

**Report of the
Skagafjörður Archaeological Settlement Survey
2009:**

Coring and Test pit at Glaumbær (111)

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Permit issued by

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In collaboration with

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Additional copies of this report and other reports, as well as much of the raw data can be
downloaded from <http://www.fiskecenter.umb.edu/SASS.htm>

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Goals

The goals of the work at Glaumbær (111) were straightforward. We used cores to identify any areas away from the farm mound that may be areas of early occupations. If any of these earlier occupations were identified, and were substantial, they would be targets for geophysics and further archaeological exploration. We also sought to date the earliest occupation of the visible farmmound by placing and excavating a 3x3 m test pit in the oldest part of the midden.

Coring

Coring at Glaumbær took place on 7/29/2009 and went through 7/30/2009. John Steinberg & Rita Shepard took the cores. We used a JMC backsaver core with two extensions if necessary. For deep midden exploration we sometimes used the N-3 handle, but mostly the standard backsaver handle. We employed the 18 in long 1.5 in wide JMC large diameter sampling tubes. The sample tube was cleaned between each sample and grass placed in the core hole between samples of the same core hole so as to distinguish loose soil fall from in situ deposits. Core locations 1-25 were recorded with a sub-meter GPS in Real time. These coordinates were post-processed and those post-processed coordinates are the ones associated with the cores in this report. Cores with core numbers with coordinate designations were eyeballed based on a grid set up for geophysics. These locations are accurate to within 30 cm of their recorded location. Tephra layers were recorded along with natural and cultural deposits and any inclusions.

We took 39 cores at Glaumbær in 2009 (Figure 1). Ten of these were in the midden area (Figure 2). In general tephra preservation was poor, relative to other middens we have sampled. Of the 10 cores taken in the midden (Figure 3) some identifiable tephra was found in all of them, but it was mostly H3. Because the area around the midden had been taken down to the H1 layer with a backhoe for geophysics, there was no samples either 1776 or 1300. Of the 10 samples taken in the midden 4 had H1, 1 had 1000 and one had the LNL/LNS. The midden is quite deep in spots (Figure 4) and even in the cores we could tell that the variation in color and texture was tremendous.

Test pit

Test pitting began 7/30/2009 and went through 8/12/2009, excavated by Rita Shepard, Emily Button, Kate Corwin, Amanda Schreiner, Kathryn Catlin, Asye Yeager, and with the assistance of Ísak Róbertsson, Kelly Hale and Veronique Forbes. The location was determined by core E922 N211, based on a midden deposit and even more significantly on the fact that a floor deposit was suggested in the core sample. A 3 meter by 3 meter test pit was opened at the following coordinates: NW corner -- E476919.99 N568213.01; NE corner – E476923.00 N567213.01; SW corner – E476920.00 N568210.02; SE corner E476922.99 N568210.00 (Figure 5 and Figure 6). After clearing the disturbed topsoil, context 101, all contexts were screened and soil samples for botanical analyses were taken from each context, beginning with [102] and ending with [109.] A soil sample was also removed from [112], a small area of floor in the SW corner of the unit. Contexts varied in deposition depth across the unit. The test pit was excavated down to the prehistoric H3 tephra.

H1/1104 tephra was lying just beneath the topsoil. It was limited only by the extent of the excavation, but was discontinuous across the unit and highly cryoturbated. There were some slag inclusions in this tephra layer as well as a few animal bones. A truncation is beginning to emerge through the center of the pit on a north/south axis. Context 102 was mostly ashy silt for about 5 centimeters which contained a few animal bones (Figure 7 and Figure 8); context 103 was another 10-20 centimeters of peat ash midden with lots of charcoal inclusions and a low density of cultural material, including a bronze piece that seems to be a fastener of some sort, slag and iron finds, as well as a few faunal remains (Figure 9). Uncollectable decomposed “butter bone” also was noted in [103.]

The sharp cut through the center of the unit continued down into [104], more steeply on one side than the other. It is not clear what the “gully” is, though the sharp angle of the cut on the east side suggests that it was purposefully dug out by a spade and could be for some kind of drainage. Context 104 is a very thick (10-24 cm) ashy midden containing some charcoal inclusions, some slag, a few animal bones and teeth, and a lot of “butter bone.” Interestingly, we also found what appeared to be fire-hardened dung. It was preserved for analysis, which has not been completed at this time.

At the north end of the unit and adjacent to [104], [105] was a 20-45 cm deep homogenous mixture of aeolian deposit, peat ash, and turf that contained an abundance of faunal remains; medium sized rocks (10-20 cm in diameter) also appeared throughout the context, but were most concentrated in the NE corner where they appeared to be lying on and in a turf (Figure 10). Context 105 extended east to west along the north side of the unit, extending south about 50 cm for the full extent of the north sidewall then stopping abruptly in what appears to be some kind of cut. It overlay an ash stratum [111.]

On the east side of the unit and adjacent to [105], context 106 is a swirly, highly colored (orange-pink) ash and turfy midden. This context, [106], was underlain by a thick black charcoal lens, context 108. There were faunal remains and a couple of interesting finds recovered from [106]: three small pieces of polished and shaped bone (finds #139 and #141), and a small worked stone (find #144). Dennis Piechota, conservator, took XRF (x-ray florescence) readings of the soil in [106] and also removed a block of soil for future analysis. The XRF readings indicated that [106] apparently was used for a high heat activity of some kind. Although more analysis will need to be done, the iron content readings collected on site are below.

Preliminary XRF Readings

Sample No.	11	12	13	14	15
Soil	Carmin clay	Multicolored ash	Black greasy	Orange	Brown-olive
Iron	30%	17%	5%	12%	5%

Context 107, south of [106] and adjacent to it, was a large area of mixed color ashy turf, 10-20 cm thick across the southern two thirds of the unit. There were a few large rocks (10-40 cm in diameter) scattered through the context, as well as slag and faunal remains. Additionally, several

very large rocks begin to appear along the south part of the east wall in this context, their bases sitting much lower. On the west wall of the unit, [107] begins on the north end in a sharp cut boundary with [105.] It is directly opposite [106] on the east sidewall and nearly identical in composition and depth. Both [106] and [107] lie above [108], the black greasy burned stratum that runs across most of the unit (Figure 11 and Figure 12). It seems likely that [106] and [107] are actually the same context and run the width of the unit east to west, narrowing in depth toward the south. The large rocks next to the east wall interrupt the deposit, but [107] reappears on the south side of the rocks. Underneath, [108] continues uninterrupted along the entire east side of the unit.

Context 108 covers the three quarters of the unit lying south of [105.] It was apparently an area of intense burn. The deposit was greasy, firm, and mostly black with some dark red lenses; it was thickest in the northeast corner and least dense in the southwest. There was little to no rock recovered, but there was some burnt bone. The large rocks exposed in [107] have continued down into [108] and below. This charcoal stratum probably occurred in a high heat environment with oxygen being sucked out of the lowest levels, under [106] and [107.]

Context 109 was a fairly homogenous layer of multi-colored sandy silt across the unit, with pockets of ash in the SW corner (Figure 16). Two large rocks remain along the east wall, and there were a few medium size angular rocks found along the west wall. Elevations were taken on the floor of this context. A discreet turf seen in [109] in the west wall has individual deposits of the 1000 tephra, the LNS tephra, and the 850 tephra (Figure 13). A very small deposit nearby (also on the west wall and almost a meter to the north) under the LNS may also be the 850 tephra.

Context 110 was miss-assigned on the original context sheets. The deposit was actually a rather thick lens of the H1/1104 tephra within [102] on the north sidewall of the unit.

In the center of the unit and under [109], there is a roughly oval area (about 1 m long and 50 cm wide) of the 1000 tephra (Figure 17). It contained no cultural material and was directly on top of the prehistoric H3 tephra.

The LNS is surprisingly well preserved on the north and west wall with several distinct tephra layers presented. The lowest midden deposits, context 111, rest on top of the LNS in the west and north walls, suggesting an early date.

Importantly, a small section of compact, laminated floor deposit [112] was uncovered in the SE corner of the unit (Figure 18). It extended about cm along the south wall from the corner or the east wall and about 25 cm along the east wall from the south corner. It was about 2 cm thick. A sample was taken for botanical analysis, which has not as yet been completed. This floor deposit lies directly on top of prehistoric H3 tephra.

Interpretation

The Glaubær midden is one of the largest and most spread out middens we have explored in Langholt. Considering it is sandwiched between the 1000 and the 1104 tephra layers, it is one of

the thickest. Clearly, in a very short time, a tremendous amount of peat and wood ash was created. While this pit is not in the thickest part of the midden, it is on top of the 1000 layer. This dating is confirmed by previous radiocarbon dates from wood and bone found in the house and midden (Figure 21). Based on all of these factors, we believe that Glaumbaer was established approximately 1000 AD. If the area of both midden and cultural layers is combined, the entire cultural deposits under 1104 is 6512 m³, by far the largest site in Langholt founded after 1000.

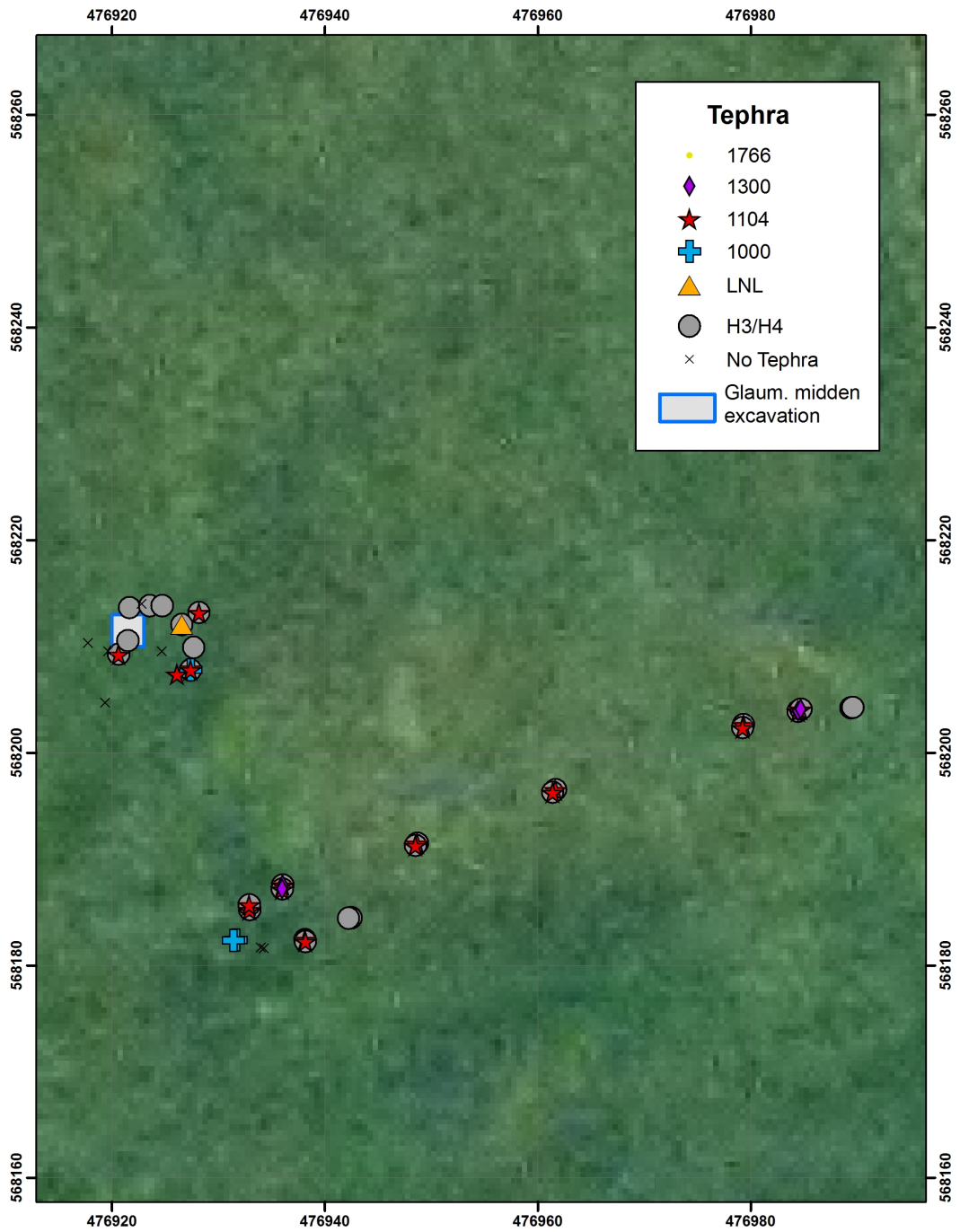


Figure 1. Tephra distribution in cores.

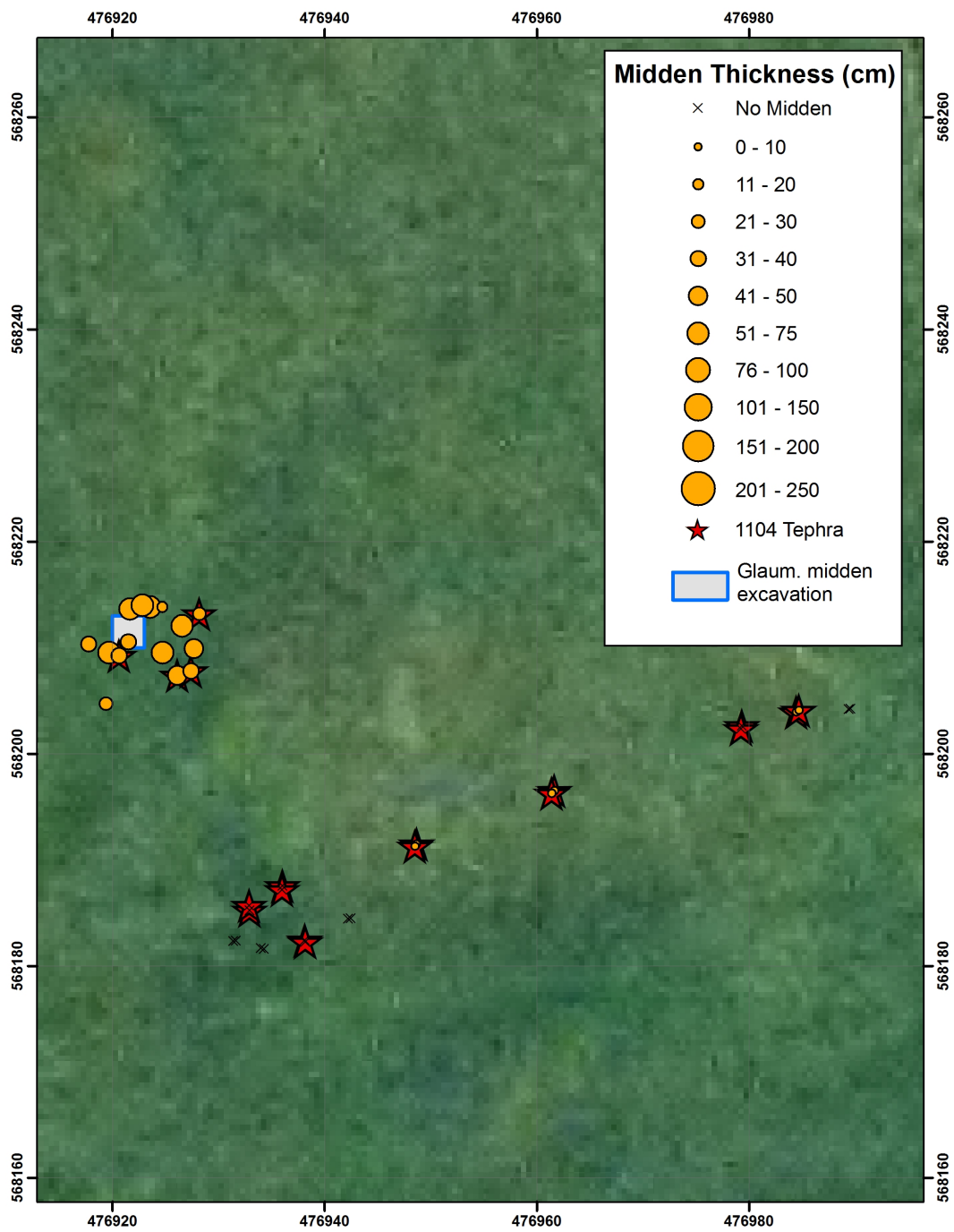


Figure 2. Distribution of midden.

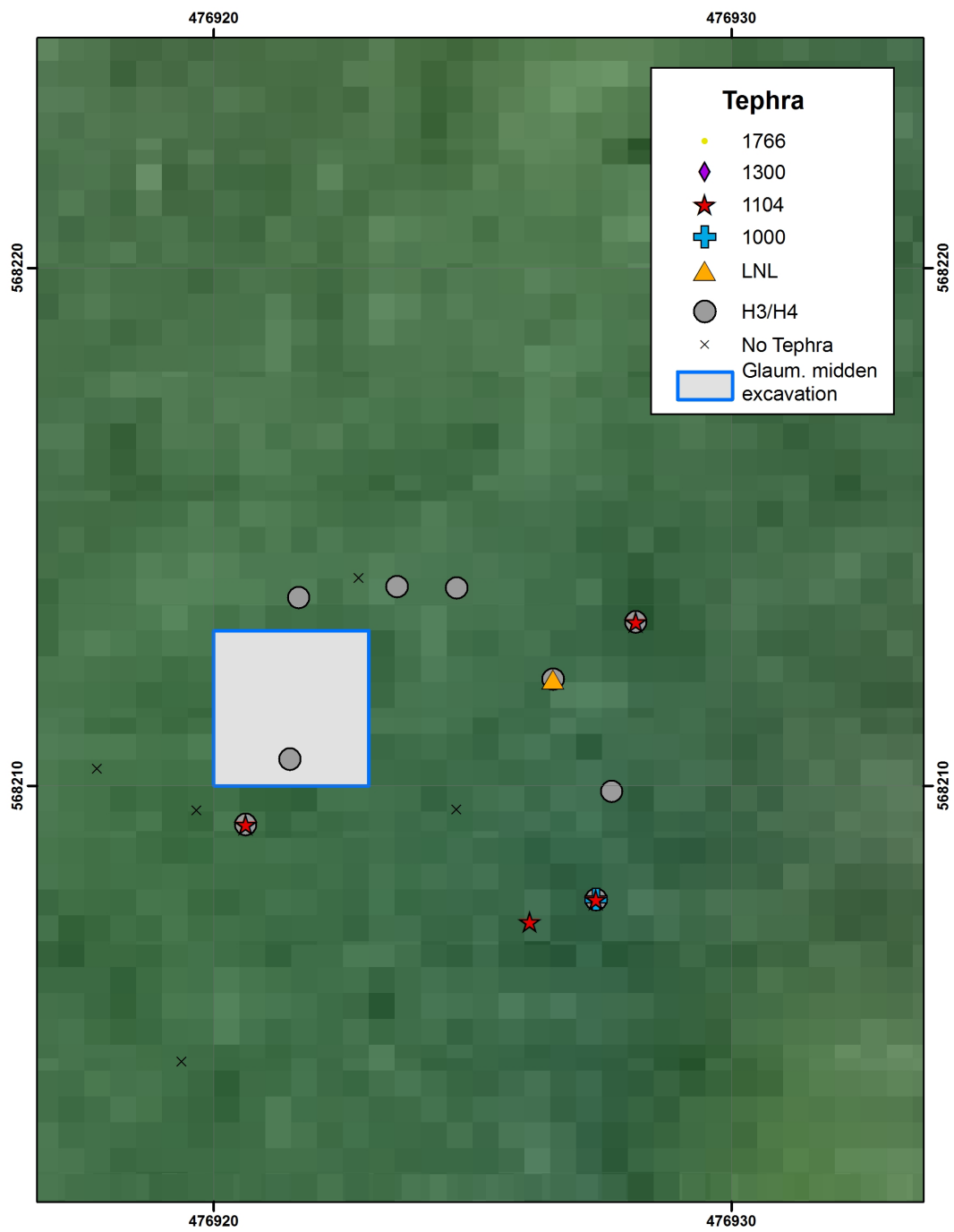


Figure 3. Distribution of tephra layers around midden.

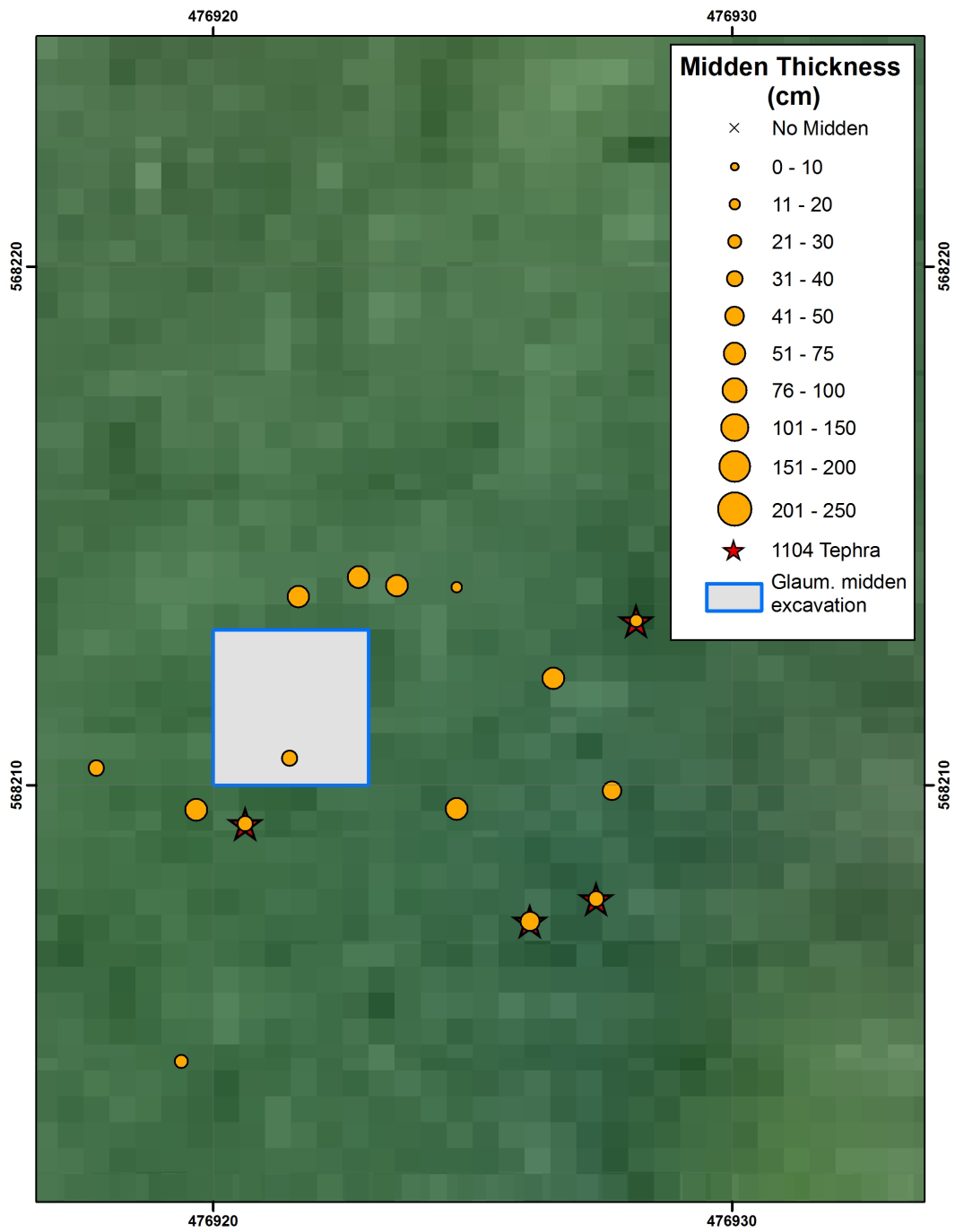


Figure 4. Distribution of midden around midden.



Figure 5. Location of excavation relative to modern museum

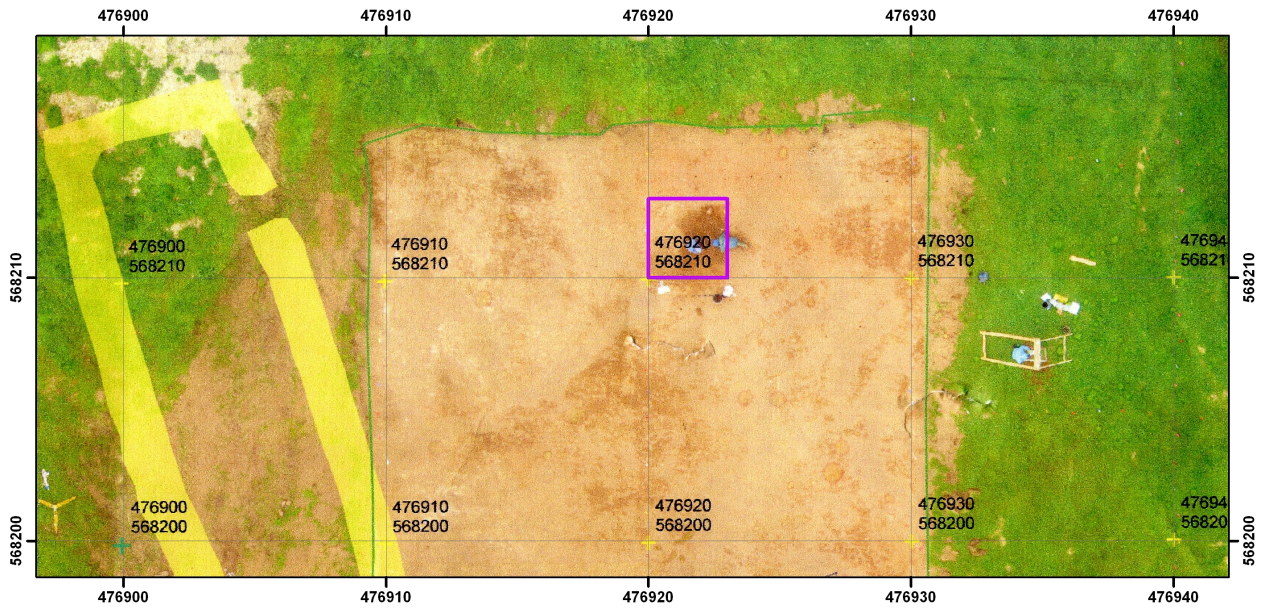


Figure 6. Kite photo showing excavation underway with outline of longhouse excavated in 2005 superimposed.

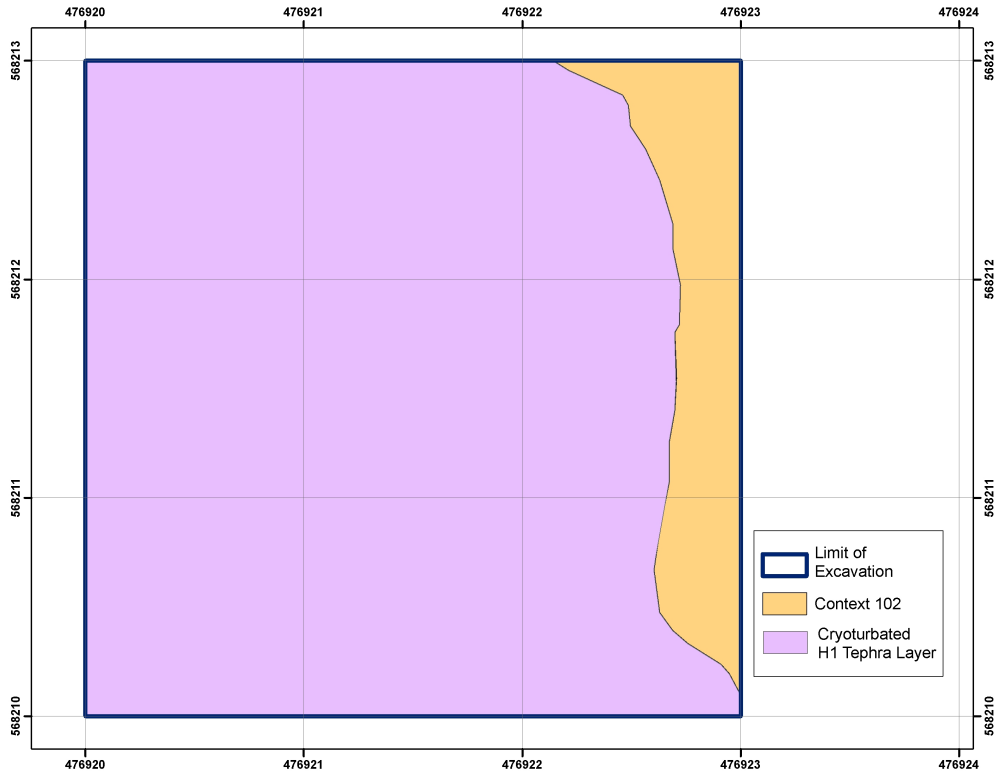


Figure 7. 1104 (H1) and context 102.

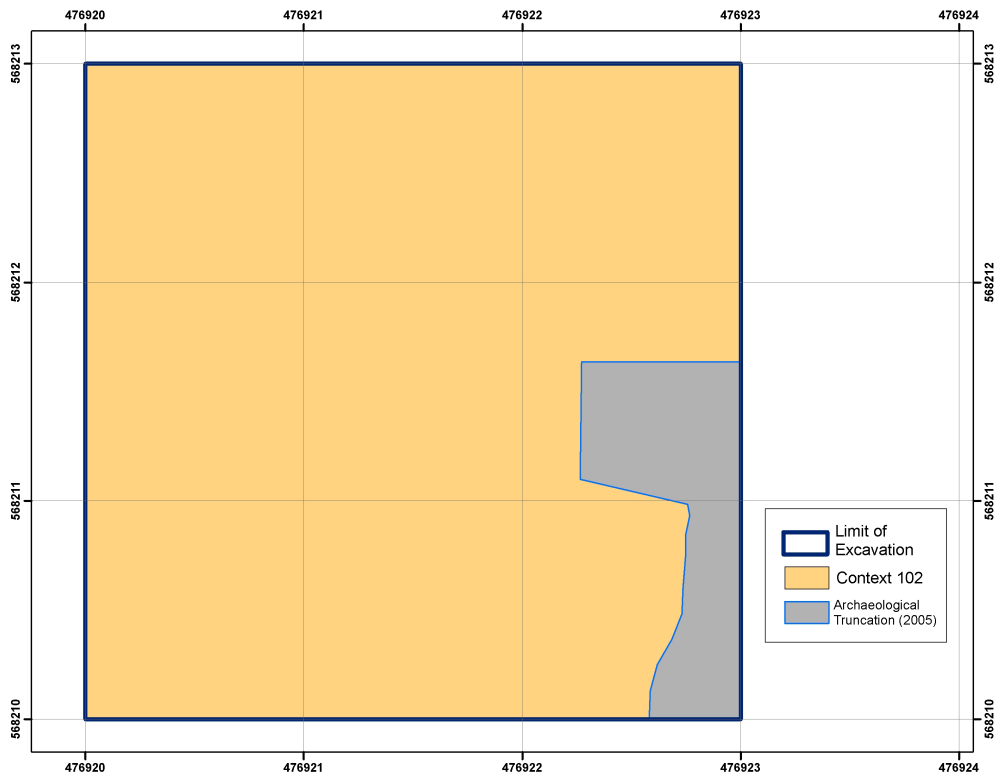


Figure 8. Context 102.

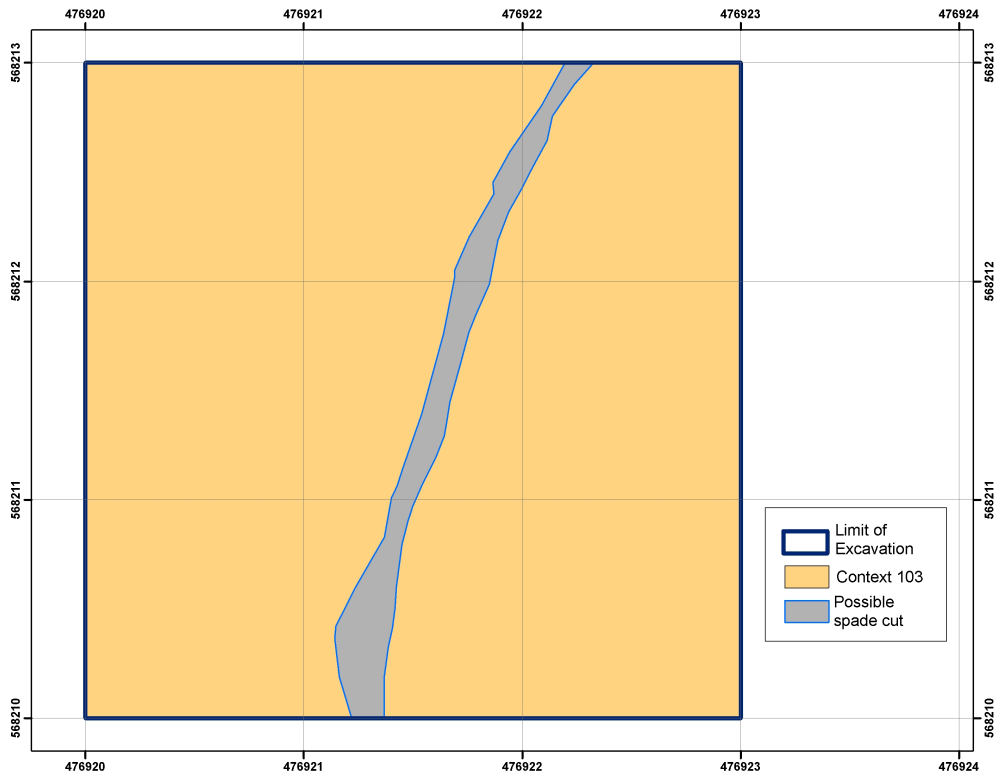


Figure 9. Context 103

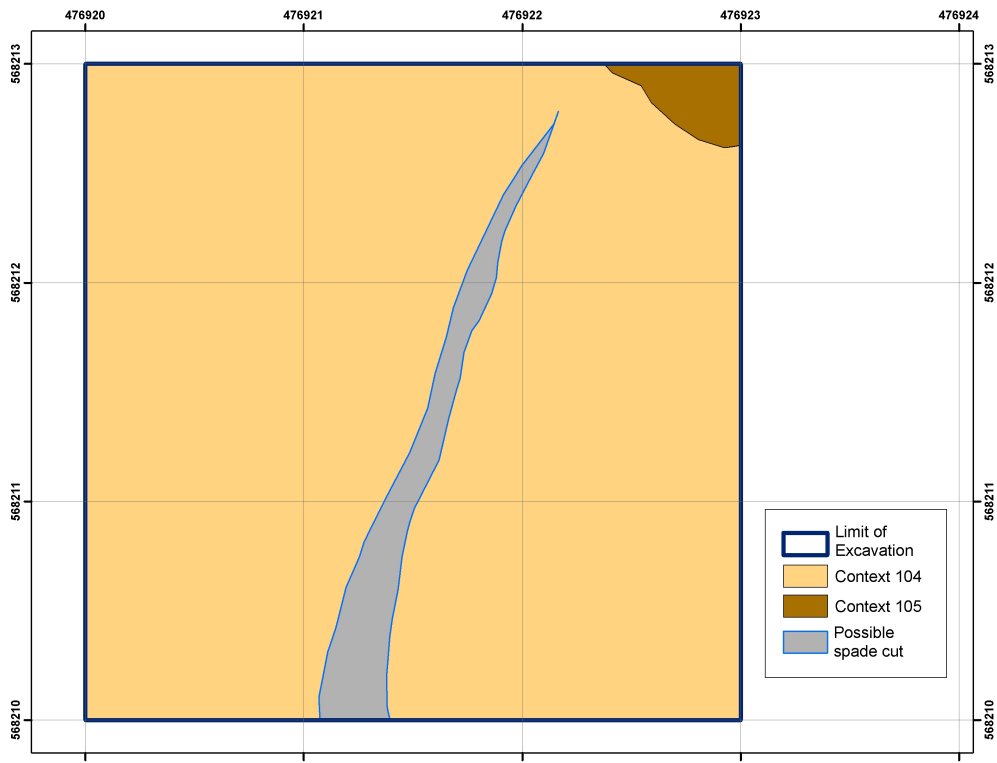


Figure 10. Context 104 and 105

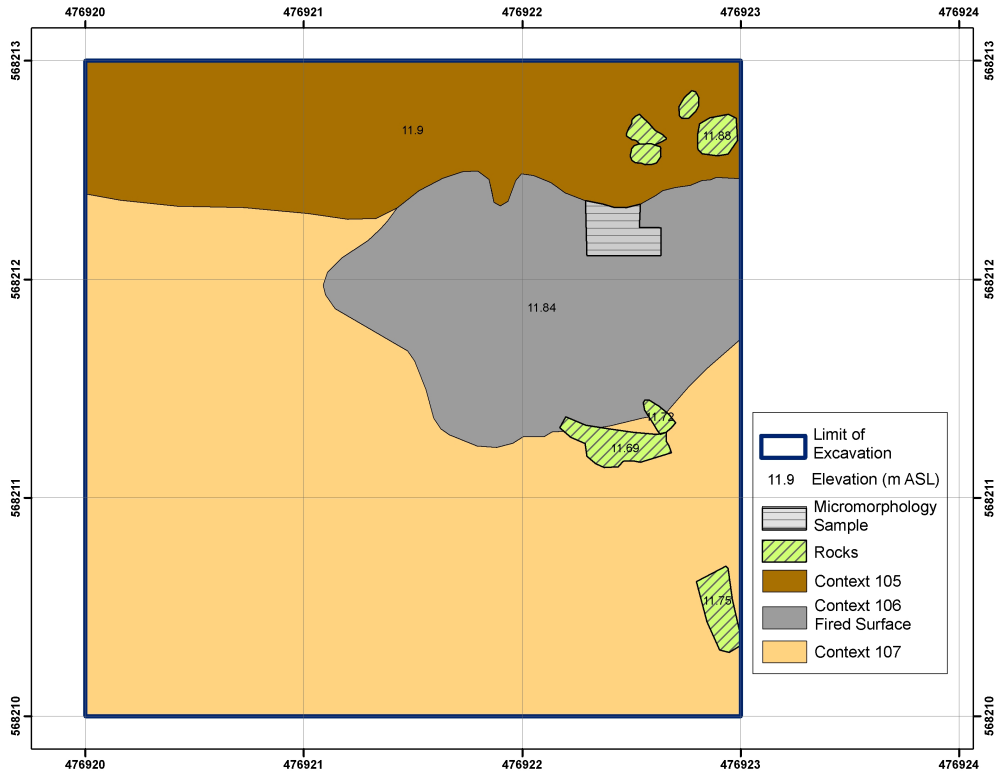


Figure 11. Contexts 105, 106 & 107

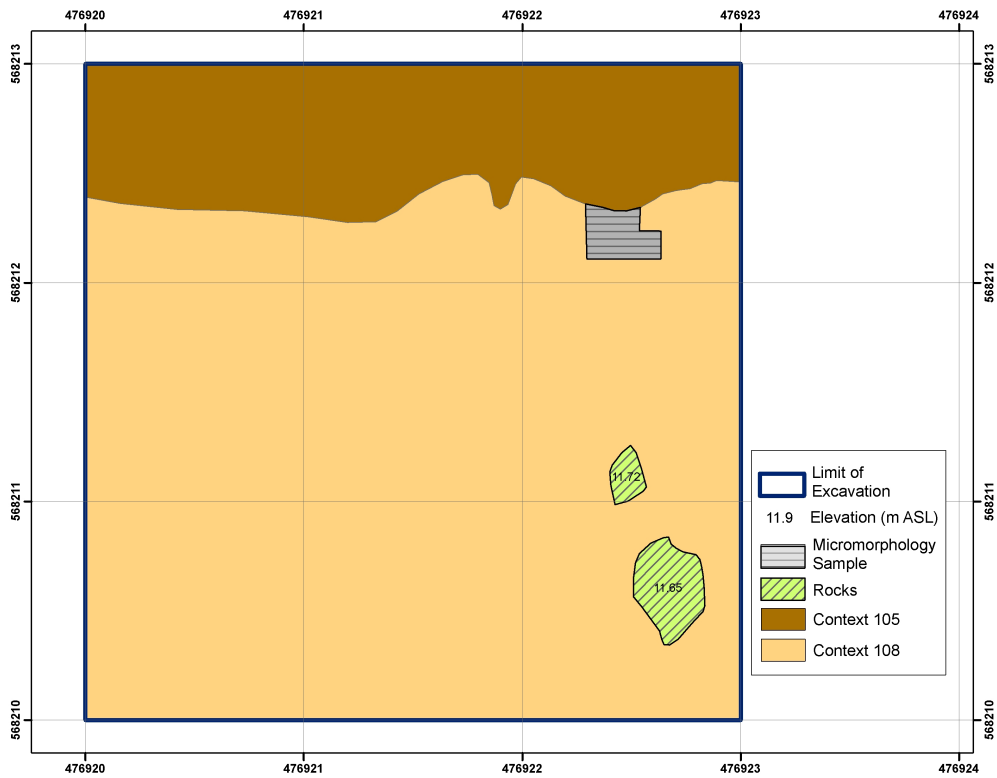


Figure 12. Context 105 and 108

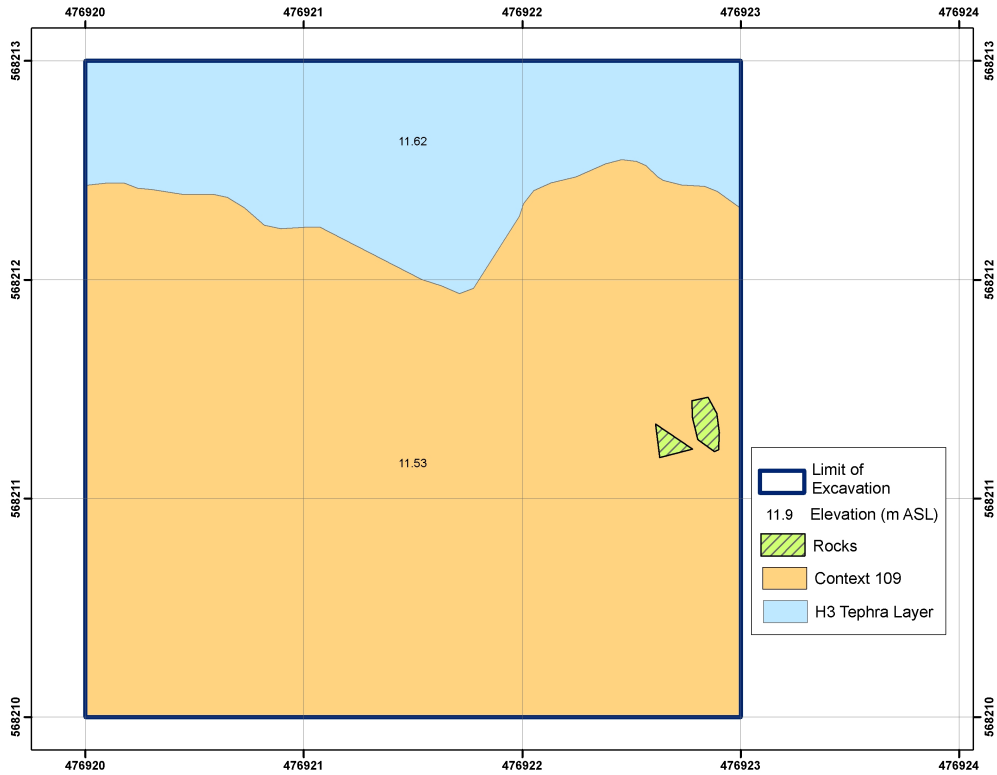


Figure 13. Context 109 and H3 Tephra layer.

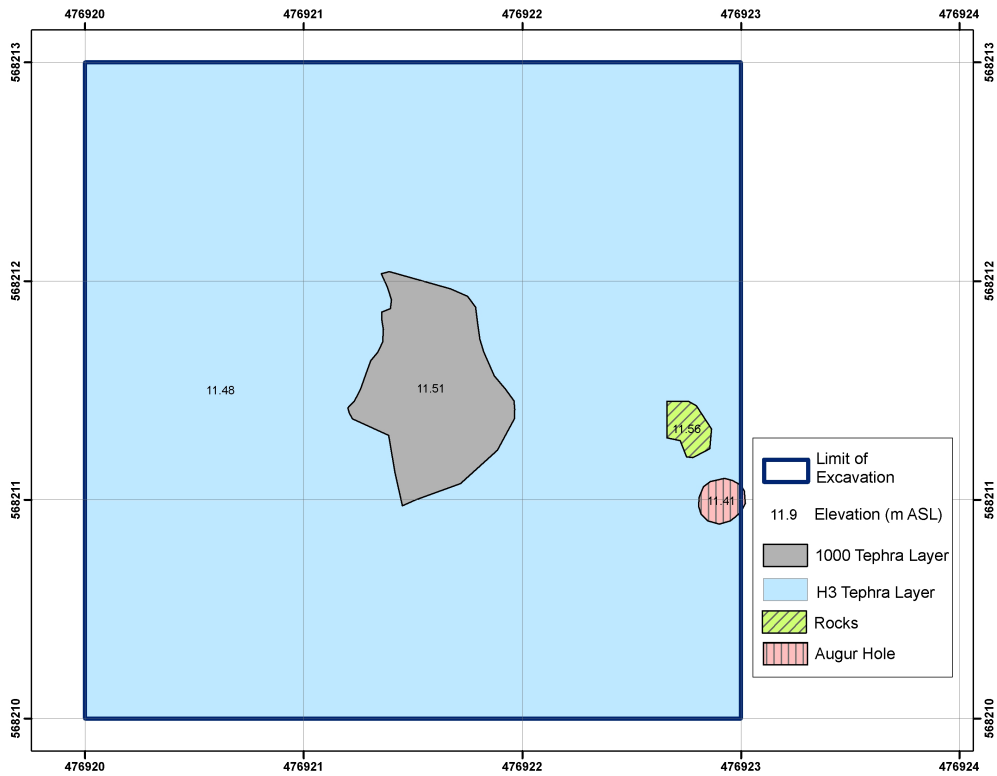


Figure 14. 1000 tephra and H3.



Figure 15. Context 105, 106 107 looking north



Figure 16. Photo looking north of Context 109 and H3.



Figure 17. 1000 tephra against H3 looking east.

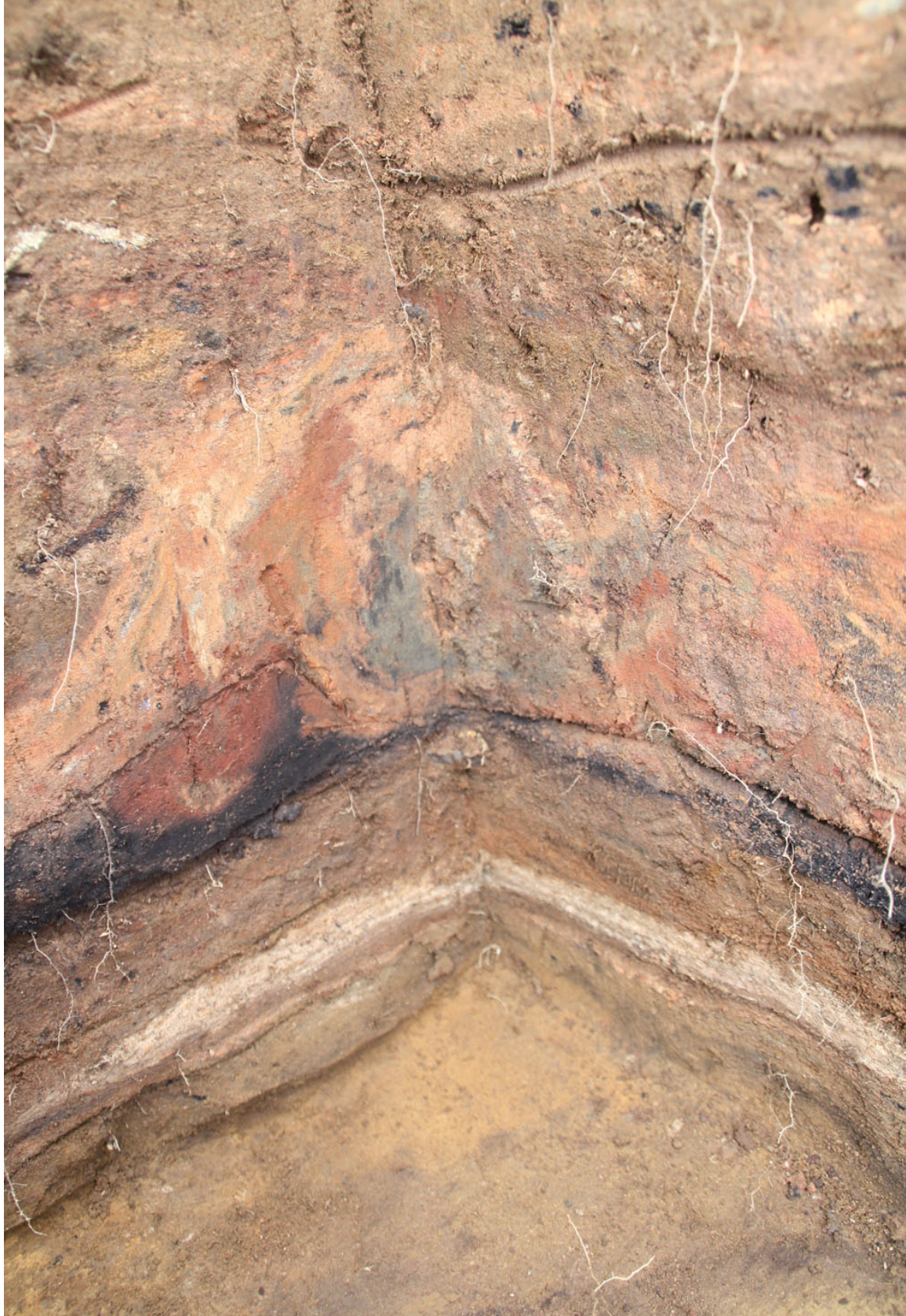


Figure 18. Southeast wall corner profile showing floor [112]

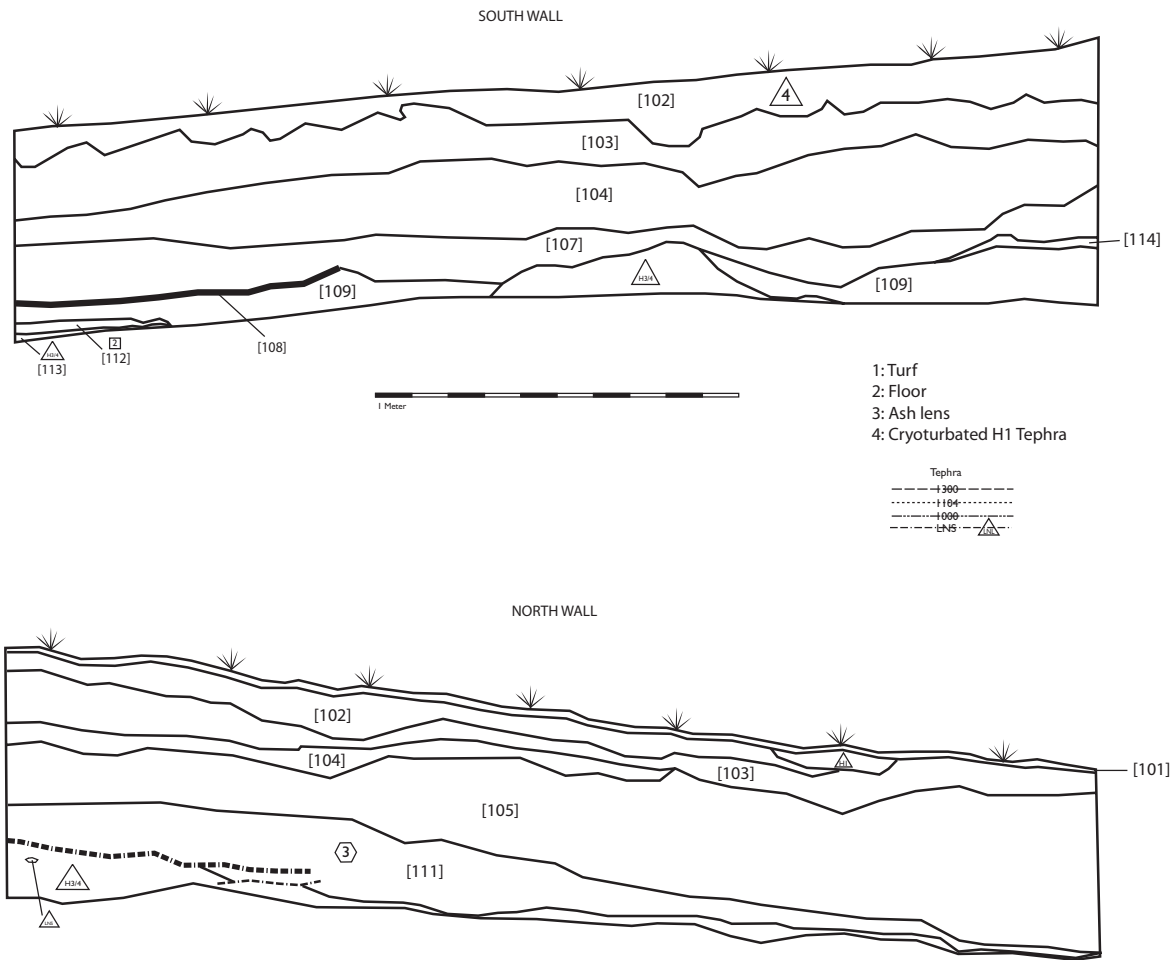


Figure 19. North & south wall test pit profile.

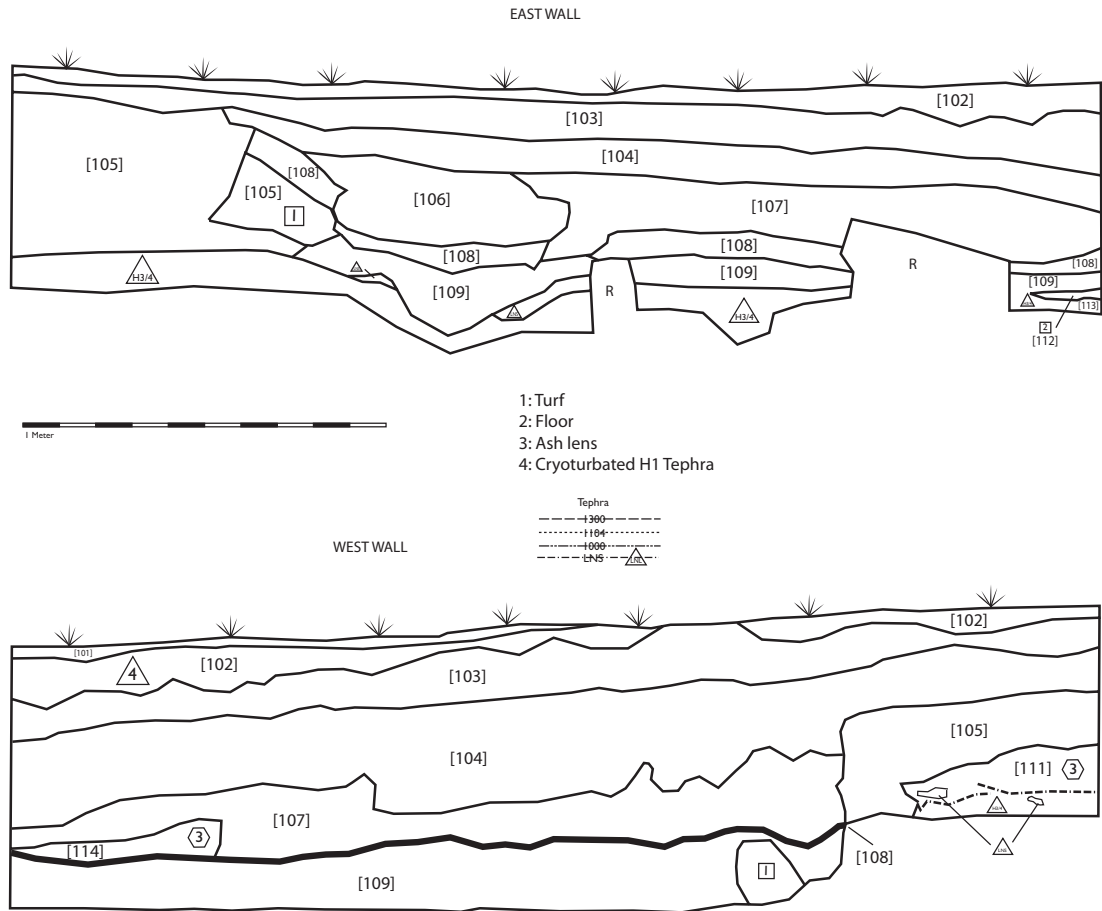


Figure 20. East and west test pit profiles.

Calibrated Age Ranges

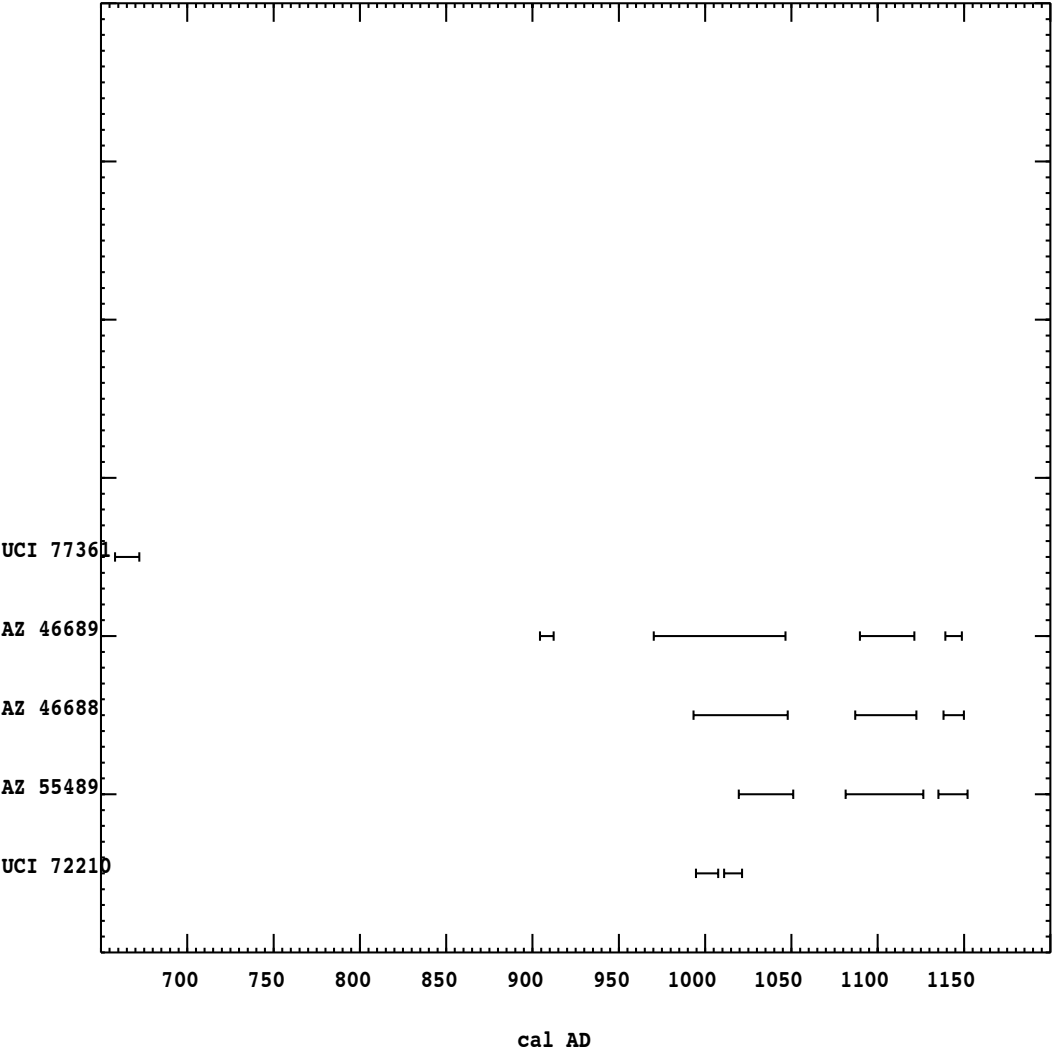


Figure 21. Radiocarbon dates from Glaumbær (111)

Site 111	Tephra Layer	Depth	East	North
Core 1			476932.904	568185.214
	H1	28		
	H3	35		
Core 2			476931.402	568182.327
	1000	60		
Core 4			476938.149	568182.239
	H1	25		
	H3	35		
Core 5			476935.995	568187.167
	1300	30		
	H1	40		
	H3	60		
Core 6			476942.22	568184.461
	H3	30		
Core 7			476948.481	568191.278
	H1	20		
	H3	35		
Core 8			476961.404	568196.265
	H1	20		
	H3	35		
Core 9			476979.269	568202.349
	H1	18		
	H3	60		
Core 10			476984.477	568203.909
	1300	18		
	H1	23		
	H3	55		
Core 11			476989.426	568204.191
	H3	50		
Core 14			476932.881	568185.672
	H1	28		
	H3	35		
Core 15			476931.624	568182.385
	1000	60		
Core 17			476938.115	568182.43
	H1	25		
	H3	35		
Core 18			476936.013	568187.549
	1300	30		

Site	111	Tephra Layer	Depth	East	North
		H1	40		
		H3	60		
Core	19			476942.458	568184.505
		H3	30		
Core	20			476948.682	568191.467
		H1	20		
		H3	35		
Core	21			476961.634	568196.502
		H1	20		
		H3	35		
Core	22			476979.332	568202.634
		H1	18		
		H3	60		
Core	23			476984.72	568204.078
		1300	18		
		H1	23		
		H3	55		
Core	24			476989.604	568204.258
		H3	50		
Core	921e209n			476920.614	568209.255
		H1	20		
		H3	70		
Core	922e211n			476921.471	568210.516
		H3	60		
Core	922e214n			476921.646	568213.636
		H3	62		
Core	924e214n			476923.54	568213.844
		H3	76		
Core	925e214n			476924.686	568213.819
		H3	65		
Core	927e208n			476926.107	568207.38
		H1	19		
Core	927e212n			476926.55	568212.062
		LNL	55		
		H3	70		
Core	928e208n			476927.381	568207.812
		H1	15		
		1000	38		
		H3	60		

Site	111	Tephra Layer	Depth	East	North
Core	928e210n			476927.69	568209.896
		H3	70		
Core	929e214n			476928.154	568213.17
		H1	35		
		H3	60		

Site	111	description	top depth	bottom depth	Thickness
CORE	918e210n		476917.75	568210.331	
	Low Density Cultural		0	40	40
	Rock		40	40	0
CORE	920e205n		476919.378	568204.679	
	Low Density Cultural		0	30	30
	Rock		30	30	0
CORE	920e210n		476919.67	568209.531	
	Midden		0	60	60
	Turf		60	80	20
CORE	921e209n		476920.614	568209.255	
	Aeolian Deposit		0	20	20
	Midden		20	60	40
	Aeolian Deposit		60	80	20
CORE	922e211n		476921.471	568210.516	
	Midden		0	35	35
	Floor		35	55	20
	Aeolian Deposit		55	80	25
CORE	922e214n		476921.646	568213.636	
	Midden		0	60	60
	Aeolian Deposit		60	80	20
CORE	923e214n		476922.804	568214.013	
	Midden		0	60	60
	Rock		60	60	0
CORE	924e214n		476923.54	568213.844	
	Midden		0	75	75
	Aeolian Deposit		75	80	5
CORE	925e210n		476924.688	568209.549	
	Low Density Cultural		0	30	30
	Midden		30	40	10
	Floor		40	44	4
	Midden		44	60	16
	Rock		60	60	0
CORE	925e214n		476924.686	568213.819	
	Midden		0	50	50
	Low Density Cultural		50	65	15

Site	111				
		description	top depth	bottom depth	Thickness
CORE	927e208n		476926.107	568207.38	
	Aeolian Deposit		0	25	25
	Midden		25	62	37
	Aeolian Deposit		62	80	18
	Midden		80	90	10
	Rock		90	90	0
CORE	927e212n		476926.55	568212.062	
	Midden		0	55	55
	Aeolian Deposit		55	80	25
CORE	928e208n		476927.381	568207.812	
	Aeolian Deposit		0	18	18
	Midden		18	50	32
	Aeolian Deposit		50	85	35
	Midden		85	90	5
	Aeolian Deposit		90	95	5
	Rock		95	95	0
CORE	928e210n		476927.69	568209.896	
	Midden		0	50	50
	Aeolian Deposit		50	80	30
CORE	929e214n		476928.154	568213.17	
	Midden		0	30	30
	Aeolian Deposit		30	80	50

SASS 2009

Site 111

DATE 8/13/2009

Sample 173 [117]

Vol 3

Light Fraction grams 27.76

Heavy Fraction grams 9.71

Analysist WAF

Date Analyzed

Content

%

Other present:

Bone	5
Charcoal	5
Dung	1
Rock	10

Family

Family	Count	Charred
Caryophyllaceae Silene	226	
Caryophyllaceae Silene	16	Yes
Caryophyllaceae Stellaria	5	Yes
Poaceae	5	Yes
Cyperaceae	13	Yes
Cyperaceae	1	

Sample 180 [118]

Vol 3

Light Fraction grams

Heavy Fraction grams

Analysist

Date Analyzed

Content

%

Other present:

Bone	2
Charcoal	3
Rock	90

Family

Family	Count	Charred
Cyperaceae	1	Yes
Caryophyllaceae Silene	6	
Caryophyllaceae Silene	5	Yes

SASS 2009

Site 111

DATE 8/13/2009

Sample 185 [123]

Vol 3

Light Fraction grams

Heavy Fraction grams

Analysist WAF

Date
Analyzed

Content

%

Other present: Insects

Bone	3
Charcoal	35
Dung	2
Rock	4

Family

Family	Count	Charred
Ranunculaceae	1	Yes
Juncaceae	1	Yes
Empetraceae Empetrum	1	Yes
Cyperaceae	7	Yes
Caryophyllaceae Silene	13	Yes
Caryophyllaceae Stellaria	5	Yes
Caryophyllaceae Stellaria	2	

SITE 111 FIND 121 AREA C CONTEXT 101

MATERIAL TYPE OBJECT TYPE DESCRIPTION ATTENTION

Metal

DATE 7/30/2009 ID KEC, RSS, NBS UNIQUE_ID 111C101F121 Conservation Date 7/31/2009 Conservator Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics Iron fragment, possibly small nail, 24 x 12 x 5mm, 1.5g

Condition Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces, evidence of previous breaks/spalls.

Storage Location SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container

Treatment Cleaned mechanically and corrosion reduced using bamboo skewers and soft nylon bristle brush. Scrubbed under running tap water with a stiff nylon bristle brush. Object was then placed in a low concentration (~1% by weight) tannic acid in deionized water solution. After five days, the object was removed and scrubbed with a nylon bristle brush, then allowed to dry over night. After drying, the object was treated with a final two applications of tannic acid solution (10% by weight tannic acid in deionized water with a small amount of isopropyl alcohol). The solution was applied with cotton swabs, with approximately 3 hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



Before treatment

SITE 111 **FIND** 122 **AREA** C **CONTEXT** 101

MATERIAL TYPE **OBJECT TYPE** **DESCRIPTION** **ATTENTION**

DATE 7/30/2009 **ID** KEC, RSS, NBS **UNIQUE_ID** 111C101F122 **Conservation Date** 7/31/2009 **Conservator** Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics
Slag/iron pan, 35.9g

Condition
Dirt, roots present on all surfaces.

Storage Location
SASS Other Sites 2009 Box

Treatment
Objects were cleaned mechanically with a soft nylon bristle brush.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	123	C	101

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Lithic

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
7/30/2009	KEC, RSS, NBS	111C101F123	7/31/2009	Gregory Bailey
Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment	
Obsidian, 22 x 11 x 10mm, 3.7g	Dirt present all surfaces.	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box	Cleaned mechanically with soft nylon bristle brush.	

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	125	C	1104

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Lithic

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
7/31/2009	KEC	111C1104F125	8/1/2009	Gregory.Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
White stone possibly quartz or chalcedony, 15 x 15 x 8mm, 2.7g	Dirt present on all surfaces.	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box	Cleaned mechanically using a soft nylon bristle brush.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	124	C	1104

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Lithic

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
7/31/2009	NBS	111C1104F124	8/1/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
2 pieces obsidian, 18 x 17 x 2mm; 17 x 14 x 7mm, 1.5g total	Dirt present all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box	Cleaned mechanically using soft nylon bristle brush.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE 111 **FIND** 127 **AREA** C **CONTEXT** 102

MATERIAL TYPE **OBJECT TYPE** **DESCRIPTION** **ATTENTION**

Lithic

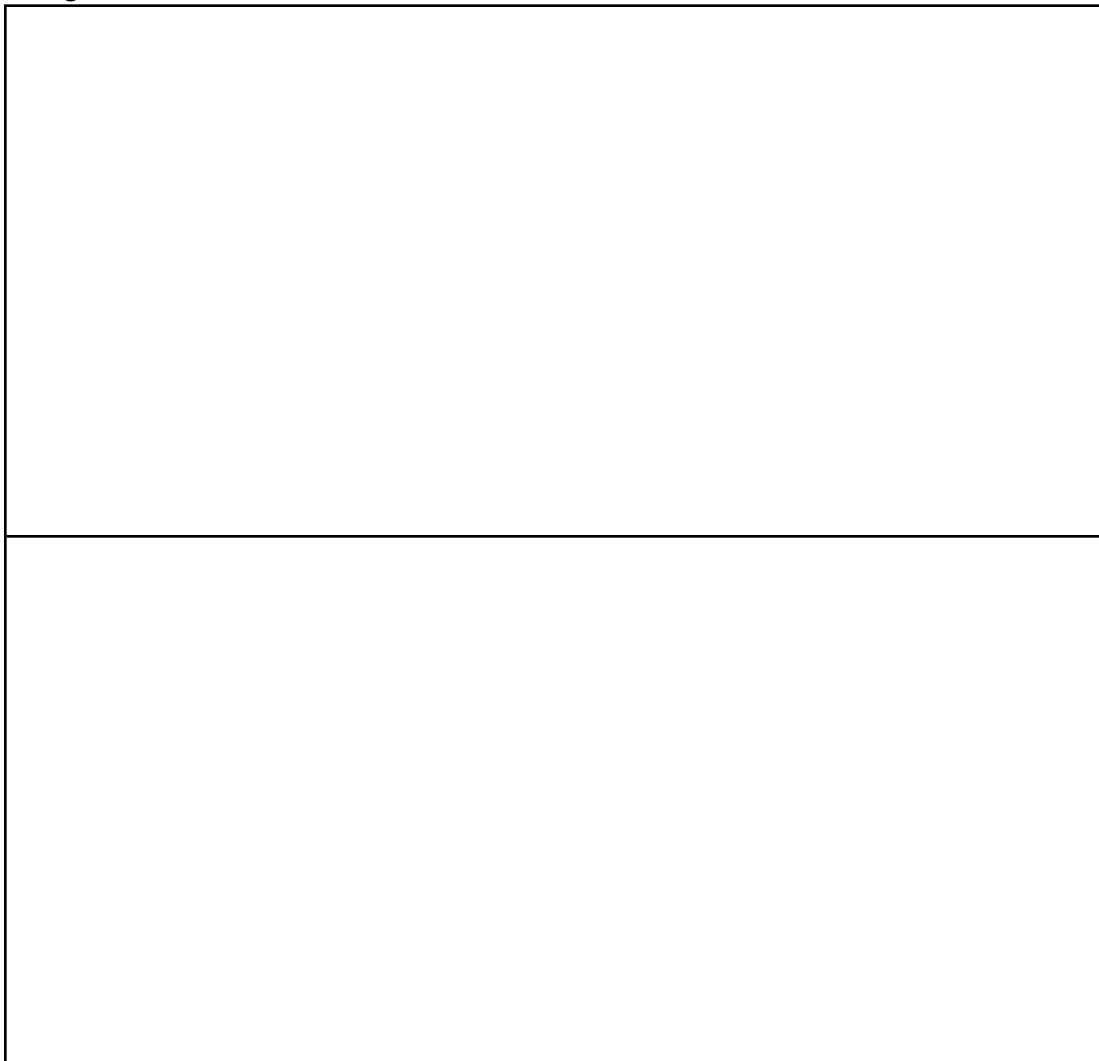
DATE 8/1/2009 **ID** NBS **UNIQUE_ID** 111C102F127 **Conservation Date** 8/3/2009 **Conservator** Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
2 small white stones, possibly quartz or chalcedony, both approximately 7mm in diameter, 1.3g total.	Dirt present on all surfaces.	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box	Cleaned mechanically using soft nylon bristle brush

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE 111 **FIND** 128 **AREA** C **CONTEXT** 102

MATERIAL TYPE **OBJECT TYPE** **DESCRIPTION** **ATTENTION**

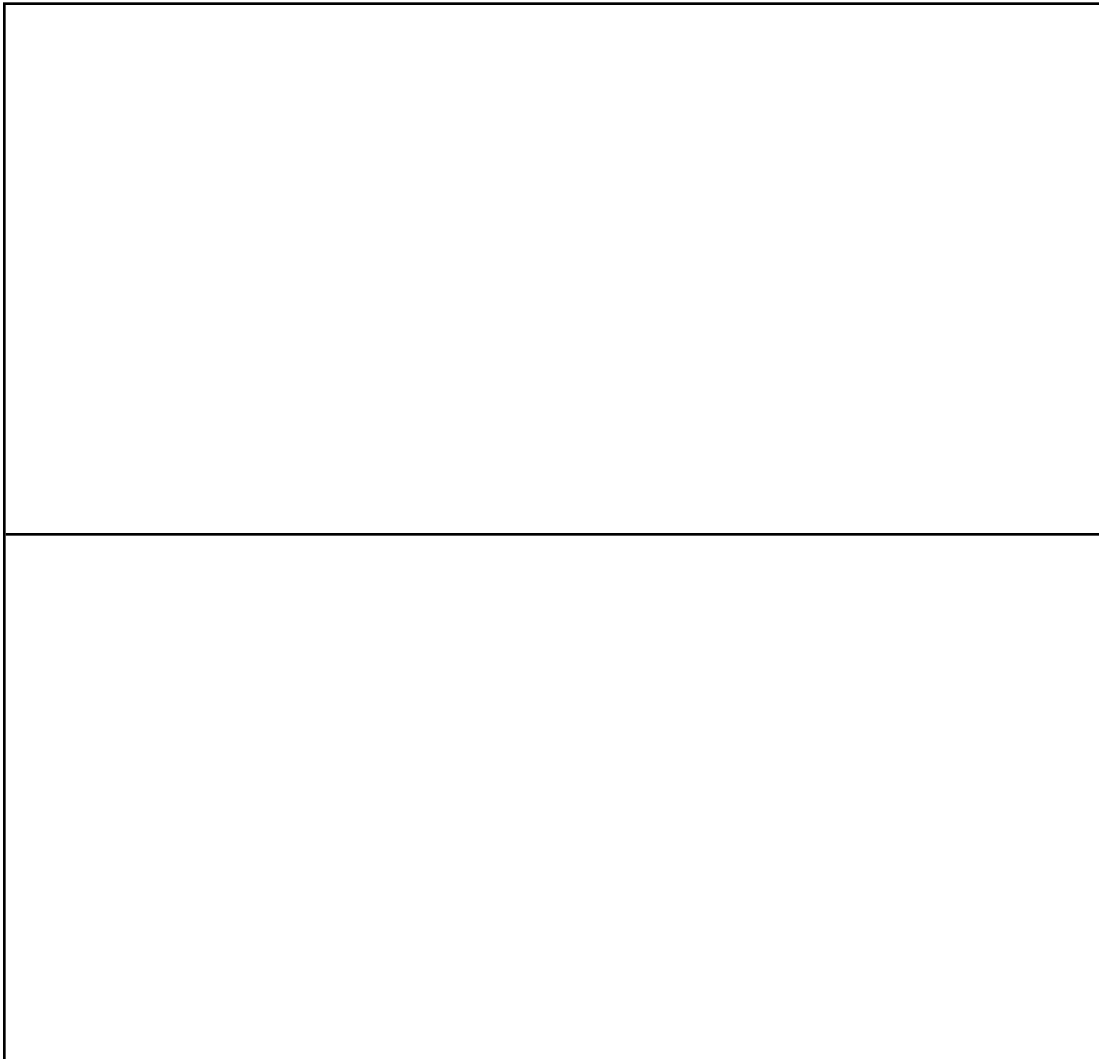
Metal

DATE 8/1/2009	ID NBS	UNIQUE_ID 111C102F128	Conservation Date 8/3/2009	Conservator Gregory Bailey
Material Characteristics Slag, 14 x 9 x 6mm, 0.9g	Condition Dirt present on all surfaces.	Storage Location SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container	Treatment Cleaned mechanically using soft nylon bristle brush.	

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE 111 FIND 130 AREA C CONTEXT 122

MATERIAL TYPE OBJECT TYPE DESCRIPTION ATTENTION

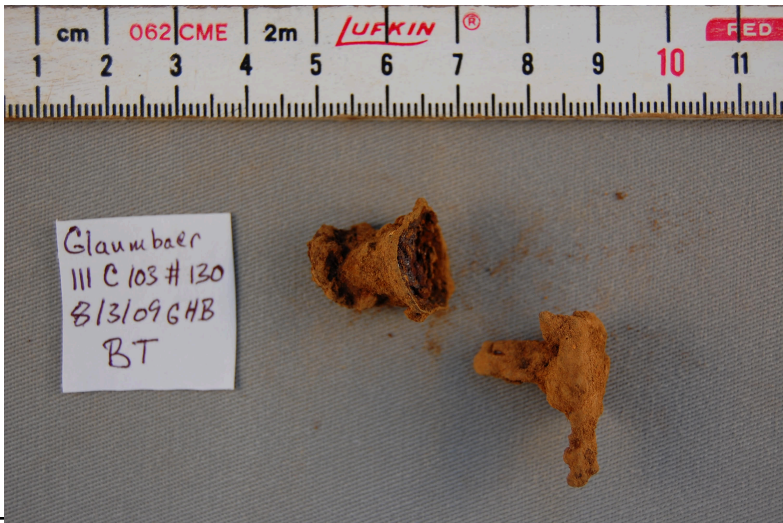
Metal

DATE 8/1/2009 ID NBS, RSS UNIQUE_ID 111C122F130 Conservation Date 8/3/2009 Conservator Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics: 2 iron rivets, 17 x 17 x 10mm, 3.0g; 25 x 18 x 16mm, 3.5g. Condition: Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces. Objects show signs of previous spalls/breaks. Storage Location: SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container. Treatment: Cleaned mechanically and corrosion reduced using bamboo skewers and soft nylon bristle brush. Object was then scrubbed with a stiff nylon bristle brush, wrapped in aluminum foil and placed in a galvanic bath (5% by weight sodium carbonate in deionized water). After five days, objects were removed and scrubbed with a nylon bristle brush. The objects were allowed to dry over night, and then placed in a low concentration (~1% by weight) solution of tannic acid in deionized water. After three days, the objects were removed and scrubbed once again, then left to dry. After drying, two final treatments of tannic acid solution (10% by weight in deionized water with a small amount of isopropyl alcohol) were applied, with approximately 3 hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations Other Notes

Image



SITE 111	FIND 132	AREA C	CONTEXT 103
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MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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DATE 8/4/2009	ID RSS, KEC	UNIQUE_ID 111C103F132	Conservation Date 8/6/2009	Conservator Gregory Bailey
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Material Characteristics
2 bent or curved iron objects, both 40 x 20 x 3mm

Condition
Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces.

Storage Location
SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container

Treatment
Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewers and soft nylon bristle brush. Objects were then scrubbed with a stiff nylon bristle brush and immersed in a low concentration (~1% by weight) solution of tannic acid in deionized water. After five days, the objects were removed and scrubbed with a nylon bristle brush, then allowed to dry over night. After drying, the objects were treated with a final two applications of tannic acid solution (10% by weight tannic acid in deionized water with a small amount of isopropyl alcohol). The solution was applied with cotton swabs, with approximately 3 hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



Before treatment



After treatment

SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	134	C	104

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Metal

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/5/2009	RSS	111C104F134	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Iron object, possibly a small blade, 52 x 13 x 11mm	Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container	Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewers, scalpel, and nylon bristle brush. Treated with 3 applications of tannic acid solution (10% tannic acid by weight in deionized water with small amount of isopropyl alcohol) rolled on swabs, with 3 hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations **Other Notes**

Image



SITE 111	FIND 135	AREA C	CONTEXT 104
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MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Metal

DATE 8/6/2009	ID RSS	UNIQUE_ID 111C104F135	Conservation Date 8/11/2009	Conservator Gregory Bailey
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Material Characteristics
Iron bar, possibly pin or nail, 47 x 10 x 6mm

Condition
Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces.

Storage Location
SASS Other Sites 2009
Box Metals Container

Treatment
Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewer and nylon bristle brush. Object was broken during this phase of treatment. Break edges were cleaned with isopropyl alcohol and joined using B-72 in acetone. Object was then treated with 3 applications of tannic acid solution (10% by weight tannic acid in deionized water with a small amount of isopropyl alcohol) rolled on swabs, with three hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



Before treatment



After treatment

SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	143	C	105

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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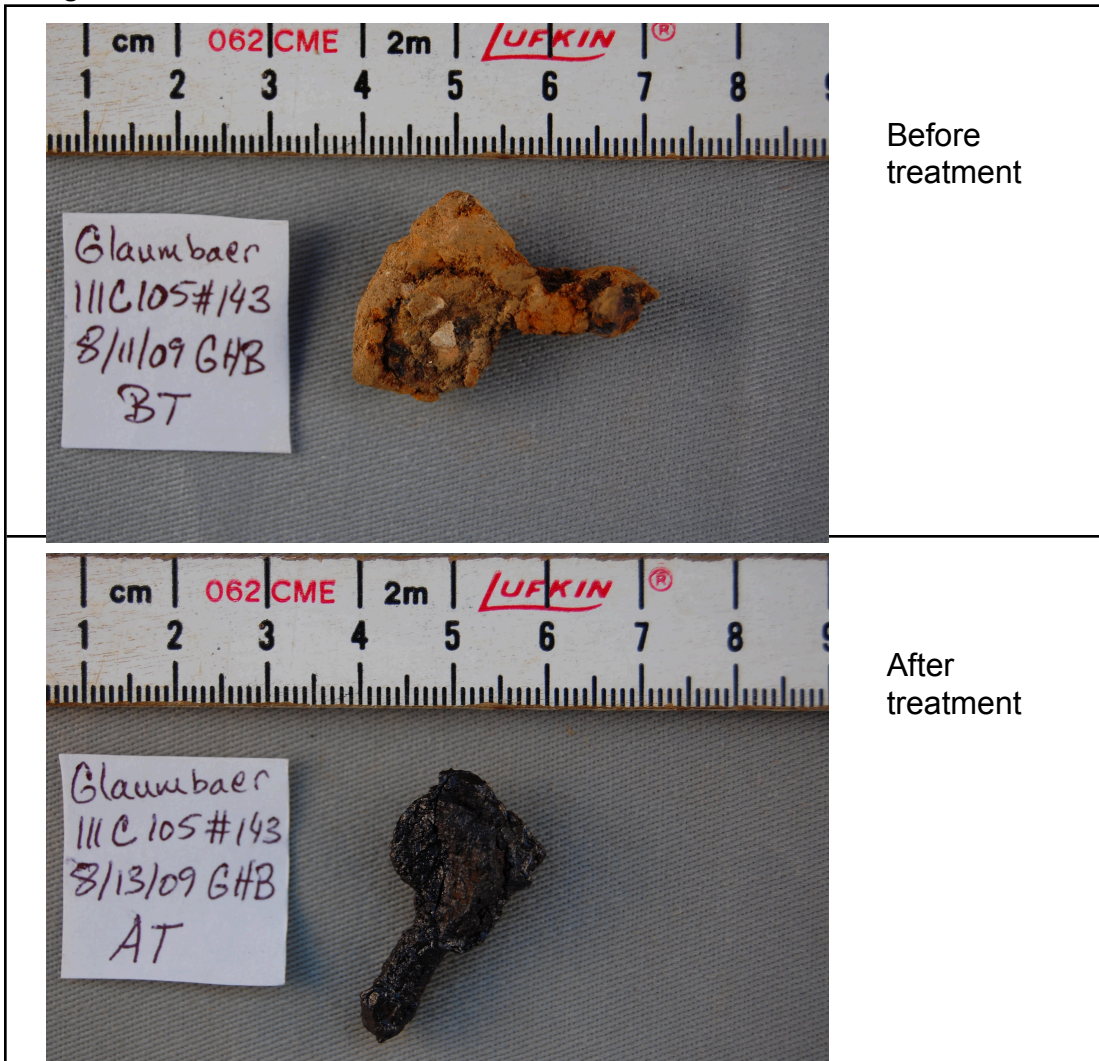
Metal

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/7/2009	KEC	111C105F143	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Iron object with curved end, resembles fiddlehead, 33 x 20 x 7mm	Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces. Lacks metallic core/void object	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container	Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewer and nylon bristle brush. During this process, one portion of the head spalled off, exposing the central void. Both parts of the object were treated with 3 applications of tannic acid solution (10% by weight tannic acid in deionized water with a small amount of isopropyl alcohol) rolled on cotton swabs, with 3 hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations **Other Notes**

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	138	C	105

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Metal

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/6/2009	KEC	111C105F138	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Iron fragment, 20 x 6 x 4mm	Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container	Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewers and nylon bristle brush. Treated with three applications of tannic acid solution (10% by weight tannic acid in deionized water with small amount of isopropyl alcohol) rolled on swabs with three hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations **Other Notes**

Image



Before treatment



After treatment

SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	142	C	105

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Metal

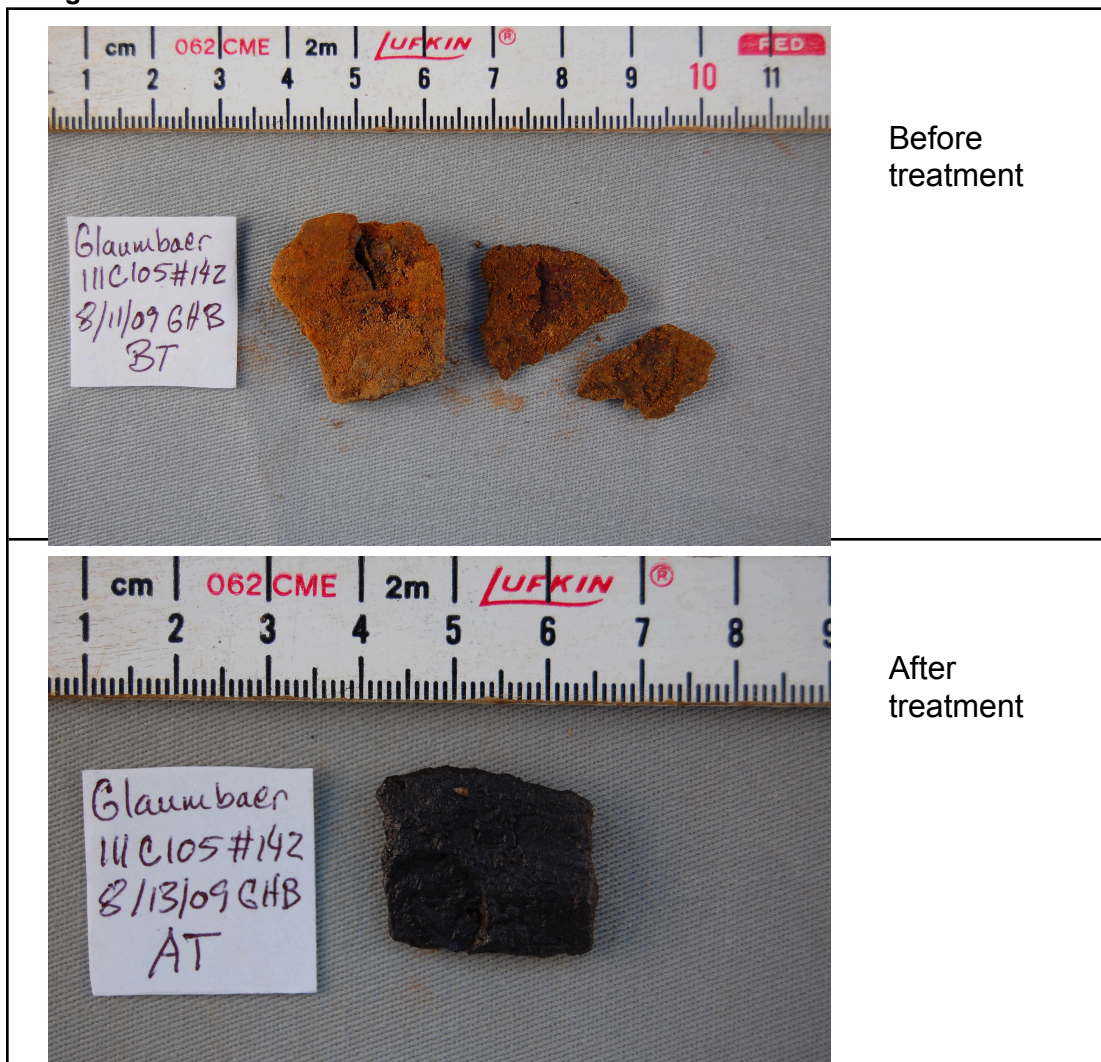
DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/7/2009	KEC	111C105F142	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Iron square, with associated spalls, 24 x 20 x 3mm	Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container	Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewer and nylon bristle brush. Treated with three applications of tannic acid solution (10% tannic acid by weight in deionized water with small amount of isopropyl alcohol) rolled on swabs, with three hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	140	C	105

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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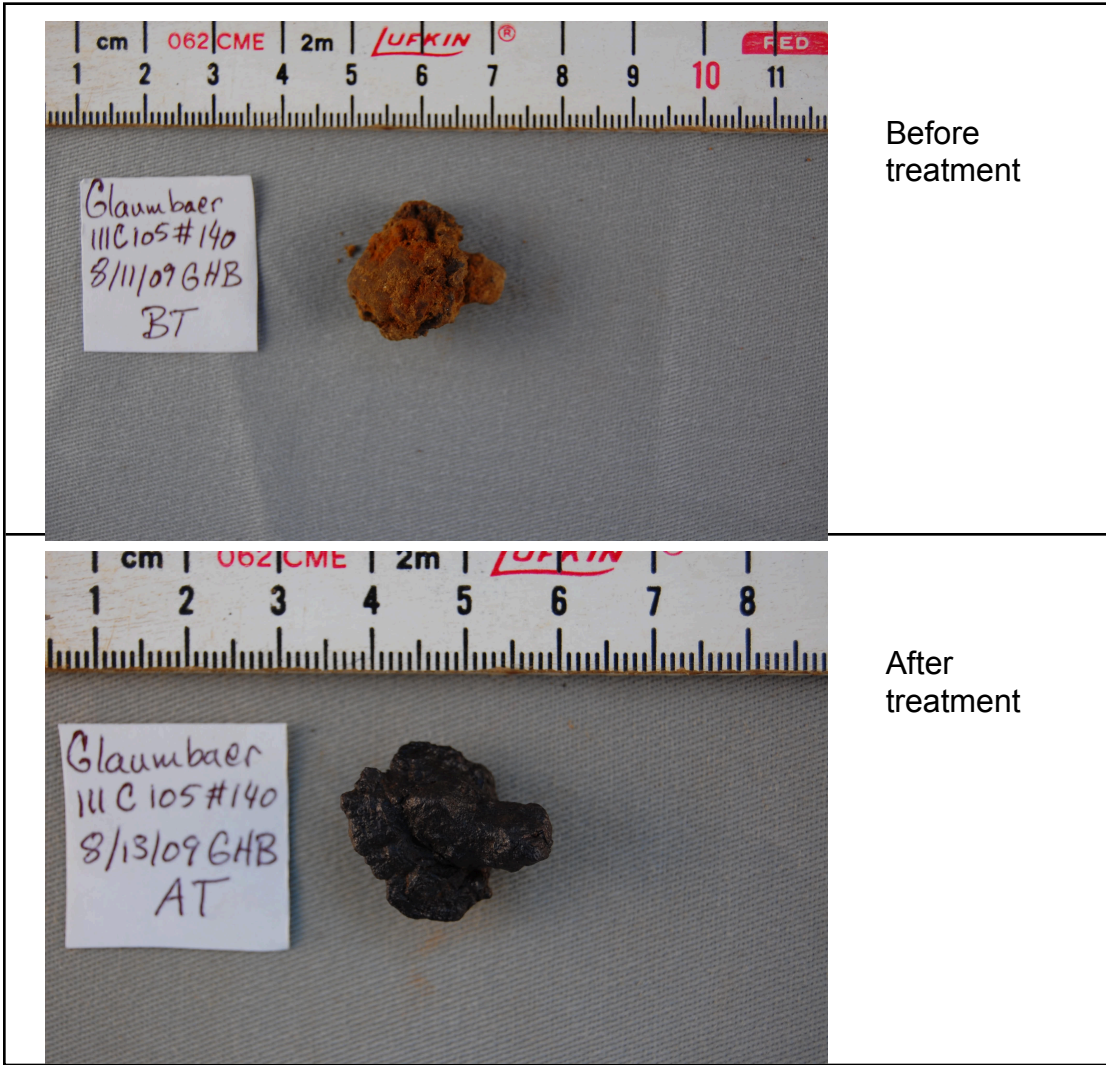
Metal

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/7/2009	KEC	111C105F140	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Iron rivet with circular head, 20 mm diameter, 16 mm long	Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container	Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewer and nylon bristle brush. Treated with three applications of tannic acid solution (10% by weight tannic acid in deionized water with small amount of isopropyl alcohol) rolled on swabs, with three hours between applications.

Storage Recommendations **Other Notes**

Image



SITE 111 FIND 139 AREA C CONTEXT 107

MATERIAL TYPE OBJECT TYPE DESCRIPTION ATTENTION

Lithic

DATE 8/7/2009 ID ARY UNIQUE_ID 111C107F139 Conservation Date 8/11/2009 Conservator Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics: Polished bone fragment, curved, 16 x 7 x 6mm. Condition: Dirt present on all surfaces. Storage Location: SASS Other Sites 2009 Box. Treatment: Cleaned mechanically with a soft hair bristle brush.

Storage Recommendations Other Notes: Appears to be associated with 111C[107]F141

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	141	C	106

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
Lithic			

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/7/2009	ARY	111C106F141	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Polished bone fragment, curved, 18 x 7 x 6mm	Dirt present on all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box	Cleaned mechanically using soft hair bristle brush.

Storage Recommendations

Other Notes
Appears to be associated with 111C[106]F139

Image



SITE	FIND	AREA	CONTEXT
111	144	C	105

MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Lithic

DATE	ID	UNIQUE_ID	Conservation Date	Conservator
8/10/2009	KEC	111C105F144	8/11/2009	Gregory Bailey

Material Characteristics	Condition	Storage Location	Treatment
Round worked stone with point in center of one side and cone-shaped concavity in opposite side, 17mm diameter, 12mm tall	Dirt present on all surfaces	SASS Other Sites 2009 Box	Cleaned mechanically using soft hair bristle brush

Storage Recommendations **Other Notes**

Image



Before treatment

Before treatment

SITE 111	FIND 133	AREA C	CONTEXT 103
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MATERIAL TYPE	OBJECT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ATTENTION
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Metal

DATE 8/4/2009	ID RSS	UNIQUE_ID 111C103F133	Conservation Date 8/11/2009	Conservator Gregory Bailey
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Material Characteristics
Copper and iron metal composite object, Copper metal dome with iron post and square fitting on concave side, 28 x 13 x 17mm

Condition
Dirt, corrosion present on all surfaces, possible traces of organic matter/pseudomorphs between copper dome and square iron fitting

Storage Location
SASS Other Sites 2009 Box Metals Container

Treatment
Cleaned mechanically using bamboo skewer and soft hair bristle brush to define surface. Documented and placed in storage.

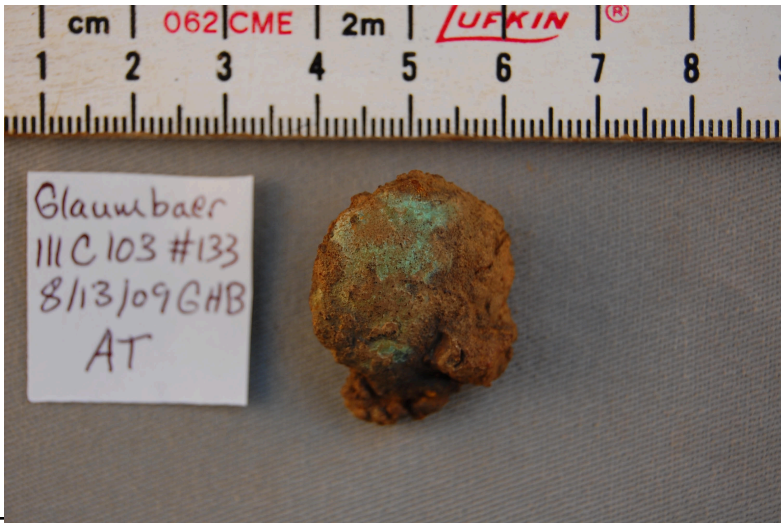
Storage Recommendations

Monitor for corrosion

Other Notes

Appears to be similar in materials and construction to 104C[265]F221
Further treatment/assessment recommended

Image



After treatment



After treatment