

# Arkæologi i Slesvig

# Archäologie in Schleswig



Det 61. Internationale  
Sachsensymposium 2010,  
Haderslev, Danmark

Wachholtz





Arkæologi i Slesvig  
Archäologie in Schleswig



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## Forord/Vorwort

Vi har hermed fornøjelsen af at fremlægge bidragene fra *Det 61. Internationale Sachsensymposion 2010* i et særbind af *Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig*.

*Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig* står for de symposier, som danske og tyske arkæologer fra museer, institutioner og universiteter har afholdt på tværs af landegrænsen siden 1991. Forumet fungerer som platform for en præsentation af aktuelle forsknings- og undersøgelsesresultater i koncentreret form. Desuden danner det udgangspunkt for at vedligeholde bestående faglige og kollegiale kontakter og er med til at skabe nye forbindelser.

Ved første øjekast kan det virke overraskende, at indlæggene fra *Det 61. Interna-*

*tionale Sachsensymposion 2010* fremlægges i dette bind. Men begge symposier har mere til fælles end som så, idet såvel valget af emneområder, som mange af deltagerne er de samme.

Vi vil her benytte lejligheden til at takke alle dem, der har været medvirkende til, at det foreliggende bind kunne udkomme så kort tid efter symposiets afholdelse. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Müller, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte i Kiel sørgede for, at al grafisk arbejde kunne udføres på instituttet i Kiel. Holger Dieterich fra instituttet har layoutet og designet det nærværende bind, mens Renate Braus fra Wachholtz Verlag på vanlig kompetent vis stod for trykningen.

Her skal lyde en hjertelig tak til dem alle!

Wir freuen uns sehr, zum 20-jährigen Jubiläum von *Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig* die Beiträge des 2010 in Haderslev durchgeführten Sachsensymposiums präsentieren zu dürfen!

*Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig* ist Synonym für grenzüberschreitende Symposien dänischer und deutscher Archäologen aus Museen, Landesämtern und Universitäten. Es fungiert seit 1991 als Medium, um aktuelle Forschungs- und Untersuchungsergebnisse in kompakter Form vorzustellen sowie bestehende Kontakte zu pflegen und neue herzustellen.

Das von *Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig* zwischen Kongeå und Eider gelegene Untersuchungsgebiet stellt in vielen Epochen der Ur- und Frühgeschichte eine Kernregion für Innovationen dar. Es tritt dabei als Dreh- und Angelpunkt von Prozessen in Erscheinung, die in Form unterschiedlichen archäologischen Niederschlags zu erfassen sind.

Mag die Aufnahme der auf dem 61. *Internationalen Sachsensymposium 2010* in Haderslev gehaltenen Beiträge in diesen Band auf den ersten Blick überraschen, zeigen sich bei genauerem Hinsehen deutliche Übereinstimmungen zwischen den beiden Veranstaltungen. So überschneiden sich beispielsweise ihre Themengebiete und insbesondere auch der Kreis ihrer Teilnehmer.

Der engagierten Mithilfe aller Beteiligten ist es zu verdanken, dass dieser Band in so kurzer Zeit hat entstehen können: Prof. Dr. Ulrich Müller, Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte zu Kiel, ermöglichte es, dass alle druckvorbereitenden Arbeiten im Kieler Institut vorgenommen werden konnten. Auf Holger Dieterich, Graphiker am Kieler Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, gehen der Entwurf des Layouts und die graphische Gestaltung der Beiträge zurück. Renate Braus, Wachholtz Verlag, betreute zuverlässig die Drucklegung.

Ihnen allen sei herzlich gedankt!

**Sunhild Kleingärtner    Signe Lützu Pedersen    Lilian Matthes**  
*Kiel/Haderslev, Juli 2011*

## Preface /Vorwort

*The 61st International Sachsensymposium* was held in the Museum Sønderjylland – Arkæologi Haderslev from 11–16 September 2010. Ninety-three archaeologists from nine countries attended the conference. It was the aim of this conference to reconsider the classic theme of leadership and elites by taking a contextual approach to the archaeological record. The choice of this year's theme would have pleased Hans Neumann, the former leader of the museum. Through his work, for example on the Olger Dyke, he managed to establish the museum in Haderslev as an international research institution. As early as the 1950s, Neumann was in contact with the group of archaeologists who had founded *The International Sachsensymposium* in 1949. In 1963, Neumann for the first time attended a symposium held in Groningen in the Netherlands. Fourteen years later, Neumann's continued attachment to the *The International Sachsensymposium* resulted in the 28th symposium being held in Haderslev. It was both a great honour and pleasure for the Museum Sønderjylland that *The International Sachsensymposium* returned to Haderslev to hold its 61st meeting here.

Thirty-five colleagues presented interesting papers most of which are published in this volume. They all contributed to our understanding of the multi-faceted realities of Iron Age and Early Medieval

societies and their structures. During an excursion through the countryside of southern Jutland we visited a number of sites related to the theme of the conference. Our first stop, however, was to visit the Bronze Age site of Brdr. Gram in Vojens, where we saw a grand example of an early three-aisled longhouse. The second stop was at Dankirke south of Ribe where a possible trading place flourished in the 3rd–5th centuries AD. Then we went on to Hjemsted Prehistoric Park. Here, parts of a larger settlement community, contemporary with the trading place at Dankirke, have been reconstructed. After lunch at the park, we continued towards Tinglev in order to visit the Olger Dyke which was probably constructed by the Angles in the 1st century AD. The next stop was at Søndergård III, one of the many settlement sites currently being excavated in advance of construction works for a new motor way. Here, we saw a fine example of the so-called Osterrönfeld-type house which can be dated to the 3rd century AD. It is thus probably contemporary with one of the offerings at the Nydam Bog, the last site on our excursion. Thanks go to all of those involved in carrying out the excursion.

The opening of *The 61st Sachsensymposium* was celebrated in the old town hall of Haderslev where the town council offered us a splendid reception including a Renaissance buffet organised by the group *Histo-*

*ricum*. This special environment proved to be a setting fostering friendly conversation and a warm and open atmosphere which was to pervade throughout the conference. Due to the dedicated commitment of all our colleagues at the museum who helped us in running the conference smoothly a very apt framework for an inspiring conference was created. *The 61st International Sachsensymposion* was characterized by stimulating exchange of ideas as well as intense and fruitful discussions. We would like to thank all members of the *Sachsensymposion* who contributed to the success of the conference.

Many thanks go to Tenna Kristensen

and Lennart Madsen who – despite heavy rain – managed to give us a memorable guided tour through Haderslev. Danske Bank Haderslev kindly supported the conference by way of stationery. We would also like to thank Kulturarvsstyrelsen and Museum Sønderjylland – Arkæologi Haderslev for their generous financial support towards the conference, and Dronning Margrethe II's Arkæologiske Fond and Museum Sønderjylland – Arkæologi Haderslev for their contributions towards the present publication. Finally, we are grateful to Holger Dieterich, Sunhild Kleingärtner, and Lilian Matthes for their expertise related to the publication of this volume.

**Linda Boye • Per Ethelberg • Lene Heidemann Lutz  
Pernille Kruse • Anne Birgitte Sørensen**  
Haderslev, July 2011

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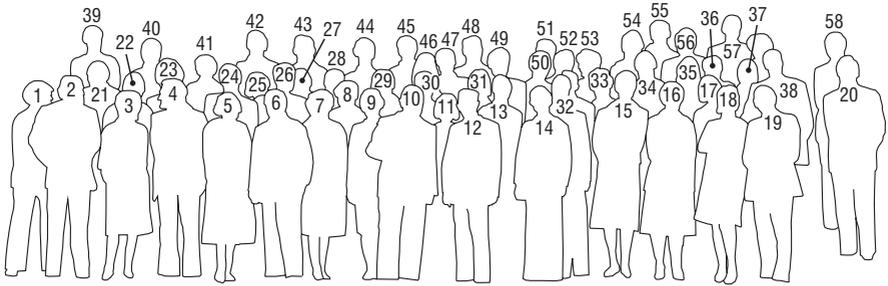
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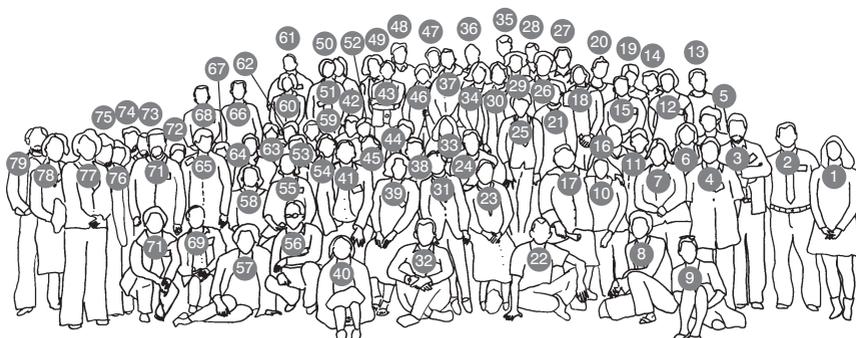
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## The Hoby Project

Ruth Blankenfeldt and Susanne Klingenberg

A joint project between the National Museum Copenhagen, the Museum Lolland-Falster, and the Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology (ZBSA) aims at a comprehensive investigation of graves of the Early Roman Iron Age settlement of Hoby, Lolland (Fig. 1). Modern archaeological treatment of finds addressing most fundamental questions will be accompanied in detail by physio-chemical analytical methods. Field work in the Hoby area will furthermore complement the investigation.

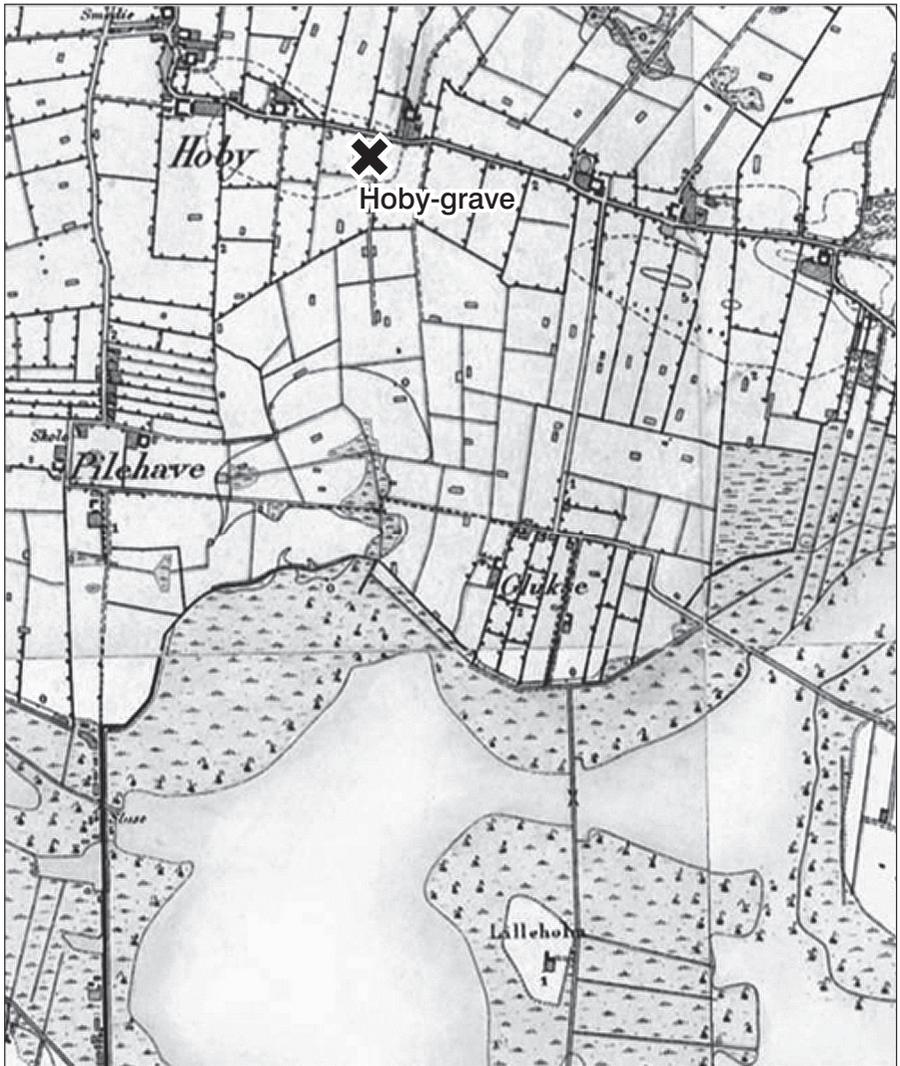
### The Hoby grave from the Early Roman Iron Age.

The Hoby grave<sup>1</sup> was discovered in 1920 in the course of the laying of a drain in connection with a newly-built property. At a depth of 2 m in the gravelly subsoil, two large silver beakers standing on a bronze tray were encountered. The interest of the finders was aroused and they continued to dig until they thought there were no further finds on the spot. The National Museum was informed and two days later T. Thomsen visited the site. The grave still

stood open and it proved possible to obtain significant information about the discovery. During the subsequent examination, a few further bronze fragments and skeletal parts were recovered. Due to the entry of water into the grave, and to frost, no further investigations could be made. Later the same year, H. C. Broholm carried out a further excavation. On the day prior to Broholm's arrival, the owner of the land had back-filled the grave and in the course of this a silver fibula was recovered from the fill of the grave. Broholm arranged for the grave fill to be sieved and as a result, a number of potsherds, bronze fragments, a bronze fibula and a piece of a drinking horn were recovered. Several of the deceased's bones were also located, including parts of the jaw. The bones were also found to include remains from two young pigs, identified as hams by H. Winge, as well as pieces from sheep or goat. The grave was 2 m deep and all the finds recovered had been laid in it. The deceased could be identified as a 40–50 year old man with a height of 186–187 cm. Parts of his legs lay *in situ* in the grave at the time of Thomsen's investigation. These revealed that he had laid with his head to the northeast. Beneath his legs

1 FRIIS JOHANSEN 1911–35; LUND HANSEN 1987; KLINGENBERG 2005. Parts of this artic-

le are based on KLINGENBERG forthcoming.



*Fig. 1. Hoby is situated in the south of Lolland. The map is from the nineteenth century. In the Early Iron Age a small fjord probably went almost all the way into the Hoby area and from there it would have been possible to sail out into the Baltic. The grave from 1920 is marked on the map. The grave and the settlement 250 m west of the grave are located on a small elevation in the landscape.*



*Fig. 2. Grave goods from the Hoby grave discovered in 1920 (photo: L. Larsen, Nationalmuseet København).*

a wooden layer could be observed which represented the remains of the base of the coffin. The Hoby grave is the richest grave from the 1st century AD found in Northern Europe (Fig. 2).

In 1922, a further excavation was carried out by H. Kjær. A 1.9 m wide trench was dug extending from the previously located grave towards the south. This was cut to a depth of *c.* 1 m. The report does not state the length of the trench. No finds or features were encountered in this trench. There had been extensive gravel extraction in the area and it was thought that this had been responsible for destroying other graves on the site. The fact that the rich Hoby grave was preserved was explained as being due to it having been placed so deep into the earth that it was not affected by gravel extraction.

In connection with the investigations of the Hoby grave in 1920 and 1922, several local people mentioned that other finds had been discovered in the area. Some of the local inhabitants were able to reveal that several bronze vessels were said to have been kept at the farm from which the plot had been sold off. In 1920, nobody knew the whereabouts of these vessels, and they had presumably been lost many years previously. From a newspaper article containing an interview with the finder's son in 1978, it appears that when he and a friend played or dug in the gravel pit, black, fired clay pots often turned up. They considered them worthless, and according to his information there were many of them.

### The Hoby grave from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age

In 1897, a bronze vessel was submitted to the National Museum which came from the same property as that contained

in the Hoby grave from the Early Roman Iron Age (MÜLLER 1900; LUND HANSEN 1987; KLINGENBERG 2005 forthcoming). It turned up during gravel extraction. The exact find site on the property is unfortunately not recorded in the National Museum's archives. However, the museum's archives do record the fact that in August 1898 a minor investigation was carried out by S. Olsen from the museum in Maribo, at the request of the National Museum. It is apparent from Olsen's brief report that, by this time, more gravel had been removed from the find site. Two men dug for a day in the area, but only some black patches were observed. One of these yielded some potsherds and a tooth – otherwise there were no finds. Inside the bronze vessel found in 1897 burnt bone were found together with parts of an iron sword sheath. The latter was formed by two thin iron plates held together by narrow bands. According to the finder, the vessel originally had some form of lid with a kind of handle. This could have been a shield boss. This had, however, been lost at the time of submission to the museum. The vessel originally stood on three feet; remains can be seen of the soldering for these under the base. However, the feet were probably lost when the vessel was taken up.

The bronze vessel is a *situla* of EGGERS (1951) type 19. No similar vessels are known from the Danish area, but there are several examples from Germany and one from Sweden. They were imported from the Roman Empire and are dated to the final part of the Pre-Roman Iron Age.

### The settlement area

Since the middle of the 1990s, amateur archaeologist B. Hansen has carried

out metal-detector surveys on the fields of the Hoby area. These surveys have resulted in the recovery of metal artefacts dating from the Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages. In 1999, he observed pottery and dark earth on fields at the farm of Skibelund in Hoby. Hansen reported this to Lolland-Falsters Stiftsmuseum (now Museum Lolland-Falster) which, in turn, contacted the National Museum. At both institutions there was the realisation that this observation was of considerable archaeological significance. In August 1999, the site was visited by archaeologists from the museums together with the finder. During this visit, it was possible to observe a ploughed-up dark cultural layer and numerous potsherds. The pottery could be dated to the Late Pre-Roman and Early Roman Iron Age. It could be concluded that there was a settlement area which was contemporaneous with the Hoby graves found in 1897 and 1920. It was clear that there was a need for investigations in the area and a joint project was initiated between the two institutions. The special attention which the site attracted was, of course, due to the two rich graves as well as to the good preservation conditions on the settlement site. The distance between the settlement area and the grave found in 1920 is about 250 m.

A minor excavation was carried out in 2000<sup>2</sup>. Four trial trenches were laid out north and south of Hobyvej (Fig. 3). In the two trenches to the south of the road there were no structures or finds, which could be dated to Early Iron Age. There were only a few structures in this area. Finds of

pottery and metal finds from the surface suggest a dating to the Viking age. To the north of Hobyvej, archaeological deposits were encountered in particular in the NW parts of the trenches. Test pits through this cultural layer revealed it to be up to 36 cm thick. On the surface of the deposits it was possible to observe several clay-rich areas; these were interpreted as the remains of clay floors. The cultural layer and the plough soil both contained pottery and well-preserved animal bones. The deposits could be dated to the Pre-Roman Iron Age period III and the Early Roman Iron Age.

By the investigations in 2001<sup>3</sup>, twelve trial trenches were laid across the area north of Hobyvej (Fig. 3). The preservation conditions were very varied, and in the area furthest to the west, cultural layers were not preserved. In the eastern part of the investigated area the preservation conditions were good, and the presence of a cultural layer and clay floors was established. A series of minor sections was cut through the cultural layer, and it could be seen that the thickness of the latter varied between 40 and 60 cm. During the excavation, the cultural layer was left intact, such that the removal of earth ceased as soon as the top of the culture layer appeared. The excavators believe they can demonstrate the remains of ten houses, of which three or four have preserved clay floors. The other house sites were distinguished on the basis of pairs of postholes in the trenches. Metal-detector surveys were carried out and finds were collected from the surface of the cultural layer. Very few metal artefacts were recovered,

2 The investigations in 2000 were carried out by Henrik Schilling, Lolland-Falsters Stiftsmuseum and Per Poulsen, the National Museum (KLINGENBERG 2005).

3 The investigations in 2001 were carried out by Henrik Schilling and Henrik Høier, Lolland-Falster Stiftsmuseum and Per Poulsen, the National Museum.



Fig 3. The excavation areas.

and no metal finds could be securely assigned to the Early Roman Iron Age, with the possible exception of some rusty iron artefacts which turned up around house I. The other metal finds can be dated to the Middle Ages. In addition to these, the finds comprise large quantities of pottery from the Late Pre-Roman and Early Roman Iron Age, pottery from the Viking Period and a large and well-preserved bone assemblage. The pottery from the Early Iron Age was recovered primarily in connection with the cultural layer and the clay floors demonstrated here. A single posthole rela-

ting to the presumed remains of a house structure as well as some of the pits in the western part of the area yielded potsherds dating to the Early Roman Iron Age.

The aim of the investigations in 2005<sup>4</sup>, was to establish the extent of the settlement to the east and to expose the well-preserved house remains demonstrated in 2001 (house I; Fig. 3). House I was exposed in its entirety and it was clear that the remains represented several phases positioned immediately on top of one another with only a minor displacement. The remains represented a well-preserved long-house.

4 The investigation in 2005 was carried out by Susanne Klingenberg, the National Museum.

The layers were very compact and yielded numerous finds of animal bone and pottery. The trench was not excavated down to the sub-soil and it was back-filled by the end of the excavation. In a smaller trench cut around the house a few pits could be observed and a sunken-feature building (SFB) was located in the southwestern corner of the trench. The fill of the SFB yielded an equal-armed fibula of bronze dating to the Early Germanic Iron Age. In the eastern part of the investigation area, traces of a settlement from the Middle Ages were found. No earlier features, in the form either of cultural layers or structures, were detected below the medieval remains.

In 2010<sup>5</sup>, an excavation took place in the western part of the settlement area. Cultural layers were not preserved in this area. There were many structures and the remains of seven houses could be demonstrated. Two of the house structures can be dated to the Early Roman Iron Age. Two structures are from the Middle Ages. At present, the remaining structures have not been dated. In the northern part of the excavation, very few structures in form of pits and cooking pits were recorded.

On the basis of the excavations we can conclude that settlement traces have been demonstrated across an area measuring *c.* 250 x 100 m. Within this area, cultural layers from the Early Iron Age cover an area of *c.* 150 x 100 m. Many features were demonstrated in the trial trenches, but the majority is not dated due to the excavation method and the strategy adopted. The investigation in 2005 showed that there are also later features in the area with cultural layers. The investigations sug-

gest that there was a major settlement in the Hoby area, beginning in the Late Pre-Roman and Early Roman Iron Ages. On the basis of these investigations it is not possible, however, to establish the size and structure of this settlement from the Early Iron Age. The partially investigated long-house (2005) from the Early Roman Iron Age is with a length of 25 m slightly larger than the norm, which could suggest a certain degree of wealth and power. However, in order to understand the character of the structure it is, for example, necessary to take into account the number of associated buildings and their function. Remains of several houses have been demonstrated through the investigations. This, together with the fact that several houses were built overlying each other, could suggest that there were several farmsteads present at the site in the Early Iron Age. The coming year's excavations will show whether this assumption is correct.

### Geophysical surveys in Hoby

From 17 to 19 May 2010, geomagnetic surveys were carried out in Hoby. The selected surfaces of these investigations include settlement and adjacent areas already partially examined by previous excavations. Artefacts of different periods are known from on-site investigations and metal detector surveys. Areas close to the grave discovered in 1920 were also included in the survey. The immediate vicinity of the areas targeted for the excavations from 1920 is presently being used as disposal site for scrap metal. Meaningful results cannot

<sup>5</sup> The investigation in 2010 was carried out by Susanne Klingenberg, the National Museum, Katrine Kølle Hansen and Stine Jæger Hoff,

Museum Lolland-Falster, and Ruth Blankenfeldt, Zentrum für Baltische und Skandinavische Archäologie, Schloß Gottorf.

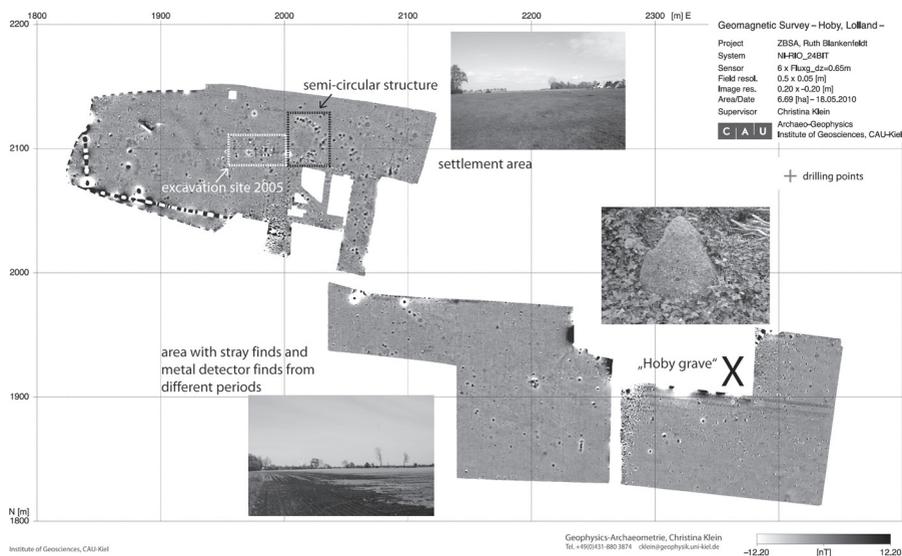


Fig. 4. Areas which are investigated with geomagnetic surveys in Hoby in May 2010 (graphic: Ch. Klein, Institut für Geowissenschaften – Angewandte Geophysik of the Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel).

be expected here, which is why these areas were excluded from the study.

The geomagnetic survey was carried out in cooperation with the *Institut für Geowissenschaften – Angewandte Geophysik* of the *Christian Albrechts Universität Kiel* under the direction of Dr. Christina Klein. The measuring device consists of a measurement cart equipped with six magnetometers spaced 50 cm apart from each other. Data was accumulated every second. Measurements were done by hand-pulling the cart in parallel, 3m wide alleys across the field. Exact positions and the measured area were logged on-line by a DGPS connected to a notebook mounted on the cart. The data

could be checked any time during the fieldwork.

The results are greyscale images (Fig. 4). Within two days almost seven hectares could be covered in Hoby. Anomalies were observed in different areas. Promising anomalies were selected for drilling using a so called “Pürckhauer”. Core profiles were registered on-site for subsequent electronic imaging. The acquired data helps elucidating anthropogenic activity in the area. Charcoal and/or burnt red clay in the drillings are interpreted as suggestive of archaeological cultural layers. Twenty-one out of thirty-three examined profiles reveal anthropogenic activity in the area.

Radiocarbon dating<sup>6</sup> of a soil sample ori-

6 Dating was carried out by *Leibniz Labor für Altersbestimmung und Isotopenforschung* at

the *Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel*.

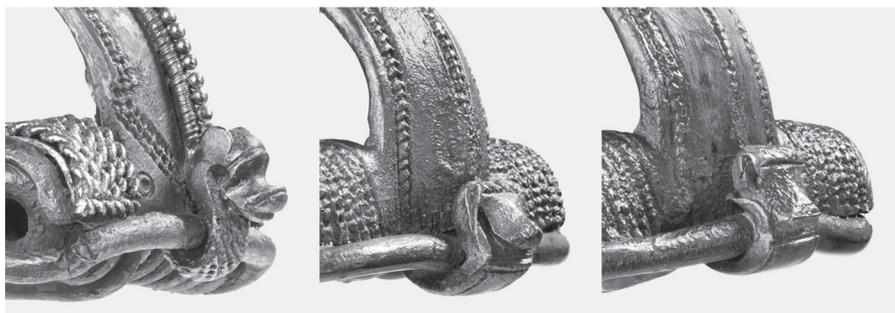


Fig. 5. Detailed images of the *Rollenkappenfibeln* from Hoby that show animal ended cord-hooks (photos: J. Lee, Nationalmuseet København).

ginating from a particular anomaly indicated a time around 1500 BP, significantly later than Early Roman Iron Age. In addition to the mentioned cultural layers, geomagnetic measurements allowed the identification of large structures, spanning 40 m across. Several angularly arranged anomalies were recognised in the 2005 not fully excavated area with post-hole structures (Fig. 4, white box). Comparable accumulations of anomalies are close by. The question whether these are also remnants of a Roman Iron Age settlement structures has to be clarified in future investigations. Test drillings in a semi-circular structure in the northern part of the area revealed large stones in depths of about 60 cm (Fig. 4, black box). Further analysis will help to elucidate this “stone setting” in greater detail.

### Revising grave additions

The new project will include reassessing artefacts from the richly furnished grave

in Hoby dating to the first century AD as well as the grave goods from the burial dating shortly before the Christian era. Results of this re-evaluation will be fit into the current state of research<sup>7</sup>. Apart from archaeological and historical considerations this re-evaluation will include state-of-the-art metallurgical analyses of the imported artefacts.

Several grave additions such as the imported drinking and food tableware, as well as objects of local origin indicate the elevated status of the buried person from the 1st century AD. The former group of artefacts include the two famous silver cups showing scenes of the Iliad of Homer; the latter two golden finger rings Form Beckmann 1 and Beckmann 11 (BECKMANN 1969)<sup>8</sup>. With a total of seven brooches added to the deceased person at the time of burial, the domain of traditional attire is represented several times (Fig. 1; see also FRIIS JOHANSEN 1911 – 35, 152 ff. Figs. 33–38).

<sup>7</sup> The grave goods from the Old Roman Iron Age burial in Hoby or component parts are often discussed in literature. For the first and up to now most comprehensive overview of

the artefacts see FRIIS JOHANSEN 1911–35 and LUND HANSEN 2000.

<sup>8</sup> On the distribution to these ringforms see ANDERSSON 1993 a, 292; 296 Karte 1; 9; 1993 b.

The seven brooches include two bronze “Rollenkappen”-type brooches A II 25 and five made of silver (three “Rollenkappen”-type A II 25-26 and two strongly profiled brooches A IV 71). Of the silver brooches one of the “Rollenkappen”-types and both profiled brooches exhibit additional gold plating. A detailed examination of the fibulas shows that not only the selected raw material but also technical details indicate a high standard of production. The silver “Rollenkappen”-type brooches feature cord-hook ending with plastically worked animal heads (Fig. 5)<sup>9</sup>. The brooch with the extensive editions of gold wire and golden filigree in particular exhibits a very detailed animal head showing a wide snout and erected ears. Even the bottom side of the animal’s neck, which is not visible when the brooch is worn, is elaborately decorated showing slanted notches.

The heads of the other two silver “Rollenkappen”-type brooches are more planar and more adapted to the shape of the cord-hook, but signs of animal heads are also evident: one fibula is decorated with eyes, a pointed nose and hair. The animal head on the third brooch is worked out with a drawn snout-eye-part and little parallel notches that are indicative of hair. A “species-specific” determination of the animals shown is not possible.

Although measuring only a few millimetres across these finely elaborated animal heads on Germanic artefacts from the 1st century AD are very noteworthy.

9 The condition of the two bronze “Rollenkappen”-type brooches from Hoby does not permit a definitive statement whether animal heads were worked out here as well. However, the flat moulding of the cord-hook indicates that possible zoomorphical motives

On the one hand they demonstrate a high technical standard and skilled craftsmanship during production. On the other hand such figurative representations are extremely rare in the North European Barbaricum in this period. In his remarks to the “Aufkommen von Bild und Schrift in Nordeuropa” J. WERNER (1966) described the inventory from Hoby as emblematic for a prehistoric character of the Germanic culture at that time (WERNER 1966, 5f.). Accordingly, the two richly illustrated silver cups from this grave and also artistically decorated other imports remained misunderstood or exotic (WERNER 1966, 8). Only 200 years later „zündete der Funke zur Adaption figürlicher Motive und zu einer eigenen figürlichen Kunst“ (WERNER 1966, 12) and figurative decorated imported objects stimulated new creative processes. The presented “Rollenkappen”-type brooches showing distinct elaborations of animal head-shaped cord-hooks could bring in a counter argument. These observations are complemented by the two strongly profiled brooches A IV 71 from this burial which show two stylized animal heads with gaping mouth on the bow<sup>10</sup>. The locally made brooches from Hoby confirm an existing Germanic feeling for figurative art in the Early Roman Iron Age Barbaricum, even if in a “modest” frame. During the later Roman Iron Age in particular, Germanic art will present itself by numerous workings of animal motives. While generally a canon of its own, Germanic art of the later Ro-

couldn’t be designed vividly.

10 For a compilation of comparable brooches showing an animal with open mouth on the bow see HEDEAGER/KRISTIANSEN 1981, 91 ff. and BÖHME-SCHÖNBERGER 1994, 514 f. Abb. 111.

man Iron Age is undoubtedly strongly inspired by Roman motives<sup>11</sup>.

### Prime questions to the graves of Hoby

Apart from archaeological-historical and scientific analyses, artefacts from Hoby will also present the basis of higher-ranking questions regarding the North European Barbaricum in the Early Roman Iron Age. On one hand, these questions address distribution mechanisms of Roman imports in Northern Europe at the beginning of the Christian era. This includes mapping contemporary find spots with Roman imports as well as elucidating relationships between these places and their relationship to the Roman Empire. On the other hand, a detailed look at richly equipped graves from Denmark and North Germany in particular, but also in the North European Barbaricum of the first century before and after the Birth of Christ, yields a general overview of this phenomenon<sup>12</sup>. In this context, a close cooperation within a recently started joint project between the University of Łódź and the ZBSA in Schleswig has started. Focus is re-investigating the context of the two neighbouring Early Roman Iron Age graves of “Sandberg” and “Tun-

nehult” in Lübsow (today Lubieszewo, pow. Gryfice, woj. Zachodniopomorskie, Poland), which will be done in a way similar to Hoby.

### Future investigations and further perspectives

The project will include a full excavation of the settlement area from the Early Iron Age. The social, economic and possibly cultic perspectives which an investigation of the settlement would be able to provide are considerable. An excavation of the Hoby settlement would give us an insight into the physical and spatial framework for a noble environment from the time around the birth of Christ. Archaeological evidence in the form of pottery, possibly metal artefacts, food waste and macro-botanical remains reveal both qualitative and quantitative differences between elite residences and ordinary settlements. The Hoby area offers a unique opportunity to investigate the settlement and cultural landscape in association with one of Northern Europe’s richest graves from the Early Roman Iron Age and, accordingly, the possibility of investigating the cultural landscape context for the absolute power elite of that time.

11 Examples of such richly animal-ornamented artefacts from the Barbaricum indicating Roman influence are two discs and curved sheet-metal from the Thorsberg Bog in Northern Germany. These, more examples and further references to Germanic art are

discussed in Werner 1941; VON CARNAP-BORNHEIM 1997 und BLANKENFELDT 2008.

12 See GEBÜHR 2009, 343 Abb. 1 for the mapping of richly furnished graves from the Early Roman Iron Age in Northern Europe.

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