Report of the Skagafjörður Archaeological Settlement Survey 2008:

Coring and test pit at Halldórsstaðir

By John Steinberg

With the help of

Amélie Allard, Douglas Bolender, Colin Connors, Emily Button, Brian Damiata, Pete Gangemi, Kelly Goldberg, Emily Hopkins, Kate Johnson, David Landon, Jennifer Landon, Ann Mrozowski, Stephen Mrowski, Marisa Patalano, Dennis Piechota, Greta Piechota, Jane Piechota, John Schoenfelder, , Rita Shepard Sarah Staats, William Steinberg, Rosie Taylor, Heather Trigg, Josiah Wagener, & David White

> Funded by United States National Science Foundation BCS 0731371 (Archaeology & Arctic Social Sciences)

> > With the institutional assistance of Hólaskóli Byggðasafn Skagfirðinga Glaumbæ Árskóli Sauðárkróki CH2M HILL Polar Services

Permit issued by Kristín Huld Sigurðardóttir, **Forstöðumaður Fornleifaverndar ríkisins**

> Under the guidance of Þór Hjaltalín, **Fornleifavernd ríkisins**

In collaboration with Ragnheiður Traustadóttir, **Hólarannsóknin** Sigríður Sigurðardóttir, **Byggðasafn Skagfirðinga Glaumbæ**

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

Halldórsstaðir Cores

Starting August 3, 2008 we began a coring program around the modern farm buildings at Halldórsstaðir with the goal of finding the original farm mound. The ultimate goal was to place a test pit to accurately determine a farm establishment date. A stream cut indicated that there was some remnants of the farmmound, but it proved elusive. Finally, after several attempts, we identified the area in back of the barn and the location of the farmmound midden. Coring in this area proved difficult, as the farmer had spread a 10-20cm think layer of gravel and large stones over the pasture. Therefore, before we could employ the core, we used a spade to dig through the gravel layer. All depths are recorded below the gravel surface.

Once below the gravel, we used a JMS backsaver core with two extensions if necessary. Core locations were recorded with a sub-meter GPS in Real time. In general we first placed cores on a 10m grid. The spacing was then confined to identify the deepest part of the midden as well as the oldest part of the midden (closed to the LNS).

Fourteen cores were taken. Of those, we encountered two instances of a black grainy tephra that is either the 1300 or the 1766 tephra. Below that 11 had H1, 6 had the 1000 layer, 3 had the LNS, and 6 went deep enough to encounter the H3 or H4 tephras. These are difficult to distinguish unless there is a break. Therefore we termed them H3. Two of the cores hit rocks before non-cultural material was encountered at the bottom of the core.

We identified a single area of deep midden: Core 760 (95 cm of midden & turf) as well as 758 (60 cm of midden) and 757 (65 cm of midden) had good tephra presentation as well. We therefore placed a final core (not recorded) at E 476964.08 N 567323.40 which indicated slightly deeper midden than core 760 and good tephra preservation. The southwest corner of the 1x1 m test pit was placed at this spot.

Halldórsstaðir Test pit.

Excavated material from the 1x1 m test pit placed at E 476964.08 N 567323.40 was not screened. Flotation sample from each context below [102] were taken and floated but have not yet been analyzed. Below the gravel layer [101] we encountered a severely disturbed midden deposit [102] that is probably the result of bulldozing to flatten the area. Immediately below the disturbed midden was an intact pink peat ash midden [103]. A darker midden with more wood ash [104] was encountered below the peat ash deposit. In the middle of this deposit, H1 was well presented. The darker wood ash midden below H1 was floated separately as [105]. Cursory inspection indicated that [103], [104], and [105] had no artifacts and few bones. Context 102 was richer in bones. Context 105 ended 5-6 cm below H1 and 4-6 cm above V-1000, which was also clearly visible. The

V-1000 was surrounded by aeolian deposits [106]. A well-preserved LNS was encountered at the bottom of the pit just above a substantial H3 deposit.

Interpretation

If we have identified the deepest and oldest part of the farmmound midden, it would appear to have been established between 1000 and 1104, probably closer to 1104.



Figure 1. Location of cores and test pit at Halldórsstaðir



Figure 2. Distribution of cores with tephras (indicated by symbols) and midden depth (indicated by square size).



Figure 3. Location of 1x1m test pit.



	description	top dep	oth	bottom depth	Thickness
CORE	751	476967.814	567338.695	;	
	Clay	0		10	10
	Low Density Cultural	10		58	48
	Midden	58		75	17
	Sand	75		85	10
	Iron Pan	85		90	5
CORE	752	476979.212	567338.962	2	
	Clay	0		18	18
	Turf/Hay	18		22	4
	Turf	22		50	28
	Aeolian Deposit	50		70	20
	Charcoal	70		80	10
	Rock	80		81	1
CORE	753	476987.764	567342.35		
	Clay	0		10	10
	Turf/Hay	10		?	5
	Aeolian Deposit	15		?	5
	Midden	20		25	5
	Aeolian Deposit	25		?	23
	Midden	48		50	2
	Clay	50		62	12
	Iron Pan	62		64	2
	Clay	64		68	4
	Iron Pan	68		72	4
CORE	754	476993.253	567329.683	5	
	Clay	0		10	10
	Aeolian Deposit	10		15	5
	Low Density Cultural	15		42	27
	Midden	42		45	3
	Aeolian Deposit	45		70	25
	Rock	70		71	1
CORE	755	476986.298	567316.542	2	
	Clay	0		30	30
	Low Density Cultural	30		80	50
	Aeolian Deposit	80		110	30
	Iron Pan	110		120	10
CORE	756	476973.928	567330.001		
	Clay	0		15	15
	Midden	15		28	13
	Low Density Cultural	28		110	82
	Aeolian Deposit	110		130	20

	description		top depth		bottom depth	Thickness
CORE	757	476968.984	1	567316.556	3	
	Humus		0		8	8
	Midden		8		73	65
	Low Density Cultural		73		100	27
	Aeolian Deposit		100		150	50
CORE	758	476960.545	5	567316.309	9	
	Humus		0		10	10
	Midden		10		60	50
	Charcoal		60		62	2
	Low Density Cultural		62		100	38
	Turf		100		110	10
	Midden		110		120	10
	Clay		120		130	10
	Aeolian Deposit		130		150	20
CORE	759	476953.94		567311.837	7	
	Rock		0		2	2
CORE	760	476956.685	5	567324.563	3	
	Gravel		0		20	20
	Humus		20		55	35
	Midden		55		75	20
	Turf		75		85	10
	Midden		85		150	65
	Aeolian Deposit		150		170	20
CORE	761	476982.058	3	567328.136	3	
	Нау		0		43	43
	Low Density Cultural		43		80	37
	Aeolian Deposit		80		120	40
CORE	762	476978.157	7	567310.892	2	
	Midden		0		12	12
	Midden		12		45	33
	Aeolian Deposit		45		78	33
	Midden		78		83	5
	Aeolian Deposit		83		100	17
	Silt		100		120	20
CORE	763	477006.433	3	567311.764	4	
	Humus		0		10	10
	Clay		10		20	10
	Low Density Cultural		20		30	10
	Aeolian Deposit		30		100	70
CORE	764	477000.728	3	567319.292	1	
	Humus		0		10	10
	Low Density Cultural		10		30	20

	description	top depth	bottom depth	Thickness
Midden		30	40	10
Aeolian Depo	sit	40	70	30

		Tephra Layer	Depth	East	North
Core	751			476967.814	567338.695
		H1	41		
		1000	50		
		H1	62		
Core	752			476979.212	567338.962
		black-unknown	70		
Core	753		-	476987.764	567342.35
		black-unknown	35		
		H1	55		
		1000	57		
		H3	73		
Core	754			476993.253	567329.683
		H1	40		
Core	755			476986 298	567316.542
		H1	78	110000.200	
		1000	82		
Core	756	1000	02	476973 928	567330 001
	100	Н1	120	470070.020	
			120		
Core	757	115	150	176068 081	567316 556
0010	151	114	107	470900.904	007010.000
		1000	107		
			109		
Coro	759		110	476060 545	567316 300
COLE	750	114	400	470900.045	507510.509
			138		
			140		
			142		
Coro	760	ПЭ	150	470050 005	567324 563
Core	760	114	70	476956.685	507524.505
		H1	70		
		1000	165		
•	704	LNL	170		507000 400
Core	761			476982.058	567328.136
		1300_1766	65		
		H1	78		
•	-	H3	98		
Core	762			476978.157	567310.892
		H1	73		
Core	763			477006.433	567311.764
		H3	75		

		Tephra Layer	Depth	East	North
Core	764			477000.728	567319.291
		1300, 1766	23		
		H1	33		
		H3	65		