VESSEL IMPORT TO NORWAY IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM A.D.
Composition and context.

by

Ingegerd Holand

Abstract:

More than 1100 complete or fragmentary imported vessels in bronze, glass, wood, horn, clay and silver from the first millennium A.D. have been found in Norway, approximately 80% of them in graves. The extensive research already carried out has produced a vast body of literature, which generally keeps within strict chronological boundaries, concentrating on vessels from either the Roman Period, the Migration Period, or the Viking Age. Two main approaches to the material have traditionally been applied: 1) typological studies, on the basis of which trade connections and systems have been discussed from different theoretical perspectives, and 2) imports as status markers, from which hierarchical social systems of a general kind have been inferred. Only very rarely have their function as vessels attracted any serious consideration, and even more rarely their actual local context.

After describing the vessels, the thesis studies their geographical distribution at a national level, establishing broad import patterns in space and time, before relating them to a local context using parishes and farms. The status of the farms involved is then established, using farm names and written sources to allocate them to three main groups: A) farms associated with pagan religious activity; B) farms with early Christian churches, and C) farms with other first millennium or medieval centre functions. Of 538 named farms with imported vessels, approximately 30-35% seem to fall into one of these three groups, about 25% are their closest neighbours, while another 25% are two or three farms removed, and only 15% cannot be related to such farms at all using the methodology adopted here.

Finally, vessel use is considered in relation to finds context, gender association, and possible social and religious practices. It is suggested that vessels were imported mainly because of their symbolic and social meaning, and that their role as status markers was secondary to and dependent on this meaning.
VESSEL IMPORT TO NORWAY IN THE FIRST MILLENNIUM A.D. Composition and Context.

Errata:

P. 10: 1. 3: read 'three and a half' for '3.5'; 1. 4: read 'Professor' for 'professor'.

P. 11: last paragraph, 1. 3: read 'A.D. 1-550/600' for '0-A.D. 550/600'; 1. 4: read '(1-400)' for '(0-400)'.

P. 12: first paragraph, 1. 3: read '500-1 B.C.' for '500 B.C.-0'; paragraph 3, 1. 1: read '500 - 1 B.C.' for '500 B.C. - 0'; 1. 2: read '1 - 150 A.D.' for '0 - 150 A.D.'; paragraph 7, 1. 1: read '1 - 50/70' for '0 - 50/70'.

P. 19: footnote 1: read 'chs.' for 'ch.'.

P. 23: paragraph 3, 1. 9: read 'it as' for 'it is'; 1. 10: read 'would' for 'should'; footnote 1: read 'Slomann (1960)' for 'Slomann'.

P. 25: 1. 5: read 'a' for 'the'.

P. 30: The last paragraph should read:
'The purpose of the study is, therefore, to try and elucidate the background for the continuous import of vessels to Norway during the first millennium A.D., which farms participated in this trade, as well as their reasons for doing so, and whether the continuity of objects is matched by a continuity of context and destination.'

P. 34: last paragraph, 1. 2: read 'chs.' for 'ch.'.

P. 35: paragraph 2, 1. 1: read 'Library' for 'library'; paragraph 3, 1. 3: read 'up to 1982' for '1982'; last paragraph, 1. 3: read 'affiliation' for 'partition'.

P. 42: paragraph 2, 1. 2: read 'be considered doubtful' for 'be doubtful'; footnote 1: read 'M14 Sandar, C6 Vestfold' for 'Sandar in C6 Vestfold'.

P. 49: footnote 1: read 'Farm No. 102 Langset, M1 Trøgstad, C1 Østfold' for '102 Langset, C1 Østfold'.

P. 52: footnote 1: read 'M7 Borre, C6 Vestfold' for 'C6 Vestfold'.

P. 57: The missing first line of the first paragraph should read: 'e. Both in the EIA and LIA there are undoubtedly imported specimens etc.;' footnote 1: read 'M3 Sande' for 'Sande'.

P. 81: paragraph 2, 1. 3: read 'the present work' for 'the work'.

P. 83: paragraph 2, 1. 6, and all following instances: read 'King (+ name)' for 'king (+ name)'.

P. 85: paragraph 2, 1. 5: read 'god(dess)' for 'goddess'.

P. 90: footnote 1, and all following instances: read 'the Good' for 'the good'.

P. 103: paragraph 2, 1. 14 and 16: read '((C))' for '(C)'.

P. 133: last paragraph, 1. 1: read 'King Gudrød and Queen Åsa' for 'king Gudrød and queen Åsa'.

P. 134: paragraph 4, 1. 1, and all following instances: read 'Earl (+ name)' for 'earl (+ name)'.

P. 135: paragraph 6, 1. 7: read 'Normandy' for 'Normandie'.

P. 136: paragraph 3, 1. 11: read 'the Great' for 'the great'.

P. 137: last paragraph, 1. 7: read 'Håkonsson's brother' for 'Håkonsson's brother'.

P. 139: paragraph 2, 1. 9, and all following instances: read 'Count Skule' for 'count Skule'.

P. 140: first paragraph, 1. 4 and 5: read 'Earl of' for 'earl of'.

P. 142: first paragraph, 1. 2: read 'been' for 'be'.

P. 144: paragraph 3, 1. 15: read 'the farm also went' for 'the farm went'.

P. 148: paragraph 2, 1. 1: read 'also became' for 'became'.

P. 150: paragraph 2, 1. 18: read 'hypothetical' for 'hypo-thetical'.

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CONTENTS

List of tables 7
List of figures 7
List of maps 7
List of farms from Map 4 7
List of plates 8
List of finds on plates 10-13 8
Sources for illustrations 9
Acknowledgements 9

Chapter 1. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND RESEARCH HISTORY 11

1.1 Short introduction to research problem 11
1.2 Scandinavian chronological terminology 11
1.3 General vessel research history 12
1.3.1 Research on vessel typology, chronology and provenance 12
1.3.2 Research on vessel trade and exchange patterns 13
1.3.2.1 Gift exchange 15
1.3.2.2 Other exchange mechanisms 16

Chapter 2. RESEARCH ON REASONS FOR VESSEL IMPORT 18

2.1 Status symbols 18
2.2 Drinking customs 21
2.3 Cooking vessels 23
2.4 Cinerary urns 23
2.5 Other reasons 24

Chapter 3. PURPOSE OF PRESENT STUDY 26

3.1 Choice of theoretical subject 27
3.2 Choice of practical subject 27
3.3 Choice of vessels in particular 29

Chapter 4. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH 31

4.1 Definition of imported vessels 32
4.2 Definition of area 33
4.3 Sources 34
4.4 Data manipulation 36

Chapter 5. BRONZE VESSELS 37

5.1 Celtic and Early Iron Age bronze vessels 37
5.1.1 CIA and EIA bronze cauldrons 38
5.1.2 EIA bronze buckets 39
5.1.3 EIA bronze basins/bowls 40
5.1.4 EIA bronze saucepans/ladles and strainers 41
5.2 Late Iron Age bronze vessels 41
5.2.1 LIA bronze cauldrons 42
5.2.2 LIA bronze bowls/basins 42
5.2.3 LIA bronze saucepans/ladles 43
5.2.4 Other LIA bronze vessels 43
5.3 Iron Age bronze vessels 43
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 6.</th>
<th>GLASS VESSELS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Early Iron Age glass vessels</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Facet-decorated bowls and beakers</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2 Other beakers and bowls</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3 Other EIA glass vessels</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Late Iron Age glass vessels</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1 LIA drinking glasses</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.2 Other LIA glass vessels</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 IA glass vessels</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 7.</th>
<th>OTHER IMPORTED VESSELS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Pottery vessels</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1 EIA pottery vessels</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2 LIA pottery vessels</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Wooden vessels</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.1 EIA wooden vessels</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2.2 LIA wooden vessels</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Horn vessels</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.1 EIA drinking horns</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3.2 LIA drinking horns</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 Silver vessels</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 8.</th>
<th>GEOGRAPHICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED VESSELS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Bronze vessel distribution</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1 EIA bronze vessel distribution</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.2 LIA bronze vessel distribution</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Glass vessel distribution</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.1 EIA glass vessel distribution</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2.2 LIA glass vessel distribution</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Wooden vessel distribution</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.1 EIA wooden vessel distribution</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.2 LIA wooden vessels</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 Distribution of other vessels</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4.1 Distribution of other EIA vessels</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4.2 Distribution of other LIA vessels</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5 Summary of vessel distribution</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.1 Summary of EIA vessel distribution</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Summary of LIA vessel distribution</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.3 Vessel import per sub-period</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 9.</th>
<th>PARISH AND FARM DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED VESSELS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Parish distribution of imported vessels</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1.1 Parish proportion with imported vessels</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1.2 Parish continuity in vessel import</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1.3 Vessel quantity per parish</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Farm distribution of imported vessels</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2.1 Farm distribution of imported vessels</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2.2 Farm continuity in vessel use</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2.3 Farm participation in vessel use</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. FARM CODING</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 Code 'A' farms (cult names)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Code 'B' (medieval church farms)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3 Code 'C' (other IA/MA central functions)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.4 Codes 'a-e' (neighbouring and nearby farms)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 11. VESSEL DISTRIBUTION ON CODED FARMS</th>
<th>94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1 Quantitative distribution of coded farms</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2 Chronological distribution of code categories</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3 Vessel distribution on coded farms</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2 Other imports on coded farms</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 12. VESSEL DEPOSITION</th>
<th>103</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1 Settlement and ritual finds</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1.1 Settlement finds</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1.2 Ritual finds</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2 Grave finds</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2.1 Burial mode</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2.2 Vessels used as cinerary urns</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2.3 Other vessel use</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2.4 Gender association</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 13. THE FUNCTIONAL AND SYMBOLIC ROLE OF VESSELS</th>
<th>116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1 Vessel function</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1.1 Containers and serving vessels</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1.2 Drinking vessels proper</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2 The symbolism of vessels</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2.1 Containers</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2.2 Drinking vessels</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 14. THE CEREMONIAL ROLE OF DRINKING</th>
<th>127</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1 The drink</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2 Drinking ceremonies</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Burial drinking</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 15. VESSELS AS PRESTIGE OBJECTS</th>
<th>134</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.1 Vessel association with high-status farms</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.2 Vessel distribution in Norway</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.3 Vessel distribution to Norway</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 16. VESSELS AS SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUSTOOLS</th>
<th>145</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIBLIOGRAPHY</th>
<th>153</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Tables 1-20 | 185 |
| Maps 1-4 | 199 |
| Plates 1-14 | 203 |
### Part II: CATALOGUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>FINDS LIST</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ib</td>
<td>Finds list</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>FINDS CATALOGUE</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIa</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>Finds catalogue</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>FARM CATALOGUE</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIa</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIa</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIb</td>
<td>Farm catalogue</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chronological distribution of imported vessels.</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Geographical distribution of imported vessels (unprovenanced finds not included).</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of parishes and farms with imported vessel finds.</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of parishes and vessels per parish quantity group.</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of farms per farm quantity group.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of farms with multi-period vessel finds.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of vessel-yielding farms with period-dated finds.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Relationships between coded farms.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Farm distribution on code groups.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Distribution of coded farms with vessel finds from different periods (certain codes only).</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chronological distribution of imported vessel finds on coded farms.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chronological distribution of vessels in different materials on coded farms (primary codes only).</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chronological distribution of coded farms with imported vessels and coded farms with other imported objects.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chronological distribution of vessels and vessel types on burial mode and use.</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sooty and repaired imported vessels.</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chronological gender distribution of vessels, burial mode and vessel types.</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gender association of vessel types.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Farm distribution of imported vessels used as urns and from gender associated graves generally.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Functional vessel groups compared with burial mode, gender and date.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Period-dated female or double vessel graves with spinning whorls or weaving battens.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of maps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>County numbers and names.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Early Iron Age vessel import per county.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Late Iron Age vessel import per county.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Family ties between self-coded farms in the Viking Age.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of farms from Map 4:
(Farms with imported vessel finds marked with '*'. Other imports with '+'. Farm code given in brackets.)

1. *Farm No. 15, 17 Bjarkøy ('C'), Bjarkøy ('C'), M3, C17.
2. " 64 Trondenes ('ABC'), Trondenes ('ABC'), M2, C17.
4. " 84 Tjøtta ('C'), Tjøtta ('C'), M5, C16.
5. * 4 Egge ('AaBC'), Egge ('AaBC'), M18, C15.
8. " 1 Lade ('ABC'), Lade ('ABC'), M37, C14.
13. * " " 14 Leikanger ('AB'), M9, C12.
15. ? " " 48 Vangen ('ABC'), M43, C11.
16. (Moster island), M10, C11.
23. * " " 51 (Sem) ('BC'), M11, C6.
26. " " 33 Bønsnes ('BC'), M1, C5.
27. " " 9 Stein ('BC'), M1, C5.
30. " " 38 Tofte ('BC'), M1, C4.

List of plates:

(Plates 1-9 in scale 1:6.)

Pl. 1: Early Iron Age bronze cauldrons. 203
2: Early Iron Age bronze cauldrons and buckets. 204
3: Early Iron Age bronze buckets and basins/bowls. 205
4: Early Iron Age bronze basins/bowls and saucepans, ladies and strainers. 206
5: Late Iron Age bronze bowls, cauldrons and ladies. 207
6: Early Iron Age glass vessels. 208
7: Early and Late Iron Age glass vessels. 209
8: Early and Late Iron Age wooden buckets with bronze fittings. 210
9: Early and Late Iron Age pottery vessels, drinking horns and silver vessels. 211
10: Details from Early Iron Age bronze vessels. 212
11: Details from Late Iron Age bronze vessels. 213
12: Details from Early and Late Iron Age glass vessels and drinking horns. 214
13: Details from Early and Late Iron Age wooden vessels. 215
2. Late Iron Age house site from Farm No. 25 Borg, M33 Borge, C16 Nordland. 216

List of finds from Pl. 10-13:

Pl. 10:1: Find No. C.15733 from Farm No. 189 Farmen, M4, C3.
10:2: " " C.8433 " " " " 49 Tveiten, M22, C7.
10:3: " " B.607 " " " " 27 Avaldsnes, M35, C10.
10:4: " " B.1848 " " " " 128-29 Homnes, M19, C15.
10:5: " " C.2435 " " " " 1-2 Glemmen, M16, C1.
10:7: " " C.4159 " " " " 52 Kjørstad, M7, C3.
10:8: " " C.19703 " " " " 90-91 Hauge, M17, C1.
Pl. 11:1: Find No. C.5784 from Farm No. 41 Skomrag, M23, C9.
" 11:2: " " B.2978 " " " 44 Myklebostad, M27, C12.

Pl. 12:1: Find No. B.53431 from Farm No. 20 Kvassheim, M7, C10.
" 12:2: " " S.1494 " " " 17 Tu, M10, C10.
" 12:3: " " Ts.8336 " " " 25 Borg, M33, C16.
" 12:4: " " C.1944 " " " 45 Solberg, M14, C5.
" 12:5: " " NMK I 659 " " " 5-6 Løken, M18, C1.

Pl. 13:1: O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 380.
" 13:2: Find No. B.4511e from Farm No. 39 Hopperstad, M11, C12.
" 13:3: " " C.7250 " " " 9-10 Torshov, M16, C1.

Sources for illustrations:

Pl. 1:1-8; Pl. 2:; 1-2, 5, 7-9; Pl. 3:1-10; Pl. 4:1-3, 5-11; Pl. 6:1-17, 25; Pl. 7:1-3, 5-6, 9; Pl. 9:7, after Lund Hansen 1987, Taf. 2-15, 17-18, 19:2 & 7.
Pl. 2:10; Pl. 4:4; Pl. 5:1, 3-4; Pl. 9:4; Pl. 10:1-4, 6; Pl. 11:1-4; Pl. 12:4-5; Pl. 13:1, after O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 334, 340-342, 344-350, 353, 380-382, 725-727.
Pl. 2:3-4, 6, after Dahlin Hauken 1984.
Pl. 5:2, after Liestad 1953, Fig. 2.
Pl. 5:5-6, after J. Petersen 1951, Fig. 213 and 214.
Pl. 5:7-8; Pl. 8:5; Pl. 9:6; Pl. 12:7, after J. Petersen 1940a, Fig. 79, 83, 92, 97 and 113.
Pl. 6:13-16; Pl. 7:7-8, after Näsman 1984:151, No. 23-26, 29.
Pl. 6:26, after Storm Munch 1965, Fig. 21.
Pl. 7:10-19, after Näsman 1986, Fig. 7:1, 4, 9-11, 15-17.
Pl. 8:2, after Grieg 1926, Fig. 51.
Pl. 8:4; Pl. 13:2, after Bakka 1963, Fig. 24 and 28.
Pl. 9:1, after J. Petersen 1946, Fig. 5.
Pl. 9:2, after Bøe 1931a, Fig. 333.
Pl. 9:3, after Selling 1955, Abb. 8.
Pl. 9:5, after Slomann 1959, Pl. IX:3.
Pl. 9:8, after Magnus Myhre 1971, Fig. 2.
Pl. 10:4; Pl. 12:6, after Schetelig 1912, Fig. 128, 131.
Pl. 10:5, after Ekholm 1960, Fig. 1-3.
Pl. 12:1; 12:2, after Straume 1984, Pl. 8:44, 43:1.
Pl. 12:3, after Henderson & Holand 1992, Fig. 6.

Where only photographs or photographic drawings existed, line drawings for Pl. 1-9 were made by the author.
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1. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND RESEARCH HISTORY

1.1 Short introduction to research problem

The occurrence of numerous imported glass and bronze vessels in Norwegian and Scandinavian contexts during the first millennium A.D. has, for a long time, inspired extensive research and a correspondingly large body of literature. Despite this long and thorough tradition, the research involved has almost without exception been conducted along two distinctive lines: a) typological classification of vessels with a discussion of provenance, and b) trade routes and exchange patterns. The two themes are, of course, intimately linked.

Surprisingly, however, the local context and use of the vessels have been allocated very little interest, and few attempts have been made to investigate why vessels constituted such enduring and obviously important import objects. The explanations offered are nearly always short and summary: a) the vessels were status objects, which b) were used for cooking (bronze cauldrons) or in Germanic drinking ceremonies (glass vessels). While neither explanation is wrong, they do not seem, however, to explain adequately the context within which the vessels ultimately functioned, and why status and thus resources were invested in apparently domestic objects.

These then are the broad questions to be investigated in the present work, but as they spring so directly from the meagre interest shown them in previous research, a summary of this research will be presented before returning to a more detailed presentation of the approach adopted for the present study. As there is an enormous body of literature relating in some way to trade and exchange of imported objects even in Norway, the following chapters do not purport to be a comprehensive review, but only to give examples of common trends and perceptions.

1.2 Scandinavian chronological terminology

As the Norwegian and Scandinavian chronological terminology used throughout this study differs substantially from the equivalent British terminology, it is necessary to start with a brief summary of Norwegian period names and dates as used henceforth.

The period in question here, i.e. the first millennium A.D., is generally called the Iron Age (abbreviated IA) in Norway and is divided into the Early Iron Age (EIA), 0- A.D. 550/600, which again consists of the Roman period (RoP) (0-400) and the Migration Period (MiP) (400-550/600), and the Late Iron Age (LIA), A.D. 550/600-1030, which
consists of the Merovingian Period (MeP) (550/600-750/800), equivalent to the Swedish Vendel Period, and the Viking Age (VA) (750/800-1030). The Iron Age also comprises the period 500 B.C.-0, which in Norway is called the Celtic or pre-Roman Iron Age (CIA), in this study represented only by a couple of finds.

For the chronological analysis in this work the period terms A-F have been used instead. Per. A-C cover the CIA and the Roman Period (Eggers 1951; Lund Hansen 1987), approximately:

Per. A: 500 B.C. - 0
" B: 0 - 150 A.D.
" C: 150 - 400 A.D.,

while Per. D-F are equivalent to Näsman's (1986) periods VI-VIII:

Per. D: 400 - 550 A.D.
" E: 550 - 750/800 A.D.
" F: 750/800 - 1000 A.D.

These have sometimes been divided into sub-periods, mainly in the Finds Catalogue (Appendix II), approximately:

Sub-per. B1: 0 - 50/70
" B2: 50/70 - 150/160
" C1: 150/160 - 250/260
" C2: 250/260 - 310/320
" C3: 310/320 - 400
" D1: 400 - 500
" D2: 500 - 550/600

Sub-per. E1: 550/600 - 700
" E2: 700 - 750/800
" F1: 750/800 - 900
" F2: 900 - 1000/1030

The divisions follow Lund Hansen (1987) and Näsman (1986).

1.3 General vessel research history

1.3.1 Research on vessel typology, chronology and provenance

Research on vessel typology, chronology and provenance has a long and strong tradition in Scandinavia. So extensive is the literature that the following lists only include works which offer a survey of relevant Norwegian finds or a presentation of important Norwegian assemblages.

There are generally more works dealing with Early Iron Age than Late Iron Age vessels, partly because the finds are more numerous, but perhaps also because the material is more standardized and better preserved. Among the most important specialist works on EIA Roman
and continental vessel import are:

- A. Bjørn (1929a), on bronze and glass vessels from the Migration period;
- the many works by the Swedish scholar G. Ekholm (1933-65), on bronze and glass vessels from the Roman and Migration periods;
- H.J. Eggers (1951), on Roman imports into Germania Libera;
- J.R. Hunter (1977), on Scandinavian glass import during the first millennium A.D.;
- E. Straume (1984), on faceted glass vessels from the Late Roman/Early Migration period;
- U. Näsman (1984), on glass vessels and trade in the Late Roman and Migration period;
- Á. Dahlin Hauken (1984), on Vestland cauldrons;
- U. Lund Hansen (1987), an extensive update of Eggers' work on Roman imports in Scandinavia.
- In addition, J. Bøe (1931a) discusses foreign influences and possible imports within the Norwegian pottery material.

LIA imported vessels are partly of continental, partly of Insular origin, and include specimens of both bronze, glass and pottery. Relevant works here are:

- J. Petersen (1940a), whose survey of Insular and continental Viking Age finds from Norway to this day remains the most extensive and important source for the material;
- E.K. Hougen (1960-93), on the glass and pottery finds from Farm No. 12, 29 Kaupang, M15, C6 Vestfold (cf. Appendix III);
- J.R. Hunter (1977), on Scandinavian glass imports during the first millennium A.D.;
- U. Näsman (1986), on Scandinavian glass finds from the Merovingian (Vendel) period;
- J. Henderson and I. Holand (1992), on the Merovingian and Viking period glass finds from Farm No. 25 Borg, M33, C16 Nordland (cf. Appendix III).

There are, of course, also numerous shorter articles, dealing mainly with single finds (e.g. Bjørn 1924; Ekholm 1941, 1960; Marstrander 1947; Slomann 1960), as well as works where vessel imports figure prominently without being the main object of study (e.g. Grieg 1926; B. Hougen 1924, 1929, 1935; Marstrander 1954, 1956; Storm Munch 1965).

1.3.2 Research on vessel trade and exchange patterns

This research can conveniently be divided into two different groups, which mirror the division already suggested above, between special-
ized works on vessels (or other imports), and works using vessels and other imports within a more generalized framework.

a) The specialized works usually combine a study of typology and provenance for a certain group of objects with a discussion of trade and exchange patterns as evidenced by these objects. These works are usually larger, trans-regional studies, where trade and exchange is studied from an organizational point of view. A number of such studies are listed in the previous section (e.g. Eggers 1951; Näsman 1984; Straume 1984; Lund Hansen 1987).

b) General works often use the internal distribution of imports within Norway to discuss socio-political implications. The theoretical framework adopted usually relies on a basic classification of imports as status objects which by default leads to a certain perception of the type of trade or exchange and hence the social organization involved. These works are usually smaller regional studies (e.g. Grieg 1926; B. Hougen 1924, 1929, 1935; Marstrander 1954, 1956; Storm Munch 1965).

The main interest is in the systems, both political and practical, that underpinned the transportation of certain objects from A to B. Several authors (e.g. Eggers 1951:72-73; Lund Hansen 1987; Straume 1984:97; Wamers 1985:39f.) have thus identified different types of exchange relations. These include:

a. direct long-distance trade;
b. stepped long-distance trade;
c. exchange of political gifts;
d. acquisition of goods through looting or extortion;
e. payment for services rendered.

In this research imported objects function largely as grid points, mapping trade routes and exchange systems. Among the questions discussed are trade versus gift exchange or other forms of acquisition, direct or stepwise transport between production centres and ultimate users, possible redistribution within recipient societies, and socio-political implications of documented patterns.

While earlier authors tended to interpret imports as the result of direct trade between Norway and continental producers from the EIA onwards (e.g. B. Hougen 1929:125-26, 1932:85-86; Bjørn 1929:39f.; Grieg 1938:35; Marstrander 1954:94; Slomann 1956:70; Storm Munch 1965:81, 95; E.K. Hougen 1968:85), later authors usually regard the early imports as mediated by N. European transit centres (e.g. Straume 1984:94-95; Dahlin Hauken 1984:178-79; Lund Hansen 1987:254). Although the picture is not as clear cut in the LIA, after the intro-
duction of sea-going ships, Näsman (1984:102) advocates this model for the Merovingian period, too.

The society into which the imports were brought is commonly seen as consisting of regional chiefdoms with a socio-economic stratification, where the central and leading group in society organized trade, exchange and redistribution (Straume 1984:76-77; Lund Hansen 1987:257). Such an organization has been identified in most parts of Norway (e.g. Slomann 1959; Odner 1974; Myhre 1978; Ringstad 1986; Holand 1989).

In the early VA, imports are often regarded as loot from Viking raids, not as traded objects (e.g. Wamers 1985), but Blindheim (1956 onwards), unlike other authors, regards the Insular finds from Kaupang as proper trade objects or possibly gifts. Imports from the tenth century, however, are seen by some (e.g. Marstrander 1954:130) as arriving in Norway through trade with W. Europe after the age of the Viking raids proper.

Others, such as Wamers (1985:59-60) would, however, like to reserve the term 'trade' for exchanges of commodities such as food and cloth on a much larger scale, a trade which is described in written sources both from the Merovingian and Carolingian (VA) periods and testified to by the emergence of specialized trade centres in this period. Such trade could also lead to a limited import of other objects (for instance vessels and ornaments) as a secondary and more incidental commodity, an explanation favoured by E.K. Hougen (1960:149-50, 1968:104, 1969a:109-10, 1993:56) for the large amount of glass and imported pottery sherds from Kaupang in S. Norway, and by Wamers (1985:59) for the Insular objects found there.

1.3.2.1 Gift exchange

The theoretical approach developed in the 1960s and 1970s led to the adoption of generalized social frameworks for interpreting archaeological data, in this case placing them within the 'stratified societies' stage of social development (Fried 1967:185f.; Service 1971). In line with this view, the general perception thus seems to be that imported objects (such as vessels, ornaments and weapons) were not 'traded', but arrived at their destinations through elaborate systems of gift exchange. A good example of this approach, which is common for most works from the 1980s (see, for instance, Magnus & Myhre 1986; Dahlin Hauken 1991), is Näsman (1984:106). He divided the development of Scandinavian trade and exchange in the Iron Age into four phases, with gift exchange forming the explanatory backbone right through the millennium:
- Phase 1, the Roman Period:

The period is characterized by reciprocal gift exchange of luxury articles, mainly of Roman origin. Specialized redistribution centres are not yet known in N. Europe, even if some areas probably were important junctions for trade.

- Phase 2, the Migration and early part of the Merovingian (Vendel) Period:

Reciprocal gift exchange continued to dominate, even if a new element emerged in Scandinavia in the form of specialized settlements such as Dankirke in Denmark and Helgö in Sweden, both probably chieftains' farms and of vital importance to the redistributive economy.

- Phase 3, the late Merovingian and early Viking Period:

The first clear signs of trade in everyday items emerge, and regular trade centres develop in Scandinavia, too, probably modelled on Dorestad. These include Haithabu in Schleswig-Holstein, Ribe in Denmark, Åhus, Paviken, Helgö and Birka in Sweden, and Kaupang in Norway. Positive proof of a more developed market economy is the appearance of coins, first Frisian sceattas and then Danish coins from about A.D. 800.

- Phase 4, the classical Viking Age:

This phase sees a mixture of old style luxury exchange, raiding and a more developed market trade. Important economic centres are early towns such as Haithabu, Birka, Ribe and Kaupang. More towns develop gradually, leading to the birth of the Scandinavian Medieval town.

Näsman (1984:102) thus maintained that right up until the Viking Period much of the available surplus in Scandinavian societies was invested in social and political consolidation of a system based on chiefdoms or kingdoms, whose leaders controlled the redistribution of any surplus production. Part of their prerogative was the import of luxury goods, something that necessitated direct contact with other leading social groups in order to participate in reciprocal gift exchange. The surplus they offered in return for luxury articles and other commodities were probably everyday articles such as hides, textiles and foodstuffs, but also rarer articles such as amber, honey, bees-wax, furs, walrus tusks, and slaves. This explanation is supported by Straume (1984:99), Lund Hansen (1987:257) and Dahlin Hauken (1991). Imports thus represented a necessary part of the maintenance of the social organization, but did not as yet require professional traders or a trade organization.
1.3.2.2 Other exchange mechanisms

The insular objects emerging in Norway in the late eighth and ninth centuries are commonly regarded as loot from Viking raids, not as traded or otherwise peacefully exchanged gifts (e.g. Bøe 1926b:14; Marstrander 1954:129; Bakka 1963:5). This means that they are not necessarily connected only with the highest-status individuals (Wamers 1985:56), but are spread more widely in society as a direct reflection of participation in raids.

Other explanations, such as tribute and pay, are usually reserved for the import of precious metals, at times in the form of coins, but some authors have also regarded imported vessels in this way. B. Hougen (1929:81) interpreted the EIA bronze cauldrons of E. Norway as the property of returning bands of Norwegian warriors, who had participated in battles along the borders of the Roman Empire. In the same way Marstrander (1954) explained the appearance of Roman objects in graves from Trøndelag, and Wiese Rygge (1970:232) the appearance of imported vessels and weapons in graves from the transition between the ERIA and LRIA, around A.D. 200. Bjørn (1929a:39f.) also envisaged a fairly large-scale immigration of Germanic peoples to the Norwegian coastline between Vestfold and Trøndelag in the second half of the fourth century, bringing with them an influx of vessels.
2. RESEARCH ON REASONS FOR VESSEL IMPORT

In this extensive literature on imported vessels least attention, by far, has been given to the reasons for choosing vessels as import objects in the first place, apart from the near universal and non-specific classification of all imported objects, regardless of their function, as status symbols, and a reference to continental burial customs. Only rarely have other and more specific explanations been attempted, and then usually in the briefest of terms. The division non-specific/specific also reflects different levels of abstraction and different theoretical approaches, typified through the broad generalizations of processual archaeology and the context-centred approach of post-processual archaeology. Although the theoretical labels are relatively new and recent, the ideas behind them are evident, albeit in less rigorous form, also in older works. The following sections therefore start with the most generalized explanations before moving on to the more specific.

2.1 Status symbols

The interpretation and classification of all imports as status symbols is, as already stated, the most widely used explanation for the occurrence of imports in graves, or elsewhere, for that matter. It was used in its most rudimentary form in older works such as the many regional studies where graves with imported vessels and precious metals are usually termed 'chieftains' graves' (e.g. Storm Munch 1965:79), and has been redefined and fleshed out with anthropological theory during the 1960s and 1970s. The definition now carries a set of inter-linked socio-political aspects rooted mainly in evolutionary social theory where they characterize the so-called 'chiefdom' or 'ranked' phase (cf. Service (1971) and Fried (1967)). These include, as already mentioned in ch. 1, a socio-political organization of chiefdoms, based on a redistributive system channelling surplus and loyalty towards the top in return for protection, prestige gifts or even daily necessities. This more sophisticated version of the status symbol theory has been commonly used in all major works on imported vessels during the last decade (Straume 1984; Dahlin Hauken 1984; Näsmann 1984; Lund Hansen 1987).

The role of imported luxury articles is thus seen as socio-political (Näsmann 1984:103; Straume 1984:99; Dahlin Hauken 1991), i.e. making visible and consolidating the position of the leaders by maintaining loyalty from subordinate lords and warriors or alliances with other chieftains/kings through the distribution of luxury goods. Areas with a great wealth of luxury articles in a certain period may then be seen as particularly successful chiefdoms/kingdoms, but successful more in a military/political sphere than in trade or agriculture.
There are, however, different ways of interpreting conspicuous displays of status and wealth symbols in burials. They can be seen either as a) direct reflections of the general wealth and power within a society at any given time, or b) as a projection of the status and position sought, but not yet attained. In the same way lack of such symbols may denote a) a general lack of imports or other status symbols in society, or b) lack of the need to use them in a society where power structures were stable and well-established. Settlement excavations have for instance shown that large amounts of glass could be around in societies when none of it was deposited in graves, such as Eketorp-II on Öland in Sweden (Näsman 1984:104) or Borg in Lofoten in N. Norway (Henderson & Holand 1992), and thus that burials do not necessarily reflect the true wealth of society at that particular time.

Dahlin Hauken (1984:120-21) therefore offers three different models to explain fluctuations in the amount of Migration period grave goods, including her particular object of interest, the so-called Vestland bronze cauldrons:

a. A simple supply and demand mechanism, with an increasing or decreasing supply of Vestland cauldrons. During periods of poor supply they only occur in high-status graves, with an increasing supply they spread to lower groups and thus become less suitable for the leading groups.

b. A farm expansion which began in the fourth century, continued through the fifth, and was almost complete by the beginning of the sixth century. At both ends of this development society was characterized by instability and competition, with increased marking of status among the upper echelons; in between conditions were calmer, with less status marking.

c. A general wealth increase reaching its peak in the first half of the sixth century, with grave goods as a direct reflection.

Whatever they are meant to express, actual or desired power and status, it is clear that vessels are mainly connected with the upper echelons of society, as seen from the fact that they appear in high-status graves, such as Gamla Uppsala, Valsgärde, Vendel, and Högom in Sweden, and Avaldsnes and Snartemo in Norway, and also regularly in combinations with other quality objects (Näsman 1984:21; Straume 1984:78; Lund Hansen 1987:255-61), even if, as Näsman (1984:21) points out, MiP glass has been found in lower status graves as well. Straume (1984:78), however, found that graves with faceted glass

1. See ch. 5-7 for a description of imported vessels.
vessels of the third and fourth centuries are mainly found in areas that, for several reasons, are regarded as regional centres along the Norwegian coast. This raises the question as to whether one should consider only at the status of the individual graves, or that of an area.

In the same way Dahlin Hauken (1984:119) found that the difference between graves containing Vestland cauldrons and her control group lay in quality, not quantity. The number of designated quality indicators in the cauldron graves was so great that it undoubtedly marked a significant difference. This meant that most Vestland cauldrons were connected with groups with an ability to accumulate a surplus, which could have come from the sale of furs and hides, eiderdown, walrus tusks, horn, as well as fish and fowl, or even iron and timber. The cauldrons thus acted as status symbols, although hardly as 'functional' status symbols, i.e. as attributes of a person's function (for instance regalia, insignia and professional garments). They were rather seen as 'personal' status symbols, either by the owner, or in gift exchange, which may explain their occurrence at less important farms (ibid. 164-5). Generally the richest cauldron graves belonged to the central farms of any area, while the more moderately equipped belonged to farms from a middle group. The status of the cauldrons was also shown by the few that were sacrificed in bogs; it is unlikely that low status objects would have been used for such a purpose.

Lund Hansen (1987:262) also points out that the Roman imports in Scandinavia did not include ordinary everyday objects or even mass-produced glass and pottery, but concentrated on certain types of objects and above-average quality objects. This selection must have been made by the Scandinavians themselves and was dictated by the use of the objects as status markers for leading individuals and families. Also Ekholm (1937b:81) comments on the high quality of the Roman glass found in Scandinavia. Another indication of the high value placed on the glass vessels is the fact that several faceted vessels were repaired locally with metal fittings when they were broken (Näsman 1984:23), and some were still used 500 years after their production (ibid. 24).

In the LIA the luxury status of glass vessels is seen from their, even more, limited distribution and the fact that graves often contain only one or a few sherds, which presumably was how they were furnished originally (E.K. Hougen 1969b:131; Näsman 1984:25).

2.2 Drinking customs

The 'status symbol' explanation does not, however, approach the ques-
tion of why certain types of objects were imported and in particular non-personal items such as vessels. When this question is raised at all, it is usually answered in similarly generalized terms under the label 'Germanic drinking customs'. Näsmann (1984:97), for instance, stresses the important role of glass vessels in the ritual drinking feasts which characterized Germanic society from the earliest times. But as any drinking vessel could have been used, the preference for glass vessels must have aimed at increasing the prestige and social position of the owner.

It is not always clear, however, whether the customs are seen as inherently Germanic or as copied from the Romans, involving not the local mead or ale, but wine. Thus Slomann (1960:28) regarded the early Roman bronze situlae (E24-26) as mixing vessels for wine and water originally. Whether wine was actually drunk in Scandinavia at this time, she finds uncertain, but the vessels could obviously have been used for other drinks as well and, significantly, she points out that these early vessels never show signs of having been used for cooking. Magnus & Myhre (1986:337) also doubt the use of wine in Norway at this early stage.

Gjøstein Resi (1986:46-47) offers two different explanations for the occurrence of two glass vessels in some Germanic graves from the first and second century A.D.:

a. Import of wine and a new, Roman, way of drinking it. The main argument against such import is the total lack of wine containers in Germanic areas. At this time wine was produced in Italy, Spain and S. France, and was transported in characteristic amphorae, of which only one has been found in Norway.

b. No change in drinking customs, but the acquisition of a suitable drinking service. Chemical analyses of the contents of drinking horns and mixing vessels from the Danish Early Roman period seem to indicate that Germanic drinking customs demanded two or more vessels per person, one for an alcoholic, beer-like drink and a second for a somewhat sweeter mixture. According to Gjøstein Resi, analysis of the liquid in the Østland cauldron from Juellinge in Denmark shows that a strainer was as important to beer-drinking Germans as to the southern wine drinkers. It is also possible to identify drinking horns in Germanic areas as early as the pre-Roman or Celtic Iron Age, and thus unreasonable to assume that finds of a drinking service express a new drinking custom, but more likely a new custom of importing Roman vessels for domestic use and as part of the grave equipment.

For the VA, E.K. Hougen (1963:149-50, 1993:30, 55) interprets all the
wheel-thrown pottery found at Kaupang as tableware, which consisted of jugs and bowls, while the Badorf amphorae may have been used as storage vessels. Both jugs and amphorae usually point to wine trade and consumption, and she finds it reasonable to explain their presence at Kaupang in these terms, too. The vessels were probably made in the wine-producing regions of the continent (e.g. the Rhineland), and reached Kaupang, as did the wine, as part of the foreign merchant ships' travel equipment and supplies. This view is supported by Hodges (1982:57-58), who similarly regard much of the imported pottery from the British Isles and Haithabu as traders' or seafarers' personal belongings, which served domestic purposes as storage and tableware during their journeys.

Although a certain part of both vessels and wine may subsequently have been traded at Kaupang, E.K. Hougen does not believe in a primary wine or vessel trade, because of the heterogeneous composition of the vessel material. The only standardized group of vessels are the Tating jugs which are commonly regarded as trade objects in their own right (cf. Hodges 1981:68, 1982:60). E.K. Hougen (1993:56) also sees them as 'prestigious luxury goods', which could have been gifts or possibly merchandise, but still were connected with the wine trade and used as tableware.

Arwidsson (1950) also regarded glass vessels as luxury drinking vessels, available only to the wealthiest families, but, in a perceptive comment, she also wondered why only drinking vessels were imported into Scandinavia. This is in marked contrast to the continental glass material which also comprises bottles, jugs, bowls and plates, as well as cinerary urns and eventually window glass.

A recent work by Børsheim (1995) is the first to attempt investigating the role and function of drinking vessels in the Norwegian Iron Age society from a post-processual or contextual viewpoint. He, too, notes (ibid., 11) the lack of interest shown for this aspect of imported objects in the existing vast body of literature on the subject. Somewhat surprisingly, though, and after having presented a good case for interpreting drinking vessels, from which he excludes the commonest types of bronze cauldron, i.e. Vestland and Østland cauldrons, within a social and religious context, he settles (ibid. 91) for a more traditional interpretation of imported vessels as primarily status symbols. This is based on the fact that they only appear in 2-3% of W. Norwegian graves. Only secondarily does he regard them as functional objects at all, and he is even more cautious about their possible social function, despite noting the ritualized use of drinking described in a number of written sources.
2.3 Cooking vessels

An interpretation as cooking vessels seems to refer only to the Vestland cauldrons which are seen, not as containers for wine or mead, but as more prosaic domestic vessels.

Dahlin Hauken (1984:104-6, with further references), who is one of the few to look for a functional explanation, comments on the lack of interest in this question from important authors such as Bjørn, Ekholm and Norling-Christensen. She distinguishes between primary and secondary use, the latter as cinerary urns (see 2.4 below), of the cauldrons. She regards them primarily as cooking vessels, a use testified to by the fact that several have identifiable traces of repairs, while others are worn or show external traces of soot. Their form, i.e. the fact that they cannot stand unsupported, further makes a storage function unlikely, but is in many ways an advantage for cooking vessels. According to Dahlin Hauken, their Italic prototypes also show a clear connection with kitchens and cooking.

Inhumation graves provide an even closer insight into function. Here they seem to form part of a service which, when complete, consists of: a glass vessel (for drinking), a bronze dish (for washing?), pottery vessels (for food/drink), a wooden bucket or other wooden vessel (storage/mixing vessel for drink), and a Vestland cauldron (for cooking). The cauldrons sometimes complement, but only rarely substitute for clay cooking vessels, an interpretation supported by the many rich continental graves with an extensive range of miscellaneous kitchen utensils. Dahlin Hauken thus regards it is very unlikely that the Norwegian owners should have been unaware of the original function of the vessels they acquired.

2.4 Cinerary urns

The most obvious functional use of EIA bronze vessels, in particular, is as cinerary urns for cremation burials. Slomann (1960:30-32) agreed with Herteig (1955) who regarded bronze cauldrons as straightforward substitutes for clay, wood, bark or cloth containers for the ashes in such graves. The first imported cauldrons, from the late CIA or pre-Roman Iron Age, were already used in this way, but there is no continuity between these and the next group of such graves, characterized by the use of Østland and Vestland cauldrons. Dahlin Hauken (1984:104) also regarded the secondary use of Vestland cauldrons as cinerary urns as a simple substitution for other vessels which were used in the same way (ibid. 106). While many cauldrons bear testimony to a primary, domestic use, some may even have be been

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imported solely for use as urns, as some specimens seem totally new and unused, or they may just have circulated as gifts, without ever having been used practically, before ending up as cinerary urns.

### 2.5 Other reasons

A few authors have from time to time suggested other and more specific interpretations of certain vessel types, especially from the LIA.

Selling (1951:288, 1955:57ff.), for instance, interpreted the VA Tating pitchers found in early towns in N. Europe (such as Dorestad, Haithabu and Birka) as a possible indication of continental missionary activity in the ninth century. This was based mainly on the decoration of the jugs which often include Maltese cross symbols, and Selling suggested that they may have been used as liturgical vessels. The explanation was supported by Liestøl (1953:169f.), who also included the hanging bowl, which he, albeit erroneously, claimed often accompanied the jugs in graves, in a set for profane or liturgical hand washing. His interpretation were based on a bronze bowl of the same shape, but without escutcheons, found in a grave at Kaupang which bore the Runic inscription i mundlaug, meaning 'in (the) hand-basin'. Hanging bowls had by then come to be seen commonly as lamps or reflectors for lamps, possibly for use as sanctuary lamps in churches, which would explain the existence of Christian symbols on some of them (ibid., 163-64). Liestøl, however, suggested that their original purpose may have been as wash-basins and that this custom was adopted by Viking chieftains (ibid., 166).

Blindheim (1981:125) has also noted that 'foreign objects relating to the church occur more frequently in inhumation graves at Bikjholbergene (Kaupang) than in cremation burials'. She assumes that Christian ideas gained access more easily, and at an earlier date, among people with frequent contacts abroad, be they direct or indirect. It might therefore be worthwhile considering whether such objects testify to an approach towards Christianization or pacification, possibly to facilitate trade between people of different faiths. An almost automatic result of such a process would probably also be a preference for inhumation burial.

Wamers (1985), however, found no accordance between original function of the Insular ornaments, many of which had a Christian background, from VA graves and their ultimate use by the Norsemen. The lack of understanding among the Vikings for the non-material value of the ornaments is, in his view, evident from the frequent destruction and mutilation, which was probably done by the Norsemen. Unlike other authors writing about imported objects (which in his case excluded vessels), he also (ibid., 42) found it difficult to infer anything
about social status from the occurrence of such objects in graves, claiming that they could be found in all social groups, which therefore must have participated in the raids involved. He thus (ibid., 43) regards Insular ornaments not so much as status symbols, but more as souvenirs or curios brought back and worn as memories of the family's participation in Viking raids.
3. PURPOSE OF PRESENT STUDY

Traditional import research has in many ways led to the imported objects largely losing their basic meaning, especially within the processual socio-archaeology of the 1970s, where they were reduced to one of several check-points on a list of status indicators. A concentration of such indicators was then used to map specific points, i.e. assumed centres, within a socio-political network (e.g. Myhre 1978; Ringstad 1986; Holand 1989), but, in this context, the only interest is whether imported objects are found or not, while the objects themselves remain largely anonymous. One could perhaps say that the introduction of an abstract terminology such as 'chiefdoms', 'centres', 'redistribution' and 'status' took research and debate on to a level where details were, by definition, lost and disregarded and where standardized explanations and models relieved one of any necessity to particularize.

The 1980s, however, introduced new theoretical directions in archaeology, many of which focused interest on the actual objects as carriers of meaning (e.g. Hodder 1982a). Within this framework it became important to show why material culture expressions took a particular form, and that this form was usually intimately linked to customs, beliefs and traditions more or less unique for the society in question. This applied also to exchanged articles, which were not seen as arbitrary, but as 'appropriate within a cultural, ideological and historical context' (Hodder 1982b:152). Although import articles were still seen as general status markers, any analysis must also 'consider the way in which the symbolism of the artifact legitimates, supports and provides the basis of power of interest groups' (ibid.).

This theoretical readjustment seems, however, to have passed most trade and exchange studies by and, so far, even most Scandinavian Iron Age studies generally, perhaps because they were already underpinned by a strong culture-historical tradition which often preempted points from the new theoretical debate. This present work, therefore, tries to focus attention behind the generalized level of trade and exchange in status items and on to the particularized level of the traded objects, i.e. the vessels, and their ultimate context and meaning.

The subject of the study is thus the possible role of these objects in the Norwegian Iron Age society, i.e. the first millennium A.D., and the local context within which they played their part. The theoretical basis is, at least partly, the post-processual theoretical debate of the 1980s, in particular its emphasis on the importance of intentionality in the choice and use of material objects and symbols.
3.1 Choice of theoretical subject

The study combines ideas and questions emanating partly from the author's previous work on burial customs (Holand 1989) and vessel imports to one particular site (Henderson & Holand 1992; Holand (in press a and b)). These works raised unanswered questions about interpretations of imported objects solely as status symbols, interpretations which seemed too superficial and generalized to explain satisfactorily, for instance, the choice and use of particular objects. Influenced also by the post-processual archaeology debate of the 1980s it seemed worthwhile, instead, to study imported objects as bearers of meaning and potential tools for social manipulation within their user context. One underlying idea to be explored was whether the objects were chosen for their known contextual meaning, or as bearers of new ideas. This could influence both the range of objects on offer at source and the customer's demands, be they for purely traded objects or for appropriate and acceptable gifts.

Among the premises of the work is a supposition that the import was structured either by the recipient or the provider, and, consequently, that the composition of the import material is not random. Closely associated with a notion of conscious choice is a presumption of conscious use, i.e. the find's context should not be regarded as random either. This view is based on the fact that different groups of imports seem to be connected with different finds contexts. While preserved imported coins, for instance, are almost exclusively found in hoards, probably awaiting their use as a raw material, the majority of other imports are connected with a personalized ritual context, namely burials. In some periods, however, certain import groups are also richly represented in some settlement finds, while being conspicuously absent from burials. Such differential treatment is perhaps most characteristic in the Late Iron Age when settlement finds such as Kaupang and Borg testify to the existence of imports only rarely seen in graves, such as glass and pottery vessels. Although this obviously complicates the use of negative evidence, i.e. absence of finds, it also indicates a contemporary classification of imports which must have had its basis in existing social concepts. These facts all indicate intentional use and deposition, and thus probably also intentional choice.

3.2 Choice of practical subject

Imports have been specifically chosen to convey and clarify this intentionality for several reasons, one being, as already stated, the author's research in recent years on LIA glass and pottery vessels from Borg in N. Norway, raising questions which could not be addressed within the confines of that particular research. It was, for
instance, evident that burials alone did not necessarily give a true picture of the imports circulating in the late Norwegian Iron Age society, and that the presence or absence of certain import groups among the grave goods could not be explained solely by availability.

Similarly, it seemed clear that many imported objects, because of their origin, form or ornamentation, must have had connotations of foreign concepts, be they religious, political or ethnic, and could thus function as messengers between different societies, consciously or unconsciously. Näsmann claimed (1984:99) that this was particularly true for luxury objects such as weapons, glass and other exotics, which were more or less standardized over large areas, and which must have had a symbolic content that could be understood throughout these areas. Pottery and more mundane bronze objects, on the other hand, usually display a clear regional character,

The specific status of imported as opposed to local objects must have depended on a number of characteristics:

a. Their acquisition was probably difficult, and the fact that they are there at all, in relatively abundant numbers and with great regularity, indicates the importance attached to them.

b. They represent direct links with 'the outside world', i.e. with other social groups and structures, and could act as carriers of new or shared ideas and concepts, relating to both social, political and religious systems. They have commonly also been the prerogative of a limited part of the population, with the inherent possibilities this presented for manipulating their status and meaning. Their use may have been open to a conscious reinterpretation and presentation by the owner, and this interpretation was only partially controllable for the audience. On the other hand, however, their original function and often symbolic form or decoration could undoubtedly guide even their local function, thus introducing concrete examples of foreign concepts and symbolism.

c. Different imports probably represent different spheres of social interaction: 'personal status' in the form of jewellery and costumes, 'power' in the form of weapons, and 'ritual' or 'social' interaction in the form of drinking vessels and other objects relating to a more ceremonial use. Consequently they may enable us to identify which spheres of interaction were stressed in different periods and how these related to different social groups as well as to individuals, including males and females. Shifts in the composition of the import material from one period to another, whether it mainly consists of 'personal' or 'ceremonial' objects, might well be connected with the level of change or consolidation taking place or being perceived as
desirable at any one time. An emphasis on the import of 'ceremonial' objects may, for instance, indicate a conscious introduction of socio-political change, effected through manipulation of ritual, while importing objects mainly for use as 'personal ornaments' could be seen as an emphasis of personal status, and 'weapons' as a demonstration of 'power'.

3.3 Choice of vessels in particular

The original intention was to study all IA imports into Norway, but this aim was eventually abandoned for several reasons:

a. The continuity in the choice of certain imported objects all through the first millennium was in itself an interesting question which seemed worthwhile pursuing.

b. The number of relevant finds soon reached a level far beyond the time constraint of a doctoral thesis; preliminary estimates suggested approximately 2000 finds of imported objects from Norwegian first millennium burials altogether, excluding glass beads, with vessels accounting for about 40%. It consequently became necessary to limit the material in some way.

c. The definition of an object as imported was much more difficult and disputed for some groups of imported objects than for others and there was a danger that most of the work would have to be spent on clarifying these questions instead of concentrating on the main purpose of the study as outlined above.

d. Finally it was hoped that, by concentrating on a section of the material where most of the basic typological and chronological research had already been done, a catalogue of relevant finds and their contexts could be established relatively quickly and easily.

Imported vessels were thus chosen as the particular subject of the study because of

a. their easily identifiable status as imports,

b. their extensively researched typology and chronology,

c. their continuous dominant position in the import material right from the pre-Roman Iron Age to the Viking period, despite

d. the practical problems relating to their transport which must have been considerable, and far higher than for objects such as ornaments and weapons, and
e. their 'non-personal' function which could perhaps be interpreted as more fluid and ambiguous than personal objects such as weapons and ornaments.

The difference between imported vessels and other objects is also seen from the fact that although vessels continued to be imported during the whole millennium, there were apparently not many attempts at a local production, while other imports, such as ornaments and weapons, seem to have led to much local copying and further development. This may be due to a lack of knowledge about the production processes involved for certain objects, as was plainly the case with glass vessels. It is, however, more difficult to explain the import of bronze, or even wooden vessels, in the same way, when presumably good or adequate copies could have been produced at home, judging from the level of craftsmanship displayed in other metal working.

Another intriguing aspect of the imported vessel finds was their possible connection with the Christian church (Liestøl 1953; Lundström 1971) in the LIA and their apparent tendency to turn up at church farms and vicarages in Norway. This seemed to suggest a similarity in local context which was, however, characterized by a later function.

The purpose of the study is, therefore, to try and elucidate the background for the continuous import to Norway of vessels during the first millennium A.D., who, meaning what type of farms, participated in this trade and for what reasons, and whether the continuity of objects is matched by a continuity of context and destination.
4. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The purpose of the present study is not to add to the already extensive debate about typology, provenance and trade routes for imported vessels, since these aspects are regarded as comprehensively covered by previous works, as shown in ch. 1. Instead, the research focuses on why these particular objects were imported and on their local context. The aim is primarily to unveil potential patterns in the continued importation and use of foreign vessels over a period of 1000 years, and thereby the social framework within which these vessels were seen as essential enough to warrant their procurement.

This will be done by mapping the chronological and topographical distribution of vessels, their treatment and use, and their affinity with factors such as corpse treatment (cremation/inhumation) and gender. As the vessels are commonly interpreted as status symbols and the glass vessels, at least, are connected with drinking customs, a theoretical setting based on the importance of communal eating and drinking would seem an appropriate framework.

While status objects are generally used to identify centres within both processual and post-processual social theory, this also presents a slightly circular argument as to the status of the objects themselves. It was thus seen as desirable to support such an interpretation with other and independent sources. This can obviously be done by including a range of archaeological indicators to identify the status of each vessel-yielding farm, finds quantity and quality, as well as grave quantity and size being the commonest. With the number of farms involved (more than 500), however, the amount of data needed presented serious problems, not least because a comparison with surrounding farms was also required to make sense of the data. Local and regional studies along these lines have been carried out in many places (e.g. Ringstad 1986; Holand 1989), but not nearly enough to cover the whole of the country and also for slightly different purposes and to different levels of precision, making direct comparisons more difficult.

Instead an altogether different source of farm data will be used, primarily farm names supplemented with information from written sources that implies central social, political and religious activities in the pre-Christian and early Christian eras. Farm names have long been used in much the same way as archaeological data to identify the age and status of farms (M. Olsen 1915), although the results have often been controversial, especially when it comes to absolute dates. They do, however, pinpoint a number of farms with obvious connections to pre-Christian cult, and there is also general agreement about the relative age and hence usually status of different
classes of farm names, with the oldest being regarded as the most prestigious. Magnus & Myhre (1986:371), for instance, refer to a general association between farm locality, name and finds quality, and in particular the connection between farms with Roman imports and the supposed oldest names. Farm names as data also have the advantage of being readily available in a consistent form in a series of books called Norske Gaardnavne (Norwegian Farm Names) covering the whole of the country, which will be further described in section 4.3 below.

4.1 Definition of imported vessels

Only true foreign imports have been considered, not 'imports' from one part of the country to another, or imports from other parts of Scandinavia. Only occasionally have the latter been positively identified, although there is perhaps a tendency to regard unusual objects found in Norway as imports, even when they display pure Scandinavian or Germanic traits, and are accepted as local products in neighbouring Scandinavian countries. As the objects, however, originated from a cultural context so similar to the Norwegian one, it may be doubtful whether they were seen as 'foreign' at all, probably just as part of an inter-Scandinavian cultural context.

Well-defined and fairly unquestionable imports are all vessels of bronze and glass of Roman, continental and Insular origin. Straume (1984) has suggested a Norwegian glass vessel production in the Early Iron Age, but this view is not supported by other authors. Similarly unproblematic are a few pottery vessels and even some wooden stave buckets with bronze fittings. Only certain pottery vessels and the rest of the wooden buckets with bronze fittings present any problems as to definition.

Pottery vessels form a small and relatively insignificant group, and after petrological analysis it now seems unlikely that certain vessels from the Early Iron Age (mainly the Roman Period) which were previously regarded as Danish imports (cf. Bøe 1931a), are anything but local production (Gjøstein Resi 1986:43-44). The same has also been claimed (Helgen 1982) for the stamp-decorated pottery from the Merovingian Period which has often been given a continental origin (Bøe 1931a, Figs. 337-42; Gjessing 1934a:170-71), leaving only the Kaupang pottery and a handful of vessels elsewhere as true imports.

Wooden buckets with bronze fittings present more of a problem, as their distribution seems to be closely linked to the occurrence of bronze or glass vessels in graves. Where they occur alone, it is usually also in high-status graves, thus displaying the same exclusivity as imported bronze and glass vessels. Although there seems
little reason why most of them should not have been produced in Norway, their use and distribution mirrors that of imported bronze and glass vessels so closely that it is difficult to avoid an interpretation as imports. This is certainly true for some of the Late Iron Age examples from highly prestigious graves, such as the ship burial at Oseberg in Vestfold, with their Celtic metalwork. In the Early Iron Age the stave construction is very different from that of the extremely common Norwegian wooden vessel with resin caulking (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 380) (cf. Pl. 13:1). Throughout the millennium the stave buckets also seem to have been manufactured mainly from yew (O. Rygh 1885:20), a tree found only in the southernmost part of Norway (Lid 1985:56) and not widely used for utensils. They have thus been included in the study and, as they have not previously been researched in the same way as other vessels, it has been necessary to search old literature extensively for relevant finds.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the term 'vessel' has been used both for whole or reconstructable vessels, as well as for sherds or other parts of vessels, even when it is unlikely that the find ever contained more than a few sherds or other parts. It is, however, difficult to distinguish with certainty between finds where parts have been consciously used to represent the whole object, and finds where burial or find circumstances have left us with only remains of the original object.

4.2 Definition of area

Although the southern parts of Norway may well have had closer links with Sweden and Denmark than with the northernmost part of Norway in the Iron Age, the study has, for several reasons, been limited to the present day area of Norway. These are partly practical:

a. The number of relevant finds is quite large within Norway alone and would be unmanageable for present purposes if other Scandinavian countries were included as well.

b. At the same time Norway offers interesting contrasts between different parts of the country, from relatively rich, agricultural communities in the south, to agriculturally poorer conditions in the north where even ethnic borders between the Norse and the Saami population have to be considered. These may well have social and cultural consequences for the acquisition, distribution and use of imported objects.

c. The use of written sources, such as farm names, depends both on familiarity with the sources and the unique account of Norwegian farm names provided by Norske Gaardnavne, an equivalent of which does not
exist for the other Scandinavian countries.

4.3 Sources

The catalogues (Appendix I-II) have been based on finds publications, and not on a personal study of the primary material, i.e. the objects themselves. This was partly due to the limited time available, as it would have been practically impossible to personally study the whole of the Norwegian vessel material within the given time frame. The basic point of departure has been the extensive catalogues of imported vessel finds from Norway and the rest of Scandinavia that were accounted for in ch. 1 (primarily: Petersen 1940; Eggers 1951; Dahlin Hauken 1984; Straume 1984; Näsman 1984, 1986; Lund Hansen 1987).

As the material had been so extensively studied by a number of distinguished authors over a long period of time, it was thought unlikely that a new study of the primary material would lead to strongly different interpretations of objects and provenance. Modern research has, however, also produced comparative material from settlement excavations, which shows that the grave goods are not necessarily always a true and complete reflection of available objects. The most important additions to the Norwegian vessel material in later years have come from the settlement excavations at Borg in Lofoten (Henderson & Holand 1992; Holand, in press a-b), which, together with the Kaupang material (E.K. Hougen 1960-1993), provide an interesting addition to the picture painted by the grave finds.

Despite the large number of publications on imported vessels (cf. ch. 1), a practical problem in establishing a satisfactory catalogue for this study has been the lack of a context description in so many of the existing works. This has necessitated going back to the original finds publications to obtain data about find circumstances such as burial mode and gender association. Similarly, the inclusion of the not very well-published group of wooden buckets with bronze fittings among probable imports, also forced a search of original sources to locate relevant finds. Primary data collection thus became far more time consuming than originally envisaged, but has, on the other hand, brought to light some vessel finds not generally included in standard works, even if they are mostly lost finds which do not contribute very much to the debate on typology. They do, however, add to the chronological distribution picture, as most can be dated at least to the Early or Late Iron Age, and also to the geographical distribution pattern.

Based on the specialist literature on imported vessels already referred to in ch. 1 and 2, the original publications of nearly all finds have also been consulted. These are almost without exception
museum acquisition lists, published in *Aarsberetning for Foreningen til norske Fortidsminnesmerkers bevaring* (abbreviated Ab.) from the 1860s until the turn of the century, and thereafter in *Oldtiden* or year-books from the different museums. Up to 1910-20 these publications also contained extensive accounts of known monuments and finds, both preserved and lost, in different parts of the country. Finds which came to light before about 1866, are contained in Nicolaysen’s *Norske Fornlevninger* (1862-66), which also includes numerous lost finds.

Most of the early publications have been available from the UCL library and have therefore been thoroughly searched, not only for known, but also for previously overlooked finds. Missing volumes or series (such as *Oldtiden*) have been studied at the University Library in Tromsø during stays in Norway. Only a couple of volumes have not been available in either place. This means that almost all published museum acquisitions and records of lost finds up to about 1920 have been thoroughly consulted. As the vast majority of known grave finds came to light during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, most relevant finds are thus covered by these early works.

In addition, later year-books and acquisition lists available from both libraries have been searched extensively as far as they go; that is 1982 for Bergen Museum, 1988 for Universitetets Oldsaksamling in Oslo, and 1970 for Stavanger Museum, while Tromsø Museum’s finds are published in Sjøvold’s two volumes (1962 and 1974). For Trondheim Museum (DKNVS), acquisition lists published between 1918 and 1981 and held in the University Library in Tromsø have been searched, while only five lists existed from the period 1935-1965, which is therefore poorly covered. Although the missing sources obviously may contain relevant finds that have been overlooked also by previous research, it seems unlikely that these would add significantly to the picture emerging from the present catalogue, or the conclusions drawn from it.

Information on municipalities, parishes and farm numbers and names is based on O. Rygh’s series *Norske Gaardnavne* (1897-1919). Each of the 19 volumes present farm names and parish partition for a different county, including official farm numbers, farm name interpretations, earliest appearances in written sources, church farm or vicarage status, and often saga references to particular farms. Further references to central functions come mainly from the saga literature (Hødnæbø & Magerry 1979), Bugge’s articles (1917, 1918) on thing-places (court assemblies), guilds and other old assembly places, as well as *Norge. Geografisk leksikon* (Brøgger et al. 1963) and Welle-Strand’s guide book to Norway, *Norge rundt* (1989), which is a condensed and updated version of the much larger *lexikon* (encyclo-
Local and regional history books have not been consulted, although this would undoubtedly have added to the relevant information. This is again due to the limited time available for research, as well as the uneven coverage provided by such books, both geographically and qualitatively. It was thus felt that even if there had been the time to include such works, certain areas would be very well covered, others not at all, thereby creating false differences. Instead, broad and generalized works that nonetheless try to include as many interesting historical details as possible, were chosen.

4.4 Data manipulation

All data regarded as relevant for the present study were entered into a database, which was constantly redesigned and extended throughout the work so as to include ever more variables, covering finds, their context, and farm history. This made it possible to run selected variables against each other in order to look for associations, without which the work would not have been possible.

Although the database was designed specifically for the purpose, based on the author's own experiences from a previous work (Holand 1989) and from creating the finds database for the Borg project, a very similar approach and structure was later found to be advocated by Keller (1990) for Norwegian museums. His article also stresses the usefulness of integrating different types of data into the same structure, in order to test and possibly reveal assumed and new associations and patterns in a relatively easy way.
There are an estimated 1105 imported vessels from Norwegian CIA, EIA and LIA sites. A numerical summary of finds typology and chronology is presented in table form for the different materials (Tables 1a-f), while finds lists (Appendix I, Lists 1-6) identify the find and site for all vessel finds included in the different vessel categories. These lists have been sorted typologically, chronologically and geographically, giving vessel type, museum acquisition number, farm number and name, district and municipality number, county number, and date. A full finds description can then be found in the finds catalogue (Appendix II), which is sorted geographically according to county, district, municipality, parish, farm and acquisition number. References to literature about the finds are generally listed only in the finds catalogue.

Bronze vessels constitute the largest group (43%) of imported vessels, with a possible 480 vessels from 425 sites (Table 1a; Appendix I, List 1). 462 vessels are positively identified as bronze, the rest are probably in bronze. The figure also includes four LIA vessel parts, which may have been used as ornaments, and one used as a weight. When typologically classifiable, bronze vessels can be divided into four main descriptive groups: cauldrons (59%), buckets (4%), basins/bowls (20%), and ladles/saucepans and strainers (7%). All classified vessels have been attributed to one of these groups, based mainly on the terms commonly used for them (i.e. Vestland cauldron, Hemmoor bucket, hanging bowl etc.). When similar descriptive terms have been used for unidentified vessels, these, too, have been added to the group as 'unclassified'. The rest of the finds (11%) consists of a few (six) identified or possibly identified vessels and vessel parts from the LIA, but mainly of totally unidentifiable vessels. Figures include both certain and probable classifications and datings, as will be seen from the finds list. Probable dates have been based on a consideration of the find's context as well as associated objects.

5.1 Celtic and Early Iron Age bronze vessels

There are 356 CIA/EIA bronze vessels, i.e. 74% of all bronze vessels. Of these only three (1%) date to the CIA (i.e. the pre-Roman period or Per. A). A fourth CIA find is mentioned by Eggers (1951), but in no other source consulted, and must therefore remain uncertain. Of the remaining EIA vessels 7% are dated to Per. B, 32% to Per. C, 27% to Per. D, with another 3% to Per. B or C (henceforth called B-C) and 6% to Per. C or D (C-D). In other words, most vessels are later than A.D. 200, in fact, most date after A.D. 300.
Typological studies of EIA bronze vessels have been published regularly over the years (cf. ch. 2, in particular Eggers (1951) and Lund Hansen (1987) for Roman imports, and Dahlin Hauken (1984) for Vestland cauldrons). The present work relies mainly on these publications for classification and does not enter into further discussions of typology and provenance. In addition to the classified vessels, there are 30 unidentified bronze vessels positively or probably dated to the EIA.

5.1.1 CIA and EIA bronze cauldrons

Cauldrons constitute the largest descriptive EIA group, altogether 263 specimens, including the CIA vessels, i.e. 74% of all EIA bronze vessels. The term refers, albeit somewhat loosely, to a wide or pot-bellied vessel with a handle, but no foot. When dated to one of the four CIA or EIA periods (Per. A-D), cauldrons occur mainly in Per. C and D, which account for 32% and 28% respectively, with another 7% dated to the transition between Per. C and D (henceforth called C/D) or to the two periods generally (C-D), while only 5% come from the earlier periods, Per. A, B or B-C generally.

Classified cauldrons belong to three main groups. The smallest and earliest consists of the hemispherical CIA (Per. A) type E (=Eggers) 4-5 (Pl. 1:1-2), made from bronze, but with an iron rim with two carrying rings (Eggers 1951:159, Beilage 3) and of Celtic origin. Most cauldrons, however, belong to the later and much more common Østland and Vestland types, so called because of their Norwegian distribution mainly in eastern or western parts of the country, and both with a number of varieties.

Østland cauldrons (48 specimens) or E 37-43 (O. Rygh 1885, Figs. 347/352) (Pl. 1:3-8) date mainly to Per. C (about 90%), with only a few finds from Per. B (Lund Hansen 1987:48, 459-60). As the type numbers indicate, they come in several varieties, but are generally convex cauldrons with a flat base and two ears for a handle. Commonest among Norwegian finds are types E 40 and E 41 (with thirteen and fourteen specimens respectively), making up about 85% of identified specimens. They were probably mass-produced in several different production areas, some authors believe possibly even in Scandinavia (Gjøstein Resi 1986:44), and seem to vary in size from about 5-10 to 25-30 litres. The smallest one has a Latin inscription (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 347) (Pl. 10.1) and probably came from a Roman temple.

Vestland cauldrons (130 specimens) (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 353) (Pl. 2:1-6), which include E 11-14, date from late Per. C (after about A.D. 300) and Per. D. They are generally wide, straight-sided cauldrons with a convex base and two ears for a handle. They have been widely
discussed by Scandinavian scholars (e.g. Ekholm 1933; Norling-Christensen 1953; Dahlin Hauken 1984) and are commonly divided into two chronological groups: early varieties (DH (=Dahlin Hauken) 1A-D) (Pl. 2:3) from the third century A.D. (about 25% of Norwegian finds), and Vestland cauldrons proper (DH 2A-D) (Pl. 2:4, 6) from the fourth-sixth century (about 75%). Originally seen as Roman in origin, or even local Scandinavian products, they are now commonly regarded as Frankish/Rhenish (Bjørn 1929a:30; Ekholm 1933:21; Dahlin Hauken 1984:103). The early varieties, which Dahlin Hauken (ibid. 103) regards as typical craft products, vary strongly in size, from an estimated 5 to a staggering 240 litres, while the later varieties, described as the products of a more mechanized and thus more standardized process, seem to fall within the same size range as the Østland cauldrons, 5 to 25-30 litres. A number of them are decorated with horizontal lines and concentric circles or stars on the base (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 353b) (Pl. 10:2).

Several vessels classified as Vestland cauldrons by Dahlin Hauken have here been left unclassified. These are all lost finds, in the original publications described only as 'bronze', 'copper' or 'brass' vessels. The unclassified cauldrons (81 specimens) do, however, come mainly from W. Norway, and Vestland cauldrons may therefore well constitute the majority of the finds, thus placing most of them after A.D. 300.

5.1.2 EIA bronze buckets

The designation of vessels as cauldrons or buckets is based mainly on the accepted nomenclature of Eggers and other authors, but included here among buckets is the small group E 24-26. The main criteria for the term 'bucket' seems to be a flat base or feet, enabling the vessel to stand alone, a handle and at least a tendency towards extra decoration. According to the first two criteria it would have been more correct to label the Østland cauldron a 'bucket', but its lack of decorative features and the common and established usage of the term 'cauldron' for this vessel, has left it in the cauldron group. There are thus only seventeen recorded EIA bronze buckets, dating to Per. B (18%) and C (82%), which have also been divided into three main typological groups.

Type E 24-26 (three specimens) (Pl. 2:7-8) is a biconical bucket with characteristic face-shaped escutcheons (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 345) (Pl. 10:4), dating to Per. B and C. The two varieties found in Norway may both have been produced in Capua (Eggers 1951:161-62; Slomann 1960:23f.; Lund Hansen 1987:51), and the Norwegian finds vary little in size, all being approximately 8-11 litres.
Type **E 44** (five specimens) (Pl. 2:9) is a fluted, pot-bellied bucket (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 351), probably of Italic origin, and dates to late Per. B/early Per. C (Eggers 1951:164-65; Lund Hansen 1987:63-64). The Norwegian specimens are all fairly small, 5-8 litres in size.

The most common buckets in Norwegian finds, however, are **E 54-59** (eight specimens) (Pl. 3:1-5), also known as *Hemmoor* buckets (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 344), and dating to Per. C (Eggers 1951:165; Lund Hansen 1987:64, 71-73, 90, 461). Varieties E 58 and 59 are the commonest in Norway, making up nearly 90% of the finds. They are all cup-shaped vessels with a small foot, usually two ears for the handle and an ornamented rim. They vary from about 7 to 12 litres in size, the smallest one, an E59 type, being richly decorated in silver (Pl. 10:3).

Finally, there is a single straight-sided bucket, O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 350 (Pl. 2:10), from Per. C, of a type not described by Eggers, and which Lund Hansen classifies as an Østland cauldron. It, too, falls into the typical bucket size, being approximately nine litres in size. No unclassified buckets have been recorded.

### 5.1.3 EIA bronze basins/bowls

A group of mainly wide and low vessels have been classified here as basins/dishes/bowls (28 specimens, 26 described as basins/dishes). As the different types and varieties from Per. B-C are represented mostly by single finds, the groups applied here are somewhat wider than those used by Eggers and Lund Hansen. The vessels have again been assigned to three main groups.

**Group E 67-86** (Pl. 3:6-10) consists of six vessels without foot, dating to Per. B-C. Varieties E 69, 70 and 77 are all bowl-shaped, while E 67 and E 86 both have straight walls (Eggers 1951:166-68; Lund Hansen 1987:61, 90, 93, 462). The specimen classified here as E 70 has concentric circles on the outside walls (Pl. 10:5), while E 86 has lion-head escutcheons (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 346) (Pl. 10:6). Most are 4-6 litres in size, with one (E 77) being about 12 litres, and all are Roman in origin.

**Group E 99-106** consists of five vessels with foot (Eggers 1951:169; Lund Hansen 1987:54, 88, 94, 107, 463), also from Per. B-C. Identifiable varieties are the bowl-shaped E 101 and E 105-106 (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 349) (Pl. 4:1-3), which vary from 5 to 12 litres in size. One of these, R.349, has concentric circles on the base both internally and externally. Included here is also the newly identified and larger, straight-sided *Haram* type (Lund Hansen 1987, Taf. 17:3) (Pl. 40).
4:5) with two movable handles, which is about 18 litres in size.

The third and largest group (twelve specimens) dates to Per. D and consists of a basin with foot and a beaded rim, O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 348 (Pl. 4:4), probably of Frankish origin (Bjørn 1929a:30), although Evison (1987:104) suggests that they may also have been produced by itinerant craftsmen from whatever metal was provided by the purchaser, as there is a large variation in metal composition. The Norwegian specimens seem to vary in size from about 5 to 14 litres. In addition, there are five possible unclassified basins/bowls. Three are dated only to the EIA, while two date to Per. D and may therefore be of the R.348 type.

5.1.4 EIA bronze saucepans/ladles and strainers

These vessels (18 specimens) fall into two main groups. The first, types E 131 and E 139-40 (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 341) (Pl. 4:6-8), consists of four flat-bottomed ladles/saucepans, two of which have Thyrsoos decorated handles (ibid.. Fig. 341b) (Pl. 10:7). They all date to Per. B (Lund Hansen 1987:45-46, 49-50, 91) and seem to be about one or two litres in size.

The second and larger group, E 159-62 (O. Rygh 1885, Figs. 342-343) (Pl. 4:9-11), consists of associated ladles and strainers with a hemispherical bowl, five and nine specimens respectively, which date to Per. B and C (Lund Hansen 1987:47-48, 60-61, 66-67). Varieties of both groups may have been produced both in Italy and Gallia; one of the Norwegian finds has a factory stamped handle (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 342b) (Pl. 10:8). This group seems to be slightly smaller in size, varying between half and one litre.

5.2 Late Iron Age bronze vessels

LIA bronze vessels are considerably fewer in number than the EIA ones, only 106 in total (22%), but as they all seem to date to the Viking Age (Per. F) the number of vessels from that particular 200-year period is, in fact, only slightly lower than the comparable average for the EIA. The main difference between the EIA and LIA is the complete lack of any bronze vessels from Per. E (the Merovingian period).

Prominent among LIA vessels are Insular ones, consisting of hanging bowls, other bowls and saucepans (Petersen 1940:8), and constituting the second largest group of Insular finds in Norway after ornaments. Unlike the ornaments, however, the vessels belong mainly to the tenth century. They are made from a thin and characteristic metal with a high tin content, an alloy which was not used in the Norwegian bronze
industry of the time. Two vessels said to be of 'tin' have been included here, as have four assumed vessel parts which had been secondarily used as ornaments and one as a weight.

5.2.1 LIA bronze cauldrons

Unlike the EIA there are very few bronze vessels designated as cauldrons in the LIA, only nine, and even these may be doubtful. One is a very large (about 220 litres) and unusual, straight-sided vessel with a Runic inscription1 (Pl. 5:5), while the only recognizable group are four specimens with an iron collar and handle and pear-shaped escutcheons, believed to be of Eastern origin (cf. Petersen 1951a, Fig. 214) (Pl. 5:6). These could also be described as low buckets and seem to be quite small, only about three litres in size. There are no other bronze buckets from the LIA. The rest, although described as cauldrons, could as easily belong to the 'bowl/basin' group.

5.2.2 LIA bronze bowls/basins

Altogether 67 vessels have been assigned to this descriptive group, the largest among LIA bronze vessels. Given this numeric distribution, it seems probable that most of the unclassified bronze vessels from the period also belong here. Classified bowls have been divided into two broad groups, based mainly on size and the presence/absence of decorative features.

The group R.725 (Pl. 5:1) contains the smaller bowls, and has six certain and five probable finds. The majority of vessels, however, belongs to the group R.726-727 which contains the larger bowls, including those with escutcheons, i.e. hanging bowls, and which includes 32 certain and 21 probable specimens. These are mainly (91%) of the simpler R.726 type (Pl. 5:2-3), which includes 34 identified hanging bowls. Most specimens in both groups are of a classic bowl shape, sometimes with a very low foot (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 726b), and often reinforced with an iron collar around the rim (Petersen 1940a:9). The larger vessels usually have three escutcheons for a suspension chain, ring or string, which tend to be bird-shaped (18 specimens) (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 726a) (Pl. 11:1a). Some, however, have human faces combined with a rectangular, enamelled plate (three specimens) (ibid., Fig. 727b) (Pl. 11:2b), one has a lion-shaped escutcheon, while others are circular (three specimens) or triangular. The vessels themselves are often decorated with engraved ornaments in the shape of stars or rosettes on the base (Pl. 11:1b), or even with enamelled discs (ibid., Fig. 727c-e) (Pl. 11:2c-e), or with

1. Find No. C.10416 from Farm No. 48, 117 Gokstad, Sandar in C6 Vestfold.
an engraved border just below the rim. They vary considerably in size, the larger vessels being from 5 to 36 litres, while the smaller bowls are between half and three litres.

5.2.3 LIA bronze saucepans/ladles

The second largest group of LIA bronze vessels are the fourteen saucepans/ladles (Pl. 5:7-8), with handles varying in length from 12 to 28 cms. These, too, can be ornamented, although the general impression is plain and utilitarian. Size has been given for only three specimens, two being one or two litres, the third about ten litres, probably depending on their use as either ladles or saucepans.

5.2.4 Other LIA bronze vessels

Six LIA bronze vessels have been more or less positively identified as other types. One is described as a triangular hanging lamp with a strainer (Spor 1987). Three possible chalice mountings may have been used secondarily as brooches, while a possible chalice bowl had been fitted with a secondary lid to form a case. All are Insular works, but even if they do come from vessels, it is uncertain whether the vessels themselves ever reached Norway. There is also a possible pitcher fragment in 'tin', and ten totally unidentified vessels.

5.3 Iron Age bronze vessels

Finally, eighteen bronze vessels have been dated only to the Iron Age. These include nine cauldrons, two basins and a bowl, a possible strainer fragment, and five unidentified vessels. A combination of mainly cauldrons and a West Norwegian distribution suggests a considerable proportion of Vestland cauldrons among them.
6. GLASS VESSELS

Glass vessels form the second largest group of imported first millennium vessels, with an estimated 313 vessels from 207 sites (Table 1b; Appendix I, List 2). These can be divided into six descriptive groups: beakers and bowls (53%), drinking horns (1%), basins, bottles and vases (2%), as well as unidentified glass vessels (44%). The first three and the last group are probably mainly drinking glasses, which thus make up about 98% of the glassware.

6.1 Early Iron Age glass vessels

The EIA glass consists of 201 positively identified and two probable vessels, i.e. 65% of all Norwegian finds of first millennium glass vessels. Of these only 3% date to Per. B, 40% to Per. C, with another 3% from Per. B-C, 40% to Per. D, and 11% to Per. C-D, while 3% can only be dated to the EIA. The import thus falls mainly in the late Roman Period (C) and the Migration Period (D) and, as with bronze vessels, mainly after A.D. 300. The number includes seven, possibly ten, vessel sherds incorporated into local clay vessels, and three possible vessel sherds transformed into ornaments. Identifiable vessels have been assigned to several typological groups, which rely mainly on Eggers' and Lund Hansen's classifications, but with slight simplifications and extensions to cover the Norwegian material. These again can be divided into three broad groups: beakers/bowls with cut/faceted decoration, other beakers/bowls and other vessels.

6.1.1 Facet-decorated bowls and beakers

Facet-decorated vessels, which include the types E220-238 and Straume IX-X, form the largest group among Norwegian EIA glass vessels, with 78 specimens. They range from low and wide bowls to tall, conical beakers, all with ground and cut, mostly faceted, decoration. They have been comprehensively published by Straume (1984), who, unlike other authors, regards some types as Scandinavian, even Norwegian, products. It is, however, not a generally accepted view, as there is no evidence so far for glass vessel production in Scandinavia in any part of the first millennium. The majority of the finds, 64%, date to Per. C and again mainly after A.D. 300, with 23% from early Per. D, and the rest dated only to Per. C-D generally. Approximately 30% of the vessels can only be assigned to the group as a whole, while the rest come in a number of varieties.

There is one find of a bowl, type E223-228 (=Straume's group 1), which Straume regards as being of Oriental origin and Lund Hansen as W. European (Eggers 1951:180; Straume 1984:37-39, 61; Lund Hansen
1987:100-101). It dates to late Per. C.

Types E227-238 (Eggers 1951:180) date to Per. C (Lund Hansen 1987:88-89) and were divided into three typological and chronological subgroups by Rau (1972): E227-229, from around A.D. 300; E230-232, around A.D. 350; and E233-237, around A.D. 400. According to Rau, they originated from the Black Sea area, although some may have been produced in W. Europe (perhaps Cologne) (Lund Hansen 1987:101-103). The Norwegian finds include one specimen of type E228 (Pl. 6:1), a low beaker with one to three rows of facets, but the commonest variety, with sixteen Norwegian specimens, is E230 (=Straume type I) (Pl. 6:2), a taller, cylindrical beaker with several rows of facets (Eggers 1951:180; Straume 1984:16; Lund Hansen 1987:88-89). Straume (1984:17-18) divides it into two sub-types: IA, with carelessly executed decoration, is the more common, with nine Norwegian finds from late Per. C. The majority of the continental finds of this type may, in fact, originate from the same group of workshops, perhaps somewhere in Ukraine/Moldavia (Straume 1984:21-23, 46-47; Näsmann 1984:51). Sub-type IB has well executed decoration and is mainly known from Scandinavian finds. It is much more varied and may have been produced in different workshops, perhaps even locally in S. Scandinavia or N. Germany (Straume 1984:21-23, 46-47), although Näsmann (1984:53) prefers the same origin as for sub-type IA. The three Norwegian finds date to late Per. C. Related to sub-type IB are another two Norwegian beakers with atypical decoration. In addition, two finds can only be ascribed to types E230 and E230/233 respectively, while one find probably belongs to type E230.

Type E232 (=Straume's type III) (Pl. 6:3), from late Per. C, is a wide, cylindrical beaker with a decoration of facets and short lines. It is unknown in W. Europe, and the one Norwegian find is thus probably a SE. European import (Ekholm 1936:5-6; Eggers 1951:180; Straume 1984:24-25, 50; Lund Hansen 1987:101, 473).

Also type E233 (=Straume's type IV) (Pl. 6:4-6), a conical beaker with two or three rows of facets, is unknown outside Scandinavia, but may still be of W. European origin. There are four, or possibly six, Norwegian finds, mainly from late Per. C (Eggers 1951:181; Straume 1984:25, 51, 62; Näsmann 1984:54; Lund Hansen 1987:102). Closely related to E233, and thus probably of the same origin, is type E235 (=Straume's type V) (Pl. 6:7-8), another conical beaker with one row of large facets, one of small ones, and a zig-zag line beneath the rim. It is known from two Norwegian sites, both from late Per. C (Eggers 1951:18; Ekholm 1936:9; Straume 1984:25, 48; Näsmann 1984:56).


Strømme's type X (Lund Hansen 1987, Taf. 18:23) (Pl. 6:16-17), which does not figure in Eggers' publication, is said to be influenced by Frankish glass, but produced in a workshop with late Roman traditions. It is a tall, conical beaker with horizontal lines beneath the rim and four rows of facets, which is related in form to the contemporary Kempston beakers. It is known from two Norwegian finds, both with carelessly executed decoration and probably from the same workshop, dating to late Per. C/early Per. D. It, too, is hardly found outside Scandinavia, but it is contemporary with Strømme's types IV, V and IX, both geographically and chronologically, and thus probably of the same origin, i.e. continental (Bjørn 1929:35; Strømme 1984:48-49, 62; Lund Hansen 1987:468-69). Related to type X are another three Norwegian finds, all lacking facet decoration, and a probable sherd from a fourth specimen. Strømme (1984:51) regards them as local Scandinavian products, preferably SW. Norwegian, an interpretation not shared by Lund Hansen, however (1987:116-17).

Of the same date is type E236 (=Strømme's type VI =R.335) (Pl. 6:9), a lower conical beaker with four rows of alternating round and oval facets, separated by horizontal lines. It is known from two Norwegian finds, one with slightly atypical ornamentation, but again not outside Scandinavia. The type is associated with contemporary Roman glass production, its decoration with Syrian glass (Ekholm 1936:9f.; Eggers 1951:180-81; Strømme 1984:25, 28, 62; Lund Hansen 1987:102, 473).

Type E237 (=Strømme's type VII) (Pl. 6:10-12) (Ekholm 1936:11f.; Eggers 1951:180; Strømme 1984:28; Lund Hansen 1987:102) is another conical beaker which is rarely found outside Scandinavia (Strømme 1984:51). It has also been divided into two sub-types by Strømme: VIIA, with four rows of facets and probably of SE. European origin, but with no Norwegian finds, and VIIB, with three to five rows of horizontal facets and two Norwegian finds. This type belongs to the same workshop tradition as Strømme's sub-type IB (E230), and Strømme accordingly suggests that production may have taken place in Scandinavia. Only one type VII find occurs in a contemporary context, i.e. from late Per. C/early Per. D; the others have all been repaired (e.g. Pl. 12:1) and occur in later Per. D contexts (Strømme 1984:29). Related to sub-type VIIB are (Strømme 1984:30) three Norwegian finds with atypical ornamentation. There is a strikingly similar distribution for Strømme's sub-type IA and type VII in Scandinavia, geographically as well as chronologically, probably pointing to a particular trade connection with the continent which bypassed S. Scandinavia.
Straume's type IX (Pl. 6:15) is not included in Eggers' or Lund Hansen's typology, but is known from five, possibly six, Norwegian finds, all probably from the same workshop, and again unknown outside Scandinavia. It is a conical beaker with foot and two rows of facets, related both to sub-type VIIA (in decoration) and type VIII/E238 (in form and dimensions) and dating to late Per. C/early Per. D. It is regarded by Straume (1984:48) as a Scandinavian, preferably SW. Norwegian product (ibid., 35-36). The related type E238 (=Straume's type VIII) (Pl. 6:14) has two horizontal fields of relief ornamentation between the rim and the facets, the uppermost a drinking formulae in Greek of a type used both in the eastern and western provinces (Pl. 12:2). It is known from three Norwegian sites, probably originating from the same group of workshops in E. Europe, and contemporary to type IX (Eggers 1951:180; Straume 1984:31-33, 49-50; Lund Hansen 1987:102). Related to type VIII/E238 is a Norwegian find with atypical decoration (Pl. 6:13) and thus probably from a different workshop (ibid., 33).

A number of Norwegian facet-cut vessels (between eleven and fourteen specimens) are in cased glass (Überfang-glass), mainly a colourless base glass with a blue or, in a few cases, green overlay. Production must have started in late Per. C, with the Norwegian finds stretching into early Per. D. The early vessels have simple facet decoration, the later ones more complicated decoration (Straume 1984:41). The technique is rare in Roman glass production, and the vessels probably originated from the same area as other facet-cut vessels, i.e. SE. Europe (ibid., 42).

### 6.1.2 Other beakers and bowls

This very heterogeneous group consists of all other beakers and bowls, including a couple of plain, undecorated ones, some which are form-blown, while the majority has applied trail decoration. The group includes some of the earliest glass vessels from Norwegian sites.

There is one possible find of an E178 beaker (with foot) (Pl. 6:18) from Per. B, but the classification is uncertain, and it was found with another unusual vessel, the basin E242 (see section 6.1.3 below). An undecorated bowl, E212 (Pl. 6:12), is known from a Norwegian find from early Per. C. It is seen by Eggers and Lund Hansen as a plain variety of the facet-cut bowls (E216-226), is very similar to E216 and was thus probably produced in W. Europe (Eggers 1951:180; Lund Hansen 1987:100). Another undecorated Norwegian bowl is also often referred to as an E212 type and has consequently been included under this type in the Finds List (Appendix I), despite being a later product from Per. D.
A small sub-group, called E183-84, consists of two specimens of E183 (Pl. 6:20), a ribbed bowl, probably of Italic or E. Mediterranean origin. It dates to late Per. B, and both specimens come from the same site (Eggers 1951:178; Gjøstein Resi 1986:44; Lund Hansen 1987:91, 157-58, 471). Included here in the same sub-group is also a sherd of a so-called Rippenschale (var. Gillebu) (Pl. 6:21), another form-blown bowl with vertical ribs, probably from the Roman Period (Per. B-C). The sherd (Lund Hansen 1987, Taf. 19:2) is light mauve, a rare colour, but known from some specimens dating to Per. B (Lund Hansen 1987:117-118).

The bowls E203-204 (=R.336) (Pi. 6:22-23) also have vertical ribs on the lower part of the wall. They date to early Per. C and have a much disputed origin, as no Roman parallels are known. Lund Hansen points to two Prussian finds as the only real parallels. Both varieties are known from the two Norwegian finds from the middle of Per. C (Eggers 1951:179; Lund Hansen 1987:78-80, 472).

Included among trail-decorated types are also two Nuppen- or spot-decorated vessels of Rhenish/Frankish origin. One is a light green bowl with dark blue and dark green decoration (var. Nord-Hogstad, LH Taf. 18:22) (Pl. 6:24) from Per. C3, but found in a Per. D context, possibly originating from the Cologne area (Bjørn 1929a:36; Näsman 1984:46, 48; Lund Hansen 1987:116-117). The other is a green beaker sherd with self-coloured decoration (var. Röra, LH Taf. 19:7) (Pl. 6:25) from late Per. C and also with parallels from Cologne (Näsman 1984:46; Lund Hansen 1987:116). A third bowl (var. Falkum) (Pl. 6:26) is greenish with marvered decoration in red and white. It, too, is probably Frankish in origin, was found in late Per. D context, but may itself date to Per. C.

Another sub-group has been called E195-198, i.e. a wider grouping than that used by Eggers and Lund Hansen. There is one Norwegian find of the beaker E195 (Pl. 7:1) from late Per. C, which Ekholm (1936:8-9) sees as Syrian, Lund Hansen as S. Russian, and Näsman as perhaps Rumanian. It is a conical beaker with foot and self-coloured trail decoration in the form of large ovals, which is closely related to the facet-decorated type E238 (see above) and may be a simpler imitation of that vessel (Eggers 1951:178; Näsman 1984:86; Lund Hansen 1987:97-98). Another beaker with foot has been tentatively identified as type E196 (Pl. 7:2), with horizontal trail decoration and dating to early Per. C (Eggers 1951:178; Lund Hansen 1987:97-98).

The squat jars, E198 (Pl. 7:3), with their horizontal and lattice decoration are also from early Per. C. They are not known from provincial Roman areas, but similar decoration is frequently found in the NW. areas of the Roman provinces. The two Norwegian finds are
both green with white decoration and so similar that they probably came from the same workshop (Eggers 1951:179; Lund Hansen 1987:73-74, 472). There is also a find of sherds of a blue lattice-decorated squat jar (Pl. 7:4) from the transition between Per. D and E (D/E), as well as two finds of blue sherds without decoration, and thus only tentatively referred to this type, both probably from the transition between Per. C and D (C/D). A single sherd with applied trails in S-form has also been classified as E195-198.

Three Norwegian finds belong to the sub-group E246-49, i.e. glass drinking horns (Eggers 1951:181; Lund Hansen 1987:474). Two are commonly referred to as the E249 type (Pl. 7:6), a ribbed horn from Per. C with a distinctly western distribution, originating from the Cologne area (Lund Hansen 1987:104-5). One of these, however, seems much closer to the E248 type (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 339) (Pl. 7:5). The third find dates to Per. D.

Finally, the largest sub-group of trail decorated beakers is R.337-338, with a total of about 45 Norwegian finds, making it the second commonest type of glass vessels after the earlier, facet-cut ones. It consists of very standardized, thick-walled conical beakers with horizontal trails beneath the rim and vertical trails on the lower part of the body. Only 7% date to late Per. C, with 87% from Per. D, and the rest from Per. C-D generally. Nearly all identified specimens (thirteen) are of the footed type R.338 (Pl. 7:8), also called Snartemo beakers, which are known outside Scandinavia from Belgium, Germany and France, where they belong to early Per. D (Norling-Christensen 1949:12; Straume 1984:48-49).

The general distribution of R.338 is so similar to that of Frankish bronze vessels, that they were probably all produced in the same centres, perhaps in the area around Namur in Belgium. Although thinner and more delicate vessels were also produced there, they have not been found in Norway, a fact which has been taken to indicate that the thick-walled types were made especially for export (Bjørn 1929a:34-35). Evison, however, suggests that the R.338 type was produced in Scandinavia, probably in S. Norway (Evison 1987:95), as its chemical composition is different from that of the similar, but footless, Kempston beakers. These latter are found in England, particularly in the Kent area, but also on the continent, and may have been produced in Kent, in the Rhineland or in France (ibid., 94). The type is represented in Norway by R.337 (Pl. 7:7), which is known from only two Norwegian sites. Although Evison does not include it in her survey of Norwegian finds, Straume (1984:48-49) identifies one of them as a Kempston beaker¹, while Evison (1987:95) claims that the

¹. NMK 8298, 8418 etc., from 102 Langset, Cl Østfold.
other one (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 337) must have been made by the producers of the Snartemo beakers. Although no traces have been found so far of glass vessel production in Norway, or even in Scandinavia, during the first millennium A.D., it is interesting to notice that the types suggested as local products by Straume (1984) and Evison (1987) mainly come from the same area of Norway, the SW. tip (counties C7-101). There is also an overlap in form, represented by Straume’s type X with its relation to Kempston style beakers, as well as in locality, with finds of Straume’s type IX and R.338 from the same farm, No. 4,10 Snartemo in county C9 V-Agder.

6.1.3 Other EIA glass vessels

The tiny group of non-drinking glass vessels consists of four specimens only. One is a large basin, type E242 (Pl. 7:9), known from one Norwegian and one Swedish find. Although the latter, according to Lund Hansen, often is believed to be from the seventeenth century, she regards both of them as Roman products, probably from late Per. B. Similar vessels are shown in wall paintings from Pompeii and Boscoreale and were probably produced in Italy, Gallia and perhaps also in Egypt (Eggers 1951:181; Lund Hansen 1987:91-92, 159, 474). The Norwegian specimen was found with the unusual E178 beaker mentioned above.

Equally unusual are the sherd of the Portland type cameo vase R.334 (Pl. 12:4), an early Roman luxury vase in dark blue with opaque white figures. The Norwegian find context dates to the sixth century, but the vase itself to the first century. It had later been repaired (cf. R.334i-k) and obviously kept for a very long time (Eggers 1951:182; Lund Hansen 1987:92, 115). Finally, there are two tiny glass bottles, one probably from Per. B-C, the other from late Per. C.

There are also 55 unclassified EIA glass vessel finds, with 35% each from Per. C and D. It is reasonable to assume that most of these will be from facet-cut vessels and Snartemo beakers respectively, as these two groups form the majority of identified vessel finds from the two periods.

6.2 Late Iron Age glass vessels

LIA glass vessels or sherds from Norwegian grave finds are extremely few, only 27 from 21 graves, compared with the relative abundance of the EIA. This, however, may not reflect the real availability and use of such vessels at the time, as the settlement finds from Borg in
Lofoten, county C16 Nordland (Henderson & Holand 1992) and from the Viking Age market-place Kaupang in county C6 Vestfold (E.K. Hougen 1968, 1969b; Hunter 1977) have shown. These two finds add another 17 and 61 vessels respectively, bringing the total number of LIA glass vessels to about 104. The Kaupang glass has not yet been fully published, and the vessel figure used here is a calculation based on an estimated four sherds from each vessel. This is lower than the Borg average of six to seven sherds, and is based on the greater heterogeneity of the Kaupang material.

One noteworthy fact is that at least eight glass vessels actually seem to date to the Merovingian period (Per. E), both from grave finds and among the Borg material, the only imported vessels to do so. There may also be some early examples among the Kaupang sherds, as for instance the sherd of a claw beaker (Näsmann 1986:66).

6.2.1 LIA drinking glasses

The group 'LIA drinking glasses' includes identified vessels as well as sherds assumed to originate from such and makes up 98% of the LIA glass vessel finds. Commonest among LIA glass vessels elsewhere in Europe are palm cups and funnel beakers (Pl. 7:10–12). They are usually regarded as chronological varieties of the same type, with palm cups being the smaller and earlier form with a rounded base, usually dating to Per. E, while funnel beakers are larger, with a narrow, pointed base, and usually date to the VA (Per. F). These two types also seem to constitute about two-thirds of the identified vessels from Borg and the fact that only one of each has been positively identified in other Norwegian finds suggests that most of the unidentified vessel sherds probably belong to these varieties. Another indication is that most unidentified sherds display no ornamentation, a common characteristic of most Scandinavian palm cups and funnel beakers, although one of the Borg funnel beakers is unusual in having applied gold-foil decoration (Henderson & Holand 1992, Fig. 6) (Pl. 12:3). Palm cups may have been produced both on the continent and in England (Näsmann 1986:74), while the later funnel beakers probably came mainly from the continent (ibid., 96), although some types were also produced in England (Baumgartner & Krueger 1988:60).

The rest of the LIA drinking glasses all have applied self-coloured or contrasting trail decoration and belong to a number of different types. Four finds are thought to be claw beakers, so called because of their applied blobs of glass, drawn out to form long claws or 'trunks', as they are called in Scandinavia. Although they occur elsewhere in Europe from Per. D onwards, the Norwegian finds all seem to date to Per. E or even to the VA. Two come from the same grave
find\textsuperscript{1}. One of these (Pl. 7:13) was previously held to be perhaps 400 years older than the grave context, but more recent research (Evison 1988:239) suggests a dating to Per. E. In addition, there are two settlement finds (Øygarden in county C11 Hordaland, and Borg in county C16 Nordland), and the type also seems to be represented in the Kaupang material. They all appear to belong to the very latest phase of claw beaker production, i.e. Per. E, a time when the only parallels known are from NW. Europe, although most of the Scandinavian ones belong to a type known only from Scandinavia (Pl. 7:14–15). They may, however, have been produced in England (Näsman 1986; Evison 1983; Henderson & Holand 1992:47–48).

Another group consists of two finds of dark blue squat jars or blue sherds with lattice decoration. Another two finds are mentioned among the EIA glass. The colour is so rare among LIA Scandinavian glass vessels (cf. Henderson & Holand 1992:46–47) that unidentified sherds can be relatively safely attributed to the same type. Näsman (1986:75) regards them, too, as English imports, dating them to early Per. E.

Finally, there are a few examples of so-called reticella decorated vessels (cf. for instance Baumgartner & Krueger 1988:69). One is a pouch bottle or squat jar from a grave find in C12 Sogn (Pl. 7:16), while one or two bowls have been identified at Borg (Henderson & Holand 1992:46–47) (Pl. 7:17). At least four sherds with reticella decoration are also known from Kaupang (E.K. Hougen 1969b). In addition to the vertically applied, twisted reticella cables, usually made from uncoloured and yellow glass trails, these vessels also have horizontal trails around the rim or neck in the cable colour or another contrasting colour (Pl. 7:18–19), a feature not known from any other vessels in the LIA. One such sherd is known from a grave find in county C7 Telemark, and at least thirteen from Kaupang (E.K. Hougen 1969b). A single sherd from county C15 N-Trøndelag has been tentatively included, based only on the description in the acquisition list of the regional museum. Reticella vessels are known from a few other Scandinavian and European sites (Näsman 1986; Baumgartner & Krueger 1988), but the majority of finds come from England. It is, however, difficult to pinpoint their origins, as they seem to have been produced in several different places, including England and Italy. They usually date to around A.D. 800.

The 77 unclassified LIA glass vessels include one or two finds dating to Per. E, another two to the transition between Per. E and F, twelve Per. F vessels from grave and settlement finds other than Kaupang, and an estimated 60 vessels from the habitation area at Kaupang.

1. C.1801-12 from Farm No. 17 Void, C6 Vestfold.
Although different types of glass vessels have been identified among the Kaupang sherds, such as funnel beakers, claw beakers and reticella glass (Hunter 1977; Näsman 1986:66, 78), the finds have been included here as 'unclassified' since there was no way of knowing how many sherds could be attributed to the different types. It is also still unclear whether the Kaupang sherds represent vessels used by the inhabitants or by visitors, raw materials for bead making, or a combination of the two.

6.2.2 Other LIA glass vessels

The only other Norwegian LIA glass vessels, are two small bottles, one complete, the other a neck sherd.

6.3 IA glass vessels

Only one of another six sherds can be safely identified as coming from a vessel, the others probably do as well. They cannot, however, be dated more precisely than the IA, and no assumption can therefore be made about their typology.
7. OTHER IMPORTED VESSELS

Beside the two large groups of vessels presented in chs. 5 and 6, i.e. bronze and glass vessels, the finds also contain other imported, or assumed imported, vessels, in pottery, wood, horn, and silver.

7.1 Pottery vessels

The largest group among these other imported vessels are the pottery vessels (Table 1c; List 3), with about 134 specimens, even though they hardly occur at all in the EIA. The LIA finds also come mainly from one site, the market-place Kaupang in C6 Vestfold.

7.1.1 EIA pottery vessels

Bøe (1931a) compared a number of EIA pottery vessels from Norwegian finds to continental types and also classified some as Danish imports. Subsequent mineralogical analysis has, however, given little reason to suppose that many of them were actually imported (Gjøstein Resi 1986:43-44), even if a few may have arrived from Denmark, as may their makers and forms. Pottery vessels are also widely distributed in graves all over the country, and though types may concentrate in certain areas, this is probably more an indication of local production and adaptation than of limited availability.

The only pottery vessels seen here as true EIA imports are two Roman amphorae (Pl. 9:1), probably from Per. B-C, and the wheel-thrown pitcher, Bøe 1931a, Fig. 333 (Pl. 9:2), which probably originated from the Rhineland or Gallia, and which belongs to Per. C-D. In addition, six local vessels are definitely based on foreign models, namely the group Bøe 1931a, Figs. 177-179, from late Per. C, which imitates glass vessels. They all come from the SW. tip of Norway, the same area that Straume (1984) and Evison (1987) have suggested as a possible production area for some of the facet-cut and Snartemo beakers respectively (cf. ch. 6), and show that glass vessels were at least copied here, in a different material. There is also an unusual plate with lid and foot (Bøe 1931a, Fig. 182) from early Per. C, but this comes from a totally different part of the country, county C15 N-Trøndelag. Although these seven finds have been included in the table and list, they are not included in the statistics.

Also highly uncertain is a lost 'bowl' described as 'white' from an EIA grave find in county C11 Hordaland. This may well have been a modern, glazed bowl, which had nothing to do with the grave find itself.

54
7.1.2 LIA pottery vessels

Of the 131 LIA pottery vessels 121 originate from Kaupang and 113 of these from the habitation area. The pottery from Kaupang has recently been published by E.K. Hougen (1993), who estimated that it included: 58 North Sea type vessels, 18 Badorf vessels, twelve Baltic/Slavic types, and a few each of Rhenish, Frisian, French/English, Mayen, Walberberg, Wellenlinie, and egg-shaped vessels, dating mainly to the late eighth and the ninth century or early Per. F (E.K. Hougen 1993:8, 54). These are seen mainly as containers and tableware for the traders, not as traded objects in themselves. A sherd of Rhenish pottery was also found in an undated cairn in county C12 Sogn in W. Norway, but may not be associated with the grave itself.

As the Kaupang pottery constitutes a totally atypical assemblage in Norway, and good reconstructions of the different types have not been available, they have not been illustrated in the present work. The only exceptions are fifteen so-called Tating vessels, as these represent a type which has also been found elsewhere in Norway. The commonest Tating vessel is a distinctive tin-foil decorated pitcher (Pl. 9:3), which also occurs in another find from C6 Vestfold, and in one, or possibly three finds, from C1 Østfold across the Oslofjord. Two of the Østfold finds consist of fire-damaged sherds, which strongly resemble Tating ware, but cannot be positively identified, and both are mixed finds from a private collection. They may even have belonged to the same find originally. The only certain grave finds of imported LIA pottery thus come from the Oslofjord area and show a predominance of Tating ware. Sherds of two Tating pitchers were also found at Borg in Lofoten, C16 Nordland (Holand, in press b).

The type is thought to have been produced in the Rhineland around A.D. 800 and it is well known in graves from Birka in Sweden, but have otherwise mainly been found in early towns and ecclesiastical centres in Scandinavia, W. Europe and England. Unlike the rest of the LIA pottery, Tating ware is regarded as high-status tableware that was traded in its own right (Hodges 1981:65; E.K. Hougen 1993:53), which explains its wider distribution, as well as its occurrence in graves.

7.2 Wooden vessels

The 119 wooden vessels (Table 1d; List 4) are stave-built buckets with bronze fittings or coverings (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 381-382, for EIA types), only some of which have been positively identified as imports. Several facts, however, link them with other imported vessels in such a way that they have all been included here. The main reasons are:
a. Stave construction is not commonly used for other wooden vessels from Norwegian finds, most of which are of a totally different construction (cf. O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 380) (Pl. 13:1). They consist of a long piece of birch bark, or something similar, joined at the ends to form a ring which constitutes the wall of the vessel, and which is then sewn onto a wooden base plate and sealed with resin along the joint on both sides. Most such vessels have in fact disappeared completely, but the resin caulking usually survives as one of the commonest finds from Norwegian EIA graves.

An analysis of impressions on fragments of resin caulking carried out by Sarauw (1929) in the 1920s further indicated that some pieces came from wooden, others from leather vessels. Only wooden vessels were identified in W. Norway and the interior of E. Norway, and only leather vessels in counties C6 Vestfold and C1 Østfold on either side of the Oslofjord. Sarauw (ibid., 95) also claims that the stave construction only reached Scandinavia around A.D. 200 from the Roman provinces of Central Europe, being originally a southern invention connected with the wine production, where large vessels were necessary.

b. Stave buckets are usually made from yew (O. Rygh 1885:20), an unusual choice of wood for Norwegian implements. Although the tree grows along the western coast as far N as the town of Molde in county C13 Møre and as far E as Oslo in county C2 Akershus, its use is mainly associated with bows; its old Norse name, yr, means both yew and bow. Other uses included posts for hay-drying racks and teeth for rakes, while yew vessels seem to have been much rarer even if they do exist (Kortner et al. 1 1979:658).

c. There are a few stave buckets with iron fittings, which have not been included here, as they could be of local production. They do, however, often occur in the same districts, even in the same graves, as the bronze fitted buckets. This may suggest that even they were not local products, or, at least, that very few attempts were made to translate the construction into a more easily available material at this early stage.

d. The distribution of wooden buckets with bronze fittings or coverings is generally confined to the same areas, in many cases also to the same graves, as bronze and glass vessels. Both in Norway and the other Scandinavian countries they normally occur in high-status graves, such as Himlingoie and Varpelev in Denmark (Per. C), Ottarshög in Vendel, Sweden (Per. E), and Birka in Sweden and Oseberg in C6 Vestfold, Norway (Per. F).
among them, the EIA ones being closely related to continental and English finds (cf. Evison 1987:104-5), and the LIA ones usually having metalwork of Insular origin.

Although surprisingly little interest has been devoted to this vessel group over the years, and opinions about their origins differ, there seems to be a general feeling among writers that such a characteristic and limited group ought to have a common background, even if it is different between the EIA and LIA. Thus Bjørn (1929a:44-45) is apt to include most of the EIA ones among 'foreign (Frankish) industrial products'; Slomann (1959) also leans towards accepting a common production centre outside Scandinavia, and Petersen (1940a:9) includes at least some of the LIA ones among the imported tin-bronze products. While there seems no particular reason why such vessels could not have been produced in Norway, both typology and distribution therefore suggest a different interpretation.

7.2.1 EIA wooden vessels

No typological studies of Scandinavian wooden buckets have been published, and the broad classifications used here rely on only three criteria: bronze fittings (bands) (R.381) as opposed to bronze coverings (R.382), or the presence of bronze feet. A total of 105 vessels have been included, 54% of which can only be assigned to R.381-382 generally, as the buckets are often poorly preserved. Of these 2% may date to Per. B, 36% to Per. C, 32% to Per. D, and the rest to Per. C-D generally. The two finds from Per. B are two bronze handles from the same find from county C1 Østfold, said to be for wooden buckets. If the classification is correct, they represent the earliest known examples from Norway.

Type R.381 (Pl. 8:1) is by far the commonest, with 36 identified specimens (34%), divided almost equally between Per. C, D and C-D generally. Most of the unidentified specimens will therefore probably belong to this type, which refers only to them having separate bronze bands as opposed to a total bronze covering. The term may well include a number of varieties, but as only a few finds have been illustrated, it has not been possible to classify them any closer. Size has been calculated for 20 R.381 specimens, ranging from about half to eight litres, with the majority, thirteen specimens, being under three litres. There are also three larger specimens, approximately 11-15 litres. One of the latter\(^1\), however, is of an unusual form, being oval in shape with four bronze carrying rings instead of a handle and is therefore, strictly speaking, not a bucket.

1. C.29263a-p from Farm No. 40-41 Ås, Sande, C6 Vestfold.
Four additional buckets have been identified as probably R.381 with bronze feet as well as body and rim fittings (Pl. 8:2), one from Per. C and three from Per. D. One is described only as 'large', another is about 14 litres and a third about 17 litres, which seems to suggest that these are fairly large and late buckets.

Only eight specimens have been attributed to the bronze-covered R.382 type (Pl. 8:3), six of which probably date to Per. D, thus indicating that this may be a late variety. They range even wider in size than R.381, with four being between half and one and a half litres and three being about 13-16 litres. This distribution could be accidental because of the smaller number of buckets involved, or the type may fall into these two distinct size categories only, leaving out the intermediate sizes found for R.381.

7.2.2 LIA wooden vessels

Thirteen wooden buckets with bronze fittings date to the LIA, and most of them seem to be of Insular origin. This is certainly the case for the group loosely labelled 'Hopperstad' after a find from Farm No. 39 Hopperstad in C12 Sogn (Pl. 8:4). The group consists of seven buckets with tin-bronze fittings, or coverings (Pl. 8:5), and escutcheons, at least some of which are ornamented in Celtic style (Pl. 13:2a-b). One find consists only of a cut piece of fitting, secondarily used as a brooch (Pl. 13:2b). These are all fairly small buckets, ranging in size from 1.5 to 5.5 litres.

Of the remaining six buckets, two cannot be more closely identified, while the last four all come from the famous Oseberg grave in C6 Vestfold and vary considerably both in style and size. Three are thought to be Insular: a small bucket (four litres) with narrow bronze bands, a very large bucket (55 litres) covered in bronze and iron openwork fittings (Pl. 8:6), and the so-called 'Buddha' bucket (20 litres) (Pl. 8:7), with bronze bands and escutcheons in the form of a cross-legged human figure. The fourth is a pine bucket (22 litres) with beech bands and metal handle, which could also be of local manufacture.

7.3 Horn vessels

Horn vessels (Table 1e; List 5) are drinking horns with metal, usually bronze fittings, a group which occurs from early Per. B onwards, and which, unlike most other imported vessel groups, is more numerous in the LIA than in the EIA. It is also characterized by being commonest at both ends of the millennium, in Per. B and F respectively. Three of the 53 specimens can only be dated to the IA generally.
7.3.1 EIA drinking horns

There are 20 examples of EIA drinking horns, the majority, 55%, dating to Per. B, 15% to both Per. C and D, another 10% to the transition between Per. C and D, and 5% to the EIA generally. Five Per. B finds are of the type R.340 (Pl. 9:4), with a terminal mounting ending in a circular plate (Pl. 12:5), and the remaining six may well be of the same type. Four horns have fittings in bronze and silver, while one of the later horns has silver fittings. Among the later finds, four have been identified as the 'Veien' type (Pl. 9:5, 12:6), after a find from Veien in C5 Buskerud.

As was the case with wooden buckets, it is uncertain whether all or only some drinking horns were imported (Gjøstein Resi 1986:44). Metal analysis of Swedish finds shows that Gotlandic fittings differ from mainland finds, perhaps indicating local production, and it may also be that some of the Norwegian specimens were imported from other parts of Scandinavia. Like the buckets, however, drinking horns form a limited group and occur within the same areas and finds as other imported vessels, which is why they have been included here.

7.3.2 LIA drinking horns

Drinking horns are one of only two groups of imported/assumed imported vessels (the other being pottery) with more finds from the LIA than the EIA, a total of 30 specimens, 90% of which date to Per. F, the rest (two) to Per. E (the Merovingian period). Petersen (1940a) describes a group of VA drinking horns with tin-bronze fittings among his Insular finds. These include eight horns with animal-head terminals (Pl. 9:6), three with bird-shaped terminals and a single find with a cruciform rim mounting (Pl. 12:7), all regarded as Irish, as well as four horns with ball-shaped and two with ring-shaped terminal mountings. Most date to early Per. F. Included here are also another seven VA drinking horns with bronze fittings, even though their origin may be more uncertain, as well as three horns without fittings.

7.4 Silver vessels

Three so-called 'tin' vessels (one from Per. D and two from Per. F) have been included among the bronze vessels in ch. 5, and the only remaining vessels are therefore five silver vessels (Table 1f; List 6). All date to the EIA, and they include three beakers from Per. C and two unspecified bowls, one from Per. D, the other dated to the EIA generally.
The two beakers from Godøy in C13 Møre (Magnus Myhre 1971, Figs. 1-2) (Pl. 9:8) are of a form not specifically described by Eggers or Lund Hansen, but close to the Danish beakers from Himlingøje and Vallehøi, with a biconical body and straight neck, decorated with silver plates and probably also glass inlays. Børsheim (1995:13) regards them as Danish products. They date to late Per. C.

Finally, there is the cup-shaped beaker E176 (Pl. 9:7) from Avaldsnes in C10 Rogaland, which originally had a foot, and which also dates to Per. C. It may not be a Roman product (Eggers 1951:177; Lund Hansen 1987:468).
8. GEOGRAPHICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED VESSELS

This chapter surveys the county distribution of imported vessels. The aim is to pinpoint areas that attracted an unusually large proportion of these finds, as well as investigating the chronological development of vessel imports to different parts of the country. In O. Rygh's Norske Gaardnavne counties are numbered 1-18, starting with county No. 1 (C1) at the Swedish border on the SE. side of the Oslofjord and ending with No. 18 (C18) at the Russian border in the far NE. The counties are (Map 1):

- C1 Østfold on the E. side of the Oslofjord, followed by
- C2 Akershus around Oslo, followed from E to W by three inland counties:
  - C3 Hedmark,
  - C4 Oppland and
- C5 Buskerud, followed along the W. side of the Oslofjord by
- C6 Vestfold and
- C7 Telemark, followed along the S. and SW. coast by
- C8 Aust(East)-Agder,
- C9 Vest(West)-Agder, and
- C10 Rogaland, then along the W. coast by
- C11 Hordaland (with Bergen),
- C12 Sogn & Fjordane, and
- C13 Møre & Romsdal, followed in Trøndelag by
- C14 S(outh)-Trøndelag (with Trondheim) and
- C15 N(orth)-Trøndelag, and then in Northern Norway by
- C16 Nordland,
- C17 Troms, the northernmost county with a Norse population in the Iron Age, and finally by
- C18 Finnmark.

As the county numbers refer directly to the geographical sequence of counties from south to north and also easily indicate neighbouring counties, numbers will in most cases be used instead of county names, although the main import centres will, of course, also be referred to by name.

8.1 Bronze vessel distribution

There are 474 bronze vessels provenanced to individual counties (Table 2a), of which 74% date to the EIA, 22% to the LIA, and 4% to the IA generally.

8.1.1 EIA bronze vessel distribution

Of the 352 provenanced EIA bronze vessels more than 40% come from
Looking at the distribution of specimens dated to each of the four EIA periods (A-D), there are, however, substantial geographical changes over time. Only four counties (C3, C6, C10 and C11) have yielded CIA (Per. A) finds. In Per. B the vessel import is still modest, only 24 specimens, but 46% of them come from a single county, C1 (Østfold), the main import centre of the period. Another 33% are divided between the NW. counties (C12-15), with C14 yielding slightly more than the rest. This probably indicates the existence of two main import routes: one from Sweden-Denmark in the south, and another from mid-Sweden to the Trøndelag area. Eight counties have no EIA bronze vessel finds at all, including C2-3, C7-9, and C16-18.

In Per. C, however, the import suddenly more than quadruples, to 112 vessels, and C10 (Rogaland) in the SW. emerges as the main import centre, with 17% of the finds, while C4, C13 and C15 accounts for 10-12% each, and C1 for only 6%. The main import route now seems to be a direct route between Denmark and SW. Norway, but the old contact between Trøndelag and mid-Sweden is obviously still maintained, and probably also the one between SE. Norway and Sweden. There is also a much greater spread of vessels; only C16 and C18 still have no finds. Eight vessels are dated to Per. B-C only, but with a distribution that suggests more similarities with Per. C than with B.

In Per. D importation seems to drop slightly, to 95 vessels, but another 23 are dated to Per. C-D, and the decline may thus be more apparent than real. C10 (Rogaland) consolidates its position as the main import centre, with 29% of the finds, while another 17% comes from its neighbour C9 and 19% from the other neighbour, C11, and a further 13% from C12. These four neighbouring counties alone account for 78% of the finds, a virtual import monopoly in the SW. C6 (Vestfold) constitute a second, but much smaller centre, with 5%, while the remaining counties account for only 1-3% each. C1, C14 and C17-18 have no finds, and the old Trøndelag route seems almost forgotten. Another 86 vessels are dated to the EIA only, and their distribution, with 41% from C9-11 and 32% from C13-15, probably indicates that they include vessels from all periods.

8.1.2 LIA bronze vessel distribution

Despite a 200-year lacuna during Per. E (the Merovingian period), when no imported bronze vessels have been recorded, the distribu-
tional picture emerging in Per. F (the Viking Age) is surprisingly similar to that of Per. D. The greatest proportion, 39% of the 102 VA bronze vessels, still comes from three neighbouring counties in SW. Norway (C10-12), even if C9 is no longer included and the emphasis has shifted more to the west. C10 (Rogaland), however, still has the largest share (15%), followed closely by C12 with 14%. The NW. counties (C13-15) have regained their old position somewhat, yielding 28% in total, with 10% and 11% coming from C13 and C15. Altogether then two-thirds of the finds come from W. Norway (C10-15), with another 10% divided between the northern counties (C16-17). Despite C6’s (Vestfold’s) well-known trading connections at the time, represented by the market-place Kaupang, only 8% of LIA bronze vessels have been found there, probably indicating that such vessels were not connected with the trade that took place there. Both the western distribution of the bronze vessels and their generally Insular origin suggest that they were imported directly from Britain/Ireland, while the relatively even spread throughout C10-15 probably suggests several receiving centres along the W. and NW. coast. Another two vessels, dated only to the LIA, but probably from the VA, also come from C13-14. On the other hand, only a minority of such vessels (24%) reached the E. side of S. Norway (C1-9), despite Kaupang’s central location and special trade status.

8.2 Glass vessel distribution

There is a total of 310 glass vessels that can be provenanced to specific counties (Table 2b). Many are represented by one or a few sherds only, which have, however, been assumed to represent complete vessels that had once existed where the sherds were found, although this need not necessarily be the case. 65% belong to the EIA, 33% to the LIA, while 2% are dated only to the IA.

8.2.1 EIA glass vessel distribution

201 glass vessels have been dated to the EIA. Only 3% of these go back to Per. B, with another 4% from Per. B-C, while the main import periods for glass, too, are Per. C and D, with 40% of the finds each and another 10% from C-D generally.

As with bronze vessels, C10 (Rogaland) has yielded the majority of the glass finds, 22%, while its neighbours, C9 and C11, has 14% and 9% respectively, and C6 (Vestfold) 11%. C1 and C12 has 5-6%, the remaining counties 2-4% each, except for C16-17 with only one find each. For the glass vessels, too, there are considerable changes in distribution over time.
The few Per. B glasses (five specimens) are divided between C1 (Østfold), the main import centre for bronze vessels in this period, and C10 (Rogaland), the leading import centre through all later periods, both with two finds, while C5 has one find. Glass was, in other words, not an easily available article at this stage, when bronze vessels outnumber them more than 3:1. In Per. C, however, the glass imports increase 16-fold, to 81 finds, and bronze vessels now only outnumber glass by 1.4:1. This period also sees the emergence of C6 (Vestfold) as a glass import centre, along with C9-10, all with 12%, while C10's neighbour to the north, C11, has 9%, and C8 7%. It is, again, the four SW. counties (C8-11) that form the main import area, with 40% altogether. Despite a complete lack of glass vessels in 14 out of 18 counties in Per. B, only the northernmost counties, C17-18, fail to produce a Per. C find. C1, C3-5, as well as C12-15 have all yielded 4-6%, and C2, C7 and C16 1-2%. Seven vessels are dated to Per. B-C; their distribution (from C1, C4, C10, C12 and C15) points mainly to Per. C.

Per. D has yielded a similar number of glass vessel finds, 81 specimens or 40% of the total, but despite this, there is a contraction of the finds producing area, from 16 to 12 counties, virtually leaving out the E. parts of S. Norway (C1-5), where only C2 and C5 have provided one find each, as well as the northern counties, C15-18, with only one find from C17. C10 (Rogaland) is by far the most important centre for glass import, too, with 35% of the finds, while its neighbours C9 and C11 have yielded 14% and 11% respectively, and C12 9%. In other words a distribution which mirrors that of bronze vessels, with an even larger proportion going to C10 (Rogaland). A smaller concentration comes from C6 (Vestfold) and C7 with 10% and 7% respectively. Another 21 vessels are dated to Per. C-D, but with a similar distribution to those from Per. D.

8.2.2 LIA glass vessel distribution

Glass vessels are the only vessels which also seem to have been imported in Per. E (the Merovingian period). Of 103 LIA glass vessels, 6% have been dated to this period, 11% to the transition between Per. E and F (E/F), and 83% to Per. F (the Viking Age). The latter, however, include the Kaupang finds, which may well contain some Per. E specimens. Because of Kaupang, the main import centre for LIA glass is C6 (Vestfold) with 61%, while C16 (Nordland) has 18%, mainly due to the Borg finds, and C12 8%. C3, C7-12, and C15 all have 1-4%.

Per. E and E/F vessels come mainly from C6 (Vestfold), C10 (Rogaland) and C16 (Nordland), i.e. larger assemblages of LIA glass are likely to include some early specimens, too. In addition, C3, C7, C9 and
C12 have yielded one find each. With such small numbers involved, it is probably better to regard the finds as evidence of a small but still widespread vessel import, even in this period, rather than seeing them as indicators of actual centres and trade routes. The C3-finds are, however, connected with the so-called Aker complex, named after the farm where the find was made\(^1\), with its links to the Swedish Vendel culture. It is not unthinkable that even the northern finds are due to the same connection.

About 60 of the approximately 86 Per. F vessels come from the Viking Age market-place of Kaupang, C6, and thus belong to the early VA. As the glass material from Kaupang has not yet been fully published, the vessel number has been calculated here on the basis of four sherds from each vessel. The total number of sherds is based mainly on Hunter’s 1977 thesis and may not be correct any longer. Another ten vessels come from the Borg excavation in C16, five from C12, and one or two each from C7, C8, C11 and C15.

Probably the most unexpected result is that C10 (Rogaland) has yielded no glass vessel finds whatsoever in Per. F, and that glass finds altogether are restricted to only seven or eight counties in that period. The LIA, and especially the VA, is thus unusual in the low incidence of glass vessels in grave finds (only 26 specimens), despite, or perhaps because of, the obvious availability shown by the Kaupang and Borg finds, as well as finds from a number of market-places and early towns all over NW. Europe.

8.3 Wooden vessel distribution

The 118 provenanced wooden buckets with bronze fittings are divided with 88% from the EIA and 12% from the LIA (Table 2c). The poor preservation of organic materials in Norwegian finds means that in many cases only the bronze fittings have survived, and only when these have been interpreted as belonging to wooden buckets, has the find been included. This may mean that some bronze fragments have not been recognized for what they are, and that the number of finds should have been higher. It should not, however, influence the general distribution of the finds.

8.3.1 EIA wooden vessel distribution

There are an estimated 104 EIA wooden buckets with bronze fittings, of which only 2% are dated to Per. B, 37% to Per. C, 33% to Per. D, and another 27% to Pers. C-D generally, i.e. the same chronological distribution as for bronze and glass vessels. The two finds only

\(^1\) Farm No. 7 Aker, M4 Vang, C3 Hedmark.
dated to the EIA thus probably also come from Pers. C-D. Most finds (17%) come from C6 (Vestfold), with another 13% and 9% from C5 and C4, and 12% from C7, i.e. 51% of the finds come from the area C4-7, the western side of the Oslofjord. The other concentration centres on C10 (Rogaland) with 13%, with another 7% from C9 and 11% and 7% respectively from C11-12, i.e. 38% from C9-12 in the SW. Outside these two areas C2-3, C8, C13 and C15 have yielded 1-4% each, while there are no finds of wooden buckets from the northern counties C16-18.

Reviewing the geographical distribution over time, it is likewise not surprising to find that the only Per. B specimens come from C1 (Østfold). More unusual is the distribution in Per. C, which centres on C5 and C6 (Vestfold) with 21% each, with another 18% from C4 and 11% from C7, i.e. 71% from these four counties (C4-7) alone, at a time when C10 (Rogaland) and its neighbours seem to dominate the import of bronze and glass vessels. This may indicate that different vessels arrived along different routes, that is if one accepts wooden vessels as imports at all. The remaining finds come from C1, C8-13, and C15, with 3-5% each.

In Per. D even wooden bucket finds contract to a much smaller area, C4-12, and the centre of import moves to the SW., with C10 (Rogaland) again emerging as the leading county with 26% of the finds, while C11-12 provide another 12% each and C9 6%. Unusually, the other main centre is C7 (Telemark) with 24%, with another 12% from C6. C4-5 and C8 have all yielded 3% each. Although the main distribution throughout the EIA is fairly similar to that of bronze and glass vessels, there is perhaps an indication that wooden buckets complemented and replaced bronze vessels in certain parts of the country, especially in the east.

8.3.2 LIA wooden vessels

Despite the Merovingian lacuna, even the custom of using bronze ornamented wooden buckets was resumed in the Viking Age, when the buckets not only occur in some of the most prestigious Norwegian grave finds, such as Oseberg in C6 (Vestfold), but also, like the bronze vessels, show strong Insular connections. The actual number of VA wooden vessels is not very high, only fourteen altogether, and percentages therefore have to be treated with a certain caution, but it is slightly surprising to find that the largest proportion of finds, 36%, comes from C6 (Vestfold), while C12 (Sogn) has yielded 21% and C15 (N-Trøndelag) 14%. The rest comes from C2, C10 and C13-14, all with 7% (one find). This may suggest that the buckets perhaps replaced bronze vessels in C6.

66
8.4 Distribution of other vessels

The remaining vessel types, pottery, horn and silver vessels (Table 6b-d), all have a more limited distribution than the materials reviewed so far.

8.4.1 Distribution of other EIA vessels

The remaining EIA vessels, a total of 28, come in three different materials. The majority, 71%, are in horn (Table 2e), i.e. drinking horns with bronze or silver fittings, with a much smaller proportion each of silver (Table 2f) and clay (Table 2c) vessels, 18% and 11% respectively.

Of 20 EIA drinking horns 55% date to Per. B, 15% each to Per. C and D, with another 10% from Pers. C-D generally, and a single find (5%) dated just to the EIA. Unlike all other vessel groups, therefore, drinking horns are mainly an early phenomenon, pre-dating, and probably complementing, the later influx of glass vessels to Norway. Only two counties, however, have yielded these early finds, C1 (Østfold) with 82% and C6 (Vestfold) with the rest.

The three finds from Per. C come from C5, C10 (Rogaland) and C14 respectively, while the two finds from Pers. C-D generally also come from C5. In Per. D there is a subtle shift in the distribution, with three finds from C6, C11 and C15. C6 also produced an undated EIA find.

Of only five silver vessels three date to Per. C, one coming from C10, the other two from C13, as does the one Per. D find, while an undated EIA silver vessel comes from C15. There is thus a distinct western distribution of silver vessels, although the number is too small to decide whether this is more than coincidence.

Finally, the three clay vessels all come from two neighbouring counties, C9 (with two finds) and C10 (with one), and date to Per. B-C, C and C-D, thus probably meaning in fact Per. C, a time when imported vessels tend to cluster in this SW. corner of Norway.

8.4.2 Distribution of other LIA vessels

In the LIA only clay and horn are represented among the 161 vessels, with 81% and 19% respectively. The large number of clay vessels is almost entirely due to finds from Kaupang, with C6 (Vestfold) therefore accounting for 94% of the LIA pottery finds, C1 and C16 for 2% each, and C2 (in this case Oslo) and C12 for 1% (one find) each.
Of 30 drinking horns two date to Per. E, one from C3 (Hedmark, cf. glass vessels above), the other from C12. The VA specimens, on the other hand, come mainly from C15 (N-Trøndelag) (27%), and C6 (Vestfold) and C10 (Rogaland) with 17% each. C1 and C12 have yielded 7% each, while C2-3, C8, and C13-14 have one find (3%) each.

8.5 Summary of vessel distribution

8.5.1 Summary of EIA vessel distribution

Reviewing the distribution of all imported, and assumed imported, vessels during the EIA and LIA respectively, we find that 1% date to Per. A (the CIA), 6% to Per. B, 35% to Per. C, with another 2% from Per. B-C, 31% date to Per. D, with another 11% from Per. C-D, and 14% from the EIA generally. The main EIA import centre is C10 (Rogaland), with 19% of the finds, while another 10% and 11% come from its nearest neighbours, C9 and C11 (Map 2). C6 (Vestfold) forms a smaller centre, with 9%, while C1 and C12-13 have all yielded 7%, and C15 6%. C4-5 and C7 account for 4-5% each, C8 and C14 for 3%, C2-3 for 1% each, and C16-17 for 1% together.

As was the case with individual vessel groups, however, there is a marked difference in distribution between different periods. In Per. B the majority of finds, 57%, comes from C1 (Østfold), but already by Per. C C10 (Rogaland) emerges as the central import area, with 14% of the finds, a proportion which rises to 30% in Per. D, when another 39% comes from its close neighbours C9 and C11-12.

When it comes to vessel materials, only bronze vessels have been recorded from Per. A (the CIA). In Per. B, bronze vessels constitute 57%, horn vessels (drinking horns) 26%, glass vessels 12%, and wooden buckets only 5%. Bronze vessels are still in the majority in Per. C, with 46%, while glass vessels now constitute 34%, wooden buckets 16%, and silver and horn vessels only 1% each. Finally, in Per. D, the proportion of bronze vessels drops slightly to its lowest level, 44%, while glass vessels rise to 37%, wooden buckets stay at 16%, and drinking horns at 1%.

As bronze, wooden and clay vessels should probably all be seen as containers or serving vessels, and drinking horns, glass and silver vessels probably all were drinking vessels, we can also look at the ratio of containers to drinking vessels throughout periods with imports of both. This ratio, in fact, turns out to be very consistent, changing only from 1.6:1 in Per. B, via 1.7:1 in Per. C, to 1.5:1 in Per. D.
It is evident from the figures that the real difference in distribution patterns is not between the chronological periods B-C (the Roman periods) and D (the Migration period), but between Per. B and C, i.e. the early and late Roman period, while Per. C and D display fairly similar patterns. It is also clear that the main period for using vessels was Per. C, when all parts of the country participated in the practice, albeit on different scales. Per. D saw a certain contraction and concentration mainly to one particular area, the SW. corner of Norway.

8.5.2 Summary of LIA vessel distribution

Of LIA imported vessels only 2% can be relatively safely dated to Per. E (the Merovingian period), 95% to Per. F (the VA), and 3% to either period or the transition between them. The majority (54%) of the vessels come from C6 (Vestfold), and then mainly from the marketplace Kaupang, 7% each from the three counties C10 (Rogaland), C12 (Sogn) and C16 (Nordland), the latter mainly from Borg in Lofoten, and 6% from C15 (N-Trøndelag). C11 and C13–14 have yielded 3–4% each, C1–3, C7–9 and C17 1–2% each, with single finds also from C5 and even C18. Apart from Kaupang, which remains an isolated and atypical vessel centre with little impact outside its immediate surroundings, the two major areas of LIA vessel import seem to have been C10–12 (Rogaland, Nordland and Sogn) and C15–16 (N-Trøndelag and Nordland) (Map 3).

Only six counties have yielded Per. E finds: C3 (Hedmark) (with 33%), C10 (Rogaland) (with 25%), and C16 (Nordland) (with 17%), the remainder (C7, C9 and C11) with 8% each (one find). Although numbers are low, the distribution may indicate at least two different import routes, one from Denmark to C10 (Rogaland), and another from Sweden to C3 (Hedmark) and possibly also N. Norway. The majority (67%) of Per. E vessels are in glass, the rest in horn, and all must be classified as drinking vessels.

Of Per. F finds, 36% are pottery vessels, the vast majority of which, however, never got beyond the marketplace of Kaupang in C6 (Vestfold), while 28% are in bronze. Glass and horn vessels make up 24% and 8% respectively, and wooden buckets only 4%. Unlike the previous period therefore, 68% of imported VA vessels must be defined as containers, and only 32% as drinking vessels, provided the Kaupang glass really represent glass vessels that were used where they were found. If the sherds are just raw material for bead making, the proportion of drinking vessels drops to about 15%. It is worth noticing, therefore, that, disregarding the pottery and glass finds from Kaupang, the period is characterized by bronze vessels, mainly of Insular origin, a vessel group which is hardly represented at all in the
Kaupang material, and which is mainly found along the western coast of Norway from C10 (Rogaland) in the south to C16 (Nordland), or perhaps even C17, in the north. It is thus difficult to detect any significant impact in the imported vessel material from the existence of Kaupang. The few pottery and glass vessels found elsewhere in the country could possibly have come from Kaupang, but the Borg material suggests Insular connections, even for a number of the glass vessels (Henderson & Holand 1992).

8.5.3 Vessel import per sub-period

It is possible to refine the chronological survey even further, by excluding vessels dated only to the EIA, LIA or IA, and vessels with assumed dates, and looking only at vessels dated to the periods A–F or sub-periods A1–2, B1–2, C1–3, D1–2, E1–2 and F1–2. There is a total of 900 such vessels, and the chronological development is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-per.</th>
<th>Vessel Import per Sub-period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>(late CIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2/B1</td>
<td>(c. 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>(0–50 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1–2</td>
<td>(0–150 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>(50–150 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1–2</td>
<td>(150–300 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C1–3</td>
<td>(150–400 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>(200–300 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2–3</td>
<td>(200–400 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2–D2</td>
<td>(200–550/600 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>(300–400 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3–D1</td>
<td>(300–500 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3–D2</td>
<td>(300–550/600 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>(400–500 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1–2</td>
<td>(400–550/600 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1/D2</td>
<td>(c. 500 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>(500–550/600 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2/E1</td>
<td>(550–600 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1–2</td>
<td>(550/600–750/800 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E1–F1</td>
<td>(550/600–900 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E2/F1</td>
<td>(750–800 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E2–F1</td>
<td>(700–900 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>(750/800–900 A.D.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F1–2</td>
<td>(750/800–1000 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>(900–1000 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2–G1</td>
<td>(c. 1000 A.D.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures show that the import was negligible until sub-Per. B2 (after about A.D. 50), stayed at 2–3% during sub-Per. B2 and C1–2,
approximately doubled to about 5% in sub-Per. C2 (after about A.D. 200), before suddenly trebling to about 15% in sub-Per. C3 (after about A.D. 300), with another 5-6% from the transition C3-D1, and also from sub-Per. D1 and D2. Only around 2% can be attributed to Per. E, before the numbers again rise steeply in sub-Per. F1, to about 22%, and then drop back again to the usual 5% in sub-Per. F2. F1, however, incorporates most of the glass and pottery finds from Kaupang, without which the number of vessels would have been close to that of the other outstanding sub-period, C3. It is therefore these two sub-periods that are so different from the rest in terms of a very high vessel import, while Per. E represents an unexplained break in importation. These fluctuations must presumably be linked both to availability and external contacts, but the major import periods may also represent times of higher social instability, following first the fall of the Roman empire and then the start of the Viking Age.
9. PARISH AND FARM DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED VESSELS

While ch. 8 explored the county distribution of imported vessels, this chapter focuses on the distribution within the counties, i.e. on parishes and farms. For practical reasons, parish names and boundaries are based on the divisions used in Ø. Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne*. Although some changes have taken place since the publication of these books, the parish, on the whole, is a relatively stable local unit, which regularly dates back to the early Medieval Period. This is mainly due to the fact that boundaries tended to be based on natural features, such as fjords, mountains or forests, which made travel difficult before the introduction of modern roads, bridges, ferries and tunnels. Many parishes also have ecclesiastical centres which seem to continue earlier central functions, possibly reflecting pre-Christian divisions, or at least indicating the sizes and numbers of such basic social units. Farm numbering, too, is based on *Norske Gaardnavne* and will be further explained in section 9.2.

9.1 Parish distribution of imported vessels

9.1.1 Parish proportion with imported vessels (Table 3)

County by county an average of 25% of parishes have yielded finds of imported EIA vessels, but only half as many, 12%, of LIA vessels. There are, however, large differences within these averages. The EIA percentage ranges from 50% of parishes in C10 (Rogaland) and 46% in C9 (V-Agder), to 31-38% in C1 (Østfold), C6 (Vestfold), and C11 (Hordaland), 21-29% in C7-8 and C12-15, 17-18% in C4-5, 8-9% in C2-3 and C17, and only 3% in C16 (Nordland). In the LIA C10 (Rogaland) still has the highest proportion of vessel-importing parishes, although down to 30%, while 18-21% of parishes in C6, C11-12 and C15 have yielded such finds, 10-16% in C1-2, C13-14 and C16-17, 2-9% in C3, C5, C7-9, and C11, and none in C4. The figures reflect both the limited distribution of imported vessels to certain parishes within the different counties, but obviously also, the more limited extent of settlements at the time.

9.1.2 Parish continuity in vessel import (Table 3)

The previous section showed that the number of parishes yielding imported vessel finds fell by about 55% from the EIA to the LIA. More than 60% of vessel-yielding parishes have only EIA vessels, thus discontinuing the import after the EIA, while about 20% have both EIA and LIA vessels, and slightly less only LIA vessels, thus only introducing the practice in the LIA. Continuity of vessel importation between the EIA and LIA, which is found in approximately one-fifth of all vessel-yielding parishes, is therefore the exception rather than
the rule.

Strongest continuity is found in C3, C10, and C16-17 where 50-52% of parishes with EIA vessels also have LIA vessels, while the equivalent figure is 39-43% for C6, C12, and C15. No continuity is found in C4-5 and C8, while the remaining counties vary from 7-25%. The tendency seems to be that counties with the most or the fewest vessels are more likely to have parish continuity in vessel import from the EIA to the LIA, while the rest have a much weaker correlation between EIA and LIA vessel finds.

9.1.3 Vessel quantity per parish (Table 4)

The number of imported vessels per parish also varies considerably. To examine this closer, parishes have been placed in one of eight quantity groups, which are: Group 1 = one vessel, group 2 = 2-5 vessels, group 3 = 6-10 vessels, group 4 = 11-15 vessels, group 5 = 16-20 vessels, group 6 = 21-25 vessels, group 7 = 26-30 vessels, and group 8 = more than 30 vessels.

The vast majority of vessel-yielding parishes, 84%, are about equally divided between the two lowest quantity groups, 1 and 2, i.e. have less than five vessels, with about two-thirds yielding EIA vessels only in both groups. Another 11% of the parishes fall into quantity group 3 (6-10 vessels), with about half of them yielding only EIA vessels, the rest both EIA and LIA vessels, while 3% of parishes fall into group 4 (11-15 vessels), with about one-third yielding only EIA vessels, the rest both EIA and LIA vessels.

Quantity groups 5 and 6 (16-20/21-25 vessels) both contain only two parishes, or about 1%, with one parish yielding EIA finds only, the other three both EIA and LIA finds or LIA finds only. Finally, quantity groups 7 and 8 (26-30/30+ vessels) contain one parish each, both yielding both EIA and LIA finds. Group 8 consists of Tjølling parish in C6 (Vestfold) with 194 vessels and is thus totally atypical, a fact which is entirely due to the existence of the VA market-place Kaupang.

Only a small proportion of parishes (about 5%), therefore, falls into the higher quantity groups 4-8 (with more than ten imported vessels), clearly distinguishing them from the rest, with about twice as many again (11%) in quantity group 3, and the rest in groups 1 and 2. It seems reasonable to assume that this distribution reflects some sort of hierarchy between the parishes, and that some parishes, at least in the highest quantity groups, represent not only local centres, but probably centres for one or perhaps even several counties.

73
High quantity, i.e. group 4–8, parishes are found in only eight counties, three of which have more than one such parish: C6 with one in group 8 (Tjølling parish) and two in group 4 (Tanum and Hedrum parishes), C9 with one in group 7 (Vanse parish) and one in group 4 (Hågebostad parish), and C10 with one in group 6 (Klepp parish) and four in group 4 (Nerbø, Time, Høyland and Frue/Hetland parishes). In other words, these counties all have one outstanding vessel centre and 1–4 'medium-status' centres, which all belong to quantity group 4 (11–15 vessels). The remaining group 4–8 parishes are all unique in their own counties: C1 and C15 both have one parish in group 4 (Tune and Levanger parishes), C11 and C12 both have one in group 5 (Vangen and Vik parishes), while C16 has one in group 6 (Borge parish). The only surprise among them is probably Borge parish in C16 (Nordland), its status as a group 6 parish being entirely due to the finds from Borge, another atypical site, with a number of vessel finds from a large house site (cf. Pl. 14.2).

A total of thirteen counties have group 3 parishes, and in six counties these represent the highest quantity group: C3, C5 and C13, all with two such parishes, and C4 and C7–8, all with one. Finally, all counties have at least one parish in groups 1–2, and for three counties group 2 parishes represent the highest quantity group (C2, C14 and C17). The single find from C18 (Finnmark) is uncertain, although assumed here to be LIA, and is also unlikely to represent a Norse settlement, as this part of the country was not colonized by Norwegian settlers until the Middle Ages.

Looking at the actual vessel numbers covered by each quantity group (Table 4), group 1, with the majority of vessel-yielding parishes (43%), has only 11% of the vessels, while group 2, with 41% of parishes, has the majority, 30%, of vessels. Both these groups are thus 'under-represented' when it comes to actual vessel numbers, with only 41% of vessels despite representing 84% of vessel-yielding parishes. Groups 3–8, however, are similarly 'over-represented': Group 3, with 11% of the parishes, has 21% of the vessels, group 4 has 3% of the parishes, but 10% of the vessels, groups 5 and 6 both 1% of the parishes, but 3% and 4% respectively of the vessels, while groups 7 and 8 both have 0.5% of the parishes, i.e. one each, but 2% of the vessels. The ratio between parish proportion and vessel proportion thus goes from almost 4:1 in groups 1–2, via 1:2–3 in groups 3–5, to 1:4 in groups 6–8. Groups 3–8, which account for only 17% of vessel-yielding parishes, have thus provided 42% of the vessels, and must surely represent wider centres of power, surplus and far-reaching connections.

In six counties one parish in particular stands out by being at least two groups above the nearest parish. These parishes are Tjølling in
C6, Vanse in C9, Klepp in C10, Vangen in C11, Vik in C12, and Borge in C16. Apart from Klepp, with only EIA finds, and Borge, with only LIA finds, the others all belong to the small group of parishes with vessels both from the EIA and LIA. There is, in fact, a strong over-representation in groups 3-8 of such parishes, 53%, against about 20% overall. The higher number of vessels is, of course, sometimes due to the very fact that the import covers both the EIA and LIA, but in most cases only one or perhaps two vessels will, in fact, belong to the numerically inferior period, which is usually the LIA. In other words, it is usually a case of many EIA vessels predisposing for a few LIA vessels as well. This suggests that the import and use of vessels was important in these parishes over a very long period of time, and that they were central in continuing the practice all throughout the IA.

9.2 Farm distribution of imported vessels

Finds reports always refer finds to a specific farm or parish when these are known, modern reports even to the farm’s number. Farm numbers were introduced in the early eighteenth century (Fladby et al. 1974:227; Holmsen 1980:9), mainly for tax purposes, and were based on already existing farm units. They are all listed in the series of books called Norske Gaardnavne ('Norwegian Farm Names', O. Rygh 1897-1919), so that it is usually possible to identify the farm number even if only the farm name is known. Since the introduction of numbers farms have been split into ever smaller units (Nor. bruk), which have their own names and a sub-number consisting of the farm number and a unit number (e.g. 100,1 Nygård means Unit No. 1, Nygård (New Farm), of Farm No. 100, whose name could be, for instance, Bo (The Farm)).

It is, however, the larger unit, the farm or rather, what in Norwegian is called the navnegård, the 'named farm', that is of interest in a historical context, as many of these named farms date back to the first millennium A.D., or possibly even earlier. Such a named farm is normally a much larger unit than the farm unit seen when travelling through the Norwegian countryside today, as these modern farms tend to be only bruk, i.e. parts of the original farm. As with parishes, the boundaries between the original named farms often relied on natural features, which meant that they, too, were long-lived. In some cases a named farm had already split into several parts when numbers were introduced in the eighteenth century and the parts were then given different, but usually consecutive, numbers. The parts also tended to keep the original farm name with an addition such as 'upper', 'lower', 'north', 'south', 'little', 'large' etc., showing clearly that two or more neighbouring farms originally formed an entity, a named farm. Such parts have here been lumped together
under the original name to form a 'named farm', which ideally is what this work refers to as a farm.

When parts changed their names, however, it is not always possible to recognize the original mother farm. In such cases they have usually been treated as named farms, i.e. original farms, in their own right, even when their names, location and first appearance in documentary sources indicate that they probably are not. The number of farms given should therefore not be seen as necessarily representing only original IA farms; that number would probably have been somewhat lower. Farms mentioned for the first time in documentary sources in the eighteenth century or later have here been regarded as late partitions from one of their neighbours and as such disregarded when it came to calculating neighbours etc. (see ch. 11).

The northernmost county, C18 (Finnmark), falls outside this system completely, as agricultural settlements here are of a much younger date, in some places as late as the twentieth century, and farm names and numbers are equally late and artificial introductions with little reference to previous land use and history (Fladby et al. 1974:227-28).

9.2.1 Farm distribution of imported vessels

With the above reservations in mind, it is calculated that 527 named farms have yielded imported vessels (cf. Table 3 and 5). 17% of these farms are in C10, 13% in C11, 7-9% each in C6, C9, C12-13, and C15, 3-5% each in C1, C3-5, C7-8, and C14, and 1-2% each in C2, and C16-17. About 75% of named farms have yielded EIA vessels, 23% LIA vessels, 1% CIA vessels, and 2% vessels from both the EIA and LIA.

Vessel finds from named farms can also be divided into eight quantity groups (Table 5): Group 1 (=one vessel), group 2 (=two vessels), group 3 (=three vessels), group 4 (=4-5 vessels), group 5 (=6-8 vessels), group 6 (=9-10 vessels), group 7 (=21 vessels, i.e. one find), and group 8 (=185 vessels, also one find). This grouping has been chosen as more representative on the farm level than a mechanical splitting into, for instance, groups of five vessels.

Overall 69% of named farms fall into group 1, 17% into group 2, 8% into group 3, 4% into group 4, 2% into group 5, and 1% into group 6. Groups 7 and 8 both contain only one farm (No. 25 Borg in Borge parish, C16, and No. 12, 29 Kaupang in Tjølling parish, C6). The distribution is almost exactly the same for farms with only EIA finds for groups 1-6, while farms with only LIA finds have an even higher proportion, 80%, in group 1, with only 13% in group 2, 5% in group 3, and 1% (one farm) each in groups 6-8. The three farms with CIA finds
fall into groups 1-3.

The highest proportion of group 1 farms is in C16 (90%), while C2, C15 and C17 all have 80-83% group 1 farms, and C7-8, C11, and C13 have 73-75%. This means that for these eight counties, where 73-90% of vessel-yielding farms have produced only one vessel, vessel finds are rather thinly spread among the farms involved. Only three counties stand out by having a significantly lower proportion of farms in group 1 than the average (69%), namely C3 and C5 with 39%, and C6 with 51%. For these three counties then the opposite is true; finds tend to cluster at certain farms. The remaining counties all have a proportion of group 1 farms very close to the average.

On average imported vessel finds are limited to less than two named farms per parish (cf. Table 3), slightly more, 1.9 farms, in the EIA, and only 1.3 farms in the LIA. This average, too, is fairly constant, but a few counties have vessel finds from more farms per parish: C10 with 2.8 farms, C6 with 2.6, C15 with 2.2, and C3 and C9 with 2.0, all in the EIA, and C3 with 2.0, C6 with 1.9, C7 with 1.7, C15 with 1.5, and C11 with 1.4, all in the LIA. On the whole, though, this suggests that, using imported vessels as an indicator, one or two farms per parish stand out both in the EIA and LIA, but that these farms, as shown below, are hardly ever the same.

9.2.2 Farm continuity in vessel use

Of the few farms with imported vessels from more than one period (Table 6), the majority, somewhat surprisingly, belong to quantity groups 2 (two vessels) (with 36%) and 3 (three vessels) (with 46%), with another 18% divided between groups 4 and 5. In other words, and quite unlike the parishes, it is not the farms with the most finds that are likely to produce multi-period vessels finds; instead more than 80% of such finds come from farms yielding only 2-3 vessels.

Only 32 farms altogether have yielded multi-period finds, and they can be divided into two groups: those with finds from two consecutive periods, and those with finds more than one period apart. The majority (nearly two-thirds) belong in the first group, where 31% yielded finds from Per. C and D, another 13% from the even closer transitional Per. C3/D1 and Per. D, and also from Per. E and F, while 6% had finds from Per. B and C. Of farms with vessel finds more than one period apart, most (13%) yielded finds from Per. C and F, the two main vessel importing periods, 9% from Per. D and F, and 3% each from Per. A and C, A and C/D, B and E/F, B and F, and EIA and F. Most noteworthy, perhaps, is the fact that two of the three vessel-yielding farms from Per. A, also produced imported vessels from later periods, suggesting that even the few CIA finds are not accidentally
located.

There are, however, only eleven farms with finds from both EIA and LIA periods, amounting to only 2% of vessel-yielding farms (as against 20% of parishes). At the farm level therefore the use of imported vessels was usually limited to either the EIA or the LIA, indeed in most cases to one incidence only, and even if the practice continued within the parish, it was almost always taken over by another farm.

Likewise, parishes and farms in the highest quantity groups keep changing from period to period, even in counties with the largest import of vessels. It would therefore seem that the use of imported vessels was important during certain periods of a farm's, and even a parish's, life, but was not a continuous social tool.

9.2.3 Farm participation in vessel use

Finally, in order to explore the development of farm participation, i.e. the number of farms involved in the use of imported vessels, a calculation was made of the number of farms per county with vessel finds dated specifically to one of the Pers. A-F (Table 7). Although the numbers are slightly too low, as finds dated to more than one period (e.g. Per. B-C) or to the EIA or LIA generally have been omitted, they should still give a good indication of the development over time.

In Per. A there are only three farms involved, from three different counties (C3, C6 and C10), a figure which rises to nineteen farms in Per. B, with 42% of them in C1 (Østfold), which was the main import centre at this early stage, and 11% each in C6, C10 and C15.

The widest farm distribution of imported vessels is seen in Per. C, with 145 farms involved, 17% of them in C10 (Rogaland), while C4, C9, C11-12, and C15 all had 8-9%. This is also the only period with finds from all seventeen counties with a Norse population. In addition, the transitional Per. C3/D1 has alone produced finds from 23 farms, the majority of which (26%) were in C11 (Hordaland), with 13% each from C9 and C10. In the last EIA period, Per. D, imported vessel finds are still widespread among farms, with 120 farms represented, most of them (28%) again in C10 (Rogaland), with another 19% in C11.

With the beginning of the LIA, Per. E, the number of farms involved in imported vessel use drops dramatically to only eight, two of which are in C3 (Hedmark), while another four farms have produced finds from the transition E/F. In the VA (Per. F), however, the number of
farms involved again rises steeply, to 110. Most are in C10 (Rogaland), C12 (Sogn) and C15 (N-Trøndelag), each with fifteen farms (14%), and C6 (Vestfold) with thirteen farms (12%). This is despite the fact that C6 has produced the overwhelming majority of vessel finds, most of which come from one farm only, No. 12, 29 Kaupang in Tjølling parish.
10. FARM CODING

The previous two chapters have established that although the majority of imported vessels continued to go to certain counties all through the first millennium, this rarely meant that they also went to the same farms or even local communities. The question therefore remains whether there is anything at all to link vessel-yielding farms, apart from county.

One of the inspirations for the present work was the fact that so many imported vessels seemed to originate from farms with farm-name elements indicative of the pre-Christian Norse religion, or from today's vicarages or church farms. To investigate whether there really is such an association, based on what could broadly be called 'farm status', farms were coded as to their connections with pre-Christian and early Christian religion, as well as other references to central-place status in names and documentary sources (Appendix III). In order to simplify the farm coding as much as possible, while still retaining the categories considered most important, the following main codes have been used:

A: References to pre-Christian religion.
B: Medieval church farms.
C: References to pre-Christian or medieval centres, e.g. chief-tains' farms, thing-places, and market-places.

In addition, a number of farms which may fall into the same categories, have been included as 'A?', 'B?' or 'C?'. The 'A-B-C(?)'-farms also form the basis for another three code categories, in that their 'neighbouring farms' have been coded 'a/a?', 'b/b?' or 'c/c?' respectively, while 'farms two and three farms removed' from them have been coded 'd/d?' and 'e/e?' respectively. In other words, upper case codes refer to the status of the farm itself, lower case codes to the status of one or more of its neighbours. The reasons for including more than 'A-B-C'-farms in the coding system, will be further explained below.

The main codes, 'A-C', all refer to IA or MA gathering places. The first two are religious, and 'B' is often a direct continuation of 'A', as evidenced by the large number of farms coded 'AB' in the farm catalogue. This means that the existence of a 'B'-code may well point to a pre-Christian cult centre, too, regardless of the farm name. Code 'C' does not carry direct references to cult or Christianity. Considering the amalgamation of religious, political and social power in the IA, however, it is likely that even this code represents IA centres which included cult activities. To the extent that such centres continued from the IA into the medieval period, the
same retrospective inference could probably be made here, too. In other words, all three codes probably refer to social status and activities that also included pre-Christian cult.

The coding itself is partly based on farm names, as given and interpreted in *Norske Gaardnavne*, partly on documentary information about the farms. As the work, however, covers the whole of Norway and, including codes 'a–d', more than 3000 farms, it has been impossible to consult all published literature on the history of all these farms. Instead, additional information comes mainly from *Norske Gaardnavne*, summary references to historic farms in nationwide guide books (Brøgger et al. 1963; Welle-Strand 1989), saga references to specific farms (Magerøy et al. 1962; Hødnebø & Magerøy 1979), and some specialized articles on thing-places and other early gathering places (Bugge 1917, 1918). Other information has been included when encountered, but has not been actively sought. This means that the information derived from farm names is the most complete, as is probably information about medieval church farms, i.e. codes 'A' and 'B'. For code 'C' the information may be more patchy, and there are likely to be even more farms with relevant centre indicators that have not been identified here. The time and effort required to obtain this information was, however, deemed excessive for the present work.

With one exception, archaeological data have not been used for coding. This is partly because the objects considered in this work, imported vessels, are commonly used as indicators of code 'C' farms, and it was felt that this created a circular argument, partly because the same time restraints applied to establishing relevant archaeological data as to documentary data. Only one archaeological feature has therefore been included: the existence of a so-called 'ring-formed courtyard site', consisting of 4–5 to 17 houses placed radially in one or two rows, facing each other around a small courtyard (cf. Hagen 1967, Pl. 59). These sites are found only at about twenty central farms along the W. coast of Norway, from C10 (Rogaland) in the south to C17 (Troms) in the north. They are commonly regarded by North-Norwegian archaeologists as specialized accommodation for a gathering of people, whether this be an army (Johansen & Søbstad 1977:51) or a thing (court assembly), market, or even cult assembly (Wik 1983:104–9; Holand 1989:100). In SW. Norway they have also been interpreted somewhat tentatively as villages, although the same authors readily admit that there is little to support such a hypothesis (Møllerop 1971:165–66; Magnus & Myhre 1986:261–65). A general interpretation as specialized communal dwellings for short-term use, but over a very long period of time, often from the early RIA (Per. C) to the VA (Per. F), points strongly to ritualized gatherings.
10.1 Code 'A' farms (cult names)

Although coding according to the three main categories may seem fairly straightforward, this has not always been the case, especially for code 'A', the so-called cult names. Some space must therefore be given to present the different name groups included in this category. Cult names have been extensively researched and discussed, particularly by M. Olsen (1915, 1926, 1942). In the main, his interpretations of the names themselves are still generally accepted, even if his relative and absolute dating of them and some of his social conclusions are more disputed (O. Olsen 1966). These aspects, however, are not crucial to the present work, which relies on the finds for dating.

Cult names are of several types, as M. Olsen’s (1942:60) classification scheme shows. Fairly certain as cult names, even if their actual interpretation may sometimes be disputed, are:

1. Composite names which include names of Norse gods and goddesses (e.g. Thor, Freyr, Freyja) or terms for god (gud) or goddess (dis).
2. Names describing a shrine or sacred place, such as hof, horgr, or vé, and names containing words such as heilagr (holy), lygi (holy place) or ál/algi/alhs (temple/shrine).

Both hof (temple) and horgr (cairn) are commonly accepted as referring to cult (M. Olsen 1915:163-78, 285-300, 1926:227-56; Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:161-62), although they may sometimes describe natural features, such as mounds or hills, or cairns made for other purposes (O. Olsen 1966:103). Also fairly certain are names containing heilagr (holy), even if this could be mistaken for the male name Helgi or the female Helga (Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:149). M. Olsen also consistently includes names containing Elgiar-, which he (1915:266f.) interprets as a derivation of a Gothic word alhs, meaning 'temple' (see also Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:99). The word, however, is not known from the Norse language, and both Sahlgren (1950:27f.) and O. Olsen (1966:77, 114) are sceptical of the interpretation. Indeed, Sahlgren interprets the names as referring to 'hunting enclosures for elk', but this does not ring true for farms such as, for instance, No. 126-27 Elgestad, M12 Nætterø, C6, the neighbour of No. 124-25 Nætterøv, the medieval church farm, and No. 128, The Vicarage.

Other authors, however, include even more names, most notably those containing the terms leikr (games) and skeid (horse racing course), which in most cases have been coded as certain cult names here (cf. Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:203, 280). Solheim (1956) has shown that they usually refer to annual events dedicated to ritualized games, as
Well as horse fighting and racing. Such traditions are known from all areas of Norse settlement and extend from the IA right up to modern times. The events were probably linked to cult meetings and had their background in fertility rites and beliefs involving sacred horses (Bugge 1918:208; Lid 1942:103f.; Kortner et al. 9 1980:504; Ellis Davidson 1988:55, 1993:91). These were often referred to as 'Freyfaxi' or 'Freyr's horses' (Berge 1920:54; Lid 1942:97; Solheim 1956:165f.; Steinsland & Vogt 1979:148), although Ellis Davidson (1993:104) seems to suggest that the name itself may be a medieval invention. An interpretation of skeid as 'road between fields' may be true in modern language (O. Rygh 1898c:75; Sahlgren 1950; Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:280), but seems unlikely for the old farm names when their whole environment is taken into account.

Horse sacrifices are well known among Germanic peoples (Kiil 1936:136; MacCulloch 1948:137; Ellis Davidson 1988:54-55), and the ritual eating of horse meat was one of the most potent symbols of paganism among the Norsemen during the introduction of Christianity in the tenth century A.D. This is shown, for instance, by the story of the Christian king Håkon the Good's attendance at two cult meetings in pagan Trøndelag (Cl4–15), where he was forced to taste the horse meat (Hødnebø & Magerøy, Håkon den gode’s saga 1979:96–97; Ellis Davidson 1988:55–56, 1993:91–92). Horses were also used in divination ceremonies (Ellis Davidson 1993:132). Remnants of a horse cult have lived on in Christian times in certain parts of Norway, both in ornamental carvings and in the name Fakse (fæxi) being used for figures that must be interpreted as house gods (Berge 1920:50–53, 99).

Based on an interpretation of the horse as a sacred animal, the name Rosseland (Horse Land), which occurs about fifteen times in Norway (O. Rygh 1936:231), has been included among possible cult names, as has Rossebø (Horse Farm), but no other combinations with ross (horse). One of the most enigmatic finds in Norway, a carved human stone head, comes from Farm No. 67-68 Rosseland in M1 Sokndal, C10 (Rogaland), a farm with other possible cult objects, such as cup-marked stones and a standing stone called 'The Phallus Stone', and situated in an area with a number of Freyr names (Birkeli 1944:104; Lexow 1964; O. Olsen 1966:227). The stone head is known as 'The Rosseland God', but cannot unfortunately be positively dated to the IA, although it bears a striking resemblance to carved wooden heads from the period. Berge (1920:115) suggests that if it is authentic, it must be regarded as a house god, and the name Rosseland could refer to a fertility cult involving horses.

Another possible cult animal is galte (boar), represented in two examples of Galtaland (Boar Land) (O. Rygh & Kjær 1936:81), the one
relevant to this work, Farm No. 14 Galteland, M25 Evje in C8, is moreover the neighbour of No. 13 Rosseland. The boar is known from Norse mythology in the form of Sæhrimnir, which provided Odin’s warriors with an 'unending supply of pork' (Ellis Davidson 1988:46, 1993:90), a potent symbol of animal fertility and yield, as well as eternal life, and also as Gullinbursti, a golden boar belonging to the fertility god Freyr (Lid 1942:95; MacCulloch 1948:138).

A third possible cult animal is hani (cock), which here is represented twice in the name Hanaaugr (Cock Mound/Hill), a name which may indicate cock sacrifices on a grave mound. One refers to a grave mound, also known as 'King Hane’s Mound', at Farm No. 35 Nese, close to the medieval church in M26 Bygland, C8, while the other is Farm No. 11 in M9 Leikanger, C12 (Sogn), which is the neighbour both of the medieval church farm, No. 9-10 Hamre, and of No. 12 Husebø (see below). A third example is Farm No. 46 Haneberg (Cock Rock), M1 Sokndal in C10, i.e. in the same parish as No. 67-68 Rosseland, which was mentioned above (Møllerop 1959). Cock sacrifices, too, are well known from Germanic and Scandinavian pre-Christian religion, for instance in connection with the nine-yearly cult meetings at Lejre in Denmark (Ellis Davidson 1988:57, 59). The cock is also known from Norse mythology in the form of Gollinkambi, who sat on the World Tree Yggdrasill and awakened the gods and warriors with his crowing, and Fialar who awakened the giants (MacCulloch 1948:139).

M. Olsen (1915:103, 1942:60) also includes other categories of cult names in his classification, among them names referring to what he calls 'places essential for agriculture', such as akr (field) (ibid., 1915:205f.). Most prominent among akr-farms is Farm No. 7 Aker in M4 Vang, C3 (Hedmark), which has been a religious and judicial centre from the IA right up to modern times. There are also a number of akr names combined with the names of Norse gods, such as Friggsakr, Odin-sakr, Frøysakr, Njardarakr, Ullinsakr, Ullarakr, and Torsakr (Lid 1942:133). The sacred nature of the cultivated akr has survived in Norwegian folk belief until modern times, imbuing it and soil taken from it with protective powers (Bondevik 1977). Other similar names include the ending -land, probably one of the commonest endings in composite cult names, and possibly describing a field or piece of land designated to a temple, a god or goddess, or even to a sacred animal. Typical examples are Hovland (temple land), especially common in W. Norway, and Frøylund (Freyr’s land), which is another reason why Rosseland (horse land) and Galteland (boar land) above have been included among possible cult names.

Other land or field names are vin, vollr and vangr, all meaning meadow and used either alone or as endings. Vollr and vangr probably both refer to an enclosed meadow (another meaning of vollr is earth
bank), and they appear in much the same contexts, although **vollr** is regarded as being somewhat later (M. Olsen 1915:149; Bugge 1917:216). Both are commonly associated with churches, the terms **kirkevangen** or **kirkevollen** applying to the area outside the church and churchyard where people used to gather. **Vin**, on the other hand, is older than the other two, but these farms, too, usually occupy a central position. Bugge (1918:198) interprets both **akr**, **vin**, **vangr** and **vollr** as meeting places for games, cult and related activities. These names, too, have therefore been included among possible cult names, even if they may sometimes refer to natural or agricultural features.

Yet another group of possible cult names may, however, refer to sacred natural objects, such as trees (Lid 1942:86f.; Palm 1948; MacCulloch 1948:132; O. Olsen 1966:84; Sørheim 1985:74). Sacred groves, Nor. **lundr**, are also well known from Scandinavian mythology (Ellis Davidson 1988:24), such as the one dedicated to the goddess Nerthus in Denmark and the one outside the temple in Uppsala in Sweden. The farm name **Lunde** is therefore generally assumed to refer to a holy grove (Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:209; Høigård Hofseth 1990:139). Like so many religions around the world, the Norse religion also incorporated the concept of the World Tree (Lid 1942:144f.; Ellis Davidson 1988:170f.), the ash **Yggdrasil**, and **eik** (oak) used as a farm name is generally accepted as referring to a holy oak tree (M. Olsen 1915:275; Lid 1942:144-45; Palm 1948:71). It seems to have been dedicated to the thunder and fertility god, Thor (Frazer 1922:160; Ellis Davidson 1988:37). There seems no good reason, however, to exclude other tree names used in the same way (e.g. **asp** (aspen), **hassel** (hazel), **furu** (pine), or **børk** (birch)) as there is ample evidence of such trees, too, being regarded as sacred in Norway right up to the last century, even receiving offerings of food and drink (Birkeli 1938:159; Hovdhaugen 1981:93-94). Several other trees were also sacred through their associations with the gods: The rowan, as well, was associated with Thor (Lid 1942:126), while the ash was identical to the world tree, **Yggdrasil**, and was thus associated with Odin who hung on the tree (ibid., 131).

To this group must also be added the name **saudr** (spring/well), another natural feature that has been commonly worshipped as holy both in Germanic and Celtic religion (MacCulloch 1948:131; O. Olsen 1966:243–44), and which features prominently in the Norse myth about the World Tree, **Yggdrasil**, which was sustained by the holy wells of **Urd** and **Mimir** (Lid 1942:145; MacCulloch 1948:112, 131; Ellis Davidson 1988:25). It is not generally regarded as a cult name in Norway, but has been included as a possible one here. Of four examples in the farm catalogue, two, Farm No. 53 **Søvde**, M2 Luster, C12, and No. 49-50, 54 **Saude**, including The Vicarage, in M12 Sauherad, C7, are also the medieval church farms, a third, Farm No. 265 **Sau** in M19 Gran, C4,
is the neighbour of No. 262-64 Hov (temple), which includes No. 263 Skeidakr, and close by is also No. 268 Lunde (groves), all commonly accepted as cult names. The fourth and last example is Farm No. 64 Saude in M43 Voss, C11, which has no known cult neighbours, but has a well situated between the houses of the farm. O. Olsen (1966:241f.) has also drawn attention to the significant number of holy springs in or near Danish churchyards, even if it is difficult to know which came first, the recognition of the spring as holy or the church.

M. Olsen (1942) also includes names containing the word hialpar (help(er)) among possible cult names, interpreting them as referring to a 'helping spirit' believed to live in a stone, river or another natural feature.

Even the name Solberg (Sun Rock/Mountain) may refer to a natural feature that was once regarded as sacred, and some authors have interpreted it as referring to a possible sun cult (Kiil 1936:141; Hov 1993:134). In a country where winter can be both long and harsh, the tradition of celebrating the sun's return during winter to a high point in the landscape, usually a mountain, or even going somewhere high to greet it or to see it 'dance' on Easter morning have survived right up to modern times (Kiil 1936:129-30, 137). Although some interpret it as a Christian custom (Bø 1979:154), it must presumably have its background in much older beliefs, perhaps even older than those associated with the Norse gods and goddesses. Sun worship is often associated with a saudr (well) worship (Kiil 1936:132).

There is also a whole group of names which M. Olsen (e.g. 1926:263f., 1942:69) only refers to obliquely, but which probably stem from beliefs and features that Birkeli (1938) has shown to be of great importance to the daily family cult, i.e. ancestor worship (also Lid 1942:100f.; Høigård Hofseth 1990:148). These are names referring to grave structures or standing stones (e.g. haugr (mound), dys, kuml, røvrr (cairn), or steinn (stone)). It is, of course, difficult to distinguish between such a meaning and a name referring only to a natural mound or cairn (standing stones are usually known), which may be why there has been a reluctance to define them as cult names. Norske Gaardnavne seems, however, implicitly to regard most haug-names as referring to grave mounds, by making a point of commenting when the name occasionally refers to a known natural feature. These latter haug-names have, of course, been omitted. The regularity with which haugr and its declinations appear as church farm, vicarage and parish names, combined with the importance of the grave cult, even preserved in traditions right up to modern times (Shetelig 1911a; Birkeli 1938; Hovdhaugen 1981:92f.), has, however, here led to the inclusion of all haugr, dys and røvrr names among possible cult names, including composite names such as Haugland (Mound Land) or
Danish (Cairn Land). O. Olsen (1966:272f.) also finds the number of Danish churches situated close to grave mounds so large (263 registered mounds near churches) that a cult associated with the mounds probably influenced the location of the churches. The mounds date not only to the Viking Age, but also to the Stone and Bronze Age, indicating that the cult may have been long-lived.

M. Olsen (1915, 1942) regards only the indefinite singular nominative of names such as Vin (meadow), Akr and Vollr (field) as referring to a cult place. In this work, however, declinations such as Vinle (genitive or plural), Akre and Valle (both dative) have also been included. This was done partly because it was difficult to see any real difference in the centrality or general environment of different declinations of the names, and partly because a distinction between 'field' (nominative) and 'in the field' (dative) seemed artificial when both refer to 'the field' as the defining feature. Following M. Olsen, however, definite singular names (e.g. Haugen, The Mound/Hill) have not usually been included, as they are commonly regarded as much later in date (Særheim 1985:64). The only exceptions are a couple of examples where a Norse definite form is known from documentary sources, or where the name originally had an indefinite form. For names referring to possible grave features even plurals (e.g. Haugar, Mounds) have been included as they may refer to a whole grave field, which acted as a communal cult place (Høigård Hofseth 1990:144).

Finally, a few other names have also been included among possible cult names. One group contains the male name Olvir/Olvir, which some have suggested referred to an official cult leader (M. Olsen 1926:265). The most famous of these is Olvishaugr (Olvir's Mound), now Farm No. 19 Alstadhaug in M9 Skogn, C15 (N-Trøndelag), which owes its name to a large grave mound next to the medieval church. The farm is known from documentary sources as a chieftain's farm and ritual centre in the VA (e.g. Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:96–97). Of three other examples encountered here, two, Farm No. 11 Alvestad in M39 Bokn, C10, and No. 52-54 Alstad in M3 Skatval, C15, both originally Olvisstadir (Olvir's Farm), are neighbours of the medieval church farm. In addition, Farm No. 4 Egge, M18 Egge, C15, the medieval church farm, was owned by a pagan chieftain and cult leader called Olve in the late VA (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:311).

Two unique names which have been included are Farm No. 16 Jåtten in M15 Hetland, C10, probably originally Játún (Yew Court) (Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:178), which O. Rygh & M. Olsen (1915) assume refers to an enclosed shrine, and Farm No. 50 Eldor in M3 Ås, C2 (Akershus), originally Eldhóll (Fire Mound), a name which seems to suggest ritual practices. A few non-cultic names have also been included in code category 'A', some because they are described in the Sagas as ritual
centres (e.g. Farm No. 4 Egge in M18 Egge, C15), others because they comprise parts or lost farms with cult names (e.g. Farm No. 26 Bø in M8 Nærbo, C10, the medieval church farm, which includes a lost farm Ullaland), and others again because they were originally known under a different name, the best examples being vicarages (e.g. No. 103 The Vicarage, originally Vanse, in M20 Lista (previously Vanse), C9).

The age of the farm as shown by the first appearance in documentary sources has also been taken into consideration, so that farms appearing in the eighteenth century or later have not been included, even if they should carry a cult name. Norwegian name customs, however, usually makes it relatively easy to recognize a modern name or a name appearing in the wrong setting, even without documentary evidence. In most cases, the latter will be 'transplants', i.e. family or farm names from another area, which have been used again by people moving to a different part of the country.

A more comprehensive version of the classification scheme for cult names and possible cult names as used here, would therefore be:

1. Composite names including names of Norse gods (Thor, Ull etc.), or terms for god or goddess (Ås, gud, dis).
2. Names describing shrines or sacred places/features, both manmade and natural (hof (temple), horga (stone cairn or altar), vé (shrine), salr (hall), vangr or vollr (enclosed meadow), lundr (grove), ál/álg (shrine), liúg-lyg (sacred place)), lundr (grove), saudr (spring/well), trees, Solberg (Sun Rock) or Hialparsteinn (Helping Stone) etc.), including names containing the word heilagr (holy).
3. Names describing places essential for agriculture, including akr (field) and vin (meadow).
4. Names describing ritual activity (leik- (games) and skeid (horse racing)) and sacred animals (e.g. Rosseland (Horse Land)).
5. Names referring to graves and grave features (haugr (mound), dys, kuml (cairn), and -steinn (standing stone)).

Some readers will undoubtedly find the list too comprehensive, and interpretations given in Norske Gaardnavne are often disputed. Sørheim (1985:75) lists several examples of alternative explanations for so-called cult names, and even some so-called certain code 'A' names will therefore probably have been wrongly coded. This, however, may apply equally well to names from M. Olsen's groups as to the additional groups of certain and possible cult names introduced here. The latter only systematize name references to phenomena representing other aspects of the cult (animism, ritual competition, and ancestor worship), and contain names which in most cases some previous authors have regarded as cultic. Indeed, it is difficult to
avoid a suspicion that even other characteristic name types, which regularly appear in the same contexts and combinations as those singled out above, refer to beliefs or features of ritual importance, rather than being purely descriptive. They have not been included in code 'A', but many of them will appear under codes 'B' and 'C' below.

10.2 Code 'B' (medieval church farms)

Code 'B' has been the simplest to apply, insofar as it refers only to farms with medieval churches, including both private and parish churches. Some of these have later been lost, while in a few cases it has been impossible to determine from the sources consulted whether a church is medieval or later. The information comes mainly from Norske Gaardnavne.

As already mentioned, it is often assumed that the earliest churches were built on pagan cult places (e.g. M. Olsen 1926:227; Lidén 1969), and the farm catalogue certainly provides several examples of 'AB'-coded farms. Skre (1988) does not agree with this view, although his work actually seems to suggest exactly such conclusions. It studied the relationship between farms, churches and parishes in district 5, South Gudbrandsdalen, in C4 (Oppland), and led him to adopt (ibid., 77) two models for the location of medieval churches, first used by O. Olsen (1966:239-40). They postulate that the churches were either a) jointly built by a group of farmers, and then at a central place within their community, or b) privately built, and then at large farms with the necessary resources for such an undertaking. The central place chosen in model a and the group involved may well have been based on earlier activities, such as cult (Skre 1988:79), although this is not evident from the farm names, or judicial gatherings, market-places etc., which can be documented in some cases. The borders associated with these activities often live on in the parish borders (ibid., 80). Such churches commonly went on to become parish churches, while the private churches became parish churches only where there were no jointly built ones.

Skre's denial of a cult continuity seems to rest mainly (1993) on the existence of farms with cult names but no church building, and a separation of cult and other social activities. This is contrary to saga descriptions, as pointed out by Høigård Hofseth (1990:143f.), who regards all these activities as inter-connected (see also Bugge 1917-18). She also includes a number of archaeological centre indicators for Skre's district of investigation, all of which leads her to the conclusion that the churches in question were, in most cases, built at earlier social/religious centres. In fact, Skre's two models also refer most of the churches to social centres of the sort coded 'C' below, and it is mainly because he separates these from
cult centres that a continuity is not found. O. Olsen (1966:239-40) quotes H. Ljungberg (1938:229) who prefers the term 'power continuity' to 'cult continuity', and although Olsen himself does not quite agree with the term, it probably describes the public role and importance of certain farms, or groups of farms, better than concentrating on cult alone.

10.3 Code 'C' (other IA/MA central functions)

Code 'C' then represents an amalgam of other, non-religious central functions in the IA and MA. These include, early royal and chief-tains' farms as known from the Sagas, IA and MA thing-places and administrative centres for the leidang fleet-organization, which in some cases are identical, early market-places, and medieval guild centres (Bugge 1917, 1918). The latter probably had their origins in the ritual feasts of the IA (Høigård Hofseth 1990:144). Bugge (1918:217) also includes names containing Herr- (meaning her or army), interpreting these as referring to regular meeting places for the fleet, and (1917:151) Fylkis- (meaning people), which he interprets as meeting places for 'people in arms'.

Some farm names have also been interpreted as referring to central farms of some importance. Commonly accepted is the name Huseby/Husebø (Husabyr), of which there are about 50 in Norway, mostly in the south-east, and which probably describes a farm with large and solid houses. In Sweden Huseby farms have been used as royal farms within a military/administrative system, which again probably was associated with a system of cult centres for the god Ull. From there the system spread to Denmark and Norway, which is why these farms have been assumed to be high-status farms (Steinnes 1955, quoted in Kortner et al. 6 1979:72). Møllerop (1958:39) assumes that the Huseby-farms originally had a different name, before the system and the names were introduced in the EVA.

In addition, however, there are other farms with names describing them as large and rich, or simply as The Farm. These are names such as Myklebostad (Miklibólstdrar) or Nokleby (Miklibyr) (both meaning 'The Large Farm'), a single Rike (Ríkit, The Realm), and the common By or Bø (Byr/Bær, The Farm), which is often assumed to be the oldest and most central farm in a community (M. Olsen 1915:213). By/Bø will also regularly turn up in code category 'B', indeed M. Olsen (ibid., 202) calculates that 15% of these farms gave their name to the parish, meaning that they had medieval churches. Only Hov- and Vang-farms have a higher parish percentage, and M. Olsen (ibid., 219)

1. A sea defence organization consisting of local units; according to the sagas, introduced by king Håkon the good in the tenth century (Hånebø & Wagersy 1979/1-2:99).
interprets them as early partitions from a central By/Bg-farm. Many Mikli-farms have produced rich and unusual finds, some of which are included in the vessel catalogue (e.g. Farm No. 87 Myklebost, M18 Fjaler, and No. 44 Myklebostad, M27 Eid, both C12, the latter the neighbour of 43 The Vicarage). There is, of course, the possibility that such names may represent empty boasting or even irony and thus the very opposite of what code 'C' stands for, but their usually central position, as well as archaeological features and finds, points to a truer description of reality.

10.4 Codes 'a-e' (neighbouring and nearby farms)

As today's farms are not necessarily identical in size and extent to the IA or even MA farm of the same name, having gone through continuous partitions over time (cf. ch. 9.2), there is a strong possibility that two or more neighbouring farms may once have formed an entity (cf. M. Olsen 1942:62f.). It was therefore felt necessary to consider not only the actual farm yielding the find in question, but also its surrounding farms. Neighbouring farms as far as three farms removed have therefore been included in the coding system, labelling 'neighbours' to code 'A-B-C(?)-farms 'a-b-c(?)' , those 'two farms removed' 'd(?)' and those 'three farms removed' 'e(?)' , as explained in the introduction to this chapter.

As seen from ch. 9.2, the numbered farms listed in Norske Gaardnavne were, as far as possible, converted into 'named farms' (navnegårder), which form the original units, later overlaid by a system of farm numbers. This means that a 'named farm' will often contain two or more numbered farms, often of the same name, but with an addition such as 'north', 'south' etc., while the late appearance of some numbered farms in documentary sources shows that they, too, are late partitions from one of their neighbours, even if their names do not reveal from which. They can therefore be eliminated from the discussion. When talking about 'neighbours', therefore, this refers to neighbouring 'named farms', not only to neighbouring numbers.

The numbers do, however, show the physical sequence of farms, at least in areas with a linear single-row farm lay-out, where farms follow each other like beads in a necklace. This is certainly the case in many, especially coastal, districts of Norway, where available agricultural land forms only a narrow strip along the fjords, but not in many of the rich, especially inland, districts, where two, or even more, parallel rows of farms are to be found.

The only reliable way to determine the relative position of farms would have been to study large-scale maps of all areas, a task which was also deemed impossible for the number of farms involved. The
coding has therefore been based on a single-row linear lay-out (Pl. 14:1a), which gives only two farms in each of the following code categories ('a-b-c', 'd' or 'e'). Pl. 14:1, however, also shows three other models for farm lay-out: b) double-row, c) treble-row, and d) two single rows divided by a river. These models all produce a larger number of 'neighbouring' farms, varying from four to eight and thus a correspondingly larger number of farms in the other two code categories ('d-e') as well.

This will mean that some farms have been coded as being 'two or three farms removed' ('d-e'), when in reality they are 'neighbours' ('a-c'), and that in such cases even more farms should have been included under code 'd' and 'e'. In all likelihood, therefore, a number of farms with codes 'a-e' have not been identified, and this coding should only be seen as a minimum estimate. There is, of course, also the possibility that consecutive numbers do not always represent neighbouring farms, as for instance when numbering jumps from one side of a fjord to the other or to an island. Norske Gaardnavne does, in fact, often provide this information, but on the whole this possibility has been disregarded, as it was felt that results were unlikely to be seriously flawed by the small number of cases which might be involved.

As a supplement, however, maps of scale 1:400 000 or 1:325 000 (Brøgger et al. 1963; Cappelens hovedkart) have been used to measure distances between those 'named farms' and medieval churches that could be located using these maps, although not between farms in general. This additional information has also been included, coding farms within two kilometres as 'neighbours' of the church farm (i.e. 'b', possibly also 'a' and 'c'), farms within three kilometres as 'two farms removed' ('d'), and farms within four kilometres as 'three farms removed' ('e').

Uncoded farms, i.e. farms that do not fall into any of the categories outlined above, will sometimes be referred to as 'u'-farms.
11. VESSEL DISTRIBUTION ON CODED FARMS

11.1 Quantitative distribution of coded farms

Using the coding principles outlined in ch. 10 and primary farm codes only (Table 9), i.e. only the first code letter in any farm code, as many as 209 (40%) of the 528 named farms were self-coded, i.e. 'A'-(cult farms), 'B'-(medieval church farms) or 'C'-(other IA/MA central farms). 27% of these had certain codes and another 13% possible codes. The three codes 'A', 'B' and 'C' each cover about 18% of the farms, but codes 'B' and 'C' often appear as secondary codes for farms primarily coded 'A' or 'B'. Another 140 farms, or 14-27%, were 'neighbours' of self-coded farms, meaning that as many as two-thirds of the vessel-yielding farms may belong in these two categories alone. A further 9-16% were 'two farms removed' from self-coded farms, 5-7% 'three farms removed', while only 10% showed no affinity at all (no code), based on the methodology used in the present work. Seven farms (1%) were present day centres or church farms, but without any known links with early centre status.

The farm distribution thus shows that the majority of vessel-yielding farms were, or may have been, IA or medieval centres of some sort, and that the likelihood of finding imported vessels drops off quite sharply the further away we get from such farms. Considering what was said about settlement lay-out in the previous chapter, this drop-off may, in fact, be even sharper, i.e. more farms may belong in the 'neighbour' group than have been identified here. This also seems to confirm the impression which sparked off the research in the first place, that there is a link in status between farms involved in vessel import or use, despite the lack of continuity seen in previous chapters.

Most farms do, as already stated, qualify for more than one code. A farm may, for example, be a cult ('A') farm, have a medieval church ('B'), be the 'neighbour' ('C') of a chieftain's farm, be 'two farms removed' from a thing-place ('D') and 'three farms removed' from yet another high-status farm ('E'). This shows that we are dealing not only with the one single farm, but rather with a neighbourhood of farms with links to religious activities and other central functions. The extent of such associations will be evident from the coding in the farm catalogue (Appendix 2). A comparison of context may therefore help to decide whether the 'possible A-B-C' codes are supported by more than a name.

Contextual statistics (Table 8a) show that of 37 'certain A'-farms (with cult associations), 38% are also 'certain B'-farms (medieval church farms), while 24% are also 'certain C'-farms (other central
functions), including six 'certain ABC'-farms. 68% of 'certain A'-farms have other self-coded farms close by (Table 8b), 54% as 'neighbours', and 14% 'two and three farms removed'. In fact, 68% of 'certain A'-farms developed into church farms or their neighbours, showing clearly the strong continuity between pagan and Christian religious centres. In comparison, of 57 'possible A'-farms, 23% are positively identified as 'B- or C'-farms also, while 49% have certain self-coded farms close by. In fact, 19% are neighbours to 'certain A'-farms, while 32% have become church farms or their nearest neighbours.

The somewhat lower percentages for the 'possible A'-group probably indicate that it includes a proportion of non-cultic, i.e. incorrectly coded, farms, something that could be expected from the greater uncertainty attached to these names. It may, however, also point to a possible hierarchy in cult names in that, 'certain A'-farms have names referring mainly to public cult, while, 'possible A'-farms often derive their names from what may have been a family cult associated with ancestral graves, which was not necessarily joined in by others, but was of great importance to the family concerned. This could, at least partially, explain why 'certain A'-farms so regularly go on to become church farms or their nearest neighbours, thereby continuing the public religious role, while 'possible A'-farms do this more rarely, although being closely associated with a milieu of self-coded farms.

Of 90 'certain B'-farms 48% are also 'certain A- or C'-farms, while 47% have other self-coded farms close by. Among four 'possible B'-farms, one is also a 'certain A'-farm, while another one lies within two farms of other self-coded farms, probably suggesting that the coding is wrong for most of the 'possible B'-farms, and that these churches are not medieval.

Finally, of 62 'certain C'-farms, 61% are also 'certain A- or B'-farms, while 58% have other self-coded farms close by. 63% have gone on to become church farms or their neighbours, again suggesting a strong link between IA central status and early Christian centres. Of 31 'possible C'-farms, 32% are also coded 'certain A or B', while another 39% have other self-coded farms close by. 26% have become church farms or their nearest neighbours. This again probably suggests that the 'possible' code contains a proportion of incorrectly coded farms. Neither for this group, however, nor for 'possible A'-farms, is there any clear pattern to indicate which farms have been wrongly included.

The most likely interpretation therefore seems to be that 'possible A-B-C'-farms are indeed a mixture of correctly and incorrectly coded
farms. Judging from their general development and context, in particular the proportion of 'possible A- and C'-farms that became church farms or their nearest neighbours ('B' or 'b'), as compared to the equivalent proportion of 'certain A- and C'-farms, around 45% seem to be correctly coded. These may have had a public cult role in the IA, which was continued by the Christian church. Further work, using archaeological and historical criteria, may well clarify which farms these are, but exceeds the limits of the present work. As already stated above, this does not necessarily mean that all the remaining 55% are incorrectly coded; it could just be that their cult associations were of a more private nature and were therefore not continued by the church. Seven vessel-yielding farms with only modern, centre, functions have no self-coded farms close by.

Assuming that only 45% of the 'possible' codes are correct, this meant (cf. Table 9) that 30 of the 66 'possible A-B-C' farms could be added to the 143 certain ones, bringing the real number of certain self-coded farms to an estimated 173. Many farms, however, had secondary codes (i.e. codes 'a-e') as well, which meant that the remaining 36 farms were not all uncoded when the primary code letter (i.e. code 'A-B-C?') had been disregarded. The distribution of secondary codes for 'possible A-B-C' farms was therefore also calculated, i.e. how many were 'certain' or 'possible' neighbours or 'certain' or 'possible' 'two or three farms removed'. An equivalent proportion of the 36 farms was then added to each of these categories. The same procedure was repeated for all the secondary code categories, every time including farms that had already been transferred (cf. Table 9). Although the calculation may seem complicated and obviously is only theoretical, it was felt that the resulting adjusted distribution within so-called 'certain' code categories would probably give a more accurate picture than the one referred to at the beginning of this chapter.

According to this adjusted distribution then, 33%, or slightly less than the originally estimated 40%, of vessel-yielding farms are self-coded, i.e. have a certain 'A', 'B' or 'C' code, and another 22%, instead of 27%, are neighbours of such farms. This means that about 55%, instead of 67%, of vessel-yielding farms fall into these two categories alone. The proportion of farms in the two categories 'two and three farms removed' has, on the other hand, risen slightly, from 16% to 17% for code 'd' and from 7% to 9% for code 'e', while the biggest rise has been for uncoded farms, from 11% to 20%.

It still means that about 80% of vessel-yielding farms seem to be self-coded or near neighbours of self-coded farms, and it must be stressed again that these are minimum figures, based as they are on a single-line, linear, lay-out of farms (cf. Fig. 1a). Such a model
means that neighbours and near-neighbours to all but two sides of a
farm have been largely missed, and there are also probable omissions
in the 'C'-group (cf. ch. 10.3). The trend is still a sharp drop in
the number of farms with imported vessels the further we move away
from 'A-B-C'-farms.

The model also makes it likely that a number of farms in the uncoded
group in reality belong to categories 'a-b-c', 'd' or 'e'. If, for
instance, half of the uncoded farms were transferred to these three
categories, it would raise the total percentage of them by about 10%,
but proportionally this would give: 'a-b-c' with 4.5%, 'd' with 3.5%,
and 'e' with 2%. An estimated ratio of about 33% 'A-B-C'-farms, 26%
'neighbouring' farms, 20% 'two farms removed', 10% 'three farms re­
moved', with another 10% of uncoded farms may therefore give an even
better representation of the distribution. This estimate suggests
that as many as 80% of vessel-yielding farms are either self-coded or
lie no more than two farms away from such farms, even using the most
restrictive farm lay-out model.

In fact, the ratio between the different categories of coded farms
(self-coded = SC, neighbours = Nb, two removed = 2r, three removed =
3r, and uncoded = U) is fairly similar for farm numbers based on
certain codes only and for numbers including both certain and possi­
bile codes, as the ratio table below shows. Similarly, there is no
great difference between adjusted (Table 9) and estimated (above)
numbers, although these give a somewhat lower proportion in the self­
coded category. The lowest coded category, 'three farms removed',
has been used as the basis for the calculation.

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<th>SC:</th>
<th>Nb:</th>
<th>2-r:</th>
<th>3-r:</th>
<th>U:</th>
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<td>Farms with certain codes only</td>
<td>5.5 : 2.8 : 1.8 : 1 : 2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms with certain and poss. codes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjusted figures (Table 9):</td>
<td>3.8 : 2.6 : 2.0 : 1 : 2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated figures (see above):</td>
<td>2.8 : 2.2 : 1.7 : 1 : 0.9</td>
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All ratios show a consistent drop in the number of vessel-yielding
farms the further away from self-coded farms we get. The main dif­
fERENCE is that the drop-off curve is flatter for the adjusted and
estimated figures, which redistributed farms with 'possible' codes to
'certain' categories (cf. Table 9), and that the number of uncoded
farms vary accordingly.

11.2 Chronological distribution of code categories

Using farms with certain codes only, the distribution on code catego­
ries is fairly similar for farms with only EIA or LIA vessels respec­
tively (Table 10a), with 26% and 30% self-coded farms, 14% and 12%
'neighbours', 10% and 8% 'two farms removed', and 5% and 6% 'three farms removed' farms. There are, in other words, slightly more farms with LIA vessel finds in the 'self-coded' group, and slightly less in the 'neighbour' group. Of only three identified farms with imported CIA vessels, one is self-coded and another the 'neighbour' of such a farm, suggesting that even this early import is associated with the same type of farm. The affinity is even greater for the few farms with finds from both the EIA and LIA, as 46% of these are self-coded farms, with another 9% 'neighbours'.

There is thus nothing much to associate different code groups with either the EIA or the LIA. Generally, 70% of self-coded farms have only EIA vessels, while 24% have only LIA vessels, 4% have vessels from both periods, and only 1% CIA vessels. A survey of all instances of 'A', 'B' and 'C' codes separately do, however, show slight differences (Table 10b). The proportion of farms with EIA and LIA vessels only in each of these three code groups varies from 68% (EIA) and 22% (LIA) for code 'A', to 76% and 27% for code 'B', and 69% and 24% for code 'C'. It means that there are slightly more farms with LIA vessel finds in the 'B' and 'C' groups (i.e. farms with late centre indicators), especially in the 'B'-group (medieval church farms). This is not unexpected, but the differences are very small, and there is also a greater proportion of farms with EIA vessels in the 'B' group than in the other two. If we therefore accept imported vessels as centre and status indicators, EIA vessels seem to be as good an indicator of a later development into a medieval church farm, market-place, or thing-place, as LIA vessels, thus indicating continued central status over a long time. There is, by the way, no great difference in chronological distribution between certain and possible self-coded farms either, the latter having 72% with EIA vessels, 17% with LIA vessels and 5% with vessels from both periods.

Among 'neighbouring' farms, however, there is a slightly pronounced tendency towards more farms with EIA vessels, generally 74%, against 19% with LIA vessels, and only 1% with vessels from both periods. For 'a', 'b' and 'c' coded farms respectively, it varies from 78% and 18% for code 'a', 73% and 21% for code 'b', and 76% and 19% for code 'c'-farms. This shows that vessels spread more easily to neighbouring farms in the EIA than in the LIA, probably because of the larger number of vessels around, while the relatively few LIA vessels usually remained only at the central farms. The 'two farms removed' group has an even higher proportion, 80%, of farms with EIA vessels, against 20% with LIA vessels, showing that the EIA vessels spread even further than the 'neighbours'. The 'three farms removed' group, on the other hand, has 65% farms with EIA vessels, meaning that it

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1. The percentages together will exceed 100% when farms have yielded both EIA and LIA vessels.

97
has a relatively high proportion of farms with LIA finds, 27%. This may suggest that these farms were, in fact, far enough away from the self-coded farms to act as smaller centres in their own right. The 'missing' percentages are farms with vessels dated only to the IA.

11.3 Vessel distribution on coded farms

The trends seen for the vessel-yielding farms themselves are even stronger when comparing vessel numbers. Of 1105 imported vessels, 55% come from certain and possible 'A-B-C'-farms, including the Kau pang finds, 19% from 'neighbours' of such farms, 11% from farms 'two farms removed', 6% each from farms 'three farms removed' and from uncoded farms, and 1% from present day centres. The trend is the same even without the Kaupang finds, which tend to distort comparisons as there is no equivalent to them in the EIA: 47% from certain and possible 'A-B-C'-farms, 24% from their 'neighbours', 13% from farms 'two farms removed', and 7% each from farms 'three farms removed' and farms without coding. In other words, and using raw data without the adjustments and estimates carried out for farm numbers above, up to two-thirds of farms and up to three-quarters of vessels may belong to code groups 'A-B-C' and 'a-b-c', their nearest neighbours.

In the EIA up to 43% of the 689 vessels come from certain and possible self-coded farms (Table 11), with a possible 23% from 'neighbours' to such farms, and thus maybe as much as 66% from these two code categories alone. Up to 15% and 7% respectively come from farms 'two and three farms removed', and 8% from uncoded farms. Most EIA vessels seem to be associated with 'A'- and 'C'-farms, a possible 21% with each, and slightly less, 18%, with 'B'-farms. Even the three CIA vessels may all come from coded farms, one from a code 'A'-farm, and one or possibly two from the 'neighbour' group.

Comparing overall averages with vessels of different materials, the largest material groups, bronze, glass and wood vessels, are all fairly close to the average distribution (Table 12a). EIA bronze vessels do, however, show a somewhat higher affinity with 'A-B-C'-farms and their 'neighbours', with a possible 47% and 25% respectively (i.e. 72%) from these two groups, against 40% and 23% (63%) for wood, and 39% and 23% (62%) for glass. This may indicate that bronze vessels were the most desirable, or that the particular use they were put to (cf. ch. 12) was more characteristic of these farms.

Among the smaller material groups, drinking horns in particular are associated with self-coded farms and their neighbours, with a possible 80% and 10% (90%) coming from these two groups alone. Of the few silver vessels up to 60% and 20% (80%) also come from these two
groups, while none of the three clay vessels are associated with self-coded farms, but two with their 'neighbours'. The figures suggest a possible hierarchy among vessels of different materials, with 60-80% of silver vessels and drinking horns going to self-coded farms, 47% of bronze vessels, and 39-40% of glass and wooden vessels.

In the LIA up to 73% of the 385 vessels may come from 'A-B-C'-farms, mainly because of the Kaupang finds, and a further 10% from the 'neighbour' group, i.e. a possible 83% from these two categories alone. 5% and 4% respectively may come from farms 'two and three farms removed', and 5% from uncoded farms, too. It is, of course, no coincidence that the Kaupang finds come from a self-coded 'C'-farm, although the argument becomes somewhat circular in that the farm has been identified as the market-place Skiringssalr much because of the finds. The code, however, depends on the name Kaupangr, from kaupa (to trade), referring as it does to, at least, a medieval market-place. Without the Kaupang finds, percentages would be very close to those of the EIA. As it is, imported LIA vessels are mainly associated with 'C'-farms, up to 32%, while 'B'-farms have 9%, and 'A'-farms a possible 5%.

There is a marked difference in the distribution of LIA glass and pottery vessels on one hand, and other materials on the other (Table 12b). The glass and pottery finds are totally dominated by the Kaupang finds, with up to 90% and 7% of glass vessels and 97% and 2% of pottery finds possibly coming from self-coded farms and their 'neighbours'. Neither material is found on 'd'- or 'e'-farms, but 1-3% on uncoded or unknown farms. Bronze, wood and horn vessels, on the other hand, have a more varied distribution, with a possible 40% and 19% of bronze vessels, 58% and 7% of wooden vessels, and 43% and 30% of drinking horns coming from self-coded farms and their 'neighbours'. Their distribution is thus very similar to that of the most common EIA vessels (in bronze, glass and wood), probably indicating that drinking horns now played the same role as glass vessels had done in the EIA, while the glass vessels themselves may have been too rare to be widely available. The amount of glass vessel sherds found at Kaupang, and to a lesser extent at Borg, too, does not, however, appear to support such a conclusion. An alternative explanation might be that glass vessels were not usually deposited in graves, but remained in the house. As relatively few excavations of central LIA settlements have taken place in Norway, this could explain the lack of glass vessels found. The same probably applies to imported pottery vessels, suggesting that the discrepancies may be due to a combination of deposition customs and research status.
11.2 Other imports on coded farms

Finds with imported vessels sometimes contain other imported objects as well, and there is also a large body of miscellaneous imports from non-vessel yielding farms. Initially, data were collected for this group as well, but the lack of more recent large-scale studies of other imports into Norway meant that too much work would have to be put into basic classification of old finds (for instance weapons) and discussions of foreign versus local production, for this to be included in the present work. The finds that were recorded, relied on the traditional classification found in O. Rygh (1885), Petersen (1919, 1928, 1940a), and Lund Hansen (1987), with additional information mainly from Sjøvold (1974), Skaare (1976), Solberg (1984), Wamers (1985) and Moberg (1992). The resulting body of finds was not, however, felt to be complete, and there were a number of uncertainties attached to some of the types included. One example is the spear-head R.518, which Petersen (1940a) refers to as Carolingian, while Solberg's reclassification (1984) suggested both foreign and local production, but did not, unfortunately, contain a complete catalogue and reclassification of this or of the other spear-heads used in her work.

In order to compare the distribution of imported vessels and other imports, however, farms with recorded imports of other kinds from the five counties C6 (Vestfold), C10 (Rogaland), C12 (Sogn), C15 (N-Trøndelag) and C17 (Troms) were coded in the same way as those yielding imported vessels. The five counties were chosen because the first four have the most of both vessels and other imports, while C17 has the least. Only finds which are dated either to the EIA or LIA have been used, including a few finds dated to the CIA and to the transition between the LIA and MA, but no finds dated only to the IA generally. No catalogue as such has been compiled, as this would have added considerably to the length of an already comprehensive vessel finds catalogue, but the relevant farms, their coding, as well as a short description of the imported objects and one reference to a relevant work have been included in the farm catalogue. The farms were then compared with farms yielding imported vessels (Table 13) to see whether there was any difference in distribution between the two import groups.

On the whole this proved not to be the case, i.e. imports of any kind tended to go the same type of farm, but generally with a higher proportion of self-coded farms yielding vessels than other imports. In the EIA certain, and possible, self-coded farms made up 44% of vessel-yielding farms and slightly less, 39%, of farms yielding other imports, for the five counties considered here. Only C10 (Rogaland) had slightly more such farms with other imports, 56%, against 52%
vessel-yielding farms. The trend is even stronger if 'neighbouring' farms are included, with 75% of vessel-yielding farms from the five counties belonging to these two code categories, against 64% of farms producing other imports. Another indication of affiliation with coded farms is the proportion of uncoded farms for each group, only 7% of vessel-yielding farms against 14% of farms yielding other imports.

In the LIA there is definitely a larger proportion of self-coded farms with vessel finds than with other imports, 44% against 28%, for the five counties together. Again, however, C10 reverses the trend, with 32% of vessel-yielding farms, against 34% of farms with other imports. If 'neighbouring' farms are included, the trend is slightly weaker, with 62% vessel-yielding farms and 53% farms with other imports, but the proportion of uncoded farms yielding vessels stays low, only 9%, against 22% of farms with other imports.

In other words, a possible 91-93% of farms yielding either EIA or LIA imported vessels, and 86% of those with other EIA imports, were certain or possible 'A-B-C'-farms, their 'neighbours', or 'two or three farms removed' from them, suggesting a very limited distribution for all these finds when it comes to farm status. Other LIA imports are also mainly associated with coded farms, which make up 78%, but this still leaves almost a quarter of these finds on uncoded farms, thereby suggesting a wider distribution for these finds.

It is also clear that in the LIA, or rather in the Viking Age, the emphasis shifted from imported vessels to other imports, mainly weapons, ornaments and coins, causing the number of farms with imported vessels to drop by about 50%, while the number of farms with other imports rose more than ten-fold. It is, therefore, perhaps not surprising that more of these finds reached the lower code categories (a-e), as well as uncoded farms, but it does make them slightly less reliable as indicators of high-status farms, than vessels in particular. This is also due to another characteristic of the 'other imports' group, i.e. its heterogeneity, which has not been taken into account here. This means that an 'import' is anything from a single jet bead to a silver-decorated sword or a hoard of foreign silver coins. A qualitative analysis of these finds might therefore well have produced different results for different types of imports.
12. VESSEL DEPOSITION

Of 1105 vessel finds included in this work, 74% come from identified graves, another 7% from assumed graves, including stray finds which, in most cases, probably originated from disturbed graves, 18% from house sites and 1% from possible ritual deposits. There is an apparent difference between the EIA and LIA distribution. In the EIA the fractions are 92% from graves and 6% from assumed graves, i.e. 98% from probable graves, with 1% from ritual deposits and less than 0.5% from house sites. In the LIA only 42% come from graves, another 6% from assumed graves, altogether 48%, while 51% come from house sites, and just one find is a possible ritual deposit. This difference, however, is entirely due to two LIA settlement finds: Kaupang in C6 (Vestfold), and Borg in C16 (Nordland), without which LIA graves and assumed graves would account for 97%, virtually the same as in the EIA.

It is not possible to give a detailed account of the local farm context for the large number of grave finds, instead the few settlement and ritual finds will be used as examples, as these, too, mostly fall within the same farm pattern as grave finds. The intention is to show why a survey of only vessel-yielding farms misses the contextual setting that creates a pattern encountered time and again.

12.1 Settlement and ritual finds

12.1.1 Settlement finds

The three EIA settlement finds are all glass beaker sherds from Per. D, two identified as R.337-38, the third probably the same, and all from a limited geographical area. Two of the finds have few centre indicators in their immediate surroundings. The first is a fire-damaged and unidentified glass sherd (C.30088g)\(^1\) from a remote mountain settlement at Mogen of Lid, a farm not mentioned in Norske Gaardnavne, in Møsstrond parish, M25, C7 (Telemark). The settlement is, however, well-known for large-scale iron production in the period A.D. 550-1200 (Martens 1987) and was as such heavily involved in trade. The second find (\textit{S. unknown 6}) comes from a house site at Farm No. 24 Ullandhaug (code 'e'), Hetland parish, M15, now in Stavanger town, C10 (Rogaland). It is the neighbour of the nineteenth century vicarage and church farm, No. 23 Hetland, but lies 3-4 kilometres from the medieval cathedral and the medieval parish church (hence its coding), both in the town. This area of Rogaland is, however, very rich in finds and with a far more complicated farm lay-out than the linear model used here, so that neighbouring farms of importance may

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102
well have been missed.

The third find (*S. unknown 2*), too, comes from C10, from a house site at Farm No. 26 Brø ('ABC?') in M8, Nærø parish, a modern parish created from two medieval ones. The farm derives its 'A'-code from the part Ullaland (Ulla's Land) where the find was made, and which is mentioned in documentary sources in 1668. The farm Brø was one of the two original medieval parish centres with churches, while the name itself (i.e. The Farm) suggests early status. The farm has also produced another vessel find (*S.4355c*) from the same period, an early Vestland cauldron used as a cinerary urn. Brø's 'neighbour' is Farm No. 25 Bjørhaug (The Farm Mound, 'A?'), named after a grave mound and obviously once part of Brø, while 'two farms removed' lies Farm No. 24 Tårland, also with a Per. D vessel (*S.495*) from a grave, this time a wooden bucket with bronze fittings. Not far away is also Farm No. 18, 20 Motland (C), with a Per. B ring-formed courtyard site and another Per. D vessel (*C.16268*), again a Vestland cauldron, while Farm No. 19 Kvie (C) was the old thing-place and centre of the medieval skipreide (sea defence district). These four vessel finds are thus of roughly the same date and originate from a small local area with centre-indicating names and functions from the EIA to the MA.

The LIA settlement finds are slightly more numerous and with a much wider distribution. The largest, from Farm No. 12, 29 Kaupang (The Market-Place, 'Ca') in Tjølling parish, M15, C6 (Vestfold), consists of sherds from an estimated 60 glass vessels and 113 pottery vessels (*K/unknown 4-7*). Kaupang is the neighbour of Farm No. 28 Guri (Field of the Gods, 'A') and not far from Farm No. 32 Huseby ('C'), Farm No. 33 Lunde (The Grove, 'AC?'), possibly an old thing-place, and from Lunde's neighbour, Farm No. 38 The Vicarage ('B'), with the medieval church at Tjølling (The Public or Thing Heath). Its local context is therefore impeccably central, but few imported LIA vessels have spread to its immediate neighbours.

From C10 (Rogaland) comes a claw beaker (glass) sherd from Per. E (*S.6779a*), found near the main hearth in one of the houses of a ring-formed courtyard site at Farm No. 3 Heigreberg ('C?c?'), Mosterøy parish, M10, on Amøy just N of Stavanger. The farm has also yielded a Per. F Insular hanging bowl (*S.6782b*) and other imports. Its neighbours are Farm No. 4 Bru ('B?Cc'), another island, with the ruins of a possible medieval church, and the centre of a medieval skipreide (naval district), and Farm No. 2 Vareberg (Beacon Hill, 'c'), both of which have yielded other imports. Only 3 kilometres away is the medieval church farm, No. 6 Askje (The Ash, 'A?B'), a possible cult

1. Only codes applying to the farm itself and to its immediate neighbours (i.e. 'A-B-C' and 'a-b-c') are given. For a full coding, see Appendix III, Farm Catalogue.
name, and the centre of Mosterøy parish.

From C14-15 Trøndelag come a few, uncertain, finds. They include two bronze vessels (T.6419-47 etc.), possibly of late VA/early MA date, from an urban excavation in Trondheim town ('BC'), M36, C14 (S-Trøndelag), one of the earliest and most important towns in Norway, and a very uncertain glass sherd with possible reticella decoration (T.19228ao) from a VA house site at Farm No. 83 Skistad, Ranem parish, M25, in C15 (N-Trøndelag), an uncoded farm. The latter find has been included purely from its description in the acquisitions list, but was found with a Kufic silver coin. The farm's neighbour, No. 82 Storem, has also yielded other imports.

LIA imported vessels have, however, been found at North-Norwegian settlement sites as well. The finds from Farm No. 25 Borg (The Hill, 'Bc') in Borge parish, M33, C16 (Nordland), comprise sherds from about seventeen glass vessels, three pottery vessels, and one bronze vessel, probably a hanging bowl, dating both from Per. E and from Per. F (Ts.8334, 8336, 8337). Borg itself is the medieval parish church farm, while its neighbour, No. 24 Bøstad (possibly The Farm Site, 'C'), has an early RIA ring-formed courtyard site. Finally, some fragments, including escutcheons, from an Eastern type bronze cauldron (Ts.197d) were found in a VA house site at Farm No. 30 Gausvik ('a?'), Trondenes parish, M2, in C17 (Troms). Its neighbour is Farm No. 31-33 Leikvik ('A?'), a name derived either from leikr (games) or from a river name Leika. Not far away is also Farm No. 27 Sandtorg (Sand's Market-place, 'C?'), which must refer to an old market-place at a lost farm Sand.

12.1.2 Ritual finds

Of eight possible ritual finds, six date to the EIA, one to the LIA, while two can only be dated to the IA generally. The oldest find is a bronze bucket (S.4143), type E26, from early Per. C, which was found in scree on a remote and uncoded farm, No. 63 Øystebo in Forsand parish, M17, C10 (Rogaland). It seems uncertain whether the find should be associated with the farm at all, as it was made close to an old mountain route between Western and South-eastern Norway (Slomann 1958-59:22), and thus may have been deposited not by the farmer, if the farm had been established that early, but by a traveller, either as an offering or perhaps hidden as a hoard.

The remaining EIA finds date to late Per. C (and possibly D), are all stray finds from bogs and, as such, much more likely to represent actual ritual offerings. A probable, but somewhat uncertain Vestland cauldron (B.4967), possibly of Dahlin Hauken's late type 2, and fairly small, 16 litres, comes from Farm No. 6 Lunde (The Grove,
'A?b?c?') in the old Vanse parish, M20, C9 (V-Agder). Lunde was for a long time a nobleman's estate, and the name is usually interpreted as a cult name. It has yielded a number of other EIA vessels from graves, all dating to late Per. C and Per. D: a faceted glass vessel (Lost 26), an Østland cauldron (B.2902), fragments of a possible Vestland cauldron and sherds of a faceted glass vessel (B.3203t-u), a sherd of a glass drinking horn (B.3204c), sherds of a faceted glass vessel (B.3543q), and a Vestland cauldron and bronze basin (B.4302). According to the map, its neighbour is Farm No. 2 Huseby ('BC'), the medieval governor's residence with one of the fourteen royal chapels and an old thing-place. Huseby's neighbour is Farm No. 9 Hauge (The Mound, 'A?b?c?'), which also has yielded a Per. C vessel, an Østland cauldron (C.24619a) from a grave find, while Farm No. 10 Torp ('a?') and No. 11 Stokke ('d?') have both yielded Per. D finds (C.8020, a Vestland cauldron, and C.22169, a glass vessel R.337-38 respectively).

Two finds come from C10 (Rogaland). One is a small yew wood bucket with bronze fittings (S.6636, about one litre), R.381, possibly from Per. D, which comes from Farm No. 29 Gimre ('c?') in Sola parish, M14. Gimre's neighbour on one side is Farm No. 30-31 Stangeland ('C?b'), the centre of a medieval skipreide (naval district), which has yielded a glass drinking horn and an imitation glass vessel (B.349-50) from a late Per. C grave find. According to the map, Stangeland is the neighbour of the medieval parish church farm, No. 65 Soma (The Good Farm, 'Ba?'), in present Høyland parish, M13. Gimre's other neighbour is Farm No. 28 Tjelta ('a?'), which has yielded one of the very few Per. A (CIA) vessels (S.4740a) from a grave find, and a lost bronze cauldron (Lost 40). It also has a large and early medieval stone cross, placed on an EIA grave mound. Tjelta's neighbour is Farm No. 27 Dysieland (Cairn Land, 'A?'). Not far away is Farm No. 35 Røyneberg ('e'), which has yielded one of the undated finds, a bronze cauldron (Lost 41), which was found in a bog, but later lost. Nearby is also Farm No. 38 Madla ('B'), the medieval parish church farm in Madla parish, which has yielded bronze fittings and a bronze foot for a wooden bucket (S.2356f-g) from a Per. D grave find, while No. 40-41 Sunde ('d') has one of the few imported EIA pottery vessels, a Roman amphora (S.7100) from Per. C. Farm No. 39 Revheim, on the other hand, has yielded a LIA vessel (S.1703), a tin-bronze ladle from unknown context.

Two exceptionally large, early Vestland cauldrons, both of Dahlin Hauken's type 1D and from late Per. C, were also bog finds and most likely to represent communal rituals or offerings. One (S.2988) holds about 140 litres and was found 40 cms down in a bog which had, however, previously been thicker, at Farm No. 33 The Vicarage (= Høyland, 'AB?') in Høyland parish, M13, also C10. The Vicarage
seems to be a nineteenth century creation, but the Høyland farm also comprises a part called LeikvolIr (The Games Field) and another called Helland (Helgalanjdr, The Holy Land), both typical cult names. It has also produced other imports.

The other large Vestland cauldron (C.18174), which is a staggering 240 litres in volume, was found 1.3 metres down in a bog at Farm No. 17 Øvergård ('C'), Bjarkøy parish, M3, C17 (Troms). Øvergård (Upper Farm), together with No. 15 Nergård (Lower Farm), constitute the old VA/MA chieftain's seat at Bjarkøy, a name usually associated with market-places which had been accorded certain trading prerogatives (Sandnes & Stemshaug 1980:71). During the VA and medieval period it was the centre of the lucrative 'Finn trade', i.e. the fur trade with the Saami population, and home to a rich and powerful family with strong links to similar families further south, several of which, by the way, came from other vessel-yielding farms. A VA grave from the farm has yielded fragments of a gilt tin-bronze mounting, possibly for a cauldron (Ts.938). The Bjarkøy chieftain, Tore Hund, was one of the slayers of Olaf the Saint at the battle of Stiklestad in A.D. 1030 and thus prominent among the pagan opposition, but despite this the family continued to have close links with the Norwegian kings all through the medieval period. A ring-formed courtyard site, now lost, between Farm No. 16 Østnes and No. 17 Øvergård, which dated back to exactly the same period as the cauldron, is, however, an indicator of high status long before the VA. Farm No. 31 Kolsland ('d'), on the near-by island of Sandsøy, has yielded a possible glass vessel sherd (Ts.2333) from a grave dated to early Per. D, while another neighbouring island, Farm No. 10 Heløy, has yielded a possible neck of a 'tin' jug (Ts.1038-40), this time from a VA grave. This means that four out of five possible imported vessel finds from C17 (Troms) come from a limited geographical area around Bjarkøy.

A second unclassified, and thus undated, find is a cauldron (B.unkown 4), which Dahlin Hauken calls a Vestland cauldron, found in a mountain crevice at an unknown farm on the island of Askøy, previously Strudshavn parish, M23, C11 (Hordaland). It seems probable that both the unclassified finds are from the EIA, as the only possible LIA ritual find (S.4399) is, in fact, not a vessel, but only a possible vessel part, perhaps a base disc for a hanging bowl, which had been secondarily incorporated into a locally made brooch. It was found in a pond at Farm No. 4 Nedrebø ('C?'), Bokn parish, M39, in C10, and could easily be classified as a proper stray find. Nedrebø (Lower Farm) had, together with No. 3 Øvrebø (Upper Farm), originally formed one farm, possibly called Bø, although the original name is not known. According to the map it lies about two kilometres from the medieval parish church.
The detailed analysis of the farm context for settlement and ritual finds has, as with the statistics in ch. 11, shown that vessel finds tend to come from 'A-B-C'-farms or their immediate neighbours. 63% of ritual finds and 67% of settlement finds may fall into these categories. It has, however, also shown that there is often a local cluster of farms with cult and centre indicators from many periods, with the imported vessel(s) coming from one or more of them, and that this wider context is as important for our understanding of the local background, as the actual farm where the find was made.

12.2 Grave finds

The majority of imported vessels, however, come from certain and probable grave finds, in total 895 vessels, i.e. 97-98% of all vessels both in the EIA and LIA if the unusual LIA settlement finds from Kaupang and Borg are disregarded. Although some grave finds have been mentioned with the settlement finds in section 12.1.1, as a group they will be analyzed mainly with regard to burial mode (cremation/inhumation) and gender association.

12.2.1 Burial mode

Burial mode has not always been recorded for unprofessionally made vessel finds, and only 657 (about 73%) of imported vessels (Table 14) from certain and assumed grave finds can therefore be referred to mode-identified graves. The destructive nature of some burial practices probably also leads to fewer vessels being associated with cremations than with inhumations.

In Per. A (the CIA) all four vessels come from cremation graves, as does a vessel from the transition between Per. A and B, all in line with the general burial custom of the period. In Per. B, however, 41% of 34 vessels from mode-identified graves come from cremations and 59% from inhumations, while the ratio is reversed again in Per. C, which has 210 vessels in total, 58% of which come from cremations and 42% from inhumations. Another five vessels dated only to Per. B-C, but most likely to be of a Per. C date, also come from cremations. The ratio is reversed again during the transitional Per. C/D, which alone has 43 vessels, 44% from cremations and 56% from inhumations, before levelling out in Per. D, when 49% of the 171 vessels come from cremations and 51% from inhumations. Another eleven vessels are dated only to Per. C-D, 64% coming from cremations, 36% from inhumations. A group of 40 vessels are dated only to the EIA generally; of these 90% come from cremations, and only 10% from inhumations, which probably means that most of these vessels, too, belong to Per. C.
Even in Per. E (the Merovingian period) 60% of the five imported vessels come from cremations, and only 40% from inhumations, but with so few finds this may well be coincidental. Four vessels from the transition Per. E/F all come from inhumations. In Per. F (the VA), which has 122 vessels from mode-identified grave finds, inhumations dominate again with 67%, against 33% from cremations, while a single LIA vessel also belongs to a cremation grave.

Compared with all imported vessels dated to the different periods, the proportion originating from cremation burials therefore varies from all Per. A and A/B vessels, to 35% of Per. B vessels. All vessels dated only to Per. B-C also come from cremations, but only 50% of those from Per. C, dropping to 31% for the transitional Per. C/D, 39% for Per. C-D, 41% for Per. D, and 37% for vessels dated only to the EIA. They still make up 43% of the few Per. E vessels, but none of those dated to the transitional Per. E/F, and only 24% of Per. F (VA) vessels. On the whole therefore, and assuming that the mode determined graves are representative for the general trend, the proportion of imported vessels coming from cremation burials drops from 100% in Per. A, to about 50% in Per. B and C, to about 40% in Per. D and E, and finally to about 25% in Per. F.

Comparing the ratio between the number of period-dated, vessel-yielding cremation and inhumation graves and the number of vessels from these graves respectively, a significant difference emerges, as shown below.

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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; B</td>
<td>1.8:1</td>
<td>1:1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; C</td>
<td>2.1:1</td>
<td>1.4:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; C/D</td>
<td>1.2:1</td>
<td>1:1.3</td>
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<td>&quot; D</td>
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<td>&quot; E</td>
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<td>&quot; F</td>
<td>1:1.6</td>
<td>1:2.1</td>
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On the whole vessel-yielding cremation graves outnumber inhumation graves all through the EIA, while the picture is reversed in the LIA. Overall the ratio between cremation and inhumation graves is 2:1 in the EIA and 1:1.6 in the LIA, also including finds dated only to the EIA or LIA, or to Per. B-C, C-D etc. When it comes to vessel numbers, however, there is a general tendency for more vessels to be associated with inhumation than with cremation graves, in some periods actually reversing the trend seen for grave numbers. The overall ratio between vessels from cremation and inhumation graves is therefore lower, 1.2:1, in the EIA, but higher, 1:2, in the LIA. This may
either be due to the destructive nature of cremation burials, leading to more vessels being lost in the process, or to a real difference in the inclusions.

12.2.2 Vessels used as cinerary urns

A total of 178 imported vessels were specifically used as cinerary urns in cremation graves, especially in the EIA, when 58% of vessels from cremation graves serve this purpose. The figure varies from 50% in Per. A and B, peaking at 62% in Per. C, before falling to 58% in Per. C/D and back to 50% again in Per. D. This probably indicates that the custom may well have been an important reason for the import of EIA vessels, or, at least, certain groups of EIA vessels. The equivalent figures from the LIA are 18% overall, with no examples from Per. E, but 20% in Per. F (the VA), suggesting that the vessels arrived for other reasons, but were sometimes used in the old fashion.

Bronze vessels were most commonly used as cinerary urns, making up 93%, while 4% were wooden buckets with bronze fittings, and glass and pottery vessels only amounted to 1% each. This is, of course, partly a question of size, in that glass vessels would only hold a fraction of the burnt bones, and should probably therefore not be regarded as 'containers' at all. Only two glass vessels and an imitation glass vessel have thus been recorded as containing 'ashes' or burnt bones, while 90% of cinerary urns are cauldrons or buckets, another 7% are basins/dishes/bowls, and the rest also include two of the three imported EIA clay vessels, an amphora and a jug.

More interesting is the fact that the majority of certain EIA bronze vessels ended up as cinerary urns. This happened to 73% of the 48 Østland cauldrons (E37-43), two of the three biconical buckets (E24-26) and imported EIA clay vessels, three of the five fluted buckets (E44), 58% of the 130 Vestland cauldrons (R.353), four of eight Hemmoor buckets (E54-59), and two of four CIA cauldrons (E4-5), as well as the unique bronze bucket R.350. Others were used only occasionally, such as two of the six basins/dishes in the group E67-86 and only one of five in the group E99-106, and two, only, of the twelve R.348 basins. These figures seem to indicate that the main purpose of the earliest imported bronze cauldrons and buckets (from Per. A-C) may indeed have been as containers for funerary remains; at least that was how most of them ended up. Among vessels in other materials, two of the three imported EIA pottery vessels also suffered the same fate, but only five of 104 wooden buckets (R.381-82), although examples of the latter may have been missed, as little remains of many of these buckets, even when they have not been burned. In the LIA 10% of 50 hanging bowls/bowls (R.726-27) were used this way, but
only one each (7%) of fourteen wooden buckets and fourteen bowls R.725.

The use of imported vessels as cinerary urns seems an extravagant custom, which could be expected to be mainly associated with high-status farms. The distribution of such farms on farm code groups (Table 18) does indeed show that there is a somewhat higher proportion of self-coded farms and their 'neighbours' among these farms, a possible 49+27% (76%), against 43+23% (66%) overall in the EIA. The equivalent figures for the LIA are 63+13% (76%) against 73+18% (91%) overall, but with the Kaupang finds from a self-coded farm included in the overall figures.

12.2.3 Other vessel use

Only twenty imported bronze vessels are described as having positive traces of cooking, i.e. external soot (Table 15). They include four Østland cauldrons (E37-43), all subsequently used as cinerary urns, and thirteen Vestland cauldrons (R.353), ten of which were later used in that way. Three of the Østland cauldrons and four of the Vestland cauldrons had also been repaired, another indication of previous use. The other sooty vessels are an unclassified EIA cauldron and vessel, as well as a single LIA saucepan/ladle, none of which were used for funerary remains.

Altogether 65 vessels, however, have been repaired (Table 15), thus indicating at least prolonged use. They include not only bronze vessels, but also fifteen glass vessels and a wooden bucket (R.381-82). The majority, nine, of the glass vessels are of the Per. C type E220-38, while the six others all are of different EIA types, including an R.337-38 beaker, a bowl (LH 22), a drinking horn (E246-49), the Portland type vase (R.334), and an unclassified beaker. None of the glass vessels had obviously been used as burial containers, whereas the majority of the 50 repaired bronze vessels had.

Among them are 21 Østland cauldrons, i.e. 44% of all Østland cauldrons found in Norway. A large proportion of the repaired ones, 86%, had been used as cinerary urns, against only 73% of all 48 Østland cauldrons. This means that nearly half the Østland cauldrons had been repaired, and that most of the repaired specimens ended up as cinerary urns. Three of the repaired specimens also have external soot. Whether Østland cauldrons were especially heavily used before deposition, or were acquired 'second-hand' for funeral use, is difficult to determine. There does not appear to be any significant difference between their dating and that of their grave context, as is the case for some of the repaired glass vessels, but even a generation's use could probably lead to much wear and tear, without being
detectable in terms of dating. If their worn state indicates poor quality, they may have been acquired as cinerary urns, or ended up as such, precisely because of this.

Even more numerous are the repaired Vestland cauldrons, with 23 specimens, but this only amounts to 18% of all 130 Vestland cauldrons. 61% of the repaired specimens were used as cinerary urns, almost exactly the same, 59%, as for Vestland cauldrons overall. Four of them are also sooty. The remainder of the repaired bronze vessels consists of one out of three E24-26 buckets and an unclassified IA bronze basin, both of which were used as cinerary urns, as well as one, 14%, of the E54-59 buckets, and one, 8%, of the R.348 basins, none of which had been used as cinerary urns. Only two LIA vessels, both probably bronze bowls (R.725, i.e. 7% of such bowls), show signs of mending.

If the use of imported vessels as cinerary urns generally is mainly associated with self-coded farms and their closest 'neighbours', repaired vessels could perhaps be expected to show a lower affinity with such farms. To some extent this also turns out to be the case (Table 18), at least for self-coded farms. Only 40% of repaired EIA vessels come from such farms, against 43% overall and 49% used as cinerary urns. The proportion from 'neighbouring' farms, however, is slightly higher, with 33% of repaired vessels, against 23% overall and 27% of cinerary urns. This may suggest that there was a general preference for perfect specimens at the self-coded farms, but that their 'neighbours' did not always have the same degree of choice and thus had to settle for the slightly worn and damaged specimens.

12.2.4 Gender association

There are considerable differences in burial practice for the two sexes over time (Table 16). In Per. B, cremations and inhumations account for about 50% each of both male and female vessel graves, although the number of burials concerned is very small, only eleven altogether. This changes in Per. C, however, when male cremations outnumber inhumations 2:1, while, at the same time, female inhumations outnumber cremations 1.6:1. Towards the transition to Per. D the picture changes again, and of eight burials dated to Per. C/D, seven are inhumations, with five of them being male. There is also one male cremation. This tendency towards male inhumations grows even stronger in Per. D, when they outnumber cremations 5.5:1, while female burials are almost evenly divided between cremations and inhumations. The few finds from Per. E and E/F are all inhumations, while Per. F, in fact, sees another rise in cremations, with a male inhumations to cremations ratio of 1.8:1, and a female ratio of 1.2:1. This means that 35% of sexed and mode-identified vessel
graves from the VA are cremations.

For vessel numbers the general ratio between imported vessels from female and male graves is 2:3 in the EIA, but 3:2 in the LIA (Table 16). There are, however, fairly wide variations between the different sub-periods. The only gender determined CIA (Per. A) vessel is male, while there is a very slight majority of female related vessels in Per. B, 13 against 11. Per. C, however, is male dominated as far as vessels are concerned, with a male:female vessel ratio of 1.6:1 (actual numbers 63 and 39), and even more in the transitional Per. C/D, which has a ratio of 2.7:1 (16 and 6). Thirteen out of eighteen vessels dated only to the EIA are also male (ratio 2.6:1), probably indicating a Per. C date for most of them. In Per. D the gap narrows to a male dominance of only 1.3:1 (55 and 41), while four out of five vessels dated only to Per. C-D are female. The same is true for the five vessels dated to Per. E or to the transition E/F, while female related vessels outnumber male ones 1.5:1 (56 and 32) in the VA (Per. F). This gives a total ratio of male to female vessel graves of 1.4:1 (actual numbers 155 and 109) and of vessels of 1.2:1 (209 and 156), meaning that there are generally more vessels in female than in male graves.

Only a minority (38%) of vessel graves have, however, been sexed, mainly using the presence of weapons (male) or jewellery and spinning/weaving equipment (female). With such a large proportion of unsexed graves and at times relatively small numerical differences between the sexes, it is difficult to judge how much emphasis should be placed on these differences. There is also a general tendency in object related sexing to miss female graves in particular, as male graves, by definition, include more gender specific objects, particularly weapons, while certain brooches (e.g. cruciform ones) are not gender specific, and small numbers of beads may even be found in male graves. The predominance of male related vessels in the EIA may thus be somewhat exaggerated, while the equivalent predominance of female related vessels in the LIA could, in fact, be too small. All in all, there seems little reason to regard imported vessels generally as gender specific in the EIA, while there probably is a tendency towards a female association in the LIA.

That being said, certain vessel types do show a strong affinity with one sex in preference to the other (Table 17). EIA bronze vessels generally have a male:female ratio of 2:1, but for Østland cauldrons (E37-43) the ratio is almost 12:1, for R.348 basins 5:0, and for fluted buckets (E44) 3:0. Ladies and sieves (E139-42 and E159-62), on the other hand, have a female:male ratio of 3:1. These differences, especially regarding Østland cauldrons, are at least partly explained by the differences in burial mode. As shown above, nearly
three-quarters of Østland cauldrons were used as cinerary urns, and as male cremations outnumber female cremations 2:1 in Per. B and more than 3:1 in Per. C, it is not surprising that the main cinerary urns of the period show a certain male affinity, even if this obviously cannot be the only explanation. In addition, more male than female cremations used imported vessels as containers (Table 16), all four Per. B male cremations, against one of two female ones, and 79% against 33% in Per. C. The same reasoning probably also explains the male association of fluted buckets (E44) from Per. C, 60% of which were used as cinerary urns.

As already shown, the proportion of male cremations dropped from 67% in Per. C to only 15% in Per. D, while female cremations rose from 39% in Per. C to 48% in Per. D, when about 50% of both sexes used imported vessels as cinerary urns. Despite that, the Vestland cauldron, which was the main funerary container of the period, have a male dominance of almost 2:1. The male affinity is even stronger for R.348 basins, of which only 17% were used as cinerary urns, but which have a male dominance of 5:0.

The impression given is thus of a mainly male burial mode with cremations deposited in imported bronze vessels in Per. B and C, when only a few women were given the same treatment. In Per. D, however, the male emphasis changes to inhumations with imported bronze vessels as grave gifts, while nearly half the women are buried according to the older cremation custom, and a larger proportion of them are given imported vessels as cinerary urns.

Both EIA drinking horns and wooden buckets (R.381-82) also show male affinity, with a ratio of 3:1 and 2:1 respectively, while EIA glass vessels, on the other hand, show a very slight female majority, ratio 1.1:1. Considering the female association of ladles and sieves as well, this may indicate a general female affinity for certain drinking sets, although not including drinking horns. Curiously enough, however, six of seven repaired EIA glass vessels from sexed graves, all of the faceted type E220-38, are male associated, while only one, an R.337-38 beaker, comes from a female grave.

In the LIA the strong female association of glass vessels continues, with a female: male ratio of 4.3:1, and even wooden buckets now have a female dominance of 3:1. Bronze vessels are more evenly divided, with a female: male ratio of 1.2:1, while the six imported pottery vessels, five of which are Tating ware, are shared between male and female graves.

Female graves are sometimes regarded as an indication of high-status farms in themselves (Høigård Hofseth 1990:133), and it may therefore
be worthwhile comparing the distribution of female and male associated vessels with farm code groups. Of 108 female related EIA vessels, a possible 47% come from self-coded farms, 20% from 'neighbouring' farms, 22% from farms 'two farms removed' and 3% from those 'three farms removed', with another 8% from uncoded farms. For the 162 male related vessels the equivalent figures are 37%, 33%, 12%, 12% and 5%. This means that 67% of female related vessels may belong to the two highest code groups, against 70% of male related vessels, and that it is, in fact, male related vessels that show a slightly higher than average (66%) association with these two code groups. For the LIA the figures are 61+16% (77%) for female related vessels, and 44+29% (73%) for male related vessels, showing first of all that LIA vessels are strongly associated with these code groups, but also that there is a slightly higher affinity for female related vessels. The differences are, however, very small and may well be due to the fact that men in the EIA and women in the LIA have the largest proportion of vessels from that period.
13. THE FUNCTIONAL AND SYMBOLIC ROLE OF VESSELS

Vessel use can be studied at two levels, the actual finds context, and the possible reasoning behind their use. This work assumes that foreign objects, including vessels, were not randomly acquired only because they were unusual or prestigious, nor did they materialize where they are found just a result of availability. Instead they are seen as the outcome of a negotiated transaction. Their successful integration into the local context, and thus their continued use throughout the millennium, depended on their potential for a meaningful functional and symbolic role within this context. The question thus remains whether deposition equals designated use, or in other words, whether the vessels were procured in order to end up as they did, and in that case, what the reasoning behind this choice was.

13.1 Vessel function

The previous chapter has shown that the overwhelming majority of the 1105 imported vessels, probably as much 81%, ended up in graves, with 16% acting as containers for funerary remains, and the remaining 65% as accompanying grave goods. A small proportion of the latter, 2%, are, in fact, not vessels, but vessel parts transformed or integrated into other objects. A further 18% are settlement finds, but with 16% belonging to one site only, the specialized LIA market-place Kaupang in C6 Vestfold, while less than 1% have a context which suggests ritual deposition. It is therefore evident that, for surviving vessels, burials are their main context, and this must be where we mainly look for the function and meaning attached to them.

Disregarding their burial aspect for the moment, the vessels have been divided into three broad functional groups (Table 19): containers, serving vessels, and drinking vessels. The first, containers, includes all bronze cauldrons, buckets, basins, and large bowls, as well as unclassified bronze vessels, wooden buckets, some clay vessels, a glass basin and a white bowl of somewhat uncertain age. Defined as serving vessels are all the bronze ladles/saucepans and sieves, as well as a few pitchers in clay and possibly bronze, while drinking vessels include all glass and silver beakers and bowls, drinking horns in glass and horn, small (i.e. less than one litre) bronze bowls (mainly R.725), and a couple of LIA bronze chalices, although the latter are only represented by mountings and may never have reached Norway as vessels. There is probably a certain overlap between containers and serving vessels, in that a number of wooden buckets, and also some bronze cauldrons, are quite small, and may therefore have been used as serving vessels rather than as containers.
13.1.1 Containers and serving vessels

Overall 64% of vessels have been defined as containers, 34% as drinking vessels and only 5% as serving vessels. There is, however, a marked difference in vessel composition between cremation and inhumation burials respectively. In cremation graves containers account for 71% of the vessels, with only 26% of drinking vessels and 3% of serving vessels. Inhumations, on the other hand, only have 46% containers, and as many, 47%, drinking vessels, and with slightly more, 6%, serving vessels. These differences are mirrored by the vessel distribution in male and female graves, as well as in the EIA and LIA respectively (cf. Table 19). While male graves contain 62% containers, only 3% serving vessels and 35% drinking vessels, female graves have far fewer containers, only 45%, but more serving and drinking vessels, 9% and 46% respectively. Similarly, there are 64% containers among EIA vessels from grave finds, against only 3% serving vessels and 33% drinking vessels, while LIA graves contain 48% containers, 12% serving vessels and 37% drinking vessels.

Two theoretical and idealized types of vessel graves, therefore, seem to emerge, the one an EIA, male cremation burial, and the other a LIA, female inhumation burial. The first type is characterized by a majority of container vessels, the second by equal numbers of containers on the one hand and serving and drinking vessels on the other. A closer look at the distribution for period-dated cremation and inhumation graves (Table 19b), however, shows that the real and consistent difference is between cremation and inhumation graves. It is at its most extreme in Per. B, when cremation graves contain 64% containers against only 25% in inhumation graves, a difference of 39%, and is still fairly large in Per. C, with 73% containers in cremations, against 41% in inhumations, a difference of 32%. The gap narrows somewhat in the following periods, to only 17% in the transitional Per. C/D and in Per. D, and to only 11% in Per. F. Per. A has only containers, and Per. E only drinking vessels. Although the lack of drinking vessels in early cremation graves may, in part, be due to the cremation process itself; the figures seem to suggest a more inherent difference between the type of vessels that were included in cremation and inhumation graves at these early stages. This difference continues throughout the following periods, but is gradually eroded by steadily falling numbers of containers and rising numbers of drinking vessels.

One reason why containers figure so prominently in early cremation graves, is, of course, their use as cinerary urns. Ch. 12.2.2 showed that 58% of EIA vessels from cremation graves served this purpose, with as many as 62% in Per. C, against only 18% in the LIA. By definition, such urns are almost exclusively bronze cauldrons. The pro-
portions may, of course, be somewhat exaggerated if a number of other vessels have been lost due to the cremation process, leaving only the unburned cinerary urn to survive undamaged. It is, however, worthwhile remembering that of twenty externally sooty bronze vessels (ch. 12.2.3; Table 15), nineteen are dated to the EIA, and seventeen of these came from cremation burials, with fourteen having been used as cinerary urns. Burial mode is not known for the remaining two EIA specimens. This may indicate that the soot does not derive from a use as cooking vessels, but rather that the vessels, too, had been on the funeral pyre.

The serving vessels constitute quite a small group, varying from a maximum of 14% in Per. B cremations to only 1% in Per. C cremations, and to 12-13% in Per. F burials of both kinds. It is likely, however, that more vessels from the container group should actually be regarded as serving vessels. These are the small specimens, up to approximately four litres, especially wooden buckets with bronze fittings. A total of 34 such specimens have been recorded among 50 size-determined EIA buckets, all dating to the later parts of Per. C or to Per. D, and probably explaining the low, or even non-existent, proportion of other serving vessels in these periods. Even among the LIA wooden buckets six out of ten size-determined specimens are four litres or less in volume, meaning that approximately two-thirds of wooden buckets would seem to be quite small, both in the EIA and LIA. In Olaf the Saint's saga there are references to 'buckets of mead' being brought in at night to be distributed among the guests (Hødnæbø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:277-78). By their very nature most wooden buckets will be associated with inhumation burials.

There are also three examples from the EIA of very small Vestland cauldrons, of only two or three litres, and the only specimen of the so-called 'Eastern cauldron' from the LIA where size is given, is equally small, only around three litres. Apart from specialized serving implements such as ladles and pitchers, it is, however, the wooden buckets in particular that seem to fill the gap between small drinking vessels and larger containers.

Virtually all imported vessels have, in fact, been assumed here to be associated with drinking customs, either as storage containers, serving or drinking vessels. One reason for this interpretation is that very few of them seem to display any signs that might be interpreted as evidence of cooking, another that, apart from in the CIA, container import is always associated with drinking vessel import. The main reason, however, is that drinking seems to have been the most important and sacred part of Germanic IA ceremonies (cf. Bauschutz 1978), and it is therefore more likely that the undoubted prestige connected with imported vessels was invested in this part of the rituals.
Børsheim (1995:1) only includes Hemmoor buckets from the container group among drinking vessels, together with glass and silver beakers, drinking horns, bronze ladles and sieves, but later acknowledges that wooden buckets probably should have been included (ibid., 17), and that both Østland and Vestland cauldrons may also have been used for drinking ceremonies or brewing (ibid., 64, 87). Dahlin Hauken (1984:104–6), on the other hand, categorically interprets Vestland cauldrons as cooking vessels, which leaves Per. D without any high-status, imported drink containers, apart from a few bronze basins, to go with a large quantity of imported drinking vessels in glass.

As for the Anglo-Saxon hanging bowls of Per. D2-E1, Brenan (1991:134) regards them as tableware in the sixth century, but claims that they were turned into pure symbols of wealth and prestige in the seventh century. They, and the slightly later Norwegian specimens, which Brenan does not include in her work despite their Insular origin, have also been interpreted (ibid., 133) as lamps and lamp reflectors, basins for liturgical handwashing (Liestøl 1953), and as baptismal bowls, all of which interpretations Brenan rejects. As the Norwegian finds, however, are associated with an import of Insular drinking horns and wooden buckets, it seems more appropriate to regard all of them as drinking vessels in the wider sense.

The hanging bowls, and similar bowls without escutcheons, were probably table containers for the drink, while the smaller bowls were used as drinking vessels. Wooden 'ale bowls' and 'drinking bowls' have been found in Norwegian excavations from the thirteenth century onwards (Christie 1994:110), but were presumably used even earlier. Olaf Haraldsson's Saga refers to 'the large ale bowl' (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1–2 1979:228), and the Bayeux tapestry shows king Harald Godwinsson drinking from a bowl, while all the others use drinking horns. According to the Saga (ibid., 496), a wooden bowl with silver fittings was also given by king Harald Hardradi (Sigurdsson) to one of his chieftains in the middle of the eleventh century. Apart from having a silver handle, this sounds remarkably like the medieval British mazers (Read 1910:582, Pl. II, Fig. 3) which are mentioned in records from the twelfth century onwards.

In Harald Fairhair's saga (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1–2 1979:63) there is also a description of a feast in Sweden which the king attended, together with the Swedish king, Eirik. On this occasion Eirik and his men were supplied with old 'vessels and horns', while Harald and his men were given the new ones, but 'everything was polished and bright', and the drink was the same for all. This story seems to indicate that the tableware included metal vessels, probably bronze, as well as drinking horns, although there is also the possibility, with this as with other Saga references, that Snorri is referring to
items that he was familiar with in the thirteenth century.

13.1.2 Drinking vessels proper

Drinking vessels as such, i.e. beakers and small bowls, make up 25% of imported vessels in EIA cremation burials, against 50% in EIA inhumation burials, while the proportion is much more similar in the LIA, with 34% in cremations and 38% in inhumations (Table 19). Among period-dated finds the percentage is as high as 59% for inhumations from the transitional period C/D, and 55% and 53% respectively for Pers. B and C, before dropping to 45% in Per. D, and to 33% in Per. F. There are only five Per. E finds, all of which are drinking vessels, with three of them coming from cremations. Even for inhumations the proportion is highest in Per. C/D, 37%, against 21% and 25% in Pers. B and C, and 28% in both Per. D and F. On the whole, therefore, drinking vessels are more common in inhumation burials, at least in the EIA, and it is unlikely that the difference can be put down solely to the cremation process.

The earliest imported drinking vessels, from Per. B, are mainly drinking horns, with eleven specimens, against only three glass vessels, covering in effect a 200-year period up to about A.D. 200/250 and thus giving an import of only one vessel every 15 years. This, however, changes dramatically in Per. C, or rather from about A.D. 200/250 onwards. Per. C has thus produced 84 glass vessels, including three rare glass drinking horns, but only three horn drinking horns and three silver vessels. There are also 24 glass vessels and two drinking horns dated to the transitional period C/D, i.e. A.D. 300-500, and 71 glass vessels and three drinking horns mainly from Per. D1, A.D. 400-500. This gives approximately 190 preserved drinking vessels, mainly glass beakers and bowls, from the period A.D. 200/250-500, or an average import of almost a beaker per year.

This indulgence in glass vessels is followed by a period, between approximately A.D. 500 and 750/800, which has yielded a total of only thirteen glass vessels and one drinking horn from grave finds, with a further four glass vessels dated to the transitional Per. E2-F1. At best, this is the equivalent of the very earliest drinking vessel import, one vessel every 15 years. Finally, although Per. F (the VA) displays a lack of glass vessels from grave finds, which only amount to thirteen, it has also yielded 28 drinking horns and twelve small bronze bowls (R.725). Most of these finds are dated before A.D. 900, giving approximately one vessel every two years. It must be stressed, however, that the figures only include vessels from grave finds, leaving out the large amount of glass vessels which may have been in circulation at the market-place Kaupang in C6, if that is what the glass sherds from the site represent.
13.2 The symbolism of vessels

13.2.1 Containers

As shown above, there seems to be an early obsession with containers, and with cauldrons in particular, especially in cremation graves. Cremation burials with pots as cinerary urns first appeared in SW. Norway midway through the early Bronze Age, apparently as a result of influences from Denmark and the continental 'Urnfield' cultures (Magnus & Myhre 1986:136f.), and within a few hundred years inhumation burials totally disappeared from all but the northernmost provinces of Norway. Cremations then dominated until the Early Roman Period, and in certain areas all through the Iron Age (ibid., 147).

It is generally assumed that the custom of cremation burial is linked to a dualistic belief in body and soul as separate entities, with the soul being released from and leaving the body through the cremation process (Birkeli 1938:234; Hovdhaugen 1981:88; Jennbert 1988:97; Bennett 1988:81-82; Graslund 1989:69). Although the grave contains the physical remains of the deceased and the burial ceremony, the soul is believed to travel elsewhere to live on, in a spiritual Otherworld. Objects destined to follow the deceased into this Otherworld, must therefore be burned and released in the same way (Graslund 1989:70). Birkeli (1938:26) also points out that clothes and personal possessions of the deceased would have been taboo, and had to be destroyed so as not to bind the deceased to the world of the living. Inhumations, on the other hand, are linked to a perception of a more physical continuation of life in an Otherworld where the grave itself becomes the new home of the deceased (Birkeli 1938:234; Jennbert 1988:97).

The early cremation graves gradually became simpler and poorer, and it was not until the end of the CIA (Per. A) that the first import objects appeared, albeit on a very modest numerical scale (Magnus & Myhre 1986:220). These imports show connections with continental Celtic cultures, and among them are the three or four E4-5 cauldrons, two of which had been used as cinerary urns. Görman (1989:34), however, traces the Celtic connections back to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, when new pictorial symbols, such as horned deer-heads, deer hunts, snakes, hand signs, and complicated circle and spiral motifs were introduced into S. Scandinavia, especially for use on cult related objects. At the same time sacrificial offerings of neck-rings and, in the CIA, of large amounts of weapons became common, all of which Görman sees as associated with the Celtic pre-Roman religion, which must have strongly influenced the South-Scandinavian late BA and CIA religion (ibid., 38) as well.
Some of these early traditions, such as large-scale weapon sacrifices, continued into the first millennium A.D., right up to Per. D or even E, when they overlap with the first group of Gotlandic picture stones. According to Görman (ibid., 40), these, too, display many Celtic symbols and are therefore different from the later types. She interprets these diverse phenomena as a continuation, throughout the first half of the millennium, of religious patterns from the Late BA and CIA, until a change takes place around the beginning of the LIA (in the sixth/seventh century). If her interpretation is correct, the South-Scandinavian EIA religion, which probably covered most agricultural communities in Norway as well, was heavily influenced by Celtic beliefs. This does not seem unexpected considering the close parallels between the Celtic and LIA Norse religion (MacCulloch 1948; Ellis Davidson 1988, 1993; Green 1989, 1991), but means that objects probably will have had much the same symbolic connotations both in Celtic and Scandinavian communities.

In Romano-Celtic belief the cauldron or bucket was a fertility and prosperity symbol of regeneration and rebirth (Green 1989:34). As with its counterparts of the late BA and CIA, it was a wine-mixing vessel, and the blood-red wine may well have added to its symbolism of death and resurrection (ibid., 58). In early continental Celtic cultures bronze vessels were also associated with sun worship (Green 1991:67-68). Echoes of this imagery are still found on many first millennium A.D. vessels, for instance, in the form of concentric circles and stars both on EIA Vestland cauldrons and LIA hanging bowls (cf. O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 353b and 726b), and in the form of water-bird figures (O. Rygh 1885, Fig. 726a), the commonest form for escutcheons for LIA hanging bowls. Small, wooden bird-shaped ale drinking vessels continued to be used in Norway for ceremonial occasions for centuries after the Middle Ages (Christie 1994:111).

In the LIA Norse religion the cauldron is associated with Thor, just as it is with his Irish counterpart, the Dagda, and it is seen as one of the symbols of feasting (Ellis Davidson 1993:83), containing either mead, ale or meat. Characteristically, both religions portray it as a vessel of plenty, like a cornucopia (cf. ch. 13.2.2), whose supply of these essentials for ritual feasting in the Otherworld never runs out (Ellis Davidson 1988:44). References to magic cauldrons are particularly numerous in Celtic myths (Savill 1977:32, 36, 43, 51-52), where they were also used to restore the dead (ibid., 52). The cauldron therefore remained a symbol for fertility and prosperity all through the millennium. In fact, traces of this symbolism may well have lived on right up to modern times in the form of the persistent legend of grave mounds containing a copper cauldron filled with silver coins, i.e. great riches (cf. Shetelig 1911a). It is repeated several times for lost finds of bronze cauldrons (see
Finds Catalogue, Appendix II), but there does not seem to be a single documented instance of such a find actually being made.

Considering the strong and long-lived traditions associated with cauldrons, it is therefore difficult to believe that such connotations were not also known to the people who used cauldrons to contain the last remains of their ancestors. Instead, it seems much more likely that cauldrons were chosen as cinerary urns just because of their association with fertility and rebirth. The use of such symbols in funerals is quite common, underlining, as they do, the aspect of life continuing rather than ending (Huntington & Metcalf 1979:93). This would seem particularly important for agricultural communities, where the continued right to the family land depends on blood links with the past, and where the transfer of ownership often becomes part of the ritual surrounding death.

In line with the belief of soul release through incineration, Graslund (1989:70) does not regard the unburned cinerary urn as an object which could or indeed was meant to follow the deceased into the Otherworld. If vessels were put into the grave unburned, and with a perception that they could not therefore follow the released spirits of the deceased and the other burned objects, the logical consequence must be that they were 'sacrificed', either in a ritual or a prestigious sense, perhaps because they were connected with the funeral ceremony and as such became too closely associated with the deceased.

The commonest cinerary urn in Norwegian EIA graves is a pottery vessel, preferably of the simple type R.354, which was used from the CIA to Per. D, while the second most common was a wooden vessel of the local type R.380 (Storm Munch 1965:29, 33). As shown in ch. 12.2.2 the use of imported bronze vessels as cinerary urns was a custom associated mainly with self-coded farms and their nearest neighbours, even more so than the use of imported vessels in general. The difference in value between these different urns is obvious, and would probably have been so to the people of the time as well. There are, however, also symbolic elements which link these apparently different types of urns: one is the concept of the 'vessel', and the other is the material, even if this may not be obvious at first glance.

The vessel is, as already seen from Celtic and Norse mythology, a symbol of transformation, reconciling the opposites of death and life, as exemplified also by the legend of the Holy Grail (Savill 1977:61-62; Chetwynd 1982:180, 272). Exactly the same aspect is further underlined by at least two of the three urn materials. The clay used for the pottery vessel symbolized the same potential for transformation and rebirth (ibid., 273), as did the metal (ibid., 122).
260), and for both fire was an essential part of the transformation process. The wooden vessels might conceivably be associated with the Tree of Life, although this may be pushing symbolism too far. As wooden vessels have mostly disappeared and are only recognizable from the remains of their resin caulking, it is not even certain that they were all in wood. Sarauw (1929), who studied the impressions in the resin, claimed that in some districts only leather vessels were used. Any added symbolism may therefore have been connected more with the type of wood or with the everyday use to which these vessels were put.

Although wooden buckets are seen as drink containers or serving vessels, and as such were associated with the same symbolism as cauldrons, a different kind of symbolism may also have been attached at least to the LIA buckets, which are mostly made from yew wood. There may be a very good practical reason for this choice of wood, even if the yew seems to be most commonly associated with bows and other implements needing extra strength, both in Norway and England. The tree does, however, also have strong symbolic connotations which links it to death, but also to protection against the spirits of the dead. In Ireland, where some of the LIA buckets may have been made, it was a sacred tree, used for croziers and shrines (Grigson 1958:25). As an evergreen tree, it also represented eternal life, and it is often assumed that the evergreen tree next to the pagan temple in Uppsala, was a yew tree. In Norse mythology it is associated with the early god Ullr, who lived in Ydalir (Yew Valley), and who was regarded as the bow and hunting god. Originally, however, he must have been the main god (Lid 1942:118).

Large bowls and basins have, as already stated, been assumed to be drink containers, but another possible use is described in Håkon the Good's Saga (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:93-94). This is the famous description of the blot or sacrificial feast at Lade in Trøndelag in the tenth century. All (free) farmers were compelled to journey to the Lade hof for the blot, bringing with them all they needed in the way of food and drink, as well as ale for the feast. Animals, probably sheep, but also horses, were slaughtered, and the blood from them, which was called hlaut, collected in hlaut-bowls. It was then brushed on to the stallr, the altar for the house gods, and sprinkled on the walls of the hof, both internally and externally, as well as on the people present. If the description is true, this was obviously an important part of the ritual, and may well have deserved specialized and prestigious bowls. O. Olsen (1966:61) quotes A. Holtmark who has suggested that Snorri may have misunderstood the word hlaut, which could have been hlautr, i.e. lot, and been associated with divination. It is difficult, however, to see how this would fit the context. Holtmark has also suggested that the blood may well
have been collected, but then drunk by the participants and smeared on the house gods to let them participate in the 'meal'. This may be indicated by a comment by king Olaf Tryggvason to the svear (Swedes) 'licking their blot bowls' (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:204). If the bowls were used for this purpose, it would certainly be well within their symbolic realm as vessels of death and rebirth.

13.2.2 Drinking vessels

The chronological distribution of drinking horns seem to suggest that they tended to dominate when the glass vessel import was low or not very widespread. Børsmheim (1995:84) regards the drinking horn as a masculine, even phallic symbol, which may be partly true for the EIA, when 83% of horns from sexed graves are associated with men. In the LIA, however, they are evenly distributed in male and female graves, and pictorial representations, such as the Gotlandic picture stones and small pendants (e.g. Ellis Davidson 1993:33, Fig. 7; Steinsland & Vogt 1979:137), show an almost stereotypical representation of a woman offering a horn. She is commonly thought to be one of Odin's valkyrjær welcoming the dead warriors to Valhalla. The horn should, therefore, probably be seen more as the classical symbol of fertility and abundance, the horn of plenty or cornucopia (Chetwynd 1982:39; Henrikson et al. 1986:32-33), in which capacity it is common in Romano-Celtic imagery as well (Green 1989:7). Its prominence in certain periods further underlines the strong aspect of fertility and life incorporated into the burial customs of the time.

While the abundant glass vessels of the third to fifth centuries do not, apart from three cases, conform to the easily recognizable shape of the horn, their perceived role was probably still the same. Indeed, their very creation from natural components must have put them into the same category as metal and pottery vessels: perfect symbols of transformation and rebirth. Sometimes glass and pottery vessels were even combined, in the form of pottery vessels shaped like glass beakers or clay pots with inserted glass sherds (cf. Finds List and Catalogue).

Whether the return to drinking horns, as the dominant drinking vessel in the VA, was due to availability or choice, is an interesting question. The number of glass vessels represented at Kaupang in C6 (Vestfold) and to a lesser extent at Borg in C16 (Nordland), does not suggest a lack of glass vessels in circulation and neither do the numerous glass finds from market-places and early towns all over NW. Europe at the time. The use of the horn may therefore have more to do with its pagan symbolism than with availability and after the Christianization of Norway the horn may well have been regarded as just that, a pagan symbol (Christie 1994:109). Despite this, drink-
ing horns lived on throughout the Middle Ages and to modern times. Many of them were regarded as sacred and used only for specific ceremonies, or had names or legends about their origin, usually associating them with fairies (Birkeli 1938:75; Christie 1994:109). Birkeli (1938) regards most of the different traditions about fairies as the more or less disguised remnants of ancestor worship, with its parallel universe of ancestral spirits and beings living in grave mounds and elsewhere around the farm.

It is therefore intriguing to find the two traditions of the horn and the forefather joined together in a well-known Norwegian fairy-tale. This is the story of a traveller asking for lodgings for the night at a large farm. The farmer, however, cannot take this decision alone, but refers the traveller to his father, who refers him to the grandfather and so on, until he finally arrives at 'the seventh father of the house' (Henrikson et al. 1986:359). This one is so small that he lives in the drinking horn hanging on the wall, but he still retains the authority to decide whether the stranger can stay or not, and then to provide him with food and drink, as well as a bed for the night. It is difficult to interpret the story as anything but a symbolic representation of the importance of consulting the forefathers before decisions are made. In this case the decision is taken by what must be the first farmer, the gardvord as he is often called in Norwegian, and it is hardly coincidental that he is the seventh, seven being a holy number in many religions (Chetwynd 1982:287–89), including Christianity. The gardvord has been regarded as the guardian spirit of the farm until modern times (Birkeli 1938:183; Hovdhaugen 1981:93f.), and in this case the communication with him obviously takes place via the drinking horn.
14. THE CEREMONIAL ROLE OF DRINKING

14.1 The drink

It was not, however, only the drinking vessels that were heavily imbued with symbolism, but also the drink itself, be it mead or ale. Wine was probably not imported until the Middle Ages (Børsheim 1995:62). Most authors do not distinguish between mead and ale when it comes to function and symbolism (e.g. Ellis Davidson 1988:44; Børsheim 1995:80-81), or they concentrate entirely on mead (e.g. Ellis Davidson 1993:72, 77). As the two drinks, however, are created from widely differing ingredients, and as ale totally dominates the many references to drinking ceremonies in the Norwegian language, it seems reasonable to assume that their roles and connotations may well have been different.

According to the myth, mead was originally created in a rather complex way. Its starting point was the gods spitting into a bowl as a sign of unity after a battle between the vanir and æsir, and from the spit they created the wise giant, Kvasir. He, however, was killed by two dwarves who mixed his blood with water to create mead, the drink that therefore brings inspiration and wisdom. Mead is therefore also referred to as 'blood of Kvasir'. They in turn had to hand it over to a giant named Suttung, who locked it into a mountain with his daughter. From there it was finally acquired by Odin himself, who, in return for three nights of love-making, tricked his way to it, drank it, and vomited it out into specially made vessels on his return to the gods (Ellis Davidson 1993:72). In practice, of course, the drink was made from water and honey (Kortner et al. 1980 8:299), linking it to the symbolism of the collective bee community and to the extracted essence of life (Chetwynd 1982:40-41). Remnants of a similar belief seem to live on even today in the claimed 'miraculous' properties of so-called 'queen jelly'.

The ale, too, was regarded as a sacred drink, and even the brewing process was seen as a holy act (Børsheim 1985:80-82). It was made from barley, hops, yeast and water (Kortner et al. 1981 12:672), and was thus associated with the rich fertility symbolism of cereals, often seen as an image of the Earth-Mother (Frazer 1922:399, 420f.; Chetwynd 1982:117). In many districts it was common, until modern times, to acknowledge this link with an offering of ale to the best fields of barley and hops on Christmas Eve, in order to secure a good crop next year (Reichborn-Kjennerud 1923:6-7; Bondevik 1977:24-25). The ale was dedicated to Odin or Thor, but especially to Thor, the fertility god. A formula referring to 'god Thor' was still used in the southernmost districts of the country towards the end of the nineteenth century when drawing beer (Reichborn-Kjennerud 1923:5).
The difference between the two drinks also lies in availability. Mead, or rather, honey for the mead, would only have been available in the southern and western parts of the country (Kortner et al. 1978 2:152), if it was produced or collected at all in Norway at the time, while elsewhere it would have to be imported. This may have made for a prestigious, but hardly for a widely available drink. The ingredients for ale, on the other hand, were grown all over the country, even in the northernmost county with a Norse population, C17 (Troms), despite the fact that the harvest there could go disastrously wrong.

This is exemplified by the story of Asbjørn Selsbane from Farm No. 64 Trondenes, M2/C17, who around A.D. 1000 sailed all the way to the royal Farm No. 27 Avaldsnes, M35/C10, and then on to his uncle, Erling Skjalgsson at Farm No. 14 Sola, M14/C10, in order to obtain grain after several failing crops in the north (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:322f.). He had been able to continue with his three annual, pagan feasts for a year, using old stocks, but conditions did not improve. When the Christian king, Olaf Haraldsson (the Saint), refused to send the very ingredients necessary for such feasts, grain, malt and flour, from the south, Asbjørn was forced to try and find the supplies himself. In the end even his powerful uncle did not dare to break the king's sales ban, but circumvented it by letting Asbjørn buy grain from his thralls. The grain, however, was confiscated by the king's men when Asbjørn stopped off at Avaldsnes on his way north, and he returned home in shame, unable to arrange any feasts the following year, and therefore staying away from those arranged by others, even his own family. Asbjørn later returned and killed the confiscator, and at the battle of Stiklestad, Asbjørn's uncle, Tore Hund from Farm No. 15-17 Bjarkøy, M3/C17 Troms, took part in the killing of the king.

While the story tells of the pagan Asbjørn's dealings with the Christian king and the king's men, it also graphically illustrates the importance attached to the ritual feasts and to the ale which the host had to provide at such occasions. Indeed, Storli (1985:157), who has studied the location of chieftains' farms in the Salten district of C16 Nordland, postulates that the ability of the farm to produce enough grain for such feasts, and thus being able to use ritual as a power tool, was one of the main reasons for their status and position in society.

14.2 Drinking ceremonies

In anthropological literature, communal ritual feasting is usually equated with communal eating, with the Potlatch of the North West Coast American Indians as one of the classic examples (e.g. Orme 1981:233). Bauschutz (1978:289-90), however, defines the ritual
Germanic feast, the 'symbel', as consisting of three types of activities: drinking, speech-making, and gift-giving, while eating seems to have been excluded. Indeed, the name itself probably comes from sum- or sam-alu, an 'ale gathering'. Apart from this, though, it seems to have served much the same general aims, which were to emphasize group unity, solidarity and inter-dependence (Orme 1981:233-34).

The ultimate purpose of the Germanic 'symbel' was to establish and sustain the universal order (Bauschutz 1978:292) and to celebrate, in his words (ibid., 294), 'the interrelationship and inseparability of past and present'. The speeches reminded the participants of the historical context, recreating it through words, while the gifts established and re-established group ties. Within this context, he compares the drinking cups and brewing vessels with the holy well at the foot of the World Tree, Yggdrasil, and the drink with its holy, life-sustaining waters. Like so many other religions around the world, however, the Germanic one did not use water, but an intoxicating drink as the medium through which the participants communicated with ancestral spirits and gods (Birkeli 1938:80).

The vessel was probably dedicated to the gods with a fixed formula (Birkeli 1938:81; Ellis Davidson 1988:43). Snorri's description of the sacrificial feast at Lade in Håkon the Good's saga (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:94) mentions three toasts: to Odin for victory and power, to Njord and finally to Freyr for 'årsk fridar', i.e. growth and fertility (Bø 1979:151). Sometimes these were followed by a toast to the dead ancestors, which in medieval times was called minni. It was thought that, when the toast was drunk, the ancestors were in effect present and participating (Birkeli 1938:75). An older, pre-Christian name, however, seems to be full, which probably meant a drinking vessel associated with pagan cult, perhaps a sacrificial drink (Birkeli 1938:78; see also O. Olsen 1966:58-59). It was the dedication of the vessel to the gods that made the drink sacred and thus turned the drinkers into a cult congregation (ibid., 76). The act was thus sacred and of fundamental religious importance, therefore requiring a ritual with dedicated vessels and fixed formulas. The custom lived on through the Middle Ages in the form of the minni or toast drunk at the medieval Scandinavian guild meetings, especially for the saints (Bø 1979:150; Ellis Davidson 1988:42), which are often interpreted as the Christian disguise for ancestor worship (e.g. Honko 1993:567).

Although drinking as a social, political and judicial tool has survived in customs such as the toast in honour of somebody, or as a confirmation of a deal or agreement, it is perhaps its close association with transitions, including death and burial, that is of most interest to an interpretation of drinking vessels used as grave
goods. Many collective gatherings to celebrate or mark such transitions, or rites of passage, have Norwegian names which clearly identify the common component of them all, the øl (ale). They include bars-øl (birth ale (gathering)), giftar-øl (marriage ale), grav-øl (burial ale), and arve-øl (inheritance or succession ale) (Birkel 1938:76, 83). Arve-øl is mentioned in the Sagas (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:39-40, 155-56), as is the custom of 'drinking marriage' (ibid., 291). At every important stage of life, therefore, a certain group of people would gather to mark the transition collectively. In later times this group consisted of a strictly limited collection of neighbours, who, regardless of class status, would be formally invited by a special envoy, particularly to the 'burial ale' (Hovdhaugen 1981:53, 56-59). The tradition survived in some areas until the 1920s, and bears a strong resemblance to the tenth century cult gathering described in Håkon the Good's saga (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:93-94).

14.3 Burial drinking

The drinking custom directly associated with death and burial is gravøl (burial ale gathering) or arveøl (inheritance ale gathering). Hovdhaugen (1981:35) calls the former a private matter for the family, the latter a social matter, but this may be drawing too sharp a distinction between them. It would perhaps be better to regard the gravøl as a ceremony concerned with the deceased, the arveøl with the living. The early Christian church amalgamated them into one, the so-called sjeleøl (soul ale gathering), but retained the basic content and structure, which survived until recently in many districts. The name gravøl has also stubbornly survived.

The gravøl could involve large expenses for the family, with as many as 80-100 guests, and a gathering lasting for 2-3 days. While the host family was responsible for the ale, the guests were expected to bring along food of some sort, usually butter, cheese, bread, meat, milk, or porridge. Every farm had special vessels for bringing food to such gatherings, the ones for porridge being specially made and decorated buckets (ibid., 61-63). The porridge was not only an everyday staple, but also, in more luxurious forms, a commonly used dish for feasts. In many ways it seems to have been the food equivalent of the ale when marking special events, especially child-birth and agricultural events. It too, therefore, seems to celebrate fertility and growth, presumably because of its ingredients, milk and grain.

The widespread fertility symbolism of grain has already been mentioned (section 14.1 above), and that of milk is even more self-evident, considering its primary role. Frazer claims (1922:620f.)
that the May or Midsummer bonfires, which are, or at least were, lit all over Europe, were intended as protection against witches and witchcraft, especially for cattle. These were often driven round, or even through, the fires, to rid them of the evil influence of the witches, who would otherwise steal the milk and butter (ibid., 627-28). There is also the story in the Sagas (Hødnæs & Magerøy 1-2 1979:179-80) of the old man who came to see king Olaf Tryggvason during one of his visits to the royal farm No. 27 Avaldsnes, M35/C10 Rogaland. The old man told Olaf of king Ogvald, after whom the farm was named, and who particularly worshipped a cow. He would take her along everywhere, using her milk as a health-bringing medicine. When Ogvald died and was buried in a mound, another mound was erected for the cow not far away. It was thought the old man was, in fact, Odin himself, trying to trick the Christian king into eating some meat that he had brought along. In Norse mythology the cow is, of course, also intimately linked with the creation of the world, and of Odin himself. The first creatures were Audhumla, the cow, and Yme, the jótun, who lived off her milk. It was Audhumla who licked forth the first man, Bure, from the frozen stones. With one of Yme's children Bure had a son, who became the father of Odin and his brothers (Henrikson et al. 1986:412).

It is therefore interesting that in Celtic mythology the connotations of both mead and ale, as well as milk, seem to have been incorporated into one, or rather a three-fold, person, the triple-goddess and later Christian saint Brigid and her two sisters of the same name (Green 1989:170; Ellis Davidson 1993:112). She was associated, among other things, with the brewing of ale, the welfare of flocks and herds, including milk-yield and butter-making, crafts, the art of poetry, traditional learning, divination and prophecy. This combines traits which in Norse mythology are associated with both Odin and Thor, and her three incarnations were later worshipped by poets, smiths, and doctors respectively. She was thus regarded as a mother, a guardian of child-birth, and a goddess of prosperity (Green 1989:170), all aspects of a fertility cult. It may therefore be that milk products which, besides ale, figure prominently among food offerings to grave mounds, sacred trees, stones etc., even in Christian times (Birkeli 1938:156), were not only easily available, but in fact carried similar fertility connotations to ale.

The burial ceremony in historic times consisted of three phases, as it still does in most Norwegian funerals: 1) the farewell by family and neighbours in the home; 2) bringing the body to the grave and burying it; and 3) returning to the home for the gravøl, a memorial gathering for the deceased (Hovdhaugen 1981:66). Phase 1, the farewell ceremony, often included a toast to the dead, as well as a formal thanks and farewell from the dead, performed by the toastmaster.
or a relative. The custom must have its roots in pre-Christian times, and was obviously still regarded as pagan in the early seventeenth century, when the bishops tried to abolish it. In some districts the ale container, a large bowl, which could be as much as a metre or more in diameter, was placed on the coffin, together with a ladle, which often had the form of a bird or a boat, and several small drinking bowls. All the guests had to drink a small bowl of ale for the deceased (Hovdhaugen 1981:68–70; Kortner et al. 12 1981:672; Christie 1994:111). The origin of the custom may have been a libation, a sacrificial drink poured over the grave, before the drink container was smashed and left in the grave (Birkeli 1938:32). Gerdin (1989:41–42) has suggested that vessels in graves may be connected with this custom.

Phase 2, the burial, has obviously been heavily influenced by the Christian church, but it is worth noticing that, for a long time, the priest rarely participated in the burial ceremony, except for the upper classes. The whole ceremony was organized and carried out by the people themselves (Hovdhaugen 1981:73), as it was before the introduction of Christianity.

Phase 3, the gravol, was the memorial feast, which usually lasted for three days, the last day involving only the family and perhaps the closest neighbours. The gravol was not a sad occasion, but a celebration in honour of the dead. In fact, thirteenth century laws complain about too much ale drinking and money being wasted on lavish gatherings, even making both an offence punishable by fines (ibid., 77–78). This mirrors similar complaints against early Christian communities on the continent (Birkeli 1938:68), where 'sacrifices of food and drink to pagan gods and the dead' were prohibited by the church, as well as unsuitable behaviour during burial ceremonies, such as 'singing, laughing, and getting intoxicated'. The fact that the church, everywhere, tried to get rid of these customs, shows that they were regarded as pagan remnants, and the fact that it was not very successful in banishing them, shows how strongly rooted such practices were among people, even up to the last century. Today the excesses, such as drinking, have been eradicated, but the basic structure of the ceremony still lives on in Norwegian funerals.

It is unclear from the sources whether gravol and arveol should be regarded as different ceremonies, different aspects of the same ceremony, or just different terms for the same ceremony. The names seem to indicate that gravol, if this is an old term, was in fact phase 1 of the ceremony, while phase 3 might also be described as arveol, as this was usually the point where the son formally took over his father's role. Birkeli (1938:69) claims that the oldest judicial term for the burial meal is erfi or erfiol, i.e. arveol (inheritance
ale), stressing its judicial and social aspect (see, for instance, Hødnebø & Magerøy 1–2 1979:39–40, 155–56). It was probably held on the seventh (Norw. sjuende) day after the death, and is therefore also called siaund. The main element of the meal was apparently the sacramental drinking, the minne (memorial) drink. Birkeli (ibid., 81–82) assumes that the drink was dedicated to the dead, thereby making it sacred, and that the participants shared in this spiritual power through tasting the drink. Another aspect of it must have been to establish and confirm the succession of generations to their rightful place in the community, in the presence of family, neighbours and the deceased, who was thought to be present in spirit during the ceremony. One such occasion is described in the story of the arveøl held by the Danish king Svein Tjugeskjegg after Harald, his father. It starts with Svein entering Harald’s höysete (high seat), thereby officially taking over his position, before drinking his minne (memorial toast), followed by toasts to Christ and Michael, as well as solemn promises of revenge, both by Svein and by others present (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1–2 1979:155–56).

Birkeli (1938:204) has suggested an original eight-part ritual associated with death and burial, of which only these three phases were left by Christian times. Originally, however, the burial ceremony may have consisted of:

1) dressing and equipping the deceased in the correct way;
2) protecting him/her throughout the first dangerous days;
3) farewell rituals (i.e. phase 1 above) consisting of farewell speech and toast, taking farewell by touching the body or the coffin, bidding farewell to the head of the family;
4) burning of the deceased’s bedding and personal effects to protect the living;
5) processions around the grave;
6) grave sacrifice, probably an animal, and a sacrificial drink;
7) burial meal on the seventh day with ritual speeches and formulae for the minne drink, a sort of sacramental act to benefit the deceased;
8) games may have been used as a light-hearted end, or may have taken place at the grave side.

The common denominator behind all these acts was ancestor worship (ibid., 205), and the acts themselves survived until the last century, albeit in altered forms and sometimes in different contexts. Subsequent cult acts centred on the grave mound, where Birkeli assumes that a number of activities took place at later stages: processions on important occasions, burning of candles, food and drink offerings, animal sacrifices, and communications with the ancestor, for instance by sitting on the mound.
15. VESSELS AS PRESTIGE OBJECTS

The previous two chapters have focussed on the functional and sym­

bolic meanings of vessels, which were found to be interrelated in

many ways and also strongly related to cult rituals. Before attempt­
ing a conclusion, however, it is necessary to consider again another

common feature of imported vessels, i.e. their rarity and thus pres­
tige, the one characteristic most commonly seen as an explanation for
their appearance in a Norwegian context (e.g. Børshøj 1995:91).

The rarity of imported vessels is shown by their low overall number,
only 1105 vessels from approximately as many years, including 173
vessels from the habitation area at the VA market-place Kaupang in C6
Vestfold. The exclusivity is also evident from the small proportion
of graves that contain such vessels. Børshøj (1995:38), for
instance, found drinking vessels, which in his case also include the
local pottery cup R.361, in only 2.1-2.5% of graves in C12 Sogn and
the southern part of C13 Møre, one of the most vessel-rich districts
in Norway.

15.1 Vessel association with high-status farms

The prestige of imported vessels is further underlined by their
affinity with self-coded farms and their nearest neighbours (cf. ch.
11), i.e. those farms which can reasonably be assumed to represent
the leading families of the time. That this really is so can also be
demonstrated by the family ties that existed between these particular
farms, a phenomenon only touched upon indirectly so far, and between
them and farms associated with the royal family in the Viking Age.
Some examples from the Viking Age will bear this out.

Examples of family connections between self-coded farms¹ (see
also Map 4):

1) Many family ties involve the royal Ynglinge family, which
itself is particularly associated with C6 Vestfold. It claimed
to trace its lineage back to Odin, via Freyr or Yngve-Freyr,
therefore the name Ynglinge (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:18-19).
The family’s early burial place seems to be *Farm No. 17-18 Vold
(‘A±a±a±bC’), in M7 Borre, C6 Vestfold, but examples have here
been limited to the Viking Age, starting with:

- king Gudrød and queen Ása (ibid., 46-49). Many believe Ása to
be the woman buried in the Oseberg mound (dated A.D. 834), now

¹. Vessel-yielding farms are marked with an ’*’, other imports with ’+’, and the farm code
is given in brackets.
on *Farm No. 105-6 Oseberg ('A?ab'), M11/C6 Vestfold. Originally it probably belonged to either Farm No. 88-92 Basberg ('A'), No. 98-99 Bø ('abC?'), or *No. 82-84 Eik ('A?a?b'). Their son was the later king Halvdan the Black. Gudrød also had a son with his first wife, Alvhild, called Olaf Geirstadalv, who may have lived at Farm No. 87-88 Gjeikstad ('a?'), M14/C6 Vestfold, to which the famous Gokstad mound (dated A.D. 901), now on *Farm No. 48,117 Gokstad ('a?b'), may originally have belonged.

- King Halvdan the Black married Ragnhild, daughter of king Sigurd Hjort from District 2 Ringerike, C5 Buskerud, and Tyrne, daughter of a Danish king (ibid., 52). Halvdan is said to have lived at Farm No. 9 Stein ('BC'), M2/C5, where his head is buried in 'Halvdan's Mound'. Another three 'Halvdan's mounds' elsewhere contain three other parts of his body (ibid., 54). Halvdan had previously been married to another Ragnhild, daughter of king Harald Gullskiegg from C12 Sogn (ibid., 50), whom recent research places at *Farm No. 14 Leikanger ('AB'), M9/C12 Sogn, and had a son Harald by her. This Harald is said to have died at the age of ten.

- With the second Ragnhild, Halvdan had another son called Harald, who later became king Harald Fairhair (king A.D. 865-933). It is through Harald in particular that the many ties with leading Norwegian families are established, as he 'had many wives and many children', as the saga laconically puts it (ibid., 67), all of whom grew up at their mothers' homes (ibid., 68). They included:

- Asa, daughter of earl Hákon Gjrotgardsson from M10 Ørlandet, C14 S-Trøndelag (see 6 below) (ibid., 59), with whom he had several sons who grew up in M37 Trondheim (ibid., 65), at the royal Farm No. 1 Lade ('ABC') (see 6 below).

- Gyda, daughter of king Eirik from C11 Hordaland (ibid., 56), but who grew up at *Farm No. 96 Kvien ('BC'), M28/C4 Oppland. With Gyda he had several sons and a daughter, Álov Árbot, who married earl Tore Teiande, son of earl Ragnvald from C13 Møre (ibid., 74) (see 2 below). Their daughter, Bergliot, married earl Sigurd from Farm No. 1 Lade (see 6 below) (ibid., 80).

- Ragnhild, daughter of king Eirik of Jutland, and mother of Eirik Bloodaxe (ibid., 67), who grew up at Tore Roaldsson herse's farm in C12 Fjordane.

- Svanhild, daughter of earl Øystein, with whom he had several sons, including Olaf Geirstadalv Haraldsson and Bjørn Farmann. Bjørn lived at *Farm No. 51 Sem (now Jarlsberg) ('BC'), M11/C6 Vestfold (ibid., 68). Olaf's son was Tryggve Olafsson (ibid., 83), Olaf Tryggvason's father (see 4 below).

- Åshild, daughter of king Ring Dagsson from District 2 Ringerike, C5 Buskerud, with whom he had several sons and a daughter, Ingegjerd.

- Snøfrid, daughter of a Saami living near the royal Farm No. 38 Tofte ('BC'), M1/C4 Oppland, and therefore later portrayed as a witch, with whom he had several sons, including Gudrød Ljome and Sigurd Rise, grandfather to Sigurd Syr, the stepfather of king Olaf Haraldsson (see 9 below) (ibid., 71). Gudrød was brought up by Tjodolv from Kvine, i.e. from *Farm No. 104 Eliestrem ('ABC'), M29/C9 V-Agder (ibid., 72). Tjodolv was Harald Fairhair's skald (poet) and is credited with creating Ynglingatal, the story of the Ynglinge family (ibid., 9).

- Harald also had a daughter, Ingebjørg, who married earl Halvdan. Their daughter, Gunnhild, was the mother of Øyvind Skaldespille (see 8 below) (ibid., 310).

- Late in life Harald had an illegitimate son with Tora Mosterstong from M10/C11 Hordaland, who was of the Horda-Kåre family (see 5 below). He was later king Håkon the Good (see 3 below). Harald also had a number of royal farms, including Farm No. 23 Årstad ('B?C'), M24/C11 Hordaland; No. 65 Fitjar ('BC'), M12/C11; *No. 14 Utstein ('BC'), M21/C10 Rogaland; and *No. 27 Avaldsnes ('aBC'), M35/C10. He was buried at Farm No. 28 Hauge ('A?BC'), M37/C10 Rogaland (ibid., 83).

2) Earl Ragnvald from C13 Møre (late ninth century) lived at M19 Vigra (an island), possibly at Farm No. 1 Roald ('B'), although the medieval chieftain's seat was *Farm No. 4 Blindheim ('C'), which has yielded three EIA vessel graves. His sons were Tore (earl Tore Teiande), who married Harald Fairhair's daughter Alov (see 1 above), and Roly, also called Gange-Rolv or Rollo, who became the ancestor of the earls of Normandie and thus of William the Conqueror (ibid., 70).

3) King Håkon the Good (king A.D. 933-960) (see 1 above), Harald Fairhair's son, grew up at the royal Farm No. 83 Seim ('BC'), M30/C11 Hordaland, where he is also buried. He spent his youth in England at king Athelstan's court, where he became a Christian (ibid., 80). When he returned from England to be-
come king (ibid., 89), he tried to convert the pagan Trøndelag farmers to Christianity at the Frosta thing, held at Farm No. 92 Logtun ('BC'), M7/C15 N–Trøndelag (ibid., 94f.).

His adversaries were the chieftains responsible for all blot (sacrificial) feasts in C14–15 Trøndelag, including Kår from Farm No. 32 Gryting ('ABC'), M17/C14; Asbjørn from Farm No. 91–92 Melhus ('ABC'), M31/C14; Torberg, probably from Farm No. 19 Vernes ('AbC'), M9/C14, or possibly +Farm No. 107–8 Vernes ('ABC'), M4/C15; Blotolv from *Farm No. 19 Alstadhaug ('ABC'), M9/C15; Trond Haka from *Farm No. 4 Egge ('ABC'), M18/C15; and Tore Skjegg from Farm No. 198–99 Hustad ('ABC'), M15/C15 (ibid., 97).

4) King Trygge Olavsson, Harald Fairhair's grandson (see 1 above), married Astrid, daughter of Eirik Bjodaskalle from +Farm No. 11 Obrestad ('BC'), M8/C10 Rogaland (ibid., 129). Eirik Bjodaskalle was either the son or the grandson of Viking-Kâr, a lendmann from M43 Voss, C11 Hordaland (ibid., 189, 257). Trygge and Astrid's son was the later king Olaf Tryggvason (born A.D. 968, king A.D. 995–1000), who was thus the great-grandson of Harald Fairhair, and second cousin to Harald Grenske and Sigurd Syr (see 9 below). After his father's death, the young Olaf eventually ended up in Novgorod, where his uncle, Sigurd Eiriksson, was at the court of Vladimir the great. Olaf was married first to Geira, daughter of the Polish king (ibid., 144), later to Gyda, daughter of Olaf Kvåran, the Norwegian king of Dublin (ibid., 152), and finally to Tyre, sister of the Danish king Svein Tjugeskjegg (ibid., 196).

Like Håkon the Good, Olaf converted to Christianity in England, and also tried to convert the still pagan Trøndelag farmers, including some who had already met Håkon, or their sons. Among them were Kår from Farm No. 32 Gryting ('BC'), M17/C14 (see 3 above); Styrkår from *Farm No. 30–36 Gimsan ('a?C'), M31/C14 (see 7 below); Orm Lyrgja from Farm No. 91–92 Melhus ('ABC'), M31/C14 (see 3 above); Halldor from Farm No. 81–85 Skjerdingstad ('B'), M31/C14; and Asbjørn Torbergsson from Farm No. 19 Vernes ('AbC'), M9/C14, or +Farm No. 107–8 Vernes ('ABC'), M4/C15 (see 3 above) (ibid., 181). Another of their leaders, Jernskjegge from Farm No. 82 Austrått ('A?C'), M10/C14, was killed by Olaf (ibid., 181), who also married his daughter Gudrun (ibid., 183). Jernskjegge is said to be buried in 'Skjegge Mound' at Farm No. 82 Austrått ('A?C'), M10/C14 (see 10 below) (ibid., 183). Jernskjegge's sister, Álov, was married to Klypp herse, a grandson of Horda-Kâr (see 5 below), while their father, Asbjørn, was the brother of Reidar, father of Styrkår from Farm No. 30–36
Gimsan (see 7 below) (ibid., 122).

In the battle of Svolder in A.D. 1000, where Olaf Tryggvason died, his chieftains included Torgrim from Kvine, i.e. *Farm No. 104 Eljestrom (=ABC'), M29/C9, son of Tjodolv (see 1 above); Torstein Kvite from +Farm No. 11 Obrestad (=bC'), his grandfather’s farm; Einar Tambarskjeleve from *Farm No. 30-36 Gimsan (=aC') (see 3 above and 7 below); and Erling Skjalgssson from +Farm No. 14 Sola (=BC'), who was married to Olaf’s sister (see 5 below).

5) The powerful chieftain (herse) Erling Skjalgssson (A.D. 975-1028) from +Farm No. 14 Sola (=BC'), M14/C10 Rogaland, who descended from the largest and noblest family in C11 Hordaland, Horda-Kâre’s family (see 1 above), was given Astrid, king Olaf Tryggvason’s sister, as wife, in return for converting, with his whole family, to Christianity (ibid., 175). Erling’s father was Torolv Skjalgl, whose father was Ogmund, son of Horda-Kâre (ibid., 173). Among Erling and Astrid’s children were Ragnhild, who married Torberg Arnesson from Farm No. 127 Giske (see 10 below) (ibid., 222), and Aslak who married Gunnhild (or rather Sigrid), daughter of earl Svein Hâkonsson from Farm No. 1 Lade (see 6 below), as a confirmation of peace between the two families (ibid., 228).

6) Earl Hâkon Griotgardsson from M10/C14 S-Trndelag (about A.D. 900), the first Lade earl, was succeeded by his son, Sigurd, at Farm No. 1 Lade (=ABC'), M37/C14 S-Trndelag. Sigurd married Bergljot, daughter of earl Tore Teiande and Alov Arbot, Harald Fairhair’s daughter (see 1 and 2 above) (ibid., 80). Their son was earl Hâkon Sigurdszon the Powerful (A.D. 935-995) (ibid., 91), who succeeded Sigurd in A.D. 963, and eventually ruled over sixteen counties and sixteen earls along the western coast (ibid., 117f., 138, 164).

His oldest son, earl Eirik Hâkonsson (A.D. 964-1024), ruled Norway for about fifteen years after Olaf Tryggvason’s death, before becoming earl of Northumberland, while one of his daughters, Bergljot, married Einar Tamberskjeleve from +Farm No. 30-36 Gimsan, M31/C14 S-Trndelag (see 7 below) (ibid., 141-42), and another daughter, Ragnhild, earl Orm from C4 Oppland (ibid., 506). Eirik Hâkonsson’s brother, Svein, became a Swedish earl. His daughter, Sigrid, was married to Aslak Erlingsson from Farm No. 14 Sola (see 5 above), and another daughter, Gunnhild, to the Danish king Svein Ulvsson (ibid., 506).
7) Styrrkâr Reidarsson from *Farm No. 30-36 Gimsan ('a?C') (see 4 above), M31/C14 S-Trøndelag, was one of earl Hâkon Sigurðsson’s chieftains (ibid., 159). Styrrkâr’s grandson, Einar Einordisson Tambarskjelve, married Bergljot, daughter of earl Hâkon Sigurðsson and sister of earl Eirik Hâkonsson (see 6 above). Einar was given *Farm No. 12-16 Huseby ('BC'), M32/C14 S-Trøndelag, where they lived (ibid., 222). Einar’s son, Eindride, married Sigrid, daughter of Kjetil Kalv from Farm No. 42 Ringnes, M7/C3, and Gunnhild, a niece of king Olaf Haraldsson and king Harald Hardrâd (see 9 below) (ibid., 506).

8) Another of earl Hâkon’s chieftains was Tore Hiort from Vâgar in Hâlogaland (ibid., 159), by many local people believed to be connected with *Farm No. 25 Borg ('B'), M33/C16 Nordland (Stamsø Munch & Johansen 1988:126). There is, however, nothing specifically to link him with the farm, apart from coming from that general area.

Other North-Norwegian chieftains associated with earl Hâkon were Raud den ramme from Farm No. 75 Godøy ('AC'), M20/C16 Nordland (ibid., 186), and Hârek from Farm No. 84 Tjøtta ('C'), M5/C16 Nordland, son of Øyvind Skaldespille, who created Hâløygiatal, the story of earl Hâkon (see 6 above) and his forefathers (ibid., 9). Øyvind was the son of Gunnhild, daughter of earl Halvdan and Harald Fairhair’s daughter Ingebjorg (see 1 above) (ibid., 309-10). Hârek himself was married to Ragnhild Arnesson of the Arnung family (see 10 below).

9) King Gudr0d Bjørnsson, son of Bjørn Farmann and grandson of Harald Fairhair (see 1 above), had a son called Harald Grenske (ibid., 121), because he grew up in Grenland, C7 Telemark. Because of several very large grave mounds *Farm No. 21 Bjørntvedt ('C?'), M8/C7 Telemark, has been associated with the Grenland royal family. Harald Grenske married Æsta Gudbrandsdotter from C4 Oppland, and their son was the later king Olaf Haraldsson (born A.D. 995, king A.D. 1015-1030) (ibid., 164), who was thus the great-grandson of Harald Fairhair.

Olaf became engaged to Ingegjerd, daughter of the Swedish king, but ended up marrying her sister, Astrid, instead. Their daughter, Ulfhild, married a Saxon duke (ibid., 469). Ingegjerd married Jaroslav, ruler of Kiev and Novgorod (ibid., 291), and Olaf’s illegitimate son, the later king Magnus the Good (king A.D. 1035-47), grew up with them (ibid., 414). Magnus was brought back to become king of Norway a few years after his father’s death by Kalv Arnesson (see 10 below) and Einar Tambarskjelve (see 7 above) (ibid., 451).
After Harald Grenske's death, Asta married Sigurd Syr (see 1 above), king of D2 Ringerike, C5 Buskerud, another great-grandson of Harald Fairhair (ibid., 177), who lived at Farm No. 33 Bønsnes ('BC'), M1/C5. They had several sons, including (ibid., 229) the later king Harald Hardradi (king A.D. 1046-66), who married king Jarisleiv and Ingegjerd's daughter, Elisabet/Ellisif (ibid., 491), and later Torberg Arnesson's daughter, Tora (see 10 below) (ibid., 501). Harald eventually fell at Stamford bridge in A.D. 1066. Both Olaf and Harald grew up at Bønsnes.

Their sister, Gunnhild, married the chieftain Kjetil Kalv from Farm No. 42 Ringnes ('C'), M7/C3 Hedmark, and their daughter, Sigrid, married Eindride, Einar Tambarskjelve's son (see 7 above). Olaf and Harald's brother Halvdan had a daughter, Bergljot, who married Finn Arnesson of the Arnung family (see 10 below) (ibid., 508), while their sister, Ingerid, had a daughter, Gudrun, who married Skule from Farm No. 83 Rein ('BC'), M15/C14 S-Trøndelag. Among Gudrun and Skule's descendants were the later king Inge Bårdsson (A.D. 1204-17) and count Skule (count A.D. 1237-40) (ibid., 545).

10) The Arnung family came from Farm No. 127 Giske ('BC'), M18/C13 Møre, starting with earl Arnmod, who died in A.D. 986. His son was lendmann Arne Armodsson, whose many children married into most of the other leading families of the time.

- Kalv Arnesson was given *Farm No. 4 Egge ('AaBC'), M18/C15 N-Trøndelag, when its pagan owner, the chieftain Olve, was killed by king Olaf Haraldsson. Olve's widow Sigrid, sister of Tore Hund from *Farm No. 15-17 Bjarkøy (see 11 below), was forced to marry the king's man, Kalv (ibid., 311-15).

- Kalv's sister, Ragnhild, married the chieftain Hårrek from Farm No. 84 Tiøtta (see 8 above),

- while their brother, Torberg Arnesson, took over the family estate, Farm No. 127 Giske ('BC'), M18/C13 Møre. Torberg was married to one of Erling Skjalgsson's (see 5 above) daughters, Ragnhild or Astrid. Their daughter, Tora, married king Harald Hardradi, and became the mother of king Magnus Haraldsson (king A.D. 1066-69) and king Olaf Kyrre (king A.D. 1067-1093), while another daughter, Jorunn, married Ulv Ospaksson, one of Harald's lendmenn (ibid., 505) in C15 N-Trøndelag.

- Another brother, Finn Arnesson, lived at Farm No. 82 Austrått ('A?C') (see 4 above), M10/C14 S-Trøndelag, and became lendmann
to king Harald Hardradi. Finn was married to Bergljot, daughter to Halvdan, the half-brother of king Olaf Haraldsson and brother of king Harald Hardradi (see 9 above) (ibid., 508). Their daughter, Ingebjorg, first married Torfinn Sigurdsson, earl of Orkney, and later Malcolm Canmore of Scotland. Finn ended up as earl of Halland, then Danish, now Swedish (ibid., 513).

— Another brother, Arne Arnesson, was married to another of Erling Skjal disgson’s daughters, Geirtrud, and their son, Joan, married Tore Hund’s (see 11 below) grand-daughter, Rannveig, and took over the Bjarkøy estate (ibid. 315, 357, 461).

11) Tore Hund from *Farm No. 15-17 Bjarkøy ('C'), M3/C17 Troms, was the most powerful chieftain in the north, and became king Olaf Haraldsson’s lendmann, but eventually turned against him (ibid., 311) and were among his slayers at the battle of Stiklestad in A.D. 1030. After the battle Tore went to Jorsal (Jerusalem) and never came back (ibid., 461). Tore’s brother, Sigurd, lived at Farm No. 64 Trondenes ('ABC'), M2/C17 Troms, and was married to Sigrid, sister of Erling Skjal disgson from *Farm No. 14 Sola ('BC') (see 5 above). Their son was Asbjørn Selsbø (cf. ch. 14) (ibid., 322). Tore’s sister, Sigrid, was married first to Olve (ibid., 431) and then to Kalv Arnesson from *Farm No. 4 Egge (see 10 above).

This rather complicated list is by no means exhaustive, and has only included and followed up some of the numerous and complex family ties that bound together self-coded farms (Map 4), including some of the vessel-yielding ones, and linked them with the Norwegian royal family and thus with royal and noble families throughout Europe in the Viking Age. Such links continued into the Middle Ages, and the farms have usually preserved their status and role as community centres right up to modern times, for example by being church farms. There is no reason to believe that a similar status cannot also be extended backwards from the Viking Age, as indicated by the EIA imported vessels found at so many of them.

15.2 Vessel distribution in Norway

The favoured explanation for the distribution of imported vessels to and within Norway is gift exchange between leading families (cf. ch. 1), and it is certainly possible to apply such a model to the farms represented in the list above. There are, however, remarkably few references to such transactions in the Sagas, although this may, of course, owe more to their medieval compiler, Snorri Sturlason (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:684-87), than to realities in the Viking Age. One reference is to the silver-ornamented birch bowl given by
King Harald Hardradi in the mid-eleventh century to the chieftain Steigar-Tore from Farm No. 76-80 Steigen ('BCc'), M25/C16 Nordland (ibid., 496), which was mentioned in ch. 13.1.1. The bowl was filled with silver coins and was accompanied by two gold rings and a gown. The only other reference to a vessel gift concerns a silver dish sent by Arnjot Gelline to king Olaf Haraldsson, a dish which may have been intended as some sort of protection against witches (ibid., 368-69). A silver bowl filled with silver coins was also taken from the Biarmi god Jomale (i.e. Finnish Jumala = god) by Tore Hund from Bjarkøy (see 11 above), during an expedition to Biarmiland (ibid., 347), but this bowl had obviously been an offering to the god, or served as a container for other offerings.

The fact that vessels are rarely mentioned among gifts does not necessarily mean that they were not used for such purposes; on many occasions the Sagas refer only to 'gifts'. When they are specified, however, they tend to be either swords (ibid., 81-82, 253, 257, 342, 389) or gold rings (ibid., 153, 176, 257, 342, 357, 391, 496), a few times coins (ibid., 261, 410) or silver generally (ibid., 424), or a gown (ibid., 275, 496). If the Sagas are to be believed, therefore, gifts between chieftains, or between a chieftain and his men, seemed to consist mainly of personal equipment to be carried on the body or simply of silver and gold.

The list of family ties does, however, present another obvious model for the distribution of vessels to these particular farms, namely marriages. Women being married off to create alliances between families, of which there are several examples even in the relatively short list above, would most certainly have brought with them a valuable dowry, which may well have included vessels. This may also explain the large proportion of vessels associated with female graves (ch. 12.2.4). There are also several examples in the list of men moving to new homes, after marrying a wealthy daughter who seems to inherit her father’s farm, and they presumably did not arrive empty-handed either.

As vessels probably were linked to family and public events, ranging from the numerous feasts given in honour of important guests, via family events such as marriages and deaths, to blot (sacrificial) feasts for family and neighbours, they may have been regarded more as the social and religious tools of a family than as personal belongings. As such they may well have formed part of the equipment a wealthy bride, or even bridegroom, brought to the new home, or of that given to her by her new husband to match the dowry (Kortner et al. 2 1978:442).
15.3 Vessel distribution to Norway

Although the much debated question of import systems and routes has not be included in this work, the vessels must obviously have reached the country somehow in the first place. Bearing in mind vessel typology, chronology and internal distribution, the material seems to suggest more than one model for this stage, too. Unique vessels, such as the silver-ornamented Hemmoor bucket, the lion-head decorated dish, and the silver beaker from around A.D. 300 from Farm No. 27 Avaldsnes, M35/C10 Rogaland, the fourth century silver beakers from Farm No. 124 Godøy, M18 Giske, C13 Møre, and the EVA buckets from Farm No. 105 Oseberg, M11/C6 Vestfold, could perhaps best be interpreted as the result of unique events, such as gift-exchange or marriage. The large number of more or less standardized vessels, on the other hand, such as Østland and Vestland cauldrons, EIA wooden buckets with bronze fittings, or facet-decorated glass vessels, seem more likely to have arrived in bulk, probably as the result of organized trade. The distribution within Norway might well have relied on a similar mixture of models.

This is probably best illustrated in the LIA, or rather the Viking Age, when the royal family at least 'imported' a number of wives, from Sweden, Denmark, the British Isles, Poland etc. (cf. the examples given above). Its members also travelled widely, regularly visiting, be it as friends or enemies, all corners of Europe, and were probably able to bring back a number of desirable objects from these journeys, acquired in many different ways, as trade, loot and gifts. In the same way they themselves received visitors who would bring gifts to smooth the transactions. In addition, however, there were also professional merchants. Harald Fairhair's son, Bjørn, was called Farmann (traveller) or merchant by his brothers (see 1 above) because he owned trading ships that visited other countries in order to 'obtain valuables and other articles he needed' (Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:79). A couple of generations later Olaf Haraldsson made a deal with another merchant, Gudleik Gerdske from C8-9 Agder, who was getting ready to sail for Gardarike. The king gave Gudleik money to buy 'such valuables as were hard to get hold of in Norway', in return for which Gudleik bought silk cloth for a gown, expensive furs, and fine table linen (ibid., 254).

Whether Bjørn and Gudleik had any Norwegian predecessors in the EIA, is another question, but then the trade may well have been organized from outside the country during that period. The concentration of vessels in C10 Rogaland and adjoining counties certainly suggests strong links with Denmark. On the southern part of Karmøy island, where the royal Farm No. 27 Avaldsnes is situated in the north, is
also another old chieftain's farm, No. 22 Ferkingstad ('BC'), M33/C10. The farm name, originally Fartegnsstadir, contains the equivalent of Farmann, namely Fartegn, also meaning 'travelling merchant' (O. Rygh & M. Olsen 1915:384). Because 'travelling merchants' are thought to appear only in the VA, the name is usually dated to the LIA, although linguistically it could be older (M. Olsen 1926:90-91). What was already a powerful chieftain's farm was burned down in the sixth century A.D., and M. Olsen assumes that this led to the name change.

The name therefore offers no proof of 'travelling merchants' before the Viking Age, but, as the dating is based on an historical interpretation, neither does it exclude it. Archaeological remains at the farm have, furthermore, been interpreted as a Migration Period (Per. D) harbour (Kortner et al. 1979:189; Welle-Strand 1989:159), and the farm would certainly have been well situated geographically to act as a transit centre for imports to C10 Rogaland and surrounding areas. The only import finds from the farm itself, though, are from the early Viking Age (cf. Appendix III, Farm Catalogue).

It must be stressed, again, that the question of import ways and routes has been peripheral to the present work, and that the suggestions offered above would need much more work to test their validity. It is difficult, however, to see how a single model, such as gift-exchange, could accommodate the huge differences in import frequency, vessel distribution, and vessel quality. An integrated approach using, for instance, the three models suggested here: trade, gift-exchange, and dowries, allows much more flexibility and variation, both in material and interpretation. The underlying premise that imported vessels were prestige objects, although perhaps to varying degrees, is also easily accommodated by all three models.
16. VESSELS AS SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS TOOLS

Just as the single model, gift-exchange, would seem to offer only a partial explanation for vessel import and distribution, so its corollary, vessels as status objects, gives an equally one-dimensional answer to the question 'Why vessels in particular?'. Only by including the functional and symbolic meaning of vessels, as shown in chapters 13 and 14, is it possible to add more than an anachronistic meaning to the words 'status' and 'prestige'.

Gerdin (1989:40) interpreted glass vessels in graves as 'more than expressions of rank, power and wealth', stressing instead the great importance of drinking ceremonies in Germanic societies, and the link between them and the glass vessels. A more comprehensive link was established in chapter 13 and 14 between all imported vessels, the drinking ceremonies, including their associations with death and burial, and their underlying beliefs. The common denominator throughout seemed to be 'fertility' in a wide sense, including growth and prosperity, which could also be expressed through prestige objects, as well as transformation and rebirth, and through that lineage continuity and context, as expressed through ancestor worship. Within this continuum of meaning, vessels seem to have functioned as multi-purpose social and religious tools.

Another indication that this is so, is provided by the sherds of imported vessels found at Farm No. 25 Borg, M33/C16 Nordland (Map 4, No. 3), and their context. This is one of the few vessel assemblages to be associated with an Iron Age house in such a way that it allows an interpretation of the conceptual basis for the distribution. There are 192 sherds in all, 117 from glass vessels of several different types (Henderson & Holand 1992), 57 from pottery vessels, mainly two Tating pitchers (Holand in press b), and 18 from a bronze bowl, probably an R.726 type (Pl. 5:2-3) (Holand in press c). Of 176 stratified sherds, 82% come from one particular room in an exceptionally large LIA long-house, thought to be a chieftain's farm. The house is 83x9 metres, or nearly 750 square metres, in size, and replaced an unusually large MiP (Per. D) long-house, 66x7 metres (Stamsø Munch 1991:45). The size alone indicates that these were no ordinary farm houses; the farm went on to become the medieval parish church farm.

The room where the finds were made (Room C, Pl. 14:2) has been interpreted as the chieftain's hall (Stamsø Munch 1991), and the finds were concentrated in and around a post-hole in the NE. end of the room, or rather, in the N. corner, with 45% of the stratified sherds coming from just three square metres there. Three vessels in particular, the bronze bowl, one of the two Tating pitchers, and a glass
funnel beaker were mainly (about 70% of relevant sherds) found in and around the same post-hole, all probably dating to around A.D. 800. In the same post-hole were also found three tiny gold-foil pictures (Norw. *gullgubber*) of a man and a woman embracing, while a fourth picture was found in the same room and a fifth just outside the room, possibly brought there by modern ploughing. The pictures have commonly been thought to depict the Norse god Freyr and the giantess Gerd, or, more generally, *hieros gamos*, the holy wedding (ibid.; also Steinsland 1986).

There are two larger and better known finds of such pictures from Norway. In 1897 sixteen gold-foil pictures were found at *Farm No. 19 Hauge* ('A?a?C'), M10/C10 Rogaland (Næss 1972), one of the farms with a possible cult name (cf. ch. 10) and with other centre and cult indicating names on and around the farm. In 1966-67 nineteen of these *gullgubber* were found during an excavation in the medieval church at *Farm No. 3 Møre* ('ABC'), M16/C15 N-Trøndelag (Lidén 1969), where the main Trøndelag *hof* was situated in the Viking Age (Hodnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:96-97, 312-14). The Hauge find is a stray find, while eighteen of the Møre pictures came from a few square metres in and around four closely placed post-holes, interpreted as belonging to a VA building immediately preceding the first purpose-built church at Møre. In fact, Lidén suggests that the VA building may even have served first as a pagan cult building and later, from around A.D. 1030, as a Christian church (Lidén 1969:12, 21), thereby demonstrating cult continuity at the site.

In his comments to the article, Holmqvist (1969) supports the interpretation of the gold-foil pictures as indicative of a cult building, citing similar finds from Helgö in Sweden as another example. At Helgö the name (i.e. Holy Island) also indicates an association with pagan cult. O. Olsen (1969) accepts the pictures as indicative of cult practices, but interprets the building as a 'temple', a central holy place, similar to that described from Old Uppsala in Sweden by Adam from Bremen, and not a 'hof', which he regards as a local holy place. He therefore postulates cult continuity only at central places.

The insistence by Olsen, and also by Skre (1988), on equating cult continuity with cult building continuity, seems, however, to overlook the functional cult continuity of a farm, demonstrated by the numerous examples of 'AB'-farms in the Farm Catalogue (Appendix III), i.e. farms with a cult name and a medieval church. The *hof* at Møre may well have been a purpose-built cult building as the ritual gatherings there seem to have been a joint undertaking for the eight chieftains named in Håkon the Good's saga as responsible for the sacrificial feasts (*blot*) in Trøndelag, none of whom lived at Møre itself.
(Hødnebø & Magerøy 1-2 1979:96-97). Assuming, however, that the eight chieftains also conducted blot gatherings at their own farms for their local communities, there was certainly cult continuity for at least six of these farms: Farm No. 32 Gryting ('ABC'), M17/C14; No. 91-92 Melhus ('ABC'), M31/C14; No. 19 Vernes ('AbC'), M9/C14, or No. 107-8 Vernes ('ABC'), M4/C15; No. 19 Alstadhaug ('ABC'), M9/C15; No. 4 Egge ('AaBC'), M18/C15; and No. 198-99 Hustad ('ABC'), M15/C15. All have medieval churches or, in one case, is the neighbour of the medieval church farm.

Cult functions were probably carried out in the chieftain's hall in pagan times, but required a purpose-built building after the introduction of Christianity. It therefore seems unnecessarily restrictive to demand building continuity as proof of cult continuity between the two periods. Almost by definition there will be no such continuity, as the buildings were erected for different purposes, and the family is unlikely to have torn down their house to replace it with a church on exactly the same spot. But, just as the chieftains are named by their farms (e.g. Blotolv from Olveshaug/Alstadhaug, or Trond Haka from Egge), so the hof and, in due time, the church would have been named in the same way, with the farm (name) providing the topographical continuity and context, as well as the associated status.

At Borg the church is situated about 350 metres away from the IA house, at the eastern and highest end of a ridge which rises above the surrounding farms, with the house at the western end (Stamsø Munch & Johansen 1988, Fig. 2). No traces of buildings or any other activity have been found underneath the church, but this does not mean that the site could not have been used for outdoor rituals in pagan times. Metaphorically and literally both the church and the house are there to be looked up at, thereby also exposing them to the worst of wind and weather, sometimes with disastrous results for the church itself and for the previous vicarage. This, however, was not enough to deter the owners of the IA house, as well as the first church builders, from similarly choosing what was the most imposing site in the neighbourhood.

The site and its association with the medieval church are further indications that the house probably belonged to a local chieftain, perhaps already by the EIA, and consequently that this was a house where cult rituals were carried out, an assumption supported by the gold-foil pictures. The imported vessels from Borg, therefore, seem to be directly associated not only with a chieftain's house and what

1. The six farms were included in the preliminary farm lists for the present work, while the last two were not. Their farm code has therefore not been established.
must have been the main hall of that house, but with the same corner of the hall and the same post-hole as the gold-foil pictures. Both groups of finds therefore point to a special importance attached to this particular corner.

Lidén (1969:18) associated the four posts at Mære with the ondvegis-sulur or high-seat posts, which the late VA chieftain and priest at Mære, Toraddr the Old, brought with him to Iceland when he left Norway. The ondvegi or high-seat has been thoroughly studied by E. Birkeli (1932, 1944). His observations are interesting, not only because of the explanation they offer for the placing of gold-foil pictures in post-holes, but also because they link the high-seat with a particular corner of the hall, and the high-seat itself with the same beliefs and ceremonies as the drinking vessels.

Birkeli (1932:36) regards the ondvegi, not the high-seat, as the original structure, which was characterized not by its form, but by its location, preferably the NE. corner of a house. This 'holy corner' has survived in Norwegian and Scandinavian farm houses until modern times in the form of the owner's high-seat, and the concept of a 'holy corner' is known from a number of other European countries as well (ibid., 1944:12; Honko 1993:566). Birkeli (ibid., 28) assumes that its origin was an altar which was used for rituals, such as offerings, connected with ancestor worship. The ancestors were probably represented by a house god, which could be a carved wooden figure, to whom offerings and prayers were directed, a custom known among many Finno-Ugrian peoples until recently (Honko 1993:566). A few Norwegian wooden figures survived up to the last century (Birkeli 1944:80-98; Berge 1920), at least two of which were called Faxi. Berge (ibid., 53) associates them with the holy horses of Freyr, the Freyr faxi, and thus with a Freyr cult.

Both Birkeli and Berge also assume that the house god(s) were identical to the ondvegis-sulur mentioned in the Sagas, and consequently these were not posts, at least not originally. According to Birkeli (ibid., 112), the original corner altar, the ondvegi, belongs to a time when cremation was still the common burial custom. Its position as a place for offerings and ceremonies was, however, taken over by the grave mound when inhumations and the associated belief in the mound as the home of the dead, became common, and the ondvegi itself was replaced by an high-seat. It is perhaps doubtful whether such a clear-cut distinction has much validity. There are certainly a number of cremation burials from impressive grave mounds, which must have acted as focal points irrespective of the prevalent Otherworld beliefs. Instead, the social and religious concept of the ondvegi may, as Birkeli himself suggested elsewhere (1932:36), have become mixed up with the social and political connotations of the princely
high-seat, leading to a shift in emphasis and form.

The corner thus retained its character as a holy place, but became over time an honorary seat, shared between the living head of the family and his dead ancestors. In fact, one of the Norwegian Faxi-figures is clearly the carved side-piece of a wooden seat (Berge 1920:32), with a 'head' combining horse ears with a sun symbol. Birkeli (1932:42-48) lists the characteristics of the high-seat as being:

1. The owner's seat, where no one else was allowed to sit, unless when specifically used as
2. an honorary seat for a prominent guest.
3. An holy place, where the owner sometimes even preferred to die, perhaps as protection from evil.
4. Legitimization for inheritance and other judicial acts. The farm formally passed to the son when he entered the high-seat.
5. A place for religious ceremonies, such as:
   - acting as a family altar on Christmas Eve,
   - where the toast to the first owner, the gardvord, was drunk,
   - where power was concentrated, and
   - where cult figures and objects were placed, for instance at Christmas.
6. A resting place for invisible guests, i.e. ancestors (spirit seat), especially at Christmas.

Ultimately, these functions stemmed from the sacred status of the high-seat and its predecessor, the ondyegi, as a cult place. The cult associated with it was ancestor worship, and it was therefore jointly shared by the living and the dead. Its associated rules and rituals acted to regulate and formalize contacts between the living and the dead, which otherwise might become unpredictable and therefore dangerous (Honko 1993:75). The basis for the cult was a kinship that transcended even death, and provided the dead with the same rights and duties as the living: to protect the family and its livelihood, and in return receive a share of the produce. Only when accorded the same respect and status as the living, however, could the dead be relied upon to act as guardians, and the rituals were there to ensure that correct procedures were followed in relation to them.

Just as Bauschutz (1978:294) interpreted the Germanic drinking ceremonies as a celebration of 'the interrelationship and inseparability of past and present', so the high-seat must have acted as the physical interface between the world of the living and the dead. This was where the ceremonies were performed, where the minni or toast was drunk, where ownership passed from one generation to the next in the
arvegøl ceremony, and where food and drink offerings were placed for the dead to enjoy during their visits. A close association between the place and the drinking vessels is therefore theoretically deducible from their joint and sacred function, and would seem to be archaeologically supported by the finds from Borg.

Both the high-seat and the imported vessels thus functioned as social and sometimes even political tools, but their role would have been meaningless without the religious associations, both symbolically and functionally. The strong affinity between the vessels and self-coded farms probably reflects both their ritual role and their inherent value, which would have put them out of reach of most ordinary farmers. Their owners would on the one hand have to be of a certain status and wealth in order to acquire them, while such status, on the other hand, probably led to an associated responsibility for conducting communal rituals. Their prevalence in certain periods, particularly the fourth, fifth and ninth centuries, may thus be seen as an increased investment in rituals in times of political and social change, i.e. the end of the Roman Empire and the start of the Viking Age.

Whether their role as grave goods was due to the same wealth, i.e. that wealthy individuals could afford to sacrifice what was in effect considerable amounts of valuable raw materials, such as bronze and silver, or whether the vessels were so intimately linked with certain individuals that they, like other personal belongings, had to be removed from the world of the living, is a more difficult question. The answer may lie somewhere between the two. Assuming that the dead were equipped with the essentials for performing the roles that were important to them and their family while alive, the owners of imported vessels may well have been particularly associated with the rituals of their society. This may have made it too dangerous to deprive them of their most important tools in the Otherworld, some of which may have been included after being used in the funerary ceremony itself.

The fact that so many vessels are associated with women (cf. ch. 12) suggests that not only men may have occupied cult roles, a point regularly exemplified by the story called Volsatátr from Flatevarbok (Steinsland 1986:216; Hjørungdal 1989:101; Ellis Davidson 1993:105). The story, which tells of king Olaf the Saint’s christening of a pagan household, also includes a description of the pagan ritual his visit put an end to. This seems to have consisted of the slaughtering of a horse and the subsequent veneration of the horse phallus, called Volsi, i.e. a fertility ritual connected with the god Freyr. The ritual is conducted by the housewife, who alone refuses to convert to Christianity, and although Ellis Davidson disputes such an
interpretation, Steinsland sees it as a pagan ceremony in which the phallus is offered as a sacrifice to the mornir, the giantesses. The ritual is therefore another symbolic portrayal of 'hieros gamos', the holy marriage between a fertility god and a giantess, such as that between the god Njord and the giantess Skadi, and between Njord's son, Freyr, and Gerd.

The name Volsi derives from vplr (=stick), as does volva (=stick bearer), the name given to a seeress in Norse mythology (Ellis Davidson 1993:137). The most famous description of such a seeress comes from Eiriks Saga rauda, according to which she was seated on a high-seat while delivering her answers (ibid.). The housewife performing the Volsi ritual may therefore have been a volva (Hjørungdal 1989:102). Hjerungdal then searches for other indications of phallus cult, the most obvious examples being the 'holy white stones', shaped like phalluses, and usually dated to the EIA. The example of a possible volva grave chosen by Hjørungdal, however, contains a flat stone at the foot-end of the grave, but, more importantly in her opinion, a long wooden rod or stick. The grave (B.6090 from Farm No. 35 Døsen ('A?ad'), D5/M17, C11 Hordaland, see Appendix II) dates to late Per. D, and probably consists of a primary burial containing a sherd of a glass vessel, and the secondary female burial with the stick in the same cist. Chronologically, however, the two burials seem to be quite close. Although the volva interpretation must remain hypo-thetical, it is interesting since the farm itself has been classified in this work as a possible cult farm (Døsen = The Cairn), which furthermore is the neighbour of Farm No. 34 Skeie ('A') and No. 33 Hovland ('A'), and the primary grave contains part of an imported vessel.

A female link to the vessels and their context, the 'holy corner', is visible in the Borg material as well. The majority of female related items, such as spinning whorls and beads, were also found in the NE end of the hall, and a row of broken loom weights showed that the loom had stood next to the 'holy corner' with its vessels and gold-foil pictures (Holand in press c). In Norse mythology, spinning and weaving are associated with the three norns who sit by the spring under the World Tree, spinning and weaving the threads of life and destiny for all mankind (Ellis Davidson 1993:118). Hjørungdal (1989:100) has consequently associated spinning and weaving tools in female graves with mythological rather than practical beliefs. Among graves with imported vessels, which have been sexed as either female or double graves, spinning whorls are very common (Table 20), occurring in 50-75% of such graves from all periods. The proportion is particularly high in Per. C, or rather, in sub-Per. C3, which accounts for more than half the finds. The argument is, however, slightly circular in that spinning whorls have also been used as one
of the sex-indicating objects. Weaving battens, on the other hand, are much rarer, occurring in 43% of graves in Per. C, with eleven out of the twelve finds dated to sub-Per. C3, and in only 20-23% of graves in the following periods. Although the lower number may be due to poor preservation and thus recognition of objects in iron or bone, in contrast to bronze or stone spinning whorls, it may also be that while spinning whorls mostly act as a female attribute, weaving battens may, additionally, signify a particular role or status.

In the Volsatâtr story the horse phallus is wrapped in 'linen and herbs' (Ellis Davidson 1993:105) (lin og løk = linen and onions/chives), which may suggest a connection between the woven cloth and the cult. Weaving, and perhaps also spinning, may therefore have carried a far deeper meaning than that attached to them by a modern mind, especially in a household where cult rituals were regularly enacted, relating them to the female role of life giver and sustainer. Such a meaning would place these activities, too, within the same inter-related group of beliefs and symbols as the vessels, the gold-foil pictures and the high-seat.

The final interpretation of the main role of imported IA vessels depends largely on our perception of Norwegian Iron Age society. It may be seen as a society preoccupied with status, prestige and power, much in the same way as modern-day Western societies are, and expressed in a similar way through a blatant show of wealth. In such a context imported vessels placed in graves become little more than physical symbols of expendable wealth. If, on the other hand, that society is seen as steeped in religious beliefs which permeated, legitimized and controlled both acts and expressions, the vessels become logical and recognizable tools for a wide range of rituals and ceremonies connected with fertility and continuity. The fact that these tools came in an unusual and valuable form made them available to, and fit for use by, only a select group of people, who might therefore have been seen as particularly lucky and favoured by the gods, but did not alter their basic meaning as vessels of regeneration and plenty. It seems reasonable to assume that it was this meaning rather than their status as valuable rarities that ultimately formed the basis for their import over a thousand years.
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164


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173
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1909. Oversigt over Oldsagsamlingens Tilvækst i 1908 af Sager ældre end Reformationen. DKNVSS 1908/14, 1-46.


RYGH, O., 1871. Indberetning om undersøgelser paa en gravplads fra den ældre jernalder paa Ringerike. Ab. 1870, 96-133.

1876. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1875 indkommne sager, ældre end reformationen. Ab. 1875, 66-93.

1877. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1876 indkommne gjenstande ældre end reformationen. Ab. 1876, 60-83.

1878. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1877 indkommne sager ældre end reformationen. Ab. 1877, 1-32.


1879b. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1878 indkommne sager ældre end reformationen. Ab. 1878, 233-75.


1881. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1880 indkommne sager, ældre end reformationen. Ab. 1880, 179-224.

1882. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1881 indkommne sager, ældre end reformationen. Ab. 1881, 131-55.

176


1886. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets oldsagsamling i 1885 indkommne oldsager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1885, 90-126.

1888. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1887 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1887, 45-91.

1889. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1888 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1888, 113-165.

1890. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1889 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1889, 97-147.

1891. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1890 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1890, 61-90.

1892. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1891 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1891, 88-112.

1893. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1892 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1892, 58-93.


1896. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1895 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1895, 55-94.


1898b. Fortegnelse over de til Universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1897 indkommne sager fra tiden før reformationen. Ab. 1897, 44-82.


1900c. Fortegnelse over de til universitetets samling af nordiske oldsager i 1899 indkomne sager fra tiden før reformationen. *Ab. 1899, 165-204.*


1904b. Fortegnelse over de til Bergens Museum i 1903 indkomne sager ældre end reformationen. *BMAa* 1903/14, 1-44.

1905a. Fortegnelse over de til Bergens museum i aarene 1898-1900 indkomne sager ældre end reformationen. *BMAa* 1904/6, 1-60.


1913b. Fortegnelse over de til Bergens Museum i 1911 indkomne saker ældre end reformationen. *BMAa* 1912/8, 1-49.

1914. Fortegnelse over de til Bergens Museum i 1912 indkomne saker ældre end reformationen. *BMA* 1913/13, 3-53.


SCHETELIG, H., & BRØGGER, A.W., 1907. Fortegnelse over de til Bergens Museum i 1906 indkomne sager ældre end reformationen. *BMAa* 1906/14, 3-42.

1909. Fortegnelse over de til Bergens Museum i 1907 indkomne saker ældre end reformationen. *BMAa* 1908/3, 3-45.


1974. The Iron Age settlement of Arctic Norway. A study in the expansion of European iron age culture with the Arctic circle. II. Late Iron Age (Merovingian and Viking Periods). Tromsø Museums Skrifter X.2.

1976. The Oseberg find and the other Viking ship finds.


STRAUME, E., 1984. Fasettslipte glass i nordiske graver fra 4. og 5. århundre e. Kr. (Tekstdel, katalogdel og illustrasjoner.)


1874. Indberetning om antikvariske undersøgelser i 1873. Ab. 1873, 7-23.


1878. Norske Oldsager i Fremmede Museer. En opplysende Fortegnelse.


1933-34. Universitetets Oldsaksamlings tilvekst 1934. UOA 1933-34 (1935), 140-211.


1941-42. Universitetets Oldsaksamlings tilvekst 1942. UOA 1941-42 (1944), 164-206.


WINTEGR, TH., 1877. Fortegnelse over de til Tromsø Museum i 1876 indkomne oldsager. Ab. 1876, 43-49.


ZIEGLER, R., 1892. Undersøgelser i Romsdal 1891. Ab. 1891, 60-75.

Abbreviations:

Ab. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers bevaring, Aarsberetning.
BMT Bergens Museums Tilvekst (acquisitions)
BMÅ/BMAa Bergens Museums Årbok (year-book)
DKNVS Det Kongelige Norske Vitenskapers Selskap (Trondheim Museum)
DKNVSS DKNVS Skrifter
DKNVST DKNVS tilvekst (acquisitions)
F.h.h. Frá Haug ok Heidni. Tidsskrift for Rogalands Arkeologiske Forening, Stavanger Museum.
HMT Historisk Museum, Førhistorisk samling, Universitetet i Bergen, tilvekstforstegnelse (acquisitions)
NAR Norwegian Archaeological Review
SMA/SMAa Stavanger Museum Årbok
TMA Tromsø Museum Årbok
UBÅ Universitetet i Bergen, Årbok
UOT Universitetets Oldsaksamlings tilvekst (acquisitions)
UOA Universitetets Oldsaksamling Årbok
Table 1: Chronological distribution of imported vessels:

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<th>A:</th>
<th>B:</th>
<th>B-C:</th>
<th>C-D:</th>
<th>D:</th>
<th>EIA:</th>
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Period/  A:  B:  B-C:  C:  C-D:  D:  EIA:  E:  F:  LIA:  IA:  Tot.:  type:

a. Bronze vessels cont.:
Ladles/saucepans:
- E131 1 1
- E139 1 1
- E139/40 1 1
- E140/42 1 1
- E160 1 1 2
- E161 1 1
- E162 2 2
- Unclass. 14 14
Subtot.: 7 2 14 23
Distribution: 39% 61% 100%

Sieves:
- E160 1 1 2
- E161 3 3
- E162 1 1
- E159–62 2 1 3
Subtot.: 2 2 5 9
Distribution: 100% 100%

Other bronze vessels:
- Chalice 3 3
- Patene 1 1
- Pitcher 1 1
- Hanging lamp 1 1
- Unclass. 1 3 5 2 11 8 8 2 6 46
Subtot.: 1 3 5 2 11 8 14 2 6 52
Distribution: 58% 31% 12% 100%

Tot. a: 4 24 9 114 23 97 85 104 2 18 480
Distribution: 74% 22% 4% 100%

b. Glass vessels:
Beakers and bowls:
Cut decoration:
- E223–28 1 1
- E228 1 1
- E230 15 1 16
- E230/33 1 1
- E232 1 1
- E233 3 1 1 5
- E235 2 2
- E236 1 1
- E237 6 3 9
- E238 1 2 1 4
- E220–38 16 4 2 22
- Straume IX 1 2 3 6
- Straume X 2 4 6
Plain:
- E178 1 1
- E212 1 1 2
- Palm cup 3 5 8
- Funnel beaker 6 6
Applied/form-blown decoration:
- E183 2 2
- LH 19:2 1 1
### Table 1 cont.:

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Table 1 cont.:
Period/ A: B: B-C: C: C-D: D: EIA: E: F: LIA: IA: Tot.: type:

d. Wooden buckets:
- R.381 13 12 11 36
- R.382 1 1 6 8
- R.381-82 2 23 18 14 57
- With br. feet 1 3 4
- LIA 14 14
Tot.: 2 38 31 34 14 119
Distribution: 88% 12% 100%

e. Drinking horns:
- R.340 7
- Veien 2 1 1 4
- Unclass. 4 1 1 2 1 2 28 3 42
Tot.: 11 3 2 3 1 2 28 3 53
Distribution: 38% 57% 6% 100%

f. Silver vessels:
- E176 1
- Godøy 2
- Unclass. 1 1 2
Tot.: 3 1 1 5
Distribution: 100% 100%

g. All vessels:
Tot.: 4 42 17 241 79 216 94 10 362 13 27 1105
Distribution: 63% 35% 2% 100%

Table 2: Geographical distribution of imported vessels (unprovenanced finds not included):

County/ C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 period:
a. Bronze vessels:
A 1 1 1 1
B 11 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 2
B-C 1 1 2
C 7 2 5 12 4 3 4 8 6 19 7 8 11 1 14 1
C-D 1 1 2 1 1 4 3 5 5
D 3 1 2 1 5 3 1 16 28 18 12 2 2 1
EIA 4 4 7 2 9 12 15 5 13 8 7
F 2 3 3 1 8 3 4 15 10 14 10 7 11 5 5 1
LIA
IA 1 1 1 2 6 3 1 2 1
Tot.: 29 6 11 17 11 28 11 11 40 83 63 41 46 21 42 6 7 1

188
Table 2 cont.:  
County/ C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 period:

b. Glass vessels:

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c. Pottery vessels:

|     |     |     | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| B-C |     |     | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| C   |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| C-D |     |     | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| F   | 3   | 1   | 123 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Tot.: | 3  | 1   | 123 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

d. Wooden buckets:

|     |     | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| B   |     | 2  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| C   | 1   | 7  | 8  | 8  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2   | 1   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |
| C-D | 2   | 1  | 5  | 5  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 5  | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| D   | 1   | 1  | 4  | 8  | 1  | 2  | 9  | 4  | 4   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| EIA |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| E   |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| F   | 1   | 5  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| IA  |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Tot.: | 3  | 1   | 2   | 9  | 14 | 23 | 12 | 4  | 7   | 15  | 11  | 10  | 2   | 1   | 4   |     |     |

e. Drinking horns:

|     |     | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| B   |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| C   |     | 1  |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| C-D |     |    |    | 2  |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| D   |     |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| EIA |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| E   |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| F   |     | 2  | 1  | 5  | 1  | 5  | 2  | 2  | 1   | 1   | 8   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| IA  |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Tot.: | 11 | 1   | 1   | 4  | 9  | 1   | 6  | 6  | 2   | 1   | 2   | 9   |     |     |     |     |     |     |

f. Silver vessels:

|     |     |     | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C   |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| D   |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| EIA |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Tot.: |     |     | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

g. All imported vessels:

|     | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C13 | C14 | C15 | C16 | C17 | C18 |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CIA |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| EIA |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| LIA |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| IA  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Tot.: |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

189
Table 3: Number of parishes and farms (parishes/farms) with imported vessel finds:

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Table 4: Number of parishes and vessels (parishes/vessels) per parish quantity group (group 1: 1-2 vessels, group 2: 3-5 vessels, group 3: 6-10 vessels, group 4: 11-15 vessels, group 5: 16-20 vessels, group 6: 21-25 vessels, group 7: 26-30 vessels, group 8: more than 30 vessels).

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</table>
Table 5: Number of farms per farm quantity group
(group 1: one vessel, group 2: two vessels, group 3: three vessels, group 4: 4-5 vessels, group 5: 6-8 vessels, group 6: 9-10 vessels, group 7: 21 vessels, group 8: 185 vessels).

<table>
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<th>Farm quantity group,</th>
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<th>3:</th>
<th>4:</th>
<th>5:</th>
<th>6:</th>
<th>7:</th>
<th>8:</th>
<th>Tot.:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
a. Per county:       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |
| C1                  | 15 | 1  | 3  | 1  | 3  |    |    |    | 23    |
| C2                  | 8  | 1  | 1  |    |    | 10 |    |    |       |
| C3                  | 5  | 7  | 1  |    |    | 13 |    |    |       |
| C4                  | 13 | 6  | 1  |    |    | 20 |    |    |       |
| C5                  | 5  | 5  | 1  | 1  |    | 13 |    |    |       |
| C6                  | 22 | 9  | 7  | 3  | 1  | 43 |    |    |       |
| C7                  | 18 | 3  | 3  |    |    | 24 |    |    |       |
| C8                  | 11 | 1  | 1  | 2  |    | 15 |    |    |       |
| C9                  | 29 | 7  | 2  | 2  |    | 42 |    |    |       |
| C10                 | 62 | 15 | 5  | 5  | 3  | 90 |    |    |       |
| C11                 | 51 | 10 | 9  |    |    | 70 |    |    |       |
| C12                 | 28 | 8  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 42 |    |    |       |
| C13                 | 27 | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 37 |    |    |       |
| C14                 | 13 | 5  | 2  | 1  |    | 21 |    |    |       |
| C15                 | 39 | 5  | 2  |    | 1  | 47 |    |    |       |
| C16                 | 9  |    | 1  | 10 |    |    |    |    |       |
| C17                 | 5  | 1  |    |    |    | 6  |    |    |       |
| C18                 | 1  |    |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |       |
| Tot.:               | 361| 88 | 42 | 20 | 10 | 4  | 1  | 1  | 527   |
b. Per period:      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |
| CIA:               | 1  | 1  | 1  |    |    |    |    |    | 3     |
| EIA:               | 255| 69 | 31 | 12 | 9  | 3  | 379|    |       |
| LIA:               | 89 | 14 | 5  | 1  | 1  | 11 | 111|    |       |
| EIA&LIA:           | 4  | 5  | 1  | 1  |    |    |    |    | 11    |

Table 6: Number of farms with multi-period vessel finds:

Finds from periods,

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191
Table 7: Number of vessel-yielding farms with period-dated finds:

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<th>B?: 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</th>
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<td>C?: 31 3 3 7 1 3 6 1 3 2 7 2 4 3</td>
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<td>d: 139 6 12 14 1 16 7 18 28 26 7 14 11 36 16</td>
<td>d?: 72 3 10 7 3 2 4 7 6 6 3 4 15 7</td>
<td>e: 116 11 9 13 13 4 8 21 19 6 7 7 36 15</td>
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b. Nearest neighbour only:

| a-b-c: 20 20 29 25 6 | a-b-c?: 1 10 15 1 9 6 | d: 1 5 6 1 5 5 | d?: 2 5 5 1 | e: 4 3 7 6 1 | e?: 2 2 2 1 2 |
Table 9: Farm distribution on code groups:

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<th>a-b-c?:</th>
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<th>d?:</th>
<th>e:</th>
<th>e?:</th>
<th>u:</th>
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<tr>
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Table 10: Distribution of coded farms with vessel finds from different periods (certain codes only):

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<th>EIA:</th>
<th>LIA:</th>
<th>Both:</th>
<th>Tot.:</th>
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Table 11: Chronological distribution of imported vessel finds on coded farms:

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<th>LIA:</th>
<th>Tot.:</th>
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Table 11 cont.:
Period/ CIA: EIA: LIA: Tot.: code:
b. Primary codes only:
A-B-C: 1 222 263 492
A-B-C?: 84 20 108
a-b-c: 1 93 17 113
a-b-c?: 1 70 23 96
d: 61 11 72
d?: 39 8 48
e: 27 11 41
e?: 18 4 22

u: 50 18 63
Tot.: 4 689 385 1105

Table 12: Chronological distribution of vessels in different materials on coded farms (primary codes only):

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Table 13: Chronological distribution of coded farms with imported vessels and coded farms with other imported objects:

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Table 13 cont.:

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Table 14: Chronological distribution of vessels and vessel types on burial mode and use (figures in brackets represent total number of the type in Norwegian finds):

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Table 16: Chronological gender distribution of vessels, burial mode and vessel types (vessels/graves):

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196
### Table 17: Gender association of vessel types:

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<td>3 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Vessel LIA</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>d. Wooden buckets:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 32 9 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>- R.381-82</td>
<td>2 20 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>- 'Farmen'</td>
<td>1 9 3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Drinking horns:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 10 9 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>- EIA</td>
<td>3 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- LIA</td>
<td>9 8</td>
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<td>f. Silver vessels:</td>
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<td>1 1</td>
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<td>- E176</td>
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<td>- Bowl? EIA</td>
<td>1</td>
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197
Table 18: Farm distribution of imported vessels used as urns and from gender associated graves generally:

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<td>a. Imported vessels as funerary containers:</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIA</td>
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<td>b. Gender and farm association for imported vessels:</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA: Female</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA: Male</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>162</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIA: Female</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIA: Male</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>c. Repaired vessels:</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>63</td>
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Table 19: Functional vessel groups compared with burial mode, gender and date:

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<tr>
<th>Mode/gender/date/ vessel group:</th>
<th>Crem.:</th>
<th>Inh.:</th>
<th>Male:</th>
<th>Fem.:</th>
<th>EIA:</th>
<th>LIA:</th>
<th>Tot.:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. All vessels from grave finds:</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Container' vessels: 241</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>544</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Serving' vessels: 9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>'Drinking' vessels: 88</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>301</td>
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<tr>
<td>All grave vessels: 339</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>895</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Period-dated vessels from cremation/inhumation graves:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: 4/-</td>
<td>9/5</td>
<td>89/37</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>59/45</td>
<td>209/104</td>
<td>24/40</td>
<td>24/41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: 2/4</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>1/-</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/D: 3/11</td>
<td>31/48</td>
<td>7/16</td>
<td>23/37</td>
<td>72/5</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>11/27</td>
<td>15/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: 4/-</td>
<td>14/20</td>
<td>122/91</td>
<td>19/27</td>
<td>82/82</td>
<td>287/229</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>40/81</td>
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</table>

Table 20: Period-dated female or double graves with spinning whorls or weaving battens:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: 1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/D: 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>E, incl. D/E: 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>F: 23</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</table>
Map 1. County numbers and names. (After Lund Hansen 1987.)
Map 2. Early Iron Age vessel import per county (cf. Table 2g). Groups 1-10, 11-20 etc., maximum 121-130.
Map 3. Late Iron Age vessel import per county (cf. Table 2g). Groups 1-10, 11-20 etc., maximum 31-40, excluding finds from the market-place at Kaupang, C6 Vestfold.
Map 4. Family ties between self-coded farms in the Viking Age. (Based on list in ch. 15.) (For a list of the farms used, see p. 7.)
'Blue lattice'

'Palm cup'

'Funnel beaker'

'Claw beakers, Vold'

'Reticella glass'

'Hopperstad'

'Borg'
with feet
'Hopperstad'
'Oseberg, Buddha bucket'
'Oseberg, open-work bucket'
1. Models for farm lay-out.

2. Late Iron Age house site from Farm No. 25 Borg, M33 Borge, C16 Nordland. (After Henderson & Holand 1992, Fig. 2, based on a sketch by D. Kaldal Mikkelsen & F. Herschend 1989.)
APPENDIX I: FINDS LIST

I.a: Introduction

The finds list acts as a key for locating relevant finds of particular vessel types in the Finds Catalogue (App. II). The list is structured in the same way as the survey of the different vessel groups in chapters 4-6 and lists vessel type, acquisition number, farm number and name, district number/municipality number, county number and name, and dating. For each vessel type finds are listed geographically.

Uncertain identification, whether this be 'possible vessel', 'probable vessel type' or 'probable date', is marked with a question mark in front of the acquisition number, and 'probable date' also has a question mark after the period letter. When a find contains more than one vessel of the relevant type, the number of vessels is given in brackets immediately after the find number.

Abbreviations used in the list:

B. Bergen Museum (acquisition number)
Bøe Bøe 1931a, Fig. No.
C. Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo (acquisition number)
DH Dahlin Hauken 1984, Type No.
E Eggers 1951, Type No.
K/ Kaupang (acquisition number)
LH Lund Hansen 1987, Type No.
R. Rygh 1885, Fig. No.
S. Stavanger Museum (acquisition number)
S. Straume 1984, Type No. (EIA faceted glass vessels)
T. Trondheim Museum (DKNVS) (acquisition number)
Ts. Tromsø Museum, Tromsø (acquisition number)
UMK Universitetets Myntkabinett, Oslo (acquisition number)
### I.b: Finds list

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel type</th>
<th>Find No.</th>
<th>Farm No.</th>
<th>D.No./County No.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>and name:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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#### 1. BRONZE VESSELS

1.1 Bronze vessels, EIA:

1.1.1 EIA bronze cauldrons:

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<th>E4</th>
<th>?C.13992-96</th>
<th>118-122 Hov,</th>
<th>1/6, C3 Hedmark</th>
<th>A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E5</td>
<td>S.4740a-d</td>
<td>28 Tjelte,</td>
<td>3/14, C10 Rogaland</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4-5</td>
<td>C.21697a-c</td>
<td>40-41 As,</td>
<td>1/3, C6 Vestfold</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Østland cauldrons:</td>
<td>Unknown farm,</td>
<td>6/33, C11 Hordaland</td>
<td>A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E38</td>
<td>C.12567-70</td>
<td>64-65 Tune,</td>
<td>2/15, C1 Østfold</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E38-40</td>
<td>C.28980 IVa-k</td>
<td>56-58 Hunn,</td>
<td>2/13, C1 Østfold</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.12571-72</td>
<td>64-65 Tune,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.22231a-o</td>
<td>256 Vennolum,</td>
<td>1/19, C4 Oppland</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.15154-55</td>
<td>126 Manvik,</td>
<td>3/17, C6 Vestfold</td>
<td>B-C</td>
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<td>C.30448</td>
<td>11 Risholt,</td>
<td>1/15, C8 A-Agder</td>
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<td>B.4317a-c</td>
<td>5 Stadheim,</td>
<td>3/11, C12 Sogn</td>
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<td>T.3805-06</td>
<td>42 Berg,</td>
<td>1/7, C15 N-Trønd. B-C</td>
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<td>T.(unknown 3)</td>
<td>87 Rygg,</td>
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<td>C.1718-23 etc.</td>
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<td>45-47 Lunde,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>?C.7612</td>
<td>23 Flåt,</td>
<td>3/25, C8 A-Agder</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
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<td>C.24619a-m</td>
<td>9 Hauge østre,</td>
<td>3/20, C9 V-Agder</td>
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<td>C.13654</td>
<td>51 Sele,</td>
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<td>C.21957a-?</td>
<td>70 Ski,</td>
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<td>214-15 Frøyhov,</td>
<td>4/18, C2 Akershus</td>
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<td>C.15733-34</td>
<td>189 Farmen,</td>
<td>1/4, C3 Hedmark</td>
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<td>C.4419-21</td>
<td>262 Hov,</td>
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<td>C.808-17</td>
<td>26 By,</td>
<td>2/1, C5 Buskerud C</td>
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<td>?C.2877-79</td>
<td>48 Bråten,</td>
<td>2/2, C5</td>
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<td>C.17300-05</td>
<td>45 Hvannes,</td>
<td>3/12, C7 Telemark</td>
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<td>S.4152a-k</td>
<td>10 Hå f. vicar.,</td>
<td>2/8, C10 Rogaland</td>
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<td>89 Skjerve,</td>
<td>1/9, C15 N-Trønd. C</td>
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<td>T.4123</td>
<td>264-65 By,</td>
<td>1/11, C15</td>
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<td>E42</td>
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E43: B.1861 82 Herikstad, 2/9, C10 Rogaland C
E37-43: EG(unknown) 161-62 Hammerstad, 4/15, C4 Oppland C
C.23928a-h 28 Eik, 1/7, C9 V-Agder C
S.421 15 Laland, 2/10, C10 Rogaland C
B.6233a-h 75 Grindheim, 2/5, C11 Hordaland C

Vestland cauldrons:
R.535/DH1: C.15693-700 179 Hanum, 1/4, C3 Hedmark C
C.15733-34 189 Farmen, 1/4, C3 C
Lost 5 167-68 Stabu, 4/15, C4 Oppland C
C.4941 79-80 Hannes, 1/8, C7 Telemark C
C.20933a-n 65 Vinje, 4/24, C7 C
C.23256a-i 28 Eik, 1/7, C9 V-Agder C
S.4355a-d 26 Bø, 2/8, C10 Rogaland C
S.2988 33 The Vicarage, 3/13, C10 C
S.2246a-c 17 Hinna, 3/15, C10 C
C.2151-52 etc. 16 The Vicarage, 6/20, C10 C
B.7956a-e 40 Hovland, 2/5, C11 Hordaland C
B.4858 45 Auestad, 2/5, C11 C
B.3990 63-64 Eiknes, 6/27, C11 C
B.312-13 13 Midtgården, 6/28, C11 C
B.5869a-c 77-78 Solheim, 7/32, C11 C
B.4877a-d 9 Kvam, 2/7, C12 Sogn C
B.6300-08 etc. 5 Stadheim, 3/11, C12 C
B.6197a-c 59-60 Bø, 7/32, C12 C
B.5855a-p 77 Vinje, 2/13, C13 Møre C
T.483 24 Geite, 1/10, C15 N-Trønd. C
C.18174 10 Øvergård, 1/3, C17 Troms C

DH2: C.15596-98 22 Østby, 3/5, C1 Østfold D
C.4968-69 121 Re Lille, 1/7, C3 Hedmark D
C.30223 51 Reien, 3/26, C4 Oppland D
C.3910 etc. 96 Kvien, 3/28, C4 C/D
C.9 77 The Vicarage, 1/13, C5 Buskerud D
C.18892-904 (2) 52 Skåra, 3/15, C6 Vestfold D
C.28140-43 41-42 Ringdal, 3/18, C6 D
C.1673 42 Vistad, 4/22, C7 Telemark D
C.8433-36b etc. 49 Tveiten, 4/22, C7 D
C.11092-94 13 Rosseland, 3/25, C8 A-Agder C
C.2701-07 65 Skogsfjord v., 2/8, C9 V-Agder D
B.4302 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 D
C.8020 10 Torp, 3/20, C9 D
C.4326-27 91 Hauge vestre, 3/20, C9 D
C.8999-9011 246-47 Væmestad, 3/25, C9 D
C.22116a-c 4, 10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 D
C.26001a-ø 4, 10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 D
C.28026a-aa 4, 10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 D
C.21945a-f 100 Eigeland, 4/29, C9 D
B.4391 52 Tonstad, 4/35, C9 D
S.(unknown 10) Unknown farm, poss. C10 Rogaland D
C.16268 20 Motland, 2/8, C10 D
S.1476-93 I 17 Tu, 2/10, C10 D
S.7990a-k 34 Midt-Salte, 2/10, C10 D
S.4058a-i 20 Sør-Braut, 2/10, C10 D
S.2452a-r 20 Sør-Braut, 2/10, C10 D
C.6832 44-45 Bore, 2/10, C10 D
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B.5716 47 Haughom, 4/32, C9 " D
S.4730a-d 76 Vold, 2/9, C10 Rogaland D
?B.389-90 82 Herikstad, 2/9, C10 " C/D
C.22814a-f 14 Kirke-Sola, 3/14, C10 " D
?Lost 40 28 Tjelta, 3/14, C10 " C/D?
?S.6521a-c 14 Kirke-Sola, 3/14, CIO Rogaland D
Priv.coll. 2 4 Sondenå, 5/22, CIO " C/D
S.6399a-c 40 The Vicarage, 5/28, CIO " D
Lost 66 26 Gjerme, 4/43, CII Hordaland D
B.4207a-h 28 The Vicarage, 1/41, CII Hordaland D
?Lost 108 14 The Vicarage, 2/9, C12 " D
?Lost 83 6 Nedrebø, 4/23, C13 Møre C/D?
?C.6197-6206 21 Ak, 4/25, C13 " C/D?
?Lost 102 77 Meløy, 1/17, C16 Troms D?

Unclassified EIA bronze cauldrons:
?Lost 4 Unknown farm, 4/19, C1 Østfold EIA?
Lost 3 221,224 Østby, 4/18, C1 " EIA
Lost 2 179 Hanum, 4/14, C3 Hedmark C
Lost 1 96-97 Linstad, 4/20, C3 " C
?Lost 7 153 Fiskum, 4/13, C5 Buskerud EIA
?Lost 6 50 Polum, 2/2, C5 " EIA
Lost 5 45 The Vicarage, 4/18, C5 " EIA?
C.21849 48 Dalsrud, 1/3, C6 Vestfold EIA
?Lost 10 40 Haakeröd, 3/14, C6 " EIA?
?Lost 11 1221,224 Østby, 3/18, C7 " C/D?
C.30532a-b 47 The Vicarage, 3/26, C8 A-Agder C
?Lost 21 42 Kongsgård, 1/2, C9 V-Agder EIA?
?Lost 22 55 Håland v., 1/2, C9 " EIA?
Lost 24 1 Asland, 2/15, C9 " EIA
Lost 25 154 Presthus, 2/19, C9 " EIA
?Lost 29 104 Eljestrom, 4/29, C9 " EIA?
Lost 30 5 Virag, 4/32, C9 " EIA
?Lost 31 41 Reve, 2/10, C10 Rogaland EIA?
?Lost 32 12-13 Oma, 2/11, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 33 12-13 Oma, 2/11, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 34 12-13 Oma, 2/11, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 37 47 Lunde, 3/13, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 42 6 Husabø, 3/15, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 43 16 Jåtten, 3/15, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 44 16 Jåtten, 3/15, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 47 58 Sæbø, 4/27, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 48 2-3 Haugå, 7/36, C10 " EIA
?Lost 49 24 Norheim, 7/36, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 51 71 Sørhus, 7/40, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 52 82 Skåle, 1/3, C11 Hordaland EIA?
?Lost 53 82 Skåle, 1/3, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 54 91 Seim, 1/3, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 55 92 Segleim, 1/3, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 107 113-14 Alsåker, 1/36, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 60 (2) 25 Hæreid, 1/37, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 63 56 Flåtevitt, 1/40, C11 " EIA?
Lost 64 63 Kannikeberg, 1/40, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 65 28 The Vicarage, 1/41, C11 " EIA?

Unpublished EIA bronze cauldrons:
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?Lost 44 16 Jåtten, 3/15, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 47 58 Sæbø, 4/27, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 48 2-3 Haugå, 7/36, C10 " EIA
?Lost 49 24 Norheim, 7/36, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 51 71 Sørhus, 7/40, C10 " EIA?
?Lost 52 82 Skåle, 1/3, C11 Hordaland EIA?
?Lost 53 82 Skåle, 1/3, C11 " EIA?
?Lost 54 91 Seim, 1/3, C11 " EIA?
| E24:     | B.1848 | 128-29 Homnes, 2/19, C15 N-Trønd. B |
| E26:    | S.4143 | 63 Øvstebø, 4/17, C10 Rogaland C |
| E44:    | C.3155-62 | 255 Gullen, 1/19, C4 Oppland B |
|         | C.27778a-dd | 93 Gile, 4/15, C4 C |
| EG 83   | 166 Sukkestad, 4/15, C4 C |
| T.3897  | 29 Oppdøl, 7/46, C13 Møre C |
| T.465-79 | 24 Geite, 1/10, C15 N-Trønd. C |
| R.350:  | B.2902,3205 | 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 V-Agder C |

**Hemmoor buckets:**

| E54:    | C.959 | 13 Fossnes, 4/18, C5 Buskerud C |
| E55-56: | B.4285a-g | 77-78 Eiken, 3/26, C9 V-Agder C |
| E58:    | S.2337 | 14 Anda, 2/10, C10 Rogaland C |
|         | C.1130-33 | 44 Hove, 3/13, C10 C |
|         | B.314 etc. | 27 Avaldsnes, 7/35, C10 C |
|         | B.5759a-b | 24 Norheim, 7/36, C10 C |
| E59:    | C.7338-45 | 40 Bringsvær, 1/16, C8 A-Agder C |
|         | B.314 etc. | 27 Avaldsnes, 7/35, C10 Rogaland C |
1.1.3 EIA bronze basins/bowls:

- **E67:** B.8079,8145 6 Skeide, 1/5, C13 Møre A/B
- **E69:** ?C.7307-11 40 Bringsvær, 1/16, C8 A-Agder C
- **E70:** B.2210-11 23 Kvåle, 2/7, C12 Sogn B
- **E77:** T.465-79 27 Geite, 2/10, C15 N-Trønd. C
- **E86:** B.314 etc. 9-11 Store-Dal, 1/11, C1 Østfold B
- **E105:** C.21555a-q 52 Kjørstad, 5/7, C4 Oppland C
- **E106:** ?B.6050 22 Bø, 7/36, C10 Rogaland B
- **E99-106:** T.1281-83 107 Sørgården, 7/3, C14 S-Trønd. B
- **Haram:** B.12048a-p 14 Haram, 3/20, C13 Møre C
- **R.348:** C.15599 22 Østby, 3/5, C1 Østfold D
- **C.14338-50 etc.** 34 Roligheden, 3/18, C6 Vestfold D
- **C.9440-49 etc.** 31-32 Søtvedt, 1/8, C7 Telemark D
- **C.24228a-h etc.** 83 Berge, 3/12, C7 " D
- **B.4302** 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 V-Agder D
- **C.28026a-aa** 4, 10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 " D
- **?C.26001a-ø** 4, 10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 " D
- **?Lost 28** 44-45 Bjærum, 3/26, C9 " D?
- **C.3300-13** 48 Vatthus, 2/10, C10 Rogaland D
- **Lost 61** 123 Eide, 1/39, C11 Hordaland D
- **B.4301** 41 Høiland, 3/11, C11 " C/D
- **B.2891-94** 4 Blindheim, 3/19, C13 Møre D

**Unclassified EIA bronze basins/bowls:**
- ?C.960 13 Fossnes, 4/18, C5 Buskerud EIA?
- C.14338-50 etc. 34 Roligheden, 3/18, C6 Vestfold D
- **C.22669** 9 Bø ytre, 1/4, C8 A-Agder EIA
- **B.2269-99** 19 Hauge, 2/10, C10 Rogaland D
- ?B.8962a-c 7 Osnes, 3/15, C10 Hordaland D

1.1.4 EIA bronze ladles and sieves:

- **E131:** B.2210-11 23 Kvåle, 2/7, C12 Sogn B
- **E139:** C.21581a-h 9-11 Store-Dal, 2/11, C1 Østfold B
- **E139-40:** C.19703-05 90-91 Hauge, 2/17, C1 Østfold B
- **E140/42:** C.21555a-q 9-11 Store-Dal, 2/11, C1 Østfold B
- **E160:** T.1281-83 (2) 107 Sørgården, 7/3, C14 S-Trønd. B
- **T.465-79 (2)** 24 Geite, 1/10, C15 N-Trønd. C
- **E161:** C.12226-35 2 Rør, 4/19, C1 Østfold C
- **S.1053** 22 Vestly, 2/11, C10 Rogaland C
- **B.314 etc.** 27 Avaldsnes, 7/35, C10 " C
- **B.8628 la-v** 4 Blindheim, 3/19, C13 Møre C
- **E162:** C.12567-70 64-65 Tune, 2/15, C1 Østfold B
- **NMK 653 etc.** 5-6 Løken, 4/18, C1 " B
- **NMK 635 etc.** 5-6 Løken, 4/18, C1 " B
- **E159-62:** Lost 45 28-29 Tasta, 3/15, C10 Rogaland B-C?
- **Lost 94** Unknown farm, 1/11, C15 N-Trønd. B-C
- **T.586-90** 34-36 Hallem, 1/11, C15 " C

1.1.5 Unidentified EIA bronze vessels:

- **C.26633a-e** 32 Haugen s., 2/13, C1 Østfold C
- ?C.7471-74 47-48 Bjørnestad, 2/15, C1 " D?
- **?Lost 9** 82 Lofs-Eik, 2/11, C6 Vestfold EIA?
- **C.13336-42** 14 Skjaldberg, 3/14, C6 " B
- **C.17614a-b** 27 Valby, 3/15, C6 " C/D
- ?C.4276-80 32 Huseby, 3/15, C6 " EIA
1.2 Bronze vessels, EIA or LIA:

1.2.1 IA bronze cauldrons:

- C.26787: 92 Velle, 3/20, C9 V-Agder IA
- Lost 41: 35 Røyneneberg, 3/14, C10 Rogaland IA
- ?B.7017: 1 Hære, 1/35, C11 Hordaland IA
- B.739-51: 111 Bakketun, 4/43, C11 " IA
- B.(unknown 4): 1-21 (Askøy), 7/23, C11 " IA
- Lost 75: 45-46 Furset, 2/12, C13 Møre IA
- Lost 81: 14 Haram, 3/20, C13 " IA
- ?Lost 100: 36 Vibstad, 4/25, C15 N-Trønd. IA
- B.45?: Unknown farm, C17 or C18 IA?

1.2.2 IA bronze basins/bowls:

- B.320: 10 Væte, 4/43, C11 Hordaland IA
- B.901-4: 29-30 Eikanger, 6/28, C11 " IA
- Priv.coll. 5: 39-40 Tanem, 5/39, C14 S-Trønd. IA

1.2.3 Unidentified IA bronze vessels:

- T.5: Unknown farm, 1/19, C4 Oppland IA
- C.30165: 38 The Vicarage, 3/15, C6 Vestfold IA
- Lost 46: 56 Kvamme, 4/27, C10 Rogaland IA
- ?B.7887: 28 Østebø, 2/5, C11 Hordaland IA
- Priv.coll. 3: 56 Maråk, 2/10, C13 Møre IA
- NMK?: 111 Måle, 1/4, C15 N-Trønd. IA

1.3 Bronze vessels, LIA:

1.3.1 LIA bronze bowls/basins:

- R.725: ?C.21671a-q: 27-28 Flakstad, 1/4, C3 Hedmark F
- C.5280-84: 73-74 Blystad, 1/4, C3 " F
- ?C.12442-50: 81 Nes, 3/18, C6 " F?
- ?Sk.1667: 19 Vindalen, 1/8, C7 Telemark F
- ?C.3426: 55 Elle, 3/20, C9 V-Agder F

224
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>C12</td>
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<td>Mo</td>
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<td>Setnes</td>
<td>4/25</td>
<td>C13 Møre</td>
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225
Unclassified LIA bronze bowls/basins:
- B.13293 89 Tvilde, 4/43, C11 Hordaland F?
- C.1066-72 79-83 Re, 3/18, C14 S-Trondheim F
- ?T.18981a-æ 95-96 Lø, 2/16, C15 N-Trøndelag F

1.3.2 LIA bronze cauldrons:

Eastern:
- C.20634 32 Sønstebek, 1/12, C5 Buskerud F
- C.20958 Seierstad, 3/18, C6 Vestfold F
- Ts.1324-29 37 Straume, 6/38, C16 Nordland F
- Ts.197a-? 30 Gausvik, 1/2, C17 Troms F

Straight:
- C.10384-466 48,117 Gokstad, 3/14, C6 Vestfold F

Unclassified LIA bronze cauldrons:
- C.797-804 22 Østby, 3/5, C1 Østfold F
- ?B.4490a-f 46 Hafso, 1/6, C10 Rogaland F
- T.1340-42 etc. 23-24 Eggen, 1/9, C15 N-Trøndelag F
- ?T.1340-42 etc. 23-24 Eggen, 1/9, C15 " F

1.3.3 LIA bronze ladles/saucers:

- C.21671a-g 27-28 Flakstad, 1/4, C3 Hedmark F
- C.18641 115-17 Kamfjord-Gokstad, 3/14, C6 Vestfold F
- C.20133y-ee 51,76 Bergan, 3/18, C6 " F
- S.1703 39 Revheim, 3/14, C10 Rogaland F
- B.6657a-v 97 Trå, 1/39, C11 Hordaland F
- ?B.3987a-dd 191 Bryn, 4/43, C11 " F
- B.5624 Unknown farm, poss. C11 or C12 F
- B.4511a-ø 39 Hopperstad, 3/11, C12 Sogn F
- B.3255a-? 92 Lynge, 1/6, C13 Møre F
- B.6360a-k 18 Mo, 1/8, C13 " F
- T.4621-24 (2) 7 Steinvik, 7/6, C14 S-Trøndelag F
- T.15007a-? Unknown farm, 1/4, C15 N-Trøndelag F
- T.18027a-f 15-16 Øksnes, 2/20, C15 " F

1.3.4 Other LIA bronze vessels:

Chalice:
- C.20716a-d 32 Bære-Var, 2/10, C6 Vestfold F
- ?S.2005 Unknown farm, 2/8, C10 Rogaland F
- ?B.4772a-f 16 Jøttten, 3/15, C10 " F

Lamp:
- T.(unknown 12) 86 Skei, 2/16, C15 N-Trøndelag F

Patene:
- ?Ts.791-802 65 Tisnes, 4/18, C17 Troms F

Pitcher:
- ?Ts.1038-40 10 Helløy, 1/3, C17 Troms F

1.3.5 Unidentified LIA bronze vessels:

- B.(unknown 1) 164 Garder, 4/17, C2 Akershus F
- ?K/(unknown 2) 12,29 Kaupang, 3/15, C6 Vestfold F
- ?B.5786a-γ 6 Fure, 7/32, C12 Sogn F
- ?Lost 86 1 The Vicarage, 5/32, C13 Møre E-F?
- ?T.85a 1-5 86 Gravrok, 2/31, C14 S-Trøndelag F
- T.(unknown 12) 86 Skei, 2/16, C15 N-Trøndelag F
- Lost 101 16 Skei, 3/32, C15 " F
- ?Ts.6237a-b 18 Lursøy, 1/14, C16 Nordland F
- ?Ts.4815,5493 8 Lekangen, 3/9, C17 Troms F
- Lost 104 Unknown farm, C18 Finnmark F
### 2. GLASS VESSELS

2.1 Glass vessels, EIA:

2.1.1 EIA glass vessels with cut/faceted decoration:

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<td>C.21706a-f 45 Tanum, 2/7, C2 Akershus C</td>
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<td>C.617-44 etc.</td>
<td>100 Sætrang, 2/2, C5 Buskerud C</td>
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<td>C.22475a-ff</td>
<td>124 Gjerla, 2/10, C6 Vestfold C/D</td>
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<td>C.14489-94</td>
<td>91 Tveide, 2/21, C8 A-Agder C</td>
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<td>C.2646-80</td>
<td>17 Holme(gård), 2/9, C9 V-Ager C/D</td>
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<td>C.9342-45</td>
<td>154-53 Presthus-Midtbø, 2/19, C9 C</td>
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Lost 26 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 C
Lost 50 52 Haraldseid, 7/40, C10 Rogaland C
B.6409a-t 74 Opedal, 1/36, C11 Hordaland D
B.8853a-g 47 Oppedal, 2/13, C12 Sogn C
T.13505a-g 5 Staurset, 2/15, C14 N-Trøndel. D

E220-38
cased:
C.26633a-e 32 Haugen s., 2/13, C1 Østfold C
C.16445-56 27 Valby, 3/15, C6 Vestfold C
C.13827"3 51 Pytten, 3/17, C6 C/D
C.10102-07 60 Tveiten, 3/17, C6 C
C.19269-80 etc. 112 Nordgården, 3/18, C7 Telemark D
C.34926a-s 9 Dommesmoen, 1/16, C8 A-Ager C
C.36400a-p 13 Rosseland, 3/25, C8 C
S.14941 17 Tu, 2/10, C10 Rogaland C
B.11694 IIh-2q 13 Skaim, 2/8, C12 Sogn C/D
B.12048a-p 14 Haram, 3/20, C13 Møre C
T.14277a-f etc. 46-47 Sandnes, 4/27, C13 C

E223-28: C.617-44 etc. 100 Sætrang, 2/2, C5 Buskerud C
E228: C.46461 138 Rå, 2/15, C1 Østfold C
E230/S.I: C.(unknown 1) ?56-58 Hunn, 2/13, C1 Østfold C
C.35805 Ia-ww 51 Gaalaas, 1/2, C3 Hedmark C
C.17558 6 Tommelstad, 1/4, C3 C
C.16688-98 30 Hundstad, 2/1, C5 Buskerud C
C.617-44 etc. 100 Sætrang, 2/2, C5 C
C.13046-58 60 Tveiten, 3/17, C6 Vestfold C
C.5767-68 246-47 Værestad, 3/25, C9 V-Ager C
S.4069 IIA-i 37-38 Håland, 2/8, C10 Rogaland C
S.8635a-dd 22 Vestly, 2/11, C10 D
S.5123a-f 8 Føynna, 7/36, C10 C
B.2621-29 20-21 Rommetveit, 3/11, C11 Hordaland C
B.1840 65 Eide, 5/25, C12 Sogn C
T.362-79 4 Ven, 2/29, C14 S-Trøndel. C
T.16351a-p 30 Gimsan, 2/31, C14 C
T.591-605 34-36 Hallem, 1/11, C15 N-Trøndel. C
Ts.5338a-s 29 Føre, 6/38, C16 Nordland C

E230-33: C.20070a-g 200 Finnstad, 1/5, C3 Hedmark C/D
E232/S.III: B.5343a-m 20 Kvassheim, 2/7, C10 Rogaland D
E233/S.IV: C.1862-63 etc. 20 Glamsland, 1/19, C8 A-Ager C
C.9384-87 154-53 Presthus-Midtbø, 2/19, C9 V-Ager C
C.892 163 Bringsjord, 3/24, C9 C
C.3300-13 48 Vatshus, 2/10, C10 Rogaland D
B.11476 Ia-j 128 Døsland, 1/3, C11 Hordaland C/D
E235/S.V: C.10582-85 etc. 25-28 Foldvik, 3/17, C6 Vestfold C
B.98,835-37 26 Hove, 3/11, C12 Sogn C
E236/S.VI/
R.335: C.22475a-ff 124 Gjerla, 2/10, C6 Vestfold C/D
NMK 8297,8507 52 Bremsnes, 6/37. C13 Møre C
E237/S.VII: C.35805 X 51 Gaalaas, 1/2, C3 Hedmark C
C.9440-49,9811 31-32 Søtveldt, 1/8, C7 Telemark D
C.10003-05 93 Gangså, 2/11, C9 V-Agder C
?B.3543a-r 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 " C?
?B.11476 Ilk-n 128 Døsland, 1/3, C11 Hordaland D
B.3731a-m 39 Øysthus, 2/6, C11 " D
B.6981 Ia-o 41 Møle, 6/25, C11 " C
S.VII cased:
C.23240a-t 106 Espedalen, 1/7, C7 Telemark C
B.6981 Ia-o 41 Møle, 6/25, C11 Hordaland C
E238/S.VIII: C.9228 etc. 55 Dyster, 1/3, C2 Akershus C/D
B.3203a-v 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 V-Agder C/D
T.2399-2403 4 Salthammer, 1/10, C15 N-Trønd. C
S.VIII cased:
B.4590a-ss 77 Evebø, 5/29, C12 Sogn D
S.IX: C.2600a-o 4,10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 V-Agder D
S.3552a-i etc. 3 Sør-Hogstad, 3/13, C10 Rogaland D
?S.2302a-n etc. 38 Fryxland, 3/15, C10 " C
B.4464a-c,4558 13 Hehnes (2), 5/28, C10 " C/D
B.8983 9-10 Hamre, 2/9, C12 Sogn D
S.X: C.12281-83 137 Åros, 3/17, C6 Vestfold C
C.19269-80 etc. 112 Nordgården, 3/18, C7 Telemark D
?C.8983-98 246-47 Væmestad, 3/25, C9 V-Agder D
S.1466-72 7 Nærland, 2/8, C10 Rogaland C
S.4268a-f 1 Rimestad, 2/8, C10 " D
B.2891-94 4 Blindheim, 3/19, C13 Møre D
2.1.2 Undecorated EIA glass vessels:
E178: ?S.2448a-g 46 Li, 3/15, C10 Rogaland B
E212: C.29300a-aa 136 Ommundrød, 3/18, C6 Vestfold D
T.2175-86 263 Valstadv, 1/11, C15 N-Trønd. C
2.1.3 EIA glass vessels with form-blown or applied decoration:
E183: C.2155a-q (2) 9-11 Store-Dal, 2/11, C1 Østfold B
LH 19:2: C.34538 55-56 Gillebu, 5/9, C4 Oppland B-C?
E203/R.336: C.13032-44 60 Tveitene, 3/17, C6 Vestfold C
E204/R.336: C.4159-78 52 Kjølstad, 5/7, C4 Oppland C
LH 19:7: C.27680a-b 39 Røra, 1/5, C7 Telemark C
LH 18:22: S.1520-26 41 Hogstad n., 3/15, C10 Rogaland D
Marveder: C.21856a-i 3 Falkum, 1/7, C7 Telemark D
E195: T.2399-2403 4 Salthammer, 1/10, C15 N-Trønd. C
E196: ?C.12226-35 2 Ror, 4/19, C1 Østfold C
E198: C.4001 etc. 42 Ringisåker, 3/25, C4 Oppland C
C.13001-12 60 Tveitene, 3/17, C6 Vestfold C
E195-98: ?C.34358 IVs-ee 64-65 Tune, 2/15, C1 Oppland B-C?
Blue, lattice-dec. squat jars:
?B.3203a-v 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 V-Agder C/D
C.3614-18 17 Tu, 2/10, C10 Rogaland D/E
?T.14277a-f etc. 46-47 Sandnes, 4/27, C13 Møre C
Kempston type beakers:
R.337: NMK 8298 etc. 102 Langset, 3/1, C1 Østfold D
B.3410a-t 35 Ågedal, 2/14, C9 V-Agder D

228
Snartemo beakers:

R.338:  
C.5947-62 75 Langlo, 2/10, C6 Vestfold D
C.18892-904 52 Skåra, 3/15, C6 D
C.14338-50 etc. 34 Roligheden, 3/18, C6 D
C.29300a-aa etc. 136 Ommundrød, 3/18, C6 D
B.4414 246-47 Væimestad, 3/25, C9 V-Agder D
C.28026a-aa etc. 4,10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 D
B.2498-2504 18 Tjøtta, 2/10, C10 Rogaland D
B.2269-99 19 Hauge, 2/10, C10 D
B.1849-50 22 Vestly, 2/11, C10 D
S.3455a-o etc. 55-54 Bø, 3/15, C10 D
B.8649a-n 102 Arna ytre, 6/25, C11 Hordaland D
B.6107 etc. 91 Urnes, 1/3, C12 Sogn D
T.7894ff. etc. 61 Eid, 7/4, C14 S-Trønd. D

R.337–38:  
C.30166a-n (2) etc. 22 Linnestad, 2/8, C6 Vestfold D
C.13827-33 51 Pytten, 3/17, C6 D/C
C.21410 etc. 78 Nordrum, 3/18, C6 D
C.34926a-s 9 Dome-nesmoen, 1/16, C8 A-Agder C/D?
C.33687a-å etc. 38 The Vicarage, 1/2, C9 V-Agder D?
C.5288 etc. 67-68 Skagestad, 2/9, C9 D
C.33454a-s 151 Njerve, 2/19, C9 D
C.9416-18 etc. 154-53 Presthus-Midtbø, 2/19, C9 D
C.22169a-i etc. 11 Stokke, 3/20, C9 D
S.6617 etc. Unknown farm, C10 Rogaland D
B.2132-44 etc. ?1 Rimestad, 2/8, C10 D
S.(unknown 2) etc. 26 Bø, 2/8, C10 D
S.1476-93 I etc. 17 Tu, 2/10, C10 D
?Lost 36 etc. 43 Søland, 2/11, C10 D?
S.3498a-d etc. 42 Sandve, 3/13, C10 D
S.(unknown 6) etc. 24 Ulllandhaug, 3/15, C10 D
?S.2238 etc. 55-54 Bø, 3/15, C10 D
?S.8200a-e etc. 11 Folday, 5/28, C10 D
?S.4962 Ia-c etc. 78 Kølnes, 7/35, C10 D?
?S.8390a-n etc. 26 Gar, 7/37, C10 D?
B.3855-56 I etc. 44-46 Øvrebø, 2/6, C11 Hordaland C/D
B.12047a-e etc. 24 Gjerstad, 4/43, C11 D
B.8030a-g etc. 59 Fedje, 2/9, C12 Sogn D
?B.(unknown 7) etc. 26 Hove, 3/11, C12 D?
?B.5591a-f etc. 90 Kvamme, 3/11, C12 D
?B.3559a-d etc. 59-60 Bø, 7/32, C12 D
B.6539 Iia-f etc. 63 Kirkeide, 7/32, C12 D
B.8296a-q etc. 14 Haram, 3/20, C13 Møre D
T.2805-25 etc. 18 Hole, 4/25, C13 D
T.1317-20 etc. 8 Skaset, 7/4, C14 S-Trønd. D
T.(unknown 11) etc. 3 Mære, 2/16, C15 N-Trønd. D

2.1.4 EIA glass drinking horns:

E246-49:  
S.5650a-b etc. 42 Varhaug, 2/9, C10 Rogaland D
E248:  
B.349-50 etc. ?30-31 Stangeland, 3/14, C10 Rogaland C
E249:  
B.3204a-e etc. 6 Lunde, 3/20, C9 V-Agder C

2.1.5 Other EIA glass vessels:

Basin E242:  
S.2448a-g etc. 46 Li, 3/15, C10 Rogaland B
Bottles:  
B.3990 etc. 63-64 Eiknes, 6/27, C11 Hordaland C
B.5906 etc. 87 Myklebost, 4/18, C12 Sogn B-C?
Vase R.334:  
C.1944 etc. 45 Solberg, 1/14, C5 Buskerud B
### 2.1.6 Unidentified EIA glass vessels:

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<tr>
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<th>County</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.32757q-x</td>
<td>64-65 Tune,</td>
<td>2/15</td>
<td>Østfold EIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.6614-17</td>
<td>1 Eikeberg,</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>C1 B-C?</td>
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<td>C.9228 etc.</td>
<td>55 Dyster,</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>C2 Akershus C-D</td>
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<td>C.3694-3705</td>
<td>214-15 Frøyhov,</td>
<td>4/18</td>
<td>C2 C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.5144</td>
<td>96-97 Linstad,</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>C3 Hedmark C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.4870-86</td>
<td>248-49 Væien,</td>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>C4 Oppland C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.1944</td>
<td>45 Solberg,</td>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>C5 Buskerud D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.29263a-p</td>
<td>40-41 Ås,</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>C6 Vestfold C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.22474a-b</td>
<td>153 Elgesem,</td>
<td>3/14</td>
<td>C6 C</td>
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<td>C.20301a-f</td>
<td>103 Eidsten,</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>C6 C</td>
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<tr>
<td>?NMK 8031 etc.</td>
<td>56 Stenstad,</td>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>C7 Telemark D</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.1634 etc.</td>
<td>80 Gunheim,</td>
<td>3/12</td>
<td>C7 C-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.30088aa-aa</td>
<td>?? Lid,</td>
<td>4/25</td>
<td>C7 D</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.16290-92</td>
<td>19 Kvalbein,</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>C10 Rogaland D</td>
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<tr>
<td>?S.4152a-k</td>
<td>10 Hå former vicarage,</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?S.4058a-i</td>
<td>20 Sør-Braut,</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>C10 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?S.4446a-h</td>
<td>30 Erga,</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>C10 EIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?S.3845 ia-d</td>
<td>41 Reve,</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>C10 EIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost 35</td>
<td>22 Vestly,</td>
<td>2/11</td>
<td>C10 D</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.2844ac</td>
<td>70 Trones,</td>
<td>3/13</td>
<td>C10 B-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>?S.5844ac</td>
<td>40-41 Sunde,</td>
<td>3/14</td>
<td>C10 D</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.2240</td>
<td>51 Randaberg,</td>
<td>3/15</td>
<td>C10 C</td>
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<td>S.3820a-n</td>
<td>12 Haugvaldstad,</td>
<td>6/21</td>
<td>C10 C</td>
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<tr>
<td>?B.6103a-g</td>
<td>125 Haugland,</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>C11 Hordaland D</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.4207a-h</td>
<td>28 The Vicarage,</td>
<td>1/41</td>
<td>C11 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?B.1598</td>
<td>10 Haugen,</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>C11 C-D?</td>
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<tr>
<td>?B.3855-56 II</td>
<td>44-46 Øvrebø,</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>C11 D</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.6090 i</td>
<td>35 Døsen,</td>
<td>5/17</td>
<td>C11 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.4324</td>
<td>3 Bukken,</td>
<td>7/21</td>
<td>C11 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.3990 (1+)</td>
<td>63-64 Eiknes,</td>
<td>6/27</td>
<td>C11 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.12046a-y</td>
<td>24 Gjerstad,</td>
<td>4/43</td>
<td>C11 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.3502</td>
<td>Unknown farm, poss.</td>
<td>C11 or C12 C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.6209a-d</td>
<td>Unknown farm, poss.</td>
<td>C11 or C12 C</td>
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<tr>
<td>?B.8872a-q</td>
<td>3 Rørvik,</td>
<td>3/19</td>
<td>C13 Møre D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?B.5669a-c</td>
<td>4 Blindheim,</td>
<td>3/19</td>
<td>C13 C-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.16364a-ff</td>
<td>35 Foss,</td>
<td>2/28</td>
<td>C14 S-Trønd. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?T.16351a-p</td>
<td>30 Gimsan,</td>
<td>2/31</td>
<td>C14 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.2602-03 III</td>
<td>52-54 Alstad,</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>C15 N-Trønd. C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lost 94 (2)</td>
<td>Unknown farm,</td>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>C15 B-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.2287</td>
<td>60 Vist,</td>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>C15 EIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>?T.1459-70</td>
<td>191-94 Grønnesby,</td>
<td>2/15</td>
<td>C15 EIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?Ts.2333-37</td>
<td>31 Kolsland,</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>C17 Troms D</td>
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</table>

### 2.2 Glass vessels, EIA or LIA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.35807a-n (2)</td>
<td>103 The Vicarage,</td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>C9 V-Agder IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?Lost 88</td>
<td>61 Eid,</td>
<td>7/4</td>
<td>C14 S-Trønd. IA</td>
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<tr>
<td>?T.1903</td>
<td>44-45 Torgård,</td>
<td>5/40</td>
<td>C14 IA</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.4748</td>
<td>67 Seines,</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>C14 IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.19825-26</td>
<td>13 Lilleheil,</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>C16 Nordland IA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Glass vessels, LIA:

2.3.1 Miscellaneous LIA glass vessels:

| Bottles: | B.6657a-y | 97 Trå, | 1/39, C11 Hordaland F |
|          | B.4511a-ø | 39 Hopperstad, | 3/11, C12 Sogn F |
| Claw     | C.1801-12 (2) | 17 Vold, | 1/7, C6 Vestfold E/F |
| beakers: | S.6779a-m | 3 Heigreberg, | 6/21, C10 Rogaland E |
|          | Ts.8336ja-jk | 25 Borg, | 7/33, C16 Nordland E/F |
| Palm cups: | C.16018-22 | 7 Åker, | 1/4, C3 Hedmark E |
|          | Ts.8336da-ft(2) | 25 Borg, | 7/33, C16 Nordland E/F |
| Funnel   | Ts.740-745a, 747 | 62-63 The Vicarage, | |
| beakers: | Ts.8336da-ft(5) | 25 Borg, | 7/33, C16 E/F |
| Reticella decorated glass: | ?C.1546-50 | 91 Brevik, | 2/4, C7 Telemark E |
|          | B.4511a-ø | 39 Hopperstad, | 3/11, C12 Sogn F |
|          | ?T.19228a-az | 83 Skistad, | 4/25, C15 N-Trønd. F |
|          | Ts.8336a-n (2) | 25 Borg, | 7/33, C16 Nordland F |
| Blue, lattice-decorated squat jars: | C.19362-78 | 68 Løland, | 2/17, C9 V-Agder E |
|          | ?S.2196a-e | 49 Harestad, | 3/15, C10 Rogaland E/F |

2.3.2 Unidentified LIA glass vessels:

| ?C.34331a-gg | 92 Lalum, | 1/7, C3 Hedmark E |
| ?C.34331a-gg | 92 Lalum, | 1/7, C3 E |
| ?C.6997-7005 (2) | 20-21 Fevang, | 3/14, C6 Vestfold F |
| K/(unknown 1) | 12,29 Kaupang, | 3/15, C6 E |
| K/(unknown 4)(c. 60) | 12,29 Kaupang,3/15, C6 F |
| ?C.1954-56 | 72 Lene, | 3/17, C7 Telemark F |
| C.34684a-y | 44 Viken, | 3/28, C8 A-Agder F |
| B.5758a-? | 22 Bø, | 7/36, C10 Rogaland E/F |
| ?B.322-26 | 96 The Vicarage, | 5/19, C11 Hordaland F |
| B.3327a-e | 58 Haugland, | 2/13, C12 Sogn F |
| B.4511a-ø | 39 Hopperstad, | 3/11, C12 E/F |
| B.7893a-? | 5 Holmedal, | 4/18, C12 E/F |
| B.9014a-t | 18 Sanddal, | 5/30, C12 F |
| ?T.15136a-? | 99 Nygården, | 1/7, C15 N-Trønd. F |
| ?T.19853a-q | 86 Trølvik, | 1/2, C16 Nordland F |
| Ts.8336da-ft(2) | 25 Borg, | 7/33, C16 E/F |

231
3. POTTERY VESSELS

3.1 Pottery vessels, EIA:

3.1.1 Local EIA pottery vessels:

Imitation glass vessels:

- Bøe 177-9: C.26824 16 Nes, 3/18, C7 Telemark C
- C.11100-07 (2) 13 Rosseland, 3/25, C8 A-Agder C

- Bøe 177: C.11111-31 13 Rosseland, 3/25, C8 " C

- Bøe 178: S.325-27 Unknown farm, 2/8, C10 Rogaland C/D

- B.349-50 ?30-31 Stangeland, 3/14, C10 " C

Unidentified vessel, poss. modern glazed pottery:

- ?B.4280 (lost) 16 Ulvebne, 2/7, C11 Hordaland EIA?

3.1.2 Imported EIA pottery vessels:

- Pitcher/
  - Bøe 333: C.1702 154 Presthus, 2/19, C9 V-Agder C/D
  - Amphora: C.10079 37 Vågsvold, 3/20, C9 V-Agder B-C
  - S.7100 40-41 Sunde, 3/14, C10 Rogaland C

3.2 Pottery vessels, LIA:

3.2.1 Miscellaneous LIA pottery vessels:

- Badorf: K/(unknown 7) (18) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 Vestfold F
- Baltic/Sl.: K/(unknown 7) (12) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - Egg-shaped: K/1a-? 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - French/Eng: K/(unknown 7) (2) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - Frisian: C.5965-66 75 Langlo, 2/10, C6 " F
  - Mayen: K/(unknown 7) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - N. Sea: K/(unknown 7) (58) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - Rhenish: K/(unknown 7) (5) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - B.9074 IIII 50 Drage, 5/25, C12 Sogn F
  - Tating: C.15867 41 Gimmen, 1/9, C1 Østfold F
  - ?K.(unknown 7-1) Unknown farm, 2/11, C1 " F?
  - ?K.15764-66 ?37 Hosten, 3/5, C1 " F?
  - C.30851,30214 110 Huseby, 3/14, C6 Vestfold F
  - K/(unknown 1) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 F
  - K/(unknown 5) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - K/(unknown 6) (10) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - K/XXIII 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - C.4256-59 (2) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - Ts.8337a-az (2) 25 Borg, 7/33, C16 Nordland F
  - Walberberg: K/(unknown 7) (2) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 Vestfold F
  - ?K.4289-90 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
  - Wellenlin.: C.4225a-b 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F

3.2.2 Unidentified LIA pottery vessels:

- C.8444 Oslo, C2 Akershus F
- K/(unknown 1) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 Vestfold F
- K/(unknown 7) (4) 12,29 Kaupang 3/15, C6 " F
- Ts.8337as 25 Borg, 7/33, C16 Nordland F
4. WOODEN BUCKETS WITH BRONZE FITTINGS

4.1 Wooden buckets with bronze fittings, EIA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.27921a-b</td>
<td>Viste</td>
<td>3/26</td>
<td>C4 Østfold</td>
<td>C-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.4159-78</td>
<td>Kjørstad</td>
<td>5/7</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.16688-98</td>
<td>Hundstad</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>C5 Buskerud</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.325-48</td>
<td>Veien</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>C/D</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.617-44</td>
<td>Setrangen</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.779-85</td>
<td>Vicarage, 4/18</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.29263a-p</td>
<td>As</td>
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<td>Vestfold</td>
<td>C-D</td>
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</table>

Lost 18
- 54 Nordbø, 3/11, C7 | D |

Lost 18
- 85-88 Birkeland, 2/21, C8 A-Agder | D |

Lost 18
- 12638a-r | Unknown farm | 2/8 | Rogaland | D |

Lost 18
- 49 Tårland, 2/8, C10 | D |

Lost 56
- 90 Hauge, 5/16, C11 | C-D |

Lost 18
- 116 Ebne, 2/4, C11 Hordaland | D |

Lost 18
- 331 Austrheim, 2/5, C11 | C/D |

Lost 18
- 4357a-c | Langeland | 3/11, | C-D |

Lost 56
- 12046a-y | Gjerstad, 4/43, | C-D |

Lost 56
- 3408a-e | Slinde, 2/7, C12 | Sogn | C |

Lost 18
- 391 Hove, 3/11, C12 | C-D |

Lost 18
- 3405a-e | Eide, 5/29, C12 | D |

Lost 18
- 5-6 Barstad, 2/12, C15 N-Trønd. | C-D |

R.382:
- 617-44 etc. | Setrangen | 2/2, C5 Buskerud | C |

NMK 8031 etc.
- 737 The Vicarage, 1/13, C5 Buskerud | D |

NMK 653 etc.
- 76 Eide, 5/29, C12 | D |

R.381-82:
- 653 etc. | Løken | 4/18, C1 Østfold | B |

C.12226-35 | Rør | 4/19, C1 | C |

C.24467a-b | Ausdal | 1/2, C3 Hedmark | C/D |

?C.4735 etc. | Unknown farm | 1/17, C4 Oppland | C |

C.14601-14 | Dynna | 1/19, C4 | C |

C.4179-84 | Sau | 1/19, C4 | C |

C.4159-78 | Kjørstad | 5/7, C4 | C |

?C.9 | The Vicarage, 1/13, C5 Buskerud | D |

C.617-44 etc. | Setrangen | 2/2, C5 | C |

C.617-44 etc. | Setrangen | 2/2, C5 | C |

C.7015-22 | Fevang | 3/14, C6 Vestfold | C-D |

C.18892-904 | Skårå | 3/15, C6 | D |

C.10582-85 | Foldvik | 3/17, C6 | C |

C.12948-75 | Tveitene | 3/17, C6 | C |

C.13032-44 | Tveitene | 3/17, C6 | C |

C.12281-83 | Åros | 3/17, C6 | C |

Lost 14 | Åros, 3/17, C6 | C |

?C.17846-56 | Bjørke, 3/18, C6 | C-D |
?C.14338-50 etc. 34 Roligheden, 3/18, C6 " D
C.23445a-n 75 Vestrum, 3/18, C6 " C-D
?Lost 15 Unknown farm, 3/19, C6 " C-D?
?C.11718-27 60 Lille-Gjerpen, 1/7, C7 Telemark D
C.9440-49 etc. 31-32 Søtvedt, 1/8, C7 " D
Lost 17 1 Askilt, 3/11, C7 " D
C.10361-64 41-43 Hem, 3/12, C7 " D
C.5774-83 (2) 63? Holtan, 3/12, C7 " C
NMK 8512 etc. 80 Gunheim, 3/12, C7 " C
C.8217 40 Bringsvær, 1/16, C8 A-Agder C
C.30518a-d 41 Risland, 2/7, C8 " C/D
?C.11111-31 13 Rosseland, 3/25, C8 " C
B.3217 25-26 Skeime, 3/20, C9 V-Agder C
?B.3214a-e 103 The Vicarage, 3/20, C9 " C-D
?C.8999-9011 246-47 Væmestad, 3/25, C9 " D
?C.28026a-aa 4,10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 " D
C.1371-72 4,10 Snartemo, 3/26, C9 " C-D
?B.4601a-b 27,29 Eigeland, 3/26, C9 " C-D?
B.389-90 (2) 82 Herikstad, 2/9, C10 Rogaland C/D
B.2269-99 19 Hauge, 2/10, C10 " D
B.(unknown 2) 41 Reve, 2/10, C10 " D?
S.(unknown 5) 5 Meling, 3/14, C10 " C-D
B.4464a-c etc. 13 Heibnes, 5/28, C10 " C/D
Lost 62 43 Vik, 1/40, C11 Hordaland C-D?
B.1598 10 Haugen, 2/5, C11 " C/D?
B.4283a-k 8 Alne, 2/7, C11 " D
B.6349a-i 207-8 Herre, 4/43, C11 " D?
B.6981 la-æ 41 Mæle, 6/25, C11 " C
Lost 67 53 The Vicarage?, 1/3, C12 Sogn D?
C.5870-85 21 Åk, 4/25, C13 Møre C
T.330-46 5 Myr, 1/11, C15 N-Trønd. C
Lost 113 5-6 Barstad, 2/12, C15 " C-D

R.381-82 with bronze feet:
C.1751 51 Reien, 3/26, C4 Oppland D
C.18892-904 52 Skåra, 3/15, C6 Vestfold D
C.5774-83 63? Holtan, 3/12, C7 Telemark C
S.2356a-h 38 Madla, 3/14, C10 Rogaland D

4.2 Wooden buckets with bronze fittings, LIA:
C.7248-53 9-10 Torshov, 4/16, C2 Akershus F
C.(unknown 3)(4)105-6 Oseberg, 2/11, C6 Vestfold F
C.13600-09 82 Farmen, 3/18, C6 " F
B.2559-2616 40 Orre, 2/10, C10 Rogaland F
B.4511a-ø 39 Hopperstad, 3/11, C12 Sogn F
B.5592a-l 6 Fitje, 5/29, C12 " F
B.9014a-t 18 Sanddal, 5/30, C12 " F
T.15496a-? 19 Tomdal, 4/25, C13 Møre F
T.4621-24 etc. 7 Steinvik, 7/6, C14 S-Trønd. F
T.497-503 60-61 Halsan, 1/10, C15 N-Trønd. F
T.(unknown 12) 86 Skei, 2/16, C15 " F

234
5. HORN VESSELS (DRINKING HORNS)

5.1 Horn vessels (drinking horns), EIA:

5.1.1 Miscellaneous EIA drinking horns:

R.340  
C.28973a-n (2) 56-58 Hunn, 2/13, C1 Østfold B
C.12567-70 (2) 64-65 Tune, 2/15, C1 " B
C.21952  
NMK 653 etc. (2) 5-6 Løken, 4/18, C1 " B
Veien:  
C.617-44 etc. 100 Setrang, 2/2, C5 Buskerud C
C.325-48 49 Veien, 2/2, C5 " C/D
C.21841a-i 75 Vestrum, 3/18, C6 Vestfold D
B.314 etc. 27 Avaldsnes, 7/35, C10 Rogaland C

5.1.2 Unclassified EIA drinking horns:

C.21581a-h (2) 9-11 Store-Dal, 2/11, C1 Østfold B
C.525-35 etc. 48 Bråten, 2/2, C5 Buskerud C/D
C.23451a-d Unknown farm, poss. C6 Vestfold EIA
C.20300a-g (2) 51 Jarlsberg, 2/11, C6 " B
B.3175a-g 57-58 Lygren, 6/33, C11 Hordaland D
T.16364a-ff 35 Foss, 2/28, C14 S-Trønd. C
T.12242a-e 14 Kvalpy, 3/32, C15 N-Trønd. D

5.2 Horn vessels (drinking horns), EIA or LIA:

Lost 8  
Unknown farm, 5/8, C5 Buskerud IA?
B.5589  
Unknown farm, 5/17, C11 IA
Lost 57  
Unknown farm, 5/17, C11 " IA

5.3 Horn vessels (drinking horns), LIA:

C.4190-97 (2) 121 Haugen n., 2/15, C1 Østfold F
C.2064  
C.14788  
C.23501  
C.5965-66  
C.6069-70  
K/(unknown 3)  
C.20163a-i  
C.13950-59  
S.4935  
B.4233a-z (2) 14 Gausel, 3/15, C10 " F
?B.4233a-z 14 Gausel, 3/15, C10 F
?S.2193a-l 49 Harestad, 3/15, C10 F
?B.11923a-h 83 Hegle, 4/43, C11 Hordaland E
B.3987a-dd 191 Bryn, 4/43, C11 " F
B.4864a-x 19-20 Hyrt, 4/44, C11 " F
B.7731a-? 8 Vinjum, 2/8, C12 Sogn F
B.5551a-h 26 Hove, 3/11, C12 " F
T.9607  
T.8524-40 16 Huseby, 5/32, C14 S-Trønd. F
T.9591-9606 39 Myr, 1/3, C15 N-Trønd. F
T.965-70 103 Island, 1/7, C15 " F
T.(unknown 7)(2)24 Geite, 1/10, C15 " F
T.6373  
C.4032 (2) 12 Ryem, 3/31, C15 " F
T.1180-1209 67 Vold, 4/25, C15 " F

235
6. SILVER VESSELS, EIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E176</th>
<th>B.314 etc.</th>
<th>27 Avaldsnes,</th>
<th>7/35, C10 Rogaland C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Godøy</td>
<td>B.11546a-o (2)</td>
<td>124 Godøy,</td>
<td>3/18, C13 Møre C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unident.</td>
<td>T.2805-25</td>
<td>18 Hole,</td>
<td>4/25, C13 &quot; D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lost 95</td>
<td>6 Trones,</td>
<td>1/11, C15 N-Trønd. EIA</td>
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</tbody>
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APPENDIX II: FINDS CATALOGUE

II.a: Introduction

The finds catalogue contains all certain and possible finds of imported vessels used in the present work. The finds are listed geographically in the same way as Appendix III, Farm Catalogue, i.e. on county (Cl-18 + finds from unknown county), district number, municipality (m.) number, parish (p.), farm number and acquisition number, regardless of dating. For an explanation, therefore, see Appendix III, Farm Catalogue.

For each find, imported vessels are described separately, followed by a brief description of context and accompanying objects. Any other imports in a vessel find are described first among accompanying objects and in slightly more detail than the rest. Abbreviations used in the catalogue are listed below.

Lost finds have been numbered continuously ('Lost 1, 2 etc.') for the sake of this work only, as have finds in the different museums for which acquisition numbers were not known, e.g. 'C. (unknown 1, 2 etc.)'.

Abbreviations used in the catalogue:

Ab. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesters bevaring, Aarsberetning.
B. Bergen Museum (acquisition number)
BA Bronze Age
BMT Bergens Museums Tilvekst (acquisitions)
BMA Bergens Museums Arbok
br. bronze
Bøe Bøe 1931a, Fig.
C. Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo (acquisition number)
CIA Celtic Iron Age (500-0 B.C.)
D diameter
DH Dahl in Hauken 1984
DKNVS Det Kongelige Norske Vitenskapers Selskap (Trondheim Museum)
DKNVST DKNVS tilvekst (acquisitions)
E Eggers 1951
EMA Early Middle Ages (11-12thC.)
EMeP Early Merovingian Period (7thC.)
EMiP Early Migration Period (5thC.)
ERIA Early Roman Iron Age (1st-2ndC.)
EVA Early Viking Age (9thC.)
F.h.h. Frå Haug ok Heidni. Tidsskrift for Rogalands Arkeologiske Forening, Stavanger Museum.
fr. fragment(ary)
frs. fragments
H height
HMT Historisk Museum, Førhistorisk samling, Universitetet i Bergen, tilvekstfortegnelse (acquisitions)
IA Iron Age (1st millennium A.D.)
JP J Petersen 1919 (weapons), 1928 (ornaments), 1951a (tools)
L length
LH Lund Hansen 1987
LMeP Late Merovingian Period (8thC.)
LMiP Late Migration Period (6thC.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRIA</td>
<td>Late Roman Iron Age (3rd-4thC.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>Late Viking Age (10thC.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeP</td>
<td>Merovingian Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiP</td>
<td>Migration Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJF</td>
<td>Shetelig 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.</td>
<td>parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>professionally excavated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Rygh 1885a, Fig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIA</td>
<td>Roman Iron Age (1st-4thC.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Stavanger Museum (acquisition number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>stray find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPE</td>
<td>semi-professionally excavated (i.e. old excavations by museum staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMÅ</td>
<td>Stavanger Museum Årbok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>Trondheim Museum (DKNVS) (acquisition number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts.</td>
<td>Tromsø Museum, Tromsø (acquisition number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMA</td>
<td>Tromsø Museum Årbok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBA</td>
<td>Universitetet i Bergen, Årbok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMK</td>
<td>Universitetets Myntkabinett, Oslo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOT</td>
<td>Universitetets Oldsaksamlings tilvekst (acquisitions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOA</td>
<td>Universitetets Oldsaksamling Årbok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VJG</td>
<td>Shetelig 1912a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol.</td>
<td>volume (in litres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VWZG</td>
<td>Nerman: Die Völkerwanderungszeit Gotlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.b: Finds catalogue

1 ØSTFOLD county:

District 1: The Halden (town) and Halden river district:

9 Idd m., Idd p.:
* Farm No. 41, of 41 and 44 Gimmen:
  - C.15867:
    Fr. Tating pitcher (SF.658), H 30cm, base lost. Impressions of tin-foil decoration, prob. sec. burnt on funeral pyre.
    Mound 4, D 6m, SPE: also charred wood; iron nails; human and animal bones (prob. horse); whetstone. Date: prob. F1 800–900.
    Ref.: Lorange 1869:61-63, ill. 3; J Petersen 1940a:209, No. 1, Fig. 168; O Rygh 1949:81–82; J Petersen 1951a:380, Fig. 203; Selling 1955:47, note 5; Hougen 1960:96, Fig. 3.

District 2: The Sarpsborg/Fredrikstad (towns) district:

11 Skjeberg m., Skjeberg p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown (near S. end of Isesjøen):
  - C.15769–71:
    15769: Lower half of pottery vessel, very similar to Tating sherds from Gimmen. Fire-damaged.
    Mound, D 6m, SF: also pottery sherd (R.361); mixture of charcoal and black soil, contained burnt bones and yellow sand; br. strip; iron fr. Date: prob. F1. All objects may not belong to the same find (cf. C.15867 from Gimmen and C.15764–66 from Hosten).
    Ref.: O Rygh 1949:68.
* Farm No. 9–11, Store-Dal, of 7–11 Dal:
  - C.21555a–q:
    i-k: 2 ribbed glass bowls (E183), blue-green, both D 12.2cm, H 5cm. Prob. Itallic or Syrian. Placed upside down inside br. dish.
    l: Fr. br. basin/dish with small foot (R.349/E101), inverted and thickened rim, no ears, D 35cm. Foot decorated with concentric circles. Placed behind the head.
    m: Br. ladle (E140 or 142), with concentric circles on base, D 12.9cm, H 7.7cm, handle L 12.5cm. Placed upside down in br. dish.
    n: Fr. Østland cauldron (E40), D 37cm, H 20–22cm. Placed just SW of the dish.
    Mound 6, D 22.5m, subsoil grave, female inhumation, PE: also gold berlock (pendant), beads, and finger rings (Müller 90 and R.307); silver hook; gilt silver fibulae (A.IV.88); gilt? br. brooch; knives; iron rod; brownish material (textiles, birch bark or wood?). Date: B2 70–160.
  - C.21581a–h:
    b: Fr. br. ladle (E139), D c.15cm, H c.10cm. Remains of textiles and leather along rim. Placed behind head.
    c: Fr. br. mountings and chains with silver knobs for 2 drinking horns (cf. Müller 178), D 7.3cm. Placed next to head.
    Mound 5, D 18.5m, prob. male inhumation: also gold finger ring; pottery vessel (Bøe 37); knives (R.143 and 142), iron rod and lumps. Date: B2 70–160.
    Ref.: Petersen 1916:49–50, ill. p. 49, 62, Pl. XVII:5; B Hougen 1960:96, Fig. 3.
13 Borge m., Borge p.:  
* Farm No. 24-27, Vidsta/Vesten/Hvidsten:  
  - C.3109-19:  
    Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40). Contained burnt bones.  
    Mound, double-burial or mixed finds, SF: also double-edged swords;  
    spear-heads (incl. R.202 and R.208); knife; br. spur (R.225); iron  
    frs. (incl. shield boss); frs. and objects of br. (incl. rim mount­  
    ing, button (R.314), strap end mounting (R.325), and other buttons  
    and mountings). Date: Cl 150-260 (prob. 200-250).  
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:5, 715-16; O Rygh 1885:16, No. 314; B  
    Hougen 1924:30-31; Grieg 1925:38, 185, note 41; B Hougen 1929:81;  
    Ekholm 1933:27, No. 46; Eggers 1951:96, No. 428; Johansen 1955:220;  
* Farm No. 32, Haugen:  
  - C.26633a-e:  
    b: Fr. faceted glass vessel, green or light yellow with blue cas­  
    ing. Form not identifiable. Found inside clay pot.  
    Fr. br. vessel. Not identifiable.  
    Mound, ?sec. cremation grave, SF: also pottery sherds, several  
    covered in glass; glass beads; br. fr.; burnt bones. Date: C 150-  
    400.  
    Ref.: UOT 1937, UOÂ 1937:223, No. 26633; Christie et al. 1979,  
    Tab. 1; Straume 1984, No. 20, Pl. 12:20 & 37:1a-e; Näsman 1984:63;  
* Farm No. 56-58, Hunn:  
  - C.(unknown 1):  
    Uncertain place, but displayed with Hunn finds:  
    Sherd of faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IA).  
    Ref.: Straume 1984, No. 56, Pl. 1:56.  
  - C.18578-84:  
    18578: Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), D 25cm, H 19-21.5cm, remains  
    of riveted iron ears. Contained burnt bones.  
    Mound, D 15m, flagstone 'chamber', SF: also double-edged sword;  
    spear-heads (one with silver inlay); br. shield-boss (R.219); iron  
    shield handle and frs.; br. double-button, button or rivet head, and  
    mountings for sword sheath (Müller 379). Date: Cl 150-260 (prob.  
    200-260).  
    Ref.: O Rygh 1897b:86-87, No. 162; B Hougen 1924:30-31; Grieg  
    1926:34, 38; B Hougen 1929:81; Ekholm 1933:27, No. 45; Eggers  
    1951:93, No. 362; Gjøstein Resi 1986:72, F.20, Pl. 10.4 & 35.1; Lund  
  - C.28973a-n:  
    h: Fr. br. mountings and chains for 2 drinking horns, rim mount­  
    ings ornamented with silver rivets. D c.7cm.  
    Mound 29, D 18m, subsoil grave, prob. primary inhumation, PE: also  
    2 br. (chair) spurs, with silver filigree and rivets, unique in Nor­  
    way; 4 small, circular silver mountings with filigree ornamentation  
    on br. base, and 3 band-shaped silver mountings with filigree orna­  
    mentation (Danish and German parallels are from shoes); iron shield  
    boss with silver-plated br. rivets and silver rim mountings; br.  
    shield handle with silver ornamentation; br. rim mountings for  
    shield; gold finger ring (R.307); spear-head (R.208); double-edged  
    sword with wooden sheath; rivets; br. and bone frs. From the mound:  
    pottery sherds; clay and bone frs.; knife fr.. Date: B2 70-160.  
    Ref.: UOT 1955, UOÂ 1954-55b:131-32; Gjøstein Resi 1986:48, 70-72,
C.28980a-k:

- a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40 or 41-42), riveted iron ears, D c.25cm, H prob. 18cm, extensively mended. Contained burnt bones and finds.

Mound, D 20m, on top of older mound, D 12-14m. Lower mound contained grave I (Per. B1-B2) and II (Per. B2), upper mound grave III (Per. C) and IV (with the find), PE: also br. chair-spur; iron shield boss (prob. R.219) and handle; mounting (prob. rim mounting for shield); spear-heads (prob. R.207 and 206); iron frs. (incl. socket, sword blade, spear-head, and nail); br. frs.; burnt human and animal bones. Date: C1-C2 150-320 (prob. 150-260).


**Farm No. 47, of 47-48 Bjørnestad:**

- C.7471-74:

  7474: Small frs. of largish br. vessel, not identifiable. No everted rim, iron ears, pointed downwards. Contained bone, charcoal, ash and some finds. Placed inside wooden bucket.

Mound, D c.30m, layer of ash, charcoal, bone and pottery sherds, SF: large wooden bucket with iron fittings; gold spiral ring; leather frs.. Date: D 400-600?

Ref.: O Rygh 1876:84-85, No. 89.

**Farm No. 64-65, Tune, part Tingvold:**

- C.12567-70:

  12567: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E38), everted rim, had iron ears attached to inside of rim, D c.20cm, H min. 30cm.

  12568: Small fr. br. ladle (R.341-43/E162), D 11cm, long handle, concentric circles internally on base.

  12569: Fr. br. terminal and rim mountings for 2 drinking horns (R.340).

Flat? grave under flagstone, SF: also burnt bones (lost); coarse pottery sherds; iron frs. (incl. knife and vessel handle). Date: B1b 40-70 (or c.200).

Ref.: O Rygh 1886:118-19, No. 196; B Hougen 1924:33, 38, Fig. 17, 1929:78, 80, Fig. 1; Bøe 1931a:41, note 105; Ekholm 1933:27, No. 48; Eggers 1951:95, No. 410; Johansen 1955:219; note 57; Gjøstein Resi 1986:88, Pl. 93; Lund Hansen 1987:431.

- C.12571-72:


Flat grave, charcoal layer, SF: also glass beads; br. chain. Date: B-C (RIA).


- C.32757q-x:

  - s: 8 frs. of molten green glass (vessel?).

Mound 3, N. half, PE: also 6 black and 4 white glass gaming counters; pottery vessel; br. belt mountings; bone comb; ?silver frs.; burnt bones (incl. animal claws); charcoal. Date: EIA. S. half exc. earlier, C.32757a-p.


- C.34358s-ee:

  - u: 2 glass sherds: long molten lump of translucent glass, L 1.7cm, and probable vessel sherd with 2 applied trails in S-form, L 1.5cm.
Mound 6, grave? VI, PE: also glass beads; pottery sherds; burnt clay and bones; flint and stone flakes; iron slag, ring and frs.; lead ball; modern coin; charcoal. Date: B-C? RIA? Mound also contained 3 burials from Per. B.

Ref.: UO Tilvekst 1973-76:114-(17).

* Farm No. 66, Grålum:
- C.29920a-d:
  a: Bronze cauldron (E26), biconical, D 19.4cm, H 24.2cm, Vol. 8 litres, br. handle and riveted face escutcheons, sides ornamented with horizontal lines. Very worn, feet and handle ring missing, mended 4 times, base patched with resin. Contained burnt bones of male, wrapped in birch bark, covered by slab. Produced 100-150.
  Cairn, D c.12-14m, subsoil grave I, SF/PE: also gold finger ring (prob. male); charcoal; birch bark; resin. Date: B2 70-610 (150-200). The cairn also yielded belt stone and whetstone in quartzite (29920 IIe-f), as well as glass, burnt bones, charcoal and sand, all prob. modern (29920 111g) and sec. deposits.


* Farm No. 121, Haugen Nedre:
- C.4190-4197:
  4195: Trilateral bird-shaped br. escutcheon, with rivet in each corner, for br. hanging bowl.
  4197: 2 br. frs., prob. from cauldron.
  41???: 2 cut cattle horns, i.e. drinking horns, without mountings. Prob. Western.
  Mound, D c.80m, with oak ship c.20m, SPE: also fr. tin-br. balance weight, scales with engraved ornamentation, wrapped in fine cloth; 3 lead weights (R.481a-b), 4 whole and several fr. iron and br. weights (R.478), 2 iron and br. weights (R.479), one cylindrical iron and br. weight, all wrapped individually in cloth, everything wrapped in several layers of cloth; human and horse bones; glass beads; br. annular brooch (R.682), ring and pin, prob. for similar brooch, and strap end mounting (harness?); lead strap mountings (cf. R.613); soapstone sherds (R.729); iron bridle bit (R.575), sword, spear-head, shield-boss, ship's anchor?, and cauldron; lumps of textiles and feathers (duvets, pillows, clothes etc.); wool and silk cloth, tapestry fr.; oak barrels (some lost); carved pieces of wood, ski, oak spade; bones and horns of cattle, dog bones etc.; baleen fr. Many objects lost. Date: Fi c.850-900.


* Farm No. 127, Nes:
- Lost 3:
  Fragmentary br. cauldron. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, D 13-14m, SF. Date: prob. EIA.

Ref.: Brøgger 1922:33.

* Farm No. 138, Rå:
- C.46461:
  Faceted glass vessel (E228), dark yellowish-brown with greenish tinge, D 7.9cm, H 7.9cm.
  Grave field, SF. Date: B-C (RIA).

Ref.: UO Tilvekst 1981-85:169, Fig. 14; Lund Hansen 1987:431, LH 198.
16 Glemmen m., Glemmen p.:
* Farm No. 2, of 1-2 Glemmen:
  - C.2435:
    Hemispherical br. basin/dish with inverted rim (E70), similar to so-called 'Omphalos bowls', but much younger, D 26.2cm. Secondary holes for handle. Decorated with horizontal lines. Contained burnt bones. Covered by small flagstone.
    Mound, SF. Date: B 0–160 (or 200–400).

17 Onsøy m., Onsøy p.:
* Farm No. 90–91, Hauge:
  - C.19703-05:
    19703: Fr. br. ladle (E139 or 140/R.341). Base ornamented with concentric circles, handle with Thyrsos-stave. D c.18cm, handle L orig. c.16.5cm.
    Mound, primary burial, SF: also pottery sherds; burnt bones; clay spinning whorl (R.170). Date: B 0–160.

District 3: The Askim/Mysen district:

1 Trøgstad m., Trøgstad p.:
* Farm No. 102, of 102–104 Langset:
  - NMK 8298, 8418, 8424, 8520:
    8298: Glass vessel with applied threads (R.337), D 8.2cm, H 24.2cm. Found on breast of deceased.
    Context unknown, SF: also human skeleton; sword; clay beads; br. brooch; gold finger ring (R.307). Date: D 400–600.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862–66:8, 717–18, 836, 1874:130–31, 1877b:141–42; Undset 1878:21–22, Fig. 18; O Rygh 1885:17, No. 337; B Hougen 1924:48; Bæ 1927a:7, No. 1; Bjørn 1929a:18, No. 102; Ekholm 1958:33, Fig. 5A; Hunter 1977:395; Näsman 1984:73, 78; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:27.

3 Spydeberg m., Spydeberg p.:
* Farm No. 1, Eikeberg:
  - C.6614–17:
    Lump of molten glass, translucent white with yellow and green stripes externally, bead or vessel.
    Mound, SF: also pottery vessels (incl. R.355) and sherds of larger pots (incl. R.354). Date: B–C? (RIA?).

5 Rakkestad m.:
Rakkestad p.:
* Farm No. 22, Østby:
  - C.797–804:
    802: Fr. br. cauldron with iron handle, shape and size indeterminable, metal indicates British provenance.
    Mound, male grave, SF: also bone combs, dice and gaming counters; stone button and bead; whetstone; sherds of soapstone vessel; iron frs. (incl. sword); frs. of wood and burnt bones. Date: F (VA).

243
- C.15596-98:
  15596: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), iron handle, D c.31cm, H 17cm, horizontal lines externally. Placed on 3 stones, wrapped in birch bark. Contained burnt bones, covered by 2 flat stones, on top of these the finds.
  Cairn, stone chamber, SF: also br. wrist clasps (R.268) and buttons; bone pin (lost) and ornamented pieces. Date: D 400-600.
- C.15599:
  Fr. br. basin/dish (R.348), pres. D 27cm, pres. H 9cm. Placed on 3 mica stones, wrapped in birch bark. Contained burnt bones, covered by flat stone.
  Cairn, central stone chamber, SPE: also bone comb and tool (lost). Cairn also covered several finds of charcoal and burnt bone. Dish now contains pottery sherds and fr. of wooden bucket, but these do not belong to the find. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: B Hougen 1924:51; Bjørn 1929a:16, No. 94; O Rygh 1949:32-33; Slomann 1960:34.
* Farm No. 37, of 36-37 Hosten:
- C.15779-82:
  Mound, SPE: sherds of soapstone bowl; hanging slate whetstone; glass and mosaic beads (some lost), rock crystal bead; clay spinning whorl. Part of private collection, mixed in with this find, but hardly belonging to it:
- C.15764-66:
  15764: Sherd of pottery vessel, fire-damaged, strikingly similar to the Tating-sherds from Gimmen.
  Also: pottery sherds (bucket-shaped and R.361).
* Farm No. 70, Ski:
- C.21957a-?:
  Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), mended. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, stone cist, cremation, SF: also pottery sherds; br. brooches (A.V.116? and 128); bone objects; iron frs.; textile remains; birch bark; resin caulking; nuts. Date: C1 150-260 (prob. 200-250).
  Ref.: B Hougen 1924:27; Grieg 1926:38, 185, note 41; B Hougen 1929:81; Ekholm 1933:27, No. 51; Eggers 1951:95, No. 399; Lund Hansen 1987:431.
Os p.:
* Farm No. 221, 224, Østby, of lost farm Os:
- Lost 2 (private collection):
  Fr. br. cauldron, incl. ear. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, SF: also br. pipe (needle case?). Date: EIA?
  Ref.: Lorange 1869:70.
Degernes m. & p.:
* Farm No. 182, Orud:
- Lost 2:
  Fr. copper cauldron. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, SF. Date: prob. EIA.
  Ref.: Lorange 1869:70.

District 4: The Moss (town) district:
18 Råde m., Råde p.:
* Farm No. 1, of 1-2 Haugsten:
- C.21952:
  Fr. br. mountings for drinking horn, rim mounting with stamped
decoration, terminal mounting (R.340), and fr. chain. Found inside pottery vessel.

Mound, SF: also pottery vessel (lost?); charcoal and bones. Date: prob. B2 70-160.
Ref.: UOT 1916-1917, Oldtiden VIII 1920:180, No. 92; Gjøstein Resi 1986:72, 88, Pl. 36.1 & 93.

* Farm No. 5-6, Løken:
- NMK I 653, 655-62:
  661-62: Fr. br. sieve with unique factory stamp (TALFVM) and ladle (R.342). Placed in N. end of cist.
  2 br. handles, prob. for wooden buckets.

Mound, flagstone cist, prob. female inhumation, SF: also gold rod, buttons, and berlock (R.283); silver mounting; br. frs. with silver. (2 gold finger rings mentioned by Undset and Rygh originate from another grave.) Date: B 0-160 (or c.200?).
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:22-23, 720, 837; Undset 1878:3-7, Fig. 1-3; O Rygh 1885:17, No. 340, 1886:119; B Hougen 1924:32-33, 38; Bøe 1927a:10, No. 16; B Hougen 1929:78; Eggers 1951:93, No. 370; Gjøstein Resi 1986:88, Pl. 93; Lund Hansen 1987:432.

- C.4849-53:
  4849: Østland cauldron (R.352 or 347/E41), riveted base from separate piece, ears and handle missing, riveted with iron rivets. D 25.4cm, H 20.3cm. Internally lined with birch bark, contained burnt bones, charcoal and finds, covered by flat stone, surrounded by stones, placed on layer of birch bark.

Cairn 6, D 15m, thin charcoal layer, SPE: also bone comb (R.158); frs. of br. and iron (incl. knife); hazel nuts. Date: C1-C2 150-320. Mound also contained 3 other collections of burnt bones and pottery sherds.

19 Rygge m., Rygge p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown (Taralden islet in Kurefjorden):
- Lost 4:
  Brass or br. cauldron.
  Cairn, low and square, SF. Date: prob. EIA.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1868:74.

* Farm No. 2, of 1-3 Rør:
- C.12226-35:
  12231: Fr. br. sieve (cf. R.342-43/E161).
  12231: Small fr. br. handle, prob. for wooden bucket.
  12232: Fr. glass vessel with applied trails (E196?), light green. Placed inside pottery vessel.
  Cairn, D 18-20m, female inhumation, SF: also gold finger ring (R.309) with carneol and blue glass inlays (Beckmann 1969 Form 17b); gold finger ring (R.305) (lost), and pins (lost); gilt silver brooch (R.236 or 336/A.VII.216); silver pins (incl. R.278); pottery sherds (incl. R.364); glass (incl. gold-foiled) and amber beads; iron frs. (incl. knives (one R.142) and shears). Date: C1 210-260.
Ref.: O Rygh 1886:102-3, No. 88, Fig. 7; B Hougen 1924:38-39, Fig. 24; Bøe 1927a:10-11, No. 17; B Hougen 1929:78-79, 82-83; Ekholm 1937b:71, note 22; Marstrander 1947:83; Eggers 1951:94, No. 376; Ekholm 1958:30; Hunter 1977:414; Lund Hansen 1987:228, 432.
2 AKERSHUS county (incl. Oslo, now a separate county):

District 1: Follo:

3 Ås m.:
Ås p.:
* Farm No. 15, Holstad:

- C.957-58:
  957: Fr. br. hanging bowl with 3 triangular, bird-shaped escutcheons (R.726), hollow rim with iron rod, D 40cm, base 14.5cm. Insular.
  Mound, male grave, SF; also 958: fr. br. balance scales with engraved ornaments (R.476?), and one weight; iron rod and handle; whetstone. Date: F1 850-900.

* Farm No. 55, Dyster:

- C.9228, 9240-43, 9900, 17935:
  9228: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353), handle missing, D 30cm, pres. H 7.5cm. Contained 2 rib bones of dog and cow, and 'pen-case'.
  17935: Pottery vessel ('window-urn' (R.360) with faceted glass sherd in base, from Evebo-type glass vessel.
  In private ownership: Similar pottery vessel with small glass sherd in base. Both found inside br. cauldron, one may have contained burnt bones.
  Mound, female inhumation?, SF: also ornamented yew 'pen-case' (R.180); br. sewing needle (R.174); gold spiral ring (R.182-86); silver mounting; stamped and gilt silver frs. with rivet holes along the edges. Date: C-D 300-500 (poss. C3?).
  Ref.: O Rygh 1880b:173-75, No. 21, 1885a:9, No. 180, 1896:60-61, No. 22, Fig. 2a-b; Bøe 1927a:11, No. 18; Bjørn 1929a:5-6, No. 6; Dahlin Hauken 1984:202, No. 2; Lund Hansen 1987:432, LH 199-200.

Nordby p.:
* Farm No. 101, Skisjordet:

- C.1023:
  Fr. br. hanging bowl with 3 quadrilateral bird-shaped escutcheons and iron rod around rim (R.726), D 29cm, base D 12.5cm. Insular.
  Mound, under large flagstone, SF: also pottery vessels. Date: F (VA).
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:40-41, 734; J Petersen 1940a:83-85, No. 4, Fig. 90, 1951a:385, 388, No. 4; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:56.

District 1-2: Oslo:

Oslo m., unknown p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown, part 'Mindet':

- C.8444:
  Sherds of unornamented pottery (not Tating, cf. Arbman Taf. 27, Fig. 1). Prob. Frisian.
  Unknown context, SF. Date: F (VA).
  Ref.: J Petersen 1940a:209, No. 2, 1951a:381.

District 2: Bærum and Asker:

7 Bærum m.:
Haslum p.:
* Farm No. 17, of 13-17 Stabekk:

- C.2064:
  Gilt br. terminal mounting for drinking horn, shaped like gaping
dragon head.

Context unknown, SF. Date: F1? 800-900?

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:45.

Tanum p.:

* Farm No. 45, Tanum:

- C.21706a-f:
  e: Several sherds, prob. of rounded and faceted glass vessel, yellowish-green, type uncertain.

  Mound, prob. chamber, SF: also pottery vessels (R.357, 368, 360 and 364), large pottery vessels (lost), one contained bones and glass sherds; burnt bones, large unburnt bones, prob. not human. Date: C3 310-400.


District 4: Romerike:

16 Gierdrum m., Gierdrum p.:

* Farm No. 9-10, Torshov:

- C.7248-53:
  7250: Circular br. fr., D 5cm, cut from bucket mounting with engraved animal ornamentation (similar to the Hopperstad bucket, C12). Probably used as brooch. Insular, prob. Northumbrian.

  Mound, female? grave, SF: also oblong gilt br. mounting (brooch) (SF.553/JP 96), prob. Frankish; soapstone dish with iron handles; bone comb; iron arrow-head and objects (incl. shears). Date: F1/F2 850-950.

  Ref.: O Rygh 1876:72, No. 34, Fig. 33; Bøe 1926b:7-8, Fig. 5-6; Engelstad 1928:23, 25, Fig. 25-26; J Petersen 1928:104, 198, 1940a:15, No. 2, Fig. 2; Bakka 1963:28-29, Fig. 28; Wamers 1985:27, 34, 105-6, N138, Taf. 9:5.

17 Ullensaker m., Hofvin p.:

* Farm No. 164, of 164-66 Garder:

- B.(unknown l):

  Handle for br. vessel.

  Mound, SF: also 2 silver coins (lost), prob. European; sword; spear-heads; axe; shears; chisel; knife; file; spurs; arrow-heads; strike-a-light; hooks; bridle bit; buckle; rings and side pieces for bridle; rings (for leather straps?); file?; burnt bones; whetstone (lost). Date: F (VA).


18 Nes m., Udenes p.:

* Farm No. 214-16, Frøyhov:

- C.3694-3705:
  3701: Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), contained burnt bones.

  Several small sherds of molten white glass, presumably from vessel, type indeterminable.

  Mound, male cremation, SF: also human br. figure (R.332a-b), H 7.5cm, used as belt mounting, with ?fertility inscription, prob. foreign; spear-heads (incl. R.212); shield-boss and handle (R.217 & 222); knife; double-edged sword; buttons (cf. R.314); br. mounting (for shield? or belt?). Date: C1 150-260.

  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:740-41; O Rygh 1885:17, No. 332; Grieg 1926:38, 57, 185, note 41; B Hougen 1929:100; Ekholm 1933:27, No. 52; Eggers 1951:92, No. 338; Hagen 1967, Fig. 55; Høst 1976:124-25, w/ ill.; Lund Hansen 1987:432; Aartun 1994:82-83, w/ ill.
20 Nannestad m., Nannestad p.:  
* Farm No. 3, Rud vestre, 29 Rud deserted, or 38 Rud south:  
- C.10473-75:
  Copper (i.e. br.) cauldron, Vol. 16-18 litres (lost).  
  Grave, SF: also gold ring; silver rings; pottery vessels; long hairs; beads (all lost); preserved are: br. sword pommel (R.193); glass, mosaic and amber beads; pottery vessel; br. rings; silver finger ring; stamped and gilt sheet silver; twisted wool yarn. Date: C (LRIA).  
3 HEDMARK county:

District 1: Hedmark and Hamar (town):

2 Nes m., Nes p.:
* Farm No. 49, of 48–50 Ausdal:
  - C.24467a–b:
    b: 2 br. strips, prob. fittings for wooden bucket, W 2.7 cm, fairly thin, in both ends 2 small rivet holes.
    Cairn, c. 45x20 m, no grave construction, SF: also pottery vessel (cf. R.361). Date: C-D 300-500.
* Farm No. 51, Gaalaas:
  - C.35805 I a–ww, X nnn–zzz:
    Cairn, D 16 m, with multiple burials, PE:
    I 11: Sherd of green faceted glass vessel (E230). On right hand side of body, next to remains of casket.
    Grave I, inhumation grave, prob. in wooden coffin: also silver brooches; br. brooches with br. chain; cast br. brooch; knob for br. brooch?; silver spiral frs. (for brooch?); br. pins (one with hook), key-ring, pendants, and needle-case; gold finger-ring; silver finger-rings; silver or br. rings; numerous amber and glass beads (incl. gold-foiled and mosaic), silver spiral beads; bone comb; iron weaving batten, knife and knife fr., tools (prob. knives), awl, and rivets for caskets; iron and br. frs.; pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped, Bøe 30, Bøe 102 and Bøe 232); resin caulking; birch bark; leather and cloth frs.; charcoal, unburnt bones and teeth from child (8-10 years old). Finds from sieving, poss. from the same grave: clay spindle whorl; ornamented bone frs.; bone point; round wood fr.; quartzite whetstone; flat stone with traces of polishing; iron slag; burnt/unburnt animal bones, burnt human bones from several individu- als, burnt bear claw, burnt nutshell. Date: C3 300-400.
    X rrrr: One or more burnt and fr., green faceted glass vessels (E237).
    Graves X, mixed graves: also burnt bones of animals and several humans, unburnt animal and human bones; br. ring brooch, pins, and sewing needle; molten glass beads; bone pin and ornamented fr.; poss. quartzite belt stone; iron loop and rivet, iron nails.

4 Vang m., Vang p.:
* Farm No. 6, Tommelstad:
  - C.17558:
    2 burnt sherds of faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IA), blue-green.
    Mound, SF: also pottery vessels (incl. R.361 and R.364); lost: br. pins with glass heads, and bracelet(?); burnt bones etc. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1894:115–16, No. 188; B Hougen 1929:105, Fig. 11a; Eggers 1951:95, No. 414; Ekholm 1965:20, No. 62; Martens 1969:61; Hunter 1977:438; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Straume 1984, No. 43, Pl. 1:43, 67:1; Näsman 1984:50; Lund Hansen 1987:432.
* Farm No. 7, Åker:
  - C.14788:
    Fr. br. rim mounting for drinking horn.
    Soil taken from same field as the large Åker find, SF.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1890:122-23, No. 165d.
C.16018-22:

16019b: 2 molten sherds of transparent, light green glass, one a rim sherd, prob. from palm cup.

Mound, SPE: also rectangular gilt br. mounting (R.634) ornamented in Style II, poss. used as brooch, S. Scandinavian?; iron cauldron (R.731) containing burnt bones and soil; glass, mosaic, agate and rock crystal beads; iron rivets (some with br.-covered heads); iron strap buckle, tool and knife; br. mounting (R.633); ornamented br. sphere with garnet inlays (pin head?, bead?) and frs.; bone comb (R.447); animal bones and teeth, charcoal and burnt bones. Date: E 600-750.


* Farm No. 27-28, Flakstad:

C.21671a-q:

e: Fr. br. ladle, D 11.9cm, with handle, L 12cm, terminating in enlarged plate with hook. Insular.

f: Tin-br. bowl (prob. R.725), D 14-16cm, rim slightly everted, no trace of handle. Insular.

Grave, subsoil grave, female, SF/PE: also tortoise brooches (R.652); trefoil br. brooch and shield-boss shaped pendant; iron frying pans (R.430), spit and rod (second spit?); piece of iron (weaving batten?); iron horse bit, strap end mounting, ring (for horse bit?), rods, and frs.; slate whetstone. Date: F2 900-1000.

Ref.: UOT 1904-1915, Oldtiden VI 1917:242, No. 179; J Petersen 1940a:85, No. 6, Fig. 92a-c, 1951a:385, No. 7, Fig. 211, 212a-b, 1951a:391; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:54.

* Farm No. 73-74, Blystad:

C.5280-84:

5283: Tin-br. bowl (R.725), D 12.5cm, H 5cm, flat rim, below it 2 engraved parallel lines with a zig-zag line between them, star ornament internally on base. Insular.

Mound, SF: also male objects, incl. double-edged sword; axe; bridle-bit and whetstone, date: prob. 9thC., and female objects: tortoise brooch, prob. 10thC.

Ref.: Ab. 1870b:78, No. 71; J Petersen 1940a:85, No. 5, Fig. 91, 1951a:385, No. 5, 1951a:392; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:55.

* Farm No. 179, of 178-179 Hanum:

C.15693-700:

15693: Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1B), D 29.8cm, orig. H only 15cm. Base loose, had riveted iron ears, poss. not original; twisted iron handle preserved. Contained burnt bones. Large piece of another br. vessel found inside cauldron, outside sooty, may be admixture from a different find.

Cairn, D over 30m, small stone chamber, female cremation, SF: also br. needle case; ear-rings with glass beads (R.284); br. frs. (incl. poss. belt ring (cf. R.322), strap-end mounting (cf. R.322), other mountings (some ornamented), and thread); knife (R.142), with molten glass beads; iron weaving batten (R.150). Date: C3 350-400.


* Farm No. 189, of 189-190 Farmen:

C.15733-34:

15733: Østland cauldron (R.347/E41), H 21.2cm, rim D 16.8cm. Base and lower half sooty, frs. of sec. iron strip around the neck, undoubtedly to hold a handle, i.e. vessel used for cooking before depo-
sition. Inscription externally, reconstructed as APRVS. ET. LIBER-TINVS. CVRATOR POSIVERVNT, i.e. 'Aprus and Libertinus, temple cura-tors, have donated' (the vessel), not older than 1st-2ndC A.D.. Vessel originates from a Roman province. Contained burnt bones.

15734: Rim of Vestland cauldron (R.353/E13/DH 1A), squashed and broken by stone, prob. intended as lid, riveted ears, D 24.5cm, pres. H 10cm, sooty.
Mound, small stone chamber, SF. Date: C2-C3 250-400.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1874:131-32, Pl. 42; O Rygh 1885:18, No. 347; Grieg 1926:38, 40; B Hougen 1929:104; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 60, 1933:29, No. 94; O Rygh 1949:62; Dahl in Hauken 1984:203, No. 4, Fig. 10a (wrong number); Eggers 1951:92, No. 333; Martens 1969:62; Lund Hansen 1987:432.

5 Løten m., Løten p.:
* Farm No. 200, of 200-201 Finstad:
  - C.20070a-g:
    e: Small sherd of faceted glass vessel (E230 or 233/Straume IV), slightly greenish. Closely related to the Evebø vessel.
    Mound, male grave, SF: also sword with br. handle (Sætrang type), pommel missing; second sword with br. handle; spear-head and knife; quartzite belt stone; pottery sherds (R.361); ash, burnt bones. Date: glass C2-C3 250-400, grave D1? 400-450.
    Ref.: Gustafson 1903:331, No. 70a-g; Grieg 1926:76-77; B Hougen 1929:105; Fett 1941:4, No. 14; Eggers 1951:95, No. 408; Slomann 1959:22; Ekholm 1965:21, No. 75; Martens 1969:60, Fig. 14; Hunter 1977:316; Straume 1984, No. 9, Pl. 4:9 & 19:1-2; Näsman 1984:54; Lund Hansen 1987:432.

6 Romedal m., Tomter p.:
* Farm No. 118, 122, of 118-122 Hov:
  - C.13992-96:
    13995: Small frs. of fairly large and thin br. vessel, fire-damaged.
    Grave, SF: also br. pins, annular belt buckle and hook, rod, and animal head mounting; lead spinning whorl. Date: CIA.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1889:117, No. 28a-e; Martens 1969:51-52, note 56.

7 Stange m., Stange p.:
* Farm No. 92, of 91-92 Lalum:
  - C.34331a-eg:
    b: Thin, green glass sherd.
    t: 4 thin green glass sherds, incl. one of hollow rim.
    Grave, cremation, PE: also silver belt mounting; br. mountings and frs.; bone gaming counters, dice?, comb(?), fr. with saw marks, and worked frs.; whetstone(?); teeth, animal claw; burnt flint; iron slag and rivets; burnt bones; hemispherical stone (gaming counter?); shell. Date: E (MeP).
    From disturbed layer above cremation: ornamented and other br. frs.; glass bead; bone gaming counters; iron rivets; slate whetstone; modern finds.
* Farm No. 96-97, Linstad:
  - C.5144:
    Bronze cauldron (lost). Contained burnt bones.
    Glass sherds, presumably from vessels (lost). Found inside pottery vessels.
    Mound, SF: also pottery vessels (lost); knife (C.5144). Date: C (LRIA).

- KMMS Kbh:
  Fr. br. cauldron.
  Context unknown, SF: also Roman gold coin, solidus, AD 341-45; 'some small frs. of a transparent mineral'. Date: EIA.

* Farm No. 121, of 120-21, 133 Re:
- C.4968-69:
  4968: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), plain iron handle and 2 triangular ears, D 28cm. Contained burnt bones and finds. Covered by stone slab.
  Mound, large, SF: also gold finger-ring (lost). Date: D1 400-500.
  Ref.: Ab. 1869c:88, No. 73; Bøe 1927a:12, No. 23; Bjørn 1929a:5, No. 2; Martens 1969:62; Dahl in Hauken 1984:203, No. 5.
4 OPPLAND county:

District 1: Hadeland:

17 Jevnaker m., Jevnaker p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
- C.4735, 4746, 4763-66, 4774-75:

4765: 2 fr. yew buckets with br. fittings, H 25 and 5.6cm.
Mound, stone chamber, SF: also cone-shaped br. ornament (for
shield or sword) with riveted, stamped and gilt sheet silver; fr.
double-edged sword with 4 grooves on either side, inlaid Mars figure
on one side, Victoria figure on the other, and leather-coated wooden
sheath, prob. Gallo-Roman; br. shield-boss with stamped and gilt
sheet silver, br. rivets and conical knob (prob. R.217), silver-
coated shield-boss knob (R.215), and shield mountings (incl. fr. br.
handle-mounting with silver-coated rivets, fr. br. rim mountings,
circular br. mounting with concentric lines); circular br. plate
(sword mounting), D 5cm, with central rivet hole and enamelled in
red, blue and white (R.198a-b), flat silver ring has served as rim
edging, Gallo-Roman; fr. square br. mounting (for sword?), Gallo-
Roman?; br. strap buckle; spear-head (Worsaae 347); iron fr.; pottery
vessels; human bones. To the find may also belong beads of glass,
rock crystal and agate. (Transferred from private collection, all
assumed to belong to the same find.) Date: Cl (c.200).

Ref.: Rested Chr. Intelligenssedler for 1809, No. 27, after Wiese
198a-b, 215; Grieg 1926:60-61, 90, Fig. 29a-b; Eggers 1951:93, No.
364; Rosenqvist 1970:145-54, 189, 191-92, Figs. 1a, 2a, 3a-b, 4a-b,
6a-c, 7a-d, 8, 9, 10a-d, 11-12, 17a-c, 18a-b, 19, 21; Wiese Rygge
1970:203-212, 218-22, 228, Figs. 1, 2a-d, 3.

19 Gran m., Gran p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
- T.5:
Fr. metal dish.
Mound, SF. Date: IA.

* Farm No. 239-40, Dynna:
- C.14601-14:

14614: A number of br. frs., prob. from small wooden bucket or
some other vessel.
Cairn, SF: also fr. double-edged sword (R.187), with traces of
silver handle mounting (R.192), Roman?; single-edged sword (knife?)
(cf. R.191); spear-heads (R.206 and R.211); shield-boss (R.221) and
handle (R.222); knife (R.145); iron keys (R.162 and 161), mounting
(lock?), and rivets; bone pin; silver mounting (not for drinking-
horn); br. belt mountings, strap-end mountings (R.232), ferrule for
wooden handle (e.g. weaving batten (R.150)), and rivet heads. Date:
C3 310-400.

Ref.: O Rygh 1890:105-7, No. 54; Grieg 1926:72-73; Lund Hansen
1987:433, LH 204.
* Farm No. 248-49, Vøien:
- C.4870-86:

Molten sherds of unidentifiable glass vessel, sea-green. Found in
shield boss with br. and silver objects.
Cairn, large, SF: also double-edged sword and silver mounting for
sword handle (R.192), Roman?; charcoal; bones; knife (R.145); br.
belt buckle (R.320), mountings (for sword scabbard or belt), strap
mountings (incl. R.232), and ring for mounting; spear-heads (R.211

253
and 206); knives; shield boss (R.221) and handle (R.222); iron tool (weaving batten? (R.150). Date: C3 310-400.


* Farm No. 255, Gullen:
  - C.22778a-dd:
    a: Fluted br. bucket (R.351/E44), br. ears, but iron handle, circle ornaments on base, D 20.6cm, H 14cm. Italic. Contained burnt bones. Covered by slab.

Mound 12, D 15.4m, burnt layer, PE: also pottery sherds; knife; br. frs. and brooches (R.231/A.IV.88); silver bead; knives (incl. VJG 93); bone comb and spinning whorl; key (R.161), lock spring (R.162), lock fittings; br. strap, strap-end and other mountings; iron sewing needle (R.173) and frs. (incl. knife); resin caulking; whetstone?; double-edged sword; shield-boss and handle (R.222), similar mounting and rim mounting, prob. for shield; shears (R.172); spear-heads (R.208 and 212-213). Date: B2 70-160 (prev. 200-250).

Ref.: Grieg 1926:17-18, 26, 59-60, Fig. 19a; B Hougen 1929:107; Bøe 1931a:100, note 7; H Gjessing 1949a:27-29; Eggers 1951:92, No. 346; Lund Hansen 1987:433.

* Farm No. 256, Vennolum:
  - C.22231a-o:
    a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), 4 rivet holes in rim, one with remains of iron collar. Contained burnt bones and all finds except first sword.

m: Frs. of curved iron rod, poss. the handle, and of flat iron collar.

Flat grave, pit in subsoil, SF/SPE: also double-edged sword; another sword; spear-heads (R.208 and R.212); br. shield boss (R.219), ornamented handle, and rim mountings for shield or sword scabbard; br. mountings for scabbard, strip (end mounting?), strap buckle (cf. Müller 393), and strap mountings; iron frs.; bear claws. Date: C1-C2 150-260.


* Farm No. 259, Gisleberg:
  - C.1718-23, 15024-26:
    1718: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40).

Mound, SF: also double-edged sword; spear-heads (incl. R.202); shield-boss (R.217) and handle; axe; br. brooch (R.234/A.V.131) and mounting; iron key (R.161). Date: C1 150-260.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:126, 757; O Rygh 1891:61-62, No. 5; Grieg 1926:32, 38, 56, Fig. 28b; Ekholm 1933:27, No. 54; Eggers 1951:94, No. 375; Lund Hansen 1987:433.

* Farm No. 262, Hov:
  - C.4419-21:
    4419: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), extensively mended, base riveted to cauldron, D 25cm, H 20.3cm, had iron ears and handle. Contained ash, burnt bones and finds.

Mound, small chamber, SF: also double-edged sword; spear-head (R.212); lost: spear-head; bone combs. Date: C1-C2 150-260.


* Farm No. 265, Sau:
  - C.4179-84:
    4179: Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), mended with riveted br. patches, H 21.2cm, D 28cm, iron handle and ears, externally sooty. Contained burnt bones.
Fr. br. handle, undoubtedly for wooden bucket.

Mound, SF: also nail-making tool (R.149); shield boss (R.217); ornamented pottery sherds; br. tweezers; iron frs. (incl. key). Date: C1-C2 150-260.

Ref.: Ab. 1867:58, No. 80; O Rygh 1885:6, No. 149, 352; Schetelig 1901:51-52, note 1; Grieg 1926:29, 38, Fig. 24; Ekholm 1933:27, No. 56; Eggers 1951:94, No. 394; Lund Hansen 1987:433.

20 Brandbu m., Tingelstad p.:

* Farm No. 139, 143-144 Hilden:
  - Hadeland Folk Museum 1694-95:
    Grave, stone chamber in subsoil, SF: also birch bark; pottery sherds; br. sword scabbard mounting; silver brooch pin; iron rim mounting for shield and plate with rivets; burnt bones. Date: C1-C2 150-320.
  Ref.: Grieg 1926:31, 38, Fig. 26; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 58; Eggers 1951:93, No. 357; Lund Hansen 1987:433.

  - C.22365a-n:
    h: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), D 35cm, H 25cm, extensively mended, one riveted iron ear and fr. iron handle preserved.
    Mound, SF: also burnt bones (outside cauldron); shield boss (R.219) and handle (R.222); double-edged sword; spear-heads; axe; br. spurs (R.225), strap buckle, sword scabbard mounting, and rod; iron ring, tool or mounting, spiral, and piece; bone tool (handle?) and frs.; horse tooth. Date: C1-C2 150-320.

District 2: Land:

21 Fluberg m., Fluberg p.:

* Farm No. 11, Rodenes:
  - Priv. coll. 1:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353), recently mended and reworked to different shape.
    Bronze cauldron, found upside down over the other, prob. lost.
    Mound, SF. Date: D? 400-600?
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:221.

District 3: The Valdres valley:

25 Nord-Aurdal m., Ulnes p.:

* Farm No. 42, Ringsåker:
  - C.4001, 4350-52, 4666:
    Fr. glass vessel (E198), D 6.4cm, greenish with opaque white trails. Whole when found, smashed by falling stone. Contained ash.
    Cairn, small flagstone chamber, male cremation, SF: also spearheads (R.210 and 208); gold finger-ring (R.305); fr. of gilt silver.
    Date: C2 250-320.
26 Vestre Slidre m.:
Slidre p.:
* Farm No. 51, Reien:
  - C.1751:
      Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings, incl. massive ears (cf. Skåra, Vestfold, with 3 br. feet), pres. H 27.5cm, prob. had iron handle.
      Mound, SF: also sword. Date: D1/D2 c.500?
      Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:114; O Rygh 1898:68.
  - C.30223:
      Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 27-30cm, pres. H 11.9cm, fr. of iron handle preserved.
      Context unknown, SF. Date: D2 (LMiP).
Røn p.:
* Farm No. 74-75, Viste:
  - C.27921a-b:
      a: Wooden bucket with 3 br. strips, reinforced rim mounting and handle (cf. R.381), D 10.7cm, H 10.8cm.
      Mound, small, SF: also burnt bones; molten piece of glass. (Other objects may have been lost.) Date: EIA?
28 Vang m., Hurum p.:
* Farm No. 96, Kvien:
  - C.3910, 8587:
      3910: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 29cm, H 16.6cm, engraved lines internally, concentric circles on base externally, handle missing. Covered by slab. Contained burnt bones and finds.
      Mound, SF: also iron objects (lost) (incl. knife and keys); quartzite whetstone. Date: C-D 200-600.
15 Østre Toten m., Ø. Toten p.:
* Farm No. 93, Gile (=Brunsberg):
  - C.3155-62:
      3155: Fluted br. bucket (R.351/E44), with br. handle, H 18cm, D 23.1cm. Italic. Contained burnt bones and ash.
      Mound, no chamber, SF: also double-edged sword; spear-heads (R.208 and R.203); iron shield handle (R.222); br. spurs (R.225), strap-end mounting (R.325), and brooch (R.235/A.VII.196-97); pottery vessel containing burnt bones and ash (lost). Date: C1 150-260.
      Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:751; O Rygh 1885:11, No. 225; Schetelig 1901:52; Grieg 1926:22, 26, 60, Fig. 21; B Hougen 1929:107; Slumann 1959:23; Eggers 1951:92, No. 339; Lund Hansen 1987:433.
* Farm No. 161-62, Hammerstad:
  - Even Gihle's priv. coll.:
      Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43).
      Grave, SF: also gold finger-rings. Date: C 150-400 (200-300?).
* Farm No. 166, Sukkestad:
  - Even Gihle's priv. coll., EG 83:
      Mound, large, SF: also double-edged sword (R.187), Roman?; gold
finger-ring; spear-heads (R.208 and 202); shield boss (R.219); br. strap-end mounting (Müller 397); pottery sherds. Date: C1 150–260.

Ref.: Bœ 1927a:14, No. 29; Grieg 1926:22, 62–63, Fig. 22a; B Hougen 1929:107; Ekholm 1933, No. 59; Eggers 1951:95, No. 409; Lund Hansen 1987:433.

* Farm No. 167–68, Stabu:
  - Lost? 1:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1A). Contained burnt bones.
    Grave, with chamber, SF. Date: C3 310–400.
    Ref.: Ab. 1871:85, No. 100; B Hougen 1929:108.
  - C.5552:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1A), D 27.5cm, H 16cm, riveted iron ears, handle missing, sooty. Contained burnt bones, ash and charcoal.
    Mound, stone and clay chamber, SF. Date: C3 310–400.
    Ref.: Ab. 1871:85, No. 100; B Hougen 1929:108; Bjørn 1929a:5, No. 4; Dahlin Hauken 1984:203, No. 6, Pl. 1; Eggers 1951:94, No. 374; Lund Hansen 1987:433.

District 5: The South Gudbrandsdalen valley:

7 Sør–Fron m., Sør–Fron p.:
  * Farm No. 52, of 49–52 Kjørstad:
  - C.4159–78:
    4159: Bronze basin/dish on foot (R.349a–b/E105), D 31.2cm, H 7.5cm, beneath rim 2 parallel lines, base has concentric circles internally and externally. Found upside down at feet.
    4161: Fr. ribbed glass bowl (R.336/E204), greenish, D 8.7cm, H 5.8cm. Found at breast height.
    4162: 3 fr. wooden buckets with br. fittings. Found at feet, the 2 smaller ones on either side of br. dish.
    The largest bucket had 4 strips and rim mounting of br., but iron handle, D 23cm, H 18cm. Supported or filled with pebbles.
    The second one had 4 br. strips and ornamented br. handle, D 10.5cm, H 8.9cm, while the third prob. had only 2 wide br. strips and ornamented br. handle, D 10.5cm, H uncertain.
    Cairn, D 25m, stone cist, double burial, SF: also 2 gold finger-rings (R.308 and R.309), Roman?; skeletal remains; br. tweezers (R.165); bucket-shaped pot (R.370–77); gold finger-ring (R.306); silver brooch (R.237/A.VII.197); silver-coated br. brooch (R.239); br. brooch (R.235/A.VII.203); silver hair pin (R.278); br. belt ring for tweezers (R.322), spinning whorl (R.166), and needle-case (R.175); frs. of br., silver and iron; iron weaving battens or swords; shears; nail-making tool (R.149); resin caulking (R.380).
    Date: C2 250–320.

9 Øver m., Øver p.:
  * Farm No. 55–56, Gillebu, part Søristuen:
  - C.34538:
    Sherd of ribbed glass vessel (Rippenschale), unknown type, light mauve.
    Field, SF. Date: prob. B–C (RIA).
5 BUSKERUD county:

District 1: The Drammen (town) district:

12 Modum m., Heggen p.:
* Farm No. 32, of 32-34 Sønsteby:
  - C.20634:
    Bronze cauldron, D 19cm, H 10.4cm, iron handle and mountings, rim folded over iron rod, flat base folded over straight walls, pear-shaped escutcheons. E. European origin.
    Near lake and old track, SF. Date: prob. F2 (LVA).
    Ref.: UOT 1907, Oldtiden VI 1917:36, No. 33; J Petersen 1951a:394-5, No. 1, Fig. 214.

13 Øvre Eiker m.:
Haug p.:
* Farm No. 45-47, Lunde:
  - C.3835-38:
    Grave, under stone slab, SF: also silvered br. brooch (R.232/A.IV.88 or A.II.38); gold berlock (R.283), and spiral ring.
    Date: B2 70-160.
* Farm No. 77, The Vicarage (=Haug):
  - C.9:
    Large rim fragment of Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), D 18cm, pres. H 10.5cm, externally decorated with horizontal lines.
    Small fr., wooden bucket with br. fittings, lost.
    Mound, SF: also sword; pottery vessel (lost). Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:66; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 95; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 204-5, No. 10.

Fiskum p.:
* Farm No. 153, of 153-154 Fiskum (incl. The Vicarage):
  - C.10629:
    Large 'copper hat' (prob. cauldron), disintegrated when lifted.
    Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Mound, prob. with chamber, SF: also spear-head (R.212) (only object preserved); iron weapons; glass beads. Date: prob. C (LRIA).
    Ref.: O Rygh 1882:145, No. 77.

14 Nedre Eiker m., Nedre Eiker p.:
* Farm No. 45, Solberg:
  - C.1944:
    Sherd of glass vase (R.334a-h, Barberini or Portland type), dark blue with relief figures in opaque white, Roman. Mended locally with gold mountings in Style I (R.334i-k).
    Sherd of thick, light yellowish-green glass, association uncertain (only mentioned by Lund Hansen).
    Context unknown, SF. Date: prod. B 0-160, mended 400-500.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:163; O Rygh 1885:17, No. 334; Bøe 1927a:17, No. 42; B Hougen 1929:116; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 128; B Hougen 1935:38-29; Eggers 1951:182, Beilage 108; Ekholm 1956a:38, Fig. 1, 1965:24, No. 115, Pl. III:115; Hunter 1977:426; Näsman 1984:63; Straume 1984:71-73, Fig. 9:12, Tab. 17; Lund Hansen 1987:115-16, 434, Fig. 61, Pl. 19:1.
District 2: Ringerike:

1 Hole m., Hole p.:
   * Farm No. 26, By:  
     - C.808-17:
       817: Rim of Østland cauldron (R.352/E41).  
       Mound, small, under large stone slab, poss. 2 male inhumation(s),  
       SF: also double-edged sword with wheel-shaped factory stamp on  
       blade, Roman; double-edged sword; spear-heads (R.206 and R.211);  
       shield boss (R.221); knife. Date: C3 310-400.  
       Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:138, 759; Grieg 1926:34, 38, 73, 88, Fig.  
       55; B Hougen 1929:115; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 62; Eggers 1951:92, No.  
   * Farm No. 30, of 30-31 Hundstad:  
     - C.16688-98:
       16689: Fr. wooden bucket (R.381-82), with 4 br. fittings, H  
       14.2cm.  
       16690: Faceted glass vessel (R.335/E230/Struame IA), green, H  
       8.9cm, D 8.5cm. Found inside wooden bucket.  
       Mound, small ?sec. stone chamber with burnt bones. Finds made  
       beneath this, but prob. from the same female grave, SF: also pottery  
       vessels (prob. R.361); resin caulking; glass, mosaic and amber beads;  
       silver brooch (R.237/A.VII.196-7); br. brooch with gilt silver and  
       blue stone (A.VI.2); gold finger ring (R.305); silver finger rings  
       and mounting; br. spiral beads and needle case. Date: C2 250-320.  
       Ref.: O Rygh 1893:69-72, No. 49; Bøe 1927a:15, No. 35; B Hougen  
       1929:112-14, Fig. 11a-c; Eggers 1951:93, No. 361; Slomann 1959:24  
       (wrong number); Ekholm 1965:20, No. 59; Hunter 1977:336; Straume  
       1984, No. 24, Pl. 1:24 & 39:1, 39:6a-f; Näsman 1984:50; Lund Hansen  
       1987:434.  

2 Norderhov m.:
Norderhov p.:
   * Farm No. 48, Bråten:  
     - C.525-35, B.276:
       Fr. br. rim mounting for drinking horn.  
       Mound, SF: also br. balance weight (incl. both scales, chains,  
       balance and 10 weights (R.181a-c), as well as wood and bark frs.,  
       prob. from case). (In 1868, however, said that the balance weight  
       was not found with the rest.); br. tweezers; silver ferrule; soap-  
       stone vessel with iron fitting; pottery vessel; iron frs. (prob.  
       weapons and tools); case or sheath of cloth, cow hair, bark and wood  
       with silver mountings. Date: prob. C3/D1, c.400.  
       Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:143-44, 1869:142; Lorange 1875:51; O Rygh  
       1885:9, No. 181.  
     - C.2877-79:
       2877: Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43, prob. E41), mended. Cont-  
       tained charcoal and burnt bones.  
       Mound, small, small stone chamber, male cremation, SF: also 2878-  
       79: 2 gold finger-rings (Montelius 355). Date: C3 310-400.  
       Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:145, 760; O Rygh 1871:98-99; Bøe  
       1927a:15-16, No. 38; Grieg 1926:38, 185, note 41; B Hougen 1929:112;  
       Ekholm 1933:28, No. 61; Eggers 1951:91, No. 322, 1951:96, No. 423;  
   * Farm No. 49, Veien:  
     - C.325-48:
       4-5 fr. wooden buckets with br. fittings, different sizes.  
       Bronze terminal mounting for drinking horn, maybe Scandinavian.  
       Mound, 'Kongshaugen' (The King's Mound), large, ?timber chamber,
SF: also fr. br. balance weight (R.181?); silver mountings for sword scabbard (R.200a-d); gold currency ring (cf. R.182–86), and finger rings (R.305); pottery vessels; br. brooches (one with silver inlay); leather belt with br. mountings; belt stone with mounting (R.155) and wooden setting; double-edged sword; spear-heads; arrow-heads; knife; shield-bosses (R.221) and handle; mosaic bead; br. ear-scoop and cylinder (needle case?); clay spinning whorls; frs. of cloth, furs etc. Date: C3–D1 375–450.


* Farm No. 50, Folum:

- Lost 6:
  Bronze cauldron.

Mound, SF: also pottery vessel(?) with ash (burnt bones?), lost.

Date: EIA.


Haug p.:

* Farm No. 100, Sætrang:

- C.617–644. B.501, prob. also C.29881. 30258:
  625a: Faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IA), H 11.4cm, D 6.9cm, yellowish-green. Syrian?
  625b: Fr. faceted glass bowl (E223–28, prob. Straume group 1), colourless with greenish tinge.
  625c: Sherd of faceted glass vessel, light green, type indeterminable.
  626a: Fr. yew bucket with br. fittings and handle (prob. R.382), D 8cm, H 7cm.
  626b,f: Fr. yew bucket with br. fittings, H 18cm, D 17cm.
  626c,f: Fr. yew bucket with br. fittings, H 18cm, D 16.5cm.
  626d: Fr. yew bucket with br. fittings, H & D 8.3cm.
  626e: Fr. yew bucket with non-metal fittings, pres. H 30cm, but not complete. Different construction and size from the rest, may have had legs, no parallels known.
  626f:4: Small br. ring with wood remains, poss. from a 6th bucket (cf. C.29263c, As, Vestfold).

638: Bronze terminal mounting for drinking horn, similar to C.325–48, Veien, Buskerud. Possibly Danish.

Mound, D 20m, central timber chamber, poss. with 2 rooms, male and female burial, SF. All vessels from N. chamber, bodies and other objects from S. chamber. Also 15 glass gaming counters, black and white (R.179a-b), prob. Roman; fr. glass spinning whorl, light yellowish-green, Roman; fr. double-edged sword (R.193) and wooden scabbard (R.195), both br. ornamented, blade prob. Rhenish, handle W-European or Nordic; br. brooch (R.240), prob. Roman male ornament, poss. Hungarian; br. double-ring (for belt cord?), no parallels in Scandinavia, prob. imported, similar ring from Heiligendorf, Germany, interpreted as belonging to small wooden bucket; human and animal remains; leather belt with gilt silver mountings, glass inlays and silvered br. pendants, strike-a-light, ear-scoop, br. tweezers, and ornamented knife, poss. Swedish or Danish; gold and silver finger rings (R.182–186 and R.305); numerous glass, mosaic and amber beads; br. bead or spinning whorl, br. spinning whorls; silver bead (R.281); pottery vessels (incl. Bøe 109 and 159); resin caulking; iron casket handle, rings, rivet, rod, and fr.; lathe-turned wooden bowls; spear-heads (incl. R.209, R.203 (lost), and R.211/212); iron point; shield bosses (poss. R.221 or 217); knife handles in br. covered yew; iron plates (for knives); knife fr. wrapped in cloth with remains of wood-
en scabbard; shears (R.172); br. mounting (for knife?), brooch with gilt silver and blue glass inlay, button (from brooch?), ring, and plate; sandstone spinning whorl; stone axe fr.; quartzite? stone; remains of different cloths, frs. of leather and fur (from sheep).

Date: C3 350-400.


District 4: The Numedalen valley and Sandsvær:

18 Ytre Sandsvær m.:
Tuft p.:
* Farm No. 13, Fossnes, of 13-14 Foss:
  - C.959:
    Bronze Hemmoor bucket (E54), H 23cm, D 25cm, engraved ornaments beneath rim. Must have resembled the Swedish Fycklinge vase with its Apollo-Grannus inscription. Base and handle removed and vessel polished before deposition. Contained burnt bones.
    Mound 3, small stone chamber, SF. Date: C 150-400.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:170-71; B Hougen 1929:98-99, Fig. 8; Eggers 1951:92, No. 337; Lund Hansen 1987:433.
  - C.960:
    Plain br. bowl, D 9cm, H 2.5cm.
    Mound, between 2 standing slabs, SF: also small lead ball (lost). Date: EIA? (Balance scale and weight?)
  - C.961:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1), D 26cm, H 15.5cm, handle lost, several patches, incl. new base. Contained burnt bones.
    Mound 2, very large, SF: also pottery sherds; iron frs. Date: C3 310-400.

Efteløt p.:
* Farm No. 45, The Vicarage (=Efteløt):
  - Lost 7:
    Small br. cauldron.
    Mound, SF. Date: EIA?
  - C.779-85:
    782: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings and handle (R.381), oldest Norwegian specimen.
    Mound, SF: also gold finger-ring (R.308); pottery vessel (R.361) with burnt bones; br. ear-scoop (R.164); spear-heads (R.208 and 211); double-edged sword; br. mounting for sword scabbard. Date: C3 300-400.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:168; O Rygh 1885:7, No. 164 & 308; Æoe 1927a:17, No. 44; Grieg 1926:69, Fig. 50; Slomann 1959:24-25.
District 5: The Hallingdalen valley:

8 Ål m., Ål and Leveld p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - Lost 8:
    Large drinking horn.
    Context unknown, SF. Mentioned among lost antiquities, but date uncertain.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1877b:155.
6 VESTFOLD county:

Unknown m. & p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - C.23451a-d:
    d: Several small frs. of br. mountings, one poss. from rim mount-
    ing for drinking horn.
    Context unknown (from private collection), SF: also silver finger
    ring; br. needle case (R.175); glass bead. Date: EIA.
    Ref.: Grieg 1949a:188.
  - C.23501:
    Tin-br. terminal mounting for drinking-horn, shaped like animal-
    head with triskele ornament. Celtic.
    Context unknown (from private collection), SF. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Bøe 1926b:25, Fig. 14; J Petersen 1940a:25, No. 19, Fig. 16;
    Grieg 1949a:195, Fig. 6; J Petersen 1951a:398, No. 5; Wamers

District 1: North Vestfold:

3 Sande m., Sande p.:
* Farm No. 40-41, Ås:
  - C.21697a-c:
    a: Cauldron (E5, La Tene-type), lower part of br., upper part of
    iron, ending in heavy iron ring. Iron carrying rings in riveted
    Mound 2, D 22m, 6 burials; subsoil grave in N. part, under small
    cairn, SPE: also iron buckle. Date: A2 (late CIA).
    Ref.: Schetelig 1913a:124; UOT 1904-1915, Oldtiden VI 1917:245-47,
    No. 204 A, w/ ill.; B Hougen 1924:16-17; Bjørn 1927:7-8, Fig. 1-2,
  - C.29263a-p:
    c: Fr. yew bucket (R.381), with 4 br. carrying rings, D 1.5cm, and
    traces of br. fittings. Oval in shape, c.26x20cm, H 11cm.
    k: Fr. brownish glass vessel, type unidentifiable.
    Mound 4, D 16-17m, prob. wooden chamber or coffin, PE: also gold
    finger ring; cruciform br. brooch; pottery vessels (incl. R.360 and
    R.361); iron shears (R.172) and rivets; resin caulking; wood frs.;
    br. ring with loops, and hook; birch bark; tin rivets with silver
    covering. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: UOT 1956, UOA 1956-57a:214-16, Fig. 3; Slomann 1959:25; Lund
* Farm No. 48, Dalsrud:
  - C.21849:
    Bronze fr., poss. from cauldron.
    Context unknown, SF: also burnt bones; pottery sherds; charcoal.
    Date: EIA.

7 Borre m., Borre p.:
* Farm No. 17, of 17-18 Void:
  - C.1801-12:
    1801: 5 sherds of dark brown glass vessel, claw beaker (Evison
    2b), applied white trails, D 8.5cm, H 18-19cm.
    Sherd of claw beaker (cf. Valsgärde 5-8 and Vendel 1).
    Sherd of one of the claw beakers.
    Mound, 'Skipshaugen' (The Ship Mound), L 38.5m, female or double
    grave, SF: also rivets and nails of ship, L 17-20m; horses, dog;
    poss. wooden cart or sleigh shaft; gilt br. bridle bit (R.582a-b) and
harness mountings (R.597-601, 605-6); wooden saddle with gilt br. mountings (incl. R.595); br. bell (R.593); stirrups (R.590) with silver ornamentation; iron bridle-bit; axe; iron cauldron (R.731), cauldron hook and chain; iron tools (R.560) and stirrups; rock crystal bead; soapstone spinning whorl; several small sherds of modern glass. Date: claw beaker D1 400-500 or E2 700-800, grave F1/F2, c.900.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:179; O Rygh 1885:31, No. 582, 593, 595, 597-601, 605-6; B Hougen 1934:74-103, Fig. 7-9; J Petersen 1940a:191, No. 1, Fig. 155, 1951a:400-402, No. 1; Hougen 1968:86f., Fig. 1; Sjøvold 1976:74-75; Hunter 1977:303 (No. 305); Näsman 1986:66-69, Fig. 7:1; Evison 1988:239; Myhre 1992:159; Christensen, Ingstad & Myhre 1992:271.

District 2: The Tønsberg (town) district:

8 Ramnes m., Ramnes p.:
* Farm No. 22, of 22-23 Linnestad:
  - C.30166a-n:
    f: 2 sherds, prob. from 2 glass vessels (R.337-38), one translucent green, the other yellowish-green.
    Cairn, D c.23-25m, prob. cist, prob. female grave, PE: also gilt silver button with relief ornamentation, prob. Gotlandish; gold bracteates (C-type); undecorated silver plates; br. mounting; sherds of pottery vessels (Bøe 228 and poss. bucket-shaped pot); flint; mica; wood frs.. Date: D2 500-550.
    Ref.: Christensen & Straume 1963:7-29, Figs. 5-6; Hunter 1977:397.

10 Stokke m., Skiee p.:
* Farm No. 75, Langlo:
  - C.5947-62:
    5949: Glass vessel (R.338 or transitional R.338-337), with small foot, greenish translucent, D 10.6cm, H 24.4cm, with frs. of riveted silver mountings (repairs). Found in W. end with 2 pottery vessels.
    Cairn 21, D 11.5m, thin charcoal layer, subsoil grave, SPE: also pottery vessels (incl. R.361 and R.364); gilt silver relief brooch (R.257) and pendant (R.281), both with niello inlay; gilt br. cruciform brooch (R.247-53); cruciform br. brooches and rings (incl. belt ring); gold spiral currency ring (lost); silver finger rings; glass beads; iron frs. (prob. rim mountings for wooden vessels); clay spinning whorl. Date: glass D1 400-450, grave D1 450-500.
  - C.5965-66:
    5965: Sherd of large undecorated pottery vessel, with remains of twisted iron collar. Prob. Frisian.
    Bronze rim mounting, L c.25.6cm = D 8.2cm, W 3.3cm, with loop of br. thread.
    Cairn, D 11.5m, finds poss. thrown out from subsoil pit, thick charcoal layer, ash and burnt stones, SF. Burnt bones found next to large stone in centre. Date: F1 800-900.
    Ref.: Ab. 1872b:82, No. 48; Nicolaysen 1873a:106-7, No. 24; J Petersen 1940a:209, No. 6, 1951a:381.

264
* Farm No. 77, Ramsum:

- C.5999-6006:

  6001: Wooden bucket with 7 staves, base D 11.4cm, H 11cm, with 4 fittings, rim mounting, ears and handle of br.
  
  Cairn I, grave b in subsoil, SPE: also spear-head; pottery vessels; iron frs. (arrow-head?) and hook; bark or wood fr. with textiles on both sides (case?); br. tweezers; wood frs. with leather on both sides, one with br. mounting, the other with br. ring (remains of casket?); similar wood fr. with ring; shield-boss and handle.
  
  Date: EIA.

  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1873a:112-13, 123.

* Farm No. 83, Lund:

- C.6069-70:

  6069: Fr. tin-br. rim mounting for drinking horn, D 7.9cm, w. 1.4cm.
  
  Mound, D 7.2m, SPE: also whetstone. Date: F (VA).


* Farm No. 124, Gjerla:

- C.22475a-p - q-ff:

  11: Fr. yellowish-green faceted glass vessel (R.335/E236/-Straume IV).
  
  Date: poss. C3.

  12: Rim sherd of light green, almost colourless, faceted glass vessel with rounded and slightly everted rim, poss. bowl.

  13: Small rim sherd of glass vessel, poss. from 1.

  Graves, mixed find, one possible cremation and 2 inhumations, SF: also sherds of bucket-shaped pots and other vessels; stave bucket with iron fittings; glass and amber beads; spinning whorls (sandstone, burnt clay and soapstone); slate whetstones; iron frs. (incl. knife); resin caulking (poss. for wooden bucket).

  Not from same grave?: Nydam br. brooch; equal-armed and cruciform br. brooch; silver pendant, twisted rods (beads?), rivets, and stamp-decorated plates; numerous glass and amber beads; br. mounting (for belt?) with br. rings and brooch pin; pottery vessel (lost); spinning whorls (soapstone and sandstone); iron frs. (incl. weaving battens); trefoil br. brooch (VA). Modern objects include pottery sherds, clay pipe frs., and br. buttons. The find prob. also includes: pottery sherds; br. ring; spinning whorls (sandstone and soapstone); iron and wood frs.; sheet br. (belt mountings?) and br. rings with mountings.

  Date: one C3 310-400, one D 400-600.


11 Sem m.:

Sem p.:

* Farm No. 51, Jarlsberg hovedgård (=Sem and Auli):

- C.20300a-g:

  e: Fr. br. rim and terminal mountings, as well as chains (SF.381), for 2 drinking horns, D 7cm.

  Mound, inhumation grave in subsoil, or. N-S, SF: also spear-head (R.208); shield-boss (Müller 359) with br. rim mounting, tinned or silvered br. rivets, and br. handle (R.223); gold finger ring; pottery vase (cf. Müller 143); wood frs.. Date: B2-C1 100-200.

  Ref.: Gustafson 1904:269-70, No. 125; Grieg 1932:41; B Hougen 1924:36, Fig. 21; Bøy 1927a:18, No. 48, 1931a:30-31, 34, Fig. 26, note 63; Gjøstein Resi 1986:88, Pl. 36.3 & 93.
* Farm No. 82, Lofs-Eik, part 51,2 Kongs-Eik, of 82-84 Eik:
  - Lost 1:
    Brass (br.) vessel with silver lid. Contained some coins.
    Mound, SF. Date: EIA?

* Farm No. 105, of 105-106 Oseberg:
  - C.(unknown 3):
    303: Yew bucket with 17 staves, V-form, base of 2 pieces, D 16.9cm, H 17.5cm, br. rim and base mountings and 3 br. fittings. Suspension loops for handle are part of the rim mounting. Square br. handle with flattened centre flanked by simple animal heads. Prob. English.
    Yew bucket (the Buddha bucket), A-shape, 3 tin-br. fittings and rim mounting folded over the rim. 2 escutcheons in the form of human figures with crossed legs, enamelled plate in blue, white, red and yellow on the chest and a beardless face, and br. handle. D 26.5cm, base 32cm, H 36cm. Insular, prob. N. England or Ireland.
    Yew bucket, A-shape, with rich br. and iron fittings in open-work, iron hoops and 4 solid iron carrying-rings. D 39.5cm, base 42cm, H 44.8cm. Prob. Insular.
    Pine stave bucket with traces of 9 beech bands, resin caulking and twisted metal handle, D 30.5cm, H 30.5cm, fertility inscription in runes.
    Mound, D 44m, ship burial, 2 females, prob. a queen and a slave, PE. Oak ship, L 21.6m, with mast, 15 pairs of pine oars, iron anchor, and other equipment. Also: 4 oblong harness or belt mountings of gilt br., with interlace and animal ornaments, Insular/Irish; enamelled gilt br. mount, truncated pyramid, 4.2x4.2cm, inlaid with red, yellow and blue cloisonné enamel, prob. N. England or Ireland; large number of wooden objects (incl. carved wooden cart, sleighs, animal head posts); riding equipment; household goods (incl. wooden beds, chair, wooden chests, tents); textile equipment (incl. looms, spindle whorl, wooden clubs and flax beaters, iron shears, yarn-winder and yarn reels); small implements; bone combs; caskets; leather shoes and shoe remains; agricultural implements (incl. wooden spades, dung fork and picks); numerous small objects; remains of wool and imported silk from garments and wall hangings; several wooden buckets and barrels, wooden troughs, wooden plates, ladies and bowls; kitchen stool; choppers and knife; iron cauldrons, tripod and cauldron-hanger, iron lamps, frying pan, and hand mill. The chamber also contained several horse skeletons, while other horses and an ox were found beside the ship, and another ox skeleton outside the burial chamber. No ornaments of precious metal found, assumed to have been removed when the grave was plundered. Date: F1 (A.D. 834).
District 3: The Sandefjord/Larvik (towns) district:

14 Sandar m., Sandar p.:
* Farm No. 12, Hundstok:
  - Lost 10:
    'Brass cauldron'.
    Mound, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1873b:130.
* Farm No. 14, Skjælberg:
  - C.13336-42. (22033):
    Large br. vessel (lost).
    Cairn, SF: also gilt silver brooch (R.232/A.V.108); gold finger rings (R.307) (lost); silver finger ring; gilt br. pin with berlock-shaped head; br. belt hook. Date: B2 70-160 (c.200?).
    Ref.: O Rygh 1888:50-51, No. 53; B Hougen 1924:33-34, Fig. 18; Bøe 1927a:18-19, No. 51; B Hougen 1929:89, note 3; Eggers 1951:95, No. 397; Lund Hansen 1987:434.
* Farm No. 21, of 20-21 Fevang:
  - C.7015-22:
    7019: Bronze fittings for large wooden bucket, incl. rim mounting, br. bands of 2 different widths, 0.6 and 2.5cm, and flat handle.
    Mound 40, SPE: also pottery vessels; resin? lumps; clay spinning whorls; iron tool (shears?) in sheath. Date: EIA. The mound also contained C.7023-25: pottery vessel; silver rings wrapped in cloth; resin? frs.; C.7026-29: charcoal layer with beads and brooches; C.7030-33: pottery vessels with burnt bones.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1875a:143-45, No. 40.
  - C.6997-7005:
    7004: A couple of sherds of molten whitish glass (vessel?).
    Mound 37, D 12m, 2 charcoal layers (one with the find), SPE: also tortoise brooches; glass and mosaic beads; sandstone spinning whorl; iron frs. (incl. scythe, ring and cramp); knife with wooden handle; br. pin; gold rod; pottery sherds. Date: F (VA). The second charcoal layer contained C.7006-8: iron nails and rivets; sherds of soapstone vessel; shield-boss.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1875a:141-42, No. 37.
* Farm No. 40, Haukerød:
  - Lost 11:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Mound, SF.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1870:130.
* Farm No. 48, of 48, 117 Gokstad:
  - C.10384-466, 10822, 24239a-c, 24326a-g:
    10416: Bronze (not tin-br.) cauldron, D 75cm, H 50cm, flat base and straight walls, made from 2 sheets joined in the middle, rim reinforced with folded and riveted br. collar, 2 massive br. rings for handles. ?Fertility inscription. Found outside the burial chamber, with the kitchen utensils.
    Mound, D 43-50m, boat grave, male c.50, SPE. Oak ship, L 23.2m, 16 pairs of oars, 64 wooden shields along the sides, painted yellow and black, wooden burial chamber aft (previously plundered): also textiles (wool and silk), prob. from garments; frs. of wooden bed and game board; horn draughtsman; leather frs. (purse?); iron point, casket clasp and hooks; metal harness ornaments (incl. gilt br. strap mountings (R.602, 603, and 604a-b), and strap end mountings (R.607 and R.608)); lead strap mountings (R.609, 610, 611, and 612); lead strap mounting with gilt br. (R.613); br. strap end and strap mounting. Outside the chamber: some spars and rods; iron cauldron; oak plate; skeleton and peacock feathers. In the fore part of the ship:
3 small boats; remains of beds; verge boards of tent with carved animal heads; oars; remains of sleigh; rods and spars; oak anchor stock; wooden buckets and barrel; wooden cups with handles and dish; chopping boards, trough, wooden vessel (bailer?); bast rope; frs. of textiles; small br. spiral. No weapons found, prob. removed by robbers earlier. Outside the ship found several horse and dog skeletons, oar blade and some iron implements, augers, socketed axe and small axe. Modern finds include: br. ring, button and fr.. Date: F1/F2 (A.D. 901).


- C.18641:
  Between No. 115-16 Kamfjord (see below) and 117 Gokstad øvre:
  Fr. br. ladle with short handle.
  Field, also C.18642-44, but prob. several graves, SF. Date: F2 900-1000.

* Farm No. 110, Huseby:
  - C.30214, 30851:
    30851: Handle sherd for Tating pitcher.
    Field, SF: also C.30214, sword. Date: F1 800-900.

* Farm No. 153, Elgesem:
  - C.22474a-b:
    b: Fr. yellowish-green glass vessel, not identifiable, fire-damaged. Found inside pottery vessel.
    Sand pit, SF: also pottery vessel (Müller 299). Date: C3 310-400.

15 Tiølling m., Tiølling p.:

* Farm No. 12, 29, Kaupang:
  - C.4289-90:
    Mound 5, 6.6x3.3m, cremation, SPE: also br. ornament. Date: F1 800-850.
  - C.4225a-b:
    12 sherds of pottery vessel with wavy line ornamentation (Wellenlinie-ornament), D c.12.6cm, H c.14.7cm. From the Baltic Sea area. Was deposited whole.
    Mound 10, D 6.95m, cremation grave, SPE: also bolt; rivets. Date: F1 800-900.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1868:78, No. 10; J Petersen 1940a:209, No. 3, Fig. 169; Sjøvold 1944:64, Fig. 11; J Petersen 1951a:381, Fig. 204; Heyerdahl-Larsen 1981:175; Blindheim, Heyerdahl-Larsen & Tollnes 1981:201-2, Pl. 10; Hougen 1993:8.
  - C.4256-59:
    4256a: 2 sherds of tin-foiled pottery (one lost).
    4256b: 7 sherds of pottery vessel with traces of tin-foil ornament-
Mound 94, 6.95x4.4m, female cremation, SPE: also iron socket (weaving batten?), handle (for wooden vessel?), ring (prob. bridle-bit), scythe and rivets; charcoal (lost). Date: FI 800-900.


- K/1a-?:
  5 sherds of stamp-decorated, egg-shaped pottery vessel, imported (North Sea-type). Was not deposited whole.

Mound, D 6m, stone chamber on charcoal layer, ?sec. cremation grave, pot found between kerbstones and chamber: also iron frs.; piece of amber. Date: FI 800-900.

Ref.: Blindheim & Tollnes 1972:37-41, Fig. 22; Hougen 1993:8.

- K/XXIII:
  h: Handle fr. of tin-foiled pitcher.
  Boat-grave, male cremation: also piece of blue glass (bracelet?); glass beads; double-edged sword (prob. JP H); adze, iron frs. (incl. cauldron (R.731) with handle, and shield-boss (prob. R.562)); arrow-heads (R.539); sickles; iron frs., keys and hooks; sherds of hand-made pottery vessel; slate whetstone; slag and iron lumps; numerous rivets and nails. Date: FI (c.850).

Ref.: Heyerdahl-Larsen 1981:175; Blindheim, Heyerdahl-Larsen & Tollnes 1981:221, Pl. 82, 84.

- K/(unknown 1):
  Spout of Tating pitcher.
  Sherd of glass vessel.
  Sherds of hand-made pottery, type IIA2a (Baltic Sea type).
  Flat grave VI, SF: also sword (JP C); spear-head (JP A); axe (JP D). Date: FI 800-850.

Ref.: Hougen 1960:97, Fig. 4, 1969:111 and note 50, 1993:8.

- K/(unknown 2):
  Fr. br. bowl (R.726), no escutcheons, with Runic inscription (I MUNTLAUKU = in (the) hand-basin). Insular.
  Boat grave II, 3 burials, grave a, female inhumation: also dog and horse skeleton; br. ornamented horse harness; tortoise brooches. Date: F2 900-1000.

From same grave, but poss. not from same burial:
  Small circular gilt br. mounting fr., scroll ornamentation, prob. vessel escutcheon, Irish or poss. local.
  Also: gilt br. mounting, pyramidal, with plant ornamentation and interlace, prob. used as brooch, Northumbrian (Anglo-Saxon); trapezoidal fr. of gilt br. mounting with animal ornamentation, poss. cross mounting, Irish, prob. 750-800.

Ref.: Liestøl 1953:163-70, Figs. 1-4; Blindheim 1956:63, Fig. 2; Bakka 1963:44-45, Figs. 46-47; Blindheim & Tollnes 1972:52, Fig. 28; Kilbride-Jones 1980:251, Fig. 82:5; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:53, 1985:18, 20, 23, 30-32, 103, N121, Taf. 15:1, 31:4-5.

- K/(unknown 3):
  Mountings for drinking horn. Insular.
  Grave, female. Date: F1 800-900.


- K/(unknown 4):
  Sherds (min. 247) of numerous glass vessels (c. 60?), mainly funnel beakers, but also claw beakers, reticella sherds, window sherds, linen smoothers, beads, glass rods, 1-2 glass rings, and 2 tesserae.
  Market place site, c.700-1000.

- K/(unknown 5):
  Fr. Tating pitcher, H 24.7 cm.
  Black Earth area, between the walls of a house: also (in the same
  area) 2 silver coins, A.D 796 and the 9th C.
  Ref.: Hougen 1960:92-96, Fig. 1a-b, 2.

- K/(unknown 6):
  104 sherds of tin-foiled pottery, prob. from c.10 vessels.
  Habitation area, VA.

- K/(unknown 7):
  Sherds from 104 imported pottery vessels, other than Tating ware
  (incl. one from Mayen, 18 Badorf, 5 Rhenish, 2 Walberberg, 58 North
  Sea-types, 12 Baltic/Slav vessels, 2 from France/England, and 4 un-
  provenanced).
  Habitation area, mainly late 8th to late 9th C. (c. 900). A single
  sherd (Mayen) dates to the early 8th C., and 5 sherds from 5 vessels
  to the 10th C.
  Ref.: Hougen 1963, Fig. 1-2, 1969, Fig. 1-6.; Graham-Campbell

* Farm No. 27, Valby:
  C.16445-56:
  16456: Fr. glass vessel, whitish yellow with blue casing, form
  unidentifiable. Found along NW. side.
  Mound, D c.12.5 m, sec. flagstone chamber, SF: also equal-armed br.
  brooch; silver finger ring; br. ring, chain and needle case; iron
  rivets with wood remains; numerous glass beads (many lost); amber
  bead (lost); knife or sickle; knife? with remains of wooden handle;
  iron mountings, one prob. for wooden vessel; pottery vessels (incl.
  R.359, R.360-361, and R.361); resin caulking. Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1892:105-6, No. 109; B Hougen 1924:45, 1929:93; Ek-
  holm 1937a:6, note 5; Eggers 1951:96, No. 421; Ekholm 1965:24, No.
  Straume 1984, No. 47, Pl. 12:47 and 73:3; Nåsman 1984:64; Lund Hansen
  1987:434.
  C.17514a-b:
  a: Small rim frs. of large br. vessel, with iron handle.
  Mound, D 12.5-15 m, SF: also sherds of pottery vessels (incl.
  R.364), unburnt bone frs. Date: C-DI (LRIA-EMIP).
  Ref.: O Rygh 1894:121, No. 228a-b.

* Farm No. 32, Huseby:
  C.4276-80:
  4278: Triangular br. fr. and loop, prob. handle (ear?) for small
  vessel. Ornamentation similar to eastern ornament in find from
  Vardø, Finnmark.
  Mound, no chamber, SF: also amber and glass beads; br. spinning
  whorl and ring; pottery sherds. Date: EIA.
  Ref.: Ab. 1869a:63-64, No. 86, Pl. I:17.

* Farm No. 38, The Vicarage (=Gåserød, Saxavik and Litla Vik), the
  latter of the old farm 38-41 Vik:
  C.30165:
  Rim fr. of br. vessel with iron collar.
  Context unknown, sec. position, SF: also modern pottery sherds.

* Farm No. 52, of 51-52 Skåra:
  C.18892-904, 18917-18, (19095):
  18896: Glass vessel (R.338), D 11.8 cm, H 23.3 cm.
  18898: 2 fr. Vestland cauldrons (R.353/DH 2), one with br. handle
  and externally decorated with horizontal lines.
  18899: Small fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings and handle.

270
18900, 18917: Larger fr. wooden bucket with br. bands, base 11cm, br. ears and handle, as well as 3 br. feet.

Cairn, 'Kongshaugen' (The King's Mound), D c.28.5m, stone cist, SF: also double-edged sword with wooden hilts and sheath; iron objects (incl. spear-head, arrow-heads, shield-boss (prob. R.221) and handle, shears, knife); cruciform br. brooch (R.247); br. frs. (incl. brooch and rings); silver frs. (incl. wrist-clasps (R.269) and ring); pottery sherds (incl. R.358 or 363, and R.364); resin caulking; knife with silver-coated handle; gold finger ring (Müller 90); wood frs.; horn?; bear claws. Date: D1/D2 (c.500).

Ref.: O Rygh 1898:66-69, Fig. 4; B Hougen 1924:46; Bøe 1927a:19, No. 53; B Hougen 1929:94; Bjørn 1929a:6, No. 7, 1929a:18, No. 105; Grieg 1941:40; Fett 1941:7, No. 60; Slomann 1959:22; Hunter 1977:423; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Blindheim, Heyerdahl-Larsen & Tollnes 1981:39; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:23; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 205, No. 11-12, Fig. 18b.

17 Brunlanes m.: 
Tanum p.: 
* Farm No. 25-28, Foldvik: 
  - C.10582-85, 10768-71, 11010-12: 
    10582: Faceted glass vessel (E235/Straume V), light blue-green, D 9.2cm, H 13.5cm.
    10583: 9 frs. of 2 wooden buckets with br. fittings, one H 12.2cm.
    Grave in subsoil, several mounds removed earlier, female inhumation grave, SF: also sheet silver brooch with light-green and blue glass inlay (Worsaae 384); br. brooch and finger ring; glass and amber beads; iron weaving batten (R.150), rod with textile remains, and frs. (incl. nail); clay loom weight; br. fr.; pottery sherds. Date: C2-C3 250-400 (300-400?).
    Ref.: O Rygh 1882:139-40, No. 54, Pl. II:9; B Hougen 1924:45, 1929:92-93, Fig. 6; Ekholm 1937a:9; Eggers 1951:92, No. 335; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 6e; Slomann 1959:17; Ekholm 1965:22, No. 93, Pl. II:93; Hunter 1977:317; Straume 1984, No. 10, Pl. 5:10 & 20:1, 20:5a-b; Näsman 1984:55; Lund Hansen 1987:434.
* Farm No. 51, Pytten: 
  - C.13827-33: 
    13830: Small sherd of yellowish-green glass vessel (R.337-38).
    Small sherds of glass vessel with casing.
    Cairn, SF: also iron frs. (incl. spear-heads (prob. R.205-8 and 211-12), shield-boss and handle (R.222), and shears); pottery vessels (incl. R.361, R.360/368, and R.364); resin caulking; silver wrist-clasp (R.268); flint flakes. Date: C3-D 300-500.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1888:82-83, No. 277; B Hougen 1929:93; Bjørn 1929a:18, No. 106; Näsman 1984:63, 77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:26.
* Farm No. 60, Tveitane: 
  - C.10102-07: 
    10105: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings and handle (R.381), D 14.2cm, pres. H 11.5cm.
    Sherd of glass vessel, green with blue casing, form not identifiable.
    Mound, small, poss. cist, inhumation, SPE: also br. brooch; silver-ornamented br. brooch (Müller 261); glass beads; pottery vessels (incl. R.364-65 and poss. R.365); resin caulking; gold finger ring (R.305). Date: C3 310-400.
**C.12948-75:**

12953a: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings.

Mound 3, D 15.8m, 2 thin charcoal layers, and several groups of objects, SPE: in NW: silver pin; glass and amber beads; iron rivet with wood remains; iron fr.; resin caulking; in NE: pottery vessel (R.365); in N: resin caulking; wooden bucket and handle; glass bead; textile remains; birch bark; mica; in SE: pottery vessel (cf. R.360); glass beads; amber bead with br. rivet; br. ring (ear-ring?) (R.284); quartz whetstone; shears; in S: br. spinning whorl (R.170/166) with wooden rod; silver ring; br. belt? ring; amber and glass beads; silver knob for brooch (R.247); pottery vessel (prob. R.365); soapstone spinning whorl (R.170); br. sewing needle, chain and frs.; iron objects (incl. knives and vessel handle); frs. of textiles, birch bark and wood; natural stone; in SW: pottery vessels (R.361 and 364); in centre: glass and amber beads; iron frs., mainly iron band (vessel band?); pottery vessels (R.357 and R.361); resin caulking; shears; iron rim mounting for wooden vessel, comb (R.160), and tool (weaving batten?) (R.150). Date: C3 350-400.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1887:15-18; Bøe 1931a:133-38.

**C.13001-12:**

13001: Sherds of glass vessel (E198), globular, light greenish with applied white trails and small foot.

Mound 13, D 14m, stone cist, SPE: also pottery vessels (incl. R.364, R.365 and R.357); glass beads (incl. gold-foiled); knife; birch bark in layers; frs. of bark and cloth; silver beads or brooch knobs, brooches (R.337 and R.235, all A.VII.196), chains, and spiral ring; br. spinning whorl. Date: C1 210-260.


**C.13032-44:**

13036: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings and handle. Found with glass and clay vessels, and covered by shield, at feet in NE.

13037: Ribbed, semi-spherical glass vessel (R.336/E203), D 9cm, H 7cm.

Mound 20, D 14m, ?standing stone, grave in subsoil with wooden coffin, SPE: also spear-heads (incl. R.212); shield-boss (R.221); double-edged sword with wooden sheath; knife with wooden handle and br. ferrules; lathe-turned wooden vessel with br. rings on rim; pottery vessel (R.361); br. belt buckle (R.320), mountings with leather remains (belt), and end mounting (R.323); frs. of cloth, wood and birch bark; quartzite belt stone. Date: C2 250-320 (300-350).


**C.13046-58:**

13046: Faceted glass vessel (R.335/E230/Strøume IA), dark green, D 8.8cm, H 12.2cm. Found in W (head-end).

Mound 22, 12.5x7m, wooden coffin, SPE: also equal-armed br. brooch; br. ring; glass and amber beads; iron spinning whorl with br. coating; clay spinning whorl; iron weaving batten (R.150) with wooden handle, knife, and rods; pottery vessels (R.368, R.361 and R.365); resin caulking; textile fr.. Date: C3 310-400.

Berg p.:
* Farm No. 101, Berg:
- C.12360:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1A), D c.30cm, pres. H 10.5cm. Riveted iron ears, handle missing. Contained burnt bones.
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1A), D 31cm, pres. H 13cm. Riveted iron ears, handle missing. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, D c.25m, 2 small ?sec. flagstone chambers, SF. Date: C3 310-400.

- Lost 13:
  Silver (by Eggers called tin-br.) cauldron.Contained find.
  Grave? in subsoil (Berg churchyard), SF: also gold finger-ring.
  Date: B-C (RIA).
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1868:72; Eggers 1951:91, No. 319a. (Acc. to Lund Hansen this find is identical to C.12360, but this must be a misunderstanding.)

* Farm No. 103, Eidssten:
- C.20301a-f:
  d: Several sherds of yellowish-green glass vessel.
  Mound, D 15m, SF: also br. brooches; glass and amber beads; pottery vessel (R.361); burnt bones. Date: C3 310-400.

* Farm No. 106, Manvik:
- C.15154-55:
  b: Fr. br. vessel, prob. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43). Date: B-C (RIA).
  Mound, D c.15m, prob. both EIA and LIA burials, SF: also burnt bones; pottery vessels (incl. R.354); clay loom weights; glass beads (incl. mosaic); tortoise brooch; rock crystal.
- C.35042a-i:
  a: Fr. br. cauldron with rounded form, flat, everted rim and triangular ears, i.e. variety of early Vestland cauldron. Mended at least twice. Wall D 30-35cm, pres. H 15cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, D c.20m, mostly natural, grave in subsoil, PE: also bone combs, object, arrow-head? and gaming counters?; carved and cut bone; bucket-shaped pot; flint flake; bone frs.; bear claw; burnt bones (incl. some animal bones); charcoal. Date: D 400-600.

* Farm No. 137, Åros:
- Lost 14:
  Wooden bucket, similar to C.12282, i.e. with br. fittings.
  Mound, SF. Date: prob. C3 350-400.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1886:108.
- C.12281-83:
  12281: Faceted glass vessel (R.335/Straume X), D 7.2cm, H 25.3cm. Found in S. end.
  12282: Fr. wooden bucket with traces of 4 br. bands and prob. vertical fittings, H 20.6cm. Found in S. end.
  Mound, finds on top of flagstone, SF: also pottery vessels. Date: C3 350-400.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1886:107-8, No. 117; B Hougen 1929:93; Bjørn 1929a:21, No. 129, Fig. 11; Ekholm 1956b:82-84, 1965:21, No. 76, Pl. II:76; Hunter 1977:454; Straume 1984, No. 54, Pl. 10:54 and 92:1, 93:1a-b; Näsman 1984:56.
* Farm No. 19, Gjønnes:
- C.20163a-i:

  - Irish tin-br. terminal and rim mounting for drinking horn, D 6cm.

  Mound? (lost), grave in subsoil, SF: also sickle; bridle bit (R.570); iron rings, one with rivet and loop, both on wood; slate whetstone; stone spinning whorl; glass and mosaic beads; horse skeleton. Date: Fl 800-900.

  Ref.: Gustafson 1903:342-43, No. 163, Fig. 6-7; J. Petersen 1940a:169, No. 2, Fig. 136a-b; Sjøvold 1944:68, Fig. 13; J. Petersen 1951a:398, No. 4, Fig. 215a-b; Wamers 1985:117, Liste 4:16.

* Farm No. 21-22, Bjørke:
- C.17846-56:

  17849: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings, base D c.10cm, H c.12cm, with birch bark, bark frs. and remains of a thick wooden object, apparently of same type as bucket. Found in the middle of the grave.

  Mound, D 16m, charcoal layer, grave in subsoil, SPE: also (in the middle) pottery vessels (R.360/368 and R.368); resin caulking; further N: sandstone spinning whorl; knife with horn handle; glass beads; br. brooch and chain; iron pin or rivet, wrapped in bark; underneath: remains of black cloth; br. brooches and chain, pin with ring; piece of iron. Date: EIA.

  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1895:100-01, No. 27.

* Farm No. 34, Roligheden (=Gulla-Raudarnir):
- C.14338-50. 14534. 14589-90. 14711:

  14338: Large fr. br. vessel (R.351 or R.348).

  14339: Bronze bowl, D 11.5cm.

  14340: Small fr. wooden bucket with br. horizontal and vertical fittings, ears and handle.

  14341: Glass vessel, greenish (R.338), D 11cm, H 19.5cm.

  Mound, large, prob. grave in subsoil, SF: also silver brooch (R.259) with stamped decoration and niello inlay, Danish?; gilt silver relief brooch with niello inlay; cruciform brooches; silver wrist-clasps (R.271), mountings for wrist-clasp buttons (R.268), other wrist-clasps, ?knobs for brooch (R.247), pins and finger ring; gold finger ring; glass beads; iron frs. (prob. tool like R.150) and possess. knife; bark and wood frs.; bone comb; resin caulking; br. frs. (incl. brooches, R.265 and R.247), and belt? ring with bird figure; pottery vessels (incl. R.368 and R.361). Date: D 400-550.

  Ref.: O. Rygh 1889:144-47, No. 220, Fig. 7, 1890:99, No. 10a-d; B. Hougen 1924:45, Fig. 32, 1929:94, note 1; Bjørn 1929a:16, No. 95, 18, No. 103, Fig. 8; Nissen Meyer 1935:4; Norling-Christensen 1949:13; Ekholm 1958:31-32, Fig. 5a; Hunter 1977:413; Blindheim, Heyerdahl-Larsen & Tollnes 1981:39; Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:21.

  - C.16186:

    Fr., unidentifiable br. vessel.

    Roman silver coin, Vespasian, very worn (lost).

    Mound, SF: also coarse pottery vessels; glass bead; iron rivet.

  Date: EIA.

  Ref.: O. Rygh 1891:89, No. 219.

* Farm No. 37, of 35-37 Seierstad:
- C.20958:

  Iron handle for br. cauldron of the type with flat base and straight walls, reinforcement strip around base, br. band folded around iron rod around rim, and pear-shaped escutcheons. Only small frs. of cauldron itself preserved. Eastern origin.
Unknown context, SF. Date: F2 (LVA).
Ref.: UOT 1909, Oldtiden VI 1917:90, No. 141; J Petersen 1951a:394-95, No. 2.
* Farm No. 41-42, Ringdal:
- C.10140-43:
  Mound, 3 central flagstones, SF: on top of these flint flakes; underneath: bucket-shaped pot with iron collar and handle (R.371); pottery vessel (R.361); resin caulking; ash, but no charcoal or bones. Date: C3 310-400.
* Farm No. 51, 76, Bergan:
- C.20133y-ee:
  y: Fr. br. ladle, bowl D c.17cm, handle now c.21cm.
  Mound C, SF: also iron weaving batten (R.440), hook with socket, tool (R.462), rings, axe (R.561), arrow-heads, knife and rivet. Date: F (VA).
* Farm No. 75, Vestrum:
- C.21841a-i:
  a: Fr. drinking horn with br. rim and terminal mountings (cf. VJG 131), D 8cm, L 20.4cm.
  d: Bronze covered wooden bucket (cf. R.382), H 11.6cm.
  Grave, SF: also cruciform brooch; br. frs.; frs. of cloth and leather; cloth with br. buttons and circular br. plates; pottery vessels (R.364); resin caulking; birch bark and wood, prob. from vessel; burnt bone fr.. Date: D1 400-450.
- C.23445a-n:
  b: Small fr. wooden bucket, 9 staves, H c.10cm, with 3 br. bands, the uppermost folded over rim, all missing, only one br. ear for handle preserved (cf. Müller 309).
  Mound, wooden chamber with internal stone wall where shield was found, and standing stone outside, SF. Also: pottery vessels (incl. R.361); quartz belt stone (R.155); iron shield handle, shears, scythe, nail, and mountings (incl. rim mountings for shield); textile remains; birch bark; skeleton remains. Date: EIA. Objects transferred from private collection.
* Farm No. 78, Nordrum:
- C.21410:
  Complete glass vessel (R.337-38), D 11.5cm, H 22.4cm.
  Mound, D 15m, small ?sec., flagstone chamber, SF: also br. mounting; resin caulking (lost). Date: D 400-550.
Ref.: UOT 1904-1915, Oldtiden VI 1917:201-3, No. 23, ill.; B Hugen 1929:94, note 1; Bjørn 1929a:18, No. 104, Fig. 9; Ekholm 1958:33, Fig. 5b; Hunter 1977:406; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1, sample 11; Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:22.
Kvelde p.:
* Farm No. 81, Nes:
- C.12442-50:
  12444: Thin br. bowl (R.725?), D 5cm, no holes in rim, and thus prob. not a balance scale. Contained frs. of wood, birch bark and cloth, perhaps remains of a case. Was prob. wrapped in birch bark.
  Mound 9, D 6m, grave in subsoil, SPE: also (not in grave) char-
coal; iron weaving batten (R.440); (in grave) horse teeth and bones; iron hook (R.466), mountings for wooden object, and awl. Date: F? (VA).


* Farm No. 82, Farmen:
  - C.13600-09:
    Mound 14, D 8.8m, primary grave in subsoil, SPE: also knife; spear-head (cf. R.526/JP G Fig. 17); shield-boss; bridle bit; double-edged sword in sheath; slate whetstone; axe (R.555/JP G); sickle; horse bones; skeletal remains. Date: F1 850-900. From same barrow C.13594-99 with imported weapons.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1888:30-31, No. II:14, Fig. 14a-c; Bøe 1926b:24; Engelstad 1928:23-25, Fig. 27-29; J Petersen 1940a:85, No. 7, Fig. 93; Sjøvold 1944:43-44, Fig. 10; J Petersen 1951a:389-90, No. 1; Bakka 1963:28-29, Fig. 26-27; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:52.

Hvarnes p.:

* Farm No. 136, Ommundråd:
  - C.29300a-aa:
    x: Fr. semi-spherical glass bowl, yellowish-green, undecorated (cf. E212, but later). D 14.1cm, H 6.5cm. Found at feet.
    y: Fr. glass beaker, translucent green (R.338), D 9.7cm, H 19.6cm. Found above and W of head.
    Mound 23, D 21cm, grave I in subsoil, double? female inhumation, PE: also 2 sets of gilt silver wrist-clasps (cf. Brown: The Arts in Early England III, Pl. LXXIX:1 and LXXVIII:6-9) with textile remains; pottery sherds; iron frs.; spear-head? with wooden remains; shears (R.178); gilt silver mountings (cf. R.312) and wrist-clasps (Müller 508); gold thread; silver rivets and wrist-clasps (cf. VWZG 213); cruciform br. brooches; br. rivets in tablet-weave; gold spiral rings; gilt silver relief brooches; wood frs., prob. casket; slate spinning whorls (R.168); iron weaving batten? (VJG 220); wood and br. frs., poss. spinning whorl, and incl. ring, bead?, tweezers?, loop etc.; br. ferrule (prob. weaving batten); bucket-shaped pots (Bøe 105 and 277); pottery vessels (incl. Bøe 169 and R.361); iron rivets and frs.. Date: D 400-550.
    Ref.: Dybsand 1956:7-29, Figs. 8, 10-11; UOT 1956, UOA 1956-57a:227-31; Ekholm 1958:46, Fig. 17; Hagen 1967, Pl. 69; Hunter 1977:408-9; Blindheim, Heyerdahl-Larsen & Tollnes 1981:39; Näsman 1984:70, 95; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:25; Magnus 1984:153.

19 Lardal m., unknown p.:

* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - Lost? 15:
    Yew vessel with brass (br.) handle.
    Mound, SF: also piece of woollen cloth with brass frs.. Date: EIA?
7 TELEMARK county:

District 1: The Skien/Porsgrunn (towns) district:

5 Eidanger m., Eidanger p.:
* Farm No. 39, of 38-39 Røra:
  - C.27680a-b:
    b: 5 sherds of sea-green, translucent glass vessel, 2 with prunts, i.e. from vessel like Kisa 114h (Nuppenbecher). Rhenish/Frankish.
    Grave, prob. inhumation, SF: also sherds of large storage pots.
    Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: B Hougen 1949b:249-50; Marstrander 1947:73-85, Fig. 2; Eggers 1951:94, No. 388a; Ekholm 1958:46; Storm Munch 1965:67, 80-81, 163-64; Hunter 1977:415; Näsman 1984:46; Lund Hansen 1987:116, 435, Fig. 62.

Gierpen m., Gierpen p.:
* Farm No. 3, Falkum:
  - C.21856a-i:
    f: 3 sherds of greenish glass bowl with marvered threads of red and white, D 13cm, H 5.5cm. Frankish, late RIA.
    Grave in subsoil, inhumation, SF/SPE: also gold bracteate (B-type) with loop; gilt silver relief brooch; cruciform br. brooches and brooch (R.244); mosaic bead; pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped pot with iron collar, R.361, and Bøe 19-20). Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: UOT 1904-1915, Oldtiden VI 1917:279-83, No. 363; Bøe 1927a:22, No. 69; Bjørn 1929a:21, No. 131, Fig. 12; Ekholm 1937b:78; Marstrander 1947:81, No. 3; Ekholm 1958:46-47, Fig. 18; Storm Munch 1965:66, 81, 163, Fig. 21; Hunter 1977:315.
* Farm No. 60, of 59-60 Gjerpen (incl. The Vicarage):
  - C.11718-27:
    Fittings for wooden vessel (metal not specified).
    Mound, D c.13m, grave in subsoil, SF: also br. brooch and tweezers; gold finger-ring; knives; iron frs.; double-edged sword; spearheads; skeletal remains. Date: D1 400-450.
    Ref.: Storm Munch 1965:59, 163.
* Farm No. 106, Espedalen:
  - C.23240a-t:
    g: Sherds of faceted glass vessel (E237/Straume VIIIB:2), yellowish-green with blue casing, H 13.5cm, D c.9.8cm.
    Cairn, prob. cist, female inhumation, SF: also br. brooch with gilt silver and blue glass inlays (Müller 261); equal-armed br. brooch; glass and amber beads; gold finger-ring (R.307); br. (belt?) ring; clay spinning whorl; iron frs., rod and weaving batten with wood remains (R.150); cloth frs.; wooden handle with br. mountings (knife?); pottery vessels (incl. Bøe 198 and 210); bucket-shaped pot (R.354); coarse pots; resin caulking; flint; bones; horse teeth. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: Bøe 1927a:22, No. 69bis; B Hougen 1929:96, Fig. 7a-b; H Gjessing 1949c:119-21; Marstrander 1947:80, No. 2; Ekholm 1956b:89, Fig. 5:j; 1965:24, No. 117; Storm Munch 1965:64, 75-76, 80, 163; Hunter 1977:313; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Straume 1984, No. 7, Pl. 7:7 & 18:1; Näsman 1984:58, 64; Lund Hansen 1987:435, LH 209.

8 Solum m.:
Solum p.:
* Farm No. 17, Gimsoy (nunnery):
  - C.23267a-g:
    a: Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726), one pear-shaped escutcheon pre-
served, D c.30cm. Anglo-Saxon.
Grave? in pit, SF: also iron handle, axe (JP 42), frying pan (prob. R.430) and fr.; small wooden stave bucket with iron fittings; horse teeth. Date: F2 (LVA).
* Farm No. 19, Vindalen:
- Fylkesmuseum Skien Sk. 1667:
  Bowl-shaped tin-br. vessel with everted rim (R.725?), D 10.5cm.
  Unknown context, SF. Date: F (VA).
* Farm No. 21, Bjørntvedt:
- C.10095-96, 10101:
  10095: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings, H 7.8cm.
  Mound, small, SF: also pottery vessels (incl. R.369 and bucket-shaped pot with iron mounting, Bøe 312); resin caulking (R.380); iron frs. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Winther 1881:154; O Rygh 1881:198, No. 114; Storm Munch 1965:162.
- Lost 16:
  Large br. bowl (prob. R.726), Anglo-Saxon. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, female grave, SF: also tortoise brooch; br. frs. (lost).
  Date: Fl 800-900.
  Ref.: Winther 1881:154 (also includes another find); Grieg 1969:19.
* Farm No. 31-32, Søtvedt:
- C.9440-49, 9811:
  9446: Faceted glass vessel (E237/Strume VIIIB:3), D 8.9cm, H 9.4cm. Translucent white with greenish tinge, mended with riveted silver mountings, partly preserved. Placed behind the head.
  9447: Fr. br. basin/dish (R.348). Placed next to the head.
  9449: Fr. stave from wooden bucket (R.381-82), with traces of br. fitting.
  Mound, D 16.5m, no cist, prob. inhumation, SF: also gold bracteates (R.290) with Runic inscription; gilt silver relief brooch (R.257), ring (lost), and wrist-clasp button (R.268); glass beads (prob. mosaic); amber bead; gold fr. (in mouth?); br. keys (R.161-63); bucket-shaped pots (R.370-77 and R.369). Date: glass C3 310-400, grave D1/D2 (c.500).
  Ref.: O Rygh 1880b:184-86, No. 72, 1885a:15, No. 290; Bøe 1927a:22, No. 70; G Gjessing 1929:138-39; Bjørn 1929a:16, No. 96, 1929a:22, No. 133; B Hougen 1935:29; Ekholm 1937a:11-14, Fig. 5; Marstrander 1947:80, No. 1; Norling-Christensen 1949:11; Ekholm 1956a, Abb. 6j, 1965:26, No. 133, Pl. III:133; Storm Munch 1965:66, 79-80, 162, Fig. 22; Hunter 1977:435; Strume 1984:68, No. 42, Pl. 7:42 & 66:1a-b, 66:8a-b, 66:5, Fig. 9:10, Tab. 17; Näsman 1984:59; Lund Hansen 1987:435, LH 210.
* Farm No. 79-80, Hannes:
- C.4941:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1B), D 32cm, H 16.6cm, riveted iron ears, iron handle missing. Contained ash and burnt bones, human and animal, wrapped in calf skin.
  Mound, small chamber, SF: also bear claw. Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:210; Ab. 1869c:85, No. 60; Bjørn 1929a:6, No. 10; H Gjessing 1949c:128; Eggers 1951:93, No. 352; Storm Munch 1965:52, 162, Fig. 15; Dahlin Hauken 1984:206, No. 16, Pl. 7; Lund

9 Holla m., Helgen p.:
* Farm No. 56, of 56-57 Stenstad:
  - NMK 8031, 8306-08, 8411, 8420:
    8031: Wooden bucket, prob. beech, with br. handle and covering (R.382/Worsaae 311), D 11.5cm, H 11cm.
    8308: Pottery vessel with green glass sherd in base (cf. R.362).
    Mound, small chamber, female inhumation?, SF: also pottery vessels (R.361 and Bø 192, one filled with ash, charcoal and bones, one lost); gilt silver mounting (R.267); gold ring (lost); cruciform br. brooch (R.247); sword?; stone beads (lost); sword and sheath (lost). The mound also contained stone with Runic inscription, acc. to S. Bugge: 'Iginga's stone'. Date: D1 c.450.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:211, 772, 1869b:144; Undset 1878:16-20, Fig. 12-15; O Rygh 1885:13, No. 267, 1896:61, note 1; Bjørn 1929a:21, No. 130; Marstrander 1947:81, No. 4; Storm Munch 1965:67-69, 79, 92, 164, Fig. 23; Høst 1976:95-97, w/ ill.; Aartun 1994:78.

District 2: The Bamble/Kragerø district:

4 Bamble m., Bamble p.:
* Farm No. 91, of 91-92 Brevik:
  - C.1546-50:
    2 sherds of light green glass vessel with applied yellow trails, poss. reticella glass.
    Grave, SF: also soapstone and clay spinning whorls; glass beads; tortoise brooch; iron tool, fork?, frs., rivets. Date: E 600-800.

District 3: Mid-Telemark:

11 Bø m., Bø p.:
* Farm No. 1, of 1-2 Askilt:
  - Lost 17:
    'Wooden vessel' with base (or lid) in both ends and br. mountings.
    Mound, poss. pine coffin, SF: also pottery vessel containing ash; spear-head; human skull. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Winther 1881:131.
* Farm No. 54, Nordbø, of 54-56 Bø:
  - Lost 18:
    Wooden bucket with br. fittings.
    Mound, prob. D 15m, SF: also pottery vessel; numerous glass beads; knife with wooden handle with br. ferrules. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Winther 1881:118; Storm Munch 1965:70, 166.

12 Sauherad m.:
Sauherad p.:
* Farm No. 41-43, Hem:
  - C.10361-64:
    10363: Fr. wooden bucket, H 7.2cm, with br. fittings.
    Mound, inhumation grave, SF: also cruciform br. brooch (R.247); silver wrist clasps (R.271); amber and glass beads. Date: D 450-550.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1881:221-22, No. 247; Storm Munch 1965:72, 166.
* Farm No. 45, Hvannes:
  - C.17300-05:
    17300: Østland cauldron (R.352 or 347/E41), with riveted iron ears
and iron handle, mended once, D 25-26cm, H 20cm. Contained burnt bones and iron objects.

Cairn 2, D 17-18m, SF: also (in cauldron) iron (strap end?) mountings; (outside:) spear-heads (R.208); shield-boss (R.217) and handle (R.222). The cairn is said to have yielded a previous find. Date: C1-2 150-260 or C2 250-300.

Ref.: O Rygh 1894:91-92, No. 86; Schetelig 1901:52; Grieg 1926:34, 39 (different number); Ekholm 1933:28, No. 64, Fig. 6; Eggers 1951:93, No. 363; Storm Munch 1965:44, Fig. 10; Lund Hansen 1987:435.

* Farm No. 63, Holtan:
  - C.5774-83:
    5775: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings (R.381) and 3 br. feet, H 5cm, ears and handle, D c.25cm, H c.29cm. Found in W. part, contained soil and ash.
    5776: 2 smaller fr. wooden buckets with br. fittings, H 11.5 and 6cm. Found in W. part.
  Mound, large, wooden remains, prob. floor, SF: also gold spiral ring; sword with wooden handle in scabbard with silver mountings, partly gilt and with niello inlays; silver mountings (R.200); knife; iron objects (incl. shield-boss and handle (R.221-222), spear-heads (R.211 and 208), nails); pottery sherds (R.361); br. brooch; cloth frs.; ash, charcoal and birch bark. Date: C3 310-400.

Ref.: Ab. 1871:97-98, No. 165; Grieg 1926:69, Fig. 51; Storm Munch 1965:58-59, 166.

Nes p.:
* Farm No. 80, of 80-82 Gunheim:
  - NMK 8512, 8528-29:
    (Often mixed with the Stenstad find in descriptions.)
    Small fr. of band of molten metal, i.e. wooden bucket with br. fittings (lost).
  Mound, very large, SF: also K.8512: gold medallion with loop (R.286a-b, Barbaric imitation of Roman coin, Decentius 351-53); charcoal and ash; gold finger rings (R.305), and currency ring (lost); amber and glass beads (lost). Date: C3 310-400.

  - C.1634, 3397, 4335, 7552, 8157-58:
    (Acc. to Undset 1878 this find came from the remains of the same mound as the previous, while others treat them as different finds. Also mixed with the Stenstad-find in several descriptions.)
    Very thick glass vessel sherds.
  Cairn, large, or the remains of the previous mound, SF: also silver ring or ferrule (lost), poss. from this find; charcoal and ash; pottery sherds mixed with burnt bones; glass and amber beads; br. mountings; silver brooch; iron frs.; stone spinning whorls (lost). Date: prob. C3/D1 350-450.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:773; Ab. 1868c:101-2, No. 16; O Rygh 1876:90, No. 122, 1878:15, No. 78; Undset 1878:23-25, Fig. 19-20; Winther 1881:141; Marstrander 1947:81; Storm Munch 1965:72, 166.

* Farm No. 83, Berge:
  - C.24228a-h, 24234a-d:
    a: Fr. br. basin/dish (R.348).
    Mound, very large, natural, 'Gislehaugen' (Gisle's Mound), finds from dark soil layer (B.24228c-f) over 10 large flagstones, and from cremation layer underneath, SPE: also br. mounting (belt?); pottery sherds (prob. R.361 and bucket-shaped pot); leather frs.; animal bones, burnt bones, charcoal. Later found C.24234a-d: br. strap buckles; iron rod and mounting; soapstone spinning whorl; resin
caulking. Date: D 400-600.

17 Hjartdal m., Sauland p.:
* Farm No. 72, Leine:
  - C.1954-56:
    Glass sherd, blue-green (from vessel?), has prob. been mounted.
    Mound, SF: also axe; double-edged sword; iron rivets and buckle?; glass bead. Date: prob. LIA.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:222.

18 Seliord m.:
Seliord p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown, part Kobbervolden:
  - Lost 19:
    Copper cauldron.
    Mound, D prob. 17m, SF. Date: IA.
    Ref.: Winther 1881:169.
* Farm No. 16, Nes ytre:
  - C.26824:
    Pottery vessel, imitation of faceted glass vessel (cf. Bøe 177-79), D 8.5cm, H 9.1cm.
    Ref.: UOT 1938, UOA 1938-40a:218; Storm Munch 1965:87-88, 168, Fig. 26a.

Åmotsdal p.:
* Farm No. 112, Nordgården:
  - C.19269-80. 19615-16:
    19269: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings, H 11.3cm. Was prob. covered in br. (i.e. R.382).
    19270: Faceted glass vessel, greenish (Straume X), D 7.4cm, H 23.5cm.
    19271: 21 small sherds of glass vessel, translucent light-green, with casing?, type indeterminable.
    Mound, large, grave in subsoil, male inhumation, SF: also pottery sherds (incl. Bøe 189, Bøe 188-90, R.361 and bucket-shaped); belt stone; double-edged sword with fur-lined wooden scabbard; spear-heads (incl. R.209); arrow-heads; shield-boss (R.221) and handle; shears; axe; knife?; iron mountings for wooden vessel (incl. handle); silver mountings with niello (Nydam style), prob. for sword scabbard; sheet silver (prob. for chape, R.197), silver plates (in Søsdala-style) (prob. for chape), and frs.; resin caulking; lump of cloth; lead; br. mounting; birch bark. Later received: iron sword; br. sword pommel (Müller 364); birch bark; frs. of woollen cloth. Date: D1 400-450.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1899:94-97, No. 125, 1899:190, No. 158; Schetelig 1901:62; Bjørn 1929a:21-22, No. 132; Fett 1941:8, No. 71; Marstrander 1947:81, No. 5; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 6d, 1965:21, No. 77-78; Storm Munch 1965:62, 80, 168, Fig. 17; Hunter 1977:404-5; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Straume 1984, No. 30, Pl. 10:30 & 53:1, 54:1a-c; Näsman 1984:56, 64.

District 4: The mountain areas:

22 Mo m.:
Mo p.:
* Farm No. 42, Vistad:
  - C.1673:
    Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 27cm, pres. H 10cm. Bronze
handle, horizontal lines externally.
Grave?, SF. Date: D2 500-600.
Skafså p.:
* Farm No. 49, Tveiten (in Børtegrend):
- C.8433-36b, 9854
  8433: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 28cm, H 16.2cm. Bronze handle, walls decorated externally with horizontal lines and base with concentric circles. Contained burnt bones, wrapped in birch bark.
  Cairn, SF: also gold finger ring (found separately); Nydam br. brooch; br. (belt?) mountings; belt stone; iron rivets. Date: C3 310-400.
Ref.: O Rygh 1878:30-31, No. 146; Bøe 1927a:24, No. 77; Bjørn 1929a:6-7, No. 12, Fig. 1; Storm Munch 1965:51-52, 169, Fig. 14; Dahlin Hauken 1984:206-7, No. 18, Pl. 16; Lund Hansen 1987:435, LH 211, Fig. 31.

24 Vinje m., Vinje p.:
* Farm No. 65, of 64-65 Vinje, incl. The Vicarage (=Vinje):
- C.20933a-n:
  a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1C) with riveted iron ears, handle lost, D 33cm, H 18.7cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, small flagstone chamber, SF: also pottery vessels (R.368/Bøe 147 and bucket-shaped); bone combs (R.159), pins, and frs.; br. and iron frs.; polished stone fr.; burnt bones, charcoal. Date: C3 310-400.
Ref.: UOT 1909, Oldtiden VI 1917:84-86, No. 116; Bjørn 1929a:7, No. 13, Fig. 2; Bøe 1931a:114, note 59; Storm Munch 1965:50, 169; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 207, No. 19, Pl. 11; Eggers 1951:93, No. 354; Lund Hansen 1987:435.

25 Rauland m., Møsstrand p.:
* Farm No. ??, Lid, part Mogen:
- C.30085a-aa:

282
8 AUST-AGDER county:

District 1: The South Coast (Sørlandskysten):

4 Flosta m., Flosta p.:
* Farm No. 9, of 9-10 Bø:
  - C.22669:
    Bronze basin/dish (not tin-br.), D 27.6cm, H 5.1cm.
    Cairn, SF. Date: prob. EIA.

6 Holt m., Holt p.:
* Farm No. 21, Jorkjenn:
  - C.30313a-g:
    Glass sherd (lost), poss. from vessel.
    Graves (1-2), SF: also spear-heads; pottery vessels (incl. Bøe 246); soapstone spinning whorl. Spear-heads and glass sherd may belong to a separate grave. Date: D1 400-500.

15 Øystad m., Øystad p.:
* Farm No. 11, Risholt:
  - C.30448:
    Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), D 31.3cm, pres. H 12.8cm.
    Contained 'ash'.
    Mound, SF: also sword pommel (lost). Date: C 160-400.

16 Fiære m., Fiære p.:
* Farm No. 9, Dømmesmoen:
  - C.34926a-s:
    Mound 6, D 19m, 2 phases, PE:
      g: 2 beads of yellow vessel? glass, and one bead poss. from sherd of cased glass vessel.
      Inhumation grave in SE-quadrant: also br. chain with triangular pendants (R.272), Finnish-Baltic type; br. brooches (incl. one with gilt silver decoration (Mackeprang IX)), pins, and rings, prob. from necklace with glass, amber and br. beads; cloth frs.; birch bark; tooth enamel. Date: C3 310-400.
      h: Vessel? sherd of whitish, translucent glass with greenish-yellow tinge, applied trail, edge slightly wavy.
      Central stone setting, disturbed grave?: also iron knife; some pottery sherds prob. older than grave.
      Spread throughout the mound: pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped); burnt bones; flint flakes; small stones; sandstone whetstone. Mound also contained cremation grave and 3 charcoal pits, all 4thC.
      Ref.: UO Tilvekst 1977-80:66-72, Fig. 11; Lund Hansen 1987:436, LH 213.
* Farm No. 40, Bringsvær:
  - C.7307-11:
    7309a: Fr. br. basin/dish (E697), line ornamented.
    Mound 1, D 12m, stone chamber, 1-2 inhumations, SPE: also gold spiral ring; woollen cloth, wrapped in birch bark, containing silver brooch (AVII); leather and wood case; wood frs.; charcoal; pottery vessels (SF.392 and Bøe 47); iron fr. Date: C1 210-260.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1876:76, No. 55; Nicolaysen 1876a:205, I:1; Bøe 1927a:24-25, No. 80, 1931a:49; Eggers 1951:91, No. 324; Lund Hansen
- C.7338-45:
  7340: Hemmoor bucket (R.344/E59), H 23cm, D 24cm. Wrapped in birch bark, supported by white quartz stones. Contained burnt bones and finds.
  Mound 4, 22.5x8m, stone chamber, D 60cm, female cremation, SPE: also unburnt gold finger ring; br. spinning whorls, frs., handle, and thread; bone combs. Date: C1-C2 210-320. Elsewhere in mound: pottery vessels, charcoal.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1876:76, No. 55; Nicolaysen 1876a:208-9, II:4; Bøe 1927a:25, No. 82; Ekholm 1942:4, Fig. 2; Eggers 1951:91-92, No. 325; Lund Hansen 1987:435.
- C.7767-68:
  7767: Rim mounting, folded sheet br., prob. from vessel.
  Mound 1, D 16.5m, SPE. Several small charcoal concentrations at ground level, small funnel-shaped depression with charcoal, concentration of burnt bones and sherds of coarse pottery. Date: EIA.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1877a:117, No. 1.
- C.8217:
  Small fr. of large br. vessel, line ornamented, indeterminable.
  Flat, ornamented br. mounting, i.e. handle for small wooden vessel. Mound 5, size indeterminable, thin charcoal layer, SPE: also pottery shard; some minor objects in sec. position. Date: C (LRIA).
* Farm No. 45, Ribe:
- Lost 20:
  Vestland cauldron, contained burnt bones.
  Cairn, small, chamber, SF. Date: prob. D (MiP).
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:229.

17 Landvik m.. Landvik p.:
* Farm No. 20, Dolholt:
- C.13950-59:
  13959: Fr. tin-br. mountings for drinking horn, incl. rim mounting, D 7.5cm.
  Mound, male grave: also 13958: fr. balance scales with engraved ornamentation (R.476c); double-edged sword (R.492); axe (R.561); anvil (R.393); hammer (R.394); pliers (R.390); iron frs. (incl. spear-heads, shield boss, padlock and file); quartz and slate whetstones. Date: Fl 850-900.

19 Vestre Moland m.. Vestre Moland p.:
* Farm No. 20, Glamsland:
- C.1862-63, 1864-65, 1932-34:
  1862: Faceted glass vessel (E233/Straume IV), H 12.4cm, D 8.4cm. Graves (2), mixed finds: Mound I, cist, C.1862-63: also plain pottery vessel. Mound II, C.1864-65: pottery vessels (incl. R.368/Bøe 151). From either I or II, C.1932-34: gold finger ring; glass and amber beads; br. strap buckle, brooch, and tweezers; iron frs.. Date: C3 310-400.
District 2: The interior forest districts:

7 Amli m., Amli p.:
* Farm No. 41, Risland:
  - C.30518a-d:
    d: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings and handle (R.381). Rim mounting ornamented with equal-armed cross, escutcheons stamped ornamented. D 11.4 cm, H 11.4 cm. Contained "ash".
    Mounds, mixed finds, SF: also axe; pottery vessels (Bøe 164 and 257). Date: C3-D 300-500.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:250; Skjøtsvik 1965:260, Fig. 27.

21 Birkenes m., Birkenes p.:
* Farm No. 88, of 85-89 Birkeland:
  - C.2458-66:
    2463: Small fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings (R.381).
    Mound, 3 stone chambers, SF: also silver chain (R.272, Finnish-Baltic type); wooden knife handle with br. mountings (R.148); pottery vessels; amber beads; br. cruciform brooches (incl. R.247), mounting, and spiral ring (for knife handle?). Date: D 400-550/600.

Part Haugen:
  - C.26398a-?:
    d: Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), fr. iron handle, H 18.5 cm.
    Wrapped in birch bark, stone slab on top.
    Mound 88, 'Kjempehaugen' (The Giant's Mound), SF: also silver brooch (cf. R.231); br. brooch; bone comb; resin caulking; burnt bones. Date: C 150-400.

* Farm No. 91, Tveite:
  - C.14489-94:
    14494: Fr. faceted glass vessel, translucent yellowish-green, type uncertain.
    Mound, D 15 m, large central cist (d), and 4 smaller cists (a-c, e). Finds from cist c, SF: also equal-armed br. brooch; br. brooch; pins with br. chain and another chain; iron frs. (incl. strap-end mounting); burnt bones. Date: C 310-400.

25 Evje m., Evje p.:
* Farm No. 13, Rosseland, part Evje Nikkelverk:
  - C.11092-94:
    11092: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 29.5 cm, H 18 cm, horizontal line decoration, iron handle, mended 4 times, externally sooty. Wrapped in/standing on birch bark, contained burnt bones and finds.
    Mound 30, 'Kongsheugen' (The King's Mound), D 28-30 m, sec. flagstone chamber, cremation burial, SPE: also br. belt mounting (SF.333); iron rivet; bone comb and case; bear claws; burnt human and animal bones. Date: C 310-400.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1883:18-20, No. 30; Bjørn 1929a:7, No. 14; Ekholm 1933:17f., Fig. 11; Dahlin Hauken 1984:207, No. 20, Pl. 17; Lund Hansen 1987:436, LH 216.
  - C.11100-107:
    11104: Fr., grey pottery vessel, imitation of glass beaker.
    11106: Fr., red vessel of similar type.
    Mound 33, layer of charcoal and burnt bones, SPE: also soapstone spinning whorl; bone comb; br. brooch (R.243), pins, and ring; knife;
pottery vessels (R.361 and 364). Date: prob. C3 310-400.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1883:20-21, No. 33, Fig. 7.

- C.11111-31:

Wooden vessel, contained burnt bones.

Pottery imitation of glass vessel (Bøe 177), H 9.9cm.

Grave, SF: also weapons. Date: prob. C3 350-400.

Ref.: Schetelig 1901:53, note 1; Bøe 1931a:127-28, Fig. 177, note 122.

- C.36400a-p:

a: Burnt sherds of green, thick-walled glass vessel with blue casing, conical? (cf. Straume 1984, type VIIB, Pl. 7).

Mound, cremation grave, PE: also pottery vessels; br. rings and frs.; iron sheet with nail; iron nails; bone gaming counters, dice and comb; flint flake; bear claws; resin caulking; charcoal, burnt human bones. Date: prob. C3 310-400.


* Farm No. 23, Flåt:

- C.7612:

Rim of Østland cauldron (R.352/E40?), D 22.9cm, traces of 2 riveted handles, was intact when found. Contained burnt bones, ash and find.

Mound, stone-lined chamber, SF: also gold spiral ring (prob. lost). Date: B-C (RIA).


26 Bygland m., Bygland p.:

* Farm No. 47, of 46-47 Bygland, incl. The Vicarage (=Bygland):

- C.30532a-b:

a: Fr. br. cauldron (lost?).

Mound, long, flagstone chamber, SF: also sword, charcoal, bones (all lost?); pottery vessel (Bøe 181), handle for pottery vessel.

Date: C 200-400.


27 Bykle m., Bykle p.:

* Farm No. 11, Tveiten:

- C.33984a-l:

a: 3 burnt sherds of glass vessel(?), thick, prob. light, glass with brown or brownish-yellow specks.

Mound 2, D 12m, cremation layer, PE: also bucket-shaped pot; iron mounting and rivet; bone comb; charcoal, burnt bones. Date: D 400-550/600.


28 Valle m., Valle p.:

* Farm No. 44, Viken:

- C.34684a-y:

m: Sherd of dark blue glass (cf. squat jar C.19361), but not positively identified.

Mound, 'Tussehaugen' (The Goblin Mound), 'grave II', prob. mixed finds from several flat graves, SF/PE: also iron fr. (spear-head or weaving batten?), arrow-heads(?), needle case(?), strike-a-light (JP 231), ring, nails, rivet/nail heads and frs.; lead weights; br. button/mounting and clasp; glass and amber beads; sandstone and soapstone spinning whorls; flint flakes; animal (horse?) teeth; organic(?) frs.; whetstones; charcoal, burnt bones. Date: F (VA).

9 VEST-AGDER county:

District 1: The Kristiansand (town) district:

2 Oddernes m., Oddernes p.:
* Farm No. 38, The Vicarage (=Oddernes):
  - C.33687a-Å:
    a: Sherd of light green glass vessel with applied trails.
    Pit, PE: also sherds of bucket-shaped and other pots; burnt clay;
    lead weight; iron belt buckle, buckle pin, pin, nails, mounting,
    lumps, and slag; flint flakes, retouched flint flake; whetstone;
    burnt animal bones. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: UO Tilvekst 1972:40-41.
* Farm No. 42, of 42-43 Kongsgård:
  - Lost 21:
    Bronze cauldron, disintegrated when lifted. Contained ash and
    burnt bones.
    Mound, sandy, cauldron surrounded by stones, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1868:96; Dahlin Hauken 1984:238 (Vestland caul-
    dron).

7 Søgne m., Søgne p.:
* Farm No. 28, Eik:
  - C.23256a-i:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1B), iron collar and
    handle. D c.43cm, H c.18cm. Contained burnt bones, wrapped in
    yellowish-green felt and bear-skin.
    Mound, flagstone chamber, SF: also bone dice and comb; iron rivet;
    quartzite belt stone; frs. of bear-skin and felt, bear claws; birch
    bark, charcoal. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: Bjørn 1929a:8, No. 15; H Gjessing 1949c:128-29; Eggers
    1951:92, No. 329; Dahlin Hauken 1984:209, No. 26, Pl. 8; Lund Hansen
  - C.23928a-h:
    a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), incl. 11.4cm long iron
    escutcheons. D prob. 27cm. Contained burnt bones.
    Mound, charcoal layer, SF: also iron rim mountings (prob. for
    shield); bone comb and pin; bear? claw; teeth; piece of clay with
    charcoal. Date: C2 250-320.
    Ref.: Ekholm 1933:28, No. 67; Brøgger 1945a:321-22; Eggers

District 2: The Mandalen and Audnedalen valleys:

8 Halse & Harkmark m., Halse p.:
* Farm No. 55, of 45, 55 Håland:
  - Lost 22:
    3 br. cauldrons.
    Mound, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:270.
* Farm No. 65, Skogsfjord vestre:
  - C.2701-07:
    2701: Rim fr. of Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2(D)), D 25.5cm,
    pres. H 8.5cm.
    Mound, SF: also axe; mosaic bead; bone buttons or gaming counters;
    iron rivets and frs. (incl. sword, spear-head and knife); burnt ani-
    mal and human bones; charcoal; birch bark; slag; fur; textiles; bear
    claws. Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:270; Bjørn 1929a:8, No. 16; Dahlin Hauken
9 Holm m., Holme (Holmegårds) p.:
* Farm No. 17, Holmegårds (orig. Holme):
  - C.2646-80:
    2649: Small wooden bucket with br. handle and br. covering (R.382).
    2675: Sherds of faceted glass vessel, yellowish, type indeterminable.

  Mound, D c.36m, stone cist, SF: also 2 glass gaming counters (R.179); several collections of burnt bones; fr. of unburnt skeleton; pottery vessels (incl. R.361 and R.364, some lost); textile frs. with remains of fur lining?; sword in wooden sheath with br. mountings, lined with leather; second sword in wooden sheath with silver mountings (R.194); axe (R.153); spear-heads; arrow-heads; shield-bosses with wood frs. and mounting frs. (R.221); knife with wooden handle and br. ferrule in sheath; shears (one with wooden case); quartz belt stone and stone; br. brooches (R.247), tweezers, belt mountings with rings, mountings (for bucket, sword sheaths or belt), frs. (incl. pommel for dagger or sword), and button; birch dish; resin caulking; stone gaming counters; iron loops and rod; wood frs. (prob. sword shaft and wooden dish); iron frs.. Date: C3-D? 300-500?.


* Farm No. 52, Stoveland:
  - C.8931-32:
    8932: Sherd of green glass vessel, set into base of flask-shaped pottery vessel.

  Mound 11, D c.9m, sec. stone-lined grave, PE: also bucket-shaped pot; iron mounting with rivet; stone fr.. Date: D 400-600.

  Ref.: O Rygh 1879a:177-78, 192; Bjørn 1929a:22, No. 140.

* Farm No. 67-68, Skagestad:
  - C.5288:
    Rim sherd of greenish glass vessel with applied trails (R.337-38), set into base of pottery vessel (R.361).

  Mound, SF: also 2 glass gaming counters; cruciform br. brooch.

  Date: prob. C3 350-400.

  Ref.: Ab. 1870b:78-79, No. 74, Pl. II:12; Bjørn 1929a:19, No. 111; Bøe 1931a:69, Fig. 84, note 66; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:19.

11 Øysleby m., Øysleby p.:
* Farm No. 93, Gangså:
  - C.10003-05:
    10005: Base sherd of glass vessel (E237/Straume VII), translucent light olive.

  Cairn, cist, SF: also 1000?: swastika-shaped brooch in silvered br. (R.238); disc-on-bow brooch (SF.331); pottery vessels (lost); charcoal, bone frs. (lost). Date: C3 310-400.


13 Grindheim m., Grindheim p.:
* Farm No. 2-3, Øidne:
  - Lost 23:
    Glass vessel, disintegrated when lifted.

    Mound, flagstone cist, SF: also gold spiral ring; pottery vessels (some lost); sword, axe and iron tool with 3 spikes; birch stool;
frs. of red textiles with small buttons; coat of mail; strange helmet (shield-boss?); large amount of bones. The find may have included: pottery vessels; gilt silver brooches (incl. Worsaae 428); br. brooches. Date: EIA.


14 Bielland m., Bielland p.:
* Farm No. 35, of 35-36 Agedal:
- B.3410a-t:
  Mound, L c.13m, cist in subsoil, 5x1.5m, female inhumation, SF: also gold bracteates (one with Runic inscription); bucket-shaped pot with iron collar and sherd of another; other pottery vessels; gilt silver brooches with blue glass and niello inlays, and with violet stones and niello inlay; gilt br. buttons for wrist-clasp; annular br. brooch with strap holder; cruciform br. brooches; br. key; serpentine spinning whorls; iron weaving batten; frs. of finely woven cloths. Date: D2/E1 550-600.

15 Åseral m., Åseral p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
- B.4289:
  3 glass sherds, poss. from different vessels:
  1. Translucent and curved, prob. from lower part of vessel.
  2. Translucent and curved, similar, but not identical to 1.
  3. Translucent, clearly different from 1 and 2, could be modern.
  Mound, cremation layer, poss. mixed finds from 2 graves: also knife (lost); quartz whetstone (lost); charcoal, burnt bones. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
  Ref.: Lorange 1885:97, No. 49; Bjørn 1929a:22, No. 134; Ekholm 1965:21, No. 80; Hunter 1977:455; Straume 1984, No. 55, Pl. 93:2a-c.
* Farm No. 1, Åseland (in Åbø):
  - Lost 24:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Mound, SF: also pottery vessels. Date: EIA.

17 Vigmostad m., Vigmostad p.:
* Farm No. 68, of 68-69 Løeland:
- C.19362-78:
  19362: Glass vessel, blue squat jar with applied trails in lattice pattern (cf. Müller 333), H 7.8cm, max. D 12cm. Date: D-E.
  19364: Fr. br. hanging bowl with 3 riveted escutcheons (R.727). Human head-shaped escutcheons with swastika-shaped enamel ornamentation in red and yellow on square central plate and folded upper edge. Bowl size indeterminable, must have been considerable. Date: F2.
    Stray find from hill, at least 3 different burials, moved and mixed by river: also: gilt silver strap end mounting (R.607) with Carolingian plant ornamentation and niello, used as brooch, date: F2; glass linen smoother (R.446); fr. br. balance weight with 4 lead weights (3 prob. R.478), date: F2; sherds of bucket-shaped pot; glass, mosaic, carnelian and rock crystal beads; silver-coated tortoise brooches (R.562i); silver coating for brooch; silver filigree bead, end knob for chain, and finger ring; br. pin head; stone and soapstone spin-
ning whorl (R.168); double-edged sword; single-edged sword (R.489); axes (R.561); adze (R.401); spear-head; sickle and knife; iron frs.; rivets with wood remains; frying pan (R.430); shears (R.443); linen or wool comb; slate whetstone; frs. of leather and cloth; mica; birch bark; piece of flint. Date: D 400-600 and F2 900-1000.

Ref.: O Rygh 1899:104-9, No. 170, Fig. 13a-b & 14; J Petersen 1928:98, 126, Fig. 132, 1940a:91, No. 15, Fig. 96, 1940a:160, No. 20, 1940a:179, No. 8, Fig. 145, 1940a:191, No. 2, Fig. 156, 1951a:385, No. 12, 1951a:388, 401, 499; Ekholm 1958:35, note 50; Hougen 1968:89f., Fig. 3; Hunter 1977:400, Pl. 8e; Wamers 1985:113, Liste 2:42, 1985:115, Liste 3:46, Taf. 43:4; Näsman 1986:75, Fig. 7.14.

19 Spangereid m., Spangereid p.:
* Farm No. 151, Njerve:
  - C.33454a-g:
    i: Small sherd of green glass with 2 applied trails, poss. from vessel. Date: D 400-600.
    Field above 3 stone-filled pits, PE: also pottery sherds; iron nails; flint flakes; burnt bones.
* Farm No. 153-54, Midbø and Presthus:
  - C.9342-45:
    9345: Small sherd of faceted glass vessel (R.335/E220-237), and fr. br. rim mounting.
    Mound 2, D 15m, finds on top of flat stone, PE: also burnt bones; resin caulking; bone comb; soapstone spinning whorl. Other finds allegedly made earlier, poss. other burials. Date: C 150-400.
  - C.9384-87:
    9387: 2 sherds of faceted yellowish-green glass vessel (E233/Stramve IV).
    Mound 16, D 12m, PE: also traces of br.; pottery sherds (R.361 and R.364). Date: C3 110-400.
  - C.9416-18:
    9417: Small sherd of light green glass vessel with applied trails (R.337-38/E203).
    Mound 39, 20x6.5m, primary burial?, PE: also burnt bones; resin caulking; br. mounting with rivets. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: O Rygh 1880a:39-40, 49; Bjørn 1929a:19, No. 112; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:20; Lund Hansen 1987:437, LH 226.
  - Lost 25:
    Brass (i.e. br.) cauldron. Contained other finds.
    Cairn, flagstone chamber, SF: also pottery vessel with ash; sword. Date: EIA.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1877b:163.
  - C.1702:
    Pottery jug (Bøe 333), greyish white, wheel-turned, i.e. oenochoe with 3-lobed spout, H 11.9cm. From Rhineland or Gallia. Contained a few frs. of burnt bones.
    Mound, SF: also molten glass beads. Date: C3-D1 350-450.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:274-75; O Rygh 1880a:22, note 1; Bøe 1931a:226, Fig. 333, note 20-23.

290
District 3: Lista and the Lyngdalen valley:

20 Lista m., Lista (prev. Vanse) p.:

* Farm No. 6, Lunde:

- **Lost 26:**
  Faceted glass vessel (E220-237), D c.10cm, H c.10cm. Found in NW. corner.
  Mound, 5.7x3.1m, stone cist, SF: also pottery vessels; gold plate (coin or bracteate), and small rings; gilt 'folia bracteata' with holes along the edge; numerous beads; br. spinning whorl and small objects; wood and iron frs.. Date: C 150-400 (300-400?).

- **B.2902. 3205:**
  2902: Østland cauldron (R.350/E37-43), with br. handle, D 24.6cm, H 21.6cm. Ornamental lines beneath rim. Contained burnt bones and find, birch bark over and under cauldron.
  Mound IV, D 20m, stone cist, SF: also gold ornament (prob. bracteate, A type) (lost). Later found pottery sherd, but prob. from sec. burial. Date: C 150-400 (400-450).
  Ref.: Ab. 1874c:82, No. 15a-d, Pl. VII:36 (description wrong); Lorange 1875:53-54 (confused description), 1878:79-80, 97, No. 48; Ørygh 1885:18, No. 350; de Lange 1911:33-35, Fig. 4; Bøe 1927a:29, No. 105; Grieg 1938:64-65, 106, Fig. 41; Skaare 1976:??; Lund Hansen 1987:436, LH 218.

- **B.3203a-v:**
  t: Many br. frs., Westland cauldron? or other br. vessel. Found in NE. corner, with pottery vessels.
  u: Sherds of faceted glass vessel, light yellow (E238/Straume VIII, but prob. form like XII). Found in SW. end, prob. incomplete when deposited.

  Small sherd of blue glass, may have been set in a pottery vessel.
  Mound III, D 20m, cist in subsoil, male inhumation, SF/SPE: also br. wrist-clasps with textile remains and gilt silver coated buttons; br. tweezers; gold spiral finger ring; quartzite whetstone; pottery vessels (contained burnt bones) (R.365, R.369/Bøe 221, and bucket-shaped pot); wood frs.; iron nails and birch bark from the grave chamber. Now lost are (stray find from 1872): sword; axe; shield-boss (R.221) and shield-handle with wooden remains; spear-heads; fork-shaped iron tool; rivets; arrow-heads; knife wrapped in cloth; awl with wooden handle; silver loop; wood frs.; iron rivets and birch bark.
  Date: C3-D1 310-500.

- **B.3204a-e:**
  b: One half of glass gaming piece, opaque white, D 2.6cm.
  c: Small sherd of ribbed glass drinking horn (E249), colourless or slightly greenish.
  Mound II, D 29m, SPE: also pottery sherds (Bøe 215); br. loop (mounting?), nail, and frs.; flint flake. Date: C3 310-400.
B.3543a–r:  


- Grave, cist in subsoil, prob. wooden coffin, female inhumation, SF: also gilt silver relief brooch with niello and strap buckle; cruciform br. brooch with iron pin and textile remains; br. brooches; silver buttons for wrist-clasp (some in Nydam style); gold spiral finger ring; br. key; sandstone spinning whorls (one R.169); iron weaving batten with wood remains; knife with wooden handle and br. mountings; casket mountings; knife with wooden handle in sheath and br. ferrule; pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped, R.364, Bøe 88, and Bøe 248); stave fr., iron handle and ear from wooden bucket. Date: D2? 450-550?.


B.4302:  

- Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 28.2cm, H 16.5cm. Iron handle missing. Sooty. Contained burnt bones and finds, placed on several layers of birch bark.

- Bronze basin/dish (R.348), base missing, used as lid.

- Mound VIII, D 20m, small ?sec. flagstone chamber, SF: also sheet gold; bone comb. Date: D2 500-600.

  Ref.: Lorange 1886:72, No. 4; de Lange 1911:36-39, Fig. 5-6; Schetelig 1912a:81, note 2, 1912a:82, note 1; Bøe 1927a:30, No. 108; Bjørn 1929a:8, No. 17, Fig. 3, 1929a:16, No. 97; Grieg 1938:65-66, 106-7, Figs. 42-43; Dahlin Hauken 1984:208, No. 22, Pl. 40.

B.4967-68:  

- 4967: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2?), handle missing, triangular ears without holes, straight sides, D 37cm, H 15cm. Unique form, perhaps doubtful.

- 4968: Cast brass cauldron with 3 legs, D 16cm, H 15.5cm, poss. medieval, said to have been found inside the other.

  Bog, SF. Date: D? 400-600?

  Ref.: Gustafson 1894:146, No. 32-33; Schetelig 1912a:81, note 2; Dahlin Hauken 1984:208, No. 23.

* Farm No. 9, Hauge østre:  

C.24619a–m:  

- a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), D 25.7cm, incl. frs. of iron escutcheons. Covered by flat stone. Contained br. objects.

  Mound, D c.28.5m, prob. natural, SF: also pottery vessels (incl. VJG 51), one contained burnt bones and bone comb; shield-boss shaped (belt?) mountings (R.215); br. (belt?) mounting, mounting for shield handle, mounting for sword sheath, rim mounting, prob. from sword sheath, and mounting; some charcoal. Date: C1 150-260.


* Farm No. 10, Torp:  

C.8020:  

- Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 27cm, H 16.8cm, one ear cut, the other patched. Handle missing. Slightly sooty. Contained 'ash' (i.e. prob. burnt bones).

  Mound, SF. Date: D1 400-500.

  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:233-34; O Rygh 1878:4, No. 24; Bjørn 1929a:8, No. 18; Grieg 1938:63-64, Fig. 40; Dahlin Hauken 1984:209, No. 25, Pl. 18.
* Farm No. 11, Stokke:
  - C.22169a-i:
    - f: 4 sherds of green glass vessel with applied trails (R.338).
    - Grave, cist, PE: also pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped pots);
      gold spiral thread; quartzite whetstones; iron frs. (incl. knife and
      rivets); wood remains; quartz frs.. Date: D2 500-550.
    - Ref.: UOT 1916-1917, Oldtiden VIII 1920:239-40, No. 153; Grieg
      1938:79-81.
  * Farm No. 25-26, Skeime:
    - B.3217:
      - One half of br. handle for wooden bucket, L 19cm. (Originally
        found wooden bucket with br. mountings, but only this fragment
        preserved.)
      - Mound, ?sec. chamber, SF: also (in bucket) gold ring (lost).
        Date: C 150-400 (300-400?).
    - Ref.: Lorange 1878a:81-82, 101, No. 52; Bøe 1927a:31, No. 115;
      222.
  * Farm No. 29, Østhassel, of 28-32 Hassel:
    - C.27269a—w:
      - a: Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726), with everted rim, no sign of iron
        collar. 3 bird-shaped br. escutcheons with gilt rivets. D 37.3cm.
      - Mound, D c.25m, layer of charcoal and ash, double burial, PE: also
        fr. sword with five-lobed pommel (prob. JP O:III); spear-heads
        (R.529); axe (JP 34); bearded? axes; shield-bosses (prob. R.562);
        iron objects (incl. bridle bit and frying pan (R.430), anvil (R.393),
        and numerous rivets (mainly R.421:b)); tortoise brooch, bone gaming
        counters (R.474); glass bead; annular br. brooch; stone spinning
        whorl; burnt bones, charcoal, ash; forge stones; sinker; fire-cracked
        stones; rust; slate whetstone. Date: FI 850-900.
    - Ref.: UOT 1942, UOÂ 1941-42b:199-202, Fig. 23; J Petersen
  * Farm No. 33, Tjørve:
    - C.24904a-b:
      - a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), D c.23cm. Several holes
        made in rim, base riveted. Contained burnt bones.
    - Ref.: UOT 1931, UOA 1931-32b:129, 169; Grieg 1938:33-34; Eggers
  * Farm No. 37, Vågsvold:
    - C.10079:
      - Roman pottery vessel (amphora), H 27.5cm, max. D 19.4cm, wheel-
        thrown.
      - Cairn, 'Ommundsroysa' (Ommund's cairn), SF: also sword; spear-
        heads; glass beads; brooches; iron frs. etc. Date: B-C (RIA).
  * Farm No. 55, of 51, 55 Elle:
    - C.3426:
      - Hemispherical br. bowl (R.725?), with everted rim, D 11.5cm. Used
        as case for balance weight.
      - Mound, SF. Date: F (VA).
    - Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:784; Grieg 1938:152, Fig. 108; J Petersen
      1951a:391.
  * Farm No. 65, Listeid:
    - Lost 27:
      - Fr. of br. cauldron.
      - Mound, large, SF: also sword. Date: D 400-600.
* Farm No. 91, Hauge vestre:
- C.4326-27:
  4326: 4 small frs. of Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), one patched.
  (Acc. to Grieg 1938, however, the fragments were analyzed and shown
to originate from 2 different vessels: 2 ears from Vestland cauldron,
base from another vessel.)
  Unknown context, SF: also 4327: Roman gold coin, triple solidus
  (R.285) (prob. Valentinianus I, 367/75), used as pendant; glass and
  stone beads. Date: C3-D1 310-500.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1868:96; Ab. 1868c:98-99, No. 3; O Rygh 1885:14,
  No. 285; Bøe 1927a:30-31, No. 113; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 96; Grieg
  1938:101-3, note 1 p. 102, Fig. 82; Skaare 1976:146, No. 76; Dahlin

* Farm No. 92, Velle:
- C.26787:
  Frs. of fairly thick-walled, cast br. vessel with inverted rim,
  form and size indeterminable. Walls thicker than usual for IA ves­
  sels.
  Mound, D 4m, SF: also charcoal and ash. Date: IA.

* Farm No. 103, The Vicarage (=Vanse):
- B.3214a-e:
  Several frs. of one or more br. rods, square, round and band­
  shaped, poss. remains of handle and fittings for wooden bucket.
  Mound, SF: also mosaic and terracotta beads; pottery sherds; bone
  frs. Date: IA.
  Ref.: Lorange 1878a:81, No. 51.
- C.687:
  Fr. glass vessel (lost).
  Mound, SF: also gold bracteate (R.289); lost: gold and gilt sil­
  ver mounting frs.; belt stone with br. mounting; buckle; arrow­heads;
  sword; several pottery vessels, prob. containing 'ash'. Date: D
  400-600.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:278; O Rygh 1885:14, No. 289; Bøe
  1927a:29, No. 103; Bjørn 1929a:22, No. 135.
- C.35807a-n:
  i. 2 glass sherds, green and blue (vessels?), could be old.
  Field, mixed finds, SF: also glass and mosaic bead; unornamented
  pottery sherds (EIA); pottery sherds (Med./Mod.); flint arrow-head;
  flint and quartz flakes; quartzite stone; slag; burnt bones, unburnt
  animal teeth; clay pipes. Date: IA?

23 Austad m., Austad p.:
* Farm No. 41, Skomrag ytre:
- C.5784-92:
  5784: Tin-br. hanging bowl (R.726a-b), with iron collar and 3
  riveted bird-shaped escutcheons, D 46cm, H c.22cm. Base externally
  decorated. Contained burnt bones and finds.
  Mound, 13.5x3.9m, SPE: also (in cauldron) 5790: fr. glass linen
  smoother (R.446); knife; iron ring (prob. bridle bit), shears and
  sickle; bone tools; stone bead; whetstone; br. frs. (prob. molten
  ornament); cattle horn (drinking horn); (over cauldron) soapstone
  bowl (R.729). Outside cauldron: iron rod, weaving batten (R.440),
  frying pan (R.430), strips with small spikes, rivets, and nails.
  Date: F (VA).
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1872:141-42, 145, XXXIX; O Rygh 1885:37, No.
  726a-b; J Petersen 1940a:90, No. 14, Fig. 95, 1951a:385, 387-88, No.
  14, 1951a:398, No. 8; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:45.
24 Lyngdal m., Lyngdal p.:  
* Farm No. 163, Bringsjord:  
- C.892:  
  Fr. faceted glass vessel (E233/Straume IV), D 10.7cm, H 19.1cm.  
  Mound, SF: also gold ring; small objects (lost). Date: C2-C3 250-400.  

25 Kvås m., Kvås p.:  
* Farm No. 246-47, Vemestad:  
- B.4414:  
  Glass vessel (R.338), greenish-brown with applied trails, D 10.8cm, H 23.8cm. Placed inside wooden vessel next to head. Belonged to male burial, along with both wooden vessels.  
  Mound, D c.19m, flagstone cist, double burial, SF: Male burial: also shield-boss (R.221), shield-handle; wooden vessels with resin caulking (R.380); spear-heads (R.209 and 212); double-edged sword and sheath; axe (R.153); leather belt with br. mountings and tweezers; bone comb (R.159) with br. case and quartz belt stone (R.155); quartz whetstone. Female burial: woven belt with silvered br. buckle and mountings; shears; stone spinning-whorls; gold finger-ring; bucket-shaped pot, handled pottery vessel. Both burials: bear-skin underneath, either: wooden tools; horn knife handle; knife; ornamented bone handle. Date: D 400-550.  
  Ref.: Lorange 1887:67-70, No. 32; Schetelig 1912a:158, note 1; Bøe 1927a:31, No. 118; Bjørn 1929a:19, No. 108; Fett 1941:9, No. 83; Ekholm 1958:33, Fig. 5c; Hunter 1977:451; Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:16.  
- C.5767-68:  
  5767: 11 sherds of faceted glass vessel (Straume I?), greenish, prob. same vessel, set into locally made pottery vessel (R.362), one into base, 5 around body, 5 around neck.  
  Mound, stone cist, inhumation, SF: also staves for wooden bucket and pottery vessel, both prob. containing burnt bones, one with wooden lid; resin caulking; textile fr. (lost). Date: prob. C3 300-400.  
  Ref.: Ab. 1871:96, No. 159, Pl. II:7; Bjørn 1929a:22, No. 138; Bøe 1931a:61, Fig. 71, note 40; Straume 1984, No. 51, Pl. 84:2c-e; Näsman 1984:50; Lund Hansen 1987:437, LH 227.  
- C.8983-98:  
  8989: Small sherd of glass vessel, lower part of conical beaker (prob. Straume X). May have come from pottery vessel.  
  Mound, medium-sized, stone cist, female inhumation (mixed?), SF: also pottery sherds (R.361 and R.364-65); wooden vessel with resin caulking (R.380); spear-heads, arrow-heads, shears and knife with sheath; knife (R.142, lost); cruciform br. brooch (R.241-42) with textile remains; frs. of woollen cloths (lost); horse hair (lost), prob. from skin underneath cloths; silver frs. (lost); bone comb?; clay loom weight?. Date: D1 400-450.  
  Ref.: O Rygh 1879b:262-64, No. 156, 1885a:20, No. 380; Grieg 1926:78; Fett 1941:10, No. 97; Hunter 1977:452; Straume 1984, No. 52, Pl. 10:52 and 86:1a-b, 87:1a-b.  
- C.8999-9011:  
  9002: Wooden bucket with br. fittings (R.381-82), D 12cm, H 11.5cm.  
  9004: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 29.8cm, pres. H 14cm, externally decorated with lines, ornamented br. handle. Contained burnt bones, wrapped in horse skin, and small finds. Rope (prob.
elm) tied around cauldron.

Mound, D c.25m, flagstone chamber, SF/SPE: also fr. leather pouch containing fr. br. weights; pottery vessel (R.361); sherds of bucket-shaped pots (incl. Bøe 310); resin caulking; quartz whetstone; adze; iron frs. (incl. knife); hazel nuts; gold spiral ring (lost); bear claw. Date: D2 (c.550).

Ref.: O Rygh 1879b:264-66, No. 157; Bøe 1927a:32, No. 119; Bjørn 1929a:8, No. 19; Bøe 1931a:193, Fig. 310; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 209, No. 27, Fig. 6a.

26 Hægebostad m.: Hægebostad p.:

* Farm No. 4, 10, Snartemo:
- C.1371-72:
  - Ring-shaped br. mounting, D 16cm, poss. for wooden bucket, but unusual construction.
  - Cairn I, SF: also bone comb with hemispherical top part with amber inlays, may have had br. case or been coloured green. Date: EIA.
- C.22116a-c:
  - Mound IV, stone chamber, SF: also quartzite whetstone. Date: D2 500-600.
  - Ref.: UOT 1916-1917, Oldtiden VIII 1920:214, No. 100; Bjørn 1929a:9, No. 20; B Hougen 1935:5, 31; Dahlin Hauken 1984:210, No. 28, Pl. 41.
- C.26001a-ø:
  - v: Faceted glass vessel (Straume IX), mended with riveted gilt silver strips. D 10.8cm, H 15.5cm. Late Roman type, i.e. old when deposited.
  - w: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), iron handle (missing). D 27cm, pres. H 11.5cm.
  - x: Fr. br. basin/dish, form and size indeterminable.
  - Mound V, D 15m, cist in subsoil with charcoal, birch bark, bear-skin and textiles, PE: also fr. br. balance weight; 3 lead weights; frs. of leather and partly ornamented wood from case for weights and prob. also balance; skeletal remains; double-edged sword with gold and silver coated handle with animal and niello ornamentation, and wooden sheath with leather coating, rim mounting of gilt silver in Style I, and U-shaped silver chape; gilt silver strap buckle, ornamented with filigree and cloisonné-inlay, closest parallels in Sweden; conical knob of gilt silver, decorated with niello and prob. cloisonné enamel; strap end mounting in gilt silver, back decorated with niello. All prob. belonged to the sword belt or a bandoleer; spear-heads (NJF 56 and 57); arrow-heads with wooden shafts; shield (cf. NJF 61); axe (NJF 59); iron knife in leather sheath (R.145); knife with wooden sheath; iron shears with case; shears with wooden case (R.172); awl; quartzite belt stone (R.155) and whetstone; gold currency ring; silver mounting with rivet holes; bucket-shaped pot (Bøe 319); woven ribbon (cf. R.333) with swastika-pattern; woven ribbons with animal-hair pattern; frs. of woollen cloths, coarse and fine, prob. blankets and costume; remains of bear-skin. Date: glass D1 400-450, grave D2 (c.550).
  - Ref.: B Hougen 1935:5-25, 28, 30-31, Fig. 2-5, Pl. I-II, III:1, IV:1-9, V:1-2; Fett 1941:11, No. 110, Fig. 91; Norling-Christensen 1949:10-11; Ekholm 1965:17, No. 17, Pl. I:17; Hunter 1977:425; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Straume 1984:70-72, No. 39, Pl. 9:39 & 119, Fig. 9:9, Tab. 17; Näsman 1984:61; Magnus 1984:150?; Dahlin
Hauken 1984:34, 210, No. 29, Pl. 42, Fig. 6c, 9c.
- C.28026a-aa:
  i: Fr. glass vessel (R.338), greenish-yellowish, with applied trails. H. c.21cm, D 10cm. Frankish.
  m: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D). D c.31cm, pres. H c.14cm.
  n: Fr. br. basin/dish (R.348), D 41.5cm, H c.10cm.
  o: Wooden bucket (yew), with br. fittings, riveted ears and handle (R.381–82). H. 12.5cm.

Mound, large, sec. grave II, cist in subsoil, SF: also strap or belt buckle, iron with silver inlay, Frankish?; double-edged sword with handle with gilt silver mounting and pomme1, with animal ornamentation, and wooden sheath covered in leather, with gilt silver rim mounting; spear-heads; shield-boss (cf. VJG 369); axe (R.153); adze; shears (R.172); knives; arrow-head; quartzite belt stone; small wooden bucket with iron fittings; sherds of bucket-shaped pot with iron collar; gold currency rings; gilt silver buttons for wrist-clasps; woven ribbons for wrist-clasps; woven strip; textile remains; iron slag; unidentified tools; bear hair, bear claw. Date: D2 500–600.


* Farm No. 27, 29, Ros–Egeland and Egeland l11e, i.e. Egeland:
  - B.4601a–b:
    a: Bronze handle for wooden bucket, incl. ears and fr. of rim mounting.

Cairn with soil covering, where bucket was found, surrounded by burnt bones, SF. Rim fragment found 0.5m further down. Also: burnt ornamented bone object. Date: EIA?

Ref.: Gustafson 1890:75, No. 35.

* Farm No. 44–45, Bjørnum:
  - Lost 28:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Bronze basin/dish. Placed underneath cauldron.

Mound, flagstone cist, SF: also sword; bridle rings; pottery vessels. Date: D2 400–600?


Eiken m. & p.:
* Farm No. 77–78, Eiken:
  - B.4285a–g:
    c: Fr. br. vessel, prob. Hemmoor bucket (E55–66), line ornamentation like R.344. (Other frs. lost.)

Mound, large, flagstone cist, SF: also pottery vessels (incl. R.361); br. brooch (Nydam type/R.243); soapstone gaming counters; glass bead; double-edged sword in sheath. A number of objects lost. Date: C3 310–400.

Ref.: Lorange 1885:94–95, No. 46; Lund Hansen 1987:437, LH 228.

District 4: The Kvinesdal and Sirdalen valleys:

29 Kvinesdal m., Kvinesdal (prev. Liknes) p.:
* Farm No. 100, Egeland øvre:
  - C.21945a–f:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), iron handle, D c.27cm.
Contained burnt bones and charcoal, covered by birch bark and flat stone.

Mound, 'Ospehaugen' (The Aspen Mound), D 24 m, small chamber, PE: also (on top of chamber) pottery sherds (R.369/Bøe 226); (in chamber) bone comb and meat-cleaver; bear claws; burnt animal bones, charcoal. Date: D 500-600.


* Farm No. 104, Eljestøm, part 104,3-5 Liknes:
- Lost 29:
  2 small br. cauldrons. Contained burnt bones and ash.
  Mound, SF. Date: EIA?

32 Bakke m., Bakke p.:
* Farm No. 5, Virag:
- Lost 30:
  'Copper cauldron', contained burnt bones.
  Mound, stone chamber, prob. primary burial, SF. Date: EIA.
  Ref.: UOT 1937, UOA 1937:207, No. 26548 (LIA find).

33 Gyland m., Gyland p.:
* Farm No. 99, Gyland:
- C.7453-63, 7539-40, 7563:
  7463: Large, fr. br. vessel, sooty.
  Mound, 'Øysteinhaugen' (Øystein's mound), primary? stone chamber in subsoil, SF: also burnt bones and charcoal; gold bracteates; gilt silver brooches and ornament; br. brooch and ferrule; gilt br. buttons for wrist-clasps; soapstone spinning whorls; sherds of pottery vessels (one bucket-shaped with iron collar); iron frs.. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Ø Rygh 1876:82-84, No. 82, Fig. 13-15.

35 Tonstad m., Tonstad p.:
* Farm No. 52, Tonstad:
- B.4391:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 28.5 cm, pres. H 10 cm. Iron handle missing. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones, prob. wrapped in felt.
  Mound, D c.7.5 m, small flagstone chamber, SF. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Lorange 1887:62-63, No. 9; Schetelig 1912a:81, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:9, No. 23; Dahlin Hauken 1984:211, No. 32.
10 ROGALAND county:

Unknown m. & p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - S.6617:
    Fr. yellowish green glass vessel (R.337-38), applied trails.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: D 400-600.
    Ref.: Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 121; J Petersen 1940b:28, No. 72; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:15; Hunter 1977:460; Børsholm 1995:18-19, 25.

District 1: Dalane:

6 Eigersund m., Egersund p.:
* Farm No. 46, Hafsfjord:
  - B.4490a-f:
    f: Fr. of thin tin-br. band for br. cauldron (or poss. mounting for wooden bucket).
    Mound, 'Sjurshaugen' (Sjur's/Sigurd's Mound), SF: also fr. penannular tin-br. brooch (R.688), amber inlay, Insular; 2 fr. br. bracelets, both sides tinned; glass bead; tortoise brooches (R.649); br. pin. Date: F1 800-850.
  * Farm No. 51-52, Eige:
    - S.7930a-k:
      h: Fr. tin-br. hanging bowl (R.726), bird-shaped escutcheons (2 preserved).
      Cairn, 26x5.5m, SF: also oval gilt silver mounting, Frankish acanthus ornamentation, sec. used as brooch; tortoise brooches (R.652/JP 51b); mosaic bead; soapstone spinning whorl; iron weaving batten (R.440); linen/wool comb (VJG 496); iron rivet; woollen cloth. Date: F2 900-950.
      - S.3540:
        Fr. Østland cauldron (R.347/E37-43), flat base, small holes along upper edge, D 23cm.
        Cairn, oval, D 9m, SF/PE. Date: C2 250-320.

District 2: South Jæren:

7 Ogna m., Ogna p.:
* Farm No. 19, Kvalbein:
  - C.16290-92:
    16291: Small glass sherd, prob. from vessel. (Catalogued with pottery sherds, poss. used as 'window'.)
    Mound, mixed finds from the MiP and LIA, SF: also pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped pot (cf. R.372)); axe (R.559, LIA); iron frs. (incl. sword).
    Ref.: O Rygh 1892:96-97, No. 57a-c.
  * Farm No. 20, of 20-21 Kvassheim:
    - B.5343a-m:
      i: Fr. faceted glass vessel (E237/Struame VIIIB), orig. yellowish-green, repaired with partly gilt silver mountings in Style I, D 10.4cm, H 13.6cm.
Mound 30, PE: also double-edged sword with wooden or bone hilts and wooden sheath; spear-heads; shield-boss (R.221) and handle; iron frs. (incl. mounting, shears, awl? and knife); br. ring (for sword sheath?) and buttons (prob. wrist-clasp); pottery sherds (R.361 and bucket-shaped with iron collar and handle, Bøe 315); wooden handle?. Date: glass C3-D1 310-450, grave D2 c.500?

Ref.: Gustafson 1898:105-6, No. 30; B Hougen 1935:29-30, Pl. IX 5-6; Norling-Christensen 1949:11; Fett 1941:13, No. 131; Ekholm 1956b:88, 1965:17, No. 15; Hunter 1977:392; Straume 1984:71-72, No. 26, Pl. 6:26 and 43:1a-d, Fig. 9:8, Tab. 17; Näsman 1984:58; Børsheim 1995:20, 27.

* Farm No. 27, Bø:
- B.5459a-c:
  a: Fr. tin-br. hanging bowl (R.726), but much smaller, bird-shaped escutcheons with engraved line ornaments, everted rim, and groove below.
  Grave, SF: also spear-head(?); iron rivet; whetstone. Date: F (VA).
  Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:10, No. 53; Petersen 1940a:93, No. 1, Fig. 99, 1951a:385, 388, No. 16, 1960:77; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:41.

*Nørme m., Nørme (prev. Niæreim and Bø) p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
- B.4643a-r:
  i: Wooden bucket (spruce or pine) with 4 br. bands, rim mounting and handle, D 22.3cm, H 21cm.
  Grave, SF: also gold finger ring; silver brooches; br. key (R.161/163), needle case (R.174), sewing needle (R.173), ring with strap holders, and spinning whorl; wood frs. with br. rivets and keyhole shaped opening (from casket?); br. frs. (incl. belt? ring); iron frs. (knife?) and mounting; soapstone sinker?; slate whetstones; natural stone (poss. used as whetstone); stone; bone fr.; bucket-shaped pot. Date: D? 400-600?.
  Ref.: Gustafson 1891:111-12, No. 25a-r.
- S.325-27:
  Pottery vessel (Bøe 178), imitation of glass vessel, ornamented with horizontal lines below rim, vertical groups of lines below, H 8cm.
  Mound, small (sec.?) chamber, SF: also pottery sherds (bucket-shaped and Montelius 390). Date: C3/D1 c.400?
  Ref.: Buch 1879:305-6, No. 325-27; Bøe 1931a:128, Fig. 178, note 123.

* Farm No. 1, Rimestad:
- S.4268a-f:
  a: Fr. glass vessel, green (related to Straume X), with 2 ground lines beneath rim, D 7.6cm, pres. H 20.7cm, repaired with gilt silver strips in Style I ornamentation.
  Cairn, ?sec.? stone chamber, PE: also pottery sherds (VJG 163 and bucket-shaped pot); br. ring and frs.; bone comb; burnt bones, charcoal. Date: glass D1, grave D2, 400-600.
  Ref.: de Lange & Petersen 1925:25-26, No. 56; Bjørn 1929a:23, No. 145; B Hougen 1935:29, Pl. X 1 & 3; Ekholm 1965:22, No. 85; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Hunter 1977:411; Straume 1984:71-73, No. 34, Pl. 10:34 and 59:1, 60:2a-i & 3a-d, Fig. 9:5, Tab. 17; Børsheim 1995:20-21, 28-29.
- B.2132 (2132-44?):
  Glass vessel (R.337-38), D 10.2cm, H 25.5cm.
  Unknown context, from private coll., acc. to Lorange prob. part of larger find incl. B.2133, 2135-39, 2141-44, SF: poss. also sword;
spear-heads; shield-boss; bridle-bit?; knife; br. mounting; mosaic bead; horn ring; pottery vessels. Date: D 400-600.

Ref.: Ab. 1868b:88, No. 9; Lorange 1875:67-68; Bjørn 1929a:19, No. 113; Ekholm 1958, Fig. 5d; Hunter 1977:393 (Langesæter); Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:13; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25.

Farm No. 7, Nærland:
- S.1466-72:
1472: Fr. glass vessel (related to Straume X), conical with 2 ground horizontal lines beneath rim, D 8cm, orig. H 29.5-29.8cm.
Mound, male inhumation, SF: also gold finger ring; shield-boss and handle; double-edged sword; iron rods (handle for wooden vessel?); pottery vessels (incl. R.365/Bøe 79); textile remains. Date: C3 310-400.

Ref.: Ab. 1882:143, No. 32; Bøe 1927a:36-37, No. 147; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 6A, 1956b:82, 1965:22, No. 84; Hunter 1977:403; Straume 1984, No. 31, Pl. 10:31 and 55:1; Lund Hansen 1987:117, 438, LH 235, Fig. 64, Pl. 18:23; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25 (called R.337).

Farm No. 10, Hå former vicarage (=Hå):
- S.4152a-k:
  a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43, prob. E41), iron band around rim and simple riveted ears, fr. iron handle preserved, D 25-26cm, H 20cm, sooty. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones and finds.
  Poss. remains of molten glass, visible as glassy layer inside shield-boss and on spear-head.
Mound, small, small pit, PE: also double-edged sword (Stabu/Frøihov type); br. mountings (for sword or scabbard?); spear-heads; shield-boss (R.219); bear claw; everything wrapped in cloth; in bottom of cauldron folded piece of cloth and underneath it br. pins and textiles. Date: C1 150-260.

Ref.: de Lange 1921:8-13, 16, Fig. 4-6, 1925a:18-19, No. 41; Grieg 1926:39, 184, note 36; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 70; Eggers 1952:92, No. 341; Lund Hansen 1987:438.

Farm No. 20, of 18, 20 Motland:
- C.16268:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 30cm, pres. H 12cm, with fr. iron handle. Contained burnt bones and charcoal.
Mound, small, small flagstone chamber, SF. Date: D2 500-600.

Ref.: O Rygh 1892:94, No. 4; Bjørn 1929a:9, No. 25; Dahlin Hauken 1984:214, No. 42, Pl. 45.

Farm No. 24, Torland:
- S.493-95:
  495: Bronze handle and fr. br. rim mounting for small wooden bucket. Found next to head.
Mound, cist, SF: also sherds of bucket-shaped pot; shield-boss; lost: skeletal remains; sword; spear-heads; iron tool. Date: D 400-600.

Ref.: Buch 1880:255, No. 58.

Farm No. 26, Bø:
- S.4355a-d:
  c: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1A), base D 26cm, iron ears, traces of deliberate cutting. Contained burnt bones and finds, covered in birch bark, placed on its side.
Mound, D 16m, sec. flagstone chamber, PE: also gold finger ring (R.305); br. Nydam brooch; birch bark. Date: C3 310-400.

Ref.: Petersen SMA 1924-25, tilvekst 1923:18-19, No. 85; Bøe 1927a:37, No. 150; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 97; Møllerop 1958:36; Dahlin Hauken 1984:214, No. 43, Pl. 4, Fig. 17a; Lund Hansen 1987:438, LH 234.
Part Ullaland:
- S.(unknown 2):
  Sherds of glass vessel (R.337-38).
  House site, SF? Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Bjørn 1929a:19, No. 114; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:12; Näsman 1984:77.
  * Farm No. 37-38, Håland:
  - S.4069a-i:
    b: Faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IB), greenish, D 7.8cm, H 10.4cm. Found inside pottery sherd in N. (foot) end.
    Mound, 'Hestehaugen' (The Horse Mound), grave II, flagstone cist, PE: also pottery sherds (R.361 and 368); double-edged sword (Müller 361) with U-shaped br. chape and wooden scabbard; br. strap buckle and lead spinning whorl?, both prob. in wooden box; resin caulking; br. ring and frs.; shield boss and handle (R.221-22). Date: C3 310-400. Mound also contained another male grave from the same period.

9 Varhaug m., Varhaug p.:
* Farm No. 42, of 41-42 Varhaug:
  - S.5650a-b:
    a: Fr. glass drinking horn (E246-49, cf. R.339), light green, applied threads, D 7cm, L 30cm. Prob. Frankish.
    Cairn, D 15m, SF: also sherds of bucket-shaped pot. Date: D1 400-500.
    Ref.: J Petersen 1933:36-37, No. 24, Fig. 1; Norling-Chr. 1949:9, Pl. V:1; Eggers 1951:181; Ekholm 1958:37, Fig. 9a; Hunter 1977:338.
  * Farm No. 76, of 72-76 Vold:
    - S.4730a-d:
      a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353).
      Unknown context, SF (transferred from local museum): also pottery sherds; quartzite whetstone/belt stone; retouched flint flake. Date: D 400-600.
      Ref.: Petersen 1929a:37, No. 170.
  * Farm No. 82, Herikstad:
    - B.389-90:
      2 fr. wooden buckets with br. fittings.
      Bronze cauldron (lost).
      Mound, SF: also soapstone discs (gaming counters?); lost: pottery sherds; double-edged sword; spear-head. Date: D? 400-600?
      Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:295; Lorange 1875:55, 103; Schetelig 1912a:37, note 3.
    - B.1861:
      Østland cauldron (R.352/E43), D 26.7cm, ears and handle missing.
      Unknown context, SF. Date: C2 250-320.

10 Klepp m.:
Klepp p.:
* Farm No. 14, Anda:
  - S.2337:
    Hemmoor bucket (R.344/E58), D 24.8cm, H 24.1cm, handle missing,
externally decorated with lines, patched.

Mound, beneath flagstone, SF: also burnt bones. Date: C2 250-320.


* Farm No. 15, Laland:
  - S.421:
    Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), everted rim with 6 iron rivets for (missing) iron handle, extensively mended. Contained burnt bones.

Mound, D 15m, sec. grave?, SF. Date: C2 250-320.


* Farm No. 17, Tu:
  - R.2505-17:
    2511: Bronze fr. (poss. foot for small br. vessel), H 1.6cm, upper D 0.9cm, lower D 1.6cm, with hole through.

Mound, L 18m, cist, SF: also pottery vessels; sandstone and soapstone spinning whorls; br. ring, prob. penannular brooch, and cruciform brooches; silver spirals (poss. clasp). Date: EIA.

Ref.: Ab. 1869b:60-61, No. 39.

  - C.3614-18:
    3615: Sherd of blue glass vessel with self-coloured applied trails, i.e. squat jar with lattice pattern.

Mound, boat-grave?, SF: also glass and amber beads; equal-armed br. brooches (known from Denmark); clay and soapstone spinning whorls; shears; iron rivets (lost) and objects. Date: D2-E1 550-650.


  - S.1476-93:
    1479: Glass vessel (R.337-38), greenish, D 11.8cm, H 20.1cm. Found in the middle of the cist.
    1480-81: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 31.1cm, pres. H 15cm, with fr. iron handle. Found near glass vessel.

Cairn 32, 'Aadnehaugen' (Adne's Mound), D 18.5m, flagstone cist, inhumation, PE: also skeletal remains; animal bones; gold currency rings; bucket-shaped pots (Bøe 395 and 396-98); pottery vessel (R.361); shears (R.172) with wooden case; knife; double-edged sword (R.188) with wooden sheath; spear-head; shield-boss; whetstone; wood frs.; birch bark; horse tooth. Date: D1/D2 (c.500). A second chamber contained an EIA female grave.

Ref.: Ab. 1882:143-44, No. 36; Brøgger 1912:12, note 1, Fig. 2; Schetelig 1912a:109, note 3; UOT 1904-1915, Oldtiden VI 1917:198-200, No. 20; Bøe 1927a:38, No. 157; Bjørn 1929a:9, No. 28, 1929a:19, No. 118, Fig. 10; Fett 1941:15, No. 153; Hunter 1977:441; Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:8; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 215, No. 46, Pl. 46; Børshiem 1995:18-19, 25.

  - S.1494:
    Fr. faceted glass vessel, yellowish-green with blue casing (E238/Straume VIII), with Greek inscription beneath rim (i.e.: Drink and live happily!), repaired (rivet holes), D 12cm, H 16.5cm.

Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings (lost).

Mound, D 22.5m, outside chamber, SF: also (lost) spear-heads; bone gaming counters. Date: C3 310-400 (or 300-500). Small sec. chamber contained pottery sherds.
Ref.: Ab. 1882:144-45, No. 37, Fig. 19; Gustafson 1901:215-16, Fig. 1; Schetelig 1912a:60, Fig. 135; Ekholm 1937a:7-8, Fig. 2, 1937a:77, note 40; Eggers 1951:95; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 10a, 1956b:90, 1965:24, No. 118, Pl. III:118; Hunter 1977:442; Straume 1984, No. 44, Pl. 8:44; Näsman 1984:62, 64; Lund Hansen 1987:438; Børsholm 1995:20, 27-28.

* Farm No. 18, Tjotta:
- B.2498-2504:
  2500: Sherds of glass vessel (R.338).
  Mound, flagstone cist, SF: pottery vessels (bucket-shaped, R.374, and R.361); soapstone spinning whorl; mosaic bead; br. rings (one poss. for belt); iron rivets and objects. Date: D 400-500.

* Farm No. 19, Hauge:
- B.2269-99:
  2269: Large, fr. br. basin/dish with low foot, everted rim, and 3 escutcheons in the form of human heads from which 3 animal-shaped ears with 6-sided rings, D 49.5cm, H 8.9cm. Found close to glass vessel.
  2270: Bronze handle for missing cauldron or other vessel, D 25.4cm.
  2272: Glass vessel (R.338), D 10.5cm, H 20.5cm. Found 1.3m from SW. end, along S. side.
  227?: Wooden bucket with br. fittings.
  2282: Bronze frs. from 1-2 smaller vessels.
  2288: 2 similar br. handles, D 3.8cm (unlikely!), and frs. of the vessels.
  Mound, 'Krosshaug' (Cross Mound), stone cist, lined with oak planks (coffin?), SPE: also gold ornament (R.310); gilt silver and silver brooches; silver wrist-clasps (R.270); glass bead; resin caulking; pottery vessels (R.372 and R.361); iron shears and tool; clay discs, ball, spinning whorl and bead; eagle claws; wood (from coffin); cake of hair and felt; iron dagger(?). Date: D 400-550 (c.500?).

* Farm No. 20, of 20-21 Braut:
- S.2452a-r:
  o: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2).
  p: Bronze handle, D 13cm, small fr. of br. rim mounting and frs. of br. strap, prob. from small wooden vessel.
  Mound, D 25.5m, cist, SPE: also gold spiral; double-edged sword; spear-heads (incl. R.211); shield-boss; knives; knife handle; shears, iron rivet and vessel handles (one D 23cm); pottery sherds (bucket-shaped, Bøe 311-14 and 272-77, and R.369); rock crystal. Date: prob. D 500-600 (c.550).

- S.304:
  a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.6cm, pres. H 10cm, handle missing, traces of deliberate cutting. Contained burnt bones and most finds.
  b: Lumps of molten green glass, presumably from vessel.
  Mound, 62x9m, flagstone chamber, SPE: also soapstone spinning
whorl (R.170); bone pin; pottery sherds; burnt clay?; bear claws; charcoal. Date: D1 400-500?.

Ref.: de Lange 1922:81-82, No. 49; Grieg 1926:34, 39; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 98; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 216, No. 48.

Orre p.:
* Farm No. 30, Erga:
  - S.4446a-h:
    g: Sherd of translucent glass, molten, L 3.6cm (vessel?).
    Mound, central burnt layer, PE: also amber spinning whorl; pottery sherds; flint; iron strap and ring; burnt bones. Date: EIA. Outside the layer found S.4447, miniature soapstone axe, and S.4448, stone axe.

* Farm No. 34, of 33-35 Salte:
  - S.7990a-k:
    a: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), iron handle, ears broken, base fr. and extensively mended, D 28.6cm, H 16.5cm.
    Grave, subsoil flagstone chamber, SF: also pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped); gold plate with hole; bone gaming counters (burnt) (R.177) and comb; bear claws; wool; birch bark; burnt bones (adult male and animal bones, incl. pig and sheep), charcoal. Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: Petersen SMÅ 1953:35-37, Fig. 10; Dahlin Hauken 1984:216, No. 49, Pl. 47.

* Farm No. 40, Orre:
  - B.2559-84, 2589-91, 2601-3, 2614-16 (B.2561-64):
    2564-68: Fr. wooden bucket with tin-br. fittings, rim mounting, 2 bird-shaped escutcheons and handle. D 16cm, H c.16cm. Insular.
    Mounds (2), 3.8x1.9m, one with 'large chamber', mixed finds, SF: also trefoil gilt br. harness mounting with enamel and scroll decoration, Irish. sec. used as brooch; gilt br. cruciform mounting (R.630), prob. used as brooch; fr. br. balance weight, 9thC.?; skeletal remains from both graves (lost); gilt br. disc-on-bow brooch with glass inlays (R.243); br. object, rivets, twisted and plain rings, chain, knobs and tortoise brooches; iron rivets; agate, bone, soapstone, glass and mosaic beads; soapstone and clay spinning whorls; whetstones; double-edged sword; spear-head; shears; file? (R.150); gold (finger?) ring; bone comb (R.159); silvered br. brooch (like R.246); flint. Date: EIA and F1 800-850.

Bore p.:
* Farm No. 41, Reve:
  - S.3845 I a-d:
    c: Large amount of molten glass (vessel?).
    Mound, D 17.5m, on top of natural mound, grave I, layer of charcoal, bones and finds, SF: also stone spinning whorl; bone comb (cf. R.158). Mound also contained 2 other graves, all EIA.
    Ref.: SMT 1916, Oldtiden VIII:115-17, No. 24.

* B. (unknown 2):
  Wooden bucket with br. handle.
  Mound, 25x6.5m, cist, SF: also gold finger ring; silver brooches; needle case; pottery vessel. Date: D? 400-600?

Lost? 31:
Fr. br. cauldron.
Mound, D 38.5m, SF: also br. pins; whale bones; coarse pottery sherds. Date: EIA.
Ref.: Helliesen 1906a:66, No. 4.

* Farm No. 44-45, Bore:
- C.6832:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), base extensively patched.
  Unknown context, SF. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Ab. 1874b:67, No. 46; Bjørn 1929a:9, No. 27; Dahlin Hauken 1984:215, No. 45.

* Farm No. 48, Vatshus:
- C.3300-13:
  3300: 4 sherds of faceted glass vessel (R.335/E233/Straume IV).
  Repaired with silver mountings. D 8.5cm, H 25.8cm.
  3302: Fr. br. basin/dish (R.348), D 32.6cm.
  3302: 3 rim frs. of Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), one repaired, br. handle, D 26.2cm. Covered by small flagstone.
  Mound, large, ?sec. stone cist, male inhumation, SF: also gold finger ring (R.307) (lost); pottery sherds; double-edged sword and sheath (lost); single-edged sword; knife; spear-heads; axe (R.153); arrow-heads (R.213); iron frs. (prob. incl. shield-boss and knife, all lost); sandstone whetstone (R.157); bone comb and case; br. brooch? and ring; gilt br. buttons for wrist-clasp (R.268) (lost); resin caulking. Date: glass C3-D1 310-450, grave D2 500-600.

* Farm No. 51, Sele:
- C.13654:
  Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), with riveted iron ears, D 25cm, H 16cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, pres. D 21m, chamber, SF: also iron frs.; pottery vessel (lost), not necessarily from the same grave. Date: Cl 150-260.

11 Time m., Time p.:
* Farm No. 3, Re:
- B.1862-65:
  1862: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), br. handle missing, extensively mended, D 25cm, H 13.9cm.
  Mound, SF: also axes (R.153), and adze, but prob. from another find. Date: D1 400-500.
  Ref.: Lorange 1875:55, w/ ill.; Helliesen 1910:8; Bjørn 1929a:9, No. 29; Fett 1941:12, No. 113; Dahlin Hauken 1984:216-17, No. 50, Pl. 48.

* Farm No. 12-13, Oma:
- Lost 32:
  Bronze cauldron. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, D 17.5m, small chamber, SF: also horse teeth. Date: EIA?
  Ref.: Helliesen 1910:30-31, No. 1.

- Lost 33:
  ’Brass cauldron’, contained burnt bones.
  Mound, small flagstone chamber, SF. Date: EIA?
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:296; Helliesen 1910:31; Dahlin Hauken
1984:238 (Vestland cauldron).
  - Lost 34:
    'Copper cauldron'.
    Mound, D 26.5m, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Helliesen 1910:29, No. 4.
* Farm No. 22, of 22-23 Vestly and The Vicarage (=Østre Lye):
  - Lost 35:
    Glass vessel.
    Cairn, chamber, SF: also gold bracteate. Date: D 400-600.
    Ref.: Helliesen 1912:5, No. 25; Bøe 1927a:41, No. 175.
  - B.1849-50:
    1849: Sherds of glass vessel (R.338), H 11.4cm, D 6.4cm.
    Mound, stone cist, SF: also gold bracteate (D-type); pottery
    sherds; sword. Date: D 400-550 (prob. D1 400-450). Prob. from same
    mound B.4053, stone spinning whorls.
    Ref.: Lorange 1875:57, 1883:108-9, No. 68; Helliesen 1912:5; Bøe
    1927a:41, No. 174; G Gjessing 1929:133-34; Bjørn 1929a:19, No. 115;
    Hunter 1977:437; Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:11; Børsheim
  - S.1053:
    Handle for br. sieve (E161), L c.10cm.
    Mound, 12.6x4m, cist, SF: also pottery sherds. Date: C2 250-320.
    Ref.: Buch 1881:277277, No. 51; Helliesen 1912:5; Eggers 1951:96,
  - S.8635a-dd:
    m-n: Faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IB:2), yellowish-green,
    repaired with silver and gold mountings ornamented in Style I.
    D 6.7cm, H 9.7cm.
    I: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D?), D 31cm, with iron handle.
    Mound, D 21m, ?sec. stone cist, PE: also double-edged sword;
    spear-heads; shield-boss and handle; arrow-heads; weapon knife (cf.
    R.146); gold finger ring (cf. R.299) and pendant; woven ribbon
    (belt?) with br. buckle (R.268) and gilt silver buttons (one pre-
    served); br. tweezers (R.165); pottery vessels (bucket-shaped, Bøe
    169 and R.367); wooden vessel; anvil; tong; hammer; auger; wire-
    making tools; chisel; knife with wooden handle (R.146); knives;
    shears (R.172); iron socket and frs.; quartzite belt stone; quartzite
    and sandstone whetstones; rivets; cloth; birch bark and wood frs.
    Date: glass C3 310-400, grave D2 500-525.
    Ref.: Møllerop 1961:5-14, Figs. 7-8; Straume 1984:71-73, No. 50,
    Pl. 3:50 and 81:11, 81:15, 80:10, Fig. 9:7, Tab. 17; Näsman 1984:50;
    Magnus 1984:150-51; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 217, No. 51, Fig. 9b;
* Farm No. 26, Netland:
  - S.4190a-e:
    c: Bronze handle and mountings for wooden bucket (cf. Evebø,
    Sogn), riveted with br. rivets.
    Mound, D 12m, prob. inhumation, SF: also spear-heads (R.207 and
    R.211); slate and bone gaming counters (R.178); sherds of bucket-
    shaped pot. Date: D 400-600.
    Ref.: de Lange 1925b:12-13, No. 30.
* Farm No. 43, Sæland:
  - Lost 36:
    Tall vessel of yellowish-green glass.
    Mound (lost), SF: also br. brooch (in private possession). Date:
    D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Helliesen 1914a:9-10, No. 49.

307
District 3: North Jæren (incl. Stavanger town):

13 Høyland m., Høyland p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - S.1765:
    Fr. br. hanging bowl with bird-shaped escutcheons (R.726).
    Unknown context, SF. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Ab. 1891:121, No. 25; J Petersen 1940a:94, No. 21,
  * Farm No. 3, Hogstad søndre:
    - S.3552a-i, 3706:
      a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D?), D c.31cm, pres. H 10cm,
        handle missing. Contained burnt bones and finds.
      e: 7 molten sherds of faceted yellowish-green glass vessel
        (Straume IX).
      Mound, D 26cm, sec. grave, PE: also pottery sherds (incl. R.355
        and 361); bone gaming counters, comb and meat cleaver; animal
        claw; tooth; br. fr.. Date: D 400–600. Also cremation grave from CIA.
      Ref.: Brogger 1913:13–14, No. 39; H Gjessing 1915:18–19, No. 33;
      Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 36, 22–23, No. 143; Ekholm 1965:23, No. 106;
      Hunter 1977:434; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Straume 1984, No. 22,
      Pl. 9:22 & 38:1, 38:6a–b; Näsman 1984:61; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 213,
      No. 39; Børshøj 1995:20, 28.
  * Farm No. 33, The Vicarage (=Høyland), part Svebestad:
    - S.2988:
      Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1D), D 70cm, H 36cm, no ears, but holes
      on everted rim for riveted iron ears, base line-decorated internally
      and extensively mended.
      Bog, SF. Date: C3 310–400.
      Ref.: Helliesen 1908:23, No. 78; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 31; Dahlin
  * Farm No. 39, Austrått:
    - S.4935:
      Bronze terminal mounting for drinking horn, bird-shaped, eyes
      filled with red enamel, L 11.2cm. Insular.
      Unknown context, SF. Date: F (VA).
      Ref.: J Petersen 1931a:20, No. 84, Fig. 8, 1940a:41, No. 48, Fig.
      41, 1951a:398, No. 9, Fig. 216, 1960:78; Wamers 1985:117, Liste 4:13;
  * Farm No. 42, Sandve:
    - S.3498a-d:
      Mound? (lost), SF: also cruciform brooch; spear-head; shears.
      Date: D 400–600.
      Ref.: Brogger 1912:26, No. 68; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 119; Hunter
      1977:422; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:14; Børshøj 1995:18–
      19, 25.
  * Farm No. 44, Hove:
    - C.1130–33:
      1131: Hemmoor bucket (R.344/E58), with twisted handle.
      Mound, female cremation, SF: also gold finger ring (R.306), ear-
      ring?, and arm ring (Müller 234); pottery sherds; stone spinning
      whorls. Date: C2 250–320.
      Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862–66:305; O Ryh 1885:15, No. 306; Bøe
      1927a:42, No. 182; Ekholm 1942:4–5; Eggers 1951:93, No. 359; Lund
  * Farm No. 47, Lunde:
    - Lost 12:
      Brass (i.e. br.) cauldron, with some other objects.
Mound, near top, SF. Later found B.3100, pottery vessel with burnt bones, in SE. side, and horse teeth and spear-head. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Lorange 1877:50-51, No. 7.
- B.3159a-d:
a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 26.6cm, H 18.3cm, handle missing. Sooty. Contained burnt bones.
Cairn, D c.12.5m, SF: also (in cauldron) bone comb; (outside, not necessarily connected) iron tool; axe. Date: D2 500-600.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:235; Lorange 1878a:67-68, No. 35; Schetelig 1912a:81, note 2; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 99; Dahlin Hauken 1984:212, No. 36, Pl. 44.
* Farm No. 63, Austvoll:
- C.3569-71:
  3571: Thin br. hanging bowl (R.726-27), disintegrated when lifted, circular escutcheons (one preserved), ornamented with 3 spiral figures in yellow enamel and bird-shaped hoop, and small br. ring for escutcheon.
Grave, stone chamber in field, SF: also axe; iron weaving batten; br. pin. Date: Fi 825-850 (800-900).
* Farm No. 70, Trones:
- S.2844a-c:
b: Sherds of sea-green glass vessel.
Mound 5, SF: also pottery vessel (cf. R.354 and 363), contained burnt bones and finds, incl. sheet br., bear claws, dog jaw. Date: B-C (RIA).

14 Sola m.:
Unknown p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
- C.14974:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 38.5cm, H 24.4cm, handle missing, several pierced holes. Sooty.
Unknown context, SF, bought in Stavanger. Date: D2 500-600.
Ref.: O Rygh 1890:142-43, No. 293; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 32; Ekholm 1933, Fig. 14; Dahlin Hauken 1984:217, No. 52, Pl. 49.
Sola p. (incl. old Håland, Sola and Tjora p.):
* Farm No. 5, Meling:
- S.(unknown):
  Ear for br. covered wooden bucket.
  Stone setting 2a, 12.5x5.8m, female grave: also shears; key; wool or linen comb; pottery sherds; charcoal, burnt bones. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Helliesen 1902a:59.
* Farm No. 14, Kirke-Sola:
- C.22814a-f:
a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353), no traces of ears, base D c.32cm. Contained burnt bones and finds.
Unknown context, SF: also bone pin and comb; molten glass beads; stone spinning whorl; iron fr.. Date: D 400-600.
Ref.: Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 33; H Gjessing 1949b:44; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 217, No. 53.
* Farm No. 28, Tjelta:
- Lost 40:
  Bronze cauldron.
Unknown context, SF: also gold ring. Date: D? 400-600?
- S.4740a-d:
  a: Fr. cauldron (E4), lower part of br., upper part of iron. 2 round iron handles. D 34cm, H 24cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound 9, flagstone chamber, PE: also coarse pottery sherds; flint flakes. Pottery sherds and flint also found around the grave. Date: A2 (late CIA).
  Ref.: J Petersen 1929b:2-3, No. 7, Fig. 1; Bjørn 1929b:5-6, Fig. 1; Eggers 1951:95, No. 412; Slomann 1960:32.
* Farm No. 29, Gimre:
- S.6636:
  Small yew bucket with traces of 4 bands and rim mounting in br. (R.381), D 12cm, base 12.5cm, H 10cm.
  Bog, SF. Date: D? 400-600?
  Ref.: J Petersen 1940b:32, No. 91, Fig. 8.
* Farm No. 30-31, Stangeland:
- B.349-50:
  350: Fr. glass drinking horn (R.339/E248), with applied, self-coloured trails, D c.8.4cm, L c.33cm, with drilled holes, prob. for now damaged silver mounting. Contained traces of brown liquid. Found in SE. corner.
  349: Pottery vessel (Bøe 179), imitation of glass vessel R.335, with 3 horizontal lines beneath rim, 4 above base, and vertical lines and grooves in between, D 8.9cm, H 13.1cm. Contained ash (burnt bones?). Found in NW. corner.
  Mound, cist, floor of oak planks, charcoal and ash, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: Lorange 1875:66-67 w/ ill.; Nicolaysen 1862-66:312-13, note 1; O Rygh 1885:17, No. 339; Bøe 1931a:128, Fig. 179, note 124; Ekholm 1937b:75, note 33; Eggers 1951:181; Ekholm 1958:37, Fig. 9b; Hunter 1977:429; Straume 1984:69, Fig. 9:4, Tab. 17; Lund Hansen 1987:438; Børsholm 1995:19, 26.
* Farm No. 35, Røyneberg:
- Lost 41:
  Bronze cauldron with flat base, D c.30cm.
  Bog, SE of mound 2, near Stokkavann, SF. Date: IA.
  Ref.: Helliesen 1902a:83.
Madla m. & p.:
* Farm No. 38, Madla:
- S.2356a-h:
  f: Fr. br. fittings and rim mounting for wooden bucket.
  g: Small br. foot for wooden bucket.
  Cairn 5, large, sec. burial, SF: also pottery vessels (bucket-shaped and R.361); bone comb; br. belt buckle and needle case?; charcoal, burnt bones. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Helliesen 1902a:50, 101-02, No. 22.
* Farm No. 39, Revheim:
- S.1703:
  Handle for tin-br. ladle, L 12.8cm.
  Unknown context, SF. Date: F (VA).
* Farm No. 40-41, Sunde:
- S.7100:
  Amphora-shaped pottery vessel, light greyish-white, wheel-thrown, rim D 8.4cm, body D 23.2cm, H 29cm. Contained burnt bones. Unique
in Norway, Roman import.
Grave, flagstone chamber in subsoil, SF: also iron frs.. Date: C2-C3 200-400.
Ref.: J Petersen 1946:89-90, note 1, Fig. 5, 1945:152.

15 Hetland m., Hetland p.:
* Farm No. 6, Husabø:
- Lost? 42:
  Bronze cauldron. Contained burnt bones. (Said to have gone to England.)
Mound 2, D 25m, ?sec. burial, SF: also br. object. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1870:146; Helliesen 1901a:39. (Possibly 2 different finds.)
* Farm No. 14, of 14-15 Gausel:
  - B.4233a-z:
    q: 2 identical funnel-shaped tin-br. mountings ending in circular plate, both terminal mountings for drinking horns. Celtic?
    r: Bronze animal-head with funnel-shaped neck, prob. terminal mounting for drinking horn. Celtic.
    u: Fr. thin br. hanging bowl, rim folded around iron ring, one of prob. 3 lion-shaped escutcheons preserved. D 33cm.
Mound 16, large, stone chamber, SF: also 13 gilt br. harness mountings (round, cruciform, trefoil etc., some with glass or amber inlays), Irish, found on or near a horse skull, 2 or more sets; jet finger ring; iron bridle bit and strap buckle; silvered br. torture brooches (R.657); gilt silver tortoise/equal-armed brooch; silver bracelets; glass and mosaic beads; frying pan and spit; knives, one with bone sheath; iron (casket?) hooks with animal-shaped br. end mountings; shield boss; mounting frs.; horse teeth. Date: FI 850-900.
Ref.: Lorange 1884:72-76, Figs. 17 & 12-18, 1885:100-101; Helliesen 1901a:52; Bøe 1926b:26, note 3, 1926b:28-30, Fig. 20a-b; J Petersen 1940a:31-32, No. 38, Fig. 25, 1940a:92-93, No. 17, Fig. 98, 1940a:169, No. 4, Fig. 137, 1940a:207, No. 5; Schetelig 1946:5; J Petersen 1951a:385, 388, No. 20, 1951a:398, No. 10-12, 1955a:20, No. 31, 1960:65, 72, 76-78, Figs. 5 & 10; Wamers 1985:18, 24, 31, 99-100, 114, 116-17, N90, Taf. 20, Liste 4:12, 5:8 and 3:35; Børsheim 1995:23.
* Farm No. 16, Jåtten:
  - Lost 43:
    Bronze cauldron. Contained ash and burnt bones.
Mound 33, large, SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Helliesen 1901a:52.
  - Lost 44:
    Bronze cauldron.
Stray find NW of mound 33: also pottery vessel. Date: EIA.
Ref.: Helliesen 1901a:52.
  - B.4772a-f:
    b: Gilt br. bowl or hemispherical mounting, externally ornamented in Irish style, sec. hinged, fitted with lid and used as case for balance weight. D c.10.5-11cm. Probably part of a chalice.
Next to large stone, SF: also tin-br. balance scales (R.476), with engraved decoration; 8 lead weights (one R.478); (inside case) round pieces of cloth; small linen bag (for weights); br. ring-headed pin. (Nearby found B.4773, sword and axe, and 6-7m away small mound with chamber, containing tortoise brooches, iron weaving batten?, beads and penannular brooch. Although the find is usually called a hoard, it may also originate from a grave.) Date: Fi 800-900.

311

* Farm No. 17, Hinna:
- S.2246a–c:
  a: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1B), D 43 cm, H 21 cm, no ears, but on the everted rim a riveted iron band to hold the (missing) handle. Extensively mended. Contained burnt bones and finds.
  Mound 1, D c.25.5 m, SF: also bone pin and gaming counters. Date: C3 310–400.
  Ref.: Helliesen 1901a:47, 1900:64, No. 1; Schetelig 1912a:81, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:34, No. 34; Dahlin Hauken 1984:213–14, No. 40, Pl. 9; Lund Hansen 1987:437, LH 233.

* Farm No. 24, Ullandhaug:
- S.(unknown 6):
  House site. Date: D (MiP).
  Ref.: Näsman 1984:77.

* Farm No. 29, of 28–29 Tasta:
- Lost 45:
  Bronze sieve.
  Mound 3, 'Risen' (The Giant?), present D c.24 m, small sec. chamber, SF. Date: B–C? (RIA?).
  Ref.: Helliesen 1901a:41–42.

Riska (prev. Riskekverven) p. (new):
* Farm No. 32, Usken:
- S.3572a–b:
  a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), with br. handle, D c.32 cm.
  Wrapped in birch bark.
  Mound, small ?sec. chamber, SF: also bucket-shaped pot (oldest type); burnt bones. Date: D 400–600.
  Ref.: Brøgger 1913:20, No. 59; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 35; Dahlin Hauken 1984:213, No. 40.

* Farm No. 37, Hommersåk:
- S.4228a–f:
  Cairn, D 8.5 m, PE: also double-edged sword (JP M/ Fig. 98); axe (JP K/Fig. 42); tongs; hammer (R.395); br. annular brooch (R.687). Date: F2 900–1000.
  Ref.: de Lange & Petersen 1925:8–9, No. 16, Fig. 3; J Petersen 1940a:96, No. 26, Fig. 101, 1951a:385, No. 21, 1960:77; Wamers 1985:115, Liste 3:37.

* Farm No. 38, Frøyland:
- S.2302a–e:
  c: Rim sherd and molten lumps of faceted yellowish glass vessel (prob. Straume IX).
  Mound 8, SF: also pottery sherds; whetstones; flat stones with incised lines. Date: C3 310–400.

* Farm No. 41, Högstad norde:
- S.1520–26:
  1522: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 29.6 cm, H 17.1 cm.
  1526: Glass bowl, light olive-green, with applied trails and blobs in dark blue and dark green (Nuppenglas/Eketorp 2). Rhenish/Frank-
ish. Repaired with gilt br. mountings in Style I. Unburnt, contained ash and gold ring.

Mound, D 16m, SF: also gold finger ring; cruciform br. brooch (R.249); br. ring and fr. (brooch?); pottery vessel. Date: glass C3 310-400, grave D 400-600 (c.500?).

Ref.: Ab. 1883:56-57, No. 24, Fig. 1a-b; Schetelig 1912a:109, note 3; Bøe 1927a:45, No. 203; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 37, 1929a:22, No. 142, Fig. 13; B Høeg 1935:29; Ekholm 1937b:77, note 43, Fig. 10; Norling-Christensen 1949:13-14; Ekholm 1958:25, 27-28, Abb. 1f; Hunter 1977:331; Näsman 1984:46, 48; Straume 1984:68, 71, Fig. 9:3, Tab. 17; Dahlin Hauken 1984:21-23, 213, No. 38, Pl. 19, Fig. 18a; Lund Hansen 1987:116-17, 437, LH 232, Fig. 63, Pl. 18:22; Børsem 1995:21, 29.

* Farm No. 46, Li:

- S.2448a-g:
  e: Fr. glass basin/dish (E242), dark green with folded rim, D 27cm, base 21cm, H 7.5cm. (By some regarded as milk bowl from the 18thC. or later!)
  f: Fr. cylindrical glass vessel, light sea-green, with rounded base, D 6.2cm, one rim sherd shows 3 light horizontal ribs, type not identifiable (poss. E178). (By some regarded as poss. modern.)

Mound 6, inhumation, SF: also gold finger ring; silvered br. brooches (R.232/A.V.108); br. brooch; mosaic bead. Date: B2 70-160 (or C1-C2, c.200).

Ref.: Helliesen 1903:95, No. 32, Fig. 4; Bøe 1927a:45, No. 205; Ekholm 1937b:76, note 35; Eggers 1951:93, No. 368; Ekholm 1965:26, No. 134; Hunter 1977:396; Lund Hansen 1987:437; Børsem 1995:20-21, 28-29.

Randaberg m. & p.:

* Farm No. 49, Harestad:

- S.2193a-l:
  f: Tip of horn, poss. drinking horn without mountings, prob. Insular.

Mound 15: also double-edged sword (R.494); spear-heads; shield-boss (R.562); horn knife handle; iron nails; boat-nails with wood remains; coarse woollen cloth (sail?); finer woollen cloth; bark and birch bark frs. Date: F1 800-850.


- S.2196a-e:
  b: 2 sherds of molten blue glass (squat jar?).
  Grave(s) 17 (5), SF: also knife; iron rivets, boat-nails; burnt bones and charcoal. Date: LIA.


* Farm No. 51, Randaberg:

- S.2240:
  Molten sherd of glass vessel, light yellowish-green, not identifiable.

Cairn 10, small chamber, SPE: also pottery sherds (R.361 and R.364); gold finger ring; br. rivet and frs.; bone comb; charcoal, burnt bones. Date: C3 310-400.


* Farm No. 54, of 54-55 Bø:

- S.2238:
  Molten green glass (vessel?).

Mound 4, cremation layer, SPE: also charcoal, ash, human and horse bones; coarse pottery sherds; pottery vessels (R.361 and bucket-shaped); br. pin. Date: D 400-600.

Ref.: Helliesen 1901a:56.
1: Base sherd of yellowish-green glass vessel with foot (R.338).
Cairn 6, cist, PE: also double-edged sword, spear-heads (cf. Müller 415); shield-boss (R.221); shears (R.172a); iron frs. (rivet?); quartzite belt stone and whetstones; pottery vessels (R.361 and bucket-shaped). Date: D 400-550.
Ref.: Brøgger 1912:11-15, No. 25; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 120; Fett 1941:16, No. 173; Hunter 1977:310; Næsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:10; Børshøj 1995:18-19, 25.

District 4: Inner Ryfylke south:

17 Forsand m., Forsand p.:
* Farm No. 63, Øvstebø:
  - S.4143:
    Biconical br. cauldron (E26), D 19.5cm, H 25.5cm, with 2 escutcheons formed like female heads and thick br. handle ending in bird-heads. Externally decorated with horizontal lines. Traces of 3 soldered feet. From Capua.
    Skree next to old track, SF. Date: C2 200-300.
    Ref.: de Lange 1921:3-8, Fig. 1-3, 1925a:16, No. 32 (Vasli near Valevatn, Hundalen); Eggers 1951:94, No. 380; Slomann 1960:22, Figs. 11-12.

18 Strand m., Strand p.:
* Farm No. 63, of 62-63 Idsal and Idse, i.e. Idse:
  - S.6521a-p:
    b: Thin br. frs., poss. from cauldron.
    Mound, orig. c.22x5.5m, cremation grave, PE: also bucket-shaped pot (Bøe 319); iron handle, nail and frs. (incl. frying pan); soapstone vessel; bone comb; burnt bones, charcoal; rock crystal bead; stone sinker; frs. of lower quernstones (found outside burnt layer); natural phallus stone; whetstone (modern?); flint arrow-heads; flint flake (predates grave). Date: D2 500-600.

26 Ardal m., Ardal p.:
* Farm No. 10, Kirkhus, of 10-14 Sedberg:
  - S.2584a-r:
    1: Fr. tin-br. cauldron (hanging bowl?), D 27cm. (Originally seen as coating for wooden dish.)
    Mound 4, male grave, SF: also double-edged sword (R.508/JP P or O:II) with silver ornamentation, Frankish?; ornamented wooden dish; spear-head; axe (R.555); shield-boss (R.562); knife; bridle bit; shears (cf. R.443); horn comb; soapstone vessel with iron ears and handle; iron chain (for cauldron) and hook; frying spit (cf. R.428); horn cup?; birch bark, wood; coarse cloth; hook; boat-nails. Date: F2 900-950.
* Farm No. 21, Bergeland:
  - S.319-22:
    320: Circular br. plate, D 9cm, slightly convex, poss. base of small vessel.
    Cairn, small, SF: also br. plates; belt stone. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Buch 1879:305, No. 310-22.
27 Hielmeland m., Hielmeland p.:
* Farm No. 56, Kvaame:
  - Lost 46:
    Bronze ('brass') fragment shaped like a fish spade (i.e. prob. round) with small holes. (Bronze strainer?)
    Field, prob. lost mound, SF.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:800.

* Farm No. 58, Sæbø:
  - Lost 47:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Mound, very large, SF: also sword; iron gloves! Date: EIA?

District 5: Inner Ryfylke north:

22 Sandeid m., Sandeid p.:
* Farm No. 4, Søndenå:
  - Priv. coll. 2:
    Vestland cauldron. Contained ash and burnt bones.
    Mound, ?sec. stone chamber, SF: also bone gaming counter. Date: EIA?

28 Jelsa m., Jelsa p.:
* Farm No. 11, Foldøy:
  - S.8200a-e:
    b: Sherds of molten, greenish glass, prob. from vessel.
    Grave, small chamber, SF/PE: also gold finger ring (R.307); bone comb; burnt bones (prob. middle-aged female, as well as cow, pig and bear). Date: D1 400-500.
    Ref.: Petersen SMÂ 1955:130-32, Fig. 6; Dahlin Hauken 1984:218, No. 54.

* Farm No. 13, Hebes:
  - B.4464a-c, 4558:
    a: Faceted yellowish-green glass vessel (Straume IX), with profiled foot, D 10.5cm, H 13.5cm.
    b: Fr. faceted yellowish-green glass vessel (Straume IX), D 10.4cm, original H c.13.8cm.
    c: Fr. br. handle for wooden vessel (lost).
    Mound, large cist, SF: also double-edged sword in scabbard. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
    Ref.: Lorange 1888:109-110, No. 23, Fig. 11, 1889:179, No. 33; Schetelig 1912a:60, Fig. 136; B Hougen 1935:28; Ekholm 1956b:90, Fig. 4:3, 1965:17, No. 18-19; Hunter 1977:329-330; Straume 1984, No. 21, Pl. 9:21,1-2; Näsman 1984:61; Borsheim 1995:20, 28.

* Farm No. 27, Marvik:
  - S.2271a-h:
    b: Fr. bird-shaped br. escutcheon for br. hanging bowl (R.726).
    Mound, SF: also pyramidal gilt br. mounting, rivet holes in corners and amber inlay on top, Irish, sec. used as brooch; ring for br. bridle-bit and 2 harness mountings, Insular?; glass beads; soapstone vessel sherds; whetstone; iron rivets. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Helliesen 1901b:77-79, No. 26, Fig. 9a-b; J Petersen 1928:199, 1940a:94, No. 23, 1940a:38, No. 43, Fig. 36, 1951a:22, No. 8, 1951a:386, 388, No. 25; Wamers 1985:20, 31, 99, 114, N81, Taf. 14:3, Liste 3:31; Ringstad 1986:290.
* Farm No. 40, The Vicarage (=Berge):
  - S.6399a-c:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron, size indeterminable.
    Cairn, D 10 m, small flagstone chamber, PE: also burnt bones (incl. bear claws), charcoal, charred nutshells. Date: D (MiP).
    Ref.: J Petersen 1938:15, No. 31.

District 6: The islands in the Bokna fjord:

19 Finnøy m., Hesby p.:
* Farm No. 6, Kingestad:
  - S.4009a-x:
    a: Fr., tin-coated br. cauldron (hanging bowl?).
    Mound, 27.5x7.5 m, cremation layer, PE: also fr. balance scales; iron rings, plate, shears (VJG 444), key(?), rods, penannular brooch, tweezers (VJG 466), wool comb, casket mountings and frs.; bone spinning whorls; br. buckle and lumps; silver object in ring, and mounting; frying spit (R.428); wood; soapstone vessel sherd (R.729); nails and rivets; bird bones, burnt bones, charcoal and wood frs.; flint.
    Date: F2 900-1000. In N. end of charcoal layer: burnt bones; iron rings, mounting and buckle, all prob. sec. burial.

20 Rennesøy m., Hauske p.:
* Farm No. 16, The Vicarage (=Hauske(n)):
  - C.2151-52, 2932:
    Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1). Rectangular piece cut out of base fragment.
    Mound, mixed find, SF: also 4 round glass pieces (gaming counters?), 3 white, one black; skeleton; tortoise brooches; beads.
    Date: cauldron C3 310-400.

21 Mosterøy m., Mosterøy p. (prev. Aske and Utstein p.):
* Farm No. 3, Heigreberg, part Øygarden:
  - S.6782a-hh:
    h: Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726), with folded rim and 3 bird-shaped escutcheons.
    Mound, D 7 m, cremation layer, PE: also 2 Cufic silver coins, c.810-807; cut silver coin; silver pin with cruciform head, rod, cut bracelet (R.718), small ring and rod; piece of lead (weight?); tortoise brooch (JP 37:12); double-edged sword (prob. R.489); axe (JP E/Fig. 34); tongs; hammers; anvil; wire-making tool; iron frs. from casket; strike-a-lights (JP 145-47 and R.426); knife (VJG 458); iron handle, rivets, lumps, and frs.; lead sinkers; slate whetstones (one R.424); soapstone spinning whorl; burnt clay; flint; burnt bones, birch bark, charcoal, burnt nutshells. Date: F1/F2, c.900.
    Ref.: J Petersen 1942:25-30, No. 27, Fig. 5a-b, 1951a:385, 388, No. 23, 1960:77; Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:33; Skaare 1976:151, No. 90a.
  - S.6779a-m:
    a. Claw sherd from sea-green claw beaker, L 2.4 cm.
    House site 10, 7.5x3.6 m, next to main hearth, PE. Date: houses date from Per. D-E.
    Ref.: J Petersen 1942:23-24, No. 24, Fig. 3, 1951a:401-2, No. 5; Hougen 1968:88, Fig. 2; Hunter 1977:458; Násman 1986:66.
* Farm No. 12, Haugvaldstad:
- S.3820a–n:
  b: 3 small sherds of glass vessel, bluish with yellowish tinge, not identifiable.
  Grave, flagstone cist in subsoil, inhumation grave, SF/SPE: also gold spiral finger ring; silver brooch (R.237), rings, and chains; rivet with gilt silver head; pottery sherds; bone knob; iron crucible with handle, nail and frs.; resin caulking; soapstone sherd; flint. Date: C2 250–320.

* Farm No. 14, Utstein (abbey):
- S.2763:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 22.6cm, H 14cm.
  Unknown context, SF. Date: D2 500–600.
  Ref.: Helliesen 1906b:111, No. 51; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 38; Dahlin Hauken 1984:218, No. 56, Pl. 50.

District 7: The Haugesund (town) district:

35 Avaldsnes m.:
Avaldsnes p.:
- B.314, 605–17:
  607: Hemmoor bucket (R.344/E59), unique specimen, richly decorated in silver, with spiral-twisted br. handle. D 22cm, H c.20cm.
  608: Bronze basin/dish (R.346/E86), externally decorated with horizontal lines, 3 lion-head escutcheons holding br. rings. D c.35cm, H c.9cm.
  606: Fr. br. sieve/strainer (R.342/E161), D 18cm, handle L 24cm.
  609: Fr. silver mountings for drinking horn, D c.9.5cm.
  607: Fr. silver vessel with foot (E176) (now missing), D 9.5cm, unique specimen.
  Mound, large, D c.30–40m, stone chamber, lined with wood (oak) and birch bark, male, SF: also 31 glass gaming counters (R.178a–b), black and light blue; circular silver mirror, D 10cm, one side polished; small fr. br. balance weight; double-edged sword with wooden handle, ornamented with br. and silver; silver and br. ornamented wooden scabbard; silver knob (for sword?); gold leaf with human figure; spear-heads; arrow-head; rivets; gold necklace (R.298), finger rings (one R.306), and pin (lost); oak planks and bark. The preserved objects are unlikely to represent all objects from the grave. Some 'corals' (mosaic beads?) were also found. Date: C2 250–320 (c.300).
  Along the edges of the mound numerous flagstone chambers, some more than 1.2m long, but prob. not graves, and at least 2 sec. burials, which yielded:
  314: Hemmoor bucket (R.344/E58), D 25.5cm, H 26.7cm, with plaited br. handle. Contained burnt bones. Date: C (LRIA).
  605: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.4cm, H 16.5cm, horizontal lines externally, br. handle. Contained burnt bones wrapped in woollen cloth.
  Secondary cremation grave: also gold finger rings (prob. R.305/307, lost); bone gaming counters (R.177). (Acc. to Lorange, however, the latter belong to the main find, and the rings to Hemmoor bucket B.314). Date: C (LRIA).

Førdesfjorden p.:
* Farm No. 78, Kolnes:
  - S.4962 I a-c:
    a: Small sherd of yellowish-green glass, EIA vessel type.
    Cairn, 13.2x12m, grave I, burnt layer, PE: also burnt bones, charcoal; mussel fr.; flint scraper. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Petersen 1931a:3-4, No. 11.

36 Torvastad m., Torvastad p.:
* Farm No. 2-3, Haugå:
  - Lost 48:
    Bronze cauldron. Contained ash and burnt bones.
    Mound 4, D c.15m, SF: also sword; pottery vessel; human skeleton.
    Date: EIA.
* Farm No. 8, Foyna:
  - S.5123a-f:
    a: Fr. faceted yellowish-green glass vessel (E230/Straume IB), D 6.5cm, H 9.4cm. Found separately in E. edge.
    Mound, c.7x6m, large natural pit, SF: also iron frs. (incl. spear-head, shears, weaving batten?, knives, handles? with wood remains, and rim mounting (for wooden vessel?)); bucket-shaped pot; pottery sherds (incl. R.361); soapstone vessel sherds; stone (used as fire stone); bird bone. Date: C3 310-400 (c.400?).
  - B.5758a-f:
    a: Sherd of greenish glass vessel with applied self-coloured or white trails, poss. squat jar or claw beaker.
    Mound, D c.30m, containing boat, L c.15m, PE. Finds made in centre of boat, but very disturbed: also large amounts of wood chips and birch bark; different cloths; down and feathers from duvets; wooden buckets and lathe-turned bowl; br. rings; wax; skeletal remains.
    Date: prob. E2-F1 (8thC.).

  - B.6050:
    Base fr. of br. basin/dish, previously called R.349/E44, but identification uncertain. Line decorated on both sides.
    Mound, SF: in same place previously found B.5754, gold berlock (R.283), and B.5046, br. sword. Date: B2 70-160.
* Farm No. 24, Norheim:
  - Lost 49:
    Bronze cauldron. Contained ash and burnt bones.
    Mound, large, SF. Date: EIA?
- B.5759a-b:
  a. Very fr. Hemmoor bucket (R.344/E58), D 24.5cm, H uncertain, old and worn, handle missing. Contained burnt bones (middle-aged man) and several bear claws, wrapped in fine cloth. Bucket wrapped in birch bark.
  
  Cairn, triangular, arms allegedly 25.8m, standing stones on arms and 2 in centre, small chamber between central stones, SF: also fine textile frs.. Date: C2 250-320.
  
  Ref.: Schetelig 1904a:20, No. 39, 1912a:29, Fig. 63; Eggers 1951:94, No. 377; Skjelsvik 1955:31-33, Fig. 2; Lund Hansen 1987:439; Børsheim 1995:23.

37 Skåre m. Skåre p.:
- * Farm No. 26, Gar:
  - S.8390a-n:
    b. A few small sherds of molten brownish glass, and other unidentifiable molten pieces (vessel?).
    
    Mound, D 6m, small flagstone chamber with mixture of soil, charcoal and finds, PE: also gold bracteate (prob. C-type); br. strip; bone comb, gaming counters (R.177) and dice; pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped, cf. Bøe 305), resin caulking; iron frs. (incl. rivets, nails and handle?), prob. for casket); quartzite whetstone; burnt bones (incl. teeth), charcoal.
    

39 Bokn m. Bokn p.:
* Farm No. 4, of 3-4 Øreboe and Nedrebo:
  - S.4399:
    
    Circular, ornamented gilt br. plate of Irish origin, original use uncertain, but closely resembles base ornaments of hanging bowls. Secondarily used as back plate for circular brooch, D 7.6cm, where front consists of thin sheet gold plate with filigree ornamentation in Jellinge style, prob. of Scandinavian origin, both held in silver ring.
    
    Pond, SF. Date: F2 900-1000.
    
    Ref.: Petersen SMÅ 1924-25, tilvekst 1923:39-31, No. 129, Fig. 6a-b, 1928:120, Fig. 121; Greig 1929:198-99; J Petersen 1955a:22, No. 53, 1960:68, Fig. 7; Wamers 1985:18, 30, 99, N84, Taf. 30:7.

40 Skjold m. Skjold p.:
* Farm No. 52, Haraldseid:
  - Lost 50:
    Faceted glass vessel.
    
    Mound, SF: also iron frs., prob. stirrups and bridle bits. Date: C (LRIA).
    

* Farm No. 71, Sørhus, prob. of 66-71 Unknown farm:
  - Lost 51:
    Bronze cauldron. Contained ash (prob. burnt bones) and charcoal.
    
    Mound, chamber, SF. Date: EIA?
    
11 HORDALAND county:

District 1: Hardanger:

3 Kvinnherad m., Kvinnherad p.:
* Farm No. 82, Skåle:
  - Lost 52:
    Fr. br. cauldron.
    Mound, small, SF. Date: EIA?
  - Lost 53:
    Fr. br. cauldron.
    Mound, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Bendixen 1895:32.
* Farm No. 87, Hatteberg:
  - B.7838:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C?), with fr. iron handle, extensively mended: new base fastened with br. rivets, also iron rivets on side, D 20.2cm, H 7.6cm. Regarded as dubious by Dahlin Hauken.
    Mound, SF. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Bøe 1928:45, No. 97; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 51; Dahlin Hauken 1984:222, No. 69.
* Farm No. 91, Seim:
  - B.4639:
    Fr. br. cauldron with iron handle. Contained burnt bones.
    Cairn, 'Kedlehaugen' (The Cauldron Mound), D 12.5-16m, one of 3 small chambers in subsoil, SF. Another chamber contained bucket-shaped pot with burnt bones, the third was empty. Date: EIA.
    Ref.: Gustafson 1891:110, No. 21; Bendixen 1895:36.
* Farm No. 92, Segleim:
  - Lost 54:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
  - B.308-11:
    308: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.4cm, H c.15cm, with iron handle, mended. Contained burnt bones wrapped in felt.
    Mound, 'Kildehaug' (Spring Mound), small stone chamber, SF: also gold spiral ring; bone comb. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:366; Lorange 1875:77-78; Bendixen 1895:35; Schetelig 1912a:81, note 2; Bøe 1927a:50, No. 230; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 50; Dahlin Hauken 1984:221, No. 66.
* Farm No. 125, Haugland:
  - B.6103a-g:
    d: Lumps of molten material, prob. burnt glass, poss. from vessel.
    Cairn, D 14m, standing stone, small chamber, PE: also molten gold; br. sheet and pin; bone comb; pottery sherd; burnt bones (incl. bear claws and animal bones), birch bark. Date: D 400-600.
* Farm No. 128-29, Døssland:
  - B.319:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), heavily dented, D 26.6cm, H 17.3cm, handle missing. Contained burnt bones.
    Grave, small chamber in gravel ridge, SF: also (beneath cauldron) iron tool, poss. weaving batten. The find may also have contained pottery vessel. Date: D1 400-500.
- B.11476 I a-i, II k-n:
  Mound, D 13m, over smaller mound, D 9m, 3 burials, PE:
  Ih: 2 sherds of faceted glass vessel (E220-237, prob. E233/Straume IV), light green.
  Grave I, sec. inhumation burial in subsoil: also pottery vessels (cf. Bøe 84 and bucket-shaped pots, Bøe 90 & 269); br. knife (cf. R.142); iron arrow-heads and frs.; wood and br. frs. (brooch?); iron rivets with wood remains; unburnt birch bark, charcoal. Date: C3-D1 310-450.
  Grave II, charcoal layer, prob. sec. grave, cremation?: also pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped); charcoal. Date: D 400-550/600.

35 Røldal m., Røldal p.:
* Farm No. 1, Horda/Hære:
  - B.7017:
    3 frs. of sheet br., presumably remains of br. cauldron.
    Field, SF. Date: IA?
    Ref.: Schetelig 1922a:24, No. 50.

36 Ullensvang m., Ullensvang p.:
* Farm No. 74, Opedal:
  - B.6409a-t?:
    1: Fr. faceted glass vessel, yellow/green with blue casing.
    Cairn, 'Kongshaug' (King's Mound), D 20m, flagstone cist, female inhumation, PE: also knife; iron hook and weaving batten (R.150) (lost); br. cruciform brooch; gilt silver wrist clasps (R.271) and poss. other silver ornaments (lost); clay and stone spinning whorls; pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped with iron collar and handle, and R.361); resin 'cake' and caulking (lost); iron casket mountings, rivet, tool (strike-a-light?) and frs. (knife or weaving batten?); quartzite belt stone; knife with silver ferrule (lost). Date: D1? 400-500.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1912b:3-6, No. 1, 1912a:117-21, Fig. 271-85; Bjørn 1929a:23, No. 149; Bøe 1931d:9; Ekholm 1965:24, No. 119; Hunter 1977:410; Straume 1984, No. 32, Pl. 56-57; Nässman 1984:64; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25.
  - B.6597a-h:
    a: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 26.4cm, H 18.4cm, with fr. iron handle (lost), crack in base covered with birch bark, externally sooty. Contained burnt bones and charcoal.
    Mound, D 12m, charcoal layer, SF: also br. wrist clasps and belt ring; bone combs and meat cleaver (R.450); burnt goat bones; bear claws; rock crystal. Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1914:5-7, No. 8; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 67; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 223, No. 71, Pl. 52, Fig. 43.
  - B.8901 II:
    Østland cauldron (R.352/E39), extensively mended with br. patches, iron ears and handle (lost). Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Cairn, D 15m, flagstone cist, PE: also shield boss (prob. R.217); single-edged weapon knife (R.190); double-edged sword; spear-head?; burnt bones, birch bark. Date: B2 70-160.
    Ref.: BMA 1937:8, No. 171II, Fig. 2; Eggers 1951:94, No. 379; Lund Hansen 1987:439.
36 Kinsarvik m., Kinsarvik p.:
* Farm No. 108, Utne:
  - B.4266a-b:
    a-b: Fr. br. hanging bowl, with riveted ears and circular, enameled escutcheons, prob. 3 orig.
    Mound, D 9.5m, prob. boat grave, SF: also rivets with wood remains over 7m, axe. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Lorange 1885:90-91, No. 27, Fig. 3; Bendixen 1889:55; J Petersen 1940a:97-98, No. 29, Fig. 104, 1951a:386, 388, No. 29; Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:28.
* Farm No. 114, of 113-114 Alsåker, part Gravene (The Graves?):
  - Lost 107:
    'Cauldron ears'.
    Cairn, SF: also stone spinning whorl (not necessarily from the same cairn). Date: prob. EIA.
    Ref.: Bendixen 1889:53.

37 Eidfiord m., Eidfiord p.:
* Farm No. 25, Hæreid, of 5 and 25 Lægreid and Hæreid, i.e. Eid:
  - Lost 60:
    2 br. cauldrons.
    Cairn, D 15-20m, SF: also other objects. Date: EIA?

39 Granvin m., Granvin p.:
* Farm No. 97, Trå:
  - B.6657a-y:
    s: Bottle neck with very thick rim, D 3cm, translucent greenish glass, pres. H 6.5cm.
    t: Fr. hanging bowl (R.726), with 3 riveted ears and tin-coated circular escutcheons with engraved ornamentation. Insular.
    u: Fr. br. ladle with flat rim and short, flat handle with Runic inscription, D 19cm.
    Mound, sec. burial on top of primary stone cist, SF: also glass linen smoother (R.446), black; gilt tortoise brooches (R.652); trefoil brooch (R.671); silver chain with glass beads; carnel, rock crystal, clay, mosaic and glass beads; iron knife, shears, teeth for linen/wool comb (R.472), rivets, weaving batten (R.440), bridle bit, ring (prob. another bit), harness mountings, lock, hooks, carrying ring and mountings for wooden casket, spit (VJG 494), frying pan (R.430), ladle (R.431), and cauldron (R.731); soapstone spinning whorl and cauldron (R.729); slate whetstones. Date: F2 900-1000.
* Farm No. 123, Eide:
  - Lost 61:
    Bronze basin/dish, D 15cm, H 9.5cm, with beaded rim and low base (cf. R.348). Traces of 'wooden lid' with br. rivets observed, but nothing in dish.
    Mound, small, SF: later found spear-head in same place. Date: D 400-550/600.
    Ref.: Bendixen 1881b:65, 1889:63-64.
40 Kvam m., Øystese p.:
* Farm No. 43, of 42-43 Vik:
  - Lost 62:
    Bronze handle for wooden bucket.
    Mound, large, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Bendixen 1889:41.
* Farm No. 56, Flåtveit:
  - Lost 63:
    Fr. br. cauldron.
    Mound, small, small chamber, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Bendixen 1889:42.
* Farm No. 63, Kannikeberg:
  - Lost 64:
    Bronze cauldron. Contained burnt bones.
    Cairn, small chamber, SF: also iron objects (incl. axe and sword).
    Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Bendixen 1889:44.
41 Jondal m., Jondal p.:
* Farm No. 28, The Vicarage (=Presthus):
  - Lost 65:
    Fr. br. cauldron.
    Mound, stone chamber, SF: also burnt bones. Date: EIA?
  - B.4207a–h:
    a: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 28.2cm, H 18.3cm, iron handle. Wrapped in birch bark. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    h: Small sherd of greenish-yellow glass vessel.
    Cairn, D 15.5m, stone chamber, young female, SPE: also bone combs, gaming pieces, pins and plate; pottery sherds (lost); bear claws.
    Date: D1 400–500.
    Ref.: Bendixen 1884:26–28; Lorange 1884:62–63, No. 28; Schetelig 1912a:81–83, note 2, Fig. 186; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 68, 1929a:23, No. 147; Bøe 1931d:7; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 222, No. 70, Pl. 25, Fig. 11d, 13c, 14a.

District 2: Eastern Sunnhordland:

Unknown m. & p., prob. Sunnhordland:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - B.5589:
    Fr. br. rim mounting for large drinking horn, D 10cm, resembles Montelius Fig. 382, with rows of rivet holes.
    Unknown context, SF.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:48, No. 192.

4 Skånevik m., Skånevik p.:
* Farm No. 116, of 115–117 Ebne:
  - B.5598:
    Small fr. wooden bucket (R.381–82), D prob. 11cm, with br. fittings, incl. rim mounting, band frs., and tongue-shaped escutcheon with small br. rivets. (Børsheim mentions drinking horn, not described elsewhere and thus not included.)
    Cairn, small, small chamber, SF: also pottery vessel; knife handle; iron weaving batten (R.149–150) with wooden handle; animal? bone. The rest destroyed. Date: D? 400–550/600?
* Farm No. 9, Gjerde:
  - Lost 55:
    Fr. br. bowl (prob. R.725), Vol. c.1 litre, Insular?. Found inside iron cauldron.
    Grave in subsoil, SF: also iron cauldron, arrow-heads, axe, spear-head, sword (R.501), boat-nails, and bridle rings; whetstone. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1872:152; Bendixen 1899:24-25.

* Farm No. 9, Gjerde, or No. 10, Haugen:
  - B.1598:
    Large lumps of glass, prob. remains of molten glass vessel. Found inside wooden vessel.
    Wooden vessel, prob. bucket with br. fittings. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: C-D? 200-550/600?
    Ref.: Lorange 1875:76; Bendixen 1899:26.

* Farm No. 28, Østebø:
  - B.7887:
    Bronze fr., poss. from vessel, max. D 5.2cm.
    Unknown context, SF: also iron nails; slag; charcoal. Date: IA uncertain.
    Ref.: Bøe 1928:60, No. 146.

* Farm No. 37, Austreim:
  - B.331:
    Oak bucket with br. fittings, 4 bands, rim mounting, handle and escutcheons, H & D 24.1cm. Contained burnt bones and find.
    Cairn, D 30m, over 21 flagstones covering as many square chambers with reddish sand, except for one where finds were made, SF: also gold finger-ring (lost). Date: C3-D? 300-550/600?.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:361; Lorange 1875:76, 103; Bendixen 1899:38; Bøe 1929a:12, No. 235.

* Farm No. 40, Hovland:
  - B.7956a-e:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1B), with iron collar and loop escutcheons. Contained burnt bones, placed on birch bark and flat stone in subsoil.
    Cairn, D 8m, flagstone cist, PE: also pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped); iron slag; charred nutshells; bear claws. Date: C3 310-400.

* Farm No. 45, Austad:
  - B.4888:
    Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1C), base loose and sooty, riveted iron loop ears, D 28.2cm, pres. H 14.5cm. Contained burnt bones.
    Cairn, chamber, SF. Date: C3 310-400.

* Farm No. 75, Grindheim:
  - B.6233 I_a-d:
    a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E37-43), with riveted iron ears, D 29cm. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones and finds.
    Cairn 16, D 19-20m, 3 burials, primary burial in small pit in sub-
soil, SF: also bone comb; bear claws. Date: C2 250-320.

Ref.: Schetelig 1910:28-29, 1912a:32-34, Fig. 65-67; Grieg 1926:36, 39; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 73; Eggers 1951:92, No. 344; Lund Hansen 1987:439.

6 Fjelberg m:
Fjelberg p:
* Farm No. 39, Østhus:
  - B.3731a-ø:
    - d: Fr. faceted glass vessel (E237/Struame VIIIB), green, H 11.4cm, D 8.8cm. Rim and side mended with riveted br. sheet. Frankish? Found in N. end of cist, prob. behind the head.
    - Mound, 17x14.5m, flagstone cist, double burial male/female, SPE: also shears in wooden case (lost); quartzite whetstone; spear-heads; gold finger-ring (female); shield boss and handle; pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped with iron collar and handle, R.371, and R.361); wooden vessel with resin caulking and iron handle; casket with iron handles; stone spinning whorls; iron weaving batten with wooden handle; iron strap buckle; cruciform br. brooch; gilt silver tweezers and wrist-clasps with niello ornamentation; silver mounting (shoe or belt buckle?); rivets, and rings; hollow gilt silver mounting (fibula?); glass beads; sickle?; knife?; leather frs.. Date: D1/D2, c.500. Outside the cist 2 small collections of charcoal, ash and pottery sherds.

Ref.: Ross 1882:40-44; Lorange 1882b:87-90, No. 56; Schetelig 1912a:154-58, Fig. 363-77; Bøe 1927a:52, No. 241; Bjørn 1929a:23, No. 148; Bøe 1931a:190; B Hougen 1935:30; Fett 1941:19, No. 215; Ekholm 1965:21, No. 68; Norling-Christensen 1949:11; Hunter 1977:457; Straume 1984, No. 53, Pl. 90:1a-c, 91:4a-b, Fig. 9:2; Näsman 1984:58; Børshiem 1995:20, 27.

* Farm No. 43, Sæbø, prob. of 43-46 Berg:
  - B.3358:
    - Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 24.5cm, H 13.4cm, br. handle, externally decorated with horizontal lines and concentric circles, internally with 6-armed star, mended with resin caulking. Wrapped in birch bark. Contained burnt bones and some finds.
    - Cairn, D 12m, charcoal layer with stone chamber in subsoil, SPE: also gold solidus, A.D. 378-83, with loop; pottery vessels (one bucket-shaped); (in cauldron) bear claws; bird bones; bone comb, ornamented plate, and gaming counters; iron nail and frs.. A second charcoal layer was covered by flagstones and contained: silver ornament; iron strap mounting; br. ring. The cairn also contained a large collection of unburnt bones, prob. horse. Date: D1 400-500.

Ref.: Ross 1880:160-163; Lorange 1880:235-36, No. 16; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2, 1912a:83-84, Fig. 192-97; Bøe 1927a:52, No. 242; Bjørn 1929a:11, No. 53, Fig. 4-5; Skaare 1976:154, No. 100; Dahl Hauken 1984:221-22, No. 68, Pl. 24, Fig. 11a; Lund Hansen 1987:439, LH 239.

* Farm No. 44-46, Øvrebø, prob. of 43-46 Berg:
  - B.3855-56:
    - Mound, 13 m N-S, multiple burials, SPE:
      - a: Small sherd of green glass vessel (R.337-338).
        - Stone chamber: also pottery vessel (Bøe 232), containing burnt bones and finds; bone gaming counters, dice, and handle (spoon?); bear claws. Outside the vessel br. strip. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
      - e: 3 small lumps of molten, green glass.
        - Wooden bucket (R.382), with 5 wide br. bands between which were narrower br. rings, folded rim mounting, riveted br. ears and br. handle, H 26cm, D 28cm, base somewhat wider. Covered in birch bark,
contained burnt bones and finds, wrapped in felt.

Stone chamber: also br. tweezers; bone comb, dice, and gaming counters; gold currency ring; bear claws; hazel nuts (prob. introduced by mice). Date: D1 400-500.

Ref.: Lorange 1882a:55-59; Schetelig 1912a:73, Fig. 152-57; Bøe 1927a:52, No. 240; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 122; Bøe 1931a:152; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:6; Børshheim 1995:18-19, 25.

Olén m. & p.:
- Farm No. 114, Kjellasvik:
  - B.7665a-e:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), with iron handle, D c.24cm. Contained burnt bones.
    Mound, D 10m, stone chamber, SF: also birch bark; bone comb; bear claws. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
    Ref.: Bøe 1927b:3-4, No. 5; Bjørn 1929a:11, No. 52; Dahlin Hauken 1984:220, No. 64.

7 Vikebygd m., Vikebygd p.:
- Farm No. 8, Alne:
  - B.4283a-k:
    a: Fr. br. band, D c.12.5cm, prob. for wooden bucket.
    Mound 2, D 11m, SF: also bucket-shaped pot; pottery sherds; spearheads; arrow-heads; shield boss; belt stone with iron mounting; silver frs. (belt buckle?) with cloth remains; shears; br. tweezers; burnt bones. Date: D 400-600.
    Ref.: Ross 1885:25-26; Lorange 1885:93-94, No. 44.
  - B.4282a-l:
    'Tin cup' (lost), poss. small wooden bucket with br. fittings or br. bowl.
    Mound 6, D 10m, grave in subsoil, SF/SPE: also spear-heads; arrow-heads; knife; quartzite belt stone; silver buttons for belt buckle; br. tweezers and frs.; iron shears in wooden case; shield boss; iron frs.; sherds of bucket-shaped pot; lost: pottery? vessel. Date: D 400-600.
    Ref.: Ross 1885:27-28; Lorange 1885:93, No. 43.

* Farm No. 16, Ulvebne:
  - B.4280:
    'White' bowl, said to resemble an ordinary milk bowl. Complete when found, but thrown away.
    Cairn 19, D 13.5m, small (sec.?) stone chamber, SF: also (inside bowl) br. fibula (R.231) (B.4280). Thin charcoal layer underneath the cairn, SPE: clay and glass beads; bone frs.; sherds of glazed white bowl with dark blue stripe and thus prob. modern. Date: EIA.
    Ref.: Ross 1885:30-31; Lorange 1885:92, No. 41.

11 Stord m., Stord p.:
* Farm No. 20-21, Rommeltveit (called Seminariet):
  - B.2621-29:
    2621: Fr. faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IA), H 11.2cm, D 8.5cm. Prob. placed inside pottery vessel.
    Mound, oval, D 17m, charcoal layer, SPE: also burnt human bones (prob. 2 people); pottery sherds and vessel; soapstone spinning whorl; glass beads (some molten and lost); iron knife, other implements, and buckle; rodent jaw, nut. Another charcoal layer, poss. from the same burial, contained: burnt bones; br. fibula (A.V.107) and rivet/pin. Date: C2 250-320.
    Ref.: Ab. 1870a:60-63, No. 20; Lorange 1875:75-76; Schetelig
1912a:46, Fig. 106; Eggers 1951:94, No. 396; Ekholm 1965:21, No. 69;
Hunter 1977:431; Straume 1984, No. 35, Pl. 14:3-4; Näsman 1984:50;

* Farm No. 41, Høyland:
  - B.4300:
    Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), D 29.5cm, pres. H 9cm, base
    missing. Contained burnt bones.
    Cairn, small chamber and cremation layer, SF. Date: C3-D1 300-
    500.
    Ref.: Lorange 1886:71-72, No. 2; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2;
    Bjørn 1929a:11, No. 54; Dahlin Hauken 1984:221, No. 65.
  - B.4301:
    Bronze basin/dish (R.348). Contained burnt bones.
    Mound, D 13.5m, small chamber, SF. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
    Ref.: Ross 1886:44; Lorange 1886:72, No. 3; Schetelig 1912a:81,
    Fig. 185; Bjørn 1929a:17, No. 100, Fig. 7.

* Farm No. 43, Langeland:
  - B.4367a-c:
    a: Fr. wooden bucket with br. rim mounting, bands, escutcheons,
    ears and small repair patches.
    Mound, D 12m, ?sec. chamber, SPE: also pottery sherds; bone gaming
    pieces; resin caulking; burnt bones, charcoal and ash. Date: prob.
    C3-D.
    Ref.: Ross 1886:44; Lorange 1886:87, No. 68.

District 4: Voss:

43 Voss m., Vangen p.:
Dyrdals Otting:
  * Farm No. 10, Væte:
    - B.320:
      Plain br. dish with everted rim, D 17.8cm, H 5.1cm, mended. Con-
      tained burnt bones.
      Mound, SF. Date: IA.
      Ref.: Lorange 1875:83.
  * Farm No. 24, Gjerstad:
    - B.12046a-y:
      k: Fr. green, profiled glass vessel, type indeterminable.
      l: Fr. br. bands, prob. mountings for wooden bucket, 4 of which
      had been mounted along the rim.
      m: 2 br. frs., poss. ears for wooden bucket (VJG 82a).
      Mound, D 19m, primary burial, cremation layer, PE: also horn and
      bone gaming counters (incl. VJG 86); bone comb; br. brooch, strip,
      mountings and frs.; silver rivet, strip and fr.; iron strap buckle
      and frs.; bear and bird claws; burnt animal bones, animal tooth,
      burnt bones, charcoal. From the mound: stone disc; quartzite whet-
      stone; soapstone spinning whorl. Date: C3 310-400.
    - B.12047a-e:
      o: Lump of molten green glass, poss. from beaker.
      Secondary burial in same mound as B.12046, cremation layer, no
      burnt bones, PE: also pottery vessel (R.361); br. cruciform
      brooches, miniature fibula, pin for fibula, chain (cf. R.273), mount-
      ing, and ferrule?; silver rod with hook; bone pin and comb; sandstone
      spinning whorl; burnt glass beads; molten br.; iron needle, strap
      buckle, ferrules(?), and fr.; burnt bone fr.; charcoal. Date: D
      (MiP).
* Farm No. 26, Gjerme:
  - Lost 66:
    Bronze cauldron. Said to have contained silver coins.
    Mound, SF. Later uncovered 2 female graves. Date: D? 400-600?

* Farm No. 27, Veke:
  - B.(unknown 6):
    Bronze cauldron. Contained ash and burnt bones.
    Poss. from mound, D 31.5m, SF: also shears, knife, hollow soap-
    stone 'ball' (bowl?). Date: EIA?

Gullfjords Otting:
* Farm No. 29, Byrkje:
  - NM Sth 15460:
    Fr. br. bowl with everted rim and below it a couple of narrow fil-
    lets, D 20cm. Insular.
    Grave, double? burial, SF. Date: F2 900-1000.
    Ref.: J Petersen 1940a:99, No. 32, 1951a:386, 391, No. 32; Wamers

Borgstrand Otting:
* Farm No. 61, Flatekvål:
  - B.915:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Mound, SF: also axe; pottery? vessels (one contained 'ash'); whet-
    stones; glass beads; br. sewing needle. Date: EIA.

* Farm No. 83, Hegle:
  - B.11923a-h:
    a: Narrow br. mounting(?) fr., prob. rim mounting for drinking
    horn, orig. D 6cm.
    Mound, D 11m, flagstone cist, PE: also iron arrow head, strap
    buckle (MiP type), strike-a-light (cf. R.426), and frs.; wood frs.
    Date: E 600-800.

* Farm No. 89, Tvilde:
  - B.13293:
    Hemispherical br. bowl, unique type, D c.24cm, H 8.5cm, with
    riveted br. band beneath the rim, 3 holes in triangle on one side, 4
    on the other side, partly tin-coated internally.
    Close to lost barrow, but poss. from flat grave, SF. Date: poss.
    F (VA).
    Ref.: Nygaard 1985:158.

Bøjar Otting:
* Farm No. 111, Bakketun:
  - B.739-51:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Mound, SF: also br. ring with remains of tweezers? and sewing
    needle; hammer; glass beads; iron comb and frs. (incl. vessel fit-
    tings, arrow- and spear-heads, sword and daggers, shield boss); wood-
    en tubes with br. coating and layer of cow hairs. Date: IA.

Kvitlar Otting:
* Farm No. 191, Bryni:
  - B.3987a-dd:
    a-b: Bronze saucepan? with iron handle, walls decorated with
    incised ribbons and grooved concavity, below the rim traces of iron
    collar, at one end with mounting extending to the base of the bowl,
    prob. for iron handle, D 31.5cm, H 14cm, handle L 44cm, base sooty
    and intentionally damaged. Not tin-br., but regarded as import,
poss. Insular. Found at the centre of one side wall.

q: Tin-br. terminal mounting for drinking-horn, D 7cm. Prob. Insular.

Mound, previously found 3-4 chambers, from the latest and largest, prob. one or more male burials, SF: also (in saucepan) iron mountings (casket?), keys, tool, knives, rasp, sickles, strike-a-light, clip, hinge, bridle bits, arrow heads, file, hammer, tongs, and anvil; Pecten Maximus shell; frying pan with handle; iron weaving batten; shield-bosses (incl. R.564); single-edged sword (JP C); axe; iron rivets and frs.; mosaic bead; remains of unburnt skeleton; (outside chamber, prob. oldest burial) single-edged sword (JP B); axe. Date: FI 800-850.


Bordadals Otting:

* Farm No. 192-93, Hauge:
  - B.5637a-e:
    Some large copper vessels (sold).
  Mound, cist, SF: also br. cruciform brooch, and brooch (R.257-262); stone spinning whorls; bucket-shaped pot; lost: prob. gilt br. brooches. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:57-58, No. 231.

* Farm No. 207-8, Herre, of 207-209 Re:
  - B.6349a-i:
    h: Small, fr. yew bucket with br. fittings, H 12cm.
  Mound, flagstone cist, SF: also double-edged sword (Evebø type), and wooden sheath with silver and br. mountings; spear-heads; arrow-heads; shield-boss and handle; shears; wood fr. with br. and silver mountings; bucket-shaped pot with iron collar. Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Schetelig 1911b:21-23, No. 29.

44 Vossestranden m., Vinje p.:

* Farm No. 19-20, Hyrt:
  - B.4864a-x:
    e: Tin-br. rim and terminal mounting for drinking horn, D 7.5cm, with 2 grooves on rim. Prob. Insular. (By Børsheim regarded as EIA.)
  Mound, double burial, SF: Male burial: also double-edged sword (R.489); spear-head; axe (R.561); shield-boss (R.562); slate whetstone. Female burial: cloth frs.; tortoise brooches (R.652); glass and mosaic beads; iron wool comb (R.433), key and handle (key?); soapstone spinning whorl; stone loom weights. From either burial: iron knife; tiny knife; handle for casket/box (R.451); boat-nails on wooden stick, lumps and frs.; wooden lid? for wooden box?. Date: F2 900-1000.
  Ref.: Gustafson 1893:113-15, No. 21, Fig. 11; J Petersen 1940a:170, No. 6, Fig. 138, 1951a:398, No. 15; Wamers 1985:116, Liste 4:10; Børsheim 1995:23.

District 5: Mid-Hordaland:

16 Strandvik m., Strandvik p.:

* Farm No. 90, Hauge:
  - Lost 56:
    Wooden bucket with br. escutcheons, handle and fittings (R.381-82).
  Mound, large, flagstone cist, SF: also (in bucket) pottery vessel, contained ash and burnt bones. Date: prob. C3-D1 (LRIA-MiP).
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:816; Ross 1892:59.
17 Os m., Os p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - Lost 57:
  Drinking horn.
  Mound or cairn, SF. Date: IA.
* Farm No. 35, Døsen:
  - B.6090:
  Small sherd of greenish glass vessel.
  Mound, 17.5x7.7m, chamber in subsoil. From covering stone setting,
  PE: glass sherd; cruciform and smaller br. brooches and pin; silver
  wrist-clasp; knife; iron handle for wooden vessel; stone spinning
  whorl; resin caulking; bucket-shaped pot; pottery vessel. From the
  mound: coarse pottery sherds; iron rivet, scythe, frs., and key.
  These finds prob. represent the primary burial, subsequently removed
  to make way for a female inhumation in the chamber: also wooden
  vessel with resin caulking, containing clay spinning whorl, iron awl,
  gilt silver relief brooch, br. brooches, gilt wrist-clasps, equal-
  armed br. brooch, br. belt ring and keys, knife, bucket-shaped pot,
  lumps of cloth and birch bark, wooden stick. Date: D2 (c.550).
  Ref.: Schetelig 1912a:132-39, Fig. 311-30; Bjørn 1929a:23, No.
  146; Hjørungdal 1989:103, Fig. 3; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25.

19 Fana m., Fana p.:
* Farm No. 82, Hatlestad:
  - B.3701:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 23.4cm, H 13.2cm, with br. han-
  dle. Below the rim externally 3 grooves, further down pairs of hori-
  zontal lines, internally 6-armed star. Contained burnt bones.
  Cairn, long, small chamber, SF. Date: D2 500-600.
  Ref.: Lorange 1882b:84-85, No. 27; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2;
  Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 56; Dahlin Hauken 1984:219, No. 59, Pl. 21.
  - B.5752:
  Rim fr. of Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), D c.39cm, pres. H 11cm.
  Context unknown, SF. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
  Ref.: Schetelig 1904a:18-19, No. 32; Bjørn 1929a:11, No. 55; Dah-
  lin Hauken 1984:219, No. 60.
* Farm No. 96, The Vicarage (=Fana):
  - B.322-326:
  322: Bronze hanging bowl with 3 animal-shaped escutcheons (R.726),
  D 38cm, H c.12.7cm, may have had iron band beneath rim. Insular.
  Contained burnt bones, finds and ash.
  Bronze bowl of similar form (R.726), without escutcheons, D 21cm, H
  c.7.6cm, used as lid. Insular?
  A couple of sherds of molten greenish glass.
  Mound, female grave, SF: also stone and bone spinning whorls;
  polished and cut stone; silver chain. Date: F (VA).
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:413; Lorange 1875:168, 1885:90; Schetelig
  1912a:183, note 1; J. Petersen 1940a:96, No. 27, Fig. 102a-b,
  1951a:386, No. 26-27, Fig. 208, 1951a:388, 390; Wamers 1985:114,
  Liste 3:30.

District 6: North-East Hordaland:

25 Haus m.:
Gierstad p.:
* Farm No. 7-8, Revheim:
  - B.4626:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D?), D 27.6cm, unusually low, H
11.5cm, rim poss. cut off before deposition, patched, externally sooty. Contained burnt bones and finds.

Cairn, D 10-12m, stone cist, SF: also iron frs. (prob. handle).
Date: D 2 500-600.
Ref.: Gustafson 1891:106:8; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 60; Dahlin Hauken 1984:223, No. 73, Pl. 53.

* Farm No. 41, Male:
- B 698 I a-g:
  Iu: Fr. faceted glass vessel (E237/Straume VIIB:2), yellowish-green, H c.15.3cm, D c.9.5cm. Found to the left of the head, with wooden bucket and vessel.
  Iv: Fr. faceted, case glass vessel, blue on green (E237/Straume VIIB:2?), almost totally disintegrated. Found behind the head.
  Ix: 2 frs. of yew bucket with small br. fitting, poss. ear, and iron handle, D 35 cms; had wooden bands, now lost. Found to the left of the head.

Cairn, D 3.5-4m, I. primary grave in subsoil, female inhumation, PE: also gold finger ring (R.305) (in the mouth?); silver finger rings (R.305); br. fibula (R.243), spiral (fibula?), pins (VJG 111), ring with leather remains (belt?), and needle case (VJG 77); numerous glass beads (most lost) (incl. gold-foiled); iron casket mountings and comb (R.160) (all lost); wooden plate for tablet-weave (lost); resin caulking (lost); iron spinning whorl with br. coating; clay spinning whorl; soapstone gaming counter; iron mountings for meat knife, knife, frs., key (R.161, lost), and tools; pottery vessels (incl. R.360-361 and bucket-shaped pot); iron rivet (for comb?) (lost). Not mentioned orig., but now included: iron handle and mounting; br. ring with mounting, ring chain, and (belt?) mountings; wood fr. with iron mounting; wood frs.; glass and amber beads; silver wrist clasp.

II. Found among the cairn stones: br. fr.; iron fr. and rivets; pottery sherds. Date: C 3 310-400.
Ref.: Schetelig 1922a:5-8, No. 14 I-I; Bjørn 1924:3-23, Fig. 11 (1-13); Bøe 1927a:53-54, No. 249; Ekholm 1956a:46, 1965:22, No. 89, 1965:24-25, No. 120; Hunter 1977:401-402; Straume 1984, No. 29, Pl. 49:1,2a-b,6; Näsman 1984:58, 64; Lund Hansen 1987:439, LH 244; Børshheim 1995:20, 27.

Haus p.:
* Farm No. 82-83, of 81-83 Tunes:
- B 311:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30cm, pres. H 16cm, br. handle ending in birds’ heads.

Cairn, chamber, cremation, SF. Date: D 1 400-500.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:406; Lorange 1875:86; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 61; Dahlin Hauken 1984:219-20, No. 61, Pl. 22.

Arna p.:
* Farm No. 102, Arna ytre:
- B 8648a-n:
  D: Rim sherd from circular base for glass vessel (R.338), D 4cm.

Cairn, D 20m, stone cist, PE: also burnt bones, unburnt bone fr.; br. brooch; soapstone loom weights; iron strip, slag, nails and frs.; glass beads. Beneath floor slabs, but from same burial: br. wrist clasp (R.268); glass beads; iron frs.; burnt bones. Outside cist: glass bead; knife (VJG 456); iron nails and frs.; slate whetstone; horse tooth (prob. modern admixture among these finds). Date: D 400-600.
26 Bruvik m., Stamnes p.:
* Farm No. 56, of 56-57 Stamnes:
  - B.4830a-Å:
    x: Fr. br. bowl (R.726?), rim folded around iron bar, patched, intentionally damaged.
    Mound, D 12m, sec. burial, SF: also double-edged sword with three-partite pommel, ornamented with silver and br.; spear-head (R.523); arrow-heads; shield boss (R.562); axe (R.402); sickle; scissors (R.443); knives (R.407); iron scraper?; file; hammer (R.394); bridle bits (R.567 and 570); iron harness? mountings (R.579), strap buckle, fr. (handle or strike-a-light?), nails, frying pan, and frs.; whetstones; burnt bones. Date: F2 950-1000.

27 Hosanger m., Hosanger p.:
* Farm No. 21-22, Øvsthus, orig. of 20-22 Hosanger:
  - B.316:
    Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 25.8cm, H 14.7cm, with iron handle, externally horizontal lines on walls and concentric circles on base. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Cairn, small stone chamber, female cremation, SF: also bone gaming counters (R.177a-b), comb and pin. Date: D1 400-500.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:396; Lorange 1875:83-84; O Rygh 1885:8, No. 177; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 104; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 223, No. 72, Pl. 26, Fig. 13a.
  * Farm No. 31, of 31-32 Kleppe:
    - B.3319:
      Small fr. of thick br. vessel.
      Cairn, SF: also axe. Date: EIA?
  * Farm No. 63-64, Eiknes:
    - B.3990:
      Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1C), ears substituted by iron loops attached to iron collar beneath rim, handle missing, D 31.5cm, H 14.6cm. Contained burnt bones and finds.
      Many sherds of glass bottle and bowls (lost).
      Cairn, small chamber, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
      Ref.: Lorange 1883b:99, No. 4; Schetelig 1912a:80, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 57; Dahlin Hauken 1984:225, No. 77, Pl. 14; Lund Hansen 1987:439, LH 243.

28 Hamre m., Hamre p.:
* Farm No. 13, Midgården:
  - B.312-13:
    312: Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1B), D 28.3cm, H 16.5cm, iron escutcheons missing. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones and charcoal.
    Mound, large, flagstone chamber, prob. sec. burial, SF: also axe. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:404-5; Lorange 1875:84-85; Schetelig 1912a:32 (wrong type); Grieg 1926:34-35, 39 (wrong type); Eggers 1951:93, No. 373; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 103, Fig. 9; Dahlin Hauken 1984:224, No. 76, Pl. 10; Lund Hansen 1987:439.
  * Farm No. 29-30, Eikanger:
    - B.901-4:
      Fr. br. dish/bowl of unusual type, centrally in base large br. rivet, 3 similar rivets have held the 'eight'-shaped escutcheons, narrow everted rim.
Mound, SF: also iron rods, shears, spear-heads. Date: IA.
Ref.: Lorange 1875:85.

30 Alversund m., Seim p.:
* Farm No. 61, Skaret:
- B.4256.4276:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), base loose, iron handle missing.
  D 27.5cm, pres. H 10.5cm. Contained burnt bones and finds.
  Cairn, male cremation, SF: also pottery sherds (incl. bucket-shaped); spear-heads (one R.202). Date: D 400–600.
  Ref.: Lorange 1885:86–87, No. 17; Schetelig 1912a:81–82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 58; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 225, No. 79.
* Farm No. 66, Bøgevold:
- B.4003:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), iron handle, base internally decorated with 6-armed star in double circle, D 23.6cm, H 16.7cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, D 12m, flagstone chamber, SF: also (in cauldron) bone comb; glass drop; bear claws. Date: D2 500–600.
  Ref.: Lorange 1885:86; Schetelig 1912a:81–82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 59; Dahlin Hauken 1984:225, No. 78, Pl. 54.

33 Lindås m.:
Unknown p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
- B.(unknown 5) = unverified find:
  Bronze cauldron (E4-5).
  Grave, cremation: also fibula (A.115-119); weapons; flint. Date: A? (CIA?).
  Ref.: Eggers 1951:93, No. 369. (Find not mentioned in any other source consulted.)

Lygra p.:
* Farm No. 56, Hundven:
- Lost 59:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Mound, chamber, SF. Date: EIA?
* Farm No. 57–58, Lygra:
- B.3175a–g:
  f: Fr. br. rim mounting for drinking horn, D 7.2cm.
  Mound, D 10m, on thick charcoal layer, but unburnt, SF: also double-edged sword; spear-heads; arrow-heads; cruciform br. brooch; glass beads. Date: D1/D2, c.500.
  Ref.: Lorange 1878a:70–71, No. 42, Fig. 37; Fett 1941:19, No. 213, Fig. 21; Børsheim 1995:31.

Lindås p.:
* Farm No. 108, The Vicarage (=Lindås):
- B.7959:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), iron handle missing, D 27.3cm, pres. H 10cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Cairn, D 16–17m, small chamber, PE. Date: D 400–600.
District 7: The Sotra islands and North-West Hordaland:

21 Sund m., Sund p.:
* Farm No. 3, Bukken (Sebbe/Søbo):
- B.4324:
  Molten sherds of glass vessel.
  Cairn, small flagstone chamber, SF: also bucket-shaped pot, containing burnt bones and glass sherds. Date: C3 310-400.

23 Askøy m., Askøy p.:
* Farm No. 1-21, Unknown:
- B.(unknown 4):
  Old brass cauldron. (Allegedly sent to Bergen Museum.)
  Mountain crevice, SF. Date: IA?

32 Søbø m., Søbø p.:
* Farm No. 74, Olsvold:
- B.6086a-c:
  a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), with engraved horizontal lines and br. handle, D 23.2cm, pres. H 11cm. Contained burnt bones.
  Cairn, D 20m, small stone chamber, SF: also bone comb; bear claws.
  Date: D2 500-600.
  Ref.: Schetelig & Brøgger 1909:11, No. 14; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 62; Dahlin Hauken 1984:224, No. 75.
* Farm No. 77-78, Solheim:
  - Lost 58:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
  - B.5869a-c:
    a: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1C), D 26.6cm, H 17.8cm, had riveted iron ears. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Cairn, D 15m, sec. burial, on flagstone, SF: also bone comb and gaming counters. Date: C3 310-400. Primary burial cist empty.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1905b:10, No. 14, 1912a:80-81, Fig. 183-84; Bjørn 1929a:12, No. 63; Dahlin Hauken 1984:224, No. 74, Pl. 13; Lund Hansen 1987:439, LH 245.

33 Austrheim m., Austrheim p.:
* Farm No. 131, Fonnes:
- B.4386:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 27.5cm, H 15.6cm, had iron ears, base decorated with concentric circles. Contained burnt bones.
  Cairn, D 22m, small chamber, SF. Date: D1 400-500.
  Ref.: Lorange 1887:61, No. 4; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 66; Dahlin Hauken 1984:226, No. 81, Pl. 27.
12 SOGN and FJORDANE county:

District 1: Inner Sogn:

2 Luster m.:
Fortun p.:
* Farm No. 26, Hauge:
- B.317, B.1884:
  317: Vestland cauldron (R.353a-b/DH 2D), with br. handle, base decorated internally with engraved star and concentric circles, sides externally with lines. D 28.6cm, H 16.8cm. Contained burnt bones and find.
  Mound, 'Kongshaugen' (King's Mound), sec. flagstone chamber, SF: also (in cauldron) gold bracteate (C-type) with loop; mosaic bead (lost). Date: D2 500-550.

Dale p.:
* Farm No. 53, Saude:
- B.321a-d, 1576:
  321a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C?), D 31.2 cm, pres. H 11-2cm, iron handle missing. Date: D1 400-500.
  321b: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D?), D 30.7cm, pres. H 12.6cm, decorated with horizontal lines externally. Handle missing. Date: D2 500-600.
  321c: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), D 23cm, pres. H 5.5cm, with br. handle. Date: D 400-600.
  321d: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353, type uncertain), D 29cm, pres. H 13cm, ears missing, traces of patching. Date: D 400-600.
  Also 3 cauldron bases.
  Mound, one cauldron from ?sec. flagstone chamber contained burnt bones and bone gaming counters (B.1576), the others poss./prob. from same mound, SF: also pottery vessels (lost).

3 Hafslo m.:
Hafslo p.:
* Farm No. ?53, The Vicarage? (=Hafslo):
- Lost 67:
  Wooden vessel with 3 br. rings, i.e. prob. wooden bucket with br. fittings.
  Mound?, SF: also prob. ?stone cups. Date: D? 400-600?
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1877b:176.

Solvorn p.:
* Farm No. 86, of 86, 88 Eikjum:
- B.10448a-d:
  a: Wooden bucket with br. fittings (cf. VJG 267). Had 6 wide br. bands, 3.5-4cm, and rim mounting. Between the bands narrower br. fittings, 1.3cm. Bronze ears and handle. D 25.5cm, H 25.1cm. Contained burnt bones and finds.
  Mound, D 23m, ?sec. burial: also bone comb (VJG 198). Small flagstone chamber elsewhere yielded B.5831.
* Farm No. 91, Urnes:
  - B.6107:
    d. Base sherd of greenish glass vessel (R.338).
    Mound, 'Ragnvaldshaugen' (Ragnvald's Mound), D 20m, SF. Date: D 400-550.
    Ref.: Schetelig & Brøgger 1909:23, No. 35; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 123; Näsman 1984:70; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:5; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25.

District 2: Mid-Sogne fjord:

7 Sogndal m.:
Stedje p.:

* Farm No. 9, Kvam:
  - B.4877a-d:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1), ears missing, D 33cm, pres. H 8.5cm. Iron handle. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones and finds.
      Cairn, 'Tors haug' (Thor's Mound) or 'Kongegraven' (The King's Mound), 28-30x12-15m, chamber, exc. by E. Kennard: also bear? claw; birch bark. Date: C3 310-400.
      Ref.: Gustafson 1893:118, No. 34; Schetelig 1912a:35, note 2, 1912a:80, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 74; Eggers 1951:91, No. 313; Dahlin Hauken 1984:227, No. 84; Lund Hansen 1987:440.
  - B.2210-11:
    2210: Fr. br. basin/dish (E69), ornamented with 2 external lines, D 27.9cm, H 7cm.
    2211: Fr. br. ladle (R.341a-b/E131), ext. D 12.7cm, int. D 8.9cm, with Thyrsos-decorated handle, L 10.2cm, internally and partly externally coated with white metal. Italic. Found inside the basin/dish.
    Mound, large, no trace of burial, SF. Date: B1 0-70.
    Ref.: Ab. 1869b:42-43, No. 1; Lorange 1875:93-94; O Rygh 1885:18, No. 341; Schetelig 1912a:22, Fig. 37; Bøe 1931a:37-38, note 82; Ekholm 1941:3-15, Fig. 1; Eggers 1951:93, No. 365; Lund Hansen 1987:440; Børsheim 1995:23, 32.
  - B.3456a-g:
    g: Fr. tin-br. basin/dish with everted rim, D 33.3cm, base 29.5cm.
    Cairn (lost), poss. chamber in subsoil, female grave, SF: also iron ladle with long handle, contained burnt bones, and another used as lid; iron spit, handle for frying pan, weaving batten, and twisted rods; br. tortoise and trefoil brooches and pin; soapstone and clay spinning whorls; shears; iron keys, knife, sickles, bridle bit, rings, rivets, casket mountings (incl. handles and lock), bowl (balance scale?), cauldron handle, and teeth from linen/wool comb; shield-boss; cut piece of steel; burnt bones. Everything, except the br. basin/dish, had been burnt. Date: F2 900-1000.

Norum (prev. Ylmheim) p.:

* Farm No. 84, Slinde:
  - B.4963a-n:
    n: Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings, ears and handle, D 27cm.
    Cairn, 'Kong Hydnes haug' (King Hydne's Mound) or 'Kongshaugen' (The King's Mound), D 19m, ?sec. chamber, SF. Date: C3 350-400.
    Ref.: Gustafson 1894:144-45, No. 28a-n; Schetelig 1912a:37-38, 61-62, Figs. 82a-c and 141-43; Grieg 1926:72; Bøe 1931a:133-38.
8 Aurland m., Vangen p.:

* Farm No. 8, Vinjum:
  - B.7731a-?
    g: Bronze rim and bird-shaped terminal mounting for drinking horn, D 6.5cm. Irish.
    h: Spherical water sprinkler with handle, tinned copper, D 12cm. For ecclesiastical or domestic use. Poss. of Northumbrian origin.

  Boat-grave in subsoil, no mound visible now, L 5-6m, SF: also square silver ornament with relief animals and amber inlay, partly gilt, prob. orig. mounting for penannular brooch, sec. used as brooch, Irish; numerous boat rivets; adze (R.401); loom-weights (R.437); iron spit, frying pan, sickle (R.384), knife (R.406), shears (incl. R.442), object (R.413), and keys (incl. R.454 and R.459); tortoise brooches (R.657/JP 42); amber, glass (also millefiori) and silver beads; br. loop, hook, and bracelets; pair of hatchels; stone spinning whorls; wool/linen comb; birch bark and textile frs.; tooth enamel. Date: FI 850-900.

  Ref.: Bøe 1926b:2-34, Figs. 1-4, 8, 9, 1927b:22-28, No. 71, Figs. 4-6; J. Petersen 1928:48, 199, Fig. 240, 1940a:56-59, No. 73-75, Fig. 63a-c, 1951a:398, No. 16; Slomann 1959:24; Wamers 1985:24, 26, 33-34, 97, 116, N67, Taf. 30:4, Liste 4:9; Youngs 1989:122, no. 121, with ill.; Roesdahl & Wilson 1992:260, No. 130, Fig. 130; Børslieheim 1995:23.

* Farm No. 9, of 9-12 Vangen, incl. 12 The Vicarage:
  - B.670-74:
    670: Bronze bowl (R.725), everted rim, externally decorated with zig-zag ribbon, ext. D 10.5 cm, H 6.6cm. Contained ash and burnt bones.

  Mound, female grave, SF: also tortoise brooches (R.651); shears; iron arrow-head. Date: F2 900-1000.


* Farm No. 13, Skaim:
  - B.11694 I h-2q:
    o: Small sherd of faceted glass vessel, yellowish-green with blue casing, type and decoration indeterminable.

    Cairn, 30x10m, or. N-S, over natural gravel ridge, 2 graves, grave II in subsoil, wooden coffin, female inhumation, PE: also equal-armed br. brooch (VJG 318); equal-armed gilt br. brooches with niello decoration; iron brooch; br. tweezers (VJG 349); sheet br. (prob. strap mountings); amber and glass beads; bucket-shaped pot with iron handle and collar (Bøe 324); resin caulking; iron handle and tang (knife?) soapstone and clay spinning whorls; clay ball (linen smoother?); iron hooks with sockets (spinning rod?), and objects (incl. rivets, mountings, lock parts and handle for casket, wool combs, awl etc.) Date: C3-D1 300-500 or D2. Mound also contained B.11694 I a-g, VA inhumation grave.


9 Leikanger m.:

Leikanger p.:

* Farm No. 9-10, Hamre:
  - B.8983a-?
    a: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.2cm, H 18cm, iron handle, externally ornamented with horizontal and concentric lines. Contained burnt and unburnt bones, incl. animal bones.
    b: Faceted glass vessel (Straume IX), D 10.4cm, H 14.6cm. Found
in cauldron.

Mound, D 18-19m, small chamber, PE: also gold solidus, Theodosius I, A.D. 393-95, with loop; bone combs with cases (R.159); br. frs.; pottery sherds; bear claws; birch bark frs.; shells. Date: D 400-550.

Ref.: BMÅ tilvekst 1938:6-10, No. 14a-k, Figs. 1-4; Ekholm 1956a:51, Fig. 6m, 1956b:90, Fig. 4:2, 1965:17, No. 20; Skaare 1976:157, No. 114; Hunter 1977:327; Straume 1984, No. 18, Pl. 9:18 and 36:7-9; Näsman 1984:61; Dahlin Hauken 1984:226-27, No. 83, Pl. 28; Børshøj 1995:20, 28.

* Farm No. 14, The Vicarage (=Leikanger):
- Lost? 108:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Mound, 'Tinghaugen' (The Thing Mound), SF: also coins; gold spiral ring.

* Farm No. 15, Halland:
- Lost 68:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?

Feios p.:
* Farm No. 59, Fedje/Feios:
  - B.8030a-g:
    b: 3 sherds of molten green glass, presumably from vessel, poss. with applied trails (i.e. R.337-38).

  Cairn, long, primary burial, PE: also pottery sherds (R.361); bone gaming counters (R.176), comb, and fr. (poss. gaming counter, R.177); iron or slag fr.; bead? without hole. Find made next to B.8029, flat stone with cup marks and possible traces of carvings. Date: D 400-600.


10 Balestrand m., Vangsnes p.:
* Farm No. 72, Vangsnes:
  - B.690-706:
    690: Fr. br. cauldron with everted rim, size and form indeterminable.

  Mound, 3-4 burials, male grave, SF: also double-edged sword with 5-lobed pommel and silver ornamentation (R.507/JP 0:1), Frankish or Insular?; glass and amber beads; red wool; woollen cloth fr.; plaited gold thread; hanging whetstone (R.425); annular br. brooch. S of these B.697-99: whetstone (R.424); tong (R.391); hammer (R.394). Date: F2 900-1000 (c.900).

  B.700-01, female grave: cup-shaped gilt br. ornament, Celtic, poss. altar ornament, sec. used as brooch; tortoise brooches (JP 7). Date: F1 (c.800).

  B.702-06: anvil; augers; spear-head; soapstone forge stone (R.396); hammers; tongs; arrow-heads; whetstone; nail-making iron. Charcoal and numerous iron rivets spread throughout mound.

11 Vik m.:
Vik p. (prev. Hopperstad and Hove p.):

* Farm No. 5, Stadheim:
  - B.4317a-c:
    a: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E.37-43), D 30cm, extensively patched. Contained burnt bones and finds.
      Mound, small chamber, SF: also pottery vessel; iron fr. (socket?).
      Date: C3 310-400.
      Ref.: Lorange 1886:75, No. 19; Schetelig 1912a:32, note 2; Grieg 1926:40, 185, note 38; Bøe 1931a:130, note 141; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 74; Eggers 1951:95, No. 404; Lund Hansen 1987:440.
  - C.6300–08, 6320:
    6320: Vestland cauldron (R.353/E13/DH 1A), D 29.5cm, H 18.2cm, riveted iron ears. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Mound, D 18m, ?sec. flagstone chamber, SF: also belt stone with br. mountings and other br. belt mountings for luxury belt (silver mountings missing) (Sætrang type); gold finger ring (lost). Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: Ab. 1873b:64-65, No. 33, Pl. 16; Schetelig 1912a:35, Fig. 68–70; Bøe 1927a:56, No. 261; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 73; Ekholm 1933, Fig. 7; Eggers 1951:95, No. 403; Slomann 1959:20, 22; Dahlin Hauken 1984:226, No. 82, Pl. 5; Lund Hansen 1987:440.

* Farm No. 26, Hove:
  - Lost 69:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Dahlin Hauken 1984:239 (Vestland cauldron).
  - B.391:
    Fr. br. fittings and handle for wooden bucket, D 10cm.
    Mound, SF: also silver ornament. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:479; Lorange 1875:52, note, 100.
  - B.5551a–h:
    f-g: Fr. tin-br. rim mounting and animal-head shaped terminal mounting for drinking horn, int. D 7.2cm. Insular.
    Context unknown, containing objects of different age, SF: with the horn prob. belongs br. pin. Find also contained: double-edged sword with wooden sheath; shield-boss (R.219); knife and sickle (prob. belong together); bridle bit (belonging to a different find). Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:33–34, No. 145, Fig. 12; Bøe 1926b:25; Fett 1941:25, No. 293; J Petersen 1940a:52, No. 66, Fig. 56, 1940a:170–71, No. 7, 1951a:398, No. 17; Wamers 1985:116, Liste 4:8; Moberg 1992, App. 1:31; Børshheim 1995:23.
  - (unknown 7):
    h: Small sherd of yellowish green glass.
    Mound 2, D 22.3m, small chamber, SPE: also burnt bones, prob. in birch bark vessel; bear claws; bone pins, dice (R.176), gaming counters, comb, and spoon; br. mounting strip. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Lorange 1883a:92–93, No. 2.
  - B.98, 835–37:
    98: Faceted glass vessel (E235/Strøm V), D 9.2cm, H 13.7cm.
    Mound, chamber, inhumation, SF: also spear-heads (lost); arrowheads and iron objects. Date: C3 310-400.
* Farm No. 37, Tryti:
  - B.1320-34:
    1320: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), D c.21.6cm, with iron ears. Contained burnt bones.
    13??: Fr. br. vessel made from riveted sheets.
    Mound, 2 burials, §sec. flagstone chamber, SF: also spear-heads; double-edged swords; shield-boss; shears; knife; iron tool (awl?); br. mountings (prob. partly for sword sheaths), and buckles; ground stone; pottery sherd; iron frs.; bone frs. (prob. human). Date: C1-C2 150-320.

* Farm No. 39, Hopperstad:
  - B.328:
    Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726), everted rim folded over iron rod, one of 3 bird-shaped escutcheons preserved. Has been of considerable size.
    Mound, SF: also iron frs. Date: F (VA).
  - B.451a-g:
    a: Fr. br. hanging bowl (cf. R.726), everted and folded rim, D 37.5cm. 3 tin-br. bird-shaped escutcheons with engraved decoration. Vessel deliberately damaged.
    b: Similar, but smaller fr. br. hanging bowl, with 3 bird-shaped escutcheons, decorated with yellow, green, red, white and dark blue enamel.
    c: Fr. hemispherical br. bowl (R.725), with everted, flat rim, internal D 10.8cm.
    d: Fr. br. ladle (saucepan) with handle, L 25cm, with engraved decoration.
    e: Wooden bucket, prob. yew, rim D 19.5cm, H 18.3cm, with 3 wide br. bands with Celtic animal ornamentation, 2 riveted tin-br. escutcheons with engraved decoration and tin-br. handle. Closely related to the Farmen bucket (C6) and Torshov mounting (C2). Insular, prob. Northumbrian.
    f: Glass vessel, colourless squat jar with reticella ornamentation in yellow and dark green rim, rim D c.7cm, H 8.5cm.
    g: Fr. glass flask, yellowish white, H 4.2cm, rim D 1.3cm, body 3cm. Was intact when found.
    f-g: A third fr. glass vessel, fire-damaged and unidentifiable.
    Prob. boat-grave, layer of black earth and charcoal, SF: also tin-br. balance weight, scales internally ornamented with 6-armed star and concentric circles; lead weight with trefoil gilt br. mounting with animal and interlace decoration, poss. from house-shaped casket, Irish; lead weight with gilt br. mounting like hollow animal-head with blue glass eyes, prob. from house-shaped casket, Irish; iron weight with br. coating (cf. R.462); iron weight with br. (partly tin-br.) coating (R.462); fr. lead weight (R.481); fr. Kufic silver coin, dirhem, Umayyad (A.D. 738-39); glass linen smoother; partly gilt silver bead with filigree decoration; agate bead; cut agate; ball-shaped piece of calcedon (gaming counter); petrified Echinus; glass and mosaic beads; iron and br. mountings (incl. handles, hinges and lock, prob. for wooden casket); br. key (R.456); iron spit with br. handle; iron frying pan, strike-a-light, and weaving batten; soapstone spinning whorls; bridle bits; spoon-shaped auger; axe/hoe; iron object with rings (prob. rattle); loom weights; mill stones
(lost); boat-nails (mostly lost), all with wooden remains; shears; knife; sickle. Other objects have been lost. Date: prob. F1/F2 800-900 (c.900).

Ref.: Lorange 1888:119-26, No. 70, Figs. 20-24; Bøe 1926b:23, Fig. 13; Arbman 1937:52f., 60, Taf. 8:1 & 11:3; J Petersen 1940a:51, No. 63, Fig. 53a-b, 1940a:101-104, No. 38, Fig. 109, 1940a:162, No. 27, 1940a:193, No. 6, Fig. 157a-b, 1951a:386, 388, 390-92, Nos. 37-40, 1951a:389-90, No. 4, 1951a:401-2, Fig. 217; Marstrander 1963:140; Bakka 1963:28-32, Fig. 24-25; Skaare 1976:156, No. 111; Hougen 1968:100, Fig. 7a-b; Hunter 1977:304, 334-5, Pl. 7g & 8c; Näsmann 1986:78, Fig. 7.17; Wamers 1985:18, 31, 34, 97, 112, 114, N64, Taf. 6:4a-b, Liste 2:34 and 3:23; Børshøj 1995:21, 23, 32.

Kvamme p.:
* Farm No. 90, Kvamme:
  - B.5590a-1, 5591a-f:
    5591b: Sherds of molten glass vessel, light olive-green, type indeterminable.
    Mound, SF, separated into 2 different finds: 5591 also contains: br. brooch; pottery sherds (R.361 and R.360); arrowheads; iron frs.. 5590 contains: double-edged sword (R.189); spear-heads (R.209 and 211); shield-boss (cf. R.221); axe (cf. R.153); adzes (R.151); knives (one R.145); shears (R.172); iron mounting. Date: C3 310-400 (or D2 550). Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:43-45, No. 183-184; Fett 1941:33, No. 397, note 1; Hunter 1977:459; Lund Hansen 1987:440, LH 247.

13 Brekke m., Brekke p.:
* Farm No. 47, of 47-48 Oppedal:
  - B.8853a-g:
    b: Sherd of faceted glass vessel (E220-37/E233/Strømme IV), yellowish.
    Mound, large, flagstone chamber, female cremation, PE: also bone spoon and meat cleaver or comb; sherd of bucket-shaped pot; iron fittings for pine bucket, D 30cm, incl. handle and bands, but no resin caulking; birch bark frs., prob. used as lid, poss. also as wrapping; bear claws; burnt bones. Date: C2-C3 250-400.

* Farm No. 58, of 57-58 Haugland:
  - B.3327a-e:
    'Many green glass sherds.'
    Mound, chamber, double burial?, SF: also charcoal and bones; horse teeth; double-edged sword (poss. JP B or C); single-edged sword (prob. JP H); axes (one JP D); iron frs. (poss. spear-head). Date: F1 800-900.

District 4: Sunnfjord:

18 Fjaler m.:
Holmedal p.:
* Farm No. 5, Holmedal:
  - B.7893a-2:
    c: 2 small sherds of glass vessel, type indeterminable.
    Cairn, now covered by bog, with oak and pine boat, L c.9m, old-fashioned construction, in the centre pine chamber, female grave, PE: also oak casket; containing: loom weights, pottery vessel (cf. R.732), flint flakes, glass sherds; lump of organic material (tex-
tiles, wool or similar). Elsewhere in the boat small cloth fr., and small barrel (prob. for water). Date: prob. E2-F1 700-900.


Dale p.:
* Farm No. 87, Myklebost:
  - B.5906:
    Small cylindrical glass flask, reminiscent of ink pot, H 2.3cm, base D 2.5cm, neck 1.5cm.
    Mound, SF: also glass beads (lost). Date: B-C (RIA).

21 Naustdal m., Naustdal p.:
* Farm No. 96, Sæle:
  - B.4259a-f:
    a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 27.7cm, pres. H 11.2cm, with fr. iron handle. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Mound, D 10m, poss. small wooden chamber, SF: also bone gaming counter; bear claw; pottery sherds; birch bark; pyrite ball, prob. used as fire stone. Mound said to have yielded iron weapons previously. Date: D1 400-500.
    Ref.: Lorange 1885:88-89, No. 20; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 75; Dahlin Hauken 1984:228-29, No. 90, Pl. 30.

22 Vevring m., Vevring p.:
* Farm No. 12, Gjelsvik:
  - B.11246a-k:
    b: A few frs. of br. cauldron.
    Field, beneath small mound, SF: also iron bridle bit and br. covered harness mountings; br. frs. (prob. harness mountings); tortoise brooches (R.655); iron cauldron, D 25cm, and handle (prob. for cauldron), frying pan, weaving batten, and frs.; soapstone vessel and loom weights; br. thread; burnt bones. Date: F (VA).

25 Selie m., Selie p.:
* Farm No. 65, Eide:
  - B.1840:
    Faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IA), D 8cm, H 11.2cm.
    Mound, stone chamber, SF: also sword pommel (lost); other objects may also be lost. Date: C2-C3 250-400.

27 Eid m., Eid p.:
* Farm No. 44, Myklebostad:
  - B.2978-3000:
    2978: Bronze hanging bowl (R.727a-e), everted rim, base ornamented internally and externally with millefiori in white, yellow, red and dark blue, 3 escutcheons shaped like bearded men's figures with millefiori and enamel decoration. D 36cm, H 15.2cm. Irish. Contained burnt bones and finds, covered by 12-13 shield-bosses.
    Mound, D c.30m, ship preserved as large number of rivets, nails and bolts, as well as burnt bones within area 8.4x4.2m, SPE. Cauldron placed in pit in subsoil: also (in cauldron) iron and br. frs.; iron
arrow-head; bone gaming counters, dice (R.474-75), and combs; mosaic bead; iron key, tool, and boat-nails; on top: shield-bosses. Outside cauldron: iron bridle bit; swords; spear-heads; axe; shield-bosses; arrow-heads and knife; rod and chain; casket mountings; unburnt animal bones (prob. pig) wrapped in skin; numerous boat-nails, nails and bolts; keel mountings; iron hook (prob. for mooring); iron ring (prob. mast mounting); numerous shield-bosses; at least one horse. Date: F1 800-850.

Ref.: Ab. 1874c:90-91, No. 46a-i, Pl. VIII:39a-c; Lorange 1875:153-161, 1885:90; O Rygh 1885:37, No. 727; Bøe 1926b:24-25; J Petersen 1940a:100-101, No. 36, Fig. 108a-b, 1951a:386, No. 41; Marstrander 1963:140; Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:16; Youngs 1989:61, No. 51 w/ photo; Roedahl & Wilson 1992:259, No. 128, Fig. 2.

- B.5807 III q-q:

xx. Bronze bowl (R.726), enamel inlay on base in yellow, red, blue, white and black, no handles or ears. D 21cm, pres. H 9.7cm. Found upside down in S. edge of charcoal layer, beneath the rim fragments of moss.

Mound, multiple burials (I-IV), PE. Cremation grave III, charcoal layer, with burnt bones over thin layer of unburnt wood: also tortoise brooches (R.647 and R.644); horse-shaped br. brooch; br. frs.; iron shears (R.443), teeth for wool comb, rivets, frs., cauldron (R.731), frying pan, and rod; wood frs. Date: F1 800-850. Cremation grave II yielded B.5807 II o-pp, male grave, 650-750, with Continental shield-boss (VJG 398).

Ref.: Schetelig 1904b:18-28, No. 25, 1912a:104-7, Fig. 241-50; G Gjessing 1934a:119, 121; J Petersen 1940a:105, No. 41, Fig. 111, 1951a:386, 388, 390, No. 42; Helgen 1982:31-33; Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:17.

29 Gloppen m.:

Gjemmesmad p.:

* Farm No. 6, of 5-6 Fitje:

- B.5592a-1:

 k: Fr. br. handle, for fairly large wooden bucket.

Mound, SF: also double-edged sword in wooden sheath; spear-heads (R.532); axe (R.561); knife with wooden handle; shield-bosses (R.564); tongs (R.391); iron frs. (incl. scythe, iron case, boat-nail etc.); br. penannular brooch (R.682); slate whetstone. Date: F1 850-900.

Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:45-46, No. 185; J Petersen 1951a:408.

Vereide p.:

* Farm No. 59, The Vicarage, of 58-59 Vereide:

- B.318:

Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), D 27cm, pres. H 9.7cm, with iron handle. Contained burnt bones.

Mound, SF. Date: C3 310-400.


- B.329(-330), 2016:

329: Yew bucket with br. fittings and handle (R.381), D & H 20.3cm. Contained burnt bones and find.

Mound, large, SF: also (in bucket) gold currency ring fr. Date: C3 350-400. Higher up B.330: shears; sword. Prob. LIA.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:494; Lorange 1875:103; O Rygh 1885:20, No. 381; Schetelig 1912a:37, also note 2; Bøe 1927a:57, No. 265; Grieg 1926:72.
Farm No. 66, Gloppestad:

- B.4844a-q:
  i: Fr. br. basin/dish (R.726?), almost straight sides, base slightly convex, everted rim, riveted iron collar. Engraved triangular ornamentation externally. No handle. D 27cm, H 9.5cm. Insular.
  Mound, D c.23m, empty central flagstone cist in subsoil, sec. cremation grave, SF: also double-edged sword (R.489/JP H) with inlaid letters/signs, prob. ULFBERTH-inscription, pommel missing, lower hilt covered by partly silvered sheet-br.; fr. tin-br. balance weight with br. case, deliberately damaged, case has engraved decoration inside, found inside shield-boss; spear-heads (R.532); arrow-heads (R.539); sickle (prob. R.386) with textile remains; knife; shield-bosses (R.562); axe (R.555); burnt human bones; chalk frs.; iron rivet, frying pan, cauldron hook, and chain. Date: F2 900-1000.
  Ref.: Gustafson 1893:107-9, No. 1; J Petersen 1940a:104, No. 39, Fig. 110, 1940a:162, No. 29, 1951a:386, 390-91, No. 43, Fig. 210; Wamers 1985:112,114, Liste 2:31 and 3:18; Moberg 1992:97, 137, Fig. 35, App. I:25-26.

Farm No. 76, Eide:

- B.4610a-e:
  a: Small fr. wooden bucket with br. handle and fittings, D 15cm, H c.13cm, base wider than rim. Contained burnt bones, between 2 layers of clay soil.
  b: Thin, fr. br. vessel, form indeterminable.
  Mound, D 19m, primary grave, SF: also br. mountings (for sword sheath?); molten br. lumps. Date: D? 400-600?
  Ref.: Gustafson 1890:77-78, No. 44 I-II.

Farm No. 77, Evebo:

- B.4590a-ss:
  a: Wooden bucket with br. handle and covering (R.382), H. 25.5cm.
  cc: Sherds of faceted glass vessel (E238, related to Straume VIII), green with blue casing. D c.11cm, H 15-16cm. Mended with riveted silver mountings, some with traces of gilding and niello.
  Mound, D 24-25m, large flagstone cist, primary burial, male inhumation, SF: also fr. br. balance weight; 5 br. weights and 2 circular br. plates in leather pouch; gold solidus with loop, Theodosius II, c.A.D. 425/30; lathe-turned birch bowl and wooden plate (bowl); wooden box (prob. R.180); wooden vessel; pottery vessel (R.367); bucket-shaped pot; iron handles (prob. for wooden casket); spear-heads (R.209 and 211); double-edged sword with sheath and br. chape (R.194); shield-boss (R.221); br. belt fittings (incl. belt stone); wooden objects (incl. toy?); textile remains; animal fur, claws (prob. bear); birch bark; shears in wooden case; arrow-heads (R.213); wooden shaft; sheet silver frs.; silver mountings, ornamented plate, and wrist clasps; gilt silver wrist clasps (R.269); br. (belt?) rings with mountings; ornamented leather fr.; knife with wooden handle in sheath; bone pin?; frs. of br., iron, wood etc.; skeletal remains. Date: D1 or D1/D2 450-550.
  Ref.: Gustafson 1890:70-71, No. 24, Pl. 3:17, 1891:107-8, No. 13; Schetelig 1912a:111-117, Fig. 252-69; Bjørn 1924:15; Dedekam 1926:3-35; Bøe 1927a:56-57, No. 264; G Gjessing 1929:139; Bjørn 1929a:23, No. 150; B Hougen 1935:30, Pl. IX 7; Fett 1941:24-25, No. 286; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 9, 1965:25, No. 121; Skaare 1976:158, No. 120; Hunter 1977:314; Straume 1984, No. 8, Pl. 8:8, Fig. 9:1; Näsman 1984:62, 64; Børsholm 1995:20, 27-28.
30 Breim m., Breim p.:
* Farm No. 18, Sanddal:
- B.9014a-t:
  d: Base sherd of green glass vessel, prob. with base-ring. Form
  unidentifiable, prob. incomplete when deposited.
  e: Bronze rim mounting for wooden vessel with wood (oak) remains,
  D 17cm.
  Flat grave 3, or. NW-SE, no cist, SF: also enamelled br. mounting
  from house-shaped reliquary, sec. used as brooch; tortoise brooches
  (R.643/JP 3); glass, silver-foiled, gold-foiled and amethyst beads;
  br. mounting and strips, partly with wood remains; shears (R.442);
  soapstone spinning whorl and loom weights; teeth for linen/wool
  combs; iron bridle bit (R.570), ring, sickle, key (R.459), knife,
  rivet, and frs. (poss. incl. strike-a-light); textile frs.. Date:
  mounting and bucket F 600-800, grave F1, c.800.
  Ref.: BMA tilvekst 1938:26-28, No. 45a-t, Fig. 10; J Petersen
  1951a:400-402, No. 9, 1951a:407; Houg en 1968:96, Pl. 5; Hunter

31 Innvik m., Innvik p.:
* Farm No. 42, Hilde:
- B.5717a-w, 5766a-d:
  a: Fr. br. bowl (R.726), base D 14cm. Insular. Contained burnt
  bones.
  Mound, L 20-25m, charcoal layer in top, prob. over natural mound,
  female burial in burnt ship, SF: also iron fork (R.428); ladle
  (R.431); rattle?; spit; shield-boss shaped object; shears (cf.
  R.443); sickle; knife (R.405); key (R.459); hasp with br. animal head
  and br. strips; cramps and hasps, ring, mountings, chain? links, and
  strip; tortoise brooches (R.652); silver bead (cf. R.695); glass,
  rock crystal and mosaic beads; soapstone and clay spinning whorls;
  bone weaving batten (R.439); slate whetstone with hole and iron ring;
  boat-nails, nails, rivet or nail frs.; burnt bones, charcoal; textile
  fr. (lost). Later found: charcoal; rivets; iron ring with cruciform
  iron pendants (Thor’s hammers?); glass beads; boat-nails. Date: F2
  900-1000.
  Ref.: Schetelig 1902:25-28, No. 56, 1904a:28-29, No. 46,

32 Stryn m.:
Opstryn p.:
* Farm No. 6, Fure:
- B.5786a-v:
  y: Small br. fr., poss. from vessel.
  Mound, SF: also br. bridle bit, slightly damaged; double-edged
  sword (R.489); spear-head (R.529); axe (R.561); arrow heads (R.539);
  shield-bosses (one R.564); iron bridle bit (R.570); adze (R.402);
  hammers (R.394); anvil (R.393); chisel (R.412); file; tongs (R.391);
  iron ring, key (R.459), lock spring, mountings (prob. harness), hook,
  cramp, rivet, rod, and boat-nails; slate whetstones (one with hole).
  Nearby found spear-head (R.529), but hardly from same grave. Date:
  F1 (EVA).
  Ref.: Schetelig 1904b:5-7, No. 4, Fig. 3.
* Farm No. 14, Gutdalen:
- Lost 2:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Dahlin Hauken 1984:239 (Vestland cauldron).

Nedstryner p.:

* Farm No. 42, Støvereide:
  - B.3516:
    Grave, stone chamber in subsoil, SF: also pottery sherds (cf. R.361); unburnt animal bone. Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: Lorange 1881:250, No. 90; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:14, No. 80; Dahlin Hauken 1984:229, No. 93, Pl. 57.
  * Farm No. 59, of 59-60 Bø:  
    - B.6197a-c:
      a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1), iron collar, extensively mended. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones and finds.
        Grave, in subsoil, SF: also bear claws. Date: C3 310-400.
  * Farm No. 60, Bø indre:
    - B.3559a-d:
      a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), with iron handle, D 27.4cm, pres. H 15cm. Placed at W. end of cist.
      c: Large sherd of green glass vessel, with applied brown trails (poss. R.337-38, but bicolouring unusual), int. D 9cm, ext. 13cm, pres. H 13cm. Prob. placed inside cauldron.
        Grave, flagstone cist, SF: also bucket-shaped pot with iron collar and handle; pottery vessel (R.361). Date: D 400-600 (D2 500-550?).
        Ref.: Lorange 1880:236-37, No. 17; Bjørn 1929a:13, No. 77, 1929:20, No. 124; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:3; Dahlin Hauken 1984:229, No. 92; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25.
  * Farm No. 63, Kirkeide, of 62-63 Eide:
    - Lost 71:
      Bronze cauldron.
      Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
      Ref.: Dahlin Hauken 1984:239 (Vestland cauldron).
    - B.6188:
      Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 31cm, H 16.2cm, with fr. iron handle, base cracked. Wrapped in birch bark, contained burnt bones.
      Cairn, D 15m, small stone chamber, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
      Ref.: Schetelig 1910:9, 1912a:81-82, note 2; Bjørn 1929a:14, No. 78; Dahlin Hauken 1984:230, No. 94, Pl. 31.
    - B.6539 II a-f:
      a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), with iron handle, extensively patched, D c.30cm. Lined with felt, filled with burnt bones and finds wrapped in birch bark and tied with bast (rowan) string, covered by stone slab.
      b: 2 sherds of greenish glass vessel with applied trails (R.337-38).
      Cairn, D 25m, grave II, flagstone cist, sec. burial, PE: also skeletal remains; wood; (in cauldron) bone comb with case and gaming counters; bear claws. Date: D2 500-600.
      Grave III, sec. burial:
      Bronze cauldron, contained burnt bones (lost). Date: EIA?
      Ref.: Schetelig 1913b:22-23, No. 42, 1919:8-14, Figs. 5-6; Bjørn 1929a:14, No. 79, 20, No. 125; Näsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:4; Dahlin Hauken 1984:230, No. 96; Børsheim 1995:18-19, 25.
13 MØRE and ROMSDAL county:

Unknown m. & p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - B.327:
    Bronze hanging bowl, with 3 riveted bird-shaped escutcheons, D 27 cm. Prob. Insular.
    Context unknown, SF. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Lorange 1875:190, 1885:90; J Petersen 1940a:105, No. 42, Fig. 112, 1951a:387-88, No. 52; Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:9.

District 1: South Sunnmøre:

5 Ulstein m.. Ulstein p.:
* Farm No. 2, of 1-3 Flø:
  - B.7290a-o:
    1: Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726), with 3 bird-shaped escutcheons, 2 preserved, D 30 cm.
    Mound, small, SF: also double-edged sword with 5-lobed pommel (R.507?), silver and niello decoration; spear-head (R.521); axe (R.555); shield-boss (R.562); frying pan (R.430); fork (R.428); sickle; sherds of soapstone vessel (R.729); boat-nails; iron strips with rivets; iron frs.; burnt bone. Date: F 900-1000.
  * Farm No. 6, Skeide:
    - B.8079: 8145:
      8079: Fr. br. basin (R.363/E67), D 30 cm. Contained burnt bones.
      Mound, 2 empty flagstone chambers, SF: later found gold finger ring. Date: A2-B 50 BC-150 AD.
    * Farm No. 7, Osnes:
      - B.8962a-c:
        'Metal basin/dish' (lost).
        Grave, poss. primary, SF: contained 'grey pot' and sword, both lost. Date: EIA?.
        From sec. boat-grave (boat disintegrated): Glass gaming piece, blue with yellow and white threads; glass spinning whorl, red marbled with yellow and green lines; glass bead. Date: F (VA).
        Ref.: BMA 1937:34, No. 78a-c, Fig. 9-11; J Petersen 1951a:306.

6 Vartdal m.. Vartdal p.:
* Farm No. 92, Lynge:
  - B.3255a-?:
    b: Bronze handle with small fr. of br. saucepan/ladle, pres. L 14 cm.
    Field, previously with grave mounds and several finds, SF. Date: Fl 800-850.

8 Ørsta m.. Ørsta p.:
* Farm No. 3, Liadal:
  - Lost 72:
    Bronze cauldron or dish.
    Cairn, flagstone chamber, SF: also sword. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Bendixen 1881a:42.

* Farm No. 18, Mo:
- B.6360a-k:
  c: Bronze bowl (R.725?), D 9.5cm, H 3.5cm.
  d: Fr. br. saucepan/ladle with short handle, L c.13cm, D 15cm.
  e: Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726), with iron rod around the rim and 3 bird-shaped tin-br. escutcheons.

Mound, c.20x5m, wood from coffin or boat, SF: also silver coin (Kufic dirhem, Spanish Umayyad, A.D. 807/8), looped, had silver chain (lost); br. key (R.454); iron frs. (incl. knife with bone handle); wooden knife handle; iron key and long chain; boat nails with wood remains; soapstone spinning whorl; slate whetstone; quartzite stone (chance admixture?). Date: F1 800-900.


District 2: East Sunnmøre:

10 Sunnylven m., Geiranger p.:
* Farm No. 56, Maråk:
- Priv. coll. 3:
  Bronze vessel, described as 'tasteful'.

Mound, SF.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1875b:164, see also Ab. 1870:157.

11 Norddal m., Norddal p.:
* Farm No. 49, Norddal, orig. Dale:
- Lost? 73:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1882:161 (called Dalbø); Dahlin Hauken 1984:239 (Vestland cauldron).

12 Stranda m., Stranda p.:
* Farm No. 42, Arneberg, of 42 and 47-48 Berg:
- Lost? 74:
  Small cauldron (thus prob. br.).
  Mound, 'Kjelhaugen' (The Cauldron Mound), SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:240-41.
* Farm No. 45-46, Furset:
- Lost 75:
  Cauldron. Allegedly contained silver coins.
  Mound, 'Pengekjelen' (The Money Cauldron), SF.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:240.
* Farm No. 49, Langlo:
- Lost 76:
  Cauldron (i.e. prob. br.).
  Mound, 'Kjelhaugen' (The Cauldron Mound), SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1876b:240.

13 Stordal m., Stordal p.:
* Farm No. 77, Vinje:
- B.5856a-n, o-p:
  n: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E13/DH 1A), D 28cm, pres. H 13cm, riveted iron ears, one replaced, and iron handle, mended twice. Contained burnt bones and finds. Covered with birch bark and flagstone.
Mound, cremation grave on top of one of 2 empty stone chambers, SF: also bear claws; gold finger ring; silver finger rings; br. spiral finger-rings, belt buckle with strap ends, strap ends, and needle case; iron knife with silver handle mounting; bone comb and pins; glass beads, partly molten; stone spinning whorl. Date: C3 310-400. On top of the other chamber: pottery vessels (R.361 and bucket-shaped).

Ref.: Schetelig 1905b:3-6, No. 1, 1912a:35-37, Fig. 71-81; Bøe 1927a:58, No. 271; Bjørn 1929a:14, No. 81; Eggers 1951:96, No. 433; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 231, No. 97, Fig. 11b, 14b; Lund Hansen 1987:440.

District 3: North Sunnmøre:

17 Vatne m., Vatne p.:
* Farm No. 72, Tenfjord:
  - Lost 77:
    Bronze vessel. Contained ash and burnt bones.
    Mound, SF: also sword. Date: EIA?
  * Farm No. 73, Eidsvik:
    - Lost 78:
      Bronze vessel. Contained ash and burnt bones.
      Mound, SF: also sword. Date: EIA?

18 Giske m., Giske p.:
* Farm No. 124, Godøy:
  - B.11546a-o:
    f: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 32.5cm, H 16.8cm, no ornamentation, handle missing. Contained burnt bones and most of the finds.
    d: Fr. silver beaker with soldered and stamped decoration, several rivets for lost decoration and loose pieces of glass, prob. from the decoration, rim D 10.3cm, H 6.8cm. Closest parallels from Himlinghoje and Vallehøj in Denmark.
    e: Similar, but extensively damaged silver beaker. Both found outside the cauldron.

  Cairn, 'Ellefreysa' (Ellef's cairn), D 37m, sec. flagstone chamber, PE: also gold medallion, Barbarian imitation of Roman multiple solidus (Constans, A.D. 337/61), with loop; gold currency ring and rivet; br. fr.; bone comb and arrow heads (one related to VJG 84); iron arrow heads (VJG 84); pottery sherds; boat-nail; bear claws; burnt human bones, unburnt bones of sheep/goat, as well as stoat, toad, shrew and small birds. Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: Hagen 1967, Fig. 56, 61; Magnus Myhre 1971:4-10, Fig. 1-2; Skaare 1976:161, No. 130; Dahlin Hauken 1984:20, 34, 232-33, No. 102, Pl. 35; Lund Hansen 1987:440, LH 249; Børsheim 1995:24, 34.
  * Farm No. 184, Jangarden, of 183-185 Valderhaug:
    - B.10790 II c-z (prev. B.894-900b-k):
      c: Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-14/DH 2C), D 29.5cm, H 17.5cm, with br. handle, beneath rim externally an incised cross. Contained burnt bones and gold ring.
      d: Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-14/DH 2C), D 33.3cm, H 17.6cm, fr. iron handle. Used as lid.

  Cairn, 'Kongshaugen' (The King’s Mound), D 40-42m, 3 burials, sec. burial (grave II) in small flagstone chamber, SF: also gold currency ring; molten gold, silver and br.; br. mountings, rivets, and frs.;
bone gaming counters (R.176 and R.177), comb (R.158), and cut and burnt bone; pottery sherds; bear claws; mussel shells; burnt human bones, unburnt bird bones; cut and sewn birch bark; birch bark, charcoal. Date: C3-D1 300-500. Grave I, B.897a-b, contained boat remains from the BA.

Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:527-28, 826; Ab. 1874c:81; Lorange 1875:105-6; O Rygh 1885:8, No. 176; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2.2; Bøe 1927a:58-59, No. 274; Bjørn 1929a:14, No. 82; Fett 1955:56-63; Dahlin Hauken 1984:232, No. 100-01, Fig. 13b, Pl. 34; Lund Hansen 1987:440, LH 251.

19 Vigra m., Vigra (prev. Roald) p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - Lost 79:
    2 br. cauldrons.
    Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
    Ref.: Dahlin Hauken 1984:239 (Vestland cauldrons).
  * Farm No. 3, Rørvik:
    - B.8872a-g:
      j: Sherds of burnt glass(?) (vessel?).
      Mound, D 5m, 2 charcoal layers, sherds from the lower, PE: also bone comb and arrows; iron ear for wooden vessel; bear claws; resin caulking. The upper layer contained: pottery vessel (R.361/Bøe 94); bone gaming counters; molten br.; iron ear (prob. for wooden vessel); quartzite belt stone; charcoal, bone; bear claw. Date: D (MiP).
      Ref.: Fett 1937:41-42, No. 82.

* Farm No. 4, Blindheim:
  - B.2891-94:
    2891: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), with fr. iron handle, D 29.3cm, H 18cm. Contained burnt bones and finds.
    2892: Bronze dish (R.348), D 34.6cm, H 12cm, used as lid for cauldron.
    2893: Green glass vessel (related to Straume X), pres. H 15.6cm, D 5.6cm, repaired. Found on top of the bones, resting on a shell.
      Cairn, D 30m, 3 burials, flagstone chamber, SF: also gold spiral button (R.311); br. frs.; shell (Pecten maximus). Date: D 400-600. Another 2 chambers yielded pottery vessels with burnt bones.
      Ref.: Ab. 1874c:80-81, No. 9, Pl. VII:34; Lorange 1875:109-10; O Rygh 1885:16, No. 311 & 348; Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2.1; Bøe 1927a:59, No. 276; Bjørn 1929a:14, No. 83, 1929a:17, No. 101, 1929a:23, No. 151, Fig. 14; Ekholm 1965:22, No. 87; Hunter 1977:303-304; Straume 1984:37, No. 1, Pl. 10:1, 13:1, 13:3-4; Dahlin Hauken 1984:231, No. 98, Pl. 32, Fig. 10b; Børshiem 1995:20-21, 28-29.
    - B.5669a-c:
      a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), with iron handle, externally decorated with lines, sooty, D 30cm, H 17cm. Contained burnt bones.
      Some frs. of molten glass (not identifiable).
      Mound, D 36m, sec. burial in flagstone chamber, SF: also gold spiral currency ring; bear claw. Date: C3-D1 300-500.
    - B.8621 l a-v:
      1a: Fr. br. ladle (R.343/E161), D 23.7cm, handle L 21cm. Found to the left of body.
      Mound, D 26m, 3 burials, grave I in flagstone cist, PE: also bucket-shaped pot; gold spiral finger-ring; bone comb (R.159); iron
comb; br. tweezers and spinning whorl; bone pins; iron key (R.161), bar, and frs.; horn handle (knife?); knife; cloth frs.; leather and other organic materials; resin caulking; mica; shell (Patella vulgaris); unburnt human bones. Some of the smaller artifacts were prob. kept in a casket. Date: C2 250-320.


20 Haram m., Haram p.:
* Farm No. 10, Ulla:
- Lost 80:
  Cauldron (i.e. prob. br. cauldron).
  Mound, fairly large, SF: allegedly contained silver coins, which were sold.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1872:153-54.
* Farm No. 14, Haram:
- Lost 81:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Mound, one of 'Skeidshaugene' (The Skeid Mounds), prob. with chamber, SF: allegedly full of silver coins which were sold.
- B.8296a-q:
  c: Small sherds of fairly thick-walled, yellowish-green glass vessel (R.337-38).
  Grave, flagstone chamber in subsoil, partial stone setting, PE: also silver wrist-clasps (R.271) and mountings; glass beads; pottery sherds (incl. Bæ sub-group 2, bucket-shaped, Bæ 291/295, and Bæ 280); iron mounting with silver rivets; iron and marl ball; clay spinning whorl; knife; whetstones; resin caulking; iron frs. (incl. poss. spinning whorl); unburnt bones. Date: D1 400-500.
- B.12048a-p:
  e: Fr. br. dish with 2 moving handles (Haram type (new)), flat ornamented rim, int. D 45cm, ext. 53cm, H 13cm. Had been wrapped in fur, contained burnt bones and finds.
  f: Sherds of 1-2 glass vessels:
    f1. 5 sherds, unidentifiable type.
    f2. 3 sherds, colourless with blue stripes, prob. fire-damaged cased glass, could come from same vessel as f1.
  Cairn, large, male inhumation, PE: also double bracteate of gold foil impressions of Roman coins (solidus, Constantinus II, A.D. 337/61-364/78, and unidentifiable), with loop; gold spiral arm-ring and finger-rings; bone comb and gaming counters; leather frs.; bear claws; birch bark, charcoal; flint flakes; burnt clay and bones. Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: Magnus Myhre 1973:133-136; Skaare 1976:161, No. 131; Straume 1984, No. 19, Pl. 12:19a-b; Näsman 1984:64; Lund Hansen 1987:107, 440-41, LH 252, Fig. 43, Pl. 17:3.

District 4: Inner Romsdal:

22 Vestnes m., Fiksdal p.:
* Farm No. 78, Rekdal:
- Lost 82:
  Bronze cauldron.
  Cairn, large, SF: also other objects. Date: EIA?
  Ref.: Bendixen 1878:188.
23 Voll m., Voll p.:  
* Farm No. 6, Bø nedre or Nedrebø, of 5–6 ?Bø:  
  - Lost 83:  
    Fr. br. cauldron. Contained 'whitish dust or powder' (i.e. prob. burnt bones) and find.  
    Mound, D 22m, flagstone chamber, SF: also gold? object (poss. bracteate). Date: D? 400–600?  

25 Gyrten m., Gyrten p.:  
* Farm No. 3, Setnes:  
  - T.18198a–p:  
    b: Bronze hanging bowl (R.726), rim folded around iron rod, 3 bird-shaped, unornamented escutcheons, D c.35cm. Irish, prob. 700–800.  
    c: Bronze mounting with champlevé enamel on lead weight, may orig. have come from a hanging bowl with Omphalos base (cf. Wamers). Irish, prob. 700–800.  
    Flat grave, prob. boat-grave, L 8–10m, no human remains, female, SF: also house-shaped reliquary of yew wood, covered with tin-br., corner-mountings with red enamel, 11.5x5x8.8cm, Irish, prob. 650–700; lead weight with gilt br. covering and animal ornamentation, Irish, 700–800; hemispherical gilt br. mounting, prob. one half of bishop’s/abbot’s crozier, prob. Northumbrian, 700–800; tin-br. balance weight, bowls with engraved ornaments; Cufic silver coin, Abbasid, A.D. 768–69, with traces of loop; beehive-shaped silver pendant, orig. prob. signet mounting, with frs. of thin silver thread, prob. Anglo-Saxon, from N-England; glass, agate, malakite, rock crystal and mosaic beads; trefoil gilt silver brooch in Borre style and with glass bead (imitation of Carolingian brooch), prob. 900–950; gilt br. brooch in Borre style, orig. tongue-shaped; silver rod (part of ornament?); stone spinning whorl; textile remains (incl. Frisian cloth); boat nails; wood blocks (for boat). Date: F2 900–950.  
    Ref.: Møllenhuis 1962:24–27, Fig. 2–4; Marstrander 1963:123–59, Fig. 4, 6, 8–11, 14, 16, 18–19; Johansen 1971:4; Skaare 1976:162, No. 133; Wamers 1985:21, 27, 32, 34, 94, 112, 114, N38, Taf. 8:6, 30:9, Liste 2:23 & 3:15.

* Farm No. 18, Hole:  
  - T.2805–25:  
    2817: Several frs. of thin silver, poss. from small bowl.  
    Mound (lost), flagstone cist in subsoil, SF: also pottery vessels (incl. bucket-shaped with iron collar and handle, and R.361); silver relief brooch (SF.441); cruciform br. brooches (R.252, 248 and 246); br. brooches and ring; silver bracteate; glass and amber beads; resin caulking; burnt clay; clay spinning whorls; weaving batten (R.150); wooden knife handle; iron rod, rivet heads, and frs.. Date: D 400–600.  
    Ref.: K Rygh 1883:127–30, No. 50; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 126; Nåsman 1984:77; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:2.

* Farm No. 19, Tomberg:  
  - T.15496a–?:  
    Fr. wooden bucket with br. fittings, ornamented with engraved entrelac, and br. handle. Possibly Insular, but younger than the rest.  
    Flat graves in gravel pit, SF: Male and poss. also female inhumation: also fr. double-edged sword (R.504/JP S, Fig. 115), hilts ornamented in Jellinge style with silver and niello. Date: F2 900–1000.  
    Ref.: DKNVS Årsberetning 1937:32.
Other finds include:
Grave, SF: Round sheet silver brooch with filigree decoration (SF.583); iron objects (incl. cauldron). Date: LIA.
Ref.: DKNVS Årsberetning 1931:31-32.
Grave, SF: Silver belt buckle or medallion with plant (acanthus) ornamentation, Islamic. Date: F2 900-1000.

* Farm No. 21, Åk:
- C.3168-72:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.5cm, H 15.7cm, iron handle missing. Contained sand, burnt bones and finds.
  Mound, D 12.5m, small flagstone chamber, SF: also gold finger ring (R.307); knife ferrule and mounting in gilt silver (R.147); ornamented cylinder or ferrule and (belt?) mountings, also in silver, partly with niello ornamentation; everything stolen. Date: C 310-400.
- C.5870-85:
  5870: Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.5cm, H 15.3cm, remains of iron handle. Contained cattle bones.
  58??: 2 wood frs. with br. fittings, from bucket?
  Mound? (lost), flagstone cist in river bank, female, poss. also male, inhumation, SF: also gold medallion, imitation of Roman coin, Magnentius, A.D. 350-53, looped; swastika-shaped gilt silver brooch (R.238); amber and mosaic bead; pottery vessels (R.361/Bøe 63 and bucket-shaped pot, R.370-77); turned wooden bowl; br. brooch (R.241-42) and penannular brooch (belt ring); clay spinning whorl; cloth frs. (mostly lost); wooden knife handle with br. mountings; double-edged sword or weaving batten (R.150); cylindrical iron objects with wood remains inside. Date: C 310-400.
Ref.: Ab. 1872b:76-78, No. 33; Bendixen 1878:194-96; O Rygh 1885:12, No. 238; Bøe 1927a:59, No. 279; Bjørn 1929a:15, No. 86; Bøe 1931a:58, Fig. 63; Skaare 1976:162, No. 132; Dahlin Hauken 1984:34, 233, No. 104, Pl. 37, Figs. 6b & 17b; Lund Hansen 1987:441, LH 253.
- C.6197-6206:
  6205: Fr. iron handle for br. vessel, D 30cm, orig. with a piece of br. hanging from the handle.
  Mounds? (lost), 4 graves with small stone chambers, SF: also bucket-shaped pots; cruciform br. brooches (one with cloth remains); br. brooch; iron knife, objects and frs. (incl. boat nails, strap buckle, knife and sickle); bone and wood frs. Date: D? 400-600?
Ref.: Ab. 1872b:94-95, No. 88; Bendixen 1878:194-95.

26 Hen m., Hen p.:
* Farm No. 43, Hen:
- T.4350-56:
  4351: Fr. br. bowl with inverted, flat rim, pres. H 14cm.
  Mound, SF: also tortoise brooch (R.648); iron bridle bit (R.570), chisel (R.413), spindles, shears, and strap mountings for bridle (cf. R.571). Date: F1 800-825.

27 Vegøy m., Holm p.:
* Farm No. 46-47, Sandnes:
- T.12314a-b:
  a: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12/DH 1B), with riveted iron

353
ears, iron handle lost, D 36cm, H 16cm. Contained burnt bones.

Cairn, flagstone chamber in subsoil, SF/PE: also iron nail (for bone comb?). Date: C3 310-400.

Ref.: Th Petersen 1922:12-13, No. 38, Fig. 3; Bjørn 1929a:15, No. 87, Fig. 6; Eggers 1951:94, No. 393; Dahlin Hauken 1984:234, No. 105; Lund Hansen 1987:441.

- T.14277a-f, 14499, 16592a-b:
  - 14277e, 16592a: Fr. cased glass vessel, colourless and blue, one sherd contains a br. fragment.
  - 4 molten lumps of blue glass (beads or vessel, but not the cased vessel, colour similar to the Løland squat jar).

Grave, cremation layer, but only some objects fire damaged, thus poss. mixed find, SF: also glass sherd, dark blue (prob. from finger-ring); glass beads; br. rod; all fire-damaged; burnt bones; iron rivets (for casket?), nail, boat nails, and frs. (knife?); pottery sherds. Date: C3? 310-400.


28 Eresfiord & Vistdal m.. Eresfiord p.:
* Farm No. 9, Syltebøen, prob. of lost farm 9-10 Sultar:
  - Lost 84:
    - Bronze vessel.
    - Mound, fairly large, SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Bendixen 1879:76.

District 5: Outer Romsdal:

30 Bolsøy m.. Bolsøy p.:
* Farm No. 33-34, of 32-35 Åsø:
  - Lost 85:
    - Bronze cauldron.
    - Context unknown, SF. Date: EIA?
Ref.: Dahlin Hauken 1984:239 (Vestland cauldron).

32 Nord-Aukra m.. Nord-Aukra p.:
* Farm No. 1, The Vicarage (=Aukra):
  - Lost? 86 (privately owned in the early 18thC.):
    - Bronze vessel, allegedly with Runic inscription.
    - Mound, SF. Date: IA.
Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:545.

* Farm No. 11, Eidskrem:
  - T.12136:
    - 4 small frs. of Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12-13/DH 1).
    - Cairn, D 25m, flagstone cist, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
Ref.: Th Petersen 1921:31, No. 27; Bjørn 1929a:15, No. 89; Eggers 1951:92, No. 331; Dahlin Hauken 1984:234, No. 106; Lund Hansen 1987:441.

34 Bud m.. Bud p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - T.9607:
    - Bronze terminal mounting for drinking horn, animal’s head, L 7,3cm. Prob. Insular.
    - Context unknown, SF. Date: F (VA).
District 6: Outer Nordmøre:

37 Bremsnes m., Bremsnes p.:
* Farm No. 52, Bremsnes:
- NMK I 8297, 8507:
  8297: Faceted glass vessel (R.335/E236/Straume VI), H 15.5cm, D 11.7cm. Contained ash and burnt bones.
  Fr. br. vessel (lost). Found upside down over glass vessel.
  Cairn, small flagstone chamber, SF: also (around the glass vessel) gold spiral arm-ring (R.301). Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:549; Bendixen 1878:185; Undset 1878:20-21, Fig. 16-17; O Rygh 1885:15, No. 301 & 335; Bøe 1927a:60, No. 281; Ekholm 1937a:9-10, Fig. 4; Eggers 1951:91, No. 323; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 6k, 1965:22, No. 90; Hunter 1977:306; Straume 1984:27, No. 2, Pl. 5:2 & 14:1; Lund Hansen 1987:441.

District 7: Inner Nordmøre:

46 Alvundeid m., Álvundeid p.:
* Farm No. 29, Oppdøl (=Leangen/Leding):
- T.3897:
  Fr. br. bucket (R.351/E44), no ears, D 24cm, pres. H 10cm.
  Context unknown, SF. Date: B-C (RIA).
  Ref.: K Rygh 1890:82, No. 6; Grieg 1926:24; Eggers 1951:93, No. 367; Lund Hansen 1987:441.

47 Sunndal m.:
Romfo p.:
* Farm No. 36, Flatvad:
- T.4782:
  Fr. br. hanging bowl (R.726?), rim folded around br. strip, prob. had 3 ears, D 13cm, H 5cm. Insular?
  Context unknown, SF. Date: F (VA).

Hof p.:
* Farm No. 38-39, Grødal:
- C.2507-10:
  2507: Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), D 30cm, H 18cm, extensively mended. Contained burnt bones and finds.
  Mound, small chamber, SF: also pottery vessel; shield boss; brown hair/wool; spear-heads (one lost). Date: C2 250-320.
14 SØR-TRØNDELAG county:

District 2: The Gauldal valley:

26 Støren m., Støren p.:
* Farm No. 56-59, Haukdal:
  - Lost 110:
    'Cauldron with coins.'
    Context unknown, allegedly from the farm, uncertain.

28 Horg m., Horg p.:
* Farm No. 35, of 34-36 Foss:
  - T.16364a-ff:
    i: 2 small br. strap mountings with ring, for drinking horn?
    aa: Fr. glass vessel, yellowish, type indeterminable. Found in S.
    end, with pottery vessels.
    Mound, D 12-13m, standing stone and central stone cist, double
    burial, wrapped in animal fur, PE. Female, n-ø: iron spinning whorl
    and weaving batten (R.150); br. brooch with riveted silver sheets and
    blue glass inlays (Müller 261); br. brooches, chain and needle case;
    glass and amber beads; gold and silver finger rings; silver pins;
    annular iron brooch; iron tool (R.149), and knife with leather scab-
    bard. Date: poss. C3 300-350. Male, a-m: double-edged sword with
    wooden sheath with br. mountings; spear-heads with wooden shafts;
    shield-boss (R.221); knife (R.145); br. strap buckle and belt mount-
    ings; quartzite belt stone (R.155); gold finger ring; human teeth.
    Either: glass vessel; pottery vessels (Bøe 35, R.316, Bøe 119ff.,
    Bøe 100 & Bøe 239); iron casket mountings. Date: C3 310-400
    (c.400). Sec. grave yielded T.292 (spear-head) and 294-5 (br. frs.).
    note 72; Straume 1984:145; Lund Hansen 1987:441, LH 256.

29 Hølonda m., Hølonda p.:
* Farm No. 4, Ven:
  - T.362-79:
    363: Fr. faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IA), D 9cm, H 12.4cm.
    3 frs. of br. mounting, one with rivet holes (for sword scabbard or
    wooden bucket).
    10 br. frs. (from vessel?).
    Mound, small, flagstone chamber, male inhumation, SF/PE: also
    bowl-shaped br. mounting with enamel inlay (for sword or harness?);
    gold finger ring; sword with wooden scabbard, br. pommel, mounting
    for scabbard, ring and loop (for sword?); spear-heads; shield boss
    and handle; br. ferrule (for knife?), loop? and mounting?; leather
    frs. with rivet holes and br. rivet; pottery vessels (one bucket-
    shaped); bone comb; iron fr. with wood remains. Date: C3 310-400.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:830; Ab. 1868a:87, No. 13; K Rygh
    1880a:206-7; Bøe 1927a:61, No. 288; Eggars 1951:96, No. 424; Mar-
    strander 1954:88, Fig. 67; Slomann 1959:24; Ekholm 1965:21, No. 71;
    Hunter 1977:450; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Straume 1984, No. 49,
    Pl. 77-78; Näsman 1984:50; Lund Hansen 1987:441.

31 Melhus m., Melhus p.:
* Farm No. 30, of 30-36 Gimsan:
  - T.16351a-p:
    i: Small sherd of faceted, yellowish glass vessel (E230/Straume
    IA).
    m: Small sherd of thin, colourless glass, prob. from vessel.
Seems modern, but prob. belongs to the grave.

Mound, D 19–20m, grave in subsoil, female inhumation, PE: also gold finger rings; Nydam br. brooch; br. strap buckle, needle and needle case (VJG 77); silver and br. pins; iron knife (R.145); sherds of pottery vessels (R.360 & 361); ring of unknown material (somewhat dubious). Date: C3 310–400.


* Farm No. 86, Gravrok:
- T.LXXXV 1–5:
  4: Fr. br. or copper vessel.
  Context unknown, SF: also sword; knife; fork-shaped iron tool; shears. Date: LIA?
  Ref.: Ab. 1868a:85–86, No. 8.

District 3: The Orkladalen and Drivdalen valleys:

18 Meldal m., Meldal p.:
* Farm No. 79, 81–83, Re (orig. prob. 79–83):
- C.1066–72:
  'Metal dish' (lost). Contained some burnt bone frs. Surrounded by charcoal and bent sword.
  Mound, ?sec. burial, SF: also double-edged sword; spear-head; axe; shield-boss; bridle-bit; iron chisel?; arrow-heads; knives; hook; scythe; awl; bridle? ring; slate whetstone.
  Ref.: K Rygh 1880b:179 (suggests tortoise brooch!).

20 Oppdal m., Oppdal p.:
* Farm No. 31–32, Almen, poss. orig. part of 33–37 Mjøen:
- Priv. coll. 4:
  'White tin basin/dish' (tin-br.? hanging bowl?).
  Mound, stone chamber, SF: also br. key; brooch; bridle bit. Date: F? (VA?).

District 5: The Trondheim (town) district:

32 Skaun m., Skaun (prev. Børseeskog and Huseby) p.:
* Farm No. 16, of 12–16 Huseby, part Haugan (The Mounds):
- T.8524–40:
  8533: Terminal mounting for drinking-horn with ball-shaped knob. Insular.
  Mound (lost), flat grave, female, SF: also 2 gilt br. mountings (?) with Celtic style ornamentation (poss. from brooch R.639); trefoil gilt silver mounting with niello and Carolingian ornamentation, sec. used as pendant, orig. with 12 silver rivets, from a Carolingian baldric; tortoise brooches (R.657/JP 42); silver finger rings and chain; glass beads; br. keys and pin; iron shears, knife, sickle, boat-nails, and frs.; (soapstone?) lamp (R.432). Date: F1 800–900.
  Ref.: K Rygh 1909:9–15, No. 21, Fig. 2; J Petersen 1928:50, 98, 1940a:184, No. 16, Fig. 153, 1940a:171, No. 8, 1951a:398, No. 19; Marstrander 1954:130, Fig. 126; J Petersen 1955a:32, No. 118; Graham-Campbell 1980:93, No. 328; Wamers 1985:116, Liste 4:6; Duczko 1991:18; Airola 1991:25, ill. p. 24; Skaare 1992:262, No. 136, Fig. 136.
36 Trondheim m., unknown p.:
* Farm No. ??, Trondheim, part Kjøpmannsgt. 18:
  - T.6419-47, 6458-84:
    n: Bronze cauldron, D 23cm, H c.11cm, with fairly straight sides and slightly convex base. Rim folded around thin iron rod.
    n: Fr. br. cauldron, similar in size, sloping sides and rim folded around br. rod.
    No traces of handle or ears; the thin metal and reinforcement rods strikingly similar to LIA hanging bowls of the type R.726, as is the golden metal.
    Urban excavation, deep down, SF. Date: prob. EMA.
    Ref.: K Rygh 1902:369, No. n.

39 Klaebu m., Klaebu p.:
* Farm No. 39-40, Tanem:
  - Priv. coll. 5:
    Vessel, base of iron, D 12.7cm, like small cauldron, sides of riveted copper plate, now almost lost.
    Cairn, D 18.9m, SF: also spear-head. Rune stone, C.3616, is often said to come from this grave, but Rygh does not agree.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1877b:183; K Rygh 1880b:217.
  - Lost 90:
    Bronze cauldron.
    Mound, ?sec. burial, SF: also spear-head. In the centre 95cm long stone with 7 runes (lost?).

40 Tiller m., Tiller p.:
* Farm No. 44-45, Torgård:
  - Lost 91:
    Copper cauldron. Contained burnt bones and ash. Later melted down.
    Mound, large, SF. Date: EIA?
  - T.59:
    Bronze cauldron. Contained burnt bones.
    Earthen bank, SF: also iron rod, and poss. from the same grave gold finger ring (lost). Other iron tools found with silver hoard T.1667-9 may also belong to the grave.
* Farm No. 46, Jesmo:
  - T.553-54:
    Copper cauldron (lost). Contained ash, bones and finds.
    Cairn, small, SF (poss. mixed): also glass and mosaic beads; sword and axe; poss. also gold finger-ring.
    Ref.: Ab. 1869a:41-42, No. 29; K Rygh 1880b:220.

District 6: Southern coastal districts incl. Hitra and Frøya islands:

14 Hemne m., Hemne p.:
* Farm No. 105, Bjørkan:
  - Lost 109:
    'Copper' cauldron.
    Context unknown, SF: also sword; other objects. Date: EIA?
Farm No. 114, Eidet:
- Lost 89:
  'Copper' cauldron.
  Mound, SF: also sword; other iron objects. Date: EIA?

District 7: The Fosen peninsula:

3 Stoksend m., Stoksend p.:
* Farm No. 107, Sørård, of 107, 110 lost farm Vågsøy:
  - T.1281-83:
    1281: Fr. br. basin/dish with foot (E99-106), inverted rim, D c.37cm, H c.12.5cm. Horizontal lines beneath rim both internally and externally, foot ornamented with concentric circles underneath.
    1282: Bronze ladle (R.343a-d/E160), externally decorated with horizontal and concentric lines, D 12cm, H 5.7cm, handle L 13.5cm. Found upside down in br. basin/dish.
    1283: Bronze sieve (R.343a-d), H 10cm, handle lost. Decorated with external lines. Found inside ladle.
  Cairn, charcoal and ash layer, SF. Date: B2 70-160 or C2 200-300.
  Ref.: Undset 1874:21-22; Ab. 1874a:46-47, No. 18; K Rygh 1880b:128; O Rygh 1885:18, No. 343; Eggers 1951:95, No. 402; Marstrander 1954:85, Fig. 59, 1956:38, note 70; Lund Hansen 1987:441.

4 Åfjord m., Åfjord p.:
* Farm No. 8, Skaset:
  - T.1317-20:
    1317: 2 sherds of glass vessel (R.337-38). Found in N. end, only these sherds deposited originally.
  Cairn, 16.5x7.9m, central cist with charcoal layer, PE: also glass and clay beads; iron ring and frs. (incl. pins, mounting and rivets). Date: D 400-600.
  Ref.: Ab. 1874a:49, No. 34; Undset 1875:19-20, No. 1; K Rygh 1880b:133; Bjørn 1929a:20, No. 127; Marstrander 1956:40, note 77.

* Farm No. 41, Breivoll:
- Lost 87:
  Metal vessel with 2 handles (Rygh suggests a tortoise brooch).
  Mound, disintegrated 'wooden coffin', SF: also bones; sword with gilt br. handle; 'wooden spear' covered in sheet iron (spear-head with wooden shaft?). Date: EIA?

* Farm No. 61, Eid:
- T.7894ff.:
  Sherds of glass vessel (R.338), greenish, with applied trails forming an oval. Prob. Frankish.
  Cairn, chamber, PE: also glass beads; knife and sickle. Acc. to Rygh the following, bought from a dealer, also came from this grave: glass medallion (gem) with Roman emperor portrait, prob. for finger-ring, c.200 years old when deposited; bone ring. Date: C2-D 200-600.
  Ref.: K Rygh 1907:16, No. 58, Fig. 2; Marstrander 1954:94-95; Ekholm 1958:29; Näsman 1984:78; Straume 1984, Fig. 10:1; Lund Hansen 1987:63.
- Lost 88:
  Some 'glass sherds'.
  Cairn (lost), SF. Date: EIA?
  Ref.: K Rygh 1880b:134.
6 Nes m., Nes p.:  
* Farm No. 7, Steinvik:  
** T.4621-24, 4833:  
4621: Bronze ladle, D 13cm, H 5-6cm, handle L 28cm, with everted rim and handle both with line decoration. Irish.  
4622: Fr. br. saucepan or ladle, D c.20cm, H c.7cm, everted rim, broken handle, L 15cm. Irish.  
4623: 3 frs. of large br. cauldron (hanging bowl?). Irish.  
4624: 2 tin-br. escutcheons and fragment of tin-br. mounting for wooden bucket, similar to the one from Hopperstad, Cl2 Sogn. Irish.  
Mound, long, stone-lined chamber, SF: also numerous boat-nails; sword handle (lost). Later found T.4833, tortoise brooch (R.647), but uncertain whether it belongs to the find. Date: F (VA).  
Ref.: K Rygh 1895:138-40, No. 9, Fig. 10a-c, 11, 12, 1896:50, No. 34; Boe 1926b:23; J Petersen 1940a:107, No. 48, Fig. 113a-c, 1951a:387, No. 53-55, 1951a:389-90, No. 5, 1951a:391-93; Marstrander 1954:130; Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:8.

8 Stjørna m., Stjørna p.:  
* Farm No. 67, Selnes:  
** T.4748:  
Glass sherd with dense, vertical grooves, apparently the base of a strongly tapering vessel. Context unknown, SF: poss. with T.4847 (iron chisel?). Date: IA.  
Ref.: K Rygh 1896:45, No. 4.

15 Rissa m., Rissa p.:  
* Farm No. 5, Staurset:  
** T.13505a-g:  
e: Small sherd of faceted glass vessel, type indeterminable.  
Mound or cairn, D 8m, central stone cist, male inhumation, PE: also spear-head (R.211); br. tweezers and buckle; pottery sherds (one R.365); iron frs. (incl. knife(?), VJG 103). Date: D 400-600 (prob. D1 400-500).  
15 NORD-TRØNDELAG county:

District 1: The Stjørdalen and Verdalen valleys:

3 Skatval m., Skatval p.:
* Farm No. 38-39, Myr:
  - T.9591-9606:
    9591: Bronze rim and terminal mountings for drinking-horn, with frs. of horn. Rim mounting has flat cross coated with white metal and decorated with interlace and spirals in Celtic style, terminal mounting tube-shaped with globular ending. Found near head in S. end.
    Grave, subsoil cist, boat-nails in rows and traces of wood, prob. from wooden coffin, female grave, PE: also flat, gilt br. open-work mounting with narrow, snakelike animal ornaments, sec. inserted iron rivet, Celtic (Irish) provenance, poss. casket mounting; tortoise brooches (R.647/JP 37,2); iron or br. ring (brooch?); br. sewing needle; iron and silver tool (key?); numerous glass, rock crystal, amber, br. and spiral-shaped silver beads; clay spinning whorls; iron objects (incl. key, rod, rings, arrow-heads?, hooks, boat-nails etc.); woollen cloth and fur; birch bark; flint; human teeth, bone frs.. Date: FI 800-900.
    Ref.: K Rygh 1912:6-10, No. 5, Fig. 5; Bøe 1926b:26, Fig. 15; J Petersen 1928:200, 1940a:71, No. 103, Fig. 83, 1940a:171-72, No. 11, 1951a:398, No. 20; Wamers 1985:18, 31, 92, 116, N20, Taf. 5:7, Liste 4:5.
  * Farm No. 52-54, Alstad:
    - T.2602-03:
      Molten sherds of green glass vessel.
      Mound, D 13m, 2-3 cremation burials, grave III, SPE: also burnt bones; resin caulking for wooden vessel (contained the bones); spearhead; knife; iron pin; bone pin. Date: C 150-400.

4 Stiordal m., Værnes p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown, part Ø. Kongshaug:
  - T.15007a-?:
    b. 2 frs. of br. ladle.
    Mound, SF: also tortoise brooch (R.647); later found br. frs. (prob. mounting, decorated in Style III), poss. from same find. Date: F1 800-850.
* Farm No. 111, Mæle:
  - NMK?
    Metal vessel.
    Mounds, SF: also frs. of chain-mail; bridle-bit; spur. Date: IA.

7 Frosta m., Frosta p.:
* Farm No. 42, Berg:
  - T.3805-06:
    3805: Fr. Østland cauldron (E38 or 40), D poss. 20-25cm.
    Mound, SF: also axe (R.153). Date: B-C (RIA).
* Farm No. 87, Rygg:
  - T.(unknown 3) (not 416):
    Fr. Østland cauldron (E37-43).
    Grave, SF. Date: B-C (RIA).

* Farm No. 98, Valberg:
  - T.5102. 5116:
    5116: Fr. of br. vessel, prob. Østland cauldron (E37-43), patched.
    Contained burnt bones and finds.
    Flat grave in gravel pit, cremation, SF: also gold finger rings.
    Date: C2 200-250.

* Farm No. 99, Nygården or Over Hernes, of 99-102 Hernes:
  - T.15136a-?
    b. Molten glass, poss. from vessel.
    Grave, SF: also tortoise br. brooch; iron knife; shears; bridle bit; casket mountings and nails. Date: F2 900-1000.

* Farm No. 100, Island:
  - T.965-70:
    968: Fr. of tapering tin-br. terminal mounting for drinking horn.
    Prob. Insular.
    Mound, male grave, SF: also 969: 2 frs. of 2 circular gilt br. harness mountings (R.636), no trace of sec. use, Irish; iron rattle and hook (R.462 and 465); stirrup; br. strap mounting. Date: F1 800-900.

* Farm No. 19, Alstadhaug p.:
  * Farm No. 19, Alstadhaug:
    - T.12745a-c:
      b. Fr. tin-br. bowl (cf. R.725), or silver-coated br. bowl (E110, acc. to Eggers and Lund Hansen). Everted rim, decorated with smooth ribbon between 2 lines of oblique striations, base with small iron rivet for round mounting?, or maybe foot, rim D 12,7cm, H 7,5cm.
      Flat grave, SF: also spear-head; boat-nails with wood remains.
    Date: F2 (1othC.) or C 150-400.
    Ref.: Th Petersen 1924:32-33, No. 116, Fig. 12; J Petersen 1940a:108, No. 51, Fig. 115, 1951a:387, 391, No. 58; Eggers 1951:94, No. 390; Lund Hansen 1987:442 (both wrong number, seen as Roman import); Wamers 1985:114, Liste 3:5.

* Farm No. 23-24, Eggen, part Nedre Eggen:
  - T.1340-42, 1348 (1340-54):
    1342: Frs. of thin br. cauldron, with traces of iron ears.
    1348: Frs. of curved iron rod, perhaps handle for large br. cauldron, total L 86.4cm.
    Mound, 14x9m, mixture of EIA and LIA objects?, SF: also glass linen smoother, dark; carved whalebone plaque; iron ladle (frying pan?), annular brooch, cauldron hook, and knives; br. pin; glass beads; iron bridle bit, mounting and nails; clay disc. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Ab. 1874a:51-52, No. 44; K Rygh 1879:103, 1900:143; J Peter-
* Farm No. 89, Skjerve:
- T.3850:
  Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), D 21cm, H 20cm, mended several times. Contained burnt bones.
  Cairn, small chamber, SF. Date: C1/C2 (c.200).
  Ref.: K Rygh 1889:170-71, No. 36; Grieg 1926:40; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 80; Eggers 1951:95, No. 400; Marstrander 1954:83, Fig. 55, 1956:36, Fig. 22; Lund Hansen 1987:442.

10 Frol m., Levanger p.:
* Farm No. 4, Salthammer:
Part Svedjan:
- T.560:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 31.5cm, H 17.5cm, with fr. iron handle. Contained burnt bones.
  Mound, small stone chamber, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
- T.2399-2403. 2419:
  2399: Fr. glass vessel (E195) with applied trail forming 3 large ovals, D 8.9cm, H 15cm. Prob. Syrian. Found to the right of the head.
  2397: Base (foot) sherd of glass vessel (E238, Straume VIII or IX), colourless with greenish tinge, with 3 small blue spots (impurities or casing).
  Cairn, stone cist, inhumation, prob. male, SF: also gold finger ring; br. ring with mounting; bone comb; pottery sherds (incl. handle, prob. R.361); iron and wood frs. (incl. knife and arrow-shaft (lost)). Date: C3 310-400.

* Farm No. 19, Søgstad:
- Lost 112:
  Bronze cauldron, contained bones.
  Mound, SF. Date: prob. EIA.
  Ref.: K Rygh 1879:98.

* Farm No. 24, Geite:
- T.465-79:
  Fr. br. bucket (R.351/E44), ears and handle silver-plated, D 20.3cm, H 12.7cm. Italic.
  Fr. br. basin/dish (E77), no foot, D 40.6cm, H 10.2cm. Italic.
  Fr. br. ladle and sieve (R.343/E160), D 14.6cm, H 4.4cm.
  Mound A, D 22m, central cist, inhumation grave, SPE: also burnt bones; pottery vessel on foot (R.359/Bøe 182), i.e. combination of lid and plate, form known from N. Germany, but technically identical to local products; cloth frs. (wool and linen); gilt silver brooch (R.236/A.VII.217); gold finger rings (R.307); iron mountings for wooden casket, nails, and ?bridle-bit; wood frs. (from coffin?); mouse jaw, bird claw; horse tooth; charcoal; sherds of modern pottery. Date: C1 210-260.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1869a:15-17; K Rygh 1879:98-99; O Rygh 1885:19, No. 359; Bøe 1927a:62, No. 292; Grieg 1926:24; Bøe 1931a:129, Fig. 182, note 136-38; Eggers 1951:92, No. 340; Marstrander 1954:85, Fig. 58, 1956:38; Lund Hansen 1987:442.

363
- T.483:
  Vestland cauldron (R.353/E12/DH 1B), with fr. iron ear, mended several times, D 32cm, H 14.3cm. Contained burnt bones, covered with birch bark.
  Mound, small chamber, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1869a:15, note 1; K Rygh 1879:98; Bjørn 1929a:15-16, No. 91; Eggers 1951:92, No. 341; Marstrander 1954:95, Fig. 74; Dahlin Hauken 1984:234-35, No. 108; Lund Hansen 1987:442.

- T. (unknown 7):
  Bronze cauldron.
  Bronze terminal mountings for 2 drinking horns, one dragon-shaped, prob. Insular.
  Mound, primary boat-grave, boat L 6m, female cremation, SF: also tortoise brooches; silver chain; glass beads; bone comb; key; mountings; iron harness etc. Date: FI (c.800).
  Ref.: Herje 1987a:41.

* Farm No. 60-61, Halsan:
- T.497-503:
  497: Small wooden (birch?) bucket covered with tin-br. fittings, cruciform escutcheons and handle (cf. Hopperstad, C12 Sogn), D 12cm, H 12cm. Prob. Irish. Contained a few bones.
  Mound, female burial, SF: also sherd of dark green glass linen smoother (R.446); fr. rectangular gilt br. mounting (R.634), Irish, unclear whether sec. used as brooch; small, fr. gilt br. mounting (R.631), Irish, unclear whether sec. used as brooch; carneol, glass and rock crystal beads; bone ?board; skeletal remains. Date: F2 900-1000.
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1869b:177; Ab. 1869a:36, No. 4, Pl. IV:22; K Rygh 1879:99-100; O Rygh 1885:32-33, No. 631, 634; Nicolaysen 1888:31; Engelstad 1928:23-24, note 2; J Petersen 1928:200, 1940a:68-69, No. 94, Fig. 76, 1940a:107, No. 49, Fig. 114, 1951a:389-90, No. 6, Fig. 209; Marstrander 1954:130, Fig. 124; Wamers 1985:23, 27, 31, 91, N16, Taf. 17:3a-b.

11 Verdal m.:
Unknown p.:
- Lost 94 (but cf. T.586-605 below):
  2 glass vessels.
  Bronze sieve (E159-162).
  Grave?, SF. Date: B-C (RIA).
  Ref.: Lorange 1875:111-12; Eggers 1951:96, No. 426. (Lorange does not say that the vessels belong to the same find, may refer to one or more of the finds listed below.)

Stiklestad p.:
* Farm No. 5, Myr:
- T.330-46:
  332-35: Wooden vessel with br. bands and wooden lid.
  Mound, large, ?sec. burial, SF: poss. also gold finger-ring. From chamber in top of the mound: br. dagger and knife, both Bronze Age; gold finger-ring with 3 stones, carneol and blue glass (R.309); sim­pler finger ring; small gold rings; silver finger ring and smaller ring; glass and amber beads (many lost); br. annular brooch and pin.
  Date: EIA.

* Farm No. 6, Trones:
- Lost 95:
  Small silver bowl or dish.
Mound, large, ?sec. burial, SF: also gold ring (lost). From the same mound prob. also pottery vessel containing 'mercury'. Date: EIA.

* Farm No. 12-13, of 12-14 Ysse:
- Lost 96:
  Metal vessel. Contained ash (prob. burnt bones).
  Mound, SF: also gold arm ring; spear-heads; burnt bones. Date: EIA.

* Farm No. 34-36, Hallem:
- T.586-90:
  Fr. br. sieve (E159-162).
  Mound, D 14.5m, small, prob. sec., stone chamber, SF: also burnt bones; birch bark; swastika-shaped br. brooch; resin caulking; pin for br. brooch; br. fr. (ferrule?); pottery sherds. Date: C 150-400.
- T.591-605:
  592: Fr. faceted glass vessel (E230/Strømme IB), D 7.9cm, H 12.2cm. Found inside pottery vessel.
  Mound 6, D 16m, from smaller room of 2-roomed stone cist in sub-soil, SF: glass vessel; spear-heads; silver mounting?; pottery vessel. From larger room: br. fibula (R.243/A.VI.2); br. frs. with rivet holes; leather frs. with br. mountings; br. mountings with rivets, folded around piece of leather; silver mountings; knife with wooden remains; shield-boss and handle; belt stone; resin caulking; frs. of cloths, fur, leather, birch bark and bark. Date: C2-C3 250-400.
  Found higher up in the mound, but lost: Gilt br. mounting with stamped? and enamelled decoration; iron nails; axe of LIA form.
Ref.: Ab. 1870b:16-18, XII, 90-91, No. 18; K Rygh 1879:89; Ekholm 1937a:6; Fett 1941:31, No. 371; Eggers 1951:93, No. 350; Marstrander 1954:88; Ekholm 1956a, Fig. 8; Slomann 1959:24; Ekholm 1965:21, No. 73; Hunter 1977:326; Christie et al. 1979, Tab. 1; Strømme 1984, No. 17, Pl. 2:17 & 33:5; Nåssman 1984:50; Lund Hansen 1987:442.

* Farm No. 60, Vist:
- T.228? (T.(13e)):
  Glass vessel (lost).
  Mound, large, SF: also pottery vessel (T.228), and poss. spear-head and boat nails, although Rygh assumes these come from a different find, the spear-head may even be modern. Date: EIA.

Vinne p.:

* Farm No. 263, Valstad:
- T.2175-86:
  2175: Bowl-shaped glass vessel (R.336, but without ribs, E212), D 8.5cm, H 5.8cm, light green. Placed behind the head.
  Mound, D 15m, flagstone cist, prob. female inhumation, SF: also gold finger rings; silver pin and bead/pin head; br. pin and spinning whorl; iron strap buckle and key?; glass, mosaic and amber beads; skeletal remains. Date: previously C3/D1 (c.400), now (Lund Hansen) C1 150-260.
Ref.: K Rygh 1879:94-95, 1880a:209-11, No. 19; Bøe 1927a:63, No. 296; Ekholm 1937b:70, note 16; Eggers 1951:96, No. 422; Marstrander 1954:88; Ekholm 1956a:45-46, Fig. 2c, 1965:26, No. 135; Hunter 1977:448; Lund Hansen 1987:442.
Farm No. 264-65, By:
- T.4123:
  Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E41), D 25cm, extensively patched, especially the base. Placed on birch bark.
  Cairn, SF. Date: C 150-400.

District 2: The Steinkjer (town) district (Innherad):

12 Ytterøy m., Ytterøy p.:
* Farm No. 5-6, Barstad:
- Lost 113:
  Wooden bucket (size: small water bucket) with br. fittings, no handle.
  Cairn, chamber, SF. Date: EIA.
  Ref.: K Rygh 1879:79.

15 Inderøy m.:
Inderøy (prev. Sakshaug) p.:
* Farm No. 72, Sakshaugvang (orig. Vang), ?part Stineshaugen:
- Lost 97:
  Copper cauldron.
  Mound, SF: allegedly contained a 'treasure' which was brought to Trondheim (the Museum?). Date: EIA?
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1875b:171; K Rygh 1879:70.
* Farm No. 9, Sundnes:
- Lost 98:
  Fr. copper cauldron.
  Mound, D 10m, SF. Date: EIA?
  Ref.: Nicolaysen 1875b:169-70.
* Farm No. 118-19, Ferstad:
- T.2415-16:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 30.4cm, pres. H 12.5cm, concentric circles internally on base. Cut stone slab used as lid.
  Cairn, large, small stone chamber, cremation grave, SF. Date: D 400-600.
* Farm No. 123-27, Verdal:
- T.326-27:
  326: Fr. br. cauldron, prob. Østland cauldron (E37-43). Contained soil or ash, burnt bones and finds.
  Mound, SF: also gold spiral rings. Date: C 150-400.
* Farm No. 139, Haugan:
- Lost 114:
  Convex br. cauldron, contained burnt bones. Kept on the farm until recently.
  Mound, SF. Date: prob. EIA.
  Ref.: K Rygh 1879:70.
Sandvollan (prev. Hustad) m. & p.:
* Farm No. 187, Vikan:
- T.17460:
  Bronze cauldron (lost).
  Cairn, chamber, SF: also gold medallion, D 3.9cm, with loop, Germanic imitation of Roman medallions, crudely executed, poss. of local

366
production, found outside cauldron; iron objects and bones (not preserved); in the cauldron 'lump of coins' (lost). Date: C3 350-400.
Ref.: Møllenhüs 1954:73-79, Fig. 1-2; DKNVS Årbok, Tilvækst 1953:134-35; Skaare 1976:171, No. 161.
* Farm No. 191-94, Grønnby (orig. By):
- T.1459-70:
  1463: Piece of molten greenish glass from vessel or beads.
  Mound, D 12.5m, central grave, SPE: also burnt bones; sherds of thin pottery vessel (prob. used for the bones); resin caulking; bone tools and gaming counter; br. belt buckle and shield-boss shaped mounting; iron cylinder (mounting), knife, nails. Date: EIA. The mound also contained unburnt bones and objects from different burial.
Ref.: Ab. 1874a:59-60, No. 91; K Rygh 1875:8-9, 1879:75-76.
* Farm No. 221, Hol:
- T.10159-80:
  10176: Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 29.9cm, pres. H 12.5cm, iron handle preserved. Did not contain bones. Found in NW. end with other vessels.
  10164: Frs. of curved iron rod, prob. handle for large wooden vessel. Found in N. end.
  Cairn, D 10m, stone cist with 2 skeletons head to feet, SPE: also double-edged sword with wooden sheath; spear-heads (R.205); arrowheads (R.213); shield-boss (R.217); boat nail; iron mountings; gold piece (prob. placed in the mouth) and currency ring; quartzite belt stone with br. mounting and silver rivets; oval br. box with silver rivets (for flint and tinder); br. strap mountings and buckle; silver tweezers; br. wrist clasps (R.268); br. casket handle, and ferrules with wood remains; pottery vessels (R.368-369/Bøe 217 or 229). Date: D 400-600. Second chamber yielded horse skull, charcoal, burnt clay.

16 Sparbu m., Mære p.:
* Farm No. 3, Mære:
- T.(unknown 11):
  Sherd of glass beaker (prob. R.337-38).
Ref.: Lidén 1969:13, Fig. 11; Skaare 1976:171, No. 163, corpus 88b.
* Farm No. 6-7, Lønnem:
- T.28:
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 31.2cm, H 15.3cm, iron handle, walls externally decorated with horizontal lines, concentric circles internally on base.
  Mound, large, SF: also weapons. Date: C3 310-400.
* Farm No. 86, Skei:
- T.(unknown 12):
  Large triangular br. vessel with internal sieve and loops on rim, prob. Irish hanging lamp.
  Yew bucket, completely covered with decorated gilt br., handle with silver inlays. Prob. produced in Ireland, closest parallel from Birka.
Large br. vessel with handle, Irish.

Mound, flagstone cist with wooden coffin, PE: also rectangular brooch, prob. Insular; skeletal remains; tortoise brooch; beads; bridle bit, harness with br. rivets and buckles; whalebone plaque; textiles; leather. Date: F1 (c.800).

Ref.: Spor 1987/1:27, w/ ill..

* Farm No. 95-96, Lø:
- T.18981a-m:
  a. Fr. br. bowl (approx. JP Fig. 210), base ornamented externally and internally with concentric circles, rim D c.21cm, flat rim, H c.6.5 cm.

Mound 7, D 12m, boat-grave, L c.15m, flagstone cist, PE: also octagonal, slightly convex piece of greenish glass, poss. mirror, but no covering, D 4cm; iron cauldron (JP Fig. 197), D 35cm; carneol beads; iron chain; silver thread (pin head?) (R.681); iron handle?, horse bit, casket handles, mountings, anchor-shaped nails, numerous boat nails, and shears (R.443); silver mounting and button?; frs. of textiles; animal bone; whetstone; burnt clay; human tooth enamel.

Date: F (VA).

Ref.: Alsvik, Stalsberg & Farbregd 1974:20-23, Fig. 6.

* Farm No. 97, Rannem:
- T.4158, C.2608:
  4158: Very fr. br. vessel, Vol. 3-4 litres, not identifiable.

Contained ash, burnt bones and finds.

Mound, chamber, SF: also gold finger rings (one lost). Date: B-C (RIA).


18 Egge m., Egge p.:
* Farm No. 2, Helge:
- Lost 99:
  Metal vessel.

Mound, SF: also money or 'sacrificial tools'.


* Farm No. 4, Egge:
- T.523-34:
  532: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), horizontal lines beneath everted rim, riveted iron ears and fr. iron handle, D 23cm, orig. H 20-23cm. Contained ash, burnt bones and finds covered by birch bark. Surrounded by charcoal layer.

Stone setting, D c.6m, SPE: also gold finger rings (Müller 90); hazel nuts. Outside the cauldron: whetstone. Date: B-C (RIA).

Ref.: Rygh 1870:13-14; Ab. 1869a:39, No. 15; K Rygh 1879:48; Bøe 1927a:65, No. 304; Grieg 1926:36, 40; Ekholm 1933:28, No. 82, Fig. 5; Eggers 1951:92, No. 327; Lund Hansen 1987:441.
- T.18261 I a-p, II q-x:
  Ia: Fr. Østland cauldron (R.352/E40), no trace of ears, extensively patched, base D 19cm. Contained burnt bones and finds.

Stone setting, grave 24, D 29m, flagstone chamber with 2 burials, Ia-p in br. cauldron, IIq-x in wooden vessel, PE. Grave I also yielded: gold finger rings; double-edged Victoria sword; spear-heads (R.208 and R.202); shield boss, br. shield handle with tutulus-shaped knob, shield rim mounting; iron object; carved and ornamented bone pieces; textile frs.; bear claws; tooth; birch bark, charcoal; flint flake. Grave II contained: burnt bones; iron spear-head; shield-boss of same type as grave I, with 3 Maltese br. crosses, and remains
of rim mountings; iron belt? mounting and frs.; resin caulking; charcoal, charred bark. Date: B2 70-160.

Ref.: Møllenhuis 1962:38-41, Fig. 6-8; Lund Hansen 1987:441-42, LH 259.

19 Beitstad m., Beitstad p.:
* Farm No. 128-29, Homnes:
  - B.1848:
    Bronze handle and 2 br. escutcheons for br. bucket (R.345/E24), D c.24cm, was whole when found. Italic. Contained burnt bones. Date: B1 0-50.

    Mound, SF: also gold finger ring (lost). Date: B 0-160.

    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1868:65-66, Pl. II:20a-c; Undset 1874:22; Lorange 1875:111-12; K Rygh 1879:41; O Rygh 1885:18, No. 345; Eggers 1951:93, No. 358; Marstrander 1954:83, Fig. 54, 1956:36, note 66; Slomann 1960:22, Fig. 10; Lund Hansen 1987:442.

20 Kvam m., Kvam p.:
* Farm No. 15-16, Øksnes:
  - T.18027a-f:
    a: Fr. br. ladle with short handle (cf. JP 1940, Fig. 92), D 14cm, handle L 11cm.

    Prob. flat grave, PE: also swords (one prob. JP H); glass beads; flint flake; iron frs. (incl. mounting with hook). Date: F (VA).

    Ref.: Møllenhuis 1959a:122-23.

District 3: The Outer Namdal valley:

30 Nærøy m., Nærøy p.:
* Farm No. 25, Varøy:
  - T.6373:
    Bronze terminal mounting for drinking horn, animal head, Irish.

    Context unknown, SF. Date: F (VA).

    Ref.: K Rygh 1902:364, No. 39, Fig. 2; J Petersen 1940a:72, No. 100, Fig. 81, 1951a:398, No. 25; Marstrander 1954:129, Fig. 123; Wamers 1985:116, Liste 4:2.

31 Vikna m., Vikna p.:
* Farm No. 12, Ryem:
  - C.4032:
    Bronze rim mounting and frs. of another for 2 drinking horns, D 8.5 and 7cm, prob. Insular.

    Mound, SF: also br. cylinder (needle case?); tortoise brooches.

    Date: F2 (10thC.).


32 Leka m., Leka p.:
* Farm No. 14, Kvaløy, part Sørå:
  - T.12242a-e:
    c. Fr. br. rim mounting for drinking horn.

    Cairn, D 10m, flagstone cist, inhumation grave, PE: also br. belt mountings and tweezers; knife; skeletal remains. Date: D1/D2 (c.500).


* Farm No. 16, Skei:
  - Lost 101:
    Rim fr. of large br. vessel, allegedly had engraved 'pictures', but uncertain description.

369
Basin/dish fr. (prob. br.) (R.726?).
Mound, 'Herlaugshaugen' (Herlaug's Mound), D 60m, standing stone and central cairn or large stone chamber containing timber (pine) chamber, poss. on ship, several old excavations: also numerous large iron nails (for chamber); boat nails; large amounts of animal bones (cattle, sheep/goat and pig); skeletal remains of 2 people; sword.
Date: F (VA).

33 Kolvereid m., Kolvereid p.:
* Farm No. ??, Unknown:
  - B. (unknown 11):
    Bronze cauldron.
    Context unknown, SF. Sent to Bergen Museum, but not mentioned by Lorange. Date: IA?
    Ref.: K Rygh 1880b:233.

370
16 NORDLAND county:

District 1: Outer Helgeland:

1 Bindal m., Solstad p.:
* Farm No. 13, Lilleheil, of 12-13 Heil:
  - T.19825-26:
    19825: Curved sherd of green glass with self-coloured, applied trails, max. 3.7cm. Poss. the base of a bowl. Prob. IA.
    Mound, PE: also iron nail and frs.; charcoal. Date: LIA?

2 Brønnoy m., Brønnoy p.:
* Farm No. 86, Trølvik, part Solheim:
  - T.19853a-q:
    e. Slightly curved sherd of green glass, max. 1.8cm.
    Mound 2, D c.9m, PE: also br. ringed pin (cf. JP Fig. 237) and mounting; amber spinning whorl/bead and ring/bead; knife; iron frs. and rods; whetstone; flint; whalebone object; skeletal remains. Animal bones are prob. modern admixture. Date: F (VA).
    Ref.: Farbregd 1982:4-6.

14 Lurøy m., Lurøy p.:
* Farm No. 18, Lurøy:
  - Ts.6237a-b:
    Tin-br. fr., presumably stem of cup or other vessel.
    Mound, stone-lined cist, SF: also human skeleton; silver bracelet (R.709). Date: prob. F2 (10thC.).
* Farm No. 49, of 48-49 Kvarøy:
  - Ts.(unknown 1):
    Bronze bowl (R.726), D 31cm, H 15cm, with inverted rim, random? lines internally, closely related to hanging bowls, but no es-cutcheons. Insular.
    Flat grave 12, male inhumation, SF: also single-edged sword with br. hilts and 3-partite pommel (JP Særgruppe 1/Evison 1a/Mannheim-Speyer), prob. Rhenish (Frankish/Carolingian), blade may be Norwegian. Date: E2-F1 750-900.

17 Meløy m., Meløy p.:
* Farm No. 77, of 76-77 Meløy:
  - Lost 102:
    Copper cauldron with handle, disintegrated when lifted.
    Mound, SF: also gold arm-ring. Date: D? 400-600?
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1870:166.

District 4: North Salten:

25 Steigen m., Steigen p.:
* Farm No. 77-79, of 76-80 Steigen:
  - Ts.1214-19:
    1214: Tin-br. bowl with everted rim and engraved decoration (R.725?), D 11.4cm, H 5.5cm, very worn, mended with ordinary br.. Insular.
    Mound 7, D 7m, SPE: also soapstone vessel (R.729), no handle; glass bead; bone comb; br. mounting on leather and wood; iron sickle,
key, lock, and rivets; round pebble and garnet (the last 2 may be accidental admixture). Date: F (VA).


District 6: Vesterålen:

37 Hadsel m., Hadsel p.:
* Farm No. 62-63, The Vicarage (=Hadsel):
  - Ts.740-745a, 747:
    743: Sherds of glass vessel, funnel beaker, green.
    Mound, SF: also 744: fr. silver penannular brooch, Irish; mosaic and glass beads; silver thread; spear-head; flint; strike-a-light; boat nails; resin caulking?. Date: F1 (9thC.).

38 Bø m., Bø p.:
* Farm No. 29, Føre:
  - Ts.5338a-s:
    Faceted glass vessel (E230/Straume IB:1), D 7.4cm, H 9.5cm. Placed inside wooden vessel with bucket-shaped pot.
    Cairn 2, stone cist with bear skin, PE: also female skeleton; br. hair pins and equal-armed brooch; iron belt? ring, knives; beak of Fulmar petrel; resin caulking; bucket-shaped pot; iron pin; bone comb and hair pins; bone and slate spindle-whorls; bear claws. Date: C3 310-400.
* Farm No. 37, Straume:
  - Ts.1327-9:
    1327: 3 pear-shaped iron mountings, partly covered by sheet br., for 1-2 br. cauldrons of Eastern type: flat base, straight walls, reinforcement strip around lower part of wall, rim folded around iron rod.
    Mound, SF: also padlock (R.452); hanging whetstone (R.425). Date: prob. F2 (latest VA).

District 7: The Lofoten Isles:

33 Borge m., Borge p.:
* Farm No. 25, Borg:
  - Ts.8334e-i.o. 8336a-n.da-ft.ja-ip. 8337a-az.ea.ef:
    18 frs. of br. vessel, prob. ?hanging bowl (R.726).
    116 sherds of 16-18 glass vessels, incl. palm cups, funnel beakers, claw beaker, reticella bowl(s), and gold-foil decorated funnel beaker(s).
    57 sherds of 2 Tating pitchers.
    2 sherds of 1-2 light brown, wheel-thrown pottery vessel(s).
    House site, PE. Date: LIA.
17 TROMS county:

District 1: The Harstad (town) district:

2 Trondenes m., Trondenes p.:
- Farm No. 30, Gausvik:
  - Ts.197a-?
    - d: Loop-shaped iron ear with 2 pear-shaped escutcheons with br. rivets, for Eastern type br. cauldron with flat base and straight walls, reinforcement band at base, rim folded round iron rod.
    - House site, SF: also soapstone spinning whorl; shears; iron fishhook; not preserved: burnt and sooty stones, ash; sherds of soapstone vessel and grooved baking slab; weights (loom or fishing). Date: F2? (end of VA?).
  - Ref.: Winther 1877b:44, No. 6; J Petersen 1951a:394-95, No. 5.

3 Bjarkøy m., Bjarkøy p.:
- Farm No. 10, Helløy:
  - Ts.1038-40:
    - Neck of tin jug(?) (prob. lost).
    - Mound, 6x5m, SPE: also skeleton; glass beads; tortoise brooch (prob. R.640); br. object; iron frs.; quartzite whetstone. Date: F (VA).
  - Ref.: Nicolaissen 1895:1, No. 1; Sjøvold 1974:145, L604.
- Farm No. 17, Øvergård, of 15 and 17 Bjarkøy:
  - C.18174:
    - Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 1D), no traces of handle, mended several times, D 85.5cm, H 41.5cm, i.e. Vol. 200-250 litres!
    - Bog, SF. Date: C3 310-400.
  - Ts.935-38, 936-39:
    - 938: 6 small frs. of gilt tin-br. mounting for cauldron?
    - Grave in skree, male, SF: also br. bracelets (R.719); mosaic, glass and terracotta beads; axe (prob. JP G/Fig. 36, cf. R.555); sword (lost). Date: F1 800-900.
- Farm No. 31, Kolsland:
  - Ts.2333-37:
    - 2333: Glass sherd from vessel(?), unevenly hemispherical.
    - Grave, male, SF: also 2 round br. brooches(?), no pin arrangement, light metal coating and stamped decoration, D 2.5cm, strongly reminiscen of 2 Swedish finds regarded as imports, poss. English; spearheads; tweezers. Date: D1 400-450.

District 4: The Tromsø (town) district:

18 Tromsøysund m., Tromsøysund p.:
- Farm No. 65, Tisnes:
  - Ts.791-802:
    - 793: Circular, convex tin-br. plate, D 22cm, poss. from a patene, prob. Irish.
    - Grave, female inhumation, SF. Date: F1 850-900.
18 FINNMARK county:

13 Tana m., unknown p. (Trollfjorden in Tanafjorden):
  * Farm No. ??, Unknown:
    - Lost? 104:
      'Copper' cauldron.
      Unknown context, SF: also sword; arrow-heads. Date: F (VA?).

UNKNOWN COUNTY:

Troms or Finnmark county:
  - B.(45?):
    Bronze cauldron.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: IA.
    Ref.: Nicolaysen 1862-66:693.

Prob. W. Norway:
  - B.315:
    Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2D), D 29cm, H 17.5cm, one ear missing.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: D2 500-600.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1912a:81-82, note 2; Ekholm 1933:29, No. 109;
  - B.3502:
    Sherd of glass vessel.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: C 200-400.
    Ref.: Ekholm 1937b:77, note 40.
  - B.5491a-h:
    d. Fr. br. hanging? bowl (R.726), with everted rim and slightly
    concave base.
    Grave, female, SF: also axe (R.552); wool comb; frying pan; sherd
    of soapstone vessel (R.729); iron frs. (incl. scythe, key and mount-
    ings); numerous boat-nails, nails; burnt bones. Date: F1 c.850-900.
  - B.5624:
    Fr. br. saucepan (ladle), everted rim, D 13cm, and flat handle, L
    18.5cm, terminating in circular disc, no ornaments.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: F (VA).
  - B.5647:
    Østland cauldron (E42), D 35cm, orig. H 30cm, with thick iron col-
    lar forming 2 large ears for moving handle, extensively mended,
    externally sooty. Contained burnt bones, wrapped in birch bark.
    Unknown context, SF. Date: C 150-400.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1905a:60, No. 241, 1912a:30-31, Fig. 64; Ekholm
  - B.6209a-d:
    a. Fr. of ornamented gold rim mounting with small sherd of glass
    vessel inside.
    Grave, SF: also silver (belt?) rings and loops; br. fr.; bone and
    stone gaming counters (R.178). Date: C 150-400.
    Ref.: Schetelig 1910:16, No. 33; Bøe 1927a:68, No. 320; Lund Han-
  - B.6318a-b:
    a. Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2), with iron handle, D 22.5cm.
    Contained burnt bones.
Unknown context, SF. Date: D 400-600.
Ref.: Schetelig 1910:60, No. 141; Bjørn 1929a:10, No. 39; Dahlin Hauken 1984:212, No. 35.
- S. (unknown 10):
  Fr. Vestland cauldron (R.353/DH 2C), D 31cm.
  Unknown context, SF. Date: D1 400-500.
  Ref.: Ekholm 1933:29, No. 110; Dahlin Hauken 1984:212, No. 34.

E. Norway?:
- NMK C 64-65:
  Østland cauldron (E41), mended.
  Unknown context, SF (bought from private collection): also shield boss; br. rim mountings. Date: C 150-400.
III.a: Introduction

The farm catalogue comprises

1) all farms yielding imported IA vessels, marked by a '*' and bold print;
2) all farms yielding other IA imports for C6 Vestfold, C10 Rogaland, C12 Sogn, C15 Nord-Trøndelag and C17 Troms, marked by a '+' and underlining, or a combination of 1) and 2);
3) coded farms close enough to influence the farm code of 1) and 2), i.e. not more than 'three farms removed' (cf. ch. 10). In a few cases a continuous sequence of coded farms have been included, even though only the nearest one may have influenced the farm code. This was done to show that the farms are part of a larger group of coded farms.

The catalogue is organized in the same way as the Finds Catalogue (App. II), i.e. on counties C1-C18, on districts within each county, on municipality (m.) number and parish (p.) within each district, and on farm number within each parish. County numbers, municipality numbers, and farm numbers are taken from O. Rygh's Norske Gaardnavne 1-18, while district numbers, names and extent rely on Norge. Geografisk leksikon. (Brøgger et al. 1963). In most cases, these districts correspond to existing or older administrative units, either ecclesiastical or judicial, which again depended largely on the natural geography of the counties. They have thus been included here in order to group together municipalities that naturally form larger units within a county, something that is not necessarily evident from municipality numbers only. The district list at the beginning of each county includes those municipality numbers that are relevant for the present work, i.e. municipalities with vessel finds. For counties C6, C10, C12, C15 and C17 municipalities with other import finds are also included.

When the municipality consists of one parish only, the name is given as '15 Tune m. & p.' (Cl), otherwise the parish name is given separately (e.g. '9 Idd m., Idd p.' (Cl)), meaning that this is one of several parishes. In some cases, one of the parishes has later become a separate municipality as well. These are given as '(name) m. & p.', but are listed as parishes under the old municipality number.

The farm information contains farm number, name, code, sometimes also the Norse form of the farm name and/or an English translation, and its first appearance in documentary sources, usually tax lists. In most cases this appearance is given as the year, or the period of years over which the source was compiled, while a first appearance in one of the Saga texts is given as an abbreviated form of the Saga name. In addition, the information contains a short reference to those functions that have led to a self-coding of the farm (codes 'A-C'), such as medieval churches, thing-places, market-places etc. In a few cases, other, related information has also been included.

When farm numbers do not correspond to the code system (cf. ch. 10.4), a short explanation has been added in brackets after the farm information. Examples which will illustrate this are found in the first municipality and parish listed in the catalogue (9 Idd m. & p.). After Farm No. 36-37 Hov the explanation '38 new' has been
added in brackets, meaning that Farm No. 38 is a modern partition which has been disregarded here, thus making the vessel-yielding Farm No. 41, 44 Gimmen 'three farms removed' (code 'e') from No. 36-37 Hov ('A'). Similarly, the explanation '45-46' has been added after No. 41, 44 Gimmen, meaning that its 'neighbour' consists of these two farm numbers, and that Gimmen is thus only 'two farms removed' (code 'd?') from No. 47 Solberg ('A?'). Gimmen itself also consists of two farm numbers, 41 and 44. Its farm code also contains the code 'b?*'. The '*' after a code letter indicates that the code is based on a map measurement (cf. ch. 10.4) of the distance between the farm and its nearest parish church, which in this case probably is less than 2km. Gimmen has therefore been coded as a 'probable neighbour' ('b?*') to No. 55-57 Hede ('B'), which has been included in the list because of this. For vessel-yielding farms, and farms with other import finds from C6, C10, C12, C15 and C17, the full farm code is listed; for all other farms only codes 'A-C'.

Other finds of imported objects from C6, C10, C12, C15 and C17 (cf. ch. 11.2), apart from those already listed in the Finds Catalogue, Appendix II, are briefly described as part of the farm information, and one reference for each find is listed under 'Imports' at the end of the relevant list of references. These are given for each parish only, in order to avoid repetition of the same references for a number of neighbouring farms.

Abbreviations used in the catalogue:

B. Bergen Museum (acquisition number)
BA Bronze Age
br. bronze
C. Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo (acquisition number)
CIA Celtic Iron Age (500-0 B.C.)
D diameter
DN. Diplomatarium Norvegicum
EMA Early Middle Ages (11-12thC.)
EMeP Early Merovingian Period (7thC.)
EMiP Early Migration Period (5thC.)
ERIA Early Roman Iron Age (1st-2ndC.)
EVA Early Viking Age (9thC.)
Fagrsk. Fagrskinna
Fms. Fornmanna sögur
HåkHåk. Håkon Håkonsson's Saga
IA Iron Age (1st millennium A.D.)
LMeP Late Merovingian Period (8thC.)
LMiP Late Migration Period (6thC.)
LRIA Late Roman Iron Age (3rd-4thC.)
LVA Late Viking Age (10thC.)
m. municipality
MeP Merovingian Period
MiP Migration Period
Morkinsk. Morkinskinna
NG Norske Gaardnavne
NgL Norges gamle Lover (Norway's old laws)
p. parish
RIA Roman Iron Age (1st-4thC.)
S. Stavanger Museum (acquisition number)
T. Trondheim Museum (DKNVS) (acquisition number)
Ts. Tromsø Museum, Tromsø (acquisition number)
UMK Universitetets Myntkabinett, Oslo (acquisition number)
III.b: Farm catalogue

1 ØSTFOLD county:

NO: 22 municipalities, 39 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Halden (town) and Halden river district: M9.
- 3) The Askim-Mysen district: M1, 3, 5.


District 1: The Halden (town) and Halden river district:

9 Idd m., Idd p.:
- 33 Berger (C), 1392. Old thing-place. Neighbour to 36-37 Hov.
- 36-37 Hov (A), Hof, 1344. (38 new)
* - 41, 44 Gimmen (b?d?e), 1341 and 1604. (45-46)
- 47 Solberg (A?), Sölbergar, 1593.
- 50-54 Idd (C) (lost), 1360: 50 Nordby (North Bær), 1578, 51 Torp, c. 1400, 52 Herrebø, 1344, and 53-54 Bø, Bær, 1723. Thing-place and skipreide1 centre; 52 nobleman's estate.
- 55-57 Hede (B): 55 Heier, 1344, 56 The Vicarage or Middle Hede, 1574-97, and 57 Ystehede, Outer Hede, 1427. Medieval parish church.


District 2: The Sarpsborg-Fredrikstad (town) district:

11 Skieberg m., Skieberg p.:
* - Unknown farm, near southern end of Lake Isesjøen (b?*).
* - 7, 9-11 Dal (C): 7 Little Dal, 1344, and 9-11 Large Dal, Fms. EMA chieftain's farm. Very large IA grave fields.
- 22 The Vicarage or Skjeberg (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.


13 Borge m., Borge p.:
- 17 Borge (B) little, 1440; also 62 Borge large. Prob. named after IA hill fort. Medieval parish church. (19-23)
* - 24-27 Vidsta (Aee?), Vésteinn (Holy Stone), c. 1400. May refer to standing stone or rock. (28-29; 30-31)
* - 32 Haugen (A?ee?*), Haugrinn (The Mound), 1574-77.
- 54-55 Ophus, Upphús(ar) (Upper House(s)), c. 1400. Medieval vicarage, prob. part of 56-61 Hunn.
* - 56-61 Hunn (bc): 56-58 Hunn, 1412, 59-60 (new parts), and 61 Kjøls-Hunn, 1667. Old thing-place. C. 100 IA graves.
- 62 Borge large (B), cf. 17 Borge little.


15 Tune m. & p.:
* - 47-48 Bjørnestad (d*), c. 1400. Nearest Skjeberg church.
- 63 The Vicarage or Valaskjoll (A?C), prob. Válsaskjól, c. 1400. Old thing-place.

1. Medieval sea defence district, responsible for providing ship(s) and crew. Commonly named after a central farm, which may also be the local thing-place, i.e. meeting place for the local court.
* - 64-65 Tune (a?BCc), Túnir, 1604. Old thing-place (at Tingvold). Rune stone with 2 inscriptions, poss. 4thC., prev. also large number of grave mounds.
* - 66 Grålum (bcd), c. 1400. Present centre.
* - 121 Lower Haugen (A?), Haugrinn, c. 1400. Named after large grave mound (boat grave). (123-26)
* - 127 Nes (a?e?), 1483.
- 128-29 Valle (A?), Velli(r), 1593. (130 new; 131-33)
- 135, 137 Hauge (A?), Haugi/Haugar, 1574-77.
* - 138 Rå (a?b*), c. 1400. Former vicarage for Glemmen church.

16 Glemmen (Glemminge) m. & p.:
* - 1-2 Glemmen/Glemminge (Bc?), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.
- 3-4 Nokleby (C?), Myklibyr (Large Farm). Also 6 Lisleby (Small Farm), c. 1400; present centre.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1897a:304-9.

17 Onsøy m. & p.:
- 82-83 Lund (A?), Lundr, 1317. Also 99 Lund west. (84-85; 87 new; 88-89)
- 93-95 Forsetlund (A), Forsetalund (from thing-god Forseti), c. 1400, poss. part of the Lund farms. (96-98)
- 99 Lund west (A?), 1593.
- 100-101 Huseby (C), Húsabyr, 1395. Largest farm in the area.
- 102 Ellingård (AC), Elin, c. 1400., incl. 102,1 Hov, Hof, 1472. MA and later nobleman’s estate.

District 3: The Askim-Mysen district:

1 Trøgstad m., Trøgstad p.:
* - 102-104 Langseter (d?), 1339.
- 106 Haugen east (A?), 1604; cf. 3 Haugen west, Haugi, c. 1400.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1897a:1-33.

3 Spydeberg m., Spydeberg p.:
* - 1 Ekeberg (b*d?), Eikaberg, 1574-77.
- 3 Hauger (A?), Haugar, 1600.
- 27 Fossum (C), 1574-77, incl. 27,6 Torget (C) (The Market). Old market-place. Neighbour to 30 Lund.
- 28-29 Løken (A), Løykin, c. 1400.
- 30 Lund (A?), Lundr, 1574-77. (31 and 32 new)
- 33 The Vicarage or Spydeberg (BC), c. 1400. Medieval parish church and thing-place.

5 Rakkestad m., Rakkestad p.:
- 21 Gjulum (B), 1347. Medieval church.
- 22 North Østby (b), Austbyr (East Farm), 1594, of 21 Gjulum.
- 35 Jerberg (A?), Hjálparberg, c. 1400.
- 36-37 Hosten (a?), Hósteinn (Tall Stone), 1347.
- 70 Ski (Ae?), Skeid, c. 1400.

Degernes m. & p.:
* - 182 Orud (d*e?), c. 1400.
- 185 Lund south (A?), Lundr, 1594.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1897a:108-117.

Os p.:
* - 216-17, 221, 224 Os (BC) (lost): 216 Vestby (West Farm), 1445, 217 Nordby (North Farm), and 221, 224 Østby (BC), Austbyr (East Farm), all c. 1400. Medieval parish church and thing-place at Østby.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1897a:118-130; Bugge 1917:102.

District 4: The Moss (town) district:

18 Råde m. & p.:
* - 1-2 Haugsten (A?dd*), Haugasteinn (Mound Stone), c. 1400. Had grave mounds and standing stones. (3-4)
* - 5-6 Løken (Ad*d*), Løykin, c. 1400. Close to 46 Vold.
- 46 Vold (A?), Vollr, 1578.
- 57-59 Råde (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1897a:324-38; Bugge 1918:202, No. 5; Welle-Strand 1989:315.

19 Rygge (prev. Varna) m. & p.:
* - 1-3 Rør (A?), Hreyrr? (Cairn), 1320.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1897a:339-51.
2 AKERSHUS county:  
NG: 22 municipalities, 44 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) Follo: M3, 6.
- 2) Bærum and Asker: M7.
- 3) Lower Romerike.
- 4) Upper Romerike: M16-18, 20.

District 1: Follo:

3 Ås m., Ås p.:
* - 15 Holstad west (a?e*), 1300.
- 16-17, 20 Haug (A?), Haugi (The Mound): 16-17 Haug, c. 1400, and 20 Hugsmørk (Haug Forest), 1399.
- 41-43 Ås (ABC): 41 Norderås, North Ås, 1578, 42 Ås, and 43 Vollebekk or South Ås, c. 1400. Medieval parish church and thing-place at 42. Incl. Elgjartun (A), c. 1400.
- 50 Eldor (A?), Eldhøll (Fire Mound), c. 1400. (51-53)
* - 55 Dyster (de?), 1349.
- 56 Østby (abc), East Farm, 1345, prob. of 41-43 Ås.

Nordby p.:
* - 101 Skisjordet (Aaa?bc?), Skeid(is)gerdi, 1616, of 104-106 Nordby.
- 102 Solberg (A?), Sólbergar (Sun Rocks), c. 1400. (103 new)
- 98-101, 104-6 ?By (ABC?): 98-99 Sundby (South By), c. 1190, 100 Melleby (Middle By), 1514-21, 101 Skisjordet, and 104-6 Nordby (North By), 1578. 104-6 incl. Elgjartun (A), c. 1400; had medieval parish church.

6 Aker m. & p.:
* - ?? Unknown farm (Oslo), part Mindet.
  Ref.: O Rygh 1898:96-127.

District 2: Bærum and Asker:

7 Bærum m., Haslum (East Bærum) p.:
- 1 Haslum (B), 1321. Medieval parish church.
* - 13-17 Stabekk (d*), Stabæk Skov (forest), and Skjelme-Stabæk, c. 1400.

Tanum (West Bærum) p.:
* - 45 Tanum (a?B), Túneimr, 1666. Medieval parish church; near it grave mounds.
- 46 Haug (A?), Haugr (The Mound), 1666.

District 4: Upper Romerike:

16 Gierdrum m., Gierdrum p.:
* - 9-10 Torshov (Ab*d), Tórshof, c. 1400.
- 11 The Vicarage or Austbyr (East Farm), c. 1400, of 12-13 Gierdrum or 16-17 Vang.
- 12-13 Gierdrum (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.

382
16-17 Vang (A?), Vangi, 1346.

17 Ullensaker m., Hovin p.:
* - 164-66 Garder, 1328. 165-66 transferred from Nannestad p.

18 Nes m., Udenes p.:
- 213 Horgen (A), Horgin, c. 1400.
- 219, 221 Hvam (C), 1335. Large farm, medieval thing-place.

20 Nannestad m., Nannestad p.:
* - Either: 3 Rud west (e*), c. 1400, poss. also 29 Rud.
- 26 Nannestad (BC?), 1388. Medieval parish church, and prob. thing-place.
- 27 The Vicarage or Skivilstad (C?), 1326. Prob. thing-place.
* - (And?)/Or: 29 Rud deserted (d?ee?), 1723.
- 35 Vigstein (A?), Vígsteinn (standing stone), 1279.
- 37 Lyshaug (A?), Lydishof?, 1422.
* - Or: 38 Rud south (a?e?), 1520.
3 HEDMARK county:
NG: 27 municipalities, 47 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) Hedmark and Hamar (town): M2, 4-7.
- 2) The Odalen valley and Vinger.
- 3) Solør.
- 4) The South Østerdalen valley.
- 5) The North Østerdalen valley.

District 1: Hedmark and Hamar (town):

2 Nes m., Nes (prev. Ullinshof) p.:
- 36 The Vicarage or Ullenshov (ABC?), Ullinshof, Håk.Håk.s. Medieval parish church, nearby Tingnes (Thing Ness). Right across from Helgøya (Holy Island) (ABC).
- 44 Haug lower (A?C), Haugr (The Mound), 1333. Neighbour to 46 Grefsheim; old thing-place.
- 46 Grefsheim (C), 1333. Old manor farm, centre of largest 15thC. estate in Norway.
* - 48-50 Ausdal (ded?*), 1333.
* - 51 Gaalaas (d?*e), 1462.

4 Vang m. & p.:
- 3 Disen west (A), Dis(v)in.
- 4 Børstad with Disen east (A), 1349, and Kluke (C), 1318, the old municipal thing-place, neighbour to 7 Åker.
* - 6 Tommelstad (ab*cdee), 1318.
* - 7 Åker (Ab*Ccde), Akr or Skjaldaragr (Skjold’s (i.e. Ullr’s) or Shield Field), Fagrsk. County thing-place (Heidsævis thing). Nobleman’s estate.
- 10 The Vicarage or Vang (AB), Vangr, 1358. Medieval parish church.
- 11 Vidarshof (A), Vidarshof, HC, and
- 12 Torshov (A), Torshof, 1520, poss. of lost farm Hof.
* - 27-28 Flakstad (d*), 1520.
- 70 Nashaug (B), 1395. Medieval parish church.
* - 73-74 Blystad (d*e), 1493.
- 174 Hommelstad (B), 1383. Medieval parish church.
* - 178-79 Hanum (eee?*), 1349.
- 183 Skattum (B), 1234. Medieval parish church.
- 184 O (C), 1348. Prob. thing-place.
- 188 Ophus, 1520, may orig. be part of 184 O.
* - 189-90 Farmen (d?): 189 F., 1318, and 190 Dalfarmen, 1574-77.
- 192 Vold (A?), Vollr, 1604.

5 Loten m. & p.:
- 16-17 Norderhov (A), Njardarhof, 1370.
- 18 Ven (A?), Vin, 1520. Ring of standing stones. Neighbour to 20 The Vicarage.
- 20 The Vicarage or poss. Lautin (B), 1323. Medieval parish church. Several IA grave-fields.
* - 200-201 Finstad (e*), 1520.
6 Romedal m., Tomter p.:
* - 118, 122 Hov (AB), Hof, 1493. Medieval church.  
   Ref.: O Rygh 1900a:139-147; Olsen 1915:12.

7 Stange m., Stange p.:
* - 83 The Vicarage or Stange (BC), Håk.Håk.s. Medieval parish church and thing-place.  
   - 84 Alm (A?), Almr (The Elm), 1520.  
   - 88 Lund (A?), Lundr (The Grove), 1537.  
   * - 91-92 Lalum (b*dd?e), 1520. Large farm, large IA grave mound.  
   - 94-95 Guåker (AC), Gudakr (The God Field), 1335. Old thing-place for South Hedmark county.  
* - 96-97 Linstad (aBc), c. 1400. Medieval parish church. Incl. Little Stange (c. 1400) (see 83 The Vicarage).  
   - 116 Nøsle (B), 1363. Medieval parish church.  
   - 117-118 Nøkleby (C?), Myklibyr (The Large Farm), 1520.  
   - 122 Løken (AC?), Løykin, 1390. Poss. thing-place.  
   - 123-24 Såstad (BC), Sverre’s s. Medieval parish church, and lendmann¹ farm. Large farm.  

1. The lendmenn (plural) received the income from the local royal lands, in return for keeping the peace. They developed into an aristocracy in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and were called barons from 1277 onwards.  
4 OPPLAND county:

NG: 28 municipalities, 64 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) Hadeland: M17, 19-20.
- 2) Land: M21.
- 4) Toten: M15.
- 6) The North Gudbrandsdalen valley.
- 7) The Jotunheimen mountains.
- 8) The Rondane mountains.
- 9) The Dovrefjell mountains.

District 1: Hadeland:

17 Jevnaker m. & p.:
* 140 The Vicarage or Jevnaker (aBc), Fms. Medieval parish church and thing-place.
  141-42, 145 Vang (A), Vangr, 1346, with 145,1 Torshov (A), Tórshof, 1361.
  146 Hauger (?), Haugar (The Mounds), 1520.

19 Gran m. & p.:
  163, 166 Skjaer (A), Skeidakr, 1520 and 1667.
  167 The Vicarage or Gran (A?Bc), Gron (The Spruce), 1317. Medieval parish church and chapel (The Sister Churches). Fragmentary rune stone in church wall, outside another rune stone, both 11thC. At Granavollen old thing-place and stone house, prob. 13thC.
  236-38 Bjorge (B), 1341. Medieval parish church.
* 239-40 Dynna (b), c. 1400. At 239 rune stone, c. 1040, from grave mound.
  248-49 Vøyen (a?de?), 1520. Poss. neighbour to 262 Hov.
  251 Løken (AC), Løyk(v)in, 1333. Old thing-place. (252-53)
  254 Lunden (?), Lundrin (The Grove), 1468.
* 255 Gullen (aa?c), 1333. Several grave mounds. Neighbour to 251 Løken.
  256 Vennum (dd?), 1378.
  259 Gisleberg (?), 1316. (260-61)
  262-64 Hov (Aaa?), Hof: 262 Hov, 1520, and 264 Hovsmarken, 1574-77, prob. also 263 Skjaer (A), Skeidakr.
  265 Sau (A?ad?e?), Saudr (The Spring), 1520. (266-67)
  268, 270 Lunde (?), Lundar (The Groves), 1369.
  269 Haugen (?)(The Mound), 1667.

20 Brandbu m., Tingelstad p.:
* 139, 143-44 Hilden (a*b*d), 1520.
  140, 142, 150 Alm (?), Almr (The Elm): 140, 142 Alm and 150 Majors-Alm (?), 1317.
  141, 148-49 Tingelstad (B), Fagrsk. Medieval parish church. At 141,1 Lander Halvdanshaugen (king Halvdan the Black’s mound).
District 2: Land:

21 Fluberg m. & p.:
* - 11 Radenes (d), 1574-77.
- 13 The Vicarage or Fluberg (B), 1330. Medieval parish church.

District 3: The Valdres valley:

25 North Aurdal m., Ulnes p.:
- 39 Gudi (A?), Gudin (God Meadow), 1317. (40 new)
- 41 Ulnes (B), 1307. Medieval parish church.
* - 42 Ringsåker (Abc?e), Ringisåker (Ringisakr, (H)ringi’s field?, poss. another name for Ullr), 1578.
- 43 Bø (C?), Bær (The Farm), 1578.

26 Vestre Slidre (West Slidre) m., Lomen p.:
- 27 Rødvang (A?), Rodvangr, 1325.
- 28 Stee (C), 1320. Old thing-place.
- 29 Grovi (A?), 1578, called Hove.
- 30 Hove (A), Hofi, 1352.
- 31-34 Lomen (B), 1325. Medieval parish church.
- 35 Hauge (A?), Haugi (The Mound), 1616.
- 37 Løken (A), Løykin, 1339.

Slidre p.:
- 42 The Vicarage (B), part of 44. Incl. 42,1 Hausåker with medieval church. VA grave mounds.
- 43 Fylken (C), Fylk(v)in (Crowd Meadow?), 1343. Poss. gathering place; old thing-place.
- 44 The Vicarage or Slidre (B), 1264. Medieval parish church, The Slidre Cathedral. Tingsteinen (The Thing Stone) commemorates the christening of the farmers in 1023.
- 45 Einang, 1408. C. 600 grave mounds, from A.D. 300 to the VA. Also rune stone from 4thC.
* - 51 Reien (Cd*e*), 1368. Old thing-place. Nearest Lomen church.

Ron p.:
- 73 Tildeim (B?), 1344. Poss. with medieval church.
* - 74-75 Viste (b?d?d?*), 1368. (76-77)
- 78 Solstein (A?), Sólstein (Sun Rock), 1520.
- 85-86 Ron (B?), 1349. Prob. had medieval parish church.

28 Vang m., Hurum p.:
* - 96 Kvien (BC), 1343. Medieval parish church. EMA chieftain’s (lendmann) farm, home to count Skule (who ruled the country for the young Håkon Håkonsson) and poss. to king Harald Fairhair’s wife, Gyda.
District 4: Toten:

15 East Toten m., East Toten (prev. Hoff) p.:
* - 93 Gile (abcd?), 1430-40.
- 94, 172 Hov (ABC): 94 The Vicarage or Hof, and 172 Hofsvangen (Hofsvangrinn), now Klokkergården (The Sexton’s Farm), both 1327. Medieval parish church and thing-place at Hofsvangen.
- 95 Haugen (A?), Haugrinn (The Mound), 1520.
* - 161-62 Hammerstad (b?*), 1398. (164-65)
* - 166 Sukkestad (b?*d), 1327.
* - 167-68 Stabu (a?bb?*ce), 1377.
- 169-70 Alstad (A?BC), Alvisstadir (from Olvir), 1340. Medieval church; prob. also thing-place. From 170 only pictorial stone in Norway, with 2 runic inscriptions, late 10th and late 11thC.

District 5: The South Gudbrandsdalen valley:

7 Sør-Fron (prev. Listad) m. & p.:
- 44-46 Rolstad (B?), 1319. Traces of medieval church or inn and churchyard on the pilgrim route to Nidaros (Trondheim).
- 47-48 Gryting, 1353. Tradition about abbey, but probably another inn run by the church.
* - 49-52 Kjørstad (Bd?), 1381. Medieval church.

9 Øver m., Øver p.:
* - 55-56 Gillebu (C), Gildabú (from guild), 1333. Centre for medieval guild.
5 BUSKERUD county:
NG: 22 municipalities, 44 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Drammen (town) district: M12-14.
- 2) Ringerike: M1-2.
- 3) The Sigdal valley and Krøderad.
- 6) The Hardangervidda mountain plateau.


District 1: The Drammen (town) district:

12 Modum m., Heggen p.:
- 27 Disen (A), Disin, 1395.
- 28 The Vicarage or Heggen (B), 1323. Medieval parish church.
- 30 Hovland (A), Hofland, 1323.
* - 32-34 Sønestby (dd*), 1371 and 1668.


13 Øvre (Upper) Eiker m., Haug p.:
- 40 Fleåker (C?), Fylkis(kirkju)akr (County Church Field), or Fylkishaugr (County Mound, i.e. thing-place), 1528.
- 43-44 Eik (A?) (The Oak), 1388.
* - 45-47 Lunde (A?) (The Grove(s)), 1343.
- 73 Sem (A?), 1400. Largest farm in Eiker, incl. 73,37 Horgen and 73,54 Hovet, but prob. 'hillocks'. Medieval royal farm, later nobleman's estate. (74 new)
* - 77 The Vicarage or Haug (A?BCd) (The Mound), 1373. Medieval parish church and thing-place.
- 78-79 Hon, 1386. Famous treasure find.


Fiskum p.:


14 Nedre (Lower) Eiker m. & p.:
* - 45 Solberg (A?d*), Sólbergar (Sun Rocks), c. 1400.


District 2: Ringerike:

1 Hole m. & p.:
- 21 Løken (A), Leikvin, c. 1400. Prob. orig. neighbour to 24.
- 24 Frøihov (AC?), Frøyjuhof, 1424. Poss. old thing-place.
* - 26 By (C?ddd*), 1528.
- 28 Ulleren (A), Ullar(v)in, 1291).
* - 30-31 Hundstad (ddd*), 1340.
- 33 Bønsnes (BC), Bænhûssnes? (Chapel Ness), 1457. Medieval church. VA/EMA chieftain's farm, childhood home to king Olaf Haraldsson (the
Saint) and Harald Sigurdsson Hardráði.

- 45 The Vicarage or Hole (B), 1330. Medieval parish church.
- 46 Helgeland (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), 1330.

2 Norderhov m., Norderhov p.:
- 42 The Vicarage or Norderhov (ABC), Njardarhof, 1298. Medieval parish church and thing-place.
* - 48 Bråten (ab*c), 1723. Part of 47 Sørum or 49 Veien.
* - 49 Veien (Ab*), Veig(v)in (Holy Meadow), 1337. Medieval chieftain’s farm, district governor for Borgar adm. district.
* - 50 Folum (ab?*c), 1528.

Haug p.:
- 87 Hov (A), Hof, 1560. Across the river from 136 Haug.
* - 100 Sætrang (Ab*C), Sótrangr, poss. Sátrvangr (Boat Vangr), Fms. Medieval chieftain/local king’s farm.
- 134 Løken (AC), Løykin, 1338. Old thing-place.

District 4: The Numedalen valley and Sandsvær:

18 Ytre (Outer) Sandsvær m., Tuft p.:
- 8 Tuft (B), 1366. Medieval church.
* - 13 Fossnes (b*), c. 1400, orig. of 14 Foss, c. 1400.

Efteløst p.:
- 44 Vettestad, c. 1400. Incl. 44,14 Solberg (A?) (Sun Rock).
* - 45 The Vicarage or Efteløst (a?BC), 1336. Medieval parish church and thing-place. Large IA grave-field. Prob. neighbour to 80 Hov (A).

District 5: The Hallingdal valley:

8 Al m., Al and Leveld p.:
* - ?? Unknown farm.
6 VESTFOLD county:
NG: 19 municipalities, 38 parishes.

Districts:

District 1: North Vestfold:

3 Sande p. & m.:
- 21 The Vicarage or Sande (B), 1327. Incl. Valle deserted (A?), 1723. Medieval parish church. (22-23; 26-27)
+ - 28, 36 Verdal (a?), 1593 and 1668. C.13680: Sword, JP L, EVA.
- 35 Solberg (A?), Sólberg(ar), 1593. (37-38)
* - 40-41 Ås (b*), c. 1400.
- 42 Leikås, prob. referring to birds. Incl. 42,1 Haugan.
* - 48 Dulsrud (d*), orig. Dalsrud, 1574-77.
+ - 77 Jonsrud, 1593. UMK 108: Anglo-Saxon coin, LVA/EMA.

5 Botne m., Botne p.:
- 43 Lakjeld, poss. Lákelda (The Lukewarm Spring), 1593.
* - 44-45 Solberg (A?), Sólbergar, c. 1400. C.29163: Ulfberth sword, VA.

7 Borre m., Borre p.:
- 14 Vasmarten, called Kjerkebakken (Church Hill).
- 15 The Vicarage or Orratuft (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church. Large grave field, partly on The Vicarage, partly on 17-18 Vold.
* + - 17-18 Vold (A?a?a?bCd), Vollr, 1593. Largest number of 'royal' mounds in N. Europe (11), incl. Skipshaugen (The Ship Mound), possible burial place for the Vestfold kings of the Ynglinge family. Neighbour to 20 Rørø. C.34272: Sword with inscription, EVA.
- 19 Eik (A?), Eik (Oak), 1593.
- 20 Rørø (A?), Røyra (prob. The Cairn), c. 1400.
- 22-24 Sem (C), c. 1400. Old thing-place; neighbour to 20 Rørø.

District 2: The Tønsberg (town) district:

8 Ramnes m., Ramnes p.:
- 18 Freste (A) north, Frøysteigr. (19-20)
* - 22-23 Linnestad (Cd?ee?), 1593. EMA chieftain's farm. (24-25)
- 26-27 Bø (C?), Bær, 1593.
- 28 Valle (A?), Vellir, c. 1400.

10 Stokke m., Stokke p.:
+ - 4-5 Råstad, 1377. C.22364b: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
+ - 21 Grimestad (be?), 1723. C.26387: Cufic silver coins, LVA.
- 22 The Vicarage or Stokke (B), c. 1400. Incl. 22,5 Korsene (The Crosses), 1593. Medieval parish church. (23-25)
- 26 Solberg, Sólberg(ar) (A?), 1593. (27 new)
- 28 Ask (A?), Askr (Ash), 1668. (29 new)
+ - 31-35 Var (d?e); 31 Var. 1414. 32 Bære-Var. 1593. 33 Lunden or Deserted Bære-Var, and 34-35 Var. 1604 and 1668. 31 bailiff's farm in 1604. C.14286-98: Sword, JP L, ?Insular horse-bit, spear-head, R.521, LVA; C.20716b: Irish mounting, LVA; C.(unknown): Finnish-Baltic axe, LVA. (36 and 54; 37-39)
- 40 Fitja (A), incl. Helgestad, Elgjarstadir, 1394 (A). (42 new)
+ - 44-48 Veierland (dd?) (island): 44 Albv. Adalbvr (Main Farm). 1593. 45 Oslebakke or Havnen (The Harbour). 1668. 46 Kriken. 1593. and 47 Tangen. c. 1400. and 48 Vestgården (West Farm), c. 1400. C.25995: Celtic mounting, VA.
- 50 Haugan (A?), Haugar, 1593.
Skjøn p.:
- 73 Gjennestad east (AB), c. 1400, incl. 73,6 Sørby (B), Saurby, 1668. Medieval parish church at Sørby, named after lost farm Skeid-haugar (A), 1375, which may have included 74 Sundby, Sunnbyr, 1593.
  * + - 75 Langlo (a?d), c. 1400. C.5943: Glass gaming counters, 2ndC.
  - 76 Eikeskog (A?), but called Eik, 1668.
  * + - 77 Ramsum (a?d?), c. 1400. C.6013: Sword, R.496, late MeP.
  * - 83 Lund (A?d?), Lundrinn (The Grove), c. 1400.
  - 86 Brensrød (a?), c. 1400. C.970-71: ?Frankish br. brooch, VA.
  * - 124 Gjerla (d?), 1593.

11 Sem m. Sem p.:
+ - 13-14 Ås, 1593, incl. Gjallistein?, c. 1400. C.11630: Silver brooch, R.680, LVA.
- 49 Hogsnes (A?), Haugnes (Mound Ness), 1593.
  * + - 51 Jarlsberg manor (BC). 1680, orig. Sem, 1353, and Auli, 1330. Incl. Kapellbakken (Chapel Hill), 1668, Kapelløya (Chapel Island), 1723, and Kelda (The Spring), c. 1400. Sem had medieval parish church. VA royal farm, belonged to king Harald Fairhair's son, Bjørn Farmann, cf. the mound Farmannshaugen, which was empty. Nobleman's estate; largest farm in the country. C.22441r: Irish pin, LVA.

Slagen p.:
- 81 The Vicarage or Lørte (B), 1574-77. Medieval church.
* - 82-84 Eik (A?a?b?), c. 1400. 82 Lofs-Eik, poss. Loptsgardr in Eik, 1431, and 83-84 Eik, 1668. 51,2 Kongs-Eik, Konungs-Eik (King's Oak), 1431, orig. part of 82, now belongs to 51 Jarlsberg, but is used by 81 The Vicarage.
- 85-86 Velle (A?), Velli, c. 1400.
- 88-92 Basberg (A) and Haug-Basberg (Mound-B.), Baldsberg, c. 1400.
- 93-94 Ilebrekke (A?), Ilebrekka (The Spring Field), c. 1400.
- 95-96 Hassum (A?), Hadseimr (poss. Hadsheimr), c. 1400. Neighbour to 88-92 Basberg.
- 97 Horgen (A), Horg(v)in, c. 1400. Neighbour to 106 Oseberg.
- 98-99 Bø (C?), Bær, 1593.
- 100 Klokkeråsen (B), 1668. Medieval parish church. (101-4)

* - 105-6 Oseberg (A?b*add?), poss. Asuberg, 1417. Neighbour to 97 Horgen (A). The 'Oseberg Mound' area was bought by Little Oseberg in 1903, was prev. called Oseberg Deserted and belonged to 51 Jarlsberg. May orig. have belonged to 98-99 Bø or 82-84 Eik.


12 Nøtterøy m. & p.:
- 124-25 Nøtterøy (B), 1392. Medieval parish church.
+ - 126-27 Elgestad (Ab), Elgjarstadir, c. 1400. C.32659a: Sword, JP L, VA.
- 128 The Vicarage or Prestrudit, c. 1400.


13 Tågme m. & p.:
+ - 53 Ormelet (B?), 1320. Poss. with medieval parish church.
C.10775: Balance scales, VA?


District 3: The Sandefjord and Larvik (towns) district:

14 Sandar (Sandeherad) m. & p.:
* - 12 Hundstok (a?), 1524 (deserted).
- 13 Lundrebær (Grove Farm), c. 1400.
* - 14 Skjaldberg (a?), c. 1400. (18-19)
* + - 20-21 Fævang (A?d), Fifangrir (prob. vangr), poss. of lost farm Vangr. 150-200 IA cairns and mounds. C.6914: ?Insular brooch, VA.
- 23 Hør dalen, prev. Frø stvedt (A), Frøy junkverit, c. 1400. Hør dalen prob. from river name based on horg (cairn).
- 24 Hauk tuft, Haugatup (Mound Site), c. 1400.
* - 40 Haukerød (e), c. 1400. Like 39 Mosserød, Mørud, prob. part of 41 Mo, Mør, 1514-21.
- 42, 121-23 Virrik (a?b): 42 Bugården, 1604, and 121-23 Virrik (a?).
- 43 The Vicarage or Sandar (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church. (44-45: 46-47)
* - 48, 117 Gokstad (a?b*ee?): 48 G. lower, 1386, and 117 G. upper (e?), 1664. The 'Gokstad Mound' lies on the 'wrong' side of the river, closer to 87-88 Gjekstad. Has been thought to contain the chieftain Olaf Geirstadav.
- 49 Dverdal (A?), prob. Dverg(a)dalr (Dwarf Valley), 1664.
- 50-52 Unneberg: 50-51 Unneberg, 1380, and 52 Herre-Unneberg, 1723. 52 was nobleman's estate, and home to the county governors of Brunla county. NG places the medieval thing-place Sjuevolden here, but see 82-83. (55-56)
+ - 57 Stange north, 1384. Also 140 Stange west, 1664. C.14145-56: Spear-head, Continental?, late Mip/early MeP.
- 82 Mannœrud (C), 1391. Medieval thing-place Sioghuvalla, prob. Sjuevolden, after 83 Sjue (c), 1514-21, of which it was part.
- 84 Vestad (A?), Vêstad(ir)?, 1593.
- 85-86 Freberg (A?), prob. Frøyjuberg, 1341.
* - 87-88 Gjekstad (a?d?e?), Geirsjástadir, 1351. The 'Gokstad Mound' prob. belonged to this farm originally.
- 89, 112 Rød, 1421.
* + - 110 Huseby (bC), Húsabyr, c. 1400. C.30214: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, EVA.
* + - 115-16 Kamfiord (d?), c. 1400. C.(unknown) and C.11591: Frankish swords, LVA.
* - 117 Gokstad upper (e?), 1664; cf. 48 Gokstad.
- 120 Haugan (A?), Haugar, 1604.
+ - 121-23 North Virik (a?b), Vervikar, 1396. Also 42 Bugården (b).
C.17340: Glass linen smoother, VA. (126 new)
+ - 127 Sørby (d?), 1383. C.18637: Spear-head, R.518, VA.
- 129-30 Hystad (C?), poss. Hersisstadir, from herse (chieftain), 1360.
- 139 Jâberg, c. 1400. Nearby was Haugasteinn (Mound Stone) (A?), c. 1400 (lost).
- 140 Stange west, 1664, also 57 Stange north, 1384.
* - 153 Elgesem (Aa?d?e*), Øigisin?, 1404. Name may refer to large grave field. Large rock with runic inscription from grave mound, A.D. 400-450. Neighbour to 155-56 Solberg.
- 155-56 Solberg (A?), Sólbergar, c. 1400.
+ - 159 Bø (C?e?). Bær. 1396. C.21472f: Cufic silver coin, EVA.


15 Tjølling m. & p.:  
* + - 12. 29 Kaupang (aCde?e*), Kaupangr: 12 K. south, 1401, and 29 K. north (ade?), 1664. VA market place. (For Nos., see Blindheim et al.): Ornaments, coins, weapons etc. of Insular, Continental and Eastern origin, VA.
* - 20-21 Rauan (dee*), Raudarnir, c. 1400. Also 34 Roligheden (dee?) (orig. Gulla-Raudarnir) in 18 Hedrum. (23 new)
+ - 24 Sande. 1520. C.11472: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
+ - 26 Gronneberg (dee*), 1412. C.16477: Sword, JP L, EVA.
* - 27 Valby (ab*d), c. 1400. Standing stones.
- 28 Guri (A), Gudr(v)in, 1419.
* - 29 Kaupang north (aCde?e*), 1664, cf. 12 Kaupang south.
+ - 30 Lampoya (cdde?e*) (Lamb Island), 1625. C.(unknown), C.21843b, C.27220o: Insular and Frankish ornaments; C.21960a: spear-head, R.518, all EVA.
- 31 Bjønnes, Bjárnes (Farm Ness), 1448, poss. of the original Byr, i.e. Kaupang or Huseby. See also 36-37.
* + - 32 Huseby (ab*Cc?dd*e), Húsabyr, c. 1400. UMK 60: Cufic silver coin, EVA.
- 33 Lunde (AC?), Lundi, 1451. Poss. old thing-place. Neighbour to 38 The Vicarage.
- 34-35 Gjerstad (C?), prob. Geirstadir, Flatøyb. VA chieftain's farm? (Olaf Geirstadalv?, but see also 87-88 Gjekstad in 14 Sandar).
- 36-37 Østby, Austbyr (East Farm), poss. of the original Byr, i.e. Kaupang or Huseby.
* + - 38 The Vicarage (AaBcCdd?i), i.e. 38.2 Gåserød, 1547, and Saxavik and Litlavik, 1367, both of 39-41 Vik. Parish name Tjølling, Tjóð(a)lyng, refers to the moor and vollr where people used to meet, i.e. the old thing-place, later with medieval parish church. Close by was Skiringssalr, pagan hof (temple) for the god Yngvi, and main ritual centre in Vestfold. Neighbour to 33 Lunde and 44-46 Løve. C.(unknown): Silver coin, 4thC.
- 39-41 Vik: 39 Vikersgøya, 1425, and 40-41 Vik, c. 1400 and 1664. Saxavik and Little Vik are now parts of 38 The Vicarage. (42-43)
- 44-46 Løve (C), 1370. Medieval thing-place. Neighbour to 38 The Vicarage. (49-50)
* - 51-52 Skåra (e?*), 1593.
* + - 61 Ommundråd (d), Ogmundarrud, 1320. 61,2-3 are now 136 Ommundråd (d) in 18 Hedrum. C.10147: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
+ 66 Lund (A?), Lundrinn? (The Grove), 1496.
+ - 67-68 Auby (a?ad), 1458. C.13202: Weight, R.181, 2ndC.
+ - 69 Vestad (Abd?), Véstadir, c. 1400. C.22849a: Shield-boss mounting, R.215, EIA.
- 70-71 Istre (B), 1390. Medieval church. Ship-shaped and circular stone settings, and standing stones at Istreågan. (72-74)
+ - 76-77 Hybbestad (ee?), 1398. C.24338a: Sword, JP L, EVA.
- 80 Haugan (A?), Haugarnir, c. 1400.
+ - 85-87 Klåstad, 1372. C.17494: Horse bit, VA.
- 104-6 Hovland (A), Hofland, 1391.
- 108-9 Skisåker (A), Skeid(i)sakr, 1514-21.
+ - 110 Tinvik (ae), 1514-21. Lost: Anglo-Saxon coin, LVA.


17 Brunlanes m.m., Tanum p.: 1-2 Tanum (B), Túneimr, 1376. Medieval parish church.
- 10 Solberg (A?), Sólberg, 1514-21.
+ - 12-13 Halle (ad?d*), 1376. C.24454: ?Frankish sword, EVA.
- 14-15 Gui (A), Gud(v)in, 1445.
- 24 Haugene (A?) east, Haugarnir (The Mounds), 1412.
* - 25-28 Foldvik (a?de*), 1400.
- 30-31 Nalum (Ae?), Njardeimr, c. 1400.
* - 51 Pytten (b?d?), 1400.
- 53 Ulleberg (A?b*), Ullarberg, 1514-21. Near the church the preserved 'Ulleberg oak'.
* + - 60 Tveitane (d?*), 1400. C.13028: Glass gaming counter, c. A.D. 400.

Berg p.: 99 Eikevall, Eikivollr, c. 1400.
+ - 100 Berven (bd?), 1593. C.18471: Spear-head, R.518, VA.
- 102, 111-12 Gusland (A?), 1335 and 1664, no certain interpretation.
* - 103 Eidsten (a?a?d), 1511.
- 125 Lyhus (A?), Ljôdhûsar, c. 1400. Meeting place, poss. thing-place or ritual centre.
- 127-28 Lund (A?), Lundr: 127 Lund, 1440, and 128 Øde-Lund (L. deserted), 1593. (129-30)
- 131 Eikelund (A?), Eikilundr, 1593.
- 132 Haugene west (A?), Haugarnir, 1440; cf. 24 Haugene east.

395
- 133 Krosgården, Krossgardrinn (The Cross Farm), 1440.
+ - 134-36 Dolven (b*d?), c. 1400. C.5046-49: Balance-weight, sword, JP L, EVA.
* - 137 Åros (e?e*), c. 1400.  

18 Hedrum m., Hedrum p.:  
- 4 Frestvet (?A?), prob. Frøystveit, c. 1400.  
* + - 12 Fritsø (?aC), Fresjar, c. 1400. MA and later nobleman’s farm. Prob. Norway’s largest private estate. C.11184: Jet bead, VA.  
* + - 19 Gjønnes (?e), c. 1400. C.19919: Irish mounting, EVA. (20 new)  
* + - 21-22 Bjørke (d?b?*), c. 1400. C.2498: Cont./Insular shield-boss, late MeP.  
- 24-25 Lunde (?A?), Lundi, 1368. (26 new)  
- 30 Bommestad (?C), Bundingsstadir, prob. Bôndtingsstadir (Farmers’ Thing-place), c. 1400.  
- 31 Tinghaugen (?C) (The Thing Mound), 1664. County thing-place c. 1655. Right across from 5 Hovland.  
- 32 Gjestad (?C), Gildistadir?, 1372. Medieval thing-place.  
* + - 34 Roligheden (dee?*), orig. Gulla-Raudarnir, 1377. Orig. of 20-21 Rauan, 15 Tjølling. UMK?: Roman coin, IstC; C.14138: balance weight, R.476, LVA.  
* - 35-37 Seierstad (d?e?), 1425.  
* - 41-42 Ringdal (a?e*), c. 1400.  
- 43 Haugen (?A?), Haugrinn (The Mound), 1574-77.  
+ - 50 The Vicarage or Hedrum (BC?), 1379. Medieval parish church, one of 6 county churches in Borgar thing. Includes lost farm Bakke, a medieval thing-place. C.6191: Spear-head, R.518.  
* + - 51, 76 Bergan (bc?) lower, 1368, and upper, 1514-21. C.201331: Balance weight and spear-head, R.521, VA.  
- 72 Åserum (?A?), Åsareimr?, 1514-21.  
+ - 73 Allum (?a?), Aldeimar, 1369. C.13458-78: ?Frankish sword, Irish horse bits, balance weight; C.14080: spear-head, R.518, all VA.  
- 74 Melau, Medalhaugr, 1369. Nobleman’s estate.  
* - 75 Vestrum (?de?), Vestreimr, 1332.  
* - 76 Bergan upper (bc?), 1514-21, cf. 51 Bergan lower.  
- 80 Solberg (?A?), Sôlbergh, 1664.  
Kvelde p.:  
* + - 82 Farmen (d?), 1361. C.13590: ?Irish mounting; C.13595: pattern-w. sword; C.13598: ?Frankish sword, all VA.
+ - 84 Rimstad (de?), 1514-21. C.12009: Pattern-w. sword, EVA. (85 new)
- 86-89 Kvelde (B): 86-88 North-Kvelde, 1538, and 89 K., 1379. 89 had medieval parish church.
- 90-92 Byr? (C?): 90 Vestby (West Byr), 1514-21, and 91-92 Sundby (South Byr), c. 1400.
+ - 96-99 Gjone (d*), c. 1400. C.28415a: Sword, JP K, VA.


Hvarnes (Kvarnes) p.:  
+ - 118 Haugen (A?e*), Haugrinn (The Mound), c. 1400. C.5305-6 etc.: Cufic coins, LVA.
- 132-33 Hvarnes (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church. (134-35)
* - 136 Ommundrød (d), orig. 61,2-3 of 61 Ommundrød in Tjølling.


19 Lardal m., Svarstad p.:  
+ - 6-7 Tanum (C), Tûneimr, 1376. Old thing-place. C.2710: ?Frankish sword, LVA.


Hem p.:  
+ - 98-99 Skiærum (A?), 1393. Incl. lost farm Haugene (A?), Haugar-nir, 1404. C.1415: Pattern-w. sword, LVA.

7 TELEMARK county:

NG: 25 municipalities, 50 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Skien-Porsgrunn (towns) district: M5, 7-9.
- 3) Mid-Telemark: M11-12, 17-18.

Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/2:955-1083.

District 1: The Skien-Porsgrunn (towns) district:

5 Eidanger (prev. Mo) m. & p.:
* - 39 Røra, c. 1400.

7 Gierpen m. & p.:
* - 3 Falkum, Folkeimr (People’s Home), c. 1400. Now in Skien town.
* - 59-60 Gjerpen (Be): 59 The Vicarage or G. large, and 60 Little-G., c. 1400. Medieval parish church. Presiding judge’s farm 17thC.
- 61 Brekke, RR. Manor farm, now county museum.
- 63 Bratsberg (BC), Hkr. 63,27 Kapiteljordet had medieval chapel. MA chieftain (lendmann) farm. Later nobleman’s estate. Rune-inscribed silver brooch, late 5thC.
* - 106 Espedalen, c. 1400.

8 Solum m.. Solum p.:
- 3 The Vicarage or Solum (B), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.
* - 17 Gimsøy (nunnery) (Bbe*), Hkr. The medieval Skien town grew up around the nunnery. County governor’s residence in the 17thC., later nobleman’s estate.
- 18 Hakestensfaret (B), 1354. Medieval church for the nunnery.
* - 19 Vindalen (bdd), 1612. Part of 17 Gimsøy or 21 Bjørntvedt.
* - 21 Bjørntvedt (C?de), 1383. Orig. neighbour to 17 Gimsøy. Now in Porsgrunn town. Grave field with large IA mounds, D 30-50m, prob. for the Grenland VA royal family.
- 23 Klyve east (A), 1602, incl. 23,40 Hofland (A). Now Porsgrunn town.
* - 31-32 Søtvedt, c. 1400.

Mælum p.:
- 70 Mælum (B), 1354, incl. (lost) Kirkjuhusar (Church Houses), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.
* - 79-80 Hannes (bb*), 1514-21.
- 81 Gisholt east (B), c. 1400. Mikiâlshula (Mikael’s cave) used as medieval church, from which soapstone figures.

9 Holla m.. Helgen p.:
- 53-54 Helgen (AB), Helg(v)in (Holy Meadow), c. 1400. Medieval parish church.
* - 51, 55 Bø (C?): 51 Bø, 1377, and 55 Ytterbø, Outer Bø, 1514-21.
* - 56-57 Stenstad (c?d): 56 Stenstad, c. 1400, and 57 Stenstad-hvalen, 1593. Phallic rune stone from female grave, 5thC.
District 2: The Bamble-Kragerø district:

4 Bamble (orig. Skeidi) m. & p.:
* - 91-92 Brevik: 91 Brevikstrand or Brevik west, 1400, and 92 B. east, 1665.

District 3: Mid-Telemark:

11 Bø m. & p.:
* - 1-2 Askilt (b): 1 A., c. 1400, and 2 Askiltrud, c. 1400.
- 3 Gåra (B), c. 1400. At Gårahaug medieval church and several large grave mounds.
- 53 The Vicarage or Holmeim (A?C), c. 1400. Incl. lost part Liodhuse (People House) (A?), 14-15thC.
* - 54-56 Bø (A?B?): 54 Nordbø (North Bø), c. 1400, 55 Bø or Midbø (Mid-Bø), 1593, and 56 Bø or Frambø (Front Bø), 1474. Medieval parish church. Present centre.

12 Sauherad (Saude) m., Sauherad p.:
* - 41-43 Hem (Heim), 1337.
* - 45 Hvannes (?), c. 1400.
- 47 Hofsrud (A?), 1665.
- 49-50, 54 Saude (A?B), Saudar (Spring), incl. 49 The Vicarage, 1337 and 1665. Medieval parish church with strange demon paintings. Lost rune stone, prob. 5thC.
- 52 Haug (A?), Haugr, c. 1400.
* - 63 Høltan (e*), c. 1400. Nearest Nes church. (64 new)

Nes p.:
- 65 Høltan (e*), cf. 63 Høltan. Prob. also 66 Borstulien (new) and 67-68 Prestholt (e) (Priest Holtum), c. 1400. (69-70)
- 71 Kirkestuen, Kirkjustofa (The Church House), 1522.
- 72-73 Nes (B), the last vicarage, DN.XI. Medieval parish church. (76 new; 77-78)
- 79 Bergan, 1542. Sheriff's farm 18thC.
* - 80-82 Gunheim (b*), 1514-21.
* - 83 Berge (d*), c. 1400.

17 Hiartdal (Hierdal) m., Sauland p.:
- 67 Sauland (B), 1491, now vicarage. Medieval parish church. Present centre.
- 69-71 Bø (C?): 69 Øfstebo (Upper Bø), 1593, and 70-71 Bø, 1492.
* - 72 Lene (c?d*), 1585. Leine north is part of 68 Kleppene. (74 new)
- 75-77 Frøland (A), Freylandir?, 1395. Incl. part Skeidisbær (A).

18 Seljord m., Seljord p.:
* - 16 Nes outer (b), 1430.
- 17 Garvik (B), c. 1400. Medieval chapel.
Amotsdal p.:
* - 112–113 Langlem, 1476: 112 Nordgården (North Farm), 1593, and
113 Sugården (South Farm), 1476.

District 4: The mountain communities in Telemark:

22 Mo m., Mo p.:
* - 42 Vistad (ce*), 1574–77. Nearest Eidsborg church (see below).
The stone Vistad-knodo was used as a 'lifting stone', and prob. also
revered as a holy stone.
  Ref. : O Rygh & Kjær 1914; Olsen 1915:17; Bugge 1917:127; Berge
1920:8.
Skafså p.:
* - 49 Tveiten north (b), 1510. Cf. 56 Tveiten south.
- 54 Kolkjon, 1550, incl. 54,2 Kirkebo (Church Farm). Regular offer­
ings still brought to grave mound with large trees in the late 19thC.
- 55 Skafså (B), 1550. Medieval parish church. Rune stone, c.
1100, now in the church.
* - 56 Tveiten south, 1665.
  Ref. : O Rygh & Kjær 1914:409–417; J Petersen 1922:180–81; Brøgger
32.

23 Lårdal m., Eidsborg p.:
- 22–24 Dalen (B), 1523. Medieval parish church (Eidsborg), prob. at
lost farm Eid. Prob. from the church a 13thC. wooden figure of St.
Nikolas, later used in midsummer rituals, said to have miraculos
powers. Large VA/MA export of hone stones (Eidsborg stone).

24 Vinje m., Vinje p.:
* - 64–65 Vinje (A?B), Vinjar: 65 V., 1585, and 64 The Vicarage,
1665. Medieval parish church.
  Ref. : O Rygh & Kjær 1914:436–444; Bugge 1918:198; Sandnes & Stems­
haug 1980:343.

25 Rauland m., Møsstrand p.:
* - Lien, part Mogen (not in Rygh & Kjær NG 7). Lies at the end of
lake Møsvatn, 20 kms from Rauland church, in the mountains. Large­
scale iron production A.D. 550–1200.

400
8 AUST-AGDER (East Agder, prev. Nedenes) county:
NG: 28 municipalities, 35 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The South Coast in A-Agder: M4, 6, 15-17, 19.
- 2) Aust-Agder’s forest areas: M7, 21.
  Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/2:1087-1167.

District 1: The South Coast in A-Agder:

4 Flosta m. & p.:
* 9-10 Bø (C?): 9 Bø outer, 10 Staubø (1593), and lost part Bø.
  Ref.: O Rygh & Larsen 1905:31-33.

6 Holt m. & p.:
* 17 Strengereid (C), thing-place (NG) or skipreide (Bugge).

15 Øvestad m. & p.:
* 9 Furre (A?), Fura (The Pine), 1611.
* 11 Risholt (d?), 1593.

16 Fjære m. & p.:
* 7-8 Frivoll (A?), poss. Frøysvollr, 1593, with 7,66 Solberg (A?).
* 9 Dømmesmoen (a?d*), 1593. Large IA grave field, with standing stones.
* 19 Fjære (B), 1320. Medieval parish church, outside it 'Saint Olaf’s spring'.
* 40 Bringsvær (BC), 1491. Neighbour to 19 Fjære. Thing-place and skipreide. Lendmann farm c. 1100. Large IA grave field.
* 45 Ribe (d*), 1593.

17 Landvik m. & p.:
* 18 Landvik (BC), 1378. Medieval parish church, nobleman’s estate.
* 20 Dolholt (b?*d), 1491.

19 V. Moland m. & p.:
* 20 Glamsland (d*), 1593.
* 30 The Vicarage or Moland (B), 1347. Medieval parish church.

District 2: Aust-Agder’s forest areas:

7 Åmli m. & p.:
* 38 The Vicarage or Åmli (BC), 1440. Old thing-place.
* 39 Bortinghus (A?), Birtinghús (The Bright/Shining House), 1595.
  Incl. 39,2 Hovet (A?), but prob. 'hillock'.
* 41 Risland (d*d?d?e), 1563.
* 43 Tweit, 1394, with Valle (A?), 1611.
  Ref.: O Rygh & Larsen 1905:57-65; Bugge 1917:129.
21 Birkenes m. & p.:
- 35 Birkenes (B), 1344. Medieval parish church.
* - 91 Tweite (e*), 1347.

District 3: The Setesdalen valley:

25 Evje m. & p.:
* - 13 Rosseland (A?a?), Rossaland (Horse Land), 1526.
- 20 The Vicarage or Evje (B), 1363. Medieval parish church.
* - 23 Flot (b*ee?), 1595.
- 24 Nordbø (North Farm) and 25 Austerhus (East House), 1595, poss. of 23 Flot.
- 26 Avesland (A?), Olvisland (Olvir's Land), 1595.

26 Bygland (Lower Setesdal) m., Bygland p.:
* - 46-47 Bygland (a?*Bc*?), 1514, incl. 47 The Vicarage or Bygland, 1668. Medieval parish church. Lost rune stone with cross-decoration, 11thC.?

27 Bykle m. & p.:
- 8 Dysje (A?), poss. Dysjar (Cairns), 1668.
* - 11 Tveiten (ee?), 1595, Bykletevit 1504.
- 14 Bykle (B), 1328. Medieval parish church.

28 Valle (Upper Setesdal) m. & p.:
- 42 The Vicarage or Valle (A?BC), 1328. Medieval parish church and thing-place.
* - 44 Viken (b*c?dd?e), 1451. On grave mound Tussehaugen (Goblin Mound) a cock sacrificed each Midsummer night up to modern times.
- 45 Rike (C?), Rikit (The Dominion), 1437. Wooden idol, called Hernoss, worshipped until the 18thC.
- 46 Åkre (A?), Akri (The Field), 1521.
9 VEST-AGDER (West Agder, prev. Lister and Mandal) county:

NG: 35 municipalities, 39 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Kristiansand (town) district: M2, 7.
- 4) The Kvinesdal and Sirdalen valleys: M29, 32-33, 35.

Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/2:1171-1254.

District 1: The Kristiansand (town) district:

2 Oddernes m. & p.:
* - 38 The Vicarage or Oddernes (aBC), 1344. Medieval parish church and thing place. VA chieftain's farm. Outside church tall rune stone with 2 inscriptions, one 10thC., the other in honour of the church builder, early 11thC. (No 40-41)
* - 42-43 Kongsgård (Royal Farm) and K. parseller (Abc), est. as county governor's residence 1635, incl. Møglestue, Myklastofa (The Large House), 1604, Elgeside (A), poss. Elgjarsida, 1492, Odde, 1604, and Lahelle. Between Oddernes churchyard and Kongsgård large grave field (lost).


7 Søgne m. & p.:
* - 28 Eik (A?) (The Oak), 1548-1661.

Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1912:46-57.

District 2: The Mandalen and Audnedalen valleys:

8 Halse & Harkmark m., Halsø (Halsø) p.:
- 51 Frøysland (AC), Frøysland, 1358. Medieval thing-place.
- 52 Halsø (BC), Halshaugar, Fms. Medieval county thing-place; nobleman's estate. Now part of Mandal town.
* - 55 Håland west (e), 1601. Also 45 Håland east, 1548-1661.
* - 65 Skogsfjord west, 1604. Not part of 53 Skogsfjord east.


9 Holum (Holme) m. & p.:
* - 17 Holmegård (BC), orig. Holme, 1315. Nobleman's estate from the MA onwards, later the presiding judge's home. Incl. 17,6 Kirkelia, with medieval parish church, and 17,26 Kaddeland, an old ferry-crossing, thing-place and skipreide.
* - 52 Stoveland (?d*), 1534.
- 54 Hauge (A?), Haugr, 1548-1661.


11 Øyslebø m. & p.:
- 81 Øyslebø (BC), 1548-1661. Medieval parish church and thing-place. Offerings brought to grave mound up to modern times.
* - 93 Gangså (b*), 1548-1661.

13 Grindheim (Grindum) m. & p.:
* - 2-3 Øidne (d?), 1594. Also 12 Øiheien (d), 1668.
- 14-15 Grindum (B), 1594. Medieval parish church.
- 30 Ågedal upper (C?), 1425. See 35 Ågedal in Bjelland. (31 and 32 late farms)
- 33-34 Åsen, 1668, prev. Ågedal (C?).

14 Bjelland m. & p.:
* - 35 Ågedal outer (C?), 1488, and 36 Ågedalsstranden, 1619. One of the Ågedal farms was medieval thing-place and skipreide. This one must have contained at least farm nos. 33-36 originally.
Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1912:127-133; Bugge 1917:130.

15 Åseral m. & p. (until 1880 in A-Agder):
* - 1 Ås(e)land (in Åb?) (A?b?), 1541. Medieval parish church at lost farm Åbø (B), 1574-77.

16 Aseral m. & p. (until 1880 in A-Agder):
* - 35 Ågedal outer (C?), 1488, and 36 Ågedalsstranden, 1619. One of the Ågedal farms was medieval thing-place and skipreide. This one must have contained at least farm nos. 33-36 originally.
Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1912:127-133; Bugge 1917:130.

17 Vigmostad m. & p.:
* - 68-69 Leland (ad): 68 L., 1594, and 69 Lølandsmosten, 1668.
- 70 Høgebøstad (A), Helgibolstad, 1369.
- 71-73 Vigmostad (B), incl. 72 The Vicarage, 1594. Medieval parish church.

19 Spangereid m. & p.:
* - 151 Njerve (b), 1594.
- 152 Stokke (B), 1498. Incl. 152,4 Høllen, medieval parish church.
* - 153-54 Unknown (b): 154 Presthus (Priest House), 1549, prob. the MA vicarage, 153 Midbø (Midbær, Middle Farm), 1549, and lost farm Hogetun, poss. Haugatún (Mound Court?), 1549.

District 3: Lista and the Lyngdal valley:

20 Lista (prev. Vanse) m., Farsund p. (2 farms, incl. Farsund town):
- 2 Huseby (BC), Húsabyr, 1316. Medieval governor's residence, with one of 14 royal chapels; also thing-place.
Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1912:183-84; Bugge 1917:130.

Vanse p.:
(8 new)
* - 10 Torp (a?e?), 1594.
* - 11 Stokke (d?), 1485.
* - 25-26 Skeime (d?e*), 1341.
* - 28-32 Hassel (A?), Hasl (Hazel), 1600, 1485, 1476, and 1594.
* - 33 Tjørve (a?e?), 1439.
- 36 Borhaug (A?), Borgarhaugr, 1427. Name refers to IA hill fort. Incl. 36,13 Gunnarshaug (Gunnar's Mound), after large cairn. Large BA mounds.
* - 37 Vågsvold (a?), Vågsvollr, 1594.
- 38 Skollevold, Skollavollr, 1594. Large rock with runic inscription, c. A.D. 1000.
* - 51, 55 Elle (e): 51 Ellenes, 1594, and 55 Elle, 1594.
58 Frøisti (A), Frøysstein?, 1594.
* 65 Listeid, 1594.
66 Skeibrok (A), Skeidbrekka, 1303. Near 98 Frøyland. (87-88 and 97)
* 91 Hauge west (A?A?), Haugi, 1316?. Poss. after large grave mound (Sverre’s Mound).
* 92 Velle (A?A?), Velli, 1594. (93-94; 87-88 and 97)
 98 Frøyland (A?), Frøysland?, 1373.
* 103 The Vicarage or Vanse (ABCe), prob. Vanesyn from Vanéþvin, 1311. Medieval parish church and thing-place.
 106 Helvíg (AC), Helgavík, 1439. Medieval thing-place and skipreide.


23 Austad m. & p.:
* 41 Skomrag outer (d?), 1612. Also 173 Skomrak in Lyngdal.
 43 Prestjordstranda, 1668, and 44 Prestjord (B?), 1594, which must have belonged to The Vicarage.


24 Lyngdal m. & p.:
 162 The Vicarage or A (B), 1312. Medieval parish church.
* 163 Bringsjord (be), 1594.
* 173 Skomrag inner (d?), 1668. Also 41 Skomrag outer in M23 Austad (see above).
 175 Avesland (A?), Alvisland, from Olvir, 1594.

Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1912:229-249; Bugge 1917:130.

25 Kvås m. & p.:
 243-44 Kvås (B), 1594. Medieval parish church.
 245 Moi (b), 1594. Cf. Moismoen of Vemestad upper.
* 246-47 Vemestad (d), 1594 and 1668. Present centre.


26 Hægebostad m., Hægebostad p.:
* 4, 10 Snartemo (ab) lower and upper, 1594 and 1668.
 11 Hægebostad (AB), Helgabölstadtr, 1435. Medieval parish church. (12 new)
 13 Gyberg (A?), poss. Gygja(r)berg.
 25-26 Birkeland, 1612 and 1668. Present centre.
* 27, 29 Eigeland: 27 Ros-E. (called Eigeland) and 29 E. little (called Bakken), 1570 and 1594.
 43 Tingvatn (C), orig. Vatn (Vats), 1548-1661. Medieval skipreide and thing-place with cut stones and stone settings.
* 44-47 Bjørheim (ce?), 1594.
 48 Raiseland (A?), Røysaland (Cairn Land), 1594.


Eiken m. & p.:
 74-75 Skeie (A), Skeid, 1594. (76 an island)
* 77-78 Eiken (A?A?), At Ëikinni (At the Oak), 1594. Medieval parish church.

Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1912:264-271; Bugge 1918:210, No. IX; Sandnes
District 4: The Kvinesdal and Sirdalen valleys:

29 Kvinesdal (prev. Liknes) m. & p.:
* - 100, 124 Eigeland (abCc): 100 E. upper, 1292, and 124 E. outer, 1594. Medieval thing-place. Neighbour to 104 Eljestrøm. (101–2)
* - 104 Eljestrøm (ABCc), Elgjarstraumr, 1439, incl. 104,1 The Vicarage, and 104,3–5 Leknes (Liknes), Leiknes, 1322. Medieval parish church at Leknes. Home to 9thC. skald.
- 105 Kloster (Abbey), 1668. No indications of such use, has belonged to 100 Eigeland.


32 Bakke m. & p.:
* - 5 Virak, 1275. Right across from 47 Haugholm.


33 Gyland m. & p.:
* - 99 Gyland (B), 1594. Medieval parish church.


35 Tonstad m. & p.:
* - 52 Tonstad (B), 1404. Medieval parish church.

10 ROGALAND (prev. Stavanger) county:
NG: 41 municipalities, 54 parishes.

Districts:
- 2) South Jæren: M7-11.
  Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/3:4-126.

District 1: Dalane:

1 Sokndal (prev. Bø) m. & p.:
- 46 Haneberg (A), Hanaberg (Cockerell Rock), 1514-21. Incl. Lekvold, orig. Leikvangr, 1468, right across from the vicarage.
  + - 56 Kirkebø (ABC?d?) (Church Bø), called Bø, 1454, orig. also Midtbø (Mid-Bø) and Østbø (East Bø). Medieval parish church. Rune stone from grave mound, c. A.D. 500. S.7965: Irish buckle, EVA.
- 57 Frøiland (A), prob. Freyjuland, 1307.
- 58 The Vicarage or Eik (A?), 1418. Right across from 46 Haneberg.
  + - 104 Eia, 1514-21. C.6699: Irish silver brooch, EVA.
  Ref.: O Rygh & Olsen 1915:1-27; Olsen 1915:18; Bugge 1918:206; Berge 1920:28-29, Fig. 6c; Lexow 1964; Høst 1976:77, w/ ill; Aartun 1994:100. Imports: J Petersen 1940a:34; No. 34; Wamers 1985, N104-105.

2 Lund m. & p.:
- 35 Eik (A?), Eik (The Oak), 1514-21.
  + - 37 Kjørmo (d?e?), 1610. Prob. part of 35 Eik. S.8479a: Cufic coin, VA.

4 Bierkreim m. & p.:
  + - 1 Tengesdal south, 1347. B.4146a: ?Eastern brooch, VA.
  + - 35 Vikesdal, 1514-21. AMS(unknown): Irish mounting, VA.

6 Eigersund m., Egersund p.:
- 12 The Vicarage or Husebø (B?C), Húsabær, 1626.
  + - 13 Årstad (b?c), 1438, incl. 13,10 Kjeldebakken (Spring Hill). C.760-62: Cufic and Continental coins, LVA/EMA.
  * - 46 Hafsøy (e*), 1514-21.
  * - 51-52 Eike, 1514-21.
District 2: South Jæren:

7 Ogna m. & p.:
* + - 19 Kvalbein, 1442. S.2349i: Insular brooch; S.2351b: Balance scales, both EVA.
- 20-21 Kvassheim: 20 K., 1514-21, and 21 Kvasseimsheien (new). 2 large grave fields, c. 40 and 70 mounds.
+ - 22 Fristad, 1465. S.2097: Glass linen smoother, EVA.
* - 27 Bø (C?), 1311.

8 Nærbo m. & p.:
* - 1 Rimestad (d*), 1514-21. (2 and 4 new)
+ - 5 Høyland (de), 1514-21. B.5628b: Jet ring, EVA.
+ - 6 Refsnes (ade), 1723, used by 7 Nærland. S.3426c: Irish mounting; S.5073b: Irish mounting, both EVA.
* - 7 Nærland (Aabde), Njardarland, 1514-21.
- 8 Njæreim (AB), Njardeim, incl. 8,3 Alveneset (Elves Ness). Medieval parish church. Fragmentary rune stone, c. A.D. 1000, and stone cross, Kristkrossen (Christ's Cross), poss. older than 1000, lost stone cross with runic inscription, c. 1000, all near the church. (9 new and not a farm)
* - 10 The Old Vicarage or Hå (aBbcdd*), Fms. Prob. medieval parish church. MiP grave field with c.. 60 cairns.
+ - 11 Obrestad (bcde), Fagrsk. VA chieftain’s farm. S.4786b: Jet bead, EVA.
- 19 Kvie (C), 1332. Medieval skipreide and thing-place.
* - 18, 20 Motland (Ccd*): 18 W. deserted, 1626, and 20 M. large, 1514-21. At 18 ring-formed courtyard, called Klauhauane, early RIA. Also bone with early runic inscription.
* + - 24 Tåland (aBbd*), 1514-21. B.1856: Irish mounting, VA.
- 25 Bjårhaug (A?), Bjårhaugr (The Farm Mound), after grave mound; orig. part of 26 Bø.
* - 37-38 Håland (e?*), 1567.

9 Varhau m. & p.:
- 39 Dysjeland (A?), Dysja(r)land (Cairn Land), 1514-21.
* + - 54 Reiestad (Cd*), 1514-21. Ring-formed courtyard site, called Leksaren. S.6855: Jet button, VA?
* + - 71 Hårr (a?c*e?), 1514-21. B.5307: Cufic coins, LVA. (73 and 74 new)

408
- 78 Haugland (A?), Haugaland (Mound Land), 1567.
* - 82 Herikstad (e?), 1514-21.

10 Klepp m., Klepp p.:
- 4 Storhaug (A?) (The Large Mound), 1723, orig. of 5 Mæland, 1668. Named after large grave mound between the houses.
* - 14 Anda, 1514-21.
* + - 15 Laland (e?), 1514-21; prob. of 16 Særheim. At Laland/Særheim large grave mound, Steinhaug (Stone Mound), D 40m, BA or CIA. S.(unknown): Insular brooch; S.5670a: Irish mounting, both EVA.
  + - 16 Særheim (d?e), 1606. S.3962a: Sword, R.506, EVA.
* + - 17 Tu (a?d), 1514-21. Rune stone with figures, 10thC., and silver brooch with early runic inscription. S.2851: ?Saxon axe, LMeP.
* - 18 Tjøtta (A?ac), 1514-21. Incl. 18,9 Hesthaug (A?), 1723, referring to 2 grave mounds, Hesthaug (Horse Mound) little and large.
* - 19 Hauge (A?ac), Haugi (The Mound), 1514-21. May refer to Tinghaug (Thing Mound/Hill), a hill with ring-formed courtyard site, c. 20 grave mounds, and stone cross, poss. late 10thC, on grave mound, Krosshaug (Cross Mound), D 30-35m, MiP. Medieval skipreide. 16 gold-foil pictures (gullgubber) found here.
- 22-23 Sørba (dd?e?), 1431, incl. 23 The Vicarage, 1514-21.
* - 25 Nese, 1448. S.5770c: Molten glass, EVA.

Orre p.:
* + - 30 Erga (d*), 1514-21. S.1911a: Gold ring, R.309, 4thC.
* - 33-35 Salte (de), 1299. (36-37)
  + 39 Vig (abc), 1386. S.5714: Tin-br. chain, VA.
* + - 40 Orre (abC), 1448. Neighbour to 38 Skeie. Medieval parish church. EMA chieftain's farm. Large BA grave mound, D 38m. S.3549c: Irish mounting, VA.

Bore p.:
* + - 41 Reve (bcde), 1299. S.1865: Irish mounting, VA; UMK: Cufic and European coins, LVA.
* + - 44-45 Bore (Bd?), 1427. Medieval parish church. B.1805: Glass linen smoother; S.7129a: Irish mounting; UMK: Cufic and European
coins, all VA.
- 50 Skaseim (A?a?a?), 1303, incl. Tronhaug (?), Tronhuagr (Crane Mound), a grave mound, 1616.
- 51 Sele (A?e?e*), c. 1100. Incl. lost farm Tangir (?), 1440, with Tangerhaug, large BA grave mound, D 31m, with a lost rune cross, early 11thC., and several other mounds. Also 52 Sele lakseskifisker (salmon fishing), 1723.


11 Time m. & p.:
- 2 Rosseland little (A?), Rossland (Horse Land), 1514-21.
* + - 3 Re (a?e*), 1514-21. S.4858: Scramasax, EMerP; B.2518-21: Sword, R.497, LMerP.
+ - 12-13 Oma (a?e*), Um or Omi (waterfall), 1514-21. S.4549c: Spear-head, R.518, EMer.
- 14-15 Løge (A), Løkin (Leikin), 1563. Neighbour to 17-18 Time and 22-23 Lye.
- 17-18 Time (B), 1395. Medieval parish church.
- 22-23 Lye (AaC??*), Lygi: 22 Vestly (West L.), 1475, and 23 The Vicarage or E. Lye, 1299?. The name Lye may refer to religious or political meeting place. Neighbour to 14-15 Løge. Poss. medieval thing-place.
* - 26 Netland (de), 1567.
- 28 Frøiland (A), Frøy(ju)land, 1379. (29-30)
- 31 Asland (?), poss. Asarland, 1514-21.
+ - 32 Fieremestad (a?e), 1329. S.(unknown): Continental neck ring, CIA?
* - 43 Sæland (C), 1514-21. Ring-formed courtyard site.
+ - 63 Mauland, 1567. S.2245: Imitation Roman coin, RIA.
+ - 64 Grædeim, 1514-21. S.5352: Molten glass, EIA.


District 3: North Jæren (with Stavanger town):

13 Høyland (prev. Høyland and Soma p.) m. & p.:
* - 3 Hogstad south (A?e?e?), prob. Hofstadr, 1514-21; also 41 H. north, Riskeverven p.
+ - 12 Skruds-Eigeland (a), 1514-21. S.8890: Irish mounting, VA.
- 13 Leigvam (A), Leikvangr, 1563.
* + - 33 The Vicarage or Høyland (AB?), 1360. Incl. Leegwold (Leik-vollr) (A), 33,2 Helland (Helgaland) (A), and Helgeland (prob. Helguland). 19thC parish church. S.3364a: ?Continental sword, MiP.
- 40 Skeiene (A), Skeidar. 10thC rune stone.

410
* - 42 Sandve (ab?*de?), 1567.
- 43 Skei (A), Skeid, 1616, orig. under Hove.
* - 44 Hove (Aab?*e?), Hofi, 1514-21.
- 47 Lunde (A?b?*e), Lundli, 1300.
+ - 65 Soma (a?B), Sømi (The Magnificent Farm?), 1298. Medieval parish church. C.1950: Irish harness sets, EVA.
* - 70 Trones (a?e?*), 1563. Part of modern centre Sandnes.


14 Sola (prev. Tjora. Sola and Håland p.) m. & p.:
- 3 Myglebostad (C?), Myklibólstad, 1514-21.
* - 5 Meling (d*d?e?), 1514-21. (7-8)
- 9 Hogstad (A?), poss. Hofstadr, 1606.
+ - 10 Tjora (a?Be). c. 1270. Medieval parish church. From the churchyard 4 EMA stone crosses, one with runic inscription, poss. from grave field at Orshaug, hill between Tjora and Risa, and 2 stone grave covers. B.2203: Glass linen smoother; S.9174: Cufic coin, both VA; B.(unknown): Anglo-Saxon and Continental coins, LVA. (11-13; 12 an island)
* - 14 Kirke-Sola (Church Sola) (BCe), c. 1270. Medieval parish church. VA chieftain's farm; Erling Skjalgsson (10thC) ruled both Rogaland and Hordaland. Medieval skipreide. At 14,25 Melhaugane cross fragment with runic inscription from BA grave mound, and near the church cross-marked stone, prob. border marker. Stavanger town was prob. orig. the harbour for Sola, became bishop's seat from 1125.
- 16 Ut-Sola (C) (Outer Sola), 1514-21. New parish church.
- 21 Håland (B), 1298. Medieval parish church.
* - 29 Gimre (c?d?e*), 1563.
- 34 Rioa (e?), 1270. Lost?: Snake finger ring, EIA.
* - 35 Røneberg (e). c. 1270.

* - 38 Malle (B), 1298. Medieval parish church. Fragmentary stone cross found near Krossberg (Cross Rock).
+ - 40-41 Sunde (d), 1514-21. S.5844: Glass sherds, MiP.
  Import: J Petersen 1933:30-31, No. 126.

15 Hetland m., Hetland (prev. Frue) p.:
- 4 Lunde (A), Lundr, 1514-21.
- 5 Skeie (A), Skeldi, 1379.
* - 6 Husabø (aBCd), Húsabær, 1514-21. Medieval chapel (Bugge places it at 5 Skeie, Helliesen at 7 Austbø). Lost stone cross from large grave mound.
* - 14 Gausel (a?c?), 1514-21, and 15 Gaudesæd, 1616.
* - 17 Hinna (a?c?), 1563.
* - 24 Ullandhaug (e*), 1483. EIA farm excavated. (25-26)
* - 28-29 Tasta, 1343.
  Reminder: [Riska (Riskekverven) p.:
* - 32 Usken (d?), 1514-21.
- 34 Eltrevåg (C?), 1563, incl. 34,7 Tingholmen (Thing Islet), poss. an old thing-place.
* - 37 Hommersåk (ae?), 1514-21.
+ - 38 Frøylund (Ae?), Frøyiuland, 1362. S.2222: Irish buckle, EVA.
- 42 Hovland (A), Hofland, 1563.
* - 46 Li, 1514-21.

Randaberg m. & p.:
* + - 49 Harestad (b?*de?), 1514-21. The Randaberg Stone, phallic stone with spiral ribbing, prob. a holy stone. S.2192: Hib.-Saxon mounting, EVA.
* - 51 Randaberg (BCc?), Fms. Medieval parish church. Important EMA chieftain's farm.
- 56-57, 59 Viste (B?): 56 Vistvig, 1616, 57 Vistnes, 1514-21, and 59 Viste, 1342. At 57 is Grøderøysa, the largest cairn in Rogaland. 59 has modern church, but also ruins of older church. Vistehola cave has settlement traces from 6000 BC to A.D. 600.
- 58 Raustein (A?), Raudisteinn (The Red Stone), 1567.
- 60-61 Goa (A?), Gudir/Gudar (from gods?), 1414. Medieval skipreide. Lost stone cross from IA grave field with mounds and standing stones.
- 63 Leivgolv (A), Leikvanger, 1563.
District 4: Inner Ryfylke south:

17 Forsand (Fossan) m. & p.:
+ - 6 Lerang (A?), 1514-21. Incl. 6,2 Skeivig, prob. Skeida(r)vik, but poss. referring to longships. S.7704b: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
* - 63 Øystebø, 1626.

18 Strand m. & p.:

25 Fister m. & p.:
- 13 Helgøy (A?), poss. Helgiøy (Holy Island), 1602.
+ - 14 Mosnes (a?), 1514-21. B.4342: Anglo-Scand. brooch, VA.

26 Årdal m. & p.:
- 9 Ytrevold (A?), Ytrivolr (Outer Vollr), 1563, cf. 15.
* + - 10-14 Sedberg (a?B): 10 Kirkhus, Kirkhuhus(ar) (Church House(s)), 1514-21, 11-13 Sedberg, 1451, and 14 Østerhus (East House, orig. 12 S. middle). Medieval parish church at 10. S.2579g: Glass linen smoother, VA.
- 15 Valle (A?), Valla, 1514-21, prob. the medieval vicarage. (16 new; 17-18)
+ - 19-20 Valheim (e?), 1514-21. S.3251h: British pin: S.4154g: Jet bead, both VA.
* - 21 Bergeland (e*), 1514-21.

27 Hjelmeland m. & p.:
+ - 6 Rossåen (e). 1563. S.4112a: Silver brooch, R.680, LVA/EMA.

413
District 5: Inner Ryfylke north:

22 Sandeid m. & p.:
- 4 Sandenå (d?*), 1567 (deserted).
- 9 Øystebø (a?de) (Upper Farm), 1514-21. IA grave field with min. 37 mounds, the largest 20m. S.(unknown): Insular balance scales, VA; S.2315: Anglo-Saxon mounting, EVA.
- 10 Bjørkhauge (A?), Bjørkhugar (Birch Mounds), 1311.
- 11 Skeie (A), Skeidi, 1514-21.
- 12-13 Sandar (aBdd?) 12 Vestbo (West Farm), 1514-21, and 13 Østbo (East Farm), orig. Sandar, 1311. Medieval parish church. 3 EMA stone crosses (one lost), prob. from the old churchyard. S.3586a: Spear-head, R.518, VA.
- 14-16 Helgevold (A), Helgivollr (Holy Vollr), 1459. Primitive stone cross, used as border marker.
- 17 Frøland (A), Frøyjuland, 1567
- 18 Helgelånd (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), 1514-21.
+ - 25-26 Håland (b*), 1418. S.1980-97: Insular ornaments and balance scales, LVA.


23 Mølsmund m. & p.:
- 93 Frøvik (A?), prob. Frøyjuvik, 1602.
+ - 95 Våge (d?), 1567 (deserted). S.4090a: Sword, R.508, LVA.


28 Jelsa m., Jelsa p.:
- 93 Nødland (d?), 1324. Presta-Nødland (Priest Nødland), 1626, is part of 40 The Vicarage. S.4262a: Imported sword, LVA.
+ - 11 Fjellag (d), 12757. S.3400: Cufic and European coins, LVA/EMA.
- 13 Hebnes (C), c. 1280. Incl. 13,2 Prestestuen. Lies across from the church. MA chieftain's farm.
+ - 27 Marvik (d?), 1467. S.4194a: Brooch, R.687, VA.
- 29, 31 Åserøy (A?), Åsarøn, poss. ås (god).
- 38 Jelsa (BC?), 1345. Medieval parish church and skipreide. Present centre. (39 new)
* - 40 The Vicarage or Berg(e) (bc?), 1626, with Sandene, 1602.


29 Sand m. & p.:
- 32 Hauge (A?), Haugar, 1514-21.
- 33 Skeie (A), Skeidi, 1563.
+ - 34 Sand (aBd?), 1295. Medieval parish church. B.2475: Spear-head, R.518, EVA. (No 35)
+ - 36 Vela (bde?), 1567 (deserted). B.4318: Cufic coins, LVA.


31 Suldal m. & p.:
- 9 Mølndal, 1602. Lies in Ulledalen (A), Ullardalr.
+ - 10 Nær(h)eim (Ae), Niardareimr, 1567 (deserted). C.18848: Irish
mountings, EVA.
- 13 Ritland (C), 1455. Ring-formed courtyard site, across the river from 10 Nærheim. IA grave field with c. 40 mounds.
+ - 14 Vashus (c), 1455. C.18422: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
+ - 25 Lunde (Ad), Lundi, 1514-21. S.2450b: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 29 Hoftun (A), Hoftún, 1514-21.
+ - 31 Strâpa (d), 1428. S.8435a: Sword, JP O, LVA.
+ - 45 Våge, 1602. S.827: Irish brooch, VA.
+ - 56 Bråtveit (e), 1514-21. C.1931: Anglo-Saxon coins, LVA/EMA.
+ - 59 Gautetun (Aa?d), 1563. incl. lost farms Nes, 1317, and Nereim (A), Njardareimr, 1661 (deserted). cf. 59,6 Næreimsâkeren (Njardareimr Field). Farms 59-61 are still called Nes. B.4346b: Sword; C.3458: Irish mounting, both VA.
- 60 Haugen (A?), Haugr, 1563.
- 61 Avinskei (A), Ofanskeid, 1514-21.


District 6: The islands in the Bokna fjord:

19 Finnøy m., Hesby (Hestbø) p.:
- 3 Nærland (A), Njardarland, 1308.
* - 6 Kingestad (ce), 1325.
- 7-8 Ladstein (C), prob. Lagasteinn, 1512. Must refer to an old thing-place.
+ - 23 Spanne (d), 1567 (deserted). S.4381a: Sword, JP L, EVA.
+ - 28 Vige (ee?), 1514-21. S.3258c: Irish mounting, EVA.
- 31-32 Bø (C?), Bør: 31 Bø, 1477, and 32 Sæbø (Sea Bør), 1451. Sæbø medieval skipreide.

20 Rennesøy m., Hauske p.:
- 15 Helland (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), c. 1200.
* - 16 The Vicarage or Hauske (Aaa?B), Haug(a)skeid, 1328. Medieval parish church and skipreide.
- 17 Hâvestein (A?), Hâvisteinn (standing stone), 1514-21.
- 36 Aske (A?), Aski (The Ash), 1514-21.

21 Mosterøy (prev. Aske/Askøy and Utstein p.) m. & p.:
+ - 2 Vareberg (cd?), Vardaberg (Beacon Rock), 1514-21. C.6837: Irish mounting, EVA.
* - 3 Heigrebø (b?Cc?), 1514-21. Ring-formed courtyard site at Øygarden.
- 6 Askje (A?), Aski (The Ash), 1436. Medieval parish church.
- 8 Dysjeland (A?), Dysi(r)land (Cairn Land), 1514-21.
* - 12 Haugwaldstad (Bdee?), 1514-21. Old church ruin.
* - 14 Utstein (abbey) (BbCd), Flatøyb.I. One of king Harald Fairhair's royal farms; medieval abbey with parish church. Later nobleman's estate and manor farm.


Kvitsøy (Kvitingsoy) m. & p.:
- 15 Kvitsøy (B), Fms. Medieval church, dedicated to the saint of sea-farers, Clemens. Large stone cross, used as navigation beacon, prob. 12thC.


District 7: The Haugesund (town) district:

32 Åkra m. & p.:


33 Skudenes m., Ferkingstad p.:


Falnes p.:
- 50-51 Falnes (B), incl. 50 The Vicarage, 1514-21 and 1723. Medieval parish church.


35 Avaldsnes m., Avaldsnes p.:
- 24 Skeie (A), Skeidi, 1285. Neighbour to 27 Avaldsnes.
* - 27 The Vicarage or Avaldsnes (aa?BC), Ogvaldsnes (Ogvald's Ness). The name Ogvaldr known only from the mythical king who gave the farm its name. One of king Harald Fairhair's royal farms. Medieval parish church, one of 14 royal medieval chapels, thing-place for Ryggja-fylke and Ågder, and skipreide. EMA Hansa trading station. Outside the church the tallest Norwegian standing stone (Mary's Needle). Many BA and IA grave mounds at Rehaugane (42 mounds) and Kongsheia (56 mounds). Neighbour to 24 Skeie.
+ - 34 Kolsås. B.2774: Snake finger-ring, R.308, RIA.
- 42 Helgeberg (A), Helgaberg (Holy Rock), 1661.
- 45 Brat-Helgeland (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), 1563.


Førdesfiord p.:
- 56 Hauge (A?), Haugi, 1514-21.
+ - 58 Kallevig (d?), 1514-21. S.9008: Glass linen smoother, VA?
* - 78 Kolnes (d?), 1723.
80 Myglebostad (C?), Myklibölstradr, 1514-21.
87 Helgeland (A), Helgaland, called Spanna-Helgaland, 1514-21.
Neighbour to 25 Spanne, Torvastad.

36 Torvastad m. & p.:
* - 2-3 Hauge (A?d*e), Haugum, 1514-21.
6 Torvestad (B), 1301. Medieval parish church.
7 The Vicarage or Haugland (A?), Haug(a)land, 1514-21.
* - 8Føyno (a?d), 1563. Group of islands.
+ - 12 Dale (d), 1514-21. Lost?: Jet bead, VA.
- 14 Hausken (A), Haugaskeid, 1514-21. (16 an island)
17-18 Sund: 17 Lillesund (Little S.), and 18 Storesund (Large S.), both 1514-21. At 18 large stone cross from grave mound Krosshaugen (Cross Mound).
Name refers to grave mound Storhaug (Large Mound) at 19,5 Storhaug, a VA boat-grave, D 50m. B.4438, 4468: Glass gaming counters, EVA; S. (unknown): Balance scales, VA?
* - 20-22 Bø (a?BC?): 20 Nordbø (North Bø), 1514-21, 21 Øvrebo (Upper Bø), and 22 Bø, 1301. Medieval parish church; Nordbø present centre. Incl. 22,11 Salhusvik, from såluhûs, inn. Lies on the mainland right across from Avaldsnes.
* - 24 Nor(h)heim (b*dd), 1602.

37 Skåre m. & p.:
24 Austreim (A), 1567, incl. 24,12 Skeivold (Skeid Vollr).
* - 26 Gar (Bdd), Gardr (The Farm), 1514-21. Generally supposed to be the old royal farm Haugar, although that ought to be 28 Hauge. More likely to be a lost farm Skåra. Medieval parish church. Large stone-cross, Anglo-Norse type, c. 1000, on Krosshaug (Cross Mound), a natural mound. Close to supposed thing-place and king Harald Fairhair's burial place. (27 are islands)
28 Hauge(sund) (town) (A?BC), Haugar, Flatøyb.I. Medieval church, outside the churchyard king Harald Fairhair's grave acc. to the sagas. 'Harald’s Mound' is a modern memorial. Prob. also 29 Grønhaug (Green Mound), 1563, and 30 Sorhaug (South Mound), 1514-21. (31 and 33)
+ - 35 Rossabø (A?), Rossabær (Horse Farm), 1514-21. B.4385f: Sword, JP O, LVA.

39 Bokn m. & p.:
* - 3-4 Bø? (C?d*): 3 Øvrebo (Upper Bø), 1392, and 4 Nedrebø (Lower Bø), 1534.
11 Alvestad (A?), Olvisstadir (from Olvir), 1514-21.
+ - 19 Jøsense, 1567. S.4398: Cufic and European coins, LVA.
40 Skiold m. & p.:
+ 32 Sundfør, 1514-21. S.4402b: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
* 52 Haraldseid (d?d?), 1514-21. Incl. 52,8 Haugen. (53 new)
- 55 Asbjørnshaug (A?), prob. Asbjarnarhaugr (Asbjorn’s Mound), 1567 (deserted).
- 62 Smedsvik (B), 1322. Medieval parish church.
- 70 Haugen (A?), Haugen (The Mound), 1606.
* 71 Sørhus (a?dd*e) (South House), 1514-21. Prob. of 66, 69 Austreim upper and lower, 1514-21, with 67 Rossebø and 70 Haugen.
11 HORDALAND (prev. Søndre Bergenhus) county:
NG: 44 municipalities, 79 parishes.

Districts:
- 2) South-East Hordaland: M4-7.
- 3) South-West Hordaland: M11.
- 4) Voss: M43-44.
- 5) Mid-Hordaland: M16-17, 19.
- 7) The Sotra islands and North-West Hordaland: M21, 23, 32-33.


District 1: Hardanger:

3 Kvinnherad m., Kvinnherad p.:
* - 82 Skåle (aBC?e), Skáli, prob. gildi(s)skál (Guild Hall), 1306. Medieval parish church.
  - 83 Vang (A), Vangr, 1324.
  - 85 Mæl (BC), Fms. Medieval parish church, and skipreide. Large cairn near church. Medieval manor and chieftain's (lendmann) farm.
  - 85 Skåle (aBC?e), Skáli, prob. gildi(s)skál (Guild Hall), 1306. Medieval church at Kapellhaugen (Chapel Mound/Hill).
  - 90 Skeie (A), Skeidi, c. 1360.
  - 91 Seim (aCd), c. 1360. Medieval chieftain's farm; later part of Rosendal barony.
  - 92 Seglheim (bcde?), 1514-21. Medieval chieftain's farm; later part of Rosendal barony.
  - 93 Guddal (B), c. 1360. Medieval church at Kapellhaugen (Chapel Mound/Hill).
  - 95 Lund (A?), Lundr (The Grove), 1514-21.
  - 123 Myklebust (C?), Myklibóstadr (The Large Farm), 1443.
  - 125 Haugland (A??d??), Haugland (Mound Land), 1514-21. A number of grave mounds. (126-27)
  - 128-29 Døsland (A??d??e?), Dysland (Cairn Land), 1514-21. Cairn close to the houses. (130-31)
  - 133 Eik outer (A?), Eik (The Oak), 1514-21.


35 Røldal m. & p.:
* - 1 Horda (C?), 1462. Medieval skipreide.


36 Ullensvang m. & p.:
- 73 Lofthus (C?), Lophðusum (2-story house), 1340. Present centre.
* - 74 Opedal (Bc?de), 1310. Medieval abbey farm with church. 5 large cairns at Alvavollen (Elves Vollr), from where rune stone, 5thC. Large farm.
  - 76 The Vicarage or Ullensvang (AB), Ullinsvangr, 1309. Medieval parish church. Nearby large stone, Ullarbergstein (A), used for Jonsok ritual. Fragment of inscribed stone cross.
  - 77 Frøynes (A), Frøyjunes, c. 1360.

Kinsarvik m. & p.:
- 111 Lote, 1324. The Bridal Oak, oak tree used in wedding rituals.
- 113-14 Alsåker, 1306.

37 Eidfjord (prev. Eid and Lægreid) m. & p.:
- 5, 25 Eid (aB), Eidar (lost), 1514-21: 5 Lægreid, Lower E., 1398, and 25 Hareid, Upper E., c. 1530. 5 had medieval parish church, nobleman's estate; 25 large IA grave field, c. 250 cairns.
- 24 Lund (A), Lundr (The Grove), 1603.

39 Granvin (prev. Angr) m. & p.:
- 92 Haugen (A?), Haugr (The Mound), 1514-21. (94-95)
- 97 Trå (a?d?e), c. 1360.
- 98 Dale (A?), 1514-21. Poss. the lost farm Védalir (A) (Holy Valley), c. 1360. (No 100)
- 101-2 Granvin (B), c. 1360, i.e. Skrivargarden (The Judge’s Farm), 1330, and The Vicarage, 1614. Medieval parish church.
- * - 122-23 Eide (Ce?): 122 Kongstun (called Eide), 1603, and 123 Eide, c. 1360. 123 centre for medieval guild.

40 Kvaam (prev. Vikøy) m., Øystese p.:
- 44 Øystese (ABC), Øystusyn, prob. Eist-vé/húsv-in (Shrine Meadow), 1300. Medieval parish church. Right across from 42,2 Lundenes (A?). Centre for medieval guild.
- * - 56 Flåtveit, 1667.
- * - 63 Kannikeberg, 1614.

41 Jondal m. & p.:
- * - 28 The Vicarage or Presthus(ar) (B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church. Must be part of older farm.

District 2: South-East Hordaland:

4 Skånevik m., Skånevik p.:

5 Etne m., Gjerde p.:
- 6 Skjensvold (A), Skeidsvollr?, 1612, incl. 6,2 Haugene (The Mounds). (7 and 8 both new)
- 9 Gjerde (aa?BC), Fms. Medieval parish church. Outside it rune stone and cross-decorated standing stone, both c. 1000. VA chieftain's (lendmann) farm.
- 10 Haugen (A?bcd) (The Mound), prob. part of 9 Gjerde.
- * - 28 Østebø (b*), 1514-21.
1989:64

Stødle p.:
- 35 Stødle (A?BC), Fms. Medieval parish church. EMA chieftain’s
farm, home to Erling Skakke and his son, king Magnus Erlingsson;
donated to Halsnøy abbey in 1150. Outside the church several grave
mounds. At nearby Helgaberg (Holy Rock) a number of cup marks and
other BA rock carvings.
* - 37 Austrheim (de), 1514-21.
* - 40 Hovland (A), Hofland, 1343.
* - 45 Austad, 1563. Prob. close to 75 Grindheim (B).
Ref.: O Rygh & Olsen 1910:69-73; Olsen 1915:19; Brøgger et al.

Grindheim p.:
- 72 Asbø, 1668, orig. Bjø (C?), 1610.
* - 75 Grindheim (Be?), 1326. Incl. 75,1 Kirkehaugen (The Church
Mound/Hill). Medieval parish church. Outside it cross-decorated
rune stone and stone cross of Norse-Celtic type, c. 1000. Large IA
grave field, c. 200 mounds.
Ref.: O Rygh & Olsen 1910:74-80; Brøgger et al. 1963/3:175; Birke­
li 1973:118-19, 218, 239, No. XXIX, Pl. 6a, 1973:169-74, 217, 219,
239, No. 24, Pl. 11b; Welle-Strand 1989:65;

6 Fielberg m., Fielberg p.:
- 32 The Vicarage or Fjelberg (B), 1376. Medieval parish church.
* - 39 Østhuss (a?e*), 1462.
- 40 Aske (A?), Askr (The Ash), 1514-21. Poss. also 41-42 Aksdal,
Askdair, 1514-21.
* - 43 Sæbø (d?), 1315. Prob. of lost farm ?Berge with 44-46 Øvrebø.
* - 44-46 Øvrebø (e?), 1315. Incl. 45 Berge (new).

Ølen (prev. Njardheim) m. & p.:
* - 114 Kjellavik (a?), 1326. (115 new)
- 116-17 Hauge (A?), Haugr (The Mound), 1315.

7 Viken m., East and West Viken (orig. Vik) p.:
* - 8 Alne (b?e*), Fms.
- 11-13 Vik (B), 1315: 11 Vikvik, new, and 12-13 Vik (B), 1431.
Medieval parish church. (14-15)
* - 16 Ulvebø (c?d), 1514-21.
- 17-18 ?Bø (C?): 17 Øvrebø (Upper Bø), 1668, and 18 Svensbø
(Svein’s Bø), 1514-21.
Ref.: Rygh & Olsen 1910:100-105.

District 3: South-West Hordaland:

11 Stord (prev. Arland) m. & p.:
- 18 Lunde (A?), Lundi (The Grove), 1454.
* - 20-21 Rommeltveit (d?d*), 1514-21.
- 27-28 The (Old) Vicarage or Arland (BC): 27 Orninggård or Lower
Arland, 1668, and 28 Adland. Medieval parish church; also Gilde-
skålbakken (Guild Hall Hill).
* - 41 Høysland (e*), 1514-21.
* - 43 Langeland (d?), 1514-21.
- 45 Kårevik (?), 1454. Skipreide and good harbour.
Ref.: Rygh & Olsen 1910:139-147; Espeland 1922:83.

421
District 4: Voss:

Was previously divided into ottings (eight parts):

Dyrvederal Otting (c. 1360):
* - 10 Væte, 1337.
* - 24 Gjerstad, 1310.
* - 26 Gjerme (d?), 1300.
* - 27 Væke/Veke (c?), 1514-21.

Gullfjords Otting (1342):
- 28 Bø (C?), c. 1360.
* - 29 Byrk(j)e (c?), 1293.

Borgstrand Otting (c. 1360):
* - 61 Flatekvål (e?), 1455.
- 64 Saude (A?), Saudr (Spring), 1350. Well between the houses.
* - 83 Hegle (d), 1514-21.

Vinjar Otting (c. 1360):
- 85 Dukstad (C), orig. Hvitheimr, c. 1360. Medieval nobleman's estate. 86-88 were prob. parts of Hvitheim.
- 86 Øfsthus, 1514.
- 87 Lothhus (C?), Lophús(ar), c. 1360.
- 88 Lirhus, c. 1360. Fragmentary stone cross.
* - 89 Tvilde (d?), 1324.

Bø Otting (c. 1360):
- 108-109 Bø (C?), 1326.

Kvitlar Otting (1343):
* - 191 Bryni/Bryn (a?), 1300.

Bordadal Otting (1475):
* - 192-93 Hauge (A?), Haugr (The Mound), 1303.
- 210 Haug (A?), Haugr (The Mound), c. 1360.
- 211 Helland (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), c. 1360.


District 5: Mid-Hordaland:

16 Strandvik m. & p.:
- 85 Åkre (A?), Akri (The Field), c. 1360.
- 86-87 Vik, 1514-21, incl. Rossaland (A?), c. 1360.
- 93 Haugen south (A?) (The Mound), 1668.


17 Os m. & p.:
- 33 Hovland (A), Hofland, 1300.
- 34 Skeie (A), Skeid, 1514-21.
- 55 The Vicarage or Os (B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church.  
  Ref.: O Rygh & Olsen 1910:206-220; Olsen 1915:19; Bugge 1918:211, No. XI.

19 Fana m., Fana p.:  
- * 82 Hatlestad (e*), 1514-21.  
- * 96 The Vicarage or Fana (Bc), 1514-21. Medieval parish church, one of 14 royal chapels. The church and its adjacent hospital had a 'miraculous' silver cross.  
- 97 Stend (C), 1519. Old central farm. Prob. neighbour to 118 Skeie (A).  
- 118 Skeie (A), Skeid, 1514-21.  

District 6: North-East Hordaland:

25 Haus m., Gjerstad p.:  
- 4 Hauge (A?), Haugum (The Mounds), c. 1360.  
- * 7-8 Revheim (e?), c. 1360. Incl. 7,1 Haugene (The Mounds).  
- 29 Gjerstad (B), 1329. Incl. 29,5 Volden. Medieval parish church.  
- 30-31 Solbjør (A?), Søljargir, c. 1360.  
- * 41 Male (d*), 1514-21. Incl. 41,7 Haugen (The Mound).  

Haus p.:  
- 62 The Vicarage or Haus (B), 1309. Medieval parish church.  
- 77 Helland (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), c. 1360. (79-80)  
- * 81-83 Tuenes (d*e): 81 Tuenestveit, 1667, and 82-83 T., 1420. Across the fjord from the church.  

Arna p.:  
- * 102 Ytre (Outer) Arna (d?), 1514-21. The 2 Arna farms are separated by 101 Mjeldeim, 1463. (103-4)  
- 105 Haugland (A?), Haugaland (Mound Land), c. 1360. Incl. 105,13 Haugen (The Mound).  

26 Bruvik m., Stamnes p.:  

27 Hosanger m. & p.:  
- 19 The Vicarage or Holme (B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church.  
- 20 Mjøs, c. 1360. Nobleman's estate, part of lost farm Hosanger with 21-22 Øvsthus.  
- * 21-22 Øvsthus (d), 1514-21.  
- 28 Helland (A), Helgaland (Holy Land), 1514-21.  
- * 31-32 Kleppe (b*e), 1514-21.  
- 62 Totland (A), Tõrsland (Thor's Land), 1514-21.  
- * 63-64 Eiknes (a), 1416.  

28 Hamre m. & p.:  
- * 12-14 Leknes (A?): 12 Leknes, prob. Leiknes, or Nergård (Lower Farm), 1514-21, 13 Midgården (Middle Farm), 1514-21, and 14 Øfste­gården (Upper Farm), 1563.
* - 29-30 Eikanger (C?), 1382. Medieval skipreide.  

30 Alversund m., Seim p.:  
* - 61 Skaret (d?*), 1175. (62-63)  
  - 64 Mykletun, Miklatún, 1610, part of 62-63 Okse or 65 Volle.  
  - 65 Volle (A?), Vollum, 1514-21.  
* - 66 Øgevold (a?C?d*), Beikivollr (Beech Vollr), 1611. Northernmost beech forest in the world, planted in the LIA. Medieval skipreide, Alfite, locality between 65 and 67. 66-67 are prob. parts of 65 Volle.  
  - 67 Mongstad, orig. Magnúsvellir, c. 1360.  
  - 83 Seim (BC), Fms. Medieval parish church. King Harald Fairhair’s royal farm, king Håkon the Good buried here (Håkon’s Mound). Later nobleman’s estate.  
  - 84 Hopland (A?), Hofsländ?, 1514-21.  
  - 86 Totland (A), Torsland, c. 1175.  

33 Lindás m., Lygra p.:  
- 54 Kunglevold (A?), Kumlavollr (Grave Mound Meadow), 1514-21. Several prob. grave mounds.  
* - 56 Hundven (bcd?), c. 1360. Modern chapel.  
* - 57-58 Lygra (BCe?), Fms. Medieval parish church. King Harald Fairhair’s royal farm; EMA chieftain’s (district governor) farm.  
Lindás p.:  
* - 108 The Vicarage or Lindás (BC), 1315. Medieval parish church and skipreide. Prob. EMA chieftain’s farm.  

District 7: The Sotra islands and North-West Hordaland:

21 Sund m. & p.:  
- 1 Tyssøy (B), 1306. Medieval royal chapel.  
  - 2 Bjelkerøy (C), prob. Bjarkarøy, 1427. May refer to market place; also medieval thing-place.  
* - 3 Bukken (cdde*), 1529. Medieval market place and inn.  
  - 5 Sund (B), 1427. Medieval parish church.  

23 Askøy m., Askøy p.:  
* - Unknown farm at Askøy, i.e. farm Nos. 1-21.  

32 Sæbø m. & p.:  
- 70 Lunde (A?), Lundi (The Grove), 1514-21.  
- 73 Tolleshaug (A?), ?Torleifshaugr (Thorleif’s Mound), 1514-21.  
* - 74 Olsvold (a?d*), 1514-21. (75-76)  
* - 77-78 Solheim (b?e?), 1514-21.  
- 87-88 Sæbø (B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church.  

33 Austrheim m. & p.:  

424
12 Sogn and Fjordane (prev. Northern Bergenhus) county:
NG: 32 municipalities, 73 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) Inner Sogn: M2-4.
- 2) Mid-Sogn: M5, 7-9.
- 3) Outer Sogn: M10-16.
- 4) Sunnfjord: M17-22.

Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/3:316-444.

District 1: Inner Sogn:

2 Luster m., Fortun p.:
+ - 20 Bolstad, Bølstadr (Farm), c. 1360. B.4165: ?Continental shield-boss, MeP.
* - 26 Hauge (A?), Haugi (The Mound), c. 1360.

Dale p.:
- 43-44 Dale (B), 1306: Dalsøren and 44 The Vicarage or Dale. Medieval parish church.
+ - 54 Flåhammer (a?b), c. 1360. B.1097: Irish mounting, LVA. (56 new)
+ - 57 Søreim (e), 1322. B.4710: ?Continental buckle, EMeP.

3 Hafslo m., Fet p.:
- 18 Hjøsvang (A?), poss. Hjasavangir (Hare Vangir) or Hjorsvangi (Cheek Vangir), c. 1360.
- 19 Fet (B), 1341. Medieval parish church.
- 20 Lunde (A), Lundr, c. 1500.
+ - 21 Melheim (ade?), c. 1360. B.3170: Finnish brooch, VA.
+ - 24-25 Vevum, c. 1360. B.8719d: ?Continental spear-head, MiP.

Hafslo p.:
* - 53 The Vicarage or Hafslo (BC?), 1271. Medieval parish church and skipreide.
+ - 58 Sætre (a?), incl. 58.2 Modvo, c. 1360, with large grave mound, D 20-22m, and MiP house site, from which: B.11472s: Roman coin, 2ndC.
- 59 Hauge (A?), Haugi, c. 1360.

Solvorn p.:
- 84-85 Vollåker (A?), Vallakr (vollr + akr), 1514-21 and 1666.
* - 86, 88 Eikjum (a?d?e), c. 1360 and 1603.
- 90 Kroken, 1298 (C?). VA/EMA chieftain's farm.
* - 91 Urnes (Bc?), 13thC. Medieval parish church. LIA grave mound, Ragnvaldshaugen (Ragnvald's Mound), D 20m.

4 Årdal m. & p.:
+ - 32 Swim, 1514-21, incl. 32.4 Røysene (The Cairns). B.1780: Sword, JP 0, LVA.
District 2: Mid-Sogn:

5 Lærdal m., Tønnum p.:
- 12 Bø (C?), Ber, c. 1360.
+ - 14–15 Vold (A?bd?), Vollr, 1514–21 and 1666. B.6275: Jet figure, EVA.
- 16 Tonnum (B), Tünjinjar (tún+vinjar), 1305. Medieval parish church.
- 18 The Vicarage, 1723 (i.e. late partition).
Hauge p.:

7 Sognadal m., Stedje p.:
* - 9 Kvam (a?), c. 1360. (10 new)
+ - 11 Nes (A?e), c. 1360, incl. Helgheim (A?). B.9065a: Irish brooch and horse bit; B.12562.2: Spear-head, R.518, both EVA. (12 new)
- 14 Åbyrge (B), c. 1360. Medieval chapel at Kirkeåkeren (The Church Field). (15 and 16 new)
- 16 Hove (A), Hofi, c. 1360.
- 17 Arvold (A?), poss. Arf-Âll, c. 1500. Neighbour to 21 The Vicarage. (18 new)
+ - 19 Foss (d?e), Fors (Waterfall), 1308. B.6804: Pattern-w. sword, MeP/VA; B.6805a: Pattern-w. sword, EVA.
- 21 The Vicarage or Ål (A?), c. 1360.
* - 23 Kvåle (a?BeCd?), Hváll, Fms. Medieval church. EMA chieftain’s (district governor/lendmann) farm.
- 24 Haug (A?), Haugi, c. 1360.
+ - 38 Hundæri (d), 1514–21. B.7502: Sword, R.496, LMeP.
- 40 Fretland (A), Frøysland, c. 1360.
Norum (prev. Ylmheim) p.:
- 80 Ylmheim (B), 1308?. Medieval parish church.
+ - 81 Norøse (b), 1452. B.4307a: Inlaid sword, JP H, EVA.
* - 84 Slinde (bd?e*), 1314. The Slinde Birch, which grew on a grave mound, was regarded as holy and received offerings of beer every Christmas Eve until it blew down in 1874.
- 85 Fimreite (B), Fms. Medieval church and famous battle ground.
- 86 Haug (A?), Haugr, 1563.
Kaupanger p.:
+ - 106–7 Ambia (bc), c. 1360. Tall rune stone, hardly younger than A.D. 450. Manor farm. B.7953: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1919:101–106; Bugge 1918:213; Brøgger et al.
8 Aurland m., Vangen (prev. Rygg) p.:  
+ - 1 Skjerdal (?), c. 1360. B.9882b: Balance scales, LVA.  
- 2 Ty (?), unique name, not positively identified with the god Tyr, c. 1360.  
* - 8 Vinjum (Abb), Vinjar, 1514-21. Medieval parish church at lost farm Rygg, now part of 8 Vinjum.  
* - 13 Skaim (abd), 1514-21.  
+ - 19 Belle (?), 1334. B.5773a: Irish mounting, VA.  
- 20 Almen (?), Almrinn, orig. Alme, Almr (The Elm), 1667.  
+ - 29 Tokvam, 1514-21. B.8669 Ia: Irish mounting, EVA.  
Imports: J Petersen 1940a:52-54, No. 67; Wamers 1985:112, N68.  
Nærov (Nereim) p.:  
- 63 Solbjorge (?), Solbjargir (Sun Rocks), new.  
- 64 Gudvangen (A), Gudvang(1)r, 1544.  
- 65 Bakke, new parish church. (66 and 68 new)  
+ - 69 Drege (e), 1667. HS 3622: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.  
Nærøy (Nereim) p.:  
- 9 Leikanger m., Leikanger p.:  
- 6 Fosshage, Forshagi, 1514-21, and  
+ - 7 Fosse (d), Fors, c. 1360. B.4942: Sword, R.496, MeP.  
* - 9-10 Hamre (a?Bd), c. 1360. Medieval parish church and vicarage.  
- 11 Hanehaug (?), Hanahaug (Cockerell Mound), 1514-21.  
+ - 12 Husebø (?Cd), Húsabær. 1332. VA chieftain’s farm. Tall standing stone, Baldersteinen (Baldr’s Stone). B.8361a: Pattern-w. sword, EVA.  
* - 14 The Vicarage or Leikanger (ABde?), Leikvangir, c. 1360. Medieval parish church. Nearby large oak tree, Skrivar-eiki, and Baldershage (Baldr’s Garden), cf. the fictional Fridtjov’s Saga, with large holly.  
* - 15 Halland (abbd?e), c. 1360.  
- 16 Nybø, new. County governor’s residence.  
+ - 17 Henium (a?Bd), Heiniyar, 1329. Medieval church. B.12982.1: Continental spear-head, MiP/MeP.  
- 18 Raism (A?), Røysar (Cairns), c. 1360.  
+ - 19 Hålen (a?d), 1667. B.5854a-b: Irish mounting and brooch, EVA. (22 and 23 new)  
- 24 Njøs (B), 1282-1334. Medieval church.  
+ - 59 Fedje (Bb), 1322. Medieval church, vicarage and skipreide. Stone cross, EMA. B.939-44: Continental shield-boss, spear-head, R.518, EVA.  
- 60 Rinde (B), c. 1360. Medieval church.  
+ - 74 Berdal, c. 1360. B.602: Irish mounting, EVA.  

427
District 3: Outer Sogn:

10 Balestrand m., Tiugum p.:
  + - 7 Askeland (e*), new. Bailiff’s farm. B.11469a: Sword, JP O, VA.
  - 9 Sjotun, Sjátn, 1514-21, poss. part of 10.
  + - 10 Bale (d*), 1323. The Bele Mounds, two VA grave mounds. King
  Bele known from the fictional Fridtjof’s Saga (c. 1300). B.946: 
  Ulfberth sword, EVA.
  + - 19 Tiugum (A?eBC?), 1323. with Haug (A?), Haugr. 1667. Medieval
  parish church and skipreide. B.8025a: Glass linen smoother, VA?
  - 20 Lunde (A), Lund, 1514-21, incl. 20,1 The Vicarage.
  Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1919:137-44; Brøgger et al. 1963/3:370, 373;
  App. I:4, 76-77.

Fiørland (prev. Mundal) p.:
  - 51-52 Mundal, 1514-21 and 1603.
  - 53 Bøyum (B), Bøyum (from ber), 1567. Prob. also medieval church.
  + - 62 Berge (e*). 1563. B.9048: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.

Vangsnes p.:
* + - 72 Vangsnes (BCe). Vangsnes, c. 1360. Prob. from Vangsen, a 
  skerry off the farm. Farm orig. prob. called Nes. Medieval parish 
  church and vicarage. Home to Fridtjof in the fictional Fridtjof’s 
  Saga, commemorated by modern statue next to two grave mounds, Fridt-
  jof’s Mound and Ingeborg’s Mound. Also Tinghaug (Thing Mound). 
  B.(unknown): Sword, JP O, VA; B.8430a: Sword, JP H, with inscription,
  EVA; B.11153a-b: ?Continental sword handles, EIA.
  - 75 Hovland (A), Hofland, 1563.
  Ref.: O Rygh & Kjær 1919:148-49; Olsen 1915:20; Brøgger et al. 

11 Vik m., Vik (prev. Hopperstad and Hove p.) p.:
  + - 1 Sæb (ab*de) with Vikøvri. c. 1360. Present centre. B.1240: 
  Irish mounting; B.1622: Inlaid sword, JP C, both EVA.
  + - 2 Vange (Ab??d). Vangi, c. 1360. B.6467: Cufic coins, EVA.
  - 4 Tenål (B), Tûnhváll, 1322. Medieval church.
  + - 5 Stadheim (be). 1304. C.6101: ?Snake finger-ring, R.304, 
  EIA.
  + - 8-9 Nummedal, c. 1360. B.7738a: Sword, Kragehul I 5, LRIA.
  + - 15 Åse, 1514-21. B.10621: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
  + - 26 Hove (Aa??Bb*), Hofi. Fms. Medieval parish church. Large 
  grave mounds, Hovshaugdn (The Hov Mounds) and Brodrehaugdn (The 
  Brother Mounds). B.1875: Imitation Roman coin, LMP.
  + - 27 Vold (A??ab), Volr, 1514-21. B.8977: Sword, R.497, LMP;
  B.9127a: Eastern sword, JP Særtype 19, VA; B.12591.1: Sword, JP K,
  LVA.
  + - 28 Hønsi (a??d), c. 1360. B.713: Glass linen smoother, LVA.
  + - 30 Brekke (e?), 1603. C.7195: ?Frankish sword, JP R; B.1202-12: 
  Pattern-w. sword, JP R, both LVA.
  + - 36 Bør (C??e), Bmr, 1427. B.4306a: ?Continental francisca (axe), 
  EMeP.
  + - 37 Tryti (c??d), 1514-21. B.4057: ?Frisian brooch, EVA.
  + - 38 Skiervum (bd??e), 1471. B.6500c: Irish mounting, h: pattern-w.
  sword, JP H, EVA.
* + - 39 Hopperstad (Bb*de?), c. 1360. Medieval parish church.
  B.9060b: Hib.-Saxon mounting, LVA.
41 Sjøtun (AC?), Sjártun, of 1 Sæbø, with Hofsvik (A), 1603, of 26 Hove. Incl. Klokkergård (Sexton’s Farm) or Allehoug, 1667, the modern sexton’s farm called Gildusadne, cf. lost name Gildihús (C), 1603.


Kvamsøy p.:
* - 90-91 Kvamme (B): 90 K., 1349, and 91 Kvamsøy (B) (small island). Medieval parish church. Famous VA harbour. Lost rune stone, c. 1020, from grave at 90.


12 Kyrkjebø m. & p.:
+ - 16-17 ?Bø (C?): 16 Øystrebø (East Bø) and 17 Sørebrø (South Bø), both 1563. B.13140: Sword, R.496, MeP.


13 Lavik (prev. Lavik & Brekke) m., Lavik p.:
- 4 Lavik (B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church and vicarage. 2 lost stone crosses, EMA.
- 14 Bjørkehaug (A?), Birkiaurgr (Birch Mound), 1667.
+ - 16 Molmesdal (d?e*), 1563. B.7287a: Sword, JP O, spear-head, R.521, LVA.


Brekke m. & p.:
* - 47-48 Oppedal (d?), 1563.
- 50 Asselim (B?), 1563. Medieval church?
- 53 Yndesdal (B?), 1563. Medieval church?
* - 57-58 Haugland (A?Bb), Haugaland (Mound Land), c. 1360, referring to grave mounds. Medieval chapel.
+ - 62-64 Takle (bd), 1331. B.10690: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.

sacrificial spring. Both crosses may date to the 10thC. (king Håkon the Good and Olaf Tryggvason). A third cross at Haugane (The Mounds) is lost. (16-17)

- 18 Gryten (dd), c. 1360. B.8272e: Glass linen smoother, VA?

- 29 Hantveit (a?), 1514-21. B.6510: Spear-head, R.522; B.6616a: Pattern-w. sword, JP E; B.10243: Irish mounting, all EVA.
- 30 Hauge (A?), Haugi, 1514-21.
- 31-32 Østgulen (a?), c. 1360. B.4758e: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 51 Dale, 1514-21. B.10739: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.


15 Solund/Sulen m., Husøy p.:
- 9 Kolgrøv. Kolgrof (Charcoal Pit), c. 1520. B.10585c: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.


16 Hyllestad m., Hyllestad p.:
- 76 Gierde (b*), 1667. B.(unknown): Cufic, German and Anglo-Saxon coins, LVA/EMA.
- 77 Hyllestad (B), 1322. Medieval parish church.
- 79 Myklebost (C?), Myklibolstdadr, 1427.


District 4: Sunnfjord:

17 Askvoll m., Askvoll p.:
- 34-35 Fure (A?), Fura (The Pine): 34 F., c. 1360, and 35 Fursæter, 1427. Bailiff's farm. B.4969a: Insular mounting, EVA.


Vilnes p.:
- 54 Vilnes (B), 1341. Medieval parish church; largest farm in the parish. Stone cross, poss. from Atlehaugen (Atli's Mound), large grave mound outside the church, trad. associated with earl Atli, and 3 standing stones outside the churchyard. B.1630: Pattern-w. sword, VA.


18 Fialer (prev. Outer Holmedal) m., Holmedal p.:
* 5 Holmedal (B), 1306. Medieval parish church.


Dale p.:
- 44 Bortneim (b*), c. 1360. B.5558: Imported sword, MiP; B.5794a: Pattern-w. sword, VA; B.5894a: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, EVA.
- 47 Laukeland (e*), Laukaland, c. 1360. B.11609a: Sword, JP O, VA.
- 62 Torsæter (A), Tôrssetr, c. 1360.
+ 63 Dale (ab), c. 1360. Medieval parish church. B.5910m: Frankish brooch, LVA.
+ - 65 The Vicarage or Bjerga (de), c. 1360. B.1056: Pattern-w. sword, LVA.
+ - 67 Refsnæs (e?), 1603. B.11818: Glass linen smoother, VA?
- 70 Haugen (A?), Haugi, 1514-21.
+ - 82 Sundalen, 1514-21 (deserted). B.2944: ULFBERTH sword, EVA.
- 86 Hauge (A?), Haugr, 1514-21.
- 104 Hellebost (A), Helgibølstadr, 1603.

Guddal p.:
+ - 107 Bjordal (e), 1563. B.7784a: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, EVA.
- 132 Engen (B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church.
+ - 135 Hovlandsdalen (Ae), c. 1360, from lost farm Hofland, 1514-21. B.11800b: Sword, JP O, LVA.

19 Gaular (prev. Inner Holmedal) m., Vik p.:
+ - 3, 5 Strand, c. 1360. B.5864: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, EVA.
+ - 26 Hellebost (A), Helgabolstadr, c. 1360. B.485, 1164-77: Balance scales, spear-head, R.518, ULFBERTH sword, EVA.
- 42 Haugene (A?), prob. Haugr, 1667 (deserted).
  B.5774a: Pattern-w. (ULFBERTH?) sword, spear-head, R.517, EVA.

Sande p.:
+ - 56 Årberg (e?), c. 1360. B.1714: Sword, JP L?; B.6254a: Pattern-w. sword, JP L, both VA.
- 59 Hauge (A?), Haugi, c. 1360.

Bysgstad p.:
- 94 Osen (AC), 1563. MeP/VA chieftain's farm (called Gaulum) with pagan hof.
+ - 97 Korsvold (e), Krossvollr (Cross Vollr), 1667. B.9765a: Sword, JP L, VA.
- 122 Kvamme (B), 1322. Medieval parish church.
+ - 123 Bysgstad (b), c. 1360. Modern parish church. Grave mound with large willow tree regarded as sacred till modern times. B.63561: Balance scales, m: Irish weight, VA.

20 Jolster m., Helgheim p.:
- 9 Haugen (A?), Haugr, 1603.
+ - 12 Håheim (e?), 1563. B.8036a: Pattern-w. sword, JP Særttype 1, EVA.
+ - 26 Bolseter (d), 1563. B.5795a: Pattern-w. sword, JP Særttype 1, spear-head, R.517; B.8403b: Spear-head, R.518, all EVA.
- 28 Skei (A), Skeid, new. Present centre.
+ - 30 Knøsnes (d?d?), 1563. Grave mound with trees regarded as sacred till modern times. Lost?: Sword with Runic inscription, VA?
- 32 Lunde (A?), Lundi, 1603.  

21 Naustdal m. & p.:  
* - 96 Sæle (e), 1514-21. Orig. neighbour to 99 Naustdal.  
- 101 Skei (A), Skea, 1603.  
- 102 Veien (A), orig. Outer Hov, 1603, and Inner Skei, 1667.  
- 103 Hove (A), Hofi, 1563.  

22 Vevring m. & p.:  
- 9 Leknes (A), Leiknes, c. 1360. Right across from the church.  
* - 12 Gjelsvik (e), 1514-21.  

District 5: Nordfjord:

25 Selie m., Selie (prev. Hove) p.:  
+ - 13 Årsheim, 1514-21.  B.6613a: Irish mountings, VA.  
+ - 45 Ervik (C?e), Fms. A number of import finds from the beach.  B.(unknown): Anglo-Saxon coin, LMeP. (47-48)  
* - 49-50 Drage (C), 1338. VA thing-place.  
- 56 The Vicarage or Hove (A), Hof, c. 1360. Modern parish church. (62-63)  
* - 65 Eide, c. 1175.  

North Vågsoy m. & p.:  
- 124 Hovesæter (A?), Hofsetr, 1603, prob. part of 56 Hove in Selje.  
+ - 127 Revikla (e?), 1514-21.  B.11239a: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, LVA.  

South Vågsoy m. & p.:  
+ - 136 Våge, 1514-21, and 137 Vågsberget.  B.9915: Glass linen smoother, VA?  

27 Eid m., Eid p.:  
+ - 1 Skaugset, 1563.  B.6069a: Pattern-w. sword, JP C, EVA.  
+ - 8 Roti (a?), c. 1360.  B.1237: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, VA.  
- 9 Rotihaugen (A?), orig. Haugen (The Mound), 1608.  
+ - 11 Os (d?), 1514-21.  B.3149a: ULFBERTH sword, ?Continental spear-head, EVA.  
- 43 The Vicarage or Meli (B?). Medieval parish church?  
* + - 44 Myklebostad (C?b?), Myklibølstadr, 1435. Large, flat mound believed to have been sacrificial mound, regarded as sacred, gathering point every Midsumernight for fires and unusual customs.  B.1734-37: Inlaid sword, JP O; B.5730a: Sword, JP O, spear-head, R.521, Insular balance scales, both LVA.  
+ - 45 Gierde (c?d?), c. 1360.  B.11036a: Pattern-w. sword, JP H, EVA.  

432
+ 51-52 Hjelle (e*): 51 Hildenes, 1667, and 52 Hjelle, c. 1360. B.6748a: Pattern-w. sword, JP E, EVA.
+ 56 Levdal, c. 1360. B.470: ?Insular horse bit, VA?

28 Hornindal m. & p.:
- 40 Grøthaug, Grjóthaugr (Stone Mound), 1603.
+ 47 Maurset, c. 1360. Part of 56 Maurset, Nedstryn. B.7524c: Jet bead, VA.

29 Gloppen m., Giemmestad p.:
- 2 Soreidet (B?), South Eide, 1563. Prob. of 76 Eide (B) across the river.
* - 5-6 Fitje (d), 1303. Localities called Krosshaug (Cross Mound) and Krosshesiane. Midsummernight fires lit on Trondehaugen (Trond’s Mound) until modern times; Tussehaugen (Goblin Mound) thought to be home to a goblin.
- 7-8 Arnestad, c. 1360. Medieval vicarage.
+ 12 Rygg (b*e), 1303. Large and unusual stone cross with rune-like signs, may have come from Sande or Fitje, now in 1A grave field. B.4702: Pattern-w. (ULFBERTH?) sword, JP H, EVA.
+ 15 Sande (d*), c. 1360. Locality called Korsåkeren (Cross Field). B.6026f: Irish mounting, EVA; B.6538a: Sword, JP R, spear-head, R.518, Insular balance scales, Irish mounting, VA.
+ 46-48 Hende (d), 1303. B.4732a: Sword w/ inscription, JP Z, LVA; B.11096 IIk: Irish pin, VA.
- 50 Hopland (A), Hofsland, c. 1360.
* - 58-59 Vereidet (BD?e?), 1308, incl. 59 The Vicarage or V. inner, 1514-21. Medieval parish church, separate chapel at 58. MA stone cross near the church, may have come from Krossvik (Cross Bay) nearby. At 59 several grave mounds and standing stone.
- 69 Austreim (B), 1303. Medieval church.
+ 74 Hollevik (d), 1603. B.1183-1202: Pattern-w. sword, R.497, and spear-head, R.517, EVA; B.4594a: Roman coin, LRIA.
+ 77 Evebg (b), orig. Efia, c. 1360. B.4592a: Pattern-w. sword, JP L, VA.


30 Breim (prev. Re) m. & p.:
+ 6 Sårheim, c. 1360. B.6675: Silver brooch, R.680; B.6735a: Pattern-w. sword, JP O, both LVA.
+ 7 Skrøppa, c. 1360. B.11304a: Insular mounting, EVA.
+ 9–10 Setre, 1514–21 and 1563. B.8262a: Spear-head, R.522, EVA.
+ 18 Sanddal (e?), c. 1360. B.11307: Sword, JP I?, with inscription, VA.
+ 21 Myklebust (C?de?), Myklibølstad, 1563. B.11537b: Pattern-w. spear-head, JP E, VA.
+ 23 Re (B), 1308. Medieval parish church; present centre.
+ 24 Joranger (A?), poss. Jörangr (-vangr), 1603.
+ 32 Hielle, 1514–21. B.6951a: Sword, R.496, MeP/VA.
+ 34 Stokke (d?), 1563. B.11312: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
+ 36 EØ (C?), Birer, 1514–21. B.3081: Balance scales; B.6688t: Balance weight, all EVA; B.11479a: Pattern-w. sword, VA.


31 Innvik m., Olden p.:
+ 3 Rake (e*), 1340. Nearest Loen church. B.8371a: Sword, JP L, LVA.
+ 7 Oldøyra (B), 1308. Medieval parish church.
+ 16 Sunde large, c. 1340. Cf. 30 Sunde minor. B.7183: Spear-head, R.517, EVA.
+ 35 Skarstein (c?e?*), 1340. B.3993: Sword with inscription, JP E, VA.
+ 36 Gildesdal (C?), Gildisdalr, poss. Gildisstad, 1603.


Innvik (Inner Vik) p.:
+ 41 Frøholm (A?), Fridholmr, poss. 'place of holy peace'.
+ 42 Hilde (a?B), c. 1360. Medieval parish church. B.8826j: Jet bead, VA.
+ 46 The Vicarage or Langvin (b), c. 1360. B.3315: Inlaid sword, JP H, Continental spear-head, EVA.
+ 47 Skoden (B), c. 1360. Medieval church.
+ 48 Lyslo (b), c. 1360. B.8924: Spear-head, R.518, EVA; B.11240: Frankish coin, VA.
+ 49 Heggdal (d), c. 1360. B.9760: Spear-head, R.518, spear-head, VJG 104, EVA.
+ 52 Rosæter, 1514–21. B.5072: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.

Utvik (Outer Vik) p.:
- 73 Kårstad, 1340. Large stone with runes and rock carvings, EIA?.
- 75 Myklebostad (C?), Myklibølstad, c. 1360.
+ - 76 Hage (c?d), c. 1360. B.11315: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 78-79 Valåker (B): 78 Kirkevolden (Church Vollr), and 79 Valåker, Vallakr, c. 1360. Medieval parish church.
- 82 Frøysater (A), Frøyssetr or Frøyjusetr, c. 1360.
+ - 83 Tisthamar (ad), c. 1175. B.9087: Spear-head, R.517, EVA.
- 85 Hopland (A), Hofslund, of 50 Hopland in Gloppen.

32 Stryn m., Opstryn (Upper Stryn) p.:
* - 6 Fure, c. 1360.
* + - 14 Gutdalen (C), Fms. EMA chieftain's farm. B.5030a: Continental spear-head, EMeP. (16 new)
+ - 17 Folven (d), c. 1360. B.4752b: Irish mounting, EVA.

Nedstryn (Lower Stryn) p.:
+ - 39 Sunde little (a?e*), 1514-21. Right across from 69 Sunde large. B.4505b: Irish brooch, EVA.
- 40-41 Lunde (A?e*), Lundr, c. 1360.
* - 42 Støvereide, orig. Stauri (a?d*e?), c. 1360.
+ - 45 Vesnes (A?e*), Vésnes?, c. 1360. B.1483-89: ULFBERTH sword, EVA.
+ - 46 Vik (a?e?), 1514-21 (deserted). B.3968: Spear-head, R.517; B.4756b: Spear-head, R.518, both EVA.
- 49 Lunde (?), Lundr, 1563. (48 and 50)
+ - 52 Diupvold (e?), 1563. B.11327: Pattern-w. sword, JP L, EVA.
* + - 59-60 Bø (C?d), Bør, c. 1360. B.11158b: Spear-head, R.518; B.4297b: Spear-head, R.520, c: balance scale?, all EVA; B.4842a: Unusual brooch, c: balance weight, MiP.
* + - 62-63 Eide (Bd?): 62 E. vtre. c. 1360, and 63 Kirkeide (Church Eide), 1298. Medieval parish church. B.4646a: Inlaid sword, VA.
+ - 65 Øvreide (d), Eide upper, c. 1360, not part of 62-63.
B.11398: Sword, JP R, VA

Loen p.:
+ - 70 Loen (BCd?), c. 1360. Medieval parish church. Large EMA stone cross, Norse-Celtic type, outside the church, but orig. from Korsvika (Cross Bay), the old harbour and thing-place. B.6852: Sword, R.496; B.8058: Sword, R.496, both MeP; B.7652a: Spear-head, R.518, EVA; B.9513: Glass linen smoother, VA.
- 72 Haugen (A?), Haugen, 1667.
+ - 75 Hegrenning (d?e?), 1340. B.9519b: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 77 Bødalen (C?), orig. Bær, 1340, Myklabø in 1367.
13 MØRE AND ROMSDAL (prev. Romsdal) county:
NG: 56 municipalities, 76 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) South Sunnmøre (i.e. South South-Møre): M5-6, 8.
- 3) North Sunnmøre: M17-20.
- 5) Outer Romsdal: M30, 32, 34.
- 7) Inner Nordmøre: M46-47.
- 8) The Trollheimen mountain area.

District 1: South Sunnmøre:

5 Ulstein m., Ulstein p.:
* - 1-3 Flø (de), 1430-40.
- 5 Ulstein (B), 1430-40. Medieval parish church. Large grave mounds and standing stones.
* - 6 Skeide (AbC), Skeidi, 1403. Old thing-place.
* - 7 Osnes (acd), 1430-40. Large grave mound, prob. BA or CIA.

6 Vartdal m. & p.:

8 Ørsta m. & p.:
* - 3 Liadal, 1514-21.
- 15 Velle (A?), Velli or Vallar, 1514-21.
* - 18 Mo (e?), 1496.

District 2: East Sunnmøre:

10 Sunnøylen m., Geiranger p.:
* - 56 Maråk (a?B?), 1603. Part of modern centre.
- 57 Vinje (A?), Vinjar, 1603.

11 Norddal (prev. Dale) m. & p.:

12 Stranda m. & p.:
- 41 Myklebost (C?), Myklebølstadr (The Large Farm), 1430-40.
* - 45-46 Furset (d?), 1603.
* - 49 Langlo (b?d?), 1514-21.
- 53 Slågstad (B), Fagrsk. Medieval parish church.
13 Stordal m. & p.:
- 76 Hove (A), Hofi, 1514-21.
- 79 Kirkebøen (B), Kirkjubær (The Church Farm), 1603. Medieval parish church. May be part of 77 Vinje.

District 3: North Sunnmøre:

17 Vatne m. & p.:
* - 72 Tenfjord (d*), 1430-40.
* - 73 Eidsvik (d*), 1430-40.
- 96-97 Vatne (B): 96 Vatnehol, incl. 96,2 Haugene (The Mounds), and 97 Vatne, 1430-40. Medieval parish church.
Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1908:166-72.

18 Giske m. & p.:
* - 124 Godøy (Ae), Gudøy (God Island), 1351. Large cairn, Eilivsreyss (Eiliv’s Cairn), poss. BA with secondary RIA grave.
- 186-87 Skjong (A): 186 Skjong, Skeidangr, 1516, and 187 Hustruhavn, new. In Skjonghellaren cave finds from RIA.

19 Vigra (prev. Roald) m. & p.:
- 1 Roald (B), 1514-21. Medieval parish church at Kyrkjehaugen (The Church Mound/Hill). Grave mound Blimshaugen, c. A.D. 300, and memorial stone to Gange-Rolv (Rollo).
* - 3 Rørvik (cd), 1430-40.
* - 4 Blindheim (Cde*), Fms. Famous EMA chieftain’s (lendmann) farm. New parish church.

20 Haram m., Haram p.:
* - 10 Ulla (e?), Ull(v)in, prob. from river name, 1514-21.
- 13 Åkre (A?), Akrar (Fields), 1514-21.
* - 14 Haram (a?B), Grettes s., 1363. Medieval parish church.

437
District 4: Inner Romsdal:

22 Vestnes m., Fiksdal p.:
- 75-76 Nakken (B?), 1610. Incl. 76,2 Kirkeland (Church Land), church property or lost church.
- 77 Hjelstein (A?C?), ?Hjalparsteinn (Helper Stone), 1514-21, a poss. cult name. House remains said to represent a gildeskåle (guild hall), but uncertain.

23 Voll m. & p.:
* - 5-6 B0 (C?): 5 Øvrebø (Upper B0), 1430-40, and 6 Nedrebø (Lower B0), 1514-21. Present centre with church/chapel.
  Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1908:222-25.

25 Grytten m., Grytten p.:
- 1 Innholmen, c. 1530. Lost runic inscription, prob. 4th-5thC.
- 2 Veblungsnes with Veblungen (C), 1610. Old thing- and market place.
* - 3 Setnes (cd), 1430-40. Modern church.
- 5 The Vicarage or Grytten (B), 1364. Medieval parish church.
- 17 Venje (A?), Vinjar, 1610.
* - 18 Hole (a?e?e*), Hóli, 1514-21.
* - 21 Ak with Akesreiten (A?b*c?), poss. Akr (Field), 1514-21. Right across the river from the church.
- 22 Devoid (b*C?), Digrvollr (The Large Vollr), 1514-21. Old market-place.

26 Hen m. & p.:

27 Vegøy m., Holm (prev. Rødven and part of Vegøy) p.:
- 49 Fraiiset (A), Frøys- or Frøysjusetr, 1514-21.

28 Eresfiord and Vistdal m., Eresfiord (prev. Sira) p.:
* - 9 Sylteboen (b*), of lost farm Sultar, 1362.
- 32 Sira (B), 1362. Medieval parish church.
- 33 Husby (C), Húsabyr, 1514-21.

District 5: Outer Romsdal:

30 Bolsøy m., Bolsøy p.:
* - 33-35 Arø (d): 33-34 Arø, 1514-21, 32,6 Arøhagen and 35 Arøneset, 1669.
32 North Aukra m. & p.:
* - 1 The Vicarage or Aukra, 1430-40. New parish church.
* - 11 Eidskrem (a?), Eikreimr (Oak Home), 1495. One of the world's northernmost oak forests.
- 12 Nedrebøen/Nerbø (A?), prob. Njardarbo, 1610.

34 Bud m. & p.:
Last Catholic national council meeting held here in 1533, led by archbishop Olaf Engelbrektsson, and held at the 'Guild Hall'. Medieval parish church.

District 6: Outer Nordmøre:

37 Bremsnes m. & p.:
* - 52 Bremsnes (B), 1430-40. Incl. 52,15 Kirkevågen (Church Bay). Medieval parish church; later bailiff's farm.
  Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1908:327-35.

District 7: Inner Nordmøre:

46 Alvundeid (Ulvundeidet) m. & p.:
* - 29 Oppdøl (=Leangen/Lediog), 1497.
  Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1908:386-87.

47 Sunndal m., Romfo p.:
* - 36 Flatvad (river crossing), 1430-40.

Hof p.:
* - 38-39 Grødal (de?), 1559. Across the river from 41 Løken.
- 41 Løken (AB), Leikvin, 1430-40. Medieval parish church.
- 42 Vinjevold (A?), Vinjarvollr, 1514-21.
14 SØR-TRØNDELAG (South Trøndelag) county:
NG: 42 municipalities, 48 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Røros district.
- 3) The Orkladalen and Drivdalen valleys: M18, 20.
- 4) The Nea river district.
- 6) Southern coastal areas with Hitra and Frøya islands: M14.
- 7) The Fosen peninsula: M3-4, 6, 8, 15.

Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/3:628-768.

District 2: The Gauldalen valley:

26 Støren m. & p.:

28 Horg m. & p.:
* - 34-36 Foss (a?BC?), Fors (Waterfall, i.e. Gufossen), 1430-40.
Medieval parish church and skipreide. Lies right across from 49-51 Hovin.
- 37 Vollan (A?), Vellir, 1559.
- 49-51 Hovin (A), Hofvin, 1349.

29 Holonda m. & p.:
- 1 Grøtan (B), 1514-21. Medieval church. (2-3)

31 Melhus m. & p.:
* - 30-36 Gimsan (a?Cd*d), Morkinsk. Incl. 33 Gimseteigen, 1723, and
34 Bønsenget. VA/MA chieftain’s farm, home to Einar Tambarskjelve
(11thC.). Medieval skipreide.
- 38-39 Romol (C), Fms. EMA central farm. Later bailiff’s farm.
- 81-85 Skjerdingstad (B), Fms. Medieval chapel.
* - 86 Gravrok (a?be), 1430-40.
- 87 Hofstad (A?), poss. Hofstadr, 1590. (88-89)
- 90-93 Odinsaal (ABC), 1345: 90 The Vicarage or Melhus, 1723, 91-
92 Melhus (Middle House), Heimskr., and 93 Lodgård or Lower Melhus.
Medieval parish church. VA chieftain’s farm, one of 8 pagan ritual
centres in Trøndelag.
Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1901:278-90; Olsen 1915:23; Magerøy et al.,
Sverre-soga 1962b:176; Brøgger et al. 1963/3:657-58; Hådnebø &
Magerøy 1-2, Håkon den godes saga 1979:94ff., Olav Tryggvasons saga
1979:159, 181, 201, Haralds-sønnenes saga 1979:610, 3 Sverres saga
1979:234; Hagen et al. 1980, map 47; Farbregd 1986a:11-12; Welle-

District 3: The Orkladalen and Drivdalen valleys:

18 Meldal m. & p.:
- 76 The Vicarage or Grjótar (B), 1310. Medieval parish church.
(77-78)
* - 79, 81-83 Re (de?), 1430-40. (84-85; 86-87)
20 Oppdal m. & p.:  

District 5: The Trondheim (town) district: 

32 Skaun (Børseskogn) m. & p.:  
* - 12-16 Huseby (BCde?), Húsabyr, 1299. Medieval parish church. VA chieftain’s farm, Einar Tambarskjelve’s home. (17-18)  
- 19 Skauan (C?), 1430-40. Incl. locality Gildeskål (The Guild Hall) with house site and grave mounds. Neighbour to 22 Hove.  

36 Trondheim m. & p.:  
* - ?? Nidaros or Kaupangr in Trondheim (BC). EMA market-place. Later Trondheim, Trónd(h)eimr or Trånd(h)eimr (C). LMA town.  

39 Klæbu m. & p.:  
- 21 The Vicarage or Bø/By (B), 1430. Medieval parish church.  

40 Tiller m. & p.:  
- 43 Haugen (A?), Haugr, 1361.  
* - 44-45 Torgård (a?), 1514-21.  
* - 46 Jesmo (d?), 1315.  
Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1901:371-75. 

District 6: Southern coastal areas with Hitra and Frøya islands: 

14 Hemne m., Hemne p.:  
- 101-102 Sodin (B): 101 Kirksæter (Kirkjusodin, Church Sodin), 1430-40, and 102 Vitsø or West Sodin, 1430-40. Medieval parish church. 101,37 Kyrksætersøra is the present centre.  
* - 105 Bjørken (ee?), 1514-21.  

Vinje m. & p.:  
- 118 Vinje (AB), Vin, later Vinjar, 1314. Medieval parish church.  
- 119 Skeiet (A), Skeid, 1667.  
Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1901:96-99; Olsen 1915:214; Bugge 1918:212, No. XIV. 

District 7: The Fosen peninsula: 

3 Stoksund m. & p.:  
* - 107, 110 Vågøysø, 1514-21: 107 Sørgården (The South Farm), and 110 Nordgården (The North Farm).  

4 Åfjord m. & p.:
* - 8 Skaset, 1590.
  - 40 Vinnan (A?), Vinjar, 1514-21.
* - 41 Breivoll (A?), Breidivollr (Wide Vollr), 1514-21. Poss. also
  43 Morvold, Myravollr? (Bog Vollr), 1514-21, i.e. 41-43 Vollr? (A?).
  (42 new)
  - 57 Frønes (A?), poss. Frøy’s Ness, part of The Vicarage.
  - 58 The Vicarage or A (B), 1329. Medieval parish church.
* - 61 Eid (Ce), 1514-21. Thing-place. VA grave field.
  Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1901:16-24; Olsen 1915:22; Welle-Strand

6 Nes m. & p.:
  - 4 Oksvold, poss. Upsvollr (Upper Vollr), 1559. Rock face with EIA
    runic inscription (c. 400). Nearby grave field with large EIA
    cairns. Present centre.
  * - 7 Steinvik (e), 1514-21.
  - 10 Nes (B), 1514-21. Medieval parish church.
  - 11 Tønnel (A?), 1333. Incl. 11,6 Lunden (The Grove). Nobleman’s
    estate.
  Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1901:30-32; Høst 1976:30-32, w/ ill.; Herje

8 Stjørra (Skjørn) m. & p.:
* - 67 Selnes, orig. Selgeset, 1430-40. Right across the fjord from
  the church.

15 Rissa m. & p.:
15 NORD-TRØNDELAG (North Trøndelag) county:
NG: 34 municipalities, 52 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Stjørdalen and Verdalen valleys: M2-11.
- 3) The Outer Namdalen valley: M27, 30-33.
Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/3:772-888.

District 1: The Stjørdalen and Verdalen valleys:

2 Hegra m. & p.:
+ - 21 Fulset, 1430-40. T.912: Anglo-Saxon disc, LVA.
- 64 Husbyna (C), Húsabyr, 1559.

3 Skatval m. & p.:
* - 38-39 Myr (b*d), 1430-40.
- 41-42 Skatval (B), 1430-40. Medieval parish church.
+ - 48 Hammer, 1514-21. T.6494: Cufic coin, LVA.
- 55-57 Flåan (B), Fms. Medieval parish church.
+ - 101-2 Huseby (C), Húsabyr, 1514-21. T.15312b: Insular mounting, EVA.
+ - 103-4 Moksnes (ce), 1430-40. T.14431n: Irish balance scales, VA.
* - 111 Mele (a?de?), 1514-21.
- 112 Hognes (A?), Hauganes (Mound Ness), 1514-21.
+ - 113 Re (a?c?e?), 1430-40. T.1680: Anglo-Saxon mounting, EVA; T.18588a: Sword, R.496, MeP.
- 114 By (C?), 1514-21.
- 116 Hjelpdal (A?), Hjalpardalr (Helper Valley), 1559, poss. cult name.
- 128 Hove (A), Hofi, 1430-40. Incl. lost part Frøyhov (Freyr’s Hof).

5 Lânke m. & p.:+
- 156 Støberg (d). 1559. T.12472b: Spear-head, R.517, VA.
Modern chapel. T.(unknown): Sword w/ inscription, JP Særtype 2, VA.
- 195 Skeiet (A), Skeid, 1559.
+ - 203 Hoset, 1430-40. T.18301a: Irish mounting, LVA.


6 Leksvik m., Stranda p.:
+ - 119 Fiølvik. 1590. T.7760: Glass linen smoother, VA?
+ - 120 Kopprået. 1626. (Or from this farm.)


7 Frosta m. & p.:
- 40-41 Asklund (A?), Askalundr (Ash Grove), 1514-21.
* - 42 Berg (a?b), 1345.
- 43-46 Vangberg (B), 1336. Medieval church.
+ - 67-70 Moksnes, 1336. T.17-24: Frankish coin, EVA.
- 86 Tautra (B), Fms. Medieval abbey.
* + - 87 Rygg (bbe), 1514-21. Neighbour to 92 Logtun. T.208: Sword, JP W, LVA.
- 90-92 Logtun (BC): 90-91 Kråklund, 1723, and 92 Logtun, Lagatún (Law Court), 1433. Medieval church, one of two main churches for Strinda county. Thing-place for Frosta thing, main thing for the 8 (later 12) Trøndelag counties, one of 4 Norwegian main things. Used from c. 940 to the 16thC.
- 93 Logstein (?), Lagasteinn (Law Stone), 1514-21, of Logtun.
* - 98 Valberg (b*b?c?e?), 1514-21.
* - 99-102 Hernes (B?C?d?), Herrnes (Crowd Ness), Fms.: 99 Nygården or Upper Hernes, 1723, and 100-2 Hernes, Fms. Grave finds interpreted as early churchyard. Poss. centre for the old fleet.
- 104-6 Haugan (A?), Haugar (The Mounds), 1514-21.


8 Asen m. & p.:
+ - 18-21 Huseby (a*b*C). Húsabyr, 1430-40. Large IA grave field, c. 50 mounds, mostly VA. T.10183: ?Insular horse bit, LVA?
- 37 Vang (AB), Vangr, 1433. Medieval parish church. Largest grave mound in the area, D 35m, prob. EIA.
+ - 38 Hove (Aab), Hof, 1514-21. At Hovshaugen (The Hof Mound/Hill) numerous charcoal pits from the 1st millennium A.D., i.e. repetitive ritual activity. Grave mounds around the houses. T.(unknown): ?Cufic, German and Anglo-Saxon coins, LVA/EMA.
+ - 39-40 Fossing (aa*b*d*), 1514-21. T.4891: Pattern-w. sword, VA.

9 Skogn m., Alstadhaug p.:
+ 1 Staup (e*), 1514-21. T.(unknown): Spear-head, R.518?, VA.
+ 17 Eide (a*b*c*d), 1664 (vicarage). T.14266a: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
* 19 Alstadhaug (ABC), Olvishaugr (Olvir’s Mound), Fms. Medieval parish church, skipreide, and thing-place. Outside the church large grave mound, Olvir’s Mound, c. A.D. 600. VA chieftain’s farm and centre of Skøyrafylket. One of 8 ritual centres in Trøndelag. (20 and 21 new)
* 23-24 Eggen (d), 1430-40.
- 49-50 By (C?), Byr, 1430-40.
Ekne p.:

10 Frol m., Levanger p.:
* + 4 Salthammer (b*), 1488. Nearest Hallan church in 11 Verdal. T.6418: Irish mounting, EVA.
+ 11 (now 263) Skånes (c), 1430-40. T.13696: Glass linen smoother, VA?; T.18854: Spear-head, R.518, VA.
* + 19 Søgstad (de), c. 1490. (20-22)
* + 24 Geite (Be), 1430-40. Medieval church. Large RIA grave field. (26 new)
+ 53 Bjørgås (d), 1723. T.20: Balance scales, VA.
11 Verdal m., Stiklestad p.:
- 1 Leklem (B), Leika/Leikulein, prob. from river name, 1303. Medieval parish church at Kirkeenget (Church Meadow).
* + - 5 Myr (d?*), 1514-21. Nearest Leklem church. 3 Fleskhus, 1514-21, 4 Mikkelsgården, 1430-40, and 7 Akerhus, 1514-21, are poss. parts of Myr. T.332-35: Gold finger-ring, R.309, EIA.
* + - 6 Trones (d*), 1382. (10-11)
* - 12-14 Ysse (d*e?): 12-13 Ysse, 1325, and 14 Yssesømøne, new.
- 16-19. 21 Vold (A?). Vollr, 1313: 16-17 Nestvold (Lower Vold), 1514-21, 18 Mikvold (Vold large), c. 1490., 19 Maritvold (Margreta's Vold), 1430-40, and 21 Østvold (East Vold), 1430-40.
- 23 Fyø (C?), 1301, part of 264-65 By (C?), Vinne p.
- 31 Hegstad (A?), orig. ?Heggr (The Bird Cherry), c. 1490. 3 large grave mounds, D 35-45.
- 32 The Former Vicarage or Ogla (B), 1443. Medieval parish church.
* - 34-36 Hallem (b*de?), 1430-40.
- 54 Solberg (A?), (Sun Rock), 1514-21. (56 new)
+ - 57 Sand (e?), 1514-21. T.(unknown): Cufic, German and Anglo-Saxon coins, LVA.
+ - 59 Oklan (b*), 1514-21. T.7278: Spear-head, R.203, ERIA.
* - 60 Vist (b*), 1325. Nearest Stiklestad church.


Vuku p.:
- 141-43 Vuku (B): 141 Vuku large, 1345, 142 The Vicarage, 1514-21, and 143 Kirkevuku (Church Vuku), 1723. Medieval parish church.
+ - 257 Oppem, 1430-40. T.8369: Pattern-w. sword, R.510, VA.


Vinne p.:
* - 263 Valstad (c*e*), 1490. Nearest Ogla church.
* - 264-65 By (C*e*), 1313. Nearest Ogla church.


District 2: The Steinkjer (town) district (Innherad):

12 Ytterøv m., Ytterøv (prev. Eid) p.:
* - 5-6 Barstad, 1430-40.

Inderøy m., Inderøy (prev. Sakshaug) p.:
- 3-6 Sakshaug (B), Saurshaugr, Skr. Medieval parish church.
* + - 9 Sundnes (e), 1430-40. Bailiff’s farm. T.566: Sword, JP L, EVA.
+ - 27-29, 32 Ulven (B), Ulfsvinjar, 1514-21. Medieval parish church. T.12461: Pattern-w. spear-head, R.522, VA.
+ - 57-58 Norem (C?), 1430-40. Lost farm Myklagard (The Large Farm), 1430-40, may have been part of Norem. T.12514: Glass linen smoother, VA?
- 117 The Vicarage or Li (F?), 1668. Near Li a chapel, Døpekapellet (The Christening Chapel).
* - 118-19 Ferstad (d?*), 1514-21. (120-21)
* + - 123-127 Værdfal (d?*), 1430-40. C.5453-64: Eastern ornaments, LVA.
* - 139 Haugan (A?), Hangar (The Mounds), 1514-21.
Sandvollan (prev. Hustad) m. & p.:
* - 187 Vikan (?), 1626. (189-90)
+ - 197 Gangstad (be?), 1514-21. T.4504: Pattern-w. sword, JP P, LVA.
- 198-99 Hustad (B), 1430-40. Medieval parish church, orig. a farm church.
* - 221 Hol, Høll (Mound/Hill), 1430-40.

Sparbu m., Mære p.:
* + - 3 Mære (ABC?), Fms. Medieval parish church with remains of older church and churchyard underneath, as well as 2 older buildings, one dated c. A.D. 500, the other with finds of gold foil pictures, possibly a VA cult building. Main VA ritual centre in Trøndelag, the hof godi (temple priest) at Mære also chaired the Frosta thing. 19 gold-foil pictures (gullgbubber) found here.
- 4 Gilberg (C?), poss. Gildeberg, referring to guild meetings, 1430-40.
* + - 6-7 Lønnem (a?d?d*e), 1430-40.
+ - 43-45 Smolan (e?), 1430-40. T.4213: Irish brooch, EVA.
+ - 46 Ramberg (d?), 1626. T.16991c: Shield-boss, R.564, spear-head, R.517, EVA.
+ - 47 Kolset (a?), 1590. T.14329c-d: Irish harness, EVA.
- 48 Solberg (A?) (Sun Rock), 1514-21.
+ - 60-62 Tollberg, 1514-21: 60 Ystgården (The outer farm), 1668, and 61-62 Nordgården (The north farm). C.571-88: ULFBERTH sword, spear-head, R.521, LVA.
+ - 79 Hegstad, 1514-21. T.13334a: Sword, JP O or K, VA.
* - 86 Skei (A), Skeid, 1430-40.
+ - 91 Svepstad, 1514-21. T.(unknown): Sword w/ inscription, VA?
* - 95-96 Lø, 1514-21.

Henning p.:
- 130 Eli (?), Elin, 1430-40. (132-134)
+ - 135 Bierkem (??e*), 1559. T.2841: Anglo-Saxon pin, VA.

17 Ogndal (orig. Skei) m. & p.:
+ - 36 Fossem (a?d#e), 1514-21. T.17535a: Irish brooch, VA.
+ - 52 Midjo (e), 1307. T.12205a: Pattern-w. sword, EVA. (54-55)
- 56 Steinkjer (C), Fms. Late VA/early MA market place; modern town.

18 Egge m. & p.:
* - 2(2) Helge (Ac?e), Helgeid (Holy Eid), 1430-40. Prev. joined with neighbouring farms 2(1) Rein and 2(3) By. Manor farm. Two large grave mounds, Helgeshaugen (Helge's Mound), and Ormshaugen (Orm's Mound), several smaller and standing stones, prob. EIA.
- 2(3) By (C?), 1430-40. Old manor farm.
+ - 3 Hegge (abcc?dd), 1255. T.12673b: Spear-head, R.517, EVA.
* - 4 Egge (AaBCd?ee), Fms. Medieval parish church. One of 8 VA ritual centres in Trøndelag, and chieftain's farm. At Eggehvammen large IA grave fields on both sides of the church. Large farm, partly taken over by Steinkjer town.
- 5 Lund (A), Lundr (The Grove), 1327.

19 Beitstad m., Beitstad (prev. Solberg) p.:
+ - 82-83 Tessem, 1514-21. T.16336: Anglo-Saxon mounting, VA.
- 122 Lagtu (BC?), Laga(r)tun, 1563. Medieval church and poss. thing place.
- 127 Ovrein, Øfr(v)injar, 1437, and 6 Ovrein little, Egge p.

Namdalseid (prev. Elda, later Ås) m. & p.:
+ - 137 Grøtmo (b), 1430-40. T.242: Silver brooch, R.680, LVA.
- 138 Elda (B), Fms. Medieval parish church.
+ - 146 Ås, 1559. New parish church. T.12337d: Irish mounting, EVA.
+ - 148 Bjørgan, 1563. T.17764e: Cufic coins, LVA.
+ - 161 Kaldal, c. 1550. UMK/C.1448: Arabic mounting, Cufic and European coins, LVA.
20 Kvam m., Kvam p.:  
- 4-6 Al (B): 4 Kirkål (Church Al), 1430-40, and 5-6 Ol. Medieval parish church.
+ - 21 (now 246) Aunvoll, 1626. T.20248a: Pattern-w. sword, JP H or I, VA.
+ - 22 Noem (e*), 1559. T.12500: Pattern-w. sword, JP R, VA.
- 33-34 Kvam (B), c. 1530. Medieval parish church.

21 Snåsa m. & p.:  
+ - 50 The Vicarage or Viniar (A?Be?), 1420. Medieval parish church. C.758-59: Irish brooch, LVA.
- 53-54 Gran (A?), Gron: 53 Parnassus (A?), 1723 (deserted), and 54 Gran, 1430-40. 
+ - 68 Finsås, 1430-40. T.(unknown): Irish mounting, EVA.

District 3: The Outer Namdalen valley:

27 Klinga (prev. Sævik) m. & p.:  
- 3 Sævik (B), 1514-21. Medieval parish church.

30 Nærøy m. & p.:  
- 14 Nærøy (AB), Njardøy (Njord’s Island), Fornalds.III. Medieval parish church.
- 15 Lundring (A?), prob. Lundareng (Grove Meadow), 1559. Modern parish church.
* - 25 Varøy (B), 1430-40. Medieval parish church.
* - 33 Ramstad (A?C), Landn., incl. lost farm Gildisvangr (A?) (Guild Vang), 1590. VA chieftain’s farm; Snorri Sturlusson came of this family. Grave mound for Ketil Høng.

31 Vikna m. & p.:  
+ - 10 Rørvik, Røyrvik (Cairn Bay), 1514-21. Present centre, modern chapel. T.2148: Balance scale, VA. (11 new)
* + - 12 Ryem (e*), 1514-21. Nearest Nærøy church. C.1740-41: Balance scale, glass mosaic button, EVA.
32 Leka m. & p.:
- 8 Frøvik (A?), Frøyjuvik?, 1514-21.
- 9 Haug (A?), Haugr (The Mound), 1514-21.
- 10 Solsem, 1559. Cave with rock paintings, prob. BA. (12-13)
* - 14 Kvaløy (A?de), 1514-21.
- 17 Huseby (C), Húsbýr, 1514-21.

33 Kolvereid m. & p.:
+ - 45 Gieringen, 1430-40. B.396: Balance weight, VA?

District 4: The Inner Namdalen valley:

23 Grong m. & p.:
- 2 Bjørken (A?), Bjørk? (The Birch), 1430-40. (3-4)
+ - 5 Valdskrå (e?), 1430-40. T.11682c: Arabic mounting, VA.
+ - 11 Føinem, 1559. T.1250-53: Spear-head, R.517, VA.
+ - 13 Berge (de*), incl. 13.6 Bergsmo, 1559, the present centre.
T.7098: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 15 Værem (C), 1559. Ring-formed courtyard site at Sankthanshagen (The Midsummer Night Hill), a traditional gathering place.
- 29 Medjå (C?), 1523. Poss. guild centre.
- 30 Grong (B), 1523. Medieval parish church.

25 Overhalla m., Skage p.:
+ - 7 Omien (e), 1514-21. T.5818-20: Spear-head, R.517, EVA.
- 10 Skage (B), 1507. Medieval parish church.
+ - 33 Ristad, 1514-21. T.12080b: Spear-head, R.517, VA.

Ranem m.:
* - 36 Vibstad (ad?d*), 1559.
- 37 Skei (A), Skeid, 1514-21.
- 44 Haugum (A?), Haugar (The Mounds), 1430-40.
+ - 46 Svenning (bd?e?), Svidningr, 1430-40. T.1712: Roman mounting, EIA.
- 49, 52 Amdal (C?), Almdal(ir), Landn. and c. 1200. Prob. home to Thorstein hvite.
+ - 53-54 Bjørnes (c?), 1514-21. T.1293: Balance scales, LVA.
+ - 68 Melhus (a?c), 1430-40. T.8144: Irish reliquary and mounting, EVA.

450
+ - 69 Grande (d), 1430-40. T.3712-16: ULFBERTH sword, spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 71 Engstad (F?), 1514-21. Poss. with church for a short while (Kraft VI 194:1829).
- 72 Bertnem, 1514-21. 3 very large grave mounds, prob. MeP.
- 79 Møklegården (C?), Mikligardr (The Large Farm), 1590.
+ - 82 Storem (e?), 1430-40. T.12577: Spear-head, R.517, VA.
* + - 83 Skistad, 1559.
16 NORDLAND county:  
NG: 41 municipalities, 60 parishes.

Districts:
- 1) Outer Helgeland: M1-2, 14, 17.
- 2) Inner Helgeland.
- 3) South Salten.
- 4) North Salten: M25.
- 5) Ofoten and Lødingen.
- 6) Vesterålen: M37-38.


District 1: Outer Helgeland:

1 Bindal m., Solstad p.:
* - 12-13 Heil, 1514-21: 12 Storheil (Large Heil) and 14 Lilleheil (Little Heil).
- 15 Solstad, 1559. Older parish church, but prob. not medieval.


2 Brønnøy m. & p.:
* - 86 Trælvik, 1514-21.


14 Lurøy m. & p.:
* - 18 Lurøy (B), NgL. Medieval, later parish church.
* - 48-49 Kvarøy, 1567.


17 Meløy m. & p.:
* - 71 Øysund (C), 1430-40. Ring-formed courtyard site. (75 new)
* - 76-77 Meløy (BC), Fms.: 76 Meløyskagen and 77 Meløy, 1661. Medieval parish church. EMA chieftain's farm; nobleman's estate, and one of the largest farms in N. Norway.


District 4: North Salten:

25 Steigen m., Steigen p.:
* - 72-73 Myklebostad (C?), Myklibølstadr (The Large Farm), 1514-21.
* - 76-80 Steigen (BCc?), Fms.: 76 Korsaksel-Steigen (new), 77-79 Steigen, 1422, and 80 Steigerberget, Fms., all on Engelsøya island, Ongull, Hskr. Medieval parish church and main thing-place for Hålogaland. VA and MA chieftain's (lendmann) farm. Outside the church largest grave mound in N. Norway, Sigarshaugen (Sigar's Mound), D 35m, and at Hagbartsholmen, a small islet, c. 26 IA grave mounds. 500 m from the church the tallest standing stone in N. Norway, and 1 km from the church a ring-formed courtyard site, Vollmoen, c. A.D. 900. Neighbour to 85-87 Bø.
- 85-87 Bø (C), 1430-40. Ring-formed courtyard site, c. A.D. 300, and a large grave mound, D 17m, same date.

37 Hadsel m., Hadsel p.:
- 59-60 Lekang (A), Leikvangr, 1430-40.
* - 62-63 The Vicarage or Hadsel (Bd), 1321. Medieval parish church, main church in Vesterålen. More than 20 grave mounds, mainly VA.

38 Bø m., Bø p.:
* - 29 Føre, 1610.
* - 37 Straume, DN.II. Present centre.

District 6: Vesterålen:

District 7: The Lofoten isles:

32 Gimsøy (prev. Vinje) m. & p.:
- 4 Vinje (A?B), 1430-40. Medieval parish church. Had a number of grave mounds, and row of standing stones, prob. ending with a rune stone, Gimsøy-steinen, from the 10thC. Only one standing stone, Reka (The Shrimp), preserved.
- 5 Saupstad (C), 1567. Ring-formed courtyard site, c. A.D. 250.
- 6 Hov (A), Hof, 1567.
* - 7 Vik (ade), 1430-40.

33 Borge m. & p.:
* - 25 The Vicarage or Borg (Bc), 1335. Medieval parish church. Remains of unusually large LIA house, L 85m, with prestigious finds.
17 TRØMS county:
NG: 25 municipalities and parishes.

Districts:
- 1) The Harstad (town) district: M1-3, 5.
- 2) Inner South Troms.
- 4) The Tromsø (town) district: M12, 18-19, 21-22.
Ref.: Brøgger et al. 1963/3:1132-1242.

District 1: The Harstad (town) district:

1 Kvæfjord m. & p.:
+ - 17 Langvassdalen. 1701. T.8814: Eastern br. spoon, VA/MA.
+ - 40 Hundstad (ad*). 1490. Ts.439-53: Spear-head, R.518, shield-boss, VJG 246, EVA.
+ - 54 The Vicarage (A?). 1430-40. and 55-56 Husebv (a?bCd?). DN.VI. Medieval parish church at 54. Outside it a standing stone. Ts.2900: ?Swedish sword hilt, MiP.

2 Trondenes m. & p.:
- 27 Sandtorg (C), Sandtorg(ar), 1321. Old market-place.
* - 30 Gausvik (a?e), 1567.
- 31-33 Leikvik (A?): 31 Fjellet or Leikvikjellet (new), 32 Havn or Leikvikhann (new), and 33 Leikvik (A?), 1567. At Leikvikholmene (small islets) c. 5 grave mounds.
+ - 35-36 Fauskevåg (d?d*). DN.VI. Ts.(unknown): Balance weight, LIA?; Ts.186: Spear-head, R.517, EVA.
+ - 62-63 Sama (bc), DN.VI. Present town. Ts.6244: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.
- 64 Trondenes (ABC), 1291. Medieval parish church. VA/EMA chief- tain's farm, ritual centre, and county thing-place.
+ - 92, 96 Elgsnes (d?), 1567 and new. Large cairns at 92, prob. BA, the northernmost in Norway. Ts.3071: Finnish brooch, MeP.
- 98 Alvestad (A?), Olvisstadir, 1418. Large grave field, nearly 80 graves, at Alvestad-Grøtavær.
+ - 100 Vaskinn (d?), DN.VI. Grave field with 22 EIA cairns. Ts.4686: Spear-head, R.522, EVA.
- 106 Lunden (A?) with Kjeøya, Lundarnes, 1567. At Kjeøya (island) min. 10 cairns and rock paintings, prob. c. A.D. 0.
+ - 108 Åkerøy (d?), Akøy, 1610. Ts.471: Finnish brooch, LVA.

3 Bjarkøy m., Bjarkøy (prev. Sand) p.:
* + - 10 Helløy. 1567. Ts.1043: Eastern pendant, LVA.
* - 15, 17 Bjarkøy (C), Snorre Edda: 15 Nergård (Lower Farm), 1567, and 17 Øvergård (Upper Farm or The Vicarage), 1567. VA/MA chief- tain's (lendmann) farm and market place. Ring-formed courtyard site at Sandmælan; numerous grave mounds and cairns, tall standing stone.
Modern parish church.


Sandøya (prev. Sand) p.: + - 28-29 Sand (B): 28 Nordsand (North Sand) and 29 Sørsand (South Sand), DN. Medieval parish church. Ts.1859: Spear-head, R.518, EVA.


5 Ibestad m. & p.: + - 80 Renså. 1567. Ts.4864: Finnish brooch, VA.


District 3: The Finnsnes district:

7 Dýrøy m. & p.: - 25 Havn (B), Hófn (The Harbour), 1400. Medieval parish church.


8 Lekangen (A), Leikvang(i)r, DN VI. Ts.4815: Irish mounting, EVA.


9 Tranøy m., Tranøy p.: - 8 Austein (A?e*), 1567. Modern parish church. Ts.3970: Finnish brooch, Eastern bracelet and chain, EVA.

Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1911:72-75.

District 4: The Tromsø (town) district:

12 Hillesøy m. & p.: + - 1 Engenes (new). Ts.528-35: Spear-head, R.522, EVA.


10 Berg m. & p.: - 3 Mefjord (B). Medieval church.


11 Engenes (new). Ts.528-35: Spear-head, R.522, EVA.
+ - 28 Sommarøy (be?), 1610. Ts.3494: Spear-head, R.517, EVA; Ts.4052: Anglo-Saxon brooch, EVA.
+ - 29 Hillesøy (B), 1514-21. Medieval church.
+ - 37 Botn, 1610. Ts.1649-52: Eastern chains and pendants, LVA/EMA.

18 Tromsøysund m. & p.:
* - 65 Tisnes, 1567.
- 119 Tromsø vicarage (B), 1723. Medieval parish church, one of 14 royal chapels, 1308. Present town.
19 Lyngen m. & p.:
+ - 72 Flatvollen (new). Ts.730-34: Finnish brooch, chain and pendant, LVA/EMA.

21 Karlsøy m. & p.:
+ - 23 Langsund, 1723. Ts.1789-91: Eastern brooch, pendants, LVA/EMA.
- 30 The Vicarage or Karlsøy (B), 1610. Medieval parish church.
+ - 31 Kvalshausen (be), 1567. Ts.499-500: Finnish brooch, LVA/EMA.
- 34 Vannvåg (B), 1514-21. Medieval fishermen’s chapel.
- 35 Kvitsnes (B), 1514-21. Medieval fishermen’s chapel.

22 Helgøy m. & p.:
+ - 3 Helgøy (AB), Helgøy (Holy Island), 1567. Medieval church. Ts.299-318: Swedish sword, MeP.

District 5: North Troms:

23 Skierøy m. & p.:
+ - 3 Haukøy, 1567. Lost: Finnish brooch, Anglo-Saxon coins, Russian ear-rings, LVA/EMA.
+ - 20-21 Eidet, 1610. Ts.4400a: Eastern chain and pendant, LVA/EMA.
+ - 51 Maursund, 1610. Modern trading post. Ts.1963/20c: Finnish brooch, LVA/EMA.

25 Kyvenangen m. & p.:
+ - 26 Badderbotn (new).
  Ref.: O Rygh & K Rygh 1911:189-94.