown ware, c. 0.4 cm thick. Band of oblique strokes between incised lines at the transition from body to neck. On the neck square stamps, on the body a band of triple S-shaped stamps above a row of circles with centre-points. Fig. 53:16.
- **Pot**, grey-brown ware up to 0.8 cm thick, round-bellied with flat base and splayed rim. Height 9.5 cm. Rim diameter 8.7 cm. Fig 54:3.
- **Granite block**, flat and round with chipped edges. Diameter 6.5 cm. Thickness 1.6 cm. Fig 54:8
- **Pottery**, c. 250 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 7 different pots.
- **Querns**, 2.
- **Hammer- and grinding stones**, 4.
• Whetstones, sandstone, 1 whole and 3 fragments

House 3

• Sickle, iron, curved back. The extremity of the point of the tang turned down at right-angles. Length 13.5 cm. Fig. 52:18.
• Spearhead, (harpoon?) iron, with socket and 2 barbs, one broken off. Length 15.6 cm. Fig. 52:12.
• Glass paste, red, small, shapeless lump.
• Pot, grey-black ware, c. 0.6 cm thick. Sharply offset shoulder and splayed rim, band of oblique strokes at the transition from body to neck, on the body and neck groups of squares composed of several small irregular impressions. Height c. 16 cm. Rim diameter c. 13.5 cm. Fig. 53:15.
• Pottery, rim fragment of yellow-grey ware, 0.6 cm thick. Impressed pits of the upper surface of the rim. Fig. 53:18.
• Pottery, 2 sherds, ware black on the outside and grey on the inside, 0.4 cm thick. Two parallel horizontal rows of impressed pits. Fig. 53:7.
• Pottery, c. 250 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.
• Daub, several pieces with impressions of twigs.
• Quern
• Grinding stone
• Whetstones, sandstone, 3.
• Granite blocks, 5, flat, round with chipped edges. Diameters 6.5, 6.5, 8, 8 and 11.5 cm. Type Fig. 54:8.

House 4

• Fibula, bronze, with lunate head and almost triangular catch-plate, decorated with double semicircles. Length 4.8 cm. Fig. 52:2.
• Keys, iron bent into a S-shape, 2-pronged. Lengths 20 and 16.5 cm. Fig. 52:24, 25.
• Disc, iron, perforated. 2 x 2 cm. Fig. 52:19.
• Glass paste, red, small fused lump.
• Pottery, 3 sherds of yellow-brown ware, 0.3 cm thick, from a small, round-bellied pot with horizontal dotted lines and a band of oblique strokes. Fig. 53:19.
• Pottery, single sherd of black ware, 0.5 cm thick, with flat torus above a row of double circles. Fig. 53:1.
• Pottery, single sherd of black ware, 0.3 cm thick, faint torus bordered by shallow grooves above 2 rows of small pits in shallow grooves. Fig. 53:2.
• Pottery, 2 sherds of ware black on the outside and grey on the inside, 0.3 cm thick. A horizontal torus at the transition from shoulder to neck. A second torus runs obliquely from the first down to the sharply marked division between body and shoulder.
• Strainer, single sherd of black ware, 0.5 cm thick. Diameter of the holes 0.2 cm. Found in 1950.
• Pottery, c. 700 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 17 pots.
• Loom weight, fragment, decorated with oblique strokes on one edge. Grey ware. Fig. 54:5.
• Loom weight, fragment, pyramidal, black ware. Found in 1950.
• Daub, several pieces with one face smooth and the other with twig impressions, many completely plain.
• Querns, 2.
• Hammer- or grinding stones, 11.
• Whetstones, sandstone, 2 whole and 2 fragmentary.
• Granite blocks, 3, circular and flat with chipped edges. Diameters 4.6 and 10 cm. Type Fig.54:8.

Area between House 3 and 4

• Knife, iron convex back, tang. Length 21 cm. Fig. 52:17.
• Knife, iron convex edge, tang. Length 9.5 cm. Fig 52:13.
• Bodkin, iron, round with square tang. Length 8.4 cm. Fig. 52:8.
• Arrowhead, iron, with socket and rhombic blade. Length 7.7 cm. Fig. 52:10.
• Die, bone, oblong, marked with single and double circles with centre-points. 9 is opposite 1, 3 opposite 4. Length 6.2 cm. Fig 51:8.
• Pottery, 3 sherds of grey, vitrified ware, c. 0.6 thick, decorated with ridges, cruciform stamps and rows of wedge-shaped impressions. Fig. 53:12.
• Pottery, handle of yellow-grey ware, decorated with whorl stamps, corded ornament on the transition from body to neck. Fig. 53:9.
• Pottery, base sherds of grey ware, c. 0.4 cm thick, a moulding running out along the edge. Fig. 53:4.
• Hammer- or grinding stones, 2.
• Whetstone, sandstone, fragmentary.
• Granite blocks, 3, flat, round with chipped edges. Diameters 5.5, 6 and 7.5 cm. Type Fig. 54:8.
Find-spot G (the stone mound north of House 1)

- **Pin**, bronze, flat triangular head. Length 5.4 cm. Fig. 52:5.
- **Pottery**, 1 sherd of grey ware, 0.4-0.6 cm thick, decorated with check stamps. Fig. 53:14.

SHM Catalogue Nos. 8063, 8551, 24411. (Biørnstad 1955:874-876)

Finds 51, Rings Hejnum (1) (Biørnstad 1955:929)
Finds 52, Rings Hejnum (2) (Biørnstad 1955:926)
Finds 53, Hejnum Rings (3) (Biørnstad 1955:931)

Finds 54, Hejnum Rings (4) (Biørnstad 1955:932)
Hellvi Hellvi norrgårde

Previously turned in finds

- **Fibula**, material not mentioned. Dated to be at least older than Viking Age. Probably originates from Latvia or Lithuania.
- **Bracteat** (part of). Silver. E-type Bracteat that can be dated to the Vendel Age. Model typical for Gotland. Finds 58.
- **Ring**, Silver. Could have been attached to a drinking horn. Most likely dated to the Roman Iron Age.
- **Tin-plate**, 2. Bronze. Could have had a secondary use after a primary use as a knife-sheath. Older Roman Iron Age.
- **Ring**, Bronze. Probably from a drinking horn. Very similar to some other rings that was found in the 2011 excavation. Roman Iron Age.
- **Neck-ring** (half of it). Bronze. Has been bent out of its original form. Consists of spirals that are twined all way around which make it likely to have a Baltic origin and not Gotlandic. Dated to the Pre-roman Iron Age.
- **Pendant**, Made out of several different materials. It most likely originates from the Baltic but has most likely been reworked later for secondary use. The back of it has a patina and has probably been attached to leather.
- **Object**, Probably some sort of horse-equipment. Object with two transversal axis with mushroom-shaped ends that looks a lot like those on a crossbow-fibula or dress pins. Migration Period?
- **Fragment of thin metal**, Bronze. Might be a fragment of the bronze mask.
- **Mask**, Bronze. Roman. Depicts the face of Alexander the Great. Probably used in the cavalry or in parades. Made around 200 AD. Clears signs of secondary use with the eye that has been added later in the previously empty eye-socket. Very cool. Finds 55.

From the depot

- **Dress needles**, 6. Bronze. Three of them have the same size: 3 x 1.6 cm. The others are 19,5 x 9, 4 and 14 cm.
- **Buckle** (“bältesölja” in Swedish). 5. Bronze. One is 2 x 3 cm, one 7 cm and one 10 cm. The other two is not mentioned.
- **Drinking horns** (rim-fragments). 5. At least two of them are in bronze. Finds 56.
- **Drinking horns** (mounts). 3. Two made of bronze and one of silver.
- **Drinking horn** (lid?). Material not mentioned.
- **Bracteat**, Typical for Gotland. Finds 58(?).
- **Thread**, Silver. Twined. Three parts.
- **Thread**, Silver.
- **Mount**, 15. Bronze. One with rivets.
- **Mount**, 4. Silver. One of them was ornate.
- **Fragment**, Bronze.
- **Solder?**, Bronze.
- **Hook**, Bronze.
- **Object**, Bent bronze.
- **“Ten”** (In Swedish, I have no idea on how to translate that into English). 2. Bronze.
- **Various bronze objects**, A rivet, a tin-plate and a mount.
- **Thread**, A ball of bronze thread.
- **Mask parts**, The second eye of the mask. A silver rivet. A tin-plate. The parts were either made of bronze or silver.

The rest of the finds from House 1:

- **Pottery**, about 533 pieces. Ware not mentioned. By which 4 are rim-fragments. Less than ten of them can be dated to medieval times. The rest is from the Iron Age. Finds 59.
- **Pottery**, 2 pieces of red ware. Medieval.
- **Beads**, 4. Glass. One blue, one green, one oblong, one without further details.
- **Object**, silver. No further details.
- **Rolled piece of bronze**.
- **Burnt clay**, several pieces.
- **Iron objects**, about 25-30 unidentified pieces.
- **Mount**, iron
- **Clasp**, 2. Iron.
- **Slag**, About 15 pieces. Unspecific metal.
- **Object**, 3. Limestone.
- **Glass shard**, 3.
- **Object**, Rock.
- **Object**, Bone.
- **Object**, 2. Burnt clay. (Loom weight?)
- **Horseshoe-nail**, Iron.
- **Shears**, For fleece. Iron.
- **Whetstones**, Mostly made of sandstone.
- **Daub**, several pieces.
- **Flakes of flint**, less than a dozen of them.

(Widerström 2011) This list was put together by Jonathan Nilsson based on the excavation report.

Finds 55, Hellvi Hellvi norrgårde (1) Picture received through e-mail by Per Widerström.
Finds 56, Hellvi Hellvi norrgårde (2) (Widerström 2011:26) Photo: Magnus Melin.

Finds 57, Hellvi Hellvi norrgårde (3) (Widerström 2011:26) Photo: Magnus Melin.

Finds 59, Hellvi Hellvi norrgårde (5) Picture received through e-mail by Per Widerström.
Hellvi Kännungs (Saigs)

House 1

- **Pottery**, 2 sherds, ware yellow on the inside and black on the outside, 0.3-0.5 cm thick. The pot had been round-bellied with a flat base and splayed rim. Original height c. 6.5 cm. Rim diameter c. 6.5 cm. Fig 60: 2.
- **Pottery**, c. 150 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 2 different pots. Also a coarse base fragment that probably belonged to a third pot.
- **Daub**, c. 10 fragments, with triangular section.

House 2

- **Pottery**, 5 sherds, partly black, partly yellow-red ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, straight profile, thickened rim. Corded decoration and oblique incised lines in a zig-zag pattern. Fig. 60: 1.
- **Pottery**, single sherd of yellow-brown ware, 0.6 cm thick, corded decoration. Fig. 60: 3.

SHM catalogue No. 20879. (Biörnstad 1955:898-899)

Klinte Snögrinda

House 1

- **Pottery**, 5 sherds, grey-brown ware, 0.2-0.5 cm thick.

SHM catalogue No. 21250. (Biörnstad 1955:910)
Lärbro Nors-Tängelgårda

House 1

- Bell, iron, with carrying loop and clapper. Height 12.5 cm. Fig. 61:5.
- Bead, glass paste, red, barrel-shaped. Diameter 1.1 cm. Fig. 61:2.
- Awl?, bone, fragmentary. Length 4 cm.
- Pottery, single sherd of grey-black ware, c. 0.9 cm thick, decorated with a line and small pits. Fig. 61:3.
- Pottery, fragment of a lug. Fig. 61:4.
- Pottery, grey-white ware. Fragment of a plate, ribbed on the under-side so that the original thickness cannot be estimated. Diameter c. 5.5 cm. Fig. 61:1.
- Pottery, 16 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots, but representing at least 1 pot.
- Hammer- or grinding stones, 2.
- Whetstone, slate.

SHM catalogue Nos. 15886 and 16191. (Biörnstad 1955:886)

Finds 61, Lärbro Nors-Tängelgårda (Biörnstad 1955:938)

Lärbro Ringvide

House 1 and 2

- Pottery, some had Migration Period characteristics.
- Animal Bones
- Daub
- Slag, Iron
(Zerpe 1985)
Stenkumla Homa

House 1

- **Ingot**, bronze, with no trace of working, semicircular section. Length 9.6 cm. Fig. 62:1.
- **Casing**, iron, 2 fragments. Width c. 1 cm. Original diameter c. 1.5 cm.
- **Clay strainer**, single sherd, yellow-red ware 0.7 cm thick. Fig. 62:3.
- **Pottery**, c. 200 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 2 different pots.
- **Loom weights**, 1 half and 200 fragments, pyramidal, yellow ware. Height of the former 9.5 cm. Fig. 62:5.
- **Loom weights**, 28, limestone, with eroded holes.
- **Daub**, c. 400 fragments.
- **Hammer- or grinding stones**, 2, granite.
- **Whetstone**, sandstone.
- **Sandstone flake** , rectangular, fragmentary. Length 10.8 cm. Width 7.2 cm. Thickness 1 cm.

House 2

- **Curved plate**, iron, fragmentary, indeterminate. Length 3.5 cm. Width 3 cm. Thickness 0.4 cm.
- **Pottery**, c. 40 sherds of yellow-grey ware, 0.6-0.9 cm thick, probably from the same pot. No rim fragments.
- **Whetstone**, sandstone.

House 3

- **Lock plate**, iron, 9 fragments. Height c.1.7 cm.
- **Flake**, bone, oval, flat, with circular hole in the middle. Length 2.6 cm. Thickness 0.2-0.3 cm. Fig. 62:2.
- **Clay strainer** , single sherd of grey-yellow ware, 0.9-1.1 cm thick.
- **Pottery**, c. 75 sherds from various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.
- **Hammer- and grinding stones**, 2, greystone.
- **Whetstone**, sandstone.

SHM catalogue No. 21247. (Biörnstad 1955: 908-909)

Finds 62, Stenkumla Homa (Biörnstad 1955:946)
Stenkyrka Höglundar

House 1

- Arrowhead, iron, only the tang and part of the blade preserved. Length 7 cm. Fig. 63:2.
- Comb, bone, fragment of the centre-plate with straight back and two bronze rivets in position. Length 2.4 cm. Fig. 63:6.
- Pin, bone, fragmentary, with rectangular head. Length 4 cm. Fig. 63:5.
- Pottery, single sherd of yellow-brown ware, handle. Fig. 63:13.
- Clay strainer, single sherd of grey-brown ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, with unusually small holes. Fig. 63:17.
- Clay strainer, 2 sherds of yellow-brown ware, c. 0.5 cm thick.
- Pottery, c. 900 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 10 different pots.
- Loom weights, 1 half and 2 smaller fragments, round, yellow-red ware. Diameter of the former 5.2 cm.
- Loom weights, 2 whole and 1 half with eroded hole, limestone.
- Anvil ?, granite, with polished, upper surface.
- Hammer- or grinding stones, 7 granite.
- Whetstones, 8, sandstone.
- Base of a box, birch bark, round, 2 layers with grain of the wood running at right-angles, seam holes along the edge. Diameter 12 cm. Fig. 63:18.

Refuse heap outside House 1

- Pottery, c. 470 sherds found scattered, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.

House 2

- Pottery, c. 75 sherds from various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 4 different pots.
- Daub, c. 200 pieces, one face flat, the opposite one with impressions of centimetre-wide parallel twigs.
- Whetstones, 2, sandstone.

House 3

- Scythe, iron, concave edge, tang slightly offset and bent up at right-angles. Length 39 cm. Fig. 63:1.
- Spindle-whorl, bone, flattened on both sides, fragmentary. Diameter 4 cm. Height 0.9 cm. Fig. 63:10.
- Pottery, 7 sherds of black ware, 0.3 cm thick, decorated with 2 horizontal dotted lines. Fig. 63:7.
- Pottery, single sherd of yellow-brown ware, 0.3-0.5 cm thick, decorated with a low torus with oblique strokes.
- Pottery, c. 100 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 2 different pots.
- Whetstone, sandstone

House 4

- Arrowhead ?, bone, triangular section, fragment. Length 2 cm. Fig. 63:4.
- Pottery, single sherd of grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, with slight traces of incised whorl ornament.
- Pottery, single sherd of grey ware, 0.4 cm thick, decorated with a shallow groove. Fig. 63:12.
- Clay strainer, rim fragment, grey-brown ware 0.5-0.6 cm thick, widely curved body and neck, flat rim. Fig. 63:14.
- Clay strainer, 18 sherds of grey and red ware, 0.5-0.7 cm thick, widely curved body and neck, flat rim. Fig. 63:15.
- Pot, grey-brown ware, c. 0.5 cm thick. Height c. 13 cm. Fig. 63:21.
- Loom weight, round, grey ware, fragmentary, decorated on one side with an incised whorl. Diameter c. 7 cm. Fig. 63:19.
- Loom weights, 1 whole and 3 fragments, round, grey to grey-black ware. Diameter of the former 8.5 cm. Fig. 63:20.
• Pottery, c. 200 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 2 different pots.
• Grinding stone, granite.
• Whetstones, 3, sandstone.

House 5

• Tang of a knife, iron. Length 6 cm. Fig. 63:3
• Bead, black glass, elliptical section, misshapen, with 3 oval glazed faces arranged symmetrically on the otherwise matt surface. Probably had “eyes”. Diameter 1 cm. Fig. 63: 9.
• Pottery, 3 sherds of yellow-red ware, 0.5 cm thick, decorated with a row of very shallow stamped circular faces and several irregularly incised strokes. Fig. 63:8.
• Pottery, c. 40 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 5 different pots.
• Resin caulking, c. 10 small fragments

Farmyard outside House 4-5

• Pottery, 5 sherds of grey-black ware, c. 0.5 cm thick, decorated with wedge-shaped impressions and a whorl stamp. Fig: 63:11.
• Clay strainer, 13 fragments of yellow-red ware, 0.7 cm thick. The fragments appears to be rolled, perhaps trampled?
• Pottery, c. 130 sherds found scattered over the area, impossible to assemble into whole pots. No rim fragments

House 6

• Pot, grey-brown ware, c. 0.8 cm thick, wide-bellied with flat base and indrawn rim. Height 19.5 cm. Rim diameter 19 cm. Fig. 63:23.
• Pot, grey-brown ware c. 0.8 cm thick, fragmentary, with flat base and straight sides slanting downwards to the base. Height of the preserved portion 16 cm. Fig. 63:22.
• Clay strainer, rim fragment, brown-grey ware, 1-1.2 cm thick. Fig. 387:16.
• Pottery, c. 3,000 sherds found in various places throughout the building, impossible to assemble to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 12 different pots.
• Anvil ?, granite, with polished upper surface.
• Hammer- or grinding stones, 4.
• Skeletal remains, Homo sapiens. Determination by N-G. Gejvall.

SHM catalogue Nos. 20589 and 21251 (Biörnstad 904-905)
Finds 63, Stenkyrka Höglundar (Biörnstad 1955:945)

Stånga Lojsta

House H1

- **Knife**, iron, with tang, fragmentary. Present length 7.8 cm. Fig 64:1.
- **Bead**, red glass-paste, barrel-shaped. Diameter 1 cm. Fig 64:5.
- **Draughtsman**, bone. Diameter 3 cm. Height 0.8 cm. Fig. 64:4.
- **Socket**, bone, fragmentary, perforated with a hole, the surface clearly worn. Length 8.7 cm. Fig. 64:2.
- **Pottery**, 2 sherds of grey ware, c. 0.6 cm thick, thrown? Decorated with horizontal centimetre-wide grooves laid so close together that sharp ridges are formed between them. Fig. 64:3.
- **Clay strainer**, single sherd of grey-white ware, c. 0.5 cm thick. Fig. 64:6.
- **Loom weights**, round, 3 fragments of grey or reddish ware. Diameter c. 8 cm. Fig. 64:7.
- **Pottery**, c. 400 sherds found in various places in the building, impossible to assemble into whole pots. Rim fragments of at least 10 different pots.
- **Whetstones**, 3, sandstone.
- **Crossbow arrowheads**, iron, medieval, together with several indeterminate fragments of iron probably from the same period.

SHM catalogue No. 19590 (Biörnstad 1955:897-898)
Finds 64, Stånga Lojsta (Björnstad 1955:943)

Vamlingbo Fridarve

House 1

- **Vestland cauldron.** Cauldron I. Type 2C-2D. Ears fragmented. Rim-diameter 30 cm. The rim was bent 1 cm outwards and showed signs of iron corrosion. Concave profile. Originally it was probably around 15-17 cm in height. Thickness is less than 0.1 cm. The bottom was loose, around 32 cm in diameter, and showed signs of fire underneath it. One fastening-loop of iron was found next to one of the ears. Made somewhere in Germania Inferior or Gallia Belgica. Fig 65.
- **Vestland cauldron.** Cauldron II. Type 2C-2D. Ears folded out of the rim of the cauldron—about 5 cm in height and a bit thicker than the rest. The hole in the ear was about 1 cm in diameter and showed signs of a fastening made of iron. Rim-diameter 31 cm. The rim was bent 1 cm outwards and showed signs of iron corrosion. Concave profile. Originally around 17 cm in height. Thickness is less than 0.1 cm. The bottom was loose, about 35 cm in diameter and showed signs of fire underneath it. Made somewhere in Germania Inferior or Gallia Belgica. Fig 65.
- **Fragments from Cauldron I.** Two pieces of bronze. 2 x 1.4 x 0.05 and 5.5 x 2.6 x 0.05 cm.
- **Fragments from Cauldron II.** Three pieces of bronze. 6 x 1.2-3 x 0.05, 2 x 2.1 x 0.05 cm and 6.5 x 2.2 x 0.05.
- **Pottery.** 19 pieces. 2 rim-fragments. The pottery from the inside of the house was different from that outside it and from Building 2. Yellow-brown, brown-grey, red, beige-grey ware. The pottery outside was mostly black-grey with the exception of one shard of yellow-grey ware.
- **Animal bones.** Some burned and some not. At least 25% cattle, but more likely around 70%. 25% sheep/goat. The rest is horse and seal.

House 2

- **Pottery,** several pieces. 4 rim-fragments. From the terrace outside the house.
- **Pottery,** 21 pieces. From inside the house.
- **Flint,** 2 pieces. Scraper.
- **Animal bones.** Some burned and some not. About 50% sheep/goat. At least 15% cattle, at the most 40%. The rest is from horse, seal and a piglet.

(Melander 2015) This list was put together by Jonathan Nilsson based on the report.
Finds 65, Vamlingbo Fridarve (Melander 2015:1)