

Foreign Whaling in Iceland
Archaeological Excavations at Strákatangi in Hveravík,
Kaldrananeshreppi 2009
Field report

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1. Introduction

This is a report of the excavations at Strákatangi in Strandasýsla in 2009. Continuous excavations since 2005 have revealed extensive cultural remains dating from the settlement period to the 20th century.

Until now the focus at Strákatangi have been remains of a foreign whaling station from the 17th century. The station consists of four structures, three of them are clustered together and the fourth at some distance from the main cluster. The three structures that have been excavated from 2005 are tryworks, a large building with three rooms (habitation) and one smaller building (cooperage). The fourth structure was excavated in 2009.

This report is not the final discussion about the research as the excavation is ongoing. The main aim of the report is to present the data in such a way that it be accessible to both scholars and laymen and give a detailed description of all elements of the project. The analysis of the data is still in progress and it is understood that the reader will not publish any of the material contained herein without the permission of Náttúrustofa Vestfjarða, Strandagaldur ses and the authors.

2. Aims and Methods

The aim of the 2009 season was as before to excavate the physical remains left behind by foreign whalers at Strákatangi. The focus of the excavation was the structure furthest to the south but further excavations were also carried out around the tryworks and on a small mound to the southwest of the station.

The methodology of the excavations at Strákatangi is the so called *open area* excavation and *single context* recording. This method has been used now for over 10 years on various sites in the North Atlantic and has proved an excellent method of excavating both structures and midden sites (Edvardsson, Ragnar, 2004).

With this method a large area is opened, preferably an area of a 10 x 10 meters and each archaeological unit (context), i.e. deposits, cuts, structures, etc., are excavated in a reversed order, starting with the youngest. All units are cleaned, photographed, planned, and finally removed. The whole area is excavated at the same time, which gives the archaeologists a view of all phases of the site until the whole area is excavated to the undisturbed phase before occupation. Ideally all archaeological units are removed, i.e. structures, midden deposits, and other units and at the end of excavation nothing remains except the soil prior to occupation of the site. This gives a complete understanding of the history of the site and any changes it has gone through.

In the case of the excavation at Strákatangi, no large structural elements were removed, i.e. walls, as the plan is to make the site accessible to tourists after the completion of the excavation.

It is important in order to gain full understanding of any archaeological site that everything prior to the excavation at hand is treated as part of the archaeology and therefore the earlier archaeological trenches at Strákatangi were recorded in the same manner as any other archaeological deposit.

All deposits were sieved with a 4mm mesh to collect bones, wood and artifacts. Control samples were taken from all deposits and those deposits that were thought to be rich in organic material were sampled in more detail.

3. The Excavation at Strákatangi in 2009

The excavation at Strákatangi was from July to August 2009. The excavation team consisted of Ragnar Edvardsson, Óskar Kristjánsson, Magnús Rafnsson, Leifur Þór Þórsson, Margrét Hrönn Hallmundsdóttir and Guðrún Jóna Þráinsdóttir.

The main excavation area was approximately 90 square meters and the whole structure D was included within the trench. The area around the tryworks was approximately 40 square meters and the small area on the mound to the southwest was 8 square meters. The total size of all excavated areas is 508 square meters. The grid system from the 2006 excavations was extended to the south, including the whole of structure D and the excavation on the mound to the southwest. A temporary bench mark was created on the shoreline which later was measured in accurate meters above sea level.

3.1 Description of Archaeological units

Unit [67]. Deposit Aeolian deposit on both the outside and inside structure D. The deposit consisted mostly of sand.

Unit [68]. Deposit A mixed deposit, stones and earth covering the grave. Reddish brown sterile earth.

Unit [69]. Deposit A thin deposit, similar to [67], covering the inside of structure D. A very compact deposit and it probably is a post-abandonment surface.

Unit [70]. Cut Four cuts in each corner of structure D. Each is irregular and varies in depth. These represent holes dug for garbage. Post-abandonment features.

Unit [71]. Deposit Aeolian deposit mixed with reddish turf, accumulated up against the inside of the northern wall. Same as [67].

Unit [72]. Structure A square fireplace outside structure D. The fireplace is oriented in an east/west direction. Unknown function.

Unit [73]. Structure. A working-platform on the east side of the tryworks. The platform was made of rocks and earth.

Unit [74]. Deposit. A small deposit of brick fragments on the working-platform.

Unit [75]. Deposit. A reddish brown deposit mixed with stones over the grave. This deposit is a fill of a robber trench that was dug into the grave. Mixed with the earth were small iron nails.

Unit [76]. Cut. A rectangular cut into the grave. A robber trench dug into the grave to reach the grave goods.

Unit [77]. Structure. A stone structure inside the grave, visible on the east and west side of the grave. Remains of the original grave, damaged by the robber trench.

Unit [78]. Deposit. Ash deposit in the center of structure D. Remains of burning inside the structure. Post-abandonment.

Unit [79]. Structure. Walls in structure D. The walls are made of earth mixed with sand. These are not turf walls but only piled up earth.

Unit [80]. Deposit. The floor in structure D.

3.2 Structure D (Storage).

The main focus of the 2009 excavation was a structure located at some distance south of the main ruin complex. The structure is approximately 9 x 6 meters, measured from the outside. The earlier excavation grid was extended to the south from x1000/y1000 to x1000/y975 to include the whole structure.

The topsoil was removed and below it was a sandy Aeolian deposit [67] that covered the whole site. This deposit was similar to the uppermost deposits recorded elsewhere during earlier excavation seasons. After the removal of the topsoil, four irregular cuts [70] were recorded in each of the corners of the structure. These holes had been dug for garbage, probably by the farmer at Hveravík or tourists.

On the inside of the northern wall was a thick sandy deposit mixed with turf [71], similar deposit was recorded outside the southern wall. This deposit was soil accumulation after the abandonment of the structure. Below this deposit was a large ash deposit [78] that was concentrated mainly in the center of the structure. The ash was remains of a burning inside the structure, which had occurred some time after the abandonment of the building. Below this was compact black floor deposit [80] that was recorded everywhere inside the building.

A fireplace [72] was recorded outside by the north east corner of the structure. This fireplace consisted of a few flat stones arranged in a square and piles of fire-cracked stones all around. The function of this fireplace is unknown as nothing was recorded that could determine its usage. It is hoped that further research will cast light on the function of this fireplace.

3.3 Pagan Burial

Burial sites are frequently associated with whaling stations and a number of them have been excavated (Tuck, J.A., 2005, Walvisvaart in de Gouden Eeuw, 1988). The profession of the whaling was a dangerous business and accidents were common. There was therefore a possibility that a grave site was located close to the station and a survey was carried out during the 2009 season to search for a possible grave site of whalers. A grave was indeed found but it was quite a surprise when it proved to be a pagan grave dating to the Viking age.

To the southwest of the whaling station, about 60 meters, are a few hillocks. These hillocks look quite natural but the top of them seems to have fallen in. It was decided to test one of these hillocks to see if a grave site could be found.

It became evident that the soil under the topsoil had been disturbed as the uppermost deposit was mixed with stones, turf, charcoal and Aeolian material [75]. After the

removal of the stones a small trench [76], approximately 2 x 1 meters, was recorded. The trench was irregular in shape and it appeared that it was not an original grave cut as the stones in the trench fill were randomly distributed. During the removal of the fill a number of boat nails were recorded but they all were also randomly distributed. This evidence suggested strongly that the trench was a robber trench. After the trench had been cleaned out human skeletal remains were recorded on the northern end of the trench.

The bones had all been piled up in the north end of the grave. Unfortunately little remained of the bones and only a few could be identified. In the north end the remains of the skull were recorded and at the south end of the bone pile a jaw was recorded. By the south end of the pile was a long bone which probably was a femur bone. This bone measured about 50 cm in length. Parts of other bones could be distinguished in the pile but could not be identified. The preservation of the bones was in an advanced stage of decay and were in fact only imprints in the soil. It was therefore impossible to remove any of the bones for study and preservation.

Few artifacts were found in the robbed grave, two large corroded iron pieces and the lower part of a sword. The sword was corroded and broken in three pieces. The remains of the scabbard still clung to the sword and some wood remains could be identified. At the end of the scabbard was a bronze chape, decorated with a bird design on each side.

3.4 Underwater Survey

It had been recorded, during the 2005 – 2009 seasons, that there was almost a complete lack of whale bones in all excavated areas. This is not uncommon on whaling sites as the whales were usually either dragged to the shore and cut up or the carcass was processed by side of the ships (Tuck, J.A., 2005, *Walvisvaart in de Gouden Eeuw*, 1988). It was therefore decided to survey the seafloor in the Hveravík bay for bones.

The bay is relatively shallow on the western part and the depth slowly increases towards the east. About half way the depth is about 4 meters but becomes about 15 – 20 meters on the southeast side of the bay. Towards the south the depth increases slowly and about 500 meters from the south shore the depth is about 10 meters.

The seafloor is heavily silted as the small river running into the bay deposits small amounts of silt but the lack of current in the bay makes it accumulate on the seafloor instead of being carried further out into the sea. The seafloor is loose and is easily stirred up, which quickly decreases visibility. The vegetation in general is not rich, little seaweed, except along the shore on the western side.

During the 2009 season 7 dives were carried out in they bay. The first dive was in the immediate area in front of the whaling station down to a maximum depth of 9.4 meters. The second dive was in the same area but also a little along the shore towards the south and the maximum depth was 8.8 meters. The third was also along the eastern shore of Strákatangi but down to approximately 8.9 meters. The fourth dive was in the same area but down to a greater depth, approximately 14.8 meters. The fifth dive was in the east part of the bay, in front of a small hot spring, down to approximately 12 meters. The last two dives were in the middle of the bay down to 9 – 9.5 meters.

During dive four a large bone was recorded that stuck out of the silty seafloor. Only a small part of it protruded and it could not be moved by hand. The size of what was visible suggested that it was a whalebone. Another bone was recorded during dive 6 and as with the other bone it was firmly stuck in the silty seafloor.

The dives showed that there are probably whalebones on the seafloor in Hveravík but it is very likely that they are covered with silt and difficult both to locate or excavate.

3.5 Finds

The number of finds during the 2009 season was 147 recorded numbers. Of these 10 were samples, which brings the total number of artifacts from all seasons to 873 numbers. Of the 147 finds 58 (39%) were made of iron, 72 (50%) pieces of ceramics, 1 (0.6%) of copper alloys, 3 of glass (2,2%), 2 of wood (1,2%) and samples 10 (7%). The most numerous of finds in this assemblage are those made of iron and ceramics.

When the finds are divided by units then 32 finds are unstratified (22%), 13 are from unit 80 (8%), 1 from unit 79 (0.6%), 5 from unit 75 (3.4%), 41 from unit 69 (28%) and 55 from unit 67 (38%).

Tobacco pipes

The largest part of the finds consists of tobacco pipes made of ceramics (clay pipes). This is consistent with the excavations from all seasons.

Of the total ceramic assemblage 54 finds were clay pipe fragments, 42 of them were stems and 12 were bowl fragments. All pipes were of the earliest types of tobacco pipes, from the early 17th century. Of the 42 stems, 3 had decorations, with flower patterns and scales as the dominating patterns. The stems that had scales probably belong to the “Sir Walter Raleigh” (also known as Jonah and the whale) type dating to the mid 17th century. The flower pattern on pipe stems became popular in the early part of the 17th century.

The clay pipe assemblage is consistent with the 2004 – 2009 excavations. The pipes that have so far been analyzed all belong to the period from the early to mid 17th century. The pipes from the occupational layers of the station, such as floors and fireplaces also date to this period.

Metal

The second largest finds assemblage were finds of iron and again this is in consistence with the finds from the 2005 - 2007. Of the 147 iron finds, 36 were of an unidentifiable type, 22 were nails.

Pottery and Glass

During the excavation 18 pottery fragments were recorded. All pottery fragments were redware. The redware were of the similar type, most of them were glazed and few had a green glazing.

Finds from the pagan grave

The excavation of the pagan grave revealed few artifacts as the condition of the site suggested that it had been robbed. A few nails and broken iron fragments were recorded but it was surprising to find the lower part of a sword and a bronze chape. The upper part

of the sword was missing as it probably had been removed from the grave but it was surprising that the lower part was still in the trench.

The chape was whole and decorated with two birds, one each side. The birds are probably ravens and are portrayed in flight. A similar chape was found in 1950 in a Viking age cremation burial at Ile de Croix in Brittany, France and another attached to a sword that was found in the river Cock in Britain. These chapes have been dated to the early to mid 10th century (Price, N., 1989).

4. Discussion

The 2009 excavation was the fifth consecutive season at Strákatangi and during this time extensive archaeological remains have been unearthed on the site. The Strákatangi peninsula is only about 500 – 200 meters in size and in this small area remains from the 10th to the 17th centuries have been excavated.

All structures at the whaling station have now been identified, a cooperage, habitation, smithy and tryworks. The excavation in area D suggests that the building was a storage space for barrels with processed whale oil. The excavation did neither reveal an internal fireplace associated with the occupational phase of the building nor were any postholes recorded alongside any of the walls. This strongly suggests that the building did not have a roof and it was not used as living quarters. Its location also suggests storage for oil as it is furthest away from the furnace and the habitation areas. The artifacts from area D are also consistent with the artifacts from other areas and all date to the early to mid 17th century. This suggests that the structure D was in use at the same time as other structures and is therefore a part of the whaling station.

The underwater survey showed that whalebones are probably at the bottom of the sea in the Hveravík bay. However, because of the conditions on the seafloor, 90% of the bones are buried in deep silt. This would make any retrieval of the bones difficult as equipment for underwater excavation would need to be brought in and other types of survey methods would also need to be implemented to locate large enough samples.

The unexpected discovery of a Viking age pagan burial on Strákatangi opens up a new exciting perspective in research. Unfortunately the burial was robbed and in such a condition that no further analysis is possible on the human remains. However the sword and chape made it possible to date it to the 10th century. In the vicinity of the burial are other hillocks that are similar and all have a small depression at the top, which suggests that at least two more burials are at the site.

The Viking age burial is an important find both in Icelandic archaeology and history as this is the first evidence for a pagan burial in the Strandir area. This is relevant to the history of Iceland in general as the Strandir area is more or less left out of the historical sources. Very few sources refer to the settlement of the region and the first few hundred years in its development. None of the Icelandic Sagas take place in Strandasýsla and the area is only mentioned few times in the Medieval sources. Archaeological research into the first 400 years of settlement of the region is of a great importance as it is probably the only tool that can throw light on the history of this important region.

5. Appendices

5.1 List of archaeological units

Staður	Svæði	Eining	Tegund	Lýsing	Texti	Túlkun
Str08	A	51	LAG	YFIRBORD	Torflag með grasrót. Sama og 1 frá 2007.	Yfirborðslag
Str08	A	52	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Torflönduð fokmold innan í byggingu A.	Hrun innan í byggingu A
Str08	B	53	LAG	MÚRSTEINN	Múrsteinar og mulningur úr þeim.	Hrun úr ofni í húsi B á svæði B.
Str08	B	54	LAG	ASKA	Brennt lag innan í eldhólfi í ofni í byggingu B, herberbi B.	Eldhólf.
Str08	B	55	LAG	SANDUR	Sandlag blandað Steypublöndu.	Hrun úr ofni í húsi B á svæði B.
Str08	A	56	STEINN	STEINN	Steinhrúga á SA hluta svæðis A.	Óviss túlkun.
Str08	A	57	STEINN	STEINN	Stór steinn (sprunginn) á SV hluta svæðis A.	Óviss túlkun.
Str08	B	58	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Gólf í herbergi B, byggingu B.	Gólf
Str08	B	59	LAG	MÚRSTEINN	Múrsteinsgólf í byggingu A.	Gólf
Str08	A	60	STEINN	MÚRSTEINN	Pallur fyrir tunnu.	Beykistrós
Str08	A	61	LAG	SANDUR	Beykistrós Sandlag í norðurhluta byggingar A.	Gólf
Str08	B	62	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Neðra gólf í B. Svart með miklum viðarleifum	Gólf
Str08	B	63	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Fíngert lag af lífrænu efni ofan á beykistrósinni.	Óviss túlkun.
Str08	B	64	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Svart lag sunnan við B. Milli bræðslu og B.	
Str08	C	65	FILLING	MULNINGUR	Múrsteinshrun innan í bræðsluofni.	Hrun
Str08	C	66	LAG	ASKA	Kolað lag norðaustan við bræðsluna. Sama og 40 frá 2006.	Ruslslag
Str09	D	67	LAG	SANDUR	Vindblásinn sandur innan og fyrir utan bygginguna.	Fokmold
Str09	E	68	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Jarðvegur og steinar ofan á gröf.	Fokmold
Str09	D	69	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Traðk inn í húsi D. Eftir að húsið var yfirgefið.	Ruslslag
Str09	D	70	SKURÐUR		Fjórir hringlaga skurðir í öllum hornum. Nútími.	Ruslaholur
Str09	D	71	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Torflag upp að vegg á norðurhlið. Sama og 67.	Fokmold
Str09	D	72	STEINN	STEINN	Ferhyrnd eldstæði fyrir utan hús D.	Eldstæði
Str09	C	73	STEINN	STEINN	Vinnupallur austan megin við bræðsluna.	Vinnupallur

Str09	C	74	LAG	MÚRSTEINN	Múrsteinskurl á vinnupalli Filling í ræningjaskurði í	Óviss túlkun
Str09	E	75	FILLING	JARÐVEGUR	gröf.	Ræningjaskurður
Str09	E	76	SKURÐUR	SKURÐUR	Ræningjaskurður í gröf.	Ræningjaskurður
Str09	E	77	STEINN	STEINN	Hleðsla í gröf. Brunalag í miðju húsi D.	Gröf
Str09	D	78	LAG	ASKA	Sami fasi og 69.	Brunalag.
Str09	D	79	VEGGUR	JARÐVEGUR	Veggir í húsi D.	Veggir.
Str09	D	80	LAG	JARÐVEGUR	Gólf í húsi D.	Gólf

5.2 List of finds

Staður	Svæði	Eining	Fundanúmer	Efni	Tegund	Lýsing
Str09	D		421	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. 5 brot. Glerjað.
Str09	D	67	422	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur.
Str09	D	67	423	Nagli	JÁRN	Lítill
Str09	D	67	424	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	425	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	426	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D		427	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. Óskreyttur
Str09	C		428	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Lítið brot
Str09	D	69	429	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	80	430	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	69	431	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	69	432	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	80	433	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. Glerjað
Str09	D	80	434	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	80	435	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	80	436	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	80	437	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	80	438	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	80	439	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	67	440	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	441	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	67	442	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. Glerjað. Leggur. 2 brot. Óskreyttur.
Str09	D	69	443	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. 5 brot.
Str09	D	67	444	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	2 brot. Líttl nagli.
Str09	D	67	445	Nagli	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	446	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	447	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	448	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	80	449	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	80	450	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur.
Str09	D		451	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str08	B	64	248	Ílát	LEIRKER	Lítið rauðleirsbrot. 5 rauðleirsbrot með glerjungi.
Str08	B	64	249	Ílát	LEIRKER	6 rauðleirsbrot með glerjungi.
Str08	B	64	250	Ílát	LEIRKER	

Str08	B	64	251	Ílát	LEIRKER	Rauðleirsbrott með glerjungu.
Str08	B	64	252	Ílát	LEIRKER	Rauðleir, brot úr fæti.
Str08	B	64	253	Ílát	LEIRKER	Rauðleir með glerjungu. Tvö rauðleirsbrott með glerjungu.
Str08	B	64	254	Ílát	LEIRKER	Haus, óskreyttur.
Str08	C	65	255	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Heill nagli, boginn.
Str08	C	65	256	Nagli	JÁRN	Nokkur rauðleirsbrott úr sama íláti. Glerjað.
Str08	C	65	257	Ílát	LEIRKER	Haus með stympli á hælnum.
Str08	C	65	258	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Stór ryðmoli.
Str08	A	62	259	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgaður nagli með stórum haus.
Str08	A	62	260	Nagli	JÁRN	Brot úr legg.
Str08	A	62	261	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Brot úr legg.
Str08	A	62	262	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Lítill steinn, mögulega erlent grjót.
Str08	C	65	263	Óþekkt	STEINN	x1002/y1024
Str08	B	58	294	Jarðvegur	SÝNI	x1002/1023
Str08	B	62	295	Jarðvegur	SÝNI	Brot úr ýmsum koluðum spýtum.
Str08	B	62	296	Viðarleifar	SÝNI	x1001/y1024
Str08	B	58	297	Jarðvegur	SÝNI	x1002/1023
Str08	B	58	298	Jarðvegur	SÝNI	x1002/y1023
Str08	B	58	299	Viðarleifar	SÝNI	Brennd bein.
Str08	B	3	300	Bein	SÝNI	Brennd bein.
Str08	B	3	301	Bein	SÝNI	
Str08	B	58	302	Kol	SÝNI	
Str08	B	3	303	Bein	SÝNI	Brennd bein
Str08	B	58	304	Bein	SÝNI	Kindar/Selsbein
Str08	B	58	305	Bein	SÝNI	x1002/1023
Str08	B	58	306	Kol	SÝNI	x1002/1023
Str08	B	58	307	Selur	SÝNI	
Str08	B	58	308	Kol	SÝNI	x1002/1024
Str08	B	62	309	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Lítið brot af legg.
Str08		0	310	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Lítið brot af legg.
Str08	B	64	311	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Unstratified.
Str08	B	62	312	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Lítið brot af legg.
Str08	C	66	313	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Lítið brot af legg.
Str08	C	66	314	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Lítið brot af legg. Brot af hæl. Hálfur stympill.
Str08	C	66	315	Ílát	LEIRKER	Brot úr steinleir með skrauti. Westerwald.
Str08	C	66	316	Ílát	LEIRKER	Brot úr steinleir með skrauti. Westerwald.
Str08	B	64	317	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Lítið brot, ryðgað.
Str08	B	64	318	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Lítið brot, ryðgað.
Str08	B	64	319	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Lítið brot, ryðgað.
Str08	B	64	320	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Lítið brot, ryðgað.
Str08	C	66	321	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Stór ryðgaður járnþútur með pípulegg áföstum.

Str08	B	62	322	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Stór ryðgaður bútur.
Str08	B	64	323	Nagli	JÁRN	Vel varðveittur nagli með ferhyrndum haus.
Str08	B	42	324	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Brot úr legg.
Str08	B	62	325	Bein	SÝNI	Nokkur brennd bein.
Str08	B	58	326	Viður	SÝNI	Viðarbútur
Str08	B	62	327	Kol	SÝNI	1 poki af kolum.
Str08	B	62	328	Viður	SÝNI	1 poki af brenndum við.
Str09	D		329	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur krítarpípuleggur. Hreinsun á yfirborði.
Str09	D		329	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur krítarpípuleggur. Hreinsun á yfirborði
Str09	D		330	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur krítarpípuleggur. Hreinsun á yfirborði
Str09	D		332	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur krítarpípuleggur. Hreinsun á yfirborði
Str09	D		333	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur krítarpípuleggur. Hreinsun á yfirborði
Str09	D		334	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. Mögulega nútíma.
Str09	D	69	468	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	67	469	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. Lítið brot
Str09	D	67	470	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	69	471	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	472	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	E	75	473	Tennur	BEIN	Ekkert eftir nema glerungur.
Str09	E	75	474	Naglar	JÁRN	Nokkrir naglar.
Str09	E	75	475	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Nokkrir óþekktir járnþútar.
Str09	D	80	476	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Þrjú bort ekki úr sömu pípunni.
Str09	D		335	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. Mögulega nútíma.
Str09	D		336	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir, glerjað. 17. öld.
Str09	D		337	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir, glerjað. 17. öld.
Str09	D		338	Flaska	GLER	Grænt litað gler.
Str09	D		339	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir, glerjað brot. 17. öld.
Str09	D		340	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir, glerjað brot. 17. öld.
Str09	D		341	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir.
Str09	D		342	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir.
Str09	D		343	Óþekkt	VIÐUR	Lítið brot af unnum við.
Str09	D		344	Kol	SÝNI	Sennilega 20. öld.
Str09	D		345	Nagli	JÁRN	Steinkol.
						Lítill nagli.

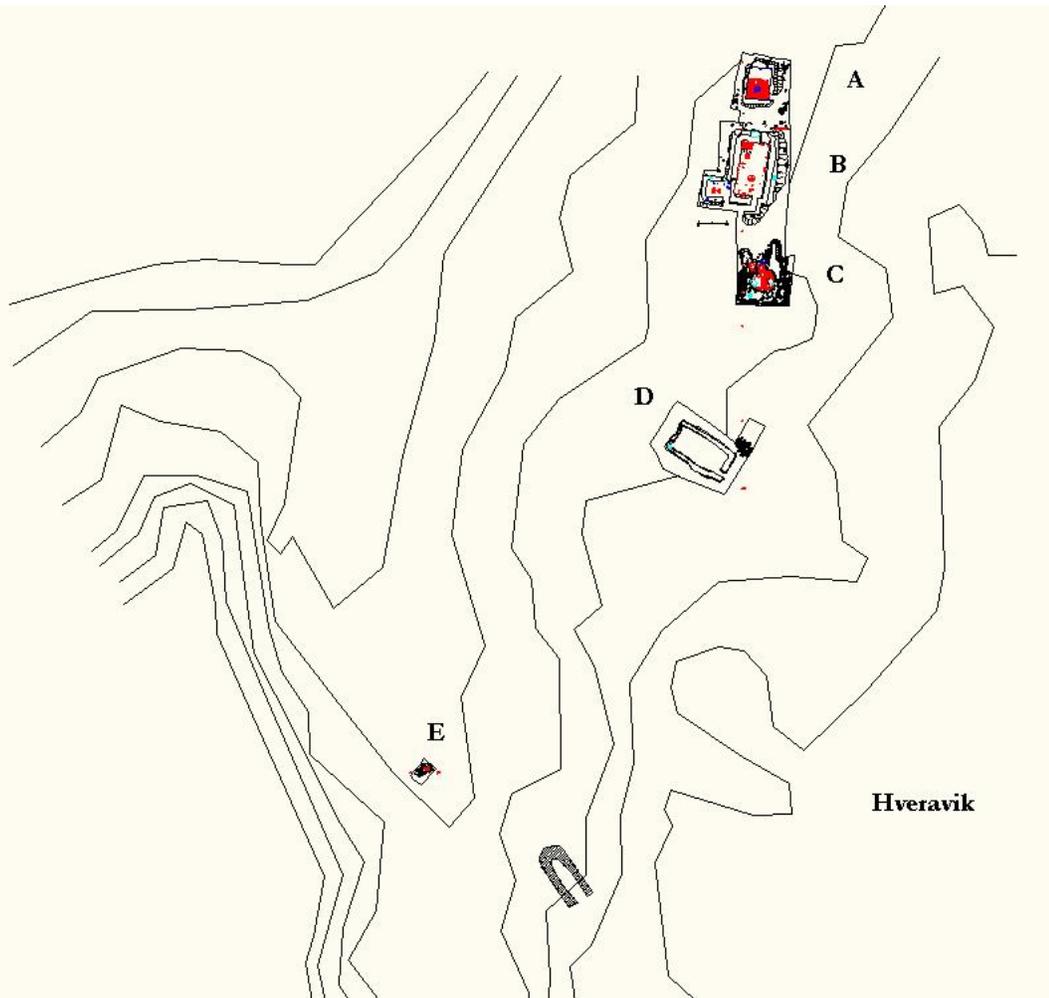
Str09	D		346	Nagli	JÁRN	Lítill nagli.
Str09	D		347	Nagli	JÁRN	Lítill nagli.
Str09	D	67	348	Nagli	JÁRN	Lítill nagli.
Str09	D	67	349	Kol	SÝNI	Steinkol.
Str09	D	67	350	Óþekkt	SÝNI	
Str09	D	67	351	Nagli	JÁRN	4 naglar.
Str09	D	67	352	Viður	SÝNI	Kolaður viðarbútur.
Str09	D	67	353	Nagli	JÁRN	Ryðgaður nagli. 14 brot úr sama íláti. Grænn glerungur að ofan.
Str09	D	67	354	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur
Str09	D	67	355	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	krítarpípuleggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	67	356	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	krítarpípuleggur.
Str09	D	67	357	Viður	SÝNI	Stórt viðarsýni.
Str09	D	67	358	Óþekkt	SÝNI	
Str09	D	69	359	Rúðugler	GLER	Grænleitt gler með loftbólum.
Str09	D	69	360	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreyttur
Str09	D	69	361	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	krítarpípuleggur Haus. Sir Walter Raleigh.
Str09	D	69	362	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Skreyttur leggur. Sir Walter raleigh.
Str09	D	69	363	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. Óskreytt. Stympill.
Str09	D	80	364	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. Óskreyttur.
Str09	D	67	365	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. Óskreyttur Haus og tvö leggjjarbrot. Óskreytt.
Str09	D	69	366	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Stympilað
Str09	D	69	367	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Skraut. Sir Walter Raleigh.
Str09	D	67	368	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgaður járnþútur
Str09	D	79	369	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Lítið brot.
Str09	D	69	370	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot.
Str09	D	69	371	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot.
Str09	D	69	372	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot.
Str09	D	67	373	Nagli	JÁRN	Lítill nagli.
Str09	D	67	374	Nagli	JÁRN	Ryðgaður lítill nagli.
Str09	C		375	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur.
Str09	D	69	376	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Haus. Lítið brot.
Str09	D	67	377	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. 5 brot.
Str09	C		378	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot
Str09	D	69	379	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot
Str09	D	67	380	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur.
Str09	D	67	381	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot
Str09	D	69	382	Óþekkt	JÁRN	Ryðgað brot
Str09	D	69	383	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Þrjú brot.
Str09	D	67	384	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. 8 brot
Str09	D	67	385	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	2 lítill brot af legg.

Str09	D	67	386	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir.
Str09	D	69	452	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	67	453	Viður	VIÐUR	
Str09	D	67	454	Nagli	JÁRN	Lítill nagli
Str09	D	67	455	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	67	456	Ílát	BRENDUR LEIR	Rauðleir. Leggur. 3 brot.
Str09	D	67	457	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Óskreytt.
Str09	D	67	458	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur
Str09	D	69	459	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	80	460	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur.
Str09	D	69	461	Nagli	JÁRN	3 brot.
Str09	D		462	Óþekkt	JÁRN	
Str09	D	69	463	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Skreyttur.
Str09	D	67	464	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. "Fleur de lis" Skreyttur með hröfnum
Str09	E	75	465	Döggskór	KOPARBLANDA	sithvoru megin.
Str09	E	75	466	Sverð	JÁRN	6 brot úr sverði.
Str09	D	69	467	Krítarpípa	BRENDUR LEIR	Leggur. Óskreyttur

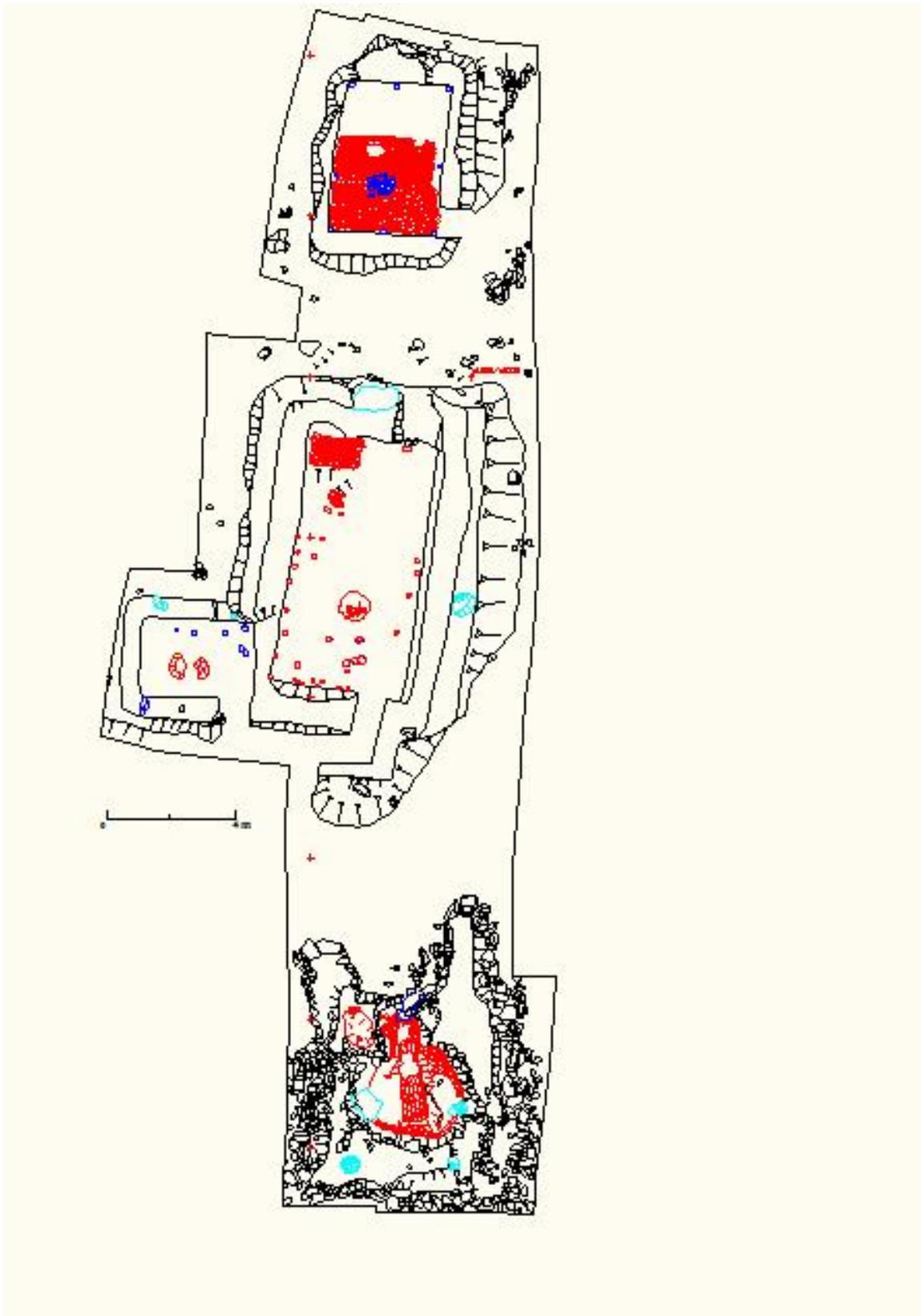
5.4 List of Drawings

Einging	Tegund	Númer Teikningar
52	PLAN	1
53	PLAN	2
55	PLAN	3
63	PLAN	4
58	PLAN	5
58	PLAN	6
60	PLAN	7
61	PLAN	8
62	PLAN	9
59	PLAN	10
59	PLAN	11
59	PLAN	12
59	PLAN	13
0	PLAN	14
0	PLAN	15
75	PLAN	16
77	PLAN	17
68	PLAN	18
0	PLAN	19
67	PLAN	20
67	PLAN	21
67	PLAN	22
67	PLAN	23
67	PLAN	24
67	PLAN	25
67	PLAN	26
67	PLAN	27
67	PLAN	28
70	PLAN	29
70	PLAN	30
69	PLAN	31
69	PLAN	32
69	PLAN	33
69	PLAN	34
69	PLAN	35
75	PLAN	36
73	PLAN	37
73	PLAN	38
72	PLAN	39
72	PLAN	40
79	PLAN	41
79	PLAN	42
79	PLAN	43
79	PLAN	44
79	PLAN	45
79	PLAN	46

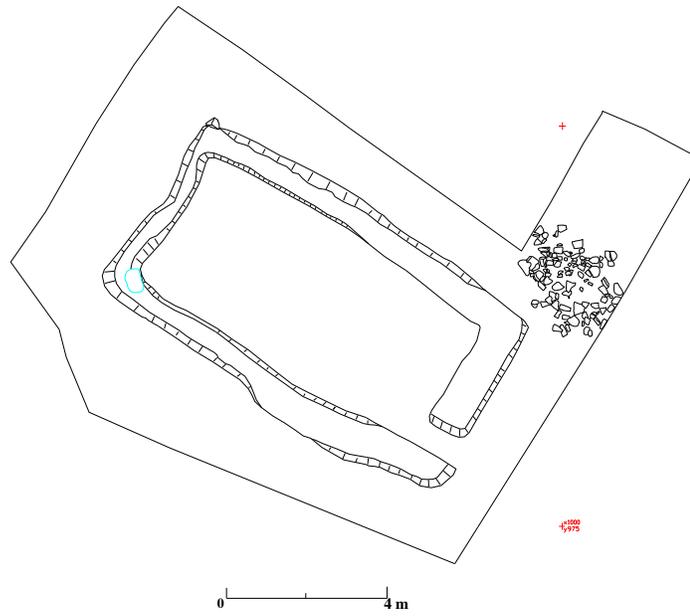
6. Maps and Plans



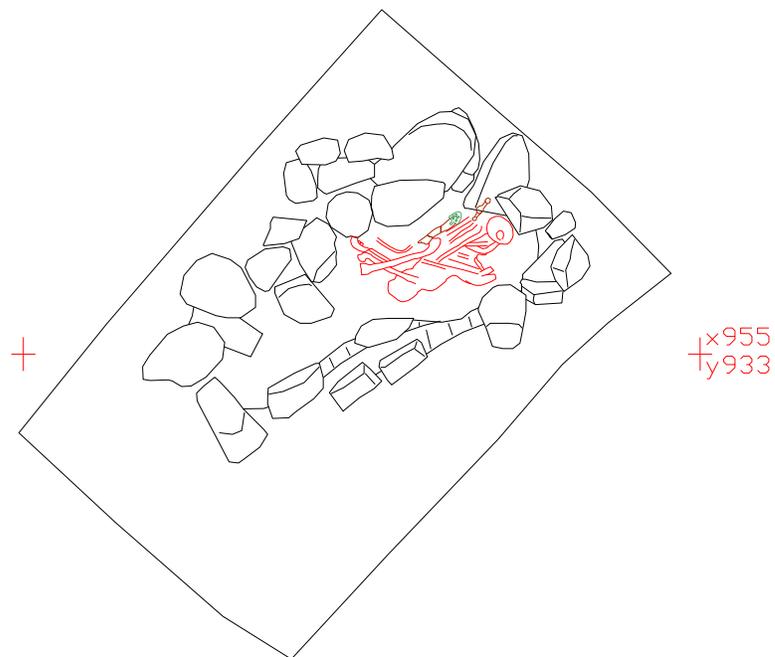
Map 1. Excavation areas at Strákatangi.



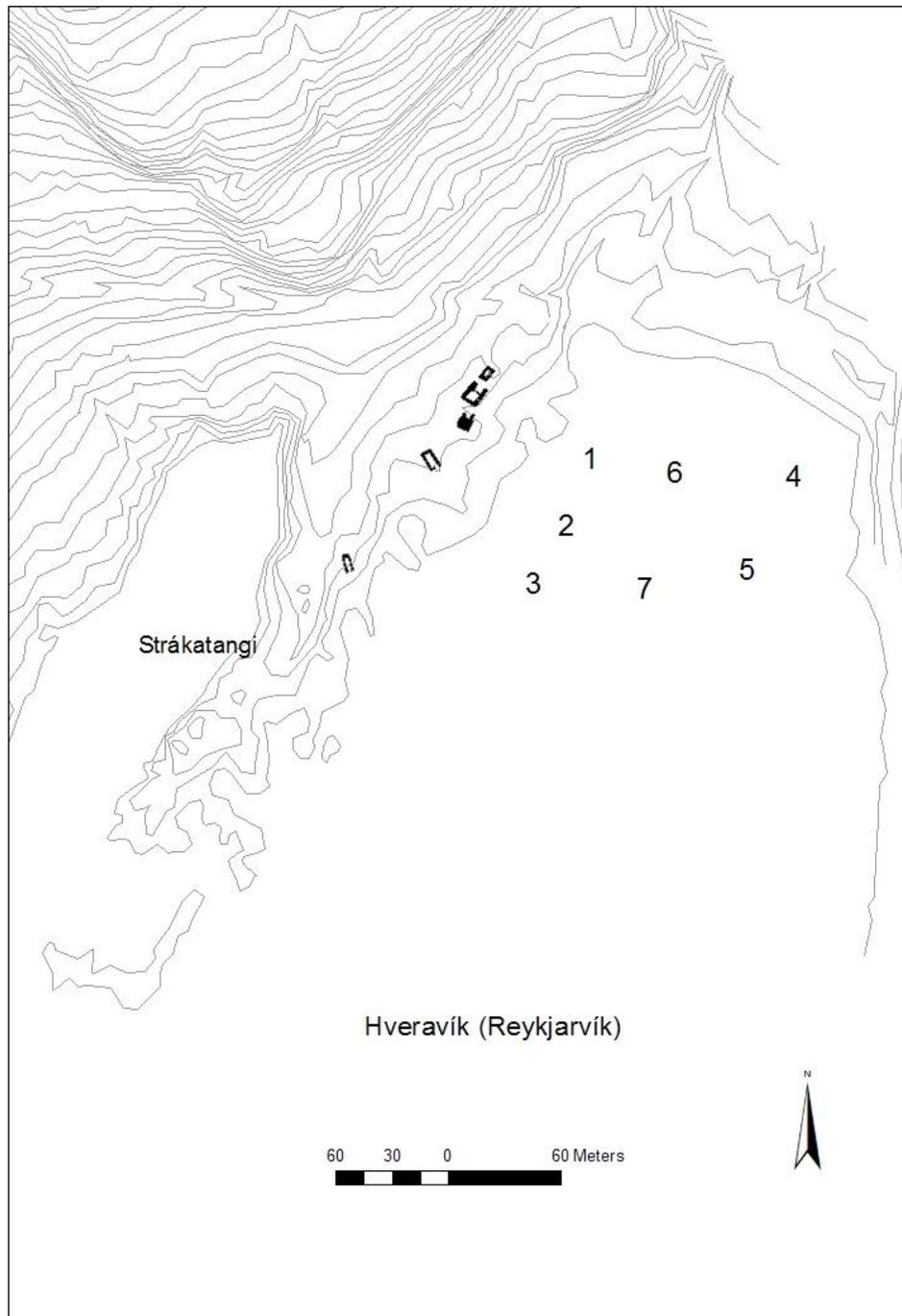
Map 2. The main structures at Strákatangi.



Map 3. Area D (Storage) at the end of excavation.



Map 4. Area E (Pagan burial) at the end of Excavation.



Map 5. Dive sites in Hveravík

7. Photographs



Pic.1 Area D at the beginning of excavation.



Pic 2. Area D after removal of topsoil.



Pic. 3. Area D. At the end of excavation.



Pic 4. The fireplace outside structure D.



Pic 5. The skeletal remains during excavation. The lower part of a sword and a chape are visible in the picture.



Pic. 6. Preparations for diving at Hveravík.



Pic. 7. The sword and chape prior to conservation. Note the wood fragments from the scabbard.

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