Publikationsrapport 2024
Museum Lolland-Falster

Indledning

I 2024 har Museum Lolland-Falsters (MLF) fortsat sin række af publikationer. I alt offentliggjorde vores medarbejdere 18 bidrag, som spænder fra avisartikler til PhD-afhandlinger.

Denne publikationsrapport baseres på retningslinjer i Slots- og Kulturstyrelsens (SLKS) "Vejledning til krav til varetagelse af den bygherrebetalte arkæologiske virksomhed" (dato: 03/05-2021). Efter museumsreformen trådte et nyt vurderingssystem i kraft, som kun tæller publikationer, der er fagfællebedømte. Der er taget højde for det nye system i statistikkerne, men vi har også fortsat det gamle BFI-system for at kunne sammenligne vores performance over en årrække.

MLFs publikationer i 2024 har en samlet værdi på 29 BFI-points. Siden 2019 har museet haft en publikationsværdi på i alt 88,5 BFI-point.

Aktuelt Publikationsværdighed

Publikationerne fra i år vurderes som følger:

For at opfylde Slots- og Kulturstyrelsens krav til det tilskudsudløsende parameter forskning, følger MLF deres vejledning.

Fagfællebedømte forskningspublikationer omfatter publicerede artikler og monografier samt afhandlinger, der tildeler forfatteren en ph.d.- eller doktorgrad om emner inden for museets ansvarsområde og inden for formidling, bevaring og museologi.

Alle fagfællesbedømte forskningspublikationer bliver vurderet med 1 SLKS point, bortset fra Ph.D.- og doktorafhandlinger, som medregnes med 3 SLKS point.

For at sammenligne vores forsknings-output med tidligere år, forsætter vi desuden med at tælle BFI-points, så en længere årrække kan gøres sammenlignelige.

BFI-pointerne beregnes som følgende:

	Krediterede BFI-points			**Niveau afhængig af**
Publikationstype	**Niveau 1**	**Niveau 2**	**Niveau 3**	
Monografi	5	8		Forlag
Artikler	1	3	3	Journal
Bog kapitler	1	2		Forlag

Enkeltstående bøger, der er selvudgivne eller udgivet på ikke-listede forlag, tælles med 1 BFI-point. PhD afhandlinger tælles med 6 points. Hvis bøger er offentliggjort på flere sprog, er de kun talt én gang.

På universitetsniveau foretages fraktionering, når der er mere end én forfatter på en publikation, men på museumsniveau tælles bidrag fuldt, som er publiceres i fællesskab af "to eller flere museer/museumsmedarbejder".

Der er etableret et belønningssystem for samarbejde på tværs af organisationsgrænser, både nationalt og internationalt, så publikationer med forfattere fra forskellige universiteter multipliceres med 1,25 inden fraktionering foretages. Multiplikatoren blev også brugt til fælles publikationer fra flere museer.

Udgivelse af antologier er ikke talt, da der ikke findes oplysninger vedr. akkreditering af disse.

Publikationer

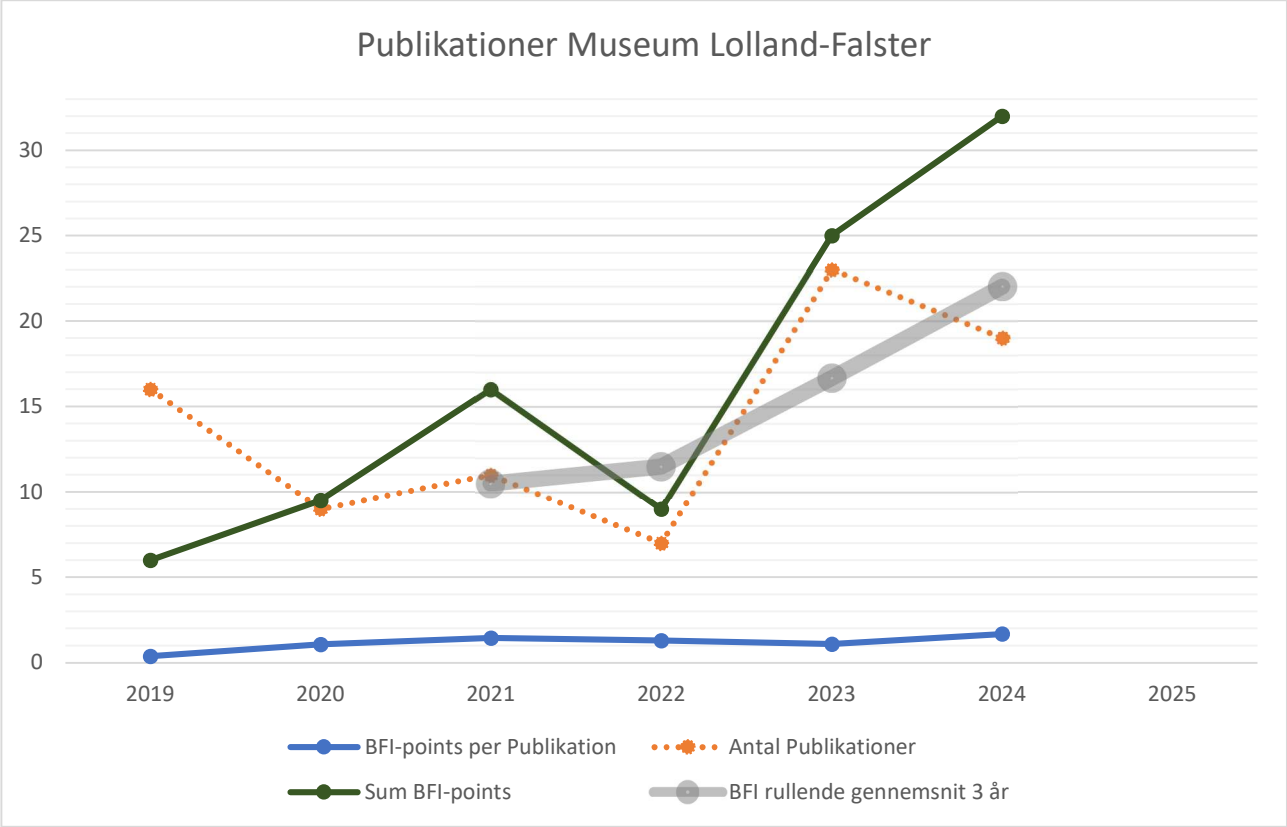
Efter SLKS' nye vurderingssystem har MLFs medarbejderes offentliggørelser i 2024 optjent 17 points. Det svarer til hhv. 32 BFI-point (museumsniveau) og 17,4 BFI-point (universitetsniveau).

	Antal publikationer per SLKS-point værdi			**Antal publikationer per BFI-point værdi**						
Afdeling	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**8**
Arkæologi	0	7	1	0	3	1	3	0	1	0
Nyere Tid/Historik	4	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Bevaring/Museologi m.m.	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
SUM	**4**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Statistiker

År	**Antal Publikationer**	**Sum BFI-points**	**BFI-points per Publikation**	**BFI rullende gennemsnit 3 år**	**BFI rullende gennemsnit 5 år**	**BFI-points sum5 år**	**Sum BFI-points arkæologi**	**Sum BFI-points Nyere Tid**	**Sum BFI-points Bevaring/Museolog i m.m.**	*Uni: Antal BFI-points*	*Uni: Sum 5 år*	*Kulturministeriet 2025*
2019	16	**6**	0,4				6	0	0	3,1		
2020	9	**10**	1,1				6	3	1	4,2		
2021	11	**16**	1,5	10,5	6,3	**31,5**	14	0	2	6,2	13,5	
2022	7	**9**	1,3	11,5	8,1	**40,5**	8	1	0	6,6	20,1	
2023	23	**25**	1,1	16,7	13,1	**59,5**	22	2	1	16,2	36,3	
2024	19	**32**	1,7	22,0	18,3	**91,5**	20	5	7	17,4	50,6	17

Tabellen viser antallet af publikationer i de sidste fire år og tilsvarende antal af BFI-points. Yderlige vises gennemsnittet for de sidste 3 og 5 år og summerede BFI-points over det sidste 5 år. Den anden halvdel af tabellen viser antallet af BFI-points pr. afdeling. Til sammenligning er antallet af BFI-points vist på universitetsniveau pr. år og i et 5-årigt gennemsnit.



Artikler og Monografier udgivet i kalenderåret 2024

Medarbejdere på Museum Lolland-Falster er fremhævet.

Forfatteroversigt

- Brinch, Bønnelycke, Groß, Måge, Schaltz, Sebro, Sjørup Mathiesen, Thorup Kildegaard er fastansatte medarbejdere
- Koivisto, Söderlind er projektansat medarbejder
- Schmölcke er forskningsprofessor på Museum Lolland-Falster
- Erichsen var ansat på honorarbasis

Ekstern fagfællesbedømt

Arkæologi

Brinch, M., Philippsen, B., **Groß, D.**, Kanstrup, M., 2024. Stone-paved cellars in the Stone Age? Archaeological evidence for a Neolithic subterranean construction from Nygårdsvej 3, Falster, Denmark. Radiocarbon First View, 1–25. https://doi.org/10.1017/RDC.2024.79

We present the excavation results from a Middle Neolithic site associated with the Funnel Beaker Culture. Within two overlying house phases, a recessed area was recorded, which had been constructed using different sized pebbles. The arrangement and form of the feature clearly indicated anthropogenic origin and is understood as belonging to one of the house phases. Consequently, it is interpreted as a cellar. Several pits and post holes are additional features that were recorded at the site and indicate the presence of a fence structure with up to seven parallel courses. In this paper, we present radiocarbon dates from the features and an age model for the construction and use of the cellar as well as the fences. Moreover, the site Nygårdsvej 3 will be placed in its regional archaeological landscape.

Dörfler, W., Dreibrodt, S., Eriksen, B.V., Feeser, I., **Groß, D.**, Hofmann, R., Ribeiro, A., Schlütz, F., Wieckowska-Lüth, M., Wild, M., 2024. Creation of Cultural Landscapes – Decision-Making and Perception Within Specific Ecological Settings, in: Müller, J., Kirleis, W., Taylor, N. (Eds.), Perspectives on Socio-Environmental Transformations in Ancient Europe, Quantitative Archaeology and Archaeological Modelling. Springer Nature Switzerland, Cham, pp. 177–220. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-53314-3_7

This chapter starts with a theoretical introduction to the concept of the creation and perception of cultural landscapes. Niche construction theory and human agency, often treated as controverse concepts are discussed as complementary aspects of human environment relations. The DPSIR framework (the concept of Driving forces, Pressures, States, Impacts and Responses) is applied as valuable approach for the explanation of the transformations in human behaviour in reaction to environmental developments. Aspects of intended and unintended reactions to human agency and action are discussed as well as the temporal and spatial scales of transformations that consequently occured. Therefore, four examples are presented from case studies within the CRC 1266. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic use of natural resources will have left visible but short-lived traces in the landscape as first steps towards a cultural landscape. The role of humans in the spread of plants and the influence of human action on the plant distribution and composition are discussed in this context. The Neolithic transformation shows a new dimension of changes in the landscape. The producing economy leads to a wide range of resource extractions that enable a much higher population being nourished by the manipulated environment with anthropogenic open land as a new landscape element or niche. Bronze Age progression and intensification of land use in many areas lead to soil degradation and the widespread expansion of heathlands. Even though the process was too slow to be perceived consciously, associated economic adaptations to this new type of cultural landscape are observable. The fourth example explains an unexpected positive aspect of deforestation. In the context of Neolithic Trypillian megasites the soil developed towards a deep and fertile Chernozem. The role of earthworms is discussed as key factor for the soil development in the transition from a forest and forest steppe towards the agrarian steppe of today. The difference between human agency and human action is discussed for the presented examples as the awareness of the consequences of human behaviour very much depends the velocity of changes and human perception.

Gron, K.J., Gröcke, D.R., **Groß, D.**, Rowley-Conwy, P., Robson, H.K., Montgomery, J., 2024. Neolithisation through bone: Stable isotope analysis of human and faunal remains from Sylthom II, Lolland, Denmark. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports 53, 104384. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2024.104384

Despite an increasing number of studies, the application of stable sulfur (δ34S) isotope analysis to prehistoric bone collagen remains in its infancy. Conventionally, stable sulfur isotope compositions reflect coastal proximity and the interaction between humans and animals. Here, we undertook stable carbon (δ13C), nitrogen (δ15N) and sulfur (δ34S) isotope analysis of human and faunal bone collagen. To understand the local environmental conditions as well as the husbandry regime employed by the first farmers, and investigate where the animals were raised or hunted in non-specific terms, we sampled 50 faunal, including wild and domestic taxa, and human remains from the Late Mesolithic to Early-Middle Neolithic (c. 4860–2310 cal BC) site of Sylthom II on the island of Lolland, Denmark. We show that the wild animals were obtained from multiple locations surrounding the prehistoric Sylthom Fjord, including forested and open landscapes, areas impacted by sea spray and saltmarshes. In contrast, the domestic taxa, especially cattle, were tightly managed for the majority of their lives based on their δ13C and δ15N isotope compositions, though were likely raised in multiple locations, including sea spray-affected areas, saltmarshes and wetlands, based on their δ34S values. The domestic dogs had a broad range of δ13C, δ15N and δ34S values, reflecting the consumption of varying degrees of marine foodstuffs, including animals that were sulfide-derived. Overall, our results contribute to a growing body of evidence for possible cultural and animal husbandry duality during the earliest Neolithic in southern Scandinavia.

Groß, D., Presslee, S., **Schmölcke, U.**, Nikulina, E.A., Hendy, J., 2024. Danmark's Not-So-Oldest Sheep: An Update on Domestic Animals from the Femern Project. Danish Journal of Archaeology 13, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.7146/dja.v13i1.145009

> Sheep and goats are often considered to be the oldest livestock animals in Denmark. In this contribution, we present the results of ZooMS measurements from seven ovicaprid bones from the Femern project, an excavation in the area of the former Syltholm Fjord (Lolland, Denmark). The bones were morphologically identified as sheep or goats and represented the oldest dated remains of both species in Denmark. However, the ZooMS analysis showed that more than half of the morphological identifications were incorrect. For the other samples, we refined the identifications. Hence, our study confirms that indications of sheep and goat husbandry based on bone morphology alone should be treated with caution. The probability of misidentification in our case was high, even in the case of well-preserved bones.

Koch, T.J., **Groß, D.**, **Måge, B.T.**, Little, A., 2024. Hafting of a Neolithic leister: Identification of adhesives from Lolland (Denmark). Danish Journal of Archaeology 13, 1–8. https://doi.org/10.7146/dja.v13i1.141566

> Birch tar has been identified as the predominant adhesive used for hafting purposes in the European Mesolithic and Neolithic. Its role in the manufacture of composite tools and weapons comprising wooden, bone and flint components attests its importance during these periods. The discovery of birch tar lumps, some bearing tooth imprints, suggests a broader range of functions beyond its adhesive properties. In this study, we present an analysis of five residues from two sites (Syltholm II and Strandholm I) that have been excavated through the Femern project, with the aim to shed light on the adhesives used in relation to their functions. Through chemical analyses, we show that birch tar constitutes the main component of two lumps and one chewed piece. We also found that birch tar served to haft a bone point within leister prongs, providing new information on its previously unknown role in composite fishing tool technology. These findings have significant implications for our understanding of the functional role and performance of birch tar in aquatic environments.

Koivisto, S., Robson, H.K., Philippsen, B., Stafseth, T., **Brinch, M.**, **Schmölcke, U.**, Astrup, P.M., Casati, C., Henriksen, M.B., Uldum, O., Lundbye, M., Maring, R., Kanstrup, M., **Måge, B.T.**, **Groß, D.**, 2024. Fishing with stationary wooden structures in Stone Age Denmark: New evidence from Syltholm Fjord, southern Lolland. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 90.

> An abundance and diverse range of prehistoric fishing practices was revealed during excavations between 2012 and 2022 at the construction site of the Femern Belt Tunnel, linking the islands of Lolland (Denmark) and Femern (Germany). The waterlogged parts of the prehistoric Syltholm Fjord yielded well preserved organic materials, including the remains of wooden fish traps and weirs, and numerous vertical stakes and posts driven into the former seabed – evidence of long term fishing practices using stationary wooden structures from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age (c. 4700–900 cal BC). Here, we present the results of a detailed study on these stationary wooden fishing structures, making this the most comprehensive and detailed description of prehistoric passive fishing practices in Syltholm Fjord to date. The exceptional scale of the excavated area (57 ha) and abundance of organic materials encountered during excavations provides us with a rare opportunity to identify individual weir systems and information on their construction, maintenance, and use. To contextualise further, we provide an up-to-date compilation of comparable finds in the Danish archaeological record, including a dataset of directly dated specimens, based on both published and unpublished sources. Our results show that stationary wooden fishing structures are an invaluable archaeological resource, and their study, combining landscape reconstruction, ethnographic analogy, and fishing technology, together with artefactual evidence and radiocarbon dating, allows us to reconstruct prehistoric fishing strategies in depth. Due to the long chronology and diversity of the study materials, our results complement previous research on the many nuances and regional specificities of the persistence of fishing practices in the western Baltic Sea over time, despite introductions of new cultures, populations, and livelihoods. Finally, we emphasise that the Neolithisation process in Northern Europe was not as straightforward and uniform in terms of subsistence as commonly assumed.

Riede, F., Matzig, D.N., Biard, M., Crombé, P., Pablo, J.F.-L. de, Fontana, F., **Groß, D.**, Hess, T., Langlais, M., Mevel, L., Mills, W., Moník, M., Naudinot, N., Posch, C., Rimkus, T., Stefański, D., Vandendriessche, H., Hussain, S.T., 2024. A quantitative analysis of Final Palaeolithic/earliest Mesolithic cultural taxonomy and evolution in Europe. PLOS ONE 19, e0299512. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0299512

> Archaeological systematics, together with spatial and chronological information, are commonly used to infer cultural evolutionary dynamics in the past. For the study of the Palaeolithic, and particularly the

European Final Palaeolithic and earliest Mesolithic, proposed changes in material culture are often interpreted as reflecting historical processes, migration, or cultural adaptation to climate change and resource availability. Yet, cultural taxonomic practice is known to be variable across research history and academic traditions, and few large-scale replicable analyses across such traditions have been undertaken. Drawing on recent developments in computational archaeology, we here present a data-driven assessment of the existing Final Palaeolithic/earliest Mesolithic cultural taxonomy in Europe. Our dataset consists of a large expert-sourced compendium of key sites, lithic toolkit composition, blade and bladelet production technology, as well as lithic armatures. The dataset comprises 16 regions and 86 individually named archaeological taxa ('cultures'), covering the period between ca. 15,000 and 11,000 years ago (cal BP). Using these data, we use geometric morphometric and multivariate statistical techniques to explore to what extent the dynamics observed in different lithic data domains (toolkits, technologies, armature shapes) correspond to each other and to the culture-historical relations of taxonomic units implied by traditional naming practice. Our analyses support the widespread conception that some dimensions of material culture became more diverse towards the end of the Pleistocene and the very beginning of the Holocene. At the same time, cultural taxonomic unit coherence and efficacy appear variable, leading us to explore potential biases introduced by regional research traditions, inter-analyst variation, and the role of disjunct macroevolutionary processes. In discussing the implications of these findings for narratives of cultural change and diversification across the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, we emphasize the increasing need for cooperative research and systematic archaeological analyses that reach across research traditions.

Söderlind, S., 2024. The Handle Core Concept. Lithic Technology and Knowledge Transmission, ROOTS Studies. Sidestone Press Dissertations. https://doi.org/10.59641/x0922aj

This work deals with topics related to mobility, contacts and transmission of knowledge. The study of these topics regarding the past can promote an understanding of the social implications of migration, communication and learning today through long-term perspectives of change. This volume focuses on these topics in the Mesolithic by analysing a specialised lithic concept known previously from Scandinavia and Northern Germany. The implementation of the _Handle Core Pressure Concept_ (HCPC) is based on a pressure technique to produce small regular blades from single-fronted cores, often utilised in slotted bone points. The use of pressure technique means that the HCPC requires social learning for maintenance and diffusion of the tradition. The research questions focus on three aspects of the HCPC: _technology, chronology_ and the transmission of knowledge that are involved in the diffusion process. Materials from across Northern Europe have been studied and analysed. The results show that the morphology of the materials is similar across Europe, but that there are differences in the technological choices made by knappers in different parts of the area. These variations relate to the core preparation. The technological differences are also connected to two different chronologies that are centred east and west of the Baltic Sea, which would indicate two separate technological and social traditions. The cores east of the Baltic Sea still require more research in order to understand how they relate to other concepts in and around Northern Europe. The cores from Scandinavia, however, exhibit strong technological similarities to an older pressure-based blade concept that was already used in Scandinavia in the Early Mesolithic. The long-term use and the rapid diffusion of the HCPC indicate that knowledge and know-how must have diffused via both vertical and horizontal directionalities. These results exemplify the complex ways that mobility, social learning, material availability, tradition and many other aspects played a role in the transmission of knowledge in Mesolithic societies.

Nyere Tid

Schaltz, U., 2024. Svendborg Assistens Kirkegård 1821-2021. Boganmeldelse. Kirkegårdskultur 2024-25, 82-83.

Sebro, L., 2024, 'Stines Verden. Herregårdslandskabet set fra et husmandssted'. Herregårdshistorie 20, 114-131.

Bevaring/Museologi, Formidling m.m.

Gunder Strøm Krogager, S., Ejgod Hansen, L., Degn, H.-P., **Thorup Kildegaard, R.**, **Sjørup Mathiesen, A.-L.**, Knöchel Christensen, V., 2024. Tasting local history: Dissemination of the cultural history of food through cooking and dining. NM 36, 152–169. https://doi.org/10.5617/nm.11600

This article discusses how museums can disseminate the cultural history of food by cooking, tasting, and sharing meals. The article builds on vast data from a food culture project (SPIS Ma/eD) conducted in Lolland-Falster, the southeastern part of Denmark, between 2020 and 2023. The analysis centres on three key findings: the social aspect of sharing experiences and meals, the dialogical dissemination of cultural

food history, and sensory engagement through cooking and tasting. The article concludes that cooking and dining together with other museum visitors enriches the museum experience and transforms it into a highly sensory and social event that links history to the present everyday life of the participants. The SPIS Ma/eD project also demonstrates the value of integrating food culture into the communication and dissemination practices of museums. This integrated approach to the local community, educational institutions, and innovative events has created a model that may inspire other museums.

Schaltz, U., Jensen, A.-E., 2024. Museum Lolland-Falster, Denmark 2009-2023, in: International Perspectives on Museum Management. Routledge, London, pp. 20–29. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003000082-4

At the beginning of this millennium, a fusion wave passed through the Danish Museum world following the country's municipal reform of 2007. Two hundred and seventy-one municipalities merged into 98, ideological structures within museums broke down and a new structure, centered around larger and more professional museums emerged (Jensen & Lundgaard 2015; Marker & Rasmussen 2019). Museum Lolland-Falster was created as part of this wave. This chapter reviews the first decade of its existence and examines how the museum might establish a strategic role in the region.

Thorup Kildegaard, R., **Brinch, M.**, 2024. Lola relevant rekonstruktion? Magasinet MUSEUM sommer 2024, 28–30.

Fundet af en gennemtygget begklump i Rødby Havn vakte ikke blot opsigt blandt arkæologer verden over. Med den nye frontfigur Lola blev Museum Lolland-Falster også centrum for en hed debat om blackwashing og poppet formidling.

Thorup Kildegaard, R., **Sebro, L.**, **Bønnelycke, C.**, 2024. Når genstanden vækkes til live. MiD Magasin 48, 30–33.

"Man kan se det i deres ansigter. Når publikum kommer rundt om hjørnet fra vinkælderen og ser os stå ved komfuret stopper de ligesom op, og skal lige orientere sig. De har jo sådan set været igennem det meste af museet på det her tidspunkt, så måder de altså komfuret." Sådan fortæller Louise Sebro, daglig leder på Reventlowmuseet om publikums oplevelse. Efter at have slumret et århundrede, er det enorme jernkomfur på herregården Pederstrup blevet skilt ad til mindste klap og bolt. Nu brænder det igen!

Ikke fagfællesbedømt

Nyere Tid

Bønnelycke, C., 2024. Forhandling om moralen. www.weekendavisen.dk.

Da sagen om Mike Villa Fonseca og hans kæresteforhold til en 15-årig pige nåede medierne i efteråret 2023, blev den 28-årige politiker genstand for offentlighedens fordømmelse. Og til trods for, at alle juridiske anklager er blevet manet i jorden, er skandalen ikke klinget af endnu. Forargelsen klæber så at sige stadig til Fonseca.

Sagen er interessant i et moralhistorisk perspektiv, eftersom den siger noget om os som samfund; om hvad vi opfatter som rigtigt og forkert i menneskers intime forhold. Ser vi tilbage på de seneste 50 år, findes der flere historiske paralleller til Fonseca-sagen. Men måden, hvorpå vi har forstået og håndteret disse sager, har ændret sig afgørende gennem tiden – ikke mindst på grund af et skiftende syn på teenagepigen, de skæve relationer og seksualmoralen.

Bønnelycke, C., 2024. Vi bombarderes af debatter om køn og seksualitet. Her er deres oprindelse. Kristeligt Dagblad, 17.09.2024/www.kristeligtdagblad.dk

Erichsen, J., 2024. Besøg herregårde på Lolland-Falster. Museum Lolland-Falster, Nykøbing Falster.

Denne guide opridser herregårdenes historiske og landbrugsmæssige udvikling på Lolland-Falster fra 1500-tallet og frem til i dag og omhandler specifikt 15 historiske herregårde, som har åbent for besøgende.

Schaltz, U., 2024, Nakskov Kirkegårde 140 år. i U. Schaltz (red), Nakskov Kirkegårde 140 år.

Sebro, L., 2024, Ejnar Ørnsholts eget hus. i L Sebro (red.), Ejnar Ørnsholts eget hus. Realdania By & Byg A/S, København