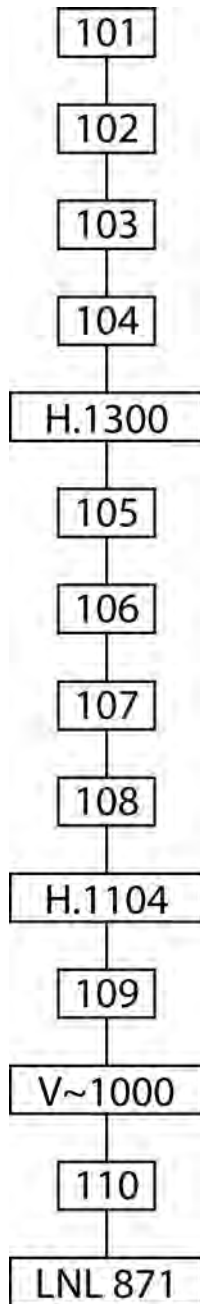


**Appendix B. Animal Teeth and Jaws, Area B**

<b>CONTEXT</b>	<b>Caprine</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Horse</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Other</b>
103					
104	9				
105	20	1			
106	10			1	1
107	2				
108	16			1	
109	4			1	
110	1	1			
1104		1			2

**Appendix C. Harris Matrix, Area B**



**References.**

Johnsen, Jón

1847 Jarðatal á Íslandi. Copenhagen.

Lucas, Gavin, ed.

2003 Archaeological Field Manual. Reykjavík: Fornleifastofnum Íslands.

# SKAGAFJORDUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTLEMENT SURVEY

Primary Investigators: Prof. John Steinberg Phd.  
Prof. Douglas Bolender Phd.

## ARTIFACT CONSERVATION REPORT

PAGE 1 OF 10

SITE Stora Seyla 104  
 AREA C  
 CONTEXT # 101  
 FIND # 1  
 FIND DATE 3 July 2008  
 FINDING ARCHAEOLOGIST KEG

OBJECT DESCRIPTIVE TITLE Coin/medallion  
 MATERIAL Probably silver/ copper alloy  
 DISTINGUISHING MARKS Cross within a circle with a 4 pointed star at the center. Indistinct lettering around the outside of the circle. Indistinct head and shoulders and possible lettering on the opposite side.  
 LENGTH 1.811 cm wide at widest point  
 WIDTH 1.718 cm wide at narrowest point  
 THICKNESS 0.13 cm thick at least corroded point  
 WEIGHT 1.1g before cleaning

CONSERVATOR Josiah Wagener

DATE OF EXAMINATION 7 July 2008

DATE OF COMPLETION

<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	BT = before treatment	DT = during treatment	AT = after treatment
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.BT1			Pp 4
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.BT1			Pp 4
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.BT2			Pp 5
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.BT2			Pp 5
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.BT3			Pp 5
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.BT3			Pp 5
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.BTpmic1			Pp 6
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.BTpmic2			Pp 6
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.BTpmic1			Pp 6
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.DT2			Pp 7
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.DT3			Pp 8
SASS104(C(c_(F1.cross.DT1			Pp 8
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.DT1			Pp 9
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.DT			Pp 9
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.DT3			Pp 10
SASS104(C(c_(F1.face.DT2			Pp 10

All conservation documentation should be retained with the artifact as part of its historical record. Documentation which the conservator provides complies with the principles set forth in the *Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice* of the American Institute for Conservation

**MATERIALS ANALYSIS**

Initially identified as copper or copper alloy based on the green color of the corrosion products and the complete lack of magnetic affinity in the object.

SAMPLE and LOCATION	ANALYTICAL METHOD	FINDINGS
Fiber sample of remains of cord from the larger pierced hole	Polarized light microscopy	mounted, not yet analyzed.
Surface of both side of the coin	X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. Analysis by conservator Denis Piechota using a Niton XL3t	89-93% Cu, 3-5% Pb, 0.4-1% Sn, possible trace amounts of Ag, Zn, and P
Full coin	X-ray imaging	Much of the original metal appears to be intact. There is a corrosion rind about 0.5mm wide visible around the edges of the coin. One of the holes in the coin is a nearly perfect circle while the other hole is a sharply pointed isosceles triangle. Surface details did not image well.

**I. DESCRIPTION**

- ❖ **Summary:** Copper alloy coin, probably Northern European of 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century, pierced in two places near the edge and once threaded with a thin cord. The reverse side bears the device of a cross with a 4 pointed star at the center, set diagonal to the cross, all within a circle, and indistinct letters or numerals arrayed between the inner circle and the rim. The obverse side bears a shoulder up profile effigy with what is probably lettering above the head. The obverse and reverse appear to be approximately aligned with each other.

**II. CONDITION**

- ❖ **Summary:** Heavily corroded metal. There are no immediate signs of active corrosion in the metal. There are several impressions of fiber and possibly wood on the “Cross” side of the coin. The remaining fragment of cord, about 2mm long, disintegrated in transport shortly after excavation. One fiber remains in each of the two pierced holes.
- **Structure:** The structure is fragile due to the degree of corrosion.
- **Surface:** The surface is very fragile, especially around the edges. Most of the surface is covered with dirt which is partially adhered to the corrosion in several areas. This dirt and corrosion mixture has preserved imprints and possibly organic material of fibers and possibly wood in at least three places, mostly on the cross side of the coin.

**III. TREATMENT PROPOSAL**

Dirt will be removed mechanically.

The corroded metal surface will be consolidated as it is exposed using a solution of Paraloid B48N acrylic resin in acetone and/or xylenes.

Several fibers from the cord, which were collected in the transport bag, will be mounted on a glass slide for microscopic fiber analysis.

The coin will be stored with desiccating silica gel.

#### ***IV. FACTORS INFLUENCING TREATMENT***

The presence of fibers or impressions of fibers, in the dirt precludes chemical treatment or bathing. The surface details of the metal are extremely fragile and can be closely connected to the dirt that obscures them, necessitating a very limited approach to mechanical cleaning. Consolidation of the corrosion products using a solvent borne acrylic resin may aid in stabilizing the surface to reduce losses of surface detail and increase the overall structural integrity of the object.

#### ***V. TREATMENT CONDUCTED***

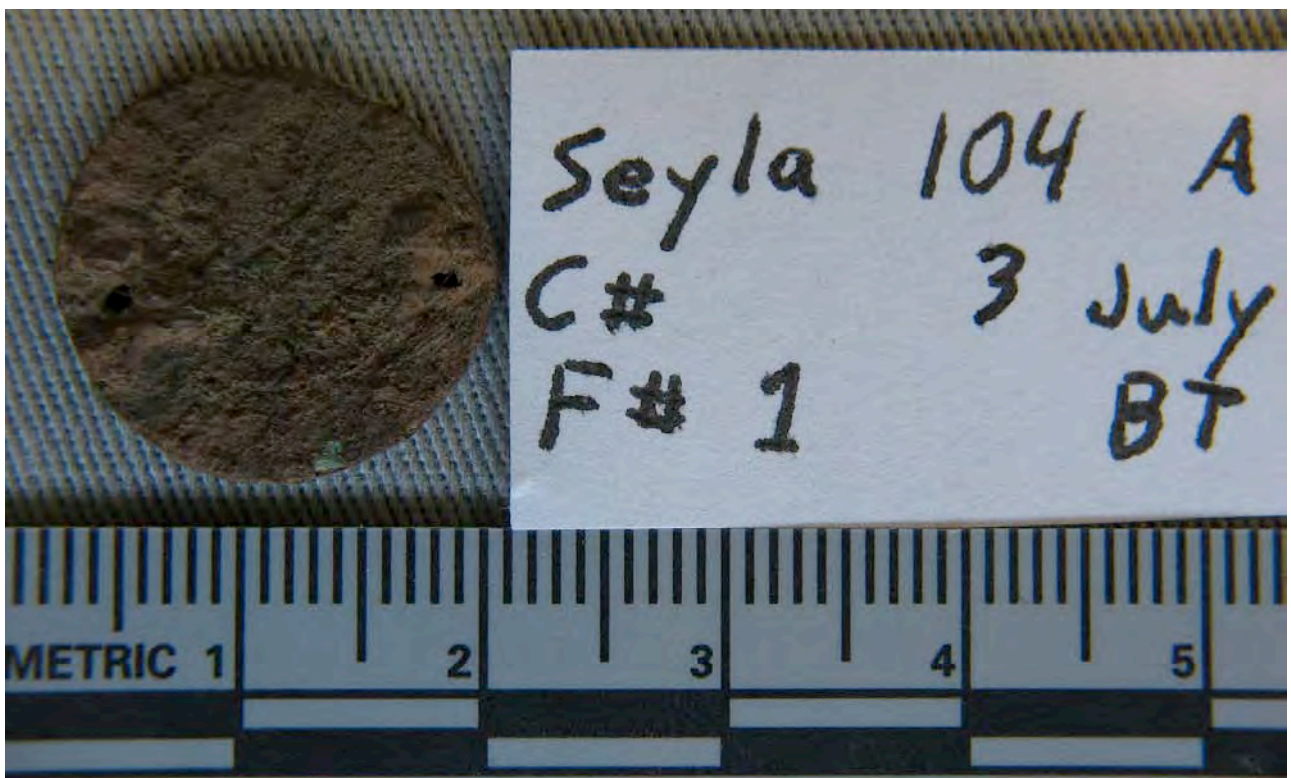
Surface dirt was removed using a scalpel under 20X magnification.

All remaining fibers from the cord were collected in a sample capsule. About 1/3 of the fibers were mounted for microscopic analysis.

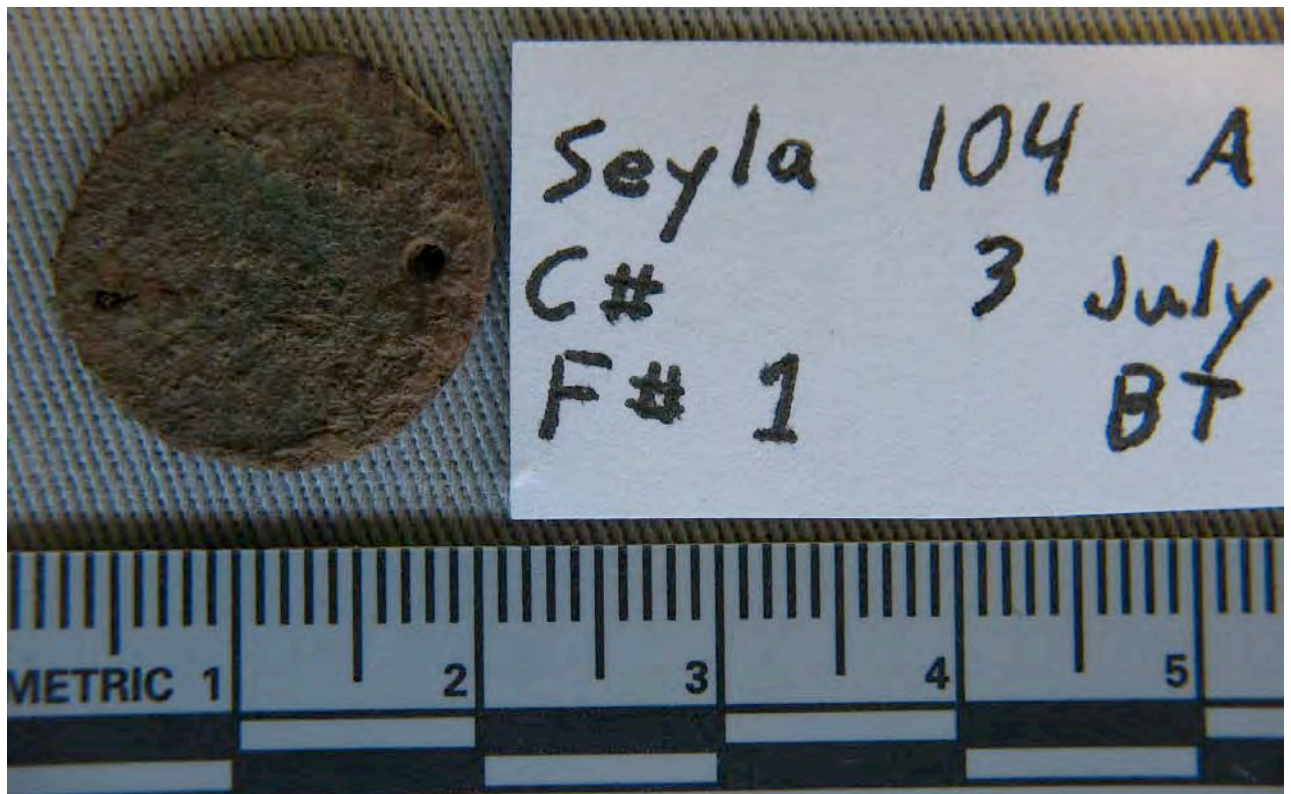
The coin was encapsulated in a mylar sleeve and placed in a small polyethylene storage container with desiccating silica gel to maintain a dry environment.

#### ***VI. RESULTS***

Most of the dirt obscuring the surface was removed. The cross side of the coin is clearly visible with the exception of a couple of patches of dirt containing fiber impressions. The head side of the coin is less clearly visible. The dirt on that side is more closely adhered and the design is much shallower and more corroded making cleaning of this side much more problematic and less complete. A couple of flakes of corroded surface have been lost in the process though nothing greater than about 0.5mm in diameter.



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.cross.BT1 – cross side of the coin, sunlight illumination, before treatment, cm. scale.



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.face.BT1 – face side of the coin, sunlight illumination, before treatment, cm. scale.



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.cross.BT2



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.face.BT2

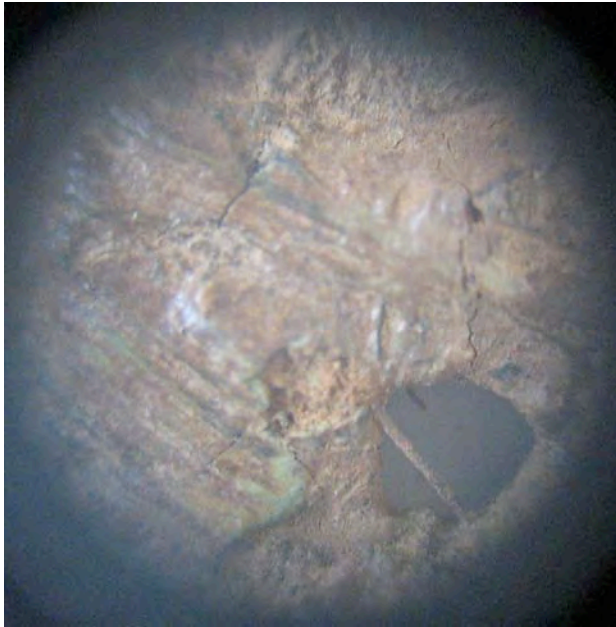


SASS104(C(c\_(F1.cross.BT3  
Cross side of the coin under raking illumination.

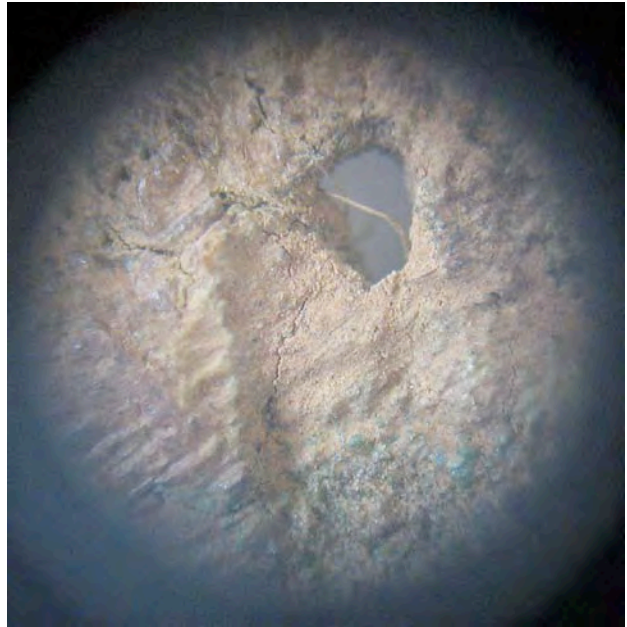


SASS104(C(c\_(F1.face.BT3  
Face side of the coin under raking illumination.





SASS104(C(c\_(F1.cross.BTpmic1  
Photo-micrograph of corrosion around the larger hole  
in the cross side of the coin. 20X magnification.



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.cross.BTpmic2  
Photo-micrograph of corrosion around the smaller hole  
in the cross side of the coin. 20X magnification.



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.face.BTpmic1  
Photo-micrograph of corrosion around surface details on  
the face side of the coin. 20X magnification.



SASS104(C(c\_(F1.cross.DT2

Cross side of the coin after mechanical cleaning showing cross motif, lettering around the edge, and preserved fiber impressions in accreted dirt.



SASS104(Cc\_(F1.cross.DT1

Cross side of the coin after mechanical cleaning



SASS104(Cc\_(F1.cross.DT3

Cross side of the coin under raking light, after cleaning.



SASS104(Cc\_(F1.face.DT

Face side of the coin after mechanical cleaning,  
sunlight illumination.



SASS104(Cc\_(F1.face.DT1

Face side of the coin during mechanical cleaning,  
sunlight illumination



SASS104(Cc\_(F1.face.DT2

Face side of coin after cleaning, under raking illumination from upper right



SASS104(Cc\_(F1.face.DT3

Face side of coin after cleaning, under raking illumination from lower right