

HORNBREKKA ON HÖFÐASTRÖND

A 19TH CENTURY FARM



Preliminary results from an archaeological excavation



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1. Historical background

The period from 1874-1904 is usually referred to as the Governor's period (*landshöfðingjatími*) in Icelandic history, referring to political reforms that were established with Iceland's first constitution from its Danish colonizers in 1874 and the formation of the embassy of governor or *landshöfðingji*, who replaced the earlier *stiftamtmaður*. It is also the period of the largest migration of people since the land was settled in the late 9th century AD. It has been estimated that around 20,000 individuals emigrated to North America in the years from 1870-1914. The majority of emigrants left Iceland in the years 1874-1904 and settled in Canada. The Governor's period and the emigration period thus coincide. It is a period when foundations were laid for many of the social reforms that were to follow at the turn of the century after Iceland got its first minister in 1904, on the eve of the Icelandic industrial revolution.

In the beginning of the emigration period, only around 20% of farms were inhabited by their owners, while the majority of the population were tenant farmers. A tenant had to pay the taxes of the farm and pay rent to the landowner and he was obliged to return all property in the same condition as when he/she started renting the farm. Tenants were supposed to receive payment for any improvements they made on the farm and its property at the end of their tenancy but they had little insurance that the improvements would be fairly valued (Karlsson 2009, 37). Furthermore, regulations made it difficult for young people on the lower rungs of society to start a home. Everyone 16 years or older, who did not run their own household, had to be employed at a farm for a minimum of one year at a time. The difficulty of setting up a new home helped established farmers to secure cheap labour which was essential for the yet unindustrialized agricultural community. It is estimated that around 35-45% of the population made up the class of farm labourers in the mid 19th century (Gunnlaugsson 1997, 88-89).

During the last decades of the 19th century people experienced increased freedom to move to towns and search for work outside the traditional agricultural community as fishing became an increasingly important part of the country's economy, and as more decked vessels were added to the country's fleet making fishing a possibility all year round. As the 19th century drew to a close more opportunities arose along the coast line as villages and towns started forming around fishing places. Increasingly people acted against the laws that

were intended to keep them in the countryside and gained more social mobility. This development marked a crucial change in the makeup of Icelandic society and influenced the mass migration to the Americas, which had become an accepted reality in the last decades of the century. Ólöf Garðarsdóttir has studied the relationship between town formation and emigration in Iceland and concluded that those who had previously relocated within Iceland were more likely to emigrate. Many of the emigrants had previously moved from the country side to the young towns and often over long distances. This type of step by step migration became more common towards the end of the emigration period (Garðarsdóttir 1998).

From 1602-1787 Danish trade companies had a monopoly on trade with Iceland (except for the years 1759-1763 and 1774-1787 when trade was controlled by the Danish Crown). In 1787 all Danish citizens were allowed to trade with Iceland but high tariffs made it impossible for other nationalities to do trade in the country. Finally, in 1855 the tariffs were lifted and trade became completely free (Gunnlaugsson 1997, 87; Karlsson 2008, 339). With free trade came mass importation of various types of material culture, most notably in the context of this research industrial ceramics from England and Scotland¹. Exported goods were mostly fish, wool and salted mutton but in the 1880's export of live sheep to Scotland and England twice exceeded wool as the main agricultural export; otherwise live sheep remained a close second. The trade in livestock meant that English products, which were cheaper than Danish ones, started to be imported in larger numbers. While the price of sheep products in Britain remained high English and Scottish merchants could offer Icelanders lower prices on imported goods which the Danish merchants could not match as they did not have the same opportunities to make profits on Icelandic produce in the Danish market. The trade, furthermore, provided Icelandic farmers with cash. This was the first time farmers received money for their produce because all trade had formerly been in the form of barter (Karlsson 2009, 41-43). The new addition of cash in the Icelandic economy in the 1880's is thought to have played a crucial role in the high number of people choosing to emigrate towards the end of the decade as emigrants had to pay for their fare across the Atlantic in cash.

¹ Ceramics are amongst the most common artefacts retrieved from archaeological deposits as they are both easily breakable and thus discarded and survive well in the ground. They are also most often highly dateable.

Change in settlement patterns, the introduction of new material culture, and the introduction of cash into the Icelandic economy were all socially transformative and made the Governor's period the first time Icelanders created the possibilities and seized on the opportunities of starting a life in a new country. The emigration itself in turn had important effects on Icelandic society and to an extent fuelled these changes and helped secure the foundations for further social improvements. The most obvious effect of the emigration was on population size (see Fig 1). In the early 1870s when the emigration started Iceland had not experienced the massive population increase other European countries had been tackling since the industrial revolution. However, because of oppressive social laws and total dependency on agriculture the modest population increase that was experienced in the

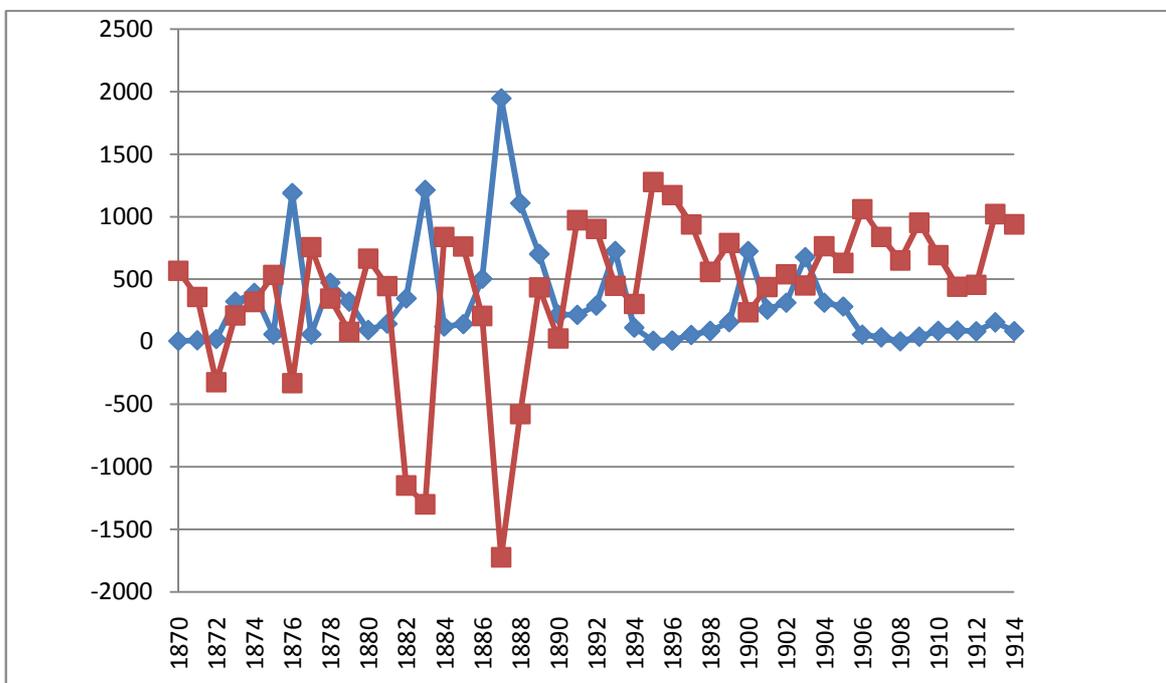


Fig 1: Red: Population increase/decrease (Hagstofa Íslands, <http://hagstofa.is/Hagtolor/Mannfjoldi/Yfirlit>). Blue: Number of emigrants. (from Kristinsson, J. 1983, XX-XXI).

19th century meant that the country could hardly support all its inhabitants. The emigration helped relieve the pressure on the land and as the majority of people who emigrated belonged to the working class it also had dramatic effects on the power relations between farmers and farm labourers.

The emigration also had other, perhaps less direct, influences on Icelandic communities. The emigration period was a time of rising national discourse as Icelanders sought their independence from Denmark. The emigrants were caught up in this discourse

and were accused of being traitors to their mother land. However, the national discourse continued on the other side of the Atlantic, the destination of the emigrants. Benedict Anderson has suggested that nationalism is often the creation of those who have left a country, remember it longingly, and fund recreations of their idealized memories (Young 2003, 63) – that the people who leave often play a major role in making a nation. It cannot be argued that Icelandic national discourse started in the Icelandic colonies in the United States and Canada; however, it is clear that the emigrants followed and took an active part in the discourse from across the sea. Western-Icelanders (as the emigrants were called) furthermore were keen communicators of new technology and material culture to their relatives back in Iceland and were active supporters of social reforms and helped found new businesses in Iceland such as the first Icelandic shipping company, Eimskipafélag Íslands (*Saga Íslendinga í Vesturheimi V*, 280).

1.1 Historical archaeology and 19th century livelihoods

The archaeological research conducted at the site of Hornbrekka in Skagafjörður is a part of a larger research project into the emigration from Iceland to Canada in the last decades of the 19th century. Hornbrekka was the home of the family of Nanna Jónsdóttir and Páll Gunnlaugsson, who emigrated to Winnipeg in 1876 after having lived at Hornbrekka for eight years. Although a special focus is placed on their specific household, the research aims to investigate life at the farm on a wider timescale, roughly from the late 18th century to the early 20th century, when the farm was abandoned. It is hoped that the research will throw light on the livelihoods of Icelandic farmers on the poorer end of the social spectrum before, during and post the emigration period. By focusing on one farm the research aims to pick up on nuanced changes that were experienced during this period and to narrate a more personal story of people's lives that can be juxtaposed with other research that focuses on broad social changes and political reform during this transformative period in Iceland's history. The research aims to emphasise the interconnections between households and larger political and economic processes. The public domain and the family are intimately related, the former being formed out of connections, actions and decisions of the latter. By seeking to understand how the household interacted with the society at large as well as how individual members interacted with each other the research looks to answer questions about how the lives of Icelandic families differed on separate sides of the Atlantic at the

turn of the 19th century and in what ways it maintained the same, how new inventions were communicated and traditions upheld.

The research will combine written historical resources with archaeological evidence to create a fuller account of the past and strive to utilize the different strengths of the different types of evidence. A variety of written resources will be drawn from, contemporary archival material such as personal letters, diaries and newspapers as well as secondary historical publications on the period. Two major excavations will form the core of the archaeological evidence, one in Iceland (at Hornbrekka) and one in Canada. The excavations focus on architectural remains and portable material culture as well as an analysis of faunal remains, sediments, insects and botanical remains, which will throw light on subsistence practices and living conditions during the period in question. The Icelandic excavation at Hornbrekka took place in August 2009 and the interim results are presented below. The excavation of a Canadian pioneer homestead is scheduled for spring 2010. Before the preliminary results are presented an account of two types of written resources will be discussed: census records (section 2.1) and farmhouse inspections (section 2.2). These will then be combined with the excavation results presented in chapter 3 in the concluding chapter (chapter 4).

2. The farmhouse and the families



Fig 2: An overview of Hornbrekka, the farm ruin is at the bottom of the photograph. Looking SW

The site of Hornbrekka is located at 19°23'20"E, 65°56'2"N, about 2.5 km from the east coast of Skagafjörður, North Iceland and is approximately 50m above sea level. It is situated on a slope that rises sharply up to Brekknafjall to the east, and that falls steeply down to marshland to the west, some of which has been reclaimed and is currently

under a mixture of barley and hay cultivation. The slopes east of the site are only sparsely

covered by grass, and they are undoubtedly eroded of soil cover, although when this occurred has yet to be determined. The hills beside Hornbrekka do support berry bushes, however; this resource was listed as one of the assets of the farm in the Land Register of 1709 (Magnússon and Vídalín 1930, 259). An anecdote recorded by the local historian Hjalti Pálsson tells of a child from Hornbrekka that got lost in the hills above the farm around 1870 and whose body was not found until months later (Pálsson pers. comm.), suggesting that the hills supported more vegetation in the past. The former homefield of Hornbrekka is still a rich, grassy meadow, and is currently used for cattle grazing by the land owners, who reside at Mýrarkot, the farm immediately north of Hornbrekka. A small, fresh stream runs past the site, c.30m north of the ruined farmhouse.

The farm ruin, which is on the east edge of the homefield, is approximately 23x13 m, with the long axis oriented north-south. It has one entrance from the west and is divided into six different rooms that are detectable from the surface. A boundary wall runs north-south about 3 meters to the east of the ruin. It is just over 160 meters long and to the south it forms the eastern wall of a ruined sheep house. The domestic midden is behind the boundary wall, directly east of the ruined farmhouse.

2.1 Census records

The best source for the size and makeup of the household of Hornbrekka are census records that were made throughout the 19th century. The censuses list all the inhabitants of the farm, their gender, marital status and position within the household. The earliest census was made in Iceland in 1703. That census is the earliest mention of the farm in the written archive, which makes it probable that it was not settled much earlier than mid to late 17th century. The next census was made in 1801, just under a century later. The period from the last decades of the 18th century until 1801 can be bridged with municipal records, some of which have been summarized and published in a register of farmers in Skagafjarðarsýsla (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1955*).

Not much is known about the 18th century habitation at the farm. The farm is mentioned three times in the books of the Icelandic parliament (*Alþingisbækur Íslands*), first in 1718 when the priest Geir Markússon gets the farm in exchange for other farms from Sigurður Jónsson, also a priest. In the settlement, Hornbrekka is referred to as a part of the farm Brekka, which indicates that the division of the farm Brekka into Hornbrekka,

Þorgeirsbrekka Stórabrekka and Litlabrekka² was still in living memory (*Alþingisbækur Íslands* X, 397-98). In 1725 Sigurður Einarsson exchanged the farm with Þórunn Halldórsdóttir for another farm she had inherited (*Alþingisbækur Íslands* XI, 293-94) and in 1738 the bishop Steinn Jónsson exchanged the farm with Hannes Scheving, who was also a member of the clergy. (*Alþingisbækur Íslands* XII, 452). Through all these exchanges the farm had the same value, at 10 hundreds.

The next census, after 1801, was made in 1816 and the one after that was made in 1835. From then on censuses were made at five year intervals until 1860, after which they were made every decade. From these records it appears that the farm was almost continuously inhabited from the late 18th century until the mid 19th century. Despite the fact that the census records were made quite regularly throughout the 19th century there are some households at Hornbrekka that less is known about because families who lived at the farm for less than five years will not necessarily have been there in a census year. For those households the name of the head of the household is usually known but the number of dependants and work hands, which is always included in the censuses, is harder to determine. Figure 3 shows the number of years each known household lived at the farm (y) and the year they moved in (x) and figure 4 shows how many times the farm exchanged hands (y) in a given decade (x). In the last decade of the 18th century each household occupied the farm for a short period of time and it was frequently left unoccupied. Occupation was more stable in the second quarter of 19th century and continued to be so until the turn of the century. These figures reflect the quality of the farmland at Hornbrekka, successful families will have moved when better farmland was on offer while less prosperous household struggled and will often have had to go back to being farm labourers. The farm is most successful towards the end of the 19th century perhaps mirroring decreased demand for farmland as towns grew and the emigration movement gained momentum.

² Brekka translates as “slope”. The placename refers to the mountain slopes the farms are built on. As one farm Brekka was valued at 50 hundreds, first it was divided in two, Stórabrekka (Big-slope) and Litlabrekka (Little-slope), Stórabrekka valued at 30 hundreds. Stórabrekka was then further divided and Hornbrekka (Corner-slope) got a third of the land. Later Þorgeirsbrekka was built to the south of Stórabrekka, valued at 7 hundreds (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953*, 13). Þorgeirsbrekka was already abandoned in 1839 (*Sýslu- og sóknarlýsingar II, Skagafjarðarsýsla*, 135).

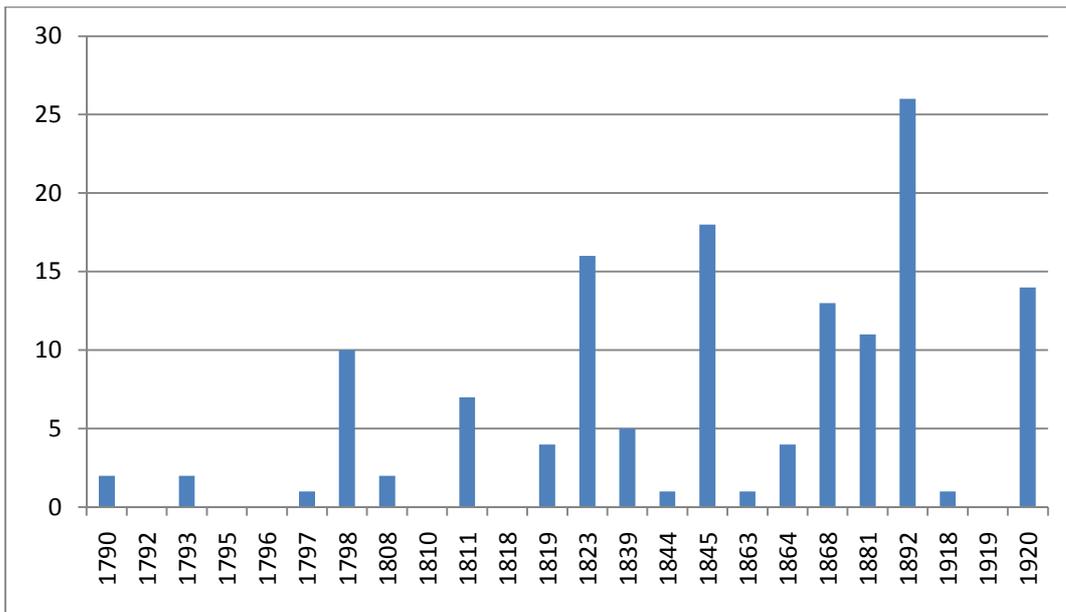


Fig 3: Number of years each household lived at the farm (y) and the year they moved in (x) (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953, 13*). Years with no value represent times when the farm was not occupied.

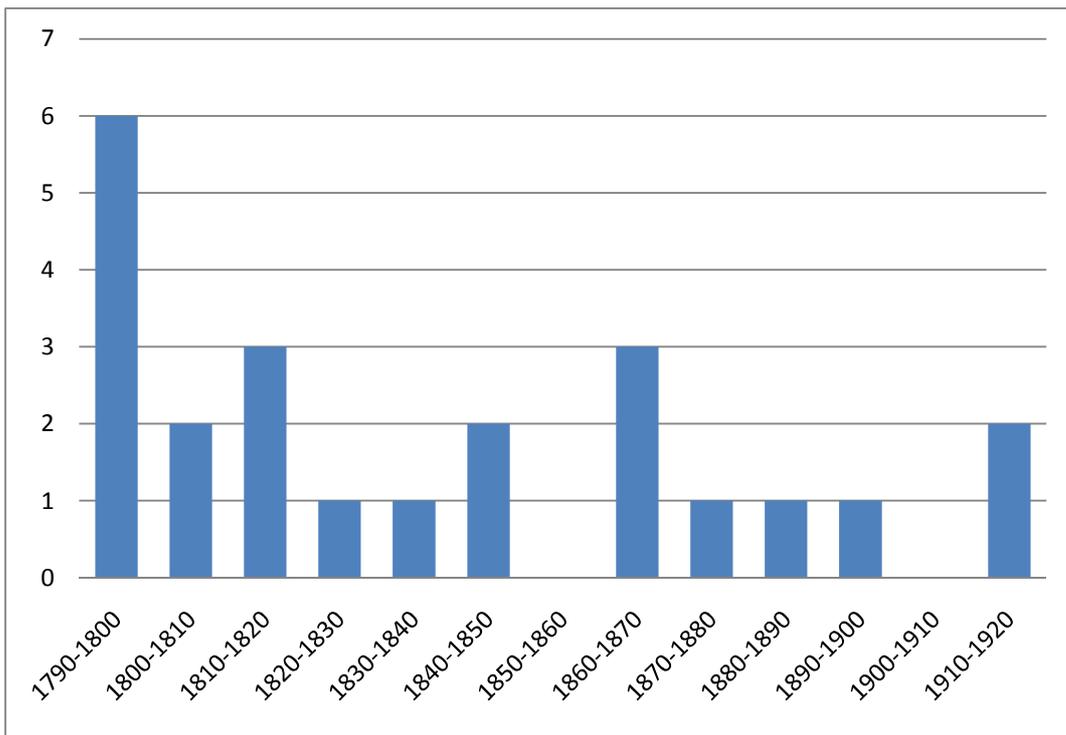


Fig 4: Number of times the farm exchanged hands (y) in a given decade (x) (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953, 13*).

The earliest mention of Hornbrekka in the written archive is in the 1703 census. That year Ingunn Bjarnadóttir, a 43 years old widow, lived at the farm with her eighteen year old daughter Þorgerður Guðmundsdóttir and a workman named Jón Gunnlaugsson, who was 36 years old (*Manntalið 1703*). The next mention of the farm is in the farm register from 1709. In the register the farm is valued for 10 hundreds. It is owned by the bishop's widow Ragnheiður Jónsdóttir at the nearby bishopric at Hólar. Ingunn Bjarnadóttir still lives on the farm in that year, and pays rent to the bishopric in butter. Ingunn has one cow, one milking cow, six ewes, six lambs and a horse. The register states that the farm land can feed two cows and six ewes and that the rest of the live stock is left outside for uncertain survival. It furthermore states that turf cutting areas have been extinguished so the household needs to buy turf from elsewhere, that there is poor peat for fuel, very little willow, some berries that are helpful to the household, but no meadows. Livestock is said to be in danger because of wet bogs and pits and houses and hay from stormy weathers (Magnússon and Vídalín 1930, 258-259). It has to be mentioned in this context that the farm register from 1709 is believed to exaggerate the hardship and bad qualities of land, as it was to be used for taxing purposes and people were cautious about announcing any privileges the land might have to offer. In support of this hypothesis, Hólfriður Sölvadóttir who grew up at Hornbrekka from the age of three until she was 17, from 1920-1935, recalls excellent peat cutting sites on the farm (Sölvadóttir pers. comm.).

Next inhabitant that is known of at Hornbrekka moved from there in 1789; his name was Ásgrímur and he was probably Einarsson. From 1790-1792 Páll Skúlason and his wife Guðrún Eiríksdóttir lived on the farm for a year. It was abandoned the following year until Oddný Helgadóttir, a widow moved there in 1793. She married again and lived at the farm with her second husband Jón Hallgrímsson until her death in 1803. Her husband lived on at the farm with his second wife until 1808. In 1801 Jón and Oddný lived at the farm with Oddný's son from a previous marriage, Magnús, then 25 years old, and her elderly mother Sesselja, who was 96 that year (*Manntal á Íslandi 1801*, 149).

Jón Skúlason and Þorgerður Jónsdóttir moved to Hornbrekka in 1808. They only lived at Hornbrekka for two years. In 1811, after the farm had been abandoned for a year, Helga Magnúsdóttir, a widow moved there and she lived there until 1818 after which the farm stood abandoned for another year. In 1816 Helga lived at Hornbrekka with her three sons, aged one to 15 and her eight year old daughter (*Manntal á Íslandi 1816*, 873). In 1819

Þorsteinn Sveinsson and Margrét Obeðsdóttir moved to Hornbrekka where they lived for four years (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953*, 13).

The next inhabitants at Hornbrekka were Þórður Þórðason and Sigurlaug Ásgrímssóttir who lived at the farm for 16 years, from 1823 until Þórður's death. In 1835 their household counted eight people, Þórður Þórðarson, then 42 years old, was the head of the household and with his wife Sigurlög Ásgrímsdóttir, three years his senior, they had children from the age 13-18 and two adopted children, both two years of age. 75 year old Jórunn Bjarnadóttir lived with them by order of the municipality (Manntal 1835).

Five years later the household size at Hornbrekka had shrunk to three again as it was in the beginning of the 18th century. Þorleifur Jónsson was the head of the household; he was 32 years old and unmarried. He had hired help, 37 year old Sigurbjörg Ólafsdóttir who lived with him. She was unmarried as well and had a seven year old son, Jón Stephánsson who also lived on the farm (Manntal 1840). They lived at Hornbrekka from 1839-1844 when Pétur Jónsson and his second wife Björg Jónsdóttir moved in. They stayed at Hornbrekka for a year (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953*, 13).

In 1845 the household again counted eight. Jóhannes Skúlason, 37 years old, is titled the head of the household and is said to live off the land. His wife was Guðrún Símonardóttir, 33 years old, and they had two children of four and seven. Jón Þorkelsson, 21, lived with them by order of the municipality and Álfheiður Gunnarsdóttir, unmarried mother of two, lived at the farm as well with both her daughters, aged one and 11. She is said to live off paid work (Manntal 1845). Jóhannes and Guðrún still lived on the farm in 1850 with their two children, but Jón and Álfheiður had moved elsewhere. The family still lived at Hornbrekka in 1855 and in the five years that have passed Guðrún had given birth to three children, aged five, four and two. A one year old girl also lived with the family by order of the municipality, along with a hired hand, Katrín Haldórsdóttir, who was 50 years old and unmarried, bringing the number of inhabitants to eight. The eldest son who was 12 in 1850 had moved from the farm and in 1855 he was a workman on a large, nearby farm Bær. The eldest daughter, then 14, still lived at home (Manntal 1855). The family still lived at Hornbrekka in 1860. The eldest son had moved back home and Guðrún had given birth to their sixth child, a boy aged two. The little girl who was living with the family by order of the municipality was no longer living with them and neither was the hired hand, but a 6

year old boy had joined the household by order of the municipality, the ninth member of the household (Manntal 1860).

Two households lived at Hornbrekka in the 10 years that passed between the censuses. Árni Bjarnason and Kristín Guðmundsdóttir lived at the farm for a year and after them Sigurður Jónasson and Þuríður Ólafsdóttir lived at the farm for four years. (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1955*, 13). In 1868 Páll Gunnlaugsson and Nanna Jónsdóttir, who later emigrated from Iceland to Canada, moved to the farm which was to be their last home in Iceland.

Páll Gunnlaugsson was born in 1842. He was the son of Gunnlaugur Þorsteinsson and Geirlaug Eiríksdóttir who were farmers at Hofstaðir (Sigurðsson et al. 1984, 237). When Páll's parents married Hofstaðir belonged to his paternal grandparents, but after his grandfather passed away the land was sold. Gunnlaugur and Geirlaug still lived on the farm and in 1840 Gunnlaugur was titled the head of the household. In that year he lived there with Geirlaug and their five children, Geirlaug's mother, his brother as well as with the owner of the land and his wife (Manntal 1840). Gunnlaugur passed away when Páll was one year old and after that his family lived at several farms in the county. His mother remarried and had another five children with her second husband. Páll started to work in 1855, when he was only 13 years old, as a labourer on the farm Viðvík (Manntal 1855). Also at a young age he started fishing from Siglufjörður and was a farmhand at various farms including Þönglaskálar, where he met his future wife Nanna Álfhildur Jónsdóttir (*Skagfirskar æviskrár* III, 238).

Nanna Álfhildur Jónsdóttir was born in 1849 at Grenivík in Grýtubæjarhreppur, Þingeyjarsýsla. She moved with her parents to the county of Skagafjörður and in 1860 she lived with them and three siblings at the farm of Hóll (Manntal 1860). She moved with her family to Þönglaskálar where she met Páll and married him in 1867. A year after they moved to Hornbrekka where they lived until they emigrated to Canada in 1876 (*Skagfirskar æviskrár* III). In 1870 Nanna's father, then a widower, and his three children were also living at Hornbrekka as well as a 22 year old farmhand Helga Benediktsdóttir and Páll and Nanna's first child, Ebbersína, then two years old (Manntal 1870).

After Nanna and Páll emigrated with their children in 1876, Nanna's father Jón Jónsson and the farmhand, Helga Benediktsdóttir continued to live at Hornbrekka until 1881 (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953*, 13). From 1881 to 1892 Sölvi

Kristjánsson and Sigurbjörg Guðmundsdóttir lived at the farm. In the census from 1890 their household consisted of six people: Sölvi Kristjánsson the head of the household, his wife Sigurbjörg S. Guðmundsdóttir and their daughter Anna Sölvadóttir, 25 years old, Sigurður Sveinsson, a workman, an adopted six year old boy, Stefán Stefánsson and Elísabet Evertsdóttir, who lived with the family on order from the municipality (Manntal 1890). Helgi Ólafsson and Guðrún Þorsteinsdóttir lived at the farm as well from 1889-1890 and from 1891-1892 Þorsteinn Ólafsson and Björg Kristjánsdóttir lived there with Sölvi and Sigurbjörg (*Jarða og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953, 13*). Sveinbjörn Sveinsson and Anna Sölvadóttir took over the farm from Anna's parents. Anna passed away in 1900 but Sveinbjörn lived on the farm until 1917 when he passed it on to his son and namesake Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson. In the 1901 census Sveinbjörn Sveinsson was living at Hornbrekka with his two daughters, aged three and six, two sons, seven and eight, his sister Elísabet, 43 years old, and his mother-in-law, Sigurbjörg Guðmundsdóttir. Sigurbjörg Jónsdóttir was the only employed worker in that household (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953, 13*). In 1918 Þorsteinn Jónsson and Sigríður Sigurjónsdóttir moved to Hornbrekka where they lived for a year until 1919 when the land was bought by the adjacent farm to the north of the property, Mýrarkot. The last family to live at Hornbrekka were Jón Jónsson and Kristín Sigurðardóttir, Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir's mother and stepfather, who lived there from 1920 – 1934 (Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir pers. comm.)

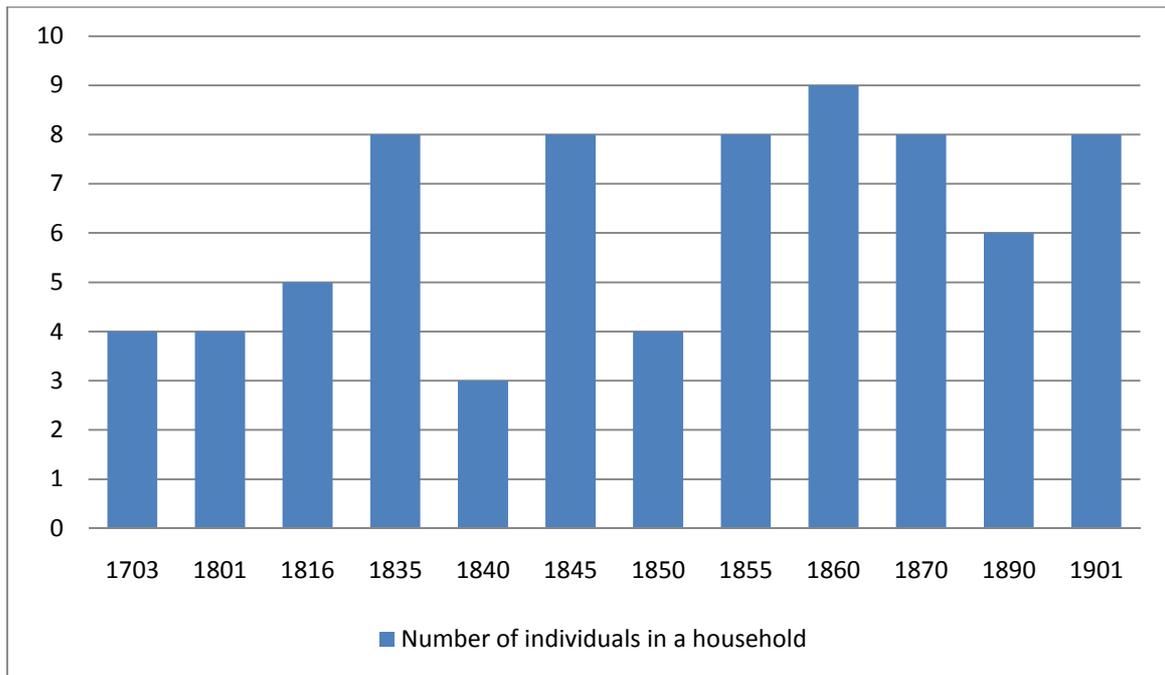


Fig 5: Size of household (y) in census years (x).

2.2 Farmhouse inspections

Another informative written source about the farm is the inventories that were taken for property valuation purposes (icel. *úttekt*) and it is especially informative to read these surveys alongside the census records that indicate the size and makeup of the households. The inventories were inspections of the state, nature and worth of a property. They were performed by elected officials, often accompanied by carpenters. The inspections were a legal act and the property owners as well as the tenants had to make sure that they were correct and therefore they, or their representatives, were most often present, which helps insure the reliability of the records. Six inventories of Hornbrekka are preserved at the local archives in Sauðárkrókur. The earliest is from 1868 when Páll and Nanna moved to Hornbrekka, followed by one taken in 1881 when Nanna's father Jón Jónsson moved out and Sölvi Kristjánsson and Sigurbjörg S. Guðmundsóttir moved in. Another inspection was made in 1896 when Sveinbjörn Sveinsson, Sölvi's son-in-law, who had taken over the farm in 1892, planned to make major alteration to the buildings. The fourth inspection is from 1917, when Sveinbjörn's son, also named Sveinbjörn, took over the farm. The fifth inspection was done a year later in 1918, when Þorsteinn Jónsson took over the farm from Sveinbjörn and the last inspection is from 1920, when Þorsteinn Jónsson moved away and Jón Jónsson and Kristín Sigurðardóttir moved in.

The descriptions are mostly very detailed. They describe the size of individual rooms, the condition and make of the roof, walls and flooring, the presence and size of windows and if doors were in doorways. However, they do not describe the layout of the farmhouse. Each room is described by itself and even though some indication can be gotten of where the rooms are situated in relation to one another from the order they are described, the exact layout of the farmhouse cannot be determined. The inspections, furthermore, do not list any furniture or decoration in the building such as stoves, hearths, lighting such as candles or lamps and no mention is of any portable material culture such as crockery, chests, tools for spinning and weaving etc.

The inspections are summarized below and it is informative to compare them with the size of the households known from the census records listed in section 2.1 as well as with the results of the excavation that will be discussed in chapter 3. The inspections on their own are of less value if the size and makeup of the household is not taken into account. Furthermore, the results of the archaeological excavation will help flesh out the picture of the building that is presented in the inspections, by adding information about internal structures such as drains and stoves as well as information on less durable objects which were lost or discarded within the rooms of the building and indicate how they were used.

12th June 1868

The inspection in 1868 was done on the 12th of June. The first room that was inspected was the *baðstofa*. This was the main living room in the house, where people not only slept but also ate and performed inside tasks such as weaving and knitting. In 1868 the *baðstofa* at Hornbrekka was 2.98 m x 2.19 m (6.5 m²) and 2 m high with six posts, two beams, and three pairs of rafters, head plates on both sides and two battens on each side. The door was old and on dilapidated irons. Both of the sidewalls were said to be rotten and unstable. There was one two-paned window in the slanting roof.

The next room that was described in the inspection was the corridor that led from the front door to the *baðstofa*. The corridor was 7.5 m long, 0.5 m wide (3.75 m²) and 1.7 m high. It had a door which was described as functional. The wall surrounding the doorway was boarded with vertical boards, a barge board and a ground plate. The threshold was said to be in a bad state and the walls to be slumping, in some places falling off their

foundations. The corridor was considered to be unstable and in places it had already collapsed.

The pantry was the third room inspected. It was just under 2 m long, 1.5 m wide (3 m²) and 1.8 m high. The walls of the room were described as unstable and the roof has collapsed.

After the pantry the kitchen was described. It was 4.4 m long, 1.8 m wide (7.9 m²) and 1.7 m high, which makes it the largest room in the house. The kitchen had a more secure roof structure than the baðstofa and it appears to have been the most recently renovated or rebuilt room in the house. The kitchen walls were said to be new apart from two thirds of the east wall which were said to be old but not unstable.

Other buildings that were mentioned in the inventory were a storage shed that was outside in the yard and a sheep house in the northern part of the home field. No cattle byre or barn was mentioned.

Room	Size (m ²)	Condition
Baðstofa	6.5	Unstable, walls rotten
Kitchen	7.9	Stable, new walls
Pantry	3	Unstable, roof collapsed
Corridor	3.75	Unstable, walls slumping

Table 1: Summary of 1868 inspection.

The size of the Sigurður Jónsson's and Þuríður Ólafsdóttir's household when they moved out of Hornbrekka in 1868 is not known. Nanna and Páll's household consisted of 8 people according to the 1870 census. The household included four adults, two girls, aged two and twelve, and two teenage boys, 17 and 18 years old (Manntal 1870). It is clear from the inspection that the farmhouse needed substantial repair when the family moved in and from the next inspection in 1881, when Nanna's father moved out, it is clear that the family had made extensive alterations to the house.

13th June 1881

In 1881 what had formerly been a baðstofa was a kitchen. The kitchen was considerably larger than the old baðstofa so the room will have been rebuilt at least to some extent,

albeit in the same place. The kitchen was 3.4 m long, 2.8 m wide and 2.8 m high (9.5 m²). It had two posts and a trapezoidal roof. The room had two two-paned windows. The walls of the kitchen were said to be rotten and the eastern wall was furthermore said to be cracked. The gables and the roof were, however, were in good condition.

The corridor now lead from the kitchen to the front door and was presumably to a large degree the same structure as was described in 1868, just a meter shorter. In 1881 the corridor was 6.6 m long, 0.6 m wide (4 m²) and 1.6 m high. The gable around the door was boarded, with one board on each side of the door and three above it, the corridor furthermore has a barge board and a door on hinges. The walls of the corridor were described as being unstable.

The pantry with the collapsed roof that was described in 1868 had been torn down by 1881 and no room appears to have replaced it. However, a new pantry was located where the kitchen was before, which was the room that was in the best condition in 1886. The new pantry was 4.4 m long, 1.6 m wide (7 m²) and 1.9 m high, slightly smaller than the 1868 kitchen, suggesting that some part of the room had been rebuilt.

A new baðstofa was built during the time between the two inspections. It was not described in the inspection from 1881 but it was valued at 16 krónur³.

There was also a mention of a sheep house and a cattle byre and a corridor out of the cattle byre. The corridor out of the cattle byre was called *ranghali* in Icelandic which distinguishes it from a corridor within the house which is referred to as *göng*. This indicates that the cattle byre was not attached to the main house. *Ranghalar* (plural) often led from the cattle byre to watering places but it is unclear what it means in this context.

Room	Size (m ²)	Condition
Baðstofa	<i>Not described</i>	
Kitchen	9.5	Mixed, walls cracked and rotten, gables and roof in good condition.
Pantry	7	Mixed, walls in bad condition, roof good.
Corridor	4	Unstable

Table 2: Summary of 1881 inspection.

³ The value of the baðstofa represents 22% of the value of the farmhouse and its outbuildings that totals at 72 krónur. The sheephouse was valued for 11 krónur, the corridor for 13 krónur, the pantry for 12 krónur and others for less.

In 1881 when Nanna's father, Jón Jónsson moved out of Hornbrekka Sölvi Kristjánsson and Sigurbjörg S. Guðmundsdóttir moved in. They were still living at the farm when the 1890 census was made and then their household consisted of six people. Sölvi's son-in-law took over the farm in 1892 and lived there until 1918. This family occupied the farm longer than any other household that is known from the records.

17th May 1896

The next inspection of the farmhouse at Hornbrekka was done in 1896, when Sölvi's son-in-law, Sveinbjörn Sveinsson, who had been living on the farm for four years, intended to tear down the baðstofa that was built by Nanna and Páll's household. In 1896 the baðstofa was square, 3.4 m x 3.4m (11.6 m²), which was almost twice the size of what it was before when Nanna, Páll and their family moved to the farm in 1868. It had eight posts, beams across and along the sides, and a trapezoidal roof. The room was panelled with wood, both along the roof and the walls, apart from a small area around the door, and the floor was wooden. The baðstofa had four beds and two windows, one with four window panes and one with only a single pane. A door was in the door frame. The wooden posts were said to be rotten as well as the beams in the roof structure, which explains Sveinbjörn's intention to tear it down.

In 1896 the corridor led from the baðstofa to the front door, not from the kitchen like it did in 1881. It is described as having a crook in it as it entered the baðstofa. It was 7.5 m long and 1 m wide (7.5 m²). It is clear that the corridor had been greatly altered from what it was in 1881. It was almost twice the width and approximately a meter longer. The corridor was panelled and there was a partition in front of the front door. The walls of the corridor were described as being fairly stable; however, the southern wall was said to lean inwards.

In 1896 the kitchen was 3.29 m x 3.29 m (10.8 m²) and 2.7 m high. That is approximately the same size as it was in 1881 and it appears to have been in the same place, although the difference of a square meter suggests that some rebuilding had taken place. The roof structure was different as the roof does not appear to be trapezoidal any more, but rather the more traditional triangular shape; it rested on two posts, as before. The doorway to the kitchen now had a door in it --the first time that was reported. The walls of the kitchen were described as being secure apart from the northern wall, which was damaged.

The pantry was significantly smaller than it was in 1881 and had obviously been rebuilt. It was square, 2 m x 2 m (4 m²). It had a door in the doorframe and one window with a small pane. The walls of the pantry were described as being wet and rotten but the roof was said to be functional.

The 1896 inspection was the first to mention a cattle byre specifically other than just referring to a corridor (ranghali) from it. It was said to hold three cows, have two corridors (ranghalar) and three doors. Although it is not clear from the text, the cattle byre was possibly connected to the main living quarters at this point.

Room	Size (m ²)	Condition
Baðstofa	11.6	Unstable, posts and beams rotten
Kitchen	10.8	Stable
Pantry	4	Mixed, walls wet and rotten, roof functional
Corridor	7.5	Fairly stable
Cattle Byre	<i>Not measured</i>	Stable

Table 3: Summary of 1896 inspection.

2nd June 1917, 3rd June 1918 and 4th June 1920

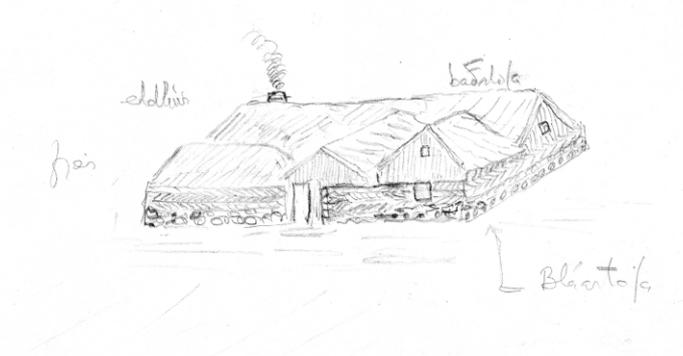


Fig 6: Drawing of the farmhouse at Hornbrekka by Hjalti Pálsson after description from Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir

The next three inspections that were made at Hornbrekka are almost identical and reference each other to a large degree. They were only three years apart. The first was made in 1917, the second in 1918 and the third and last inspection was done in 1920. Significant changes had been made to the farm in the 23 years that passed between the 1896 and the

1917 inspections. Three new rooms had been added to the complex and the cattle byre was clearly attached to the living quarters. The new rooms were at the front of the house and included a room directly as you walk into the farm, separated from the corridor with a wooden partition wall, and a front living room (parlour) or *stofa*.

The 1917 inspection was made when Sveinbjörn Sveinsson, who had torn down the baðstofa in 1896, left the farm to his son and namesake Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson. The baðstofa, which presumably was built after Sveinbjörn Sveinsson tore the old one down in 1896, was 5.8 m x 3.3 m (19 m²) and 2.8 m high. It was by far the largest baðstofa ever inspected at Hornbrekka. The room had 6 posts, and beams on all sides and one beam in the middle of the room. Its walls and roof were panelled and it had a wooden floor. The room had one window on the southern gable, which had four panes and one window on the western side which had two panes, both of which were cracked. The room was divided by a panel which was said to be in a bad condition and without a door.

The room was the same size in 1918 and no repairs appear to have been done as the partition panel was still said to be in a bad condition. The room was said to have four beds *"like before"*, although no mention was made of the beds in the earlier inspection. The floor was said to have sunk in the northern end. The northern gable was said to have sunk as well and three window panes were broken. Furthermore, the roof was described as being in a very bad condition. In 1920 the baðstofa was still the same size and had the same faults. This time the posts were also said to be rotten. However, the room was said to be fairly dry because a small stove was being kept in it. The roof was still in a bad state and the whole building was said to be old and in need of repairs. The presence of a stove indicates a change in the use of rooms at the farm. The baðstofa had probably taken on the additional role of a kitchen, and in effect had become the only room in the house in which any substantial time was spent, as it was where people worked, cooked, ate and slept. The kitchen was most likely still in use, but as Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir recalls, only for baking and the preparation of smelly dishes (Sölvadóttir pers. comm.). In 1920 the roof was still in a bad state and the whole building was said to be old and in need of repairs. A new baðstofa was not built until 1927 (Sölvadóttir pers. comm.).

In 1917 the corridor was 5 m long and 0.7 m wide (3.5 m²). It was shorter and narrower than during the inspection of 1896. The corridor was 1.8 m high and led from the door of the baðstofa to the entrance room. The walls of the corridor were said to be old. In 1918 the corridor was the same as in the previous inspection and in 1920 it was still the same apart from their inner end having been built up from the baðstofa to the kitchen. In that end the corridor had been raised and had new woodwork and a roof. Hólmfríður

Sölvadóttir recalls three steps leading up to the baðstofa at this stage (Sölvadóttir pers.comm.).

In 1917 the kitchen was 3.8 m x 2.8 m (10.6 m²) and 2.8 m high, which is a similar size to what it was in 1896 although slightly longer and narrower. This might suggest that some walls had been rebuilt. The kitchen walls were said to be old but functional in 1917 and the room was the same in 1918, but it was noted that no door was in the doorway and that the roof and walls were in a bad condition. In 1920 the kitchen had a new roof but the walls were still said to be in a bad state.

In 1917 the pantry was 2.8 m x 2 m (5.6 m²) and 2 m high. That is significantly larger than at the last inspection. The room had one post, a door in the doorframe and one window with four window panes. The room was panelled but the wood was said to be in a bad condition and unstable. In 1918 the pantry was described in the same way and although the roof structure had been amended with extra rafters, it was still described as being ruined. The room as a whole was said to be in a bit better condition than it was the year before. In 1920 the pantry had been renovated. It was the same size but had new posts and rafters. The roof was said to be flat and ungrown, suggesting that the turf had recently been laid when the inspection was done on the 4th of June.

The cattle byre was attached to the house in 1917, and only had one door which led into the kitchen. It was 3.1 m x 3.1 m (9.6 m²) and 2 m high. It had two main beams, three posts and two or three half posts. The byre held three heads of cattle and was said to be in a bad condition. The cattle byre was exactly the same in 1918 and in 1920.

In 1896 the corridor was said to have a partition panel which separated the corridor from the area in front of the front door, creating an entrance room. The room was not described more fully but in 1917 it was 3.4 m x 0.9 m (3 m²) and had a loft above it. A turf wall north of this room was said to be old but stable. The room was the same in 1918 but had a broken beam and the panel that separated it from the front room was said to be partly sunken. In 1920 this room was the same as before. It was described as being the northern part of the front parlour or *stofa*.

The front parlour was 3.6 m x 2.5 m (9m²) in 1917. It had three rafters, six posts and a loft over the entire room. About half of this room was panelled off, forming a separate room that was said to be 1.7m x 2.5 m (4.25 m²). That room had one window on the front wall and was panelled. The front parlour had not been altered in 1918. In 1920 it had been

repaired but despite the repairs was still it is said to be in a bad condition, apparently leaning to the west.

Two storehouses (icel. *skemma*) were included in the 20th century inspections. Neither was attached to the house but rather they were in front of it. The storehouses were called *syðri skemma* and *ytri skemma*, southern and outer storehouses. The southern one was the same size in 1917 through till 1920. It was 3 m x 2.5m (7.5m²) with six posts and three beams. In 1917 the wood is said to be in good condition. The outer storage house was larger, 3.8 m x 3.1 m (11.8 m²), but in much worse condition. In 1917 the walls and the roof were described as being dilapidated and no improvement was made during the following years. The house had three rafters and six posts.

Another addition to the house in the early 20th century was a cattle barn. The barn was first described in 1917. It was described after the front room but its relationship with the house is unclear. The barn was 7.5 m x 2.8 m (21 m²) which made it the largest building on the site. It was also the highest, at 4.4 m. It had ten rafters, three beams and side beams. The walls of the barn were made solely of stones up to a height of 1.9 m and the rest of the wall was made up of turf. A timber room (icel. *timburstofa*) was said to be in the loft of the barn, and presumably that would have been a fully panelled room. Furthermore, a sheltering wall was described east of the barn, which bulged in and the side beam on that side was said to be broken. In 1918 the room was the same size and the eastern side beam had been replaced. The western one was now said to be in a bad condition as well as the southern gable in the loft. The roof was also said to be in need of repairs. In 1920 the barn had collapsed. That is said to have happened in the summer of 1918, shortly after the inspection was made that year. The foundations were still visible in 1920. The barn would have been built between the inspections of 1896 and 1917 and as it was already in a bad state in 1917 it is likely that the building year was closer to the former. It was built while Sveinbjörn Sveinsson and Anna Sölvadóttir, who took over the farm from Anna's parents in 1892, lived at the farm (*Jarða- og Búendatal í Skagafjarðarsýslu 1781-1953, 13*). Sveinbjörn built a new *baðstofa* in 1896 and it is clear from the difference between the 1896 inspection and the 1917 inspection that Sveinbjörn made many other significant alterations to the farm before he left it to his son Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson.

The sheephouse at Hornbrekka was also described in the 20th century inspections. It was said to hold 25 sheep and have one door. The house had side beams and eight posts.

The sheep house was described as being in a bad state in 1917 and in 1918 but it had been repaired and was stable in 1920.

Room	Size (m ²)	Condition 1917	Condition 1918	Condition 1920
Baðstofa	19	Fairly stable, dividing panel and windows cracked	Unstable, dividing panel and windows cracked, floor sunken, roof in a very bad condition	Unstable, dividing panel and windows cracked, posts sunken, windows cracked, roof old and in a bad condition
Kitchen	10.6	Stable, walls old but functional	Unstable, walls and roof in a bad condition	New roof, walls still in a bad condition
Pantry	5.6	Unstable, woodwork in a bad condition	Fairly stable, roof structure has been mended	Stable, whole room been rebuilt
Corridor	3.5	Unstable, old and dilapidated walls	Same as 1917	Inner part been rebuilt elsewhere same as 1918
Cattle Byre	9.6	Unstable, woodwork in bad condition	Same as 1917	Same as 1918, very damp
Entrance room	3	Stable, walls old but stable	Fairly stable, panel partly sunken	Same as 1918
Parlour	9	Unstable, walls rotten	Unstable, walls rotten, beams broken, panel cracked	Unstable, walls rotten, beams broken, panel cracked, roof in bad condition
Cattle Barn	21	Fairly stable, beam broken, roof in bad condition	Fairly stable, extra beam has been added, and roof in bad condition	Collapsed in 1918
Southern storage	7.5	Stable, walls in good condition	Same as 1917	Same as 1918
Outer storage	11.8	Unstable, walls and roof in bad condition	Same as 1917	Same as 1918
Sheephouse	<i>Not measured</i>	Fairly stable, walls functional, roof ruined	Unstable, walls and roof ruined	Stable, has been repaired

Table 4: Summary of 1917, 1918 and 1920 inspections.

In 1920 Jón Jónsson, the son of Jón Þorsteinsson who lived in Stórabrekka, married Kristín Sigurðardóttir and the couple moved to Hornbrekka with Kristín's daughter, Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir, who was then three years old. Jón and Kristín had a son of their own in Hornbrekka and in 1929 they adopted a little girl. The family lived at Hornbrekka until 1937 when they moved to Siglufjörður. Hólmfríður is now 92 years old and lives in Reykjavík. During an interview with the author in 2009, she stated that the farmhouse was left mostly unchanged while her family lived there apart from the baðstofa, which was rebuilt around 1927. Hólmfríður described the new baðstofa as being panelled with a wooden floor, a glass window to the south, a table under the window, two chairs, a book cabinet and two beds, one on each side of the room. Hólmfríður slept with her mother in one and Jón slept with her brother in the other. When the little girl arrived, Hólmfríður received her own bed. Across the corridor from the baðstofa was the kitchen and between these two rooms was the pantry. From the kitchen you could walk into the cattle byre. Directly to the right of the front door as you went in was a parlour, which was painted blue, and above it there was a loft, which was accessed from the front room as you came in. Ahead of the front door there was the corridor, which led to afore mentioned rooms, the baðstofa, kitchen, and pantry. The parlour was seldom used, according to Hólmfríður, as it was quite cold. It had a desk and a chair and some other furniture that Hólmfríður thinks had been there before the family moved in. In the end, she says, the room had been more of a storage room than anything else, and guests were invited into the baðstofa where it was warm and cosy. The loft above the parlour was also a storage room. When Hólmfríður lived at the farm the kitchen was used to make bread and to cook particularly smelly dishes as well as to store peat for fuel, but most meals were cooked in the baðstofa on a small cast iron cooker. Milk products and supplies were kept in the pantry and two cows inhabited the cattle byre, making sure the family never ran out of milk.

Hólmfríður clearly remembered the ruin of the barn that was mentioned in the 20th century inspections, and said she used to play in it as a child. She also recalled a ruined corn mill by the creek to the north of the farm and two sheep houses, one in the home field and one across the creek where her stepfather kept his sheep. The family also had a few horses, a dog and a cat, but never any hens because her stepfather maintained they ruined the roofs of the houses (Sölvadóttir pers. comm.).

2.3 Summary

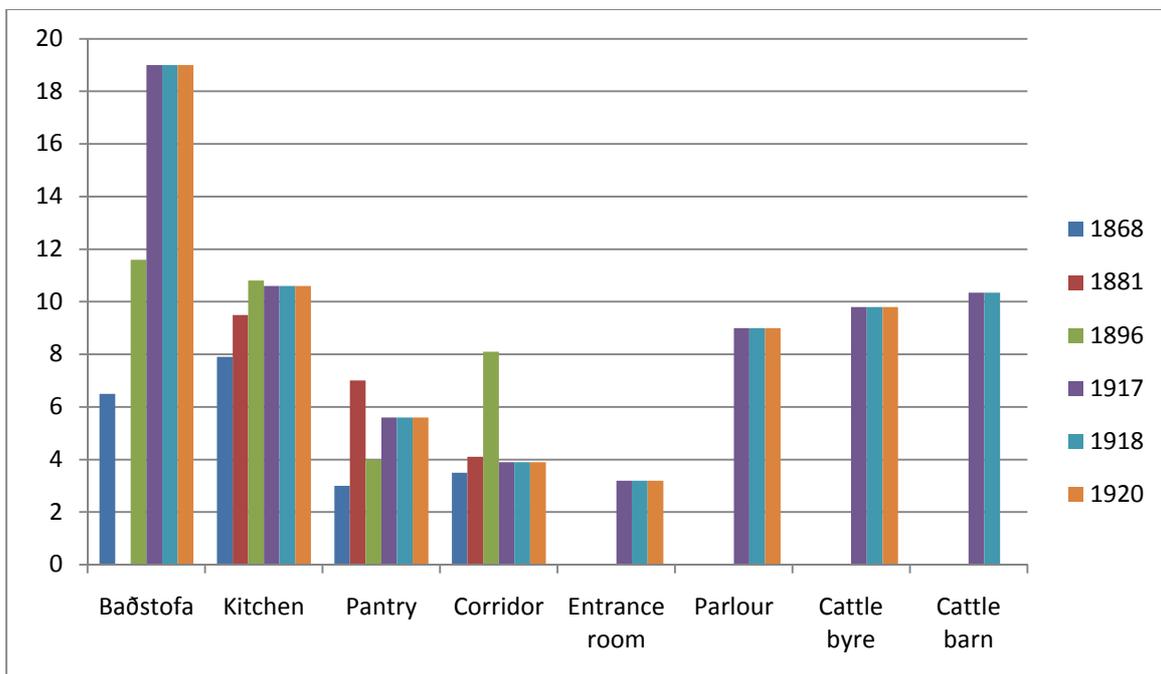


Fig 7: Size of the rooms at Hornbrekka (m²) in inspection years

The inspections span just over half a century of the life of the farmhouse. It is clear from them that the rooms needed frequent repairs and newly built structures quickly became dilapidated, especially in comparison with today's structures. Beams were replaced, walls supported and new roofs built, constantly altering the shapes and the sizes of the rooms (see Fig 7). The kitchen was roughly the same size through the period, but got slightly bigger as the 19th century drew to an end. The size of the pantry, however, varied considerably. It increased substantially in size from 1868 to 1881 which might reflect difference in household size and storage needs, as Nanna and Páll moved into the farm with their extended family. The pantry got smaller again in 1896 and then was enlarged slightly in the 20th century. The size of the baðstofa is interesting: it increased almost by 100% between 1868 and 1896, potentially reflecting changes in household sizes. It was enlarged substantially again in the 20th century, perhaps reflecting different uses of the room as it became the main site of cooking as well as other inside tasks. This could potentially have had an effect on the size of the pantry, as the former kitchen took on the role of a storeroom. The length of the corridor in the 1896 inspection is suspicious and suggests that newly built rooms might not have been mentioned or inspected. The stability of the size of

the rooms in the 20th century reflects the closeness in time of the inspections, which were only a year apart.

There were three core rooms in the house throughout these 50 years: a baðstofa, a kitchen and a pantry (see Fig 8). These rooms were mentioned in all the inspections, although the newly built baðstofa was not described in 1881 as its worth was deducted from the rent. The placement of these rooms changed only once, between the 1868 and the 1881 inspections, when the new baðstofa was built and the old baðstofa was turned into a kitchen and the former kitchen into a pantry. Apart from these alterations the rooms appear to stay in the same places in the complex throughout. The corridor was altered significantly between the 1881 and 1896 inspections, when it became longer and wider and a panel separated it from the front room, creating an entrance room. This was the first indication of new rooms being added at the front of the complex, a process which continued into the 20th century. The 1917-1920 inspections mentioned this entrance room as well as a parlour to its right and a loft above the parlour. However, the corridor was back to its original size, albeit slightly shorter and wider than in the earliest inspections. The addition of these rooms will have altered the shape and look of the farm significantly. Another change to the layout of the house that will have changed its outlook and use is the attachment of the cattle byre and the building of the cattle barn immediately to the north of the farmhouse. It is unclear when the cattle byre became attached to the living quarters. The byre was first mentioned specifically in the 1896 inspection and it is clear that by 1917 it was attached, as a doorway between it and the kitchen was described by the building inspectors. The byre may thus have been added at the same time as the parlour and the loft were built in front of the baðstofa, sometime at the turn of the 19th century. Its addition might also explain the length of the corridor in the 1896 inspection.

3. Excavation at Hornbrekka

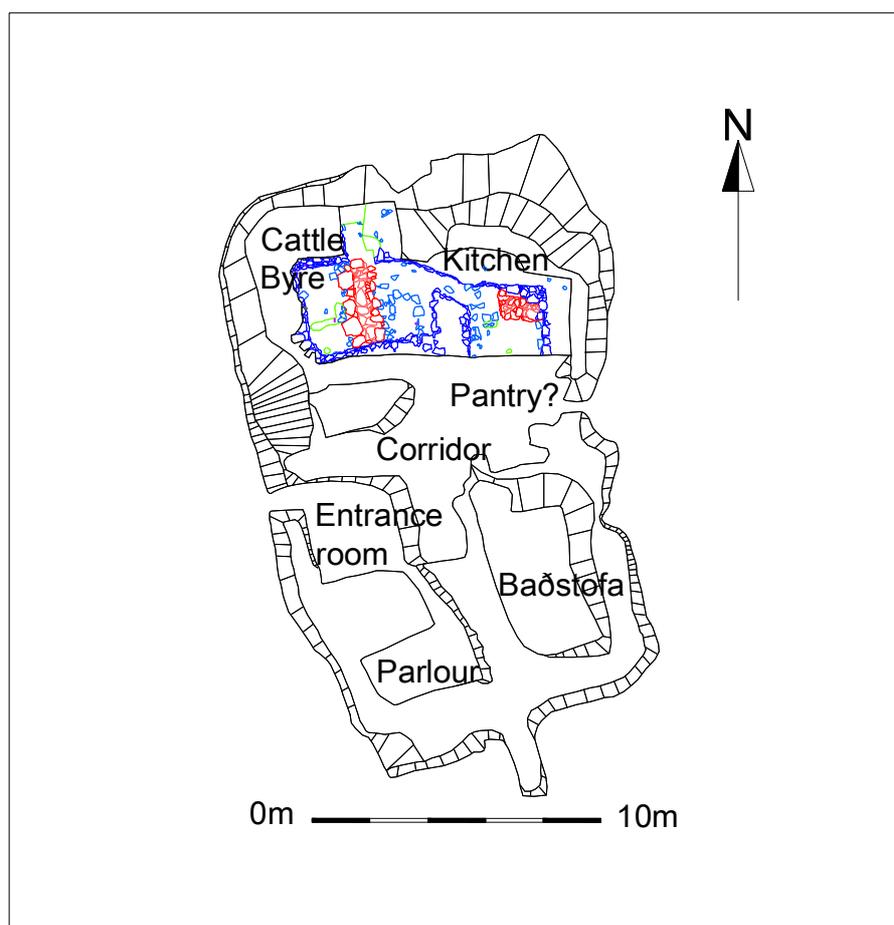


Fig 8: Drawing of the farmhouse ruin at Hornbrekka, with the excavation area marked in blue

The excavation at Hornbrekka took place on the 4th -26th of August in 2009. The excavation team was led by Ágústa Edwald. The excavators were Dr. Karen Milek, Véronique Forbes, Liam Lanigan, Nicholas Sepúlveda and Oddgeir Hansson.

The excavation area spanned the two northern most rooms in the ruin. It was approximately 9.5 m x 5 m, east-west. The western room turned out to be of the cattle byre and the eastern part spanned a large portion of the kitchen. A 3 m x 2 m trench was also excavated into the midden to the east of the farm ruin.

A single context recording system was used throughout the excavation, both inside the ruin and in the midden trench, where every identifiable deposit was given a context number and excavated separately. All artefacts and bones were retrieved and all occupation surfaces from within the building were sieved in a 3 mm sieve to ensure retrieval of the smallest artefacts and bone fragments. All deposits from the midden were sieved. Ten litre

sediment samples for flotation and botanical analysis were taken from occupation deposits and deposits with high ash content, and five litre archaeoentomology samples were taken from all floors and especially organic deposits for the retrieval of insect remains. Sediment samples for geochemical and micromorphological analyses were collected from floor deposits in selected places.

Just over a 150 contexts were excavated during the three weeks of excavation, 29 from the midden trench and the rest from within the building. The deposits were very rich in artefacts and animal bones, especially the midden, and both are currently being analysed. The artefacts are being analysed at the University of Aberdeen by Ágústa Edwald and the bones are being studied at Hunter College, City University in New York, by Megan Hicks. Véronique Forbes is currently undertaking the study of insect remains at the University of Aberdeen and both botanical and geoarchaeological analyses are being arranged.

The excavation within the house spans the period from the mid 19th century until the farm was abandoned in the 1930's, but in the midden the earliest deposits can be dated to the late 17th/early 18th century.

3.1 The storage room and the cattle byre



Fig 9: The NW room before excavation. Looking NW

A preliminary assessment trench was excavated in the north western room in 2001. The trench revealed thick occupation deposits and a variety of 19th-century artefacts (Milek 2001). Three occupation phases of the room were excavated in 2009, groups 001, 082 and 143, and one post-abandonment phase, group 155. The post abandonment group included

episodes of wall and turf collapse (contexts 002, 015, 022 and 026).

Group 001: Storage room

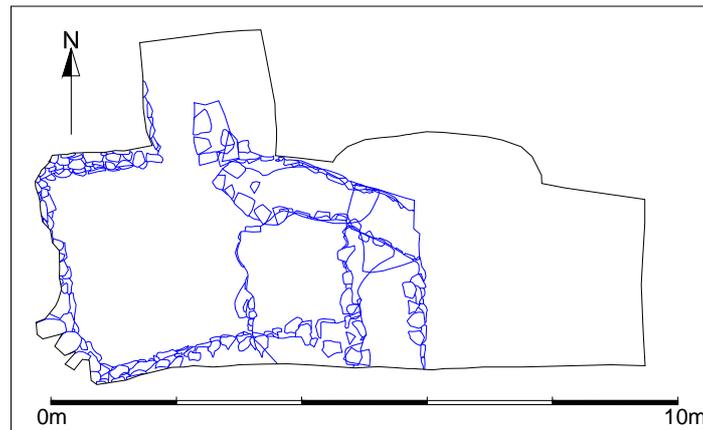


Fig 10: Storage room (group 001). Walls, in blue. The black line marks the limit of excavation.

The latest occupation phase, group 001, has tentatively been labelled as storage room or *skemma* in Icelandic. During that phase the door to the adjacent kitchen to the east had been blocked (group 005), a doorway made out of the room to the north (group 007), and an earlier drain structure filled in with turf and stones (context 084). The phase included one floor layer (context 039) up against the western wall of the room and a series of deposits made up of laid turf and stones, probably for drying out the floor or levelling it (contexts

032, 045, 046, 052, 030, 042, 048).

The artefacts associated with this occupation surfaces are limited. A few sherds of modern whiteware ceramics were retrieved, a few window glass sherds, some nails, one pale green glass sherd from a vessel, one small white glass button and some iron scraps that may be remains of corrugated iron.

However, a variety of ceramics (Fig 12) were retrieved from the blocking (context 088) between the storage



Fig 11: Latest phase of NW room. Looking N. Floor 039 to the west, doorway out to the north and an in-filled drain mid picture.

room and the kitchen (group 005) which appears to have been partly made up of refuse material (much like wall 122, see below).

Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir, who grew up in the farmhouse from the age of three until the farm was abandoned when she was 17 (1920-1934) does not remember this room being used as anything other than a cattle byre, nor does she recall a door out of the room to the north or the passage between the room and the kitchen being blocked. The artefact assemblage as well as Hólmfríður's account may suggest that the room was in use after the farm had been abandoned as a family home in the 1930's. It is probable that the room will have been used by one of the adjacent farms, most likely Mýrarkot, as a storage room or shelter for livestock or equipment when the field around the ruin was being utilized.



Fig 12: Selection of ceramics from context 088. Finds group <286>

Group 082: Cattle byre

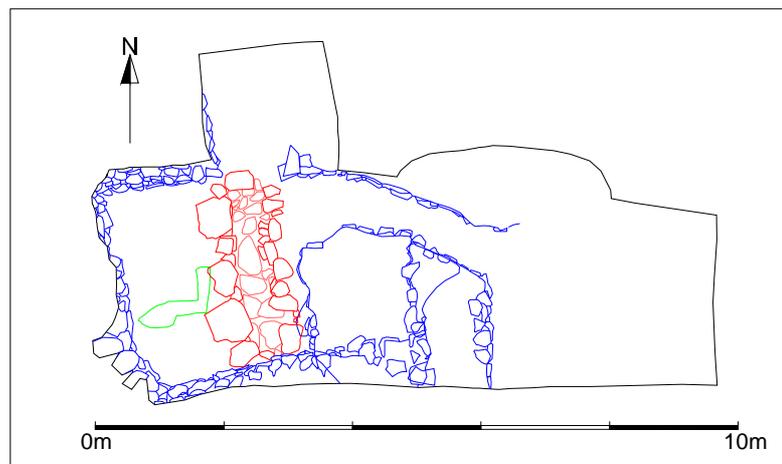


Fig 13: Latest phase of cattle byre (group 082). Walls, in blue, cut feature in green, drain in red. The black line marks the limit of excavation.



Fig 14: Latest phase of cattle byre. Looking N. Cut feature 156 and drain 083.

The second phase of the room is the latest phase of the cattle byre, group 082. The only door out of the room in that phase was through a passage to the east, into the kitchen, group 099. The drain was in use during this phase (group 083), and a cut feature to the west of the drain was discovered, which will most likely have been



Fig 15: Latest phase of cattle byre. Looking E.
Passage 099 between the byre and the kitchen to the left.

the foundation for stalls, group 156 (see Fig 14). This phase included two dark organic floor deposits (contexts 101, 110) and one turf levelling or drying layer (context 112), which the stall foundation was cut through. The cut for the stalls (context 108) had two fills in it, one of soil and one of rocks that will have supported the structure (contexts 127, 109). The artefacts from the contexts in this phase include ceramic fragments, vessel glass sherds, a piece of slate, some iron nails and a fragment of an object made of copper alloy.

The passage between this phase of the cattle byre and the kitchen, group 099, included a floor deposit (context 100) and a levelling layer of turf (context 111). The only artefacts from the passage were whiteware sherds and some iron nails.

Two fills of the drain (group 083) were excavated with this phase but as they could not be stratigraphically linked with the floor deposits they could potentially belong to an earlier phase of the room (group 143) as the same drain was in use during both occupation phases. The upper fill was dark and organic (context 056) and the lower fill had high percentage of peat ash (context 094) and may have been deliberately deposited to dry up the drain. Artefacts from the drain included whiteware sherds, an iron hinge and nails and some



Fig 16: Wall 122. Looking N.



Fig 17: Wall 122 during excavation. Looking N

window glass sherds.

The eastern wall of the byre (context 122, Fig 16 and 17), which lay between it and the kitchen, also belongs to this occupation phase. The earlier phase of the room (group 143) was larger as the separating wall between the byre and the kitchen was much narrower. The new phase of this wall was built up against the old core, both to the west and to the north, on the side of corridor 099. New stone facing was constructed and the area between the old facing and the new was filled with turf debris, soil and rubbish (ash, glass and ceramic fragments and some bone refuse). A large flat stone, laid on its edge, was also inside the wall, probably to secure support for the earlier stone phasing (see Fig 17).

Group 143: Earlier phase of the cattle byre

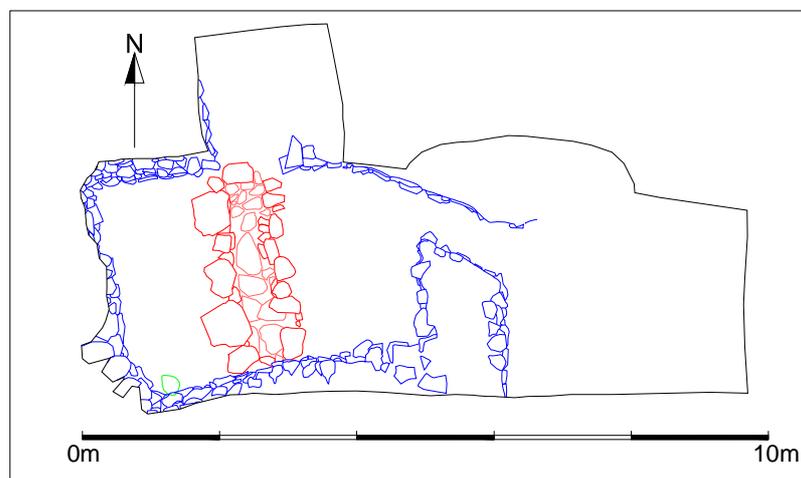


Fig 18: Earlier phase of cattle byre (group 143). Walls, in blue, cut feature in green, drain in red. The black line marks the limit of excavation.

The earliest excavated phase excavated in 2009 was group 143. The same drain, group 083, appears to have been in use during this phase, but as the room extended further to the east the drain has become much more central. That leaves potential space for livestock on both sides of the drain, which suggests that the stall organization will have differed from what came later (see group 156). Two floor deposits were excavated below the stall cut on the western side of the drain (i.e. the stall cut cuts through them) and they belong to this occupation phase (contexts 119 and 120). The deposits were both dark and organic. No artefacts were retrieved from the two deposits. Three floor deposits were also excavated on the eastern side of the drain from this earlier phase (contexts 117, 144 and 147). They

contained vessel glass sherds, ceramics from various vessels, window glass and a corroded knife handle found in context 147. Floor 117 was rich in peat ash, floor 144 had higher percentages of turf inclusions, and floor 147 was dark and organic. Finally a deposit made up of turf and stones, potentially representing a levelling event, was excavated below the lowest floor on the eastern side of the drain (context 151). A variety of artefacts were retrieved from this deposit, including some ceramics, a small cork from a bottle, vessel glass sherds and a couple of nails. The marked difference in the number of artefacts retrieved on the two sides of the drain is interesting. A variety of things came from the eastern side of it whilst no artefacts were collected from the two floor deposits, which were excavated on the western side of the drain. This suggests that the space was used in different ways: perhaps the stalls were on the western side whilst tools and hay were kept on the eastern side.

As the wall between the cattle byre and the kitchen was much narrower during this occupation phase the passage between the two rooms was shorter and wider (group 145). Two floor deposits were excavated from the passage that belongs to this occupation phase (contexts 116 and 146) and they are contemporary with the floors excavated in the earlier phase of the room (contexts 117 and 147). The floors in the corridor included small fragments of ceramics and vessel glass and a wooden button was retrieved from floor 116.

One posthole was detected and excavated in the south west corner of the room (group 157, fill 124, cut 125). The fill did not include any artefacts.



Fig 19: The earliest phase of the cattle byre. Looking E at the end of excavation

Detailed dating of the phases of the north-west room has not yet been established. Preliminary analysis suggests that the earliest phase (group 143) dates to the mid 19th century and as discussed previously the latest phase (group 001) is thought to date to the early 20th century. It is clear that there are earlier phases, and potentially other

deposits associated with group 143 in the north-west room. A stone structure, potentially a stall, was starting to appear on the eastern side of the drain and some associated wooden remains were detected as well. Further excavation would determine the exact nature of that occupation phase.

3.2 The kitchen



Fig 20: The north-east room prior to excavation. Looking S.

The north-eastern room in the ruin was partially excavated. The room extends further to the south than the limit of excavation so an arbitrary section was drawn through it. The excavated deposits from this room belonged to three different groups, two occupation phases (groups 003 and 097) and a post-abandonment phase (group 158). The post-abandonment phase of the kitchen

included a series of turf collapse events from the roof and the walls, significantly more than the subsequent phase in the north-west room (group 155). This can perhaps be explained by the suggested continued use of the north-west room after the north-east room was abandoned. However, it is clear from the latest occupation phase in the kitchen (group 003) that it was in use after the passage between it and the storage room/cattle byre was blocked (group 005). Further analysis of the artefacts from the

occupation surfaces, post blocking in the kitchen will have to reveal if they were created after Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir and her family abandoned the farm in the 1930's or prior to that date. It is unlikely that Hólmfríður would not have recalled such major changes to the layout of the house. The blocked passage will undoubtedly have changed the layout of the kitchen and access to the storage room/ cattle byre will have been from the outside from that point onwards.

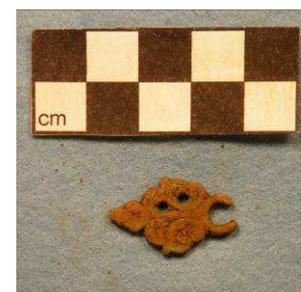


Fig 21: Clothing fastener (icel. milla) from post-abandonment context 033 in the kitchen

The post-abandonment phase of the kitchen consisted of 16 different deposits of wall and roof collapse (contexts 004, 009, 013, 016, 017, 019, 021, 027, 029, 033, 036, 037, 038, 040, 043 and 050).

Group 003: Latest phase of kitchen



Fig 22: Latest phase of kitchen (group 003). Walls, blocking between kitchen and cattle byre, and addition to stove in blue, cut features in green, stove in red. The black line marks the limit of excavation.



Fig 23: The stove (group 024) in the kitchen.
Looking N



Fig 24: Latest phase of kitchen under excavation. Looking W.

The latest occupation phase of the kitchen included a series of floor deposits. The floors were mostly very compact and contained high percentages of ash, both wood ash and peat ash (contexts 053, 055, 062, 063, 069-073, 075, 077, 078, 079). In the north-eastern corner of the room there was a substantial double stove (group 024), built of local basalt stones with a cut feature (group 113) in front and below the western half where the embers will have been stowed away overnight. In this phase a row of stones had been added to the stove on its western side, an addition that is contemporary with the blocking of the passage

between the two rooms (see Fig 22). Another contemporary alteration was the "sistering up" of the northern wall on the western side of the stove (context 095). This will have been done to support the northern wall as well as it supported the addition of the stove and the blocking of the passage. It is noteworthy that in the 1896 inspection of the farmhouse the northern wall was described as being unstable. Four different ash deposits were excavated from the stove top (contexts 086, 087, 090 and 091).

A second cut feature was discovered in this occupation phase, in front of the stove, up against the eastern wall (group 104). The cut was L- shaped and probably will have been a foundation for some type of furniture, perhaps a box containing firewood and peat, indeed according to Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir those were stored in the kitchen (Sölvadóttir pers. comm.).



Fig 25: Piece of reddish wool in situ in floor deposit 053

The kitchen floor deposits from this occupation phase contained a wealth of artefacts, ceramic sherds from various vessels, mostly whiteware, vessel glass and window glass. They also contained a variety of iron objects, most of which are still unidentified. A high number of nails were retrieved from the floors, most notably from contexts 077 (40 nails) and 078 (17 nails). The artefact assemblage also included a possible knife with a bone handle (find 231) and a wooden object with a metal coating that is possibly a handle of a kitchen utensil (find 257). A large piece of reddish wool (Fig 25) was retrieved from one of the floors (context 053, find 172), a piece of wool was found in context 063 (find 199), and a small fragment of textile came from context 078 (find 250).

Group 097: Earlier phase of kitchen

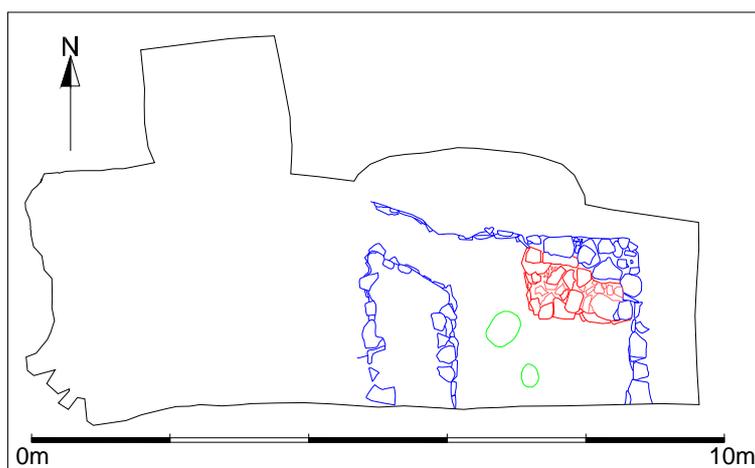


Fig 26: Earliest phase of kitchen (group 097). Stove in red, walls in blue and cut features in green. The black line marks the limit of excavation.



Fig 27: Cut feature 130



Fig 28: Cut feature 135

The earlier occupation phase of the kitchen (group 097) included three floor deposits (contexts 098, 126 and 138) and two cut features (group 130 and 135). Cut feature 130 was cut through floor 126 (see Fig 27) and group 135 cut through the earliest floor (context 138) (Fig 28). Group 130 was a concave, shallow cut, probably a post hole for a piece of furniture. Feature 135 was more substantial and had rocks in its base. This feature might have supported a major post in the kitchen.

The floor deposits from this occupation phase contained a wealth of artefacts such as ceramics, vessel and window glass. Floor 098, the latest floor in this occupation phase, contained over 50 nails and two buttons, one made of glass (find 348) and one made of a copper alloy (find 347). The floor also contained an iron hook, which is possibly a meat hook (find 349). A piece of a leather strap (find 312) and a white glass button (find 314) were found in floor 126. Other notable finds are a feather stem from context 138 (find 376), an iron strap, from a door or a chest (find 375) and a second small leather strap (find 408) from the same context. A preliminary assessment of the ceramic from this occupation suggests that it dates to mid 19th century.



Fig 29: The kitchen on the last day of excavation

The earliest deposit in this occupation phase is the lowest floor (context 138), below which a deposit rich in turf that continues below the stove (group 024) was revealed. That deposit was left unexcavated as it was decided not to dismantle the stove at this stage in the excavation. It is noteworthy that when Nanna Jónsdóttir and Páll Gunnlaugsson moved to the farm in 1868

they changed the former baðstofa into a kitchen and it is possible that the stove was built at that point. The building of the new kitchen during Nanna and Páll's habitation at Hornbrekka is the only recorded change of the kitchen location in the inspections. However, it may be that that stove was built later and the change went unnoticed in the written records.

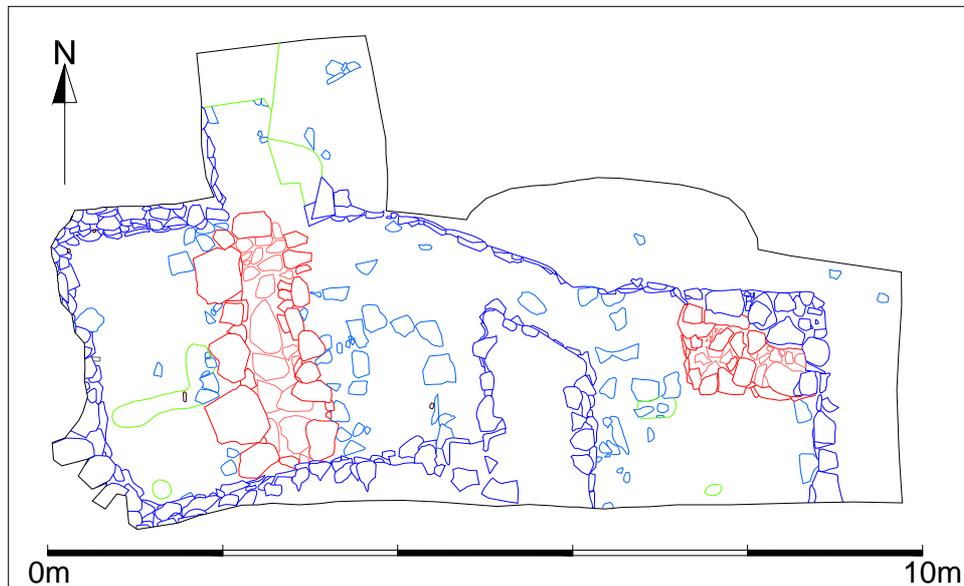


Fig 30: Post-excitation plan of the excavation area

3.3 The midden

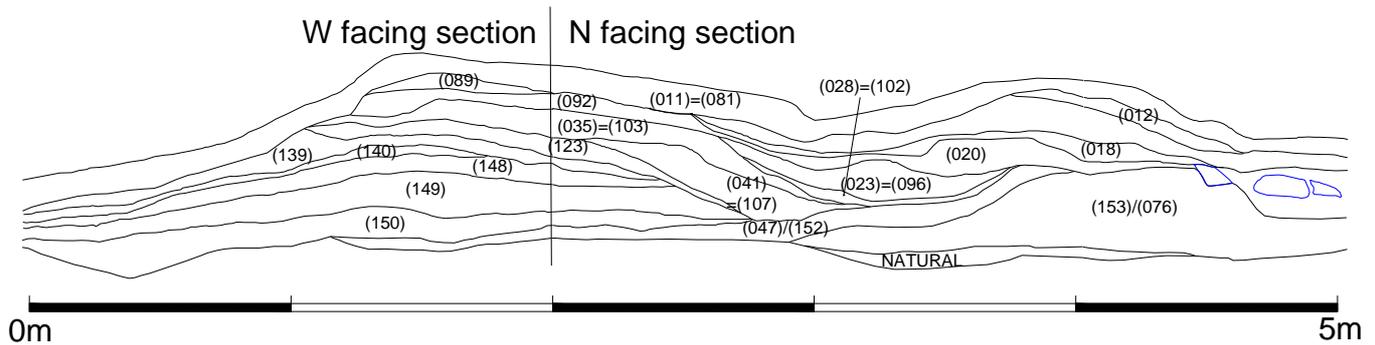


Fig 31: West and North facing sections of the midden

The midden is located to the east of the boundary wall that runs behind the farm ruin. It was discovered in 2001 when the immediate surroundings of the ruin were cored (Milek 2001). A test pit was excavated east of the boundary in 2001 and it revealed midden deposits dating to the 19th century. A 3 m x2 m trench was excavated in the midden.

Initially a 2 m x 2 m trench (group 10) was opened, but when natural deposits were reached in the second week of excavation the trench was extended by a meter to the east. The deposits in the extension form the other midden group (080).

The deposits in the midden represent deposition events of domestic refuse. The majority of the contexts were grey wood ash and some were mixed with peat ash. A few deposits were mostly made up of peat ash and a couple of deposits were made up of charcoal. The midden deposits were very rich in both artefacts and faunal remains. The richest contexts were a grey ash layer from relatively high up in the midden (context 018) from which two 5 litre bags of bones were retrieved, and a grey ash layer (context 123) further down, which contained a similar amount of faunal remains.



Fig 32: A selection of ceramics from one of the latest contexts (014) in the midden.
Finds group <062>.



Fig 33 : Knife <265> found in the lowest context (074) in the midden.

The artefacts from the midden are of similar types to the ones that were retrieved from the building but all types were retrieved in larger quantities. A large number of ceramic sherds were collected, which a preliminary assessment suggests

date from late 17th/early 18th century to late 19th century. The lowest deposit in the midden context 076 contained a piece of German Frecken stoneware which dates roughly to late 17th or early 18th century. A variety of glass sherds were also found, both from vessels, green and clear, and window glass. A substantial amount of iron objects came from the midden: nails, fragments of tools, a couple of knives (e.g. see Fig 33) and many more objects, which are still unidentified. The clearest dating evidence came from the second lowest deposit in the midden (context 067). The deposit contained a fragment of a clay pipe which had a stamp from its manufacturer (Fig 34). The pipe originated in Stubbekøbing in Denmark and was in production from 1767- c. 1800 (Davey 1980).



Fig 34: Clay pipe <184> from Stubbekøbing

The faunal remains are currently being analysed but on site it was noted that the amount of mammal bones increased in the earlier deposits, the upper layers containing few mammal bones but many fish and bird bones.

4. Conclusion

The excavated deposits within the farm building represent roughly half a century of habitation, from the mid 19th century to the farm's abandonment in the 1930s. That is the same period as is represented in the inspection documents that are preserved at the local archives in Sauðárkrókur. The deposits from the midden represent a longer period, stretching back to the late 17th or early 18th century, soon after the farm was initially settled. The excavation within the house spans the period when at least eight different households made Hornbrekka their home. The people who resided there the longest during this period

were Jóhannes Skúlason, his wife Guðrún Símonardóttir and their family, who lived there for 18 years from 1845-1863, and Sölvi Kristjánsson and his wife Sigurbjörg S. Guðmundsdóttir and their descendants, who ran the farm from 1881-1918.

The excavated rooms support what was recorded in the inspections in that they include episodes of repair and alteration of the rooms. Walls were changed, structures supported, and corridors blocked up. Fragments of window glass and the consistent presence of nails in occupation surfaces also suggest that repairs were fairly frequent. The cattle byre appears to have been attached to the living quarters well before the 20th century, when the inspection documents first mention it as a part of the house complex. The excavation results thus support the hypothesis that the cattle byre was built before the 1896 inspection, which is the first one that mentions the byre specifically. The blocking of the corridor between the kitchen and the cattle byre is not mentioned in any of the inspection records, nor is it recalled by Hólmfríður Sölvadóttir, who lived at the farm until it was abandoned in the 1930s. The excavation shows, without a doubt, that both the cattle byre and the kitchen were in use for a substantial time after the corridor was blocked, as floor layers had formed up against the blocking in both rooms. However, the drain in the byre had been filled up, which suggests that the room had acquired a new function after this change in layout. It is thus possible that the kitchen had acquired a new use as well and that both rooms were in use after the farm had been abandoned as a family home. Further analysis of the artefacts will need to confirm that. Preliminary assessment of the artefacts, however, suggests that the floor deposits that formed up against the blocking are earlier than the date of abandonment, which jeopardizes the accuracy of the inspections.

As mentioned above there was a marked change in imported material culture in the mid 19th century, as Danish merchants ceased to have a monopoly of the Icelandic market. One of the changes was the increase in imported industrial ceramics. A variety of ceramics were excavated both from within the house and from the midden, the majority of which was refined white earthenware, but more rare types were also retrieved, such as porcelain, coarse earthenware, and a few stoneware fragments. Further analysis of the ceramics is in progress, but it was noted in the field that a high proportion of the ceramics had repair holes. When a ceramic vessel was repaired, holes were drilled through the broken parts, yarn woven through the holes to keep the parts in place and then tin was pored through the holes. When it had hardened it was tidied and smoothed. Sometimes the broken parts were

tied together and then the vessel was boiled in milk, but such repairs would usually not last as long (Friðfinnsson 1991, 147). Gavin Lucas has suggested that the frequent repair holes noted on excavated 19th century ceramics in Iceland reflect the transition from the use of more traditional *askur*, a wooden bowl, to the use of more disposable ceramics (Lucas 2007). Before the introduction of ceramic tableware Icelanders ate from wooden bowls called *askur*, which were often nicely carved and had a lid. Each person would own his or her own *askur*, often with their initials or other personal carvings on the lid. Lucas has pointed out that in the transition phase from the use of *askur* to the use of ceramic tableware, each person may have owned their own plate or soup bowl, giving people a heightened reason to repair broken crockery (Lucas 2007). This consumption pattern of personalised tableware may of course also have been influenced by the scarce supply of ceramics or other economic factors, but a focus on people's attitudes and relationships with new material culture has the potential to reveal things about the past that a broad view on economics, supply and demand might miss.

It is clear from this preliminary assessment of the excavated materials and archaeological data that the farm of Hornbrekka has real potential to reveal much about 18th and 19th century livelihoods on an average farm in Iceland. The documentary evidence is rich and by combining the historical sources with archaeological material it is possible to narrate a more detailed and personal account of the past than is possible when these strands of evidence stand on their own. The analysis of the materials will be completed before the spring of 2011 and the doctoral thesis, which will include discussion and comparison of the materials from Hornbrekka to the data from the pioneer homestead in Canada, is scheduled for completion in the autumn of 2011.

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6. Appendix

6.1 Finds register

Finds NO	Context NO	Retrieval	Material Type	Object Type	Comments	ATTN?	Date	ID
1	002	U	plastic	salt shaker		N	04.08.09	AE
2	002	B	fe	corrigated iron?		N	04.08.09	AE
3	002	U	fe	iron grip/naglbitur		N	04.08.09	AE
4	002	U	fe	handle?		N	04.08.09	AE
5	002	B	fe	straps		N	04.08.09	AE
6	002	B	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	04.08.09	AE
7	002	B	glass	vessel glass	vessel glass, green and clear	N	04.08.09	AE
8	002	B	?	tjorupappi?		N	04.08.09	AE
9	002	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	04.08.09	AE
10	002	U	aluminium	Nieva handcream tin	see find 064	N	04.08.09	AE
11	002	B	shist	whetstone	machine made	N	04.08.09	AE
12	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	04.08.09	AE
13	004	B	Cu alloy	straps	fagments	N	04.08.09	AE
14	004	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	04.08.09	AE
15	004	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	05.08.09	AE
16	004	B	fe	scrap		N	05.08.09	AE
17	004	B	fe	hook		N	05.08.09	AE
18	004	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	05.08.09	AE
19	006	U	plastic	bottle	small bottle w. lid, looks burnt	N	05.08.09	AE
20	006	U	glass	bottle/jar	base of a small bottle or jar	N	05.08.09	AE
21	006	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	05.08.09	AE

22	006	U	glass	bottle	small bottle w. aluminum lid and some contents, possibly iodine	N	05.08.09	AE
23	006	U	glass	bottle	small bottle w. lid	N	05.08.09	AE
24	006	U	glass	jar	small jar w. plastic lid, says "FERROSAN" (a Danish/Swedish pharmaceutical company est. In 1920 and produced iron supplements and vitamin A and D in 20's and 30's)	N	05.08.09	AE
25	006	B	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	05.08.09	AE
26	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	05.08.20	AE
27	012	U	Cu alloy	button		N	06.08.09	AE
28	008	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds from 2 vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
29	009	B	glass	window glass	5 sherds	N	09.08.09	AE
30	009	U	glass	vessel glass	base of a stem glass	N	09.08.09	AE
31	009	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
32	009	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
33	009	B	fe	2 unidentified obj.		N	09.08.09	AE
34	011/012	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels including 2 mended pieces and few sherds from the same vessel	N	09.08.09	AE
35	011/012	U	shist	whetstone	fragment	N	09.08.09	AE
36	011/012	B	fe	unidentified	metal scraps	N	09.08.09	AE
37	011/012	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
38	012	B	glass	window glass	Few sherds could possibly	N	09.08.09	AE

					be from vessels, fairly thin?			
39	012	U	stone	jasper	possible manuport	N	09.08.09	AE
40	012	B	fe	nails and scraps		N	09.08.09	AE
41	012	B	glass	vessel glass	from a square green bottle and another vessel	N	09.08.09	AE
42	012	U	fe	belt buckle		N	09.08.09	AE
43	012	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including 2 mended pieces	N	09.08.09	AE
44	012/014	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
45	012/014	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
46	012/014	U	schist	whetstone	fragment	N	09.08.09	AE
47	013	B	fe and wood	nails with wood fragments	4 nails, 3 with wood on	N	09.08.09	AE
48	013	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
49	013	B	glass	window glass	6 sherds	N	09.08.09	AE
50	013	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including 1 mended piece	N	09.08.09	AE
51	014	U	lead?	?	small piece	N	09.08.09	AE
52	014	U	shist	whetstone	heavily worn fragment	N	09.08.09	AE
53	014	B	fe	scraps and slag		N	09.08.09	AE
54	014	B	fe	nails		N	09.08.09	AE
55	014	B	glass	window glass		N	09.08.09	AE
56	014	U	Cu alloy	nail/stud		N	09.08.09	AE
57	014	U	Cu alloy	button		N	09.08.09	AE
58	014	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
59	014	U	fe	?	Heavy piece of	N	09.08.09	AE

					iron, possibly part of a tool		9	
60	014	B	fabric	fragment	small fragment of woven textile	Y	09.08.09	AE
61	014	U	stone	red sandstone, possible manuport		N	09.08.09	AE
62	014	B	cermic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including 4 mended pieces	N	09.08.09	AE
63	015	B	glass	vessel glass	includes a piece of white glass, sherds from a clear jar, a green bottle, bases of 2 phials and 1 phial neck	N	09.08.09	AE
64	015	U	aluminium	lid of a NIEVA tin	see find 010	N	09.08.09	AE
65	015	U	shist	whetstone	machine made	N	09.08.09	AE
66	015	B	fe	nails		N	09.08.09	AE
67	015	B	ceramic	pottery	includes a stoneware fragment	N	09.08.09	AE
68	015	U	metal?	gunshot shell		N	09.08.09	AE
69	015	B	fe	scraps, possibly from a barrel?		N	09.08.09	AE
70	016	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from 2 vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
71	016	U	shist	whetstone	2 fragments	N	09.08.09	AE
72	016	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds	N	09.08.09	AE
73	016	U	fe	nail		N	09.08.09	AE
74	017	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds	N	09.08.09	AE
75	017	B	glass	window glass		N	09.08.09	AE
76	017	U	wood and metal	handle?	wooden handle with a metal sheet, possibly	Y	09.08.09	AE

					painted			
77	017	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels, including a phial neck	N	09.08.09	AE
78	018	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
79	018	B	fe	nails and small metal obj. that look a bit like pot. mending pieces?		N	09.08.09	AE
80	018	B	fe	scraps		N	09.08.09	AE
81	018	U	cu alloy	clasp	heart shaped clasp	N	09.08.09	AE
82	018	U	fe	hook	small fishing hook	N	09.08.09	AE
83	018	U	quartz	small piece of quartz, possibly a manuport		N	09.08.09	AE
84	018	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	09.08.09	AE
85	018	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including 3 mended pieces, 2 with brass still attached	N	09.08.09	AE
86	019	B	ceramic	pottery	3 fragments from different vessels	N	09.08.09	AE
87	019	U	glass	vessel glass	purple	N	09.08.09	AE
88	019	U	glass	window glass		N	09.08.09	AE
89	008	U	glass	vessel glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.09	AE
90	008	B	fe and wood	nails with wood on them	2 nails	N	16.08.09	AE
91	020	B	ceramic	pottery	fragments from various vessels	N	16.08.09	AE

92	020	B	fe	nails	3 nails, 1 bent	N	16.08.0 9	AE
93	021	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	AE
94	021	U	glass	vessel glass	1 rim sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
95	021	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.0 9	AE
96	022	B	fe	nails	3 nails	N	16.08.0 9	AE
97	022	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	AE
98	022	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels, including 1 sherd with embossed letters	N	16.08.0 9	AE
99	022	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.0 9	AE
100	022	U	cu alloy? and plastic	electric tape around a cu wire	Possibly intrusive	N	16.08.0 9	AE
101	022	B	fe	sheet metal	possibly corrugated iron fragments	N	16.08.0 9	AE
102	023	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including a brown glazed stonewher sherd and 4 mended pieces	N	16.08.0 9	AE
103	023	B	glass	vessel glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.0 9	AE
104	023	B	shist	whetstone	3 fragments, at least 2 fit together	N	16.08.0 9	AE
105	023	U	fe	buckle?		N	16.08.0 9	AE
106	023	U	fe	nail		N	16.08.0 9	AE
107	023	B	fe	scraps	some scrap possibly from small nails?	N	16.08.0 9	AE
108	023	B	wool?	small fragmetns of textile		Y	16.08.0 9	AE
109	025	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.0 9	AE
110	025	U	ceramic	pottery	1 sherd	N	16.08.0	AE

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111	025	U	glass	vessel glass	1 green sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
112	025	B	fe	nails and scraps		N	16.08.0 9	AE
113	026	U	rubber?	small fragment	from a shoe sole?	N	16.08.0 9	AE
114	026	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	AE
115	026	B	glass	window glass		N	16.08.0 9	AE
116	026	B	fe	scraps	including possible fragments of corrugated iron	N	16.08.0 9	AE
117	026	B	fe	nails		N	16.08.0 9	AE
118	026	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	AE
119	027	B	glass	window glass		N	16.08.0 9	AE
120	027	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
121	028	U	cu alloy	button	button with a loop	N	16.08.0 9	AE
122	028	U	fe	nail	bent	N	16.08.0 9	AE
123	028	B	textile	small fragments	charred	Y	16.08.0 9	AE
124	028	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	AE
125	029	U	glass	vessel glass	1 clear sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
126	029	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
127	029	B	fe	nails		N	16.08.0 9	AE
128	030	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
129	030	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.0 9	AE
130	030	B	fe and wood	nails	1 with wood on it	N	16.08.0 9	AE
131	031	U	glass	vessel glass	1 green sherd	N	16.08.0 9	AE
132	031	B	fe	nails and scraps	2 nails	N	16.08.0 9	AE
133	031	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	AE
134	031	B	textile	framgmets	charred	Y	16.08.0 9	AE
135	032	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware	N	16.08.0	AE

					sherd		9	
136	032	B	fe	sheet metal	possibly corrugated iron fragments	N	16.08.09	AE
137	033	U	fe	scraps		N	16.08.09	AE
138	033	U	glass	vessel glass	slightly melted?	N	16.08.09	AE
139	033	U	slate	small fragment		N	16.08.09	AE
140	033	U	cu alloy	mylla/clothing fastener		N	16.08.09	AE
141	034	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	16.08.09	AE
142	035	B	fe	nails and scraps	2 nails	N	16.08.09	VF
143	038	B	fe	nails	3 nails	N	16.08.09	VF
144	036	B	fe	tools?	2 fragments from tools?	N	16.08.09	VF
145	036	U	glass	window glass		N	16.08.09	VF
146	037	U	cu alloy	button		N	16.08.09	VF
147	037	U	ceramic	pottery	1 sherd	N	16.08.09	VF
148	041	B	fe	nail + 1 unidentified obj.		N	16.08.09	VF
149	035	B	ceramic	pottery	16 sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.09	VF
150	041	B	ceramic	pottery	9 sherds of whiteware, 1 w. pink decoration	N	16.08.09	VF
151	041	U	cu alloy	button		N	16.08.09	VF
152	049	B	fe	cooking vessel?	2 pieces of large cooking vessel?	N	16.08.09	VF
153	039	B	ceramic	pottery	2 whiteware sherds	N	16.08.09	VF
154	042	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds, decorated	N	16.08.09	VF
155	042	B	fe	nails and scraps	2 nails, 1 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.09	VF
156	042	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.09	VF
157	047	B	schist	whetstone	2 fragments	N	16.08.09	VF

158	039	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.0 9	VF
159	047	B	ceramic	pottery	8 sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.0 9	VF
160	047	U	ceramic	clay pipe	clay pipe stem	N	16.08.0 9	VF
161	051	U	cu alloy	tag		N	16.08.0 9	VF
162	050	B	ceramic	pottery	3 sherds of decorated pottery	N	16.08.0 9	VF
163	047	B	iron	nails, hook, scraps	1 nail, 1 hook, 9 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.0 9	VF
164	055	U	glass	vessel glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.0 9	VF
165	055	B	ceramic	pottery	9 whiteware sherds	N	16.08.0 9	VF
166	048	U	glass	vessel glass	1 pale green sherd	N	16.08.0 9	VF
167	056	B	fe	hinge, nail, scrap	1 hinge, 2 nails, 2 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.0 9	VF
168	056	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.0 9	VF
169	043	B	fe	unidentified	2 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.0 9	VF
170	054	B	textile	small fragments	greenish wool?	Y	16.08.0 9	VF
171	057	U	cu alloy	tag		N	16.08.0 9	VF
172	053	U	textile	cloth	big piece of reddish wool?	Y	16.08.0 9	VF
173	057	B	fe	hooks, nails and unidentified scraps	2 hooks, 2 nails and 5 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.0 9	VF
174	057	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including saltglazed stoneware and red glazed earthenware	N	16.08.0 9	VF
175	053	B	fe	nail and scrap	1 nail and 3 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.0 9	VF
176	053	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.0 9	VF
177	061	B	fe	unidentified	6 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.0 9	VF

178	061	B	glass	vessel glass	2 sherds, 1 green, 1 clear	N	16.08.09	VF
179	062	B	fe	unidentified	4 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.09	VF
180	063	B	glass	window glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.09	VF
181	063	U	?	button?		N	16.08.09	VF
182	067	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds of red earthenware	N	16.08.09	VF
183	067	B	fe	nail, hook and scrap	1 nail, 1 hook, 4 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.09	VF
184	067	B	ceramic	clay pipe	clay pipe stem and bowl fragment, nicely decorated STUBBE KIBINO	N	16.08.09	VF
185	067	U	glass	vessel glass	blue sherd	N	16.08.09	VF
186	052	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.09	VF
187	075	U	glass	vessel glass	1 small sherd	N	16.08.09	VF
188	072	B	fe	unidentified	2 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.09	VF
189	052	U	lead	unidentified		N	16.08.09	VF
190	054	U	fe	cooking vessel?	1 fragment of possible cooking vessel	N	16.08.09	VF
191	054	B	fe	sheet metal	lots of sheet metal fragments	N	16.08.09	VF
192	076	U	cu alloy + bone or wood?	button		N	16.08.09	VF
193	052	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	16.08.09	VF
194	065	B	ceramic	pottery	2 whiteware sherds	N	16.08.09	VF
195	076	U	wood and metal	knife	metal knife with a wooden handle	Y	16.08.09	VF
196	072	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	16.08.09	VF
197	054	B	ceramic	pottery	whiteware sherds	N	16.08.09	VF
198	052	U	glass	button	white glass button	N	16.08.09	VF
199	063	U	wool?	fragment	brown wool fragment	Y	16.08.09	VF

200	063	B	fe	unidentified	8 unidentified obj.	N	16.08.09	AE
201	061	U	cu alloy	?	bent strap	N	16.08.09	AE
202	061	B	ceramic	pottery	red earthenware	N	16.08.09	AE
203	058	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.09	AE
204	057	U	lead	button		N	16.08.09	AE
205	057	U	schist	whetstone	1 fragment	N	16.08.09	AE
206	058	U	fe	nail		N	16.08.09	AE
207	063	U	ceramic	pottery	burnt	N	16.08.09	AE
208	057	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds	N	16.08.09	AE
209	057	U	glass	vessel glass	blue sherd	N	16.08.09	AE
210	043	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.09	AE
211	043	B	ceramic	pottery	included red earthenware	N	16.08.09	AE
212	055	U	rubber/leather	small fragment	from a ball?	N	16.08.09	AE
213	055	B	glass	window glass		N	16.08.09	AE
214	055	B	fe	nails and scraps	2 nails and 13 unidentified fragm.	N	16.08.09	AE
215	047	B	glass	vessel glass	mostly from a green bottle	N	16.08.09	AE
216	039	B	fe	nails	4 nails	N	16.08.09	AE
217	038	u	metal?	lítið tannhjól		N	16.08.09	AE
218	057	U	fe	clothing fastener		N	16.08.09	AE
219	038	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	16.08.09	AE
220	038	B	glass	vessel glass	2 sherds	N	16.08.09	AE
221	038	B	ceramic	pottery	whiteware from various vessels	N	16.08.09	AE
222	037	B	glass	window glass		N	16.08.09	AE
223	036	U	ceramic	clay pipe	stem	N	16.08.09	AE
224	035	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	16.08.09	AE
225	035	U	schist	whetstone	fragment	N	16.08.09	AE

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226	047	B	cu alloy	tags	2 cu alloy tags	N	16.08.0 9	AE
227	038	U	ceramic	brick?	yellow fragment	N	16.08.0 9	AE
228	077	U	fe	pipe fragment	broken and corroded, located on plan	N	17.08.0 9	K M
229	077	B	fe	sheet metal	unidentified	N	17.08.0 9	VF
230	077	U	fe	sheet metal	unidentified	N	17.08.0 9	VF
231	078	U	fe and bone	knife?	possible knife with a bone handle, was sticking out of the section, marked on plan as being still there at least a part of it??	Y	17.08.0 9	VF
232	078	U	fe	unidentified	unidentified fe object, located on plan	N	17.08.0 9	VF
233	111	B	fe	nails	2 nails	N	19.08.0 9	AE
234	111	B	ceramic	pottery	2 whiteware sherds	N	19.08.0 9	AE
235	055	B	fe	unidentified	2 unidentified obj.	N	19.08.0 9	AE
236	055	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	19.08.0 9	AE
237	056	B	fe	3 nails, 1 unidentified fragment		N	19.08.0 9	AE
238	056	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	19.08.0 9	AE
239	056	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	19.08.0 9	AE
240	076	B	ceramic	clay pipe	2 stem fragments	N	19.08.0 9	AE
241	076	B	glass	vessel glass	2 sherds from 2 vessels	N	19.08.0 9	AE
242	076	B	fe	hooks, nails and unidentified scraps	3 hooks, 3 nails, 3 unidentified	N	19.08.0 9	AE
243	076	U	ceramic	pottery	whiteglazed red eathenware	N	19.08.0 9	AE

244	077	B	fe	nails and scraps	40 nails and unidentified scrap	N	19.08.09	AE
245	077	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	19.08.09	AE
246	077	U	fe	broach?	corroded	Y	19.08.09	AE
247	077	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels, green and clear	N	19.08.09	AE
248	077	U	cu alloy	unidentified small frag.		N	19.08.09	AE
249	077	B	glass	window glass		N	19.08.09	AE
250	078	U	textile	small fragment		Y	19.08.09	AE
251	078	B	fe	nails and scraps	17 nails and unidentified scrap	N	19.08.09	AE
252	078	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	19.08.09	AE
253	078	B	glass	window glass		N	19.08.09	AE
254	079	B	fe	nails	3 nails	N	19.08.09	AE
255	079	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from a blue rimmed plate	N	19.08.09	AE
256	078	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels, includes a phial neck	N	19.08.09	AE
257	078	U	metal and wood	unidentified, poss. Handle	piece of wood with a metal coating	N	19.08.09	AE
258	087	B	ceramic	pottery	3 whiteware sherds	N	19.08.09	AE
259	087	B	fe	nail and scrap	1 nail and unidentified scraps	N	19.08.09	AE
260	086	B	fe	nails and hinge	5 nails and 1 possible hinge	N	19.08.09	AE
261	102	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	19.08.09	AE
262	100	B	fe	nails	2 nails	N	19.08.09	AE
263	100	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd w. pink decoration	N	19.08.09	AE
264	100	B	glass	vessel glass	2 small sherds	N	19.08.09	AE

265	074	U	fe and cu alloy	knife	iron knife wit decorated cu alloy handle	Y	20.08.09	AE
266	074	B	leather?		small fragments	N	20.08.09	AE
267	074	B	fe	nails and scraps	3 nails, 2 unidentified scraps	N	20.08.09	AE
268	074	U	ceramic	pottery	frecken stoneware fragment	N	20.08.09	AE
269	105	B	fe	nails, horseshoe and scrap	3 nails, 1 horseshoe fragm., 1 unidentified scrap	N	20.08.09	AE
270	105	B	ceramic	pottery	whiteware sherds	N	20.08.09	AE
271	105	B	glass	window glass		N	20.08.09	AE
272	105	U	glass	vessel glass	1 small sherd	N	20.08.09	AE
273	103	B	ceramic	pottery	whiteware fragments	N	20.08.09	AE
274	101	U	slate	?	fragment	N	20.08.09	AE
275	101	B	ceramic	pottery	7 sherds from various vessels	N	20.08.09	AE
276	101	B	fe and wood	nails	4 nails, 1 with wood attached to it	N	20.08.09	AE
277	096	B	ceramic	pottery	3 sherds from different vessels	N	20.08.09	AE
278	096	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	20.08.09	AE
279	093	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	20.08.09	AE
280	093	U	fe and wood	nail	1 nail with wood attached	N	20.08.09	AE
281	094	B	ceramic	pottery	large sherd from a cup and handle, 1 whiteward sherd with a blue rim	N	20.08.09	AE
282	094	B	fe	nails and head of a fe object, stuck in drain construction		N	20.08.09	AE
283	088	B	glass	vessel glass	green and clear sherds	N	20.08.09	AE

					from bottles and tumblers			
284	088	B	glass	window glass		N	20.08.09	AE
285	088	U	cu alloy	fastener	small fragments, shape of object was visible in the ground	N	20.08.09	AE
286	088	B	ceramic	pottery	whiteware sherds, leg of a figurine and a small piece of brick?	N	20.08.09	AE
287	088	B	fe	nails and unidentified scrap		N	20.08.09	AE
288	089	B	glass	vessel glass	small sherds	N	20.08.09	AE
289	089	B	ceramic	pottery	whiteware sherds	N	20.08.09	AE
290	089	B	fe	nail	L-shaped	N	20.08.09	AE
291	090	B	fe	nails	3 nails	N	20.08.09	AE
292	092	U	textile	small fragment		Y	20.08.09	AE
293	092	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	20.08.09	AE
294	092	B	fe	nails	4 nails	N	20.08.09	AE
295	092	B	glass	window glass		N	20.08.09	AE
296	114	U	ceramic	button	slightly burnt	N	20.08.09	AE
297	092	U	schist	whetstone	small fragment	N	20.08.09	AE
298	126	U	stone	sinker	found in NE corner of room 097	N	22.08.09	VF
299	136	U	ceramic	pottery	blue decorated, mended pot sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
300	136	U	fe	nail		N	23.08.09	AE
301	136	U	glass	vessel glass	very small sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
302	123	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	23.08.09	AE
303	123	U	schist	whetstone		N	23.08.09	AE

304	123	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	23.08.09	AE
305	123	B	fe	nail and scrap	1 nail and 1 unidentified obj.	N	23.08.09	AE
306	133	B	ceramic	pottery	small sherds from various vessels	N	23.08.09	AE
307	133	U	wood	decorated wood obj.	3 fragments of same object	Y	23.08.09	AE
308	133	U	glass	vessel glass	small sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
309	133	B	fe	nail and scrap	1 nail, 2 unidentified obj.	N	23.08.09	AE
310	126	B	fe	nails and scraps		N	23.08.09	AE
311	126	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including 1 mended piece, some look 19th century?	N	23.08.09	AE
312	126	U	leather?	strap	small fragment	N	23.08.09	AE
313	126	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
314	126	U	glass	button	white glass button	N	23.08.09	AE
315	126	B	glass	vessel glass	3 clear sherds	N	23.08.09	AE
316	139	B	fe	nails	4 nails	N	23.08.09	AE
317	139	U	fe	knife	blade of a knife, corroded	Y	23.08.09	AE
318	139	U	glass	window glass	1 sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
319	139	B	ceramic	pottery	3 sherds, 1 mended	N	23.08.09	AE
320	107	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	23.08.09	AE
321	107	U	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment	N	23.08.09	AE
322	107	B	fe	nails and scraps	nails and 6 unidentified obj.	N	23.08.09	AE
323	107	U	brass	mending piece		N	23.08.09	AE
324	107	U	glass	vessel glass	1 blue sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
325	118	B	ceramic	pottery	includes red earthenware	N	23.08.09	AE

					sherd, glazed on one side and a fragment of slipware?			
326	118	U	glass	vessel glass	1 sherd	N	23.08.09	AE
327	118	U	fe	nail		N	23.08.09	AE
328	078	U	fe	unidentified	unidentified fe object	N	24.08.09	VF
329	122	U	stone	worked stone, someone has attempted to drill through it but aborted it and used it in a wall construction		N	24.08.09	AE
330	117	B	fe	nail, blade and unidentified obj.		N	28.08.09	AE
331	117	U	glass	vessel glass	1 small sherd	N	28.08.09	AE
332	117	U	glass	window glass	1 small sherd	N	28.08.09	AE
333	117	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	28.08.09	AE
334	112	U	clay?	bead	green small flat bead	N	28.08.09	AE
335	112	B	cu alloy	fragment	unidentified	N	28.08.09	AE
336	112	U	glass	vessel glass	small sherds	N	28.08.09	AE
337	112	B	fe	nails	3 nails (2 corroded together)	N	28.08.09	AE
338	112	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	28.08.09	AE
339	117	U	fe and cu alloy	unidentified	small piece of fe wrapped in cu alloy?	N	28.08.09	AE
340	146	U	ceramic	pottery	small piece of green featheredged soupbowl, mended	N	28.08.09	AE
341	140	B	ceramic	pottery	2 whiteware sherds	N	28.08.09	AE

342	140	B	fe	nails	2 nails	N	28.08.0 9	AE
343	098	B	fe	nails and scraps	54 nails and 3 unidentified obj.	N	28.08.0 9	AE
344	098	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	28.08.0 9	AE
345	098	B	glass	window glass		N	28.08.0 9	AE
346	098	U	fe	spoons?	1 large, 1 small	N	28.08.0 9	AE
347	098	U	cu alloy	button		N	28.08.0 9	AE
348	098	U	glass	button	very small and fragmented	N	28.08.0 9	AE
349	098	U	fe	meat hook?		N	28.08.0 9	AE
350	144	B	glass	window glass		N	28.08.0 9	AE
351	144	U	glass	vessel glass	green vessel glass from a bottle neck	N	28.08.0 9	AE
352	144	U	ceramic	pottery	1 whiteware sherd	N	28.08.0 9	AE
353	UNSTRAT/ GR 010	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds, 1 mended	N	28.08.0 9	AE
354	UNSTRAT/ GR 010	U	glass	vessel glass	1 small sherd	N	28.08.0 9	AE
355	081	U	glass	vessel glass	1 rim sherd, 1 small	N	28.08.0 9	AE
356	081	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, includes 1 piece of porcelain, brown glazed on the outside and 1 mended piece	N	28.08.0 9	AE
357	081	U	glass	button	white glass button	N	28.08.0 9	AE
358	081	B	fe	mending studs	2 pot mending studs	N	28.08.0 9	AE
359	081	B	fe	nails	4 nails	N	28.08.0 9	AE
360	081	U	fe	hook		N	28.08.0 9	AE
361	081	U	fe	knife blade		N	28.08.0 9	AE
362	081	U	fe	part of a fastening?		N	28.08.0 9	AE
363	081	U	cu alloy	unidentified	small fragment	N	28.08.0	AE

							9	
364	081	U	quartz	small fragment	manuport?	N	28.08.0 9	AE
365	114	B	fe	nails	6 nails	N	28.08.0 9	AE
366	114	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	28.08.0 9	AE
367	114	B	glass	window glass		N	28.08.0 9	AE
368	114	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds	N	28.08.0 9	AE
369	152	U	glass	vessel glass	1 small sherd	N	28.08.0 9	AE
370	152	U	glass	vessel glass	1 small sherd	N	28.08.0 9	AE
371	152	B	fe	nail and slag		N	28.08.0 9	AE
372	122	U	fe	vessel	large piece of fe, poss. from a cooking vessel	N	28.08.0 9	AE
373	138	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	28.08.0 9	AE
374	138	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels, including a phial neck	N	28.08.0 9	AE
375	138	B	fe	furniture strap	possibly from a door or chest	N	28.08.0 9	AE
376	138	U	feather	pen?	feather staf	N	28.08.0 9	AE
377	147	U	fe and cu alloy	handle?	probably from a knife, partially corroded	Y	28.08.0 9	AE
378	147	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels, including 2 mended pieces that are a refit	N	28.08.0 9	AE
379	147	B	glass	vessel glass	3 sherds from different vessels	N	28.08.0 9	AE
380	147	B	fe and wood	nails with wood attached		N	28.08.0 9	AE
381	116	B	fe	nails	2 nails	N	31.08.0 9	AE
382	116	B	glass	vessel glass	4 sherds, green and clear	N	31.08.0 9	AE
383	116	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds, 1	N	31.08.0	AE

					mended, looks 19th c.?		9	
384	151	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds	N	31.08.0 9	AE
385	151	U	cork	cork tappi	from a small bottle/phial	N	31.08.0 9	AE
386	151	U	glass	vessel glass	1 sherd	N	31.08.0 9	AE
387	151	B	fe and wood	nails	2 nails, 1 with wood attached	N	31.08.0 9	AE
388	148	U	stone?	unidentified	piece of curious looking crubly stone?	N	31.08.0 9	AE
389	148	U	ceramic	pottery	1 sherd with a blue decoration	N	31.08.0 9	AE
390	148	U	stone	unidentified	2 pieces of square worked stone?	N	31.08.0 9	AE
391	122	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessels	N	31.08.0 9	AE
392	122	B	glass	window glass		N	31.08.0 9	AE
393	122	B	slate	tiles?		N	31.08.0 9	AE
394	122	B	glass	vessel glass	sherds from various vessels	N	31.08.0 9	AE
395	122	B	fe	scraps	unidentified fe obj.	N	31.08.0 9	AE
396	122	B	fe	nails	4 nails, 1 with wood attached to it	N	31.08.0 9	AE
397	122	U	fe and wood	horseshoe?	horseshoe shaped fe obj. with wood attached	N	31.08.0 9	AE
398	122	U	fe	hook?	large piece of fe, poss. a hook?	N	31.08.0 9	AE
399		B	ceramic	pottery	pottery retrieved from W wall of room 097 at the end of exc.	N	31.08.0 9	AE
400		B	ceramic	pottery	pottery retrieved from N wall of corridor 145 at the end of excavation	N	31.08.0 9	AE
401	150	B	ceramic	pottery	2 sherds, 1 bright yellow	N	31.08.0 9	AE
402	150	B	fe	bolt and rivet?	corroded	N	31.08.0 9	AE
403	121	U	ceramic	pottery	1 sherd	N	31.08.0	AE

							9	
404	121	U	glass	vessel glass	1 sherd	N	31.08.09	AE
405	149	U	cu alloy	cloting fastener		N	31.08.09	AE
406	134	B	fe	nails and scraps	2 nails, 1 unidentified obj., 1 strap	N	31.08.09	AE
407	098	B	ceramic	pottery	sherds from various vessles	N	4.09.09	AE
408	138	U	leather?	strap		N	04.09.09	AE
409	116	U	wood	buttons?	some sort of rounded wooden obj. In two fragm.	N	04.09.09	AE
410	148	U	fe	fishing hook		N	04.09.09	AE

6.2 Context register

Number	Group	Type	Description/Information	Date	ID
1		G	NW room, skemma	04.08.09	AE
2	155	D	Topsoil and surface turf in 001	04.08.09	KM
3		G	NE room, kitchen	04.08.09	AE
4	158	D	Topsoil and surface turf in 003	04.08.09	KM
5		G	Blocked passage between 001 and 003	05.08.09	AE
6	005	D	Topsoil and surface turf in 005	05.08.09	AE
7	001	G	Passage to N out of room 001	05.08.09	VF
8	007	D	Topsoil and surface turf in 007	05.08.09	VF
9	158	D	Mixed turf collapse against W wall of 003	05.08.09	VF
10		G	Midden on E side of boundary wall	06.08.09	KM
11	010	D	Topsoil and surface turf in midden	06.08.09	KM
12	154	D	grey and pinkish brown ashy midden deposit	06.08.09	KM
13	158	D	Turf and stone collapse	06.08.09	AE
14	154	D	Mixed grey and light brown ash lenses in midden	07.08.09	KM
15	155	D	Wall and turf collapse in 001	07.08.09	AE
16	158	D	Turf and stone collapse	07.08.09	VF
17	158	D	Mottled turf collapse	07.08.09	VF
18	154	D	Grey ash layer in midden	07.08.09	KM
19	158	D	possible roof collapse	08.08.09	VF
20	154	D	Peat ash layer in midden	08.08.09	LL
21	158	D	Turf collapse, probably from roof	08.08.09	VF
22	155	D	turf collapse	08.08.09	AE
23	010	D	Wood ash in midden	09.08.08	NS
24	003	G	Group number for stove in NE corner of 003	10.08.09	VF
25	024	D	turf on top of stove	10.08.09	VF
26	155	D	black and reddish turf collapse in S end of room 001	10.08.09	AE

27	158	D	turf collapse	10.08.09	VF
28	010	D	Black charcoal layer in midden	10.08.09	LL
29	158	D	mottled turf collapse laying against W wall in room 003	10.08.09	VF
30	001	D	yellow laid? Turf in N end of room 001	10.08.09	AE
31	010	D	wood charcoal layer in SE corner of midden	11.08.09	NS
32	001	D	yellow homogenous turf 'carpet' , S and E side of room 001	11.08.09	KM
33	158	D	turf collapse in the middle of 003 (probably from roof)	11.08.09	VF
34	005	D	turf collapse	11.08.09	AE
35	010	D	light pink medium orange peat ash layer in midden	11.08.09	LL
36	158	D	small gravel and turf collapse blob	11.08.09	VF
37	158	D	orange turf and stone collapse in NE corner of room 003	11.08.09	VF
38	158	D	very mixed turf collapse laying against W wall	11.08.09	VF
39	001	D	Grey, ashy floor layer in W central side of room 001	11.08.09	KM
40	158	D	turf upagainst NW wall in 003	11.08.09	AE
41	010	D	grey wood ash in midden	12.08.09	NS
42	001	D	turf collapse in S part of room 001 (p.ex. Perhaps levelling)	12.08.09	AE
43	158	D	very mottled turf collapse with ash lenses	12.08.09	VF
44	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED
45	001	D	turf collapse in upagainst E wall of room 001 (p.ex. Perhaps levelling)	12.08.09	AE
46	001	D	line of stones in NW corner of room 001	12.08.09	KM
47	010	D	large brown layer, mostly homogenous some mottling	12.08.09	NS
48	001	D	pale yellow brown 'laid' turf in floor of room 001	12.08.09	KM
49	007	D	Turf collapse in passage 007	12.08.09	AE
50	158	D	uniform purple turf collapse	12.08.09	VF
51	007/001	D	uniform, compacted turf in room/passage 001/007	13.08.09	AE
52	001	D	uniform 'laid' turf in E end of room 001	13.08.09	AE
53	003	D	Possible floor surface	13.08.09	VF
54	007	S	turf steps? In passage 007	13.08.09	AE
55	003	D	mixed compact and turfy layer, possible floor	13.08.09	VF
56	083	D	Dark brown, organic turfy fill of drain in room 082	13.08.09	KM
57	010	D	mid-grey blue ash deposit in midden	13.08.09	NS
58	007	D	turf collapse outside of passage 007	14.08.09	AE
59	005	D	Stone collapse? In blocked passage 005	14.08.09	KM
60	007	D	Collapsed stones in passage 007 (p.ex. perhaps = 065)	14.08.09	AE
61	010	D	Medium brown layer with charcoal flecking	14.08.09	NS
62	003	D	small and ashy floor deposit with charcoal in front of stove	14.08.09	VF
63	003	D	Very compact floor with iron panning	14.08.09	VF
64	005	D	wall collapse over blocking of passage	14.08.09	KM
65	007	S	E wall of passage 007	14.08.09	AE
66	NOT USED?	NOT USED?	NOT USED?	NOT USED?	NOT USED?
67	010	D	mid-grey blue ash deposit in midden	15.08.09	LL
68	003	G	Compact pathces of grey ash on floor in room 003	15.08.09	KM
69	068	D	patch of woodash with dark yellowish brown matter in SE corner of 003	15.08.09	VF

70	068	D	patch of woodash with dark yellowish brown matter in NE corner of 003	15.08.09	VF
71	068	D	patch of woodash with dark yellowish brown matter in NW corner of 003	15.08.09	VF
72	068	D	patch of woodash with dark yellowish brown matter in middle W corner of 003	15.08.09	VF
73	068	D	patch of woodash with dark yellowish brown matter in SW corner of 003	15.08.09	VF
74	010	D	Rich brown layer in midden	15.08.09	NS
75	003	D	purple 'flying' turf	15.08.09	VF
76	010	D	pink ash layer in midden	15.08.09	NS
77	003	D	very dark brown organic floor with charcoal	15.08.09	VF
78	003	D	dark greyish brown floor layer	17.08.09	VF
79	003	D	grey wood ash on 078	17.08.09	VF
80		G	midden extension	17.08.09	NS
81	080	D	topsoil and surface turf in midden extension = 011	17.08.09	NS
82		G	Cattle byre below 001	18.08.09	KM
83	082	G	Drain in cattle byre	18.08.09	KM
84	001	D	Turf fill of drain in room 082	18.08.09	KM
85	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED	VOIDED
86	024	D	ash on stove, eastern part	18.08.09	VF
87	024	D	ash on stove, western part	18.08.09	VF
88	005	D	Blocking in passage 005	18.08.09	AE
89	154	D	mixed ash layer in extension = 012	18.08.09	NS
90	024	D	woodash on stove, eastern part	18.08.09	VF
91	024	D	peathash and stone on stove, western part	18.08.09	VF
92	154	D	grey brown ash in midden = 014	18.08.09	NS
93	005	S	wall blocking in E part of passage 005	18.08.09	VF
94	083	D	peat ash fill of drain	18.08.09	KM
95	003	S	W part of N wall in room 003	18.08.09	AE
96	080	D	Grey ash layer in midden	18.08.09	NS/LL
97		G	2nd phase of kithcen below 003	18.08.09	AE
98	097	D	floor in kitchen	18.08.09	AE
99		G	passage between rooms 098 and 082	18.08.09	AE
100	099	D	floor in passage = 098	18.08.09	AE
101	082	D	floor on W side of drain 083	18.08.09	OH
102	080	D	charcoal layer in midden	19.08.09	LL
103	080	D	yellow brown layer in midden	19.08.09	LL
104	003	G	group number for cut in room 097	19.08.09	VF
105	104	F	fill of cut 106	19.08.09	VF
106	104	C	cut in room 097	19.08.09	VF
107	080	D	pinkish brown peat ash layer	19.08.09	LL
108	156	C	cut feature below 101	19.08.09	OH
109	156	F	Rock sitting in cut 108	19.08.09	OH
110	082	D	Dark brown organic floor layer below 101	19.08.09	KM
111	099	D	turf levelling in passage 099	19.08.09	AE

112	082	D	Compact light brown and orange turf on floor of byre	19.08.09	KM
113	003	G	Group for cut and fill in front of stove	20.08.09	VF
114	113	F	Fill of cut 115	20.08.09	VF
115	113	C	Cut in front of stove 024	20.08.09	VF
116	145	D	peatash and turf floor in passage 099 = 117	20.08.09	AE
117	143	D	peatash and turf floor on E side of drain 083 = 116	20.08.09	AE
118	080	D	purple gray ash layer in midden	20.08.09	AE
119	143	D	Blackish compacted floor in SW corner of byre	20.08.09	OH
120	143	D	Blackish compacted floor in NW part of byre	20.08.09	OH
121	024	S	Later addition at W part of stove	22.08.09	VF
122	082	S	E wall of 001 and 082	22.08.09	KM
123	080	D	grey ash layer with brown organic lense	22.08.09	LL
124	157	F	Fill of posthole 125, could possibly belong to a earlier phase of room?	22.08.09	OH
125	157	C	Cut of posthole in byre, could possibly belong to a earlier phase of room	22.08.09	OH
126	097	D	Compact dark brown floor	22.08.09	VF
127	156	F	Fill on top of stones 109 in cut 108	22.08.09	OH
128	007	C	Construction cut for wall 065	22.08.09	OH
129	007?	S	Western wall of passage 007. UNEXC	22.08.09	OH
130	097	G	Group of cut and fill, truncating floor 126	23.08.09	VF
131	130	F	Fill of cut 132	23.08.09	VF
132	130	C	Cut truncating floor 126	23.08.09	VF
133	080	D	Greyish midden deposit mostly wood ash	23.08.09	OH
134	080	D	piknish grey midden deposit	23.08.09	OH
135	097	G	group number for cut and fill in kitchen truncating floor 138	23.08.09	VF
136	135	F	Fill of cut 137	23.08.09	VF
137	135	C	Cut, truncating floor 138	23.08.09	VF
138	097	D	Floor deposit with white peatash lenses	23.08.09	VF
139	080	D	Greyish midden deposit	23.08.09	OH
140	080	D	Greyish pink midden deposit	23.08.09	OH
141	080	F	Fill of cut/posthole 142	23.08.09	OH
142	080	C	Cut of posthole in midden	23.08.09	OH
143		G	2nd phase of cattle byre below 082, larger with a shorter passage into kitchen 097	23.08.09	AE
144	143	D	Floor up against E wall of room 143	23.08.09	AE
145		G	Shorter passage between kitchen and byre, below 099	23.08.09	AE
146	145	D	Floor in passage 145 = 147	24.08.09	AE
147	143	D	Floor in room 143 = 146	24.08.09	AE
148	080	D	grey woodash in midden	24.08.09	OH
149	080	D	pinkish grey midden dump	24.08.09	OH
150	080	D	pinkish coarse grey peat ash in midden	24.08.09	OH
151	143	D	turf deposit and flat stones in room 143	24.08.09	AE
152	080	D	brown organic turf layer in midden	24.08.09	LL
153	080	D	grey woodash in midden	25.08.09	OH
154	010/080	G	group of midden layers pex.	27.11.09	AE

155		G	post abandonment of skemma/cattlebyre	20.01.10	AE
156	082	G	cut and fills 127, 109 in cut 108 in room 082		
157		G	for posthole, cut 125, fill 124		
158		G	post abandonment of kitchen		

6.3 Bone register

No	Area	Context	Vol	Weight	Quant. of Bags	Description/Information	Date	ID
1	001	002			1 small	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	04.08.09	AE
10	001	015			1 small	bones found in a pile in turf collapse	09.08.09	AE
11	001	015			1 small	bone and shell frags	09.08.09	AE
14	001	032			1 small	bone frags	11.08.09	KM
15	001	039			1 small	1 bone and small burnt frags	12.08.09	KM
16	001	052			1 small	burnt bone frags, tooth	13.08.09	KM
18	001	022			1 bg (not full)	small fragments	16.08.09	AE
19	001	026			1 small	1 single bone	16.08.09	AE
41	001	042			1 small	horn core?	16.08.09	LL
2	003	004			1 small	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	04.08.09	AE
9	003	009			1 small	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	09.08.09	AE
12	003	013			1 small	burnt bone	09.08.09	AE
13	003	016			1 small	burnt bone	09.08.09	AE
29	003	070			1 small	single frag. burnt bone ;)	16.08.09	AE
31	003	021			1 small	1 bone frag	16.08.09	AE

33	003	029			1 small	fragments of burnt bone	16.08.09	LL
34	003	038			1 small	1 burnt bone, articular end	16.08.09	LL
35	003	043			1 small	cortial frags	16.08.09	LL
37	003	055			1 small	5 small, burnt frag	16.08.09	LL
38	003	033			1 small	1 small frag	16.08.09	LL
44	003	078			1 small	burnt bone	20.08.09	AE
52	003	077			1 bg (not full)	small fragments of burnt bone	20.08.09	AE
3	005	006			1 small	1 burnt bone, 1 shell frag	04.08.09	AE
46	005	088			1 small	horne core and burnt bone	20.08.09	AE
30	007	008			1 small	single frag. burnt bone ;)	16.08.09	AE
36	007	058			1 small	one articular frag	16.08.09	LL
39	007	037			1 small	2 burnt fragments	16.08.09	LL
4	010	011/012			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	06.08.09	KM
5	010	018			2 bgs	bone, burnt, unburnt, shell	07.08.09	LL
6	010	012			1 bg	bone, burnt, unburnt, shell	09.08.09	AE
7	010	012/014			1 bg	includes artic. Fish	09.08.09	AE

8	010	014			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	09.08.09	AE
17	010	020			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	16.08.09	AE
20	010	028			1 bg	small frag, artic. Fish	16.08.09	AE
21	010	023			1 bg	bone frag, mostly bird and fish	16.08.09	AE
22	010	031			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	16.08.09	AE
23	010	035			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	16.08.09	AE
24	010	041			1 bg	bone frag, mollusc. (retrieved while cleaning)	16.08.09	AE
25	010	047			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	16.08.09	AE
26	010	057			1 bg	bone frags.	16.08.09	AE
27	010	061			1 med.	small bone frags	16.08.09	AE
28	010	067			1 bg	small bone frags	16.08.09	AE
43	010	076			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	20.08.09	AE
45	010	074			1 med.	small bone frags	20.08.09	AE
75	010/080	UNSTRAT			1 small	lamb bones	31.08.09	AE
32	024	025			1 small	fragments, phalanx?	16.08.09	LL

47	024	090			1 small	small bone frags	20.08.09	AE
48	024	086			1 small	small burnt bone frags	20.08.09	AE
70	024	091			1 small	2 bone frags	24.08.09	AE
40	068	072			1 small	1 fragment, scapular? Frag	16.08.09	LL
49	080	092			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	20.08.09	AE
50	080	081			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	20.08.09	AE
51	080	096			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	20.08.09	AE
55	080	089			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	20.08.09	AE
56	080	103			1 bg	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt	20.08.09	AE
57	080	107			2 bgs	bone fragments, burnt and unburnt, some articulated, bird?	20.08.09	AE
60	080	150			1 bg	bone fragments	24.08.09	AE
61	080	140			1 bg	bone fragments	24.08.09	AE
62	080	149			1 small	small bone frags	24.08.09	AE
63	080	148			1 med.	bone, whole and fragm.	24.08.09	AE

65	080	139			1 bg	bone, whole and fragm.	24.08.09	AE
66	080	134			1 bg	bone frags incl. 2 mandibles	24.08.09	AE
67	080	133			1 bg	bone frag, incl. Maxilla	24.08.09	AE
68	080	118			1 bg	bone frag, lots of bird	24.08.09	AE
71	080	123			2 bgs	bone, whole and fragm.	24.08.09	AE
72	080	153			1 small	bone frags	31.08.09	AE
73	080	152			1 bg	bone frags	31.08.09	AE
42	082	056			1 small	1 burnt bone, 1 sheep leg	18.08.09	KM
53	082	101			1 small	small fragments of burnt bone	20.08.09	AE
59	082	122			1 med.	bone, whole and fragm.	24.08.09	AE
64	082	112			1 small	small bone frags	24.08.09	AE
58	097	098			1 small	burnt bone frags	20.08.09	AE
69	097	126			1 small	small bone frags	24.08.09	AE
76	097	138			1 small	small bone frags	31.08.09	AE
54	104	105			1 small	small bone frags	20.08.09	AE
74	113	114			1 small	burnt bone frags	31.08.09	AE
77	143	147			1 small	small bone frags	31.08.09	AE

6.4 Sample register

No	Area	Context	Vol	Weight	Quant.	Description/Information	Date	ID
1	10	14	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Botanical sample	07.08.09	NS, KM
2	10	18	10 ltr.		1	Flotation sample -woodash	08.08.09	KM

					bucket			
3	10	20	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation sample -woodash	08.08.09	NS
4	10	28	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation sample	10.08.09	NS
5	10	20	20 ml.		1 sm. bg.	Organic residue	10.08.09	KM
6	10	31	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation- woodash	11.08.09	NS
7	10	35	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Pink/orange peatash for flot	11.08.09	NS
8	1	39	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	12.08.09	VF
9	1	39	1 tin		1 tin	micromorphology	12.08.09	KM
10	10	41	10 ltr.		1 bucket	grey woodash for flot.	12.08.09	NS
11	1	39	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation - floor	12.08.09	KM
12	1	39	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample from floor	12.08.09	KM
13	10	47	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation sample	12.08.09	LL
14	3	53	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	13.08.09	VF
15	3	53, 063	1 tin		1 tin	micromorphology	13.08.09	KM
16	3	53	5 ltr.		1 bg.	Flotation	13.08.09	VF
17	3	53	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	13.08.09	VF
18	3	55	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	13.08.09	VF
19	3	55	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	13.08.09	VF
20	3	55	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation	13.08.09	VF
21	3	55	1 tin		1 tin	micromorphology	13.08.09	VF
22	10	57	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Botany - ash layer	14.08.09	NS
23	3	55			1 bg.	wood from floor	14.08.09	VF
24	3	62	5 ltr.		1 bg.	Flotation	14.08.09	VF
25	3	63	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	14.08.09	VF
26	3	63	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation	14.08.09	VF
27	3	63	5 ltr.		1 bag	archaeoentomology	14.08.09	VF
28	5	64			1 sm. bg.	wood sample for id	14.08.09	KM
29	68	73	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical, woodash	15.08.09	VF
30	68	69	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical, yellow organic	15.08.09	VF
31	68	68	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation	15.08.09	VF
32	68	73	1 tin		1 tin	micromorphology	15.08.09	KM
33	3	75			1 sm. bg.	fungae	15.08.09	VF

34	3	77	1 tin		1 tin	micromorphology	15.08.09	VF
35	3	77	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation	15.08.09	VF
36	3	77	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	15.08.09	VF
37	3	77	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	15.08.09	VF
38	1	2			1 sm. bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
39	5	6			1 bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
40	10	18			1 bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
41	7	8			1 bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
42	1	45			1 bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
43	1	22			1 bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
44	1	26			1 sm. bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
45	1	61			1 sm. bg.	wood frags	16.08.09	AE
46	10	31			1 sm. bg.	coffee bean	16.08.09	AE
47	3	77			1 tin	micromorphology	17.08.09	KM
48	10	76			1 med.bg.	preserved wood	17.08.09	KM
49	3	77			1 sm. bg.	wood sample	17.08.09	VF
50	3	78			1 tin	micromorphology of floor + pink residue	17.08.09	KM
51	3	78			1 sm. bg.	pink organic? Residue	17.08.09	KM
52	3	79	10 ltr.		1 bucket	Flotation form ash concen.	17.08.09	VF
53	3	78	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	17.08.09	VF
54	3	78	50 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	17.08.09	VF
55	3	78			1 bg.	wood sample	17.08.09	VF
56	3	78			1 sm. bg.	coal sample	17.08.09	KM
57	24	86	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	18.08.09	VF
58	24	87	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	18.08.09	VF
59	83	84			1 bg.	wood	18.08.09	KM
60	24	90	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	18.08.09	VF
61	24	91	5 ltr.		1 bg.	Flotation	18.08.09	VF
62	82	56	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	18.08.09	KM
63	82	56	200 ml.		1 bg.	chemistry - top of fill	18.08.09	KM
64	82	56	200 ml.		1 bg.	chemistry - bottom of fill	18.08.09	KM
65	82	56			1 bg.	wood (on plan)	18.08.09	KM
66	82	56			1 bg.	wood pieces in fill	18.08.09	KM
67	83	94	5 ltr.		1 bg.	peat ash fill	19.08.09	OH
68	83	94			1 bg.	wood sample	19.08.09	OH
69	97	98	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation from floor	19.08.09	AE
70	97	98	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	19.08.09	AE

71	97	98			1 tin	micromorphology	19.08.09	KM
72	99	100			1 tin	micromorphology of floor	19.08.09	KM
73	82	101			1 tin	microporphology of floor	19.08.09	KM
74	97	98	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemistry of floor	19.08.09	KM
75	82	101	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemistry of floor	19.08.09	KM
76	82	101	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	19.08.09	KM
77	104	105	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	19.08.09	VF
78	82	110	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemistry of floor	19.08.09	KM
79	97	98			1 sm. bg.	wood	19.08.09	VF
80	82	112	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemistry of floor	19.08.09	KM
81	113	114	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	20.08.09	VF
82	99	116	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	20.08.09	AE
83	99	117	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	20.08.09	AE
84	82	112	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	20.08.09	OH
85	3	78			1 sm. bg.	fungal sack	20.08.09	KM
86	82	101			1 sm. bg.	wood frags	20.08.09	AE
87						VOID		
88	82	119	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	22.08.09	OH
89	82	120	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	22.08.09	OH
90	82	119	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	22.08.09	OH
91	82	120	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	22.08.09	OH
92	97	126	250 ml.		1 bg.	chemical sample	22.08.09	VF
93	97	126	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	22.08.09	VF
94	97	126	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	22.08.09	VF
95	80				1 sm. bg.	Tephra sample - Katla 1766? Or 1702?	22.08.09	OH
96	97	126			1 sm. bg.	Fruit seed	22.08.09	VF
97	097/135	136			1 bg.	archaeoentomology	23.08.09	VF
98	97	138			1 bg.	chemical sample	23.08.09	VF
99	97	138	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	23.08.09	VF
100	97	138	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	23.08.09	VF
101	143	144	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	23.08.09	AE
102	97	126			1 sm. bg.	small piece of charcoal	23.08.09	AE
103	143	144	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	24.08.09	KM
104	143	147	10 ltr.		2 bg.	Flotation	24.08.09	AE
105	143	147	5 ltr.		1 bg.	archaeoentomology	24.08.09	AE
106	143	147	200 ml.		1 sm. bg.	chemical sample	24.08.09	AE

107	82	124			1 sm. bg.	wood frags	24.08.09	AE
108	97	138			1 sm. bg.	wood frags	31.08.09	AE