TRH07

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF REYKJAVIK WATER FRONT II

Framvinduskýsla / Interim report

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Front cover (top to bottom): 1867 photograph, looking south west; 1914, looking east; 1930, looking south east; 2007, looking south east.

Contents and figures

Executive summary and Acknowledgements

The development of the water front area in the mid-ninetheenth century was a pivotal point in Reykjavík's, as well as Iceland's, history. It represented a move towards Modernism that is reflected in the trade and exchange goods, but also archaeological (and therefore material). The sequences of building and construction were related to the reclamation, the merchants and warehouses, and the northward expansion of the water front c. 1915. At the turn of the twentieth century much of the land under excavation belonged to the Thomsen trade emporium. The onset of reclamation and developments from the mid-nineteenth century to the early-twentieth centuries traced in the excavations adds significant new knowledge concerning the detailing in the sequences of building and the material imprint of this developmental phase in Reykjavík's history. Preservation on the site was good in terms of the stone foundations and occasional organic preservation, though discrete surface and floor deposits were sporadic and diffuse. This report details the main findings from the excavations.

Many many thanks goes to the excellent team that excavated the site, in making the whole process so much more enjoyable than is usually expected on such development-led projects. As a testament of their great experience and skill, I would like to thank with all sincerity the core team: Angelos, Anies, Ashley, Chris and Claudia. Also the others who worked and added further amusement: Eliot, Lisa, Mike, Howell, Óskar, Lísa, Etel, Howell, David, James and Freya. In addition, I would like to thank Anna Lísa Guðmundsdóttir and Guðný Gerður Gunnarsdóttir (Minjasafn Reykjavíkur). And a special thanks to Garðar Guðmundsson (FSÍ) as project manager, without whose help and enthusiasm it would have considerably less enjoyable.

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Introduction

Previous investigations (trenches 1-13 and areas 1-5 in May/June and winter 2006/7) in the vicinity of the area excavated that is described in this report have been detailed in two previous reports (Roberts and Lucas 2007; Aldred 2007). Between September to October 2007 area 6 (around Hafnarstræti 17 – 19 – 21) was excavated; and forms the basis for the description of the archaeology found in this report. Area 6 is located north of areas 1, 2 and 4, and defined by the northern limit of area 5, and slightly east of the limit defined by area 1.

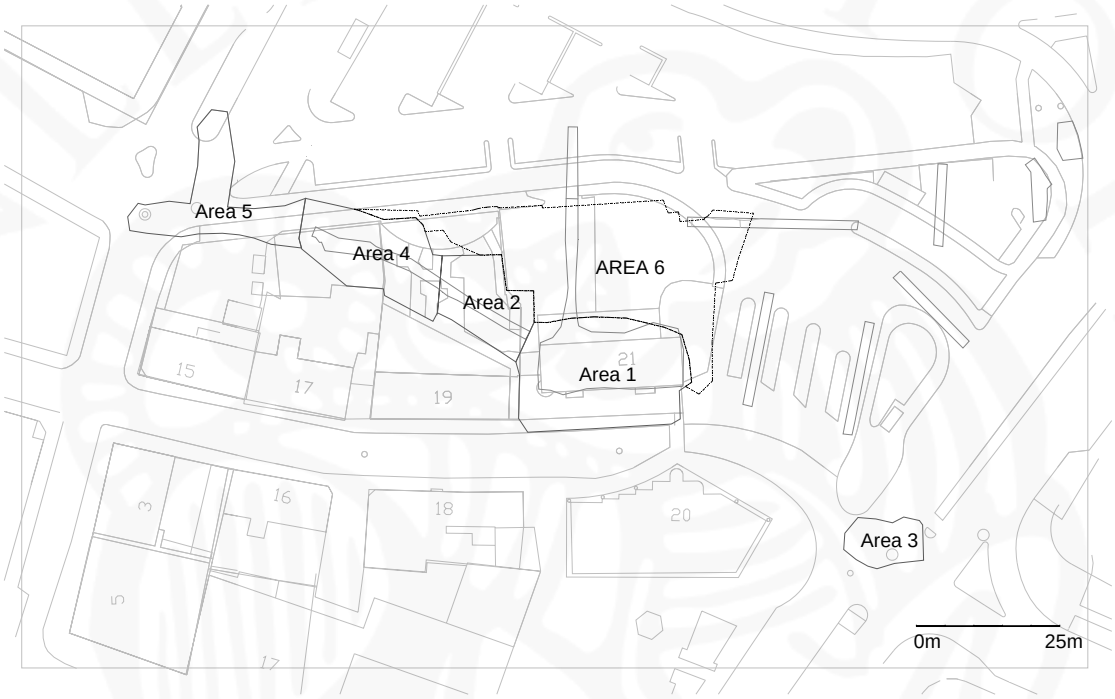

Figure 1. Excavation areas (1-5 and Area 6) and trenches (1-11).

The main objective of the excavations was to clear the site in advance of development started in 2006. As a result, the 2007 excavations followed on and continued those from the preceding year (Aldred 2007). The combined area of the excavation in 2007 was much larger than that in 2006/7, although the preservation of in situ deposits (though not the structural remains) was less and diffuse across the area. Essentially, stone foundations of warehouses, and the original sea frontage remained, with a few intermittent concentrations of preserved in situ remains relating to activities connected with the use of the buildings. The archaeological character of the site was quite fragmented therefore.

The excavation process included excavation of discrete features, as well as recording of upstanding architecture, particularly the original sea wall. This late point was particularly important the wall provided a 'phase elevation' through the site; ie it was possible to recognise phasing for the majority of the buildings. As such this provided invaluable material on which to test and examine the stratigraphy by recording one elevation.

Figure 2. Excavation area and main groups associated with specific structures and features.

This report outlines the stratigraphic descriptions and phasing across the excavated site, as well as summarising the development area proposal, previous work and the finds from the site.

Proposed development area (PDA)

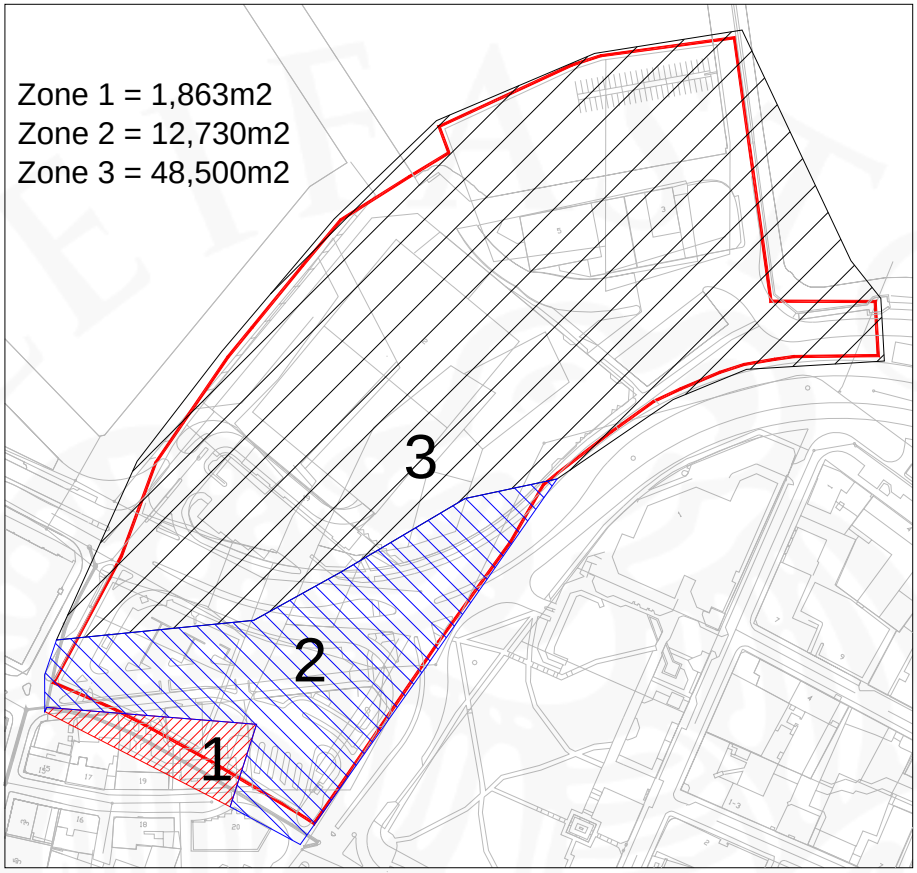

Figure 3. Proposed development area and the archaeological potential divided into zones.

The impact zone of the proposed development area (after PDA) will in effect remove a minimum depth of 8m of overburden across the entire site. Therefore, with an archaeology which is relatively close to the surface, and with monument heights of 2-3m in some places, all archaeology within the PDA will be removed.

It was suggested that the area be divided into 3 zones. Zone 3, the largest at 48.5 hectares according to map sources was recently reclaimed from the sea. Zone 2, has some potential, though it should be noted that the south-eastern portion of the zone is likely to contain well preserved features though perhaps with a greater level of truncation derived from later activities in the area, such as the garage seen on 1960-1970s photographs. Zone 1 is the area with the most potential for archaeological work. The excavations presented in this report lay within that zone.

The excavations that took place in winter cover approximately 1,405 m^2; this includes a slight extension at the western end of the excavation area (area 5) taking in parts of Posthússtræti and the entirety of Hafnarstræti 21. However, substantial archaeological remains are left.

Previous excavations

There have been two main excavation phases in the PDA. The first was an evaluation conducted in May/June 2006, and the second a full excavation focused on Zone 1 in winter 2006/2007.

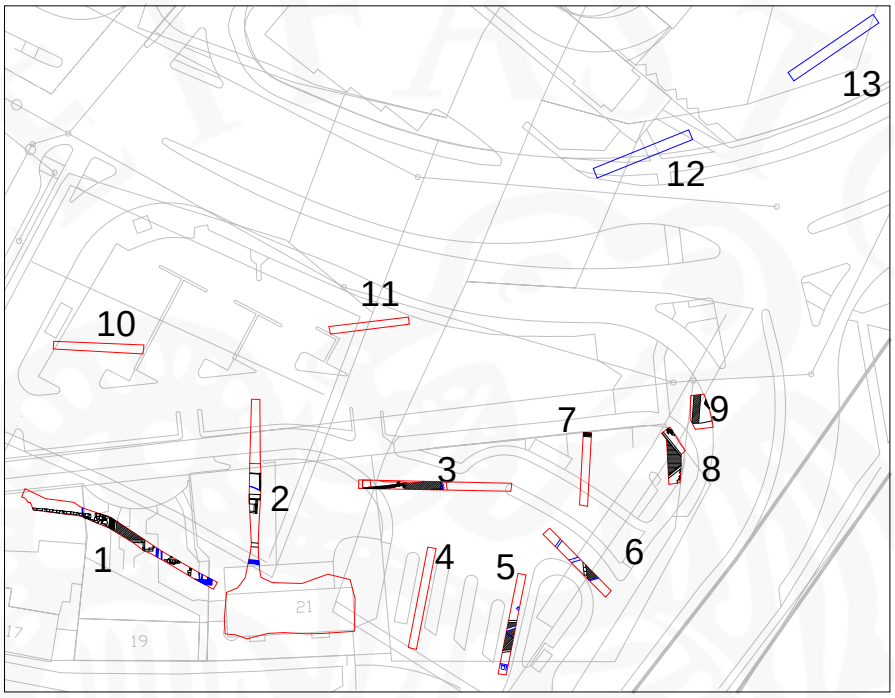

Figure 4. Trench plan from May/June 2006 excavations.

Between May-June 2006 the excavations were more extensive than the ones conducted in the winter, though they identified the areas that contained the highest density and greatest potential for further work. The excavations though were part of an evaluation of the PDA to determine the potential for further work and therefore its remit was quite different from the excavations presented in this report. Nonetheless, the identification of sites and archaeology of interest was established. In reflection as a result of further work it is likely that they will be much more preservation of late 19th century archaeology that was previously estimated, particularly the remains of buildings and the sea walls, in the areas of trenches 3-9 (see figure 4).

In total 13 trenches were proposed though only 11 of these were excavated. Trench 1 and 2 lay primarily within the current excavation area. Of further interest however will be the trenches 4 – 9 which identified cellars, sea walls as well as different episodes of landfilling connected with the 1912-1917 redevelopment of the water front.

In the winter 2006/2007 the excavations revealed a series of activities between 1836 to early 20th century; which correlated to a series of maps: 1836, 1876, 1887, 1902, 1917 (see figure 1). The maps were used to critical engaged with the spatial developments shown by the archaeology, concerning the reclamation of land from the sea, and urban development in Reykjavík. The archaeology as one would expect showed considerably more detail concerning the spatial developments, adding further to the understanding of 19th century

urbanism (an important part of Iceland's history and in particular its road to independence and the establishment of societal institutions. The excavations in 2006/2007 are complimented by those in 2007.

Research plan

Aims and Objectives

Aims

The aims of the project were to investigate more extensively the archaeology within the PDA. However, because the types of remains present are variable in nature, a rational research design is required which maximizes the recoverable information for the intensive costs and time taken to conduct an archaeological project. Therefore to this end, it was proposed the area be divided into zones, primarily based on the evaluation:

Zone 1: This is the most sensitive and potentially productive part of the area and occupies a triangle in the southwest corner covering c. 1. In this zone lie the building foundations and associated artefact dumps and fishbone deposits which date to the late 19th and early 20th century.

Zone 2: This area is primarily land reclamation infill and for the most part, consists of sterile deposits with some structural features such as revetments and modern cellared buildings dating to the early- mid 20th century.

Zone 3: Modern land reclamation. Low potential for the recovery of archaeology

It is proposed that the different zones be treated in different ways in terms of the archaeology (see Methods below). The specific objectives would be as follows:

- Recover an accurate map of the building foundations, revetments and other features; the various historic maps are not very precise and this comparison may enhance any future use of historic maps, whether for development or research purposes

- Detailed recording of the construction of the buildings; significant information on early urban building technology, early uses of concrete as well as more traditional materials will improve knowledge of architecture and engineering history in Iceland; information on alterations to buildings will also be obtained, shedding light on the biography of individual structures which can link to the broader history of the neighbourhood.

- Recover artefact assemblages, especially those linked to buildings; these can show what kind of goods were being bought and used, and how this changed over time. It can provide invaluable information on the history of consumer practices and the changing nature of domestic life in the newly developing urban environment.

- Recover samples of fishbone assemblages; study of the bones can reveal species diversity, age at death and processing methods, and give insight into the early days of industrialized fishing.

As with all these objectives, there will be other non-archaeological sources to complement the archaeological data (photographs, documents, maps), but it is in the *comparison* and *combination* of the different sources, that new insight is gained

Methods

The methods of excavation will vary according to the zoning outlined in the section above:

- Zone 1: Machine stripping of the surface followed by hand excavation. It is proposed that all building foundations be recorded in detail and all associated deposits (floors, middens etc.) be totally excavated, with sub-sampling as necessary. For the open areas, machine stripping down to culturally significant deposits (e.g. peatash or fishbone dumps) followed by sample excavation of the deposits to recover sufficient material for statistical analysis.

- Zone 2: Machine stripping of the surface followed by total station survey of the building foundations, shoreline revetments and any other features.

The artefactual and environmental material recovered from the excavations (chiefly zone 1) will be studied eventually by specialists. This principally includes pottery, glass, other finds, fishbone, building material. There is no expectation for specialist services such as radiocarbon dating, though the concrete may reveal something about the dating connected to the import of concrete mix used in the construction of the buildings. The excavations in 2007 followed similar methods.

This report presents the description of the archaeology, and highlights the preliminary findings from the excavations, structured by phases 1, 2 and 3. The basis for these phases is associated with the construction phases of the harbour frontage, which are indicated by the archaeological material. Comparisons between the archaeology and the documented histories (photographs, legal documents, maps) are not explicitly referred to in this report. For this information refer to the interim report for TRH06-07 (Aldred 2007).

Excavation results

Phase 1

It was difficult to excavate and remove the sea deposits, onto which much of the archaeology was placed and furthermore to differentiate in situ deposits from those redeposited; they consisted of sand, gravels and sea worn pottery and bone fragments. It is likely that during the construction of piers and buildings in the area that there were lenses of culturally produced deposition as opposed to sea deposited layers. The only discernable difference was the cleanliness of sand (redeposited material in the sea deposit as opposed to little in the underlying in situ sea deposits). However, there was no clear distinction between redeposited sea layers from the construction phases and those residing against the sea wall or in which the structures truncated – the layer characteristics, sorting and materials embedded were the fairly similar. To address this problem, the wall foundation depths were observed during the removal of the stone from the site, that lead to the expose of an earlier structure – badly truncated – in the far eastern part of the excavation area (see [**334**]. A sondage was excavated in the middle of building [**274**] to observe the construction depth and base of the sea deposits. It only possible to record via photography and observation of [316 and 334] from the eastern side, facing west due to the nature of the deposits and the danger of collapsing edges. However, the depth of the foundations was recorded at several locations across the site and has contributed towards reconstructing the original bedding surface for the reclamation of land from the sea. At two locations the base of the foundations into in situ sea deposits lay at approximately 2.55m at the foundation of [**274**], and 1.94m at the foundation of [**334**] above Reykjavík mean sea level.

Figure 5. Phase 1 ([287, 278, 322 & 334, 321]).

Pier remnants [287])

The earliest feature on site was the stone pier [287], which was approximately 6m in length. At its southern end it was 0.2m tall tapering slightly towards the north and measuring 0.6m tall. It rested on the natural infilling – redeposited sea deposits – but truncated by the sea wall which was part of the structural foundations of building [**275**]. It is likely that parts of the stone were robbed during the building of the structure that lay over it; and it also suggests that there may have been other remnants of stones piers prior the reclamation of the land from the sea in the mid-19th century. Possible remnants of these may be seen in other areas: such as the eastern part of [278] (though this may have been reutilised as underpinning for building [**274**] at a later date. Similarly, stone clusters such as [322] may have been remnants of earlier features such as piers that were later reused *in situ* in later building constructions.

Figure 6. East facing elevation of stone pier remnants [287].

The earliest phases of activity within the excavation area are particularly fragmented, and heavily truncated by later activity. Although, it is hard to interpret the construction and episodes of use, there has nonetheless some presence of this earliest activity residing amongst the later activity. In general, there was not much activity in the excavation area earlier than c. 1840, when the main phase of activity began with the construction of the sea wall and buildings. However, the historical accounts indicate that activity may have begun as early as 1790 – 1810 in the area associated with Hafnarstræti 21. There are some possible links with a building prior to 'Zimsenhús' seen in 2006/7, although, on the 1836 map it is possible to discern a building which was located at the limit of the excavation area in 2007. This however, relates to the second phase of activity that follows in the next section.

Figure 7. South side of foundations for buildings [275 and 276]; looking north-east.

Building [334]

At the far eastern end of the excavation area remains of an earlier structure were discovered below the partial remains of a later building, perhaps remnants of a structure built in 1894 called *Norðalsíshús* (heavily robbed as well as truncated by post-1950 activity in the vicinity of the bus station and petrol station – cf Sigurlaugur Ingólfsson 2007). Conceivably, it may also be a warehouse located in this area, as indicated on the 1881 map (cf Kvosin 1987 figure 221: 139). The presence of an earlier building is partly corroborated by the 1836 map, though the precision concerning its placement, as described in the report for 2006, perhaps leaves some uncertainty about the exact location. In the 2006 report it was suggested that this building might be connected to the posthole remains [44] in [199] (Aldred 2007: 47). In that light, and due to the fragmentary remains of the building, what follows is no more than the contextual description.

[334] consisted of a flat stone paving, as well as the bottom row of a wall foundation. The later building [**327**, 318] that lay on top of it made use of the foundation in its wall construction, as well as in all likelihood, being the source of the stone robbing. [334] was different from the wider walls associated with [**327**] indicated by the flat stone paving and the earlier than [**327**] as they lay underneath its wall. No more of the building was seen as excavation limit lay c. 5m further to east into an area heavily disturbed. Partial remains [321] perhaps related to an earlier building were seen to the south (see figure 5). This again ran into the limit of excavation, and also considerably disturbed; though it is equally possible that this belonged to the [**327**] rather than the earlier feature; they were at approximately the same

height. It is also possible that the flat stone paving was part of slip-way that was used *before* the construction of structures [**276**, **327**].

Figure 8. Looking south-west onto the flat stone paving [334] and the later buildings (inc. remnants of the excavated [327] and [276]).

Phase 2

The initial phase of substantial activity within the excavation area began with the construction of warehouses associated with Hafnarstræti 23, 21 and 19. After an initial discussion on the sea wall, which was formed by the northern walls of the warehouses, the several stages of development that comprise this phase are described.

The sea wall (see figure 11)

The entire sea wall was recorded at 1:10 scale. As a result it was possible to discern several interesting features which would have otherwise been missed if the wall elevations had not been recorded. For instance, the intersection between the rough and smoothed stone indicated the high tide mark. The mark was located three stone courses from the top of the surviving wall (at 2.84m (asl)) and was consistent across the whole of the wall. The top of the surviving wall to the base of the sea gravel (in its last formation before its infilling [190]) was 2.10 m.

Figure 9. Sea wall, including views across structures (from right to left) [45 (corner of), 200, 274, 275, 276, 327].

The wall also gave a very important insight into the phasing across the whole of the site (like a section or profile), illustrating the construction sequence of the warehouses and building. As a result, by observing the wall we distinguished the general sequence of building construction across the entire area. And therefore, we were able to differentiate between different types of sea wall construction, its development, both in terms of architecture and material used. This showed a gradual change in design and implementation over time. The earliest section of the wall in the east has a straight profile, with rounded stone, loosely bonded with poorly made concrete mix (there were indications of repair and maintenance of the wall). The latest section of the wall had an angled profile, with well cut stone and strong cement bonding between the stones. Although there was a gradual temporal progression from the east to the west along the wall, there was some added complexity and reworking of the wall at its western end as are described in the next sections.

Figure 10. Sea wall looking west. Notice the angle of the wall on the foreground of the picture and its gradual change in angle towards the background.

Structure [327]

The starting point and initial construction within the excavation area was connected to structure [**327**]. As I suggested earlier, [327] was built on the foundations of an earlier feature associated with the flat stones [334]. [**327**] consisted only of a stone wall – [318] that was roughly built but faced on the outside eastern edge, and the northern wall that formed part of the sea wall. It extended for c. 7m north-south and c. 4m east-west (into the limit of excavation) and c. 0.9m wide; the walls were not very well preserved in terms of their height, standing between 0.3m to 0.8m. It is also possible that [318] was part of the foundations for this building. Fragments of three wooden posts were recorded within the walls on the northern wall. [**327**] was heavily truncated and disturbed and no in situ deposits remained, only these walls.

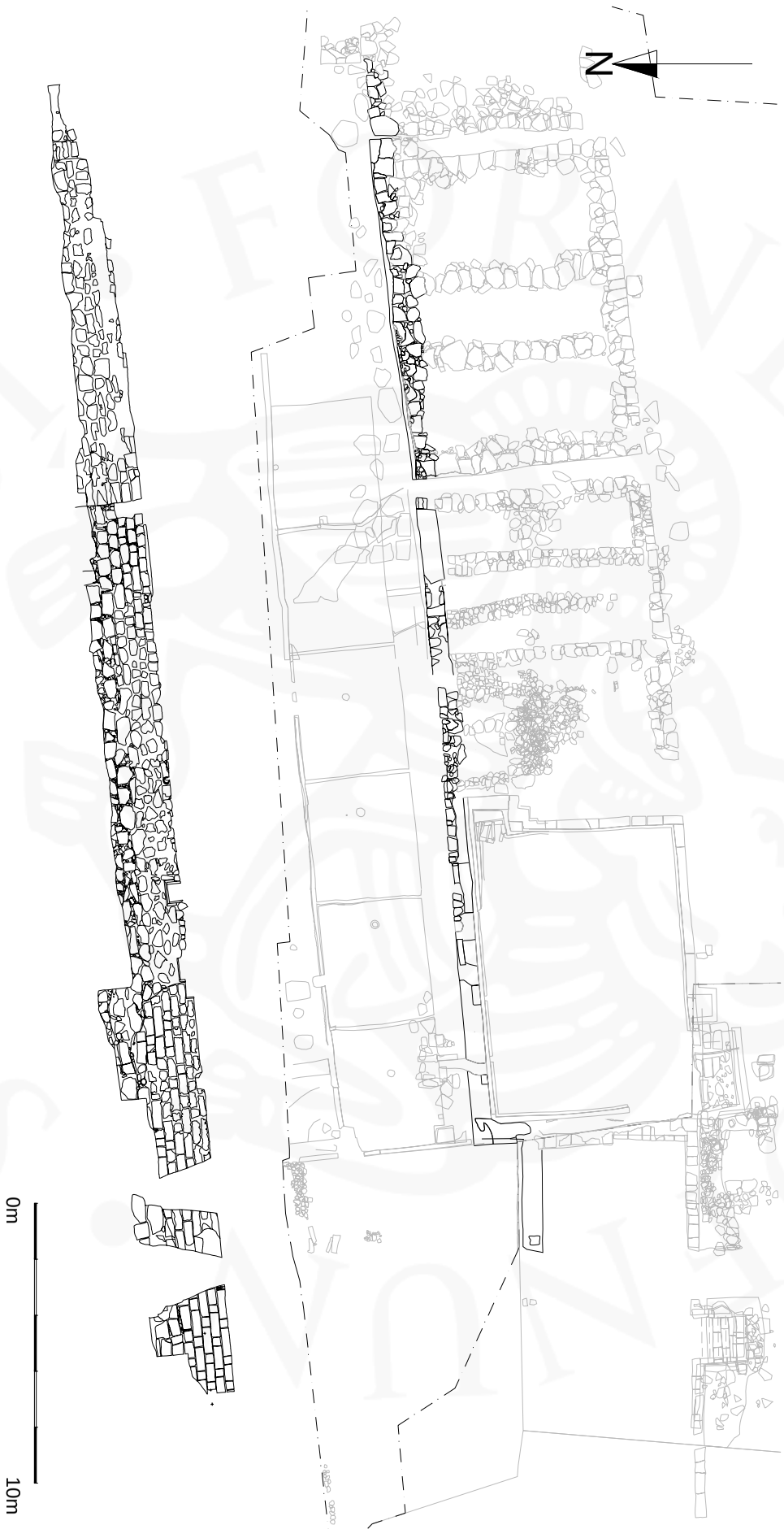

Figure 11. Sea wall in profile and plan. Includes buildings [45 (from 2006-7 excavations), 200, 274, 275, 276, 334].

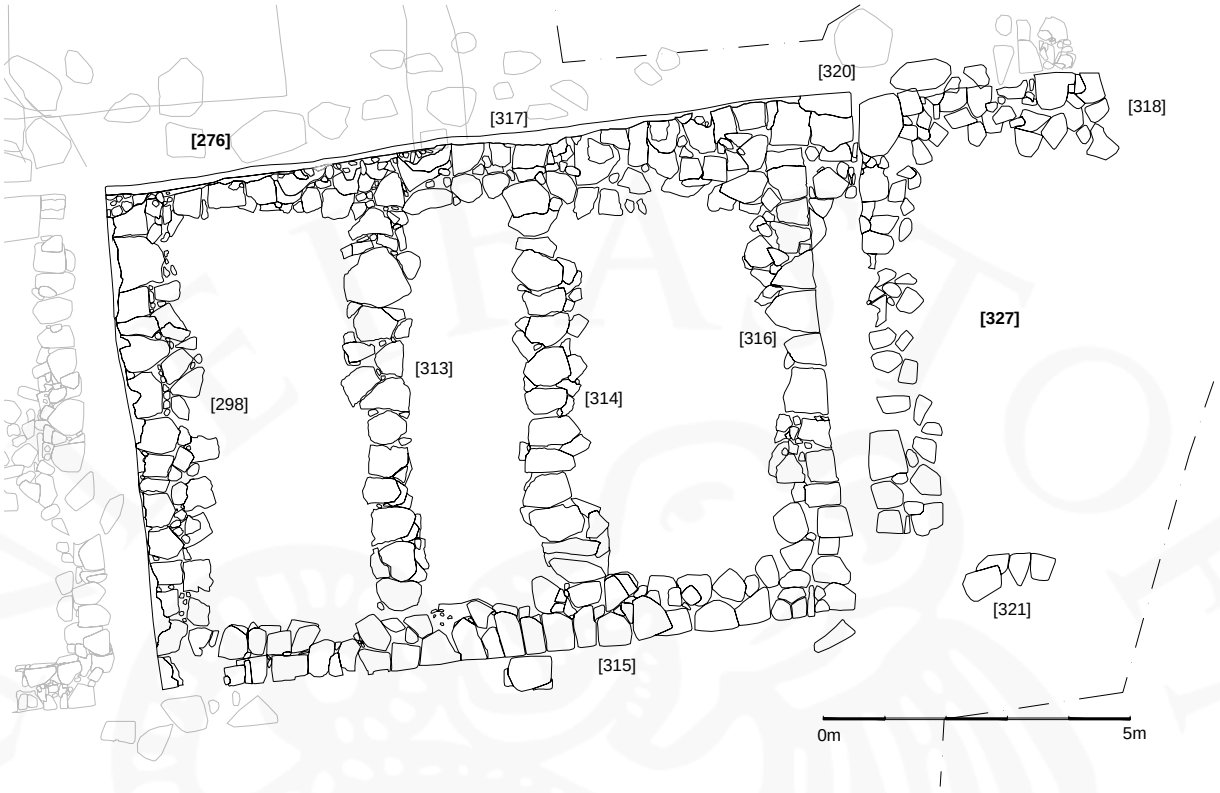

*Figure 12. Structures [**276**] and [**327**].*

Between structure [**276**] - that lay to the west of [**327**] – was a gap that was closed by a stone wall [320] which during excavation, was suggested to be associated with the north wall foundations [317]; it also appears to have been repaired with a capping of concrete. However, the relationship with [**327**] was unclear in plan. Its relationship is more visible in the form of sea wall construction which suggest similarities. As very little of the wall of [**327**] survives it is not entirely clear but a straight near vertical wall composed of similar stone and bonding agents suggest a near contemporaneity.

Structure [276]

The walls and foundations of structure [**276**] was well preserved. Structure [**276**], west of [**327**] and east of [**275**] was a series of stone walls [298, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317] connected to a building, measuring 8.4m north to south, and 11.3m east to west. The stone walls divided the internal space into 3 compartments, but rather than being rooms with in situ floor deposits, these probably supported suspended wooden floors. Nothing remained of these floors or the deposits which would have formed on them. The stone walls were placed directly into the redeposited sea deposits. The southern wall [315] and the eastern wall [316] both survived to a height of 1.6m. The walls were approximately 0.6 to 1m thick, and where the wall survived it was two stones thick. The outer parts of the wall on all sides were faced. The northern wall, like the other buildings that faced directly onto the sea and formed part of the harbour wall. Along the stretches of this part of the wall, concrete was used to reinforce the bonds between the stones.

The contemporaneity of the structures [**276**, **327**] suggest that these buildings are perhaps the two warehouses which fronted onto the sea indicated on the 1876 map. The eastern most

structure was associated with a stone pier and possible remnants of this were found [319] but they were located at the very eastern limit of excavation and were not fully revealed.

Figure 13. Stones associated with [276, 327] and the warehouses marked on the 1876 map.

Structures [275] and [274]

There is a close connection between structure [**275**] and the structure that lies immediately to the west: structure [**274**]. The sea wall suggests that [**274**] was built after [**275**]. Structure [**274**] was in turn truncated by a later structure with a basement [**200**], all of which is recorded in the sea wall profile, and [**275**] was extended east, abutting up against [**276**]. One the issue which is not resolved by the sea wall is the precise relationship of the structural features of each structure, which can be unravelled in plan view.

There appears to be several episodes of rebuilding and modifications inside each structure. However, in structure [**275**], like in [**276**] there was a stone wall which acted as a floor support. There appears however, to have been some modifications of the external walls, indicated by several possible rebuilds. The external walls of [**275**], [201, 297, 285] are added to by a possible rebuild or blockings at the south-eastern end [lower southern part of [297], and another blocking [286] between [201] and [285] on the north-western corner of [**275**]. The entrance-way in the north-western corner of [**275**] opened into a small annex connected with a series of stone walls [332, 328, 329, 330], which measures 4m east – west by 2.8m north – south. The annex was part of the structure [**274**] which was later added to with another stone wall on the south [278]. It is likely that this building, which included the annex was larger than it was when it was excavated. Structure [**200**] truncates, or rather made use of [**274**], when it was built, and it can be suggested that structure [**274**] was originally c. 10m

wide east – west and 8m north - south. The structural development was observed quite clearly in the sea wall elevation, indicating a new type of wall build [325] [**200**] over an earlier structural foundation [201] [**274**]. The remnants of [**274**] were truncated by the one of the evaluation trenches (trench 2) that removed what might have been left of the connection between [**274**] and [**200**] on its southern side. Perhaps during the construction of [**200**], there was some disturbance and movement of material and deposits, and this may have accounted for the stone dumping [291, 292, 295] south and up against the southern wall [296] of the annex [330]. South of this small annex was perhaps an open area in which was located an elongated oval shaped stone feature [**280**], constructed with concrete and brick built oven [284] with *in situ* peat ash [283] deposit inside. It had been partially disturbed, but the contents of the last use remained. The precise function of the oven is unknown, but it perhaps had an industrial function rather than a domestic one, given the wider context of its location: up against the walls of [**274**] - [285] and [278] - in its south east corner. Samples were taken from the in situ deposits but remain unprocessed (7). It abutted and was later than the stone wall [285] of [**275**], and it measured 2.1m north – south and 1.4m east – west.

Figure 14. Structures [274] and [275]

Structure [200]

Structure [**200**] was partially revealed and excavated in 2006 as [**105**]. However, the full extent of [**200**] was not revealed until 2007. [**200**] was a structure that measured 11.3m north – south and 8.3m east – west. Unlike the other buildings that lay to the east ([**274, 275, 276, 327**]), [**200**], like [**45**] that lay to its west, was a cellared building, dug down to a depth of 2m from the surviving sea wall level (at 1.73m (asl)); though in 2006 a concrete capping was removed, therefore indicating the actual depth of the cellar when it was constructed and used.

*Figure 15. Barrel [**380**] and drain pipe coming out of sea wall – looking south.*

On the base of the cellar was a yellow-brick feature [120] that was recorded in 2006. Part of the northern end ran along a channel to the northern wall of the cellar. The drain ran through the wall and out of the other side into a stone case wooden barrel [**311**: 308, 309, 310]. The yellow-brick feature, the drain and the barrel are all related to one another. It is possible that these features were related to the slaughter house c. 1906 (Sigurlaugur Ingólfsson 2007). However, due to its exposure to the sea it is a little difficult to know what this was used for, and why the drain was open through the wall? The high-tide mark lies some way above the drain, so at least on occasions the drain would be susceptible to water coming into the cellar if not blocked.

To the south of structure [**200**] but perhaps related to it, was another yellow-brick feature [235] which was infilled with roof slates [236]. This particular feature may have related to some kind of outside storage. It looks like a coal store, but there was no sign of coal infilling it.

Structure [200] was itself comprised of a two stone thick northern wall [201] 0.8m thick at the top; on the inside edge it was straight and clad in concrete and plaster. There were several recesses in the wall, which were probably for windows; remnants of two wood frames survived [206] and each frame was 0.9m wide – their height did not survive. The eastern and southern walls [325] were one stone wide (measuring 0.35m). The western wall was built against the wall [70] of [**45**]. As was discovered in 2006, there may have been an entrance into the cellar of [**45**] from [**200**], which was later blocked and concreted over. There was a small feature in the north-east corner of [**200**], which may have been connected in someway to the annex structure in [**274**], as it was on the same alignment and roughly the same dimensions (1.4m north – south, and 1.1m east – west). At the base of feature there was a

collection of wood, which may have been related to stairs – though this is difficult to prove as such.

Figure 16. Excavation of wood deposits in north-east corner of [200].

Figure 17. Window in the northern wall of [200]; facing south. The window fronts onto the sea.

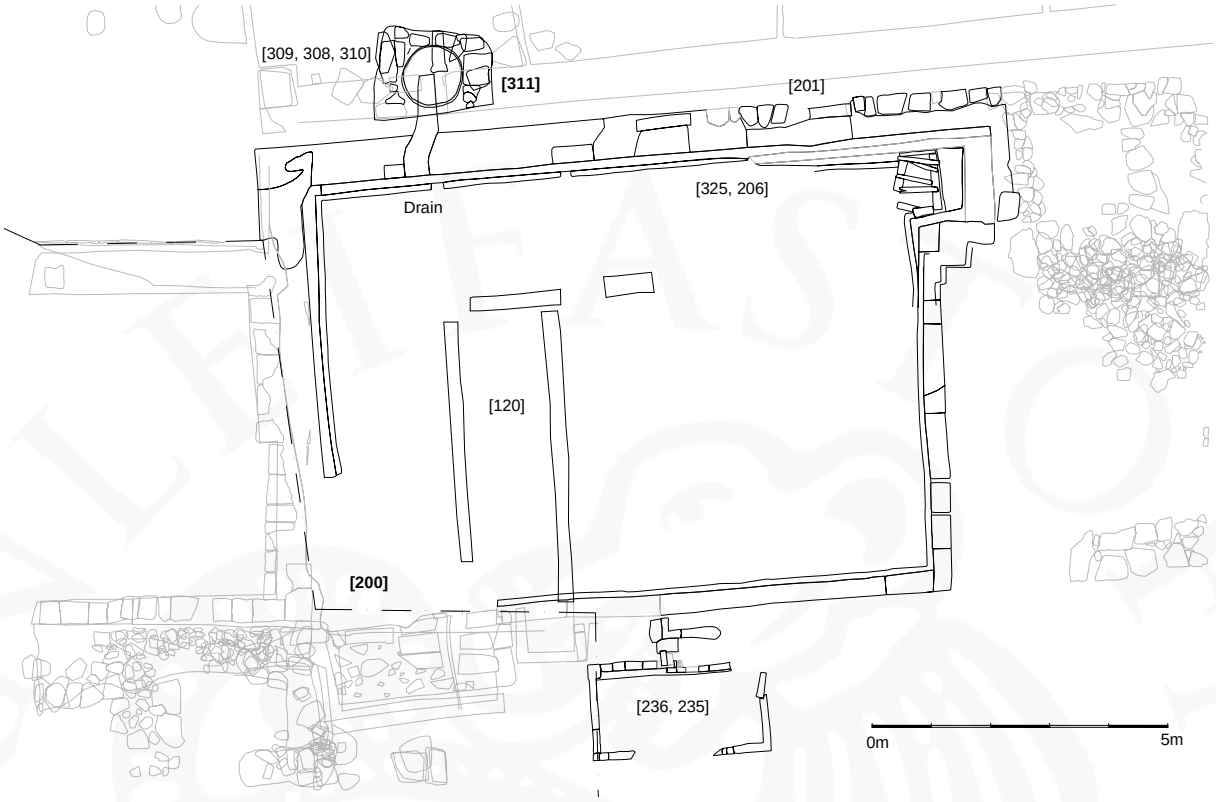

*Figure 18. Structure [**200**] and related features.*

Phase 3

This phase is characterised by another expansion of the merchant area, associated with Thomsen's agglomeration of land holdings culminating in 1906 and the redevelopment of the harbour front with its expansion northwards.

Addition to Hafnarstræti 21 [277]

Structure [**277**] was located east of Hafnarstræti 21 [199], which was excavated in 2006. It is likely, that [**277**] is the ice house that was built by D. Thomsen in 1906. According to the documented description the icehouse was a timber framed structure covered with wooden beams and iron on two sides (probably the northern and southern sides); the eastern side was fireproofed, and the iron roof was placed on wooden slats; it was covered with wooden boards and saw dust on the inside; one part of the house was for the freezing part (Sigurlaugur Ingólfsson 2007).

*Figure 19. [**277**] looking south*

The archaeology supports this description but adds considerable detail to the workings of the interior of the structure. The walls [299, 301=43] of [**277**] are made from similar stone as [**45**] excavated in 2006, and [**105, 200**] excavated in 2007. The single course thick walls were indented with post pads for support uprights and wooden joists for a wooden floor [300]. Some of the post pads had remnants of the wooden slats on top of them, as well as indications of the wooden floor boards that had left their mark by compacting the turf across the internal surface of the building [302]. The floor base lay below the wooden floor and was made from turf. It was excavated by grid square. The distribution of objects however, was probably not significant and relates perhaps more to the redeposition and later disturbance of the building when it was being demolished. However, the number of nails (87) and bottle fragments (77) may have some significance in future analysis of the materials from the turf floor base [302] and the structure as a whole.

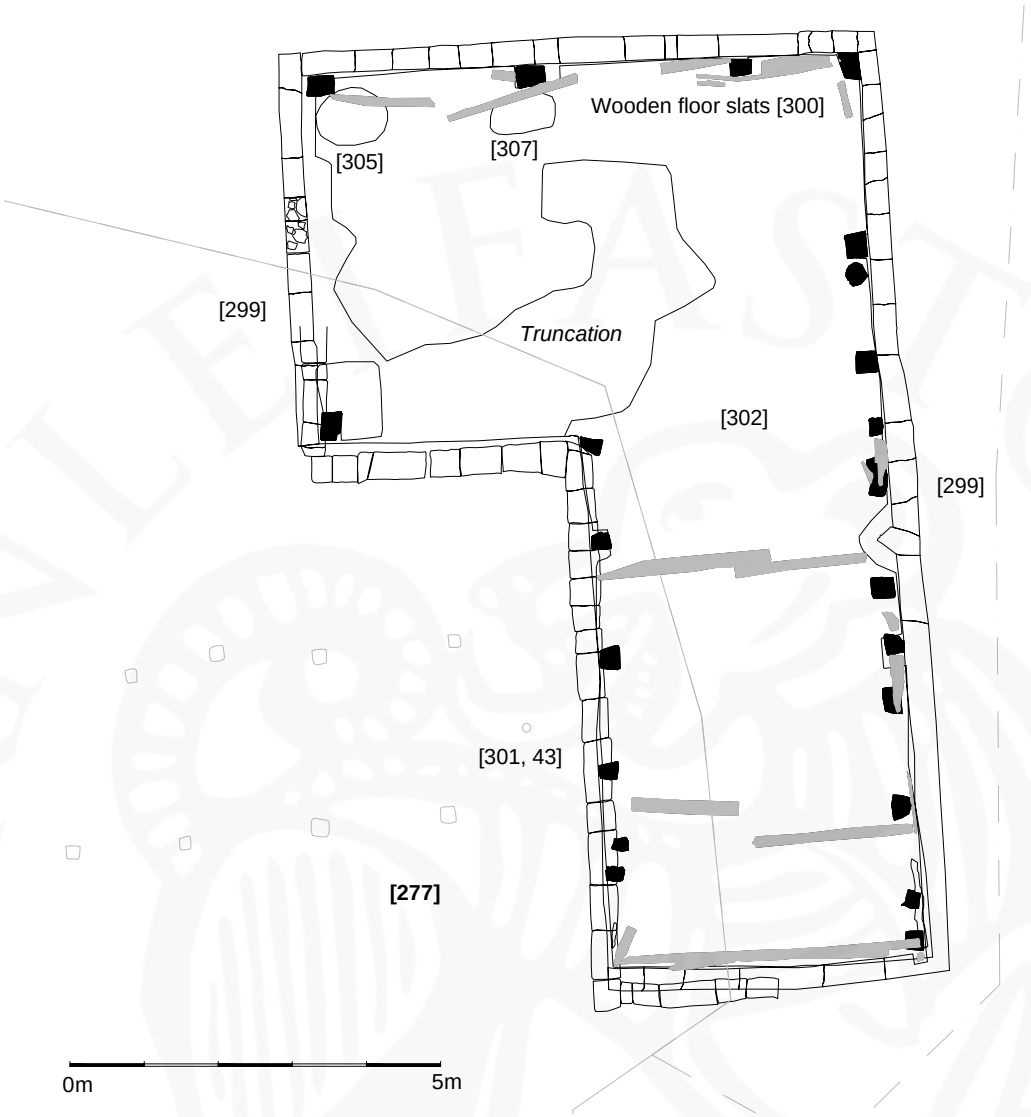

*Figure 20. Structure [**277**].*

Building [209] (see figure 21)

The structures associated with [**209**] was located west of the buildings [**202**], and north of [**45**] excavated in 2006. [**209**] was built on after the infilling sequence: large boulder infill and sand (see [190] from 2006). On an image/postcard with the inscription *Leinskipafjelagshusíð*, building [**209**] can be seen laying in between the buildings [**202**] and the [**139**]: called Mory & Co (who owned the land plot behind Hafnarstræti 17 in 1924 (Sigurlaugur Ingólfsson 2007) and which they traded to the city in 1925 (City Archives B/871). The archaeology indicated that the lean-to building, leaning against Hafnarstræti 19 did not block Kolasund, seen both on the maps of Ólafur Þorsteinsson (1915-1920) and Egil Hallgrimsson (1919-1920), as well, it did not block Kolasund.

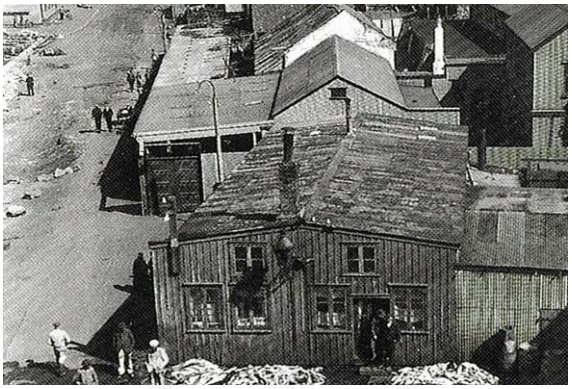

Figure 21. (Left) Clip of image with the inscription Leinskipafjelagshusíð *on it. The central part of the image is [**209**].(Right) Looking east: showing the lean-to structure against [**45**] in the middle of picture taken in 1935.*

In 2006 discrete and not extensive layers of coal and sand were excavated just north of the [**45**] a series of consecutive bands of yellow sand and black ?coal dust surfaces were excavated [110, 117, 122, 157, 158, 159]. It is likely that these relate in part to the structural remains found in 2007, associated with [**209**]. A series of demolition and collapse layers were excavated [203, 205, 211] consisting of probable coal-dust surfaces, wood and corrugated iron sheets. If the building was covered, it was not very substantially built. The archaeological evidence suggests a construction that was wooden, with a series of post pits. It is likely that the posts were placed in situ and floor layers began to accumulate around them [244, 252]. There appears to have been possibly recutting of the pits to add additional support to the posts - with timbers quite firmly placed into the cuts, with joists to support the uprights [223, 221, 219, 217, 249, 258). At some point, perhaps relating to the recutting, a beam, perhaps part of the walling seen in figure ## was placed immediately north of the post pits [246].

A brick and wood feature was located next to the western wall of [**202**: 208]. Whilst it was thought that the feature may have been a fire-place initially whilst being excavated [215, 243], it turned out that the feature was in fact another post pit, but with a more elaborate sequence of construction events, including a post pad structure made from brick. A series of small post holes [272, 270] were also excavated further west of [215, 243], suggesting that there was an internal division, or perhaps a roofed area. This is partly mirrored further west again, where the floor layer's [244] extent reflects these post holes limit. A series of pipe truncations have divided the area into two halves making the absolute certainty in connecting these two areas together difficult to ascertain. [**209**] as a whole is c. 15m by 7m; though the floors suggest that there were two distinct parts.

*Figure 22. Building [**209**] looking north-west.*

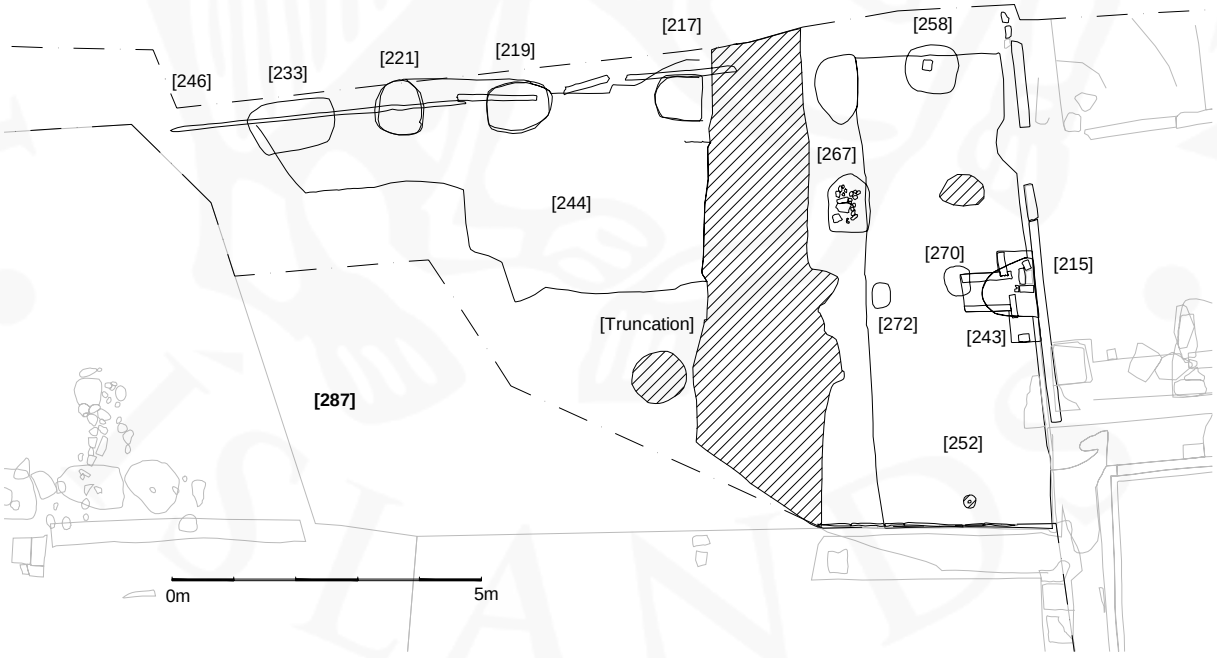

Figure 23. Building [209].

Structure [202]

A series of six concrete, wood and corrugated iron structural compartments were excavated north of the sea front wall (from west to east: [208, 210, 281, 282, 289, 290]). All of these structures were built the same way, and situated on top of the infilling sequence [190]. The infilling sequence of large sea boulders ran across the entire site, and was machine removed in order to expose the sea walls and building fronts in both the 2006 as well as the 2007 excavations; approximately the same depth as the sea wall – c. 2.10m.

*Figure 24. A series of buildings [**202**].*

The structures were composed of concrete foundations (walls and floors) in which surviving fragments of corrugated iron and wood were recorded on the northern frontages (on the road that is seen on several photographs (see *fig 16*). The entire block ran 27m immediately infrornt of the earlier harbour front. It is likely that these structures were stores, possibly for fishing – with evidence of drainage (set into the mid-east of each structure was a drain with an iron grate). Each structure was more or less the same dimensions and layout (in terms of the drain) but no surviving internal architecture remained (3.7m by 4.3m) besides two post-settings in [290]. No in situ artefacts relating to the use and occupation of the structures survived (being very close to the surface and packed with road gravel.

Finds summary

All finds pertaining to discrete contexts were collected, besides building material which was sampled. Across comprehensive contexts, such as the sea deposits on which the buildings were constructed on and the inflling deposits, finds were selected. These two approaches were necessary due to the large number of finds from redeposition and recent disturbance, as was c case in the previous phase of the project. From that project we already had a representative sample of material from these types of deposits. In total there were 1,491 finds recovered, weighing 46.2 Kg. In addition, animal and fish bone was recovered, though this related mostly to the discrete areas and not the comprehensive deposits (these were selectively sampled in 2006-7).

Of the major material categories ceramic, glass and iron/metal objects dominated by count, though concrete contributed largely to the weight. All of this material is yet to be analysed, but a cursory glance at the pottery suggests a very similar assemblage as the previous phase of the excavation; i.e late-19th to early-20th century.

The types of finds recovered from the site, were also fairly consistent with the previous excavations. The assemblage did not vary considerably from the material found previous, and there were no particularly specific finds from the dominant material: ceramic, glass and iron/metal. However, a Whiteware base fragments were found <204> with the manufacturer's stamp beneath an English crown with the words: DUNN BENNET & Co LTD...BURSLEM...ENGLAND. This sort of ceramic was in production after 1907, which fits the context from this excavation. Unfortunately the find derived from a cleaning layer that spread across the whole of the site.

Consistently with the previous excavation, there were several production markings on glass bottles. These included <50> [277]; and <31> [246] with the inscription: BRUU... KIOBENHAVN, VALDIMAR JO...ENSEN.

Material	**Weight**	**Count**
Ceramic	5291	334
Concrete	6465	4
Copper	23	9
Glass	9760	651
Iron	14796	444
Leather	2	1
Metal	124	5
Plastic	820	9
Rubber	15	5
Shell	1	1
Stone	8800	23
Wood	101	5
Grand Total	**46198**	**1491**

Table 1. Finds distributed by material type, and by weight (g) and count.

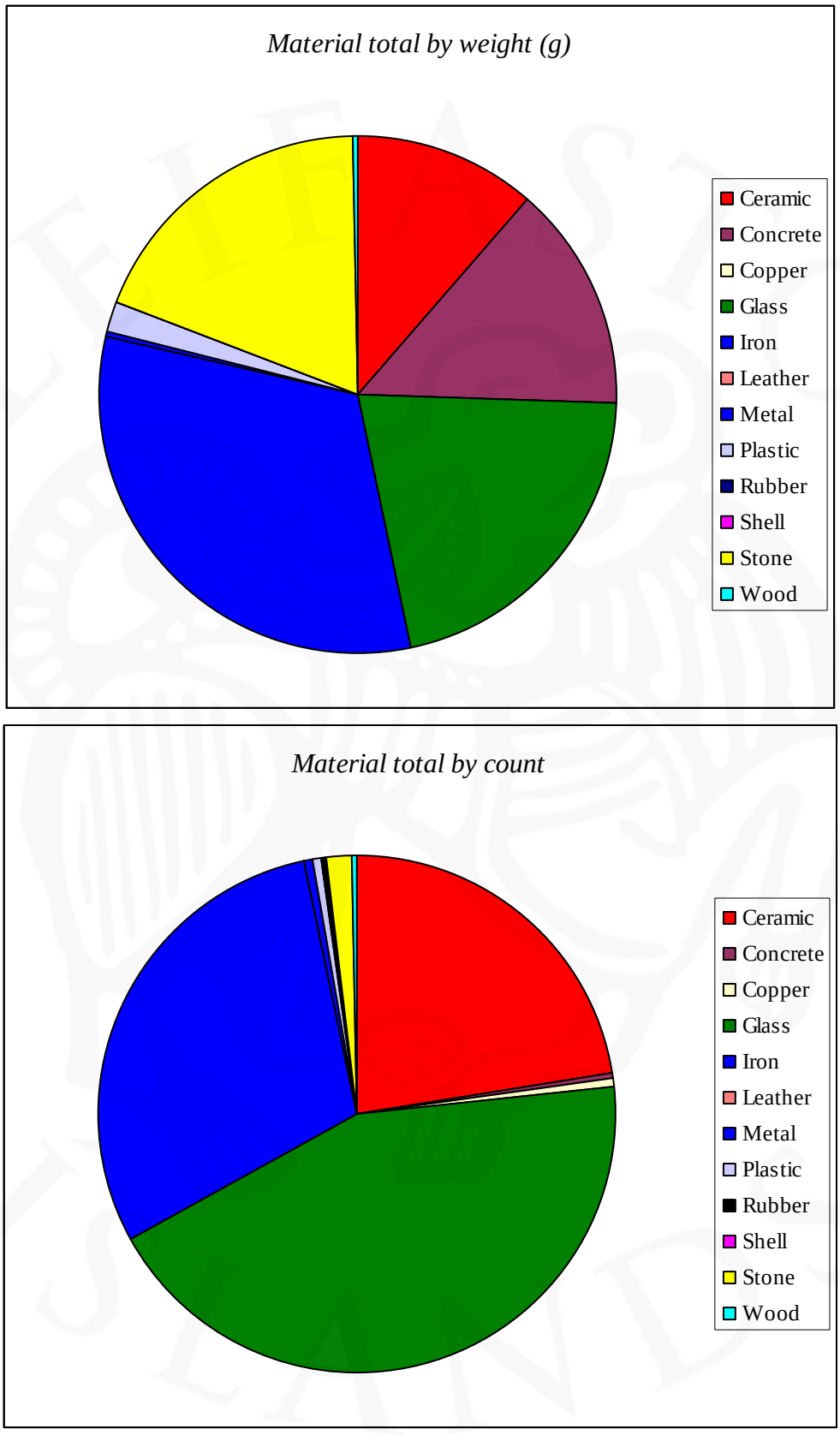

Figure 25. Finds material by weight (g) (top); and by count (bottom).

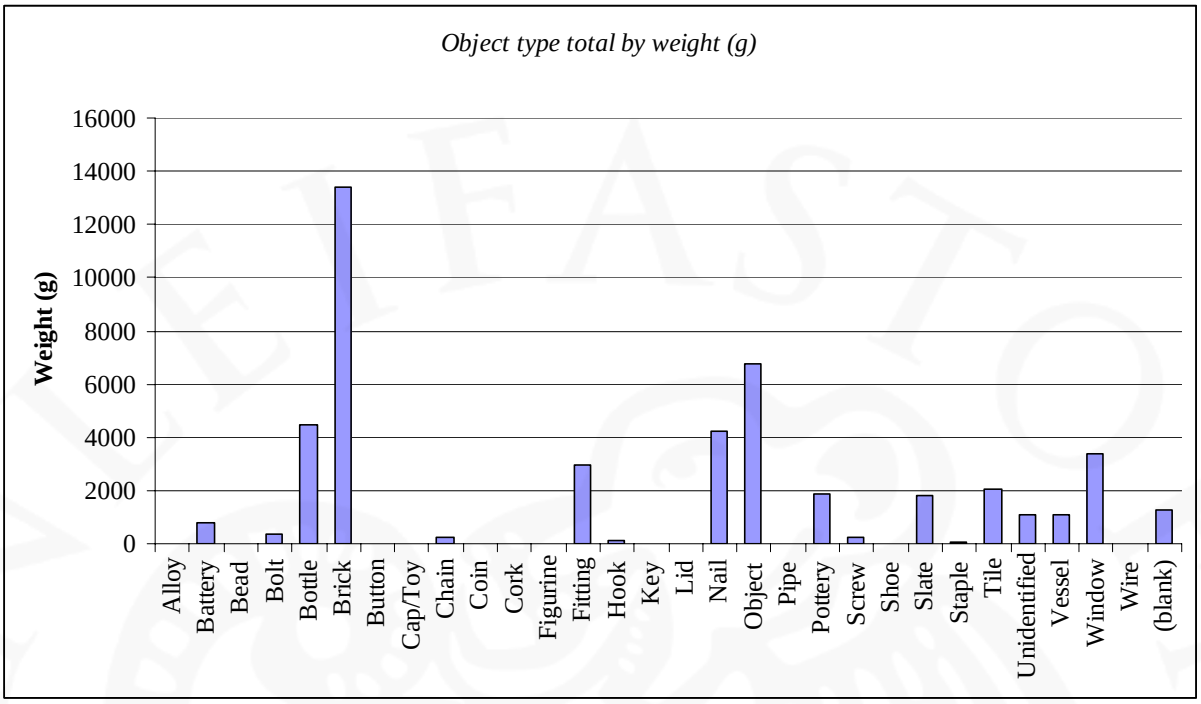

Figure 26. Object type by weight (g).

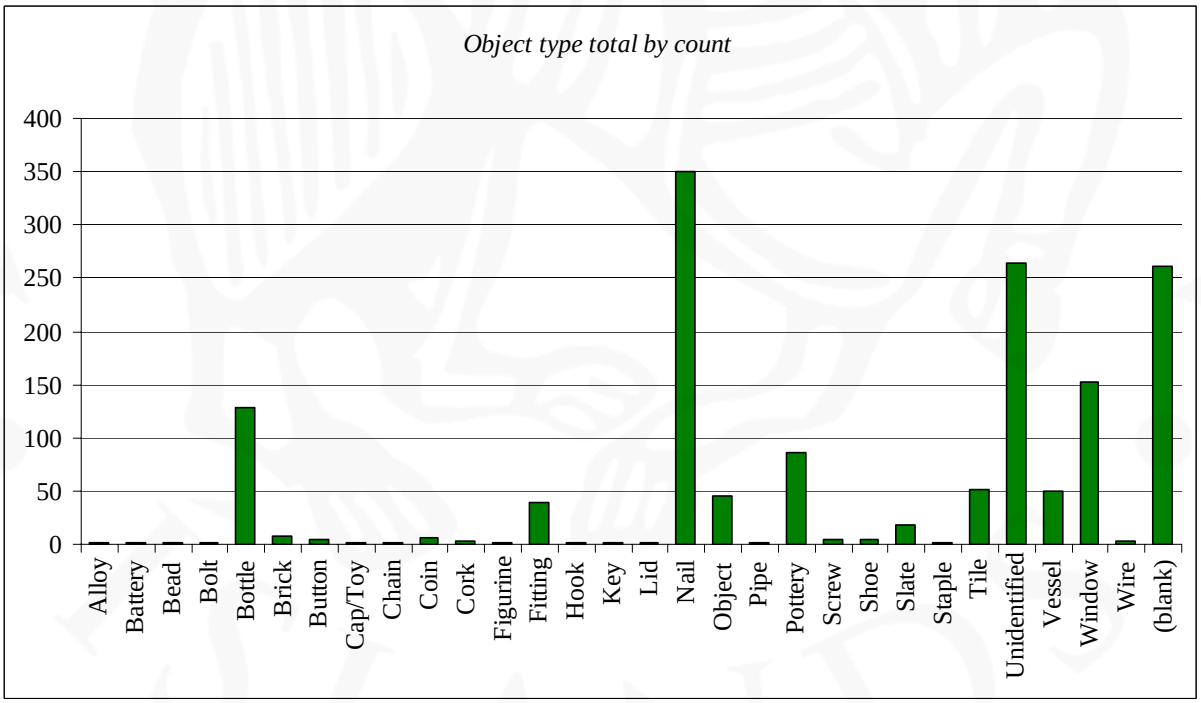

Figure 27. Object type by count.

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Discussion

The spatial and temporal development of the area that was excavated in 2007 is complimented by the previous work carried out in the area (Aldred 2007). While the preceding reports introduced the archaeology and its historical sources, this report has focused primarily on the material remains and the possible interpretations derived from multiple sources. The following discussion however, both aims to summarise the archaeological findings and add some colour by connecting it to the wider social, economic and political events that contextualise the history of development in Reykjavík and Iceland.

There are three main phases associated with the archaeology excavated in 2007. Although the archaeological phase hides the superficial view of complexity, it should be noted that there were other events and processes taking place within each. The three phase link what we could consider the micro-scale to the general perspectives relating to the macro; from the particular processes of site formation, intention and agency in creating the features that were excavated to the general narratives illustrated by the histories of this formative phase in Iceland's history.

The first phase is associated to the event of reclamation, by turning sea and ephemeral coastal edge into a permanent and integrated part of the living and working environment of Reykjavík. The archaeology is then an important source for Reykjavík's history and its development towards Modernity and in its progression towards an independent state. In the excavation area this is apparent and tangible in the material remains, as well as in the establishment of an environment in which material remains were important in creating a situation for a Modern consciousness. What I mean by this is that in the transformation from sea to land through reclamation this produced the ideological conditions for creating different types of change: from the social to the economic and political. During the 19th century and early twentieth century Iceland was embattled in its own struggle for its sovereignty from Denmark. And even though the reclamation was perhaps driven by the economic motivation of its land owners (the land owners of this part of the coastline were themselves on the whole foreign merchants who owned property on the other side of the street) they inadvertently set in motion changes which lead to Iceland's eventual independence and sustainability. The physicality of change from sea to land was no mean feat and involved a host of participants. While not much of this early reclamation was evident in the excavation, there were nonetheless a few glimpses. For example the pier remnants as well as the possible slip-way both suggest this commercial interest in utilising the water front; for loading and unloading goods. As a result perhaps of these first steps in reclaiming the water front edge came the resulting changes that were seen in second phase.

The second phase is marked by an expansion and development of the water front into a fully fledge merchant quarter in Reykjavík. The creation of a sea wall, which was produced by the gradual expansion of warehouses from east to west, created a monumental structure that indicated a merchant locale from the sea. Furthermore, warehouses and shop fronts onto a new road – Hafnarstræti – created opportunities for trade. The merchants then in a sense mediated between the coast and the foreigners and the land and the Icelanders; they were instrumentally then in creating change, not only in the relationships between a trader and a consumer, but also in moving Reykjavík and Iceland towards a state of independence. As is seen later, the sea wall also created an opportunity to promote business to the incoming ships docking in the harbour. Signs such as 'Thomsens stores' in at least two languages suggests

that this was an important statement and intention, rather than an opportunistic after thought. On the landward side, signs also indicating the multilingual character of this area established a 'tourism centre', doubling up the community both as traders and as a multinational locale; the majority of the merchants in the late nineteenth century were foreigners. Creating the sea wall therefore not only established a situation for a material permanence, but also a new community identity in Reykjavík. Previously the merchant quarter had been located further to the west, close to Aðalstræti. The archaeology from this excavation suggests that considerable investment went in to creating permanence and identity in this part of Reykjavík. This was perhaps a result of a mutual interest in dominating the merchant and trade sector. Stone built warehouses, icehouses, gangways, and alleys, as well as piers and harbouring facilities that brought ships up to the very edge of the harbour (seen later c. 1915) were all part of this process of dominating the sector. The archaeology produced much residual material in the form of ceramic, glass, iron, with some specific items, but little of this material furthers our understandings of what was being traded because of the redeposited and lack of in situ deposits; a key issue for the future is to excavate buildings before they are 'moved' or demolished as the in situ deposits are more likely to be still in place. Fortunately, the documentation of general patterns of trade and exchange help to contextualise what was being imported (exported). While this report is not the right place to discuss this, it is important to note that trade at the time of the second phase in the excavation was only gradually increasing, but that the development created the basis for the dramatic increase of imports c. 1910 (see figure 28).

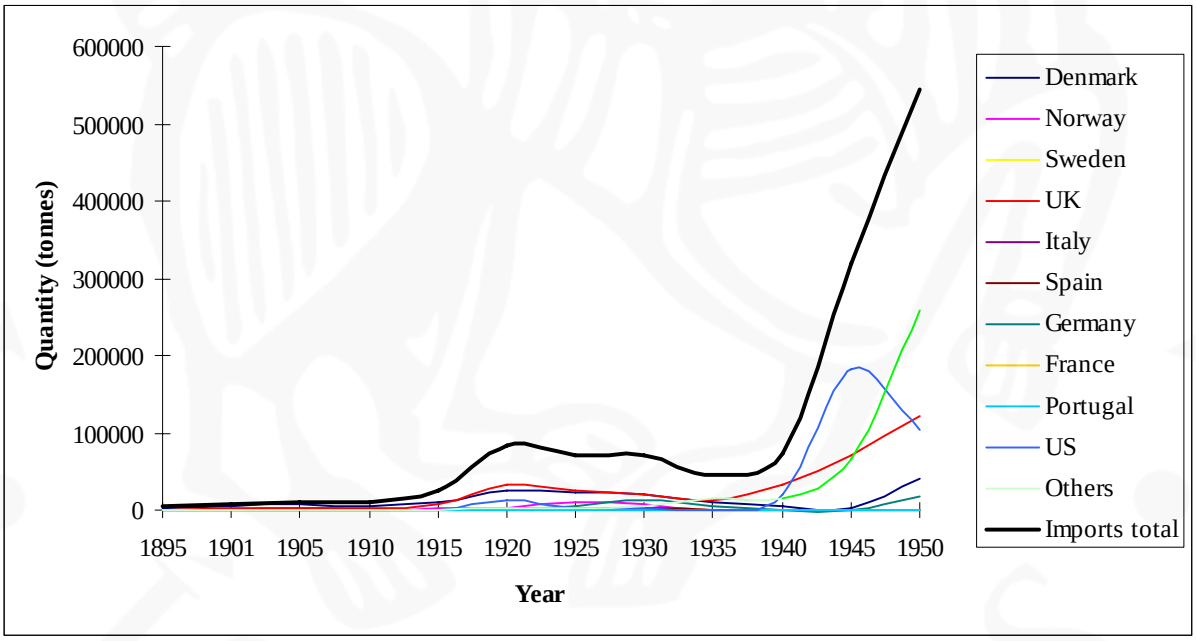

Figure 28. Derived from Hagskinna 1997: 448-475 (table 10.8).

The third phase took place perhaps during the most one of the most expansive phase of Reykjavík's history. The archaeology in area 6 however is rather limited, perhaps a result of later disturbance, its proximity to the present-day surface, and that much of the expansion took place in other parts of Reykjavík. On the area of the warehouses itself there are only a few examples of altering and modifying existing structural remains during this phase. The biggest change took place in the infilling of the sea immediately north of the sea wall

associated with phase two, and creating a new sea wall and water front, on which structural remains were excavated. However, the sea wall has not yet been excavated and awaits excavation and recording. One interesting example of creating a successful environment which has contemporary resonance, is that the merchants created their own downfall by producing a sustainable and a viable commercial environment. As foreign rule was lessening in Iceland their dominance began to falter, but the ability for Iceland to navigate towards its independence was in part due to the commercial and economic success of its merchants and trade. As Danish control lessened over the governance of Iceland, the natural course of events allowed a greater involvement of Icelanders. By 1911 much of the property that the Thomsen family had gathered around itself in this area of Reykjavík was sold. By 1918, Iceland had received its mandate for home-rule, and at least by 1925 the merchant sector had a number of influential Icelandic merchants within it (eg H. Magnússon who in 1925 already owned the plot of Hafnarstræti 19 and rebuilt the house; and in 1930 Þ. Pálsson already owned Hafnarstræti 17).

The archaeology of Reykjavík's the water front has confronted indirectly several important issues. The first has been a relook and a critical appraisal of what constitutes archaeology in Iceland, and what decides the material definition of archaeology. What gets excavated is often derived from a case by case examination, and this is necessary and the accepted and common practice. But when there is an archaeology that edges towards the proximity of our own time opinions diverge. Often there is the argument put forward that we already know everything as it is written down, it is already been documented. But as I have hoped to show in the results of this excavation there is a considerable level of detail that archaeology adds in addressing the lack of knowledge concerning the *specific* material outcomes, for example, what goods are being imported and exported, and the spatial arrangements and developments of property. Archaeology becomes in this sense a catalyst and a driver of questions others sources of information simply fail to express. The specific material traits of the archaeology then allow other sources to circulate further adding to this milieu, creating intersections that in themselves bring further questions and issues to light.

And secondly, today, we already live in an age that quickly outstrips itself of the knowledge of practices used to create it. The processes of reclaiming land from the sea, and in creating new water fronts were important events in the history of the Reykjavík's own beginnings as the capital city of Iceland, and in Iceland establishment as an independent state. After all Paul Connerton (2009) asks why does Modernity forget? And this can be answered simply: archaeology helps us to remember.

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Appendices

Units

Unit	Type	Group	Description	D
200	Group		Structure - cellar building at west of excavation area. South of (209), (208) and (210). Northern wall makes up a portion of harbour wall.	0
201	Deposit	200	Earlier wall truncated by [325]; possibly same as lower phase (2b) seen in elevation	0
202	Group		Stall frontages (n of 200); super-group - includes: 208, 210, 281, 282, 289, 290	0
203	Deposit	209	Demolition or occupation surfaces associated with structure [209]: silty sand	1
204	Deposit	209	Demolition or occupation surfaces associated with structure [209]: compacted wood and coal	1
205	Deposit	209	Demolition or occupation surfaces associated with structure [209]: sandy gravel - levelling surface	1
206	Group	200	Wall blocking (200)	1
207	Group		Concrete wall North of and later than (200), (206), and (201)	1
208	Group	202	Structure in front (200) concrete (W)	1
209	Group		Structure in to deposit (W of (208))	1
210	Group	202	Structure in front 0f (200) - stall (E)	1
211	Group		Wood and metal fittings and frame	1
212	Deposit		Recent very modern make-up over entire site	1
213	Deposit		Ashley's deposit with wood and corugated strips. =(246)	1
214	Deposit		Cpmpacted surface surface below (203)	1
215	Deposit		Deposit in Eastern side - chimney? Area	1
216	Deposit		Compacted stoney fill of Post-hole [217] W. side	1
217	Cut		Post-hole	1
218	Deposit		Compacted stoney fill of Post-hole [219] W. side	1
219	Cut		Post-hole	1
220	Deposit		Compacted stoney fill of post-hole [221] W. side	1
221	Cut		post-hole	1
222	Deposit		Compacted stoney fill of post-hole [223] W. side	1
223	Cut		Post-hole	1
224	Deposit		Dark greyish brown clay (in section)	1
225	Deposit		mid yellowish brown clay (in section)	1
226	Deposit		Light yellowish/orange brown sand (in section)	1
227	Deposit		Dark greyish black sand (in section)	1
228	Deposit		Mid greyish brown clay (in section)	1
229	Deposit		Mid reddish brown clay (in section)	1
230	Deposit		Dark greyish black shell and sand (in section)	1
231	Deposit		Whitish/yellowish brown shell/sand (in section)	1
232	Deposit		dark greyish/blackish brown sand (in section)	1
233	Deposit		Dark greyish/blackish brown sand (in section)	1
234	Deposit		Mid reddish brown sand with shell and fish bones (in section)	1
235	Deposit	268	Brick structure South of main building	1
236	Deposit	268	Slate filling (235)	1
237	Deposit		Foundation stones for dry-stone wall	1
238	Cut		Construction cut for (237)	1
239	Deposit		Compact gravel deposit at western end of excavation	1

			area and truncated by modern drain	
240	Group		Post and plank timber structure in [217]	1
241	Group		Post and plank timber structure in [219]	1
242	Deposit		Fill of pit with post and postpad. Split in to ´a´´ and ´b´: Dark greyish black sand with large stone (anchor) postpad	1
243	Cut		Cut of [242]; posthole	1
244	Deposit		Levelling layer (on multi-context plan). Loose mid brown gravely sand	1
245	Deposit		Cobble infill supported by a slightly coarse sand matrix.	1
246	Deposit		Corrugated iron = (213)	1
247	Group		Post and timber structure in [221]	1
248	Group		Post and timber structure in [223]	1
249	Cut		Post-hole	1
250	Deposit		Fill of post-hole [249]. Dark greyish brown,Silty sand. Coarse grit.	1
251	Group		Post and timber plank structure in [249]	1
252	Deposit		Floor surface compacted, light greyish brown, shelly silt.	1
253	Deposit		loose, mid to dark green coarse sand	1
254	Deposit		fine sand (on multi context) = (253)	1
255	Deposit		Brownish pea gravel	1
256	Deposit	259	Post and timber plank structure in [258]	1
257	Deposit	259	Fill of post hole mid grey sand supporting boulders	1
258	Cut	259	Post-hole Cut	1
259	Group	259	Post/group	1
260	Deposit		Charcoal spread	1
261	Deposit		Fill 1 of post hole. Soft dark brown sand	1
262	Deposit		Fill 2 of post-hole. Soft greyish brown sand and gravel	1
263	Cut		Cut of post-hole	1
264	VOID			
265	VOID			
266	VOID			
267	VOID			
268	Group		Brick structure (235) and (236) south of building (200)	1
269	Deposit		Fill of post-hole [270]. Gravelly sand	1
270	Cut		Post-hole	1
271	Deposit		Fill of post-hole [272]. Gravelly sand	1
272	Cut		Post-hole	1
273	Deposit		Layer of make-up beneath (255). Compacted gravel surface.	1
274	Group		Building East of [200]	1
275	Group		Building East of [274]	1
276	Group		Building East of [275]	1
277	Group		Building East and added after Hafnarstræti 21	1
278	Deposit	274	Wall south of area 6.	1
279	Cut		Construction cut. May be a ´dead´unit!	1
280	Group		Concrete construction E of [200]	1
281	Group	202	Timber and concrete stalls	1
282	Group	202	Timber and concrete stalls	1
283	Deposit	280	Peat ash	1
284	Deposit	280	Masonry structure - 'oven'?	1
285	Deposit	275	Stone wall South and East of building (275)	1

286	Deposit	275	Layer addition to wall (285) in the East	1
287	Deposit	275	Stone structure. Possible pier in building 275. N-S orientation.	1
288	Deposit		Concrete plate over stalls (289) and (290)	1
289	Group	202	Stall east of (282).	1
290	Group	202	Stall east of (289)	1
291	Deposit		Dumped stone/boulder deposit. Probable backfill/makeup layer	1
292	Deposit		Dumped stone/boulder deposit. Probable backfill/makeup layer	1
293	Deposit	275	Stone cobbles. Part of backfill in (275)	1
294	Deposit	275	Stone wall on eastern side of (275). N-S orientation.	1
295	Deposit	274	possible N-S stone pier	1
296	Deposit	274	E-W stone wall	1
297	Deposit	275	E-W stone wall to south of building (275)	1
298	Deposit	276	N-S stone wall on western side of building (276)	2
299	Deposit	277	Wall(s) of building in S-E corner of excavation area	2
300	Deposit	277	floor boards/support rafters	2
301	Deposit	277	Stone wall on western side	2
302	Deposit	277	turf flooring/insulation	2
303	Group	202?	Stall east of (290)	1
304	Deposit	277	Large cobble fill of possible post-hole [305] in building (277)	2
305	Cut	277	Post hole	2
306	Deposit	277	Large cobble fill of possible post-hole [305] in building (277)	2
307	Cut	277	Post hole	2
308	Deposit	311	Wooden Barrel.	2
309	Deposit	311	Fill opf Barrel. Gravel and medium to large cobbles.	2
310	Deposit	311	Stone (retaining) wall around barrel (308)	2
311	Group		Stone structure enclosing wooded barrel	2
312	Cut	311	Construction cut for (311)	2
313	Deposit	276	N-S stone wall on eastern side of building (276)	2
314	Deposit	276	N-S inner stone wall of (276)	2
315	Deposit	276	E-W stone wall at southern end of building	2
316	Deposit	276	N-S outer stone wall of building (276)	2
317	Deposit	276	E-W stone wall at north of (276)	2
318	Deposit	327	N-S stone wall of building (327) (east of building (276)	2
319	Deposit	327	N-S wall abutting harbour wall at East end.	2
320	Deposit		Possible foundation stones between buildings (276) and (327)	2
321	Deposit		Partial E-W stone wall disappearing into Eastern L.O.E	2
322	Deposit		Stones to south of (275) and (276) in beach deposit/gravel makeup	0
323	Deposit		Stone slip-way foundation at east end of harbour wall.	0
324	Deposit		grey stone groyne	0
325	Deposit	200	Stone wall part of the rebuild of building [200]	0
326	Deposit	209	Gravelly ashy surface underlying timber and iron structure (246) on eastern edge of site. *Renumbering of (212) on multi-context plan g(209) poss. finds issue.	0
327	Group		Structure (partly truncated on the Eastern edge of site adjacent to building [276].	0
328	Deposit	332	Ephemeral stone wall. Support for building or pier base?	0

329	Deposit	332	Ephemeral stone wall. Support for building or pier base?	0
330	Deposit	332	Brick and concrete dump under stone wall (329)	0
331	Deposit	332	Ephemeral stone wall. Blocking and support for building or pier.	0
332	Group		Group number for blocking and supports.	0
333	Deposit		Mid reddish brown clayey silt matrix and large cobble dump over beach deposits north of harbour wall. Part of infill and land reclamation.	0
334	Deposit	327	Possible robbed slipway or earlier building.	0

Finds

Finds no.	*Context*	*Grid*	*Type*	*Material*	*Weight (g)*	*Count*
1	203	493/240	Bottle	Glass	18	1
2	203	493/242		Glass	8	2
3	203	494/240		Glass	1	1
4	203	492/241	Bottle	Glass	16	2
5	203	492/242	Window	Glass	10	1
6	203	492/242		Glass	3	1
7	203	495/241	Window	Glass	11	1
8	203	495/241		Glass	3	2
9	203	495/242		Glass	289	85
10	205	488/240	Bottle	Glass	35	1
11	205	490/242	Bottle	Glass	6	1
12	212	486/245	Vessel	Glass	5	1
13	212	487/245	Vessel	Glass	14	1
14	212	489/245	Bottle	Glass	6	1
15	212	484/244	Window	Glass	20	1
16	212	489/245	Bottle	Glass	21	3
17	212	488/245	Bottle	Glass	13	2
18	212	489/244	Bottle	Glass	33	3
19	212	489/245	Bottle	Glass	11	1
20	212	486/244	Bottle	Glass	45	1
21	214	492/239	Bottle	Glass	65	1
22	214	492/239	Bottle	Glass	8	2
23	214	492/240	Bottle	Glass	19	1
24	214	492/249	Window	Glass	1	1
25	214	493/241	Window	Glass	1	1
26	214	494/241	Window	Glass	1	1
27	214	494/240	Window	Glass	2	1
28	214	493/241	Bottle	Glass	2	1
29	236	---	Bottle	Glass	290	2
30	236	---		Glass	4	1
31	236	---	Bottle	Glass	76	2
32	252	---	Bottle	Glass	4	2
33	252	---	Bottle	Glass	348	1
34	275	---	Bottle	Glass	19	1
35	275	---	Bottle	Glass	20	2
36	275	---	Bottle	Glass	8	1
37	275	---	Bottle	Glass	22	1
38	275	---	Bottle	Glass	32	1
39	275	---	Vessel	Glass	23	1

40	275	---	Bottle	Glass	23	1
41	277	---	Bottle	Glass	152	1
42	277	---	Vessel	Glass	99	1
43	277	---	Bottle	Glass	100	1
44	277	---	Bottle	Glass	296	1
45	277	---	Bottle	Glass	469	1
46	277	---	Bottle	Glass	429	1
47	277	---	Bottle	Glass	90	1
48	277	---	Bottle	Glass	44	4
49	277	---	Bottle	Glass	12	1
50	277	---	Bottle	Glass	22	1
51	277	---	Window	Glass	15	1
52	277	---	Vessel	Glass	8	1
53	277	---	Unidentified	Glass	6	1
54	277	---	Vessel	Glass	9	1
55	280	---	Bottle	Glass	69	1
56	280	---	Vessel	Glass	366	1
57	Unstratified	---	Bottle	Glass	43	1
58	Unstratified	---	Bottle	Glass	258	2
59	302	528/229	Bottle	Glass	175	2
60	302	528/227	Bottle	Glass	130	1
61	302	526/229	Bottle	Glass	75	1
62	302	529/227	Bottle	Glass	11	2
63	302	527/217	Bottle	Glass	2	1
64	302	528/228	Window	Glass	5	2
65	302	539/218	Unidentified	Glass	19	8
66	302	531/221	Unidentified	Glass	56	13
67	302	528/219	Window	Glass	13	2
68	302	528/225	Window	Glass	11	1
69	302	527/220	Unidentified	Glass	2	1
70	302	527/223	Unidentified	Glass	2	1
71	302	527/217	Window	Glass	93	1
72	302	---	Unidentified	Glass	16	9
73	302	---	Bottle	Glass	1	1
74	302	525/229	Window	Glass	22	1
75	302	525/229	Unidentified	Glass	9	2
76	302	530/221	Unidentified	Glass	62	16
77	302	529/222	Unidentified	Glass	21	7
78	302	528/224	Unidentified	Glass	22	9
79	302	528/223	Window	Glass	8	1
80	302	528/223	Unidentified	Glass	5	1
81	302	530/223	Window	Glass	17	2
82	302	530/223	Vessel	Glass	7	2
83	302	529/223	Window	Glass	65	5
84	302	529/223	Unidentified	Glass	9	2
85	302	529/218	Window	Glass	26	1
86	302	529/218	Bottle	Glass	3	1
87	302	530/220	Bottle	Glass	24	1
88	302	530/220	Unidentified	Glass	107	39
89	302	529/219	Unidentified	Glass	39	10
90	302	529/219	Bottle	Glass	76	4
91	302	529/221	Window	Glass	5	1

92	302	529/221	Unidentified	Glass	38	12
93	302	531/217	Window	Glass	15	2
94	302	531/217	Unidentified	Glass	7	2
95	302	531/217	Bottle	Glass	23	1
96	302	531/218	Unidentified	Glass	16	3
97	302	531/218	Window	Glass	290	17
98	302	529/217	Window	Glass	130	5
99	302	529/217	Bottle	Glass	9	2
100	302	529/217	Unidentified	Glass	1	1
101	302	529/217	Window	Glass	6	2
102	302	529/217	Bottle	Glass	112	3
103	302	530/217	Window	Glass	45	1
104	302	530/217	Vessel	Glass	24	3
105	302	528/217	Unidentified	Glass	1	1
106	302	528/217	Bottle	Glass	6	1
107	302	530/224	Vessel	Glass	8	2
108	302	530/224	Bottle	Glass	4	3
109	302	530/224	Unidentified	Glass	117	21
110	302	530/224	Window	Glass	5	1
111	302	530/225	Vessel	Glass	3	1
112	302	530/225	Bottle	Glass	44	2
113	302	530/224	Bottle	Glass	1	1
114	302	530/224	Vessel	Glass	4	2
115	302	529/224	Window	Glass	199	18
116	302	529/224	Unidentified	Glass	1	2
117	302	529/225	Window	Glass	128	13
118	302	529/225	Unidentified	Glass	57	9
119	302	529/225	Unidentified	Glass	117	18
120	302	529/225	Bottle	Glass	227	23
121	302	531/219	Vessel	Glass	23	3
122	302	531/219	Bottle	Glass	19	2
123	302	531/219	Bottle	Glass	5	1
124	302	531/219	Vessel	Glass	54	1
125	302	531/219	Bottle	Glass	144	1
126	302	531/219	Window	Glass	2238	68
127	302	531/219	Unidentified	Glass	74	28
128	302	531/219	Unidentified	Glass	37	8
129	302	531/219	Bottle	Glass	80	13
130	302	531/219	Bottle	Glass	76	6
131	302	531/219	Bottle	Glass	87	2
132	302	530/219	Bottle	Glass	4	1
133	302	531/220	Bottle	Glass	2	1
134	302	531/220	Unidentified	Glass	118	34
135	302	531/220	Coin	Copper	1	1
136	302	492/242	Coin	Copper	1	1
137	302	530/224	Coin	Copper	1	1
138	302	---	Coin	Copper	4	1
139	275	---	Coin	Copper	1	1
140	275	---	Button	Shell	1	1
141	214	494/241	Button	Iron	9	1
142	275	---	Button	Wood	1	1
143	302	531/219	Lid	Plastic	9	1
144	302	530/223	Bead	Plastic	1	1
145	205	489/241	Pipe	Plastic	4	1
146	302	531/219	Unidentified	Plastic	6	1
147	302	531/228	Unidentified	Plastic	1	1

148	302	531/219	Unidentified	Plastic	14	1
149	302	531/218	Unidentified	Plastic	94	1
150	302	526/279	Cap/Toy	Plastic	1	1
151	214	493/241	Wire	Iron	5	1
152	212	489/245	Screw	Metal	20	3
153	212	486/245	Unidentified	Leather	2	1
154	268	---	Wire	Metal	8	1
155	242	---	Shoe	Rubber	14	4
156	275	---	Alloy	Copper	2	1
157	302	527/222	Key	Copper	10	1
158	302	531/219	Unidentified	Rubber	1	1
159	302	528/224	Battery	Metal	96	1
160	275	---	Button	Copper	1	1
161	215	---	Brick	Stone	2970	3
162	253	---	Brick	Concrete	3790	1
163	236	---	Brick	Stone	2720	1
164	280	---	Brick	Stone	1300	1
165	284	---	Brick	Concrete	2620	1
166	236	---	Slate	Stone	1000	8
167	268	---	Slate	Stone	810	10
168	302	529/224	Battery	Plastic	690	1
169	277	---	Cork	Wood	1	1
170	280	---	Cork	Wood	1	1
171	302	531/217	Cork	Wood	6	1
172	202	488/244		Ceramic	49	21
173	202	487/245		Ceramic	115	17
174	203	492/241		Ceramic	95	29
175	203	495/240		Ceramic	17	4
176	203	493/240		Ceramic	10	2
177	203	492/242		Ceramic	121	39
178	203	493/242		Ceramic	26	9
179	203	494/240		Ceramic	2	2
180	203	492/241	Tile	Ceramic	5	1
181	203	495/241	Pottery	Ceramic	7	2
182	203	492/242	Pottery	Ceramic	2	2
183	203	495/240	Tile	Ceramic	5	2
184	203	493/240		Concrete	3	1
185	204	492/242	Tile	Ceramic	234	8
186	204	492/245	Tile	Ceramic	392	23
187	204	492/245	Pottery	Ceramic	123	1
188	204	492/245	Pottery	Ceramic	462	2
189	204	492/242		Ceramic	4	1
190	204	494/245		Concrete	52	1
191	212	486/245		Ceramic	20	7
192	212	488/245		Ceramic	1	1
193	212	489/245		Ceramic	9	3
194	212	489/244		Ceramic	46	14
195	212	487/244		Ceramic	68	8
196	212	486/245	Tile	Ceramic	22	1
197	212	487/244	Tile	Ceramic	45	1
198	212	486/244	Tile	Ceramic	551	1
199	212	488/244	Tile	Ceramic	254	2
200	212	485/244	Pottery	Ceramic	15	1
201	212	487/245	Vessel	Ceramic	5	1
202	212	486/245	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
203	212	486/245	Vessel	Ceramic	18	1

204	212	487/245	Pottery	Ceramic	11	3
205	212	489/245	Pottery	Ceramic	76	1
206	212	484/244	Pottery	Ceramic	47	1
207	212	489/245	Pottery	Ceramic	37	4
208	212	489/245	Vessel	Ceramic	239	21
209	214	492/239		Ceramic	6	2
210	214	494/240		Ceramic	2	1
211	214	493/241	Tile	Ceramic	31	1
212	214	493/241	Tile	Ceramic	11	3
213	214	494/241	Tile	Ceramic	5	4
214	214	493/241	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
215	214	493/241	Tile	Ceramic	4	1
216	214	494/240	Pottery	Ceramic	1	2
217	214	494/240	Tile	Ceramic	2	1
218	236	---	Pottery	Ceramic	31	2
219	244	---	Tile	Ceramic	468	1
220	252	---	Pottery	Ceramic	494	1
221	268	---		Ceramic	207	4
222	268	---		Ceramic	74	1
223	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	14	1
224	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	15	1
225	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	7	1
226	275	---	Vessel	Ceramic	71	4
227	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	43	1
228	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	80	7
229	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	39	2
230	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	2	1
231	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	9	1
232	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	40	1
233	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	69	12
234	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	19	3
235	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	36	3
236	275	---	Pottery	Ceramic	51	10
237	236	---	Pottery	Ceramic	33	6
238	302	531/219	Vessel	Ceramic	57	1
239	302	529/221	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1
240	302	530/220	Vessel	Ceramic	31	1
241	302	529/218	Pottery	Ceramic	22	2
242	302	529/224	Pottery	Ceramic	4	1
243	302	526/229	Pottery	Ceramic	1	1

244	302	527/219	Pottery	Ceramic	9	2
245	302	530/220	Figurine	Ceramic	18	1
246	309	---	Tile	Ceramic	50	1
247	309	---	Pottery	Ceramic	23	1
248	309	---	Pottery	Ceramic	9	1
249	309	---	Pottery	Ceramic	6	1
250	309	---	Pottery	Ceramic	31	1
251	309	---	Pottery	Ceramic	7	1
252	309	---		Ceramic	20	1
253	309	---		Ceramic	1	1
254	215	---	Coin	Copper	2	1
255	203	492/241	Nail	Iron	113	18
256	214	494/240	Nail	Iron	3	1
257	212	484/244	Nail	Iron	69	5
258	257	---	Nail	Iron	36	3
259	203	491/241	Nail	Iron	207	26
260	252	---	Nail	Iron	54	2
261	252	---	Nail	Iron	148	5
262	302	530/225	Nail	Iron	15	2
263	302	530/221	Nail	Iron	25	2
264	302	531/217	Nail	Iron	1	1
265	302	529/217	Nail	Iron	36	3
266	302	530/223	Nail	Iron	69	5
267	302	531/219	Nail	Iron	14	3
268	302	527/219	Nail	Iron	12	1
269	302	526/229	Nail	Iron	2	1
270	252	---	Nail	Iron	34	2
271	302	529/224	Nail	Iron	17	3
272	302	529/227	Nail	Iron	20	2
273	302	527/225	Nail	Iron	20	1
274	302	528/222	Nail	Iron	11	1
275	205	488/240	Nail	Iron	32	3
276	212	485/244	Nail	Iron	237	29
277	212	486/244	Nail	Iron	48	8
278	212	489/245	Nail	Iron	184	8
279	302	528/223	Nail	Iron	12	1
280	302	531/219	Nail	Iron	56	6
281	212	490/244	Nail	Iron	22	9
282	214	492/239	Nail	Iron	12	1
283	205	490/242	Nail	Iron	46	8
284	302	524/229	Nail	Iron	20	1
285	214	493/240	Nail	Iron	2	1
286	302	529/217	Nail	Iron	16	2
287	214	493/241	Nail	Iron	83	9
288	302	528/224	Nail	Iron	19	3
289	302	531/218	Nail	Iron	21	3
290	205	490/242	Nail	Iron	15	1
291	203	493/242	Nail	Iron	27	9
292	302	531/227	Nail	Iron	8	1
293	214	494/242	Nail	Iron	21	6
294	302	529/218	Nail	Iron	7	1
295	212	489/244	Nail	Iron	78	7
296	302	531/223	Nail	Iron	38	5
297	215	---	Nail	Iron	7	1
298	302	531/221	Nail	Iron	7	1
299	212	487/245	Nail	Iron	27	2
300	216	---	Nail	Iron	86	4
301	212	490/245	Nail	Iron	40	4
302	302	530/228	Nail	Iron	12	3

303	205	487/241	Nail	Iron	79	3
304	275	---	Nail	Iron	324	18
305	252	494/240	Nail	Iron	34	1
306	236	---	Nail	Iron	203	15
307	214	492/240	Nail	Iron	28	3
308	302	530/219	Nail	Iron	23	2
309	302	488/241	Nail	Iron	236	16
310	268	---	Nail	Iron	271	10
311	205	489/241	Nail	Iron	116	11
312	252	---	Nail	Iron	67	2
313	212	488/245	Nail	Iron	38	6
314	302	529/219	Nail	Iron	73	1
315	212	486/244	Screw	Iron	150	1
316	212	489/245	Object	Iron	105	1
317	302	528/217	Nail	Iron	18	1
318	302	530/224	Nail	Iron	10	3
319	205	429/242	Nail	Iron	13	1
320	214	494/240	Screw	Iron	60	1
321	302	528/228	Nail	Iron	7	2
322	253	---	Nail	Iron	82	4
323	212	486/245	Nail	Iron	159	8
324	275	---	Hook	Iron	115	1
325	302	531/219	Chain	Iron	154	1
326	203	492/241	Fitting	Iron	114	2
327	302	527/217	Fitting	Iron	35	3
328	302	527/217	Nail	Iron	37	3
329	204	492/242	Staple	Iron	41	1
330	204	492/242	Fitting	Iron	66	1
331	302	531/220	Fitting	Iron	62	4
332	302	531/220	Nail	Iron	27	2
333	302	530/227	Object	Iron	42	1
334	302	527/223	Object	Iron	119	1
335	253	---	Object	Iron	50	1
336	212	489/245	Fitting	Iron	87	2
337	236	---	Object	Iron	23	1
338	204	494/245	Nail	Iron	24	2
339	302	528/227	Nail	Iron	66	2
340	302	531/228	Nail	Iron	50	3
341	302	---	Wire	Iron	6	1
342	302	529/223	Object	Iron	19	2
343	212	488/245	Fitting	Iron	23	1
344	214	493/241	Object	Iron	18	5
345	212	487/245	Object	Iron	66	3
346	302	531/219	Object	Iron	51	7
347	214	494/240	Object	Iron	7	1
348	212	490/244	Object	Iron	133	3
349	212	490/244	Fitting	Iron	30	1
350	212	488/244	Fitting	Iron	94	3
351	212	488/244	Nail	Iron	20	1
352	205	489/241	Fitting	Iron	8	2
353	302	527/227	Object	Iron	22	1
354	212	486/244	Fitting	Iron	236	2
355	212	487/244	Nail	Iron	107	5
356	302	488/241	Fitting	Iron	145	2
357	252	---	Object	Iron	163	1
358	302	530/217	Object	Iron	340	1
359	302	530/217	Chain	Iron	76	1
360	302	531/219	Object	Iron	72	3
361	214	493/241	Object	Iron	12	3
362	252	493/240	Object	Iron	34	2

363	302	530/224	Object	Iron	192	1
364	252	---	Object	Iron	337	1
365	242	---	Object	Wood	92	1
366	242	---	Nail	Iron	10	1
367	252	---	Fitting	Iron	935	4
368	275	---	Fitting	Iron	392	2
369	212	485/244	Fitting	Iron	740	10
370	212	485/244	Object	Iron	627	1
371	212	485/244	Bolt	Iron	340	1
372	212	485/244	Object	Iron	510	1
373	257	---	Object	Iron	409	1
374	252	---	Object	Iron	2410	1
375	252	493/240	Object	Iron	61	1
376	302	530/227	Object	Iron	840	1
377	236		Object	Composite	3.5	1
378	327		Object	Leather?	223	1