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12 Grave Monuments at Avaldsnes

At least 36 graves are known from Avaldsnes headland and the immediately adjacent islets and islands. These include two monumental mounds, a raised stones monument, four stone packings, and 15 mounds or cairns that have been identified based on morphological traits across the headland; written sources account for one additional eradicated mound with a raised stone. Several of the monuments contained multiple burials. In addition, four stray finds likely representing graves have not been securely connected to known monuments. Most of these graves have not been the objective of professional excavations, although some documentation is preserved from the 19th-century excavation in Flaghaug. Nine of the graves of various forms were excavated or superficially examined professionally in the 20th century, in addition to the limited excavations of the remains of Flaghaug and Kjellerhaug grave mounds by Avaldsnes Royal Manor Project in 2011–12.

The aim of the Flaghaug investigation was to obtain information on its construction and to assess the potential for recovery of artefacts from the remains. The details of the individual secondary burials in Flaghaug are published by Frans-Arne Stylegar and Håkon Reiersen in this volume.

The aim of the investigation of Kjellerhaug was to reveal the construction details and stratigraphic relations of the mound as well as to recover datable material in order to obtain a more precise date for the monument. Although the excavations were limited in scope, they succeeded in providing datings of the monuments, along with insights into the landscape and the monuments' history.

This chapter also provides an overview of all recorded graves and grave finds at Avaldsnes, which forms the basis for discussing the development of the ritual landscape at Avaldsnes and its relation to the contemporary settlement. The large number of grave monuments at Avaldsnes demonstrates the site's importance in terms of ritual activity and demarcation of social status in the Bronze and Iron Ages. The large grave mounds and the raised-stone monument held a special position, in part due to their clear visibility to people sailing through the strait.

Some of the grave monuments at Avaldsnes are still visible today, while others are known from excavations or from written evidence or stray finds. Most of the monuments are prominently situated at elevated locations across the headland (Fig. 12.1). Two grave mounds were partially investigated during the in 2011–12 ARM excavations: Flaghaug and Kjellerhaug. Both mounds, situated along the eastern edge of the elevated settlement plateau, were integral to the visual impact of the Avaldsnes farm. As the primary components of a monumental façade towards the strait, the mounds' dating and construction details provide valuable insights to the development of the Avaldsnes farm as a site of political power. Presented in this chapter are the results from the ARM investigation together with an account for the remaining grave monuments known from previous surveys and excavations. The degree of detail in available information spans from observed monuments of an assumed date to well-documented graves excavated within recent decades (Fig. 12.1; Tab. 12.1).

Fig. 12.1: Overview of graves at Avaldsnes, numbers referring to Tab. 12.1. Monuments of certain and approximated location are included in the map, while finds from unidentified monuments are represented by artefact drawings. The drawing of copper alloy spiral ring (36) is based on a similar ring (B2752, Voss, Hordaland County). Drawings of S6810 and B22774: H. Reiersen. Bronze masks: L. Sagen (Fig. 25.8) B916: L. Tangedal. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Tab. 12.1: Grave monuments and grave finds at Avaldsnes listed in chronological order. ‘Map key’ relates to Figure 12.1. Each colour signifies one monument. The dark shade indicates the primary grave, the lighter shades the secondary. The sorting of the secondary graves in Flaghaug is based on Stylegar and Reiersen, Chapter 22. The ID numbers refer to the national cultural heritage database (Askeladden).

Map key	Grave	Dating	Artefacts	Year of investigation/artefact recovery	References
1	Kjellerhaug: multiphased grave mound	SP I		1999, 2011–12 (ARM)	Rønne 1999a, ID34379
2	Kjellerhaug: at least one secondary phase but no identified burials	SP I–IV	Copper alloy face masks, deposition of bone and plant remains,	Early 19th c., 2011–12 (ARM)	Stylegar et al. 2011, ID34379
3	Flaghaug: multiphased grave mound	SP I		1720’s, 1834–41, 2011–12 (ARM)	Skadberg 1950, Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22. ID34379
4	Flaghaug: Grave 2	SP III, 3rd c.	Sword, neck ring and finger rings of gold, Hemmoor bucket, etc. C718, C24819, B606–12, B614–15, B617		Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22
5	Flaghaug: Grave 3	SP III, 4th c.	Westland cauldron, B605		Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22
6	Flaghaug: Grave 4	SP III, 3rd c.	Hemmoor bucket, B604, C24820		Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22
7	Flaghaug: Grave 5	SP II–III, 1st–mid 6th c. AD	Organic urn, not preserved		Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22
9	Small stone packing	SP III, 3rd–4th c.	None	2000	Sjurseike 2001
10	Small stone packing	SP II–III, 2nd– 3rd c.	None	2000	Sjurseike 2001
11	Small stone packing	SP III, 4th–5th c.	None	2000	Sjurseike 2001
12	Unknown monument, stray find	SP III, 3rd c.	Gold pendant, thimble-/basket-shaped, S6810	1940	Reiersen 2009:37 with refs., Zachrisson, Ch. 25
13	Unknown monument, stray find	SP III, 3rd c.	Gold fingering, serpent head type, B2774	1852	Reiersen 2009:36–7, 64–9; 2011:162

Tab. 12.1: (continued)

Map key	Grave	Dating	Artefacts	Year of investigation/artefact recovery	References
14	Raised stones monument, including Jomfru Marias synål	SP II–III, AD 1st–5th c. AD, possibly 3rd c.	None		Skadberg 1950, Hernæs 1997, Skre, Ch. 23, ID34379
15	Removed mound with raised stone, Kongshaug	SP II–V	None	Mid-19th c.	Nicolaysen 1862–6:346, 806
16	Large stone packing, Kongshaug	SP II–III, first five centuries AD	none	1934, 2005–6	Christie 1842, Petersen 1934, Hafsaas 2005; 2006
17	Cremation grave, secondary, Kongshaug	SP II–III	Burnt bone (sherds of pottery?)	2005	Hafsaas 2005
18	Unknown monument, stray find	Late SP III	Lance head and spear head		Reiersen 2009:65–69
19	Inhumation grave, secondary, Kongshaug	SP III–V, late first millennium AD	Ten glass beads, weaver's baton, pecked round-butt adze, S12222	Probably plundered c. 1840, excavated 2005–6	Hafsaas 2005; 2006
20	Boat grave	SP IV–V, 7th–10th c.	Iron nails, S12220	2005	Hafsaas 2005
36	Unidentified grave mound	Late SP IV–early SP V	Two bronze spiral finger rings, B5776	1902	Reiersen 2009:52
8	Flaghaug: Grave 6	SP IV–V, 9th–10th c.	Balance scale, B615		Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22
21	Grave cairn, Kongshaug	SP II–V, 1st millennium AD	None	2005	Hafsaas 2005
22	Grave without visual marker, Kongshaug	SP II–V, 1st millennium AD	None	2005	Hafsaas 2005
23–30	Eight grave mounds from across the settlement.	SP II–V, 1st millennium AD	None		Skadberg 1950, Haavaldsen 1989b, ID14712, ID4904, ID65614, ID65615
31–35	Five grave cairns from across the settlement.	SP II–V, possibly also SP I.	None		Haavaldsen 1989b, Hafsaas 2005, ID115870, ID4905, ID4892

12.1 The Flaghaug grave mound

The Flaghaug grave mound (3, Fig. 12.1) is situated at the very prominent north-eastern tip of the Avaldsnes settlement plateau. From this position, it would have formed an imposing silhouette against the sky for all who sailed through the strait to the east, as well as from Bøvågen in the north and north-west (Figs. 22.2, 28.2). In 1834, Johan Lyder Brun, rector at Avaldsnes in 1832–48, initiated a full excavation. In their analyses of the artefacts and written evidence from the 19th-century excavation, Stylegar and Reiersen (Ch. 22) propose that the mound contained a primary burial from the Bronze Age, four secondary burials from the early first millennium AD, and one secondary burial from the late first millennium AD (3–8, Fig. 12.1).

This section deals exclusively with the mound's construction based on the information retrieved during the limited 2012 investigation of the scant remains of the mound. These observations and analyses provide information on the landscape in which the mound was built, including some details on the mound's construction that will be correlated to Stylegar and Reiersen's suggestions. This is not an uncomplicated task: the grave mound remains were investigated by means of a single trench cutting perpendicularly through the north-eastern part of the bank – the only visible remains of the mound (Fig. 12.2). The trench's two profiles revealed traces of Brun's excavation, the old surface on which the mound was built, and three different deposits of mound fill, including a row of stones related to the mound's construction. As a result of expansions, additions of chambers, and repeated opening of the mound for secondary burials, it is assumed that the stratigraphic sequence would not be uniform throughout the bank. The following observations offer only a small glimpse into the construction of the Flaghaug mound.

The profiles revealed preserved mound fill (Fig. 12.3) within the bank, which could represent different mound phases. A build-up consisting of different deposits and construction elements would be in line with observations for other Bronze Age mounds in Rogaland (e. g. B. Myhre 1981:70; L. Myhre 1998:86). The presence of multiple construction phases is a recurring feature in Danish Bronze Age barrows, though the varying quality of the documentation of deposits and construction elements excavated in the 19th century complicate interpretation of the development of individual mounds (Jensen 2002:156). The observed stratigraphy has also been affected by later additions and truncations caused by secondary burials in the Iron Age, as well as by the aforementioned excavations. The deposits sloped downward towards the mound's presumed outer edge (right in Fig. 12.3) and towards the mound's interior (left in Fig. 12.3), suggesting that the entire mound area inside the bank had been emptied of soil. Micromorphology analyses from the thicker part of the bank showed that the bottommost mound fill (layer 3 in Fig. 12.3) contained latrine waste and other occupation waste; the deposit though not necessarily a farmyard midden *sensu strictu*, shares some characteristics with farmyard middens. The extent of the layer, coinciding with the remaining bank and placement of smaller stones at the edge of

Fig. 12.2: The remains of Flaghaug, visible as a semi-circular bank outside the cemetery wall. The cemetery wall cuts across the centre of the mound. The remaining bank indicates a diameter of approximately 34 m. Facing S-SW. Photo: MCH.

the deposit, indicates rather that it is a construction layer, and that the dumping of occupation waste to form the base of the mound may have been a convenient way of disposing of such deposits. Similarly, a likely ad hoc disposal of human waste in a Viking Age grave mound ditch at Heimdaljordet in Vestfold indicates a combination of planned and casual management of human waste at this site (Macphail et al. 2016:14). The occupation waste deposit in Flaghaug suggests occupation in the area from where the soil was gathered – possibly in the vicinity of the constructed mound (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:416). The mentioned row or cluster of small stones (Figs. 12.3–4) demarcating the outer border of the waste deposits may have been laid down during the initial stage of the mound construction in order to establish its intended shape and size; alternatively, it was placed there as a final demarcation of that construction stage. Too little of the stone row was exposed to confirm either hypothesis; more defined rows of stones observed in Kjellerhaug are discussed below. As the Flaghaug mound is believed to have been established in the early Bronze Age, it is likely that the occupation waste represents settlement in Site Period I (SP I) (approximately 2000–350 BC; Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 6). However, the exact extent of the mound in the Bronze Age is not known, raising at least the theoretical possibility

Profile 44023

Profile 44025 (mirrored)

- Turf, infilling/redeposited soil, subsoil
- 1 Mound fill: grazed turf
- 2 Mound fill: construction layer, possibly disturbed
- 3 Mound fill: redeposited latrine and occupation waste
- 4 Old ground surface
- 5 Redeposited soil

○ Stone

SAMPLES

Micromorphology

○ Macrofossil

⋮ Soil chemistry

Fig. 12.3: Sections through the north-eastern part of the Flaghaug bank. In Profile 44023, layer 1 seems to have eroded down the bank and built up over layer 5 after the 19th-century excavation, while the transition between layers 4 and 2 seems to be disturbed by truncation in Profile 44025. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

that this northern part of the mound was constructed during the SP III phase of secondary burials, providing a *terminus ante quem* date for the occupation.

Another mound deposit (layer 1 in Fig. 12.3) was situated stratigraphically above the stone row and could suggest a later expansion of the mound. However, the two deposits are quite different, with the variation of building material more likely a reflection of the suitability for the mound construction or the availability of soil for building. The micromorphology analysis suggested that this mound material, layer 1, was composed of turf gathered from locally grazed pastures. Grazed turf seems to have been a commonly used construction material at Avaldsnes across site periods, judging from such use in the Kjellerhaug grave mound, as well as in the wall banks of

Fig. 12.4: Stone row delimiting the bottom-most mound fill of the grave monument. Facing S-SW.
Photo: MCH.

boathouse A40 (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:379, 415–16; Bauer, Ch. 10:200–1). This is a recurring trait in South Scandinavian barrows. The use of such turf likely rendered large areas temporarily unsuitable for grazing or cultivation, thus representing a relatively costly investment in the monument (Jensen 2002:156).

The turf deposit in Flaughaug was possibly compacted in a moist state (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:416). The use of moist sods or turfs is another trait known from Danish Bronze Age barrows. The use of moist turf may have been an aspect of the practice of constructing the mounds, possibly including deliberate moistening of the turf, which incidentally or intentionally may have produced anaerobic conditions that contributed to the preservation of organic materials in the monument (Holst et al. 2001:133–5; Jensen 2002:160–7). At Avaldsnes, this does not seem to have been consistent practice, and the moistness may alternatively stem from the wet local climate (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:416). The primary burial in Flaughaug was constructed with a cairn covering the central wooden chamber (for a reconstruction of the burials' location within the mound, Stylegar and Reiersen, Fig. 22.3).

Another deposit of varying thickness was observed between the layers discussed above. In the south-eastward-facing section, the layer was only 2–3 cm thick, whereas in the north-westward-facing section it was up to 25 cm (Fig. 12.3). In the east, Profile

44025, the transition to underlying layer 3 was sharply defined. Layer 2 may represent a younger disturbance in the north-eastern part of the mound that later was covered by excavated mound fill. It is impossible to conclude whether this disturbance relates to secondary burials in the north-eastern part of the mound, to plundering of the mound, or even to the 19th-century excavation trench (Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22:556–66).

The surface of the ground prior to the mound's construction has been identified (layer 4 in Fig. 12.3). In the south-eastward-facing profile, this layer covered the mound fill as a redeposited version of the same layer, possibly as the result of the previous excavations. There were additional redeposited soils and some truncations visible in the profiles, demonstrating several digging events in the mound, probably in the 19th century.

The original mound fill preserved in the excavated part of the bank make it probable that some original mound fill is preserved all the way around the semi-circular bank. Thus, it appears that the rector supervising the 1834–5 excavation choose to leave some of the original mound in place to preserve the monument's original extent. If the bank preserved today is indeed the mound's original extent, this means that it was approximately 34 metres in diameter (Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22:552–4).

12.2 The Kjellerhaug grave mound

The name Kjellerhaug derives from two earthen cellars ('kjeller') constructed within the mound in the 19th century (Rygh 1863:10). The mound has been reduced from its former stature by the cellars, and also by an electricity cable cutting through the mound, a stone-built fence, and plantings of several trees (1, Figs. 12.1 and 12.5). Paintings of Avaldsnes in the 18th century do however portray the Kjellerhaug mound as comparable in volume and prominence to the Flaghaug mound (Bauer, Fig. 15.3). No grave has been identified in the mound, although the crofter who constructed the cellar for the rectory was said to have become noticeably wealthy afterwards, hinting at an undisclosed find of some kind (Christie 1842:332).

Stylegar et al. (2011) have suggested Kjellerhaug as the original context for two unique copper-alloy human masks fitted to an unknown object (2, Fig. 12.1). The masks are lost, but were documented in drawings and written notes by Lyder Sagen, first in 1803, and again with some adjustments in 1812 and 1830. Here, it is stated that the masks were found deep in the soil at Avaldsnes around 1800 and allegedly sent to Copenhagen shortly after (Stylegar et al. 2011:11–13). Similar stylistic traits may be seen in Celtic or Celtic-inspired metalwork from the pre-Roman Iron Age, insular masks such as those appearing on hanging bowls from the 8th century AD, and Scandinavian Viking Age masks such as those fitted on the sleighs in the Oseberg burial (Stylegar et al. 2011:16–19, 21–2).

Fig. 12.5: Kjellerhaug with its known disturbances and construction elements prior to the ARM excavation. If the masks (Fig. 12.1) were indeed found in the Kjellerhaug mound, they were likely found close to the cellar construction observed in the north-eastern trench from 1999. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Stylegar et al. (2011:13–14) argue that the generally shallow soils at Avaldsnes restrict soil depths of at least 1.2 metres (more than two ells) to wetland or a mound. The construction of the cellar in Kjellerhaug in roughly the same time period has led them to conclude that this was the origin of the masks. The line of arguments is convincing, despite the ARM excavations revealing that relatively deep deposits are to be found in several places across the farm, for example in the cultivation deposits in certain parts of Areas 1, 2, 3, and 10 (Bauer and Østmo, Fig. 5.7). While there are other possible locations for the find, the contemporaneity of the find with cellar construction together with the abrupt wealth that allegedly followed support such a connection.

Prior to the ARM excavation, details on the mound construction were limited and the monument had not been dated with certainty. The 1999 survey identified remains of the stone-built cellar and the disturbed mound fill in the north-east part of the mound, while the remains of a seemingly undisturbed central cairn were revealed under the soil mantel in the south-western part of the mound (Fig. 12.5; Rønne 1999a). The modern installations were removed and measures were taken to restore some of the mound's height (Rønne 1999a; Sjørseike 2001). Further investigation was still

needed to gather information of the construction and the monument's date. This was the main aim of the ARM investigation, as the mound remained an important aspect of the visual and ritual monumentality of Avaldsnes.

The ARM investigation targeted the south-western and south-eastern areas of the mound as they were most likely to contain undisturbed stratigraphy. Three trenches were opened, one in the south-western and one in the eastern parts of the mound; additionally, the survey trench from 2006 in the south-east was reopened. The first trench was only partly excavated; archaeological documentation was recorded, and probes were installed for a long-term monitoring of preservation of cultural deposits (Martens and Bergersen 2015). The remaining trenches were fully excavated and samples were taken from the sections through the mound to conduct analyses of palynology, macrofossils, micromorphology, and soil chemistry. In addition, the transition zone between the base of the mound and the adjacent plateau south of the mound was stripped of topsoil in order to examine stratigraphic relations between the mound and other archaeological features.

Prior to the ARM excavations the Kjellerhaug mound was generally believed to be of an Iron Age date. However, Stylegar (et al. 2011:19) suggest that the masks may represent a secondary grave in a Bronze Age mound. The stratigraphic dating of the construction elements and radiocarbon dates from selected deposits support this suggestion. The examined construction deposits are not consistent throughout the mound and suggest that different parts may have been built using different techniques and deposits. Alternatively, these differences may represent different chronological stages in the monument related to secondary burials. As the radiocarbon dates generally have produced *terminus post quem* dates, it is not always possible to discern between these alternative explanations.

The earliest phases of the Kjellerhaug mound are captured in the eastern and south-eastern sections of the mound (layer 1, Fig. 12.6). The eastern trench does not cut deeply towards the centre of the mound, but rather intersects the outer brim (Fig. 12.6, Profiles 45490 and 45494). Here, closest to the centre of the mound, turf formed part of a compact mixed fill including burned byre waste, anthropogenic soil, and sub-soil (Fig. 12.6, layer 1). The underlying ground surface also indicates trampling by animals, with inclusions of byre waste and dung reflecting stocking of animals prior to the building of the mound. While turf is present in this mound, it does not share the characteristics of the compacted moist, grazed turf observed in Flaghaug. Furthermore, compared to Flaghaug and younger mound construction deposit in Kjellerhaug, the included turf in layer 1, as well as in layer 2, reflects local occupation rather than grasslands (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:415–16; Macphail pers. comm.). It should be noted that the samples for micromorphology analysis were taken from the outer edge of construction layer 1 and that internal variations within the mound construction may be reflected in particular samples (Fig. 12.6, Profiles 45490 and 45494). A charcoal lens within construction layer 1 gave a radiocarbon date to 1733–1632 BC (Beta-333050) providing a *terminus post quem* date for the mound. A

Profile 45494 (mirrored)

Profile 45490

Profile 45466

Profile 45464

Profile 45462

Profile 45437

0 1 m

1 Mound fill: mixed fill containing turf and burned byre waste	9 Mound fill, inbetween stones	○ Stone
2 Mound fill: humic soil with turf inclusions	10 Mound fill	▢ Tree root
3 Mound fill: as 5, but mixed with fragmented grassland turf	11 Mound fill, inbetween stones	SAMPLES
4 Mound fill	12 Trampled surface	▢ Micromorphology
5 Mound fill: redeposited subsoil	13 Colluvial deposit	○ Macrofossil
6 Turf formation	Old ground surface, animal trampled coluvium	● Pollen
7 Charcoal deposit	Bedrock	⋯ Soil chemistry
8 Charcoal deposit	Turf, cultivation deposit, disturbance infilling, subsoil	

Fig. 12.6: Kjellerhaug located on the edge of the settlement plateau, facing the strait to the east (Fig. 12.1). Stratigraphic build-up of deposits and placement of relevant samples are documented in several sections. Location of excavated trenches and documented sections are delineated. Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

row of stones of various sizes that seem to follow the edge of layer 1 (Profile 45490, Fig. 12.6) may have had a function similar to that of the row of stones observed in Flaghaug, marking what may have been the outer border of the mound at what seems to be the primary stage.

A second construction layer is visible in four sections in the eastern and south-eastern areas of the mound (layer 2, Fig. 12.6). It cannot be determined with certainty whether this later addition is part of constructional elements within a mound built in a continuous sequence or whether it represents a later construction stage in the monument's history. However, it is interesting to note that secondary burials in Danish barrows often are placed south or east of the primary burial (Holst 2013a:64–6). The second construction segment, including fill and stone row, was uncovered south-east of the boundary of the primary monument, extending the monument approximately three metres towards the south and east. This extension may well represent a secondary monument stage, though no burial related to such a secondary stage was uncovered during the excavation. Similarly to the mound fill in the earliest stage, the outer border of layer 2 was marked by a belt of smaller stones (layer 9, Figs. 12.6–7). The underlying trampled surface (layer 12, Fig. 12.6) contains inclusions of remains from early land clearance around 2118–1961 BC (Beta-333051; Bauer and Østmo, Ch. 8:239) and does not contribute to a narrower timeframe than that provided through stratigraphic relation to the earliest construction stage (layer 1). A charcoal-rich inclusion overlying layer 2 provides a *terminus ante quem* date to 794–568 BC (Beta-333052), consequently dating both construction phases to the period 1733–568 BC. A few sherds (S12772/65) found on the trampled surface beneath the mound have a general date to the Bronze Age and likewise do not narrow down the wide timeframe (Kristoffersen and Hauken, Ch. 21:529).

While the burnt bones, cereals, and other food plant inclusions in layer 7 could imply offerings in the mound, the micromorphology provides a divergent interpretation based on inclusions of latrine waste (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:415; Balantyne et al., Ch. 19:470, 498). Such material would imply settlement-related midden deposits rather than offerings. The outer belt of stones and the charcoal-rich deposits appears to have been truncated at some point and subsequently back-filled with a sandy construction layer (layers 9, 8, 7, and 5, respectively, Fig. 12.6). Within the yellow sandy silt, quite resembling the natural C-horizon in the area, a thin turf formation (layers 5 and 6, respectively, Fig. 12.6) indicates a period, possibly as long as a decade, where grass-turf was allowed to reform before additional sandy silt, quite similar in character, was deposited over the turf horizon (Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:415). These sandy deposits represent additional construction stages, and unlike the earlier phases with no observation of the time-indicating pedogenic or biological processes accounted for by Holst (2013b:234–40), the turf formation shows that the construction, at least at this stage, was discontinuous. These sandy layers have not been dated directly, but the stratigraphic relation between the stone-built palisade base A20 and the mound provides a *terminus ante quem* date to around AD 600 (Østmo, Ch. 11:217–

Fig. 12.7: The row of stones marking the outer border of the second construction stage in Kjellerhaug. Top: After removal of top soil, (layers 9, 5, and 6 visible). Middle: After removal of younger deposits and upper stones (bottom stones and layer 2 visible). Bottom: Belt of stones documented in section. See Fig. 12.6 for numbering of deposits. All photos facing N-NE. Photo: MCH.

18). This relation is not captured in the sections, but some of the northernmost stones of A20 abutted the mound's south-eastern edge (Østmo, Fig. 11.2). Micromorphology analyses of layer 4 indicate farmyard midden deposits with latrine waste inclusions similar to those observed in the waste layers immediately underlying A20 further south (Østmo, Fig. 11.4; Macphail and Linderholm, Ch. 17:406). In addition, the trampled or cultivated colluvial deposit A25600 with a barley grain dated to the last two centuries BC (Ua-45354) had been building up over the stone border of the mound (layers 13 and 9 respectively, Fig. 12.6). As A25600 seems to have been affected and reformed parallel to the production activities of SP III, this does not permit any narrowing down of the timeframe for these mound construction elements.

The cairn observed under the soil mantle in the 1999 survey was not present in the areas excavated in eastern and south-eastern parts of the mound, but is likely identical to the stone packing uncovered in the western trench and in the transition between the southern part of the mound and the adjacent plateau (Figs. 12.6 and 12.8). A piece of plano-convex slag was uncovered underneath the stone packing (Østmo, Fig. 9.11). The assumed connection to the SP III metal work on the adjacent plateau provides a *terminus post quem* date for the construction of the stone packing to AD 200. It is unclear how this construction phase relates to the phases observed in south-eastern and eastern parts of the mound.

These limited excavations have revealed that the Kjellerhaug mound is a complex monument. The temporal relation between some of the construction stages is not clear, and some elements may be close to contemporary and rather relate to how the mound was constructed while others clearly represent separate chronological stages in the mound's history. The lack of diagnostic finds and the scarcity of deposits containing representative datable material has produced a rather coarse chronology, based mainly on combinations of *terminus post quem* and *terminus ante quem* dates. The Kjellerhaug and Flaghaug mounds share some characteristics with other Bronze Age mounds in the region as well as with contemporary barrows in southern Scandinavia. These traits include construction with grazed turf and a row or belt of smaller stones marking the outer border of mound construction deposits. Furthermore, the presence of secondary burials seems to be quite typical in the large mounds from the Bronze Age, as is addressed in the discussion below. It is clear that the numerous construction elements seen in Kjellerhaug may represent several secondary phases during which the monument was enlarged or adjusted, likely contemporary with a secondary burial. The investigated sections and surfaces cannot be assumed to provide a full history of the mound. Rather, the many variations within the documented sections indicate that it is highly likely that other secondary phases would be uncovered in other parts of the mound, providing ample possible contexts for the copper masks.

Fig. 12.8: The stone packing uncovered in the southern (top) and the south-western (bottom) edge of the Kjellerhaug mound. Photo: MCH.

12.3 ‘Jomfru Marias synål’ and other raised stones

Immediately north of St Óláfr’s Church’s northern nave wall is a 7.2 m high raised stone, known as the Virgin Mary’s Sewing Needle (‘Jomfru Marias synål’) (14, Fig. 12.1). It leans towards the church wall, and the upper end has marks from trimming, probably due to local tradition prophesying the advent of Doomsday should the stone touch the wall (Hernæs 1997:206). During the restoration of St Óláfr’s Church in the late 1830s, a rather large piece was cut off the stone on the side closest to the church (Skadberg 1950:20). Skre (Ch. 23:654–9) has examined the evidence for additional stones and their possible location, arguing that the ‘Needle’ is a component of a triangular raised-stone burial monument, albeit with a different layout from that previously suggested by Hernæs (1997:212, 19, 22). The raised stone monument likely dates to the first five centuries AD, which could possibly be narrowed down to the 3rd century AD. The second of the presumed three stones has also been located. Because the medieval church was constructed over the area in which a grave centrally placed within the monument could be expected, the details of a possible burial are lost. See Skre (Ch. 23) for a comprehensive discussion of the monument.

12.4 The Kongshaug graves

At the elevated ridge called Kongshaug, situated west of the settlement plateau (Fig. 12.1), earlier surveys have revealed several grave monuments (Christie 1842; Petersen 1934; Hafsaas 2005; 2006). The mid-19th century written sources (Nicolaysen 1862–6:346, 806; Rygh 1863:10) describe an inconspicuous mound with a central raised stone on the ridge. The raised stone is said to have been torn down in the 1860s (15, Fig. 12.1). Other recorded graves found in northern and southern clusters on Kongshaug have been superficially investigated, and only one was fully excavated in 2005 and 2006. The following description will present the graves in each cluster in chronological order as far as their date ranges permit.

The circular stone packing (16, Fig. 12.1) on the southern end of the ridge described in the mid-19th century seems to be identical with a stone packing observed by Jan Petersen in 1934, which was covered by soil to facilitate cultivation on the ridge (Christie 1842:332; Rygh 1863:10–11; Petersen 1934). This stone packing was also observed in the 2004 geophysical survey, in the 2005 archaeological survey, and in a small excavation in 2006 (Sandnes and Eide 2004:fig. 10; Hafsaas 2005:12–13; 2006). The grave monument is not visible today as it has been covered by soil. A simple iron sword is said to have been removed from this monument in 1841 (Christie 1842:332; Nicolaysen 1862–6:346). The monument was semi-circular, measuring 20 by 17 metres. The primary burial in the stone packing, presumably centrally located, has not been identified.

Hafsaas (2005:14; 2006) dates the stone packing to the first four centuries AD based on dating of similar monuments, in particular a quite similar stone packing from Time in Rogaland that contained several burials. Multiple burial events are also found in the Kongshaug stone packing: a cremation grave (17, Fig. 12.1) was identified along the southern edge of the stone packing, underneath the two outermost stones that were removed under excavation. The bones had been cremated elsewhere and deposited without waste from the cremation pyre in a 2 × 6 m area. As the bones have not been subject to osteological analysis, it has not been confirmed whether they are human; the 2006 excavation could not ascertain whether the bone deposit continued further underneath the monument or was located mainly outside of the monument. In the latter case, it is possible that the bones represent offerings at the burial site, rather than a secondary burial. Further examination is necessary to arrive at a conclusion on the matter. The bones have not been radiocarbon dated. While cremation was more common in the Roman Iron Age, the practice was maintained throughout the first millennium AD (Solberg 2000:76, 135, 186, 223).

In the western part of the stone packing, a plundered inhumation grave was identified (19, Fig. 12.1). The artefacts from the burial included ten glass beads, three ceramic sherds, and a Mesolithic pecked round-butt greenstone axe. Hafsaas (2005:16–17) has also suggested that the simple iron sword found in 1841 originated from this secondary burial and that it may actually have been a weaver's batten. Based on the beads and batten, the grave may date to the period AD 200–1050. A 1.81 g gold ingot (S12222a) was retrieved near the grave, albeit within the redeposited cultivation soil added when facilitating for cultivation at Kongshaug in the 19th century (Reiersen 2009:42, 71; Zachrisson, Ch. 25:701–3).

The northern cluster of Kongshaug graves comprises a small cairn ten metres in diameter and two graves without visual aboveground markers. One of the latter was a boat grave, identified by the presence of nails, some of which formed lines indicating the shape of the boat (Hafsaas 2005:10–11). These three graves (20, 21, and 22, Fig. 12.1) were only partially exposed and only documented as they appeared after removal of topsoil and not examined further. Hafsaas (2005:10–11) suggests that the two latter graves are secondary burials in the cairn, though there is little support for this in the documentation of the graves' internal stratigraphic or spatial relations. The cairn cannot be precisely dated based on morphology, but is likely from the first millennium AD. Boat burials were a practice initiated in the Merovingian Period and peaking in the Viking Age, indicating that this burial is from the 7th–10th centuries (Solberg 2000:186–7, 222–3).

The second grave was partly uncovered immediately south of the boat grave. Besides its proximity to and the presence of fill resembling that of the boat grave, there is little information available as no artefacts were retrieved; while apparently of rectangular or semi-rectangular shape, neither end of the grave could be identified within the trench. However, there are no indications that this was a cremation grave. As inhumation graves are increasingly common from the 3rd century onwards, par-

ticularly in the Merovingian Period, the possible date range is wide (Solberg 2003:77, 135, 186).

One curious find from Kongshaug is a gold pendant shaped as a thimble or basket (S6810; 12, Fig. 12.1). The pendant likely originates from a high-status female burial from the 3rd century, but was found out of context, and the exact location of the grave is uncertain (Reiersen 2009:37, 64–6; Zachrisson, Ch. 25:702).

12.5 Other graves from the Avaldsnes headland

East of Area 6 lay three circular stone packings (9, 10, and 11, Fig. 12.1) with diameters between 0.9 and 1.8 metres covering shallow pits (<5 cm) with charcoal, stones, and cremated bones from humans and animals. Charcoal fragments from the three features were dated to AD 136–236, AD 244–385, and AD 415–540, respectively (Beta-145268, Beta-133887, Beta-145269). The graves lay on a partially cleared surface, and all of them had a stone-lined centre wherein most of the bone material lay (Sjurseike 2001:6–7). The deposition of burnt bones and remains of the cremation pyre in small pits lined and covered by stones is a common burial practice in the first four centuries AD, which corresponds well to the radiocarbon dates of the three graves (Solberg 2003:76). The three graves were likely not prominent in the landscape as the covering stones were not massive. Despite the time passed between the earliest and the last burials, some two to four centuries, there still seems to be a repetitive burial practice, making it likely that the earlier graves were visible on the surface at the time the later were established.

Other grave monuments are recorded at Avaldsnes and adjacent islands and islets. The monuments have been surveyed only visually, and their dating is unknown (Haavaldsen 1989b; Hafsaas 2005:25). These scattered graves consist of five grave cairns and eight grave mounds (23–35, Fig. 12.1). While not located on the central settlement plateau, almost all of the graves were prominently placed in elevated locations; several were probably visible from the sailing route through the strait or when approaching the farm by land or sea. Burial mounds can be linked to land ownership; burial mounds might have been used to reaffirm the farm holder's odal right to the farm in the late Iron Age, perhaps even in the early Iron Age (Zachrisson 1994:226–7). Graves and related features might have been considered part of a farm's microcosmos – ritual activities would have been carried out to confirm and strengthen the ownership of the farm, both in the mind of the residents and with respect to neighbours (Zachrisson 1994:222). Taken together, the grave monuments at Avaldsnes (Fig. 12.1) appear to enclose different parts of the farm – the main settlement area, the field to the west, and the harbour area – thus marking and perhaps even structuring different parts of the Avaldsnes settlement.

Three stray finds indicate three additional graves at Avaldsnes. The first arte-

fact is a gold finger ring type F39c, found in 1852 (13, Fig. 12.1) (Andersson 1993b:158; Reiersen 2009:36–7, 64–9; 2011:162). Another gold finger ring, with a ridged plate, type F18, was found in Grave 2 from Flaghaug (Reiersen 2011; Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22:579). Gold rings, such as the serpent-head rings, have been suggested as the insignia of elite families seated in Sjælland. Several authors have grouped F18 rings together with serpent-head rings; in a south-western Norwegian context they are associated with the same high social and military status as regular serpent-head rings are believed to symbolise for the bearer in a South Scandinavian context (Lund-Hansen 2001; Magnus 2002; Reiersen 2011). Andersson (1993a:84) argues that type F39c serpent-head rings could represent a military status just below the uppermost elite. Magnus (2002:258–9) has suggested that the serpent-head rings were worn by both women and men, and rather than merely reflecting a specific military status could represent ranks within an elite family centred in Sjælland. Following her suggestion, the F39c ring at Avaldsnes could have arrived as token of reward to a faithful warrior returning from Sjælland, or as a symbol of marital alliance. In any case, this ring type underlines Avaldsnes's connections to the uppermost elite in Scandinavia in the late Roman Period. The second stray find consisted of a lancehead and a possible spearhead (B916a–b (18, Fig. 12.1). These artefacts were found in 1831, somewhere at the Avaldsnes rectory and can be dated to late SP III (Nicolaysen 1862–6:343; Reiersen 2009:42, 71). The third stray find consists of two spiral bronze finger rings from the Viking Age that are recorded to have originated from an unidentified mound at Avaldsnes (36, Fig. 12.1) (B5776, Reiersen 2009:52).

12.6 The funerary landscape through SP I–V

In this chapter, the many known grave monuments at Avaldsnes, as well as finds from disturbed graves, have been presented, focusing on the two grave monuments investigated during the ARM excavations. As many graves have not been examined and have only an assumed Bronze Age or Iron Age date, it proves difficult to provide a precise chronology for the funerary landscape at the Avaldsnes headland. Rather, the main characteristics within the different site periods and some trends superseding site period divisions are addressed in this discussion. A full contextualisation with contemporary activities on the site is provided elsewhere in this volume (Østmo and Bauer, Ch. 6).

Only two grave monuments were constructed during SP I: Kjellerhaug and Flaghaug. These two grave mounds share several characteristics, such as the prominent placement at the eastern plateau edge at the top of the slope towards the strait, providing both a wide vista of the strait from the mounds and high visibility for those travelling by. The mounds were constructed in a landscape characterised by grazing animals and shifting patches of settlement and cultivation. Both mounds were at

least partly constructed with grazed turf, the fill also comprising waste deposits with latrine inclusions from settlements in the vicinity. The size of the mounds, especially their height, at different stages remains uncertain, partly because the original construction has been obscured by truncations and additional deposits related to multiple secondary burials in SP I–V.

Though the construction of large burial mounds is seen across Bronze Age Europe, there are regional, local, and individual variations, indicating widespread connections as well as local adaptations and chronological development (Holst 2013a:39–52). The choice of turf and soil as building material in the mounds is in line with a building tradition found in the region as well as in Danish areas (L. Myhre 1998:118; Holst et al. 2001). Other recurring traits observed in monumental Bronze Age mounds along the Karmsund Strait are internal stone circles or circular stone walls. The belts or concentrations of stones marking the outer border of mound construction layers in Flaghaug and Kjellerhaug are inconspicuous compared to the solid stonewalls found in other mounds, for example at Melhaug at Sola, Nedrebø near Bokn, Særheim in Klepp, and at Ringen and Kubbhaug, both at Kormt, as well as in contemporary cairns in central Norway (L. Myhre 1998:103, 144, 157–9; Grønnesby 2002). It is difficult to ascertain whether these constructions represent later additions to the monument delimiting the primary monument or whether they were an internal construction from the outset (B. Myhre 1981:70–1). This challenge is addressed by Holst (2013a:63), who argues that monuments and burials may follow different temporal orders: the construction is a continual process, whereas the individual burials are discrete events. Secondary burials may thus either be related to an extension of the mound or simply be interred in an existing monument (Holst 2013a:103–4). Internal variations in the soil mantle may point to constructional practicalities or monument development, very much like the stone circles mentioned above (Fig. 12.9; Holst 2013b). The practice of secondary burials from the late Bronze Age in mounds with primary burials from the early Bronze Age seems to be characteristic for south-western Norway (B. Myhre 1981:66–76; L. Myhre 1998:142–4). In southern Scandinavia, the practice of secondary burials is more frequent towards the late Bronze Age – often including monument extensions (Holst 2013a:52–6). Such extensions may increase the diameter of a barrow by several metres, likely also adding to its height. Such reuse, as well as later reuse in the early Iron Age, or reintroduction of mounds as a preferred burial monument creates a superficial continuity: only some of the elements of the original monument persist while others are lost, and the practice or ideology associated with the monument may change over time (Holst 2013a:60). Monuments that become active aspects during several periods develop a multi-temporal past, the memories attached to them relating to a mythic past as well as genealogical memories of renowned ancestors; the reason for reuse of the monuments thus cannot be reduced to simple labour-saving convenience (Pedersen 2006; Andrén 2013:269). The concept of multi-temporality is relevant both in the late Bronze Age and in the Iron Age as the time intervals between burials in mounds may vary from a generation or less to centuries or even a millen-

nium (Jensen 2002:187–8, 385; Andrén 2013:273). In societies where narratives were transmitted orally, monuments may have served as a material record of memories, events, or even claims over land. In this respect, large Bronze Age barrows owing to their size and location may have been especially suitable for reuse and manipulation, for instance for well-furnished elite burials such as Flaghaug grave 2 or in the construction of the Jelling monument (Pedersen 2006:350–1).

Few burial remains at Avaldsnes can be dated with certainty to SP II. Rather, it seems that several graves with a broad date to the early Iron Age or the first centuries AD belong in either late SP II or in SP III. These comprise Flaghaug grave 5, the raised-stone monument with the Needle, the mound with a raised stone on Kongshaug, the stone packing and its secondary cremation grave at Kongshaug, and one of the small stone packings near the Nordvegen History Centre. In addition, the copper-alloy masks that may originate from a secondary grave in Kjellerhaug could be from early SP II. Apparently, late SP II and/or early SP III are characterised by a combination of inconspicuous graves, singular or secondary burials in Bronze Age monuments, and a new trend of monumental graves using raised stones.

In addition to the SP II or SP III burials mentioned above, SP III shows a general renewed investment in graves at Avaldsnes, both in the shape of high-status gold objects assumed to come from graves and in the presence of richly furnished secondary graves in Flaghaug (Graves 2, 3, and 4). Reuse of monuments may be a strategy to produce, recreate, or maintain identity, power, and memories by referring to the past (Hållands Stenholm 2006; Lund and Arwill-Nordbladh 2016:417). Existing monuments would have been reactivated through secondary use or enlargement of existing monuments or by repetitive practice, such as in the three stone packings downslope to the east of Kjellerhaug. These investments in burials begin at the time when the settlement and cultivation were reorganised with a new farmyard, a longhouse (A13), a possible hall (A10), and a boathouse for a rowing ship (A40). Quite possibly, those who established what was apparently a new centre of socio-political power sought consciously to legitimise this position by forging a connection to the past through the manipulation of ancient monuments.

In the Mälär region in Sweden, reuse of burial monuments have been recorded most frequently at cemeteries that were established in the Roman Iron Age and remained in use up through the Viking Age, while the practice of such reuse mainly dates to the Migration period or Viking Age (Andrén 2013:274; Hållands Stenholm 2006:342). In south-western Norway, this burial custom seem to vary regionally as well as temporally; mounds at Voss in Hordaland were regularly reused in the Roman Iron Age and Migration Period, whereas at Kvassheim in Jæren only one in five mounds contain secondary burials (Lillehammer 1996:70–4; Næss 1996:35–6). There are also different time ranges of the secondary use of mounds, as addressed above regarding the mounds with graves from both early and late Bronze Age. Similarly, Iron Age secondary burials are placed both in ancient Bronze Age mounds and in more recently built mounds (Lillehammer 1996:70, 74; Bukkemoen 2007:175–6). Examples of early Iron

Fig. 12.9: Stone circles from mounds in the region. Top: Kubbhaug at Kormt (drawing by H. Shetelig 1905 in Myhre 1998, fig. 58). Middle: Ringen at Kormt (drawing by B. Myhre/ A. H. Berg in Myhre 1998, fig. 95). Bottom: Nedrebø at Bokn (drawing by Høgestøl in Myhre 1998, fig. 99).

Age reuse of Bronze Age mounds are for instance a mosaic glass bead from Kjørkhaug or a gold berlock from Knaghaug in the Karmsund region (L. Myhre 1998:93–5, 101–2). These sites provide good parallels to such secondary use at Avaldsnes by the rich Flaghaug graves and the assumed Iron Age phases of Kjellerhaug, likely including a burial containing the copper-alloy masks. Rituals during burials and the presence of the dead in the mound connect secondary graves to the past. The repeated rituals contribute to the manifestation of the past in the mound and the creation of collective memories related to the monuments (Connerton 1989:70–1). The timespan between primary and secondary burials may be understood as “divergent ways of relating to the past” (Lund and Arwill-Nordbladh 2016). Applying Andrew Jones’ (2007) concept of citational fields, Lund and Arwill-Nordbladh (2016:416–21) distinguish between three different ways in which monumental sites are created and loaded with cultural memory through references to contemporary, distant places, the near past, and the mythic past. In SP III, the Flaghaug mound expressed a connection to the mythic past through the reuse of a Bronze Age mound as well as to the recent past through several secondary graves from SP III. Perhaps the mythic past was more important in the early phase of the socio-political power centre at Avaldsnes, while subsequent burials referred both to the mythic past and the recent past, confirming an already established connection. The communication of a connection to a genealogical or mythic past through secondary use of monuments is observed in graves assumed to be male (Flaghaug Grave 2) or female (gold berlock and bronze vessel in Knaghaug, Bø; possible indication of a female burial next to Flaghaug Grave 2), as well as graves with undetermined gender (some of the secondary burials in Flaghaug; the mosaic bead in Kjørkhaug; L. Myhre 1998:93–100; Stylegar and Reiersen, Ch. 22:564). Though monument re-use does not seem gender specific in the mounds treated here, other studies have suggested that there are gendered differences regarding commemoration of the dead (e. g. through objects versus oral/written praise; Andrén 2013:278). A genealogical bond may have been expressed through certain types of jewellery, illustrated by deposition of heirloom brooches in graves. Such a position is taken by Røstad and Glørstad (2015) when suggesting that certain disc-on-bow brooches may have formed material family narratives passed down through the generations.

It is not possible to differentiate between SP IV and SP V in the late Iron Age burials at Avaldsnes due to the fragmented state of preservation (Flaghaug Grave 6) and the limited knowledge of the unexcavated boat grave at Kongshaug. There appears to be less monumentality in the funerary practice and landscape of these periods, as no new monumental grave mounds or other highly visual monuments were constructed at the Avaldsnes headland – at least none that are known today. One secondary burial in Flaghaug does however revitalise one of the two monumental mounds at the site. Arguably, the monumentality and visualisation of the connection to the past was expressed in another structure: a palisade facing the strait, of which the stone-built base was uncovered immediately east and south-east of Kjellerhaug, seemingly abutting the mound’s base. The life cycle and duration of this construction is not known,

but it was likely built in the 7th century, delimiting an area used in the 7th–10th centuries for grain processing and storage (Østmo, Ch. 11:225). It should be noted, however, that monumental mounds were constructed in the vicinity of Avaldsnes in this period: two ship burials in monumental mounds oriented toward the strait, one at the neighbouring farm Bø and one at Gunnarshaug, a little over a kilometre further north. Grønhaug is placed as a continuation of the row of monumental Bronze Age barrows at Reheia and has a vista of Avaldsnes from across the Bøvågen. The ships and the burials in Storhaug and Grønhaug have been dendrochronologically dated to AD 770 and AD 779, and AD 780 and AD 790–795, respectively (Stylegar and Bonde 2009:162).

12.7 Concluding remarks

Of the numerous graves at Avaldsnes, some are hardly distinct from contemporary graves in other parts of the region, but the grave monuments located at the eastern edge of the settlement plateau and likely some on the Kongshaug ridge testify to the site's importance. The Flaghaug grave contained spectacular funerary goods, and both this grave mound and the Kjellerhaug grave mound would have appeared as impressive constructions when viewed from the strait. Between these massive grave mounds, the raised stones loomed against the sky. This visual impact on those who passed or approached the farm may have triggered narratives of the mythic past, possibly describing powerful ancestors of the farm holder. Re-use of the monuments over the centuries could have served to underline the connection between the elite seated at Avaldsnes and the established power structures.

Appendix II: Radiocarbon Dates

All radiocarbon datings from the ARM excavations 2011–12 have been calibrated according to OxCal v4.2.3 (Reimer et al. 2009); they are listed by laboratory numbers, and with their respective calibration curves. Pre-2011 datings (in *italics*) have been recalibrated. Datings on material from previous excavations on courtyard sites (Iversen, Ch. 26) are listed separately (pp. 889–97). Prefixes in each dating's laboratory number indicates laboratory and dating method – see Abbreviations (pp. XIII–XIV).

When referred to in the text, datings are given in terms of the one sigma (68.2% probability) unless otherwise stated. If the one sigma spans more than one time interval, only the start of the earliest and end of the most recent is indicated. For example, for the dating Beta-304876 where the one sigma spans the two periods AD 214–61 and 280–326, this is written as AD 214–326.

Avaldsnes and Vicinity

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIO- CARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-133887	Avaldsnes		1730 +/- – 60	AD 244–385	AD 135–423	Grave 2000: structure 1
Beta-145267	Avaldsnes		2960 +/- – 40	BC 1261– 1125	BC 1368– 1361, 1314–1042	Cultivation deposit 2000: layer 5
Beta-145268	Avaldsnes		1820 +/- 40	AD 136–236	AD 85–260, 285–323	Grave 2000: structure 2
Beta-145269	Avaldsnes		1590 +/- – 60	AD 415–540	AD 336–603	Grave 2000: structure 4

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-222063	Avaldsnes 2006/19-1	Charred material	1740 +/- - 40	AD 243-345	AD 174-191, 212-410	Hearth A8957, A10
Beta-222064	Avaldsnes 2006/19-2	Charred material	1060 +/- - 40	AD 901-917, 966-1021	AD 893-1026	Posthole A18687, A14
Beta-304875	Avaldsnes 1546	Betula	1550 +/- - 30	AD 436-491, 509-518, 529-552	AD 426-578	Cooking pit A2046
Beta-304876	Avaldsnes 1552	Betula	1780 +/- - 30	AD 214-261, 280-326	AD 135-337	Cooking Pit A3889
Beta-304877	Avaldsnes 1555	Betula	1540 +/- - 30	AD 437-489, 513-516, 530-567	AD 430-591	Cooking pit A5031
Beta-304878	Avaldsnes 1721	Betula	3270 +/- - 40	BC 1608- 1570, 1561-1501	BC 1637- 1447	Cultivation deposit A4216
Beta-304879	Avaldsnes 1566	Betula	1660 +/- - 30	AD 347-371, 377-423	AD 259-295, 321-436, 491-509, 518-529	Hearth A8957, A10
Beta-319014	Avaldsnes 39	Hordeum vulgare	2150 +/- - 30	BC 350-311, 209-159, 134-117	BC 356-286, 235-250, 234-91, 72-60	Cooking pit A9568
Beta-319015	Avaldsnes 61	Hordeum vulgare	2190 +/- - 30	BC 356-286, 234-201	BC 365-176	Cooking pit A18656
Beta-319016	Avaldsnes 76	Avena	940 +/- - 30	AD 1035- 1052, 1080-1152	AD 1025- 1160	Stakehole A18736, A14

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-319017	Avaldsnes 75	Betula	1030 +/- – 30	AD 988–1023	AD 898–919, 962–1042, 1108–1117	Posthole 19799, A14
Beta-319018	Avaldsnes 91	Hordeum vulgare	1170 +/- – 30	AD 781–791, 807–894	AD 776–901, 917–966	Posthole A10197
Beta-319019	Avaldsnes 98	Hordeum vulgare	1170 +/- – 30	AD 781–791, 807–894	AD 776–901, 917–966	Pit A20476
Beta-319021	Avaldsnes 126	Corylus avellana nutshell	80 +/- 30	AD 1697– 1725, 1815– 1835, 1878–1917	AD 1690– 1730, 1810–1926	Well A11062
Beta-324647	Avaldsnes 129	Populus	1510 +/- – 30	AD 539–600	AD 435–491, 509–518, 529–623	Possible floor, A28805, A40
Beta-324648	Avaldsnes 130	Alnus	1720 +/- – 30	AD 258–299, 319–355, 366–381	AD 245–397	Posthole A31295, A40
Beta-324650	Avaldsnes 132	Betula	1590 +/- – 30	AD 426–465, 482–533	AD 411–543	Conduit A30325, A40
Beta-324651	Avaldsnes 135	Betula	1550 +/- – 30	AD 436–491, 509–518, 529–552	AD 426–578	Posthole A31003, A40
Beta-332885	Avaldsnes 473	Alnus	3490 +/- – 30	BC 1878– 1840, 1828–1770	BC 1895– 1739, 1705–1700	Hearth A46300, A13
Beta-333047	Avaldsnes 412	Salix/ populus	3560 +/- – 30	BC 1952– 1880	BC 2016– 1997, 1980– 1869, 1847–1775	Posthole A48787, A13

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Beta-333048	Avaldsnes 320	Betula	1610 +/- - 30	AD 410–441, 484–532	AD 393–539	Posthole A46673, A13
Beta-333049	Avaldsnes 313	Hordeum vulgare	1650 +/- - 30	AD 349–369, 379–429	AD 262–279, 328–442, 452–461, 484–532	Posthole A46796, A13
Beta-333050	Avaldsnes 304	Alnus	3380 +/- - 30	BC 1733– 1716, 1693–1632	BC 1751– 1608, 1570–1561, 1546–1541	Charcoal concentration A42891
Beta-333051	Avaldsnes 279	Betula	3650 +/- - 30	BC 2118– 2097, 2040–1961	BC 2136– 1938	Impression of removed stone A44121
Beta-333052	Avaldsnes 216	Hordeum vulgare	2540 +/- - 40	BC 794–749, 688–666, 643–592, 578–568	BC 802–706, 695–539	Charcoal deposit A39717
Beta-347958	Avaldsnes 1720	Humus	2960 +/- - 30	BC 1257– 1236, 1216–1129	BC 1293– 1109, 1104–1056	Cultural deposit A9601
Beta-435314	Avaldsnes 475	Quercus	1858 +/- - 30	AD 128–215	AD 85–235	Hearth A46300, A13
T-1771	Taksdal	Quercus	2360 +/- - 100	BC 749–687, 666–643, 591–578, 565–360, 275–260	BC 772–343, 325–204	Ard, S8749
T-4015	Madla	Bog butter	1500 +/- - 40	AD 536–621	AD 434–492, 508–519, 528–644	Bog butter, S9457
T-5129	Salhusaug -	Pinus	1470 +/- - 80	AD 440–450, 460–490, 530–660	AD 410–700	Wooden spade from grave mound

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
T-7472	Bø	Skeletal remains (human)	1770 +/- - 130	AD 90–100, 124–408	AD 41–549	Skeletal remains (human), S10968
T-10699	Avaldsnes	Betula, Salix, Corylus	2065 +/- -80	BC 184–AD 20	BC 359–278, 259–84	Hearth 1992:35
T-10700	Avaldsnes	Betula, Salix	2090 +/- - 85	BC 342– 326,BC 204–AD 2	BC 362–AD 65	Hearth (1992: 31)
T-14818	Gloppenhavn -	Unknown	789 +/- - 29	AD 1224– 1263	AD 1191– 1196, AD 1207–1280	Shipwreck in Gloppenhavn P. #
Tra-4210	Avaldsnes 274	Alnus	1805 +/- - 30	AD 139–197, 208–245	AD 128–260, 284–323	Cooking pit A44603
TRa-4211	Avaldsnes 9	Corylus avellana nutshell	1720 +/- - 25	AD 258–298, 320–351, 368–380	AD 250–392	Cooking pit A3646
TRa-4213	Avaldsnes 11		2215 +/- - 30	BC 361–349, 317–272, 262–208	BC 378–202	Impression of removed stone A4079
TRa-4214	Avaldsnes 14	Hordeum vulgare	1590 +/- - 30	AD 426–465, 482–533	AD 411–543	Cooking pit A1425
TRa-4216	Avaldsnes 24	Corylus avellana nutshell	1695 +/- - 30	AD 263–277, 330–399	AD 256–304, 314–416	Cooking pit A5049
TRa-4217	Avaldsnes 23	Salix	1560 +/- - 25	AD 436–491, 509–518, 529–542	AD 427–558	Cooking pit A5263

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
TRa-4218	Avaldsnes 27	Corylus avellana nutshell	1590 +/- – 25	AD 427–443, 449–463, 483–533	AD 416–540	Cooking pit A5376
TRa-4219	Avaldsnes 25	Salix/ populus tremula	1735 +/- – 30	AD 253–341	AD 238–389	Cooking pit A5541
TRa-4220	Avaldsnes 29	Corylus avellana nutshell	2400 +/- – 30	BC 511–434, 429–404	BC 732–691, 661–651, 545–397	Posthole A5815
TRa-4223	Avaldsnes 30	Pinus	1665 +/- – 25	AD 350–368, 379–417	AD 261–281, 325–430	Cooking pit A5504
TRa-4224	Avaldsnes 36	Betula	2175 +/- – 30	BC 353–294, 229–220, 212–181	BC 364–163, 130–120	Cooking pit A9150
TRa-4225	Avaldsnes 37	Betula	2150 +/- – 30	BC 350–311, 209–159, 134–117	BC 356–286, 253–250, 234–91, 72–60	Cooking pit A9533
TRa-4226	Avaldsnes 43	Corylus avellana nutshell	3490 +/- – 35	BC 1879– 1838, 1831– 1767	BC 1907– 1737, 1711–1696	Posthole A10500
TRa-4227	Avaldsnes 49	Betula	2195 +/- – 30	BC 356–286, 234–201	BC 367–181	Cooking pit A12577
TRa-4228	Avaldsnes 50	Salix	3460 +/- – 30	BC 1875– 1843, 1818–1798, 1780–1738, 1708–1698	BC 1881– 1729, 1720–1692	Cooking pit A4193
TRa-4229	Avaldsnes 47	Betula	2055 +/- – 30	BC 151–140, 112–37, 29–22, 11–2	BC 169–AD 5, AD 12–17	Cooking pit A1640

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
TRa-4230	Avaldsnes 53	Betula	2070 +/- – 30	BC 156–136, 114–45	BC 174–19,BC 13–AD 1	Cultivation deposit A103
TRa-4231	Avaldsnes 54	Corylus avellana nutshell	2545 +/- – 30	BC 795–752, 686–667, 636–623, 614–595	BC 800–737, 691–662, 649–547	Cultivation deposit A5882
TRa-4233	Avaldsnes 82	Salix	390 +/- – 25	AD 1448– 1493, 1602–1613	AD 1441– 1522, 1574– 1584, 1589–1625	Floor layer A6488
TRa-4234	Avaldsnes 89	Betula	1045 +/- – 25	AD 985–1020	AD 900–918, 966–1028	Discarded A19788
TRa-4235	Avaldsnes 74	Betula	1730 +/- – 30	AD 255–345	AD 240–391	Hearth A5793, A10
TRa-4236	Avaldsnes 86	Quercus	1720 +/- – 30	AD 258–299, 319–355, 366–381	AD 245–397	Hearth A8957, A10
TRa-4237	Avaldsnes 69	Betula	1720 +/- – 30	AD 258–299, 319–355, 366–381	AD 245–397	Posthole A18745, A10
TRa-4238	Avaldsnes 87	Betula	1070 +/- – 30	AD 903–915, 969–1016	AD 895–925, 936–1021	Posthole A19839, A14
TRa-4239	Avaldsnes 1953	Betula	385 +/- – 25	AD 1450– 1495, 1602–1615	AD 1444– 1523, 1574–1626	Possible post- hole A19880
TRa-4240	Avaldsnes 80	Betula	930 +/- – 25	AD 1041– 1058, 1073– 1109, 1116–1154	AD 1030– 1161	Hearth A8957, A10

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
TRa-4241	Avaldsnes 88	Betula	1065 +/- - 25	AD 907-911, 972-1017	AD 898-920, 945-1021	Posthole A19829, A14
TRa-4242	Avaldsnes 93	Betula	300 +/- - 25	AD 1522- 1574, 1627-1646	AD 1495- 1602, 1616-1651	Wall ditch A9231, A10
TRa-4243	Avaldsnes 65	Betula	1070 +/- - 25	AD 904-913, 970-1015	AD 896-924, 939-1020	Posthole A18677, A14
TRa-4244	Avaldsnes 72	Betula	340 +/- - 25	AD 1491- 1525, 1557- 1603, 1610-1632	AD 1472- 1637	Floor layer A20326
TRa-4245	Avaldsnes 122	Betula	1830 +/- - 30	BC 135-AD 219	AD 86-109, 119-253	Post impres- sion A20921
TRa-4246	Avaldsnes 109	Betula	1760 +/- - 30	AD 236-264, 275-333	AD 144-150, 170-193, 211-384	Discarded, A19860
Ua-45327	Avaldsnes 127	Salix/ populus	1459 +/- - 30	AD 582-637	AD 553-649	Posthole A25343, A41
Ua-45328	Avaldsnes 171	Betula	110 +/- - 30	AD 1692- 1728, 1812- 1891, 1908-1920	AD 1681- 1763, 1801-1938	Old ground surface A27331, A46
Ua-45331	Avaldsnes 195	Betula	1662 +/- - 30	AD 347-371, 377-421	AD 259-296, 321-435, 493-507, 520-527	Construction layer A25526, A20
Ua-45332	Avaldsnes 149	Betula	1606 +/- - 30	AD 414-441, 456-460, 484-532	AD 396-540	Charcoal concentration A32030

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45333	Avaldsnes 192	Betula	174 +/- - 30	AD 1668– 1683, 1735– 1782, 1798– 1806, 1930–1950	AD 1657– 1698, 1725– 1815, 1835– 1878, 1916–1954	Posthole A32087
Ua-45334	Avaldsnes 287	Salix/ populus	1516 +/- - 30	AD 535–601	AD 433–495, 505–615	Oven A37744
Ua-45335	Avaldsnes 196	Betula	1669 +/- - 30	AD 345–415	AD 258–298, 320–431	Cooking Pit A37846
Ua-45336	Avaldsnes 200	Corylus	1759 +/- - 30	AD 237–264, 275–333	AD 144–150, 170–193, 211–384	Oven A37770
Ua-45337	Avaldsnes 220	Corylus	1687 +/- - 30	AD 265–272, 335–406	AD 257–300, 318–421	Oven A39340, A401438
Ua-45338	Avaldsnes 245	Betula	1283 +/- - 30	AD 677–721, 741–770	AD 661–779	Construction layer A25526, A20
Ua-45339	Avaldsnes 238	Betula	1760 +/- - 30	AD 236–264, 275–333	AD 144–150, 170–193, 211–384	Waste layer A35150
Ua-45340	Avaldsnes 286	Alnus	1669 +/- - 30	AD 345–415	AD 258–298, 320–431	Cooking pit A44578
Ua-45343	Avaldsnes 467	Betula	1628 +/- - 30	AD 389–437, 489–530	AD 350–368, 380–536	Posthole A49699
Ua-45344	Avaldsnes 1916	Betula	617 +/- - 30	AD 1299– 1326, 1344– 1370, 1380–1394	AD 1293– 1401	Ditch A18206

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45345	Avalsdsnes 407	Betula	1325 +/- - 30	AD 656-692, 749-764	AD 650-723, 740-771	Posthole A50691
Ua-45347	Avalsdsnes 471	Salix/ populus (round- wood)	1502 +/- - 30	AD 543-600	AD 440-485, 532-637	Hearth A48640, A13
Ua-45348	Avalsdsnes 418	Betula	1016 +/- - 30	AD 990- 1029	AD 905-912, 971-1047, 1091-1122, 1139-1149	Posthole A48560
Ua-45349	Avalsdsnes 425	Salix/ populus	1492 +/- - 30	AD 548-605	AD 465-483, 533-644	Posthole A46825
Ua-45351	Avalsdsnes 374	Prunus	1757 +/- - 30	AD 238-264, 276-333	AD 173-192, 211-385	Cooking pit A52790
Ua-45352	Avalsdsnes 376	Salix/ populus	3447 +/- - 35	BC 1871- 1845, 1812-1803, 1776-1731, 1719-1692	BC 1883- 1683	Posthole A47199
Ua-45354	Avalsdsnes 190	Hordeum vulgare	2111 +/- - 30	BC 182-92,BC 67-64	BC 338-330, 204-47	Activity surface/culti- vation deposit A25600
Ua-45355	Avalsdsnes 183	Avena	21 +/- - 30	AD 1707-1719, 1826-1833, 1886-1912	AD 1696- 1726, 1813-1837, 1844-1852, 1876-1919	Burned deposit A35555
Ua-45356	Avalsdsnes 246	Hordeum vulgare	2201 +/- - 30	BC 358-337, 331-283, 257-245, 235-204	BC 376-193	Cooking pit A40222
Ua-45357	Avalsdsnes 254	Hordeum vulgare	1749 +/- -30	AD 243-265, 272-335	AD 220-389	Cultivation deposit A34995

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45358	Avaldsnes 273	Hordeum vulgare	1480 +/- 30	AD 555–615	AD 540–644	Cooking pit A44483
Ua-45359	Avaldsnes 276	Hordeum vulgare	1580 +/- 30	AD 433–467, 482–534	AD 415–547	Cooking pit A44432
Ua-45360	Avaldsnes 289	Hordeum vulgare	942 +/- 30	AD 1033– 1052, 1081– 1128, 1133–1152	AD 1025– 1159	Oven A44031
Ua-45361	Avaldsnes 296	Corylus avellana nutshell	219 +/- 30	AD 1648– 1657, 1778– 1799, 1941–1953	AD 1642– 1684, 1735– 1805, 1932–1955	Burned deposit A45350
Ua-45362	Avaldsnes 348	Hordeum vulgare	1525 +/- 30	AD 444–448, 463–483, 533–595	AD 432–497, 502–604	Posthole A48688, A13
Ua-45363	Avaldsnes 332	Hordeum vulgare	1558 +/- 30	AD 434–493, 507–520, 527–544	AD 425–567	Posthole A45557, A13
Ua-45364	Avaldsnes 329	Hordeum vulgare	1096 +/- 30	AD 898–921, 945–986	AD 890–1014	Posthole A12036
Ua-45365	Avaldsnes 355	Hordeum vulgare	1117 +/- 30	AD 894–906, 911–972	AD 828–840, 866–996, 1006–1013	Posthole A50604
Ua-45366	Avaldsnes 333	Hordeum vulgare	1125 +/- 30	AD 890–905, 912–971	AD 783–788, 818–843, 860–991	Posthole A12060
Ua-45367	Avaldsnes 340	Hordeum vulgare	1126 +/- 30	AD 890–904, 913–970	AD 783–788, 817–843, 860–991	Posthole A51007

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45368	Avaldsnes 343	Hordeum vulgare	798 +/- - 30	AD 1221– 1261	AD 1185– 1277	Layer A12780
Ua-45369	Avaldsnes 439	Hordeum vulgare	1261 +/- - 30	AD 689–754, 759–775	AD 669–825, 841–862	Posthole A10161
Ua-45370	Avaldsnes 410	Hordeum vulgare	1433 +/- - 30	AD 605–647	AD 573–656	Posthole A49884
Ua-45371	Avaldsnes 414	Hordeum vulgare	922 +/- - 30	AD 1044– 1100, 1119–1157	AD 1027– 1183	Posthole A46764
Ua-45372	Avaldsnes 432	Hordeum vulgare	1433 +/- - 30	AD 605–647	AD 573–656	Posthole A50677
Ua-45373	Avaldsnes 419	Hordeum vulgare	1143 +/- - 30	AD 872–905, 911–971	AD 781–791, 807–980	Posthole A49724
Ua-45374	Avaldsnes 391	Hordeum vulgare	1605 +/- - 30	AD 415–441, 456–460, 484–532	AD 397–540	Posthole A46847
Ua-45375	Avaldsnes 413	Hordeum vulgare	1780 +/- - 30	AD 214–261, 280–326	AD 135–337	Posthole A50424
Ua-45376	Avaldsnes 417	Hordeum vulgare	1137 +/- - 30	AD 882–905, 912–971	AD 781–790, 809–985	Ditch A12178
Ua-45377	Avaldsnes 334	Hordeum vulgare	1137 +/- - 30	AD 882–905, 912–971	AD 781–790, 809–985	Cooking pit A10438

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-45378	Avalsdsnes 385	Avena	1672 +/- - 33	AD 340-416	AD 256-305, 312-434	Posthole A46437
Ua-45380	Avalsdsnes 450	Hordeum vulgare	988 +/- - 30	AD 1015- 1046, 1093- 1121, 1140-1148	AD 989-1054, 1078-1154	Posthole A52453
Ua-45381	Avalsdsnes 382	Hordeum vulgare	1121 +/- - 30	AD 893-905, 912-971	AD 784-787, 821-842, 862-994	Posthole A53576
Ua-54363	Avalsdsnes 332	Hordeum vulgare	1558 +/- - 30	AD 428-465, 482-533	AD 411-533	Posthole A45557, A13

Courtyard Sites

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
T-328	Klau- haugane	Charcoal	1590 +/- – 100	AD 353–367, 380–581	AD 246–645	Building 21, wall trench
T-420	Klau- haugane	Charcoal	1920 +/- – 100	BC 37–30, 21–11, BC 2–AD 215	BC 172–AD 265, AD 272–335	Building 21, hearth
T-421	Klau- haugane	Charcoal	2080 +/- – 100	BC 345–322, BC 206–AD 25	BC 380–AD 85, AD 110–115	Building 21, hearth
T-10833	Leksaren	Betula, salix	1525 +/- – 60	AD 436–490, 510–517, 529–600	AD 420–641	Building 12, hearth 3

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Tua-390	Leksaren	Betula	1725 +/- - 65	AD 242–394	AD 130–434, 495–505	Building 9, heart 11
Tua-391	Leksaren	Betula	1930 +/- - 80	BC 40– AD 139, 158–166, 196–209	BC 161–133, BC 117–AD 254	Building 9, layer
Tua-392	Leksaren	Food residue	1845 +/- - 80	AD 71–255	AD 3–382	Building 12
Tua-636	Leksaren	Betula	1450 +/- - 60	AD 563–650	AD 435–491, 509–518, 529–671	Building 2, hearth 6
Tua-637	Leksaren	Bark	1710 +/- - 65	AD 254–403	AD 135–437, 489–530	Building 15, culture layer
Tua-638	Leksaren	Betula	1605 +/- - 70	AD 387–544	AD 259–297, 321–600	Central mound
Tua-639	Leksaren	Food residue	1705 +/- - 45	AD 259–296, 322–395	AD 235–427	Building 2
Tua-640	Leksaren	Food residue	2705 +/- - 130	BC 1109– 1105, 1070– 1065, 1056–761, 682–671	BC 1260– 1228, 1221–510, 436–426	Building 2
Tua-641	Leksaren	Food residue	2010 +/- - 65	BC 93–AD 67	BC 181–AD 126	Building 9
Tua-642	Leksaren	Food residue	1620 +/- - 65	AD 383–538	AD 256–302, 316–576	Building 15

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Tua-643	Leksaren	Food residue	2155 +/- - 90	BC 358–278, 259–242, 236–93	BC 394– AD 4	Building 15
Tua-644	Leksaren	Food residue	1635 +/- - 55	AD 347–371, 377–443, 451–462, 484–533	AD 257–300, 318–547	Central mound
Ua-47186	Øygarden	Betula	1790 +/- - 30	AD 140–151, 170–194, 210–258, 299–319	AD 132–264, 277–331	Building 2, hearth 8
Ua-47187	Øygarden	Bark, betula	1615 +/- - 30	AD 405–440, 485–532	AD 387–539	Building 3, cultural deposit 1
Ua-47188	Øygarden	Betula	1581 +/- - 30	AD 432–467, 482–534	AD 415–546	Building 4, cultural deposit 5
Ua-47189	Øygarden	Betula	1917 +/- - 40	AD 29–38, 51–129	AD 1–215	Building 5, cultural deposit 7
Ua-47190	Øygarden	Bark, betula	1451 +/- - 31	AD 613–653	AD 582–664	Building 6, cultural deposit 15
Ua-47191	Øygarden	Betula	1851 +/- - 30	AD 128–216	AD 85–235	Building 7, cultural deposit 3
Ua-47192	Øygarden	Bark	1869 +/- - 30	AD 83–140, 150–170, 194–210	AD 74–226	Building 8, cultural deposit 7
Ua-47193	Øygarden	Bark	1828 +/- - 30	AD 136–223	AD 86–108, 120–245, 307–312	Building 8, cultural deposit 12

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-47194	Øygarden	Betula	1443 +/- - 30	AD 598-645	AD 565-654	Building 10, hearth 20
Ua-47195	Klau- haugane	Corylus	1311 +/- - 30	AD 662-708, 747-766	AD 656-773	Building 1, cultural deposit 3
Ua-47197	Klau- haugane	Betula	1749 +/- - 31	AD 243-266, 272-335	AD 216-391	Building 3, hearth 125
Ua-47198	Klau- haugane	Betula	1388 +/- - 31	AD 632-665	AD 601-677	Building 4, Cultural layer 10
Ua-47199	Klau- haugane	Bark	1434 +/- - 50	AD 584-653	AD 536-677	Building 4, Cultural layer 76
Ua-47200	Klau- haugane	Betula	1414 +/- - 31	AD 613-654	AD 582-664	Building 4, hearth 132
Ua-47201	Klau- haugane	Betula	1210 +/- - 31	AD 776-872	AD 693-748, 765-892	Building 10, Cultural layer 238
Ua-47202	Klau- haugane	Betula	1831 +/- - 30	AD 135-217	AD 86-109, 120-252	Building 10, Cultural layer 238
Ua-47203	Klau- haugane	Betula	1511 +/- - 30	AD 538-601	AD 434-492, 508-518, 528-622	Building 13, cultural layer 33
Ua-47204	Klau- haugane	Betula	1763 +/- - 30	AD 235-264, 277-331	AD 140-154, 167-195, 210-360, 365-384	Building 16/17, cultu- ral layer 255

LAB NO.	SITE, SAMPLE NO.	MATERIAL	RADIOCARBON AGE BP	CALIBRATED 1 SIGMA	CALIBRATED 2 SIGMA	CONTEXT
Ua-47205	Klau- haugane	Corylus	1708 +/- - 30	AD 260–283, 324–388	AD 255–405	Building 16/17, post- hole 287
Ua-47206	Klau- haugane	Betula	1276 +/- - 30	AD 685–723, 740–770	AD 662–781, 791–808	Building 19, cultural layer 1
Ua-47207	Leksaren	Betula	1810 +/- - 30	AD 139–197, 208–241	AD 126–260, 295–323	Building 3, cultural layer 4
Ua-47208	Leksaren	Betula	1859 +/- - 30	AD 90–100, 124–214	AD 80–232	Building 3, cultural layer 182
Ua-47209	Leksaren	Betula	1934 +/- - 32	AD 27–41, 48–87, 105–121	BC 21–12, BC 1–AD 133	Building 4, cultural layer 67
Ua-47210	Leksaren	Betula	1775 +/- - 31	AD 217–263, 277–330	AD 136–341	Building 5, cultural layer 47
Ua-47211	Leksaren	Bark	1652 +/- - 32	AD 346– 372, AD 377–428	AD 261–281, 325–442, 451–462, 484–533	Building 6, charcoal...
Ua-47212	Leksaren	Betula	1608 +/- - 31	AD 412–441, 455–460, 484–532	AD 392–540	Building 7, hearth 25
Ua-47213	Leksaren	Betula	1762 +/- - 32	AD 234– 265, AD 274–334	AD 140–153, 168–195, 210–382	Building 8, cultural layer 23

References

Icelanders are listed according to their first name. Ä, Æ, Å, and Á are alphabetised as A, while Ö, Ø, Q, and Ó are alphabetised as O. Bibliographical abbreviations are listed pp. XIII–XIV.

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Appendix I: The ARM Project Council, Advisory Group, Staff, and Authors

The Project Council

The ARM Project Council, scheduled to meet twice annually, is a forum for contact and information-sharing between the ARM Project and its main funder, Karmøy Municipality. The Council's role is to ensure that the project is conducted within contract and budget, making no decisions regarding the project itself. Council members are appointed by University of Oslo (UiO, up to 6 members) and Karmøy Municipality (KM, up to 6 members).

Professor Emeritus Knut Helle, University of Bergen (appointed by UiO, 2007–15)

Head of Research Mads Ravn, Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger (appointed by UiO, 2007–11)

Professor Siv Kristoffersen, Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger (appointed by UiO, 2011–17)

Archaeologist Frans-Arne Stylegar, Vest-Agder County Council (appointed by UiO, 2007–17)

Associate Professor Torun Zachrisson, University of Stockholm (appointed by UiO, 2007–17)

Professor Dagfinn Skre, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo (UiO, 2007–17)

Mayor Kjell Arvid Svendsen, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2007–17)

Mayor Aase Simonsen, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2011–15)

Mayor Jarle Nilsen, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2015–17)

Chief administrative officer Arnt Mogstad, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2007–13)

Chief administrative officer Sigurd Eikje, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2013–17)

County Mayor Janne Johnsen, Rogaland County Council (appointed by KM, 2011–15)

Head of Culture, Egil Harald Grude, Rogaland County Council (appointed by KM, 2007–10)

Marit Synnøve Veia, Karmøy Municipality (appointed by KM, 2007–17)

Sigurd Steen Aase, Haugesund (appointed by KM, 2007–17)

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage has appointed an observing member of the Project Council:

Advisor Bjørn-Håkon Eketuft Rygh (2007–13) and Senior Advisor Atle Omland (2013–17).

The Advisory Group

The task of the Advisory Group has been to offer scholarly support to the project. As the project entered the excavation phase in 2011, new members were appointed to strengthen the competence on excavation methods and strategies. The members have been:

Head of Culture, Egil Harald Grude, Rogaland County Council (2007–10)

Professor Emeritus Knut Helle, University of Bergen (2007–10)

Researcher Olle Hemdorff Archaeological Museum, University of Stavanger (2011–10)

Professor Mads Kähler Holst, Århus University (2011–17)

Professor Frode Iversen, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo (2007–10)

Professor Lars Jørgensen, National Museum of Denmark (2011–16)

Researcher John Ljungkvist, Uppsala University (2011–17)

Archaeologist Trond Meling, Rogaland County Council (2011–15)

Dr. Arnfrid Opedal, Stavanger (2007–10)

Associate Professor Unn Pedersen (2011–2019)

Archaeologist Lars Pilø, Oppland County Council (2007–17)

Researcher Morten Ramstad, University of Bergen (2011–17)

Archaeologist Frans-Arne Stylegar, Vest-Agder County Council (2007–17)

Marit Synnøve Vea, Karmøy Municipality (2007–10)

Associate Professor Torun Zachrisson, University of Stockholm (2007–10)

The Project Staff

Geir Ove Åmodt, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011–12)

Egil Lindhart Bauer, Excavation manager (2011–14)

Ingvild Tinglum Bøckman, Field archaeologist, GIS specialist, Project assistant (2011–19)

Rebecca Cannell, Field archaeologist (2011–12)

Marianne Hem Eriksen, Field archaeologist (2011)

Magnar Mojaren Gran, Field archaeologist (2011–12)

Christoffer Hagberg, Field archaeologist (2012)

Hans Christian Hauge, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011)

Silje Lillevik, Field archaeologist (2011)

Knut Steinar Løften, Operator, mechanical excavator (2011)

Tor-Geir Løften, Operator, mechanical excavator (2012)

Stella Macheridis, Field archaeologist (2012)

Jessica Leigh McGraw, Field archaeologist (2011–12)

Erlend Norlie, Field archaeologist (2012)

Mari Arentz Østmo, Head of excavations, PhD candidate (2007–18)

Maryon Evelyn Østvik, Field archaeologist (2011)

Josefine Kristin Sandvik, Field archaeologist (2012)

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