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2 Intraregional Diversity. Approaching Changes in Political Topographies in South-western Norway through Burials with Brooches, AD 200–1000

This chapter addresses socio-political structure and change through the examination of spatial and temporal differences in the deposition of brooches in burial contexts and aspects of burial practices. Diachronic sub-regions within Rogaland and parts of southern Hordaland are inferred, enabling a further address of the trajectories within sub-regions and how they interrelate in ongoing socio-political processes. The paradox of observed concurrent processes of homogenisation and upsurges of local or regional particularities is addressed through the theoretical framework of globalisation. Within the study area, the sub-regions of Jæren and the Outer coast/Karmsund appear most defined throughout the period AD 200–1000. Here, quite different trajectories are observed, indicating a parallel development of different practices and sub-regional identities.

2.1 Introduction

Throughout the Iron Age, dress accessories included brooches, clasps, and pins that held garments together while simultaneously adding decorative and communicative elements to the dress. While the functional aspects of brooches are persistent, their form and ornamentation vary greatly within the first millennium AD; the typologies of brooches thus constitute a major contribution to the development of Iron Age chronology (Klæsøe 1999:89; Kristoffersen 2000:67; Lillehammer 1996; Røstad 2016a). As such, the brooches deposited in burials provide an exceptional opportunity to address both spatial and temporal variations in burial practices, and furthermore in the social groups that performed those rituals.

Regionality, defined as the spatial dimension of cultural differences (Gammeltoft and Sindbæk 2008:7), is here approached on a microscale, focusing on intra-regional diversity in the selective and context-specific use of a particular part of material culture, namely the brooches. This article draws on basic notions within ‘materiality-oriented’ theory, particularly the co-constitution of people and things where the objects both embody intentionality and mediate social agency, and thereby may both become a material citation of an owner or giver and serve to make claims of certain identity aspects (Back Danielsson 2016; Boivin 2008:26–7; Gosden and Marshall 1999; Hoskins 2006:76–8 with refs.; Jones 2004:330; Klevnäs 2016:467–9). Meaning is accumulated in objects over time and materialised through practice and their societal

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and depositional context (Back Danielsson 2016:520; Gosden and Marshall 1999:172; Joy 2009:544). Common practices or material similarities can thus be understood as important mechanisms of group formation and indicative of shared dispositions and ideals. Funerary rituals in the Iron Age display great diversity, not only in the selection of objects to accompany the deceased, but also in the treatment of bodies and the construction of monuments. The ritual context of funerals provides an arena for negotiation and manipulation of identities, as well as social, cosmological, and political order (Kristoffersen and Østigård 2008; Østigård 2015; Østigård and Goldhahn 2006). Artefact selection and other funerary practices are here understood as part of a symbolic, material, and ritual vocabulary applied by the living relatives (Carver 2011:936). Funerals thus create arenas suited for securing the afterlife of the deceased through a proper ritual, as well as for negotiation and manipulation of social and political positions and relations for the living. The brooch types selected for burials form the primary object of investigation. Burial practice in terms of treatment of the deceased or the construction of monuments serves to complement or contrast the sub-regions suggested through variation in brooch selection.

Beyond identifying such sub-regions, this article seeks to examine how and in what manner the sub-regions relate to socio-political structure and change. Previous works on socio-political elites in western Norway (e.g. Myhre 1987, 1991) have argued for processes of centralisation and fragmentation in the late Roman and Migration periods. Other studies on the formation of political alliances (Glørstad 2012) or communal institutions (Iversen 2018; Storli 2010) have argued for centralisation and emerging kingship in the late Iron Age. With such processes in mind, chronological shifts in inferred sub-regions, particularly those that indicate changes in their extent and increased or decreased similarities between sub-regions, will be compared and contrasted with the chronological changes within elite structures in the 3rd–10th centuries AD.

The analysis is structured both temporally and spatially. First, diachronic sub-regions are inferred from the study of burial practices and brooch variation. Then, the trajectories of the individual sub-regions are addressed, producing a complex deep-time regional micro-pattern that contributes to the discussion of how sub-regions are defined and contrasted vis-à-vis each other throughout the 3rd–10th centuries AD. Furthermore, this paper seeks to investigate how the sub-regions interrelate over time and to what degree they relate to ongoing processes of centralisation or local distinction/fragmentation. A detailed chronology of Avaldsnes permits a correlation with the chronological shifts of a socio-political centre within the study area. The most profound contrasts may be observed between Karmsund on the outer coast and Jæren. These landscapes are also marked by other differences, such as the single elite centre of Avaldsnes by the Karmsund strait, versus the numerous and proximate elite centres at Jæren.

The maintained practice of depositing brooches in burials demonstrate that these objects were intensively circulated in this period, and also that they were

deemed particularly suited for deposition in burial contexts in parts of the study area. The analyses comprise 613 brooches from 541 burials dating to the period AD 200–1000 and located in Rogaland and parts of Sunnhordland; see Fig. 2.1 for a general overview of the distribution and the study area.

Fig. 2.1: Study area and distribution of 613 brooches dated AD 200–1000 discussed in this article. Due to scale and level of geographical precision, brooches within the same burial overlap; some neighbouring burials may even conceal each other. As the symbols for individual brooches are transparent, such overlaps are identifiable by darker shades.

Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

2.1.1 Landscape and communication

While the brooches display temporal and spatial change, the analysis relates to two main spatial constants; namely the main sailing route along the western Norwegian coast, and a defined set of landscape districts within the study area. The sailing route runs through sounds and straits and provides a line of communication sheltered from the rough seas. The sailing route was crucial not only for mobility, but for control over people and trade, made possible by control of strategic places along the route (Skre 2018). Avaldsnes, located where the narrow Karmsund creates a bottleneck on the sailing route, is one such strategic site, and forms a third constant in this analysis. As one of several socio-political centres defined by the presence of imported glass vessels or bronzes, artefacts of gold, or other recognised elite insignia (particularly Kristoffersen et al. 2014; Myhre 1987, 2007; Reiersen 2010, 2017; Ringstad 1992), Avaldsnes is especially suited for a long-term analysis. Here a range of activities and short-term events recorded in archaeological features or written sources display continued socio-political centrality from the 3rd century AD up to the late 14th century. While the site undergoes chronological changes within the study period, the recent excavations have provided a detailed chronology that overlaps with the period in which brooches occur frequently in burials in south-western Norway. An overview of the temporal correlation between the burials with brooches and the contemporary characteristics of Avaldsnes is presented in Tab. 2.1. The oldest burials with brooches included in this study are contemporary with the establishment of Avaldsnes as an elite centre through the princely burial in Flaghaug, Grave 2, the construction of a hall building and boathouse for a ship, and the development of a structured spatial organisation of the farm.

The landscape districts used in the analyses are defined in a report from the Institute for Norwegian Land and Forest Mapping, now the Norwegian Institute of Bio-economy Research (NIBIO) (Puschmann 2005). Vectorised GIS files of hierarchically levelled landscape districts have been made publicly accessible by NIBIO. In a hierarchical system for landscape classification, definitions of landscape districts and corresponding sub-districts are based on six components: major terrain forms, minor terrain forms, water and watercourses, vegetation, agricultural land, and technical installations. Particularly the first two components are considered in distinguishing landscape regions; borders drawn where characteristic terrain changes form (Puschmann 2005:2–3). A rough estimate from Avaldsnes on the outer coast indicates that the sea level at AD 200 and 800 would be 2.4 and 1.6 meters above present sea level respectively (Bauer 2018:185–96 with further references). With regard to vegetation, the transformation of the coastal landscape in terms of deforestation and the development of coastal heaths was completed within the study area by 200 BC (Prøsch-Danielsen and Simonsen 2000:41). While there are differences in shorelines and vegetation due to land rise and the effect of historic agriculture, these differences are not considered fundamental in terms of conditions for connectivity or human interrelations.

Tab. 2.1: Chronological phases and their respective characteristic traits in the analysed burials with brooches and at Avaldsnes. Avaldsnes phases follow Østmo and Bauer (2018b).

Chronology	Characteristic brooches in analysed burials	Main trends in burials	Avaldsnes phases	Characteristic aspects of the Avaldsnes settlement
C1b-C2 AD 210/220–310/320	R230–9, Almgren VII ser. 2 and 3 (bronze or silver), rosett fibula	<p>Burials w/broches are found in several landscape regions, in central areas or strategic areas along routes of communication.</p> <p>The earliest inhumation burial with brooches in an oblong cairn foreshadows the large beach cemeteries of the following periods. Remaining monuments are mainly round mounds.</p>	AD 200–600	<p>Spatially structured settlement with various functional zones that is upheld from AD c. 200–c. 600. Monuments and buildings were oriented towards the strait.</p>
C3 AD 310/320–400	Nydam fibula, bugelknopf fibula, equal-armed brooches w/triangular ends, early R243 and related ‘simple bow-fibulas’	<p>Clear cluster of burials with brooches, particularly on the beaches and central Jæren. A few in the fjord districts</p> <p>Sub-region Jæren characterised by inhumation, oblong/oval monuments and diversity of brooch corpus.</p> <p>Sub-region Heathland/Highland distinguished by practicing cremation</p> <p>Burials with brooches near absent on the Outer coast</p>		<p>Princely burials and mortuary monuments predominantly dating to the 3rd Century are constructed, reused and manipulated centrally at Avaldsnes and adjacent farms. Significant burials: The Flaghaug grave 2 (C1b-C2) with roman vessels and weaponry, gold neck ring, gold finger rings etc, Flaghaug grave 4 (C1b-C2) with Hemmoor bucket and gold rings, raised stones monument (likely 3rd century), Flaghaug grave 3 (C3) westland kettle, stray finds from disturbed graves: a gold serpent head ring and pendant (C1b-C2) and set of spear and lance (Migration period)</p>
D1 AD 400–475	Cruciform brooches, spiral clasps, relief brooches (Nissen Meyer stadium 2)	Cruciform brooches in all landscapes except the Outer coast. Similar tendencies for relief brooches. Both widespread and local distributions particular to some sub-regions.		

Tab. 2.1 (continued)

Chronology	Characteristic brooches in analysed burials	Main trends in burials	Avaldsnes phases	Characteristic aspects of the Avaldsnes settlement
D1 AD 400–475		Jæren distinguished by high number, wide diversity, several identical brooches in the same burial and high frequency of inhumation and oblong/oval monuments		A hall building (AD 236–381) facing the strait, longhouse (AD 349–600) with several phases of reparations and reconstructions
D2a AD 475–525	Cruciform brooches, button clasps, relief brooches (Nissen Meyer stadium 3–4)	Smaller subregions in the mid and inner fjord districts		Boathouse for a ship, initial construction dated AD 258–381 and a secondary phase approximately AD 426–552
D2b AD 525–550/560	Relief brooches (Nissen Meyer stadium 5–6), relief brooches (Sjøvold B-1), equal-armed brooches without endplates	Spiral clasps (D1) oriented to inner districts, button clasps (D2) oriented towards the outer sailing routes		Large continuous fields for cultivation, truncated by cooking pits west of the dwellings and farmyard through the whole period.
Merovingian AD 550/560–775/800	equalarmed brooches, disc-on-bow-brooches, bird-fibulas, thin-shelled oval brooches	Few burials forming a break with the previous centuries	AD 600–900	No known dwellings
		Disc-on-bow brooches at Jæren New: burials with brooches at Ferkingstad, Karmøy Conical brooches at Jæren and the Outer fjord districts		Palisade constructed in the 7th century, delimiting and protecting a food-storage area. Implies continued settlement
Viking Age AD 775–800/1000	Oval brooches, penannular brooches, equal armed brooches, trefoil brooches, brooches of transformed imported fittings – mainly insular	Inhumation dominant in all areas, except heathland region, also marked by slightly later brooches	AD 900–1250	Fragmented remains of a building of unknown size and function, with prominent location between monuments, oriented towards the strait, dated AD 901–1023

Tab. 2.1 (continued)

Chronology	Characteristic brooches in analysed burials	Main trends in burials	Avaldsnes phases	Characteristic aspects of the Avaldsnes settlement
Viking Age AD 775/800–1000		<p>South Boknafjord basin integrated with Jæren in a new sub-region defined by similar oval brooches, insular brooches, equal armed brooches and burial practices</p> <p>The penannular brooches indicate political alliance centered around Avaldsnes, placed at strategic places along the routes of communication at Karmøy, the fjorddistricts and Jæren (Glørstad 2010, 2012)</p>		<p>Stable cultivation activity. Continued use of food storage, with a slight intensification around the transition from the 9th to 10th century, six features with cereals are dated AD 872–986. One corndrying kiln dated AD 1033–1152</p> <p>Unknown when the palisade was demolished, possibly in relation to building activities post AD 1250</p>

The landscape districts are not assumed to correspond to the spatial dimensions of social aggregates in the Iron Age, as the districts are defined and static, while the social sub-regions are expected to vary and change depending on their particular historical and socio-political contexts. Rather, the landscape districts are used both as a means of visualising landscape conditions in map illustrations, and as a way of approaching similarities or variations of practice particular to different parts of the study area. The definitions based on terrain, variations in sediments and watercourses which condition settlement, agriculture, and communication with communities near or far, is what makes them relevant also for an Iron Age context, despite changes in sea level or vegetation. The recurrent spatial overlap between burials with brooches and some of these landscape districts is the strongest indication for their relevance. Likely these alignments relate to the preconditions the landscapes provide in terms of connectivity and social interaction, and thus for the circulation of material culture. A detailed overview of the landscape districts and their characteristics may be found in Tab. 2.2, while the spatial dimension of these districts may be found in Fig. 2.2.

2.1.2 A conceptual framework

From the perspective of the formation of early medieval kingdoms in England, Christopher Scull (2001:122) has stated that models for these centralisation processes

Tab. 2.2: Overview of the landscape districts and their characteristics, after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO.

Landscape district	Characteristics	Landscape sub-districts
Low Alpine	High, barren landscapes. Wide, open moores, heaths or low alpine valleys	Dyraheio, Saudafjella
High Alpine	High, barren landscapes. Peaks, wide vistas over peaks, heaths and valleys, glaciers	glaciers: Folgefonni, Nupsfonn
Heathland/Moorland	Least fertile lowland. Many valleys of which some are green and lush, pasture, heather, rocky hillocks, steep exposed coastline	Dalane, Bjerkreim/Sirdalsvatnet, Jæren fjellbygd
Jæren	Coast with sand/pebble beaches, flat cultivated, very fertile lowland. Wide vistas, exposed coastline, no archipelago	Låg Jæren, Høg Jæren
Outer coast	Strandflat. Sea surfaces broken by islands, skerries, bare rock, straits and small fjords-creating landscape rooms of various forms/sizes. Sea varies between still/frothing/big waves, coastal heathland/pasture, thin sediments, limited cultivation, peat bogs	Øygarden/Karmøy
Outer fjords	Elevated part of the strandflat: fjords and hillsides, lush/greener compared to Outer coast	Lysefjorden, Jøsenfjorden, Etnefjorden, Etnefjorden/Vindafjorden, Åkrafjorden
Mid fjords	Narrow fjords and valleys, moraines, short/steep waterways, waterfalls	Ryfylke islands, Sveio/Haugalandet, Halsnøy, Bjørnafjorden
Inner fjords	Grand fjordlandscape, high contrasts mountains-fjords, narrow lakes, valleys	Røldals/Suldalsvatnet

remain general as there is no archaeological evidence that permits identification of such socio-political units, despite numerous documentary sources. Traditionally, archaeological regions have been identified either retrogressively from younger historical regions, or by analysing material culture in terms of similarities and differences (Helgesson 2008:50). In addition, the structuring capacity of the natural borders for the location and character of settlements, as well lines of communication, have been taken into account in several works, while a wider spectrum of cultural expressions have been studied within a given landscape implicitly understood as a region (Callmer 1991:262; Hyenstrand 1974:13; Tesch 1992).

In Scandinavian research, several authors have addressed a wide range of regionalities. Chronologically, these articulations span from the Roman Period to the Viking Age, and are manifested within ritual systems, burial practices, architecture

Fig. 2.2: The delimitation of landscape districts as defined by Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Overview of place names mentioned in the text. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

and settlement organisation, technology, and the use and distribution of material culture (Callmer 1991; Engevik 2010; Fabech and Ringtved 1991; Gammeltoft et al. 2008; Gjerpe 2016; Holst 2014; Petersson et al. 2008; Røstad 2015; Sindbæk 2008b; Svanberg 2003). Helgesson (2008:49) encourages consideration of both *if* and *how* prehistoric regions may be identified, and what they contribute to our understanding of human networks and strategies. According to Callmer (et al. 2017:3), material similarities presuppose intense communication within groups of people and contribute to the formation of cultural identities. Perceiving identity as something unfixed and constantly becoming, the circulation and use of material culture should be understood as recurring moments in ongoing processes of group formations, as argued by Gammeltoft and Sindbæk (2008:9). Scull's concern regarding the lack of archaeological support for regional identities reflecting kingdoms evidenced in documentary sources could imply that the networks and arenas of communication through which material culture was circulated were played out on a different social or geographical scale than that of a kingdom. Such differences in network scales have been argued for Viking Age Denmark (Sindbæk 2008b). Through formal network analyses of settlement sites with a selection of non-luxury artefacts Sindbæk (2010:268, 84) finds that the contact between regions took place through a small selection of sites, that wide distributions likely involve arenas for communication simultaneously involving larger fractions of the population. Herein lies also a response to Helgesson's considerations. Material similarity entails intense communication within a group, in itself indicative of networks. Examination of likely arenas for communication and distribution offers one approach to the underlying human strategies, as well as the mechanism that held groups together or set them apart from others, and the interrelation between social interaction and political structures.

According to Knappett (2017:35), it is when networks shift from networks of exchange to networks of affiliation that the circulation of materials may create social effects. Such mechanisms may be observed in Scandinavia in the late Roman and Migration periods. At that time, the initial circulation of imported artefacts such as bronze or glass vessels and Roman weapons was the prelude to an import of military techniques and hierarchical structure, affecting the local power structures (Sindbæk 2017:554–5). Chiefly or princely paraphernalia in burials such as the Flaghaug burial at Avaldsnes, constitute a superregional elite ideology involving artefacts of distant origins. The far-reaching connections implied by such objects may have contributed as much to the value of an object as its material components (Fontijn and Vaart-Verschaaf 2017:525). Such artefacts reference a super-regional imagery in contrast to local practice – what Fontijn and Vaart-Verschaaf (2017:527) term as *elitist mortuary identities*, which make up cornerstones in models of socio-political centres (Myhre 1987, 1991; Reiersen 2017:148–9).

Connectivity is central within the conceptual framework of *globalisation*. According to Hodos, globalisation is characterised by “processes of increasing connectivities that unfold and manifest as social awareness of those connectivities”

(Hodos 2017:4). Globalisation thus not only leads to shared practices, but also increases awareness and distinction of (cultural) difference, manifesting in local identities. Identities and practices are both similar and different, or a particularisation of the ‘universal’ (Witcher 2017:645). Such concepts should not be understood to stand in opposition to other models for socio-political change, such as peer-polity competition or centre–periphery dynamics. In fact, structured competition amongst local elites contributed to the spreading of Roman goods and ideology into Germanic areas, where they were combined with locally produced elite insignia, such as rosette fibulas or serpent head rings of gold, and used in the construction of political hierarchies (Hedeager 1992a:92; Witcher 2017:647–8). Some of the differences between these approaches lie in their different implicit presumptions, where centre–periphery implies a directionality from (active) centres to (passive) peripheries. In addition, the definition of what is central and what is peripheral depends on point of view – whether seen from Rome, or from Jutland or Jæren. Globalisation as a framework offers an alternative to top-down, centre-out approaches, instead enabling analyses that simultaneously combine the local and the global. Amongst other benefits is the implication of a process that unfolds over time, allowing a deep-time perspective on human connections and their synergies on different social or spatial scales (Feinman 2017:48–9). This article will draw on other sources to connectivity, such as non-local imports or the presence of boathouses, assuming their relevance for mobility by sea in order to interpret the patterns of spatial similarity or diversity.

As background to the review of research history of socio-political structure, centres, and groups, a few remarks are called for with regard to the selection of brooches as the crux of this analysis. Brooches and other jewellery are amongst the artefacts that traditionally have been associated with women and seen as indicative of female burials (Shetelig 1912:110). The inferring of social gender roles from artefacts is in itself a voluminous and complex discourse that lies beyond the scope of this article. Here, it is not gender per se that is the object of examination, but rather the structured use of brooches in processes of group formation. Objects with an established association with female gender have been imbued with other symbolic meanings or references as well. The gender role of ‘lady of the house’ has become a firmly established reference for burials containing pairs of brooches combined with keys and textile related tools (Kristoffersen 2000, 2004a, 2004b; Sundqvist 2014). The recurrent use of such stereotyped gender roles has been criticised, amongst other by Berg (2015:137) who argues that keys, rather than referencing an image of the ‘housewife’ symbolises ownership and access regardless of gender. Similarly, the household equipment and commodities in the Oseberg ship burial may have contributed to downplaying the interred woman’s/women’s political position in favour of a social position connected to the household sphere, whereby a woman’s rank was determined by the rank of her male relatives. Alternatively, these objects may, according to Pedersen (2017:119–20), be interpreted as a representation of the court of a political

ruler and as a demonstration of wealth and power. Burials traditionally gendered as female are no less likely than male burials to be politically significant. Certain gendered roles or ideals may become politicised in specific historical contexts. Along these lines, Glørstad (2010:206) has argued that high-quality cloaks and penannular brooches circulated among sections of the political elite in the Viking Age, thus becoming an expression of an aristocratic masculine ideal *and* a political statement. Repeated and structured use of dress accessories, particularly in ritualised contexts, contributes to objects becoming politicised and underlines the social roles or networks they symbolise (Glørstad 2010:170–1). Following Sindbæk (2010:284), such practices become more integrated and widespread within a network after reaching a threshold of use by sufficiently influential and numerous persons. The *effect* of such objects in burial contexts is their contribution to staging public personas and identities and signalling group membership (Gosden 2005). Other identity aspects, such as gender, may be intertwined with group identities, and are here addressed only in their politicised form.

Fredrik Barth's (1969) seminal work on ethnic groups and boundaries brought focus to the active production and transformation of ethnic identity through interaction. His approach underlines that any particular practices or aspects of material culture may become ethnic markers depending on their historical and cultural context. In this manner, ethnicity – or identity for that matter – becomes instrumental. Curta (2007:167) suggests an understanding of ethnicity as both instrumental and primordial. His understanding draws on the practice-theoretical approach of Bourdieu (1977), in which the embodied social structures and disposition of the *habitus* socialise people into a cultural understanding of their ethnicity from birth, making it close to innate (Curta 2007:166–7). Material culture does not simply reflect ethnicity, but is both the cause and effect of this social process of identity negotiation (Curta 2007: 169–70). Repeated ritual practice, as seen in burial contexts, becomes both a medium for and result of aspects of identity.

2.1.3 Material and methods

The 613 brooches from 541 burials included in this study have been collected based on the inventory databases of the regional museums at the universities of Oslo, Bergen, and Stavanger.¹ They have been classified based on type descriptions in the inventories and overviews in published works (in particular Kristoffersen 2000; Lillehammer 1996; Meyer 1934; Petersen 1928; Reichstein 1975; Shetelig 1910) and

¹ A visual examination of all brooches would be far more time consuming and might have called for alternative parameters to delimit the study, as it was conducted within the framework of a three-year PhD project. A deep-time study was permitted by relying on published secondary sources, inventory descriptions, and photos.

unpublished works (Glørstad 2012; Jensen 1998; Røstad 2016a). The type descriptions have been synchronised, as it varies whether museum inventories refer to published overviews such as Shetelig (1906, 1910, 1912), Rygh (1885), Petersen (1928), or others. The brooches are classified in terms of type or subtype, in some cases groups of brooches, such as the ‘simple bow brooches’ signifying brooches of type R243 or closely related forms, in reference to Rygh (1885). Aspects of mortuary practices were recorded whenever possible, depending on the quality of the accompanying documentation when they were registered in the museums’ collections, supplied by descriptions of monuments and finds in records such as Helliesen (1901) and Shetelig (1912). The aspects treated here include treatment of the corpse, monument form, and reuse of monuments. In all following statistical and spatial analyses, identical brooches present within the same burial are recorded as a single instance of a type. Frequencies were calculated in IBM SPSS and grouped in accordance with landscape regions as defined by Puschmann (2005).

The analyses in this article target spatial and temporal variations and consider the nature of their distribution. When inferring societal structures from spatial distribution of material culture, the combination of several sources is preferable (Helgesson 2008:53, with refs). This analysis is based on the correlation of different brooch types and selected aspects of mortuary practices. A full understanding of these practices and the significance of their internal variation deserves a fuller contextual analysis. In this article it must suffice to highlight the covariation of several practices and suggest tentative conclusions regarding their spatial variation. The spatial distribution of other material remains, such as burials with prestigious objects, courtyard sites, or boat houses are included to contrast or support the regional patterns in burials as relevant. A correlation with the chronological phases of Avaldsnes is presented in Tab. 2.1 and addressed in the diachronic presentation and following discussions. Helgesson (2008:55–6) lists several methodological considerations for inferring societal structures from spatial distributions of relevance for the following account and discussion:

1. Consideration of alternative societal models.
2. Attentiveness to lacunae or anomalies in the distribution, and their potential significance.
3. Consideration of the nature of underlying structures or networks: hierarchical, regional, or communal?
4. Considerations of predispositions for connectivity provided by the natural terrain.
5. The nature of peripheries: do they correspond with natural barriers?
6. Attentiveness to the time-depth of the spatial structures, in order to consider their relationship to long-term social structures or short-term events.

The discussion draws on several models presented in previous research on regionality and socio-political structure (in particular Hedeager 1992b; Helgesson 2003,

2008; Holst 2014; Ringtved 1988; Sindbæk 2008a, 2008b). It should be noted that regional differences observed in previous studies are not clear-cut; there are also interregional similarities. This reality limits the utility of approaches that focus on borders. Scull (2001:123–4), for example, is pessimistic and argues that while political affiliation is likely to have affected burial practices, it is hard to grasp which identities or networks cause regional variations. Before moving on to the presentation of the analyses, it is important to revisit relevant research on socio-political structures in Germanic societies in general and in southwest Norway in particular, as well as research on brooches and ornamentation as a means of creating group or network identities. This will serve to situate the present study in terms of how it correlates with existing knowledge and how it strives to contribute with new understanding.

2.1.4 Centres and socio-political structure as point of departure

Early research on the socio-political structure of Germanic societies in Scandinavia and in continental Europe relied heavily on written sources on Germanic tribes, such as the works of Caesar, Tacitus, or Procopius (Kristoffersen 2000; Näsman 1991:322–3). From the 1980s–90s onwards, documentary sources have been paired with anthropological models or post-processual theories, bringing to bear new themes of research, such as symbolic and ideological aspects of burials, ritualization, and the transformation of tribal communities (Hedeager 1992b; Myhre 1987, 1991; Opedal 1998). A prime example of this is Hedeager's research (1992a, 1992b) on the transition from tribal society to early state formation in Denmark, formulating a model in which elites are established and consolidated through ritualised use of prestigious objects in lavish burials. Once the elites are well established, these burial practices are discontinued in the centres while persisting in the peripheries where power is still unstable (Hedeager 1992b:142–5). The spatially structured distribution of prestigious objects with peripheral clusters and 'empty' centres known from documentary sources has been interpreted as the result of similar mechanisms in processes of power formation in northern Gaul in the late Roman Period (Nicolay 2014:330–2).

Variety of forms notwithstanding, relations between lord and retinue are argued to be the common underlying structure of Germanic societies (Nicolay 2014: 3–4). In his seminal work on gift exchange, Mauss (2002 [1924]) argues that a gift is not mere representation, but a personification or extension of the giver; thus, gift exchange forges deeply personal bonds and creates demands of reciprocity. In Graeber's view (2010:11–12), hierarchical transactions are the opposite of reciprocity, albeit camouflaged as such by the suggestion of an equal exchange; peasants providing production surplus in exchange for the lord's protection. A king's power depends on his ability to secure his retinue and alliances via the giving of

gifts. Steuer's (1989) model of *Personenverbandstaat* has the same underlying principle: the king's power is not territorial, but built on political alliances and manifested through the giving of exclusive gifts. This model has greatly influenced research on Scandinavian Iron Age elites, centres, and socio-political structures, whether pertaining to weapon distribution, princely burials, or distribution of elite insignia (Jørgensen 1991; Lund-Hansen 2001; Magnus 2002; Myhre 1991; Opedal 2010; Stylegar 2008). Of particular relevance are works that identify political centres within the present area of study, such as Myhre (1985, 1987) and Ringstad (1992); their methods and conclusions recently have been reviewed and expanded by Reiersen (2017). Anglo-Saxon kingdoms have also provided a relevant historical model for socio-political structures and change in Scandinavia; for example, Callmer's study (1991:272) arguing that social aggregates in Scandinavia were slightly more territorial than those of Frankish society, while also displaying a variation in size, socio-political levels, and forms of overlordship. For the Viking Age, saga literature and medieval historical sources on ownership and taxation have also been used to identify centres (Bjørkvik 1999; Iversen 2008). These studies have increasingly focused on polycentric models for early estates and their dependant farms (Reiersen 2009, 2017:81–2 with refs; Skre 1998; Stylegar 2001:60–4). Such estates have been argued to form the core in the processes of state formation (Iversen 2008). Skre's (2018) interpretation of Avaldsnes as a manor for sea kings runs along similar lines, bringing historical and linguistic sources into the discussion.

An alternative approach to socio-political structures has been provided by research on material culture's role in negotiating identities. Kristoffersen's (2000) analyses of the use of ornamentation of high-quality dress accessories as a means of creating an 'elite identity' is a major contribution to this field of research. The Tinghaug complex with Krosshaug and other elite burials is suggested as a centre of major importance, associated with the development of particular sub-types of relief brooches (Kristoffersen 2000:145–7, 205–7). The distribution of such brooches outside Jæren, or even Rogaland, is taken as an indication of the extent of Tinghaug's political connections. It should be noted that with a reference to the medieval administrative border created by the Boknafjord, Kristoffersen (2000:179) raises the possibility that this division may have roots in Iron Age realities, but does not investigate this further. With the exception of the votive deposit of a relief brooch on Karmøy, such objects are absent on the outer coast in general and around Karmsund in particular. Thus, this area does not receive attention in Kristoffersen's political interpretation.

The use of brooches in the negotiation of identities constitutes the main focus in Røstad's (2016a) analysis of jewellery in Scandinavia in the 5th–7th centuries AD. Applying a correlated chronology for cruciform brooches, clasps, relief brooches, and conical brooches, she maps their distribution and demonstrates superregional and regional patterns. Some brooch sub-types were common for all of Scandinavia, such as the cruciform brooches type *Mundheim*, while others were regional types specific to a smaller area, such as the relief brooches of type *Rogalandsgruppen*.

(Røstad 2016a:120–1, 210–15). Furthermore, she argues that brooches were involved in identity negotiations on different scales and levels, addressing ethnic and other identities. By comparison with Migration Period political units, she concludes that there are some correlations between assumed political structures and the regional identities indicated by brooches – at least in the late 5th and early 6th centuries (Røstad 2015, 2016a:372–6).

By situating the present study among these works, the following analysis strives to provide nuance to the aims accounted for in the introduction. Recent decades have seen an increased focus on ritual or cultural regionality and diversity (Callmer et al. 2017; Svanberg 2003). The concurrent contrast of regional particularities and the many similarities in practices, material culture, and language across regions and vast distances may be ascribed to mechanisms of high and increased connectivity leading to ‘similarly different’ practices, materialities, or identities (Witcher 2017).

Previous research on socio-political centres or distribution of material culture have resulted in the delineation of several distinct regions along the western coast of Norway. In this article the focus shifts to a smaller scale, addressing intra-regional diversity within the regions suggested by previous research. Scale and scope are of course interrelated; distribution maps that serve to display the relative density of any given material object within Scandinavia or Norway inadvertently may contribute to camouflaging regional or sub-regional landscapes. On the contrary, research on elite networks and socio-political centres has shown a great variety of centres across the study area. The choice of scale is essential, not only because it shifts from an inter-regional to intra-regional approach, but also because it allows a novel perspective on the dynamics between socio-political centres and the surrounding landscapes.

2.2 Sub-regionality – a diachronic perspective

This section provides a diachronic presentation of the burials with brooches and accounts for the distribution of brooch types in the landscapes as well as mortuary monument form, treatment of the deceased body, and aspects of reuse of mortuary monuments. An overall interpretation of each chronological phase follows the descriptive account, outlining the sub-regions of that period.

2.2.1 Roman Iron Age, phase C1b–C2 c. 210/220–310/320

At the very beginning of this period, in the 3rd century, there are only a few brooches within the study area (Fig. 2.3). Following Kristoffersen and Magnus (2010:64), *Roman period brooches* include R230–239 (type specimen depicted in Rygh 1885), but

Fig. 2.3: Distribution of C1b–C2 brooches sorted by type. Illustrative examples: rosette fibula S3196, AVII.2 S2278. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

as some of these also date to C3, the Roman period brooches in this distribution map are mainly Almgren Group VII series 2 and 3 (Almgren 1897). The distribution follows the sailing route along coastal Jæren, the Ryfylke islands, and the Karmsund strait

and around the alternative sailing routes through portages in the inner fjords, in addition to the rich agricultural areas near Tinghaug at central Jæren. The rosette fibula found at Vårå, where the Karmsund strait narrows just south of Avaldsnes, is generally acknowledged as an insignia of south-Scandinavian elites. This specimen is a Zealand type with links to the Himlingøje/Stevns area (Hansen 1995:261; Hansen and Przybyla 2010; Reiersen 2017:123). A silver brooch type Almgren VII, ser. 3, was found at Innbjøa in Bjoafjord, in a burial containing other elite insignia: a serpent head arm- and finger-ring in gold along with spinning whorls in bronze and silver, contemporary with the princely Flaghaug, grave 2, from the 3rd century (Reiersen 2011, 2017: 256–8). It should be noted that though few in numbers, these early brooches are distributed rather evenly from north to south, but not far into the hinterland or inner fjords. The distribution pattern may relate to routes of communication by sea and to central areas. The distribution of types includes typical late Roman period brooches and other brooches that stand out as indicators of elite networks and high status, such as the rosette fibula by Karmsund, while the silver Innbjøa brooch provides the same references particularly for its combination with other elite insignia. Both these burials with brooches relate to recognised coastal centres by the main sailing route, or where the main sailing route connects with inner fjord-routes (Reiersen 2011:164). In conclusion, the distribution of brooches within the different landscapes displays the earliest tendency toward a relatively higher frequency of brooches at Jæren, a tendency that will be addressed in following periods below. The defining characteristic for this period is the apparent lack of sub-regions, which does not mean they were not there, but rather that brooches were not used to articulate such affiliation or negotiate such identities.

2.2.2 Roman Iron Age, phase C3 c. 310/320–400

In the 4th century, there is a general increase in burials with brooches (Fig. 2.4a). New brooch types are introduced, contributing to the definition of C3 as a chronological phase. Amongst these defining brooches are the Nydam fibulas, equal-armed brooches with triangular endplates, animal-shaped brooches, and silver-plated fibulas (Slomann 1977). The Nydam brooch is characterised by its crossbow construction and a knob attached to the top end of the bow, a visible coil often adorned with knobs at each end (Hansen 1970, n. 173). Herein lies the distinction from cruciform brooches that also have three knobs, two at each end of the coil and one at the top of the bow, but positioned along the sides of a rectangular headplate wider than the bow and covering the coil (Hansen 1970; Slomann 1977). Some of the brooches categorised as cruciform by Reichstein (1975) do not follow this distinction, but should rather be seen as C3-protoforms for the cruciform brooches that are developed in the following century (Kristoffersen 2000:62). Simple bow

Fig. 2.4a: (a) Distribution of brooches dating to the Roman Period, Illustrative examples: B5348a Equal-armed brooch with triangular ends, B5350b Nydam fibula, B5350c R243/simple bow brooch, B5292c Åk/prototype cruciform; (b) Distribution of burials containing prestigious objects, namely Roman imports, gold, and weapons. The distribution of prestigious objects covers a larger area than the present study area, which is marked by the grey line and the delimitation of landscape districts (after Andersson 1993; Hauken 2005; Myhre 1987). Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

brooches, a common term for brooches of type R243 and related forms, appear in larger numbers from C3 and continue to be in use towards the late 5th century (Kristoffersen 2006:50; Røstad 2016b:96).

Fig. 2.4b

A large portion of the C3 brooches are found in burials at Jæren, both along the coast and in the hinterland; a few are also located further in the fjords (Fig. 2.4a). One burial with a pair of iron Niemberger or Haraldsted fibulas was located at Longåker on the western coast of Karmøy (Kristoffersen 2006:table 4). In addition to this burial, only one burial containing a simple bow brooch was located along the outer coast North of the Boknafjord. In comparison, the beaches of Jæren are scattered with burials. More than 600 burial cairns of various shapes have been found to

form large, continuous cemeteries, termed *beach cemeteries*, in use from the late Roman Iron Age to the Viking Age, though used most intensively in C3–D2b (Bergstøl 1996; Lillehammer 1996). Disregarding the Longåker burial, the outer coast appears to present a lacuna, leading to questions about the representativity of this distribution. In that respect, it should be emphasized that the distribution of brooches represents only one aspect of society and should not be taken as directly representative for the society or population as a whole (e.g. Näsman 1991:326–7 for a critical approach). Compared to distributions of burials with prestigious objects such as imported vessels of glass or bronze, weapons, and gold, these elite burials display a different pattern. A clustering of Roman period prestigious objects around Avaldsnes underlines the significance of this area, and demonstrates that there are burials there, but they do not contain brooches. Avaldsnes seems to have been well established by this time, with a hall, boathouse, and mortuary monuments (Tab. 2.1). The lacuna of burials with brooches may then be understood not as an indication of the area's low significance with few burials, but rather as a *structured difference of practice*.

Other mortuary practices also come across as spatially structured; for example, oblong or oval outer monuments are clearly bound to Jæren, while round mounds or cairns are the dominant form in the remaining areas (Fig. 2.5b). Similarly, the body of the deceased is treated differently across the study area (Fig. 2.5c). At Jæren inhumation is prevalent, and the same tendency may be observed in the very few burials found on the outer coast or outer fjord districts. In the heathland/moorlands and middle fjord districts, however, cremation is practiced at much higher frequencies. The treatment of the dead is presumably linked to cultural understandings and dispositions regarding what constitutes a proper burial and the transformation from the sphere of the living to the sphere of the dead. Another aspect of mortuary practices is the reuse of burial monuments. In C3, reuse of monuments is present in all landscape regions (Tab. 2.3). Jæren stands out in that as many as 22% of the burials with brooches are primary burials in monuments that were subsequently reused in the same or in following periods.

In conclusion, the sub-regions inferred in this period are Jæren, Karmsund/outer coast, the Ryfylke islands in the outer fjord district, Bjoafjord and Jøsenfjord in the middle fjord districts, and a few very local distributions in the heathland/moorland. The articulation of difference with respect to neighbouring areas comes across most clearly at Jæren, characterised by the most complex variations in brooch types, though clearly dominated by simple bow brooches, in addition to construction of oblong or oval cairns/mounds and the practice of inhumation. Reuse of burial monuments is seen in all landscapes, but the frequency with which burial monuments would be reused in following periods is generally high at Jæren, indicating the continued significance of the burials with brooches for the people living there. Karmsund on the outer coast, including the socio-political centre located at Avaldsnes, is characterised by its lack of depositing brooches in burials. The three remaining landscape regions are defined by nuances. They are not substantially divergent from their

Fig. 2.5a: Frequencies of (a) brooch types, (b) outer monument form, and (c) the treatment of the deceased in the period C3. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

neighbouring landscapes; rather, they are similar in some aspects, different in others. For example, the outer fjord burials, in this period located mainly on the Ryfylke islands, feature predominantly round monuments similar to the heathland/moorland, but inhumation is prevalent as at Jæren. The heathland/moorland has brooches similar to Jæren but cremation is prevalent. The distribution of burials with brooches displays the most evident contrast between Jæren and Karmsund.

Fig. 2.5b

2.2.3 Migration Period c. 400–550

The fully developed cruciform brooch marks the beginning of the Migration Period. Cruciform brooches belong to sub-phases D1 and D2a, 400–75 and 475–525 respectively (Kristoffersen 1999; Kristoffersen and Magnus 2010). The production of cruciform brooches is assumed to have ceased towards the late Migration Period, as they are not found together with the late relief brooches, nor with the equal-armed

Fig. 2.5c

brooches without endplates, both dated to D2b, 525–50 (Kristoffersen 2000:70, 82–3). The distribution of cruciform brooches consolidates the spatial patterns established in C3: large clusters at Jæren, both in the hinterland and along the beaches. The contrast to the outer coast and Karmsund is clear, as no cruciform brooches are found here (Fig. 2.6a, b). Amongst the brooches, there are subgroups such as the cruciform type Mundheim, which is found in all landscape regions where cruciform brooches are in use. This subtype is termed *southwest Norwegian* by Reichstein, but appears in fact all along the western coast, parts of the northern

Tab. 2.3: Overview of singular use versus reuse of monuments in the late Roman Period. Note that reuse may be under-represented due to poor documentation in several burials. All burials where the artefacts do not indicate several individuals or documented secondary phases are listed as singular use.

landscape district		Only known grave in monument	Primary grave in later reused monument	Secondary burial in reused monument
Heathlands/ Moorlands	N=11	8		3
Jæren	N=59	41	13	5
Outer coast	N=1	1		
Outer fjords	N=5	3	1	1
Mid fjords	N=16	11	2	3

coast and eastern Sweden (Røstad 2016a:120–1). Thus, it bears witness to the interconnectedness of Scandinavia at this time. At the same time, there are local distributions of other sub-types, such as Byrkje.

The spatial pattern formed by the relief brooches comprises fewer specimens than the cruciform brooches (Fig. 2.6a, b). While they repeat the general distribution pattern, they cluster and display more diversity and higher quality at southern and central Jæren, particularly in connection with the Tinghaug complex. It should be mentioned that a relief brooch (S9269), interpreted as part of a goldsmith hoard in combination with clasps and a gold ingot, was uncovered at Syre, on southern Karmøy (Kristoffersen 2012:172; Zachrisson 2018:706). This indicates that such brooches were in fact available, though still not selected for deposition in burials in this sub-region.

All clasp types (Fig. 2.6c) are found at Jæren, while two parallel tendencies apply for the remaining landscapes: spiral clasps, dating mainly to D1, are distributed along the middle fjords, where local and regional communication routes should be expected; and slightly younger button clasps follow sailing routes along the outer coast and outer fjords, where they are located at strategic spots, such as the burial at Storasund, Karmøy, which also contained a single simple bow brooch.

Jæren is characterised by a high diversity of sub-types, several located solely at Jæren: Ådland, Fristad, Shetelig small brooches of types A4 and B6, a shield-shaped brooch from Krosshaug, S-shaped brooches from Kvassheim, and a few unique or rare clasps. A single rare clasp is also found in the southernmost part of the outer fjord area (Figs. 2.6c, 2.7b). Another aspect of mortuary practices appears to be closely bound to Jæren: burials furnished with three or more identical brooches. This practice is not widely spread; the brooches used in such large sets are simple bow fibulas or cruciform brooches. They are located mainly at the beach

Fig. 2.6a–b: Distribution of (a) cruciform brooches, (b) relief brooches and (c) clasps, and (d) a distribution of burials with 3–5 identical brooches. While several of the brooch types overlap, the cruciform brooches are not found with the latest relief brooches of Style 1 ornamentation, the latter belonging to sub-phase D2b. Illustrative examples: Cruciform: S1433ac+aa Mundheim, S1433ab Søndre Gammelsrød, S2723a cruciform unique, C4924 Lima; Relief brooches: S307 B-1 (spatulate foot), S4752 Nordlig Planfotgruppe, S2276a Rogalandsgruppe; Clasps: S2718c Spiral clasps, S7577a Rare/Unique, S9181a Button clasps. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Fig. 2.6c–d

Fig. 2.7a: Statistical illustration of the spatial structuring of (a) cruciform brooches, (b) clasps and relief brooches, and of aspects of burial practices as (c) monument form and (d) body treatment. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

cemeteries, but a few examples are found further inland along the transition between Jæren and the heathland/moorland towards the northeast (Fig. 2.6d).

As in period C3, inhumation and monuments of oblong/oval form are prevalent at Jæren (Fig. 2.7c, d). The contrast to the heathland/moorlands observed in C3 is not upheld in the Migration Period. The heathland/moorlands have fewer burials and accordingly fewer sub-types. Two of these display local distribution, where Shetelig's

Fig. 2.7b

small brooches of type B4 and cruciform Ålgård are common with Jæren and the middle fjord districts respectively. The marked difference compared to Jæren in C3 – the practices of cremation and round monuments – is relatively muted. Increased similarity with Jæren could imply that these sub-regions were more integrated with each other in the Migration Period. The opposition toward the outer coast and Karmsund, however, is even more pronounced than in C3. The burial with a button clasp combined with a simple bow-brooch at Storasund and recent metal-detector finds not

Fig. 2.7c

included in the present analysis could imply the use of small brooches in this sub-region (Skre pers. comm., and S13812).

As seen in Tab. 2.4, 27.5% of the burials at Jæren are interred as secondary burials, a relatively high proportion compared to the other sub-regions. The frequency with which the monuments of burials with brooches are subject to later reuse at Jæren is approximately 10%. In comparison, both the middle fjords and the heathland/moorland districts show slightly lower frequencies for secondary burials, both approximately 10%. There is a slight increase in the frequency of burials with brooches in the

Fig. 2.7d

middle fjords and heathland/moorland that were later subjected to secondary use, displaying a slightly delayed tendency compared to the trajectory at Jæren.

In conclusion, the most clearly defined sub-regions are Jæren, the combined middle fjord and low alpine region, and the Karmsund on the outer coast. The latter is characterised first and foremost by its lack of cruciform and relief brooches. The outer fjord districts have undergone changes from the previous period, as burials with brooches with two exceptions now appear on the mainland north or south of the Boknafjord, rather than on the islands. The compilation of brooch types is not

Tab. 2.4: Overview of singular use versus reuse of monuments in the Migration Period. See Tab. 2.3 for general comments.

landscape district		Only known grave in monument	Primary grave in later reused monument	Secondary burial in reused monument
Low alpine	N=10	4	4	2
Heathlands/ Moorlands	N=47	39	3	5
Jæren	N=182	115	17	50
Outer coast	N=3		2	1
Outer fjords	N=8	7	1	
Mid fjords	N=75	55	12	8

very informative – the northern area mainly comprising unspecified cruciform brooches. Thus, the outer fjord region north of the Boknafjord is still set apart from Karmsund on the outer coast, but is also slightly different from the middle fjord region where a more diverse use of brooches may be seen.

The middle fjord area, together with the bordering low alpine areas, seems to form an integrated sub-region, set apart mostly by not sharing the same local brooch types as found at Jæren, a mixed practice with both cremation and inhumation, and prevalent round monuments. The burials with brooches in the low alpine landscape in Etne and in Dyrhaieio are located close to the borders with the middle fjord landscapes. The cruciform type Byrkje is only found in these two landscape regions. The practice of reusing burial monuments is seen in these landscapes as well, but not as frequently as at Jæren. The frequency in which burials with brooches from this period will be subject to later reuse approaches that of Jæren.

Jæren is distinguished by a complex brooch corpus, several types of which are found only here. Large brooch sets with more than two identical brooches as a practice is also bound to Jæren. As in the previous period, the oblong/oval monuments and inhumation are prevalent, forming a contrast to the middle fjord region. The Heathland/Moorland seems more assimilated with Jæren in terms of both brooch selection and burial practices.

2.2.4 Merovingian Period c. 550–775/800

A slight quantitative decline in the number of burials with brooches is observable already in D2b, as the cruciform brooches go out of circulation (Røstad 2016a:307). Entering the Merovingian Period, this tendency becomes blatantly clear (Fig. 2.8 for details), and is perhaps particularly visible in contrast to the many burials in south-

Fig. 2.8: Chronological distribution of brooches within the study area; see the general overview (top) and more detailed presentation of the dramatic decline in burials in the transition to the Merovingian Period (bottom). Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

western Norway in the previous period (Solberg 2000:176–87). This decline in burials relates to a vast corpus of research on abandoned farms and changes in settlement patterns, and increasingly accounting for the AD 536 dust veil's effect on demography, but also on mythology (e.g. Gjerpe 2017:194–7; Gräslund and Price 2012; Iversen 2013:181–91; Myhre 2002). The decline in burials may also have been enhanced by generally less visible or unmarked graves. In addition, less conspicuous artefacts such as conical brooches may have been overlooked and consequently do not appear in the museum inventories. The increase in metal-detector activity in recent years has produced several new Merovingian brooches, providing new insights into practices and networks of the period. The unfortunate lack of documented contexts means that much information is forever lost.

The conical brooches and equal-armed brooches date to Merovingian Phase 1, AD 550–650 (periodisation in accordance with Røstad 2016a). In the present study area, only one conical brooch has been found in a burial context, but eight conical brooches of either geometric or animal art/style II decoration have been located by recent metal-detecting. Due to their significance for the overall distribution, they are included in the map, but lack context information for further analysis (included in Figs. 2.9a, but not 2.10). In the early Merovingian Period, burials seem to have a coastal focus, as they are located at Jæren, the outer fjords and at the transition to the middle fjords. The middle fjord area is otherwise devoid of brooches; none are found at the Ryfylke islands or the inner fjord area. This pattern is repeated in Merovingian phases 2 and 3, AD 650–725 and 725–800 respectively, now including more types, with Jæren marked by the highest diversity. The four disc-on-bow brooches found at Jæren and one specimen in the heathlands/moorlands constitute a significant fraction of the 53 such brooches found in Norway (Røstad and Glørstad

Fig. 2.9a: Distribution of (a) brooches from the Merovingian Period, (b) the Storhaug ship burial by Karmsund containing a horse (marked by star) and other burials with horses/equestrian equipment from the 8th century (marked by dots) (after Meling 2014: fig. 4). Illustrative examples: B478 conical brooch, B4213 domed oblong brooch, S4260a Bird shaped fibula, B2559 disc-on-bow brooch. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Fig. 2.9b

2015:186–7). It should be noted that the brooches from Orre and Sagland, both on Jæren, might have been interred significantly later than their time of production. Both were found together with oval brooches of type JP 33/37 dating to the Viking Period 1/2a, AD 750/775–860 (periodisation in accordance with Klæsøe 1999). It is not unusual for disc-on-bow brooches to have been handed down between generations before they are interred, and their status as heirlooms and representations of family genealogy has been argued (Røstad and Glørstad 2015). Contrary to previous periods,

Fig. 2.10a: Statistical frequency of (a) brooch types in the Merovingian Period, (b) monument form, and (c) treatment of deceased body. Landscapes districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

Karmøy no longer stands out as a lacuna amongst landscapes scattered with brooches. The brooches at Ferkingstad were located in a small Merovingian period cemetery with unmarked graves (Figs. 2.9a, 2.10c). Amongst the objects from these graves is a rare bird-shaped brooch; only nine of this kind have been uncovered in Norway. As the bird brooch is not of local production, it indicates connections to

Fig. 2.10b

other places of production in southern Scandinavia, possibly Bornholm (Opedal 2010:57; Røstad 2008).

The locations for the burials with brooches are strategic with respect to routes of communication and resemble that of late Roman Period C1b-C2. The burials with brooches correlate quite well with the distribution of burials with horses or equestrian equipment (Fig. 2.9b). The latter have been interpreted as elite burials due to

Fig. 2.10c

mythological references, Frankish military ideals, and the novelty of the custom (Braathen 1989; Jørgensen 1991; Meling 2014). The distribution of brooches thus follows elite structures rather than broader social groups with the participation of a larger fraction of the population. On a Scandinavian scale, Røstad (2016a:308–10) argues that the early Merovingian period brooches demonstrate a shift from negotiation of multiple levels of identity to the articulation of superregional affiliation. Though conical brooches have a general distribution overlapping roughly with the territory of modern Norway, there are still spatially structured differences when

the brooches of Merovingian phases 2 and 3 are brought into consideration and the scale reduced. This is evident in the variety of brooches and particularly the cluster of disc-on-bow brooches at Jæren. The cemetery at Ferkingstad is also notable for its bird fibula and other brooches.

The last decades of the 8th century form a transition between the final Merovingian phase and the initial period of the Viking Age. In this period, on the threshold of the Viking expansion, two ship burials add to the characteristics of Karmsund. The eldest, the Storhaug burial, is located approximately 3 km north of Avaldsnes and contained a large rowing ship, a horse, gaming pieces, and a gold arm-ring in addition to other objects. The burial is dated to AD 779 (Bonde and Stylegar 2009:159) and has been argued to constitute evidence of kingship in the Avaldsnes area. Another ship, 10–15 years younger and slightly smaller, was buried in Grønhaug, located between the Storhaug burial and the Avaldsnes settlement (Opedal 2010:112–13). Meling (2014) suggests that burials with horses and equestrian equipment are evidence for an alliance with the ruler buried in similar fashion in Storhaug, thus connecting the Karmsund to the mainland. Brooches are not found in these ship burials or burials in their proximity, although other non-monumental graves or stray finds from obliterated graves dating to the Merovingian or Viking periods have been documented at Avaldsnes (Østmo and Bauer 2018a).

In conclusion, burials with brooches seem to represent a smaller segment of the population. Jæren and Karmsund are the only sub-regions that may be delineated from the burials with brooches, here supported by stray finds and elite burials with horses or equestrian equipment. Jæren in this period is also distinguished by more types and exclusive types of brooches; the two conical brooches at Tau may form an outer perimeter of this sub-region, in which the burials with brooches roughly correlate with the elite burials. The burials with brooches at Karmøy and the northern part of the outer fjords are located at strategic positions along the sailing route. Apart from the horse included in the richly furnished ship burial at Storhaug by the Karmsund strait, the burials with brooches do not overlap with the burials with horses in this region.

2.2.5 Viking Age c. 750/775–1000

After the scarce distribution of burials and brooches in the Merovingian Period, there are marked shifts in the distribution of Viking Age brooches. Firstly, the distribution is more widespread and numerous compared to the previous period, signifying that the practice of depositing brooches in burials had become accessible and desirable for a larger fraction of the population. Secondly, the brooch corpus consists of several types and subtypes providing possibilities for articulating differences or similarities between sub-regions; they also illustrate chronological changes within different landscapes (Figs. 2.11, 2.12, particularly 2.12e). Insular imports,

Fig. 2.11a–b: Distribution of Viking Age brooches: (a) oval brooches, (b) penannular brooches, (c) imported/transformed brooches, equal-armed brooches etc. Illustrative examples: Oval brooches: B2634 JP46, B2711 JP25, S384 JP16–19, S2852 JP42, S6888a JP33/37, S5670b JP27. Penannular brooches: S9278a IIIB, S4165n IA (lok), S2834a IIIC. Other types: S3456/S2562c Trefoil Rogalandstype, B2561/S3258c Insular import, B4233bb/S11240/S12295 Equal-armed Rogalandstype. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

- ☆ Frankish
- ✚ Insular, transformed
- ◻ Equal armed
- ◈ Rectangular
- Ringed pin
- ▲ Trefoil
- Brooch, unspecified

N=26

Fig. 2.11c

Fig. 2.12a: Statistical illustration of the spatial distribution of (a) oval brooches, (b) penannular brooches, (c) equal-armed brooches, transformed imports, and other brooch forms, (d) treatment of the body, and (e) timeframe within the Viking Age. Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005)/NIBIO. Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

mainly various copper alloy/gilded fittings remade into brooches or pendants, underline the impact of connections with the British Isles (Fig. 2.11b). Finally, while some areas remain ‘central’ through all the chronological phases of this study, a shift in gravity for the dispersal of brooches may signify some form of change in the spatial dimension of sub-regions, or the formation of new sub-regions.

Fig. 2.12b

The distribution of brooches demonstrates that Jæren is characterised by a higher concentration of brooches and higher diversity of brooch types than the neighbouring areas. The following are particular to Jæren: oval brooches of type JP14, JP 42 and 45/46, penannular brooches of type IV, equal-armed brooches of type JP60, JP63, and equal-armed type Rogalandsgruppen. Not included in this distribution or analysis is another specimen of the Rogalandsgruppe (S12589), recently uncovered at Karmøy through metal-detecting. While not exclusive to Jæren, their tendency to cluster at Jæren is not diminished. These equal-armed brooches are generally of high artistic

Fig. 2.12c

quality. Similarly, the JP 42 oval brooches display artistic and technical supremacy compared to many other mass-produced sub-types (Petersen 1928:44–6). High-quality goldsmith work seems to be in circulation particularly at Jæren; a pair of JP42 oval brooches are found by Tinghaug and in the burial of the *Gausel Queen*, which also comprised several insular finds (Bakka 1993; Børshiem, et al. 2002:166–7; Hauken 2014:150). Insular references are also seen in the many imported fittings transformed into brooches, mainly located in the sub-region of northern Jæren and the Ryfylke islands, or generally south of the Boknafjord.

Fig. 2.12d

There is a change in Jæren's characteristics in the Viking Age. The high frequency of burials with brooches at the beach cemeteries at Jæren, characteristic of the late Roman and Migration periods, seem to decline in the Viking Age. The prime example is the vast cemetery at Kvassheim where 126 out of 255 burials have been excavated, of which only one with certainty dates to the Viking Age, and one likely to the late Iron Age (Lillehammer 1996:25, 182, 187).

The Ryfylke islands in the outer fjord landscape were void of brooches in the Merovingian period, but now see a marked increase. In fact, the brooches found

Fig. 2.12e

there and in the southern part of the outer fjord district resemble the ones at Jæren. The burials with brooches at Jæren are mostly dated pre-10th century, though a few have wide date frames reaching into the 10th century (Fig. 2.12e). This prevalence of early burials is observed also around the Ryfylke islands, though the challenge of wide dating frames is more overt here. Both areas also have some cremation burials, though inhumation is prevalent. Penannular brooches are also found at Jæren, indicating participation in elite networks, as will be addressed in greater detail below (Glørstad 2010; Glørstad 2012:255–9; Hauken 2014).

The outer coast and the outer fjord districts north of the Boknafjord are not clearly distinguished from each other. Here, there are burials with oval brooches, but they are not as frequent or as varied in subtypes as south of the Boknafjord (Figs. 2.11, 2.12). The oval brooches all date to the early Viking Age, except one JP51 brooch with a wide timeframe reaching into 10th century. The outer coast and fjords north of Boknafjord are otherwise characterised most by the use of penannular brooches. Because the omission of stray finds has strongly affected the distribution, these are included in the map, but not in other analyses (Fig. 2.11). Several locally produced brooches of insular types are located in the south-western part of Karmøy. A rare brooch of type IIIA of high quality and with a visual likeness to Irish silver brooches was uncovered at Uvik near Avaldsnes. Its quality and location have been suggested to reflect a high-ranking political position within the royal network of Harald Fairhair and his descendants (Glørstad 2010:255). Other penannular brooches are found on strategic farms where the routes of communication could be controlled.

Contrary to the other sub-regions, the burials in the heathland/moorlands have a larger number of late brooches than early ones, and none of the high-quality pieces or the insular transformed brooches that are found at Jæren. Penannular brooches are indicative of the sub-region's connection to the elite networks, while the other burials with brooches contribute to setting the sub-region apart from the others. Practices such as cremation also contribute to this differentiation.

In several sub-regions, the practice of reusing older monuments is present, at a frequency remaining at about 10% at Jæren and the middle fjords, 15% in the heathland/moorland. Otherwise, the tendency is declining (Tab. 2.5).

Tab. 2.5: Overview of the frequency of singular use versus reuse of monuments in the Viking Age. See Tab. 2.3 for general comments.

landscape district		Only known grave in monument	Primary grave in later reused monument	Secondary burial in reused monument
Low alpine	N=2	2		
High alpine	N=1	1		
Heathlands/ Moorlands	N=18	15		3
Jæren	N=58	52	1	5
Outer coast	N=6	6		
Outer fjords	N=18	16	1	1
Mid fjords	N=18	16		2

In conclusion, with a shift of gravity and extent in the distribution of brooches, the sub-region of Jæren has departed from the trends seen in previous periods. It is still marked by numerous brooches, of which several are of high quality and some are found only at Jæren. Increased similarities with neighbouring landscapes and a concurrent spatial shift of gravity towards northern Jæren could signify a closer integration of Jæren with the Boknafjord basin. A new sub-region could comprise northern Jæren and the Ryfylke islands and the southern part of the middle and outer fjord districts. Insular imports transformed into brooches are also found within this expanded Jæren sub-region.

The heathland/moorland has some of the same brooches as at Jæren, but generally not those of the highest quality. A tendency toward brooches of a slightly later timeframe is observed. The heathland/moorland areas display a much simpler combination of types of brooches, and cremation is more prevalent here compared to other regions, thus forming a distinct sub-region in the Viking Age. A few burials with oval brooches are found by Karmsund along the outer coast, some of which are relatively early. One of these contained a boat, a horse, a dog, and gaming pieces, all indicative of the elite strata (Opedal 2010:286–7). Most of all, this sub-region is distinguished by the highly political symbols of the penannular brooches. Generally, the northern part of the outer fjord districts has very few finds other than a few penannular brooches and oval brooches, and seems to constitute more of a periphery to the Karmsund/outer coast region.

2.3 Sub-regional trajectories

In the analyses of intra-regional diversity, distribution maps displaying the location of brooch types as well as the statistical frequencies of brooches and practices bound to different landscapes have served to identify sub-regions. The boundaries and differences between the sub-regions are not clearly delimited or absolute; rather, the analyses serve to identify core-areas defined by similarities. This section provides a rough sketch of their general development, and addresses how they relate to each other and whether changes in these relations may reflect different socio-political processes of integration or distinction. The sub-regions of Jæren and the outer coast/Karmsund remain defined throughout the period of study, though they change in extent. Other sub-regions within the fjord settlements and the heathland/moorland are less constant, forming defined sub-regions in some periods, becoming more integrated with neighbouring sub-regions in other periods. The brief account of the different trajectories follows a spatial structure: (1) the outer coast/Karmsund, (2) Jæren, (3) the fjord settlement districts, and (4) the heathland/moorland district.

2.3.1 Karmsund on the outer coast

The outer coastal landscape is characterised by a near absence of burials with brooches following the establishment and consolidation of a central seat of power at Avaldsnes in the 3rd century. This trait becomes most apparent with the absolute absence of cruciform brooches in the Migration Period. The majority of the burials containing gold and imported vessels date to the late Roman Period, in the initial phase of Avaldsnes as a place of power. Such investments seem not to have been needed in the following centuries, when the monumental architecture of Avaldsnes demonstrates the site's importance. With the exception of the hall building that cannot be traced beyond the early 5th century, the architecture of the settlement remains stable until the end of the 6th century when the boathouses and longhouse fall into disuse (Østmo and Bauer 2018b). The northern part of the outer fjord district demonstrates the same low frequency of burials with brooches. The centre at Bjoafford has been argued to be closely interconnected with Avaldsnes, and Reiersen argues that they both lose their significance at about the same time (Reiersen 2017:261). It should be noted that Reiersen (2017:252–5) argues for a decline at Avaldsnes occurring in the 5th century based mainly on the disuse of the hall, the less visible location of the later longhouse, a decline in wealthy burials, and the downscaling of the boathouses. However, his arguments depend on the preliminary interpretations presented in the field report (Bauer and Østmo 2013). Adjustments in the interpretation of the boathouse construction have since led Bauer (2018:188) to moderate this preliminary downscaling. Combined with the continuous agricultural activities (Bauer and Østmo 2018; Østmo 2018), the present author has argued for continuation up to AD 600 (Østmo and Bauer 2018b).

In the early 7th century, a palisade was constructed towards the strait. It delimited an area designated for treatment and storage of food, particularly cereal. This storage/processing area was in use throughout the Merovingian and Viking periods, demonstrating continuity at the settlement despite the lack of known dwellings dating to the Merovingian period. A monumental mound with no recognised burial, Salhusaugen, was built immediately north of Avaldsnes in the late 6th or early 7th century, demonstrating power at a time when monumental burial mounds were particularly rare (Opedal 2010:51). In the 8th century, a group of burials with brooches is located at Ferkingstad, south-west at Karmøy. In near proximity at Nes, a large boathouse for a ship dated AD 640–800 indicates an investment in control of the seas west of Karmøy (Bauer 2018; Opedal 2010). The palisade at Avaldsnes and the ship burials north of Avaldsnes underline an uppermost elite in the 7th century and an orientation towards the sea by the northern Karmsund in the 8th century. The brooches in the northern outer fjords and the outer coast are quite similar, with the exception of the rare bird-shaped brooch. A political alliance connected to the ruler buried in Storhaug is suggested based on burials with brooches as well as

horses and equestrian equipment, forming a semi-circle around Karmøy and parts of the northern outer coast (Meling 2014; see Fig. 2.9b). This could also lend support to the increased integration of these landscapes in this period.

In the Viking period, there are a few burials with oval brooches, but only of the most generic types at the outer coast and the outer fjord areas, north of Boknafjorden. The distribution of penannular brooches seems to be linked to an elite network involving Avaldsnes and the political alliances connected to Harald Fairhair. Based on similarities in the selection of brooches and practices, the outer coast and the outer fjord district north of the Boknafjord seem integrated in this period. The political alliance demonstrated by Glørstad (2012) on the basis of the distribution of penannular brooches shows connections not only within the northern part of the study area, but also at Jæren, as in the previous period. The political structure, by this point, is seemingly not rooted in the landscapes and local practices.

2.3.2 Jæren

Jæren displays quite different characteristics compared to Karmøy and the outer coast in the late Roman and Migration periods. At this time, Jæren is characterised by a preponderance of elite centres or milieus located within short distances from each other and by copious burials with brooches at the beach cemeteries and further inland on arable land. The elite milieu referred to as the Tinghaug complex, situated on the central farms Anda, Tu, and Hauge, serves to exemplify the plurality of socio-political centres implied by the existence of elite milieus. Particularly from the Migration Period onwards these elites seem to be closely associated with the production of high-quality goldsmith craft, resulting in several unique pieces and local brooch types. In fact, the production and circulation of these high-quality relief brooches have been taken as signifying an elite alliance, with Tinghaug as its centre (Reiersen 2017:323). Richly furnished burials such as Krosshaug with its high-quality brooches and dress accessories have been interpreted as a local/regional chieftain (Magnus 1975) or a cultic leader (Sundqvist 2014). The plurality of elite milieus and centres (Reiersen 2017) fits well with the model describe above, in which wealthy burials indicate that the elites are still using burials to legitimate their power. The politicised use of brooches contributes to the formation of a sub-regional ideal, and their extensive use becomes a local particularisation (Gosden 2005; Witcher 2017).

Another trait that characterises Jæren is the presence of several courtyard sites, which are assumed to relate to a juridical structure of local or regional assemblies (Brink et al. 2011; Storli 2010). Iversen (2018:729) interprets the courtyard sites predominantly as *thing*-assembly places at different levels, but also multifunctional in that they also performed cultic and military functions. In addition, Sindbæk (2008b) argues that local or regional markets at the *thing*-assemblies created a

social arena through which material culture was circulated and traded, contributing to the development of the regionality observed in various forms of material culture. In a recent study, Iversen (2018:745) has published additional radiocarbon dates for courtyard sites in Rogaland, demonstrating their continued use up to the 8th century, thus indicating a relatively long duration for the juridical networks these sites represent. Their proximity to each other may mean that the different courtyards were associated with different administrative levels; alternatively, it could mean that each courtyard served only a small territorial jurisdiction. Although courtyard sites and thing assemblies reflect communal institutions and principles, society nevertheless was stratified, as may be seen in both quantitative and qualitative differences within the cemeteries and burials. The wide range of elite milieus also implies a stratified society in which local elites were still competing for control and power.

In the late Roman period, Jæren is distinguished as a sub-region on its own. In the Migration Period, it is possible that the heathland/moorland areas are assimilated with the practices at Jæren, possibly becoming more closely integrated, though still with fewer burials and fewer brooch types.

The general decline in burials in the 6th century appears most dramatically at Jæren as compared to the previous period, when burials were abundant (compare Figs. 2.6a–c and 2.9a). Still, the practice is upheld, with higher concentrations of brooches at the beaches and centrally at Jæren. The visually distinctive disc-on-bow brooches that have been related to female genealogy (Røstad and Glørstad 2015) form one significant cluster at Jæren. Three of the brooches were combined with large collections of beads, several imported from the eastern Mediterranean or the Black Sea area and seemingly express a female ideal of the upper echelon of society; one of these was buried in a pre-existing cairn at the beach cemetery at Hå (Myhre 2013:292). The lacuna between the youngest Migration Period burials in c. AD 550 and the 8th-century disc-on-bow burials have been related to a general decline following climatic events or plague in the late 6th century. However, as at Avaldsnes where no buildings or burials date to the 7th century, excavation of agricultural remains indicates continuity at Avaldsnes and at various places in Jæren, which Myhre (2013:295–7) characterises as a restructuring of the landscape rather than a total collapse. The increasing number of conical brooches from the initial phase of the Merovingian Period may bring more nuances to this discussion of decline or restructuring of landscapes and practices. The burials with horses and equestrian equipment also indicate a political network connecting Jæren to Avaldsnes/Karmsund from the 8th century, oriented around the ruler interred in the Storhaug ship burial (Fig. 2.9b). This political network seems to cut across sub-regions, not affecting the sub-regional social networks. In the Merovingian Period, Jæren seems to be defined as its own sub-region, the heathland/moorland no longer closely integrated.

In the Viking Age, there is a shift of gravity towards northern Jæren, possibly related to a maritime focus on harbour areas on the eastern and western side of the

Stavanger Peninsula, where many boathouses have been registered (Fig. 2.13). Related to this shift, burials with brooches very similar to those on Jæren are at this time found on the Ryfylke islands and the fjord settlements south of the Boknafjord. This signifies a decreasing focus on local differences and a closer integration of the

Fig. 2.13: Distribution maps of courtyard sites in Rogaland (after Iversen 2018:fig. 26.2) and known boathouses from Rogaland (after Bauer 2018:fig. 10.7). Illustration: M. Østmo, I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

landscapes south of the Boknafjord. The distribution of brooches of insular origin, mostly transformed fittings of various forms, follow roughly the same patterns of distribution. The presence of courtyard sites within the same landscapes should be noted. While the courtyard sites have not been dated later than the 8th century (Iversen 2018), they may reflect social and communal networks that were still upheld, despite a change in the location for thing assemblies. Alternatively, centralisation processes within the juridical organisation could have led to new arenas for the circulation of ideas and materialities, lessening the articulation of local particularities.

2.3.3 The Fjord districts

The fjord settlements display a non-consistent distribution of burials with brooches. Such burials are found in these landscapes throughout the period of study, but they do not form clusters as stable as those seen at Jæren, displaying instead greater tendencies for short-lived distribution patterns. Within the same landscapes, elite milieus have been identified, but are generally concentrated in fewer burials and oriented towards strategic locations in relation to the sailing routes, for example at Innbjøa or Etne (Reiersen 2017:256–8). In Etne there are also large cemeteries, but quite differently structured compared to the beach cemeteries, with more focus on for instance weapon burials, making this centre less pertinent to the present study. In some periods, burials in the fjord districts, such as those containing horses/equestrian equipment or penannular brooches indicate participation in networks with centres outside the fjord districts (e.g. Meling 2014).

In the late Roman Period, the middle fjord area is distinguished from both Jæren and the outer fjord based on brooch composition and more frequent use of cremation. In the Migration Period, the middle fjords appear to be integrated with the low alpine areas, as they share the distribution of Byrkje cruciform brooches. In the Merovingian Period, except for two conical brooches, these areas are empty. In the Viking Age, the inner, middle, and outer fjords south of the Boknafjord all appear to be integrated with each other, focusing on the Boknafjord basin and northern Jæren.

2.3.4 The heathland/moorland

In C3, the heathland/moorland is quite distinct from Jæren, practicing cremation instead of inhumation and constructing round monuments instead of oval, though sharing several brooch types. In the Migration Period, this opposition is decreased; the heathland/moorland assimilated towards the practices of Jæren. In the Merovingian Period, only one brooch exists in this landscape, but also points towards Jæren, whereas in the Viking Period, new clusters of brooches appear north of Eigersund. The oval brooch types have a tendency to be slightly younger here

than in other landscapes, and the practice of cremation is prevalent at a time when all the rest of the study area practiced mainly inhumation. From C3, a small lacuna may be observed at the transition to the neighbouring county, Vest-Agder, likely due to the location falling between centres.

2.4 Changing sub-regions, changing political landscapes?

The diversity of mortuary practices and selective use of brooches accounted for in the previous section demonstrates the contrasting tendencies of shared traits across landscapes combined with local particularities. These local particularities serve to identify sub-regions through a preference for brooches other than those common to their neighbouring areas, or through different ways of treating the bodies of the dead or constructing monuments. They do not appear as closed regions with clear borders, but rather in combination, along several axes of similarity and difference. In these combinations, it is still possible to identify core areas characterised by internal similarities and outward contrasts. Such core areas or sub-regions may reflect different ways of participating in communication networks, and may relate to shared ways of life or to strategic and politicised practices or materialities.

The following section will explore how these sub-regions relate to socio-political structures and change by addressing different explanatory models for interpreting key characteristics of the sub-regions identified in the previous sections.

2.4.1 Explaining lacunae

When looking at the distribution map of brooches in periods C3–D2 and particularly the distribution of cruciform brooches, there are areas that appear empty (Figs. 2.4a, 2.6a–c). Some of these vacant areas may be explained by natural predispositions in the terrain, which create peripheries where the living conditions and access to resources change decidedly (Helgesson 2008). Such explanations are particularly relevant for the alpine areas along the south-eastern, eastern, and north-eastern borders of the study area. Similar explanations also apply to some parts of the heathland/moorlands landscape region. As demonstrated in Fig. 2.4b, the absence of brooches in Dalane and the outer coast cannot be explained by a general absence of people, graves, and settlements; therefore, explanations must be sought elsewhere (Andersen 1968). The two lacunae may appear similar at first glance, but the distribution of Roman and Migration period elite indicators such as gold, weapons, imported vessels of bronze or glass, underlines the difference between the outer coast and the Dalane lacunae. Apart from a few burials with weapons, Dalane

lacks burials that would indicate particularly high status. Rather, the distribution of elite indicators is reflective of Dalane's location *between* centres in Rogaland and the neighbouring Vest-Agder county in the late Roman and Migration periods. The lacuna may therefore represent a transitional zone between these centres.

Such is not the case at Avaldsnes, where massive investments in burials and monuments, the construction of a separate hall building and a boathouse for a large ship all demonstrate power and control over the Karmsund strait from the 3rd century onwards (Tab. 2.1 for more detailed dates). The settlement takes on a structured spatial architecture with zones for dwelling, large infields, a harbour area, and mortuary monuments, as well as a 4th-century longhouse remaining in use until the late 6th century. Several of the burial monuments in the immediate landscape included high status objects such as imported bronzes or objects of gold, clearly contributing to the establishment of an elite. From this initial establishment in the 3rd century to the end of the 6th century, Avaldsnes appears structured and stable, leaving no doubt to its continued centrality throughout these centuries – all of which underscores the apparently mysterious absence of brooches in its surroundings. Two not mutually exclusive explanations may be offered regarding the absence of brooches on the outer coast. First, the burial practices in the area demonstrate a different selection of objects, several of these interred in Bronze Age monuments. Eschewing the use of brooches may be a conscious strategy to emphasise a cultural identity, to signal discernment from surrounding sub-regions wherein this practice is becoming characteristic during C3. Similar mechanisms – what Hedeager terms cultural barriers or resistance – could explain the absence of Roman imports in burials on Jutland in the late Roman and Migration periods as a marker of distinction from neighbouring regions (Hedeager 1992b:192–3; Ringtved 1988).

The second explanation relates to the consolidation of elites and the onset of peer competition. While the settlement of Avaldsnes seems stable from the 3rd to the late 6th century, the high-status burials in the area are, with a few exceptions, predominantly from the late Roman Period. The massive investments of the 3rd century – in the settlement structures, and in burials and monuments at Avaldsnes and in the immediate surroundings – serve the establishment of an elite. As the position of the ruler at Avaldsnes was established and control of the strait secured, the need for ritual activities changed and the number of high-status burials declined. The 4th-century Flaghaug grave 3 with a Westland cauldron and a 5th–6th century weapon burial from an unidentified monument seem to confirm an established position. Other less conspicuous burials have also been uncovered at Avaldsnes; several unexcavated monuments are not particularly monumental. By contrast, the elite burials at Jæren, many with high-quality brooches, were interred throughout the Migration Period. Although the Tinghaug complex may have held a superior position, the simultaneous existence of numerous elite milieus and centres likely created a need for continued manifestations of power and affiliations in their burials, as previously mentioned with regard to the networks observed in the distribution of

particular relief brooches (Kristoffersen 2000:190–1). Such explanatory models have previously been argued in contemporary Denmark (Hedeager 1992a, 1992b). In Hedeager's interpretative model, the shift from depositing wealth in burials to ritual depositions was characteristic of the consolidated elite and was interpreted as a centre. By contrast, the regions where power was unstable and demonstration of wealth in burials continued were interpreted as the periphery. In the present study, rather than imposing the roles of centre and periphery, these differences are interpreted as sub-regions that are structured by different principles and follow their own trajectories (see a similar line of argument in Holst 2014), despite their geographical, social, and cultural proximity. This point will be expanded upon below.

2.4.2 Intra-regional diversity and parallel societal development

As I have argued and demonstrated in the presentation of the diachronic analyses, the recurring deposition of brooches in burials is a practice most visible in the Jæren sub-region. Already in C3, this tendency was gradually manifesting, especially along the beaches where these brooch-burials are quite characteristic. The burials with brooches seem to have been given special significance within the society that constructed them, as is inferred from the deep-rooted and persisting practice of interring the dead with pairs or sets of brooches. The tendency here is to concentrate these burials in large cemeteries along the beaches with few typically 'male' weapon burials and the recurring uses of oblong/oval monument forms. Moreover, the burials with brooches more often were selected for secondary burials at Jæren compared to other sub-regions; several of the brooches from these are relief brooches of particularly high quality. Through this repeated practice and specific selection of artefacts for the burial contexts, the burials with brooches have served to distinguish Jæren from its adjacent landscapes, and particularly from Avaldsnes and the outer coast. Thus, it seems that the burials with brooches had become a politicised ideal at Jæren already in C3 and persisted throughout the Migration Period. Even the few burials with disc-on-bow brooches may be referencing this same ideal in the Merovingian Period.

Such differences between neighbouring regions have been demonstrated in Roman Period Denmark as well. Here, rich warrior burials are found in Jutland and rich female burials in Zealand. Assuming that only those bequeathing an inheritance would receive richly furnished burials, these regional differences have been interpreted as reflections of different systems of inheritance (Hedeager 1992b). By this logic, men in Zealand would not leave an inheritance (Hedeager 1992b:133). The many oblong/ovals monuments, both at the beaches and further inland at Jæren, are also relevant with regard to inheritance (see also Gjerpe 2017 for a diversified view on inheritance). Several scholars have addressed the point that oval or oblong mounds (in Norwegian, *langhauger*) predominantly have been raised over female burials; one suggestion holds that they relate to the passing of land properties

through women (Lillehammer 1996:23, 2014:24, with further references). Research on the Tinghaug complex convincingly demonstrates that property, inheritance, and power are expressed and legitimised through a group of wealthy female burials with high-quality brooches (Kristoffersen et al. 2014; Magnus 1975, 2014; Sundqvist 2014). It thus seems reasonable that underlying principles such as inheritance structures may have contributed to this difference between Jæren and Karmøy with the outer coast. A relevant parallel may be found in southern Scandinavia, where Holst (2014:180–1) argues that regional variation relates to landscapes being structured predominantly by the principles of either *village community* or *warrior aristocracy*. Furthermore, these underlying principles allowed quite divergent socio-political structures to develop within neighbouring regions. The outer coast with the centre at Avaldsnes without burials with brooches, and Jæren with its numerous burials with brooches and elite centres located quite close to each other, could imply parallel socio-political structures developing within different landscapes, as is particularly evident in the 4th–6th centuries.

It should be noted that gendered differences between Jæren and Karmsund are not a novelty of the 4th–6th centuries. As early as Bronze Age period II, monumental mounds containing burials with jewellery were dominant at Jæren, located on moraines and in cultivated landscapes. A new and partly parallel trend of monumental mounds oriented towards the sea and containing weapons developed early in period III at coastal Jæren and along the Karmsund strait (Myhre 1998:196–7). It seems that a male warrior ethos focused on marine activities was developed on the coast as early as the Bronze Age and again in the late Roman and Migration periods, though the centuries in between are unclear due to few burials. The warrior/maritime focus appears in periods characterised by far-reaching networks and communication by sea.

The contrasting jewellery burials at Jæren and the agricultural orientation may be seen as a long-lasting trend, or *longue durée*. The spatial pattern is not static, as the Jæren beach cemeteries clearly constitute burials with brooches and other jewellery, and not weapons, in the Roman period onwards. The divisions are not absolute in the Roman period, either – one burial with a pair of Niemburger brooches was found on the western coast of Karmøy, whereas the other brooches of this period found along the outer coast do not make up traditional sets of jewellery. Røstad (2016a:359–63) has addressed the presence of brooches in weapon burials and argues that certain clasps or brooches also appear in burials with weapons, but these are generally not of regional character. The very few brooches on the outer coast from the late Roman period onwards are not all weapon burials, but they do not comprise pairs of brooches combined with beads/textile tools as seen in the repeated patterns at Jæren at cemeteries such as Kvassheim (Lillehammer 1996). While non-regional brooches may appear in weapon burials, as argued by Røstad, the occurrence of this combination in larger sets is a particularity of Jæren (Fig. 2.6d). The sub-regional particularities thus may pertain either to the use of certain brooches or to the manner of use or display of the brooches.

Sindbæk's (2010) theory of thresholds in the dissemination of practices and technologies is relevant for explaining how the use of brooches could become so widespread at Jæren: the dissemination is increased when already practiced by the elite as seen in the Krosshaug burial, as well as by larger communities at the beach cemeteries. Thus ideals and practices are established by attending the same burials and rituals, and then possibly increased and enhanced as those occasions and burials become collective memories. These burials and the people buried there have had a lasting significance for the remaining communities as their mounds or cairns often are chosen for later and repeated use. In contrast, such practices and ideals may not have caught on at Karmøy, where the Longåker burial is the only Roman Period burial with a pair of brooches, and none are known from the Migration Period.

2.4.3 'Similar difference' and connectivity

The end of Migration Period and the beginning of the Merovingian Period coincides with the AD 536 climatic event, the aftereffects of the decline of the Western Roman Empire, and the Plague of Justinian (Skre this vol. Ch. 3.5.1). In the burials with brooches, a marked decline may be observed. Though there is a constant flow of foreign objects reaching Scandinavian territories, the scale is quite different from that of the preceding late Roman and Migration period and the following Viking Period (Fig. 2.8; Sindbæk 2017:555–6). A renewed upsurge of connectivity relates to the development of the emporia networks, which through maritime trade and mobility created new forms of economic integration across regions (Sindbæk 2017: 556–7). Within the study area, the significance of the sailing route as a medium for the circulation of artefacts and communication is not new. The orientation towards the sea is particularly clear in the beach cemeteries and in the layout of Avaldsnes and the monuments along the Karmsund Strait. The two ship-burials by the Karmsund Strait in the late 8th century are in themselves a return to an established symbolism and connected to a new elite ideology, observed amongst other places in the ship burial of Sutton Hoo as well as in literary sources (Opedal 2010:69–89).

Following the re-establishment and consolidation of the seat of power at Avaldsnes by help of the ship burials, the transition to the Viking Age displays a reappearance of clusters of burials with brooches, now in all landscape regions. Still, Jæren stands out with the most variation and highest quantity of brooches. There is, however, a geographical change: the centre of gravity is now moved further north, and the Ryfylke islands and the fjord settlements south of the Boknafjord seem to form a more integrated whole. The distribution of late Iron Age boathouses support this spatial focus (Fig. 2.14). The written sources speak of the royal presence at Avaldsnes, but the archaeological evidence for the royal manor at Avaldsnes is limited. The fortified food storage area initiated in the 7th century

displays intense use up to the early 11th century, but it is uncertain how long the 7th century palisade remained in function. A 10th-century building of unknown size was raised on a particularly visible location on the central plateau where the late Roman Period hall had lain earlier.

Fig. 2.14: Distribution of known late Iron Age/medieval boathouses in Rogaland (after Bauer 2018: fig. 10.7). Landscape districts after Puschmann (2005). Illustration: I. T. Bøckman, MCH.

As pointed out by Sindbæk (2017:558–9), the use of sails and navigation techniques increased global interaction within the Viking world, resulting in close trans-regional contact and establishment of a Scandinavian diaspora maintaining cultural identity and practices, while also assimilating with local culture and participating in political or military campaigns. The large quantities of Viking Age insular import found in south-western Norway indicate the significance of the participation in these networks. The insular finds do however seem to affect two different socio-political networks. The first is oriented around penannular brooches the other various forms of copper alloy or gilded fittings transformed into brooches or pendants, becoming part of the dress accessories. The initial use of insular penannular brooches was also as accessories to female dress, constituting material references to the Irish Sea. From AD 850, the penannular brooches are physically and socially transformed, as locally produced penannular brooches now appear in male burials of a certain status. This, argues Glørstad (2012), demonstrates a transformation into a politicised symbol that bore with it the reference to the political alliance around Harald Fairhair and his close connections and political support based in the area of the Irish Sea (Glørstad 2010, 2012:248–9). The distribution of these penannular brooches displays concentrations around Avaldsnes, at Jæren, and along some of the inner fjords. These brooches thus represent an elite network in the form of a political alliance, likely centred on Avaldsnes.

The remaining insular brooches, mostly in the form of transformed fittings, are found mainly in burials south of the Boknafjord, traditionally interpreted as trophies or gifts brought back from Viking Raids (Lillehammer 2014:34). By contrast to the penannular brooches that likely were distributed through the networks connected to Harald Fairhair and his political campaign for kingship (Glørstad 2010:249), the other insular brooches may represent those who were directly involved with the campaigns on the British Isles. A relevant parallel is found in Scania in the late Viking Age, where the distribution of English coins and runestones referring to the campaigns in England indicate different forms of circulation of materialities. In one area, objects are interpreted to have been distributed through the central ruler at Uppåkra; in another area, English coins were located more directly at farms that had no prior magnate status or networks, likely representing those involved in the campaigns (Helgesson 2008). It is possible that the recruitment to ships bound for the British Isles was targeting other existing social networks and that similar processes took place in south-western Norway. The increasing similarities in brooch distribution and mortuary practices on the northern part of Jæren, the Ryfylke islands, and the fjord districts south of the Boknafjord, in correlation with the spatial distribution of the transformed insular fittings, could indicate that these landscapes were becoming increasingly integrated with each other. The mode of circulation of material culture contributes to a common practice, and possibly to a notion of affiliation, both to the insular world

and to the people in the sub-region using the same type of artefacts. The networks towards the insular world had become a network of affiliation, to use Knappett's (2017) term.

Also recorded in these landscapes are several boathouses (Figs. 2.13 and 2.14), indicating an orientation toward maritime activity and possibly a more organised maritime military structure. Such a connection finds support in the work of Opedal (2016), who argues that the Hafrsfjord area functioned as a maritime base in the Viking Age. The boat-burials at Gausel, alongside the chamber burial of the *Gausel Queen*, which contained high-quality local jewellery as well as equestrian equipment decorated with insular fittings, are all oriented towards the fjord basin on the eastern side of the Stavanger Peninsula (Bakka 1993; Børsheim et al. 2002). The objects in the burials, their location, and the boats all underline a maritime focus and networks between the insular world and northern Jæren, the Ryfylke Islands, and the fjord districts south of the Boknafjord. The insular connections thus affected networks on different social and spatial scales; the controlled distribution forged political alliances, binding together the social aggregates in the landscapes south of the Boknafjord (Feinman 2017).

2.5 Concluding remarks

One issue raised by Hedeager (1992b:208) is that increased diversity in the material culture likely reflects both regional and intra-regional divergences or oppositions. In the analysed material of brooches in burial contexts, two phases are characterised by a brooch material that is complex and numerous, namely the late Roman and Migration periods, and the Viking Age. Theoretical perspectives on past globalisation contribute to explaining why local or regional differences emerge as a response to a contemporary historical context characterised by high interconnectivity. These same two periods, in which the regional variations and geopolitical landscapes are most articulated, namely the Late Roman/Migration period and the Viking age, are characterised by wide-ranging superregional networks through which artefacts and ideas were disseminated. In the discussion of the formation of regions within the study area, elements have been applied of other models targeting the formation of regionalities by the consolidation of elites or the parallel development of principally different socio-political structures in neighbouring landscapes or regions. An eclectic use and combination of these models would seem to lead to a better understanding of the various social mechanisms involved in formation of (sub-)regional differences.

An analysis of spatial and temporal differences in burial practices and use of brooches, in light of the contemporary elite settlement at Avaldsnes, has provided an opportunity to compare the chronological developments within sub-regions with

the changes in the uppermost elite in order to address a correlation of sub-regional trajectories with ongoing socio-political processes of centralisation or distinction. This approach has also brought the outer coast into the discussion of sub-regions; a singular focus on brooches would have excluded that landscape. Instead, the analyses resulted in the recognition of the outer coast with Karmsund and Jæren as the most clearly defined sub-regions, the former due to its refraining from the use of brooches in the late Roman and Migration periods, the latter for its extensive use of brooches in the same period.

Other sub-regions were identified based on similarities or differences in brooch corpus and in practices. While the outer coast/Karmsund and Jæren remain highly defined throughout the period of study, the degree to which they are integrated with neighbouring regions varies for different times. The outer fjord areas north of the Boknafjord become increasingly integrated with the outer coast/Karmsund through the Migration and Merovingian periods. While the heathland/moorland is clearly distinguished from Jæren in the late Roman Period, this area is assimilated with Jæren during the Migration Period, but appears separated from Jæren in the Viking Age, demonstrating both processes of integration and fragmentation over time. While the middle and inner fjord areas appear somewhat defined as sub-regions in the late Roman and Migration periods, the fjord districts south of the Boknafjord appear more integrated with Jæren in the Viking Age, focused towards the Boknafjord basin.

These changing sub-regions and particularly the increased integration of the landscapes south of the Boknafjord in the Viking Age may reflect processes of centralisation. A correlation with clusters of boathouses in this area, and with the distribution of the slightly older courtyard sites, could relate to changes in juridical and maritime military structures. While there is no 'regional identity' or a regional distribution that reflects the population within a late Viking Age kingdom, as pointed out by Scull (2001) it is possible to approach formation processes by looking at spatial aspects of sub-regions with elite networks in combination with other 'infrastructures' such as courtyard sites or boathouses. Callmer (1991) argues that Scandinavia consisted of several social aggregates of varying form, extent, and character, and that some were smaller settlement districts, partly delimited by natural barriers, while others formed confederations and subsequently kingdoms with varying extents of overlordship. Within these larger constellations, the integration of the various settlements or landscapes may have varied, similarly as did the tendencies observed in this study. The trajectories of the subregions provide examples of both increasingly centralized landscapes as seen in the Viking Age south of Boknafjorden, characterised by shared practices and shared material culture, and the less integrated sub-regions characterised by a shifting degree of similarities/differences, such as between Jæren and the heathlands.

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Appendix: Overview of brooches found in burial context

The selection criteria for the brooches included in this study is that the brooch is from a burial context and that some information of the monument or burial practices is available. The nature of this information ranges from brief mentions of an origin in a mound or cairn to detailed descriptions of inner constructions and secondary phases. In cases where information is not recorded/mentioned, they are left as blank and count as ‘missing’ in statistical distributions.

museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S3229	A VI	Helgaland	C3	Vindafjord	Mound	Round		X			Mid fjords
B2601	A VI2	Orre	C1	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5376	A VII2	Kvassheim	C1b-C2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2278	A VII2	Søre Sunde	C1b-C2	Stavanger	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5376	A VII3	Kvassheim	C1b-C2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B4208	A VII3	Innbjøa	C1b-C2	Vindafjord	Mound	uncertain	uncertain		X		outer fjords
S2436	atypical form	Dirdal	D1-D2	Gjesdal	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation		X		Mid fjords
S307	B-1, relief brooch	Abeland	D2b	Bjerkreim	Mound	Large/ monumental	Inhumation	X			heathland/ moorland
B5994	B-1, relief brooch	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5999	B-1, relief brooch	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B1784	B-1, relief brooch	Garpestad	D2b	Time	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S8615	B-1, relief brooch	Vik	D2b	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
S2062	B-1, relief brooch	Anisdal	D2b	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren

S440	B-1, relief brooch	Torland	D2b	Hå	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	X	Jæren
S3741	B-1, relief brooch	Skjærpe	D2b	Hå	Cairn	uncertain	X	Jæren
B10205	B-1, relief brooch	Sørheim	D2b	Etne	Mound	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S2587	B-2, early relief brooch	Riskadal	D1	Hjelmeland	Mound	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S4260	birdshaped fibula	Ferkingstad	fase2	Karmøy	interred, no marking		X	Outer coast
B5353	botnisk gruppe, late relief brooch	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Cairn	Round	X	Jæren
S3856	bow brooch, unspecified	Tegle	D2a	Time	Mound	Round	X	heathland/ moorland
S2542	bow brooch, unspecified	Hedland	D1-D2	Eigersund	soilmixed cairn	Round	X	heathland/ moorland
S2219	bow brooch, unspecified	Frøyland	C3	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	Round	X	heathland/ moorland
S1525	bow brooch, unspecified	Hogstad	D2a	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
C12323	bow brooch, unspecified	Hafsøy	D1	Eigersund	Cairn	Round	X	heathland/ moorland
B2541	bow brooch, unspecified	Vestly	D2	Time	Mound	uncertain	X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S8510	bow brooch, unspecified	Skeie	D1-D2	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B5341	bow brooch, unspecified	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S9948	bow brooch, unspecified	Undheim	B1-C3	Time	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation		X		Jæren
S8508	bow brooch, unspecified	Ånestad	C3	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S8164	bow brooch, unspecified	Hå	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain		X		Jæren
B5297	bow brooch, unspecified	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5299	bow brooch, unspecified	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B3466	bow brooch, unspecified	Rosseland	C2-D2	Klepp	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X			Jæren
S9630	bow brooch, unspecified	Re	C1-C3	Time	Mound	Round		X			Jæren
B4398	bow brooch, unspecified	Hå	D2b	Hå	Mound	uncertain		X			Jæren

S2278	bow brooch, unspecified	Søre Sunde	C1b-C2	Stavanger	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S1229	bow brooch, unspecified	Bø	D1-D2	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S1875	bow brooch, unspecified	Reve	D1-D2	Klepp	soilmixed cairn			X	Jæren
S2695	bow brooch, unspecified	Østbø	D2b	Vindafjord	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2757	bow brooch, unspecified	Forsand	C3	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S12691	bow brooch, unspecified	Østerhus	B1-D2	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	possibly cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2948	bow brooch, unspecified	Forsand	D1	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2369	bow brooch, unspecified	Øvre Mæle	C2-D2	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2951	bow brooch, unspecified	Hegreberg	C3	Rennesøy	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	outer fjords
S9608	brooch fragment, unspecified	Hovland	D1-D2	Eigersund	soilmixed cairn	Round	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
S9612	brooch fragment, unspecified	Hovland	D1-D2a	Eigersund	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
B4889	brooch fragment, unspecified	Ukjent gard	C2-D2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation		heathland/ moorland

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B5275	brooch fragment, unspecified	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5352	brooch fragment, unspecified	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S1228	brooch fragment, unspecified	Bø	D1-D2	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
S8618	brooch fragment, unspecified	Hå	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X			Jæren
S8695	brooch fragment, unspecified	Skeie	D1-D2	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
B9971	brooch fragment, unspecified	Grindheim	D2b	Etne	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			low alpine
S7117	brooch fragment, unspecified	Berge	D1	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S2670	brooch fragment, unspecified	Skeie	C2-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Mid fjords
S2925	brooch fragment, unspecified	Eide Vestre/ Eide Austre	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			Mid fjords
B443	brooch fragment, unspecified	Nedre Austreim	C2-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	uncertain		X			outer fjords

S2218	Bugelknopf	Frøyland	C3	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
S4115	Bugelknopf	Joa	C3	Sola	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S2348	Bugelknopf	Kvalbein	C3	Hå	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	Jæren
S2595	Bugelknopf	Littland	C3	Sola	Cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S2719	Bugelknopf	Lyse	C3	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2261	Bugelknopf	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2259	Bugelknopf	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S2547	Button clasps B1v	Rivjaland	D2b	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation		Mid fjords
S8095	Button clasps	Hå	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S2234	Button clasps B1i	Jødestad	D2	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland
S1028	Button clasps B1i	Laland	D2	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	uncertain	X	Jæren
B5999	Button clasps B1i	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5368	Button clasps B1i	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5994	Button clasps B1i	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S2451	Button clasps B1i	Nord-Braut	D2b	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5985	Button clasps B1i	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
S9181	Button clasps B1ii	Eikeland	D2b	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			heathland/ moorland
B1782	Button clasps B1ii	Garpestad	D2b	Time	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5362	Button clasps B1ii/ B1iv	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B4254	Button clasps B1ii/ B1iv	Obrestad	D2a	Hå			uncertain	X			Jæren
B14297	Button clasps B1ii/ B1iv	Hornaland	D2	Stord			Inhumation	X			outer fjords
S4311	Button clasps B1iv	Tegle	D2	Time	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			heathland/ moorland
B2546	Button clasps B1iv	Vestly	D2	Time	Mound		uncertain		X		Jæren
S2451	Button clasps B1iv	Nord-Braut	D2b	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5908	Button clasps B1iv	Storasund	D2	Karmøy	Mound	Round	Inhumation		X		Outer coast

S8635	Button clasps B1v	Vestly	D2b	Time	Mound	Large/ monumental	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S936	Button clasps B1v	Voll	D2a	Hå			uncertain	X	Jæren
C3312	Button clasps B1v	Vasshus	D2	Klepp	Mound	Round	Inhumation		Jæren
S9510	Button clasps B6	Lye	D2	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
B5343	Button clasps B1 unclassified	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5364	Button clasps B1 unclassified	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B4879	Button clasps B1 unclassified	Bø	D2a	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S2258	Button clasps B1 unclassified	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S4476	Byrkje, Cruciform brooch	Soppaland	D2a	Hjelmeland	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	low alpine
S5068	Byrkje, Cruciform brooch	Byrkja	D2a	Hjelmeland	Mound		Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
C18874	Byrkje, Cruciform brooch	Fisketjørn	D1	Suldal	Mound	uncertain		X	Mid fjords
S2718	Byrkje, Cruciform brooch	Lyse	D2a	Forsand	Cairn	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S5105	Bützfleht, cruciform brooch	Vassbø	D1	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	X		heathland/ moorland
S4023	circular disc, JP124	Tau	Per2a2-2b	Strand	interred, no marking		uncertain	X			outer fjords
B478	Conical, geometric	Vik Nedre	fase1	Vindafjord	Mound	uncertain		X			Mid fjords
S5105	Cruciform, singular type	Vassbø	D1	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	uncertain		X		heathland/ moorland
S2036	Cruciform, singular type	Ålgård	D1-D2a	Gjesdal	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			heathland/ moorland
S324	Cruciform, singular type	Røysland	D1	Bjerkreim	soilmixed cairn	Round		X			heathland/ moorland
B2516	Cruciform, singular type	Tu	D2a	Klepp	Mound		Inhumation	X	X		Jæren
S2497	Cruciform, singular type	Røyneberg	D1-D2	Sola	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation		X		Jæren
S8510	Cruciform, singular type	Skeie	D1-D2	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S8510	Cruciform, singular type	Skeie	D1-D2	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren

C17479	Cruciform, singular type	Hårr	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn			X	Jæren
B5306	Cruciform, singular type	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5550	Cruciform, singular type	Kvalbein	D1-D2	Hå	Mound	uncertain		X	Jæren
S9515	Cruciform, singular type	Hå	D1-D2	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S7399	Cruciform, singular type	Skeie	D1-D2	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S948	Cruciform, singular type	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S949	Cruciform, singular type	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Round		X	Jæren
B5984	Cruciform, singular type	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S4059	Cruciform, singular type	Fuglestad	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	cremation	X	Jæren
S10129	Cruciform, singular type	Hårr	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S2830	Cruciform, singular type	Reve	D1-D2	Klepp	Cairn	Round		X	Jæren
S1460	Cruciform, singular type	Madland	D2b	Hå	Cairn	uncertain		X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S8613	Cruciform, singular type	Auda- Motland	D1-D2	Hå	Mound	Round	uncertain				Jæren
S7300	Cruciform, singular type	Geisfjell	C3-D2	Hjelmeland	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			Mid fjords
S7300	Cruciform, singular type	Geisfjell	C3-D2	Hjelmeland	Mound	Round	uncertain		X		Mid fjords
S2723	Cruciform, singular type	Lyse	D1	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
S5068	Cruciform, singular type	Byrkja	D1-D2	Hjelmeland	Mound		Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
S2848	Cruciform, singular type	Nærheim	D1	Suldal	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S2948	Cruciform, singular type	Forsand	D1	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S3564	Cruciform, singular type	Helle	D1-D2	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S5491	Cruciform, singular type	Nedre Helgavoll	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X			Mid fjords
S7117	Cruciform, singular type	Berge	D1	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	possibly cremation	X			Mid fjords

S3683	Cruciform, singular type	Stople	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound		possiblycremation	X		Mid fjords
S2550	Cruciform, singular type	Byrkja	D1-D2	Hjelmeland	Stone slab			X		Mid fjords
S2371	Cruciform, singular type	Øvre Mæle	D1	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X		Mid fjords
B5889	Cruciform, singular type	Rygg	C3-D1	Etne	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X		Mid fjords
B4254	cruciform, unique	Obrestad	D2a	Hå			uncertain	X		Jæren
S5045	cruciform, unspecified type	Slettabø	D1	Bjerkreim	Mound	Round	cremation		X	heathland/ moorland
S4590	cruciform, unspecified type	Skjørestad	D1-D2a	Sandnes	Mound	Round	cremation	X		heathland/ moorland
S1520	cruciform, unspecified type	Hogstad	D2a	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X		heathland/ moorland
S9612	cruciform, unspecified type	Hovland	D1-D2a	Eigersund	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X		heathland/ moorland
S9615	cruciform, unspecified type	Hovland	D1-D2a	Eigersund	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X		heathland/ moorland
S5544	cruciform, unspecified type	Sporland	D1-D2a	Sandnes			uncertain	X		heathland/ moorland
B2973	cruciform, unspecified type	Anda	D1	Klepp	Mound	Large/ monumental	possibly cremation		X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S10765	cruciform, unspecified type	Austre Løge	D1-D2a	Time	Cairn	uncertain	cremation		X		Jæren
C17478	cruciform, unspecified type	Hårr	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn				X		Jæren
S2817	cruciform, unspecified type	Hodne	D1-D2a	Klepp	Mound	Round		X			Jæren
B5363	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S8166	cruciform, unspecified type	Hå	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn	Round	uncertain		X		Jæren
S6286	cruciform, unspecified type	Tjøtta	D1-D2a	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
B5368	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5351	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S6392	cruciform, unspecified type	Stokka	D1	Sandnes	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren

B4176	cruciform, unspecified type	Ukjent gard	D1-D2a	Klepp	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X	Jæren
S3498	cruciform, unspecified type	Sandve	D1-D2a	Sandnes	Mound		cremation	X	Jæren
S4680	cruciform, unspecified type	Erga	D1-D2a	Klepp	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X	Jæren
S9931	cruciform, unspecified type	Anisdal	D1-D2a	Hå	Mound	Round		X	Jæren
S1575	cruciform, unspecified type	Herikstad	D2a	Hå	Mound	uncertain		X	Jæren
B5296	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5387	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S8618	cruciform, unspecified type	Hå	D1-D2a	Hå	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X	Jæren
S2251	cruciform, unspecified type	Reve	D1-D2a	Klepp	Cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Jæren
S2830	cruciform, unspecified type	Reve	D1-D2a	Klepp	Cairn	Round		X	Jæren
S13747	cruciform, unspecified type	Hårr	D2a	Hå	Cairn			X	Jæren
B6004	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvassheim	D2	Hå					Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B10202	cruciform, unspecified type	Grindheim	D2a	Etne	Mound	Round	Inhumation		X		low alpine
B5888	cruciform, unspecified type	Grindheim	D1-D2a	Etne	Cairn	Round		X			low alpine
B7767	cruciform, unspecified type	Øvstebø	D1	Etne	Mound	uncertain			X		Mid fjords
S2046	cruciform, unspecified type	Steine	D2a	Suldal	Mound	uncertain		X			Mid fjords
S5722	cruciform, unspecified type	Dirdal	D1-D2a	Gjesdal	solmixed cairn	uncertain	cremation		X		Mid fjords
S3225	cruciform, unspecified type	Hedland	D1-D2a	Suldal	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
S6951	cruciform, unspecified type	Frafjord	D1-D2a	Gjesdal	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S2756	cruciform, unspecified type	Kvestad	D1-D2a	Suldal	Mound	Round	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S2924	cruciform, unspecified type	Hoftun	D1-D2a	Suldal	Mound	Round	cremation	X			Mid fjords

S2725	cruciform, unspecified type	Lyse	D1-D2a	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S10910	cruciform, unspecified type	Hedland	D1-D2a	Suldal	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2769	cruciform, unspecified type	Tjentland	D1-D2a	Hjelmeland	Mound	Round	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S2381	cruciform, unspecified type	Østabø	D1-D2a	Vindafjord	solmixed cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S3887	cruciform, unspecified type	Forsand	D1	Forsand	Cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S4162	cruciform, unspecified type	Forsand	D1-D2a	Forsand	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S4082	cruciform, unspecified type	Forsand	D1-D2a	Forsand			cremation	X	Mid fjords
S8006	cruciform, unspecified type	Amdal	D1-D2a	Strand	interred, no marking		cremation	X	outer fjords
B5981	cruciform, unspecified type	Ukjent gard	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound		cremation	X	outer fjords
B7429	cruciform, unspecified type	Byrkjeland	D1-D2a		Cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	outer fjords
B17788	cruciform, unspecified type	Apeland Søre	D1-D2	Sveio	Cairn			X	outer fjords
S4924	Disc-on-bow phase 2	Byberg	fase2	Sola	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S4843	Disc-on-bow phase 3	Sagland	fase3	Bjerkreim	Cairn		cremation	X			heathland/ moorland
S8172	Disc-on-bow phase 3	Hå	fase3	Hå	Cairn	triangular	cremation		X		Jæren
B2559	Disc-on-bow phase 3	Orre	fase3	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
B488	Disc-on-bow phase 3	Nylund	fase3	Stavanger	Mound	uncertain		X			Jæren
B2292	early relief brooch, unclassified	Hauge	D1	Klepp	Mound	Large/ monumental	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S7131	early relief brooch, unclassified	Erga	D1-D2a	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
S8510	Eine, cruciform	Skeie	D1	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S2371	Eine, cruciform	Øvre Mæle	D1	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
C3616	equal arm, merovingian	Tu	fase1	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S308	equal arm, no plates	Abeland	D2b	Bjerkreim	Mound	Large/ monumental	Inhumation	X			heathland/ moorland
S9181	equal arm, no plates	Eikeland	D2b	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			heathland/ moorland

C17481	equal arm, no plates	Hårr	D2b	Hå	Cairn			X	Jæren
B5996	equal arm, no plates	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Mound		Inhumation	X	Jæren
S2417	equal arm, no plates	Meling	D2b	Sola	solimixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S3741	equal arm, no plates	Skjærpe	D2b	Hå	Cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S10263	equal arm, no plates	Hognestad	D2b	Time	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
B10202	equal arm, no plates	Grindheim	D2b	Etne	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	low alpine
B10205	equal arm, no plates	Sørheim	D2b	Etne	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2748	equal arm, no plates	Eide Vestre	D2b	Vindafjord	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S4116	equal arm, no plates	Åm	D2b	Vindafjord	Cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S11240	equal arm, Rogalandstype	Ragje	Per2?	Gjesdal	Mound	Large/monumental		X	heathland/ moorland
S2346	equal arm, Rogalandstype	Jåsund	Per1-2a1	Sola	Mound		Inhumation	X	Jæren
S12295	equal arm, Rogalandstype	Frøyland	Per1-2a1	Time	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	Jæren
S4786	equal arm, Rogalandstype	Obrestad	Per1-2a1	Hå	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X	Jæren
S2351	equal arm, Rogalandstype	Kvalbein	Per1	Hå	solimixed cairn	Round	cremation	X	Jæren
S2192	equal arm, Rogalandstype	Harastad	Per1-2a1	Randaberg	solimixed cairn		possibly cremation		Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S3426	equal arm, SKtype1	Refsnes	Per1-2a1	Hå	interred, no marking		uncertain	X			Jæren
S4154	equal arm, SKtype1	Øvre Valheim/ Nedre Valheim	Per1-2a1	Hjelmeland	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X			Mid fjords
B2539	equal arm, with plates	Vestly	D2	Time	Mound		uncertain		X		Jæren
B2535	equal arm, with plates	Vestly	D2b	Time	Mound		uncertain		X		Jæren
B5362	equal arm, with plates	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B2590	equal arm, with plates	Orre	C1	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2451	equal arm, with plates	Nord-Braut	D2b	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2417	equal arm, with plates	Meling	D2b	Sola	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5839	equal arm, with plates	Rygg	D2b	Etne	Cairn	Round			X		Mid fjords
S2372	equal arm, with plates	Bandaberg	D2b	Finnøy	soilmixed cairn						outer fjords
S6746	equal armed, JP60	Søyland	Per1-2a1	Hå	Cairn		cremation	X			Jæren
B4233	equal armed, Roglandstypen	Gausel	Per2a1	Stavanger	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren

S7930	Frankish import	Eige Litle	Per2b	Eigersund	Cairn	uncertain	possibly cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
S3548	Fristad, cruciform	Friestad	D2a	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S3426	Insular import, transformed	Refsnes	Per1-2a1	Hå	interred, no marking		uncertain	X	Jæren
S5073	Insular import, transformed	Refsnes	Per2a	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S3549	Insular import, transformed	Orre	vikingtid	Klepp	Mound	boat- shaped		X	Jæren
B2561	Insular import, transformed	Orre	Per1-2a1	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong		X	Jæren
S4259	Insular import, transformed	Line	Per1-2a1	Time	Cairn	Squared	uncertain	X	Jæren
S11313	Insular import, transformed	Lovra	Per2a1	Suldal	interred, no marking		possibly cremation	X	Mid fjords
S3258	Insular import, transformed	Vika	Per1-2A1	Finnøy	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	outer fjords
B2674	iron brooch, simple	Rommetveit Øvre	C2-C3	Stord	Mound	Round	cremation	X	outer fjords
S5046	Lima, cruciform	Slettabø	D2a	Bjerkreim	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland
S3445	Lima, cruciform	Kjørren	D2a	Bjerkreim	Mound	Round		X	heathland/ moorland

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S8607	Lima, cruciform	Holmen	D2a	Bjerkreim	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X			heathland/ moorland
S8607	Lima, cruciform	Holmen	D2a	Bjerkreim	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X			heathland/ moorland
S6385	Lima, cruciform	Sagland	D2a	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	cremation				heathland/ moorland
B2530	Lima, cruciform	Vestly	D2a	Time	Mound		uncertain		X		Jæren
S1029	Lima, cruciform	Laland	D2a	Klepp	solimixed cairn	Round	uncertain		X		Jæren
S8095	Lima, cruciform	Hå	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S4890	Lima, cruciform	Bru	D2a	Hå	interred, no marking		possibly cremation	X			Jæren
S5337	Lima, cruciform	Heigre	D2a	Sandnes	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X			Jæren
S6296	Lima, cruciform	Madland	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Round	cremation	X			Jæren
S4476	Lima, cruciform	Soppaland	D2a	Hjelmeland	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X			low alpine
S2587	Lima, cruciform	Riskadal	D2a	Hjelmeland	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords

C12322	Lunde, cruciform	Hafsøy	D1	Eigersund	Cairn	Round	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
B5302	Lunde, cruciform	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
C17473	Lunde, cruciform	Hårr	D1	Hå	Cairn			X	Jæren
S12424	Lunde, cruciform	Tjora	D1	Sola	Cairn	Squared	possibly cremation	X	Jæren
S6896	Lunde, cruciform	Fevoll Øvre	D1	Hjelmeland	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S5046	Mundheim, cruciform	Slettabø	D2a	Bjerkreim	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland
S5853	Mundheim, cruciform	Edland	D2a	Gjesdal	Mound	Round	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
C1286	Mundheim, cruciform	Bråstein	D2a	Sandnes	Mound			X	heathland/ moorland
S1433	Mundheim, cruciform	Værslund	D2a	Bjerkreim	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
S6385	Mundheim, cruciform	Sagland	D2a	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	cremation		heathland/ moorland
B2514	Mundheim, cruciform	Tu	D2a	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S7703	Mundheim, cruciform	Erga	D2a	Klepp	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S5791	Mundheim, cruciform	Orstad	D2a	Klepp	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Jæren
B2529	Mundheim, cruciform	Vestly	D2a	Time	Mound		uncertain	X	Jæren
C17475	Mundheim, cruciform	Hårr	D2a	Hå	Cairn			X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B5359	Mundheim, cruciform	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
C21407	Mundheim, cruciform	Tu	D2a	Klepp	Cairn	Round	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S6392	Mundheim, cruciform	Stokka	D2a	Sandnes	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B4879	Mundheim, cruciform	Bø	D2a	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S7131	Mundheim, cruciform	Erga	D1	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
S4342	Mundheim, cruciform	Høyland	D2a	Time	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			Jæren
B542	Mundheim, cruciform	Ukjent gard	D2a	Klepp	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			Jæren
B6771	Mundheim, cruciform	Haugland Øvre	D2a	Time	Mound			X			Jæren
S2311	Mundheim, cruciform	Erga	D2a	Klepp	solimixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S10180	Mundheim, cruciform	Nedre øksnavad	D2a	Klepp	solimixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X			Jæren
B5296	Mundheim, cruciform	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5984	Mundheim, cruciform	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S6296	Mundheim, cruciform	Madland	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Round	cremation	X			Jæren
S8521	Mundheim, cruciform	Nord-Varhaug	D2a	Hå	Cairn			X			Jæren

S4890	Mundheim, cruciform	Bru	D2a	Hå	interred, no marking	possibly cremation	Jæren
B10202	Mundheim, cruciform	Grindheim	D2a	Etne	Mound	Inhumation	low alpine
S2435	Mundheim, cruciform	Dirdal	D2a	Gjesdal	solimixed cairn	Inhumation	Mid fjords
S5021	Mundheim, cruciform	Dirdal	D2a	Gjesdal	Mound	Inhumation	Mid fjords
S4687	Mundheim, cruciform	Åm	D2a	Vindafjord	Mound	Inhumation	Mid fjords
S2587	Mundheim, cruciform	Riskadal	D2a	Hjelmeland	Mound	Inhumation	Mid fjords
S2848	Mundheim, cruciform	Nærheim	D1	Suldal	Mound	Oval/oblong cremation	Mid fjords
S1927	Mundheim, cruciform	Selvik	D2	Sandnes	Mound	Large/ cremation monumental	Mid fjords
S3564	Mundheim, cruciform	Helle	D2a	Forsand	Mound	uncertain cremation	Mid fjords
S4082	Mundheim, cruciform	Forsand	D2a	Forsand		cremation	Mid fjords
S2376	Mundheim, cruciform	Kleivaland	D2a	Hjelmeland	solimixed cairn		Mid fjords
S9181	Nordlig planfotgruppe, late relief brooch	Eikeland	D2b	Time	solimixed cairn	Oval/oblong Inhumation	heathland/ moorland
S4752	Nordlig planfotgruppe, relief brooch	Husvegg	D2b	Hå	Mound	Inhumation	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S1619	Nydamfibula, prototype cruciform	Eige Store	C3	Eigersund	Mound	uncertain		X			heathland/ moorland
B5366	Nydamfibula, prototype cruciform	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B5282	Nydamfibula, prototype cruciform	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5350	Nydamfibula, prototype cruciform	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B7767	Nydamfibula, prototype cruciform	Øvstebø	C3	Etne	Mound	uncertain			X		Mid fjords
S8099	Oblong domed, cast	Hå	fase3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S3852	Oblong domed, style C	Ferkingstad	fase2	Karmøy	interred, no marking		cremation				Outer coast
B4213	Oblong domed, style C	Ukjent gard	fase2	Vindafjord	Cairn			X			outer fjords
B1806	Oval brooch, double shelled,unspecified	Austre Bore	Per2	Klepp	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S2599	Oval brooch, double shelled,unspecified	Vagle	Per2a	Sandnes	Mound	Rectangular	cremation	X			Jæren

B2620	Oval brooch, double shelled, unspecified	Foss	Per2	Suldal	Mound				X	Mid fjords
S4259	oval brooch, JP12	Line	Per1-2a1	Time	Cairn	Squared	uncertain		X	Jæren
S6326	oval brooch, JP12	Nedre Bjørtheim	Per1-2a1	Strand	interred, no marking				X	Mid fjords
C1354	oval brooch, JP13	Dirdal	Per1	Gjesdal	Cairn				X	Mid fjords
S7800	oval brooch, JP13	Ytre Ladstein	Per1	Finnøy	interred, no marking				X	outer fjords
S6480	oval brooch, JP14	Varhaug	Per1	Hå	Mound	uncertain			X	Jæren
S12188	oval brooch, JP16-19	Revheim	Per1-2a1	Stavanger	interred, no marking		Inhumation		X	Jæren
S384	oval brooch, JP16-19	Ferkingstad	Per1-2a1	Karmøy	Mound	uncertain	uncertain		X	Outer coast
S4154	oval brooch, JP16-19	Øvre Valheim/ Nedre Valheim	Per1-2a1	Hjelmeland	Mound	uncertain	uncertain		X	Mid fjords
S4604	oval brooch, JP16-19	Tau	Per1	Strand	Cairn				X	outer fjords
S2095	oval brooch, JP23	Friestad	Per1-2a1	Hå	Mound		uncertain		X	Jæren
S6746	oval brooch, JP25	Søyland	Per1	Hå	Cairn		cremation		X	Jæren
B2711	oval brooch, JP25/26	Kvia	Per1	Hå	Mound				X	Jæren
S411	oval brooch, JP27	Auglend	Per1	Eigersund	solimixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain		X	heathland/ moorland

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S8352	oval brooch, JP27	Hå	Per1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S3426	oval brooch, JP27	Refsnes	Per1-2a1	Hå	interred, no marking		uncertain	X			Jæren
S5670	oval brooch, JP27	Laland	Per1	Klepp	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S9266	oval brooch, JP27	Lura	Per1	Sandnes	House remains			X			Jæren
S4238	oval brooch, JP27	Austvoll	Per1	Sandnes	Cairn			X			Jæren
B4415	oval brooch, JP27	Torvastad	Per1	Karmøy	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			Outer coast
S2552	oval brooch, JP27	Soppaland	Per1	Hjelmeland	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X			low alpine
S7018	oval brooch, JP27	Brimse	Per1	Rennesøy	Mound	uncertain		X			outer fjords
S333	oval brooch, JP27	Søre Vignes/ Nordre Vignes	Per1	Finnøy	Mound	uncertain		X			outer fjords
S6352	oval brooch, JP27	Foldøy	Per1	Suldal	solmixed cairn	triangular	possibly cremation	X			outer fjords
S5660	oval brooch, JP28/29	Børøyna	Per1	Hjelmeland	interred, no marking		uncertain	X			outer fjords

S3258	oval brooch, JP30-32	Vilka	Per1	Finnøy	interred, no marking	Inhumation	X	outer fjords
S1557	oval brooch, JP30-32	Helland	Per1	Rennesøy	Mound		X	outer fjords
B4490	oval brooch, JP33/37	Hafsøya	Per1-2a1	Egersund	Mound		X	heathland/ moorland
S5182	oval brooch, JP33/37	Vigeså/ Stora Svela	Per1-2a1	Bjerkreim	House remains	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
S4843	oval brooch, JP33/37	Sagland	Per1-2a1	Bjerkreim	Cairn	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
S4918	oval brooch, JP33/37	Gauttun	Per1-2a1	Suldal				high alpine
S2346	oval brooch, JP33/37	Jåsund	Per1-2a1	Sola	Mound	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S3168	oval brooch, JP33/37	Pollestad	Per1-2a1	Klepp	Mound	Round	X	Jæren
S9643	oval brooch, JP33/37	Ullandhaug	Per1-2a1	Stavanger	interred, no marking	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S12295	oval brooch, JP33/37	Frøyland	Per1-2a1	Time	interred, no marking	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S12720	oval brooch, JP33/37	Skadberg	Per1-2a1	Sola	interred, no marking	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S5073	oval brooch, JP33/37	Refsnes	Per1-2a1	Hå	Mound	Round	X	Jæren
B2562	oval brooch, JP33/37	Orre	Per1-2a1	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	X	Jæren
B1867	oval brooch, JP33/37	Søre Sunde	Per1-2a1	Stavanger	Mound		X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S7129	oval brooch, JP33/37	Vestre Bore	Per1-2a1	Klepp	Mound			X			Jæren
S12421	oval brooch, JP33/37	Tjora	Per1-2a1	Sola	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S4257	oval brooch, JP33/37	Line	Per1-2a1	Time	Cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X			Jæren
C1638	oval brooch, JP33/37	Lunde	Per1-2a1	Sandnes	Cairn	uncertain		X			Jæren
B2871	oval brooch, JP33/37	Rimestad	Per1-2a1	Hå				X			Jæren
S6888	oval brooch, JP33/37	Åkra	Per1-2a1	Karmøy	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Outer coast
S1009	oval brooch, JP33/37	Ferkingstad	Per1-2a1	Karmøy	Cairn			X			Outer coast
S2272	oval brooch, JP33/37	Marvik	Per1-2a1	Suldal	soilmixed cairn	uncertain			X		Mid fjords
S11314	oval brooch, JP33/37	Lovra	Per2a1	Suldal	interred, no marking		possibly cremation	X			Mid fjords
C1352	oval brooch, JP33/37	Dirdal	Per1-2a1	Gjesdal	Cairn			X			Mid fjords
S6782	oval brooch, JP33/37	Hegreberg	Per1-2a1	Rennesøy	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation		X		outer fjords
S4241	oval brooch, JP33/37	Tau	Per1-2a1	Strand	interred, no marking		uncertain	X			outer fjords

S838	oval brooch, JP33/37	Førsvoll	Per1-2a1	Rennesøy	interred, no marking				X		outer fjords
B4233	oval brooch, JP42	Gausel	Per2a1	Stavanger	Mound	Round	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S2852	oval brooch, JP42	Tu	Per2a	Klepp	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B1147	oval brooch, JP42	Orre	Per2a1	Klepp	Mound	uncertain			X		Jæren
B2634	oval brooch, JP45/46	Lunde	Per2	Sandnes	Cairn				X		Jæren
S4022	oval brooch, JP51	Årstad	Per2	Eigersund	interred, no marking		uncertain			X	heathland/ moorland
B421	oval brooch, JP51	Varhaug	Per2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation		X		heathland/ moorland
B5391	oval brooch, JP51	Myklebust	Per2	Eigersund	Mound	uncertain	cremation		X		heathland/ moorland
S2221	oval brooch, JP51	Frøyland	Per2	Sandnes	solimixed cairn	Oval/oblong	cremation		X		heathland/ moorland
S7930	oval brooch, JP51	Eige Litle	Per2b	Eigersund	Cairn	uncertain	possibly cremation		X		heathland/ moorland
S3429	oval brooch, JP51	Rossaland	Per2	Time	interred, no marking		uncertain		X		Jæren
S3429	oval brooch, JP51	Rossaland	Per2	Time	interred, no marking		uncertain		X		Jæren
S3456	oval brooch, JP51	Indre Bø	Per2	Randaberg	interred, no marking				X		Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S2326	oval brooch, JP51	Litland	Per2	Sola	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2820	oval brooch, JP51	Vestre Bore	Per2	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
S1748	oval brooch, JP51	Jättå	Per2	Stavanger	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X			Jæren
S3026	oval brooch, JP51	Stråpa	Per2	Suldal	Mound			X			Mid fjords
S2562	oval brooch, JP51	Kyrkhus	Per2	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
S4083	oval brooch, JP51	Rettedal	Per2	Forsand	Mound	Round	uncertain				Mid fjords
S8005	oval brooch, JP51	Tau	Per2	Strand	interred, no marking			X			outer fjords
B4051	oval brooch, JP51	Førde	Per2	Sveio	Mound			X			outer fjords
S5464	Ovalbrooch, unspecified	Soppaland	vikingtid	Hjelmeland	Mound	Oval/oblong		X			low alpine
C1353	Ovalbrooch, unspecified	Dirdal	Per1-2a1	Gjesdal	Cairn			X			Mid fjords
C2152	Ovalbrooch, unspecified	Hauskje	vikingtid	Rennesøy	Mound	uncertain			X		outer fjords

B2617	Ovalbrooch, unspecified	Ukjent gård	vikingtid	UKJENT	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X	outer fjords
S8710	penannular II	Skeiseid	vikingtid	Tysvær	Mound			X	outer fjords
B2542	penannular, early Iron Age	Vestly	D1-D2	Time	Mound		uncertain	X	Jæren
B5292	penannular, early Iron Age	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5299	penannular, early Iron Age	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S1227	penannular, early Iron Age	Bø	D1-D2	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
B5383	penannular, early Iron Age	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S7300	penannular, early Iron Age	Geisfjell	C3-D2	Hjelmeland	Mound	Round	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
B466	penannular, early Iron Age		B1-D2	Etne	Mound	uncertain		X	Mid fjords
S4165	penannular, IA	Sundvor	Per2a2-2b	Bjerkreim	Mound	Round	uncertain	X	heathland/moorland
B4490	penannular, IA	Håfsøya	Per1-2a1	Egersund	Mound			X	heathland/moorland
S385	penannular, IA	Ferkingstad	Per1-2a1	Karmøy	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X	Outer coast

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S382	penannular, III unspecified	Laland	Per2	Klepp	Mound	uncertain		X			Jæren
S2313	penannular, IIIB	Kjosavik	Per2a2-2b	Sandnes	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X			heathland/ moorland
S9278	penannular, IIIB	Espeland	Per2a2-Per3	Sandnes	House remains			X			heathland/ moorland
S2345	penannular, IIIB	Skadberg	Per2b	Sola	solmixed cairn	Round	cremation	X			Jæren
S1187	penannular, IIIB	Bø	Per2a2-2b	Hå	solmixed cairn	Round	possibly cremation	X			Jæren
S4113	penannular, IIIB	Eide Vestre/ Eide Austre	vikingtid	Vindafjord			Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
S4647	penannular, IIIC	Ølksnabø	Per2b	Eigersund	Cairn	Round	uncertain		X		heathland/ moorland
S4228	penannular, IIIC	Hommersåk	Per2b	Sandnes	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X			heathland/ moorland
S2834	penannular, IIIC	Reve	Per2	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
S4194	penannular, IIIC	Kallvik	Per2b	Suldal	interred, no marking		uncertain		X		Mid fjords

S1980	penannular, IIC	Søre Håland	Per2b	Vindafjord	soilmixed cairn	Round	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S12274	penannular, IV	Nedre øksnavad	Per2a2-2b	Klepp	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	Jæren
B2572	penannular, unspecified	Orre	vikingtid	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S5371	penannular, unspecified	Åkra	Per2a2-2b	Karmøy	Mound	Round	uncertain	X	Outer coast
B5362	planfotgruppe, late relief brooch	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S2547	planfotgruppe, late relief brooch	Rivjaland	D2b	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation		Mid fjords
S9061	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Fjermestad	C3	Time	Cairn	Round	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
S1424	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Bjerkreim	C3	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland
S4372	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Vik	C3	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong	cremation	X	Jæren
B5280	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5286	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S6895	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Fevoll Øvre	C3	Hjelmeland	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S11268	Prototype cruciform, Kvassheim	Indre Ladstein	C3	Finnøy	Cairn	Round	Inhumation		X		outer fjords
S7189	Prototype cruciform, Tveitane-Hunn	Nesvåg	C3	Sokndal	Cairn	uncertain		X			heathland / moorland
B5302	Prototype cruciform, Tveitane-Hunn	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation			X	Jæren
B5304	Prototype cruciform, Tveitane-Hunn	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S1025	Prototype cruciform, Tveitane-Hunn	Laland	C3	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	uncertain	X			Jæren
S5491	Prototype cruciform, Tveitane-Hunn	Nedre Helgavoll	C3-D1	Vindafjord	Mound		uncertain	X			Mid fjords
S3518	Prototype cruciform, Tveitane-Hunn	Dirdal	D1	Gjesdal	Cairn	uncertain	possibly cremation	X			Mid fjords
B5292	Prototype cruciform, Åk	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B5280	Prototype cruciform, Åk	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren

S3820	R237	Haugvallstad	C2-C3	Rennesøy	interred, no marking	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	outer fjords
S9069	R640	Varhaug	fase3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong		X	Jæren
S2351	R640	Kvalbein	fase3	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation	X	Jæren
S4924	R643	Byberg	fase2	Sola	Mound	uncertain	uncertain	X	Jæren
B2278	rare clasps, A2	Hauge	D1	Klepp	Mound	Large/ monumental	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B3160	rare clasps, B4		D2	Sandnes	Stone packing	Uneven	cremation	X	Jæren
S9341	rare clasps, B7	Haugland Nedre	D1-D2	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S8444	rare clasps, B8	Hå	D2	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S7577	rare clasps, C1i	Melberg	D2b	Strand	Mound	Round	cremation	X	outer fjords
S12188	rectangular, asymmetrical animal ar	Revheim	Per1	Stavanger	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	Jæren
S12600	Ringed pin, JP238	Myklebust	vikingtid	Sola	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	Jæren
S2276	Rogalandsgruppe, relief brooch	Hovland	D2b	Eigersund	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B4000	Rogalandsgruppe, relief brooch	Hauge	D2b	Klepp	Mound	Large/monumental	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S2451	Rogalandsgruppe, relief brooch	Nord-Braut	D2b	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2695	Rogalandsgruppe, relief brooch	Østbø	D2b	Vindafjord	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Mid fjords
S8080	Rogalandsgruppe, relief brooch	Vaula	D2b	Rennesøy	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			outer fjords
B5001	Roman period brooch	Re	C3	Time	Mound	Round	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B5287	Roman period brooch	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
C9259	Roman period brooch	Brualand	B2	Sandnes	Mound	Round	cremation	X			Jæren
B4420	Roman period brooch	Hauge	C3	Klepp	Mound	uncertain		X			Jæren
B429	Roman period brooch	Stangaland	C3	Klepp	Mound	uncertain		X			Jæren
S8694	Roman period brooch	Skeie	C3	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
B4280	Roman period brooch	Ulvebne	C3	Vindafjord	Mound	Round			X		outer fjords
B2624	Roman period brooch	Rommetveit øvre	B2	Stord	Mound	Round	cremation		X		outer fjords

S12787	Roman period brooch, Silverplated	Tjentland	C3	Hjelmeland	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords		
S3196	rosettfibula	Vårå	C1b-C2	Karmøy	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Outer coast
S3856	Sagland, cruciform	Tegle	D2a	Time	Mound	Round	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
S6385	Sagland, cruciform	Sagland	D2a	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	cremation		heathland/ moorland
S6450	Sagland, cruciform	Varhaug	D2a	Hå	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X	Jæren
S3564	Sagland, cruciform	Helle	D2a	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S3666	Shetelig small A2	Fotland	D2b	Eigersund	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
B5294	Shetelig small A2	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5300	Shetelig small A2	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B2534	Shetelig small A2	Vestly	D2b	Time	Mound		uncertain	X	Jæren
B2540	Shetelig small A2	Vestly	D2	Time	Mound		uncertain	X	Jæren
B5355	Shetelig small A2	Kvassheim	C3-D2a	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
C17480	Shetelig small A2	Hårr	D2b	Hå	Cairn			X	Jæren
S8095	Shetelig small A2	Hå	D1-D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
B5368	Shetelig small A2	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B5297	Shetelig small A2	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5994	Shetelig small A2	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2911	Shetelig small A2	Nord-Braut	D1-D2	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2451	Shetelig small A2	Nord-Braut	D2b	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2063	Shetelig small A2	Anisdal	D2b	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S9510	Shetelig small A2	Lye	D1-D2	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
S9510	Shetelig small A2	Lye	D2b	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
B10202	Shetelig small A2	Grindheim	D2a	Etne	Mound	Round	Inhumation		X		low alpine
S2436	Shetelig small A2	Dirdal	D1-D2	Gjesdal	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation		X		Mid fjords
S2272	Shetelig small A2	Marvik	D2b	Suldal	soilmixed cairn	uncertain			X		Mid fjords
S2547	Shetelig small A2	Rivjaland	D2b	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation				Mid fjords

B5981	Shetelig small B3	Ukjent gard	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	cremation	X	outer fjords
S2276	Shetelig small B4	Hovland	D2	Eigersund	solmixed cairn	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland
B2532	Shetelig small B4	Vestly	D1-D2	Time	Mound	uncertain	X	Jæren
B2531	Shetelig small B4	Vestly	D2	Time	Mound	uncertain	X	Jæren
S8521	Shetelig small B4	Nord-Varhaug	D2b	Hå	Cairn		X	Jæren
B9971	Shetelig small B5	Grindheim	D2b	Etne	Cairn	Inhumation	X	low alpine
S1626	Shetelig small B6	Bø	D2b	Hå	solmixed cairn	uncertain	X	Jæren
S13259	Shetelig small B7	Helvik	C3	Eigersund	Cairn	Round	X	heathland/ moorland
B5293	Shetelig small B7	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong Inhumation	X	Jæren
S8165	Shetelig small B7	Hå	C3-D1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong uncertain	X	Jæren
B5290	Shetelig small B7	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5299	Shetelig small B7	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5303	Shetelig small B7	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Round Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5345	Shetelig small B7	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5348	Shetelig small B7	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong Inhumation	X	Jæren
S837	Shetelig small B7	Tjøtta	C3-D1	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong Inhumation	X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S2951	Shetelig small B7	Hegreberg	C3	Rennesøy	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X			outer fjords
S6580	Shetelig small B7	Barka	C3	Strand	Cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X			outer fjords
B5274	Shetelig small C10	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5301	Shetelig small C9	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B5274	Shetelig small C9	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5377	Shetelig small C9	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S8510	shield sahped	Skeie	D1-D2	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B5340	Silverplated, Mackesprang IX	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2219	Simpel bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Frøyland	C3	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation	X			heathland/moorland
S6064	Simpel bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Sæland	D1	Time	Cairn	uncertain		X			heathland/moorland
S12449	simpel bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Håland	D1	Time	Mound	Round			X		Jæren

S9706	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Erga	D1	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S9515	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Hå	D1	Hå	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S9510	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Lye	D1-D2	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
S9510	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Lye	D1-D2	Time	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	Jæren
B10890	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Vikse Austre	C3-D1	Sveio	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Outer coast
S2728	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Lyse	C3-D1	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S8681	simple bow brooch, Shetelig small B	Nedre Hauga/ Øvre Hauga	C3	Hjelmeland	Cairn	boat- shaped	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S8607	Simple bronsegruppe, late relief br	Holmen	D2b	Bjerkreim	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
B4398	Simple bronsegruppe, late relief br	Hå	D2b	Hå	Mound	uncertain		X	Jæren
S9612	simple bow brooch	Hovland	D1-D2	Eigersund	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
B5275	simple bow brooch	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S10132	simple bow brooch	Randaberg	D1-D2	Randaberg	Cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Jæren
S2722	simple bow brooch	Lyse	C3	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S2719	simple bow brooch	Lyse	C3	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S3741	simple bow brooch, Haraldstedfibul	Skjærpe	D2	Hå	Cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S2695	simple bow brooch, Haraldstedfibul	Østbø	D2b	Vindafjord	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Mid fjords
S2696	simple bow brooch, Haraldstedfibul	Østbø	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Mid fjords
S2723	simple bow brooch, Haraldstedfibul	Lyse	D1-D2	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
S2728	simple bow brooch, Haraldstedfibul	Lyse	C3-D2	Forsand	Mound	Round	cremation	X			Mid fjords
S2547	simple bow brooch, Haraldstedfibul	Rivjaland	D2b	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation				Mid fjords
S3208	simple bow brooch, Niemberger fib	Longåker	C3	Karmøy	Cairn	Round	cremation	X			Outer coast
S2013	simple bow brooch, R243	Edland	C3	Gjesdal	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	cremation		X		heathland/moorland
S9061	simple bow brooch, R243	Fjermestad	C3	Time	Cairn	Round	cremation		X		heathland/moorland

S5105	simple bow brooch, R243	Vassbø	D1	Bjerkreim	Cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
S2219	simple bow brooch, R243	Frøyland	C3	Sandnes	soilmixed cairn	Round	cremation	X	heathland/ moorland
B5294	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5300	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5302	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5293	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S4068	simple bow brooch, R243	Håland	D1	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5355	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D2a	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5301	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5341	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5290	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5292	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S4115	simple bow brooch, R243	Joa	D1	Sola	soilmixed cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5365	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B6003	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	D2b	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5286	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5287	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5297	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5299	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5347	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	D1-D2a	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5275	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren

B5279	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5281	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5288	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5352	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5340	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5285	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B4807	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
B5284	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S4100	simple bow brooch, R243	Ånestad	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation	X	Jæren
S4355	simple bow brooch, R243	Bø	D1	Hå	Mound	Round	possibly cremation	X	Jæren
S2010	simple bow brooch, R243	Re	C3	Time	Mound	uncertain		X	Jæren
B5298	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B5345	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5350	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5382	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5381	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3-D2a	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5383	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn	Round	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B5988	simple bow brooch, R243	Kvassheim	C3	Hå	Cairn		Inhumation	X			Jæren
S8094	simple bow brooch, R243	Hå	D1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
S8694	simple bow brooch, R243	Skeie	D1	Klepp	Cairn	Oval/oblong		X			Jæren
B5148	simple bow brooch, R243		C3-D1				cremation	X			Jæren

B4254	simple bow brooch, R243	Obrestad	D2a	Hå		uncertain	X		Jæren
B10893	simple bow brooch, R243	Rommetveit Øvre	D1	Sveio	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Outer coast
B5908	simple bow brooch, R243	Storasund	C3-D1	Karmøy	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Outer coast
S2258	simple bow brooch, R243	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	solmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S2257	simple bow brooch, R243	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	solmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S2686	simple bow brooch, R243	Skimleim	D1	Suldal	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2979	simple bow brooch, R243	Herabakka	D1	Suldal	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2370	simple bow brooch, R243	Øvre Mæle	D1	Hjelmeland	solmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2263	simple bow brooch, R243	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	solmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2260	simple bow brooch, R243	Østabø	C3	Vindafjord	solmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	Mid fjords
S1112	simple bow brooch, R244	Tunheim	C3-D2	Time	solmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain		Jæren
S2628	simple bow brooch, R244	Nedre Helgavoll	D1-D2	Vindafjord	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. Form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
B7767 R244	simple bow brooch,	Øvstebø	C3-D1	Etne	Mound	uncertain		X			Mid fjords
B10202	singular form, late relief brooch	Grindheim	D2b	Etne	Mound	Round	Inhumation		X		low alpine
S5853	Skogøya, cruciform	Edland	D2a	Gjesdal	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			heathland/ moorland
S5678	Skogøya, cruciform	Sveinsvoll	D2a	Klepp	Mound	Large/ monumental	uncertain	X			Jæren
C3457	Skogøya, cruciform	Dirdal	D2a	Gjesdal	Mound		uncertain	X			Mid fjords
S5046	Spiral clasps A1	Slettabø	D1-D2	Bjerkreim	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		heathland/ moorland
S5853	Spiral clasps A1	Edland	D1-D2	Gjesdal	Mound	Round	uncertain	X			heathland/ moorland
B2513	Spiral clasps A1	Tu	D1	Klepp	Mound		Inhumation	X		X	Jæren
B5363	Spiral clasps A1	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation		X		Jæren
C21407	Spiral clasps A1	Tu	D1	Klepp	Cairn	Round	Inhumation		X		Jæren
S7131	Spiral clasps A1	Erga	D1-D2	Klepp	Mound	Oval/oblong	uncertain	X			Jæren
C3294	Spiral clasps A1	Vigrestad	D1	Hå	Mound			X			Jæren

S1869	Spiral clasps A1	Reve	D1-D2	Klepp	soilmixed cairn		X		Jæren
B5387	Spiral clasps A1	Kvassheim	D2	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S5469	Spiral clasps A1	Høyland	C3-D1	Hå			uncertain	X	Jæren
B7767	Spiral clasps A1	Øvstebø	D1	Etne	Mound	uncertain		X	Mid fjords
S5722	Spiral clasps A1	Dirdal	D1-D2	Gjesdal	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2722	Spiral clasps A1	Lyse	C3-D1	Forsand	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2587	Spiral clasps A1	Riskadal	D1-D2	Hjelmeland	Mound	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2848	Spiral clasps A1	Nærheim	D1-D2	Suldal	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2532	Spiral clasps A1	Øvre Haugaland	C3-D1	Vindafjord	Mound	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S10910	Spiral clasps A1	Hedland	D1-D2	Suldal	Mound	uncertain	cremation	X	Mid fjords
S2371	Spiral clasps A1	Øvre Mæle	C3-D1	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S2718	Spiral clasps A1	Lyse	D1-D2	Forsand	Cairn	Round	cremation	X	Mid fjords
B5306	S-shaped	Kvassheim	D1	Hå	Mound	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Jæren
S1433	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Værslund	D2a	Bjerkreim	soilmixed cairn	uncertain	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland
S8607	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Holmen	D2a	Bjerkreim	Cairn	Round	uncertain	X	heathland/ moorland

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museum inventory ref	type	Farm	Chronology	Municipality	monument	monu. form	body treatment	singular	primary	secondary	landscape
S6450	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Varhaug	D2a	Hå	interred, no marking		Inhumation	X			Jæren
S1301	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Ræge	D2a	Sola	solimixed cairn	Round	uncertain	X			Jæren
B5984	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Kvassheim	D2a	Hå	Cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X			Jæren
B4254	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Obrestad	D2a	Hå			uncertain	X			Jæren
S4561	Søndre Gammelsrød, cruciform	Holta	D2a	Strand	interred, no marking	Rectangular	Inhumation	X			Mid fjords
C21407	tidlig planfot, early relief brooch	Tu	D1	Klepp	Cairn	Round	Inhumation		X		Jæren
B2271	tidlig planfot, early relief brooch	Hauge	D1	Klepp	Mound	Large/monumental	Inhumation	X			Jæren
S4022	trefoil, JP97	Åstad	Per2	Eigersund	interred, no marking		uncertain		X		heathland/moorland
S4083	trefoil, JP97	Rettedal	Per2	Forsand	Mound	Round	uncertain				Mid fjords
S3456	trefoil_rogalandstype	Indre Bø	Per2	Randaberg	interred, no marking			X			Jæren

S2562	trefoil_rogalandstype	Kyrkhus	Per2	Hjelmeland	soilmixed cairn	Oval/oblong	Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
S4521	unclassified, late relief brooch	Lærdal	D2b	Vindafjord	Mound	Oval/oblong	cremation	X	Mid fjords
B1507	Varhaug, cruciform	Hylland	D2a	Hå	Mound	uncertain		X	heathland/ moorland
S6273	Varhaug, cruciform	Tu	D2a	Klepp	Cairn			X	Jæren
S5068	Varhaug, cruciform	Byrkja	D2a	Hjelmeland	Mound		Inhumation	X	Mid fjords
B2537	Ådland, cruciform	Vestly	D2a	Time	Mound		uncertain	X	Jæren
S1969	Ågedalsmester, late relief brooch	Friestad	D2b	Klepp	soilmixed cairn	uncertain		X	Jæren
S2035	Ålgård, cruciform	Ålgård	D2a	Gjesdal	Mound	Round	Inhumation	X	heathland/ moorland
B7767	Ålgård, cruciform	Øvstebø	D2a	Etne	Mound	uncertain		X	Mid fjords
B7767	Ålgård, cruciform	Øvstebø	D2a	Etne	Mound	uncertain		X	Mid fjords