

SKÁLHOLT 2002

Framvinduskýrslur/Interim Report No. 1



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With Contributions by

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1. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

In 1785 after earthquakes had ravaged southern Iceland in the previous year, the school and episcopal see of Skálholt, which had been a cultural centre in the country for seven centuries, was abolished and moved to Reykjavík. Much of the farm was reported to have been severely damaged and was subsequently stripped of its timber, and while the last Bishop Hannes Finnsson remained at the farm until his death in 1796, the farm complex itself must have greatly diminished. Maps of the farm from 1784 just prior to the earthquake and then half a century later in 1836 show the change from a thriving, proto-urban settlement to a regular farmstead. How this transformation occurred is not well documented, but new archaeological work is already revealing that the old buildings continued in various uses after the earthquake and it may have been decades before the new farmstead was actually constructed.

Archaeological investigations at Skálholt can be traced as far back as 1893 when Brynjúlfur Jónsson dug a few small test pits around the farm homefield and interviewed an old farmer Sigurður Pálsson who had been told about the layout of Skálholt by another farmer Jón Jónsson who remembered it as it was in the 1780s (Jónsson 1894). In 1902 Brynjúlfur Jónsson later reported on the digging of deep foundations for a new haybarn just south of the church (Jónsson 1904). He describes in the *Árbók* the remains of the corridor (göng) and schoolhouse, including floor layers and a dump of clay pipes. He also reported that the cutting of a trackway and ditch in the same year, running westward which damaged St. Þorlákr's well, including the removal of most of the stones. The barn was caught in a fire in 1952 (Björn Erlendsson, pers. comm.), and the ruins were infilled and the whole area of the farm leveled in 1958 where *c.* 0.5m of the upper soil horizon was truncated and pushed downslope (Eldjárn et al. 1988: 20).

Between 1954 and 1958, the first proper excavations at Skálholt were conducted, primarily on the site of the church where foundations for two earlier cathedrals were uncovered, Gíslakirkja or the medieval cathedral which was the largest, and Brynjólfskirkja, the post-medieval cathedral. Excavations were carried out by Kristján Eldjárn, along with Hákon Christie, Gísli Gestsson and Jón Steffensen and reported in one of three volumes about Skálholt (Eldjárn et al. 1988) and also in a short paper (Eldjárn 1975). As well as the cathedral foundations, the passageway between the cathedral and the farm mound was excavated, again showing two phases of construction associated with the two cathedral foundations. Although unreported in detail, a small ruin known as Þorláksbúð just northeast of the church, was also investigated but nothing is known of what was found there (Eldjárn et al. 1988:14).

Between 1983 and 1988, small scale excavation through hand-dug trenches was conducted over the whole site by Guðmundur Ólafsson for the National Museum with the intention of assessing the veracity of the 1784 plan of the farm layout with a possible view to reconstruction (Ólafsson 2002). Although nothing came of this plan, interest in presenting the cultural heritage of Skálholt was renewed in 1998, when an archaeological field survey of the whole farm at Skálholt was commissioned by the see of Skálholt and conducted by Fornleifastofnun Íslands (Adolf Friðriksson et al 1998) and later in 1999, a postgraduate student from the University of Bradford in Britain, Timothy Horsley, conducted a geophysical survey over part of the site (Horsley 1999: 93-107). These latter projects can be seen as the prelude to the current work undertaken by Fornleifastofnun Íslands which started this year.

AIMS AND METHODS

The new archaeological investigations at Skálholt by Fornleifastofnun Íslands form a part of a five year project aimed at a full investigation of the 18th century farm as it was prior to its abandonment and at the end of its cultural influence in Iceland. Issues of the long

term development of the site and its origins will also be addressed but only generally, for two major reasons. As with any archaeological work, excavation involves partial or complete destruction of the remains in order to understand them and to look beneath the 18th century farm would necessitate its removal. Thus any work on earlier phases of the site will take place outside the area of the 18th century buildings or in areas already truncated – such as the 1902 haybarn (see below). Furthermore, since the site was occupied at least since the 11th century based on historical documentation, the depth and expanse of archaeology is so great as would require a project closer to 25 years rather than 5, for its proper investigation. The 18th century remains alone will more than occupy the 5 year plan of this project. For both these reasons, our understanding of earlier phases of the site will be limited; nevertheless, the archaeological work will provide key information about the material culture in the post-medieval period in Iceland, particularly offering a baseline study in wealth and status and how this was expressed in elite society in the country. Key themes include patterns of material consumption and the built environment and proto-urbanism.

The primary method of investigation involves archaeological excavation, supplemented with non-intrusive field survey (both topographic and geophysical), and broader land use history through environmental work, in collaboration with the University of Stirling, Scotland. Documentary and archival research on Skálholt by Hörður Ágústsson will also be integrated into the project. Initially it was hoped that the geophysical survey conducted by Timothy Horsley in 1999 would be extended to cover a wider area, but due to unforeseen scheduling this had to be cancelled this season. A topographic survey was conducted however, to produce a surface contour map of the main area by Oscar Aldred (FSÍ). Ian Simpson of the University of Sterling conducting a preliminary assessment for a wider land use study and Magnús Sigurgeirsson provided an analysis of the tephra sequence for the area.

Excavation this year began in the area of the school rooms and dormitory, and where the 1902 haybarn was built, using a mechanical excavator with toothless bucket to remove the turf/topsoil and the concrete rubble fill of the 20th century haybarn and associated

structures. Thereafter, excavation proceeded by hand, the spoil tipped in a trailer which was periodically emptied off site. After stripping, a 5m site grid was established on the same alignment as the national grid (Hjörsey), using 4 base points provided by Vegagerð ríkisins, who also set three fixed station points around the site. For our internal site grid however, we used an independent, arbitrary numbering system, employing eastings and northings as the national grid points worked on a westings and northings system. The conversion is given below for two points:

<u>Nat. Grid (W/N)</u>	<u>Site Grid (E/N)</u>
622998/404936	500/250
622978/404936	520/250

Excavation methodology employed a modified version of single-context/unit recording developed by Fornleifastofnun Íslands with a strategic sampling programme for environmental remains. Numbers in square brackets (e.g. [001]) in the text in this report refer to this unit index system. The main innovations to the recording system used at Skálholt were twofold: the first involved a single A3 permatrace record sheet with combined plan (5x5m square at 1:20) and unit description along one side. This decreased paperwork, made a separate graphics register redundant, and generally accelerated the recording process. The second change involved conceptual changes to the unit index – a two-level system was implemented with unit numbers either referring to discrete depositional/stratigraphic contexts as before (cuts or deposits) or amalgamations of such units (at any level of generalization, labeled as groups). As a supplement to the primary A3 record sheet, an A4 group sheet was employed for detailed discussion of such groups. The group context type was advantageous insofar as it encouraged greater scope for on-site interpretive recording and, in that it permits multiple hierarchies of grouping, it is infinitely flexible. In the unit register it was also decided to include our own and previous excavators actions, being also part of the history of the site; thus archaeological trenches/cuts and spoil/backfill were entered in the same index. Otherwise, all aspects of the system remained as used on other FSÍ sites – a photo register, sample register and

finds register were all maintained. All retrieved material (animal bone, artifacts, etc.) was catalogued in the finds register.

CONTRIBUTORS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project would not be possible without the support and collaboration of a number of people. The Millennium Fund (*Kristnihátíðarsjóður*) provided the necessary financial support to conduct the work with its generous grant. Thanks must also go to the Bishop of Skálholt, Sigurður Sigurðarson, and the Rector Bernharður Guðmundsson for their tremendous support and help at all stages of the project. Also thanks to the farmer at Skálholt, Guttormur Bjarnason for making the day to day running of the excavation so much easier and smoother and all the staff at the hotel restaurant. Final thanks to Vegagerðin (Selfoss) for providing us with fixed survey points and the basis of our site grid, and to Benedikt Skúlason for the machining of topsoil and removal of rubble backfill from the haybarn during the first week of the project. The management of the research project was undertaken by Gavin Lucas, Mjöll Snæsdóttir and Orri Vésteinsson. The excavation team comprised Andrew Hall, Candy Hathaway, Birna Lárusdóttir, Gavin Lucas (Director), Elín Hreiðarsdóttir, Mjöll Snæsdóttir, Oddgeir Hansson, Orri Vésteinsson, Richard Turnbull, Sigríður Þorgeirsdóttir, Uggi Ævarsson. In addition, Oscar Aldred (FSÍ) produced the topographic survey using a differential GPS, Magnús Sigurgeirsson provided an evaluation of the tephra profile for the area, and Ian Simpson of the University of Sterling conducted an assessment of the homefield for a land-use and environment study. The finds were partially processed on site, but the main bulk of cleaning and cataloguing occurred after and was carried out by Gróa Másdóttir and Sigríður Þorgeirsdóttir. As a part of the project an extensive outreach programme has been initiated and this was managed by Barbara Guðnadóttir.

The project is a cooperation between Fornleifastofnun Íslands and Þjóðminjasafn Íslands. On behalf of the museum Þóra Kristjánsdóttir has set up a small exhibition on previous excavations and conservator Jannie Ebsen has taken care of small finds conservation.

2. FIELDWORK RESULTS

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Oscar Aldred, FSÍ

A contour survey was carried out over 3 days, between 19th and 21st June, 2002 in the area immediately south and west of the main excavation area. The survey area covered *c.* 17,520 square metres, with a perimeter of *c.* 0.65 km.

Objectives

The initial ground truthing of the survey area showed there to be several earthwork features, ranging in extent from 2-3 metres to over 100 metres in length. There was also 28 metres range in the height; *c.* 59 metres to *c.* 77 metres. As a result it was decided to set the resolution of the survey at 5 metres. The objectives of the 2002 season were to:

1. To obtain a coarse resolution contour survey of the area at approximately 5m resolution;
2. To identify areas for targeted survey in the following season.

Methodology

The survey was carried out using 2 Trimble 4600LS GPS units to track GPS satellites on the L1 frequency. A TDC1 Survey Controller was used. A Base Station Receiver was set up over a free station point (i.e. not known) and was initialised with the Rover. The position of the Base Station Receiver was calibrated. The accuracy of the survey x, y, z was to ± 1 m.

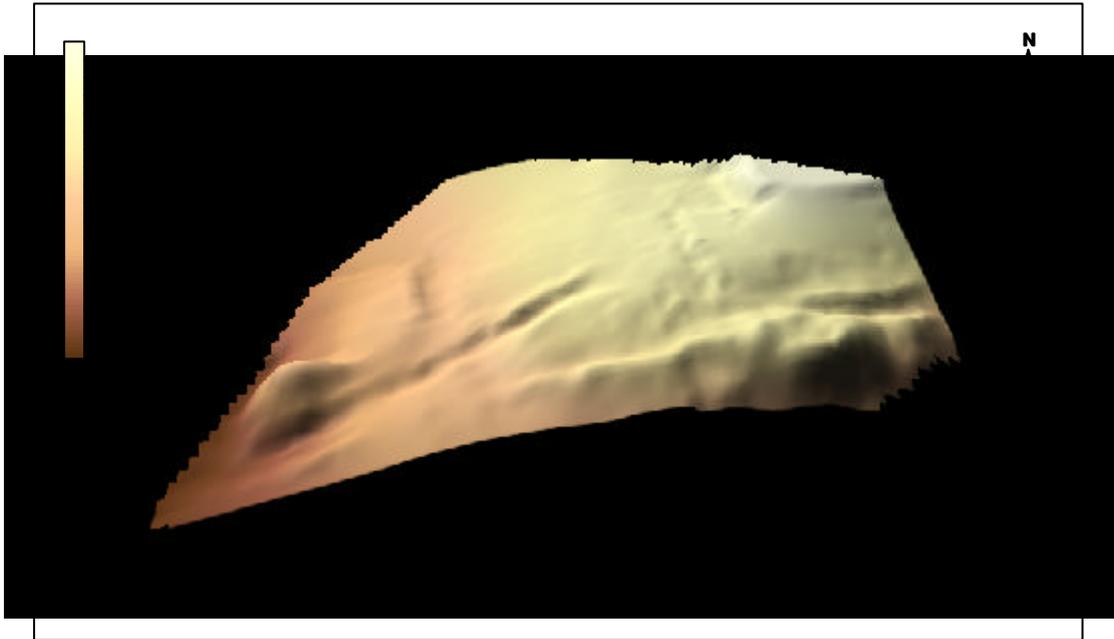


Figure 1. 3D surface map of the homefield

Once the baseline was established a Kinematic Survey, using both stop-and-go and continuous surveys, was undertaken of the survey area; continuous was used to collect the majority of the survey data. Post survey processing was carried using GPSurvey 2.35 to calculate baselines and recalibration of the height with respect to the NKG96 Geoid Iceland. WGS84 datum and Geodetic format was used and converted to ISN93 local coordinate system. Image processing of the data was carried out in Surfer8. Nearest Neighbour interpolation was used to construct the 3D model using Anisotropy Ratio of 1 and Anisotropy Angle of 0 and a spacing of 2.12 (Grid report can be found in the SKH02 archive).

The data collection was divided into 3, each area demarcating natural limits within the survey. The 1st area, East, covered 5,460 square metres was traversed in a systematic north-south direction at 5 metres transect intervals. The 2nd area, West, covered 4,350 square metres in a systematic east-west direction at 5 metres transect intervals. The 3rd area, South-west, covered 7,710 square metres in a systematic east-west direction at 5 metres transect intervals.

Results

The survey produced a 3D model of the survey area, and the placement of the excavation area and features into this. The survey showed several areas of earthworks that were identified during the ground truthing. The farm mound, hollow-ways, and a ridge running east to west with discrete features on it (Figures 1 & 2).

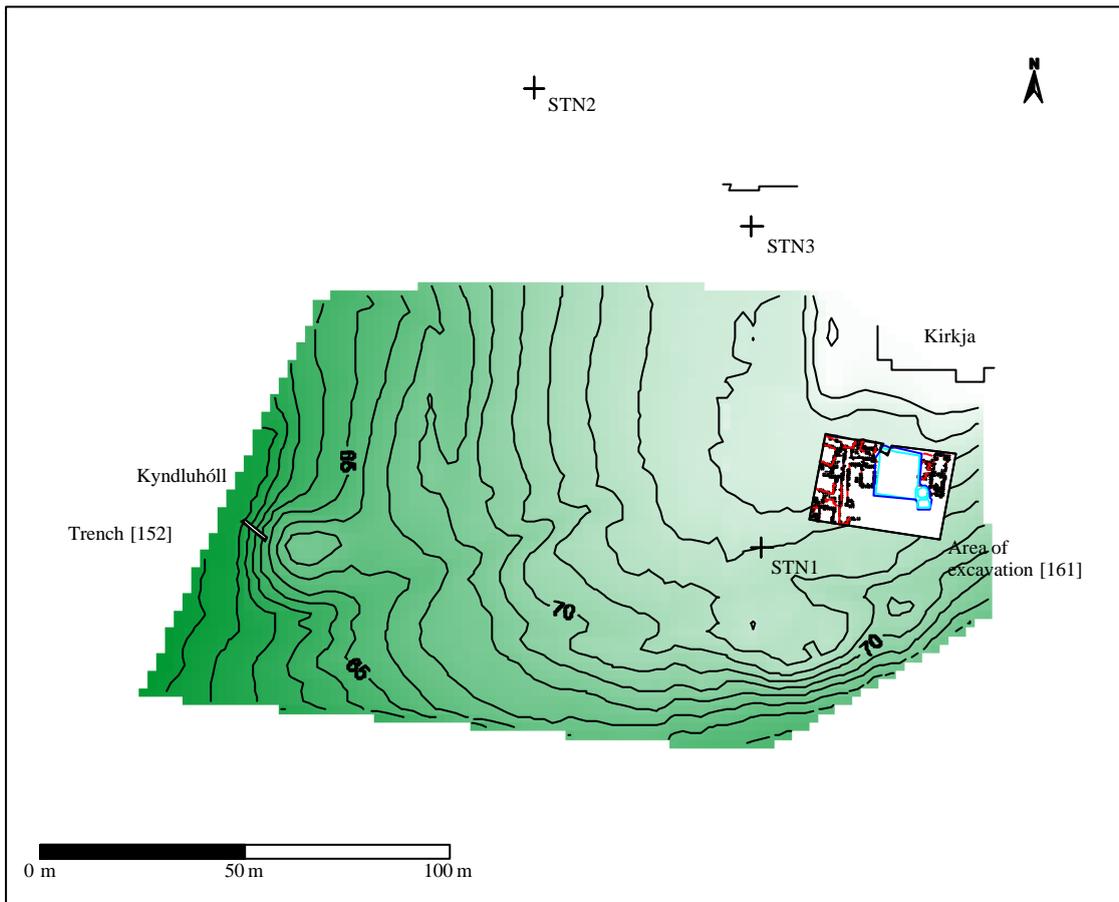


Figure 2. Contour Plan of the homefield showing the location of the excavations

On the basis of the 2002 GPS contour survey it is proposed that a survey is carried out in the area of the 2003 excavation, before trenching using the 4600LS GPS. A more detailed survey should be carried out over areas of the survey, to be decided on the basis of funding and excavation requirements. It is suggested that the farm mound and the ridge, including the area of hollow-ways immediately south-east of this is conducted in 2003. It

is also suggested that a topographic survey, i.e. of the landscape features such as fences, buildings, car park areas is carried out using either, or both, the GPS and (or) the Total Station, so as to create a base map for the excavation and to orthorectify aerial photographs from different periods to understand the changes that have occurred at Skálholt.

The results of the survey identified the significance and use of contour survey in relation to excavation. In several ways the results can be used to:

1. provide a context for excavation results to sit within its wider environs;
2. graphically support excavation results through 3D models and placement of CAD drawings;
3. identify areas for future, more detailed targeted survey
4. identify locations for potential excavation based on the survival of upstanding earthworks, both obvious to eye and those more subtle.

GJÓSKULAGARANNSÓKN (TEPHRA ANALYSIS)

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Fyrri rannsóknir

Í skýrslunni er greint frá niðurstöðum gjóskulagaathugana sumarið 2002, gerðar í tengslum við fornleifarannsóknir í Skálholti. Farnar voru tvær dagsferðir að Skálholti, dagana 7. júní og 13. júlí. Fyrri daginn var athyglinni einkum beint að uppgraftarsvæðinu og umhverfi þess en seinni daginn voru gjóskulög könnuð í nágrenni Skálholtsstaðar.

Við greiningu gjóskulaganna var stuðst við fyrri rannsóknir í Skálholti og nágrenni. Gjóskulög voru könnuð í tengslum við fornleifarannsóknir í Skálholti á árunum 1954-1958 (Kristján Eldjárn o.fl. 1988). Fram kemur að Sigurður Þórarinsson hafi gert nokkra

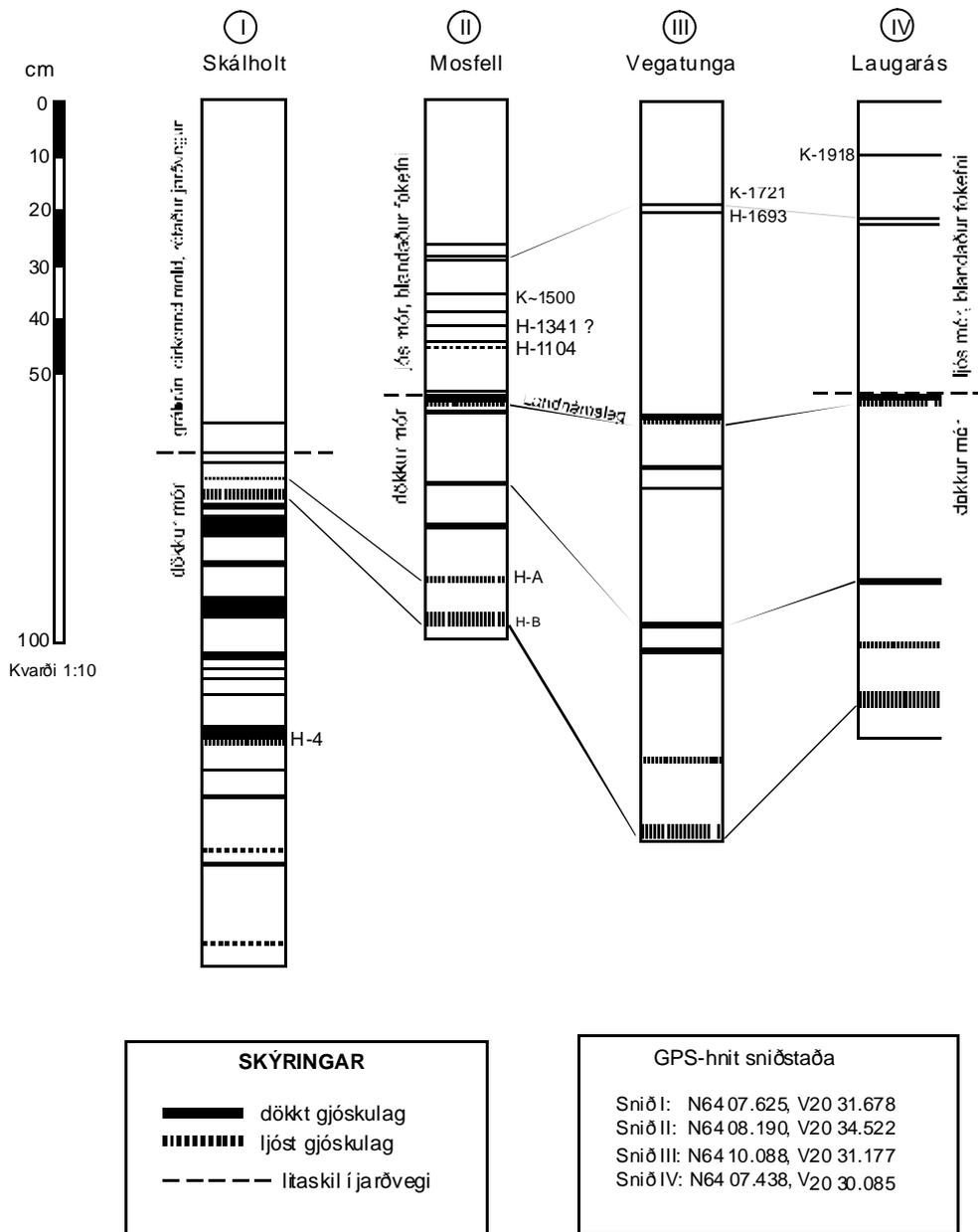
leit að öskulögum í sambandi við fornleifauppgröftinn, en um árangurinn er ekki fjallað. Forn garðlög í Biskupstungum, m.a. úr nágrenni Skálholts, hafa verið aldursgreind með hjálp gjóskulaga (Bryndís G. Róbertsdóttir og Haukur Jóhannesson 1986). Gjóskulög hafa verið nýtt við rannsóknir á gróðurfarssögu Skálholts og nágrennis (Þorleifur Einarsson 1962, Margrét Hallsdóttir 1987). Auk þessara rannsókna má nefna athuganir á útbreiðslu og aldri einstakra gjóskulaga (Sigurður Þórarinsson 1968, Guðrún Larsen 1978, Guðrún Larsen 1984, Hafliði Hafliðason o.fl.1992).

Í töflu 1 eru tekin saman þau gjóskulög frá sögulegum tíma sem búast má við að finna í Skálholti og næsta nágrenni.

Tafla 1. Helstu gjóskulög í Skálholti og nágrenni

Gjóskulag, gosár	Þykkt, cm	Einkenni
K-1918	< 0,5 cm	svart
H-1766	< 0,2 cm	dökkt
K-1721	< 2 cm	svart
H-1693	< 0,5 cm	dökkt
H-1636	vottur ?	dökkt
H-1597	< 0,2 cm	dökkt
K-1500	~ 1 cm	svart
H-1341	< 0,5 cm	grátt
H-1104	< 0,2 cm	ljóst
Eldgjá-1, ~934	< 0,5 cm	svart
K-R, ~920	< 0,5 cm	svart
Landnámslag, ~870	um 2 cm	tvílit

Nokkur áberandi forsöguleg gjóskulög eru í jarðvegi í Skálholti sem vert er að nefna hér. Skammt neðan Landnámslags er tvö ljósleit Hekkulög, H-A, sem eru um 2500 ára gamalt, og H-B, sem er um 2800 ára gamalt (Bryndís G. Róbertsdóttir og Haukur Jóhannesson 1986, Bryndís G. Róbertsdóttir 1992). Nokkru neðar er tvílit Hekkulagið H-4, sem er um 4500 ára gamalt (Guðrún Larsen og Sigurður Þórarinsson 1978).



Gjóskulagasnið í Skálholti og nágrenni, mæld sumarið 2002

Figure 3. Tephra profiles

Niðurstöður

Mæld voru fjögur jarðvegssnið í tengslum við þessa rannsókn (mynd 3). Á Skálholtsstað reyndist örðugt að finna snið þar sem gjóskulög frá því eftir landnám eru varðveitt. Greinilegt er að mikil jarðyrkja hefur verið stunduð í Skálholti sem leitt hefur til þess að efsta jarðvegslagið er raskað og gjóskulög því illa varðveitt. Á þeim stöðum sem kannaðir voru, skurðbakkar suður og vestur af uppgraftarsvæði, eru einungis gjóskulög frá forsögulegum tíma varðveitt (snið I á mynd 3). Ágæt snið fundust hins vegar í nágrenni Skálholts, s.s. við Mosfell, Vegatungu og Laugarás (snið II-IV á mynd 3). Allir þessir sniðstaðir eru í framræsluskurðum í mómýrum. Mest áberandi gjóskulögin í sniðunum eru Landnámslagið, H-1693 og K-1721. Flest gjóskulög eru í Mosfellsniðinu, þar fannst m.a. ljósa gjóskulagið H-1104 (staðfest með smásjárskoðun), H-1341(?) og K~1500. Þó að þessi gjóskulög hafi ekki fundist á Skálholtsstað við fyrstu leit ættu þau öll að vera þar til staðar. Vafalítið væri hægt að finna þau með frekari vettvangskonun.

Nokkur leit var gerð að gjóskulögum á uppgraftarsvæðinu. Eins og vænta mátti fundust þar engin óröskuð gjóskulög, enda um samfelldar byggingaleifar að ræða þar sem grjót og torf er ráðandi. Slitruvör af svörtu gjóskulagi voru áberandi í efsta torflaginum á NV-hluta svæðisins. Telja má víst að um Kötflugjósku sé að ræða og þá líklega K-1721. Hins vegar eru Kötulög hver öðru lík og greining á gjóskuslitrum í torfi því vandasöm. Slitruvör af gráleitu gjóskulagi sáust einnig í torfi, líklegast af Hekflugjósku. Mikilvægt er að skoða nákvæmlega gjóskulög í neðri lögum bæjarhólsins eftir því sem uppgreftrinum vindur fram. Í mörgum tilvikum veita þau mikilvægar vísbendingar um aldur og upphleðslu mannvistarlaga.

Vert er að benda á að gjóskulög varðveitast jafnan vel þar sem upphleðsla jarðlaga er hröð. Þannig aðstæður skapast gjarnan þar sem mannvistarlög hlaðast upp við bæi s.s. í sorphaugum og móöskubingjum, allmörg dæmi eru til um slíkt (Magnús. Á. Sigurgeirsson, óbirt gögn). Einnig eru gjóskulög oft vel varðveitt í jarðvegi næst undir töftum, einkum torfveggjum, þar sem ekki hefur gætt uppblásturs og átroðnings.

Þrátt fyrir að gjóskulög frá síðasta árþúsundi séu lítt áberandi í jarðvegi á Skálholtsstað verður að telja afar líklegt að þau hafi varðveist að einhverju leyti innan um eða í mannvistarlögum bæjarhólsins. Í hversu miklum mæli það er, munu rannsóknir komandi ára leiða í ljós.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Ian A. Simpson., Department of Environmental Science, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, Scotland, U.K.

Objectives and research design

The primary objective of this research is to characterise enclosed land management practices associated with the Skálholt ecclesiastical site, and compare these characteristics against two other farm types of similar age in western Iceland to assess their distinctiveness. A soils-based approach will be adopted to achieve characterisation, based on the principle that soils are dynamic natural bodies whose properties reflects the environment in which they have been formed. In cultural landscapes, therefore, soil properties can reflect early land management practices, and this approach has been successfully applied to a number of early land management questions in the north Atlantic region, including Iceland (see for example Simpson, 1997; Simpson et al., 1998 Simpson et al., 2002). Temporal and spatial frameworks for the study will be provided using tephrochronology and by parallel soil survey, sampling and analyses at two other early farm locations (a staður site – representing a secondary ecclesiastical settlement, and a ‘standard’ farm site). Applying this approach to Skálholt permits two hypotheses can be tested as follows:

- ? Enclosed land management at Skálholt demonstrates manuring strategies that are more intensive and cropped (cereals and grass) than neighbouring farms. This would indicate that Skálholt adopted different approaches to land management and that the church adopted a strategy of intensive production as a means of

ensuring local wealth; this may be further tested, by consideration of church cartularies. The alternative hypothesis is that Skálholt did not intensively manage land, preferring to rely on tithing (i.e. external income) to maintain wealth.

- ? If the first hypothesis is validated and intensity of land management at Skálholt is consistently high throughout the early 'Christian' period, then a second hypothesis is that crop productivity was high throughout this period, even during periods of climatic deterioration. This will, in part, reflect the significance of year-on-year improvement to land quality through manuring strategies.

Soils survey will be undertaken by systematic hand augering and by exposure of selected profiles for sampling. Analyses of soils will be undertaken using thin section micromorphology (Davidson and Simpson, 2001) and element analyses used in CENTURY soil organic carbon and productivity modelling (total carbon, total nitrogen and total phosphorus – Simpson et al., 2002). The temporal and spatial framework of the study will allow statistical models and comparisons of soil properties and productivities to be made.

Preliminary soil assessment

A preliminary soil assessment has begun to indicate the validity of a soils-based approach to understanding early land management practices associated with the Skálholt ecclesiastical settlement. One exposure in a ditch section has demonstrated accumulating silt loam and sandy silt loam soils with colours ranging from 2.5YR 3/6 (dark red) to 10 YR 3/1 (dark grey brown) (Figure 4). Prior to the landnám tephra of AD 871±2 there is no disturbance or amendment of soils. Post landnám there is evidence of cultivation ridges, with an earlier phase overlain by a later phase, that have a distance of approximately 120cm between the high points of the ridges. Based on colour characteristics, these cultivation ridges were created by overturning turves and exposing the soil. The occurrence of occasional fine charcoals and rare small bone fragments indicate that these soils were amended with a view to maintaining and enhancing soil

productivity. Soil accumulation on top of the ridges suggests that cultivation was subsequently abandoned. However, the continuing amendment of these accumulating soils, again evidenced through the occurrence of small charcoal and bone fragments suggests that this area may have been used for intensive grassland production. Samples for thin section micromorphology and bulk chemical analyses have been collected to further test and refine the field observations; preliminary results of the chemical analyses are available (Table 2). Of particular significance are the total phosphorus values which have a range of 152 – 1159 mg / 100g, as enhanced levels of total phosphorus have been used in cultural landscape contexts to indicate amendment of soils with organic materials. Here the marked difference in total phosphorus values between pre- and post- landnám soils indicates significant levels of amendment, with a greater degree of amendment during the final phases of soil accumulation. Furthermore, the total phosphorus values from the amended soils at Skálholt are greater than those found in other early enclosed arable areas studied in Iceland where ranges of 242 – 303 mg /100g total phosphorus have been identified (Simpson et al, 2002), implying a greater intensity of manuring at Skálholt.

Conclusions

Emerging evidence from Scotland is beginning to suggest that early, pre-Reformation, ecclesiastical settlements may have introduced new agricultural land management methods that contributed to substantial landscape change, with evidence for new ways of working the land retained as relict soil properties (see Discussion below). On these grounds, it is possible to advance the hypothesis that early ecclesiastical settlements also contributed new land management systems to Iceland. This project will define the nature of land management systems associated with Skálholt, using a soils-based approach that integrates historical and archaeological evidence, within a tephro-chronological framework and spatial framework that includes analyses of contrasting farm types.

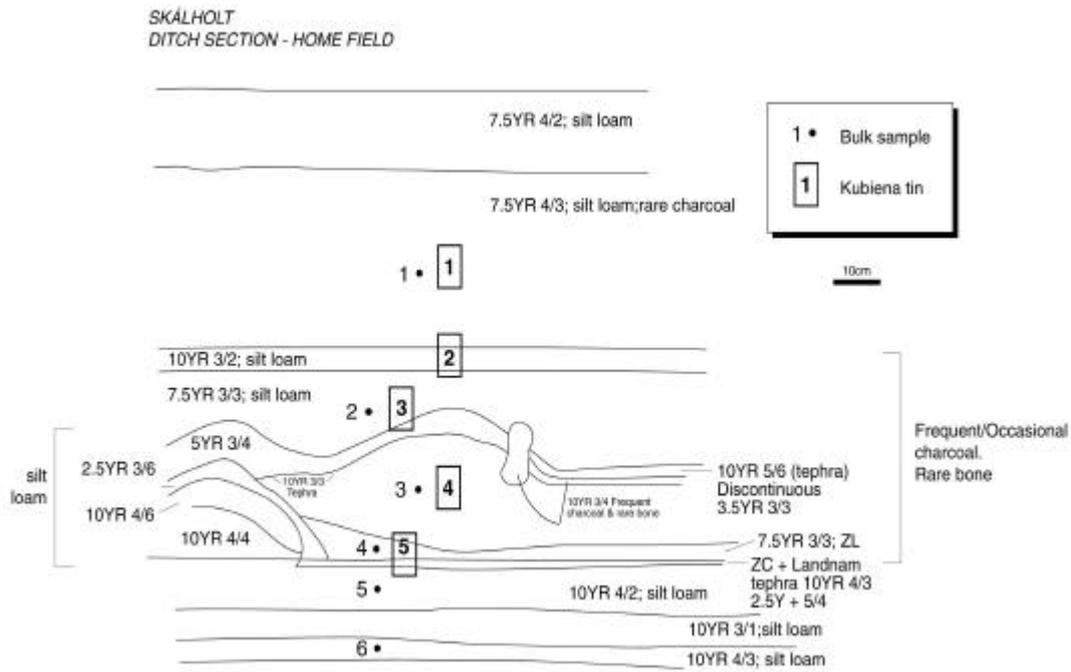


Figure 4. Soil stratigraphy, enclosed infield, Skálholt, Iceland

Sample No.	Organic matter % w/w	Total Nitrogen % w/w	Total Phosphorus mg/100g	Total Carbon % w/w
1	10.9	0.484	1159	7.03
2	7.9	0.352	633	5.11
3	9.9	0.411	586	6.24
4	10.0	0.408	628	5.78
5	5.3	0.196	173	2.79
6	30.7	0.581	152	10.30

Table 2. Soil chemical data, enclosed infield, Skálholt (see Figure 4 for sample locations).

EXCAVATION

Excavation occurred at two places on the site – the main area lay just south of the church on the site of farm ruins, the second on the west side of the ‘torch’ mound or *Kyndluhóll*. The first represents about one quarter of a larger area covered by the farm ruins which will be expanded in subsequent seasons, while the second trench was an attempt to assess the nature of the mound and may not involve further work. The excavations on the farm ruins revealed a deeply stratified site and a full stratigraphic matrix has been constructed for this area with preliminary phasing into six levels. Given the long-term and seasonal nature of the project, the preliminary phasing system employs a reverse sequence, so that phase 1 refers to the latest or uppermost level, phase 6 to the earliest encountered *so far*. The current phasing and corresponding dates are given below:

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
1	1958-2002
2	1902-1958
3	c.1830-1902
4	1784-c.1830
5	c.1730-1784
6	pre c.1730

The results discussed below will refer to this phasing only broadly, but its main function at this stage is to provide a framework for finds analysis and stratigraphic control.

The Farm Mound (Bæjarhóll) [163]

The main excavation covered a 20 x 30m open area [161] established to encompass the northeastern quarter of the main farm mound and also the modern haybarn. Directly below the turf, an expansive disturbed layer [001] from 1958 when the farm mound was levelled was encountered; this layer infilled the 20th century farm remains and also partially the upper part of the 18th century structures. A large part of this layer was

removed by the machine, but some was also hand excavated, particularly in the southern half of the site where the deposit thickened as the ground surface sloped. Most of the finds from this layer were 20th century – ceramics, glass and various ironwork fragments, and undoubtedly represent rubbish from the early 20th century farm which lay to the west. The archaeology encountered in this area was primarily either early 20th century or later 18th century in terms of structural remains; there were some 19th century deposits, but these consisted either of re-use or abandonment layers in the 18th century ruins. No structural evidence of the mid-later 19th century farm was found, but it is suspected to lie further to the southwest. In the base of the cut for the haybarn, the remains of buildings below the 18th century were visible and well preserved. No work was conducted on these remains this season, but loose pottery finds indicate these may be 16th/17th century levels. The total depth of the archaeology remains unknown, but the deepest truncation by modern building was a circular hay silo [006] which extended 1.7m below the 18th century level, and still contained archaeology. A preliminary estimate might suggest the total depth of stratified deposits making up the farm mound to be *c.* 4m.

The 18th century Farm and early 19th century Re-use (Phases 3-6)

The layout of the rooms closely resembles the plan from 1784, although the proportions, sizes, angles and orientations are all highly schematic on the plan compared to our findings (Figure 5). Despite the earthquake of 1784, the rooms and walls of the 18th century farm survived very well and more or less intact, but in general, the depth of survival increased to the south, the walls at the northern end standing only *c.* 0.10m, while at the southern end, 0.65m. The main corridor running north south [30] with an infirmary [100], schoolroom [81] and dormitory [80] on the east side and bishop's quarters [15], library [55] and miller's room [39] on the other side were all very clear. The edge of the whey store was also found, but not excavated this year. The only additional element was a room on the northern side at the corner of the passageway from the church [127] – this is not marked on the 1784 plan, and was certainly a later addition from an archaeological point of view. Kristján Eldjárn excavated partly into it in the 1950s.

The buildings basically consisted of dry-stone faced walls with a turf or soil core [107/130]. The walls were between 1 and 2m thick and surviving between 0.5 to over 1m high. Different phases of construction are evident, both in plan and from the depth of the walls, some of which stop at the level of excavation, some of which continue deeper. It is clear therefore that the plan as recovered archaeologically, is the product of different phases, and in particular, the main north-south walls of the corridor seem to be established fairly early and pre-date the rooms immediately adjacent to it. This explains the different alignments of the rooms and the corridor, and why the floor level of the corridor is so much lower than adjacent rooms. Further careful study of this is required as many aspects to the phasing may be understood without excavating the walls.

Two of the rooms had wooden gable ends, the infirmary and the school, though the school gables were later re-built in turf and stone. No original floors were found in any of the rooms, as in all cases they appear to have had wooden floors which have been removed. These were probably stripped after the earthquake, when we know from documentary sources that much of the timber was auctioned off. The floor in the corridor is less clear as it has not been completely excavated yet, but it too may have had timber floors. The roof would have been of timber and turf with probably stone and birch branch cladding, though this did not survive except as collapsed material into the rooms. The roof would have been supported by upright posts resting on stone pads which were found in many cases. No interior furnishings or features were found except in the school room where there was an under-floor duct running upslope from a stone lined box set at the lower end (see below). Nevertheless, a wide range of loose fixtures and fittings and structural artifacts were recovered associated with several phases of building on the site – bricks, nails, door and window furniture, and candle-holders to name the most common.

The buildings were heavily re-used after the earthquake, in almost all cases except the school room. The dormitory, the bishop's room and library were all used as animal byres, as was the corridor which had been blocked off at three points. The earliest blockings are on the north and south ends of the corridor, and this was done when it was probably

converted to use as an animal byre in the late 18th/early 19th century. Access here would have been through the eastern passage which led into the tunnel from the church and to the dormitory. Later on, the whole passageway was blocked in and no longer in use. Certainly these blockings indicate active maintenance of the buildings of some nature and they were not just left as ruins. The school room was not re-used at all but simply left as a ruin, and had probably completely collapsed in, while the infirmary seems to have been re-used, but not for keeping animals but perhaps as a store room. This had been paved over with loose flagstones, like the bishop's room, but unlike that, did not have the same accumulation of animal dung.

The only problematic aspect to this arrangement lies with the phasing of the school room and dormitory against the rest of the site. There were no stratigraphic links (as yet) between the eastern and western sides of the area because of truncation by the haybarn, and unlike the western side, all the finds in the occupation and abandonment deposits of the school rooms were exclusively 18th century. One major consideration is that the upper/latest phases of the schoolrooms have been completely truncated and what was excavated was an earlier phase. Traces of later walls over the northern end of the school room may just be the remains of such later phase. Below are more detailed descriptions of each of the rooms and other components of the site; the initials of the main excavator are placed in the entitlement, as their notes and records provided the main source of interpretations presented here.



Plate I. View of the Site after excavation of the rooms

Room [15] (Bishop's Inner Chambers; OV)

Only a part/half of the room fell within the area of excavation, but it was at least 3m long (aligned north-west/south-east), and 38m wide originally. Lying at the northern edge of the area on the higher ground, it had suffered most from truncation and its walls only survived to a height of c. 0.30m at the south and 0.10m on the north. There was no access from this room to the corridor, to which it is skew, although there is possibly an access (?blocked in) south to room [55] just on the edge of the excavation area. This should be resolved next season. A probable drain runs centrally along the length of the room (east-west), marked by large flagstones, associated with a floor layer of smaller flagstones and decomposed organic matter/hay [145]. Neither of these were excavated and it is uncertain whether they represent a sub-(wooden) floor layer or later re-use – it was not a very compacted surface. Above this and fully excavated however, was a similarly unstable layer of slabs [101] with more decomposed organic material [093] having accumulated around and over them including hay, twigs and wood chips in three major lenses. It is possible these represent later re-use of the room as hay storage, with stones laid to keep the floor dry.

Definite re-use is marked by a major alteration to the room by narrowing its width to 2.8m (north-south) when a new northern wall is constructed [109]. The floor level associated with this modification was in many ways similar to those below: periodic laying of stone slabs [087] with accumulating organic matter [065], but this time primarily of decomposed animal dung and ash lenses. More compact than the earlier floors, at this time the room was almost certainly used to house livestock. Although the accumulating deposits differ between the two phases, the same methods of flooring seem to have been used: stone slabs. It is probable that the floor layers (or absence of them – see discussion of other rooms below) associated with the primary use of the room as the Bishop's chambers lie below the unexcavated layer [145], which, with those layers above, represent initial re-use of the room as a hay store, and then, as the room is narrowed and the later floor layers testify, was converted to an animal byre.

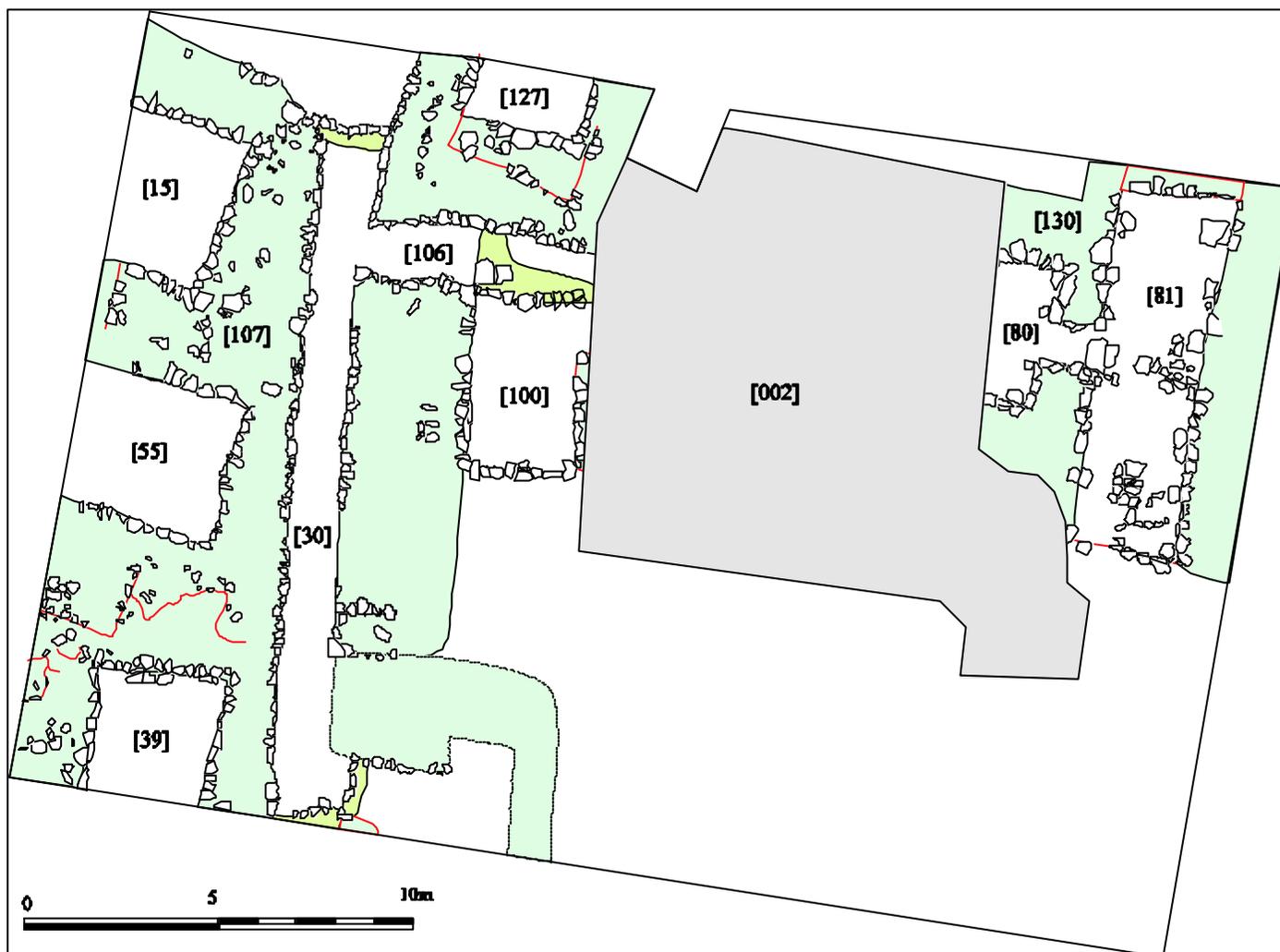


Figure 5. Site Plan showing main groups

Abandonment of the building is marked by turf and stone collapse [018] and then ash midden dumps [014] into the ruin.

Room [55] (Library; BL)

As with room [15], only a part of the room extended into the excavation area but it was at least 4.1m long (aligned north-west/south-east) and 3.5m wide, its walls surviving to *c.* 0.5m on the north and 0.6m on the south, although on the north side some truncation had been affected by one of Guðmundur Ólafsson's trenches [013]. Apart from the already mentioned possible passage to room [15], there was no access to the main corridor. No primary floor was found associated with this room and it is presumed this had wooden floorboards which were removed. Excavation stopped above a dark organic layer [103] which continued beneath the walls and represents part of the next building phase below. Directly above this was a fairly compacted, iron panned layer of decomposed organic matter/animal dung [083], which represents the re-use of the room as an animal byre. A few flat stones close up against the wall were set in this layer and may represent post pads. Above this was turf and stone collapse [043] from the walls and roof marking the abandonment of the room, and over this, just on the eastern edge of excavation, an ash midden dump [068].

Room [39] (Miller's Chambers; EH)

At the southern end of the excavation area this room was aligned close to north-south and skew to both the corridor and rooms [15] and [55]. Again, only a portion of the room fell within the limits of excavation, but it was at least 3.2m long (north-south) and 3.2m wide (east-west). It survived to a depth of *c.* 0.35m in the north and 0.65m in the south and as with room [55], no floor was found and it was presumed to have been floor-boarded. Excavation stopped above a similar organic layer [092] as in room [55], and with which it is probably continuous. Unlike rooms [15] and [55], there is no indication of re-use in this room and the primary layer preserved probably represents sub-floor leveling and

occupation accumulation. This primary layer was an iron panned, turf deposit [090] with an upper lens of greyish silt probably representing the accumulation of material through the floorboards. Set in this layer and close to the centre of the room was a large stone c. 0.5m square, worked on its sides and with its upper surface smoothed and concave. This stone may represent a large post-pad for a timber post supporting an upper storey, but it seems un-necessarily worked, unless it had been re-used. Its original use could have been as a work surface, perhaps for beating dried fish, but if it is in its primary position, it would have stood low on the ground, only about 0.25m above the floor.

Assuming the floorboards were originally over this layer but since removed, the next deposit was primary roof/wall collapse [077], and contained the richest group of finds, most of which occurred along the eastern side of the room, while in the south-east corner was a discrete lens of charcoal. Above this was a further series of turf wall/roof collapse layers ([066], [049]) with some ashy lenses. The uppermost part of the room was filled with modern leveling [036], which had been pushed into the hollow of the room when it was a ruin.



Plate II. Western rooms under excavation

Room [127] (Unknown Annexe; MS)

Unmarked on the 1784 plan, this room lies in the corner between the passage from the church and the side passage in the farm [106]. It was partially excavated by Kristján Eldjárn in 1952-54, his trench clipping the east side [160]; Guðmundur Ólafsson also dug into this room in 1984 [009]. Based on Eldjárn's plan and our own, this room was probably aligned north-east/south-west, with access into it from the passageway to the church; it extended 1.6m (north-south) into our excavation area and was 2.9m wide (east-west), its depth of survival c. 0.4-0.6m deep. Its primary associated floor was an iron panned, dark organic layer [139] with animal dung and wood chips indicating this was probably an animal byre/work shed, although the very basal part of the layer was cleaner, suggesting it may have had a different primary function. Over this floor was turf wall/roof collapse [128] representing the abandonment of the room. A possible later wall [070] had been built over this collapse which may be contemporary with wall [056], which runs alongside the northern edge of the haybarn (see discussion of the 20th century Farm below).

This annexe is clearly a later addition, both because it is not marked on the 1784 plan but also on stratigraphic grounds. While its western wall is part of an earlier feature – possibly the continuation of corridor, the southern and eastern walls are added and contemporary with the floor, as the layer beneath continues under them. However, traces of earlier walls lie behind these as seen from the surface; it is most evident on the southern side where one of Guðmundur Ólafsson's trenches [009] is cut in the middle of the wall and exposes the back part of a stone facing for an earlier wall. There is also a lot of turf debris over these walls at this point ([047], [050], [058]) and also an ash dump from the 19th century [044].

Corridor [30] (Main Corridor; CH)

The corridor was perhaps the most impressive space in the farm complex for its depth of walls; considerably deeper than any other of the rooms, it is possibly an old part of the farm retained through several centuries as a key architectural element. At the northern end it survived to a height of *c.* 0.55m, but at the southern limit of excavation, its walls reached 1.15m; although close to completion, primary floor level was not reached. Our excavations affectively covered its northern half, running north-south for *c.* 18m and 1.2m wide. Its width seems remarkably narrow, especially with respect to the 1784 plan, but then this plan is rarely accurate on dimensions. Although the depth of survival was good, the walls of the corridor were robbed out in places, particularly the eastern wall. Along the central part of the east side, the upper courses of stones were missing at several points, but the major robbing occurred at the southern end of the eastern side. Initially causing much confusion during excavation, the wall section adjacent to the whey store had been completely robbed of its stones down to a depth of *c.* 1m. While the northern side of the access from the corridor into the whey store appears fairly clear (although even here, there seems to be two possible phases), the southern side is much more ambiguous because of this robbing episode, and given that the full extent of the whey store has not been excavated yet, this part of the corridor may provide more surprises.

The first floor level reached in the corridor was a dark organic layer composed primarily of animal dung [148] with occasional flat flagstones, especially along the eastern side and near the base [158] which may be part of the roof collapse. It suggests that the corridor, in its final stages at least, was used to shelter animals, but the layers below this have not, as yet been excavated. Above this animal floor surface were the primary series of roof/wall collapse deposits ([129], [140], [144], [155]) from the abandonment of the corridor, with occasional peat ash dumps [141] against the western side. Later episodes of turf collapse were represented by [133], [134], [119], [089], [091] and [076], with [119], [091] and [076] containing lenses of peat ash, with another major peat ash dump horizon marked by [079]. This series of collapse and peat-ash dumps suggests the ruin was

sporadically used to dump hearth waste as it was collapsing, probably over the course of the 19th century.

Above these 19th century abandonment deposits were early 20th century deposits of similar nature, comprising further turf collapse ([072], [051]) over which, at the southern end, were a series of almost pure charcoal dumps with some smithying waste ([038], [042], [045]). Sealing the top of the corridor was the lower part of the 1958 leveling layer ([031]/[022]), which as in room [39], had filled in the top of what had been the hollow of the ruin.



Plate III. Corridor under excavation

Significantly, the corridor had been blocked at each end – both at the northern end by wall [110], and also at the southern limit of excavation (i.e. about halfway along the corridor). Both of these blockings extended down to the layer which was unexcavated, and the blockings themselves remained unexcavated this season. Since they predate or are at least contemporary with the final floor layers in the corridor associated with animal shelter, they suggest that access into the corridor for these animals could only be through the connecting corridor [106] (see below). Until they have been excavated, it is possible the two blockings may not be contemporary but certainly by the time both were in place, access could only come via [106]. These blockings clearly post-date the primary use of the corridor as human occupation and probably date to the latest 18th or earliest 19th century.

Corridor [106] (Side Corridor; GL)

Coming east off the main corridor [030] and connecting to the passageway up to the church was a short section of corridor, again well preserved to a depth of c. 0.55m, until its total truncation by the haybarn on the east side just before it turned to join the church passage. As in the main passage, the first floor layer encountered and at which excavation stopped, was the animal dung floor [148]. Above this lay the primary turf wall/roof collapse [147] upon which was built a blocking wall [111] in an L-form, both to block the corridor and the back of room [100], which originally opened out into the corridor. This blocking probably dates to the early-mid 19th century. The space east of this blocking was filled with turf collapse included within [111], while to the west, turf collapse [129] from the main corridor [30] continued up to the blocking. Above these layers was the leveling layer [001].

Room [100] (Infirmary; UÆ)

The infirmary was, according to documentary sources, the latest room to be added to the complex. Constructed sometime between 1771 and 1781, it was originally built as the

Rector's chambers, and after 1781, converted to an infirmary. As excavated, the room was more or less complete except for truncation along its eastern wall by the haybarn. The room was aligned north-south, 4.9m long and 3.1m wide, its walls surviving only to a height of *c.* 0.2m. On its northern side, it opened directly onto the corridor, possibly with a wooden panel frame forming the northern wall with a doorway in it, while its southern side probably also had a wooden gable end, as there was only a single row of stones and no turf wall here. The basal layer associated with the room was a sub-floor leveling/disturbed layer [108], probably associated with wooden floorboards above it and represents the primary occupation for the room. At a later date, the room seems to have been re-arranged: the northern wall was blocked up with a full stone course [111], also effectively blocking the corridor [106] (see above). Associated with this was the laying down of loose flagstone paving inside the room [098], and on the outside of the southern gable end, large stone slabs marking an external porch and probably the new access into the room. The abandonment of the room is marked by turf and stone wall/roof collapse deposits ([078], [052]).

It is tempting to see the changes to the room relating to its shift from rector's quarters to infirmary, however both the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence suggest this change is much later, probably dating to the early-mid 19th century. There is no indication of use for the later flagstone floor – it has none of the rich organic deposits seen in the other rooms, yet its floor was fairly poorly laid; it is likely to have been used as a dry store room of some sort. Early 20th century records describe a drystore (*skemma*) just west of the haybarn and although this is probably not the same structure, it may have been re-built as the same in the late 19th century when most of the farm buildings were re-built after the earthquake of 1896.

Room [80] (Dormitory; AH)

On the eastern side of the haybarn cut [004] and the most severely truncated by it was the room described in sources as the dormitory although the 1784 plan incorrectly labels this

the schoolroom (and the schoolroom as the dormitory). Aligned northwest/southeast, only 1.6m of its eastern end survived the truncation, but it was probably originally *c.* 9m long. At 3.5m wide, its walls survived to a height of *c.* 0.3-0.45m and along the sides of the wall at regular intervals at the base were large, flat-topped stone blocks interpreted as post pads. The room had a centrally placed opening 1.05m wide on its eastern side as access into the adjacent school room [81] (see below), and running from the threshold of this opening down through the centre of the room east-west was a stone-lined and capped drain [113]. The original cut of the drain [117] was 1m wide and 0.3m deep, lined with stone blocks [115] *c.* 0.2m square and flat stone capping flags [114]. The stones had been disturbed and partially robbed out, probably during removal of the wooden floorboards. The fill of the drain [116] was almost waterlogged and organically rich, from which an environmental sample was taken (S9). The primary floor layers associated with the drain and the room, were dark, organic-rich layers with birch twigs and bark, some decomposed straw, and occasional flagstones ([102], [095]). It is likely these represent sub-floor deposits under the removed floorboards, as neither layer was particularly compact and showed signs of being disturbed.

Abandonment of the room is marked by a thick deposit of turf and stone debris from wall/roof collapse [069] above the occupation layers. Secondary use of the room, sometime after abandonment is indicated by an accumulation of iron panned, dark, organic matter rich with (?) horse hair and straw [059/054] suggestive of a stables or byre. Unlike other parts of the farm excavated this season where rooms had been re-used directly above the previous floor level, this room seems to have been either left abandoned or infilled before re-use. The room is certainly much lower down than the other rooms (*c.* 0.1m lower than room [81] and over 0.5m lower than room [100]), and it is possible therefore that the turf debris [069] indicated deliberate infilling to raise the level of the floor rather than gradual collapse. There is some suggestion of possible re-building of the walls too, as a section of the northern wall [099] appeared to be of different phase to the main walls underneath ([130]). Alternatively this wall may be all that remains of a later structure (see discussion above). All the finds from the re-use of the building appear to be 18th century suggesting this happened very soon after the

earthquake and re-location of the school to Reykjavík. The final abandonment of the room is marked by further turf and stone wall/roof collapse [037] with some midden dumping into the room [029], which probably occurs no later than the early 19th century on the basis of associated finds.



Plate IV School Room and Dormitory

Room [81] (School room; RT)

At the eastern edge of the excavation area, just falling within its limits was the school room, aligned north-east/south-west and at a right-angle to the dormitory with which it shared a doorway and on the threshold of which was a large flat floor slab. The room was 9.4m long and 2.88m wide, noticeably sloping down from the north by 0.25m, with stone blocks serving as pad stones placed regularly (c. 1.4m between each, at the centre point) along the sides of the walls. Its walls survived to a height of 0.55m in the north but only 0.15m at the south, although the northern and southern walls were slightly different in construction. This is most clear at the northern end, where the wall is clearly a later addition (the southern end is more truncated and harder to interpret), and inserted in between the two north-south walls which continue beyond the limit of excavation. Possible upper parts of this wall were excavated ([064], [097]), though these could also be remnants of a later structure, mostly truncated (see discussion above). This gable wall

is also not as deep as the main walls, constructed on top of a layer of turf debris probably similar to/the same as [149] which covers the interior of the room as a sub-floor make-up layer during modification to the room. The main form of this modification was the construction of a stone and turf conduit running north-south through the centre - or rather just off centre to the east - of the room from a stone-lined pit/box set at the southern end of the room. This feature [154] was a single construction built on top of the turf make-up layer, consisting of a 7.6m long and 0.5m wide conduit made with two sides of thin turf strips and stone slabs *c.* 0.1-0.2m wide and capped by stone flags [132]. The cavity inside was *c.* 0.2m wide and 0.1-0.15m deep. The box at the southern end was rectangular, 0.7m east-west and 0.3m north-south, and *c.* 0.25m deep, with stone and turf courses at the top and raised above the cut, and as it was excavated, large stone flags tipping into it which had probably once covered it.



Plate V. Heating Duct in Room 81

There is little doubt this feature could not have functioned as a drain – the conduit would have been water permeable, the fill [142] inside was simply clean turf/soil and not at all characteristic of a water lain deposit, and any water which could have run through the conduit would simply have collected in the box at the end. More plausibly, the feature is interpreted as an under-floor heating system, the slope of the ground used not to carry water down as in a drain, but hot air up as in a flue. The box at the southern end was the source of the heat, probably an iron stove sat on top of the capped box, maybe with a vent coming down into the box which fed the flue. No fuel residues were found in the box, but if an iron stove was used and set on top rather than in the box, this is perhaps not surprising. While its efficiency may be questioned, there is no reason to doubt it worked to some degree, and its installation at the same time as the northern end of the room is blocked with a new wall may be significant in the light of documentary evidence. We know the students complained of the cold and that the original school room had wooden gable ends which encouraged a draft through the room, causing the authorities to replace the gables with proper stone and turf walls. The inserted wall at the northern end is probably exactly this, while the heating system was an additional attempt to combat the cold.

Above the heating system were a series of turf collapse deposits from the abandonment of the room ([094], [088], [085], [082], [075]), and covering these was a layer of slopewash [074], probably from the churchyard. Along with room [39], this is the only part of the farm complex excavated so far which did not exhibit later 18^h/19th century re-use; why some were and some not is hard to say – it may relate to their condition after the earthquake, or it may be other factors. Certainly those rooms directly connected to the corridors and the corridor itself seem to have seen heavy use by animals.

Although excavation stopped at the level of the heating system, beneath this and the gable end repair of the school room was a substantial occupation layer [159] associated with the primary use of the school room and contemporary with [095] in room [80]. This, as with room [80], may have been floor-boarded over, but certainly when the heating

system was installed there were floor-boards over the room which were later, as elsewhere, dismantled and removed. Probably contemporary with this lower floor level was a fireplace set into the centre of the eastern wall (*óinn*), which was blocked in during the modification to the room. This fireplace [153] was stone-lined and inside had *in situ* hearth remains [143], capped by rubble collapse [136] and disturbed ashy soil [125] which had partly spilled through or under the blocking over the floor make up layer [149]. Pottery from the fireplace dates to the late 17th/early 18th century. More significantly, the eastern wall associated with this fireplace was originally set back from the visible wall as it appears with the later phase of this room.



Plate VI. Fireplace [153]

Quite when the eastern wall was brought closer in and the room subsequently narrowed is hard to determine – it does not seem to have happened at the same time as the gables were blocked and the heating duct laid, or even when the fireplace was blocked, but

much earlier. Curiously though, the off-centre position of the heating duct would be quite central if the room was its original width before this wall was altered. Stratigraphically however, the heating duct cannot be contemporary with this earlier wall, and this symmetry may be fortuitous, or the product of aligning the duct to another feature which was contemporary with the original wall.

Stone fireplaces set against a wall are rare. They have been seen as part of special rooms, the *ónstofa*, and in a survey from 1974, Hörður Águstsson cites one such from Skálholt mentioned in the 17th century (Águstsson 1974: 38, table 4), although the one excavated need not be the same one referred to in the documentary sources. In most of Águstsson's examples, the fireplace is standing proud (i.e. extending out) of the wall, but at Skálholt, it is recessed *into* the wall. Águstsson cites just one recessed example, at Gröf which dates no later than the 14th century. Gröf was excavated by Gísli Gestsson and in a paper from 1976 he suggests it was a bath-house (*baðstofa*), citing two other examples he excavated, at Kúabót (late 14th century) and Reyðarfell (mid 16th century; Gestsson 1976). The fireplace at Gröf is set into one corner of the room, but at Kúabót and Reyðarfell, they lie central and opposite the entrance, as at Skálholt. At Skálholt there are documentary references to a *skólabaðstofa*. Since both Gestsson's and Águstsson's papers, other excavated examples of stone fireplaces have come to light such as at Viðey and Stóraborg – at Stóraborg, there were several stone fireplaces found, recessed into the wall *and* placed centrally and opposite the doorway (M. Snæsdóttir, pers.comm.). These are dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period, i.e. 15th-17th century.

There remain many un-answered questions about rooms 80 and 81, but they certainly appear to be stratigraphically complex when compared to the rooms on the western side of the area. It seems certain that more modifications and re-buildings have occurred in this area over a similar span of time than elsewhere currently opened. The ground plan of earlier school rooms seems to have been preserved and re-built over time, whereas the rooms on the western side of the area started from scratch, save the corridor. It is also hard to be certain whether an upper, final phase of the school rooms has been truncated, surviving only as wall remnants or whether these are simply repairs, perhaps associated

with the changes to the gables. Closer dating of the finds from these rooms may help to resolve this, but certainly the rooms as currently excavated belong broadly to the 18th century. Hopefully further work next season will elucidate some of these issues.

External Deposits (MS/SP)

Two areas of the site were outside the main farm building complex – a large area in the southeast, which, apart from 20th century deposits (see below), was unexcavated this season, and in the northwest, a small corner just outside the opening of the main corridor [30]. This latter was partially excavated down to the first surviving surface [126], which consisted of loose flagstones leading north from the doorway into the corridor and over which the blocking wall [110] had been constructed. To the west of this was a layer of charcoal, ash and bones [118] indicative of sheet midden. Both the flagstones and midden dump are probably early-mid 19th century in date and are associated with the later re-use of the farm buildings. Above the flagstones were turf collapse deposits ([112], [104]) and over the midden, turf and substantial stone rubble, also probably wall collapse ([121], [105], [096]). Above all this area and the walls was the base of the 1958 leveling layer [086].

The 20th century Farm (Phases 1-2)

While the 20th century farm house lies to the northwest of the excavation area, associated farm buildings [002] – namely the haybarn and adjacent structures – did lie within our excavations. All had been largely truncated when the farm mound was leveled in 1958, and only traces were left of most buildings. The haybarn dating to 1902 was the most substantial, cutting deep into the farm mound; it comprised a nearly square foundation cut [004], measuring 9.5m east-west and 10.6m north-south, with an extant depth between 1.7m in the north and 0.7m in the south. Its sides were lined with large stones (averaging c. 0.3-0.4m in size), and in the northeastern corner, the stones had been additionally faced with concrete and the floor also laid with concrete.

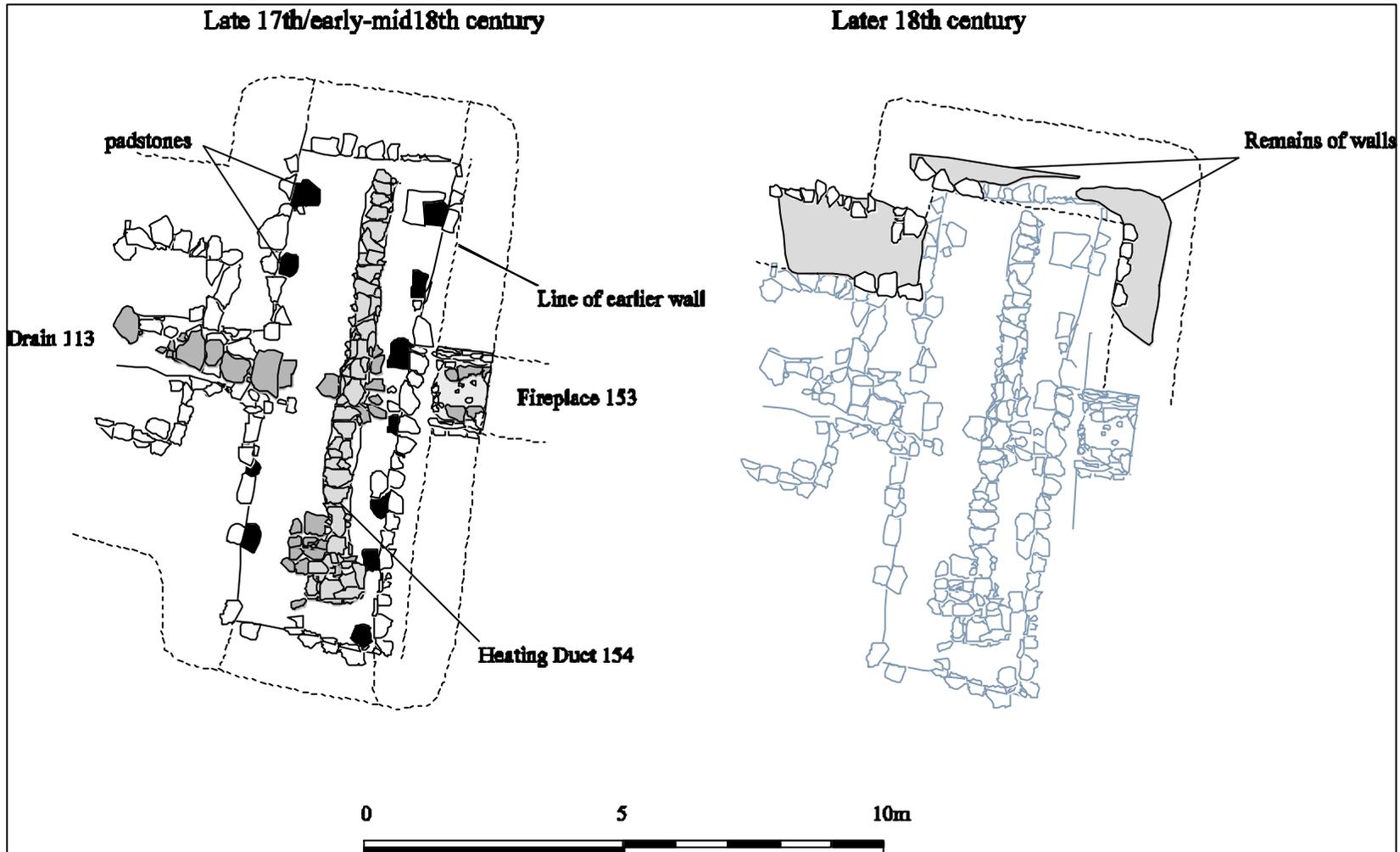


Figure 6. Phasing of School Rooms 80 & 81

On the mid 1950s plan of the ruins of these buildings, this corner is marked out as a separate compartment; presumably this concreting was a later modification to the barn. Attached – also probably a later addition - to the southeastern corner of the barn was a circular hay silo, 3.1-3.2m in diameter and 1.7m deep [006], lined on its sides and base with slightly smaller and more rounded stones and faced with concrete all over [005]. An associated access or foundation cut lay on its southern side, 2.9m long (east-west) and 2.15m wide (north-south) and 0.4-0.9m deep. All these features were filled with the disturbed and mixed leveling layer [001] as well as collapsed material from their sides (i.e. stone rubble and concrete), and excavated with the machine.

On the eastern side of the haybarn were the partial remains of another structure. Running east-west from the barn at one end and continuing beyond the limits of excavation was a much shallower cut [040] also lined on its sides and base with concrete, at *c.* 3m wide and surviving to a depth of *c.* 0.4m. This is all that remains of a building marked on a plan from the mid 1950s which is shown to have extended south as far as the hay barn, and described as a byre. Parts of its eastward limits can still be seen on the surface outside our excavation area. Another, smaller building is shown on the western side of the barn but this was obviously completely demolished as there was no indication of it in our excavations.

A turf wall [056] ran east-west along the northern edge of the excavation area as far as the passageway into the church and on its eastern side as far as the haybarn extended. Its eastern limit was ambiguous and indeed a few metres further east was a robber trench [053] on the same alignment which had some very large boulders in it as well as slopewash [046]. This cut may relate to the construction of the 20th century farm buildings, particularly [040]. Whether the wall forms part of the back/northern wall of these buildings or pre-dates them is ambiguous, but it clearly post-dates the early-mid 19th century re-use of the 18th century farm complex. On the other side of the passage and cut by Eldjárn's trench, a similar type of wall was found on the same alignment [070]. The two walls were at quite different heights, the latter about 0.5m lower, but this in itself does not preclude their association.

On the southern side of the haybarn and silo, a number of features were hand excavated which are contemporary with these buildings. A stone-lined and capped drain ran north-south from the hay barn; 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep [024], it had clearly been disturbed/damaged by the 1958 leveling event and had flat stones laid on edge along the sides or tipping into it. It was not completely excavated, the last metre or so before the hay barn was left, and this was where it was best preserved. Another shallow drainage channel [021] ran northwest-southeast, c. 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep. Apart from these drains, the remaining *in situ* deposits were midden tips from building [40], which fanned out down slope from the edge of where the southern building limit originally was ([032], [025], [019]). The greater majority of 20th century finds occurred in the leveling layer [001], and there were noticeably greater densities on the western than eastern side. This probably reflects the original location of late 19th and early 20th century farm middens and other features, indeed there was far more such material in the abandonment deposits in rooms on the western than those on the eastern side.

The ‘Torch’ Mound (Kyndluhóll) [200]

Guðmundur Ólafsson cut a trench close to the top of this impressive mound in 1988 and this was re-opened in order to examine his section. It was hoped that this would be the rubbish tip for the farm, but upon cleaning back the section, it was clear that the mound, though anthropogenic and with rubbish material incorporated into it, was no deeply stratified midden as hoped. As a double check and to investigate the lower levels of the mound (Guðmundur Ólafsson’s trench extended only 1.3m deep from the surface), a new trench [152] was cut on the back, western side where there had already been some truncation in recent years (probably by a machine). This new trench (6.6m long and 0.8m wide) cut to a depth of 3.4m from the top, in a stepped fashion to reveal essentially a similar sequence of anthropogenic deposits (Figure 7). Two column samples were taken at strategic points in order to assess the micromorphology of the mound, and from which pollen and other sub-samples may be taken. In addition, 5 bulk samples were taken from

selected layers for flotation of plant remains (Units [203], [213], [224], [226] and [228]). These samples will hopefully resolve aspects of its composition.

On the basis of the field inspection of the layers, 4 major phases of activity were distinguished. The uppermost layers ([201]-[206], [217]) appear to date to the 19th century, and consist of thick deposits of ashy dumps sandwiched between probable turf collapse. A single sherd of a late drab coloured stoneware (from a bottle) dates to the late 19th or even early 20th century and came from layer [203]. It is known from documentary sources that during the 19th century, stables were built on top of the mound and these layers probably relate to this. The second phase is distinctly different – much thinner layers and lenses of more mixed ash and turf debris occur ([207]-[214]), with some larger stones. Although different, the nature of the layers suggests there is an earlier phase of building or structural activity here. The next phase is marked by a couple of thick, turf debris deposits, capping several thinner layers of mixed turf and ash, including a probable pit filled with stone rubble and an organic layer on the base ([215]-[216], [218]-[223], [229]). It suggests yet another earlier phase of building. The lowermost layers excavated – but not the base of the mound which was at least another 1-2m lower down – comprised thicker deposits of turf collapse and debris ([224]-[228]), no doubt again deriving from a structure. A sherd of probable Frechen stoneware came from [224], and an internally green-glazed redware cooking pot rim came from [226], both probably dating to the 17th century.

Although clearly not a midden mound, excavation of the Kyndluhóll has thrown up the question of what it is and why it has been built up in such a fashion. The evidence of our trench suggests the mound is a ‘mini’ version of a farm mound, i.e. it is simply the successive accumulation of construction and leveling events of one or more turf structures on the same location. The presence of ash dumps throughout the sequence probably attests to the presence of a hearth or other fire in or nearby these structures. Quite why this location should have seen successive buildings of similar size and extent on the same spot is not immediately apparent. The fact that the latest documented buildings are stables is not necessarily of any use either, as re-use of old ruins for animal

shelters in the 19th century seems to have been widespread on this site (as on many others).

We do know that an ironworking forge or smithy was the only other building in the vicinity from the 1784 plan, where it is shown to the south of the Kyndluhóll, with Þorlák's well lying between. Guðmundur Ólafsson's trenches through this structure found no evidence of metalworking however (Ólafsson 2002). Curiously, on an older perspectival plan of Skálholt, the smithy is shown *north* of Þorlák's well, and there is no reference on this map to the Kyndluhóll which would be where the smithy is marked. Of course this earlier plan is by no means to be accepted as accurate yet the anomaly is interesting and it may not be inconceivable that the Kyndluhóll is the site of earlier smithies. Both its name and the location – far from the main farmstead, close to the well and in a position where a later smithy is at least sited - might suggest this is currently the most plausible interpretation of the mound. Hopefully, samples from our trench may provide some clues or information which could confirm or refute this idea.

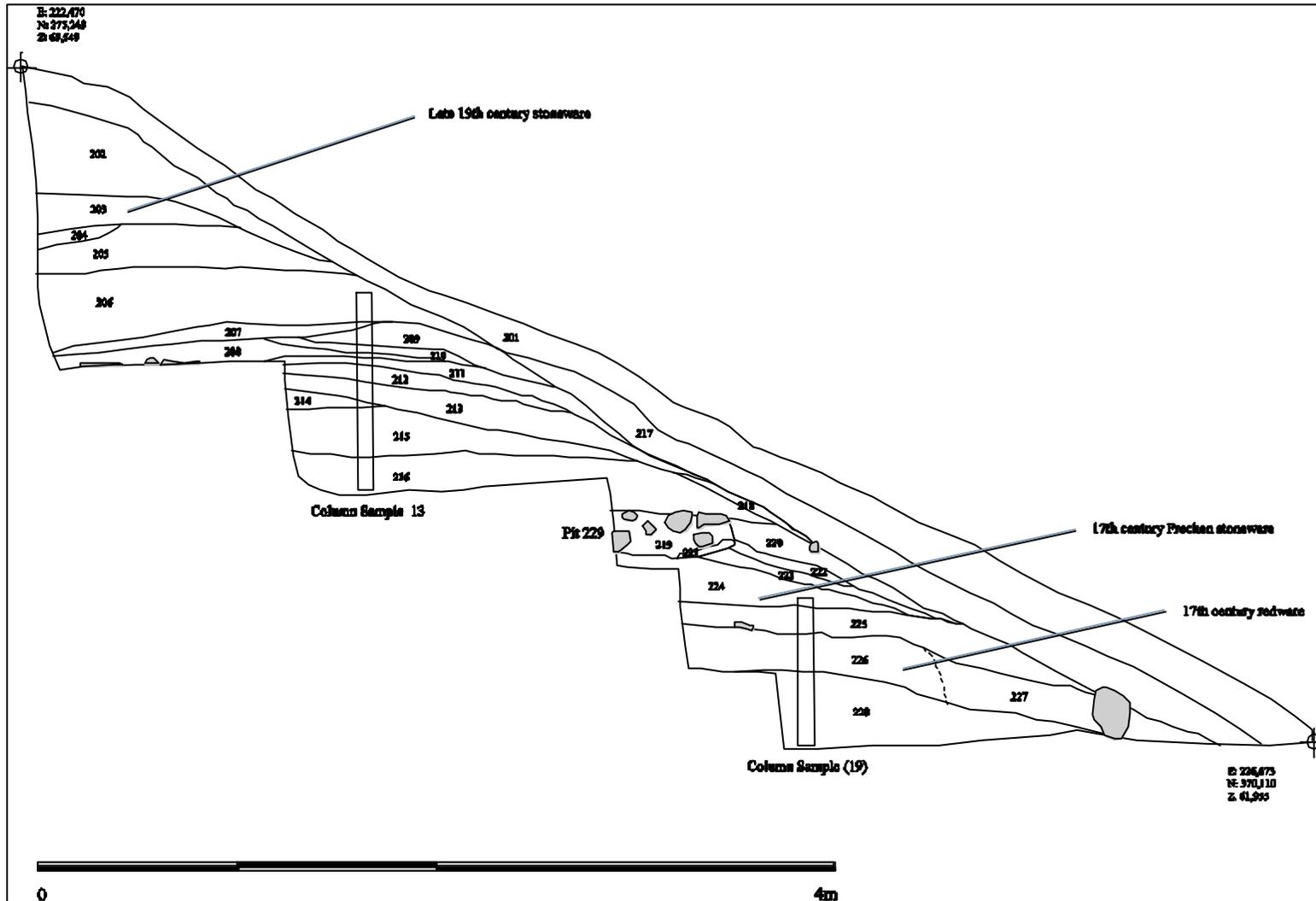


Figure 7. Section through the Kyndluhöll

3. FINDS

The amount of finds recovered from this season was substantial – over 136kg of pottery, glass, metal, stone and animal bone to name the most common categories (Table 3). 51% of this material came from the upper levels of the site (phases 1-3; later 19th-20th century), the remainder from 18th and early 19th century features. Only an assessment of the material is conducted here, full analysis will take place at a later date. Numbers in arrow brackets (e.g. <470>) in the text below indicate finds numbers as they occur in the catalogue.

ORGANIC

On the whole preservation was very good for all organic remains, especially lower down. Most of it comprised unworked animal bone, the waste of food remains. The larger part of the animal bone came from just one room (15 – the Bishop's Inner Chamber), which accounted for over 10kg of material (nearly 60% of all bone from the site). This material was part of the re-use of the room as a midden dump and relates to the 19th century farm. The faunal remains will be assessed before the next season and included in next years report. Apart from faunal remains, most other organic material was artefactual except for some cherry stones also found in Room 15 (<915>). Wood was mostly structural – fragments of timber planking or furniture, but there was also a few smaller items including a complete butter pat or paddle also from Room 15 (<896>), a number of wooden buttons from various deposits over the site (<902>, <908>) and a wooden comb (<883>). Apart from wood, there were also textile fragments (wool) and some leather, including a shoe from Room 55 (<911>). A bone comb (>921>) and a bone nib (<699>) were also recovered as well as a few small fragments of possible worked horn – these were thin, flat pieces, which may have come from drinking vessels or windows.

	20 th century		19 th century		18 th century		Unph.	Total
	1958-2002 1	1902-1958 2	c.1830-1902 3	1784-c.1830 4	c.1730-1784 5	pre-c. 1730 6		
Organic								
animal bone	86	738	6125	7325	12	158	3076	17520
bone artefacts	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
wooden artefacts	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	90
other wood	4	4	26	824	-	21	2	881
leather	-	2	-	171	-	2	-	175
textile	-	5	-	201	-	117	-	323
horn	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
fruit stone	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
indef.organic	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Ceramic								
pottery	305	8669	1080	1494	261	229	359	12099
clay pipes	22	133	47	625	217	48	20	1112
building material	534	5021	4160	17669	1530	-	24	28938
Glass								
vessels	356	8245	910	4044	324	107	-	13986
window pane	42	808	237	626	27	8	12	1760
other	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Metal								
lead alloy objects	-	182	-	14	6	-	-	202
lead objects	-	-	13	198	6	-	-	217
copper alloy objects	41	522	40	159	27	49	-	838
iron tools	-	1220	40	163	-	-	-	1423
iron horse trappings	0	3879	159	658	0	0	100	4796
structural ironwork	627	6491	721	811	117	6	65	8838
other iron objects	484	4177	1398	1391	255	49	65	7819
other metal objects	-	38	-	28	74	17	-	157
metalworking debris	8	44	637	4	-	-	-	693
composite (metal/other)	-	151	18	32	-	-	-	201
Stone								
strike-a-lights	43	0	59	87	270	7	-	466
whetstones	32	1152	980	362	103	20	-	2649
quernstones	-	4750	-	10000	-	-	-	14750
other	121	1365	208	11434	499	26	17	13670
Other								
building material	-	3124	-	86	-	-	52	3262
plastic	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
sealing wax	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Grand Total	2709	50757	16864	58512	3728	864	3512	136946

Table 3. Summary of finds quantities by phase (by weight in grammes)

CERAMIC

Pottery

A rapid assessment of the ceramics was conducted which involved basic sorting and quantification by sherd count according to fabric type; notes on forms and decoration and other attributes were also made but a full analysis based on vessel counts will only be done at a later stage. Pottery comprised the principal category of ceramic finds, and the majority was late 19th and early 20th century industrial refined earthenwares, the frequencies decreasing backward in time (see Table 4). This later pottery was predominantly composed of whitewares, a large proportion of which were simply plain (c. 60%), though there was also a large number of decorated vessels. Three main types of decoration occurred – transfer prints were the most common (c. 40% of all decorated vessels), followed by sponge wares (21%) and banded wares (18%). The remaining types included slipwares, decal or lithograph prints, hand painted, and rare luster wares, but all in small proportions. Other industrial refined earthenwares included creamwares, pearlwares and yellow wares, as well as some 19th century colour glazed vessels. Some late stonewares and also bone china porcelains were also present.

Sourcing most of this material is near impossible without makers marks, but three factories were identified, all from England – **Scott** brothers of Southwick (Sunderland), **Wedgwood & Co** of Tunstall (Staffordshire) and **Furnivals** of Cobridge (Staffordshire). The latter were clearly a major exporter of the ‘Blue Fluted’ pattern which was also the most popular output of the Danish Royal Copenhagen factories – perhaps Furnivals provided a cheaper alternative geared specifically to the Scandinavian market, as the mark logo incorporates a Viking ship. This pattern formed the most common transfer printed design by far on the site. One base of a bone china vessel was marked as ‘**Made in Czechoslovakia**’, with a **D** under a crown; this can only date after 1918. No Czech factory mark could be correlated with this, and indeed the mark may refer to a decorator firm, Helena Wolfsohn in Dresden who used blanks from other factories (chiefly Meissen). Between 1882 and the 1930s, their mark was a D under a crown.

<i>Ware/Fabric Code</i>	PHASE	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unphased	Total
Porcelains									
chinese porcelain	CHPOR	3	14	11	101	10	7	-	146
european porcelain	EURPOR	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
bone china	BONE	4	148	5	-	-	-	-	157
parian (unglazed bone china)	PAR	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tin-glazed earthenwares									
Dutch tin -glazed earthenware	TGE	-	11	5	45	22	17	1	101
Stonewares									
Rhenish stoneware	RHSW	-	2	4	25	9	21	1	62
Westerwald	WES	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	5
brown salt glazed stoneware	BSGS	-	14	10	5	18	-	1	48
grey saltglazed stoneware	GSGS	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5
buff saltglaze stoneware	BUFFSGS	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
grey dipglazed stoneware	GDGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
white salt glazed stoneware	WSGS	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	6
Coarse Earthenwares									
blackware	BGRE	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
brown -glazed white earthenware	BWE	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
glazed grey earthenware	GGE	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
green-glazed red ware with white/yellow slip	GGSLIP	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
green glazed orange/red earthenware	GOE	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	4	5	15	3	18	-	47
glazed yellow earthenware	GYE	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
red bodied slipwares with white/yellow slip trail	RBSLIP	2	4	2	28	1	-	-	37
slipcoated wares	SLIPC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
unglazed red earthenware	URE	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	10
white slipped (internally) glazed red earthenware	WSGRE	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Industrial Refined Earthenwares									
creamware	CREAM	-	1	2	15	-	-	-	18
pearlware	PEARL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
whiteware	WHITE	53	1621	140	39	-	-	-	1853
ironstones	IRON	-	11	16	8	-	-	-	35
yellow bodied earthenware	YBE	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
majolica	MAJ	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
brown glazed earthenware	BGE	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Grand Total		64	1867	206	301	66	67	5	2576

Table 4. Pottery wares by phase (by sherd count)

Pottery from the earlier phases is more distinctive and include German stonewares from the Rhineland including Westerwald jugs and probably Frechen Bartmann jugs. Tin-

glazed earthenwares (faience) were fairly common and these probably derive from the Netherlands. The most common were those in a pinkish or buff powdery fabric where the thick glaze tended to flake off, but there was one distinctly different type which occurred on just one example (<38>, <108>) which had a thinner, more resilient glaze. The source of this is unknown. Most of the tin-glaze earthenwares were blue and white, but there were a few polychrome decorated vessels. There were various types of coarse glazed earthenwares, but the most common was a bright red or orange slipware, often with a greenish-yellow glaze, which is probably either Dutch or German. Of special note however is part of a green-glazed encrusted earthenware vessel (<967>) which probably dates from the 17th century and comes from Germany; unfortunately it was unstratified and came from the hay silo [005]. Chinese porcelain formed a major component of fine tablewares, and all three major 18th century types were present – brown, blue and white and enameled. In addition, some *en griselle* vessels were present. There were also some sherds of white saltglaze stoneware, almost certainly from Staffordshire in England. All this pottery is 18th century and very early 19th century and effectively associated with the 18th century farm.

Looking at the changing composition of the assemblage through time by major categories of pottery type, shows a fairly expected pattern (Figure 8). Throughout the 18th century, stonewares (mostly from the Rhineland), tin-glazed earthenwares (probably Dutch) and Chinese porcelain all increase at the expense of coarse earthenwares, and the trend seems to continue through the end of the century and into the next, except for a decline in stonewares. However, by the mid 19th century, the whole ceramic repertoire has radically changed with the influx of Staffordshire industrial refined earthenwares. This may relate to the opening of direct trade between Iceland and England after 1854, though Staffordshire ceramics could have been imported via Denmark. The only comment I would make here is the occurrence of this change at such a late date; this ceramic revolution is generally seen much earlier (i.e. late 18th/early 19th century), and even though the date of the transition between phases 3 and 4 is not very tight at present, it still makes this transformation a delayed process compared to elsewhere. This really ties into one of the key issues in the study of modern ceramics in Iceland – its consumption in

terms of availability, cost and also conservatism. As on most sites of this period in the country, vessel repair and re-use is extremely common, and it raises many questions in terms of both dating and consumption patterns.

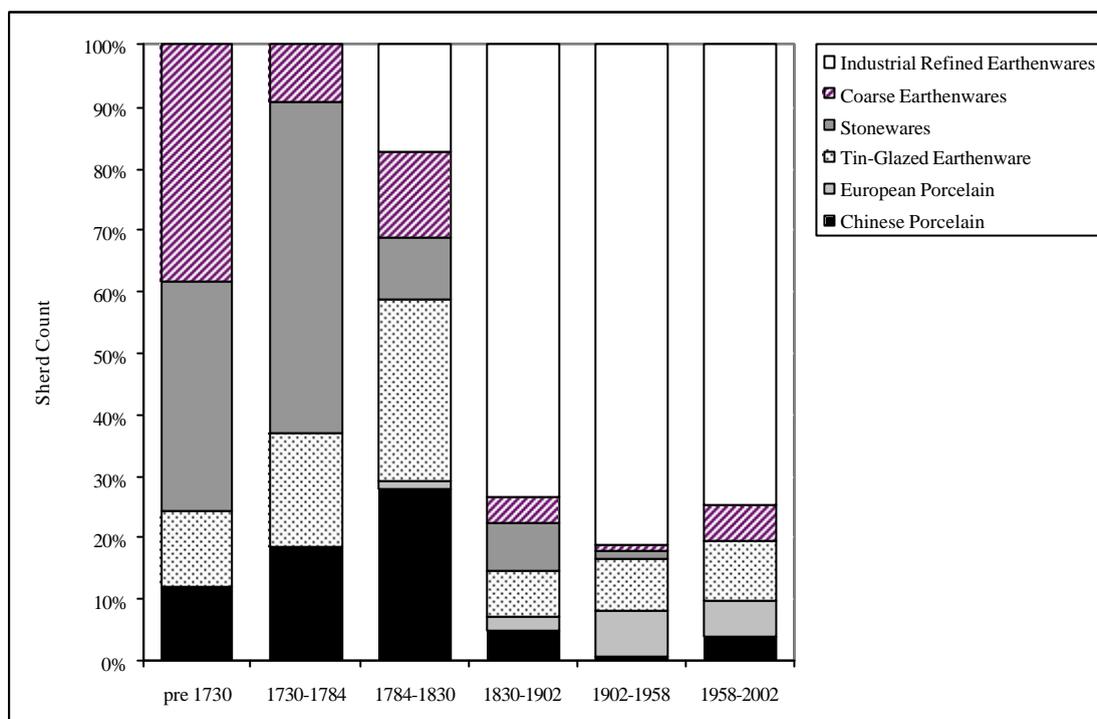


Figure 8. Changing Proportions of Major Pottery Types

As a final look at the ceramics from the site, it is worth conducting a preliminary analysis of the distribution of pottery types between rooms; to avoid as much as possible problems of re-deposition and re-use, only pottery from the occupation and immediate abandonment phases (4-5) of the rooms have been included (Table 5). It shows a very interesting pattern; by far and away the rooms with the finest tablewares are the school room and dormitory – here Chinese export porcelain and tin-glazed earthenwares dominate the assemblages while most of the other rooms – particularly the infirmary, Bishop’s room and Miller’s room have proportionately much more stonewares and coarse earthenwares. The corridor, library and annexe all have very little ceramics, unsurprisingly.

Bearing in mind that the rooms on the western side of the site have not been completely excavated, it is nevertheless a potentially interesting pattern and at first glance, suggests that the students were far better served with fine tablewares than the Bishop or Miller! This is undoubtedly a more complex picture than it appears though – in the first instance, particularly in the case of the Bishop’s rooms, so far only one half of a room of a whole suite of rooms have been excavated. Also the vessels from the school rooms and the dormitory may chiefly reflect the personal belongings of students rather than their everyday tableware, as there was a proper refectory (*borðstofa*) where they would have dined. It will be extremely interesting to examine the assemblage from this room when it is excavated. This preliminary analysis has however shown the potential of examining assemblage composition by room and the information it might yield.

	<i>Chinese Porcelain</i>	<i>European Porcelain</i>	<i>Tin-Glazed Earthenware</i>	<i>Stoneware</i>	<i>Coarse Earthenware</i>	<i>Refined Industrial Earthenware</i>
Bishops room (15)	3	1	8	9	33	16
Library (55)	1	-	2	2	1	-
Millers room (39)	6	4	11	8	15	9
Corridor (30/106)	-	-	1	-	-	-
Annexe (127)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infirmery (100)	5	-	1	20	1	33
Dormitory (80)	43	-	16	9	-	1
School room (81)	45	-	22	15	8	-

Table 5. Quantity of main pottery types by room for phases 4-5 (fragment count)

Clay Pipes ¹

After pottery, the next major ceramic class were the clay smoking pipes; these were most common in phase 4, belonging to the period immediately after the earthquake, though their primary use may have been in the previous phase. Both pipe stems and bowls occurred, and often as large fragments; quite a number were decorated and several were

¹ Natascha Mehler provided most of information discussed in this section.

marked allowing identification, most of which belong to the 18th century. A mark seen on more than one pipe (e.g. <496>) was the snake, a type found on Dutch Gouda pipes (*slang*), dated by Duco to 1733-1808, though the mark also appears on German pipes from Lower Saxony a little earlier (1698-1714). Another Gouda mark which occurred was the milkmaid which has a very broad span (*melkmeisje*, 1660-1940). One bowl with the number 18 under a crown was identified (<470>), dated to 1725/35-1806 by Duco. More common were makers names or initials; on the base of the spur was one marked **DIB** or **DIP** which could be Jan de Bock (DIB) (1705-1828, Duco) or Jakob de Potter (DIP) (1736-1746, Duco; Meulen gives the same date; <496>). On the base of another spur was the initial **CX** or **CK** under a crown, as yet unidentified (<470>). Two stems were stamped **M.VERZYL**S – possibly one of two Maarten Versijls, one operating from 1731 to 1770, and Maarten the younger from 1763 to 1782 (<467>, <501>). Another two stems were marked with the simple words **IN GOUDA** (<501>).

Apart from Dutch pipes, which probably formed the majority, there were also Danish types; one stem (<501>) was marked [...] **ROS**[...] **S. Fersl**[...] (Alexander Ross and Severin Ferslew of Copenhagen; Alexander worked from 1753 to 1764, and in 1758 Severin Ferslew joined him). Such pipes have also been found at Viðey and Aðalstræti (Reykjavík). A pipe bowl marked with an **A** and an **R** on opposed sides could be Johan Adolph Rømer who worked at Nørre Sundby, a town in Jutland opposite Aalborg (<471>). He had the pipe monopoly for Denmark and Norway from 1773 onwards, and very often he marked his pipes with an A and R on each side of the heel. He died in 1822, but had stopped working already in 1815. Many pipe stems and bowls were decorated in a fluted pattern (e.g. <484>) which may also come from Denmark (Stubbekøbbing), but other sources are possible including Germany or the Netherlands.

Ceramic Figurines

Only a few fragments from figurines were recovered, both in unglazed porcelain or bisque and from the upper demolition layer (<21>). One was a fragment of a Doll's head

with incomplete markings: **Ger**[many], **R10**[...] on one piece and on another **37**[...] **A.M.**[...]. This is undoubtedly from the factory of Armand Marseille in Köppelsdorf (Bavaria), the largest exporter of dolls between the 1890s and 1920s. Dolls were signed usually with his name or initials, followed by the mould number and ‘Germany’ or ‘Made in Germany’. The doll would probably have had a leather body and a mohair wig. The other fragments were unidentifiable, but could be long to an ornamental figurine.

Ceramic Building Material

The final category of ceramic finds are structural – bricks and drain pipes. Only a sample of such material was retained, at least in the upper disturbed layers so the quantities do not reflect absolute amounts and should be excluded from any statistical analysis. A number of bricks both complete and fragmentary were kept and will be compared to the type series from Aðalstræti which covers a similar period. Only one small brick fragment came from a layer pre-dating phase 4, and may be intrusive; it would seem at first glance then that bricks were not present until the 19th century and from the surviving structural evidence, it certainly seems they were not used in any major way as building material, even then. The ceramic drains are all a typical late 19th/early 20th century type (saltglazed stoneware) and almost all were found in phase 2 dating to the first half of the 20th century.

GLASS

Glass Vessels

Basic recording of glass vessels involved sorting and quantifying the fragments by colour and major type of vessel, with notes on forming method and any decoration; all measures are based on fragment count. A more detailed analysis by vessel will be conducted at a later date. A large number of vessel fragments were recovered, from a variety of vessel types, though bottles of one sort or another dominated the assemblages (Table 6). Bottles containing alcoholic drink – spirits, beer or wine – were the most frequent, and although

not always easy to distinguish, on the whole beer bottles were more common in the later phases (19th and early 20th century) while wine and spirits dominate in the 18th century. Much of this pattern is simply a reflection of storage or serving changes however, as beer bottles are generally only found from the 19th century and after and there is no reason to doubt beer was consumed as much as wine or spirits in the 18th century - it was merely stored differently (e.g. wooden barrels/casks)². One fragment from a casement bottle had a seal mark, the letters [...]UM 1700 (or 1760), around a crest (<127>). Apart from alcohol, some of the bottles may also have been used to contain soft drinks such as soda, but there were no unequivocal examples of such bottles found on the site and it is more likely most if not all contained alcohol of some sort.

PHASE	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unphased	Total
<i>Vessel Type</i>								
Alcohol Bottles								
wine/spirits/beer bottle	8	158	43	134	2	3	-	348
beer bottle	4	144	-	1	-	-	-	149
wine bottle	-	-	1	44	5	-	-	50
casement bottle	6	4	18	140	24	5	-	197
Drinking Glasses								
beaker	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5
stemware	2	3	5	8	-	15	-	33
jug	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
tumbler	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	17
Pharmaceutical Bottles								
medicine bottle	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
phial	1	42	7	14	1	-	-	65
Other								
unidentified bottle	11	62	34	187	21	29	-	344
inkwell	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
thin vessel	3	23	6	58	6	8	1	105
unidentified vessel	7	170	12	53	3	9	-	254
flask	6	13	3	19	1	-	-	42
Total	48	651	129	659	65	72	1	1625

Table 6. Glass vessels by phase (by fragment count)

Pharmaceutical bottles formed the second major category of vessels, and while some were large medicine bottles, by far the majority were small cylindrical phials, either free-

² Wine was also stored in casks and early wine bottles were often used simply as decanters rather than storage vessels as well, a practice which only developed toward the end of the 18th century.

blown as in the 18th century examples or moulded in the later 19th and 20th century types. Two later types had embossed markings, one marked **S.C. SCHOUS, KØBENHAVN, FABRIKER** [..]**IKE** (<150>), the other [...] **AISWKROHESSERZ** (<117>). All these phials would have contained small amounts of drugs and, certainly for the later phials, may have been equally for veterinary as human use. Some larger square bottles may be pharmaceutical, or they may have held condiments; one bottle was marked **K & Q** (<117>). In this context, it is interesting to note that the regional physician lived at Skálholt in the early 20th century and had a pharmacy (*lyfjabúð*) in part of his house.

Glass table wares were rare, and not always easy to identify. Many of the thin-walled vessels classed under ‘other’ in Table 6 could be either beakers or phials for example. Nevertheless a number of drinking vessels were recorded, including beakers and stemware. A fine example of a 17th century Dutch *wafelbeker* was found in clear glass (<218>, <223>), while a number of wheel-engraved lead glass drinking vessels and a jug were also recorded, these latter possibly from England. There was also one fine example of an 18th century opaque white beaker with rust red *latticino* swirls/marbling (<934>), and several sherds from different units which may be from the same or several blue *latticino* vessels (<22>, <68>, <929>, <930>, <933>, <935>). Finally there are several painted square flasks, both in clear and blue glass; these are probably Dutch or Rhenish and depict various decorative motifs – floral and human, as well as lettering. One near complete flask, though un-painted, does have spiral moulding on the body (<266>). From the latest phases came several tumblers, some modern but also some may possibly be 18th century. Two modern ones are marked, one as ‘**Made in Belgium**’, another as ‘**Rhurglas**’ (both <117>)

Preliminary analysis of the distribution of glass vessels reveals some potentially interesting patterns, though they must be read with a degree of caution. Quantities of the main different vessel types were summarized for all the rooms using only those units which have been phased to the occupation (phase 5) and immediate abandonment (phase 4) periods (Table 7). This should filter out most (but not all) of the material associated with the re-use of the rooms while still retaining a large enough group to work with.

Bearing in mind these caveats, it is clear that most rooms contained a sizeable quantity of glassware except the corridor and the annexe, and that alcohol bottles dominated the assemblages, either as wine/spirit bottles or casement bottles. The room with by far and away the most amount of glassware is the dormitory – and its numbers must really be multiplied when we consider that only perhaps one quarter of the room survived compared against other rooms (although some of these remain to be fully excavated). The only other point to make is the variation between wine/spirit and casement bottles – the latter commonly associated with gin or perhaps other spirits. Wine bottles are much more popular in the dormitory and infirmary than casement bottles, while the opposite is true for the Bishops room and school room. Whether this reflects a predilection for particular beverages or something else may be a subject for further enquiry.

	<i>Wine/spirit bottle</i>	<i>casement bottle</i>	<i>drinking glass</i>	<i>phial</i>	<i>flask</i>
Bishops rooms (15)	7	17	1	1	1
Library (55)	9	-	-	-	3
Millers room (39)	20	29	2	-	1
Corridor (30/106)	10	5	1	-	-
Annexe (127)	-	5	-	-	-
Infirmary (100)	22	9	1	1	1
Dormitory (80)	103	28	6	5	7
School room (81)	12	81	-	8	-

Table 7. Quantity of main glass vessels by room for phases 4-5 (fragment count)

Glass Beads³

A few glass beads were found, most of these were probably made in the Netherlands (Baart 1988; Karklins 1974). One blue monochrome, translucent tubular drawn bead (<849>, Type Ia) has seams on each side and may have been subsequently moulded. A round, wound bead (<673>, Type WIIIa) has a black opaque body with 3 yellow wavy

³ Elín Hreiðarsdóttir provided much of the information in this section. The typology employed refers to that of Kidd & Kidd (1970)

lines. There was also a fine example of a translucent blue ‘raspberry’ bead (<674>, Type WIId), wound and then moulded. Finally there were several smaller, tiny (probably embroidery) beads. These were monochrome circular beads, all drawn and Type IIa including an opaque yellow (<670>) and two opaque white and one translucent blue (<676>).

Window Glass

A large part of the glass fragments came from window panes associated with the farm buildings – both modern sheet glass and older blown green glass occurred. Most fragments are pale green blown glass and came from phase 4, the period of the abandonment of the 18th century farm although this under-represents the amount of modern glass from the later levels (especially phase 2) as this was only sample retrieved. The older glass is sometimes hard to distinguish from casement bottle glass, but on the whole, most of the identifications are considered correct. This older window glass usually had cut edges, but occasionally some showed signs of being re-worked (‘re-touch’) while a few examples had the original smooth edge as manufactured. This older blown glass may be either crown glass or cylinder rolled glass, and further study may be able to distinguish the two types. One possible fragment of stained window glass occurred (<242>).

Other

The only other glass artifacts were a few ornamental items – three glass paste jewels, in blue (<675>), clear (<680>) and red (uncatalogued at present - recovered from flotation) were found, all probably originally ring or other jewelry settings. Eight fragments of mirrored glass were also found, all from phase 4 levels and probably belong to the 18th century farm; they were found in the Bishops room, the Millers room, the dormitory and the school room. Finally one fragment of a pressed glass ornament, possibly from a chandelier was found (<134>), but in the upper levels.

METAL

Lead and Lead alloy

Apart from a few lead dribbles, lead objects were rare – a net sinker or weight (<840>) and possibly part of a window came (<924>) were all that were identified. More common were lead alloy artifacts, possibly in pewter, almost all of which were buttons and/or studs, and belonging to the 18th century. These were in very poor condition and are currently undergoing conservation.

Copper alloy

Copper alloy objects were more common, and on the whole comprised dress and other fittings – especially buttons and studs, which as with the lead alloy buttons, were mainly 18th century. Other objects included two seal matrices, a book clasp, a thimble and nine coins, some of which were modern, but mostly 18th century including a Frederick IV dating to 1704, and two Christian VII (1766-1808), one dated 1779 (<966>). From the demolition layer came a fine copper bar (<968>), probably used either as a weight or ingot.

Iron

The greater part of the iron objects came from late 19th and 20th century levels and consisted of structural ironwork – e.g. straps, nails, hinges, latches, hooks, cleats, pintles as well as a padlock and a key. A number of tools or implements occurred also, including knives, a fork, a pair of scissors, spanner, chisel, and a punch. Horse equipment formed a large category of the ironwork, mostly horseshoes but also a snaffle bit, buckle and a stirrup. Other iron items identified were possibly parts of a stove and/or cauldron, and a number of collars which may have been candle holders (cf. Eldjárn et al. 1988: 89-91, fig.47). Much fewer objects were associated with the 18th century buildings, mostly nails.

Other

A few rarer metal types were also encountered and included an aluminium fitting from 20th century levels, a gold thread from the 18th century drain in the Room 80 (>922>), and a possible silver leaf pendant (<696>) also from Room 80. The pendant is similar to one found in the 1950s excavations (Eldjárn et al. 1988: 80, fig.36, S286).

Metalworking debris

A small quantity of metalworking debris was recovered, chiefly slag but also a few lumps of possible iron ore. By far the greater majority of slag came from one deposit, ([45], <876>), and represents a 19th century smithying waste dump in the abandoned corridor 30.

STONE/MINERAL

A variety of stone and mineral finds came from the site, but they can be grouped into three main types: lighters (flint/obsidian/opal/jasper), whetstones (schist) and quernstones (lavastone). Otherwise there were occasional other items such as graphite pencils from 20th century levels and two fragments of tomb or grave stones, found re-deposited in 19th century contexts. Metalworking debris – ore and more commonly slag, was found but primarily in later levels and probably associated with 19th century smithying in the vicinity.

Strike-a-lights

A large number of worked, fine grained mineral stones were recovered, all in the form of flakes or nodules, and would seem to be the raw material or waste products of strike-a-lights, used to ignite fires. The other potential use of these is the production of gunflints, but given the context of the site, this is unlikely. At least four types of mineral were used:

flint, jasper, opal and obsidian, all of which are available in Iceland except flint which would have been imported. There is some ambiguity in the identification of the flint which may in fact be a variety of jasper. The flint was pale grey and opaque and very common, while jasper (red) and opal were rarer. Proper identification needs to be carried out on these flakes. More easily identifiable was the obsidian which usually was fine and smooth (*hrafntinna*), but a coarser type also occurred, which may in fact be pitchstone (*biksteinn*), although it is related. A number of substantial blocks of obsidian came from [90] (<784>), which look like a cache of raw material for making strike-a-lights.

Whetstones

A large number of whetstones occurred, both in fragments and whole, and all were in schist. A full study will be conducted later, but there is a great deal of variety in size and shape, and they come from all levels. The only notable piece is one fragment which had the initials **HA**... scratched on one side, and on the other, a finely carved mould for a button or stud (<964>).

Quernstones

Fragments from two rotary querns were found, one thick fragment from the general demolition layer (<826>) and an almost complete upper part of a quern from the Bishops Rooms (<801>). Both are in basaltic lavastone (*hraungrýti*). The stone in the Bishop's room was in the later re-use layers and was probably utilized as floor paving, and certainly does not reflect a secondary use of the room as a millhouse. The stone probably originally came from the millhouse however, which was situated to the east of the farm mound, down by the stream.

Other

Various other stone or mineral objects were recovered. Personal or dress items included a jasper bead, and jet buttons/fasteners. A fine, multi-faceted jasper bead was found

(<672>) which has a flaw running almost around its circumference and on one end, there is an off-centre mark where the perforation was started but stopped with the completed perforation adjacent to it. A faceted jet button/clothes fastener occurred, but as a fragment broken in half (<663>), while two round, polished black beads/fasteners were also found, which are probably also in jet.

Other items included a large fragment of chalcedony (<959>) which came from the Miller's room [77]; the purpose of this is enigmatic, but it may simply have been ornamental. One fragment of a soft, green mudstone or soapstone had been worked and its surface polished, and seemed to come from a vessel (<963>). A fragment from one steatite vessel was found, (<694>), but unfortunately this came from the top demolition layer. Three fragments of a fine grained grey-green mudstone or volcanic tuff were found, both worked as flakes (<765> & <752>); these may be chips from a larger stonework, perhaps a gravestone.

Two fragments of gravestone were found (<791> & <960>), probably in basalt and with carved Icelandic lettering. One (<791>) was the top left hand corner of a gravestone with the text: **ðe: s.../ i: v(?)**.... The lettering style and border decoration is remarkably similar to the large fragments of gravestone recorded by Horður Ágústsson (Eldjárn & Ágústsson 1992: 280-1, no.9, fig. 131), which are written in fraktur type (*fraktúruletur*), a variety of blackletter or 'old English' typeface which dates from the later medieval period and after. The other fragment (<960>) is in identical lettering. A worked fragment of stone (<740>) may also be from a gravestone or building material.

Five loomweights or weights of some sort (e.g. door-closers) were found in the Miller's room (<761-762>) – these were simply unmodified, rounded basalt cobbles, but with holes for suspension. A fish hammer (<758>) was found in a demolition layer as were a number of graphite writing tools which were 20th century, and finally, a number of small fragments of 'coal' (*surtabrandur*) occurred, which may have been used as fuel.

OTHER

The major other type of find was a few sticks and fragments of bright orange sealing wax; these are generally in poor condition and badly cracked. Sealing wax was originally made from a mixture of beeswax, Venetian turpentine (a coniferous tree resin) and a colourant (usually vermilion), though modern recipes substitute shellac from beeswax. The attribution of these objects as sealing wax seems most likely, and although they may be coloured (writing) chalk, one small fragment of this material was found with a seal stamp (<447>) on it suggesting sealing wax is the more likely identification. The only other types of find were modern, chiefly synthetic materials such as plastic, and in the form of hair combs (<692>) and a fake pearl (<671>). Samples of modern concrete and mortar were also taken.

DISCUSSION

The finds assemblage from this first season is impressive and suggests enormous potential for analysis, both of temporal trends and spatial patterning. Certainly a more detailed examination is needed of all the finds categories, as this report is merely an assessment; but even so it has revealed a lot of insights into the nature of material culture on the site. Two things should perhaps be emphasized in the finds assemblage from Skálholt: first, the material retrieved is by no means all from midden or rubbish dumps, and although much is, especially the later phases, the 18th century material is not. Location of the 18th century midden, or indeed the farm midden as a whole, would greatly increase the quantities of material and thus the potential for analysis. Now it is known that the Kyndluhóll is not the farm midden, a focused search for its location should be a priority. Second, the finds that are occurring in the rooms, especially in occupation and immediate abandonment deposits, are fairly plentiful and this is perhaps more unusual than we might think. This must largely be due to the fact that the earthquake which damaged the farm buildings, must also have damaged many of the objects in these rooms and these may have simply been left as a result. Not quite a 'Pompeii', it nevertheless

comes fairly close and is a rare situation to have on an archaeological site; it provides an excellent opportunity to study a much fuller range of objects which would have been in the room during its use than otherwise and it is an opportunity which should not be lost.

Some preliminary breakdowns of pottery and glass types by room have already been done to some success, and a further look at general categories is equally informative (Table 8; Figure 9). The generally high numbers of finds in the school room and dormitory is confirmed and although this is probably a reflection of the number of people occupying these rooms compared with the others⁴, it is nonetheless interesting. In terms of the specific composition of the assemblages, a couple of things are worthy or remark. For example tobacco pipes are relatively uncommon in the Bishop's room when taken as a proportion of the whole assemblage, while they form a very large part of the assemblages for the school room and annexe. Conversely, pottery forms a major part of the assemblage in the Bishops room and the Infirmary, while it is very rare in the Annexe and Corridor. Other patterns could be pointed out, but it seems clear that there is intelligible structure to the distribution of finds by room and this will be a major avenue of investigation in the final analysis.

	<i>Dress items</i>	<i>Lighters</i>	<i>Tobacco pipes</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Glass vessels</i>	<i>Coins</i>
Bishops rooms (15)	0	7	12	70	83	0
Library (55)	1	4	9	7	22	0
Millers room (39)	4	11	22	50	80	1
Corridor (30/106)	0	4	12	1	56	0
Annexe (127)	0	6	18	2	27	0
Infirmary (100)	3	14	35	64	44	0
Dormitory (80)	35	29	119	70	299	3
School room (81)	35	23	137	92	186	2

Table 8. Summary of major find types by room for phases 4 & 5 (by fragment count).

⁴ The number of students at any one time would have been between 20 and 40, probably closer to 40.

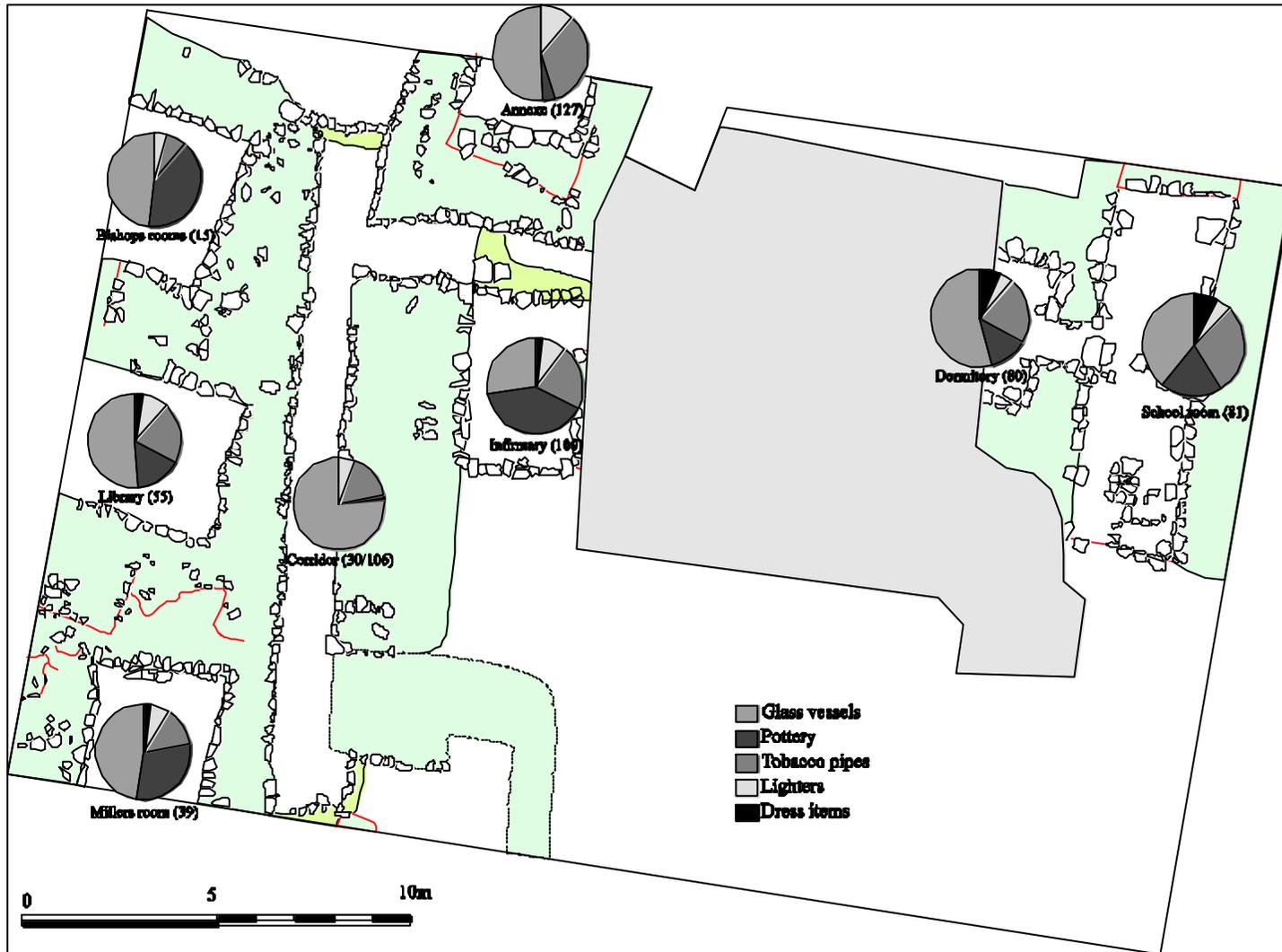


Figure 9. Finds Distribution by Room

4. DISCUSSION

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There are two aspects to the archaeology of Skálholt which really stand out in terms of the potential for analysis: one is the survival of the architectural fabric and the other is the rich material culture assemblages. They suggest three key avenues of enquiry in the study of the settlement, all potentially supplemented by documentary sources:

Living Conditions and Lifestyles

At the most basic level, the archaeological remains can inform on varied living conditions within the community during the 18th century – particularly how different sections of the community lived, and what differential access and usage they had to material culture. Such a study will require much more detailed analysis of the finds and a more careful consideration of context, specifically issues of re-deposition or disturbance. It should also include other sites as comparison, especially local farms at one end, and other elite residences at the other (e.g. Bessastaðir, Hólar, Viðey).

Organization of Space

More generally, the layout of the buildings on the site provides the opportunity to examine spatial organization and how this affected people's movement and perception of space. More accurately than studying surviving plans and maps, the archaeological remains can help us to understand how movement was directed and access between rooms and spaces was controlled and how different sections of the community may have perceived the site in different ways. Such an approach can also consider the unique nature of the site in Iceland at this time in terms of the large population residing there, and to

what extent it prefigured the first urban environment which subsequently developed in Reykjavík.

Trade and Consumption

Finally the material culture on the site can be compared in an international context, both to examine Skálholt's position within wider trade networks and consumption patterns. If Skálholt was an elite residence by Icelandic standards, how did this express itself? How much did the consumption of exotic or expensive commodities follow mainland European trends and how much was it a distinctly Icelandic articulation? Is the range of imported goods simply a reflection of what was available or is there selection – and if so, on what criteria? Does this consumption stimulate the production of new forms of goods within Iceland and have an impact on the domestic economy? Such issues have larger implications in terms of the development of modern consumption patterns for Iceland, especially among elite society.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

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Understanding the emergence and diffusion of innovative agricultural land management practices in the north Atlantic region is a key research arena within environmental history, and is an essential pre-requisite to discussions on a range of diverse topics including early trade, resource sustainability and landscape change. The contribution of early (pre-Reformation) ecclesiastical settlement to agricultural innovation is a little explored theme that is emerging as a key dimension within the north Atlantic region, and the commencement of excavations at Skálholt provides an outstanding opportunity to explore this relationship in an Icelandic context with wider, regional, implications.

This summary first sets out emerging integrated historical, archaeological and soils-based evidence from Scotland suggesting that both Celtic missionaries and later monastic

communities may have introduced new arable land management strategies, with traces of these activities left as relict properties in soils (Simpson and Guttman, 2002). This evidence allows the suggestion that early ecclesiastical settlement may also have been a major contributor to innovative land management practices in Iceland. Based on this rationale, the project, with Skálholt at its centre, will allow assessment of the role of Icelandic ecclesiastical settlement in agricultural land management innovation. Preliminary assessment of soils from Skálholt (see above) demonstrates the potential of soils-based approaches to understanding early land management systems in cultural landscape contexts.

Evidence for ecclesiastical agricultural innovation in Scotland

That the Celtic missionaries evangelising the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland were also practical agriculturalists living amongst the local populace is well attested in Adomnán's Life of Columba (translation by Anderson and Anderson, 1961)⁵. References to manuring practice in the Irish Law tract *Folda Tire*, first transcribed by Celtic priests in the 7th century, but probably originating as oral tradition before AD 500, meant that they would have been familiar with methods of maintaining arable land fertility (Conry and Mitchell, 1971). This practice may have expression in the formation of a comparatively extensive anthropogenic top-soil soil associated with the Iona Abbey, with very high phosphate values and developed independently of the underlying pedon (Barber, 1981). The introduction of this cultivated anthropogenic pedon to Iona could have been as early as the 7th century. As a result of these observations, Barber (1981) has presented the working hypothesis that improved techniques of agriculture, including the use of introduced soils, came to the north-west Atlantic seaboard via the early Christian church. Cormac was probably the first Celtic missionary to reach Orkney around A.D. 580 pioneering the way for the solid establishment of the Celtic church, well before the commencement of the Norse period (Radford, 1983; Cant, 1972). Hints of Christian activity within Pictish settlements is suggested by the finds of Christian objects at Burrian

⁵ This group were, therefore, a separate movement from the eremitic monastic communities established in remote locations during the same period (Lamb, 1973; Brady et al., 2000; Brady, 2002).

broch, North Ronaldsay and the Celtic bell from the Saever Howe settlement mound, Birsay (Lamb, 1983). It would certainly seem possible that Cormac and his successors were aware of land management techniques and were integrated with the local population. Were their land management practices different from the practices they found in the Northern Isles and if so, did they introduce new methods that were adopted by the local population?

Later monastic communities have also been linked with new and more intensive agricultural land management methods. Monastic communities in Scotland, of many different orders, have been considered as major modifiers of landscape and innovators of agricultural development as a result of their rules of handiwork and agricultural endeavour (Coulton, 1933; Wilkinson, 1980). Gilbert (1983) and Romans and Robertson (1975) identify the role of the Scottish Borders monasteries in changing 'waste' land into arable and 'improved' grazing land, while Romans (pers. comm.) has identified extensive areas of anthropogenic soils associated with intensive arable production in the vicinity of Fearn Abbey, Easter Ross. Romans considers these soils to have commenced formation during the monastic period and argues that similar soils are found at Inch, Aberdeenshire, (Glentworth, 1944) and in Strathmore. Deep anthropogenic, cultivated, soils resulting from 'plaggen' manuring processes have also been identified in the West Mainland of Orkney, and dating from just after the founding of the monastery at Birsay during the late 1000s and early 1100s A.D (Lamb, 1983; Simpson, 1993). Adding weight to the link between the monastery at Birsay and the anthropogenic soils of West Mainland Orkney is the monastic connection of Birsay with Hamburg and Bremen, towns located in extensive areas of north-west European anthropogenic (plaggen) soil formation.

Although clearly requiring further analyses, these observations are suggestive of major ecclesiastical contributions to innovative and intensive land management practices, certainly within a Scottish context. On this basis it is entirely possible that the various ecclesiastical settlements in Iceland also contributed innovative land management

practices, a general hypothesis that can be tested through cross-disciplinary research that combines historical, archaeological, anthropological and soil science approaches.

FUTURE WORK

With four more planned seasons of fieldwork ahead, the general strategy of excavating as much of the 18th century farm as possible remains the overall priority, in order to gain as complete picture as possible of the issues outlined above. However, in terms of the immediate aims for the forthcoming 2003 season, a number of specific objectives can be presented:

- ? Complete the excavation of the current area and expand its limits; this expansion will chiefly be to the west to find the western limit of the farm buildings, but also a little south to find the end of the Millers rooms (39) and the whey store (unexcavated). Certain structural components also need checking in terms of stratigraphy, chiefly the walls.
- ? Deeper excavation within the area of the modern haybarn to uncover at least a part of the earlier farm buildings; this may be complemented by deeper excavation in areas outside the buildings too, though this latter should perhaps be deferred to another season.
- ? Test pit/trenching down the southern slope behind the farm mound to locate the midden; this is the most practical place for the deposition of rubbish, being close to the farm buildings and yet out of sight.
- ? Development of a land utilization study of the homefield through test pitting; this will be conducted by Ian Simpson of the University of Sterling
- ? A more detailed topographic survey of the standing earthworks

? Supplementary test pitting on other farms in the locality to provide comparative material assemblages.

How well all these objectives will be met is of course dependent on the amount of funding forthcoming, but it is hoped that at least most if not all can commence in the 2003 season.

5. APPENDICES

UNITS

No	NoType	GroupNo	Description
1	Deposit	0	1958 levelling layer/turf
2	Group	0	20th c. Farm buildings
3	Deposit	2	stone & concrete lining for 1902 haybarn
4	Cut	2	foundation cut for 1902 haybarn
5	Deposit	2	stone & concrete lining for 20th c. Silo
6	Cut	2	cut for 20th c. Silo
7	Group	0	Guðmundur Ólafsson's T-1984:1 trenches
8	Deposit	7	Guðmundur Ólafsson trench T-1984:1.1-2 (F)
9	Cut	7	Guðmundur Ólafsson trench T-1984:1.1-2 (F)
10	Deposit	7	Guðmundur Ólafsson trench T-1984:1.3 (E)
11	Cut	7	Guðmundur Ólafsson trench T-1984:1.3 (E)
12	Deposit	7	Guðmundur Ólafsson trench T-1984:1.4 (D)
13	Cut	7	Guðmundur Ólafsson trench T-1984:1.4 (D)
14	Deposit	15	19th c. Midden dump
15	Group	163	Inner room of Bishops quarters
16	Deposit	81	fill of 20th c. pit/disturbance
17	Cut	81	20th c. cut/disturbance
18	Deposit	15	roof collapse
19	Deposit	2	20th c. ash midden
20	Deposit	0	19th/20th c. Drain
21	Cut	0	19th/20th c. Drain
22	Deposit	30	19th/20th c. Infilling/levelling
23	Deposit	2	20th c. Drain
24	Cut	2	20th c. Drain
25	Deposit	2	20th c. Ash midden
26	Deposit	2	cleaning over wall 56
27	Deposit	80	cleaning
28	Deposit	0	cleaning over wall 33
29	Deposit	80	18th c. Midden dump
30	Group	163	central corridor
31	Deposit	30	19th/20th c. Infilling/levelling
32	Deposit	0	19th/20th c. slopewash/levelling
33	Deposit	107	wall
34	Deposit	0	19th/20th c. Levelling
35	Deposit	39	cleaning
36	Deposit	39	19th/20th c. Infilling/levelling
37	Deposit	80	roof collapse
38	Deposit	30	19th c. smithing waste dump

No	NoType	GroupNo	Description
39	Group	163	Miller's room
40	Cut	2	foundation cut for building east of 1902 haybarn
41	Deposit	55	cleaning
42	Deposit	30	19th c. Ash dump
43	Deposit	55	roof collapse
44	Deposit	0	20th c. Ash dump
45	Deposit	30	19th c. Smithing waste dump
46	Deposit	0	19th/20th c. Slopewash/levelling
47	Deposit	0	turf wall collapse
48		0	VOID
49	Deposit	39	roof/wall collapse
50	Deposit	0	turf debris
51	Deposit	30	compacted layer - surface?
52	Deposit	100	roof/wall collapse
53	Cut	0	robber trench
54	Deposit	80	base of roof/wall collapse
55	Group	163	Library
56	Deposit	2	20th c. turf wall
57	Deposit	15	19th c. Ash dumps
58	Deposit	0	turf debris from over wall 107
59	Deposit	80	18th/19th c. dung floor
60	Deposit	15	19th c. Ash dump in pit/depression
61	Cut	15	cut/depression -posthole or postpad?
62	Deposit	15	19th c. Ash dump
63	Deposit	81	cleaning
64	Deposit	81	gable wall re-build
65	Deposit	15	19th c. Dung floor
66	Deposit	39	roof/wall collapse
67	Deposit	127	turf roof/wall collapse
68	Deposit	55	19th c. ash dump
69	Deposit	80	roof/wall collapse
70	Deposit	127	?20th c. Turf wall, poss. Same as 56
71	Deposit	30	cleaning
72	Deposit	30	possible surface? (same as 51?)
73	Deposit	0	turf debris over wall 107
74	Deposit	0	slopewash
75	Deposit	81	roof/wall collapse
76	Deposit	30	mixture of collapse & peat ash
77	Deposit	39	roof collapse
78	Deposit	100	roof/wall collapse
79	Deposit	30	19th c. Ash dump
80	Group	163	School room
81	Group	163	Dormitory

No	NoType	GroupNo	Description
82	Deposit	81	roof collapse
83	Deposit	55	dung floor
84	Deposit	55	roof/wall collapse
85	Deposit	81	roof/wall collapse
86	Deposit	0	20th c. wall collapse - poss. Assoc. With 70
87	Deposit	15	paved floor/surface
88	Deposit	81	roof/wall collapse
89	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
90	Deposit	39	sub-floor layer with probable padstones
91	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
92	Deposit	39	unexc. levelling layer under room 39 (prob. Same as 103)
93	Deposit	15	organic sub-floor layer of hay and birch twigs
94	Deposit	81	roof/wall collapse
95	Deposit	80	organic (sub-)floor layer
96	Deposit	0	organic-rich cobble surface?
97	Deposit	81	wall re-build
98	Deposit	100	flagstone floor/surface
99	Deposit	80	wall (re-)build northern side of dormitory
100	Group	163	Infirmary/rector's room (built c. 1771-1781)
101	Deposit	15	flagstone floor
102	Deposit	80	organic (sub-)floor layer of birch twigs & bark
103	Deposit	55	unexc. levelling layer under room 55 (prob. Same as 92)
104	Deposit	0	roof/wall collapse
105	Deposit	0	roof/wall collapse - prob. From room 15
106	Group	163	east-west corridor
107	Group	163	walls of 18th c. Farm (west of haybarn)
108	Deposit	100	sub-floor layer
109	Deposit	15	re-build of north wall of room 15
110	Deposit	30	blocking wall at northern end of corridor 30
111	Deposit	100	blocking wall at northern end of room 100, closing off access to corridor 106
112	Deposit	0	roof/wall collapse
113	Group	80	drain through dormitory
114	Deposit	113	capstones of drain
115	Deposit	113	stone lining of drain
116	Deposit	113	organic fill of drain
117	Cut	113	cut for drain
118	Deposit	0	unexc. organic midden layer/surface
119	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
120	Deposit	30	turf revetting associated with wall 110
121	Deposit	0	roof/wall collapse
122	Deposit	80	wall?
123	Deposit	100	unexc. Levelling layer under room 100

No	NoType	GroupNo	Description
124	Deposit	153	turf & stone infill of fireplace
125	Deposit	153	disturbed ashy fireplace deposits
126	Deposit	0	external flagstone surface
127	Group	163	additional room not on 1784 plan
128	Deposit	127	roof/wall collapse
129	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
130	Group	163	walls of 18th c. Farm (east of haybarn)
131	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
132	Deposit	154	turf & stone underfloor heating duct and box
133	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
134	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
135	Deposit	0	stone rubble pile
136	Deposit	153	stone collapse and ashy fireplace deposits
137	Deposit	107	turf debris from over walls between corridor 30 and room 100
138	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
139	Deposit	127	dung floor
140	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
141	Deposit	30	episodic ash dumps
142	Deposit	154	fill of heating duct
143	Deposit	153	primary, in situ hearth deposit
144	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
145	Deposit	15	unexc. Flagstone floor with organic layer
146	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
147	Deposit	106	roof/wall collapse
148	Deposit	30	dung floor
149	Deposit	81	sub-floor levelling layer
150	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
151	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
152	Cut	0	Trench on west side of Kyndluhóll
153	Group	81	blocked-in fireplace on east side of room 81
154	Group	81	Underfloor heating system in room 81
155	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
156	Deposit	30	roof/wall collapse
157		30	VOID
158	Deposit	30	roof collapse
159	Deposit	81	unexc. organic (sub-)floor layer
160	Cut	0	Kristján Eldjárn trench from passage
161	Cut	0	2002 Excavation area
162	Deposit	0	spoil from 161
163	Group	0	Main farmstead complex from 18th c.
200	Group	0	kyndluhóll
201	Deposit	200	turf/topsoil
202	Deposit	200	sterile soil - turf?

No	NoType	GroupNo	Description
203	Deposit	200	ashy layer
204	Deposit	200	ashy layer
205	Deposit	200	ashy layer
206	Deposit	200	sterile soil - turf?
207	Deposit	200	ashy layer
208	Deposit	200	sterile soil - turf?
209	Deposit	200	turf debris
210	Deposit	200	mixed soil & ash layer
211	Deposit	200	mixed soil & ash layer
212	Deposit	200	mixed turf and ash
213	Deposit	200	mixed turf and ash
214	Deposit	200	ashy layer
215	Deposit	200	mixed turf and ash
216	Deposit	200	mixed soil and ash
217	Deposit	200	enriched soil - slopewash
218	Deposit	200	ashy layer
219	Deposit	200	rubble fill of pit
220	Deposit	200	mixed turf
221	Deposit	200	black organic layer with grass/hay
222	Deposit	200	ashy layer
223	Deposit	200	turf debris
224	Deposit	200	mixed turf and ash
225	Deposit	200	enriched soil
226	Deposit	200	mixed turf
227	Deposit	200	turf?
228	Deposit	200	mixed turf and soil
229	Cut	200	pit cut, filled by 219

SAMPLES

UnitNo	SampleNo	Volume (lit.)	Description	SampleType
29	1	20	midden deposit	Bulk
38	2	20	charcoal deposit	Bulk
59	3	20	black deposit	Bulk
59	4	-	black deposit	Micromorph
95	5	20	dark organic deposit	Bulk
95	7	2	dark organic deposit	Chemical
102	6	20	red-brown twiggy deposit	Bulk
102	8	2	red-brown twiggy deposit	Chemical
116	9	10	drain fill	Bulk
125	10	10	dark deposit	Bulk
125	11	-	dark deposit	Chemical
143	12	30	bone & charcoal rich fill	Bulk
152	13	-	units 206-216	Micromorph
152	19	-	units 224-228	Micromorph
213	15	10	turf & ash layer	Bulk
214	14	10	ash layer	Bulk
224	16	10	turf & ash layer	Bulk
226	17	10	turf & charcoal	Bulk
228	18	10	turf & charcoal	Bulk

FINDS

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
1	85	10	Pottery	Ceramic	40	6
2	85	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	2
3	10	10	Pottery	Ceramic	139	34
4	10	10	Pottery	Ceramic	6	2
5	22	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	317	2
6	108	10	Pottery	Ceramic	162	22
7	108	10	Pottery	Ceramic	9	5
8	20	10	Pottery	Ceramic	76	23
9	95	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
10	69	10	Pottery	Ceramic		1
11	88	10	Pottery	Ceramic	22	6
12	88	10	Pottery	Ceramic	6	3
13	95	10	Pottery	Ceramic	174	44
14	95	10	Pottery	Ceramic	9	7
15	27	10	Pottery	Ceramic	3	2
16	27	10	Pottery	Ceramic	5	3
17	1	10	Pottery	Ceramic	22	4
18	77	10	Pottery	Ceramic	105	24
19	77	10	Pottery	Ceramic	11	7
20	22	10	Pottery	Ceramic	218	51
21	1	11	Pottery	Ceramic	6950	1418
22	1	11	Pottery	Ceramic	134	61
23	2	10	Pottery	Ceramic	34	2
24	8	10	Pottery	Ceramic	90	14
25	9	10	Pottery	Ceramic	6	1
26	12	10	Pottery	Ceramic	42	8
27	12	10	Pottery	Ceramic	22	6
28	14	10	Pottery	Ceramic	9	7
29	16	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	4
30	18	10	Pottery	Ceramic	106	11
31	18	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1
32	19	10	Pottery	Ceramic	49	9
33	19	10	vessel	Glass	3	1
34	23	10	Pottery	Ceramic	18	3
35	23	10	Pottery	Ceramic	7	1
36	25	10	Pottery	Ceramic	597	81
37	26	10	Pottery	Ceramic	34	10
38	27	10	Pottery	Ceramic	12	5
39	27	10	Pottery	Ceramic	6	9
40	28	10	Pottery	Ceramic	93	18

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
41	28	10	Vessel	Glass	6	1
42	29	10	Pottery	Ceramic	36	16
43	29	10	Pottery	Ceramic	11	22
44	31	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	2
45	32	10	Pottery	Ceramic	360	91
46	32	10	Pottery	Ceramic	26	7
47	34	10	Pottery	Ceramic	21	6
48	35	10	Pottery	Ceramic	82	16
49	36	10	Pottery	Ceramic	50	23
50	37	10	Pottery	Ceramic	4	1
51	37	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	5
52	38	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
53	41	10	Pottery	Ceramic	16	3
54	43	10	Pottery	Ceramic	15	1
55	43	10	Vessel	Glass	0	1
56	44	10	Pottery	Ceramic	48	15
57	46	10	Pottery	Ceramic	4	3
58	49	10	Pottery	Ceramic	44	2
59	49	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
60	50	10	Pottery	Ceramic		1
61	52	10	Pottery	Ceramic	360	42
62	58	10	Pottery	Ceramic	34	8
63	59	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	2
64	59	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	4
65	63	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
66	64	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
67	65	10	Pottery	Ceramic	37	7
68	66	10	Vessel	Glass	0	1
69	66	10	Pottery	Ceramic	18	10
70	67	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1
71	68	10	Pottery	Ceramic	18	2
72	72	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
73	73	10	Pottery	Ceramic	26	6
74	74	10	Pottery	Ceramic	8	2
75	74	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	2
76	75	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1
77	75	10	Pottery	Ceramic	34	27
78	76	10	Pottery	Ceramic	6	1
79	78	10	Pottery	Ceramic	423	37
80	79	10	Pottery	Ceramic	54	9
81	79	10	Pottery	Ceramic	6	2
82	82	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	3
83	83	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
84	86	10	Pottery	Ceramic	29	11
85	87	10	Pottery	Ceramic	32	2
86	88	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	3
87	90	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
88	90	10	Pottery	Ceramic	7	5
89	91	10	Pottery	Ceramic	283	45
90	93	10	Pottery	Ceramic	346	44
91	93	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	2
92	94	10	Pottery	Ceramic	19	4
93	96	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1
94	96	10	Pottery	Ceramic	3	4
95	101	10	Pottery	Ceramic	74	3
96	102	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
97	103	10	Pottery	Ceramic	4	1
98	104	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
99	105	10	Pottery	Ceramic	12	3
100	112	10	Pottery	Ceramic	25	2
101	112	10	Pottery	Ceramic	3	2
102	116	10	Pottery	Ceramic	8	6
103	118	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
104	121	10	Pottery	Ceramic	16	3
105	121	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	2
106	123	10	Pottery	Ceramic	64	10
107	123	10	Pottery	Ceramic	3	2
108	124	10	Pottery	Ceramic	12	4
109	125	10	Pottery	Ceramic	12	2
110	128	10	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
111	136	10	Pottery	Ceramic	12	2
112	143	10	Pottery	Ceramic	10	3
113	149	10	Pottery	Ceramic	69	28
114	152	10	Pottery	Ceramic	7	5
115	155	10	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1
116	1	7	Vessel	Glass	623	1
117	1	7	Vessel	Glass	6208	414
118	1	7	Window Pane	Glass	490	93
119	8	8	Vessel	Glass	40	8
120	8	8	Window Pane	Glass	14	7
121	9	8	Vessel	Glass	27	6
122	10	8	Vessel	Glass	233	47
123	12	8	Vessel	Glass	56	15
124	12	8	Window Pane	Glass	28	10
125	14	8	Vessel	Glass	11	5
126	14	8	Window Pane	Glass	14	4

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
127	16	8	Vessel	Glass	26	8
128	16	8	Window Pane	Glass	24	13
129	18	8	Vessel	Glass	141	9
130	18	8	Window Pane	Glass	20	9
131	18	8	Vessel	Glass	1	1
132	19	8	Vessel	Glass	53	13
133	20	8	Vessel	Glass	72	4
134	22	8	Vessel	Glass	261	22
135	25	8	Vessel	Glass	127	38
136	25	8	Window Pane	Glass	18	7
137	25	8	Vessel	Glass	66	3
138	26	8	Vessel	Glass	167	10
139	26	8	Window Pane	Glass	10	6
140	27	8	Vessel	Glass	868	120
141	27	8	Window Pane	Glass	64	45
142	28	8	Vessel	Glass	71	10
143	29	8	Vessel	Glass	82	51
144	31	8	Vessel	Glass	12	2
145	32	8	Vessel	Glass	368	62
146	32	8	Window Pane	Glass	64	21
147	33	8	Window Pane	Glass	5	3
148	34	8	Window Pane	Glass	214	40
149	34	8	Vessel	Glass	49	4
150	35	8	Vessel	Glass	46	3
151	36	8	Vessel	Glass	50	8
152	36	8	Window Pane	Glass	8	1
153	37	8	Window Pane	Glass	1	2
154	37	8	Vessel	Glass	220	78
155	38	8	Vessel	Glass	4	4
156	41	8	Window Pane	Glass	3	1
157	41	8	Vessel	Glass	2	1
158	42	8	Vessel	Glass	3	1
159	42	8	Window Pane	Glass	36	2
160	43	8	Vessel	Glass	77	7
161	43	8	Window Pane	Glass	4	4
162	46	8	Vessel	Glass	5	1
163	46	8	Window Pane	Glass	5	3
164	49	8	Vessel	Glass	6	2
165	50	8	Window Pane	Glass	3	6
166	52	8	Vessel	Glass	6	5
167	52	8	Window Pane	Glass	25	6
168	54	8	Vessel	Glass	58	9
169	54	8	Window Pane	Glass	3	3

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
170	58	8	Window Pane	Glass	4	1
171	59	8	Vessel	Glass	16	7
172	59	8	Window Pane	Glass	10	6
173	63	8	Window Pane	Glass	13	3
174	63	8	Vessel	Glass	8	2
175	64	8	Window Pane	Glass	2	2
176	65	8	Vessel	Glass	126	7
177	65	8	Window Pane	Glass	16	13
178	66	8	Vessel	Glass	50	5
179	68	8	Window Pane	Glass	8	3
180	69	8	Vessel	Glass	46	21
181	70	8	Vessel	Glass	44	7
182	72	8	Vessel	Glass	14	3
183	73	8	Vessel	Glass	34	4
184	73	8	Window Pane	Glass	3	3
185	74	8	Window Pane	Glass	6	4
186	75	8	Window Pane	Glass	135	50
187	75	8	Vessel	Glass	133	42
188	76	8	Window Pane	Glass	2	1
189	76	8	Vessel	Glass	4	1
190	77	8	Vessel	Glass	463	58
191	78	8	Vessel	Glass	74	5
192	78	8	Window Pane	Glass	11	1
193	79	8	Vessel	Glass	42	4
194	79	8	Window Pane	Glass	7	2
195	82	9	Vessel	Glass	97	28
196	82	9	Window Pane	Glass	48	31
197	83	9	Vessel	Glass	46	9
198	83	9	Window Pane	Glass	12	9
199	84	9	Vessel	Glass	2	1
200	84	18		Stone	2	1
201	85	9	Vessel	Glass	82	43
202	85	9	Window Pane	Glass	2	1
203	86	9	Vessel	Glass	92	17
204	86	9	Window Pane	Glass	12	5
205	87	9	Vessel	Glass	76	2
206	87	9	Window Pane	Glass	8	2
207	88	9	Vessel	Glass	143	9
208	88	9	Window Pane	Glass	25	9
209	90	9	Window Pane	Glass	11	
210	90	9	Vessel	Glass	112	10
211	91	9	Vessel	Glass	360	22
212	91	9	Window Pane	Glass	96	23

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
213	91	9	Vessel	Glass	28	1
214	93	9	Vessel	Glass	217	31
215	93	9	Window Pane	Glass	126	57
216	94	9	Vessel	Glass	21	7
217	94	9	Window Pane	Glass	14	10
218	95	9	Vessel	Glass	46	33
219	96	9	Vessel	Glass	35	9
220	96	9	Window Pane	Glass	4	2
221	98	9	Vessel	Glass	252	24
222	101	9	Window Pane	Glass	18	5
223	102	9	Vessel	Glass	22	12
224	102	9	Window Pane	Glass	2	2
225	103	9	Window Pane	Glass	0	1
226	103	9	Vessel	Glass	0	1
227	104	9	Vessel	Glass	46	10
228	104	9	Window Pane	Glass	18	9
229	105	9	Window Pane	Glass	0	1
230	108	9	Vessel	Glass	96	13
231	109	9	Window Pane	Glass	17	10
232	109	9	Vessel	Glass	198	3
233	112	9	Window Pane	Glass	8	2
234	112	9	Vessel	Glass	16	2
235	116	9	Window Pane	Glass	6	6
236	116	9	Vessel	Glass	4	1
237	119	9	Vessel	Glass	19	3
238	121	9	Vessel	Glass	68	8
239	121	9	Window Pane	Glass	4	1
240	123	9	Vessel	Glass	42	24
241	124	9	Vessel	Glass	2	1
242	125	9	Vessel	Glass	8	6
243	128	9	Vessel	Glass	36	7
244	128	9	Window Pane	Glass	4	3
245	129	9	Vessel	Glass	8	1
246	131	9	Vessel	Glass	5	5
247	131	9	Window Pane	Glass	2	3
248	135	9	Vessel	Glass	22	3
249	136	9	Vessel	Glass	3	2
250	138	9	Vessel	Glass	6	3
251	138	9	Window Pane	Glass	4	5
252	139	9	Vessel	Glass	28	20
253	1	9		Glass	25	5
254	144	9	Vessel	Glass	7	1
255	145	9	Vessel	Glass	26	24

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
256	145	9	Window Pane	Glass	18	10
257	147	9	Vessel	Glass	14	1
258	148	9	Vessel	Glass	47	4
259	148	9	Window Pane	Glass	5	2
260	149	9	Vessel	Glass	107	40
261	149	9	Window Pane	Glass	14	9
262	151	9	Vessel	Glass	72	8
263	152	9	Window Pane	Glass	4	5
264	155	9	Window Pane	Glass	1	1
265	155	9	Vessel	Glass	4	1
266	158	9	Vessel	Glass	153	32
267	1	3	Hook	Iron	58	1
268	1	3	Spanner	Iron	24	1
269	1	3	Knife	Iron	31	3
270	1	3	Punch	Iron	68	1
271	1	3	Buckle	Iron	18	1
272	1	3	Key	Iron	10	1
273	1	1	Spoon	Copper alloy	12	1
274	1	3	Scissors	Iron	18	1
275	1	1	File/Rasp	Copper alloy	33	1
276	1	3	Knife	Iron	34	1
277	1	3	Nail	Iron	956	96
278	1	3	Latch	Iron	295	1
279	1	3	Stirrup	Iron	285	1
280	1	3	Horseshoe	Iron	810	9
281	1	1	Fitting	Aluminium	38	1
282	1	3	Stove	Iron	795	4
283	1	3	Chisel	Iron	68	1
284	1	3	Snaffle	Iron	68	1
285	1	3	Lock	Iron	106	1
286	1	3	Padlock	Iron	72	1
287	1	3	Fork	Composite	38	1
288	1	3	Knife	Composite	65	1
289	1	1	Bell	Lead alloy	182	1
290	1	3	Punch	Iron	67	1
291	1	3	Chisel	Iron	271	1
292	1	3	Structural Fitting	Iron	1054	24
293	1	3	Nail	Iron	29	5
294	1	3		Iron	12	1
295	1	3	Nail	Iron	22	2
296	1	3	Tool	Iron	139	1
297	1	3	Nail	Iron	50	6
298	1	3	Hinge	Iron	455	3

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
299	1	3	Anvil	Iron	390	1
300	1	3	Latch	Iron	136	2
301	1	3	Latch	Iron	183	1
302	1	3	Cleat	Iron	82	3
303	1	3	Pintle	Iron	301	5
304	1	3	Candle holder	Iron	368	7
305	1	3	Structural Fitting	Iron	458	4
306	1	4	Horseshoe	Iron	2552	30
307	1	4	Latch	Iron	357	11
308	1	4	Stove	Iron	810	2
309	1	4	Nail	Iron	1504	157
310	8	4	Nail	Iron	58	11
311	8	4	Nail	Iron	54	6
312	8	4		Iron	31	2
313	8	4		Iron	166	19
314	9	4	Nail	Iron	24	3
315	9	4		Iron	18	1
316	10	4	Structural Fitting	Iron	415	30
317	12	17	Metalworking Waste	Slag	8	2
318	12	4	Nail	Iron	76	4
319	12	4		Iron	269	3
320	14	4		Iron	66	7
321	14	4	Nail	Iron	62	8
322	14	1	Metalworking Waste	Lead	7	1
323	14	4	Nail	Iron	38	4
324	14	4		Iron	140	23
325	16	4	Nail	Iron	28	2
326	18	4	Horseshoe	Iron	202	1
327	18	4	Nail	Iron	11	1
328	18	4		Iron	36	3
329	18	4	Nail	Iron	56	4
330	19	4	Nail	Iron	85	14
331	19	4		Iron	84	1
332	20	5		Iron	54	8
333	22	5		Iron	17	1
334	22	5		Iron	335	10
335	23	5		Iron	31	1
336	25	5		Iron	58	9
337	25	5	Nail	Iron	12	3
338	25	5	Nail	Iron	34	7
339	25	5		Iron	4	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
340	25	5		Iron	45	3
341	25	5	Horseshoe	Iron	146	1
342	25	5		Iron	113	2
343	26	5	Nail	Iron	62	2
344	27	5		Iron	30	3
345	27	5		Iron	108	5
346	27	5	Nail	Iron	56	6
347	27	5		Iron	24	1
348	28	5		Iron	260	9
349	28	5	Nail	Iron	88	9
350	29	5	Nail	Iron	16	2
351	31	5		Iron	48	2
352	32	5		Iron	454	37
353	32	5	Nail	Iron	84	11
354	32	5		Iron	493	8
355	33	5		Iron	65	4
356	34	5		Iron	48	3
357	35	5	Nail	Iron	14	1
358	35	5		Iron	33	2
359	36	5	Nail	Iron	66	7
360	36	5		Iron	147	4
361	36	5	Horseshoe	Iron	159	2
362	37	5		Iron	127	5
363	37	1		Lead	2	1
364	38	17	Metalworking Waste	Slag	18	13
365	42	5	Nail	Iron	4	1
366	43	5	Nail	Iron	8	2
367	43	5		Iron	28	1
368	44	5	Nail	Iron	50	3
369	44	5		Iron	46	2
370	49	5	Nail	Iron	9	1
371	52	5		Iron	48	3
372	54	1	Clothing Fastener	Composite	24	1
373	54	1	Clothing Fastener	Lead alloy	4	1
374	57	5		Iron	10	1
375	59	5		Iron	0	1
376	59	5	Nail	Iron	38	2
377	62	5		Iron	2	1
378	63	5	Nail	Iron	28	1
379	64	5	Nail	Iron	21	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
380	65	5		Iron	34	4
381	65	5	Nail	Iron	21	2
382	65	5	Nail	Iron	34	3
383	66	5	Nail	Iron	12	3
384	66	5		Iron	65	4
385	68	5	Nail	Iron	12	1
386	68	5		Iron	24	1
387	73	5	Nail	Iron	8	1
388	73	5		Iron	8	2
389	72	5		Iron	4	1
390	72	5	Nail	Iron	16	1
391	75	5	Nail	Iron	20	2
392	75	5	Nail	Iron	16	1
393	76	5		Iron	30	1
394	77	5	Horseshoe	Iron	456	18
395	78	5	Nail	Iron	11	1
396	78	5		Iron	12	1
397	79	5	Nail	Iron	58	4
398	79	5		Iron	32	2
399	82	6	Nail	Iron	36	3
400	83	6		Iron	22	3
401	85	6		Iron	92	5
402	86	6	Hook	Iron	8	1
403	86	6	Nail	Iron	6	1
404	86	6	Nail	Iron	28	1
405	87	6	Nail	Iron	20	2
406	88	6		Iron	57	5
407	90	6		Iron	68	1
408	90	1		Metal	74	2
409	90	6	Nail	Iron	46	4
410	90	6	Nail	Iron	29	2
411	91	6	Nail	Iron	168	17
412	91	6	Nail	Iron	17	1
413	91	6		Iron	196	3
414	93	6		Iron	4	1
415	93	6	Nail	Iron	45	4
416	93	6	Nail	Iron	8	1
417	93	6		Iron	6	1
418	93	6		Iron	50	4
419	93	6	Nail	Iron	16	2

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
420	93	6		Iron	242	3
421	94	6	Nail	Iron	41	2
422	94	6		Iron	27	2
423	95	6		Iron	49	2
424	96	6		Iron	132	2
425	96	6	Nail	Iron	8	1
426	96	6	Nail	Iron	49	2
427	98	6		Iron	146	7
428	101	6	Key	Iron	20	1
429	101	6		Iron	16	1
430	102	1		Metal	12	1
431	103	6	Nail	Iron	6	1
432	104	6	Nail	Iron	20	2
433	108	6		Iron	187	10
434	109	6	Nail	Iron	4	1
435	112	6		Iron	2	2
436	119	6		Iron	18	1
437	121	6	Nail	Iron	14	1
438	123	6	Nail	Iron	18	1
439	123	6		Iron	48	1
440	123	6	Knife	Iron	40	1
441	128	6	Nail	Iron	21	1
442	128	17	Metalworking Waste	Slag	4	1
443	131	6		Iron	14	1
444	131	6	Key	Iron	62	1
445	1	6		Iron	177	7
446	138	6		Iron	26	2
447	139	6		Iron		1
448	139	6	Nail	Iron	6	1
449	139	1	Book clasp	Copper alloy	3	1
450	141	6		Iron	12	1
451	145	6		Iron	28	2
452	147	6		Iron	9	1
453	149	1	Vessel	Copper alloy	14	1
454	149	6	Nail	Iron	21	2
455	151	6	Nail	Iron	41	5
456	151	6	Nail	Iron	140	4
457	152	6	Nail	Iron	65	4
458	152	6	Horseshoe	Iron	100	1
459	1	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	102	50

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
460	8	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	2
461	9	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	6	3
462	10	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	10	3
463	12	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	2	2
464	16	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	6	2
465	27	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	72	35
466	28	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	21	8
467	29	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	38	32
468	33	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	2
469	35	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	1	1
470	37	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	48	26
471	43	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	19	4
472	46	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	3
473	49	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	1
474	52	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	7	5
475	54	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	22	14
476	59	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	34	8
477	63	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	2	1
478	66	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	10	6
479	69	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	12	4
480	70	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	3	1
481	72	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	1	1
482	73	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	2	2
483	74	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	2
484	75	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	84	31
485	77	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	18	6
486	78	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	2	2
487	79	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	0	1
488	82	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	6	5
489	83	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	14	4
490	84	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	2	1
491	85	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	38	13
492	88	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	52	28
493	90	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	12	9
494	91	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	5	2
495	93	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	21	9
496	94	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	52	16
497	95	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	32	13
498	96	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	7	4
499	102	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	5
500	104	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	5	3
501	108	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	78	33
502	116	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	6	4

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
503	119	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	5	2
504	123	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	12	10
505	124	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	3	1
506	128	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	15	7
507	130	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	2
508	134	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	3	2
509	135	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	1	1
510	1	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	3	1
511	139	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	14	11
512	145	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	4	3
513	147	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	6	3
514	149	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	120	41
515	151	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	8	5
516	152	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	16	4
517	155	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	7	4
518	1	1		Copper alloy	2	2
519	1	1	Ammunition	Copper alloy	4	1
520	1	1	Fitting	Copper alloy	18	1
521	1	1	Spoon	Copper alloy	17	1
522	1	1		Copper alloy	2	1
523	1	1	Nail	Copper alloy	4	2
524	1	1	Key	Copper alloy	26	1
525	1	1	Wire	Copper alloy	17	1
526	1	1	Fitting	Copper alloy	6	1
527	1	1	Fitting	Copper alloy	34	1
528	1	1		Copper alloy	289	24
529	1	1	Button	Copper alloy	2	1
530	2	1		Copper alloy	9	1
531	8	1	Tack	Copper alloy	3	2
532	10	1	Button	Copper alloy	10	2
533	12	1		Copper alloy	28	2
534	20	1	Clothing Fastener	Copper alloy	2	3
535	27	1	Button	Copper alloy	14	7
536	27	1		Copper alloy	1	2
537	29	1	Button	Copper alloy	0	1
538	32	1		Copper alloy	17	1
539	34	1	Button	Copper alloy	0	1
540	35	1	Nail	Copper alloy	2	1
541	37	1	Fitting	Copper alloy	4	2
542	37	1	Button	Copper alloy	38	8
543	37	1	Rivet/Rove	Copper alloy	12	1
544	37	1		Copper alloy	5	9

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
545	38	1		Copper alloy	1	1
546	38	1	Button	Copper alloy	0	1
547	52	1	Button	Copper alloy	2	1
548	54	1	Button	Copper alloy	4	2
549	56	1		Copper alloy	3	1
550	59	1	Button	Copper alloy	2	1
551	65	1		Copper alloy	4	1
552	73	1	Button	Copper alloy	6	1
553	75	1	Button	Copper alloy	10	11
554	75	1		Copper alloy	4	2
555	77	1	Clothing Fastener	Copper alloy	4	1
556	77	1		Copper alloy	2	4
557	79	1	Button	Copper alloy	5	1
558	85	1	Button	Copper alloy	9	3
559	85	1		Copper alloy	2	2
560	86	1		Copper alloy	0	1
561	88	1	Button	Copper alloy	23	5
562	90	1	Button	Copper alloy	4	3
563	91	1		Copper alloy	2	1
564	91	1	Thimble	Copper alloy	0	2
565	94	1	Button	Copper alloy	4	1
566	94	1	Button	Copper alloy	9	6
567	95	1	Button	Copper alloy	11	6
568	95	1	Button	Copper alloy	8	3
569	102	1	Button	Copper alloy	8	4
570	108	1	Button	Copper alloy	6	3
571	116	1	Button	Copper alloy	3	2
572	124	1	Button	Copper alloy	1	1
573	125	1	Nail	Copper alloy	0	1
574	130	1	Button	Copper alloy	2	1
575	136	1		Copper alloy	15	2
576	143	1		Copper alloy	2	2
577	149	1		Copper alloy	0	1
578	1	19	Food waste	Bone	7	1
579	1	19	Food waste	Bone	67	1
580	8	19	Food waste	Bone	76	2
581	10	19	Food waste	Bone	10	4
582	14	19	Food waste	Bone	3712	
583	18	20	Food waste	Bone	534	
584	19	20	Food waste	Bone	62	5
585	20	20	Food waste	Bone	17	5

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
586	25	20	Food waste	Bone	316	
587	27	20	Food waste	Bone	6	1
588	28	20	Food waste	Bone	0	1
589	32	20	Food waste	Bone	246	
590	38	20	Food waste	Bone	2	3
591	42	20	Food waste	Bone	6	2
592	45	20	Food waste	Bone	42	1
593	52	20	Food waste	Bone	2	2
594	57	20	Food waste	Bone	103	
595	60	20	Food waste	Bone	138	
596	62	20	Food waste	Bone	11	
597	65	21	Food waste	Bone	5770	
598	66	21	Food waste	Bone	357	6
599	75	21	Food waste	Bone	44	5
600	77	21	Food waste	Bone	26	9
601	79	21	Food waste	Bone	2	2
602	82	21	Food waste	Bone	2	1
603	83	21	Food waste	Bone	149	9
604	90	21	Food waste	Bone	8	4
605	91	21	Food waste	Bone	2286	
606	94	21	Food waste	Bone	4	1
607	96	21	Food waste	Bone	145	
608	102	22	Food waste	Bone	1	1
609	103	22	Food waste	Bone	24	8
610	104	22	Food waste	Bone	2	1
611	112	22	Food waste	Bone	1	1
612	118	22	Food waste	Bone	68	
613	123	22	Food waste	Bone	2	6
614	125	22	Food waste	Bone	20	37
615	135	22	Food waste	Bone	4	1
616	136	22	Food waste	Bone	61	28
617	139	22	Food waste	Bone	31	7
618	143	22	Food waste	Bone	52	20
619	149	22	Food waste	Bone	4	2
620	151	22	Food waste	Bone	5	2
621	152	22	Food waste	Bone	3076	
622	1	12	Whetstone	Schist	913	30
623	10	12	Whetstone	Schist	32	1
624	18	12	Whetstone	Schist	87	1
625	22	12	Whetstone	Schist	123	1
626	29	12	Whetstone	Schist	6	2
627	37	12	Whetstone	Schist	72	5

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
628	45	12	Whetstone	Schist	21	1
629	54	12	Whetstone	Schist	32	1
630	69	12	Whetstone	Schist	7	1
631	77	12	Whetstone	Schist	80	3
632	85	12	Whetstone	Schist	4	1
633	88	12	Whetstone	Schist	14	1
634	95	12	Whetstone	Schist	14	2
635	108	12	Whetstone	Schist	46	2
636	149	12	Whetstone	Schist	22	2
637	2	12	Whetstone	Schist	68	4
638	28	2	Textile	Wool	5	3
639	49	2	Textile	Wool	10	1
640	65	2	Textile	Wool	2	4
641	83	2	Textile	Wool	0	1
642	145	2	Textile	Wool	26	10
643	1	6	Scissors	Iron	18	1
644	1	6	Knife	Iron	26	1
645	1	6	Knife	Iron	56	1
646	77	6	Blade	Iron	58	1
647	77	6	Knife	Iron	23	1
648	1	1	Coin	Copper alloy	10	1
649	19	1	Coin	Copper alloy	4	1
650	27	1	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1
651	29	1	Coin	Copper alloy	0	1
652	32	1	Coin	Copper alloy	3	1
653	44	1	Coin	Copper alloy	2	1
654	77	1	Coin	Copper alloy		1
655	85	1	Coin	Copper alloy	0	1
656	94	1	Coin	Copper alloy	2	1
657	14	1	Button	Copper alloy	2	1
658	14	1	Button	Copper alloy	2	1
659	19	2	Button	Organic	1	1
660	29	1	Clothing Fastener	Metal	2	2
661	37	1	Button	Metal		1
662	69	1	Button	Metal	4	2
663	83	18	Clothing Fastener	Jet	1	1
664	88	1	Button	Metal	7	1
665	88	1	Button	Metal	6	1
666	116	1	Button	Metal	2	1
667	123	2	Button	Organic	2	1
668	125	1	Button	Metal	3	2
669	149	1	Button	Metal	0	1
670	29	18	Bead	Glass		1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
671	58	18	Bead	Plastic		1
672	58	18	Bead	Jasper	2	1
673	59	18	Bead	Glass	2	1
674	59	18	Bead	Glass	2	1
675	85	18	Jewel	Glass	2	1
676	149	18	Bead	Glass		3
677	95	9	Vessel	Glass	18	14
678	1	9	Vessel	Glass	8	1
679	27	9	Vessel	Glass	0	2
680	29	9	Vessel	Glass	8	3
681	37	9	Vessel	Glass	4	6
682	82	9	Vessel	Glass	19	4
683	83	9	Vessel	Glass	4	3
684	85	9	Vessel	Glass	0	1
685	88	9	Vessel	Glass		1
686	90	9	Vessel	Glass	1	1
687	93	9	Vessel	Glass	15	5
688	98	9	Vessel	Glass	3	1
689	108	9	Vessel	Glass	2	1
690	123	9	Vessel	Glass	0	1
691	145	9	Vessel	Glass	0	1
692	1	18	Comb	Plastic	11	4
693	1	6	Vessel	Iron	11	1
694	1	12	Vessel	Steatite	91	1
695	27	12	Flake	Quartz	2	1
696	37	1	Pendant	Silver	1	1
697	52	12	Flake	Coal	3	1
698	83	12	Flake	Coal	2	2
699	95	2	Nib	Bone	0	1
700	99	18		Horn	2	1
701	112	1	Seal	Copper alloy	22	2
702	139	1		Metal	6	1
703	52	1		Lead	6	1
704	149	1		Lead	6	1
705	1	12	Roof Tile	Slate	1	1
706	149	12	Roof Tile	Slate	1	1
707	1	13	Brick	Ceramic	1390	7
708	1	13	Brick	Ceramic		1
709	1	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	2855	25
710	1	12	Flake	Flint	2	2
711	1	12	Flake	Flint	8	1
712	8	13	Brick	Ceramic	2	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
713	8	12	Flake	Pumice	5	2
714	8	12	Flake	Coal	34	7
715	8	12	Pebble	Stone	2	1
716	8	12	Pebble	Stone	27	2
717	12	13	Brick	Ceramic	2	2
718	14	13	Brick	Ceramic	33	5
719	16	13	Brick	Ceramic	10	1
720	18	13	Brick	Ceramic	176	1
721	18	12	Flake	Flint	1	1
722	20	13	Brick	Ceramic	78	3
723	22	13	Brick	Ceramic	181	19
724	26	12	Flake	Flint	3	1
725	26	13	Brick	Ceramic	3	1
726	27	10	Vessel	Ceramic	0	1
727	27	12	Flake	Flint	28	4
728	28	13	Brick	Ceramic	12	3
729	29	12	Flake	Flint	7	5
730	31	13	Brick	Ceramic	119	4
731	33	13	Brick	Ceramic	2	1
732	35	12	Flake	Coal	1	1
733	35	13	Brick	Ceramic	265	8
734	36	13	Brick	Ceramic	245	4
735	36	13	Brick	Ceramic	168	5
736	37	12	Flake	Flint	17	3
737	37	12	Flake	Flint	6	3
738	38	13	Brick	Ceramic	126	2
739	42	13	Brick	Ceramic	12	2
740	43	17	Gravestone	Stone	916	1
741	43	13	Brick	Ceramic	1002	1
742	45	14	Brick	Ceramic	1514	5
743	49	14	Brick	Ceramic	1281	2
744	49	12	Flake	Flint	5	2
745	51	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	232	2
746	52	14	Brick	Ceramic	30	1
747	52	12	Flake	Flint	9	1
748	54	12	Flake	Flint	3	1
749	57	14	Brick	Ceramic	794	1
750	58	12	Pebble	Stone	0	1
751	59	12	Flake	Flint	8	2
752	59	12	Flake	Stone	9	2
753	65	14	Brick	Ceramic	15	2
754	65	12	Flake	Flint	1	1
755	66	14	Brick	Ceramic	270	5

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
756	67	14	Brick	Ceramic	529	1
757	72	14	Brick	Ceramic	7	3
758	73	12	Fish Hammer	Stone	1194	1
759	75	12	Flake	Flint	3	4
760	75	12	Flake	Flint	2	1
761	77	17	Loomweight	Stone	4570	3
762	77	17	Loomweight	Stone	2433	2
763	78	12	Flake	Flint	8	1
764	78	14	Brick	Ceramic	2	1
765	78	12	Flake	Stone	2	1
766	78	16	Building Material	Concrete	86	5
767	79	16	Brick	Stone	114	3
768	77	12	Flake	Flint	0	1
769	77	9	Vessel	Glass	14	1
770	77	12	Pebble	Stone	50	3
771	77	14	Brick	Ceramic	2079	4
772	78	16	Brick	Stone	2030	1
773	83	14	Brick	Ceramic	8	1
774	83	12	Flake	Flint	6	1
775	83	15	Brick	Ceramic	3033	2
776	85	12	Flake	Flint	28	6
777	86	12	Flake	Flint	15	2
778	87	14	Brick	Ceramic	179	2
779	88	14	Brick	Stone	17	1
780	88	12	Flake	Flint	13	5
781	90	14	Brick	Ceramic	1530	1
782	90	12	Pebble	Stone	18	3
783	90	12	Flake	Flint	21	1
784	90	12	Flake	Obsidian	253	5
785	90	12	Flake	Flint	4	1
786	91	12	Flake	Opal	0	1
787	93	15	Brick	Ceramic	2487	7
788	93	15	Brick	Ceramic	2243	3
789	93	15	Brick	Ceramic	904	2
790	93	15	Brick	Ceramic	361	2
791	93	17	Gravestone	Stone	1003	1
792	93	12	Flake	Coal	4	1
793	93	12	Flake	Flint	13	2
794	94	12	Flake	Opal	0	1
795	94	12	Pebble	Quartz	1	1
796	95	12	Flake	Flint	18	5
797	95	12	Flake	Obsidian	5	2
798	95	12	Pebble	Stone	3	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
799	96	12	Flake	Jasper	45	1
800	101	15	Brick	Ceramic	18	2
801	101	17	Quernstone	Basalt	10000	5
802	102	12	Flake	Flint	5	1
803	108	12	Flake	Flint	60	9
804	108	12	Flake	Obsidian	9	1
805	109	15	Brick	Ceramic	174	1
806	116	12	Flake	Jasper	2	2
807	119	15	Brick	Ceramic	789	1
808	121	15	Brick	Ceramic	17	1
809	123	12	Flake	Obsidian	55	1
810	123	12	Flake	Flint	64	13
811	128	12	Flake	Flint	6	3
812	129	16	Brick	Ceramic	2433	2
813	138	12	Flake	Flint	9	1
814	139	12	Flake	Flint	0	2
815	141	16	Brick	Ceramic	151	4
816	145	12	Flake	Flint	6	2
817	147	12	Flake	Flint	15	1
818	149	12	Flake	Obsidian	8	4
819	149	17	Ore	Mineral	395	2
820	151	12	Flake	Flint	4	1
821	152	16	Brick	Ceramic	22	4
822	152	12	Pebble	Stone	12	1
823	155	12	Flake	Flint	29	2
824	155	12	Pebble	Stone	4	1
825	161	16	Brick	Ceramic	382	3
826	1	17	Quernstone	Basalt	4750	1
827	2	16	Building Material	Concrete	1585	3
828	2	16	Building Material	Concrete	1540	1
829	152	12	Flake	Flint	3	1
830	1	12	Whetstone	Schist	40	1
831	25	12	Whetstone	Schist	8	1
832	75	12	Whetstone	Schist	0	1
833	82	12	Whetstone	Schist	2	1
834	94	12	Whetstone	Schist	8	1
835	91	12	Whetstone	Schist	943	5
836	101	12	Whetstone	Schist	50	1
837	116	12	Whetstone	Schist	6	1
838	123	12	Whetstone	Schist	16	1
839	149	12	Whetstone	Schist	35	2
840	78	1	Sinker	Lead	196	1
841	9	18	Writing implement	Graphite	0	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
842	1	18	Writing implement	Graphite	52	13
843	36	18	Writing implement	Graphite	4	1
844	19	1	Nut	Copper alloy	2	1
845	152	16	Building Material	Mortar	52	2
846	60	6		Iron	8	2
847	8	2	Clothing Fastener	Organic	2	1
848	27	1	Clothing Fastener	Lead alloy	2	1
849	116	18	Bead	Glass	0	1
850	128	18	Sealing wax	Wax		1
851	149	1	Clothing Fastener	Lead alloy	6	2
852	1	6	Machine Part	Composite	48	1
853	8	18	Food waste	Gum	0	1
854	43	18	Ore	Sulphur	1	1
855	37	18	Sealing wax	Wax	1	1
856	108	18	Sealing wax	Wax	0	1
857	112	18	Sealing wax	Wax	2	1
858	16	10	Pottery	Ceramic	3	3
859	66	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	49	1
860	139	10	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
861	152	12	Flake	Flint	2	1
862	125	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	2	1
863	1	9	Vessel	Glass	2	1
864	2	9	Window Pane	Glass	4	3
865	2	9	Vessel	Glass	22	2
866	0	9	Window Pane	Glass	3	1
867	1	21	Human	Bone	1	1
868	20	21	Food waste	Bone	19	5
869	0	21	Human	Bone	18	1
870	65	2	Structural Timber	Bark	1	1
871	1	17	Metalworking Waste	Slag	16	1
872	22	17	Metalworking Waste	Slag	28	2
873	38	6	Nail	Iron	86	4
874	38	6		Iron	86	7
875	45	6	Nail	Iron	48	4
876	45	17	Metalworking Waste	Slag	619	8
877	45	6		Iron	454	7
878	8	2		Wood	2	1
879	10	2		Wood	2	1
880	18	2		Wood	16	1
881	25	2		Wood	4	3
882	33	2		Wood	2	1
883	37	2	Comb	Wood	18	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
884	38	2		Wood	0	4
885	45	2		Composite	14	1
886	45	2		Wood	11	2
887	52	2		Composite	4	4
888	65	2		Wood	6	5
889	65	2		Wood	37	3
890	65	2		Wood	191	1
891	77	2		Composite	8	1
892	79	2		Wood	15	1
893	83	2		Wood	46	5
894	93	2		Wood	25	1
895	93	2		Wood	20	3
896	93	2	Paddle/Pat	Wood	72	1
897	96	2		Wood	12	1
898	96	2		Wood	74	2
899	93	2		Wood	98	1
900	101	2		Wood	225	2
901	101	2		Wood	4	1
902	102	2	Button	Wood	0	1
903	102	2		Wood	21	5
904	105	2		Wood	20	1
905	139	2		Wood	16	2
906	145	2		Wood	33	5
907	10	2		Leather	2	1
908	29	2	Button	Wood	0	2
909	29	2		Leather	1	1
910	95	2		Leather	2	3
911	68	2	Footwear	Leather	170	1
912	93	2	Textile	Wool	100	13
913	43	2	Textile	Wool	13	2
914	83	2	Textile	Wool	10	2
915	93	2	Food waste	Seed/Stone	4	10
916	93	2	Textile	Wool	21	1
917	98	2	Textile	Wool	4	2
918	103	2	Textile	Wool	117	8
919	105	2	Textile	Wool	15	1
920	116	2	Textile	Wool		1
921	54	2	Comb	Bone	6	1
922	116	2	Twine	Gold		1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
923	139	18	Sealing wax	Wax	1	1
924	93	1	Window Came	Lead alloy	8	1
925	10	17	Ore	Mineral	87	2
926	226	10	Pottery	Ceramic	42	1
927	224	10	Pottery	Ceramic	5	1
928	203	10	Pottery	Ceramic	7	1
929	27	9	Vessel	Glass	0	1
930	29	9	Vessel	Glass	3	1
931	32	9	Vessel	Glass	78	75
932	36	9	Vessel	Glass	0	1
933	82	9	Vessel	Glass	2	1
934	90	9	Vessel	Glass	4	2
935	102	9	Vessel	Glass	6	5
936	123	9	Vessel	Glass	3	1
937	10	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	148	2
938	28	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	39	2
939	32	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	146	1
940	91	16	Drain Pipe	Ceramic	74	1
941	121	18	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	5	1
942	82	12	Flake	Obsidian	2	1
943	83	12	Flake	Obsidian	6	1
944	116	12	Flake	Obsidian	0	1
945	149	12	Flake	Obsidian	0	1
946	37	12	Flake	Opal	0	1
947	123	12	Flake	Flint	0	1
948	102	18		Horn	0	1
949	1	18		Stone	14	2
950	96	12	Flake	Flint	11	1
951	108	12	Flake	Jasper	0	1
952	37	12	Flake	Slate	3	1
953	59	12	Flake	Obsidian	3	1
954	95	18		Horn	0	1
955	139	12	Flake	Quartz	2	1
956	29	12	Flake	Opal	25	4
957	10	12	Flake	Coal	9	1
958	54	12	Flake	Jasper	0	1
959	77	12	Flake	Mineral	159	1
960	14	0	Gravestone	Stone	0	1
961	1	0	Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	0	0
962	1	0	Seal	Copper alloy	0	1
963	1	0	Vessel	Stone	0	1
964	1	0	Whetstone	Schist	0	1
965	1	0	Vessel	Glass	0	1

FindsNo	UnitNo	BoxNo	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Count
966	27	0	Coin	Silver	0	1
967	1	0	Pottery	Ceramic	0	1
968	1	0	Weight	Copper alloy	0	1

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