Continued Excavations at the Farm Mound at Eyri, Ísafjörður.

By James Taylor
With contributions by Gavin Lucas, Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir, Yekaterina Krivogorskaya and Thomas H. McGovern

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Bárugötu 3
101 Reykjavík

Sími: 551 1033
Fax: 551 1047
Netfang: fsi@instarch.is

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Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir

Kynning: Fornleifarannsóknir á Eyri, yfirlit og helstu niðurstöður.

Árið 2003 hófust fornleifarannsóknir á bæjarhól Eyrar við Skutulsfjörð. Þær voru gerðar að ósk Ísafjarðarbæjar og með styrk frá Fornleifasjóði. Hófst rannsóknin á því að gera forkönnun á minjunum, þ.e.a.s. athuga ástand þeirra og meta vísindalegt gildi staðarins. Safnahúsið (gamla sjúkrahúsið) stendur á Eyrartúni, og á milli þess, kirkjunnar og leikskólans Eyrarskjóls er óbyggður túnskiki. Þessi reitur var hér áður eina byggðin á þessu svæði, enda er þar hið gamla bæjarstæði Eyrarbæjarins. Talið er líklegt að byggðin á Eyri hafi þegar hafist á landnámsöld, og þar búið samfellt uns kaupstaðurinn kaupir jörðina og bærinn er yfirgefinn 1874. Mikil uppbygging hefur átt sér stað í kaupstaðarlandinu sem áður tilheyrði Eyri, en ekki er kunnugt um að á bæjarstæðinu hafi verið reistar byggingar eða gert annað rask í seinni tíð. Bæjarstæðið er grasi gróinn og fremur flatur hóll, um 1 m hár þar sem hann rís hæst upp úr túnvellinum í kring, og er um 2-3 m yfir sjávarmáli.

Ekki eru mikil ummerki nú sýnileg um þá byggð sem verið hefur á bæjarstæðinu í árhundruð. Við fyrstu sýn virðist ekki annað að sjá en lítilsháttar hæðarmun í túninu, en við nákvæma uppmælingu kom annað í ljós. Í miðju gamla túninu eru í raun tveir, misstórir hólar eða hryggir. Á norðurhluta svæðisins, liggur aflöng bunga, um 51x21 m stór og liggur frá suðvestri til norðausturs. Nær hún frá því á móts við suðausturhorn Safnahússins og innfyrir girðingu Eyrarskjóls. Skammt sunnan við þessa bungu er önnur minni og lægri en sker sig ekki eins vel úr umhverfinu. Ætla má að hún sé um 25x11 m stór. Austurhlið svæðisins er bröttust og hún er reglulega bein. Er hugsanlegt að byggðaleifar þar hafi verið að nokkru skertar á fyrri hluta 20. aldar, enda liggur þar göngustígur.

Á suðurenda minni bungunnar stendur minnismerki á steyptum stöpli. Landi háttar þannig til á svæðinu að túnvöllurinn er harður, gróðurmold virðist fremur lítil og stutt niður á sjávarmöl. Grjót mun hafa verið fjarlægt úr yngstu byggingum Eyrar er sjúkrahúsið var byggt 1925. Ekki er að sjá að grunnur sjúkrahússins vestan hóls, né stækkun kirkjugarðsins austan við, hafi raskað byggingum að öðru leyti. Má vera að nyrstu totu bæjarhólsins, sem er langt innan girðingar Eyrarskjóls hafi verið ögn raskað þegar leikskólinn var reistur.

Á grundvelli fyrirliggjandi heimilda um svæðið og samkvæmt yfirborðsathugun og uppmælingu bendir allt til þess að bæjarhóllinn á Eyri hafi orðið fyrir litlu raski. Er sérlega óvenjulegt að bæjarhóll, eða jafnvel tveir rústahólar, sem nú standa í miðjum kaupstað, hafi ekki orðið fyrir meira hnjaski við uppbyggingu byggðarinnar s.l. öld.

Ekki er kunnugt um að neinar fornleifarannsóknir hafi verið gerðar á staðnum fyrr en sumarið 2003 og lítið vitað um minjar þar annað en það sem lögun hólanna á rannsóknarstaðnum gefur til kynna. Virðist mega gera ráð fyrir að annar hóllinn, þ.e. sá stærri séu leifar bæjarins, en hinn minni gæti verið leifar útihúsa sem staðið hafa á bæjarhlaðinu. Vegna seinni bygginga á gamla Eyrartúninu eru litlar líkur til að finna aðrar búsetuleifar en þar sem túnið er enn að mestu óhreyft. Kirkjan hefur staðið talsvert frá bænum á seinni öldum, en óvíst er hvar elstu kirkjustæðin eru. Mannabein hafa ekki komið upp utan kirkjugarðsins þar sem hann er nú.

Markmið rannsóknanna 2003 á Eyri var að gera forrannsókn, kanna ástand minjanna, meta umfang þeirra og mögulegt rannsóknargildi. Til að ná þessu markmiði var nauðsynlegt að meta hvort það rask sem þó hefur átt sér stað hafi haft áhrif á ástand minjanna, eða hvort þær séu þannig á sig komnar að fornleifarannsókn bæri takmarkaðan árangur. Forrannsóknin skiptist því í tvo þætti, annarsvegar nákvæma yfirborðsrannsókn á svæðinu öllu, sem gefið gæti vísbendingar um umfang og legu minjanna, og hinsvegar könnunargröft á völdum stöðum.

Ljóst var eftir rannsóknirnar 2003 að minjasvæðið nær yfir um 2000 fermetra skika, og virðist litlu hafa verið raskað þar frá því bærinn var rifinn á ofanverðri 19. öld. Bæjarstæðið stendur á tveimur, lágum hólum. Grafnir voru þrír prufuskurðir í báða hólana og fornleifar komu í ljós í öllum skurðum. Í skurðum A og B á stærri hólnum komu í ljós hleðsluleifar sem tilheyra stórum veggjum úr torfi og grjóti. Í skurði C á minni hólnum komu fram flóknar leifar húsbyggingar, jafnvel leifar af fleiru en einu byggingarstigi. Inn í húsinu fundust merki elds og járnvinnslu. Þar gæti verið fundin smiðja bæjarins á Eyri, og kann sú ályktun jafnframt að skýra hversvegna þessi bygging hefur verið reist spottakorn frá sjálfum bænum, þ.e. vegna eldhættu. Gripirnir voru fjölbreyttir einkum leirkersbrot, naglar og ýmis brot, sem staðfesta að minjarnar eru frá 19. öld.

Rannsókn 2004

Varðveisla þeirra leifa sem fundust 2004 lofaði mjög góðu auk þess sem varðveisluskilyrði í jarðveginum eru ágæt. Gefa niðurstöðurnar góða von um að ástand minja sem liggja neðar í rústahólunum sé gott.

Við framhaldsrannsóknirnar, sem voru styrktar af Ísafjarðarbæ, var ákveðið að freista þess að finna mörk túnsins og öskuhauginn áður en farið væri að opna stórt svæði ofan á bæjarhólnum. Var það markmiðið með prufuskurðum D og E og niðurstöðurnar voru jákvæðar í báðum tilfellum. Varðveisluskilyrði voru góð, í D fundust vel varðveittar leifar túngarðs hlöðnum úr sjávargrjóti og torfi og í E fannst mikið af dýrabeinum og öskulögum. Þótt öskuhaugurinn sé að nokkru skertur, er ljóst að dýrabein varðveitast vel á staðnum. Beinasafnið er mjög athyglisvert og fjölbreytt: kindur, kýr, hestar, geitur, svín!, selir, refir, hvali, fuglar og fiskar. Gefur beinasafnið góða von um að nýta megi úrganginn til rannsókna á mataræði og ýmsum efnahagslegum þáttum úr sögu Skutulsfjarðarbúa.

Í framhaldi var svæði F opnað, 10x15 metra stórt. Eins og prufuskurðirnir 2003 höfðu leitt í ljós var grunnt niður á yngstu mannvistarleifarnar. Ofan á hleðslum voru víða talsvert þykk og mikil móöskulög sem líklega eru til komin vegna þess að tóftirnar stóðu opnar frá því bærinn var yfirgefinn 1874 og þangað til sléttað var úr þeim eftir byggingu gamla sjúkrahússins c. 1925. Bendir margt til þess að í rústirnar hafi verið hent úrgangi frá nærliggjandi húsum. Undir þessum lögum voru vel varðveittar byggingarleifar yngsta Eyrarbæjarins. Við mikla og þykka veggi úr torfi grjóti raða sér herbergi til beggja handa. Allt að níu hugsanleg herbergi komu í ljós en hlutverk þeirra og samhengi er enn óljóst. Þó benda gripir til þess að eitt herbergi gæti hafa verið eldhús. Þar fundust járnbrot sem líklega eru ofnleifar, múrsteinar og rörbrot.

Alls fundust 1208 gripir árið 2004. Sem heild er gripasafnið frá 19. öld, þó nokkra gripi sé hægt að tímasetja til seinni hluta 18. aldar og fyrri hluta þeirra 20. Stærsti efnisflokkurinn er leir, eða 66% af heildinni. Innan þess flokks eru múrsteinsbrot og krítarpípur en leirkersbrotin eru gríðarmörg eða 740 talsins. Þau þykja óvenjuleg að því leyti að meirihluti safnsins eru brot af dýru og vönduðu taui t.d. bollastellum sem hlýtur að benda til góðs efnahags Eyrarbænda. Járn er einnig stór efnisflokkur eða 20% af heildinni. Tegundir innan hans eru mjög fjölbreyttar, naglar mynda stærsta hlutann en einnig má finna hnífa, ofnbrot, pottbrot og talsvert

magn öngla, svo eitthvað sé nefnt. Aðrir flokkar eru gler, 10% af heildinni (flöskur, lyfjaglös, hnappar og rúðugler auk skreyttra skála), steinn er 3% (t.d. brýni, fiskasleggjur, þakflísar). Gripir úr koparblöndu er fáir 1% (t.d. hnappur og peningur sem á eftir að greina frekar), aðrir flokkar eru afar smáir t.d. blýblandaðir gripir, textíll og plast). Gripasafnið fellur vel að því sem vitað er að bærinn var yfirgefinn seinni hluta 19. aldar en að rústirnar hafi staðið opnar og því hefur borist í þær yngri gripir. Gripirnir hafa þegar gefið vísbendingu um hlutverk herbergja eins og getið er hér að framan en að öðru leyti má segja að gripirnir (aðrir en hið vandaða leirtau) endurspegli sjálfbæran 19. aldar bústað. Einu gripirnir sem greinilega eru tengdir sjávarútvegi eru önglar og rónaglar úr bátum.

Næsta skref er að stækka svæði F, skilgreina svæðið betur og halda rannsóknum áfram á bæjarhólnum. Hafi Eyrarbærinn verið byggður á landnámsöld, og hafi hann ávallt staðið á sama stað, geyma þessir rústahólar óslitna byggðasögu frá upphafi. Til þessa hafa fáar fornleifarannsóknir verið gerðar á Vestfjörðum, og engar rannsóknir á bæjarhúsum þar frá miðöldum eða síðar. Frekari rannsóknir á bæjarleifum Eyrar væru kærkomið tækifæri til að bæta við þekkingu á menningarsögu þessa landshluta síðustu aldir.

The Farm Mound at Eyri, Ísafjörður:
Second Stage Archaeological Evaluation.

Initial results and preliminary interpretation.

ABSTRACT

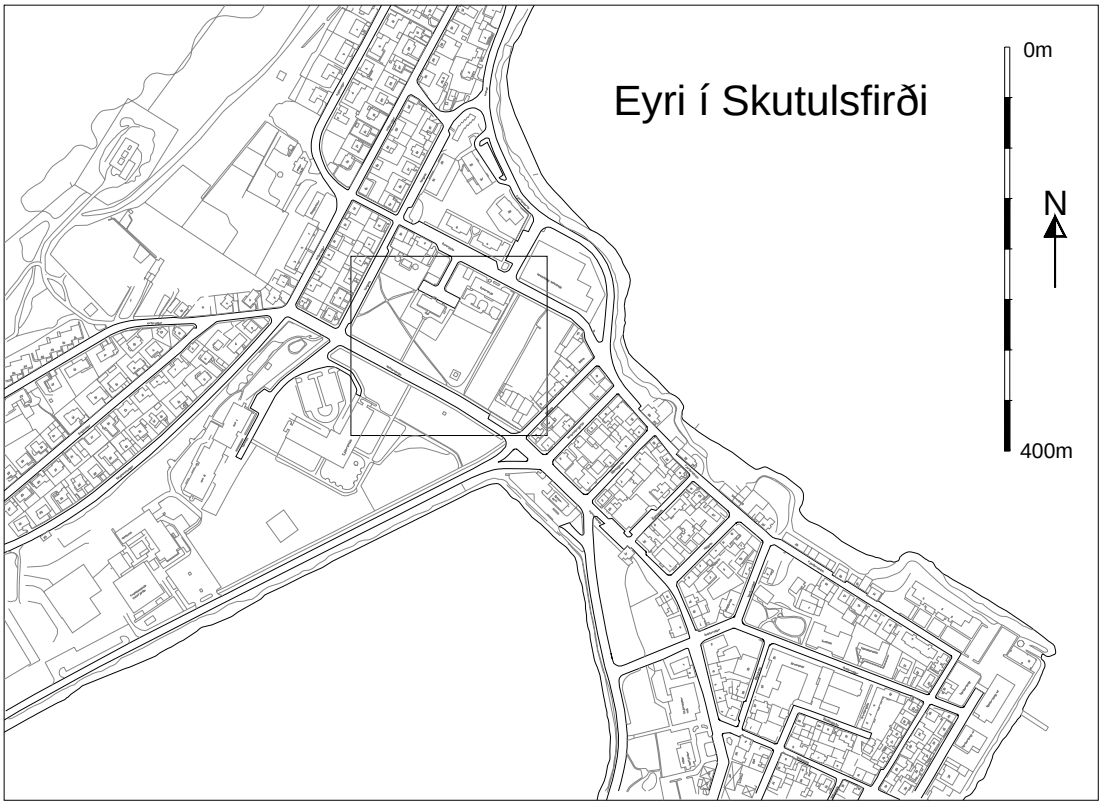

Fig 1: Eyri research area, Isafjörður.

During previous seasons Fornleifastofnun Íslands carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on municipal land in the grounds of the Museum in Isafjörður. This programme was continued and completed this season (between the 24th and 28th May 2004), with the addition of two further trenches targeted to pinpoint the midden mound and home-field boundaries of the site, thus completing our assessment of the extents of, and degree of preservation within the research area.

As a result of the findings of this evaluation, an open area excavation was undertaken on top of the farm mound (between the 16th August and the 3rd September 2004), in an effort to understand the uppermost sequences of the site and its process of abandonment. All of this work was carried out on behalf of the community of Isafjörður and represents the second stage of a process of investigation that may help to shed light on the development of the earliest known settlement in the area.

All of the remains encountered upon this site appear to represent a single phase of mid to late 19th century activity - this corresponds well to the documented abandonment

of the farm in 1877. A contour survey centred upon the farm-mound and its immediate vicinity has recorded in detail the local topography, and revealed two probable foci of activity on the site. The nature and date of the deposits found suggest excellent potential for preservation of earlier remains on the site. Further substantial archaeological excavations are therefore thought to be both possible and desirable. Such will prove necessary to fully document and understand the origins and development of this historically important settlement.

INTRODUCTION

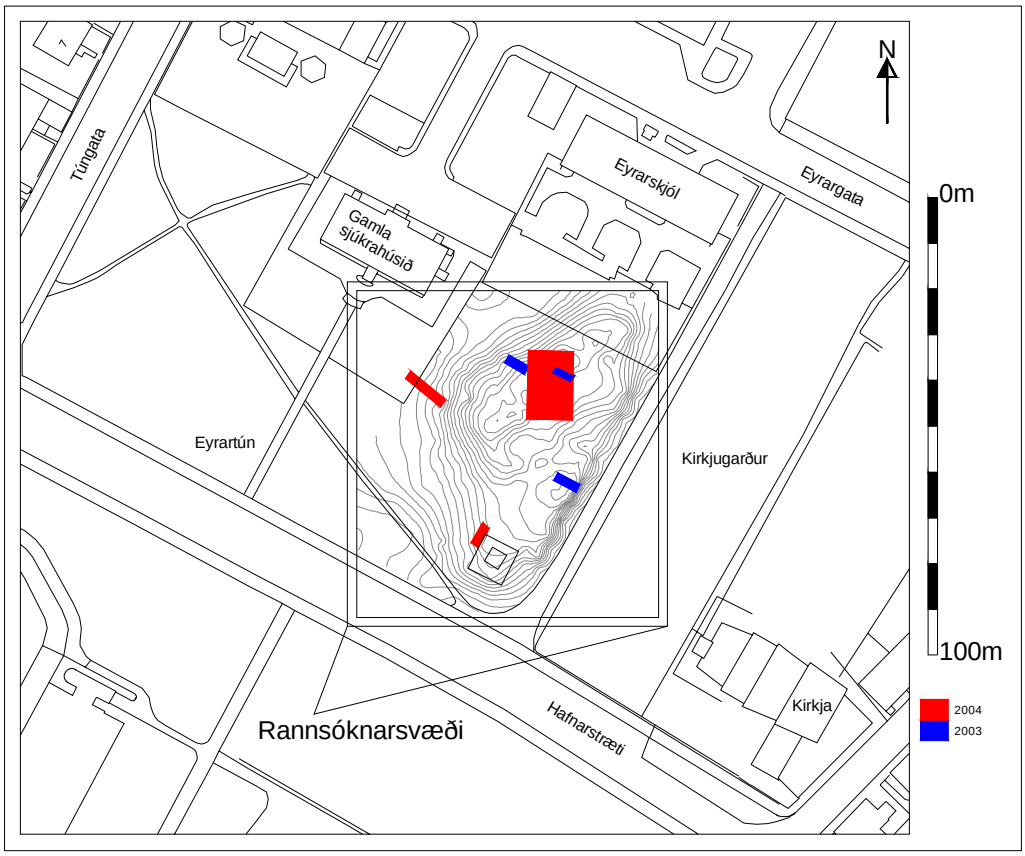

Fig 2: Research area and 2003-2004 trench locations

Eyri Farm is located within the grounds of the old hospital building (now the city museum and library) in the town of Ísafjörður, Skutulsfjörður, and within the playground of the adjacent playschool Eyrarskjól to the northeast. Set on the landward (northwestern), end of the promontory, which lends the farm its name, the farm, remained in use until 1877, shortly after which the hospital was constructed. The area has never been built upon at any point during the subsequent growth of the town.

Historically the site is important to the area, as it is believed to be the first farm in Skutulsfjörður. Medieval sources suggest that the farm may date to the 'Landnám' period. However, at this stage, there is little physical evidence to support this. The chronology of the earliest occupation layers will undoubtedly be established as the archaeological work on the site proceeds. The Eyri farm was one of the major

settlements of the area, from medieval times up to the time it was abandoned in the late 19th century.

The site sits on a gentle slope, dropping from c.3m above sea level on the northeastern side to c.2.1m above sea level to the southwest. The study area is primarily within the limits of the landscaped grass gardens surrounding the museum. Some footpaths cross the area and, as already noted, a playground is situated at the northeastern limit. The visible remains include two adjacent sub-rectangular mounds orientated northeast-southwest. The largest mound, to the northwest, has a visible extent of some 51m long and 21m wide. The highest part of this mound is 4.1m above sea level, dropping to approximately 3.1m at its southwestern limit. The surface of the mound had a number of clear depressions and raised linear features, which are likely to correspond to structural remains some distance below the surface.

The southeastern mound has significantly smaller visible extents, due partly to apparent truncation at the east by both a public footpath and a cemetery, and to the southeast by a statue base. The surviving limits measure some 25m long by 11m wide. The highest point on this mound is circa 3.5m above sea level.

Further truncation of the site may have occurred during the building of the hospital in c.1925, when local tradition suggests that the farm-mound was levelled to create the hospital gardens. An archive photograph of the site, dating to 1867, suggests that as well as the one main farm building, associated out-houses may also have been present at this time. These appear to have been situated to the rear of the farm (the northern end of the main building) and with one further structure, apparently adjacent to the southeastern corner of the main farm building.

Fig 3: Photograph of the farm at Eyri, facing northeast (c.1867)

A print showing the promontory of the embryonic town of Isafjörður, dating to 1890 (see below), clearly shows that the farm was already ruinous by this time, although a mound which appears to represent the midden is clearly visible to the east of the home-field in both pictures.

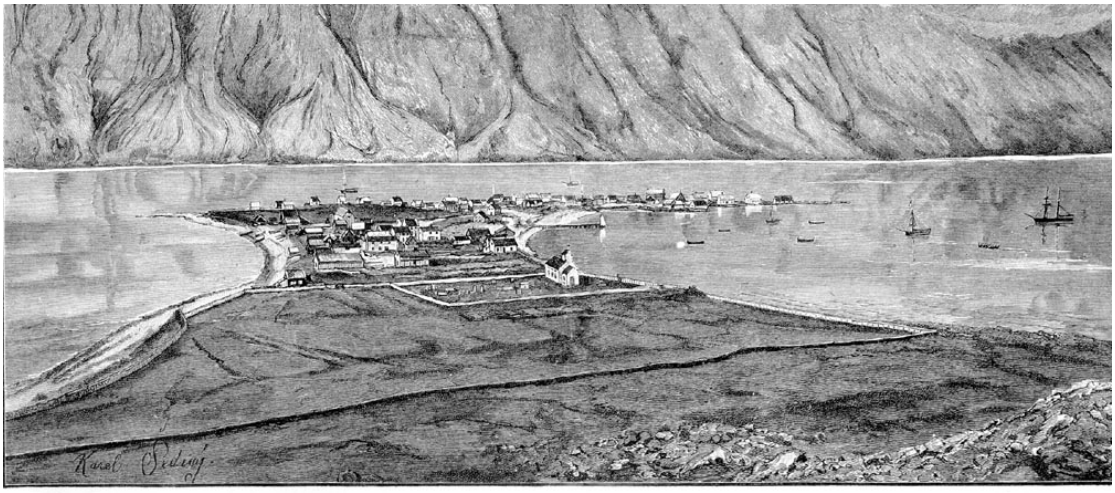

Fig 4: The eyri of Isafjörður, after the abandonment of the farm, facing east (c.1890)

Apart from the mounds themselves, no obvious evidence demonstrating the complexity of these remains are apparent in the current topography of the area, suggesting that the area was at least partially truncated or levelled.

A study area focusing upon the region of high archaeological potential around the visible farm mounds thus encompasses an area of approximately 2000m².

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGOGICAL WORK

Previously, in 2003, 3 trenches (A-C) were undertaken upon the site in an effort to assess the nature, extent and preservation of archaeological deposits within the farm-mound at Eyri. At the same time a full contour survey was performed in order to make a record of the surface topography of the farm mound prior to any archaeological intervention.

In total, 3 trial trenches have been excavated to date; Trenches A and B were orientated northwest-southeast targeting shallow depressions in the top of the northern mound. Trench C was also orientated northwest-southeast and focussed on the less well-preserved southern mound.

All three trenches yielded clear archaeological evidence. Trenches A and B both contained large bands of turf debris and rocks, aligned with the long axis of the farm mound. These features were clearly suggestive of large walls of turf and stone, as may be expected upon a settlement of this nature. Similarly, the associated deposits (including substantial dumps of peat ash) were consistent with the post-abandonment debris that might be anticipated on a site such as this.

Trench C, located on the smaller southeastern mound also showed complex structural remains, along with concentrated evidence of burning and metalwork. It was therefore concluded that this structure (or structures) represents some form of workshop or specialised activity area, possibly a smithy.

All of the finds from these trenches were of a date consistent with the known abandonment of the farm in the mid-late 18th century. Preservation of the deposits excavated so far has been excellent, including the preservation of textiles amongst other finds. There is no reason to suspect that any underlying phases of activity are any less well preserved.

AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

The aim and scope of the Eyri project in 2004 was two fold:

- 1)- To complete the assessment of the obvious limits of archaeological deposits within the farm-mound at Eyri.
- 2)- To begin a program of open area excavation upon the farm mound.

This agenda was designed to significantly expand upon the evaluation work begun in 2003, in and effort to widen our understanding of the site.

As such two further evaluation trenches (D and E) were opened early in the season targeting the midden and the limits of the home field. Later in the season a larger scale excavation area 15m by 10m was opened on top of the farm mound, which was to incorporate some of the area evaluated in 2003.

A grid system had already been established using known points provided by Tæknideild Ísafjarðarbæjar (se within the local grid system). Areas targeted for study were staked out using a Nikon DTM750 total station theodolite using 'FastMap' onboard software. Turf, topsoil, and modern overburden were all removed by hand. All archaeological deposits thus revealed were also excavated by hand. Written, and drawn records of all archaeological deposits were completed using pro-forma recording systems developed by Fornleifastofnun Íslands, and supplemented by photography as appropriate. All finds were recovered and located by single context.

RESULTS

All of the trenches opened this season yielded archaeological deposits with an excellent degree of preservation, immediately below the turf surface. Intrusive excavation was therefore kept to a minimum in order to preserve the deposits *in situ* until the wider programme of research, taking into account the full extent of these deposits, can encompass them.

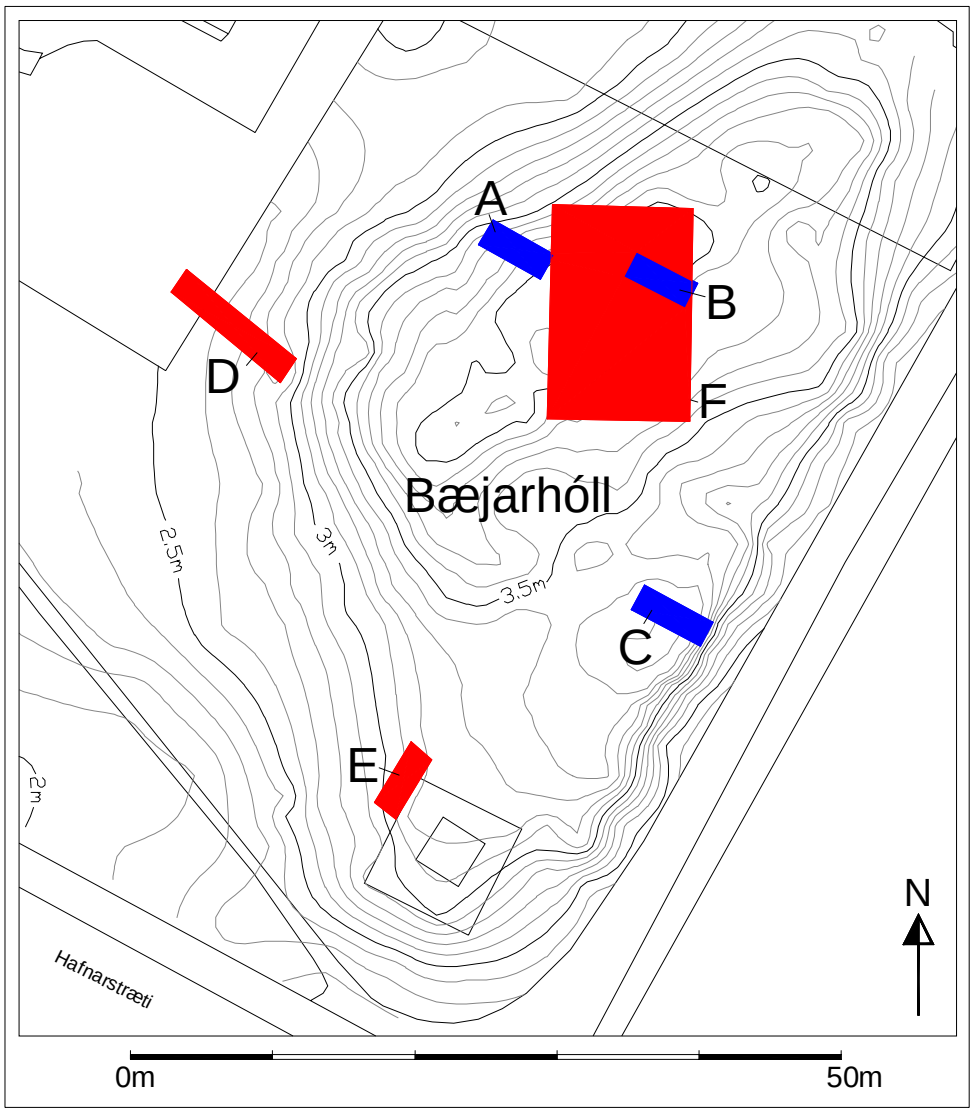

Figure 5: Trench Plan (blue = 2003 season; red = 2004 season)

Full excavation was begun only within Area F, in an effort to begin understanding the later phases of the farm activity.

Trench D.

Trench D was oriented northwest-southeast and located at the base of the south-western corner of the visible remains. It measured 10m long by 2m wide. The true sequence of this trench remains unclear, as the deposits exposed were not excavated.

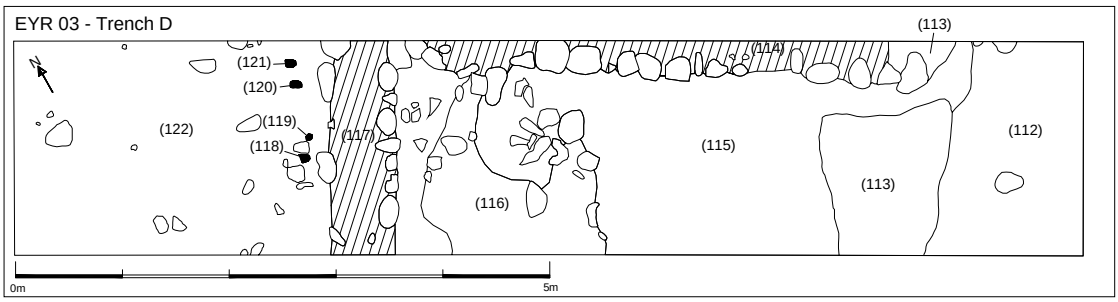

Fig. 6: Plan of Trench D, in year 2004 (not 2003 as shown abobe).

The trench was dominated by an east-west orientated wall [117] and [114], running along the northern edge of the trench. From east to west it ran for approximately 6.2m before returning south, spanning the width of the trench. Although the northern extents of the wall were obscured by the northern limit of excavation, it seems likely that the width of this length of wall was probably the same as that of the return (c. 0.6m). Morphologically the wall had a rough stone face on its internal side, consisting of large uneven boulders. These supported a mid reddish brown silt matrix which may represent a degraded turf core. The southern return of this wall also had on its western side a line of well-preserved wooden posts [118-121], which clearly represented a fence line.

Fig 7: East facing view of Trench D

The deposit to the east and south of the wall [115] (inside the corner)

was a fairly sterile mid reddish brown silt, with occasional small stones. Further up slope, to the east, a similar deposit [112] contained more frequent anthropogenic inclusions, such as: coal, glass, wire and pottery. These deposits both appeared to seal a band of light grey, red and mid orange striped turf, [113], c. 1.2m wide, orientated north south and spanning the width of the trench.

To the west of the wall was another more sterile mid reddish brown silt, with more frequent stone inclusions [122].

Trench E

Trench E was oriented north-south and located on the west side of a nearby statue base. It measured 5m long by 2m wide.

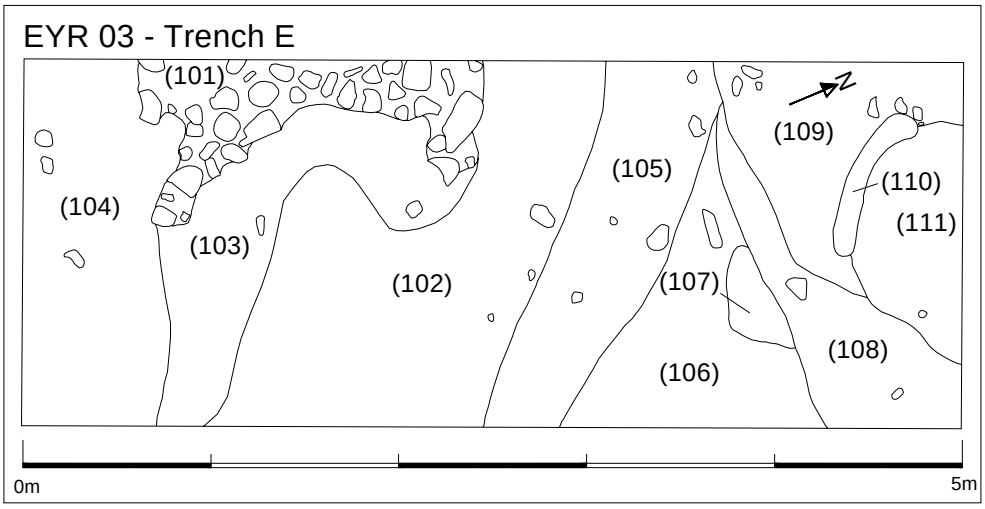

Fig 8: Plan of Trench E. in year 2004 (not 2003 as shown above).

This trench was characterised by clear evidence of midden activity, defined by a sequence of obvious dump layers, all of these layers contained frequent animal bone inclusions. The lowest deposit in the sequence was a loose, dark red charcoal and peat-ash rich silt, [111]. A small lens of crushed shell, [110], sealed this deposit, which was in turn overlain by a pale pinkish peat-ash, [109]. Another small lens of charcoal, [107], sealed the peat-ash, overlain in turn by a brown silty layer, [106], which in turn contained peat-ash and charcoal flecks and occasional shell. This further sealed a loose charcoal dump, [105], which lay under another loose charcoal rich silt, (102]. A pale pink peat-ash deposit, [103], was also under deposit [102], however,

Fig 9: Close up of *in situ* bone deposits in Trench

on it southern side it was under yet another charcoal rich silt, with peat-ash patches, [104]. The whole sequence was finally sealed by a soft mid-brown silt matrix, supporting moderately sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, [101].
As already stated, all of the deposits identified in this sequence contain extensive animal bone assemblages. Although none of the deposits could by quantified clearly as they all extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Excavation Area F

Summary of 2004 season excavations.

Upon removal of the turf it became evident that several 'structural spaces' were immediately identifiable across the site, defined by linear patterns of turf, apparently forming potential rooms. These structural remains were orientated on a northeast-southwest alignment, and centred on a large turf wall running northeast-southwest across the diagonal of the site [1032]. This wall was c.1.5m wide by at least 14m long. To the north and south of the site two of the most clearly definable *rooms* were excavated first, in order to begin to understand the post-occupation sequence.

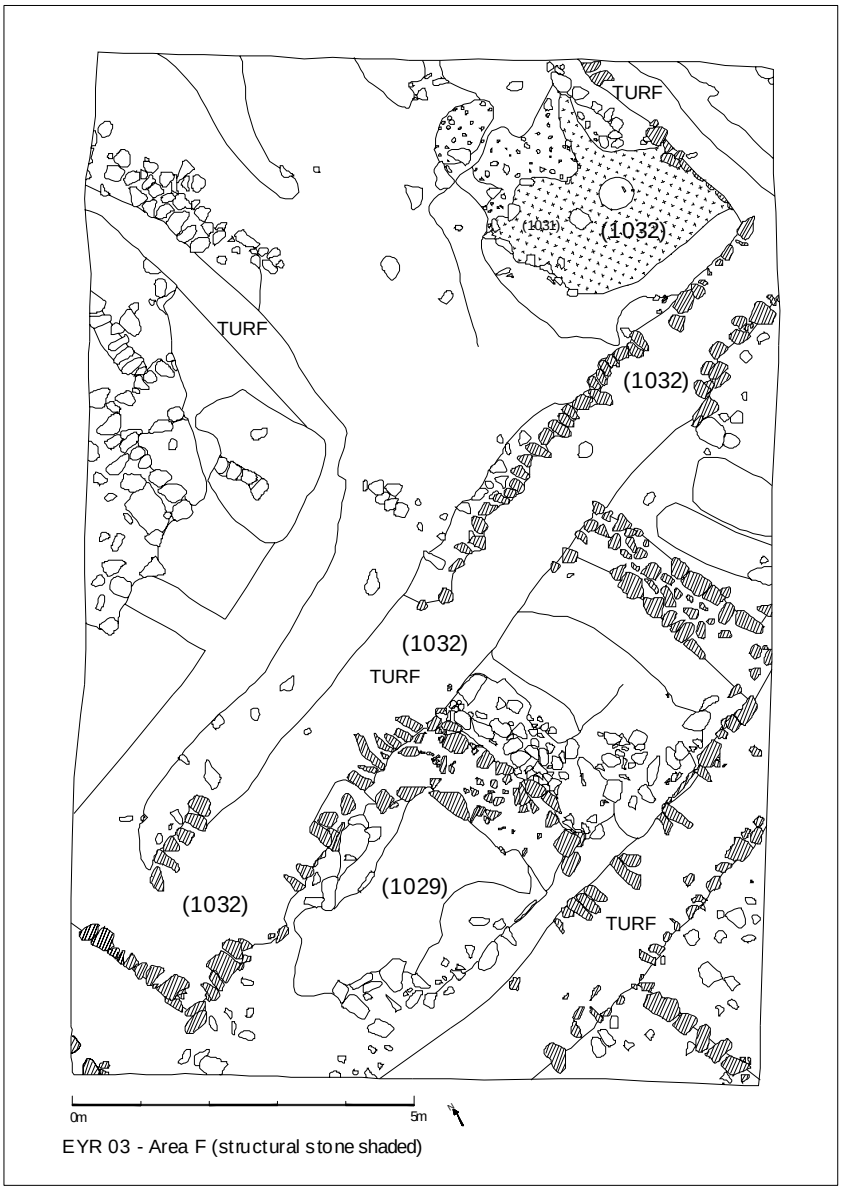

Fig 10: Area F (multi-context end of season base plan). in 2004 (not 2003 as shown above).

The southernmost of these, allocated the group number [1029], was a broadly rectangular area c.3.6m long by c.2.8m wide. The lowest deposit in the sequence here was a friable dark brown sandy silt layer, (1028], at a height of c.3.60-70 m above sea level (a.s.l.). This was overlain by a band of dark brown and orange turf collapse, [1026], which in turn was sealed by a loose brown sandy gravel spread, [1022]. The gravel was sealed by a short sequence of turf collapse, [1013], [1018], [1020] and [1021]. The deposits excavated here clearly relate to the demolition or collapse of this part of the structure, with layers of turf being interspersed with the accumulation of silt deposits. The finds from all these layers were characteristic of the date of abandonment, particularly the pottery. Notably several iron rings and fittings probably associated with a cooking appliance were found throughout the deposits, suggesting that this *room* may be part of, or close to, the kitchen.

To the north of the site a second, well defined, *room* was targeted for excavation, allocated the group number [1030]. Removal of most of the northern half of the post abandonment turf debris in this area revealed a black, charcoal rich burnt surface [1031]. This appeared to underlie everything at a level of c.3.65m a.s.l., as such its full extents remain unclear. This may have been an occupation surface or perhaps primary destruction associated with burning. Immediately above this was a thick band of bright orange turf collapse, [1019].

Fig 11: Room [1030] post-excavation (Northeast facing)

This room and much of the centre of the site to the west of wall [1032] was sealed by a band of loose mid-grey brown sandy silt, [1005], which was heavily bio/cryoturbated. This sloped down into the northwest corner of the site where it was overlain by a thin layer of loose mid grey-brown very sandy-silt gravel [1003]. These deposits appeared to represent the interface between the archaeology and the topsoil.

Across the site were several large irregular peat-ash filled negative features. These were mostly concentrated in a band across the centre of the site. One pair, situated to the west of the site, appeared to respect the boundaries of an underlying room or space (see Fig 11), and were cut from a height of c.3.80-90m a.s.l.. The south-easternmost pit, [1023], and was c.1.79m east-west by c2.24m north-south and was c.0.75m deep. The more elongated north-western pit, [1024], was c.1.39m east-west by c.4.30m north-south and c.0.6m deep. These pits were clearly associated as the primary fill, [1016], was a firm bright red and black charcoal rich burnt turf deposit. The secondary fill, [1001], was a more crumbly bright pink peat-ash dump, with orange lenses.

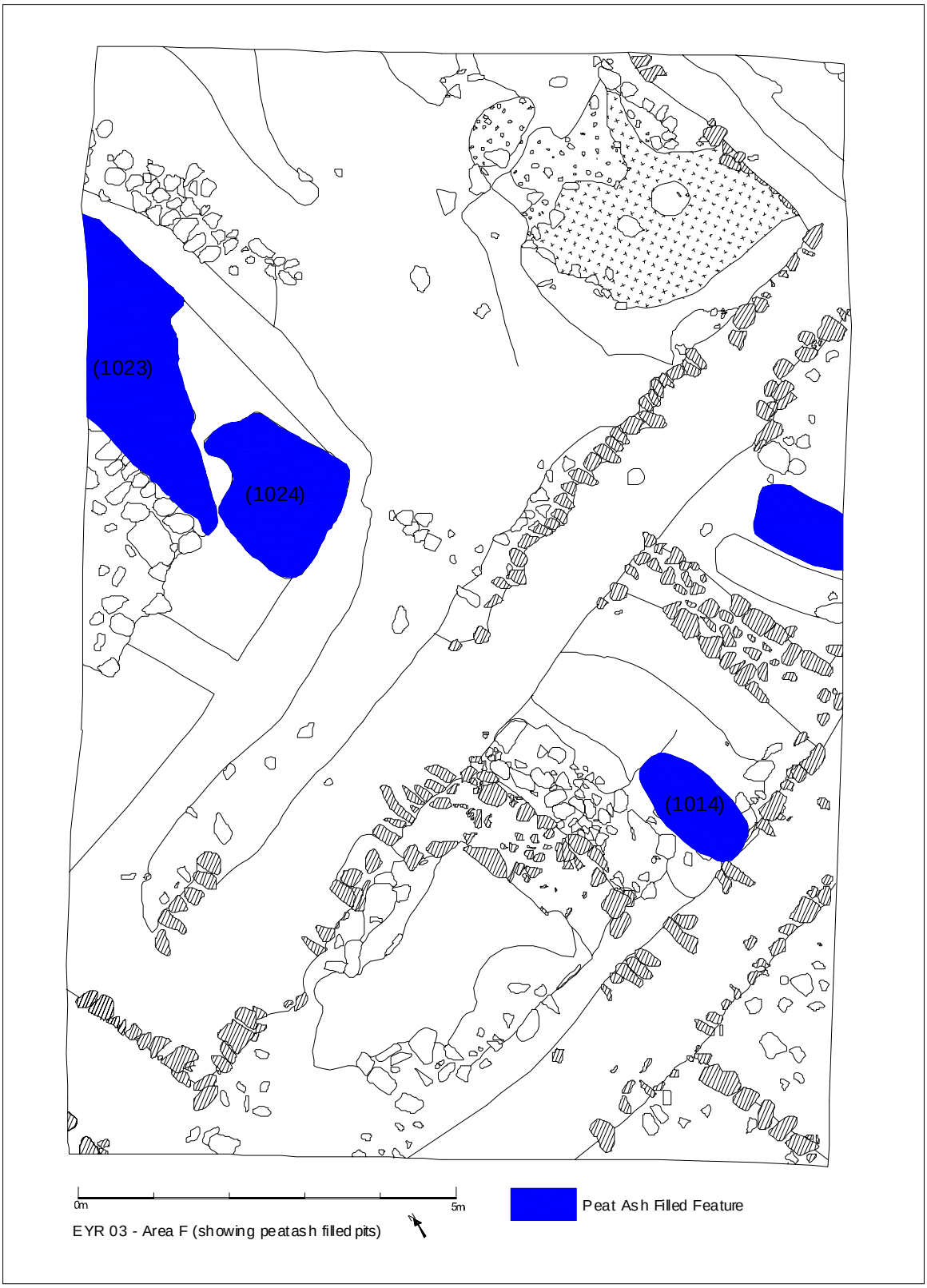

Fig 12: Area F, with location of peat-ash filled pits in 2004 (not 2003 as shown above).

Fig 11a

Fig 11b

Fig 11:a: Pits [1023] and [1024] pre-excavation (East facing)
b: Pit [1014] pre-excavation (Northwest facing)

A similarly irregular pit was excavated to the east of the site [1014], filled with another bright red and orange peat-ash deposit with dark blue/black lenses, [1017] and [1002]. This pit was cut from c.3.76m a.s.l., and was c.3.9m northwest-southeast by c.1.6m northeast-southwest.

The function of these cut features remains unclear, however, it seems likely that the burnt peat-ash and turf which filled them was burnt *in situ*, suggesting that the burning took place after the abandonment and primary demolition phase of the structures.

CONCLUSIONS

The combination of the 2003 and 2004 evaluation trenches excavated on or around the farm-mound at Eyri has succeeded in demonstrating the substantial archaeological potential of the site. It appears that within the main farm-mound itself, the archaeological sequence is both well preserved and survives to some considerable depth. Up to 1.7m of accumulation may be noted across the site and this is thought to reflect a lengthy period of occupation, and complex structural deposits.

However, the trenches excavated this season have also clearly demonstrated that the midden, to the (southwest of the main mound), shares a similar degree of high preservation, particularly with regard to the faunal assemblage. Although it must be noted that there is, as yet, no clear indication of the depth or extents of the midden material. It is probable that the midden has been disturbed, most obviously by the large statue base set in the top of the mound. However, it could be anticipated that the landscaping and construction of the nearby road and footpath to the south may also have partially truncated the midden as well.

The evaluation process has also demonstrated the apparent survival of the boundaries of the home field. Although only seen in part, it must be assumed that the home field could be traced through most of its extents.

The most significant element of this seasons work was the opening of Area F, the first full excavation area to be stripped on the site. This area was 15m long (north-south) by 10m wide (east-west). Although the deposits excavated this season were exclusively post-abandonment and destruction layers, evidence for the underlying structural remains was clear from the outset. In particular the tops of the turf and stone walls could be seen to form a linear pattern across the area, which almost certainly reflected the layout of the farm buildings and their internal partitions. As such up to nine potential rooms could be identified, laid out on a broadly northeast-southwest alignment. However, it remains unclear how many of these structural spaces or rooms remain obscured by the overlying post abandonment debris.

The rooms were set either side of a distinct band of turf, c.1.5m wide by at least 14m long, which clearly formed a large wall. Towards its northern end, where excavation had exposed part of the face of the wall, it was obvious that some segments had a stone face. The size of this wall suggest that it is a significant part of the structure, perhaps and external or supporting wall. As such it is unclear whether all of the 'rooms' seen in plan were internal divisions of space, or whether some of them lay outside of the main structure, perhaps the remains of adjoining structures or 'out houses'. Of the rooms identified, only one, [1029], can be given any provisional functional interpretation. Based upon the quantities of metal pipe and cooking appliance fittings, found in the backfill of this room, it would be reasonable to conclude that this may well have been a kitchen prior to abandonment.

The upper part of the stratigraphic sequence was dominated, as already stated, by post-abandonment deposits and destruction debris. This material was mostly set within and therefore defined by the layout of the underlying structural remains (discussed above), situated immediately underneath the topsoil. The types of deposits

identified in this sequence fell into two broad categories across the site. The first of these was turf collapse, found both in thick bands and in lenses across the whole area. Large areas of the turf collapse were clearly heat affected, either by direct burning of peat-ash or the dumping of hot ash in shallow depressions, across the centre of the site. It remains unclear whether this burning was part of the destruction process, or activity that took place when the site was already in ruins. At this stage the latter seems more likely as the peat-ash deposits mostly seal the turf, which appears to have been burnt *in situ*.

The second of the notable post-abandonment deposits were the extensive layers of loose grey-brown sandy and gravely silts, which comprise the upper part of the sequence. These almost certainly represent general weathering, bioturbation and cryoturbation. This is clearly related to the proximity of the uppermost part of the site to the surface (being covered by 0.2-0.3m of topsoil on average), where the archaeological deposits were effectively being absorbed into the subsoil.

Finally it should be noted that most of the finds, could be firmly dated to the late 19th century, consistent with the known date of abandonment in 1874.

Continued large-scale excavation will be necessary to understand such a sequence fully. Such work would be a major contribution to the archaeology of the Westfjords, a region that is currently under represented nationally, and would greatly enhance our understanding of farm development in Iceland. The site is held to be of both regional and national importance, and would make a contribution of international significance when added to comparative data from similar sites elsewhere in Iceland (such as Stóraborg in Eyjafjallasveit). The archaeology of farm-mounds in the North Atlantic remains an under-developed area of study, and one, which therefore offers excellent research opportunities and has great potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The 2004 season of excavation at Eyri achieved all of the aims objectives set out for this years work. This primarily included the completion of the trial trenching programme and commencement of larger scale open area excavation. To date, five trial trenches have been completed and approximately 150m² (six 5m grid squares) have been opened for excavation.

This work has established the whereabouts of the midden and the home-field associated with the farm site, and has given some insight into the nature of the preservation of the site. However, little has been done with regards to the excavation of the site, except removal of the overburden and some of the post abandonment phases. As such, our understanding of the archaeology on site is cursory at best.

It is therefore proposed that excavations continue in the 2005 season for a longer period and with a slightly larger team, in order to add more depth of meaning to the current area. If resources allow it is also recommended that the area be expanded by a 5m strip to the west of the area, making the site 15 x 15m, encompassing both of the 2001 trial trenches. The site can be seen as ‘virgin’ archaeology and as such would

benefit from larger scale ‘open area excavation’, where possible from the outset. Larger scale work on a site like this would facilitate greater understanding of functional and spatial workings of the site.

If funding and resources allow, it is also recommended that work commence on a complementary excavation upon the midden to the south of the study area. This should include the reopening and widening of the 2004 season trial trench (Trench E). The midden appears to contain a dense and very well preserved faunal assemblage and may offer an invaluable insight into the material culture of the occupants of Eyri throughout its entire history.

It is hoped that a larger scale excavation of this site will contribute greatly to our understanding of the site and its development, within its possible context as one of the earliest settlements in the area.

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Appendix 1 – Context Register

No	Type	Area	Description	ID
101	Deposit	E	Loose to moderately firm, grey-brown charcoal-rich silt, with frequent bone and peat-ash patches.	FS
102	Deposit	E	Loose to moderately firm back silty charcoal, with frequent coal and bone inclusions, and occasional shell.	FS
102	Deposit	E	Moderately firm, dark pinkish brown silt, with frequent peat-ash, charcoal flecks and bone, and occasional shell.	FS
103	Deposit	E	Loose, black ashy charcoal layer.	FS
104	Deposit	E	Moderately firm, dark pinkish brown silt, with frequent peat-ash, charcoal flecks and bone, and occasional shell.	FS
105	Deposit	E	Loose, mid-light pink peat-ash, with frequent charcoal flecks.	FS
106	Deposit	E	Loose, white crushed shell deposit.	FS
107	Deposit	E	Loose, dark red charcoal and peat-ash rich silt, with black mottling and frequent bone inclusions.	FS
108	Deposit	D	Mid reddish brown silt, with occasional small stones and frequent modern inclusions (inc: glass, pot, wire and coal).	JST
109	Deposit	D	Light grey, red and orange striped turf.	JST
110	Deposit	D	Linear stone-faced wall, supported by a mid reddish brown silt matrix.	JST
111	Deposit	D	Mid reddish brown silt, with occasional small stones.	JST
112	Deposit	D	Gravel rich, mid brown silt.	JST
113	Deposit	D	Linear stone-faced wall, supported by a mid reddish brown silt matrix.	JST
114	Cut	D	Small posthole, with wooden post base in situ. Probable fence line.	JST
115	Cut	D	Small posthole, with wooden post base in situ. Probable fence line.	JST
116	Cut	D	Small posthole, with wooden post base in situ. Probable fence line.	JST
117	Cut	D	Small posthole, with wooden post base in situ. Probable fence line.	JST
118	Deposit	D	Mid red brown silt with moderate small/large stone inclusions.	JST
119	Deposit	D	Light grey, red and orange striped turf.	JST
120	Group	F	Group allocated to room, south of Area F.	JST
121	Group	F	Group allocated to room, north of Area F.	JST
122	Deposit	F	Black charcoal rich burnt/floor deposit.	JST
123	Group	F	Large central wall bisecting area may contain more than one structural element.	JST
1001	Deposit	F	Friable, bright pink peat-ash dump, with orange lenses.	FS
1002	Deposit	F	Friable, red and orange peat-ash dump, with blue lenses.	SÞ
1003	Deposit	F	Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt gravel spread. Bioturbation?!	JST
1004	Deposit	F	Firm/friable, mid brown-grey very sandy silt spread.	GAG
1005		F		
1006	Deposit	F	Large irregular stones, supported by dark brown sandy silt.	GAG
1007	Cut	F	Large irregular pit, filled with burning, possibly in situ.	FS
1008	Cut	F	Large irregular pit, filled with burning, possibly in situ.	FS
1009	Deposit	F	Charcoal flecked, peat-ash fill of posthole [1010].	FS
1010	Cut	F	Small posthole.	FS

1011	Deposit	F	Charcoal flecked, peat-ash fill of posthole [1010].	FS
1012	Cut	F	Small posthole.	FS
1013	Deposit	F	Firm/friable, reddish brown, black, grey, orange turf collapse.	AH/GAG
1014	Cut	F	Ovoid pit.	SÞ
1015	Deposit	F	Loose, black ash lens/dump.	SÞ
1016	Deposit	F	Moderately firm/friable, bright red, black, charcoal rich burnt turf.	FS
1017	Deposit	F	Friable, red with black lenses, burnt turf.	SÞ
1018	Deposit	F	Friable light orange brown turf debris.	GAG
1019	Deposit	F	Firm/friable, variable orange turf collapse.	JST
1020	Deposit	F	Mixed layer, black charcoal/dark brown turf debris/red peat-ash.	GAG
1021	Deposit	F	Small patch of light orange brown turf collapse	AH/GAG
1022	Deposit	F	Firm/friable grey/black charcoal rich sandy silt, gravel deposit	GAG
1023	Cut	F	Large irregular peat-ash filled pit.	FS
1024	Cut	F	Large irregular peat-ash filled pit.	FS
1025	Deposit	F	Friable grey brown turf debris.	SÞ
1026	Deposit	F	Firm/friable, dark brown/orange/black turf collapse.	GAG
1027	Deposit	F	Friable, mid brown with orange mottling, degraded turf collapse.	FS
1028	Deposit	F	Firm/friable, dark brown sandy silt layer.	GAG
1029	Deposit	E	Group number	JST
1030	Deposit	E	Group number	JST
1031	Deposit	E	Loose, black silty charcoal deposit with frequent bone and shell inclusions	FS
1032	Deposit	E	Loose/friable pale pink peat-ash deposit.	FS

Appendix 2

Guðrún Alda Gísladóttir

Finds summary

The excavation season of 2004 at Eyri, recovered a total of 1208 objects, recorded under 196 finds units (see finds register). The total find number does not include unworked animal bones, though registered in the finds list. All finds were cleaned, dried, repacked and registered in the excavation database. Conservation work is concluded by the National Museum.

If it was not possible to identify the object type the form of the artefact determines the type, for example: plate, pin, object etc.

Finds no. (*33-46*) are from trenches D and E. Finds from no. (*100-282*) are from area F.

Find categories, sorted by material sum:

Material	Sum	%	Find categories
Bone	x	x	4,4 kg of unworked animal bones.
Shell	x	x	Unworked shell (37 g).
Textile	2	0	Woven cloths.
Copper alloy	12	1	Copper alloy: Fitting (8), coin (1), button (1), rivet (1), plate (1).
Lead alloy	3	0	Sheeting (2), object (1).
Iron	239	20	Nails (122), rivets (19), fish hooks (14), slag (5), knifes (4), barbed wire (3), vessels (6), rings (4), horse shoes (2), buckle (1), handle (1), lock (1), hinge (1), spike (1), staple (1), lid (1), loop (1), pipe (1), structural fitting (1). Unidentified objects: Plates (21), lumps (16), objects (5) pins (8).
Stone	31	3	Whetstones (13), coal (10), fish hammer (2), chalk (1), roof tile (2) ,writing slates (2). fragment? (1).
Glass	115	10	Window glass (17), vessels, buttons (3).
Ceramic	801	66	Bricks (40), pottery (740), clay pipes (21). *See report below.*
Composite	3	0	Objects (2), knife (1).
Plastic	2	0	Fragments.
Total	1208	100	

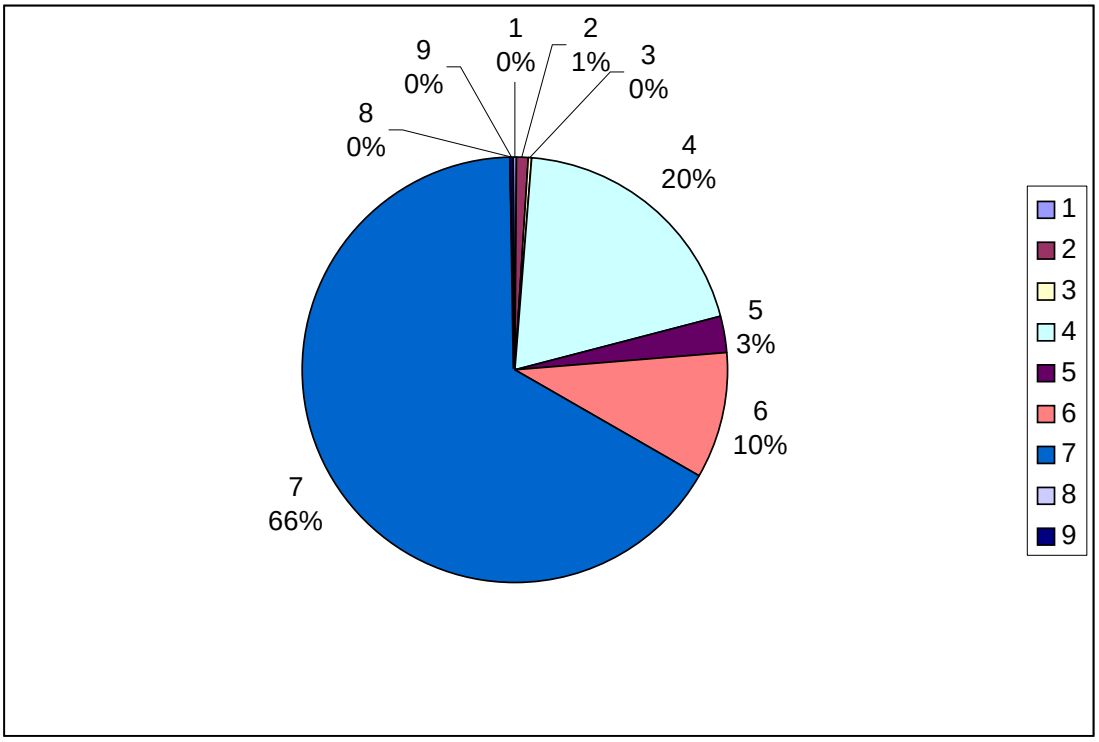

Fig. 1: Material groups shown in pie chart. 1. textile, 2. copper alloy, 3. lead alloy, 4. iron, 5. stone, 6. glass, 7. ceramic, 8. composite, 9. plastic.

ORGANIC MATERIAL

Preservation of bone material is good but a minimal amount of other organic material was retrieved this year. There is an absence of wood and leather and only two cloth fragments were found. It is known that the timber in the old farmhouse were reused elsewhere in town and that may explain the absence of that material class.

BONE

A large amount of animal bones was retrieved, 4,4 kg in total, of which 3,7 kg came from test trench E (midden area). The preservation of bone is good, although no bone artefacts were retrieved. *See appendix 6*.

SHELL

Traces of very fragile shells was present in the excavation but not concentrated in one place. Three finds (*35*, *172* and *173*) were retrieved, (*35*) in the midden and (*172, 173*) in room [1029]. It must be considered quite natural to find shell fragments in an area near the seaside like Eyri. Shell(fish) was probably used for several purposes, including fishing bait and also often as a childs plaything. *See appendix 6.*

TEXTILE

Only two textile finds are from this year excavation nos. (*163, 164*). They are both pieces of woven wool, found in room [1029].

METAL

COPPER ALLOY

Twelve copper alloy objects were retrived. Eight of these are structural fittings – "u"-profile sheets with holes (*160-162*). Of these six are from room [1029]. From topsoil [1000] is a personal item - a simple discoidal button (*157*). A coin (*158*), still to be identified, was recovered from a degraded turf collapse deposit [1027]. Other objects include a small rivet (*159*) and a nice decorative plate (*100*) that has been perforated by later drill holes.

Fig 2: Plate (*100*), coin (*157*) and button (*157*)

LEAD ALLOY

Very few metal objects other than iron and copper alloy was found. Only two finds number are in this material category. One is associated with room [1029], a decorated metal knob (*265*) probably from a stove door. The other comprises fragments of thin sheet (*156*).

IRON

In total 239 iron objects or fragments were registered under 84 finds numbers. The objects are very corroded and many are misshapen. The majority of the finds are nails, but other material reflects a variety of objects that can be found in a self sufficient farmstead at the shoreline.

Structural fittings

More than half of the finds are nails and nail shanks - a total of 122 pieces or 51%. In general the most common nail is machine made, with a flat oval or circular head and rectangular sectioned shank. Though many of the nails were deformed by corrosion, it was possible to roughly categorise nails in 34 cases. Common machine made wire nails number at least sixteen, (*214, 254, 280, 231*), dating from the late 19th and 20th century (year 1890>). They come from contexts [100, 1013, 1018 and 1022]. At least thirteen nails, (*102, 103, 104, 106, 220, 244, 260, 273, 280*) are definitely machine cut nails that may be dated to the 19th century (ca. 1830-1890), They come from contexts [1003, 1004, 1020, 1025, 1028]. Many of the nails that were too deformed to be identified with certainty are probably of this type. A few nails (*220, 273*) from contexts [1004 and 1028] are handmade wrought nails dating between the late 18th century to the beginning of the 19th (ca.1790-1830). Other types of

structural fittings include a staple (*232*), fitting (*203*), hinge (*207*), lock (*206*) and bent strips (*203*).

A few artefacts are probably related to *kitchen activity,* being fragments of a coal burning stove and possible chimney pipe, all from room [1029]. These include an iron *handle* (from an oven?) (*211*), iron *rings* (*239, 240*) probable pipe fittings and *pipe* fragment (*224*).

Rivets
Eighteen rivets are recorded under nine finds numbers. All were found in area F. Fourteen rivets (*201, 225, 235, 242, 244, 253, 268, 281*) have circular flat heads and square or rectangular roves. Four rivets are missing the head (*105*) or have a hammered end (*281*). Ten rivets are within the range of 23-46 mm long and seven between 53-75 mm long. The rivets were scattered around area F, they are probably boat nails but may have been brought to site for re-use.

Horse equipment
There are two horseshoes fragment. Fragment (*256*) was found in burnt turf deposit [1017]. It is 1/3 of a whole horseshoe. It is flat but otherwise too corroded to be analysed at this stage. The other horseshoe (*250*) was found in trench D. It is broken in half, flat and has originally had four nail holes *(fjórboruð flatskeifa*). A broken horseshoe nail is in one of the holes. Thickness 7 mm. Length 104 mm. One horseshoe nail (*231*) of a common type (*fjöður)* was found in room [1029].

Knifes
There are three knifes (*174, 199, 208, 237, 243*), all broken. The only thing left of (*243*) is the tang. The others are all thin bladed and are rather big "kitchen knifes". Two come from overburden layer [1000] and two from "kitchen" room [1029].

Vessels

Fig. 3: Tripod cauldron (*204*).

Six iron vessels fragments were found. A base fragment of a tripod cauldron/cooking pot (*204*), a rim fragment with stepped out edge (*245*), and four non fitting fragments of iron vessels (*221*). Of those four, two (*221-A* and *-C*) have a stepped out edge and one is probably a part of a pan (*221-B*). Approximate diameter of vessels (*245)* and (*221-A*, *-B and -C*) is 380-400 mm. Finds (*245* and *221*) are from room [1029] but (*204*) is from the top soil.

Other objects
These include a loop (chain link?) (*251*) and spike (*212*). Others unidentified objects include a flat v-shaped object with curved arms (*234*) and two long rods (*249, 236*).

249 is 190 mm long and divided in two parts - a square sectioned tapered pin and round sectioned tang. Object (*236*) is composite, has remains of wood handle. A special object is a lid or valve(?) (*233.*
Many objects that could not be identified were also recovered, the largest group of these were of straps and iron bars of different length and width. Also present are very corroded lumps that require radiography for further analysis. In trench D a barbed wire fragment (*250*) of common type was retrieved and may be dated to the 20th century.

Industrial waste
Only five lumps of metalworking slag were found (165, 205) in area F, in top layers [1000 and 1001]. They do indicate ironworking but a smithy has not yet been located at the site. In year 2003 a few fragments of slag were found in Trench C.

Fish hooks

Fig. 4: Fish hooks from Eyri.

There are twelve definite and two probable fish hooks from nine contexts. All are found in area F. Nine finds (*219, 226, 227, 262, 263, 269, 270, 271, 272*) are associated with the southernmost room (allocated the group number [1029]). Two (*108, 259*) are associated with the room at the north of the site (allocated group number [1030]). The rest (*202, 255, 267*) were found in the top soil, pit [1014] and turf collapse [1027]. The length of the fish hooks varies from 44-62 mm and the width across the hooks is in the range 19-25 mm. Five fish hooks have a flattened head and a barb (*202, 272, 259, 267, 262*). Two have a barbed point but the head is deformed by corrosion (*108, 227*). Three have flattened heads and a point (or no sign of a barb – possibly due to corrosion) (*263, 226, 269*). Two probably have a looped-eye head (corroded) and a barb (*255, 271*). All the fish hooks are rather small (all under 62 mm long). The majority of the fish hooks have terminals formed by flattening of the head (*spaðakrekja, spaðaöngull*) and a barb (*agnhald).* Only two have (probably) a looped-eye terminal (*krók* or *auga efst á önglinum*). Fish hooks

with flat hammered head are usually considered of a older type than the looped -eyed hooks.[1]

GLASS

The majority of the glass finds are fragments of vessels: bottles, phials and bowls. The bottle glass is brown, green and clear. A bottle neck (*190*) is from a turn mould that dates to 1870-1920. Two sherds are from decorated vessels, a blue glass bowl (*193*) and a clear glass bowl (*184*). Not many fragments of window glass were retrieved, in total 17 sherds of light green and clear glass. Three small glass buttons were found. They all white coloured and have four holes, but are of different size and shape (*165, 166*). Majority of the glass sherds are found in room [1029] or 59 sherds 51%. 35 sherds are from the top soil [100 and 1000] or 30%.

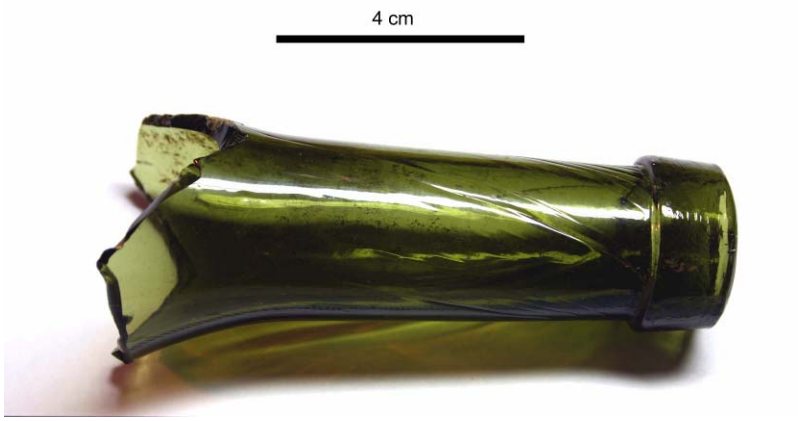

Fig. 5: Glass bottle (*190*)

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

In total 40 fragments of ceramic bricks were found. Of these 17 were found in room [1029] and 19 in the next room (east of [1029]). Those fragments are concentrated in a small area and are probably the remains of a chimney (see discussion about probable kitchen activity in room [1029] above).

STONE

The stones found at the site are of both foreign and local origins and for diverse uses. The local porous basalt was used as fish hammers (*154, 155*), but other finds are made of imported stone. Two slate tiles were retrieved, both from room [1029] and are usually interpreted as roof tiles. Two small rounded points of slate are writing implements (*169*). Twelve schist whetstones (*141-152*), are probably of Norwegian origin. Present also was half of a cylindrical grinding stone (*163*), of finely grained pale grey-green stone (type unknown).

[1] Jón Sigurpálsson. (2005, 15. feb). Munnleg heimild.

Fig. 6: Fish hammer (*154*)

DISCUSSION

Most of the finds from this year are from surface layers, which may have been subject to disturbance since the abandonment of the farm in 1874. It is known that timber from the farm was re-used, and that the ruins remained open while the old hospital was being contructed c. 1925. Whilst building the hospital, stones were robbed from the ruins but after this construction the ruins were flattened and turfed over.

Even though these uppermost deposits have been somewhat mixed, the assemblage as a whole from excavation in 2004 seems to include chiefly 19th century artefacts, along with a few later finds (20th century) and a few earlier (late 18th century). Most of the finds come from room [1029]. The finds from that room may give some indication of its function as a kitchen. Specific iron objects, bricks, pipes, pots and imported coal indicate a coal burning stove. Few finds are really descriptive of a farm at the shoreline other than of course the fish hooks and boat nails. Personal items are surprisingly few (four buttons), and there is also a lack of tools that indicate agriculture. The remaining finds reflect a broad category of typical objects necessary for a self sufficient 19th century farmstead.

Appendix 3

Gavin Lucas

The Ceramics

A rather good assemblage of ceramics was retrieved, amounting to 740 sherds and an estimated minimum number of 221 vessels. The sherds were generally in very good condition, save for some frost-spalling and burning. There were also a substantial number of refits (crossmends) between contexts, and many vessels can be partially reconstructed. As is fairly common, several vessels showed signs of repair (15 identified with repair holes).

The group as a whole is firmly 19th century, although some vessels may be earlier – late 18th century. The assemblage is dominated by industrial refined whitewares (see Table 1), many no doubt from Staffordshire in England, though of the two identified makers marks, one was Danish and the other Scottish. One plate was identified to the pottery of J. Marshall and Co. in Bo'ness, West Lothian, which operated between 1860 and 1899, and probably represents one of the latest imports to the site given the known abandonment date. Of the whitewares, the larger proportions were either plain undecorated pieces or with transfer-printed designs of various patterns. Another common type was hand painted vessels, usually in bright colours and with floral motifs, while the remainder were chiefly spongewares or slipwares (Table 2). Bowls, plates, cups and saucers dominated the whiteware assemblage, all in more or less equal proportions (Table 3).

Of the remaining wares, these were chiefly salt-glazed stonewares, glazed earthenwares (including some green-glazed vessels), and European porcelain (bone china). The stonewares were mostly bottles/flagons and may come from various sources, but Germany is likely for most; included was a Westerwald blue and while vessel. The coarse glazed earthenwares are also likely to be from various sources, possibly Dutch and Danish. These were generally cooking pots, storage jars or bowls/dishes. European porcelain was confined to cups and saucers, and again, is likely to be from various sources, but one coarse beaker was marked as Kobenhavn porcelain.

The assemblage is fairly remarkable in being dominated by the more expensive products of the whiteware market, and through the high numbers of teawares; given the period of the assemblage – i.e. c. 1800-1870, and the location of the site, this is unusual. Without more comparative data, it is impossible to be conclusive, but as a preliminary observation, it would seem the farm at Eyri was fairly wealthy or at least aspiring, in terms of its ceramic consumption.

Fabric	MNV	%
Refined Industrial Earthenwares		
Creamware	2	0.90
Drabware	1	0.45
Rockingham Glaze	1	0.45
Whiteware	182	82.35
White-slipped ware	2	0.90
Yellow ware	2	0.90
Coarse Earthenwares		
Green-glazed earthenware	3	1.35
Glazed red earthenware	7	3.17
Slipcoated glazed earthenware	1	0.45
Tin-glazed earthenware	1	0.45
Stonewares		
Brown salt-glazed stoneware	5	2.26
Westerwald stoneware	1	0.45
Grey dip-glazed stoneware	1	0.45
Grey salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.45
Frechen stoneware	1	0.45
Other	3	1.36
Porcelain		
Bone China	7	3.17
Total	*221*	*100.00*

Table 1. Summary of fabric groups

Decoration	MNV	%
PAINTED (OG)	2	1.10
PLAIN	52	28.57
SLIPPED	4	2.20
SPONGED	9	4.95
TRANSFER-PRINTED	67	36.81
PAINTED (UG)	23	12.64
OTHER	14	7.70
Unid.	11	6.04
Total	*182*	*100.00*

Table 2. Summary of whiteware types by decoration

Vessel	MNV	%
BOWL	39	21.43
CUP	29	15.93
JUG	1	0.55
LID	3	1.65
MUG	1	0.55
PLATE	43	23.63
SAUCER	33	18.13
Unid.	33	18.13
Total	*182*	*100.00*

Table 3. Summary of whiteware vessel forms

Fig. 1: Ceramics (*119*). Repair hole on the fragment to the right.

Appendix 4

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Clay Pipes

A small collection of clay pipe fragments was recoved, mostly stems, but with fragments from 2 bowls. There were few diagnostic pieces, but on the whole, the collection appears to be mid 18th-early 19th century in date. The pipes are most likely to be Dutch, though only one was stamped, GOUDA and with the maker [..]ARTEN.

Fig. 1: Clay pipes stems (*133*)

Appendix 5

Gavin Lucas

Finds summary 2003

This report presents a detailed assessment of all the finds recovered from the excavations. A basic summary and description is given first by material group, and then a brief discussion follows.

Material Groups

Bone

Only a few fragments of animal bone were recovered, all food waste – some metapodials and mandibles (probably sheep) from the topsoil of Trenches B and C, and smaller fragments of burnt bone from the topsoil of trenches A and C.

Brick

17 brick fragments came from the topsoil of all three trenches (A=1, B=11, C=5); the fragments are small and fairly abraded and all in a white-buff fabric. They are most likely 19th century in date.

Clay Pipes

Ceramic clay pipe stems were recovered from the topsoil of trenches B (5 fragments) and C (2 fragments), and generally were in poor condition; all had a bore diameter of c. 2mm and were unmarked except one stem fragment from Trench B which had a rouletted band and the GOUDA stamp (<009>[024]). These probably date from the late 18th/19th century.

Ceramics

All the ceramics derived exclusively from the topsoil layers in all three trenches, Trench C producing by far the largest quantity. The sherds were variable in size and not too broken up, but suffered from the usual heavy frost spalling. One or two showed signs of burning. The assemblage is dominated by industrial whitewares, but smaller amounts of coarse glazed earthwares, stonewares and porcelain also occur. On the whole, the group dates to the later 19th century, i.e. c. 1850-1900.

Trench A <001>[023] Mostly industrial whiteware sherds, including one plate, a cup and a bowl. Only two sherds were decorated – one blue transfer print and the other green painted. All date to the later 19th century. One buff/yellow glazed coarse earthenware sherd is probably earlier – perhaps 18th century or early 19th.

Trench B <013>[024] Mostly industrial whiteware sherds, including 6 transfer-printed sherds (MNV 5), one annular slipware bowl, and one painted vessel. 3 sherds were heavily burnt. One industrial coloured earthenware (drabware) vessel was also present. Apart from the industrial earthenwares, there were 2 sherds of coarse glazed red earthenware, a buff stoneware bottle fragment, a Westerwald stoneware sherd and 2 very small sherds of porcelain, one of which is Chinese export ware. On the whole, the ceramics are later 19th in date, though a proportion clearly date back to the late 18th/early 19th century.

Trench C <030>[025] A substantial group of industrial whitewares dominates the ceramics from this context. Most of the sherds are undecorated and include at least one plate and one handled bowl/chamber pot; a sizeable portion are decorated and include: 11 blue transfer-print sherds from flatwares (MNV 4), a dark blue transfer-printed jug (11 sherds), a green paint over black transfer-print vessel (1 sherd), a blue sheet pattern transfer-print vessel (2 sherds), a checquered slipware bowl (3 sherds), an annular blue slipware bowl (1 sherd), two marbled slipware bowls (5 sherds), a painted ware bowl and jug (2 sherds), and a black transfer-print saucer with red lustre edge banding (6 sherds). There are also a few coarse glazed earthenwares, including part of a green-glazed jar (5 sherds), fragments from two orange-red glazed vessels (5 sherds) and also a yellow glazed vessel (3 sherds). Finally there is also the base and rim of a stoneware bottle. As a whole the pottery represents a fairly good late 19th century assemblage. However there is one very coarse, gritty and unglazed base of a vessel, which may be part of a crucible or else an early medieval vessel type.

Ware	Trench A	Trench B	Trench C
industrial whiteware	3	8	16
coarse glazed earthenware	1	1	3
stoneware	-	2	1
porcelain	-	2	-

Table 1. Minimum number of vessels identified by ware for each trench

Glass

Most of the glass came from the topsoil of the three trenches, only a few fragments came from a stratified deposit – a mixed midden dump [004] in Trench A. The topsoil fragments are essentially late 19th to early 20th century – certainly the clear window glass does not predate 1900, although these were only recovered from Trenches A and B. The only stratified fragments are all equally late, and would seem to post-date 1880.

Trench A <002>[023] Fragments from 4 bottles, 3 green and one brown – all probably blown in the mould, one with clear turn-mould marks which would

conventionally date it to post-1880. There is also a fragment from a small green phial bottle and an opaque white vessel. In addition, 6 fragments of window glass were recovered, 3 green, 3 clear.

<008>[004] 6 fragments from a green bottle, made in a turn-mould (1880-1920), also 1 fragment of brown bottle glass.

Trench B <015>[024] Fragments from 5 bottles (4 green, 1 brown), most of which probably held wine/beer/spirits. Also 6 fragments of clear window glass and one edge of a green crown glass.

Trench C <021>[025] Fragments from 3 green bottles, 1 blue bottle, 1 olive green square bottle and one clear bottle. Also 5 fragments of green window glass and two small eggshell-thick clear glass phial(?) fragments.

Type	Trench A	Trench B	Trench C
Vessel	6	5	6
Window	2	2	3

Table 2. Minimum number of vessels and window panes for each Trench

Industrial Waste

12 fragments of metalworking slag came from the topsoil of Trench C (<032>); they are probably the residue of iron smithing.

Metal

Most of the metalwork recovered was iron, generally structural hardware such as nails, and Trench C produced by far the greater proportion.

Trench A <003>[023] No ironwork came from Trench A, but one copper alloy coin – a 25 aurar minted in Iceland in 1965 – was recovered.

Trench B <010>[024] 13 iron nails in various sizes but all in poor condition and heavily corroded; although it is impossible to see their form clearly without x-ray, they are probably all machine cut and date to 1830-1900.

<**011>[024]** tip of an iron blade, probably from a pair of scissors, and fragment of cross part of the same.

Trench C <029>[025] 56 iron nails (probably includes some bolts) in various sizes and all heavily corroded and in poor condition; almost all are probably machine cut, but at least 3 were identified as wire nails and probably post-date 1890.

<028>[025] 1 small iron staple, 10 iron straps (probably door furniture), 1 large iron strap, 9 fragments probably from an iron vessel

(cauldron/kettle), 4 iron bar fragments, 1 strap hinge, 1 latch hook, 1 hasp, tip of a file/rasp and an ferrule.

<020>[025] 2 iron hooks, one probably a fish hook.

<027>[025] 1 iron bar, with hooked end – possibly part of a suspension hook for a cauldron.

<026>[025] 2 horseshoes.
<019>[025] lead alloy plate fragment

<017>[025] base of a copper alloy vessel – oil lamp?

Plastic

One fragment of thin, white plastic – possibly from a vessel – came from the topsoil in trench B. Probably dates to the early 20th century.

Shell

3 fragments of very abraded but unmodified shell came from the topsoil of Trench C.

Stone

A fragment of a schist whetstone came from the topsoil of Trench C (<018>[025]), it is of a fairly flat, thin type, 22m wide and 5mm thick. From Trench A came a large piece of basaltic lava stone with a curved edges and a perforation (?) close to the edge (<007>); it is burnt on one part. It may simply be natural, or else it could have been used as a weight. Fragments of pitchstone came from the topsoil of Trench A (<004>) and C (<022>), but they are unmodified.

Discussion

Almost all the finds came from the topsoil layer, save one group of glass fragments; this does limit discussion of the material to some extent as most of this material will be mixed, probably deriving from the leveling of the farm mound in 1925 during the construction of the hospital. However, on the whole, the material is predominantly 19th century, based chiefly on the ceramics and glass and most of it can confidently be assigned to the last decades of farm when it was still occupied, i.e. prior to c. 1870. This suggests that the leveling only really affected the upper/later layers of the farm mound, and that while mixed, the group is nevertheless still probably chronologically well-defined. However, there are some finds which would seem to certainly post-date the abandonment of the farm, suggesting activity of some nature nearby – the glass bottle from the one stratified group [004] probably dates to the turn of the century, while some of the iron nails from Trench C are unlikely to be earlier than 1890. This suggests the farm mound was still being used in some manner after its abandonment

as a dwelling – perhaps some of the outhouses were still in occasional use. The 1965 coin must represent casual loss from a much later date. As far as the material associated with the occupation of the farm goes, it represents a fairly good sample of material culture present for the later 19th century: industrial whiteware ceramics, glass bottles and window panes, structural ironwork, etc. What is lacking is any finds which predate the 19th century – some of the clay pipes, coarser glazed earthenwares and the one sherd of Chinese porcelain can potentially be dated back to the later 18th century, but in general, there is nothing to indicate the nature of material culture on the farm prior to the 19th century. Only deeper investigation will reveal this.

Appendix 6

Preliminary Assessment Report of an Archaeofauna from Eyri, Ísafjord, NW Iceland

Yekaterina Krivogorskaya
Thomas H. McGovern

CUNY Northern Science and Education Center

NORSEC
CUNY Doctoral Program in Anthropology
Brooklyn College Zooarchaeology Laboratory
Hunter College Bioarchaeology Laboratory

NORSEC Zooarchaeology Laboratory REPORT No.25

Summary

In 2004 a small archaeofauna was collected from a midden deposit in downtown Ísafjord in NW Iceland. The species identified comprise the full range of domestic mammals (including a single pig bone), seal, whale, sea bird, and fish. The substantial amounts of domestic mammal bone, including new born sheep and cattle (usually indicating a dairy strategy) strongly suggest that this midden is associated with a farm and not a specialized fishing station. The collection shows variable bone preservation, but several contexts have good-to-excellent bone condition and the site appears very promising as a source of economic and environmental information.

Table 1: Presents a summary of the archaeofauna as a whole. The NISP (number of identified specimens) is still too small for elaborate quantification, but the overall proportions suggest an active farm with a strong maritime orientation.

Table 1 Eyri 2004

	NISP	%
Domestic Mammals	130	48.33
Seals	4	1.49
Fox	2	0.74
Whale	1	0.37
Birds	2	0.74
Fish	123	45.72
Shellfish	7	2.60
total NISP	269	
Large terrestrial mammal	25	
Medium terrestrial mammal	94	
Small terrestrial mammal		
Unidentifiable mammal fragment	8	
Unidentifiable bone fragment		
total TNF	396	

Figure 1: Graphs the relative percentages of major taxa of the archaeofauna as a whole.

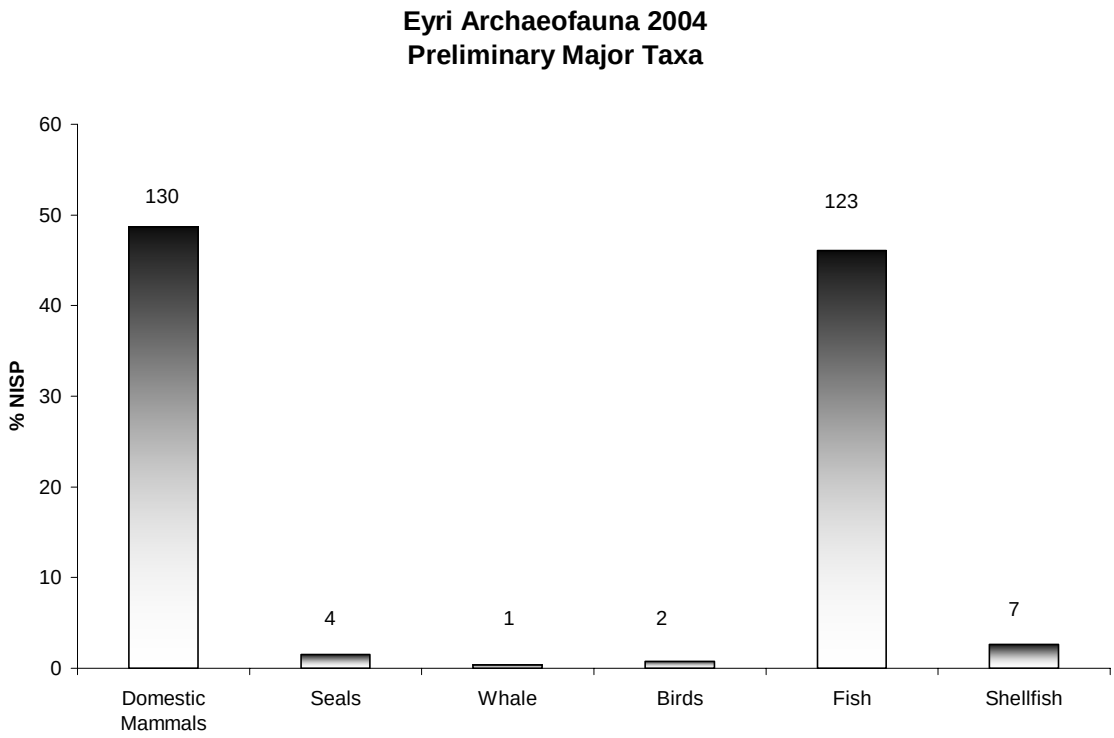

Table 2 Eyri 2004 total archaeofauna

Scientific Names	*English Common Names*	
Domestic Mammal		
Bos taurus	Cattle	29
Equus caballus	Horse	1
Canis familiaris	Dog	tooth marks
Sus scrofa	Pig	1
Capra hircus	Goat	1
Ovis aries	Sheep	22
Ovis or Capra sp.	Caprine	76
Wild Mammal		
Alopex lagopus	Arctic fox	2
Phocid sp.	Seal	4
L cetacea	Great whale	1
Birds		
Uria sp	Murre / Guillemot	2
Mollusca		
Mya sp.	Clam sp	5
Mytilus edulis	mussel	2
Fish		
Gadus morhua	Atlantic cod	36
Melannogr. aeglf.	Haddock	1
Molva molva	Ling	1
Gadidae sp.	cod family	3
Pisces sp indet	Fish sp	82

Table 2: Provides a breakdown of major identified taxa by species.

Approximately 20% of the cattle bones come from very young (neonatal) animals, while neonatal bones make up just over 2% of the caprine (sheep or goat) bones. As on most Icelandic farm sites, this pattern suggests cattle were being kept as part of a dairy herding strategy. The presence of a single goat and single pig bone is unusual in an early modern archaeofauna, but small sample size precludes much further discussion at this point. Dogs are represented by their tooth marks upon the bones of other species. There are about 3.4 sheep or goat (caprine) bones for each cattle bone, a fairly high ratio of cattle, which in a larger collection could be used to suggest relatively high status. Arctic fox bones are found on many Icelandic sites of all periods, and this collection includes the very worn tooth row of what must have been a very old fox. Seal bones are probably from the common or harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina* L.), but cannot be securely identified to species level. The fragment of large whale bone is from a broken artifact (possibly a weaving sword) and may not represent a contribution to the household's diet. The sea bird bones come from either Murre or Guillemot (the two species cannot be distinguished on most skeletal elements), which are found in many Icelandic archaeofauna of all periods. The identified fish are dominated by cod, with traces of haddock and ling.

Table 3	**Context**												
Taxon	100	102	103	105	106	108	111	1017	1021	1022	1025	1026	1027
Cattle	10	2	4	4		5						2	2
Horse							1						
Dog tooth marks	xx	xx	xx				xx						
Pig				1									
Goat										1			
Sheep	7	3	1	5	3	1	1			1			
Caprine	23	5	4	6	3	17	8			3		5	2
Arctic fox			1				1						
Seal	1				1	1					1		
Great whale							1						
Murre / Guillemot				1			1						
Clam sp	5												
Mussel									2				
Atlantic cod	1	2	1						19	13			
Haddock									1				
Ling	1												
Cod family									3				
Fish sp				1					51	30			
Large terrestrial mammal	14	5	2	1			1			2			
Medium terrestrial mammal	31	3	11	9	1		13	2	9	13	2		
Small terrestrial mammal													
Unidentifiable mammal fragment													
Unidentifiable bone fragment	8												
total NISP	48	12	11	18	7	24	13	0	76	48	1	7	4
total TNF	101	20	24	28	8	24	27	2	85	63	3	7	4

Table 3: Presents a breakdown of bone fragments by context and taxon. Note that dog tooth marks (xx) appear in four contexts. The single pig bone is a fragment of maxilla (upper jaw) and is not the sort of element normally associated with imported hams or pickled meat. As pigs become rare in most Icelandic collections after ca. AD 1200 its presence in this collection is interesting.

Appendix 7

Finds register

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
33	100	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	167	0	TT. D
34	100	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	1444	0	TT. E
35	100	0	Unworked Shell	Shell	29	0	TT. E
36	101	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	109	0	TT. E
37	102	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	282	0	TT. E
38	103	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	380	0	TT. E
39	105	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	380	0	TT. E
40	106	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	235	0	TT. E
41	108	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	200	0	TT. D
42	111	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	118	0	TT. D
43	100	0	Pottery	Ceramic	340	8	TT. D. Fragments. Including beaker and a bottle.
44	100	0	Pottery	Ceramic	35	5	TT. E. Fragments. Including bowles, saucer and bottle.
45	100	0	Brick	Ceramic	100	4	TT. E. Red brick fragments.
46	100	0	Glass	Glass	52	4	TT. E. Bottle and window glass.
100	1002	0	Plate	Copper alloy	16	1	Subrectangular decorated plate (57x25x3 mm). Drilled hole in all corners. Many other holes have been drilled in the plate. The backside has been hammered with pointed tool.
101	1003	0	Nail	Iron	2	1	Flat circular head and the section of shank is rectangular. 35 mm long.
102	1003	0	Nail	Iron	8	1	Oval shaped head and broken shank (rectangular section). 102 mm long.
103	1003	0	Nail	Iron	9	1	Flat rounded head and broken shank (rectangular section). Wood remains on the shank. 41 mm long.
104	1003	0	Nail	Iron	9	1	Nail with raised oval shaped head and broken shank (rectangular section). 51

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
							mm long.
105	1003	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	17	1	Rivet with rectangular rove at the top.
106	1003	0	Nail	Iron	4	1	Flat oval shaped head and broken shank (square section).
107	1003	0	Nail	Iron	5	1	Common nail with flat oval shaped head and broken shank (sqare section). 44 mm long.
108	1003	0	Fish hook	Iron	2	1	Circular section of shank, head broken off, no barb. 48 mm long and 21 mm across the hook.
109	1004	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	193	0	
110	1017	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	7	0	
111	1018	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	23	0	
112	1021	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	50	0	
113	1022	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	144	0	
114	1025	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	10	0	
115	1026	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	82	0	
116	1027	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	297	0	
117	1028	0	Unworked Bone	Bone	170	0	
118	1000	0	Pottery	Ceramic	848	121	Including fragments of bottle, jars, dishes, plates, cups, saucers, teapots, lid and bowles.
119	1002	0	Pottery	Ceramic	369	48	Including fragments of plates, saucers, bowles, jars and a teapot.
120	1003	0	Pottery	Ceramic	52	2	Including fragments of plate and a bowl.
121	1004	0	Pottery	Ceramic	480	97	Including fragments of cups, bowles, jars, saucers, plates and a jug.
122	1006	0	Pottery	Ceramic	390	67	Including fragments of bowles, jars, dish, cups, saucer and plate.
123	1006	0	Pottery	Ceramic	291	23	Including fragments of tripod jar and dish.
124	1013	0	Pottery	Ceramic	68	7	Including fragmets of jug, saucers, bowl, lid and dish.
125	1017	0	Pottery	Ceramic	150	26	Including fragments of saucers, jars, jug, plates, cup and bowl.
126	1018	0	Pottery	Ceramic	422	69	Including fragments of saucers, plates, cups, bowles, lid and mug.
127	1020	0	Pottery	Ceramic	118	13	Including fragments of cups, jug and saucer.

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
128	1021	0	Pottery	Ceramic	76	17	Including fragments of bowl, plates and saucers.
129	1022	0	Pottery	Ceramic	137	34	Including fragments of cups, bowl, saucers and plates.
130	1026	0	Pottery	Ceramic	524	88	Including fragments of bowles, saucers, plates, lid, cups and mug.
131	1028	0	Pottery	Ceramic	516	103	Including fragments of saucers, bowles, cups and plates.
132	1025	0	Pottery	Ceramic	63	12	Including fragments of bowles, dish and jar.
133	1000	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	14	4	4 stems 2 with rouletted decoration.
134	1002	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	7	4	4 stems (1 with rouletted decoration) 2 bowls with rouletted rims. 18/19th c.
135	1004	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	3	1	1 stem.
136	1017	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	8	5	5 stems1 rouletted and stamped GOUDA and ...ARTEN.
137	1018	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	7	2	2 stems both at the bowl junction.
138	1025	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	7	3	3 stems.
139	1027	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	5	1	1 stem.
140	1028	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	3	1	1 stem.
141	1000	0	Whetstone	Stone	10	1	Coarse ligth coloured schist fragment. Broken at both ends. Thinner at one end 41 mm long. At thicer end 15x8 mm, at thinner end 10x8 mm.
142	1000	0	Whetstone	Stone	134	1	Schist whetstone. Two sides sawed. 94x29x23 mm.
143	1002	0	Whetstone	Stone	30	1	Light coloured schist fragment. Broken at both ends. Rust and soot at one end. 57x27x10 mm.
144	1004	0	Whetstone	Stone	21	1	Coarse ligth coloured schist fragment. Broken at the thinner end. 74 mm long. The thicker end is 17x9 mm, the thinner end is 14x7mm.
145	1006	0	Whetstone	Stone	101	1	Probably fine grained shchist, dark grey colour. All sides sawed. Broken at both ends. 85x29x16.
146	1006	0	Whetstone	Stone	19	1	Schist whetstone fragment, broken at one end. Unusal is that at the other end is a quartz? filling integral in the schist. 52x21x6 mm one the used end of the stone. Where the stone filling is, 20x12 mm.
147	1017	0	Whetstone	Stone	49	1	Schist fragment, broken at one end sawed at the other. 64x28x13 mm. The whetstone is now in two pieces split longways.
148	1018	0	Whetstone	Stone	28	1	Light coloured schist fragment. Sawed on all sides. Broken at one end. Burned

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
							(sooty) at the whole end. 78x20x10 mm.
149	1022	0	Whetstone	Stone	55	1	Light coloured schist whetstone. Sawed at all sides. Broken at both ends. 83x23x16 mm.
150	1025	0	Whetstone	Stone	22	1	Coarse grey coloured whetstone. Broken at both ends. 197x18x6 mm.
151	1025	0	Whetstone	Stone	20	1	Schist whetstone. All sides sawed. The thinner end broken. 82 mm long. 11x12 mm at the broader end, 10x8 mm at the thinner end.
152	1026	0	Whetstone	Stone	133	1	Coarse schist whetstone fragment. One end broken. 95x39x18 mm.
153	1021	0	Whetstone	Stone	86	1	Part of cylindrical grinding stone.
154	1000	0	Fish Hammer	Stone	878	1	Half fish hammer. 145 mm in diameter. Thickness 55 mm.
155	1019	0	Fish Hammer	Stone	1150	1	Half fish hammer, also split in half. 180 mm in diameter.
156	1026	0	Sheeting	Lead alloy	51	2	Thin and crumpled lead sheeting.
157	1000	0	Button	Copper alloy	4	1	Simple discoidal button (18 mm in diameter). The backside of the button is corroded but propably the loop is not integral.
158	1027	0	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1	Coin? Decoration around the edge. 1 mm thick and 18 mm in diameter. Corroded surface.
159	1004	0	Rivet/Rove	Copper alloy	5	1	Both head and rove are circular and flat. The shank has circular cross section. 21 mm long.
160	1000	0	Fitting	Copper alloy	16	2	U profile sheeting. Broken/cut at both ends. Half holes at one end in both.
161	1018	0	Fitting	Copper alloy	12	1	U profile sheeting. Broken/cut at both ends. A hole in one end.
162	1026	0	Fitting	Copper alloy	35	5	U profile sheeting. Broken at both ends. Corroded.
163	1013	0	Textile	Wool	5	1	
164	1018	0	Textile	Wool	2	1	
165	1020	0	Button	Glass	1	2	White glass-porcelain. Four holes in both. A) The holes are in a shallow "bowl". 12 mm diameter. Thickness 3 mm. B) The button is "bowl" shaped. 9,5 mm in diameter. Thickness 3 mm.
166	1026	0	Button	Glass	1	1	White glass-porcelain. Four holes in a "bowl" in the middle. 10 mm in diameter. Thickness 3 mm.
167	1028	0	Object	Plastic	4	1	Comb

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
168	1001	0	Slag	Iron	40	4	Industrial waste.
169	1028	0	Writing implement	Slate	5	2	Two pins, 5 mm in diameter, carved to a point.
170	1021	0	Bone	Bone	15	0	Fish bone.
171	1000	0	Bone	Bone	131	0	
172	1021	0	Shell	Shell	7	0	
173	1022	0	Shell	Shell	1	0	
174	1018	0	Knife	Composite	84	1	Knife with wood handle and a tang. The blade is broken and the handle is fastened with iron and cu alloy rivets.
175	1018	0	Roof Tile	Slate	125	1	
176	1021	0	Roof Tile	Slate	7	1	
177	1002	0	Brick	Ceramic	1014	16	Multiple fragments of red bricks
178	1004	0	Brick	Ceramic	199	9	Six fragments of white bricks and three of red.
179	1017	0	Brick	Ceramic	455	2	Red brick fragments.
180	1018	0	Brick	Ceramic	22	2	White brick fragment.
181	1025	0	Brick	Ceramic	15	1	White fragment.
182	1026	0	Brick	Ceramic	146	5	Four red fragments and one white.
183	1028	0	Brick	Ceramic	51	1	White brick fragment.
184	1000	0	Glass	Glass	377	30	Including fragments of bottles, phial glass, window glass, decorated vessel and blue vessel.
185	1002	0	Glass	Glass	95	9	Including fragments of bottles.
186	1004	0	Glass	Glass	49	4	Including fragments of bottle and window glass.
187	1006	0	Glass	Glass	51	10	Including fragment of test tube base?, bottles and window.
188	1013	0	Glass	Glass	34	5	Including fragments of bottles.
189	1017	0	Glass	Glass	80	12	Bottles fragments.
190	1018	0	Glass	Glass	95	5	Fragments of bottles (incl. turn moulded bottle dates. 1870-1920).
191	1020	0	Glass	Glass	51	5	Including fragments of window glass and bottle.

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
192	1021	0	Glass	Glass	2	2	Window glass.
193	1025	0	Glass	Glass	55	9	Including bottle and window glass. Decorated blue vessel.
194	1026	0	Glass	Glass	33	10	Including fragments of bottles, phial glass and window glass.
195	1028	0	Glass	Glass	68	5	Bottle fragments and window glass.
196	1026	0	Coal	Coal	16	1	Mineral coal
197	1028	0	Coal	Coal	108	9	Mineral coal
198	1000	0	Buckle	Iron	4	1	A strap holding?
199	1000	0	Knife	Iron	14	1	A part of tang and thin blade. Kitchen knife type.
200	1000	0	Ring	Iron	24	1	Small iron ring of thin plate. Ends overlapping (diameter 54 mm)
201	1000	0	Nail	Iron	189	17	A) Twelve corroded nails. Two with raised heads, other with flat. Eight with broken shank. Total 118,2 g. B) Two corroded shanks. Total 8,8 g. C) Three corroded rivets with circular head and square rove. Total 28,7 g.
202	1000	0	Fish hook	Iron	3	1	The head of the shank is flattened and the point barbed. 57 mm long and 24 mm across the hook
203	1000	0	Structural Fitting	Iron	231	1	Two bent subrectangular thin plates. Corroded together.
204	1000	0	Cauldron	Iron	236	1	Base fragment of tripot cauldron. One leg left.
205	1000	0	Slag	Iron	71	1	Industrial waste.
206	1000	0	Lock	Iron	96	1	Probably a stock lock. Plate with corroded mechanism.
207	100	0	Hinge	Iron	129	1	TT. 5. A butt hinge with four nail holes. One wholw screw in. A tang is in the eye.
208	1000	0	Knife	Iron	29	1	Whole thin blade an broken tang. Kitchen knife type.
209	1000	0	Plate	Iron	34	1	Thin iron bar (4mm thick). Bent.
210	1000	0	Pin	Iron	51	1	Rectangular sectioned pin (8x9 mm). 230 mm long.
211	1000	0	Handle	Iron	204	1	From a stove?
212	100	0	Spike	Iron	87	1	TT. E. Square sectioned spike (12 mm thick) with bent point. It is 130 mm long.
213	100	0	Plate	Iron	26	4	TT. E. Rectangular thin (5 mm thick) and flat iron plates. Melted on one site. Similar to find no. 216.

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
214	100	0	Nail	Iron	19	3	TT. E. Three common nails. Small circular flat head and square section.
215	100	0	Barb vire	Iron	71	3	TT. D. Of common type.
216	100	0	Plate	Iron	21	2	TT. D. Rectangular and irregular shaped, thin (3-5 mm thick), flat iron plates. Melted on one site. Similar to find no. 213.
217	1004	0	Plate	Iron	44	5	Thin bent and flat iron plates (3-10 mm thick). Highly corroded
218	1004	0	Lump	Iron	50	2	Spherical and J-shaped lump.
219	1004	0	Fish hook	Iron	4	1	Fish hook? The section of the shank is square but deformed by corrosion. Both head and point are broken. The hook is (now?) to wide to be a fish hook, curved L - shaped.
220	1004	0	Nail	Iron	101	14	Fourteen nails, very corroded. Eleven seem to have flat heads but three raised. Section of the shank is square. Seven have broken shank.
221	1006	0	Vessel	Iron	726	4	Parts of four iron vessels. The fragments do not fit together. A) Rim and a start of a base of a cauldron. 153 mm from rim to the base. Thickness 10-17 mm (approximate diameter 400 mm). The edge is stepped out and is 32 mm broad. Food remains? on inside. B) Rim and base of a pan? 38 mm deep and 7 mm thick. (approximate diameter 380-400 mm). C) Rim fragment of a pot. The edge is stepped out. Thickness 7 mm (approximate diameter 380-400 mm). D) Flat fragment, 7 mm thick.
222	1006	0	Object	Iron	96	1	Bow shaped highly corroded iron object. Broken in both ends.
223	1006	0	Lump	Iron	439	1	Big (200x80 mm) heavily corroded iron lump.
224	1013	0	Pipe	Iron	120	1	Part of a pipe (chimney?).
225	1013	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	16	1	Very corroded rivet. Flat circular head and the rove square.35 mm long
226	1018	0	Fish hook	Iron	3	1	No sign of flattening of the head of the shank, or a barb. 51 mm long and 23 mm across the hook.
227	1018	0	Fish hook	Iron	3	1	Badly corroded fish hook with barbed point. The head of the shank is broken off. 44 mm long and 25 mm across the hook.
228	1018	0	Lump	Iron	8	1	Broken softly L-shaped lump, nail? Heavily corroded.
229	1018	0	Plate	Iron	255	1	Irregulary oval shaped heavily corroded iron plate.
230	1022	0	Ring	Iron	132	1	Half a ring, one edge is stepped out. Pipe?

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
231	1022	0	Nail	Iron	132	25	Eighteen nails with head. Five of common vire nail type. One horseshoe nail. Eleven with broken shank. Very corroded.
232	1022	0	Staple	Iron	76	1	U-shaped rectangular sectioned staple. Points broken. Length 112 mm
233	1022	0	Lid	Iron	66	1	Lid or valve? Pin is from the bottom of the lid.
234	1022	0	Object	Iron	62	1	Flat 9 mm thick V-shaped object with curved arms.
235	1022	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	46	2	Flat circular or rounded head and square rove. 53 and 62 mm long. Very corroded.
236	1022	0	Object	Composite	104	1	This object is somekind of a rod. It is now 138 mm long and divided in two parts, square sectioned tapered pin (broken) and a round sectioned tang. Remains of wood handle. Similar to find no. 249.
237	1026	0	Knife	Iron	85	1	Knife tang and thin broken blade. Same form as 199. No handle visible, deformed by corrosion. Kitchen knife type.
238	1026	0	Plate	Iron	30	3	Two plates and corroded lump.
239	1026	0	Ring	Iron	150	1	Ring made of thin plate, pipe fastening?
240	1026	0	Ring	Iron	255	1	Ring made of thin plate, pipe fastening? 190 mm in diameter.116 mm in diameter.
241	1026	0	Plate	Iron	97	4	Cauldron fragments?
242	1026	0	Nail	Iron	112	11	A) Seven nails with circular,oval and triangular heads and bent or broken shanks.Total 51 g.C)S-shaped pin with half hook, circular in section.Possibly a mouthpiece link of a bit,6,5 g. B) One rivet with flat oval head and square rove.74 mm long/21 g.
243	1026	0	Knife	Iron	57	1	Knife tang, heavily corroded. Probably a kitchen knife.
244	1025	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	58	5	A) Rivet, deformed by corrosion (burned bones and charcoal attached). 46 mm long/26,2g. B) Rivet with small circular head and large square rove.23 mm long/16.7g. C) Nail shank, bent point, rectangular section.2 g. D) Nail shank? Broken. 2.4 g. E) Nail deformed by corrosion, 8.6 g.
245	1028	0	Vessel	Iron	201	1	A rim, propably of cauldron. The wall is 6-8 mm thick (approximate diameter 400 mm). The edge is stepped out (1-2 mm) and is 24 mm broad.
246	1028	0	Lump	Iron	400	12	One big lump, 170x58 mm, heavily corroded. Fish bones and coals attached.

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
							(228 g). Eleven small iron lumps
247	1028	0	Object	Iron	295	1	A iron rod. 270 mm long, broken at both ends. The rod is tapered and bent in a point (now broken off). At the end were the point is the cross section is square (9x9 mm). At the other the section is rectangular (7x25 mm).
248	1028	0	Nail	Iron	16	2	A) With flat oval head. The shank is deformed by corrosion. 44 mm long and 9,1 g. B) Oval shaped head and broken shank. Deformed by corrosion. 28 mm long and 6 g.
249	1028	0	Object	Iron	201	1	This object is 190 mm long "rod". It is diveded in two parts, square sectioned tapered pin (ca. 110 mm long) and a round sectioned tang (ca. 80 mm long).
250	108	0	Horseshoe	Iron	61	1	Half flat horseshoe. Two nail holes and in one, a horseshoe nail fragment.
251	1002	0	Loop	Iron	31	1	Half chain link?
252	1002	0	Nail	Iron	4	1	Flat lozenge shaped head and broken shank. Very corroded.
253	1004	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	104	5	Five very corroded rivets. Round flat head and square rove. Three are 33-37 mm long. Two are 67-75 mm long.
254	1013	0	Nail	Iron	6	2	A) One common nail with small flat round head and the section of the shank is square. Bent and heavily corroded. B) Small T-shaped nail. 22 mm long.
255	1017	0	Fish hook	Iron	4	1	Barbed hook and probably has a loop eye terminal but the head is deformed by corrosion.The fish hook is 60 mm long and 24 mm across the hook.
256	1017	0	Horseshoe	Iron	28	1	1/3 of horseshoe, heavily corroded. Flat.
257	1017	0	Plate	Iron	25	1	Oval shaped highly corroded plate. Possibly a nail in the middle.
258	1017	0	Nail	Iron	51	6	A) Three nails, deformed by corrosion. Total 24,3 g. B) Two shanks or pins. Total 12,5 g. C) L-shaped strip. Bent end/head and a point. Rectangular section of shank. 13,3 g.
259	1019	0	Fish hook	Iron	4	1	The head of the shank is flattened and the point barbed. 60 mm long and 23 mm across the hook.
260	1020	0	Nail	Iron	12	2	A) T-shaped 78 mm long nail with rectangular section and broken shank (9,9 6 g). B) Bent nail shank, deformed by corrosion.
261	1020	0	Object	Composite	7	1	An object with wood handle (48 mm long and 12 mm in diameter). A broken corroded iron fragment (18 mm long) is left of the shank. Rounded section.

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
262	1021	0	Fish hook	Iron	2	1	Barbed point but the head is deformed by corrosion but is probably flattened. 47 mm long and 19 mm long.
263	1021	0	Fish hook	Iron	3	1	The head of the shank is flattened and but the point is deformed by corrosion and no sign of a barb. 55 mm long and 25 mm wide across the hook.
264	1021	0	Nail	Iron	16	4	A) Two corroded nails with circular head and broken shank (square section). Total 8,5 g. B) Two shanks. Round and square section. Total 6.8 g.
265	1022	0	Object	Metal	109	1	Decorated knob.
266	1022	0	Pin	Iron	14	7	Very corroded pins, broken and bent. Two thin stripes/vire? cut at the ends.
267	1027	0	Fish hook	Iron	4	1	The head of the shank is flattened and the point barbed. 62 mm long and 23 mm across the hook.
268	1027	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	58	3	Rivets with flat, circular or rounded head and rectangular rove. 41-59 mm long.
269	1028	0	Fish hook	Iron	5	1	The hook is very corroded, the end is pointed. 60 mm long and 33 mm across the hook.
270	1028	0	Fish hook	Iron	2	1	Probably a fish hook, Both head and point are broken. The hook is (now?) to wide to be a fish hook, curved L - shaped. 44 mm long.
271	1028	0	Fish hook	Iron	4	1	Barbed hook and probably has a loop eye terminal but the head is deformed by corrosion. 58 mm long and 24 mm across the hook.
272	1028	0	Fish hook	Iron	3	1	The head of the shank is flattened. The hooks point is probably barbed but it is deformed by corrosion. The hook is 55 mm long and 23 mm wide across the hook.
273	1028	0	Nail	Iron	56	6	Three large nails (80-100 mm long) with square section. All with head, one badly corroded. Three smaller nails (35-38 mm long). Two have head and broken shank. One is deformed by corrosion with broken shank. Square and rectangular section.
274	1028	0	Object	Iron	44	1	A 87 mm long object. It is 20x20 mm at one end and there are wood remains. At the other end the section is 6x11 mm. An object with handle?
275	1028	0	Nail	Iron	18	4	Nail shanks all deformed by corrosion, square section.
276	1004	0	Fragment	Plastic	0	1	

FindsNo	Context No	BoxNo	Object_Keyword	Material_Keyword	QuantWeight	Quant Count	Notes
277	1004	0	Vessel	Glass	5	1	Bottle or vessel fragm. Brown glass.
278	1000	0	Fragment	Stone	13	1	Pumice or schist fragment
279	1000	0	Fragment	Glass	6	1	Vaffle pattern
280	1018	0	Nail	Iron	74	17	Twelve nails. Nine with broken shank. Seven common with small flat circular head. One machine cut. Four coarser and more deformed by corrosion. Five nail shanks.
281	1018	0	Rivet/Rove	Iron	33	4	One rivet with head circular flat head and a square rove (very corroded). Three shanks with hammered flat end.
282	1004	0	Fragment	Chalk	10	1	