

“He describes how they drank and remained drunk all day,” says Henriksen.

Jars with wine and honey

The oldest jar was found buried next to a dead warrior in an oak coffin in the Danish town of Nandrup. The warrior was buried together with a sword, an axe and a jar containing honey and the remains of a dark liquid, which the US researchers believe may be ‘grog’.

Another jar, found southwest of Copenhagen, has been dated to 1100-500 BC. This one also contained a dark liquid. Chemical analyses have revealed that the liquid is wine brewed from grapes.

The third jar was buried together with a woman, who is believed to have been around 30 years old when she was buried. She was buried near the town of Jyllinge, and the find has been dated to 200 BC.

The cup was discovered on the Swedish island of Gotland and has been dated to the first century AD.

[Read the Danish version of this article at videnskab.dk](#) [11]

 [The discovery of traces of wine in an Old Nordic jar reveals that Nordic people drank wine as early as 1100 BC. The archaeologists behind the discovery believe that Nordic people may have received the wine through trading with central and southern Europeans. \(Illustration: Robert Brown\)](#) [12]

 [The three Danish jars. The oldest one \(A\) is believed to date back to 1500-1300 BC. The second-oldest one \(B\) turned out to contain remains of wine. The youngest jar \(C\) dates to around 200 BC. \(Photo: Patrick E. McGovern et al.\)](#) [13]

 [bronze-age-feast-in-the-bronze-age-antique-print-1893-200324-p.jpg](#) [14]

This is the first chemical proof that wine made from grapes from southern or central Europe was imported as early as 1100 BC.

Patrick E. McGovern

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[A biomolecular archaeological approach to 'Nordic grog?', Doi: : 10.1080/21662282.2013.867101](#) [9]

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