

Editorial

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The editorial team is happy to present the 2020 volume of Danish Journal of Archaeology.

Thanks to generous funding from Elisabeth Munksgaard Fonden and Farumgaard-Fonden, we have this year been able to acquire the rights to the back issues of the journal from the previous publisher Taylor & Francis. We are now preparing a major upload for early 2021, which will provide you with open access to all previously published articles, which up until now have been behind a pay wall. This applies to the complete series of the Journal of Danish Archaeology published annually from 1982 to 1991 and in the following years, 1993, 1995, 1997 and 2006. It also applies to Danish Journal of Archaeology, which was published by Taylor & Francis in the period 2012-2018. We will therefore provide open access to approximately 350 articles. The articles involve a range of up-to-date research questions based on archaeological data, methods and theories developed over decades of investigations and fieldwork. They therefore present various priorities within antiquarian frameworks and research interests over almost 40 years of archaeology, primarily in Southern Scandinavia.

The authors in this volume are mainly from Denmark, but also Norway and Sweden, as well as Ireland, Northern Ireland and England. We are happy to introduce nine articles presenting new research, ranging from Neolithic hoarding to resilient land use in a Medieval and Early Modern village.

We begin this volume with a study by Sørensen, Bjernevad and Bye-Jensen of the tradition of hoarding flint axe heads, which is a widespread phenomenon within the early agrarian societies of Northern Europe. Based on detailed analyses of four well-documented hoards from the southern Limfjord area in northern Jutland, Denmark, the authors are able to construct biographies for the deposited axe heads and shed new light upon the hoarding practices of Funnel Beaker societies.

Next, there is a study by Felding et al. of mobility in the Early Nordic Bronze Age (c. 1500-1100 BC) and male social roles. The starting point for this study are two male graves from south-east Jutland and it includes thorough archaeological analyses of the grave goods, radiocarbon dating and strontium isotope analyses. These investigations are combined with regional network analyses, revealing differentiated roles among men within the upper social echelons. The authors are able to distinguish a minimum of three different types of warriors, which reflect social roles in war and society.

The following article by van der Sluis et al. focuses upon a diachronic study of strontium isotope analysis and incremental stable isotope analysis, combined with new ^{14}C dates of human remains from the Limfjord area. The aim of the article is to identify the presence of non-local, as well as local, individuals combined with the socio-economic and cultural changes occurring in the Limfjord area, which is considered a natural communication hub during prehistoric times. This results in a documentation of many local individuals, thus presenting new data for the local strontium isotope baselines within this region, as well as identifying non-local individuals from the Neolithic and later part of the Iron Age and Viking Age. Incremental stable isotope analysis of tooth dentine reveals the individual age at the time of movement. Combining all these methods enables reconstruction of changes in the diet and mobility of the individuals, which can be used to undertake more detailed dissemination of these individual human bibliographies.

In 2002, an excavation at Fuglsøgaard in eastern Jutland uncovered a bog sealed by colluvium. This provided a unique opportunity to study the preserved bog environment. In their article, Mortensen et al. explore the nature of the development of the landscape and the bog, as well as the evidence of peat cutting and ritual practices dating to the Pre-Roman Iron Age that the excavation revealed.

In the next article, Christiansen presents an analysis of Late Iron Age and Medieval changes in settlement patterns and land exploitation based on finds recovered from decades of metal detecting at Nørholm in northern Denmark. The article demonstrates a model for how metal objects recovered from the ploughsoil at metal-rich sites can be used in detailed, chronological mapping and spatial studies.

In the following article, Ulriksen et al. examine the placement of the new ring fortress Borgring. Through a discussion of its architecture and location, compared to contemporary sites and their relation to traditional power centres, the authors argue that the ring fortresses functioned as a symbolic manifestation of a new order in society, which was established during the reign of King Harald Bluetooth.

Next comes a study by Lund of the material qualities of non-iconographic rune stones from the period AD 900-102. The author shows how they link the living, deceased and places in late pagan and early Christian Scandinavia via their material qualities, the spatial aspects of the inscriptions, references to the surrounding landscape and their bodily effects upon their readers.

The article by Søvstø and Jensen investigates recent and very rare discoveries of two jewellers' workshops in respectively Ribe and Aalborg, which

produced small brooches with Christian motives dating to the period c. AD 1050-1150, such as Urnes brooches, bird-shaped brooches and circular animal brooches. The archaeological contextualisation provides new and important insight into production and craftsmanship, Christian organisation, missionary activity, and the distribution and symbolic meaning of these common metal-detector finds over most of Denmark.

In the final article, Lagerås and Magnell explore land use in the Medieval and Early Modern village of Fjellie in southern Sweden, during the period AD 1000–1800. Based upon plant macrofossils, pollen, animal bones and strontium isotopes from three farmsteads in the village, and compared to other villages in the region, they demonstrate a highly resilient and sustainable combination of collective and individual agricultural systems, as well as resource management, throughout the period.

A number of articles are already being worked upon for the next volume 10, 2021, and we encourage authors to submit research articles, as well as debate articles (3000 words) and brief communications (2000 words), on new discoveries and research questions, methods and theories, together with projects from the field, laboratories, libraries and their desks.

We hope you will enjoy this volume!
The editorial team