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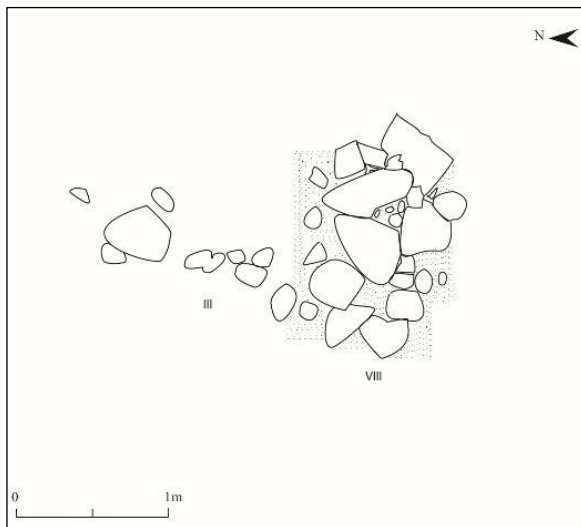
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Title Page

Burials and Landscape in the Faroe Islands during the Viking Age



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Durham University

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Appendix A1 Survey Sheets

A1.1 Landscape Survey Sheet and Documentation in the Faroe Islands

Fornminni og mentanarlandslag											
Skrásetingarskjal											
Oyggi:				Markatalsbygd:				Býlingur / garður:			
Ánari:				Staðarnavn:				Heiti á fornminni:			
GPS:	N.	V.	Slag:				Fmnr:		Innan-/uttangarðs		
Tíðarfesting:											
Gripir:	flatabrot	bein	skeljar	glas	metal	steinar	klæði	kol	viður	tigulsteinar	torv
<div> Lýsing: <div> At greiða frá í lýsing: 1: Stødd (longd, breidd, hædd) 2: Skap 3: Rættningur (N,S,E,V) 4: Lendi 5: Staðseting, útsýni og atgongd í landslagnum 6: Byggitalfar 7: Ávís eyðkenni og frávik 8: Aðrar tilknýttar leivdir 9: Spor av eldri leivdum 10: Tekin um órógv </div> </div>											
Slag av hóttan: T.d. brim, kúratúr, ferðafólk						Flokkað burturmáan: 1 / 2 / 3 / Flokkað eftirlitstørv: 1 / 2 / 3 /					
Tørvur á eyka skráseting: JA / NEI						Dagfesting: / / 20			Tíð á degnum:		
Skrásetari:						Myndir:					

Forminni leyslig tekning

Minnist til:

Norðpíl og

Mát

Mentanarlandslag leyslig tekning

Møguligt frásøgufólk við á ferðini:

Møgulig frásøgn:

Hugsanir um staðið/hvussu tolki eg staðið og hví?

Bókmentir:

A1.2 Comparative Survey Sheet

Burials and landscapes				
Registration document				
Country:		Island:		Village:
Owner:		Name of site:		Place names:
GPS	N.	V.	Infield	Outfield Database:
Time period:				
Finds:				
Description: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Categories to include in description:</p> <p>1: Access to burial (one or several)</p> <p>2: Movements to and from the burial and location (roads, trails, cairns)</p> <p>3: View from the burial site (road, farm, ocean, mountain, river)</p> <p>4: Visibility of burial site towards N, S, E, W</p> <p>5: Signs of field boundaries</p> <p>6: Direction (N, S, E, W)</p> <p>7: Certain deviation or special character</p> <p>8: Other remains nearby</p> <p>9: Signs of disturbance</p> </div>				

Drawing of the burial site:

Remember
site direction

Drawing of the burial site and the landscape:

Pictures taken:

Appendix A2 Burial Catalogue Yviri í Trøð

This is a catalogue for the burials at Yviri í Trøð at Tjørnuvík on the island of Streymoy. Below is a short introduction to the labelling. The numbers given below follow the site registration. The first four numbers, 3718, 3798 or 3759 represent the site's number for each season. The next numbers e.g. 001, 002, represent the find number, the Fnr. The picture number is attached to the Fnr. number as a letter e.g. 001a and 001b. This letter refers to the picture numbers of the human bone, animal bone or artefact, which are on a separate memory stick, arranged in separate folders. There are only a few animal bones and when they occur it is specified in the description.

A2.1 Burial I

The outline of Burial I became visible after removing layer A, which was the landslide. In the photo below Burial I was evidently in the middle of this part of the trench.



Figure 0.1 Yviri í Trøð, View of Burial I in Trench. Photo Sverri Dahl 1956, Tjóðsavnið (R-1956-05-13).

As they were digging the sand in layer B, Sverri Dahl and Jóannes Rasmussen observed that the sand was filled with inclusion and was looser than elsewhere in the trench. It was noticed that these piles of stones were selected flat stones 0.45-0.55 meters in length and 0.20-0.25

meters in width. Towards the west, there were 2 water-rolled stones 0.55 meters in length and about 0.20 meters in width. The outer structure of Burial I was now visible (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 158). After the removal of these stone other flat stones, placed on the edge, were visible, which a squarish outline (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 158). At this point, Dahl interpreted the structure of the burial to be a stone frame (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 159) but he later interpreted the burial to be a regular cist or stone coffin (Dahl, 1983). The latter interpretation was more probable, because flat stones were found inside the burial. The flat stones lying in the burial had been used as a lid to the stone coffin (Dahl, 1983).

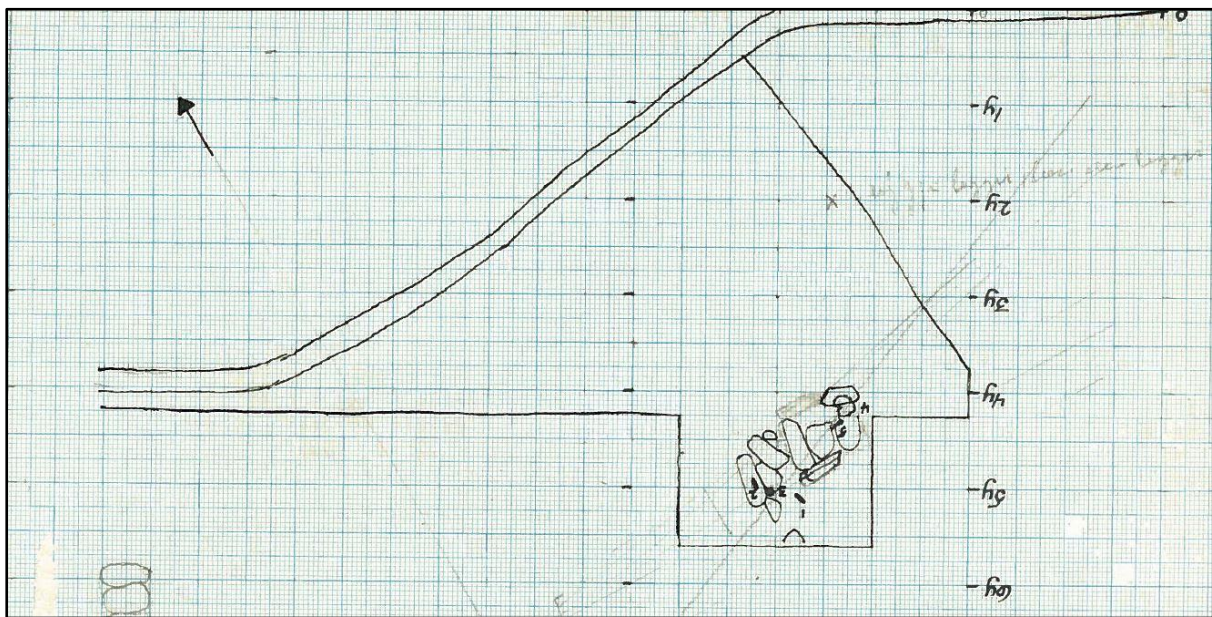


Figure 0.2 Burial I, Surface 1:50. Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Report 1956.

Most of the bones were lying beneath the fallen flat stones, a piece of knee was found outside the burial and underneath the water rolled stones there were bones from a foot (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 160). Some of the bones turned into dust after contact with air (Dahl and Rasmussen 1956 p. 160). Part of the fragile cranium was in good condition and it was smeared with Zapon to preserve it (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 160). There were no signs of wood in the burial. East and below the skull, there was a small heap of human remains together with a rusty object (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 160). These remains had probably ended up here, after a stone had fallen directly on the cranium (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 160). Underneath the skull, the surface was wrinkled by something, but it was impossible to say by what, because it was all decomposed (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen,

J., 1956, p. 160). When digging the burial in the past they had cut it about 0.60-0.70 meters into the sand dune, into layer B, but it was not possible for Sverra Dahl to estimate how thick the layer above the burial had been, because the flat stones had fallen inwards into the burial (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 162). Based on this, Sverri Dahl concluded that there was probably no mound over the burial (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 162). However, one must keep in mind that he did describe a small pile of stones, which were on top of the burial. Not far from the chin there was a ring headed pin made of bronze, round, 150mm in length together with a piece of cloth and a thread braided in the ring (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 162), see Figure 4.20.

Several of the bones were in bad condition, but Sverri Dahl excavated a right femur, fragments of a left femur, right tibia, one of the fibulas, fragments of bones and the foot, as well as almost a complete set of teeth. The find numbers established by Sverra Dahl are numbered from 01-11. When unpacking the human remains, there were several parts which had not been given a number and therefore a part of this work included giving the human remains find numbers. The first interpretations of the human remains were made by Doctor Hans Debes Joensen and dentist Magnus Jensen, who observed that the teeth were very worn (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 160). Jørgen Balslev Jørgensen Dr Med. examined the femur (thighbone) and estimated the individual to be female and an adult (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 160). Hans Debes Joensen estimated the individual to be between 120 and 160cm tall (Dahl, 1956a). In 1978, Pia Bennike conducted an anthropological examination of the available human remains from Burial I. This explains the lack of find numbers after the last find number 11 for Burial I. In her catalogue of the burials, Pia Bennike mentioned that the bones were very fragile and the teeth very worn. She concluded, based on the human remains, that this individual was a young adult, who was most likely between 20 and 40 years old. Based on the size of the bones and their appearance, the individual was estimated to be female and around 150cm tall (Bennike, 1978, sec. 7A).

Below is a list of finds for Burial I. NIS is short for “Not in Storage” and following the list is the overview of finds with photos.

Table 0.1 List of finds for Burial I.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3718	Year	1956
Burial					
I	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	

Tjörnuvík	46003	Snr	3718	Year	1956
	001	Right femur			
	002	Left femur			
	003	Right tibia			
	004	Fibula			
	005	Bone Bits			
	006	Rusty object		NIS	
	007	Teeth		NIS	
	008	Foot			
	009	Teeth		NIS	
	010	Foot		NIS	
	011	Cranium			
	012	Bone bits			
	013	Femur neck and head			
	014	Teeth in glasses			
	015	Left Mandible			
	016	Tooth			
	017	Maxilla for tooth +1 and +2			
	018	Maxilla for tooth +3			
	019	Part of left maxilla			
	020	Parts of head			
	021	Bones around foramen magnum			
	022	2 bones			
	023	Bone bits			
	024	Bone bits			
	025	Ring headed pin of bronze			
	026	Sand with bone splits			
	027	Sand sample			
	028	Sand sample			
	029	Recent sea sand			
	030	Right pars petrosa?		NIS	
	031	Bone		NIS	
	032	Box of sand and bone			

1. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-001a,b Femur right

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. 19.5 cm.

D. 2.3cm.

Description: Right femur: the length from the distalaon coudylus lateralis most lateralis to apex trocleautteris majoris is 37.6cm. There are 3 broken pieces. All three pieces together, measured 39.5cm according to Sverri Dahl and Hans Debes Joensen. Two of the bone pieces are missing. This femur was sent for examination in Denmark on the 25.01.1956 to Universitetets Antropologiske Laboratorium, to Jørgen Balslev Jørgensen.

Right femur 3718-001a,b, found in 1955.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.3 3718-001a Femur right. January 2018.



Figure 0.4 3718-001b Femur right. January 2018.

2. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-002a,b Femur left

Left femur, found at Yviri í Trøð in 1955.

Registered: 25.5.1956.

L. 22 cm.

D. 2.6 cm.

Description: The left femur, head and neck was found to be two parts of this left femur. The head and neck are registered as: Snr. 3718-013. Photo taken Snr. 3718-013. The ends are badly eroded.

Note: 12 May 2000, left overarm taken in for isotope analysis by Niels Lynnerup, Jan Heieier, Símun V. Arge, Jette Arneborg. Results of this examination can be read in “Símunarbók”.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.5 Femur left 3718-002a. January 2018.



Figure 0.6 Femur left 3718-002b. January 2018.

3. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-004a,b Tibia right

Registered 25.5.1956

L. 15.5 cm

D. 2.5 cm

Description: The upper mediale part, which is in bad condition.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.7 Tibia right 3718-003a. January 2018.



Figure 0.8 Tibia right 3718-003b. January 2018.

4. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-004a-c Fibula

Registered 25.5.1956

L. 7.9cm

D. 1.3cm

Description: the bone was found outside the burial, north of the burial. It could have been moved from its original position inside the burial, when digging. It has a very sharp edge. It could be part of another fibula.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.9 Fibula 3718-004a. January 2018.



Figure 0.10 Fibula 3718-004b. January 2018.

5. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-005a Bone bits

Registered 25.5.1956

L. From 0.2cm to 2.3cm

D. From 0.2cm to 2.0 cm.

Description: These were situated east of the stone on the skull, behind the neck. The stone has probably damaged and broken these bones when it rolled down. There are several very badly damaged bone bits tangled in plants remains – plant threads – rizliou. These bits seem to come from the skull, from the upper most of the cavum nasi. Most of it has small holes, pores. There is not much to be said about the bone bits, because these are very small and are also in poor condition. One of the best-preserved bits seems to be the medial side in one of the sinus euaxillaris. Together with these bone bits, there was a piece of a rusty object, number Fnr. 6.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.11 Bone bits 3718-005a. January 2018.



Figure 0.12 Tooth 3718-005b. January 2018.



Figure 0.13 Tooth 3718-005c. January 2018.

6. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-006 Rusty object

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. Not known

D. Not known

Description: Piece of a rusty object found together with Fnr. 5.

Note: This object is not in the material from Tjørnuvík and its location is not known.

Storage: Not in the material.

7. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-007 Teeth enamels

Registered: Not known

L. Not known

D. Not known

Description: 2 teeth enamels.

Note: This is not among the material from Tjørnuvík and it is not known where it is.

Could it be that these 2 teeth enamels are in the glasses in Fnr. 14?

Storage: Not in the material.

8. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-008a Foot remains

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. 3.5 cm

D. 2.2 cm

Description: Remains of a foot. Pieces of bone 3.5cm in length and 2.2cm in width, in one of the ends. This is probably part of the lateral side on calcaneus. The other pieces of bone are not distinguishable. These could be the ends of some joints from talus or os navicular.

Storage in Box S168.

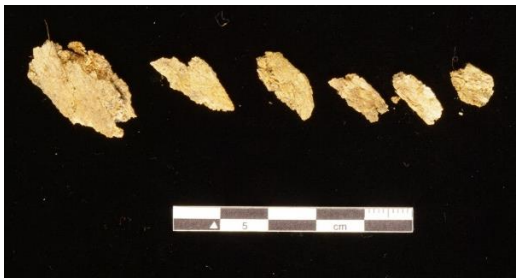


Figure 0.14 Foot remains 3718-008a. January 2018.

9. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-009 Teeth

Registered: Not known

L. Not known

W. Not known

Description: Five teeth and some smaller teeth fragments.

Note: This is not among the material from Tjørnuvík and it is not known where it is.

Could it be that these teeth and teeth fragments are in the glasses in Fnr. 14. (see below)?

Storage: Not in the material.

10. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-010 Foot

Registered: Not known

L. Not known

W. Not known

Description: according to Hans Debes Joensen, these human remains had all decomposed or disintegrated, so that nothing certain can be said about these remains from the foot.

Note: This is not among the material from Tjørnuvík and it is not known where it is.

Storage: Not in the material.

11. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-011a,b Cranium

Registered: 25.5.1956

Description: taken in a box in situ. Below at the front are the remains of the jawbone and several teeth: 8, 7, 6 and 5÷, the cavity to 4÷ is empty. Across them tooth 3÷. Under the jaw are first premolar 4 ÷. A bit further behind is the atlas. In the sand there were also right maxilla with 2 molars. Partly the preservation was good, but some of the human remains were in bad condition. Stella turcica was well preserved and corpes processus well preserved. Remains of the uomer and coucliae were well preserved in 1956. Right part of the head is broken. Other teeth were found which had fallen out of the jaw.

Storage: at the exhibition at Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands

Below is a figure from Pia Bennike's study of teeth from this burial. This gives a good indication of the condition and preservation of the teeth in Burial I.

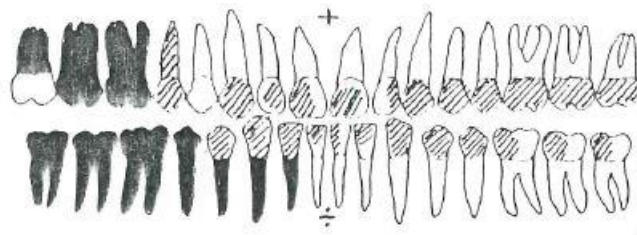


Figure 0.15 teeth in situ are coloured black, the loose teeth are scratched/hatched/. Source: Pia Bennike. 1978. Appendix. Fig. 1A.



Figure 0.16 Cranium 3718-011a. Photo January 2018.



Figure 0.17 Cranium 3718-011b. January 2018.

12. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-012a Bone bits

Registered: 1957

Sample: Among other things, pieces of bones, which were left after the sand around the cranium was sieved.

Storage: in Box S168.



Figure 0.18 Bone bits 3718-012a. January 2018.

13. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-013a,b,c Left femur, neck and head

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. 12.5 cm

W. 7.5 cm

Description: This bone is found where the shoulders were, on the northern side, below the head, together with a small cloth with remains from the ringed pin. This is part of the left femur. Upper femur, neck and head. This upper neck and head belong to the left femur 3718-002. Picture taken together with Snr. 3718-002-013a.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.19 Femur left neck and head 3718-013a. January 2018.



Figure 0.20 Femur left neck and head 3718-013b. January 2018.



Figure 0.21 Femur left neck and head with left femur 002, 3718-013c. January 2018.

14. Snr. and Fnr. and picture 3718-014a-å; 3718-014á,í; 3718-014oy; Glasses with teeth

Registered: 1956

L. Not known

W. Not known

Description: teeth from upper and lower jaw. Maxilla upper jawbone, pictures from 3718-014a to 3718-014o. Pictures from mandible lower jawbone from 3718-014p to 3718-014å. There was one empty glass with no teeth. Some of the other glasses with a number also seem to be empty, but not all of them. 3818-014á and 3718-014í have no information written on the glass, therefore it is not possible to state where these teeth are from. It is not certain where the small bone remains in 3718-014oy come from.

There is a paper inside the glass, which gives this information. Because of the fragile condition of the teeth, it was advised by the conservator at the museum to keep the teeth in the glasses.

Note: Question: Are some of these teeth the teeth that have been part of Fnr. numbers 7 and 9. and which are now in the glasses?

Storage: Box S168.



Figure 0.22 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014a +1 or 1+. January 2018.

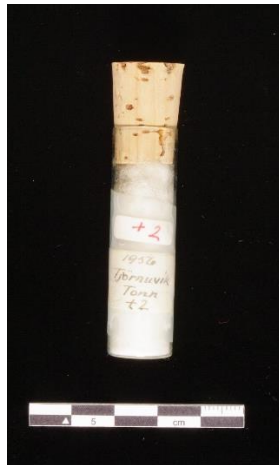


Figure 0.23 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014b +2. January 2018.



Figure 0.24 Maxilla upper jawbone 3817-014c +3 or 3+. January 2018.

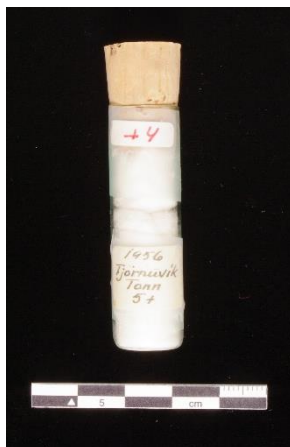


Figure 0.25 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014d +4 or 5+. January 2018.



Figure 0.26 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014e +5. January 2018.

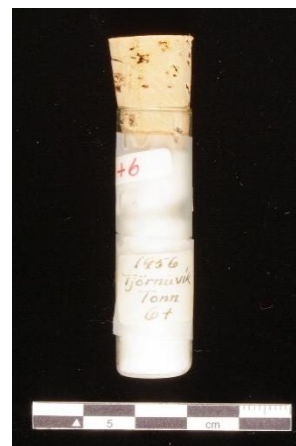


Figure 0.27 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014f +6 or 6+. January 2018.

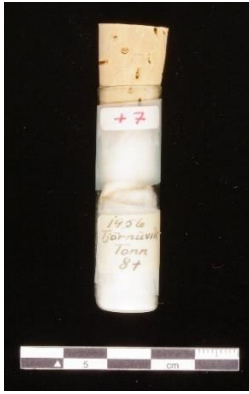


Figure 0.28 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014g +7 or 8+. January 2018.



Figure 0.29 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014h +8 or 7+. January 2018.



Figure 0.30 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014j 3+. January 2018.



Figure 0.31 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014k 4+



Figure 0.32 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014l 6+ or +4. January 2018.



Figure 0.33 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014m 6+ or +6. January 2018.



Figure 0.34 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014n 7+ or +7. January 2018.



Figure 0.35 Maxilla upper jawbone 3718-014o 8+ or +8. January 2018.



Figure 0.36 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014ø 7- or -7. January 2018.



Figure 0.37 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014â 8- or -8. January 2018.



Figure 0.38 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014æ 6- or -6. January 2018.



Figure 0.39 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014p -6,-7,-8 or 6-. January 2018.

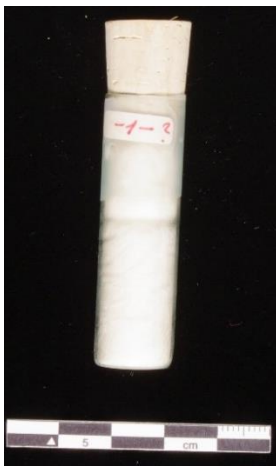


Figure 0.40 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014q -1-? January 2018.



Figure 0.41 Mandible lower jaw 3718-0143 -2 or 1-. January 2018.



Figure 0.42 Mandible lower jaw 3718-0142 -4 or 4-. January 2018.



Figure 0.43 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014t -5 or 5-. January 2018.

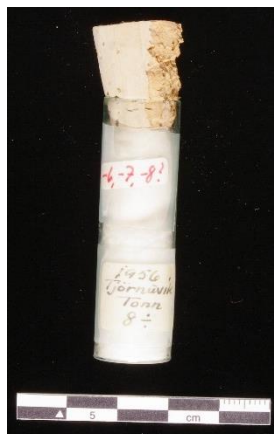


Figure 0.44 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014u -6,-7,-8 or 8-. January 2018.



Figure 0.45 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014v -1-? or -2. January 2018.



Figure 0.46 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014w -6,-7? or 7-. January 2018.



Figure 0.47 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014x 2- or -1. January 2018.



Figure 0.48 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014y 3- or -3. January 2018.



Figure 0.49 Mandible lower jaw 3718-014z 4- or -4. January 2018.



Figure 0.50 Tooth 3718-014á. January 2018.



Figure 0.51 Tooth 3718-014í. January 2018.



Figure 0.52 Teeth 3718-014oy. January 2018.

15. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-015a,b Mandible left

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. 5cm

W. 2.5cm

Description: Left mandible.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.53 Mandibel left 3718-015a. January 2018.



Figure 0.54 Mandibel left 3718-015b. January 2018.

16. Snr., Fnr. and picture Tooth 3718-016a

Registered: 25.5.1956

Description: The smallest tooth in the cranium. It was crushed during research on 18.12.1956. Part of the enamel left.

Storage in Box S168.

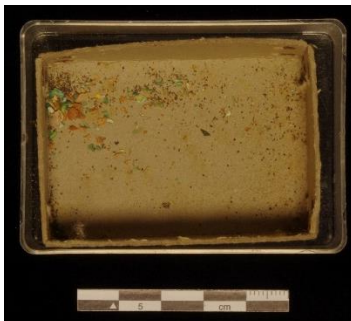


Figure 0.55 Tooth remains 3718-016a. January 2018.

17. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-017a,b Maxilla for teeth +1 and +2

Registered: 25.5.1956

L..2.9cm

W..2cm

Description: part of maxilla, the upper jawbone, for teeth +1 and +2. The maxilla is in poor condition and pieces have fallen off the jawbone.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.56 Maxilla for teeth +1 and +2 3718-017a. January 2018.



Figure 0.57 Maxilla for teeth +1 and +2 3718-017b. January 2018.

18. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-018a,b Maxilla for tooth +3

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. 1.3cm

W. 1cm.

Description: Maxilla for tooth +3.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.58 Maxilla for tooth +3 3718-018a. January 2018.



Figure 0.59 Maxilla for tooth +3 3718-018b. January 2018.

19. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-019a Part of left maxilla

Registered: 25.5.1956

L. 3cm

W. 2cm

Description: part of left maxilla. Today in poor condition and bits have fallen off the left maxilla. The largest bit is L: 3cm and W: 2cm. Other smaller pieces, 1.5X1cm and 1X1cm.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.60 Part of left maxilla 3718-019a. January 2018.

20. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-020a,b Fragments of the head

Registered: 25.5.1956

Bone 1: L. 5cm W. 3cm

Bone 2: L. 3.2cm W. 1.8cm

Bone 3: L. 22.2cm W. 1cm

Description: bone fragments from the cranium. In poor condition. 3 semi-large pieces. Smaller fragments as well.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.61 Fragment from manibel left (head) 3718-020a. January 2018.

21. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-021a,b Bones around foramen magnum

Registered: 25.4.1956

Bone 1: L. 3.5cm W. 3.0cm

Bone 2: L. 2.5cm W. 1.5cm

Description: Bone parts from around foramen magnum (as above). Foramen magnum is the large opening in the base of the skull forming the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal. There are two larger bones, measurements above of Bone 1 and Bone 2.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.62 Bones around foramen magnum 3718-021a. January 2018.



Figure 0.63 Bones around foramen magnum 3718-021b. January 2018.

22. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-022a-c 2 Bones

Registered: Not known

Bone number 1: with clay on it: L. 3.5cm W. 1.5cm. 3718-022a, 3718-022b,

Bone number 2: L. 5.5cm W. 1. cm 3718-022c, 3718-022d

Description: Bone bits in soil, which were left from Burial I. In this bag, two pieces of bone.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.64 Bone 3718-022a. January 2018.



Figure 0.65 Bone 3718-022b. January 2018.



Figure 0.66 Bone 3718-022c. January 2018.

23. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-023a Bone bits in soil

Registered: Not known

Description: Bone bits in soil, which were left form Burial I. In this bag two small pieces of bone about 2cm in length. Bone “bits” in soil sand from 0.5cm to 2cm in length

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.67 Bone bits in soil 3718-023a. January 2018.

24. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-024a Bone bits in soil

Registered: Not known

Description: Bone bits in soil, which were left from Burial I. In this bag also, a small thread 2cm. Bone bits 1-2cm in length.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.68 Bone bits 3718-024a. January 2018.

25. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-025a-e Ring headed pin of bronze alloy

Registered: 25.5.1956

Description: The bronze pin was found on 25.5.1956.

The ring headed pin is made of bronze and was at the time of the finding corroded in places. The tip was broken off but measured in total 150mm in length. Without the broken end, the pin is 102mm in length? Together with the pin, there was also a string and a piece of small cloth.

The pin is round, the uppermost part is 4.2mm thick. On the lower part, before the pin starts to narrow the pin is 3.0mm thick and then it narrows to the end.

The ring is overall 4.0 mm thick, round and the diameter around the ring is 18mm.

In the lower part of the ring a 1mm thick thread of wool (?) is braided in the ring.

The head is 7mm in height and 6mm in width. It is formed as a dice with dropping/sloping shoulders and with flat sides. On the front side of the head is engraved a characteristic interlocked triangle, usually called “valknútur” in Faroese. It resembles an interlace design. The same design is visible on the back but is heavily eroded away. Below the formed dice is a small circle, and below the circle is an engraved band.

These measurements were taken on 29.5.1956, before the ring headed pin was sent to the National museum in Denmark for conservation.

The ring headed pin was not sent until 24.8.1956, because Sverri Dahl had brought the pin with him to Norway.

The ring headed pin was returned in late September, 1956, but the small piece of cloth remained in Denmark for further investigations. The small piece of cloth was returned with no research results by Tage E. Christiansen of the National Museum on 15.02.1957.

On 20.05.1976 thread remains, textile of a cloth and other textile fibres were received at the University in Bergen, the Historical Museum. The Snr. number was 3718, which is the burial season in Tjørnuvík. It is not clear which results came from this analysis, but the material was returned to the Faroes.

Today the small piece of cloth and the thread is missing from the material. The thread was braided on the ring.

Storage: in the exhibition at Tjóðsavnið the Faroe Islands.



Figure 0.69 Ring headed pin, front, 3718-025a. January 2018.



Figure 0.70 Ring headed pin, back, 3718-025b. January 2018.

26. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-026a Sand with bone splits

Registered: 25.4.1956

Description: Sand with bone splits.

Storage in Box S168.

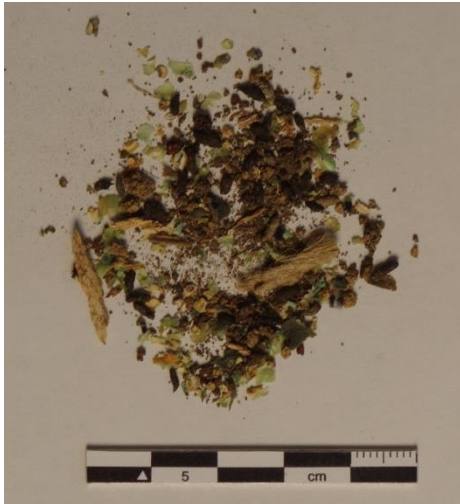


Figure 0.71 Sand with bone splits 3718-026a. January 2018.

27. Snr., Fnr. and picture Snr. and picture 3718-027a Sand sample

Burial nr. 1

From layer: B

Sample: sand

Registered: 24.5.1956

Find drawing and description in “Náttúrugripasavnninum” – former Natural History Museum. Not yet found.

Box: L. 9cm, W. 6.5cm, D. 4cm.

Description: The sand is mid-to-light greyish brown, with inclusion from very small pieces of shells. Box with sand and a modern piece of modern wax.

Snr. and picture 3718-007 for comparison for modern wax on bones.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.72 Sand sample 3718-027a. January 2018.

28. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-028a Sand sample

Box with sand and bone pieces in soil.

Burial nr. 1

From layer: C

Sample: sand

Date: 24.5.1956

Description: Find drawing and description in “Náttúrugripasavninum” – former Natural History Museum. Not yet found.

Box: L. 9cm, W. 6.5cm, D. 4cm.

The sand is grayish mid-brown with pieces of bone in it, wrapped in soil.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.73 Sand sample 3718-028a. January 2018.

29. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-029a Sand sample, recent sea sand

Sample: Sand

Date: 24.5.1956

Description: Recent sea sand.

Find drawing and description in “Náttúrugripasavninum” – former Natural History Museum. Not yet found.

Box: L. 9cm, W. 6.5cm, D. 4cm.

There is no description in relation to the burial and layer.

Storage in Box S168.



Figure 0.74 Sample recent sea sand 3718-029a. January 2018.

30. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-030a Right pars petrosus

Registered: 25.5.1956

Description: Right pars petrosus.

Storage: Not in the material.

31. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-031a Bone

Registered: 25.5.1956

Description: Bone.

Storage: Not in the material.

32. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3718-032a Box of bone and sand

Registered: 1956?

Description: Tjørnuvík B Grøv X1?

This is possible from burial I or burial XI.

In box S 93. Inside the box there is sand with bones. Two lumps of soil stand out.

Measurements of the first lump of soil. L. 7cm, W. 4cm.

Measurements of the second with bones in it: L. 11cm, W. 8cm.

This box is, together with box S96 burial XI, in a joint box S171.

There are a few pieces of bones in the sand, but they are very small and in bad condition.

Box measurements inside: L. 52.5cm, W. 12cm

Box measurements outside: L. 55.0cm, W. 14.5cm

Storage: Box S171.



Figure 0.75 Box of sand and bone 3718-032a. January 2018.

A2.2 Burial II

On the 22th July, 1957, Sverri Dahl registered bones from a burial close to the road, which was cleaned and smeared with Zapon lacquer (Dahl, 1957b). This burial was not mentioned with a number, but according to the X and Y information, this was Burial II, see *Figure 0.76* and *Figure 0.77*. The length and width cannot be seen from the drawing and it was not mentioned in the excavation report. There were only a few stones on the surface of the burial, which had protected the burial (Dahl, 1983). Sverri Dahl wrote in his report on the 24th of July that there would be a separate report for Burial II, but it was not located for this research (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a).

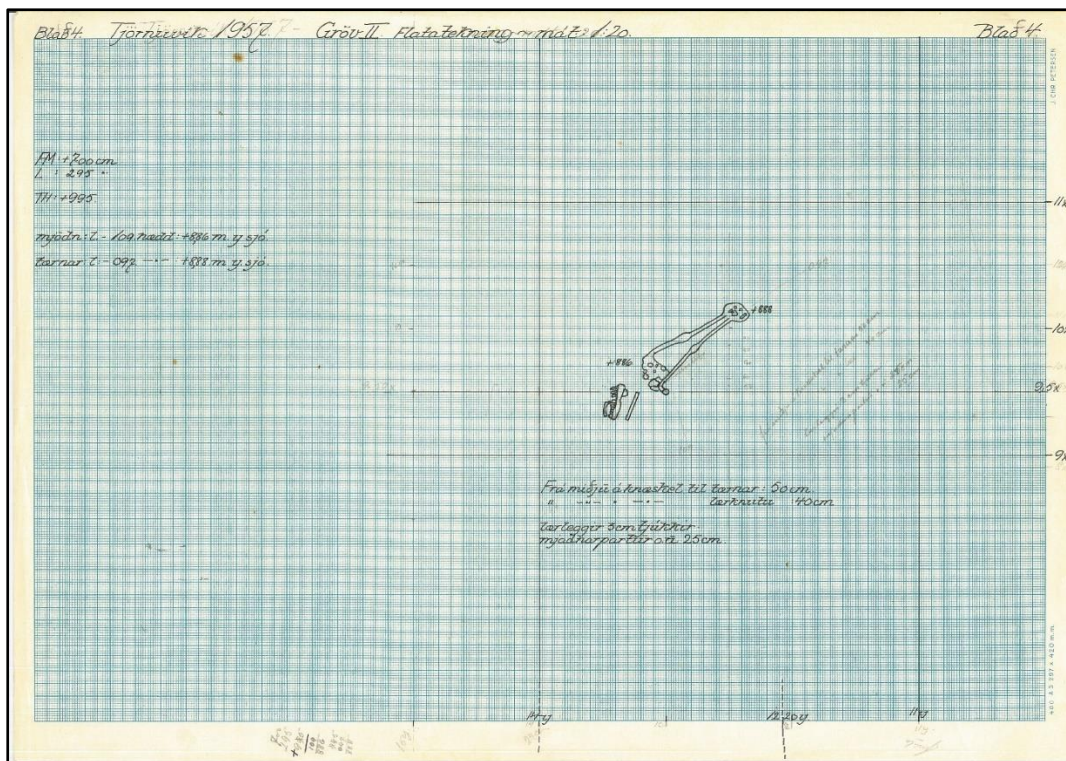


Figure 0.76 Burial II 1:20. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Report, 1957, Tjóðsavnið.

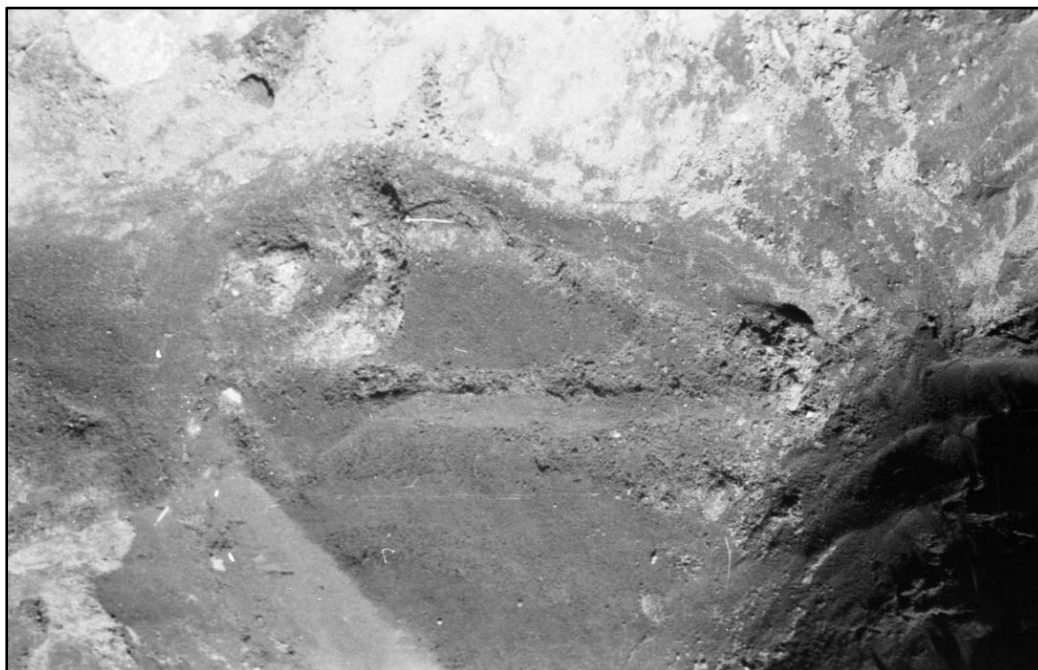


Figure 0.77 Burial II on the surface. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Report, 1957, Tjóðsavnið. (R-1957-7-21)

Below is a list of finds from Burial II, Table 0.2. and after the table are descriptions of the material from burial II.

Table 0.2 List of finds from Burial II.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1957
Burial					
II	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	001	Right femur	4		
	002	Bone bits			
	003	Bones			
	004	Tooth, bones			
	031	Ribs			
	032	Vertebrae			
	033	Hand or foot			
	034	Foot			
	035	Human bone			
	036	Human bone			
	037	Human bone			
	038	Human bone			

1. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-001a,b Femur right

Registered: 18.7.1957

Description: Right femur. A sample has been taken for Isotope analysis on the 12.05.2000. By Símun Arge, Jette Arneborg, Jan Heinemein and Niels Lynnerup.

L. 27cm W. 4.5cm

From layer B1

Note: There used to be other bones, which were part of this Fnr. number 1 (3798-001), but because these were all separated in the box, it was decided to separate the ribs, the vertebrae and the other bones into separated Fnr. numbers. These numbers are: Ribs 3798-031a-n., vertebrae 3798-032 a-ei. Hand or foot 3798-033a-l., Foot 3798-034a-d.; 3798-035a-c; Human bone 3798-036a-c; Human bone 3798-037a-b; Human bone 3798-038a-b.

Storage: Box S168.



Figure 0.78 Femur right 3798-001a. January 2018.



Figure 0.79 Femur right 3798-001b. January 2018.

2. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-002a Bone bits

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Bone bits. These bones are found in layer B1 in Burial II. These bones have not been classified and they are in a bad condition. There are bits of bones. Two of the bone pieces are burned bones of size 1cm. The bits are between 2.5cm and smaller.

Storage: Box S168.



Figure 0.80 Bone bits 3798-002a. January 2018.

3. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-003a,b Bones

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: There are two pieces of bones in this Fnr number, not classified, from layer B1, Burial II. The bones were found outside the burial itself. These bones were lying loose in sand between Burial I and the bones in Burial II, which were in situ. This might be because this location was disturbed in connection with clearing the area (rudding). Therefore, Sverri Dahl observed that these bones belong to Burial II. Based on the type and localisation (slagi og legu), Sverri Dahl concludes that these bones cannot belong to another burial. For comparison, Burial I and the other bones in Burial II:

Measurements: Bone 1 L. 5.5cm B. 2.5cm Bone 2. L. 3.5cm W .2.5cm

Storage: Box S168.



Figure 0.81 Bones 3798-003a. January 2018.



Figure 0.82 Bones 3798-003b. January 2018.

4. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-004a,b,d,e Tooth and bones from cranium

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Tooth and bones from cranium. From layer B1. There are 1 tooth, 4 pieces of bones.

These remains were found loose in the sand where the excavation team was digging in the year before, in 1956. These remains could be from Burial I, but are probably part of what the diggers noticed when they were cleaning the area. These remains are therefore part of the disturbed Burial II. Later, it was very clear that these bones were from the cranium, Burial II.

Tooth: L.1.7cm W. 0.9cm. Photos 3798-004a-c

Bone 1: L. 3.5cm W. 2cm.

Bone 2: L. 3.5cm W. 2cm

Storage: Box. S168.



Figure 0.83 Tooth 3798-004a. January 2018.



Figure 0.84 Tooth 3798-004b. January 2018

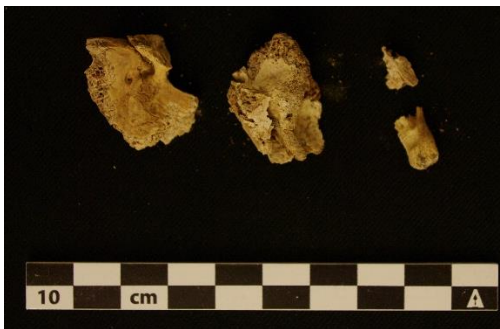


Figure 0.85 Bones from cranium 3798-004d. January 2018.

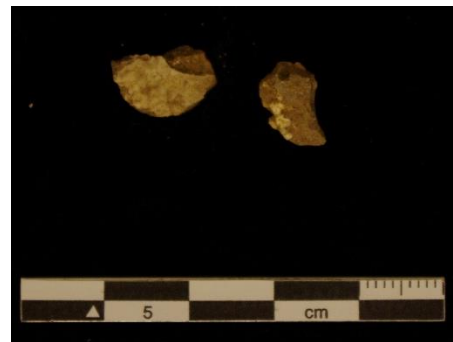


Figure 0.86 Bones from cranium 3798-004e. January 2018

31. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-031a-n Ribs

Registered: 18.7.1957

Description: there are 6 bags of ribs from layer B1. There are 7 pieces of broken ribs divided into 6 smaller bags. Bag 2 contains two small pieces of broken ribs. Not in good condition.

Storage: Box S168.

It is distinguished between the ribs with a letter and photo number. They all have the same Fnr. number.

1: 1 piece of rib.

A) L. 10.0 cm W. 1.5 cm. Photo: 3798-031a and 3798-031 b.



Figure 0.87 Rib A 3798-031a. January 2018.



Figure 0.88 Rib A 3798-031b. January 2018.

2: 2 pieces of ribs.

B) L. 8.5cm W. 0.9cm.

C) L. 7.5cm W. 0.7 cm. Photo: 3798-031c-f.



Figure 0.89 Rib B 3798-031c. January 2018.



Figure 0.90 Rib B 3798-031d. January 2018.



Figure 0.91 Rib C 3798-031e. January 2018.



Figure 0.92 Rib C 3798-031f. January 2018.

3: 1 piece of rib.

D) L. 9.8 cm W. 1.5 cm. Photo 3798-031g,h.



Figure 0.93 Rib D 3798-031g. January 2018.



Figure 0.94 Rib D 3798-031h. January 2018.

4: 1 piece of rib.

E) L. 10.3 cm W. 1.5cm. Photo 3798-031i, j.



Figure 0.95 Rib E 3798-031i. January 2018.

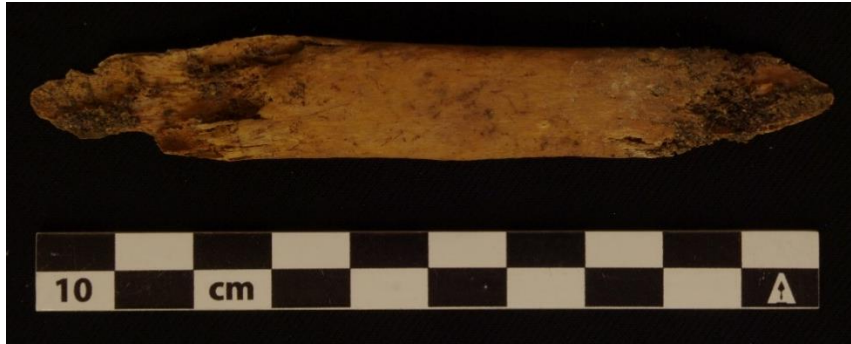


Figure 0.96 Rib E 3798-031j. January 2018.

5: 1 piece of rib.

F) L. 7.9 cm W. 1.8 cm. Photo 3798-031k,l.



Figure 0.97 Rib F 3798-031k. January 2018.

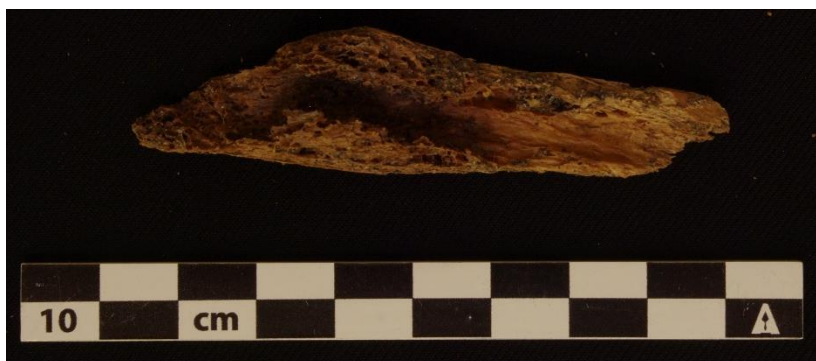


Figure 0.98 Rib F 3798-031l. January 2018.

6: 1 piece of rib.

G) L. 11 cm W. 1.2 cm. 3798-031m,n.



Figure 0.99 Rib G 3798-031m. January 2018.



Figure 0.100 Rib G 3798-031n. January 2018.

32. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-032a-ei Vertebrae

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: There are nine bags of vertebrae from layer B1.

Note: There probably used to be other bones part of this Fnr. number 1 or Fnr number 2, separated into four bags. But because these were all separated in the box, it was decided to separate the ribs, the vertebrae and the other bones into separated Fnr. numbers. These numbers are: Ribs 3798-031a-m., Vertebrae 3798-032 a-ei. Hand or foot 3798-033a-l., Foot 3798-034a-e.; 3798-035a-c; Human bone 3798-036a-b; Human bone 3798-037a-b; Human bone 3798-038a-b.

Storage: Box S168.

1. 2 pieces of vertebrae. Photos: 3798-032a-e.

A) Vertebrae, L.1.8cm Diameter. 2.3 cm.

B) It is not clear whether the second bone is a vertebrae, L. 2.3 cm and Diameter 2.5.

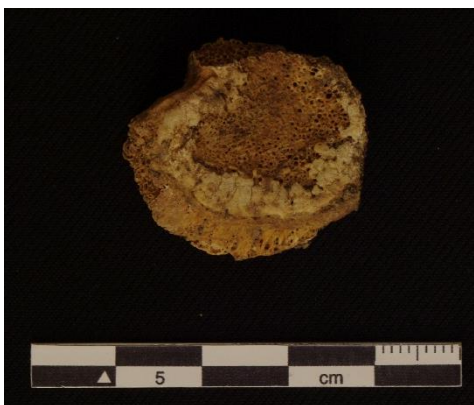


Figure 0.101 Vertebrae A 3798-032b. January 2018.



Figure 0.102 Vertebrae A 3798-032c. January 2018.



Figure 0.103 Vertebrae B 3798-032d. January 2018.



Figure 0.104 Vertebrae B 3798-032e. January 2018.



Figure 0.105 Vertebrae A B 3798-032a. January 2018.

2: 1 piece of vertebrae.

C) L. 2.2cm Diameter. 2.7cm. Photo. 3798-032 f,g.



Figure 0.106 Vertebrae C 3798-032f. January 2018.

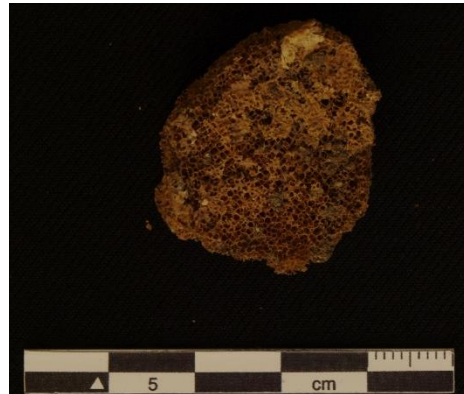


Figure 0.107 Vertebrae C 3798-032g. January 2018.

3: 2 pieces of vertebrae. Photos: 3798-032h-l.

D) Vertebrae L.3.5cm, Diameter 3.0 cm.

E) The second one is a piece of bone, but cannot be classified for certain as a vertebrae, perhaps part of a vertebrae. L. 3.0 cm W. 2.0 cm.



Figure 0.108 Vertebrae D 3798-032i. January 2018.



Figure 0.109 Vertebrae D 3798-032j. January 2018.

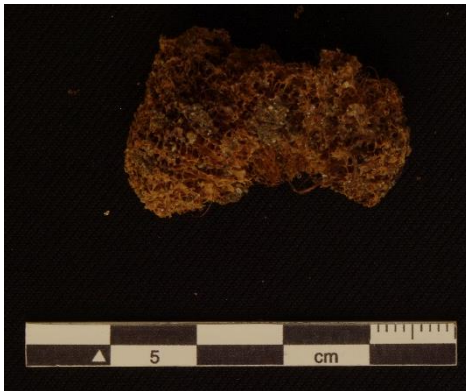


Figure 0.110 Bone E 3798-032k. January 2018.



Figure 0.111 Bone E 3798-032l. January 2018.



Figure 0.112 Vertebrae D Bone E 3798-032h. January 2018.

4: 1 piece of vertebrae.

F) L .2.4 cm Diameter. 3.0 cm. Photos: 3798-032m,n.



Figure 0.113 Vertebrae F 3798-032m. January 2018.

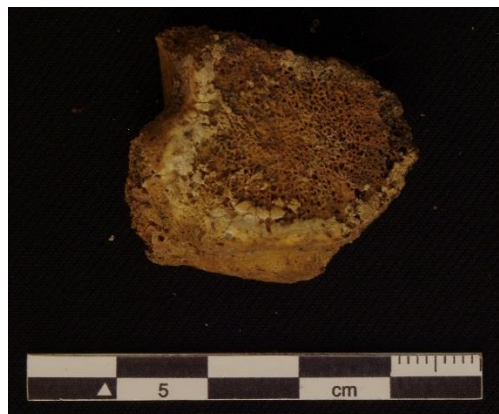


Figure 0.114 Vertebrae F 3798-032n. January 2018.

5: 1 piece of vertebrae.

G) L. 3.0 cm Diameter. 3.0 cm. Photos: 3798-032o,p.

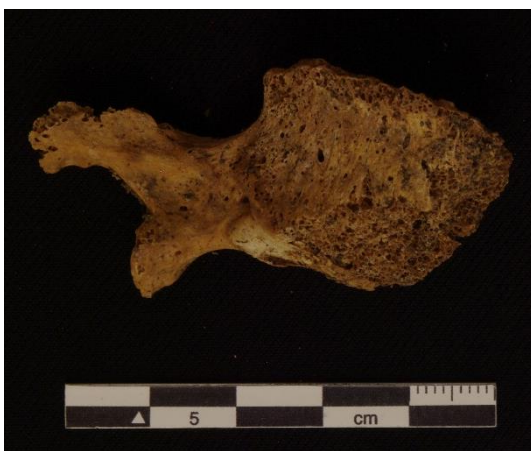


Figure 0.115 Vertebrae G 3798-032o. January 2018.

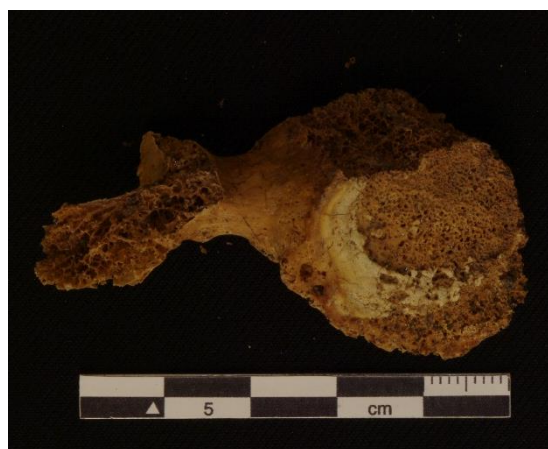


Figure 0.116 Vertebrae G 3798-032p. January 2018.

6: 1 piece of vertebrae.

H) 1x1cm. Vertebrae: L. 1.9 cm.

Diameter. 3.1 cm. Photos: 3798-032q,r.



Figure 0.117 Vertebrae H 3798-032q. January 2018.



Figure 0.118 Vertebrae H 3798-032r. January 2018.

7: 1 piece of vertebrae.

I) L. 1.6 cm. Diameter 2.8 cm. Photos: 3798-032s,t.



Figure 0.119 Vertebrae I 3798-032s. January 2018.



Figure 0.120 Vertebrae I 3798-032t. January 2018.

8: 1 piece of vertebrae with a small piece of bone.

J) L. 1.9 cm. Diameter 3.0 cm. Photos: 3798-032u,v.



Figure 0.121 Vertebrae J 3798-032u. January 2018.



Figure 0.122 Vertebrae J 3798-032v. January 2018.

9: 2 pieces of vertebrae. Photos: 3798-032x,y,z,æ,ø.

K) Vertebrae L. 1.8 cm and Diameter 2.5 cm.

L) Vertebrae L. 2.4 cm and Diameter: 2.8 cm.

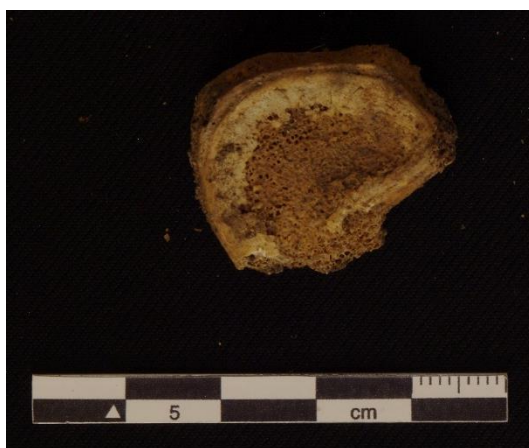


Figure 0.123 Vertebrae L 3798-032x. January 2018.

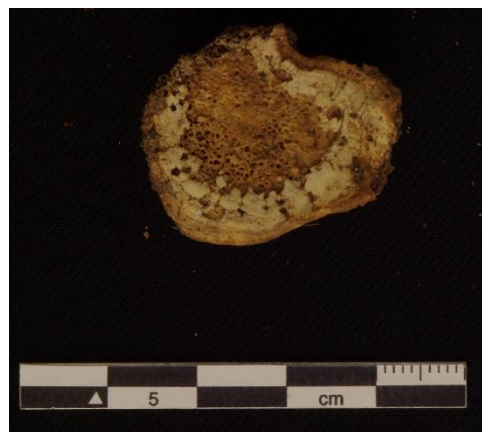


Figure 0.124 Vertebrae L 3798-032y. January 2018.

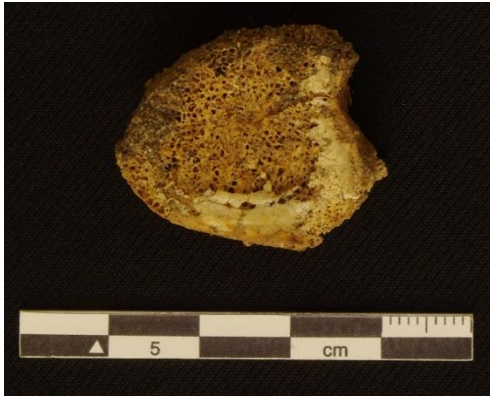


Figure 0.125 Vertebrae K 3798-032z. January 2018.



Figure 0.126 Vertebrae K 3798-032æ. January 2018.

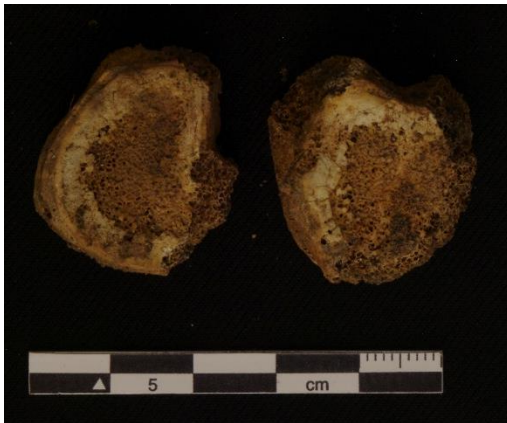


Figure 0.127 Vertebrae K,L Bone 3798-032ø. January 2018.

33. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-033a-l Hand

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: These human remains are probably part of a hand. They could be from a foot, but to judge from the size of the bones it is more likely part of a hand. There are seven pieces of bone. Three of them are distinguishable as being part of a hand or foot.

Storage: Box S168

Measurements of the bones:

- 1) L. 4.4.cm, W. 1.2cm. Metacarpals. Photos 3798-033a.



Figure 0.128 Metacarpals 3798-033a. January 2018.

2) L. 2.8cm, Diameter 1.3 cm. Phalanges. Photos 3798-033b.



Figure 0.129 Phalanges 3798-033b. January 2018.

3) L. 1.9 cm Diameter 0.9 cm. Phalanges. Photos 3798-033c.



Figure 0.130 Phalanges 3798-033c. January 2018.

- 4) Bone L. 2.6 cm W. 1.9cm. Part of Carpals or Tarsals. Photo 3798-033d.
- 5) Bone L. 2.5cm Diameter 1.0 cm. Part of Carpals or Tarsals. Photo 3798-033d.
- 6) Bone L. 2.0 cm W. 1.2 cm. Part of Carpals or Tarsals. Photo 3798-033d.
- 7) Bone L. 2.0 cm W. 1.0 cm. Part of Carpals or Tarsals. Photo 3798-033d.
- 8) Smaller bones: 1x1cm and 0.5x0.5cm. Photo 3798-033d.

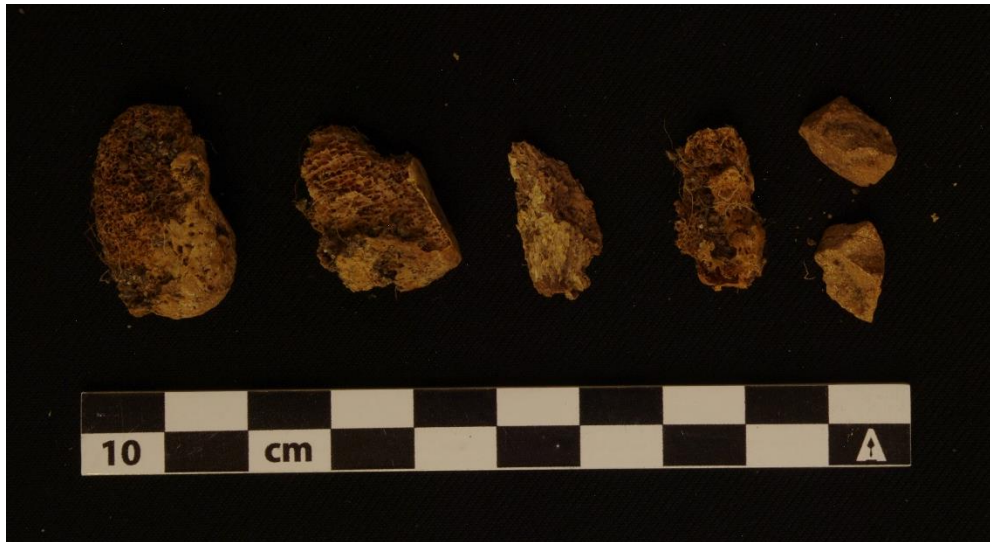


Figure 0.131 Bones 3798-033d. January 2018.

34. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-034a-d Foot remains

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: there are two pieces of bone in this fnr. number and these are mostly from the foot. Storage: Box S168

A) L. 4.5 cm and diameter 2.5 cm. It is a metatarsal bone. Photo 3798-034a,b.



Figure 0.132 Metatarsal 3798-034a. January 2018.



Figure 0.133 Metatarsal 3798-034b. January 2018.

B) L. 3.7 cm and diameter 2.5 cm. It is part of a foot, one of the tarsals. Photo: 3798-034c,d.



Figure 0.134 Tarsal 3798-034c. January 2018.

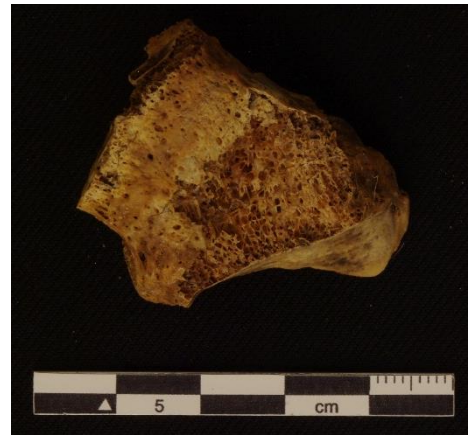


Figure 0.135 Tarsal 3798-034d. January 2018.

35. Snr., Fnr., and picture 3798-035a-c Bone

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: This is a piece of human bone. This is probably part of the scapula, the glenoid cavity. L. 6.0 cm and Diameter 2.8 cm.

Storage: Box S168.



Figure 0.136 Scapula glenoid cavity. 3798-035a. January 2018.



Figure 0.137 Scapula glenoid cavity. 3798-035b. January 2018.

36. Snr., Fnr., and picture 3798-036a,b Bone

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: this is a human bone, perhaps part of a foot – perhaps part of a tarsal? It is not in good condition. The spongy bone is visible.

L. 6.0 cm. W. 3.9 cm.

Storage: Box S168



Figure 0.138 Bone 3798-036a. January 2018.



Figure 0.139 Bone 3798-036b. January 2018.

37. Snr., Fnr., and picture 3798-037a,b Bone

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Bone. It is not in good condition and therefore it is difficult to say which part of the skeleton this piece of bone comes from. The spongy bone is visible.

L. 7.5 cm. W. 4.5 cm.

Storage: Box S168



Figure 0.140 Bone 3798-037a. January 2018.



Figure 0.141 Bone 3798-037b. January 2018.

38. Snr., Fnr., and picture 3798-038a,b Bone

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Bone. It is not in good condition and therefore it is difficult to say which part of the skeleton this piece of bone comes from. The spongy bone is visible.

L. 6.4 cm. W. 3.4 cm.

Storage: Box S168



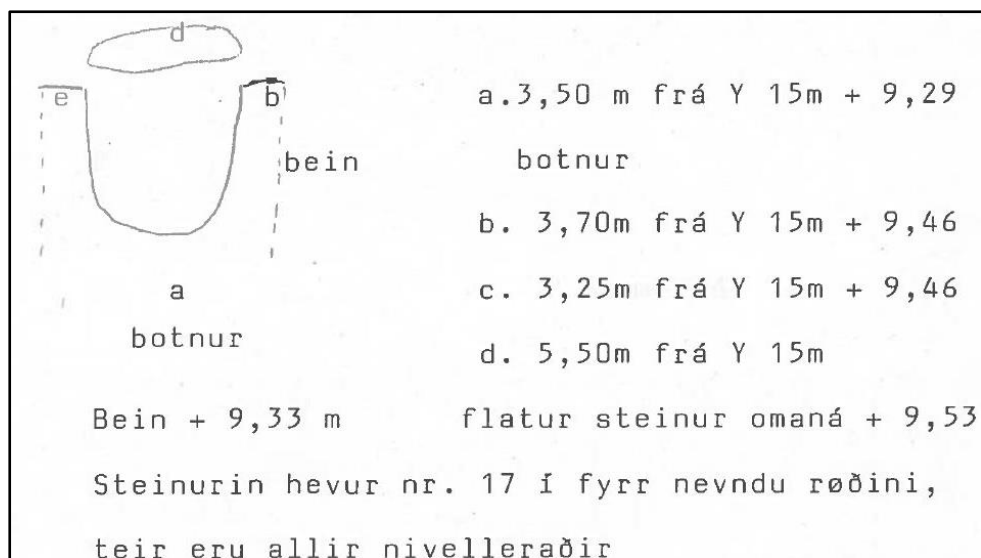
Figure 0.142 Bone 3798-038a. January 2018.



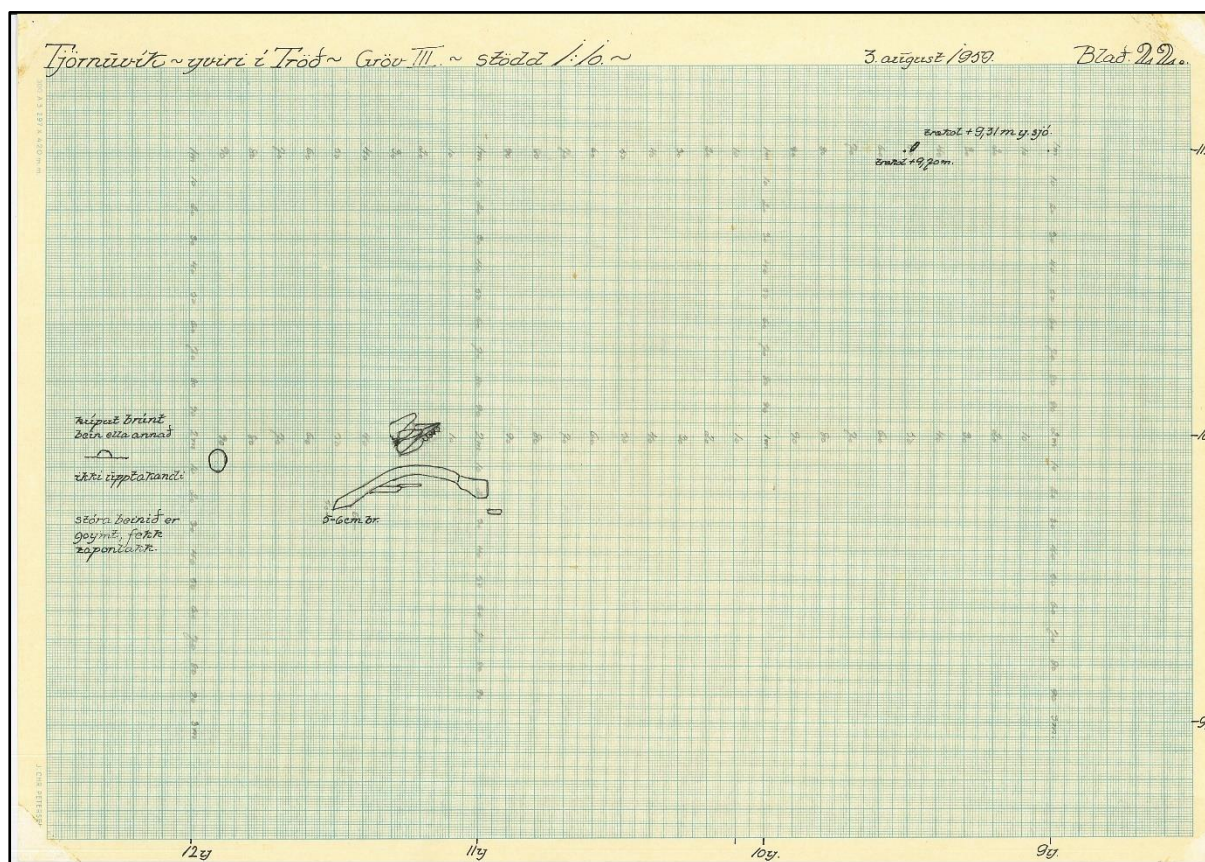
Figure 0.143 Bone 3798-038b. January 2018.

A2.3 Burial III

Burial III was found on the 3rd of August 1957 by Marjun Hansen. On the 3rd of August Sverri Dahl wrote that Marjun Hansen was digging next to Burial I and cleaned the surface at X 9.50 m and excavated south of where Burial I was discovered last year (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). When Marjun Hansen excavated the surface of Burial III she found bones or rather a white kind of stones, between the stones, which were directly below the top layer of B1 (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). The excavation of Burial III continued in the 1959 excavation season. A sketch in the diary with a stone above the burial resembles the drawing for Burial III in the report. The sketch of the burial from the report is therefore included below in Figure 0.144.



The human remains were in poor condition and as part of the excavation there is a drawing of the human remains in Figure 0.145.



Below is a list of finds from Burial III in Table 0.3. NIS is short for “Not in Storage”.

Table 0.3 List of finds from Burial III.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1957
Burial					
III	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	005	Bones	18,22		
	006	Bones		NIS	
	039	Bones extra			
	040	Rove			
Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3959	Year	1959
Burial					
III	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	016	Bone		NIS	

There are not many finds from this burial, but the material from the excavation has been reviewed and is described and photographed in the below sections.

5. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-005a,b Foot

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Bones found in layer B1. At 9.45x – 11y. Sverri Dahl mentioned that these bones could be from a foot. Together with these bones he found a rove. This rove has been separated from the other box with the bone and now has number 3798-040. Pia Bennike concludes that these bones belong to a newborn child. This extra box now has number 3798-039.

There are 6 pieces of bone measuring about 1x0.5 cm. There are also bone splits.

Storage: Box S168



Figure 0.146 Remains from a foot 3798-005a. January 2018.

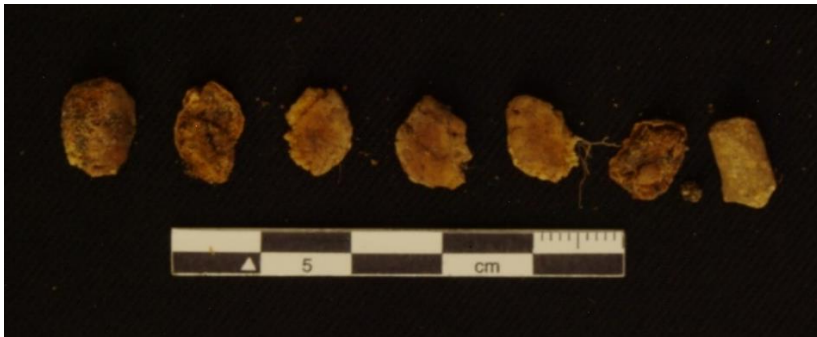


Figure 0.147 Remains from a foot 3798-005b. January 2018.

6. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-006

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Not known

Storage: Not in the material

39. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-039a Bones

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: Bones found in layer B1. At 9.45x – 11y. Interpreted by Pia Bennike to be from a newborn child. Taken from Snr. 3798-005, but stored in a separate box, therefore given a separate number.

There are 3 pieces of bones measuring about 1.0cm in length and 0.5cm to 0.9cm in width.

Storage: Box S. 168

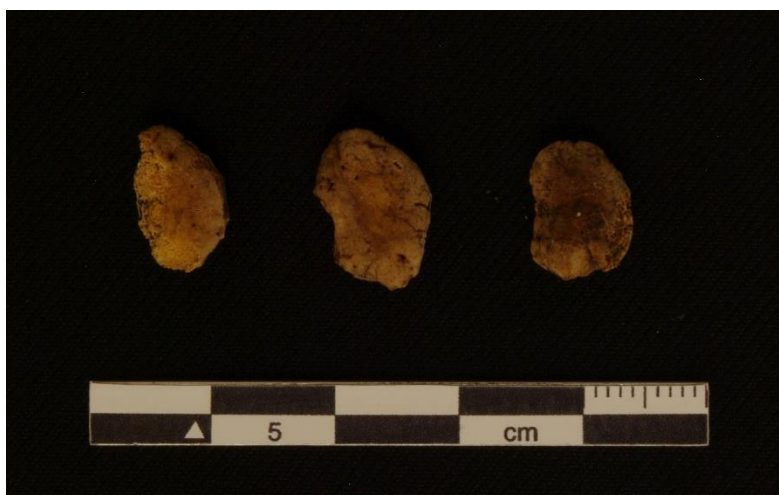


Figure 0.148 Bones 3798-039a. January 2018.

40. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-040a-d Rove

Registered: 22.7.1957

Description: found in layer B1, together with Fnr. 5. The rove and bones have been separated into different numbers mostly because these are of different material. The rove is made of iron and it is not thought to be good for the iron rove to be in the same box as the bones.

Storage: Box S. 168

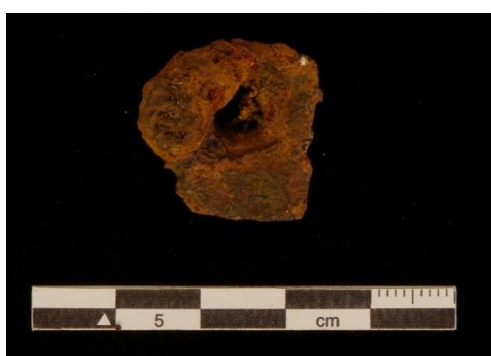


Figure 0.149 Rove 3798-040a. January 2018.



Figure 0.150 Rove 3798-040b. January 2018.



Figure 0.151 Rove 3798-040c. Detailed stock photo by Jógvan Foróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.



Figure 0.152 Rove 3798-040d. Detailed stock photo by Jógvan Foróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.

11. Snr. Fnr, and picture 3959-011 Bones

Registered: Not known

Description: Bones. This was found in 1959 and these bones are perhaps from Burial III.

Storage: Not in the material

A2.4 Burial IV

This burial was probably located on the 3rd of August 1957 (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). There was no detailed drawing of this burial. In the handwritten report, the large stone above the burial was measured at Y10 and X6, but this must be a mistake, because on the drawing the burial was located in the longitudinal trench X4 at Y6.20. Furthermore, when describing the following days of excavation close to Burial IV, Sverri Dahl wrote that he was cleaning in the longitudinal trench X 4-5 above Burial IV and continued north to about Y7.50m. The measurements at Y10 and X6 was in this case probably not a possible burial, but a measurement error, which Sverri Dahl corrected for the final report.

Below is a list of finds from Burial IV, *Table 0.4*.

Table 0.4 List of finds from Burial IV.

Tjörnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1957
Burial					
IV	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	007	Bones			
	015	Leaves			

Again, there are not many finds from this burial, but the material from the excavation has been reviewed and is described with photographs in the below sections.

7. Snr. Fnr. and picture 3798-007a-x Bones

Registered: 6.8.1957

Description: there are 11 small packages of bones in them. Each package is photographed, and each package is given a number so to distinguish between the bones. Two of the bones are sampled for isotope analysis by Símun V. Arge and myself.

These bones are from a human and are found in layer B1. These have been cleaned of sand and these are the remains which were left after the sand had been removed. The condition is ok.

- 1) Human bone L. 4.6cm W.3.6 cm This bone looks to come from the cranium. It is thin and in ok condition. Photos 3798-007a,b.



Figure 0.153 Bone 3798-007a. January 2018.



Figure 0.154 Bone 3798-007b. January 2018.

- 2) Human bones probably from the skull. 6 small pieces. The largest one has L. 2.5cm and W. 1.3cm. Second largest, L. 1.8cm and W. 1.5cm. The remaining bones are about 1x1cm. Very thin bones. Photos 3798-007c.



Figure 0.155 Bone 3798-007c. January 2018.

- 3) Human bone. Small L. 4.5cm W. 2.5cm. Ok condition. Probably from the skull. Photos 3798-007d, e



Figure 0.156 Bone 3798-007d. January 2018.



Figure 0.157 Bone 3798-007e. January 2018.

- 4) Human bone. Small L.4 cm W. 2 cm. This bone is also from the cranium. Photos 3798-007f, g



Figure 0.158 Bone 3798-007f. January 2018.



Figure 0.159 Bone 3798-007g. January 2018.

- 5) Human bone. This bone is small as well. L. 2.3 cm W. 1.5cm. Probably from the cranium. Photos 3798-007h, i.



Figure 0.160 Bone 3798-007h. January 2018.



Figure 0.161 Bone 3798-007i. January 2018.

- 6) Human bone. Probably from the cranium. L. 2.0 cm W. 1.1 cm. Photos 3798-007j, k.



Figure 0.162 Bone 3798-007j. January 2018.



Figure 0.163 Bone 3798-007k. January 2018.

- 7) Human bone. Two very small pieces of a bone. The larger bone has L. 1.5 and W. 1.1. cm. The smaller bone has L. 0.9 cm W. 0.8 cm. Photos 3798-007l, m

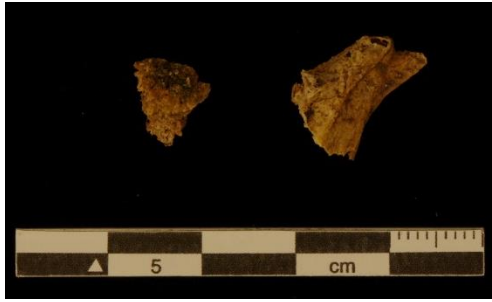


Figure 0.164 Bone 3798-007l. January 2018.

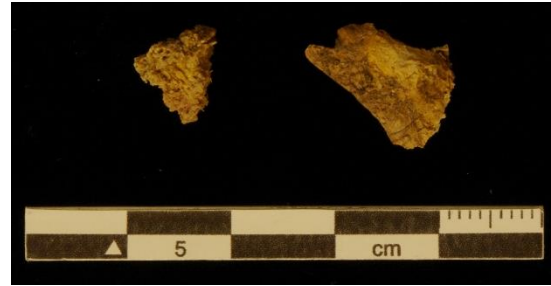


Figure 0.165 Bone 3798-007m. January 2018.

- 8) Human bone. Probably from the cranium. L. 6.5 cm. W. 5.0cm. Taken for sample isotope analysis. Photos 3798-007n, o.

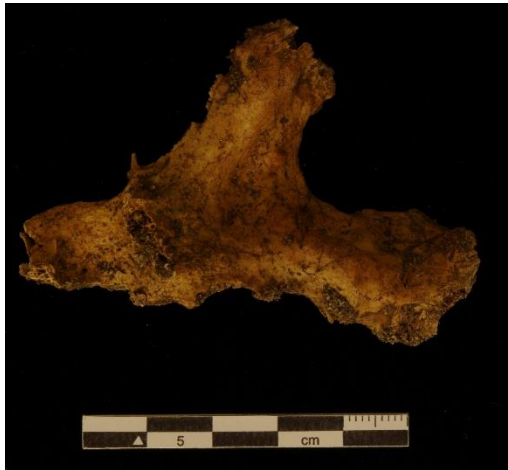


Figure 0.166 Bone 3798-007n. January 2018.



Figure 0.167 Bone 3798-007o. January 2018.

- 9) Teeth. In this bag there are several enamels from teeth. There are three enamels in good condition. The largest one is 1x1cm. The two others are 0.9x0.5cm. The others are crushed into small bits. Photos 3798-007p, q.



Figure 0.168 Teeth 3798-007p. January 2018.



Figure 0.169 Crushed teeth 3798-007q. January 2018.

10) Tooth in good condition. Tooth molar. L. 2.0cm. Diameter. 1.0cm. Taken for sample. Tooth Photos 3798-007s,u.



Figure 0.170 Tooth 3798-007s. January 2018.



Figure 0.171 Tooth 3798-007u. January 2018.

11) Tooth in good condition. Tooth molar. L.1.4cm Diameter. 1.2 cm. Photos 3798-007v,w.

Storage: Box S. 168



Figure 0.172 Bone 3798-007v. January 2018.



Figure 0.173 Bone 3798-007w. January 2018.

15. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-015a,b Plant remains

Registered: 6.8.1957

Description: This is found in layer B1 with Burial IV. These are interpreted by Sverri Dahl as plant remains. One string is about 2.4cm in length, while the others are very small, perhaps 0.5cm.

Storage: Box S. 168



Figure 0.174 Plant remains 3798-015a. January 2018.



Figure 0.175 Plant remains 3798-015b. January 2018.

A2.5 Burial V

Burial V was located on the 6th of August in trench 5 X. A stone, which was probably part of a boat bow stone construction in X 5–X4.50m had fallen into the trench. During excavation, it was clear that the outer construction of the burial was a ship setting. The burial had probably been disturbed in the past as on the north side the sand was much looser than anywhere else around the burial and the stones were not in order. There were no small stones visible in the burial until the bottom of the burial. There were only traces left of the bones, but nothing more. Everything was dust and there was only a yellow-brown layer. Therefore, it was not possible to sample the human remains (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). In the bottom of the burial the sand was hard or firm.

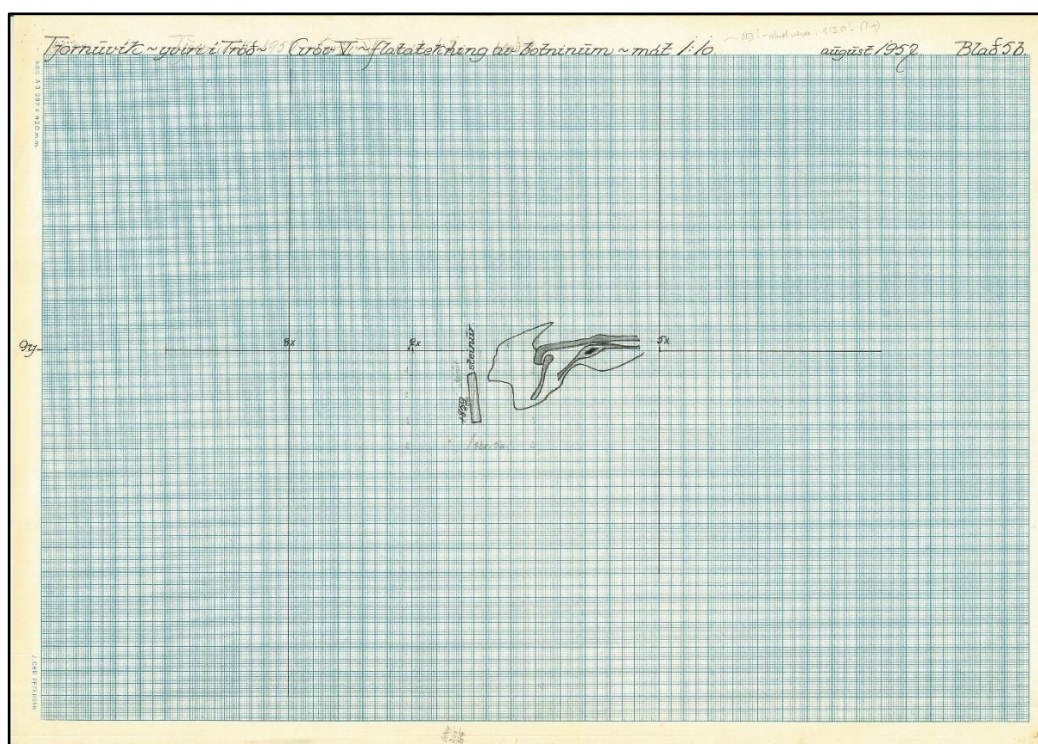


Figure 0.176 Burial V, Human Remains. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Report, 1957, Tjóðsavnið.



Figure 0.177 Burial V, in the rear, then in the middle of Burial VI and Burial VII at the front. Photo: Sverri Dahl, Tjóðsavnið (R-1957-8-22).



Figure 0.178 Burial V, Bottom of Burial. Photo: Sverri Dahl, Tjóðsavnið (R-1957-8-33).

Sverri Dahl sent artefacts and remains to the National Museum to Knud Thorvildesen for further analysis, 7 portions in all from Burials V, VIII and XII. This document is dated to 25.08.1959. After Knud Thorvildsen had cleaned these objects, he made the analysis. From

Burial V, Knud Thorvildesen had one portion. In the one portion from Burial V he concluded that the remains were an iron knife in three pieces. The knife, which seemed to be complete was 13.7cm in length and was woven into a rust lump, which it would be difficult to separate it from. This iron knife is registered as Fnr. 14.

Below is a list in *Table 0.5* of finds from Burial V. “NIS” is short for Not in Storage.

Table 0.5 List of finds from Burial V.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1957
Burial					
V	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	009	Bone bits	5a,5b		
	010	Stones			
	011	Lower jaw			
	012	Traces of cranium			
	013	Traces of bones			
	014	Part of a knife		NIS	
	016	Bones		NIS	
	041	Splint of teeth			

9. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-009a Teeth splints

Registered: 7.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, Frn 9. The description is teeth, but there is only one enamel left from a tooth. Otherwise the rest is bits of bones – bone splints.

The largest enamel has L. 0.cm W. 0.5cm of enamel. Other splints L. 0.5cm and W. 0.2cm.

Storage: Box S. 318



Figure 0.179 Teeth splints 3798-009a. January 2018.

10. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-010a Stones

Registered: 7.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, Fnr. 10. There are four stones in this registration. Shows the different types of stone – was Sverri Dahl looking at the origin of the stones?

L. W. of stones

- 1) L. 8cm W. 5.5 cm
- 2) L. 6.5 cm W. 5.5 cm
- 3) L. 6.5 cm W. 5.5 cm
- 4) L. 5cm W. 3.3 cm

Storage: Box S. 318



Figure 0.180 Stones 3798-010a. Janaury 2018.

11. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-011a,b Lower jaw

Registered: 7.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, Fnr 011. These 3 bones are from the lower jaw. The condition is ok. There are splints of teeth separated from Fnr. 011 and are in a separate Fnr. number Fnr. 041. Two other bones from the jaw were in the box numbers 4 and 5, but these were to fragile to be photographed.

1) L. 5.4 cm W. 2.6 cm

2) L. 3.3 cm W. 1.9 cm

3) L. 2.3 cm W. 2.3 cm

4) L.1.5 cm W. 1.0 cm

5) L.1.5 cm W. 0.8 cm

Storage: Box S. 318

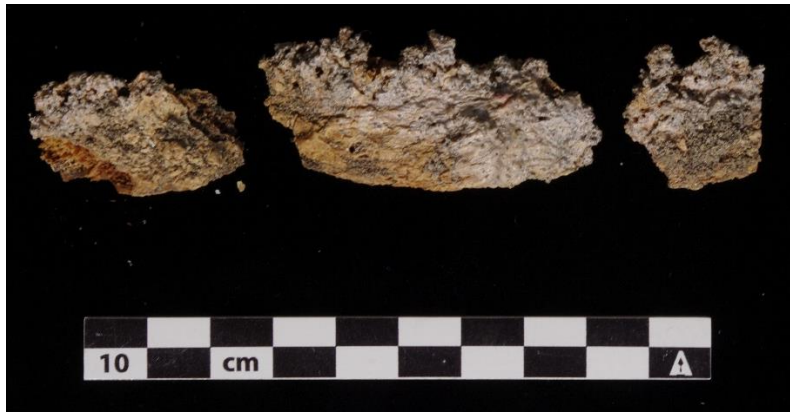


Figure 0.181 Lower jaw 3798-011a. January 2018.

12. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-012a Cranium traces

Registered: 7.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, Fnr. 12. Traces of cranium in a box. The condition is not very good. There is almost no visibility of the cranium, just small pieces of bone, and the sand in the box has decomposed.

The box measures: L. 11.9cm W. 8cm

Storage: Box S. 318



Figure 0.182 Cranium traces 3798-012a. January 2018.

13. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-013a Bone traces

Registered: 7.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, Fnr. 13. This is a box with sand and bones. It should show traces of bones, but unfortunately the condition is not very good, and little can be said about the bones.

L. 32cm. W. 12.5cm of box

Storage: Box S. 318



Figure 0.183 Bone traces 3798-013a. January 2018.

14. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-014 Knife

Registered: Not known

Description: This Fnr. number should be a knife. On the record it says it is in the National museum. This artefact is described above.

Storage: Not in the material

16. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-016

Registered: Not known

Description: In the description in the material, it says it is bits of bone.

Storage: Not in the material

41. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-041a Teeth splints

Registered: 7.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, taken out from Fnr. 11, because these were separated in the box. Splints of bones from teeth from the lower jaw. The condition is not good. The largest is 0.7cm in length and 0.5cm in width. Else these small bits are about 0.5x0.5cm.

Storage: Box S. 318



Figure 0.184 Teeth splints 3798-041a. January 2018.

A2.6 Burial VI

Burial VI was located on the 6th of August in Trench 5 X. When excavating Burial VI, Sverri Dahl found it to be different from the other burials already excavated (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). This was because there seemed to be flat stones above the burial and a rather different variety of stones, see Figure 0.185. Some of the stones were whiter in colour, but this white colour could also come from the bones between the stones, which were directly beneath the surface layer (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). The flat stones were placed higher than the bones and the stones were placed above, high up in the sand, which was mixed with soil. The bones were fragile and decomposed. There appeared to be a clear black or brownish lower leg, which could be drawn. This was done fast before the bone disintegrated. The head, which was very much decomposed, was turned in the direction north west by west. The individual laid on the back was extended, and the head was turned a little bit towards the south Figure 0.186. It was only possible for Sverri Dahl to get this registered as his wife Paula helped him to clean the remains (Dahl,

1957b, 1957a). Therefore, Sverri Dahl could draw and photograph the remains at the same time. They were not yet finished when the black and yellow brown bone remains faded away (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a).

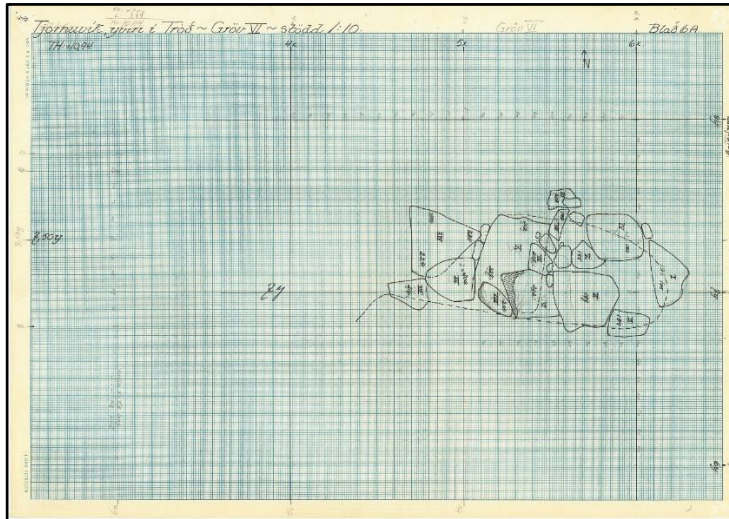


Figure 0.185 Burial VI, Surface. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Report, 1957, Tjóðsavnið.

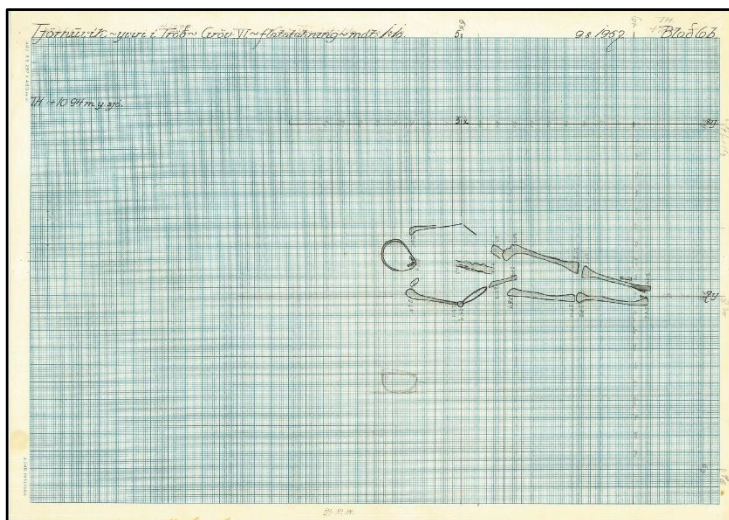


Figure 0.186 Burial VI, Human Remains. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Report, 1957, Tjóðsavnið.

Below is a list of finds from Burial VI, Table 0.6. “NIS” is short for Not in Storage. The list leads to the descriptions and photographs of the material from burial VI.

Table 0.6 List of finds from Burial VI.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1957
Burial					
VI	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	017	Teeth splints			
	018	Bone bits of cranium			
	020	Bones		NIS	
	042	Tooth enamel premolar			

17. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-017a Teeth splints

Registered: 8.8.1957

Description: From layer B1. Fnr. 17. Teeth. These are splints from teeth mixed with soil. Perhaps these were at one point whole teeth, but now they are in bad condition.

The largest splint has L. 1.2cm W. 1.0cm. Other splints are L. 0.8 cm W. 0.7cm and L. 0.5cm and W. 0.5cm.

Storage: Box S. 168



Figure 0.187 Teeth splints 3798-017a. January 2018.

18. Snr., Fnr. and picture Bone bits of cranium 3798-018a

Registered: 9.8.1957

Description: This is from layer B1, Burial VI. These are described as bone remains, all from the head. Today this is a mixture of bits of bones together with soil. In bad condition.

There are different sizes, very small as well. Two of the largest bits are about: L. 1.5cm and W. 1.0cm and L. 0.8cm and W. 0.3cm.

Storage: Box S. 168



Figure 0.188 Cranium remains 3798-018a. January 2018.

20. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-020 Bone bits

Registered: Not known

Description: This is described in the report as being a find number with bone bits from the thigh and the knee joints.

Storage: Not in the material

42. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-042a,b Tooth splints

Registered: 9.8.1957

Description: Tooth enamel splints, premolar. Today these are remains and splints of perhaps several teeth. A few bones from the lower or upper jaw seem to be part of this tooth. Analysed by Pia Bennike as tooth enamel from premolar, toothed. This was part of Fnr. 018 in the original description “teeth”. This is a separate box and therefore it has been given a separate number and is now Fnr. 042. In this box, there are remains from the cranium, specifically three bits measuring:

- 1) L. 1.8cm W. 0.9cm
- 2) L. 1.4cm W. 1.0cm
- 3) L. 1.0cm W. 0.7cm

The teeth splints measure from

- 1) L. 0.9cm W. 0.6cm
- 2) L. 0.6cm W. 0.5cm
- 3) L. 0.7cm W. 0.4cm

Storage: Box S. 168



Figure 0.189 Tooth splints 3798-042a. January 2018.



Figure 0.190 Tooth splints 3798-042b. January 2018.

A2.7 Burial VII

On the 6th August 1957 Burial VII was discovered in trench X 9.0 m. Later Sverri Dahl corrected it to trench X 4 m. Sverri Dahl interpreted the human remains to be bones from a

foot, although there was not much to find (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). There are no finds from burial VII and no human remains. Therefore, there are no photos of the human remains.

A2.8 Burial VIII Snr. 3898 and Snr. 3959

Burial VIII was discovered on the 8th June 1959 in a trench in cut Y9m, 9.5m north of Burial V (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). On the surface in the burial there were very thin and soft bones. For Sverri Dahl it was impossible to make anything out of these decomposed bones, but he lacquered the bones with Zapon (Dahl, 1957b, 1957a). Below is a photo of burial VIII in the trench to the right, see Figure 0.191.



Figure 0.191 Overview of Burial VIII in Trench to the right and Burial III Partly Excavated. In the back, Burial XI, 1959.
Photo: Sverri Dahl, Tjóðsavnið.

Sverri Dahl sent artefacts and remains to the National Museum to Knud Thorvildsen for further analysis, 7 portions in all from Burials V, VIII and XII. The document is dated to 25.08.1959. After Knud Thorvildsen had cleaned these objects, he made the analysis. From Burial VIII, Knud Thorvildsen had three portions and in the first portion he concluded that in the material there was a thin square piece of iron without new damage, but which had probably been broken in the past. It measured 4.2x2.0cm. Knud Thorvildsen further described that on one side of the object there were visible remains of a braid or traces of woven thread. This object has? find number Fnr. 15.

From this burial, Knud Thorvildsen also defines little brown flakes without structure, possibly decomposed organic material permeated of rust. In the last portion, Knud Thorvildsen examined from this burial what he defined as traces of charcoal and a little flake of indeterminable greyish fabric without structure. This last portion is the find Fnr. 17.

Below is a list of finds from Burial VIII, *Table 0.7*. “NIS” is short for Not in Storage. Burial VIII has two Snr. numbers, which are Snr. 3798 and Snr. 3959.

Table 0.7 List of finds from Burial VIII.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1957
Burial					
VIII	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	008	Bones bits			
	043	Remains from new-born			
Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3959	Year	1959
Burial					
VIII	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	015	Buckle			
	017	“Tortil” Spoke		NIS	
	023	Leather ring		NIS	
	024	Charcoal		NIS	

19. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-019 Bones

Registered: 6.08.1957

Description: In the report it says it is bits of bones.

Storage: Not in the material

8. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-008a-c Bone bits

Registered: 6.8.1957

Description: From burial VIII, layer B1. Small pieces of bits of bones. These seem to come from the cranium. There seems to be charcoal in this Fnr. number as well. One larger bone measures: L. 1.5cm W. 0.9cm

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.192 Bone bits 3798-008a. January 2018.



Figure 0.193 Bone bits 3798-008b. January 2018.



Figure 0.194 Bone bits 3798-008c. January 2018.

43. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-043a Remains of newborn

Registered: Unknown

Description: Remains of a newborn, interpreted by Pia Bennike. Very small pieces from a newborn. The largest bone measures L. 1.7 cm and W. 0.7 cm. Not in good condition. There is no information regarding the date of the registration.

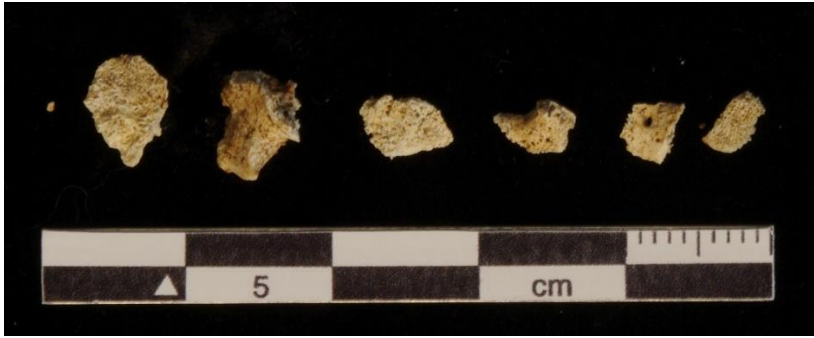


Figure 0.195 Remains newborn 3798-043a. January 2018.

15. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-015a,b Buckle

Registered: 31.7.1957

Description: Buckle. This object is very rusty. This object was mentioned in a document from Knud Thorvildsen dated to 25.05.1959 and is described above. New measurements are: L. 4.9 cm W. 3.23 cm. On the buckle there is the remains of possible braid and other unidentifiable remains.

Sverri Dahl suggested that this could be a buckle.

Found in layer B1 in Burial VIII. Location: x9.82 y10.37. Height: +9.20.

Storage: Box S. 168.



Figure 0.196 Buckle 3959-015a. January 2018.



Figure 0.197 Buckle 3959-015b. The possible braid is visible. January 2018.

17. Snr., Fnr., and picture 3959-024 Charcoal

Registered: 31.07.1959

Description: This charcoal is mentioned in Sverri Dahl's correspondence with Knud Thorvildsen from the Nationalmuseum in Denmark on 25.8.1959, which is described above. It says in the report about the object from Burial VIII, number 4: "Remains of charcoal, in addition a little flake of indefinite grey material without structure". In the report, Sverri Dahl suggested that this was a "Tortil", which is a spoke on a spinning wheel.

Storage: Not in the material

23. Snr., Fnr. and picture Leather ring 3959-023a

Registered: 31.7.1959.

Description: Leather ring? Report nr. 3. In Sverri Dahl's correspondence with Knud Thorvildsen on 25.8.1959, it says "small brown flakes without structure, possibly decomposed organic remains filled with rust".

Sverri Dahl suggest that this object could be a leather ring.

Found in height: +9.20 m.

There is a note in the box, therefore the note and the box are still kept.

Storage: Box? 168. Not in the material

24. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-024 Charcoal traces

Registered: Not known

Description: Traces of charcoal. Report Nr. 4. Sverri Dahl's correspondence with Knud Thorvildsen on 25.8.1959. Sverri Dahl did not give this object a Fnr number. No photos.

Storage: Not in the material

A2.9 Burial IX

Burial IX was discovered on the 8th June 1959 in a trench in cut Y9m from 9.5m, north of Burial V (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). There were only a few stones on the surface, which marked the location of the burial. In this burial there was a clear cut of the Burial in Y9m. Inside the cut, the sand was brown with a mixture of soil and a few bones, which were decomposed. As the burial was excavated, the bones were covered with Zapan and were stored in a plastic bag (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a).

Below in *Table 0.8* is a list of finds from Burial IX. “NIS” is short for Not in Storage.

Table 0.8 List of finds from Burial IX.

Tjörnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1959
Burial					
IX	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	009	Bone bits?			
	012	Bones		NIS	
	013	Bone bits			
	014	Charcoal		NIS	
	018	Bones and Charcoal		NIS	

9. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-009a,b Bone

Registered: 19.6.1959

Description: From Burial IX. It is found in height +9.05 m. The description says “bone”, but there is only one very small bone fragment in the box.

L. 1.5cm W. 0.6cm

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.198 Bone 3959-009a. January 2018.



Figure 0.199 Bone 3959-009b. January 2018.

12. Snr., Fnr. and picture Bone bits 3959-012

Registered: Not known

Description: 012 Bones

Storage: Not in the material

13. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-013a,b Bone bits with charcoal

Registered: 25.7.1959

Description: Human remains. In this box there is a mixture of bones, charcoal and soil.

The bones bits are very small, perhaps some are 1x1cm.

Found in height: +9.44m and +9.20 m.

Storage: Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.200 Bone bits with charcoal 3959-013a. January 2018.



Figure 0.201 Bone bits with charcoal 3959-013b. January 2018.

18. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-018

Registered: 01.08.1959

Description: 018 Bones and Charcoal

Storage: Not in the material

14. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-014 Charcoal

Registered: 25.07.1959

Description: The charcoal was both from Burial IX and Burial X.

Storage: Not in the material

A2.10 Burial Number X

It is not exactly clear when Burial X was discovered. On the 8th of June 1959, north of Burials III and VIII, a burial was discovered, which was given the number X (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). Sverri Dahl was not certain of this interpretation and instead he interpreted the burial discovered on the 8th of June to be part of Burials III and VIII (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). However, it was located approximately at the same time as Burials XI and XII, which were located on the 8th of June. On the overview drawing, Burial X is located in the area from Y7 to Y9 and at X2m, which is in a south western direction from the burials. There were few finds from the burial and below in *Table 0.9* is an overview of the finds from Burial X. “NIS” is short for Not in Storage.

Table 0.9 list of finds from burial X.

Tjörnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1959
Burial					
X	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	014	Charcoal		NIS	
	025	Charcoal and metal, rusty (?)			

25. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-025a,b Charcoal and possible metal flake

Registered: 25.7.1959

Description: Found between the upper lower stones. A small piece or flake of possible metal, very fragile and rusty. There were also two charcoal bits. This find was not registered with a Fnr number and therefore it has a new Fnr number 025. In the box there was also a small natural pebble, not mentioned in the excavation note or the file.

Metal flake (?), rusty L. 1.1 m and W. 0.7cm

Charcoal: two pieces L. 0.8cm W. 0.4cm.

Storage: Box S. 168



Figure 0.202 Charcoal and possible metal flake 3959-025a. January 2018.



Figure 0.203 Charcoal and possible metal flake 3959-025b. January 2018.

A2.11 Burial Number XI

Burial XI was discovered on the 8th June, 1959, in a trench in cut Y9m from 9.5m. North east of Burials III and VIII, Sverri Dahl located what he initially interpreted as being two burials (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). Soon after his initial interpretation, Sverri Dahl changed his interpretation to one burial, Burial XI (Dahl, 1959b). It is not known why Sverri Dahl changed his interpretation of the burial to one burial only. It could be that Sverri Dahl observed the same cut for both groups of stones, because previously Sverri Dahl had described cuts for other burials. Though, one must be cautious in this instance not to begin to make deductions for Sverri Dahl's reasons behind the interpretation of this Burial X as one burial. In the structure on the right hand side of the drawing, in the outer construction artefacts were found, a whetstone and charcoal at 9.85 Y – 9.82 X, at Hight +10.15 above sea level (Dahl, 1959b). There were not many finds found in burial XI. Below is a list in *Table 0.10* of finds from Burial XI. "NIS" is short for Not in Storage.

Table 0.10 List of finds from Burial XI.

Tjörnurvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1959
Burial					
XI	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	005	Whetstone			
	006a	Charcoal		NIS	
	022	Box of sand and bone			

5. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-005a,b Whetstone

Registered: 6.6.1959

Description: From Burial XI from layer B1,

Location: 9.82x – 9.85y.

Height: +10.15 osl.

L. 3.2cm W. 1.3cm

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.204 Whetstone 3959-005a. January 2018.



Figure 0.205 Whetstone 3959-005b. January 2018.

6. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-006 Charcoal

Registered: 06.06.1959

Description: 006a Charcoal

Storage: Not in the material

22. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-022a-d Box of bone and sand

Registered: Not known

Description: A wooden box of sand with human remains. These remains have all decomposed.

Storage: Box. S. 171



Figure 0.206 Box of bone and sand 3959-022a. January 2018.

A2.12 Burial XII

Burial XII was discovered on the 1st August 1959. Sverri Dahl sent artefacts and remains to the National Museum to Knud Thorvildsen for further analysis, 7 portions in all. This document is dated to 25.08.1959, Figure 0.207. After Knud Thorvildsen had cleaned these objects he made the analysis. From Burial XII, Knud Thorvildsen examined 3 portions and he concluded that in the first portion that the material was a piece of a rusty object, possibly a plate for an iron nail and a little bit of charcoal. This could be the registration number 19a, which is not in

storage. In the second portion there were two pieces of burned bone 1.7cm in length and 3.0 cm in length respectively, which is find number 20. In one find there were also traces of charcoal and some indeterminable greyish fabric without structure, which is registered as Fnr. 28, but not in storage.

Below is a list in *Table 0.11* of finds from Burial XII. “NIS” is short for Not in Storage.

Table 0.11 List of finds from Burial XII.

Tjørnuvík	46003	Snr	3798	Year	1959
Burial					
XII	Fnr	Object	Drawing	Note	
	019a	Iron Belt		NIS	
	019b	Cranium remains			
	020	Sheep bone			
	021	Iron Piece			
	027	Bone remains			
	028	Charcoal and greyish material		NIS	



NATIONALMUSEET

1. AFDELING
DE DANSKE SAMLINGER. OLDTIDEN
FREDERIKSHOLMS KANAL 12
Central 6837

JOURN. NR.
(bedes anført i svarskrivelsen)

København K., d. 25/8 1959

For Museet i Thorshavn blev idag 7 portioner gravgods fra vikingegravpladsen ved Tjørnuvik undersøgt, alt løst sand blev skilt fra, tilbage blev da følgende:

Grav V¹: Jernkniv i tre stykker. Kniven, der synes fuldstændig, er 13,7 cm lang, den er indkapslet i en rustklump som den vanskelig vil kunne skilles fra.

Grav VIII²: Et tyndt firkantet jernstykke, uden nye brud, men muligvis itubrudt i gammel tid, 4,2 cm langt og 2 cm bredt. På stykkets ene side ses spor af fletværk el. tøj af spundne tråde.

" 3: små brune flager uden struktur, muligvis formuldet organisk stof gennemtrængt af rust.

" 4: spor af trækul, samt en lille flage af ubestemmeligt gråligt stof uden struktur.

Grav XII³: Lille rustklump (muligvis rester af nitplade til jernnagle) samt lidt trækul.

" 6: 2 stykker brændt ben, 1,7 og 3 cm lange.

" 7: Spor af trækul samt ubestemmeligt gråligt stof uden struktur.

Knud Thorvildsen.

Figure 0.207 Knud Thorvildsen correspondence on material from Yviri í Trøð 28.8.1959. Archive Yviri í Trøð, Tjørnuvík, Tjóðsavníð.

19. 19 a. Snr., Fnr. and picture 19A Rust belt

Registered: 03.08.1959

Description: In the report by Sverra Dahl, this artefact was described as a “rustbelt”, a rust belt. At the time of the excavation, Sverri Dahl could not describe any further what it was. Therefore, it is not clear what he refers to, but it could mean a belt of rust. It is most likely that Sverri Dahl sent this object to Knud Thorvildsen and after Thorvildsen had it cleaned, it was rusty. Possibly it was a plate for an iron nail and a little bit of charcoal.

Storage: Not in the material

19. 19b. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-19b picture. a. Cranium remains

Registered: 04.08.1959

Description: From Burial XII. The cranium is in a box and there are only traces left on the cranium on the sand. The cranium is in bad condition and is dissolved.

L. 14.5cm and W. 14cm.

Box outside: L. 26cm and W. 18cm.

Box inside: L. 23.5cm and W. 16cm.

Cranium part with bones in it:

L. 11cm W. 9cm.

Cranium with “white” in it L. 7cm and W. 5cm.

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.208 Cranium remains 3959-19b picture a. January 2018.

20. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-020a,b Sheep bone

Registered: 8.8.1959

Description: A piece of burned bone from a sheep. This bone was examined at the Zoologisk Museum in Copenhagen in Denmark by J. Balslev Jørgensen and conservator Jeppe Møhl on 05.10.1959 and the conclusion was that this bone was from the heel bone or calcaneus of a sheep. Correspondence is dated to 05.10.1959, see Figure 0.209.

1) L. 1.6cm W. 1.5cm

2) L. 3.0cm and W. 1.8 cm. This bone is in the archives and in the photo below, Figure 0.210 and Figure 0.211.

Storage: Box. S. 168

UNIVERSITETETS
ANTHROPOLOGISKE LABORATORIUM

NØRREALLE 63 . TELEFON NORA 1152

U. C. J. 1959/122.

København Ø., den 5. Oktober 1959

Hr
Sverri Dahl
Føroya Fornminnessavn
Torshavn.

Kære Sverri Dahl.

Jeg har nu set på det lille knogle-
stykke sammen med konservator Møhl på Zoologisk
Museum.

Desværre kunde han strax se hvad det
er, nemlig v. hælben af et får. Og ved at sammen-
ligne med et fåreskelet han har måttet jeg give ham
ret. Der er ingen tvivl om hans diagnose.

Med venlig hilsen

Deres

J. Balslev Jørgensen
J. Balslev Jørgensen

Figure 0.209 J. Balslev Jørgensen on 05.10.1959 about the sheep bone. Archive Yviri í Trøð, Tjørnuvík, Tjóðsavnid.



Figure 0.210 Sheep bone 3959-020a. January 2018.



Figure 0.211 Sheep bone 3959-020b. January 2018.

21. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-021a-d Rove remains

Registered: 8.8.1959.

Description: In this Fnr. number there are three pieces of objects, which are very rusty. This could possibly be remains from roves. One of the objects is darker in colour than the rest of the objects.

Layer B1, Burial XII.

X12,45 y 10.80

Height: +9.80 asl.

Object 1) 1.5x1cm

Object 2) 2x1cm

Object 3) 1,5x1cm

Object 4) 1.4x1cm – the darker object.

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.212 Rove remains 3959-021a. Jauary 2018.

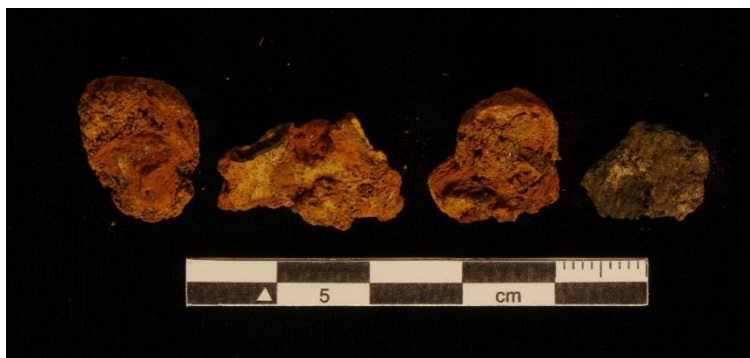


Figure 0.213 Rove remains 3959-021b. Jauary 2018.

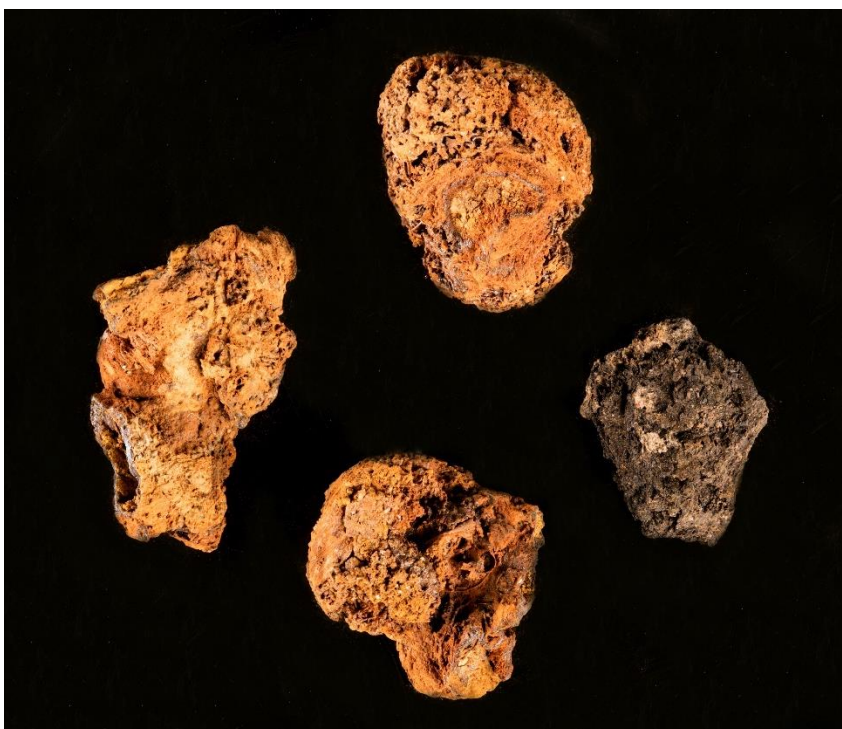


Figure 0.214 Rove remains 3959-021c. Detailed photo Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.



Figure 0.215 Rove remains 3959-021d. Detailed photo Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.

27. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-027a,b Bone remains

Registered: 8.8.1957

Description: Bone remains. These remains had no Fnr before and the remains have been given a new find number. The remains are very fragile and therefore only the two larger bones were taken out of the box to be photographed.

Measurements of bone remains:

1) L. 1.7 W. 0.9cm

2) L. 1.0 W. 0.7cm.

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.216 Bone remains 3959-027a. January 2018.

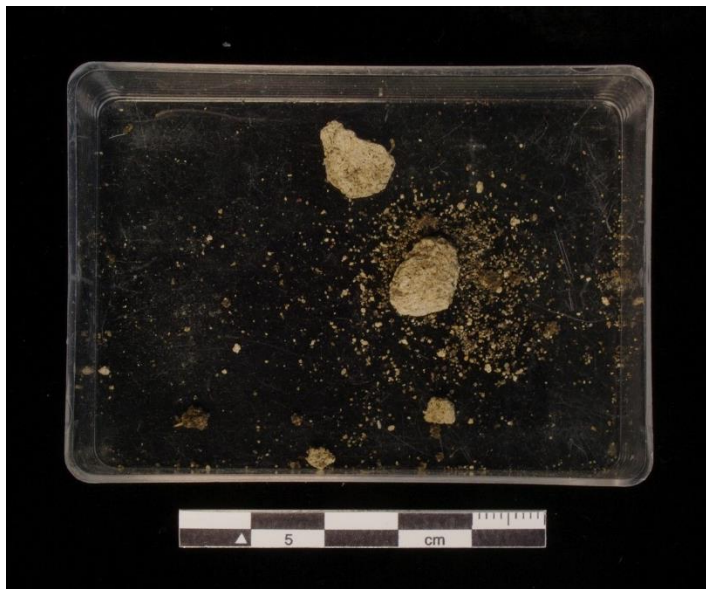


Figure 0.217 Bone remains in box 3959-027b. January 2018.

28. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-028 Charcoal and greyish fabric

Registered: Not known

Description: In this material there was charcoal and a greyish fabric without structure. This description is based on Knud Thorvildsen's observation mentioned above, since this find is not at the storage.

Storage: Not in the material

A2.13 Possibly Burial

7. Snr., Fnr. and picture bone and charcoal 007

Registered: 19.07.1959

Description: Excavation in the brown sand layer where there was a pile of bones and charcoal in between. The X and Y is not mentioned. Found in Height +9,9m. This is the information from the report. In the diary Sverri Dahl wrote: excavating pile of bones in the top of the brown sand.

Bone: X Y: 170 + 990

Bone: X Y: 667 +993

Bone: 10 X 7 Y 105

The area is 50x50cm in width and very thin. Sverri Dahl did not mention if there were human or animal bones. Fnr. 10 is: Bone: 10 X 7 Y 105

Storage: Not in the material

A2.14 Possible Burial

10. Snr., Fnr. and picture bone 010

Registered: 19.07.1959

Description: Excavation in the brown sand layer. Found at: 10 X – 7 Y – Height 10,55. The layer is very thin and is probably at the bottom of the landslide. Small stones are among the brown sand. Width 50x50cm.

Found in Height +9,9m. This is the information from the report.

In the diary of Sverri Dahl, see above at Fnr. 007.

Storage: Not in the material

A2.15 Probable Burial

11. Snr., Fnr. and picture bone 011

Registered: 19.07.1959

Description: Excavation in the brown sand layer.

Storage: Not in the material

A2.16 Artefacts from the Site

Finds from the burial site at Tjørnuvík Yviri í Trøð, but not from the burials themselves. The Snr. number is 3959. Objects found outside burials are listed in the Table 0.12

Table 0.12 Objects found outside the burials at Yviri í Trøð.

1959
27.5-8-8
3959
001 Iron
002 Iron bits
003 Iron bits
004 Iron bits Not in storage
006b Charcoal
007 Bones and Charcoal Not in the material
008 Bones Not in storage
010 Bones Not in storage
011 Bones Not in storage

1. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-001a,b,c Rusty stones

Registered: 5.6.1959

Description: From layer B1 from squares 8 and 9.

There is one object, which seems to be a metal piece, but it is not certain.

L. 2.0cm W. 1.6cm.Fmnr. (3959-001c.)

The stones are all of similar size, measuring L. 5cm and W. 2cm.

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.218 Rusty stones 3959-001a. January 2018.

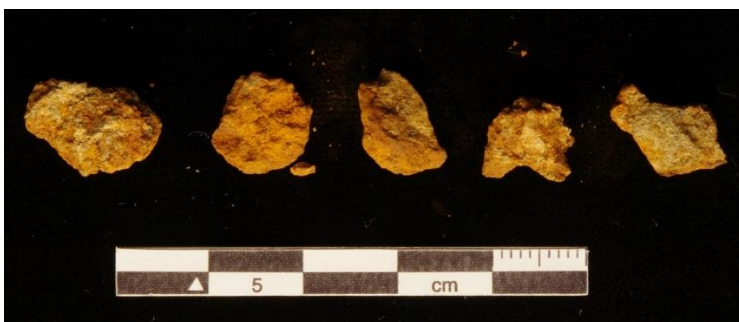


Figure 0.219 A selection of the stones 3959-001b. January 2018.



Figure 0.220 Rusty object, possible metal 3959-001c. January 2018.

2. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-002a Charcoal bits

Registered: 6.6.1959

Description: Small pieces of charcoal from layer B1. Three larger pieces of charcoal from layer B1 measure:

L. 1.7cm W. 1.0cm and L. 0.5cm and W. 0.5cm.

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.221 Charcoal bits 3959-002a. January 2018.

3. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-003a Small pebbles

Registered: 6.6.1959

Description: A note.

In the description the object is described as a little stone – perhaps small pebbles. From layer B1.

L. and W unknown.

Storage: Box. S. 168

Storage: Not in storage.

4. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-004a Stone

Registered: 6.6.1959.

Description: A note.

On the registration note it states that this is a stone found in layer B1.

This could be a small worked stone, but Sverri Dahl has two registrations for this Fnr number, which do not match up. There is one preliminary registration and one final registration and these two do not match up. This could be the worked stone mentioned in the preliminary registration document, but it is not mentioned in the final registration.

Storage: Box. S. 168

Storage: Not in storage.

6. (6b) Snr., Fnr. and picture 3959-006b -picture a - Charcoal Bits

Registered: 8.6.1959

Description: Small pieces or bits of charcoal found outside the burials in layer B1. The charcoal bits are found above Burials XI and XII.

These bits measure:

- 1) L. 1.9cm W. 1.7cm
- 2) L. 1.1cm W. 1.0cm
- 3) L. 1.3cm W. 1.2cm

Storage: Box. S. 168



Figure 0.222 Charcoal bits 3959-006b picture a. January 2018.

A2.17 Soil samples at Yviri í Trøð, Tjørnuvík

Soil samples from the trenches and the burials at Yviri í Trøð, Tjørnuvík.

1. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-021a Sample Layer A1 Landslide

Registered: 15.8.1957

Description: 3798-021 Sample.

Sample number 1.

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Layer A, landslip.

Hight +10.04 m asl.

The soil is mid-brown with inclusion of plants, strings and pebbles. The soil is silt with sand.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.223 Sample Layer A1 Landslide 3798-021a.
January 2018.

2. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-022a Sample Layer B1 Clean Sand

Registered: 15.8.1957

Description: 3798-022 Sample.

Sample number 2.

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Hight + 9.98 m asl.

This is clean sand with inclusion of small shells. Greyish white.

Layer 1.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.224 Sample Layer Clean Sand 3798-022a.
January 2018.

3. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-023a Sample Layer B1 Loamy Sand

Registered: 15.8. 1957

Description: 3798-023 Sample

Layer B1

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10m.

Hight +9.38 m. asl.

This sample is from more clayish (fat sand). Yellow-brown.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.225 Sample Layer B1 Loamy Sand 3798-023a. January 2018.

4. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-024a Sample Layer A Landslide

Registered: 15.9.1957

Description: 3798-024 Sample

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Height + 9.13 m osl

Layer A, landslip. The soil is mid0brown with very small inclusion of plants strings, and mostly more pebbles. The soil is silt with sand.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.226 Sample Layer A Landslide 3798-024a.
January 2018.

5. Snr., Fnr. and picture Sample 3798-025

Registered: Not known

Description: Not known

3798-025 Sample.

Fnr. 25 – nr. 5 from trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m. from layer B, Sand. + 0.04 m.

Storage: Not in the material

6. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-026a Sample Layer B Gravel Sand

Registered: 15.8.1957

Description: 3798-026 Sample

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Hight +8.33 m.

Sample number 6.

From layer B, which is a layer of from coarse sand and gravel marked xx. Inclusions of small pebbles and sand bits. Colour is mid-brown greyish with coarse sand, gravel and small pebbles.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.227 Sample Layer B Gravel Sand 3798-026a. January 2018.

7. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-027a Sample Layer C1 Peaty traces in sand

Registered: 15.8.1957

Description: 3798-027 Sample

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Height: +8.77 m.

Sample number 7.

From layer C1. In this sample there are clumps of soil and sand, which Sverri Dahl described as peat traces in sand. This is not described as peat soil, but as something which resembles peaty soil. This could be because the peat has been disturbed due to the time period when the burials were set into the ground. The colour is greyish-brown. The soil is mostly sandy. There is not much silt in it.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.228 Sample Layer C1 Peaty traces in sand
3798-027a. January 2018.

8. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-028a Sample Layer C Moraine

Registered: 15.8.1957

Description: 3798-028 Sample

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Height + 8.67 asl.

Sample number 8.

This is layer C and looks like Morena. Sverri Dahl wonders if this is Morena – “Flógv C. Mornea?”. There is much gravel in it and the soil is medium-brown. It is silt and sandy. This could very well be natural Morena.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.229 Sample Layer C Moraine 3798-028a.
January 2018.

9. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-029a Layer B1 Sample from Burial V

Registered: 8.8.1957

Description: 3798-029 Sample

From trench y. 12.20, measurements taken on x 11.10 m.

Height is not mentioned.

Sample number 9.

This sample come from Burial V, specifically from the bottom of Burial V. It is described as a “gul skón á gravarbotni”, which means a yellow layer or coating in the bottom of the burial.

This is from layer B1.

There are some small bits of bones around 1x1cm. Some are a bit larger and some smaller as well. Nothing definitive can be said about these bones. They are probably what Sverri Dahl described as “a yellow coating” – the last remains of the person buried here. There are lumps of sand, which are black, and others are yellow-brown. The soil is very sandy and a little bit silty. Could the black sandy lumps be ash mixed with sand and the brown-yellow lumps human skeleton mixed with sand?

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.230 Sample from Burial I Layer B1 3798-029a. January 2018.

10. Snr., Fnr. and picture 3798-030a Sample Layer B1 Loamy

Registered: 15.8.1957

Description: 3798-030 Sample

From trench y. 9. 60 – 9.70 m, measurements taken on x 3.50 m.

Height: + 7.74 asl.

This is sample number 10.

This is from layer B1. Described by Sverri Dahl as a “Gul feit skeina í skurði”, as a loamy yellow soil coating in the trench.

The soil is clayish sand (fat), and it varies in colour. Looking at the sample from the top it is white-yellowish with a coating in some places of black. This sample seems to be a composition of burned black and white ashes with inclusions of sand. It is difficult to say for sure what this is. The black surface on three of the pieces also looks to be something other than ashes, perhaps some fabric, but it is difficult to say. Below the top surface there are lumps, which are greyer with an orange stipe in it. Could this be material which has been burned on the burial ground? It does not smell burned, but the smell would probably have disappeared by now.

Box: L. 11cm W. 11cm.

Storage: Box S. 291



Figure 0.231 Sample Layer B1 Laomy Soil 3798-030a. January 2018.

Appendix A3 Burial Catalogue Við Kirkjugarð

This is an appendix for the burials Við Kirkjugarð á Sandi on the island of Sandoy. Below is a short introduction to the labelling. The numbers follow the site registration. The first four numbers, 4422, represent the site number, the Snr number. The next numbers e.g. 829, 833 etc, represent the find number, the Fnr. The picture number is attached to the Fnr. number as a letter e.g. 829a and 833a. This letter refers to the picture numbers of the human bone, animal bone or artefact, which are on a separate memory stick, arranged in separate folders. There is one exception, which is the burial J6B. As several of the artefacts were taken as a sample during the excavation these artefacts are labelled with a letter and therefore the find number, the Fnr. number is a letter and not a number, for example 4422-A followed by the picture number a,b.

A3.1 Burial J5A

Burial J5A was excavated during the 1989 season and was almost freely exposed during the 1988 excavation (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 43). Below in Figure 0.1 is photo of the outer structure of the burial.



Figure 0.1 Burial J5A, taken from above. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1989-140-23).

When the burial was opened, there was an unidentified object, which was taken up as a preparation (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 31). It was suggested that this object was a braid or roots (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 31). There were a few other artefacts found in the burial. Most of the human remains were dissolved, but the teeth were in fair condition, see Figure 0.2 The bones from the chest, the thorax, seemed to be disturbed (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 32).



Figure 0.2 Human remains in Burial J5A. Photo; Tjóðsavnið (1989-295-36). The white circle is a sample which was taken.

Table 0.1 is a list of the finds from Burial K5A, based on the excavation results.

Table 0.1 List of the finds from Burial J5A.

Sandur:	2715	Snr:	4422	Year:	1989
Burial					
J5A	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing
	829	Teeth	Burial bottom		29

Sandur:	2715	Snr:	4422	Year:	1989
	833	Bone	Burial bottom		
	859	Iron object	b		
	860	Iron object	b		
	861	Iron object	b		
	864	Bone rib?			29
	865	Human tooth			29
	866	Human tooth			29
	867	Lower jaw frag.			29
	868	Soil sample			
	869	Soil sample			
	877	Iron object			
	878	Human tooth			34
	879	Human tooth			34
	880	Wooden charcoal			
	881	Wooden charcoal			34
	884	Iron object			
	885	Human tooth and 2 little iron objects			
	886	Iron object			
	888	Human tooth			
	891	Human tooth			
	892	Human tooth			
	893	Human teeth			
	896	Iron objects with more			
	897	Human tooth			
	898	Organic material			
	899	Cranium frag.			
	900	Cranium frag.			
	901	Bone material from skeleton			
	902	Human tooth			
	904	Iron objects			
	905	Knife, comb? And wooden bowl?			
	906	Skull, braid and upper jaw			
	921	Bones from fill in J5A			

33. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-829a,b Teeth splints

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: found in the bottom of the burial. Seen on detail drawing 29. There are two teeth. These are broken and therefore it is not possible to estimate their size.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.3 Teeth splints 4422-829a. March 2018.



Figure 0.4 Teeth splints 4422-829b. March 2018.

34. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-833 Bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone found in bottom of burial. Taken for 14C.

Storage: ?

35. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-859 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Found in layer b.

Storage: ?

36. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-860 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Found in layer b.

Storage: ?

37. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-861 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Found in layer b.

Storage: ?

38. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-864 Bone rib

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone rib? In detail drawing 29.

Storage: ?

39. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-865a,b Human tooth

Registered: 1989

L. app. 0.3cm

D. app. 0.3cm

Description: Human tooth from the cheek. In detail drawing 29.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk
Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.5 Human tooth 4422-865a. March 2018.



Figure 0.6 Human tooth 4422-865b. March 2018.

40. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-866a,b Human tooth splints

Registered: 1989

L. appr. 0.5cm

D. 0.5cm

Description: Human tooth from the front. In detail drawing 29. The tooth is in a? splint today and is mixed together with soil, about 5 pieces.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.7 Human tooth splints 4422-866a. March 2018.



Figure 0.8 Human tooth splints 4422-866b. March 2018.

41. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-867a-c Lower jaw remains

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Fragments of lower jaw. In detail drawing 29. Today these remains are in six pieces together with the soil.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.9 Lower jaw remains 4422-867a. March 2018.



Figure 0.10 Lower jaw remains 4422-867b. March 2018



Figure 0.11 Lower jaw remains 4422-867c. March 2018

42. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-868 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample from close to and under left femur.

Storage: ?

43. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-869 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample from abdomen.

Storage: ?

44. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-877 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Found under a rib.

Storage: ?

45. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-878a,b Human tooth

Registered: 1989

L. app. 0.1cm

D. app. 0.1cm

Description: Human tooth. In detail drawing 34.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.12 Human tooth 4422-878a. March 2018.



Figure 0.13 Human tooth 4422-878b. March 2018.

46. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-879a,b Human tooth splints

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Human tooth. In detail drawing 34. Today the tooth is in splints.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.14 Human tooth splints 4422-879a. March 2018.



Figure 0.15 Human tooth splints 4422-879b. March 2018.

47. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-880 Wooden charcoal

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Wooden charcoal found between Fnr. 878 and 879.

Storage: ?

48. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-881 Wooden charcoal

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Wooden charcoal found under two cross laid bones. In detail drawing 34.

Storage: ?

49. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-884 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object with possibly organic material. "Buds" on the iron object.

Storage: ?

50. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-885a,b Human tooth splints and 2 little iron objects

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Human tooth and 2 little iron objects found on the same space. Today the tooth is in splints. Difficult to estimate size.

Storage: the splints of the tooth, Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.

Storage iron objects: ?



Figure 0.16 Tooth splints 4422-885a. March 2018.



Figure 0.17 Tooth splints 4422-885b. March 2018.

51. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-886 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object

Storage: ?

52. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-888a Human tooth splint

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Human tooth from the cheek. Today the tooth is in splints. Difficult to estimate size.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.18 Human tooth splint 4422-888a. March 2018.

53. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-891a Human tooth splints

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Human tooth from the cheek. Today the tooth is broken into three splints and it is therefore difficult to estimate the size of the tooth.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.19 Human tooth splints 4422-891a. March 2018.

54. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-892a,b Human tooth splints

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Human tooth from the cheek. It is difficult to estimate the size, because the tooth is broken and in splints.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.20 Human tooth splints in box 4422-892a. March 2018.

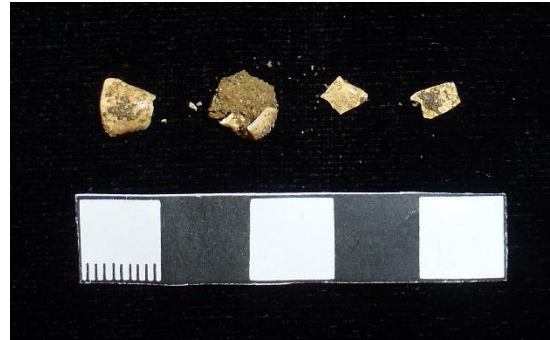


Figure 0.21 Human tooth splints 4422-892b. March 2018.

55. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-893a,b Human teeth splints

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: 2 human teeth from the cheek. Today these are broken and it is therefore difficult to estimate the size. Three teeth splints with soil in them were photographed, but not the others, because they were too fragile.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.22 Human teeth splints 4422-893a. March 2018.



Figure 0.23 Human teeth splints 4422-893b. March 2018.

56. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-896 Iron object with more

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron objects with more (No further description in the report).

Storage: ?

57. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-897a,b Human tooth

Registered: 1989

L. app. 1.0cm

D. app. 1.0cm

Description: Human tooth from cheek and other organic material. The tooth sits in a piece of soil.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.24 Human tooth 4422-897a. March 2018.



Figure 0.25 Human tooth 4422-897b. March 2018.

58. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-898 Organic material

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Organic material (not described further in the report)

Storage: ?

59. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-899 Cranium

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Cranium fragment.

Storage: ?

60. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-900 Cranium

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Cranium fragment.

Storage: ?

61. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-901 Bone remains

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone remains from skeleton. In the time of the excavation in paraffin preservation or preparation. 14C? Possible contamination.

Storage: ?

62. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-902a,b Human tooth

Registered: 1989

L. 1.0cm

D. 1.0cm

Description: Human tooth from cheek.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.26 Human tooth 4422-902a.
March 2018.



Figure 0.27 Human tooth 4422-902b. March 2018.

63. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-904 Iron objects

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron objects.

Storage: ?

64. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-905a,b Preparation

Registered: 1989

L. Knife 13.9cm

D. Knife 2.5cm

Description: 905 was a preparation taken for further analysis. It was in the excavation report described as a knife, comb and a wooden bowl. It was taken from J5A central part of the skeleton. After the preparation or sample was cleaned, there was only a knife left. On the plan the other object were drawn, the wooden bowl and comb.

Storage knife: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið.



Figure 0.28 Knife 4422-905a. January 2018.



Figure 0.29 Knife 4422-905b. January 2018.

65. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-906 Preparation/præparat

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: 906 was a preparation taken for further analysis. It is described as a skull, braid and upper jaw.

Storage: ?

66. Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-921 Bones

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bones from fill in J5A.

Storage: ?

A3.2 Burial J6B

Burial J6B was excavated in 1989 and was the largest of the excavated burials. In Figure 0.30 is a photo of the outer construction of the burial. Below the first upper layer of stones there was a second layer of smaller stones (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 45). Below the stone construction, the individual was buried in a coffin fully or partially made/constructed of wooden planks or a plank frame (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 18). On the south side of the burial and towards the north there were clear traces of wooden planks. The coffin traces were visible 7cm over the bottom of the burial on the south side, but there were no signs of a coffin lid (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 46). It seemed that the plank had fallen into the burial and in the northern eastern end the burial could have been disturbed (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 46). The individual was not interred in the above stone cist, but 30cm below the stone frame in a rounded rectangular pit (Arge, S.V. and Hartmann, 1989, p. 11).



Figure 0.30 Burial J6B surface. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (189-139-21).

During the excavation the cranium was taken up as a preparation in order to be able to analyse it after the excavation. From the abdomen area a preparation was sampled, the sample number is not specified. In the sample, there was a purse and, in the purse, there were three sets of weights, hacked silver fragments, a decorated bronze fragment with an interlaced motif and other corroded bronze fragments (Arge, S.V. and Hartmann, 1989, p. 11). In addition, there was a buckle with the possible remains of a leather strap, a knife and a knife sheath, see *Figure 0.31*. In the burial there were several iron remains (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 18, p. 48).

The artefacts recovered from the sample and the dissolved iron objects around the abdomen area open up new interpretation possibilities for the function of the dissolved iron objects and the recovered artefacts. It is possible that the iron objects held together a wooden box and that in the wooden box there was the recovered purse with the weights, hacked silver and the bronze fragment.

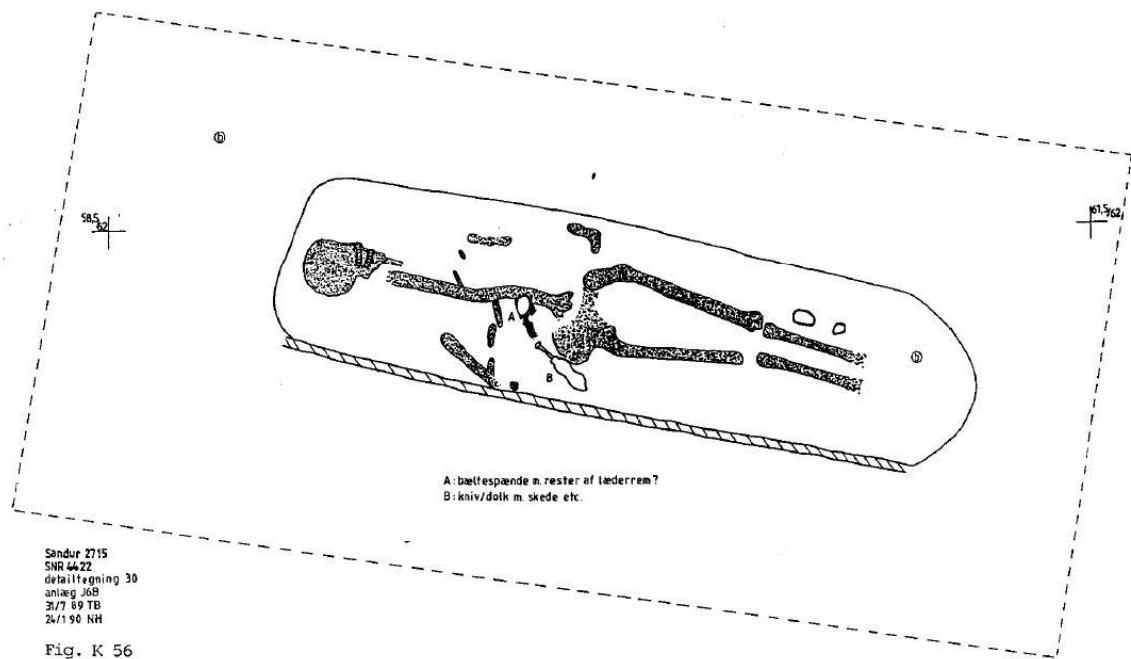


Figure 0.31 Burial J6B. Source: Niels Hartmann, Unpublished excavation reportn 1989n Detail drawing 30 Fig. K 56.

For the examination of the individual in the burial there were teeth remains and traces of the skeleton, see Figure 0.32.



Figure 0.32 Burial J6B with skeletal remains and artefacts. Photo Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1989-142-37).

According to Pia Bennike's analysis, the individual in the burial was young, because the teeth were not very worn. The wisdom teeth were fully exposed, but without any wear. Pia Bennike estimated the individual to be aged between 16 and 20 years old. The measurement of the individual in the burial was 182cm. Based on the length of the thigh bone, 50cm, the height of the individual would have been 182cm for a male and 178cm for a female. It was not possible to determine the gender, but based on the length of the individual it seemed to be a male skeleton (Bennike, 1999).

Below in *Table 0.2* is a list of the finds from Burial J6B, based on excavation results.

Table 0.2 List of the finds from Burial J6B.

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989
Burial					
J6B	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing
	786	Small fragment probable lower leg (?) (in Danish <i>Rørknogle</i>)	b		
	787	Iron object and fragment	b		
	789	Animal tooth	lower a		
	792	Iron object	b		
	793	Iron object 2	b		
	794	Iron object	b		
	795	Iron object	b		
	796	Iron object	b		
	797	Iron object	b		
	798	Iron object	b		
	801	Desmin?	B		
	807	Iron object	b		
	808	Iron object	b		
	809	Iron object	b		
	810	Iron object	b		
	811	Iron object	b		
	813	Iron object	b		
	814	Iron object	b		

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989
	815	Iron object	b		
	816	Iron object	b		
	819	Iron object	b		
	845	Crytalline stone (Titna)	b		
	846	Femur	Burial bottom		30
	847	Soil sample			
	848	Soil sample			
	849	Iron object	b		
	850	Iron object	b		
	851	Iron object	b		
	852	Iron object	b		
	853	Iron object	b		
	855	Iron object	border to b		
	856	Belt, buckle, and iron object	Burial bottom		30
	862	Cranium	b		30
	A	Iron knife	Burial bottom		30
	B	Bronze ring	Burial bottom		30
	C	Seven wights in three pairs	Burial bottom		30
	D	Fragments of a purse	Burial bottom		30
	E	Strap end	Burial bottom		30
	F	Decorated bronze fragment	Burial bottom		30
	G	Silver fragments, probably hack silver	Burial bottom		30

1) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-786 Small fragment probable lower leg (?) (in Danish Rørknogle)

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: This is a bone “rørknogle” (It was not specified from where on the skeleton this bone is from on the skeleton. “Rørknogle” in Danish can be humerus, ulna, radius, femur, tibia, fibula, fingers, toes etc). This was a small fragment found in layer b.

Storage: Dissolved

2) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-787 Iron object and fragment

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object and a fragment (the fragment is not specified) from layer b.

Storage: ?

3) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-789 Animal tooth

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Animal tooth from lower layer a.

Storage: ?

4) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-792 Iron object.

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b. Lost at the excavation.

Storage: ?

5) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-793 Iron objects

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Two iron objects from layer b.

Storage: ?

- 6) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-794 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

- 7) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-795 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

- 8) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-796 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

- 9) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-797 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

- 10) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-798 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

11) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-801 Desmin

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Desmin from layer b.

Storage: ?

12) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-807 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

13) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-808 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

14) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-809 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

15) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-810 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

16) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-811 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

17) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-813 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

18) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-814 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

19) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-815 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

20) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-816 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

21) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-819 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

22) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-845 Titna

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Titna is a crystalline stone. Found in layer b. In part of this description it was also mentioned that there were coffin remains outside layer b.

Storage: ?

23) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-846 Femur

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Femur found in the bottom of the burial. It is in detail drawing 30. Bone from the femur was taken for 14C.

Storage: ?

24) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-847 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample from the left femur.

Storage: ?

25) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-848 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample from the abdomen to the left of the spine.

Storage: ?

26) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-849 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object found in layer b from under a bone.

Storage: ?

27) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-850 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

28) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-851 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

29) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-852 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

30) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-853 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

31) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-855 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from the layer bordering layer b.

Storage: ?

32) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-856 Belt, buckle and iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Belt, buckle and iron object found at the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 30.

Storage: ?

33) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-862a-e Cranium part

Registered: 1989

L. app. 22cm

W. app. 20cm

Description: Cranium from layer b. During excavation, the cranium was taken for preparation. The cranium in the box is in two separate pieces, photo 4492-862a, and measures approximately 22cm in length and 20cm in depth. Part of this Fnr. number was also a tooth and teeth splints.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.33 Cranium part 4492-862a. March 2018.



Figure 0.34 Cranium part 4492-862b. March 2018.



Figure 0.35 Teeth splints 4492-862c. March 2018.



Figure 0.36 Tooth 4492-862e. March 2018.



Figure 0.37 Teeth splints 4492-862d. March 2018.

The final remains are described below with their associated find number, Fnr number. The find numbers are for the remaining artefacts a letter, not a number. It was considered most applicable to label the artefacts as they are labelled in the exhibition in the museum, as the sample number is not clear in the excavation report.

A. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422-Aa, Iron knife

Registered: 1989

L. 11.3cm

W. 2.0cm

Description: Iron knife with thin silver threads woven around the handle. Taken as part of a preparation from the burial.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið.



Figure 0.38 Iron knife 4422SAa. January 2018.



Figure 0.39 Iron knife 4422Ab. January 2018.

B. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422-Ba Ring of bronze

Registered: 1989

L. 2.5cm

W. 2.3 at its widest. At the tip its width is 0.3-0.9cm.

Description: This is a ring made of bronze. Taken as part of a preparation from the burial.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið



Figure 0.40 Bronze ring 4422-Ba. January 2018.



Figure 0.41 Bronze ring 4422-Bb. January 2018.

C. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422-Ca-h 7 plain lead weights

Registered: 1989

First pair: L. 3.3cm W. 3.0cm



Figure 0.42 Plain lead weight 4422-Ca. January 2018.



Figure 0.43 Plain lead weight 4422-Cb. January 2018.

2: L. 4.0cm W. 1.8cm



Figure 0.44 Plain lead weight 4422-Cc. January 2018.



Figure 0.45 Plain lead weight 4422-Cd. January 2018.

3: L. 4.5cm W. 2.8cm



Figure 0.46 Plain lead weight 4422-Ce. January 2018.



Figure 0.47 Plain lead weight 4422-Cf. January 2018.

4: L.5.8cm W. 2.0cm



Figure 0.48 Plain lead weight 4422-Cg. January 2018.



Figure 0.49 Plain lead weight 4422-Ch. January 2018.

Description: Seven weights in three pairs. Each pair has a circular and rectangular weight. Taken as part of a preparation from the burial.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið

D. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422-Da,b Purse

Registered: 1989

1: L. 4.5cm W. 6.0cm

2: L. 5.9cm W. 2.3cm

3: L. 3.4cm W. 3.5cm

Description: Fragments of a woven purse. It is possible that there was a leather purse inside the woven pouch/purse. Taken as part of a preparation from the burial.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið



Figure 0.50 Purse fragments 4422-Da. January 2018.



Figure 0.51 Purse fragments 4422-Db. January 2018.

E. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422-E, a,b Strap end

Registered: 1989

L. 2.3cm W. 1.0cm

Description: Strap end of bronze. It is ornamented with an animal head, zoomorphic motive. There is still a piece of leather inside the strap end. taken as part of a preparation from the burial.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið



Figure 0.52 Strap end 4422-Ea. January 2018.



Figure 0.53 Strap end detailed photo 4422-Eb. Photo by Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.



Figure 0.54 Strap end detailed photo 4422-Ec. Photo by Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.

F. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422-Fa,b Bronze fragments

Registered: 1989

1: L. 3.5cm W. 1.9cm

2: L. 1.5cm W. 1.3cm

3: L. 1.3cm W. 0.6cm

4: L. 0.9cm W. 0.6cm

Description: These are two pieces of bronze fragments, which are decorated with an interlaced motif, which could be Irish in origin. Taken as part of a preparation from the burial.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið



Figure 0.55 Bronze fragments 4422-Fa. January 2018.

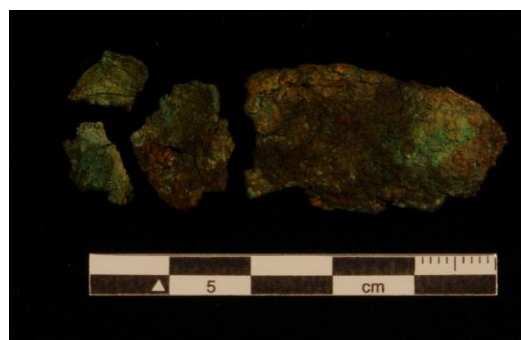


Figure 0.56 Bronze fragments 4422-Fb. January 2018.

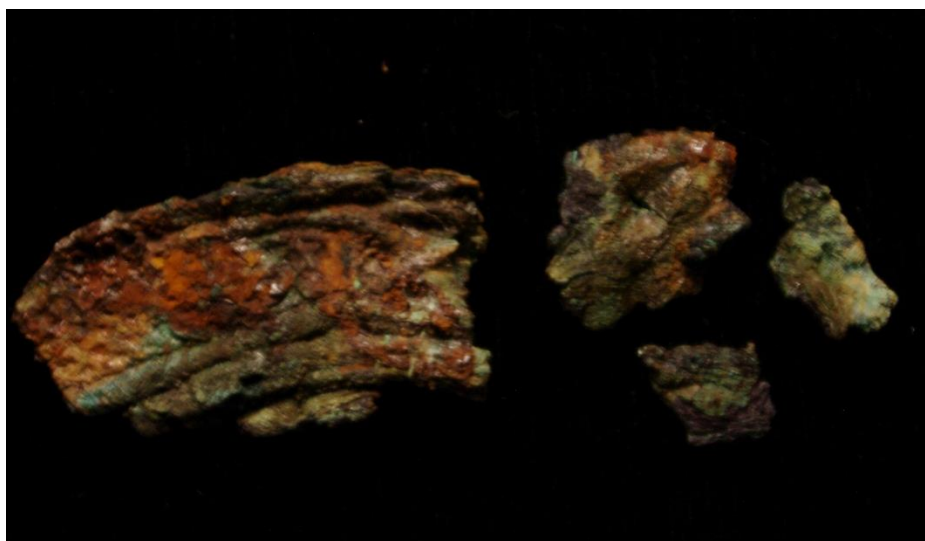


Figure 0.57 Bronze fragments 4422-Fc. January 2018.

G. Snr., Fnr and picture 4422- Ga,b, Small silver fragments

Registered: 1989

1: L. 1.5cm W. 0.1cm

2: L.0.5cm W. 0.1cm

3: L.0.3cm W. 0.1cm

Description: There are three small silver fragments, which are probably hack silver.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið



Figure 0.58 Silver fragments 4422-Ga. January 2018.



Figure 0.59 Silver fragments detailed photo 4422-Gb. Photo by Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.

A3.3 Burial J6C

Burial J6C was excavated in 1989 and during the excavation it was clear that the burial outer structure was a stone structure, see Figure 0.60.



Figure 0.60 Burial J6C, seen from the west. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (189-140-4).

After the excavation of the burial, it was clear that the western end of the burial had been disturbed (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 36), possibly due to cultivation. This meant that the skeleton was partly disturbed in the western end, which can be seen in Figure 0.61.

For the analysis of the individual there were teeth remains, human remains taken up in preparation and the skeletal traces. Most of the bones were dissolved. According to Pia Bennike's analysis of the individual, the age of the individual was estimated to be between 30 and 40 years old. The teeth were a bit worn, but not pronounced. The measurement of the human remains while in the burial was about 150cm. Based on the length of the thighbone, which was 43cm, it was estimated that if the individual in the burial was male the height for the person was 165cm and if the individual was female the height was 160cm. It was not possible to determine the gender (Bennike, 1999).



Figure 0.61 Burial J6C, skeleton remain. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (189-295-22).

Below in Table 0.3 is a list of finds from Burial J6C, based on excavation results.

Table 0.3 List of finds from Burial J6C.

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
Burial						
J6C	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing	Note
	790	Animal tooth and jaw fragment	b			
	806	Animal tooth	b			
	812	Dentition	b			Set of teeth
	831	Bone ulna	Burial bottom		25	Elbow bone
	832	Bone fragment	Burial bottom		25	
	857	Soil sample				Close to the abdomen
	858	Soil sample				Close to the femur
	907	Bone				14C
	912	Iron object				Few cm from spine
	913	Charcoal larger C14				By right should under 912
	914	Small bones – coffin birth?				Between thighbones

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
	917	Bone 14C sample				Centre section both thighbones
	918	Bone, rib, 14C sample				
	919	Iron object				On rib, right side
	920	Human teeth, iron, jaw?				Preparation
	922	Burned bones				From fill in and around J6C

1) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-790 Animal tooth and jaw

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Animal tooth and a fragment of jaw found in layer b.

Storage: ?

2) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-806 Animal tooth

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Animal tooth found in layer b.

Storage: ?

3) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-812a-d Dentition

Registered: 1989

L. 1cm

D. 1cm

Description: Dentition, a set of teeth. Found in layer b. Left today are two teeth from the cheek.

Storage: part of the tooth set stored at Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.62 Tooth 1 4422-812a.
March 2018.



Figure 0.63 Tooth 1 4422-812b. March 2018.



Figure 0.64 Tooth 2 4422-812c.
March 2018.

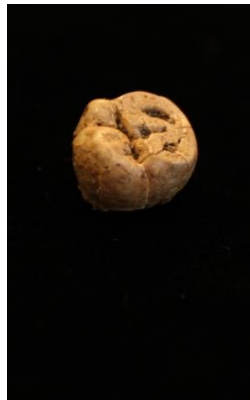


Figure 0.65 Tooth 2 4422-812d. March 2018.

4) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-831 Bone ulna

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone ulna from the elbow found in the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 25.

Storage: ?

5) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-832 Bone fragment

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone fragment found in the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 25.

Storage: ?

- 6) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-857 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample taken from close to the abdomen.

Storage: ?

- 7) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-858 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample taken from close to the femur.

Storage: ?

- 8) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-907 Bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone taken for 14C.

Storage: ?

- 9) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-912 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object found few centimetres from spine.

Storage: ?

- 10) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-913 Charcoal

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: A larger piece of charcoal found by the right shoulder? under Fnr. 912.

Storage: ?

11) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-914a Small bones in paraffin

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Small bones found between the thigh bones. Were these foetal bones and hence was this a coffin birth? There is a paraffin preparation stored at Copenhagen.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.

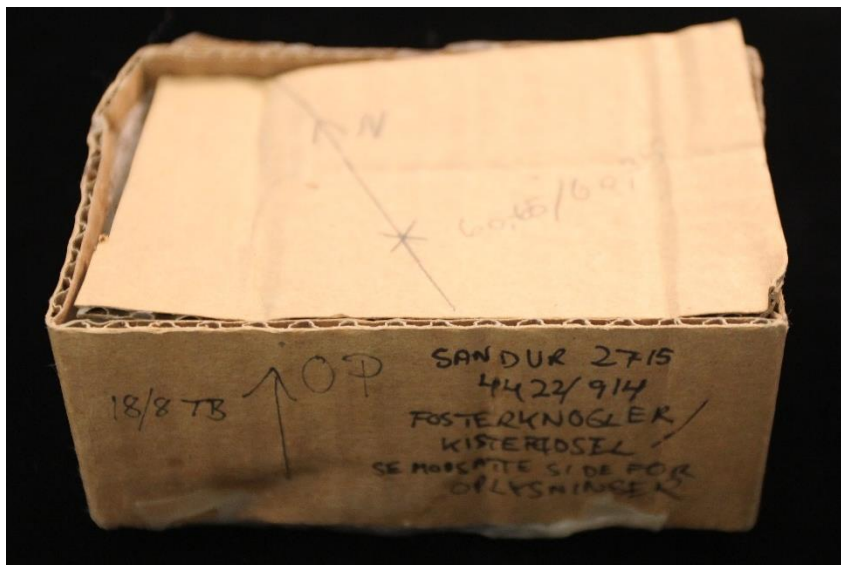


Figure 0.66 Bones in paraffin 4422-914a. March 2018.

12) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-917 Bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone sample for 14C. From centre section of the skeleton, both thigh-bones.

Storage: ?

13) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-918 Bone rib

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone rib taken for 14C sample.

Storage: ?

14) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-919 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object on rib from the right side.

Storage: ?

15) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-920a Human teeth, jaw and iron in paraffin

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Human teeth, iron and possibly a jaw taken up for preparation.

Storage: Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.

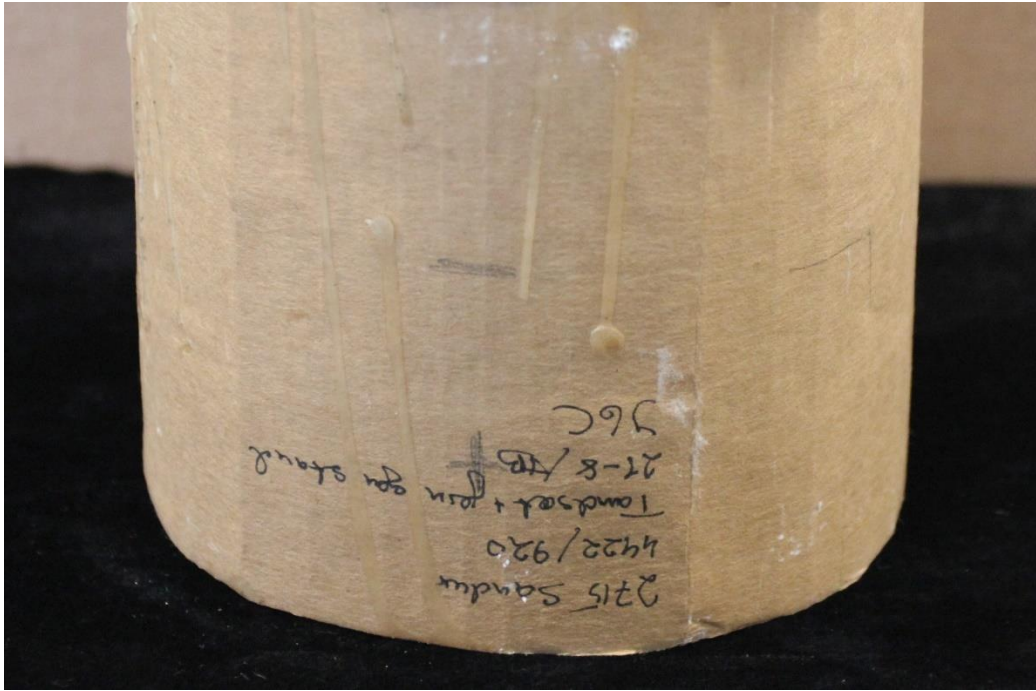


Figure 0.67 Human remains and iron objects in paraffin 4422-920a. March 2018.

16) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-922 Burned bones

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Burned bones from fill in and around burial J6C.

Storage: ?

A3.4 Burial K5A

Burial K5A was excavated during the 1989 season and its outer construction of this burial was made of stones, see Figure 0.68.



Figure 0.68 Burial K5A, seen from the west. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1989-138-10).

For the analysis of the individual in the burial there were remains of teeth and traces of the skeleton, see Figure 0.69. According to Pia Bennike's analysis, the individual in the burial was very young, when he/she deceased, because the teeth were not very worn. The age was estimated to be between 16 and 20 years old. The measurement of the thighbone in the burial was about 40cm, which gave a body height for a male of 157cm and for a female 153cm. It was not possible to determine the gender (Bennike Sandur 2715 archives 1999).



Figure 0.69 Burial K5A with human remains and pearls. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1989-138-20).

Below in Table 0.4 is a list of finds from Burial K5A, based on the excavation report.

Table 0.4 List of finds from burial K5A.

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
Burial						
K5A	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing	Note
	713	Amber pearl	Burial bottom	Conservation		
	802	Amber pearl	Burial bottom			
	803	Amber pearl	Burial bottom			
	804	Glass pearl	Burial bottom			
	805	Silver coin frag.	Burial bottom			
	817	Teeth	Burial bottom			
	818	Teeth	Burial bottom			
	821	Teeth	Burial bottom		28	

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
	822	Glass pearl	Burial bottom		28	
	823	Femur bone	Burial bottom		28	
	824	Bone arm	Burial bottom		28	
	825	Bone	Burial bottom		28	
	826	Bone tibia and fibula	Burial bottom		28	
	827	Bone tibia and fibula	Burial bottom		28	
	828	Bone comb			28	Remains
	834	Metal object	Burial bottom		28	
	835	Iron knife	Burial bottom		28	
	836	Iron object	Burial bottom		28	
	837	Iron object	Burial bottom		28	
	838	Wood charcoal	Burial fill			
	839	Bones	Burial fill			Burned
	840	Animal Teeth	Burial bottom		28	
	841	Bone Femur	Burial bottom		28	Lårben
	842	Bone	Burial bottom		28	
	843	Bone arm?	Burial bottom		28	

1) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-713a Amber pearl

Registered: 1989

Diameter: 1.8cm

Description: Amber pearl from the bottom of the burial. Sent in for conservation. The colour of the pearl is reddish.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands



Figure 0.70 Amber pearl 4422-713a. February 2018.

2) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-802a Amber pearl

Registered: 1989

Diameter: 1.5cm

Description: Amber pearl from the bottom of the burial. The colour of the pearl is orange.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands



Figure 0.71 Amber pearl 4422-802a. February 2018.

3) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-803a-e Amber pearl

Registered: 1989

Diameter: 1.3cm

Description: Amber pearl from the bottom of the burial. The colour is light greenish.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands

4) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-804a-e Glass pearl

Registered: 1989

Diameter: 0.8cm

Description: Glass pearl from the bottom of the burial. The colour of the pearl is dark blue.

Storage: Exhibition Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands

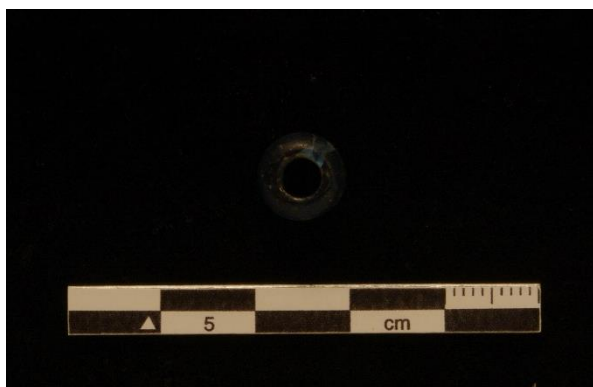


Figure 0.72 Glass pearl 4422-804a. February 2018.

5) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-805a-f Silver coin

Registered: 1989

L. 1.6cm

D. 1.1cm

Description: Fragmented silver coin from the bottom of the burial.

Storage: At the exhibition at Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands

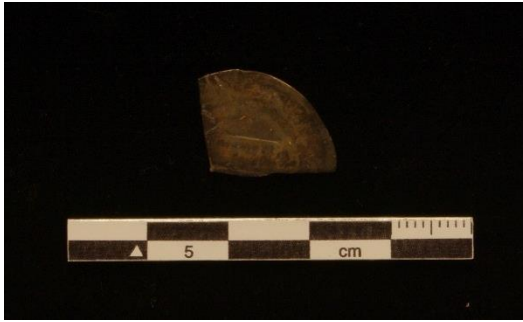


Figure 0.73 Silver coin 4422-805a. February 2018.

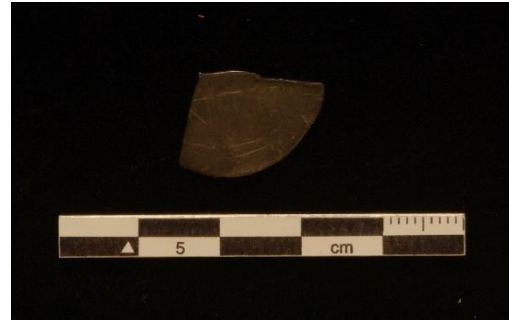


Figure 0.74 Silver coin 4422-805b. February 2018.



Figure 0.75 Silver coin detailed photo 4422-805d. Photo Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.



Figure 0.76 Silver coin detailed photo 4422-805e. Photo Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.

6) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-817a-c Teeth

Registered: 1989

L. 0.8cm

D. 0.6cm

Description: Teeth from the bottom of the burial. One tooth is whole, the other tooth is in splints. Therefore, the only the measurements for the whole tooth are included.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.77 Teeth in box 4422-817a. February 2018.



Figure 0.78 Tooth 4422-817b. February 2018.

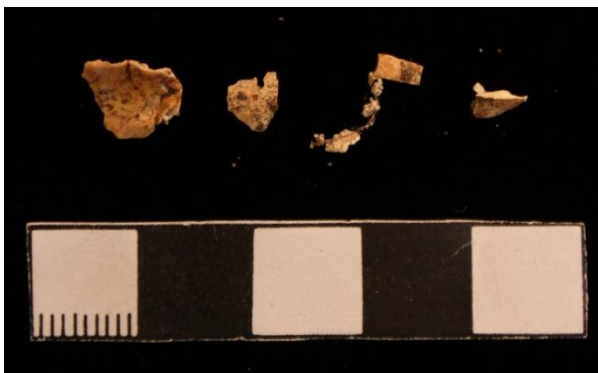


Figure 0.79 Tooth splints 4422-817c. February 2018.

7) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-818a-c Teeth

Registered: 1989

Tooth 1: L. 1.2cm D. 1.0cm

Tooth 2: L. 1.2cm D. 1.0cm

Description: Teeth from the bottom of the burial. Two of the teeth are in good condition, the rest of the teeth are in splint.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.

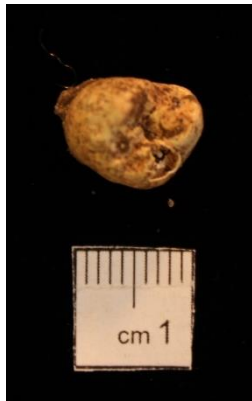


Figure 0.80 Tooth 1 4422-818a. March 2018.

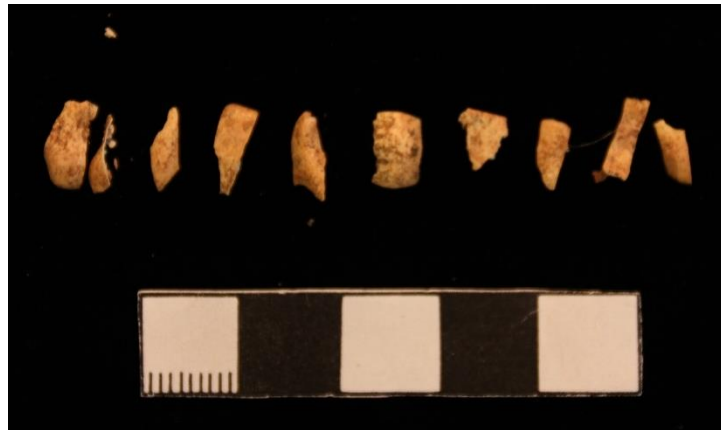


Figure 0.81 Tooth splints 1 4422-818c. March 2018.



Figure 0.82 Tooth 2 4422-818b. March 2018.

8) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-821a,b Teeth

Registered: 1989

L. 1.2cm

D. 1.2cm

Description: Teeth from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28. Part of this Fnr. number are teeth splints, which have been photographed together and teeth that sit on the preparation they were taken up in. There are 9 whole teeth in this preparation and a few teeth splints. The size of the teeth is given above in an approximate size.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.83 Teeth on dissolved jaw of soil 4422-821a. March 2018.



Figure 0.84 Teeth splints 4422-821b. March 2018.

- 9) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-822 Glass pearl
Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Glass pearl from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: ?



Figure 0.85 Glass pearl 4422-822a February 2018.



Figure 0.86 The pearls photographed together 4422-713/802/804/822. February 2018.

10) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-823 Femur bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Femur bone from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved.

11) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-824 Bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone from arm from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved

12) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-825 Bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved

13) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-826 Bone tibia and fibula

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone from tibia and fibula from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved

14) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-827 Bone tibia and fibula

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone from tibia and fibula from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved.

15) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-828a Bone comb fragments

Registered: 1989

Length and width of pieces

1) L. 1.5cm W. 1.0cm

2) L. 1.7cm W. 1.1cm

3) L. 1.8cm W. 1.5cm

4) L. 1.7cm W. 1.4cm

Description: Remains of a bone comb. In detail drawing 28. Today there are 4 fragments of the bone comb, which are very fragile.

Storage: The exhibition at Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands.



Figure 0.87 Bone comb fragmnets 4422-828a. February 2018.

16) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-834 Metal object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Metal object from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: ?

17) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-835a-d Iron knife

Registered: 1989

L. 17.0cm

D. 2.5cm

Description: Iron knife from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Exhibition at Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands



Figure 0.88 Iron knife 4422-835a. February 2018.



Figure 0.89 Iron knife 4422-835b. February 2018.

18) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-836 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: ?

19) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-837 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: ?

20) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-838 Wood charcoal

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Wood charcoal in burial fill.

Storage: ?

21) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-839 Bones burned

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Burned bones from burial fill.

Storage: ?

22) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-840 Animal teeth

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Animal teeth from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: ?

23) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-841 Bone femur

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone femur from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved

24) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-842 Bone

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bone from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved

25) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-843 Bone arm?

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Possible bone arm from the bottom of the burial. In detail drawing 28.

Storage: Dissolved

A3.5 Burial K5B

Burial K5B was excavated during the 1989 season. The burial outer construction was of stone and most of the stones in this outer construction layer were of water rolled or round stones, probably beach stones (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 51), see Figure 0.90.



Figure 0.90 Burial K5B. Cultivation tracks in front of the burial. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1989-139-16).

It was not possible to find the cut of the burial, even if the area outside the burial itself was carefully excavated (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 51). Several of the stones inside the burial covered the bones (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 39). The individual in the burial was lying in an extended

position on the back with the head in the west end. Many of the bones had dissolved and the teeth were turned towards north with the chewing surface (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 39), see Figure 0.91. In the analysis of the individual in the burial there were only teeth remains left. According to Pia Bennike's analysis, the individual in the burial was very young, about 16-20 years old. It was not possible to determine the gender of this individual (Bennike, 1999).



Figure 0.91 Skeletons remains in Burial K5B. Photo: Tjóðsavnið (1989-295-31).

Below Table 0.6 is a list of finds from Burial K5B, based on the excavation report.

Table 0.5 List of finds from Burial K5B.

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
Burial						
K5B	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing	Note
	830	Dentition	Burial bottom		27	Set of teeth
	870	Teeth				
	871	Teeth Animal?				Animal?
	872	Wooden charcoal				For 14C
	873	Bones				For 14C
	874	Soil sample				left femur

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
	875	Skeletal material				For 14C
	876	Soil sample				Abdomen
	882	Silver fingering and part of a hand	b			Preparation
	883	Iron knife	b			Preparation
	887	Teeth			35	
	889	Human tooth				Front. Chew side towards northeast
	890	Iron object				
	894	Pearls 5-6				Amber, glass and bone taken as a preparation
	895	Burned bones				Bones burned and larger pieces of charcoal in the fill and around K5B – 14C?

1) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-830a-e Dentition, set of teeth

Registered: 1989

L. 1.2cm

D. 1.2cm

Description: Dentition, set of teeth. In detail drawing 27. There are fragments with teeth.

On first fragment are 3 teeth.

On second fragment are 2 teeth.

1 loose tooth.

Approximate size of the teeth is 1.2cm.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.92 Teeth 4422-830a. March 2018.

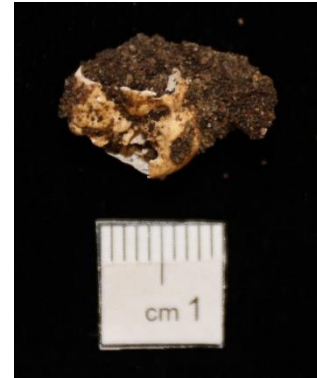


Figure 0.93 Tooth 4422-830c. March 2018.



Figure 0.94 Teeth 4422-830b. March 2018.

2) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-870a Teeth

Registered: 1989

L. 0.7cm

D. 0.5cm

Description: Teeth. In the bow there is one whole tooth and the rest are teeth splints.

There is a photograph of the tooth.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.95 Tooth 4422-870a. March 2018.

- 3) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-871 Teeth Animal?
Registered: 1989
L. Unknown
D. Unknown
Description: Possibly animal teeth.
Storage: ?
- 4) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-872 Wooden charcoal
Registered: 1989
L. Unknown
D. Unknown
Description: Wooden charcoal taken for 14C.
Storage: ?
- 5) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-873 Bones
Registered: 1989
L. Unknown
D. Unknown
Description: Bones taken for 14C.
Storage: ?
- 6) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-874 Soil sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample from left femur.

Storage: ?

7) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-875 Skeletal material

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Skeletal material for 14C.

Storage: ?

8) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-876 Soil Sample

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Soil sample from abdomen.

Storage:?

9) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-882a-c Silver fingering and bones

Registered: 1989

Diameter silver fingering: 2.0cm

Description: Silver finger ring and part of a hand. This was taken up for preparation.

Storage: Silver finger ring at Tjóðsavnið exhibition.



Figure 0.96 Silver ring 4422-822a. February 2018.



Figure 0.97 Silver ring 4422-822b. Photo Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.



Figure 0.98 Silver ring 4422-822c. Photo Jógvan Fróði G. Hansen, Tjóðsavnið. February 2018.

10) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-883a,b Iron knife

Registered: 1989

L. 11.3cm

D. 3.3cm

Description: Iron knife. Taken up for preparation during excavation, now in the exhibition.

Storage: At the exhibition at Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands.



Figure 0.99 Iron knife 4422-883a. February 2018.



Figure 0.100 Iron knife 4422-883b. February 2018.

11) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-887a-h Teeth

Registered: 1989

L. 1.0cm

D. 1.0cm

Description: teeth. In detail drawing 35. There are 3 whole teeth and then splints of teeth. The approximate size is 1.0cm.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.101 Tooth 1 4422-887a. March 2018.

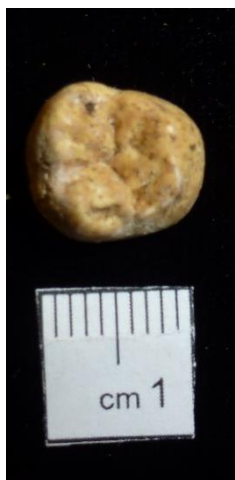


Figure 0.102 Tooth 2 4422-887b. March 2018.



Figure 0.103 Tooth 3 4422-887c. March 2018.

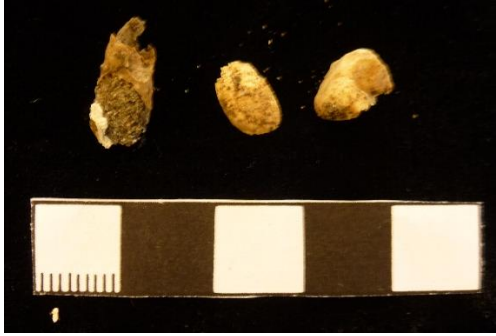


Figure 0.104 Tooth splints 4422-887d. March 2018.



Figure 0.105 Tooth splints 4422-887e. March 2018.

12) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-889a-c Human tooth

Registered: 1989

L. 1.2cm

D. 1.0cm

Description: Human tooth from the chew side, towards northeast.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.106 Human tooth 4422-889a. March 2018.



Figure 0.107 Human tooth 4422-889b. March 2018.

13) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-890 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object.

Storage: ?

14) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-894a-h Pearls 5-6

Registered: 1989

1) Bone pearl diameter: 1.5cm

2) Bone pearl diameter: 1.7cm

3) Bone pearl diameter: 1.5cm

4) Glass pearl diameter: 0.9cm

Description: 5-6 pearls of amber, glass and bone taken up for preparation during the excavation. Left today at the museum are 3 bone pearls and 1 blue glass pearl.

Storage: Now at the exhibition at Tjóðsavnið, the Faroe Islands.

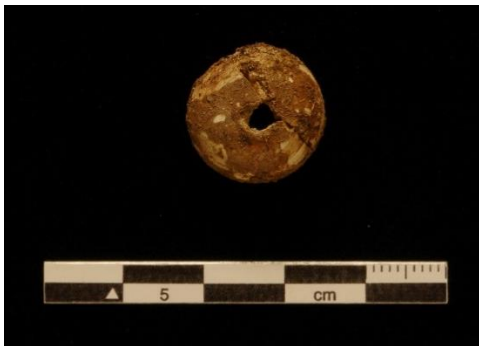


Figure 0.108 Bone pearl 1 4422-894a. February 2018.



Figure 0.109 Bone pearl 1 4422-894b. February 201



Figure 0.110 Bone pearl 2 4422-894c. February 201



Figure 0.111 Bone pearl 2 4422-894d. February 201



Figure 0.112 Bone pearl 3 4422-894e. February 2018.



Figure 0.113 Bone pearl 3 4422-894f. February 2018.

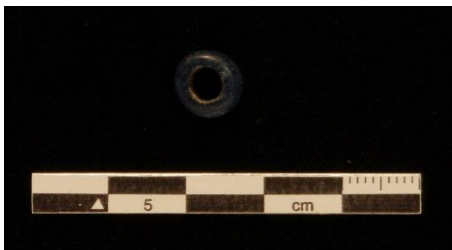


Figure 0.114 Glass pearl 4422-894g. February 2018.

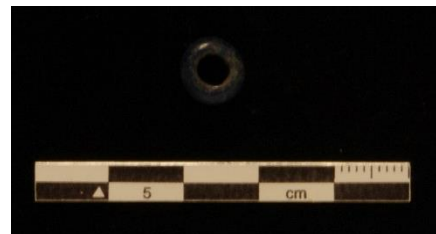


Figure 0.115 Glass pearl 4422-894h. February 2018.

15) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-895 Burned bones

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Burned bones and larger pieces of charcoal in the fill and around K5B.

Taken for 14C?

Storage: ?

A3.6 Burial K5D

Burial K5D was excavated during the 1989 season and was found during surface-digging (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 48). There was no stone cover over this burial and the human remains in the burial were decomposed, as seen in Figure 0.116 below (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 37).

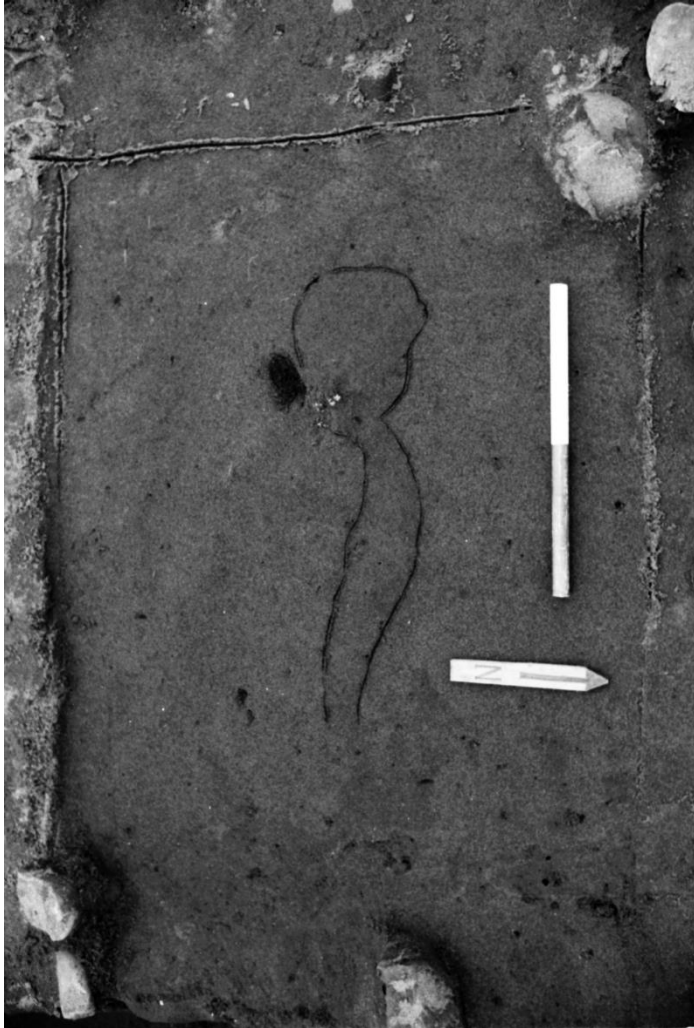


Figure 0.116 Burial K5D, human remains. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1989-139-31).

For the analysis of the individual, there were only teeth remains left, as seen in Figure 0.116. According to Pia Bennike's analysis of the human remains, the individual was between 16 and 20 years old, when he/she passed away. This was based on the wear of the teeth. The teeth were relatively small (Bennike, 1999).

Below in Table 0.6 is a list of finds from Burial K5D, based on the excavation report.

Table 0.6 List of finds from Burial K5D.

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1989	
Burial						
K5D	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing	Note
	781	Iron object	b			Part of K5D?
	820	Teeth	Burial bottom			
	844	Iron object	b			
	854	Bones				Sent for 14C very dissolved
	923	Bones from K5D				Double numbering?

1) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-781 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer c. It was uncertain during the excavation if this object was part of burial K5D.

Storage: ?

2) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-820a-f Teeth

Registered: 1989

L. appr. 0.1cm and smaller

D. appr. 0.1cm and smaller

Description: teeth from the bottom of the burial. Some of the teeth are wrapped together in plastic. Three of the teeth are whole in a box. In addition, there are teeth splints.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen.



Figure 0.117 Teeth in wrapped in plastic 4422-820a. March 2018.



Figure 0.118 Teeth remains in box 4422-820b. March 2018.



Figure 0.119 Tooth 1 4422-820c. March 2018.

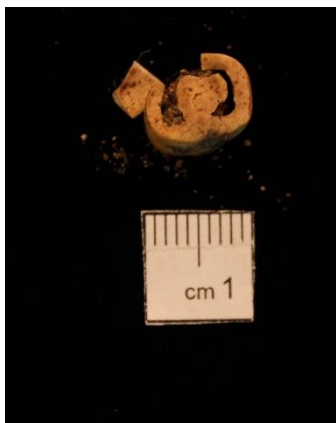


Figure 0.120 Tooth 2 4422-820d. March 2018.

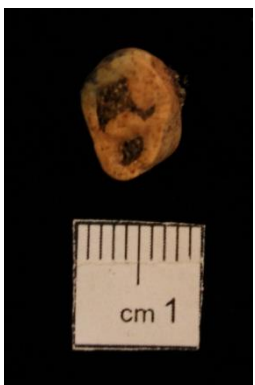


Figure 0.121 Tooth 3 4422-820e. March 2018.

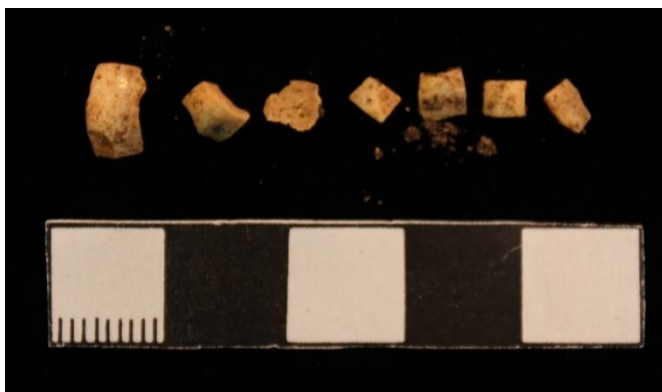


Figure 0.122 Tooth splints 4422-820f. March 2018.

3) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-844 Iron object

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Iron object from layer b.

Storage: ?

4) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-854 Bones

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bones taken for 14C. Very dissolved.

Storage: ?

5) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-923 Bones

Registered: 1989

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Bones from K5D, but there was some uncertainty whether this was a double numbering.

Storage: ?

A3.7 Burial J6G

Burial J6G was excavated during the 1990 season and was the only burial excavated during this season. In the analysis of the individual in the burial, there were only teeth remains left. According to Pia Bennike's analysis of the interred individual, the teeth came from a child between 7 and 14 years old. A permanent front tooth was almost unworn (Bennike, 1999), see Figure 0.123.

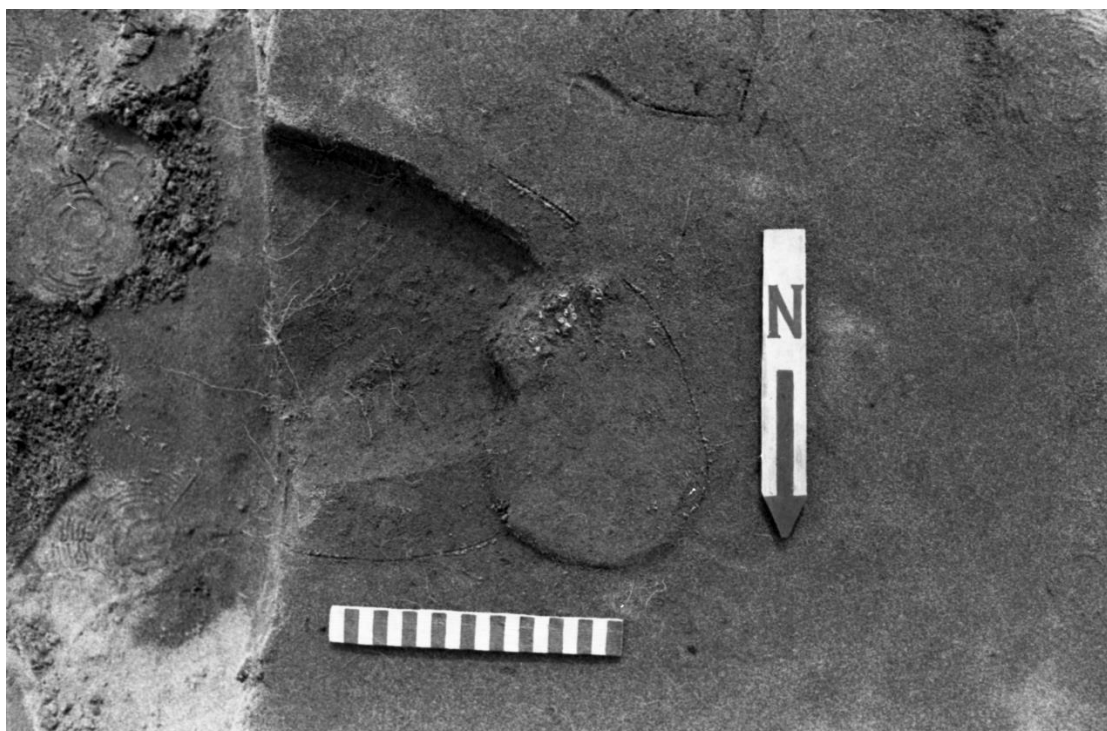


Figure 0.123 Burial J6G, human remains, teeth. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1990-123-7).

Below is a list of finds from Burial J6G.

Table 0.7 List of finds from Burial J6G.

Sandur	2715	Snr	4422	Year	1990	
Burial						
J6G	Fnr	Object	Layer	Condition	Detail drawing	Note
	1127	Teeth human			J6G-2	Set of teeth in the west end
						Dissolved human remains
						No artefacts

1) Snr., Fnr. and picture 4422-1127a Human teeth

Registered: 1990

L. Unknown

D. Unknown

Description: Teeth human. Dentition set of teeth from the west end of the burial. Otherwise there were just dissolved human remains and no artefacts. In detail drawing J6G-2.

Storage: Københavns Universitet, Retsmedicinsk Institut, Antropologisk Laboratorium, Copenhagen. The remains are in a plastic box, which is wrapped in plastic.

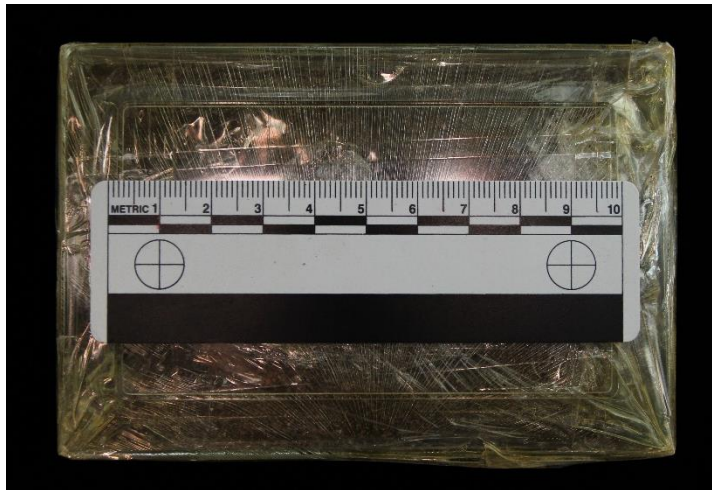


Figure 0.124 Human teeth in box 4422-1127a. March 2018.

Appendix A4 The Excavation at Yviri í Trøð

A4.1 1956 Excavation

The first excavation season in 1956 lasted from the 24th to 26th May. During this season, Sverri Dahl, together with Jóannes Rasmussen, excavated Burial I and established the main archaeological and geological layers on the site (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956). This was the burial found by Hans Esbern Heinesen and Guttorm Sørensen. During this excavation, test trenches were dug to get an overview of the site and its function (Dahl, 1983). Sverri Dahl distinguished between four main layers, a-d, and here including the burial (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, pp. 155–157). For an overview of the trench see Figure 0.1. The main geographical layers are described together with the layers established during the 1957 excavation season in section 0.

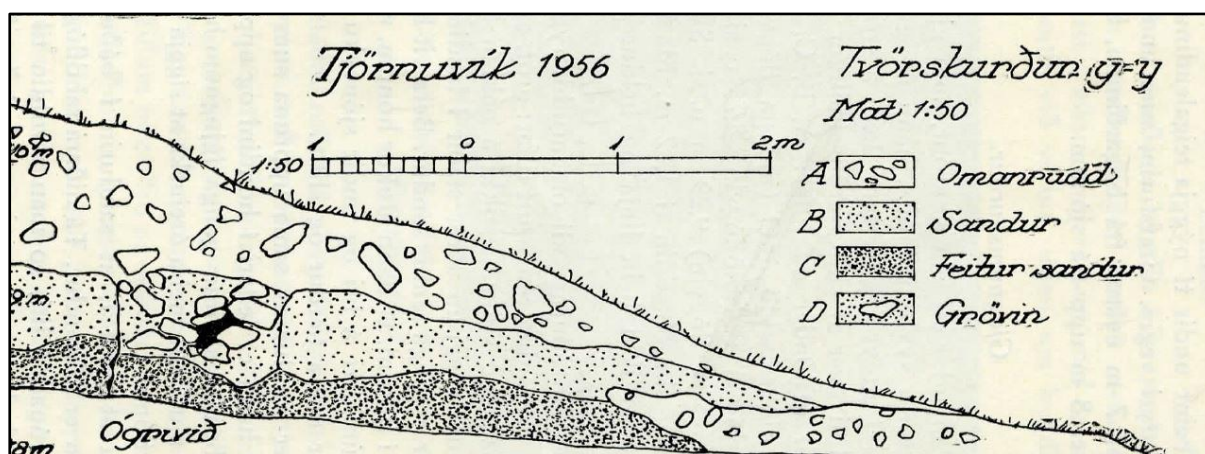


Figure 0.1 Trench, Yviri í Trøð, WNW-ESE with the layers A, B, C, D. D was the burial. Source: Dahl and Rasmussen 1956 p. 156.

A4.2 1957 Excavation

The 1957 excavation season started by setting measuring heels and levelling on the 16th July 1957. In this season, the excavation began in the northern end by the road. A trench was set at: Y14 from x8-21 and 12,20m from x2-6mm. During this season, it was continued to excavate in trenches and new burials were discovered (Dahl, 1957b). The landslide excavated in 1956, was very thick and underneath there was fine sand. Sverri Dahl interpreted this layer not to be

same as the same layer as last year, because there was gravel beneath the sand. On the same level as the road, Sverri Dahl and his assistants came down to the same sand layer as excavated in the season of 1956 (Dahl, 1957b). Sverri Dahl cleared the site for landslides until he reached the sand layer which the burials were dug into (Dahl, 1983). At this point, the sand dune was clearly visible with fine sand, as seen in Figure 0.2. On the 22nd July 1957 Sverri Dahl registered bones from a burial close to the road, which was cleaned and smeared with zapon lacquer. This burial is not mentioned with a number, but according to the X and Y values given in the plan this corresponds with the report that this was Burial II. A similar burial was located on the 22nd July, 1957. When digging further in area Y11, Sverri Dahl found a rusty object, which could be an iron rove. In the same location together with the rove, there were also some very small bones. Neither this burial nor the one mentioned above was found in connection with a stone structure or pile of stones, and there was no cut visible in the trench. There was just a small cave or hole, which was full of loose sand and many plant threads. Sverri Dahl did not mention the burial number here, but according to X and Y values set in the excavation plan this could be Burial III (Dahl, 1957b). During the evening, the bones were cleaned and wrapped in tissue paper.



Figure 0.2 Yviri á Trøð, cleaned for landslides. Photo Sverri Dahl Tjóðsavnið (R-1957-7-36).

During the 1957 season there was a mixture of the condition of the human remains and the preservation of the human bones. Not many artefacts were found and some of the artefacts are missing from the archives (see catalogue). At the end of the excavation season, Sverri Dahl organised backfilling of the excavated burials. In addition, the reconstruction of stone settings around the excavated burials began, where the plan was to arrange the stones in accordance with the drawings (Dahl, 1957b).

This season ended on the 17th August 1957. There is nothing in the report to imply that the site was covered when not digging, and therefore the condition and preservation of the bones probably became worse. During this season Sverri Dahl had help from men from the village, his wife Poula, the assistant Marjun Hansen. As seen in Figure 0.3 many people visited the site.



Figure 0.3 There were many people visiting the site. Photo Sverra Dahl, Tjóðsavnið (R-1957-8-18).

A4.3 1959 Excavation

The 1959 excavation started on the 27th May, 1959 with cleaning the site and excavating the landslides (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). The 1959 excavation season was affected by very bad weather, rain, wind and snow in the mountains. During this period, Sverri Dahl was searching

for settlement remains in the village of Tjörnuvík and the neighbouring area, and was excavating some structures in the village of Tjörnuvík. This season seems to have been more difficult altogether.



Figure 0.4 Excavating the Last Burials, 1959. Photo Sverri Dahl, Tjóðsavnið (R-1959-3-30).

When digging in the ditch close to the road and in the trench X9,5 m, Sverri Dahl observed bones at different heights in the trench (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). This indicates the presence of unregistered burials, which were not located, but had decomposed and were perhaps also partly damaged from the open trenches. His excavation technique was the same as in previous seasons, where he first located the burials in the trenches and then carefully excavated the surface. The bones decomposed very fast so the covering of the bones with lacquer was an important task in the preservation process. When an area was excavated, the area was backfilled with the excavated sand. The sand was not sieved for human or animal remains, not for potential artefacts. During this season, very few artefacts were found. The first object was found on the 31st July in Burial VIII, which was rusty. In addition, a round object was located which resembled an object, on the spokes of a spinning wheel (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). This object is not in the archives.

When Sverri Dahl excavated above Burial XI to the east of the site, on the 1st of August he encountered some strange large yellow bones, which were too large to be human bones. It was

impossible for Sverra Dahl to make anything out of it, because it had been raining for a while (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). At some places, there were smaller bones, more soft bones that were most likely human bones and in some places charcoal as well, especially in the deep layers in trench Y9m. In this trench Y9m, there were many pieces of wood charcoal or/and bones. On the 3rd of August, Sverri Dahl excavated the ditch north of Y9. In this area, there were bones everywhere and charcoal pieces, which were kept. One of these pieces was described as 5cm in length and 1cm in width, round, and on the surface one could see a brownish colour inside (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a).

On the 25th of June Sverri Dahl located the last burial at Yviri í Trøð, Burial XII. Sverri Dahl wrote in his report and diary that this was a burial with “proper” bones in it; the bones were not soft, wet or decomposed (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a).



Figure 0.5 Excavation Almost Finished, Trenches 1959. Photo Sverri Dahl, Tjóðsavnið (R-1959-8-15).

On Saturday the 8th August, the excavation finished (Dahl, 1959b, 1959a). As the excavation finished Sverri Dahl arranged to build a stone fence, around the burial site. The photos Figure 0.4 and Figure 0.5 are from the final days of the excavation.

A4.4 The Layers 1956 and 1957

This section is about the archaeological layers which Sverri Dahl recognised during the excavation seasons of 1956 and 1957. In order to get an overview of the area, Sverri Dahl studied and described the profiles (Dahl, 1983). A main trench was cut from east-south-east to west-north-west and it was distinguished between the main layers in the main trench (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 155). The turf or sward was 10.35m above sea level. During the 1956 excavation season, Sverri Dahl distinguished between four main layers (Table 4.7). During the 1957 excavation season, more layers were identified (Table 4.8). In drawing number 12, dated to the 15th August 1957, the layers were drawn with two sand dunes. This was the excavated diagonal trench y12.20 m, seen from the north Figure 0.6 and Figure 0.8. The second main trench was the longitudinal trench X9,50 m, which is in Figure 0.9

In addition to this main drawing, Sverra Dahl had made a preliminary sketch with layers from C-F. The sketch is included in this review to show additional layers on the site, Figure 0.7.

To clarify the layers, the following paragraph is a summary of the major event of the layers. The oldest layer was a moraine layer from the Ice Age, the second layer a sand layer, the third layer a gravel or stone layer, and then a sand mound with brown sand in it (Dahl, 1983). The fourth layer was a layer of stones from a landslide from the mountain (Dahl, 1983). This meant that after each landslide, shifting sand came over the landslide. When the first burial was located in the search trench, Sverri Dahl started to clear the area of stones and sand until the original sand dune was reached. In 1956 this sand dune stood clear from the road and up towards the rock face (Dahl, 1983). The sand dune was probably visible during the Viking Age (Dahl, 1983) and was formed of two peaks by the shifting sand and the natural layer. In Table 0.1 and Table 0.2 the main layers are listed.

Table 0.1 Main layers, 1956 season.

Layer	Description
A	The top layer, A, was the ridge with the land slides, a mixture of stones, gravel and clay. The lower boundary was 9.29 m above sea level (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 155) (Figure 0.1).

Layer	Description
B	The second layer, B, defined as shifting sand with reasonably clean sand, resembled sea sand, but browner and the sand corn rougher. Lower boundary was 8.75 m above sea level (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 155) (Figure 0.1).
C	The third layer, C, was the same original sand as in layer B, shifting sand, but the sand was fatter and darker brown. Yellow brownish stripes were included in this layer and in the microscope, there was inclusion in it. According to Sverra Dahl and Jóannes Rasmussen, the reason for this difference compared to upper sand layer B was that clay and other organic material had ended up in this layer via rainfall. The exact original reason for this was hard to distinguish, but one reason could be that this material was organic material from burials, which have been swept away by water (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 155, p. 158). This layer was 8.53m above sea level (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 155). Where the sand dune was at its highest, it was about 12 metres in height and about 9-10 metres above sea level (Dahl, 1983) (Figure 0.1).
D	The third layer D was the layer with the burial. The ground which Burial I was dug into was in the past a sand dune (Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956, p. 155) (Figure 0.1).

Table 0.2 Main layers 1957 season.

Layer	Description
A ₁	Layer A ₁ was the layer with the first landslides, Figure 0.6, Figure 0.8 and Figure 0.9.
A	Layer A was a second land slide, Figure 0.6, Figure 0.8 and Figure 0.9.
B1	Layer B1 was the upper sand dune, Figure 0.6, Figure 0.8 and Figure 0.9.
B	Layer B was the lower sand dune, Figure 0.6, Figure 0.8 and Figure 0.9.
C-F	<p>The layers from C to F were not included in the drawing, but in a sketch in Sverri Dahl's diary (Dahl Unpublished diary, 1959 and Figure 0.7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C: gravel bottom • D: rock • a: space • b: stone core in probably eastern sand dune • c: boulders in western part • d: the light stripes • D: probably the light-yellow stripes, which was original material, either from humans or animals – or both

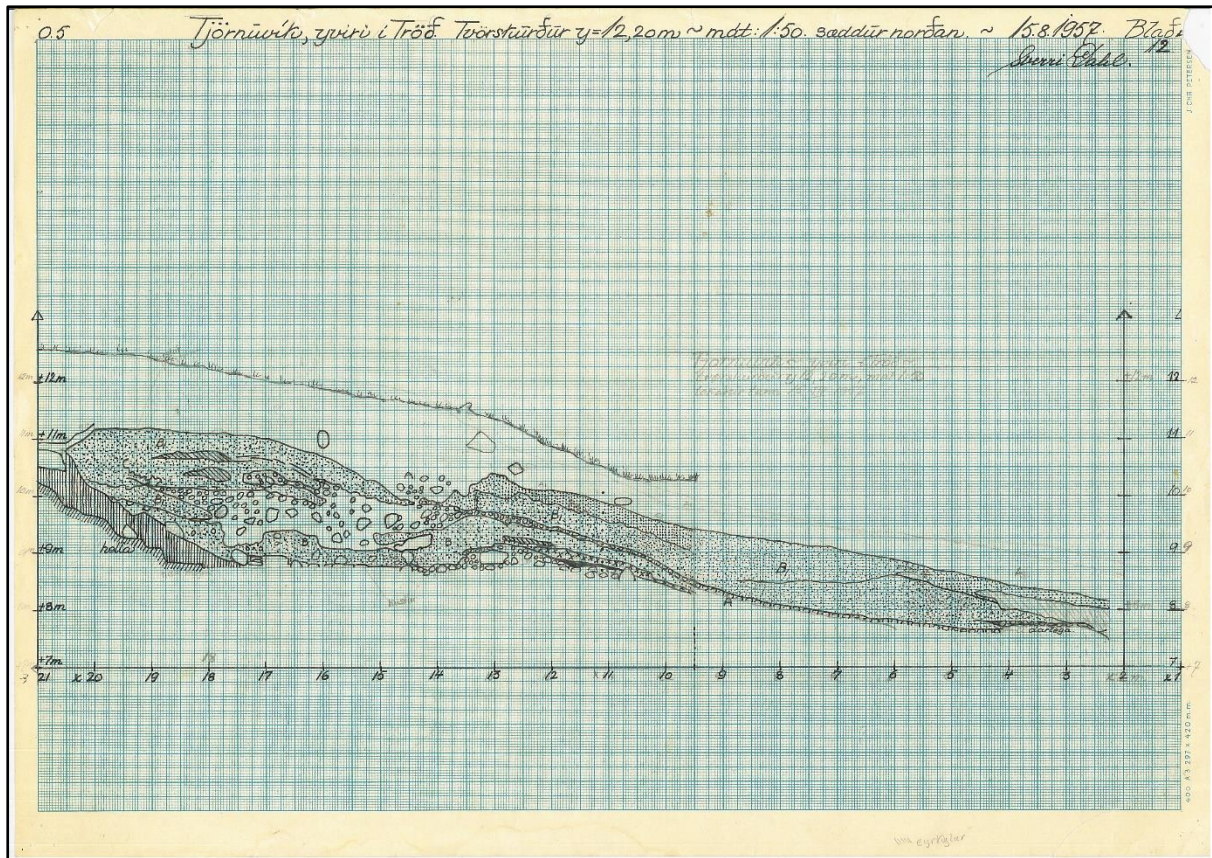


Figure 0.6 Trench with Layers. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished report, 1957.

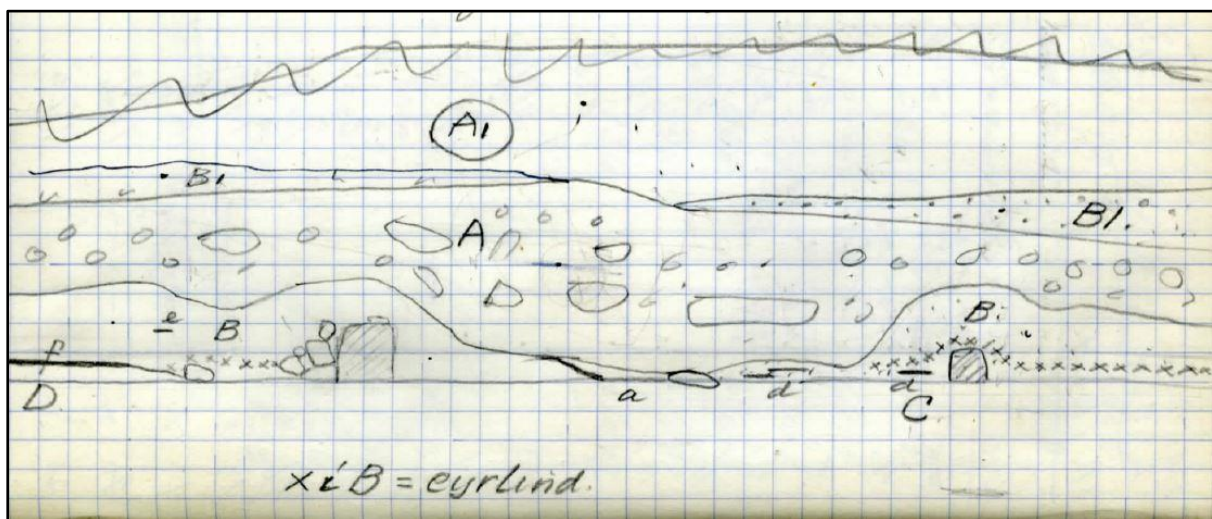


Figure 0.7 Sketch of Trench Y 12,20 m seen from the North. Source: Sverri Dahl, Unpublished Diary, 1957.

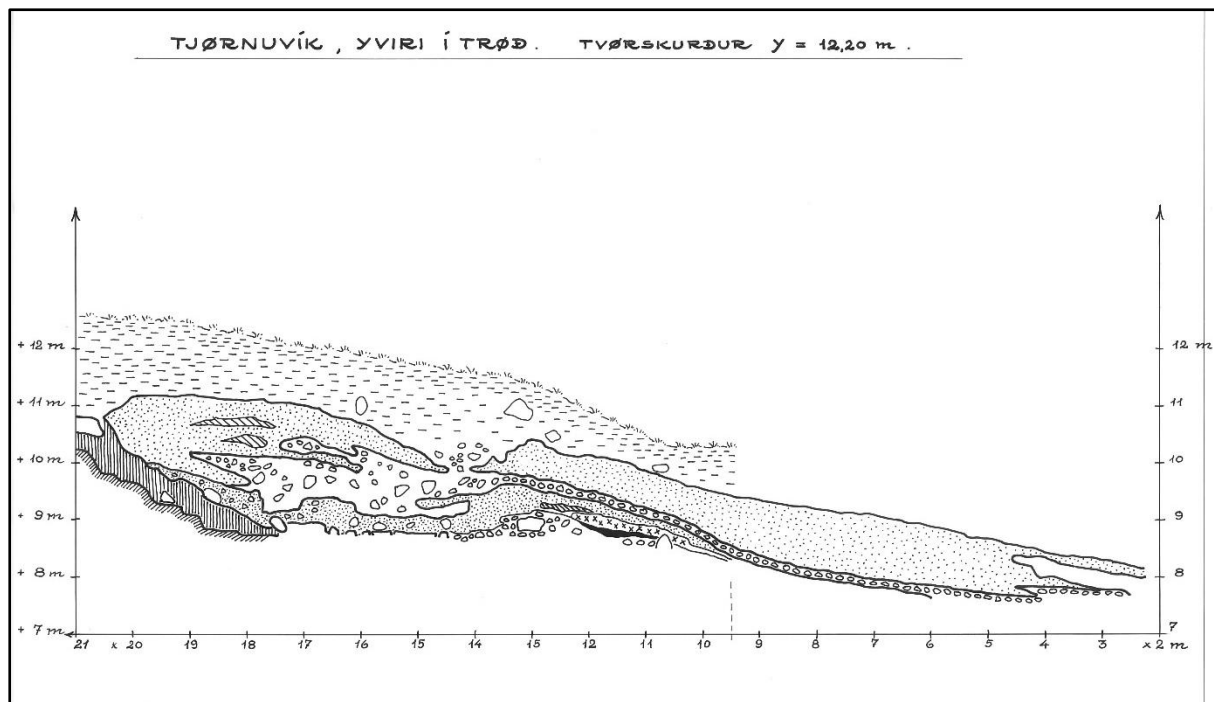


Figure 0.8 Diagonal Trench Y 12,20 m, Revised by Rúni Øster after Sverri Dahl. Source: Tjóðsavnið.

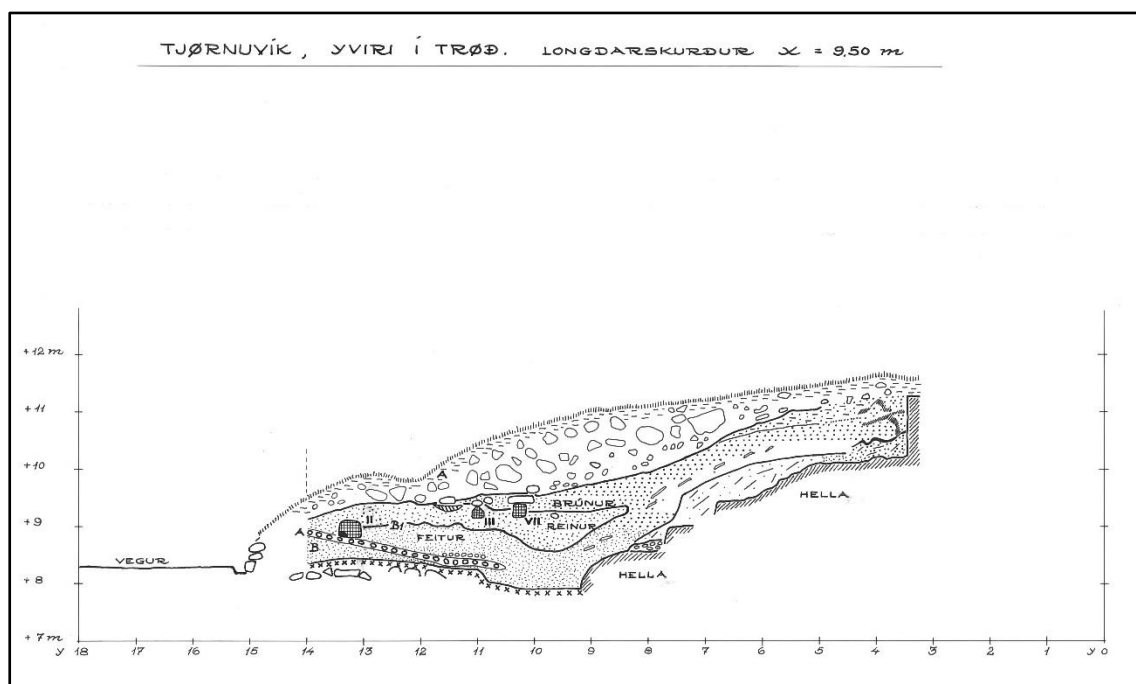


Figure 0.9 Trench X 9,50 m, Revised by Rúni Øster after Sverri Dahl. Source: Tjóðsavnið.

Appendix A5 The Excavation at Við Kirkjugarð

A5.1 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The importance of the site Við Kirkjugarð was already known in 1863, when a coin hoard was found (Krogh, 1975). According to a local legend, it was believed that this area was an old church site and therefore it was thought that the coins were placed where the altar was (Krogh, 1975, pp. 27–28). The find has been called “Sandoyar-fundurin” and is unique for the Faroes (Arge, S.V. and Hartmann, 1989, p. 20). Another possible coin hoard was found in the churchyard in Svínoy, but these coins have been lost (Tjóðsavnið, 1952b).

The mound at Við Kirkjugarð was excavated in 1972 in conjunction with the research of the church itself (Krogh, 1975, p. 46). The original shape of the mound was not known, because there had been digging in this area in connection for new burials (Krogh, 1975, p. 46).

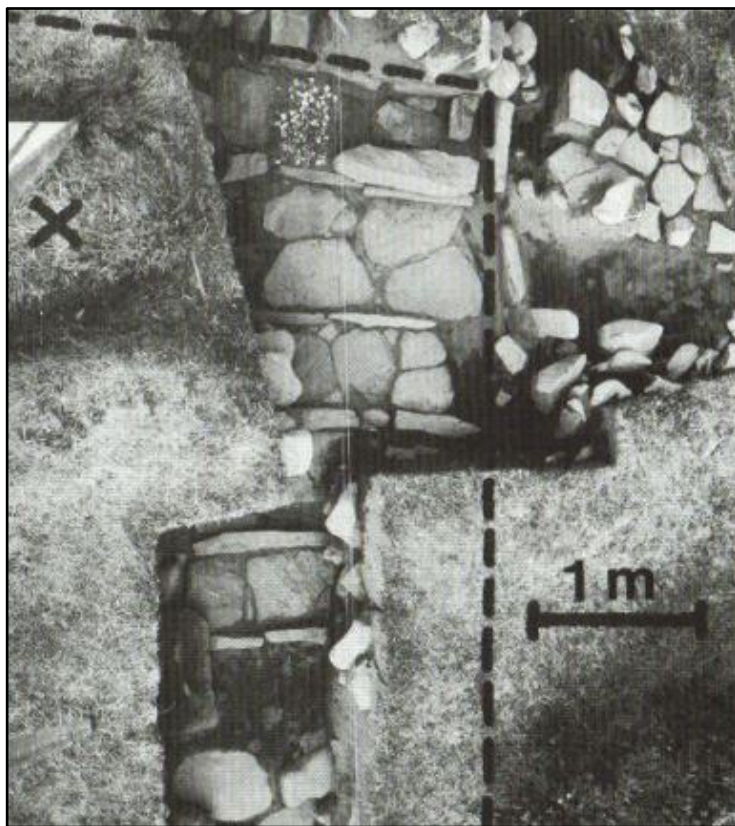


Figure 0.1 Remains of the building in the southern corner in the churchyard. The cross marks the location for the coin treasure (Krogh 1975 p. 47).

During a test excavation in 1972, remains of a building was excavated in the mound, whose layout resembled a Viking Age building, with sidewalls bowed out and a straight gable wall of stones, see Figure 0.1 (Krogh, 1975, p. 46) (fig. 4.60). The floor of the building was set with flat stones and on one of these stone plates a cross was incised (Krogh, 1975, p. 46). Since no altar was found in the eastern end of the building, Knud Krogh argued that this building was not a church building, but a domestic building (Krogh, 1975, p. 49). Furthermore, Krogh argued that earlier church phases were located under the modern church with the earliest phase possibly dated to around the year 1000 (Krogh, 1975, pp. 34-49). As research and archaeological test excavations continued, additional cultural remains were unearthed.

With new plans for an extension of the churchyard in a southerly direction, test excavations continued from 1977-80 (Diklev, 1981; Diklev, 1981; Arge, S.V. and Hartmann, 1989, p. 21). As the plans continued to have further extension of the churchyard, test excavations continued in 1988 (Vilhjálmsson, 1989). Below is a table with an overview of the research conducted at Við Kirkjugarð from 1969 to 2009. In the first section “Figure” is a reference to a figure in where the structure is displayed. In the overview below, many of the test trenches run in a south-north direction, which shows that only a small portion of the extended churchyard had been excavated in 1981 (Diklev, 1981a, p. 15). Because of the nature of these test excavations, the structural remains investigated during this period are incomplete and not entirely examined. This leaves a gap in the knowledge of the usage of the area at Við Kirkjugarð. However, there are preliminary ideas, which can be drawn out from this material.

Table 0.1 Overview of excavations at Við Kirkjugarð.

Figure	Reference to structures based on the figures	Function	Ref.
Figure 0.2	1	Building	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	2	Church site	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	3	Possible building remains	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	4	Possible building remains	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	5	Possible building remains	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	6	Possible building remains	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	7	Possible building remains	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).

Figure	Reference to structures based on the figures	Function	Ref.
Figure 0.2	8	Possible stone wall, ashes between the stone rows It was in this area, number 8, that the Viking Age burials were located. This became clear as excavation continued in 1989	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19; Vilhjálmsson, 1989) (Arge, S.V. and Hartmann, 1990, p. 22)
Figure 0.2	9	Course of an old stream, probably connected to the stream, Soyjuáin	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	10	A small bridge	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	11	Covered drain, perhaps connected to building 4	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	12	Large pile of cooked water rolled stones	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 20–21)
Figure 0.2	13	1.5 meters below the surface a layer was found with straw, ashes, bone splinters, juniper and cut chips divided into two 2 metres width ridges, which could be indications of cultivated land	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	14	Number 14 was a roundish depression, which was filled with ashes, sand, burned bones, cut wooden chips, burned stones and in the bottom twisted juniper ropes.	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	15	Number 15 was a natural depression with bones, teeth, bones from the ancient sheep from Dímun (Dímunarseyður), juniper and wooden chips	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	16	An 8-metre course side of flat stones, which ran in a south western direction and then seemed to take a turn in the direction toward the abovementioned stream “Soyluánni”.	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.2	17	Structural remains.	(Diklev, 1981a, p. 16)
Figure 0.2	18	Signs of cultivation.	(Diklev, 1981a, pp. 18–19).
Figure 0.3	Excavation 1988 labelled as “Udgravning 1988”	Stone constructions, possible buildings, water rolled burned stones	(Vilhjálmsson, 1989)
Figure 0.3	Excavation Viking Age burial site 1989 labelled as “Udgravning 1989”	Viking Age burial site.	(Hartmann, 1989b)
Error! Reference source not found.	Area marked green excavated 2208-2009 Við Kirkjugarð	Industrial activities and a non-domestic building.	(Arge, et al., 2009, p. 14)

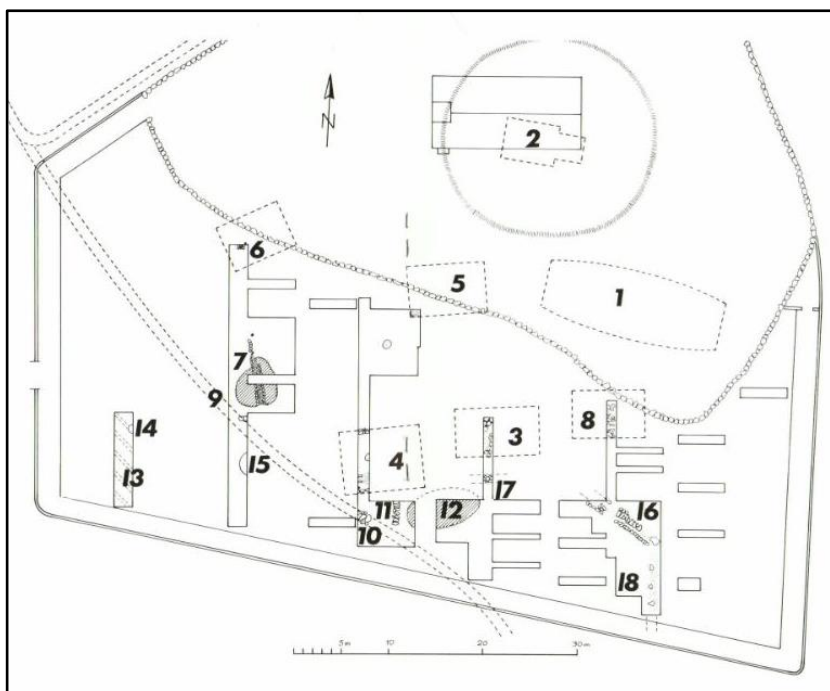


Figure 0.2 Overview drawing of the excavation and test excavation at Við Kirkjugarð (Diklev, 1981, p. 16).

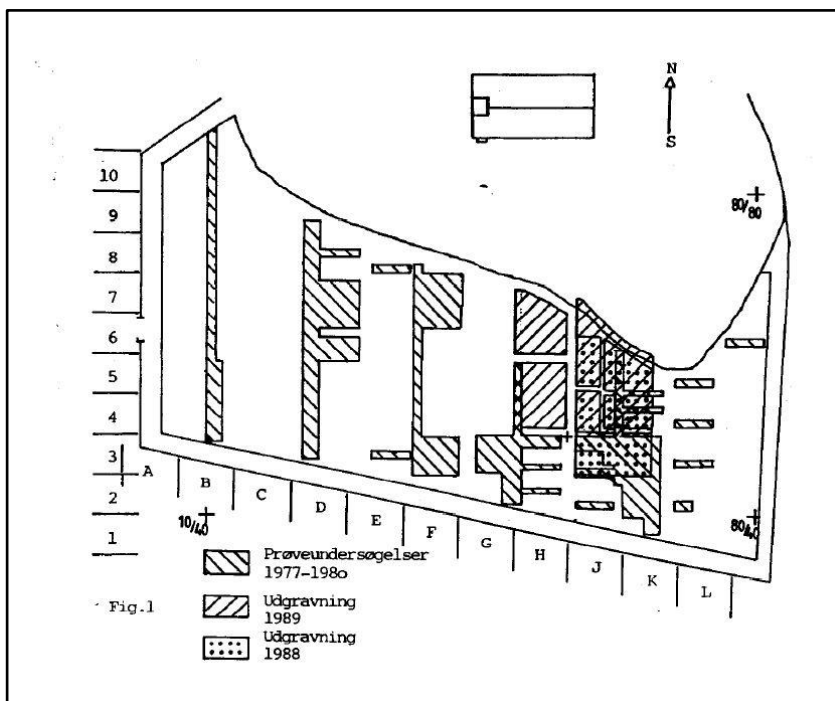


Figure 0.3 Overview of the excavation, 1977-1989 (Hartmann, 1989b)

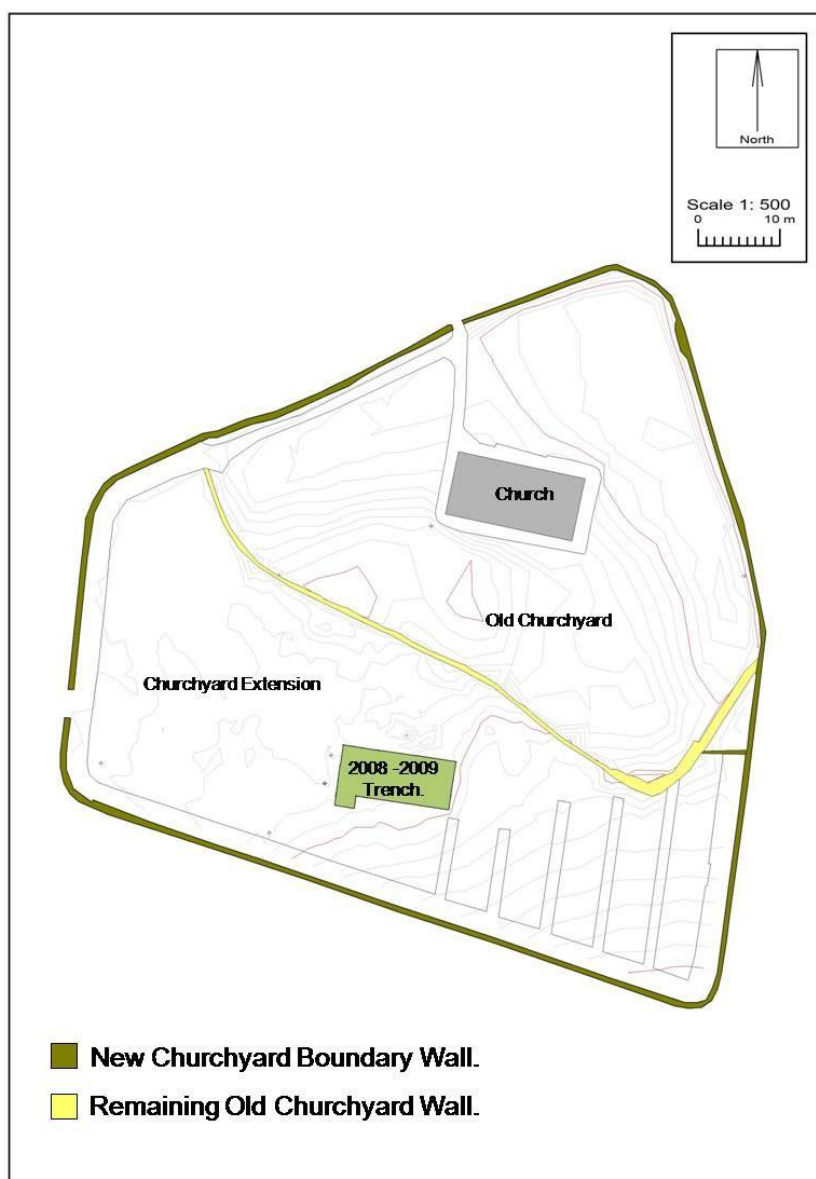


Figure 0.4 Overview of excavations at Við Kirkjugarð, 2008 and 2009 (Arge, et al., 2009, p. 9)

A5.1.1 Results of other Excavated Structures in 1989 and 1990

In addition to the burials excavated during the 1989 excavation season, there was an older dyke underneath the churchyard dyke, J6D, which received some attention during the excavation, see Figure 0.5 (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 13). The possible dyke, J6D, did not appear to be older than the burials and increased in size from east to west (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 20). Besides the burials and the dyke, which were the focus during the 1989 excavation, remains of a pile of fire burned

stones were found in H5A. This was most likely waste material (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 22). In 1990, area H5A was further researched and when H5A had been excavated, new remains were located west of H5A (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 6). These remains turned out to be a fireplace (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 7). In area H6A, west of the cemetery, only animal bones were found (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 7). In structure H6A was a burial pit with possible sheep remains, see Figure 0.6.



Figure 0.5 Dyke J6D. Photo: Niels Hartmann, *Tjóðsavnið* (1989-139-33).

The essential structures excavated during the 1990 excavation, except the burial, were a “complex” of stone-set/lined trenches in areas H4-5 and J4 (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 8). In H4C there was a trench, which was probably in use at the same time as trench H4B. The stone-

set/lined trench in H4C had an association with a small building J4A, which could have functioned as a watermill (Hartmann, 1990b, pp. 8-9).

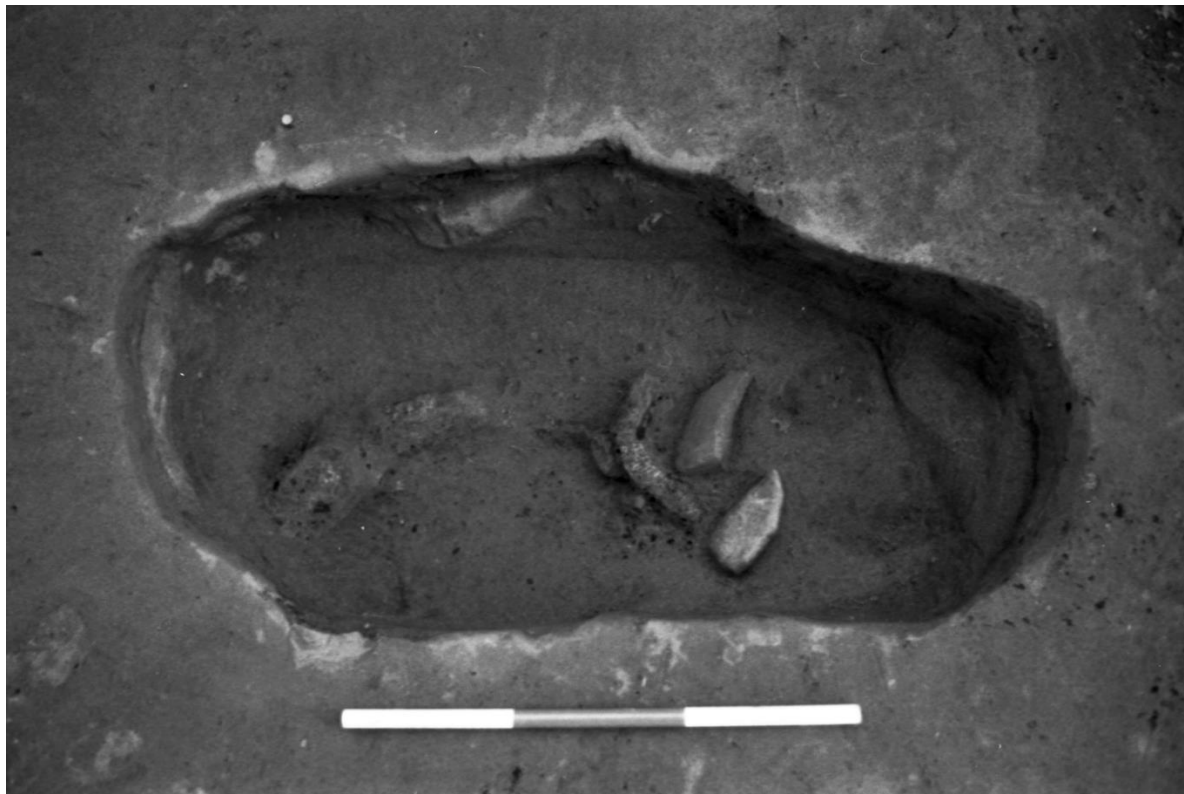


Figure 0.6 Structure H6A, possible sheep remains. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1990-117-20).

During the 1990 excavation, the border at the cemetery's western and southern limit seemed to be partly determined by the open trench H7B, see Figure 0.7. H7B could originally have been an open stream, which could have made a natural boundary for the cemetery extension towards the west (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 7). Placing stones at the edge on the northern side of this stream seemed to be an attempt to prevent water from running over the cemetery (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 7).



Figure 0.7 H7B trench. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1990-121-06).

Both Torben Diklev, in his 1981 excavation (Diklev, 1981a, p. 22), and Niels Hartmann, in his 1990 excavation (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 10), discussed the interpretation of this area and the small number of artefacts. Niels Hartmann suggested that the site more resembled an activity area, with the deep ash layers and burned stones, which could bear resemblance to the purpose of a grain cultivation centre (Hartmann, 1990b, p. 10). Another significant result from the 1990 excavation was the stratigraphical evidence of the possibility that the cemetery area could have

been used prior to its usage as a cemetery, as part of cultivation activities in the area, see Figure 0.8 (Hartmann, 1990b, p. 11).



Figure 0.8 Area H6 with ash layer. H7A in the background, ash layer excavated. Most likely earliest human activity on site. Photo: Niels Hartmann, Tjóðsavnið (1990-117-23).

As part of the 1990 excavation, a phosphate study was conducted at the site Við Kirkjugarð and northwest of the church at Sandur. The numbers observed were very high north of the church and at Við Kirkjugarð. This brought forward the possibility of two activity centres, one in the west and the other in the east. The results from the east cover partly the excavation area for the seasons 1989 and 1990 (Hartmann, 1990b, p. 12). Therefore, there are several pieces of evidence that the sites in this coastal area, Við Kirkjugarð, north of the church and Undir Junkarisflótti were of great importance for the understanding, discussion and conclusion of the Viking Age burials and their location at Við Kirkjugarð.

A5.1.2 The Profiles

The stratigraphic layers at Við Kirkjugarð were reasonably simple (Hartmann, 1989b). There were 3 main layers, which were registered in the 1988 excavation (Hartmann, 1989a). In the 1989 excavation season, two profiles were drawn, K78 and K79 (Hartmann, 1989b). In the profile K79, there were some interesting stratigraphic options of the site (Hartmann, 1989b). The profile is shown in the figure below, Figure 0.9.

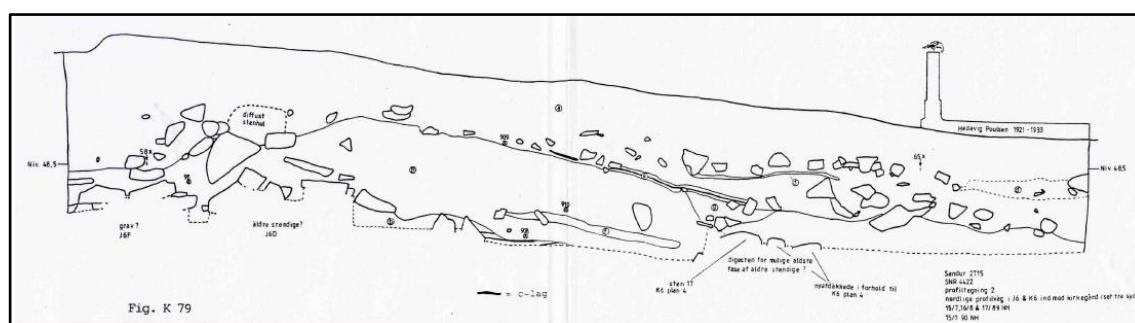


Figure 0.9 Profile K79, Við Kirkjugarð. Source: Niels Harman, Unpublished excavation report, 1989.

The stratigraphically oldest layer was a b-layer with peat ashes stripes, which implies human activity (Hartmann, 1989b). This layer can possibly be attached to burial J6B, which was cut as the burial was constructed (Hartmann, 1989b). It could be that the b-layer in the profile was older than the construction of the burials (Hartmann, 1989b). The older stone dyke, J6D, appeared to be above layer b or was partly dug down in layer b. The b layer was covered by a B layer. An observation of the profile brought forward the possibility that the older dyke could have been divided into two phases (Hartmann, 1989b). The possibility of human activity prior to the formation of the cemetery is very interesting and could be seen in connection with the activity which took place east of the cemetery.

A5.2 Interpretations of Við Kirkjugarð

With the partially excavated structures and their apparently different character at Við Kirkjugarð it was difficult to make an interpretation of their function. Already in 1975, Knud Krogh introduced the idea that the building found in the mound, where the coin hoard was discovered, and the first phase of the church, was in use simultaneously (Krogh, 1975, pp. 49–53). After test excavations in 1980, the function and circumstances of the different structures

was discussed by Torben Diklev (Diklev, 1981a). One working hypothesis was that the stream divided the area into two halves (Diklev, 1981a, p. 21). Torben Diklev continued to work with the idea initiated by Knud Krogh concerning a main farm with a church on the northern side of the stream, together with 5-6 buildings, including a smithy located in area number 6 (Diklev, 1981a, p. 21). However, during these test excavations there were few items belonging to household activities for cooking such as clay and soapstone vessels and large parts of this area was covered with a thick ash layer, at some place 0.40 meters thick (Diklev, 1981a, p. 22, 1981b). Also in this area there was a large amount of broken transparent or white crystalline stones probably used for making fire (Diklev, 1981a, p. 22, 1981b). Furthermore, the building remains which were excavated south of the church showed no signs of rebuilding or renovation (Diklev, 1981a, p. 22, 1981b). Overall, south of the church fence wall, the ash layer was about 2 metres under grass and above the ash layer there was a thick layer of shifting sand (Diklev, 1981a, p. 22). At the southern corner in the churchyard, the shifting sand was about 1.5 meters and south of area 8, where the Viking Age burials were located, the layer of the shifting sand was about 30-50cm thick (Diklev, 1981a, p. 22). These observations of the assembly of the finds and the general characteristics of the area Við Kirkjugarð south of the old church fence wall point towards an industrial usage rather than domestic usage. This has also been proposed by archaeologist Símun Arge (Arge, 2001, pp. 12–13) and recent excavations in 2008 and 2009 at Við Kirkjugarð furthermore supported the evidence for various activities in the later Viking period (Arge, et al., 2009, p. 17). During this excavation, a non-domestic structure was examined with the presence of charcoal and large piles of fire cracked stones (Arge, et al., 2009, p. 17). Furthermore, 76% of the small finds were slag or slag-like material (Arge, et al., 2009, p. 17). With the abundant archaeological remains found along the coast in the village Sandur the archaeological authorities Tjóðsavnið decided to make geophysical examination and excavations north of the church. Excavations carried out from 2008 to 2009 showed that around AD 1000 there was a settlement north of the church at Undir Junkarisflótti (Fmnr 27020) (Arge, Edvardsson and Friel, 2010). In addition, geophysical examinations and test excavations between Undir Junkarisflótti and the church at the site Norðan fyri Kirkjustaðin á Sandi (SNR 9053) show a possible Viking Age longhouse, 33 metres in length (Summarmorgun, 2017; Nolsøe, 2018). This clearly reveals domestic activities north of the parish church in the village Sandur.

A5.2.1 Niels Hartman Interpretation Model of the Burial Site

Based on his observation of the burials, the old dyke and the layers, Niels Hartmann proposed a possible interpretation model of these events (Hartmann, 1989b). In his interpretation model of the development of the cemetery site Við Kirkjugarð, Niels Hartmann proposed three major events, see Figure 0.10 (Hartmann, 1989b). First, a sand dune was selected to be a burial ground and people started to use the burial ground. With time, the first burials got covered with sand. At the same time as the first burials were covered with sand, people were interred in the periphery and perhaps also in the sand dunes areas, which were continually being covered by sand. In the end, the burial ground was fully utilised. With the covering of sand over the first burials, and as people forgot about the exact location of these burials, the area could be used again for new burials, on top of the first burials. At one point, possibly at the same time as the burial ground was re-used, the burial ground/churchyard was being fenced off (Hartmann, 1989b).

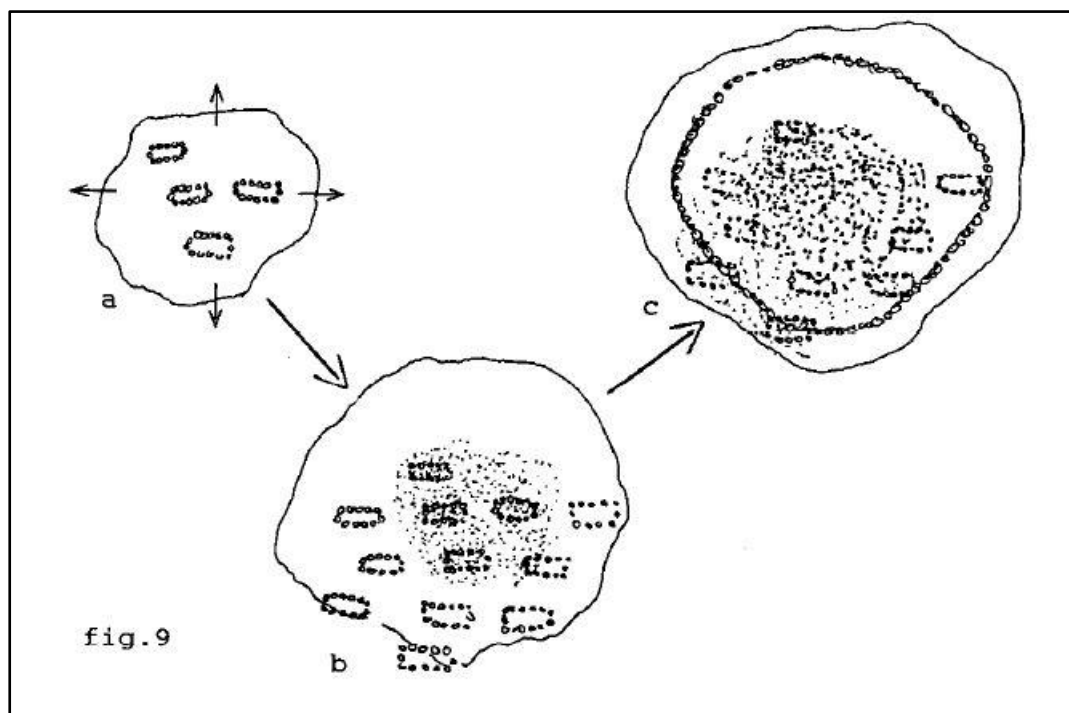


Figure 0.10 Interpretation model for the cemetery Við Kirkjugarð. Source: Niels Hartman, Unpublished excavation report 1989.

As the area was being fenced off, it changed the usage of the cemetery. During the archaeological excavation, it was not possible for Niels Hartmann and his team to excavate inside the churchyard and beyond the possible dyke J6D (Hartmann, 1989b). During the

archaeological excavation, Niels Hartmann acknowledged the possibility of more burials in the area. This acknowledgement came about under the surface digging, where there were areas with scattered human remains (Hartmann, 1989b). Even if these areas were excavated in detail, there was no evidence of burials. The reason for finding scattered human remains could be due to cultivation in this area (Hartmann, 1989b). The sporadic finds of human teeth could therefore be the last remains of destroyed burials (Hartmann, 1989b).

Appendix A6 Overview of Sites

This Appendix A6 is an overview of definitive, possible, probable, and uncertain burial sites. Each burial has its own unique ID, beginning with 001. The table shows the source of the burial, where it was recorded and if there are burials or not. In the following columns, the location and find circumstances are presented.

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
001	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952 pt. 20.09 00:12) (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b) (Andreasen, 1977, p. 49)	1942 1977	?	00:12 Vági, Tormansgrøv	Infield	Legend and Place name and legend: Torman buried in Tormansheggur on Kráarbøi	Mound	No	No	?	N
002	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 20.09 00:14) Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:14 Porkeri, í Kumlum Kumlar	Infield	Place name and story: west of churchyard an area called Kumlar, which means here burial ground	Flat area	No	No	?	N
003	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 20.09 00:15)	1959	?	00:15 Hovi Ellindsgrøv	Infield	Placename	Mound	Yes, laymen	Yes, found ashes and fenced walls	?	N
004	Færeyinga Saga (Rafn, 1832) N. Winther (Winther, 1875, pt. 104, p. 165)	1200 1875 1947 1984	P	00:15 Hovi Havgrímsgrøv	Ifield	Place names and legend about Havgrím from the saga buried here	Mound	Yes, laymen for Amtman Plöyen 1835	Yes, found iron pieces, bone splints	Viking Age?	Y

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 20.09 00:15) J. Berg (Berg, 1984, p. 362)										
005	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:16 Fámjin Billugrót	Outfield	Legend: a woman died here on her way from Famjin to Ørðavíkar. The woman was called Billa and therefore the pile of stones is called Billugrót	A large pile of stones on the path between the villages of Famjin and Ørðavík	No	No	?	N
006	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952c)	22.09.1952	P	00:18 Trongisvágur, Bønhústrøð, á Bønhúsi?	Infield	Place names and legend about a churchyard	Field	Yes, while cultivating	Found round stones, a skull in a scarf and small pieces of wood	Viking Age, Middle Age?	N
007	N. Winther (Winther, 1875, p. 30–31)	1875	N	00:19 Fróðbø, Undir Varðabrúgv	Infield	Legend, place name. A Viking chief Frode buried here.	Mound of stones	No	?	Iron Age?	N
008	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952d)	?	?	00:19 Fróðbø, registered under Fróðbø, but objects found close to Tvøroyri	Infield	Legend: Old burial ground and the poem linked to it: Ketil hoy.	The area is outside the modern churchyard at Tvøroyri á Bø.	Yes, while cultivating. Also, men have been digging in this area.	While cultivating a man found an iron axe and a sword.	Viking Age?	N
009	N. Andersen (Andersen, 1895, p. 431) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 20.09 00:22)	1895 19?	?	00:20 Hvalba, Tyrkagravirnar, Gjørða Sand Registration with references	Infield	Legend; burial ground of 300 pirates	Tussock	No	?	Sommer 1629	N
010	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:20 Hvalba, Heyggjurin suður í Haga	Outfield	Legend: according to the legend a burial mound	One large mound	Examined, not by archaeologists, found layers of larger stones and	No	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Poss ibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/ Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Pe riod	On M- ap Y/N
								smaller layers of stones.			
011	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	P	00:20 Hvalbø Skeljarlag	Infield	Legend about a burial ground	Settled area	Poul Schrøter found wooden remain and perhaps human remains “knotur” bones	Bones and wooden remains	?	N
012	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:20 Hvalbø Fútagarður	Infield	Legend about a burial ground	Settled are	No	No	?	N
013	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920) Arge and Michaelsen (Arge, S.V. and Michelsen, 2011)	19? 2011	Y	00:20 Hvalbø, nesi, Bønhúsfløta	Infield	Story about a burial ground (leiðisgarður) and found human remain A human bone eroded from a slope given to Tjóðsavnið	Close to settlement remains	Human bone analysed for dating	Human remain	Dated to year 1000	Y
014	Færeyínga Saga (Rafn, 1832) J. Chr. Svabo (Svabo, 1959, p. 123) N. Winther (Winther, 1875, pt. 104; p. 142) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Tjóðsavnið, 1952e)	1200 1781 and 1782 1875 1953	Y	00:22 Skúvoy Sigmundar gravstað, The Old Churchyard The Old Churchyard Sigmundarsteinur in Ólandsgarði and churchyard	Infield	Legend, place name Rune stone Human remains	Christian Burials	No -laymen	Yes. Found stones and wooden coffins. Human remains.	Viking Age/ Middle Age	Y
015	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952e)	23.03.1964	Y	00:22 Skúvoy, Diktaraðjørð, Skúvoy. Above the churchyard, Ólandsgarður)	Infield	Found while digging a trench in 1962	?	Laymen	Yes, human remains	?	N
016	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	1954	?	00:25 Húsavík, Brynildarheyggur á Bø	Infield	Legend, place name. Supplementary information: (Bruun, 1929)	Mound	No	No	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
017	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952f) Brøgger (Brøgger, 1937, pt. 194)	1947 and 1954	?	00:25 Húsavík, Kirkjugarður í Kvíggiargili,	Infield	Legend – burial ground for the black death victims. Also previous settlement.	An area covered again with grass (valla lagd)	No	No	?	N
018	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Tjóðsavnið, 1952g)	19?	?	00:26 Skálavík, Kellingaleiðið, Heimasti hagi	Outfield	Legend with a place name, a witch should be buried here	Burial mound	No	No	?	N
019	Arge, S. and N. Hartmann (Arge, S.V. and Hartmann, 1989, 1990; Hartmann, 1989b, 1990b)	1989	Y	00:27 Heima á Sandi, Við Kirkjugarð	Infield	Burials	Burials	Yes, excavation conducted by archaeologist	Yes 7 out of 11 burials excavated	Viking Age	Y
020	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:27 á Sandi, Kviná, Halgabrekku	Infield	Legend: a nunnery was at Halgubrekka and the nuns drowned the children they had with the monks. Later in time, two children were playing in the river and drowned.	A river	No	No	?	N
021	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:27 á Sandi Gýslatoft	Infield	Legend: a man, Gísli, lived here and died in his house as it fell on him. He was never buried in concentrated soil. Often Gýsli hinders people who travel past his house as it gets dark.	House remains	No	No	?	N
022	J. Chr. Svabo and S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Tjóðsavnið, 1952h; Svabo, 1976, col. 154)	1954, 13.04.1956	P	00:28 Sandavágur, Giljanes, Óttirheyggjar	Infield	Place name Óttirheyggur, líti and stóri Óttisheyggur	Burial mound for Øtti, allegedly he owned the settlements or býlingar at Miðvágur and Sandaváurgur and wished to be buried on this location, because	Yes, while cultivating	Human remains and objects, perhaps also jewellery	Viking Age	Y

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Poss ibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/ Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Pe riod	On M- ap Y/N
							then he could see both his settlements.				
023	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 00:21 00:281)	11.10.1955	?	00:281 Slættanesi, Slagtarnes,Uppi á Nes	Outfield	Legend – a battle was here, due to pirate attack	Burial mound	No	No	?	N
024	á Ryggi (á Ryggi, 1965, p. 108) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952c, pts 00:29; 00:95)	1965	P	00:29 Miðvágur Holmgonga, Inni á Tungu,		Burial found while cultivating ca. 1895.	Below ground, four upraised flat stones, and inside decomposed clothes.	Yes, while cultivation	Yes	Viking Age ?	N
025	á Ryggi (á Ryggi, 1965, p. 109) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 20.09 00:29)	1965	?	00:29 Miðvágur Leiðini á Tjörndalsegg, North of Tjörnudalsá, by the path mountain path Á Tjörndalsegg, north of the mountain path	Outfield	Legend: Icelandic vandals killed	Several tussocks mark the burial ground	No	No	?	N
026	á Ryggi (á Ryggi, 1965, p. 111)	1965	?	00:29 Miðvágur Víkarskipip. Torkisbakki (Torkil), Ívarsheyggi (Ívar), Kolsheyggi or Kálvheyggi (Kollur or Kálvur), Týkarheyggi (Týki), Melkjorsheyggi (Melkjör), Fiskaheyggi (name unknown)	Outfield	Legend: men from a shipwreck buried on the place they died. Mounds named after them.	Slope and small mound	No	No	?	N
027	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pts 29.09, 00:29) J.Jakobsen (Jakobsen, 1898)	19?	?	00:29 Miðvágur Kálvshagabakki, Miðvági	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
028	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952i)	31.03.1958	?	00:29 Miðvágur Úti á Kumlum, Miðvági	Infield	No legend just place name	?	Yes, excavation found an old road	Yes	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
029	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952j)	01.11.1970	P	00:291 Vatnsóyrar in the village	Infield, village	A man found a burial and among other things an axe	?	Yes, by laymen	Yes	? Possibly Viking Age	N
030	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Tjóðsavnið, 1952k)	1957	Y	00:30 Seyrvági, Í Trúkinum, í Seyðaskor	Outfield	Man buried here named Johannes Johannesen in 1794 after a fall on the mountain. He was buried here, because it was not possible to take him back to the village.	?	No	No	1794	N
031	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952k)	1957	?	00:30 Seyrvági Dávarheggjur	Outfield	S. Dahl mentioned one more mound from the shipwreck Víkarskipinum-Dávarheggjur	Mound	No	No	?	N
032	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952k)	1957	?	00:30 Seyrvági, Norðtriðingur, Úti í Búginum	Infield	A French man washed ashore and buried here	?	?	?	?	N
033	Hammershaimb (Hammershaimb, 1849, p. 188)	1849-51	?	00:33 Mykines Óli rami (a man) and Tórur rámi (a giant)	Outfield in Mykines at the islet	Legend, place name, the burial place for a giant and a man	Two small mounds	No	No	?	N
034	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952l)	05.06.1957	?	00:34 Koltur Niðari Álvarheggjur	Infield	Place name, legend that it is populated by supernatural beings	One mound	Yes	Men opened the mound, but it was a natural mound	?	N
035	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pt. 20.09)	19??	?	00:35 Hesti, Fransagravir	?	Place name. Supplement information (Bruun, 1929, col. 110)	No	No	No	?	N
036	J. Chr. Svabo (Svabo, 1976, col. 454)	1781 and 1782	?	00:38 Velbastað, Risagravir	Outfield	18 Burials, legend, place name	“Kjempe-Grave”	Before 1781 by students	No human remains	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
	N. Winther (Winther, 1875, pts 171–172) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pts 0038, 20.09)	1875	? ?			Legend about giants fighting Burial mound?		Mohr and Hinckel Examined by N. Winther (1875 p. 172-173 – note 1)			
037	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920))	19?	P	00:40 Norðradali, Uppi í Skoti	Outfield	Story: Lýðarsson buried here. He fell on the mountain at Lýðarssonsskarð.	?	No	No	?	N
038	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:41 Skælings, Stroyisklettur on Vatndalsegg, mark between the villages Skæling and Norðadal	Outfield	Legend: a farmer, Stroyir, from Skæling was buried here after he lost the battle of landownership to the farmer in Norðdalur. Stoyrir wishes to be buried on the mark between the two villages, Skæling and Norðadal.	On a boundary	No	No	?	N
039	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pts 0043, 20.09) Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	1942 19?	P	00:43 Kvívík, Oman fyri Kvíthjallar Kvívík, á Hvíthjølum	Infield	Burials A man cultivated this area and found wooden coffins in c. 1800	? A flat area?	? During cultivation, found wooden coffins and a stone setting	? Wood coffins and a stone setting	? ?	N
040	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pts 0043, 20.09)	1942	P	00:43 Kvívík	Infield	Burials	?	?	?	?	N
041	S. Dahl (Dahl, 1956b; Dahl, S. and Rasmussen, J., 1956)	1956, 1957, 1959	Y	00:46 Tjørnuvík, Yviri í Trøð	Infield	12 burials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Viking Age	Y
042	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, pts 00:47, 20.09)	1955	?	00:47 Haldórsvík, Fransagrøv, á Teistaryggi	Infield	Burial	?	No	No	?	N
043	A. Weihe (Weihe, 1938, p. 34)	1938	P	00:49 Hvalvík, 200 m from Hóralds toftarætt, frammi í Dal, frammi í Langoyra	Infield	Burial found close to settlements called Hórald farmer, visible	Small mound/burial, today gone	Yes, when digging for peat	Yes	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
						settlements remains					
044	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952m, pt. 00:49)	1984	P	00:49 Hvalvík	Infield	Burial found in the infield around 1904 or earlier	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	?	N
045	Hammershaimb (Hammershaimb, 1849, pp. 170–171)	1849-51	?	00:51 Kollafyrði í dalinum við bygdina Kollafyrði, a battle	Outfield	Legend, place name	? Many died	No	No	?	N
046	V.U. Hammershaimb (Hammershaimb, 1847, p. 259, 1849, p. 170)	1846-48	?	00:52 Kaldbak Mannafellsdalur, a battle	Outfield	Legend, place name	Small mounds for the dead?	No	No	?	N
047	Informant 1, (Appendix 5.3)	1920	P	00:53 Sundi	Infield	No legend, while cultivating this area a probable burial was found	Flat burial	There were 4 upraised stones and inside the soil was fat	No left	?	N
048	Informant 10 (Appendix 5.3)	2019	P	00:58 Oyrar, á Oyri	Infield	No legend, while extending a naust in the 1940s possible human bones were found	Unknown	Unknown	Yes, the bones were covered again, not removed	Viking Age?	N
049	Informant 10 (Appendix 5.3)	2019	N	00:58, Oyrar, á Oyri Hvassheyggur	Infield	According to the legend a chief called Hvasii buried here. He owned much land.	Mound	Men were digging here around 1900 and when they were digging, they found flat stones. A man got hurt and because of superstition they stopped digging.	Found flat stones	Viking Age?	N
050	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:61 Gjógv, í Gjónni, Myrkhelli	Infield	Legend: Tóra murdered by her brothers and buried in Myrkhelli in the sand.	Flat burial buried in the sand	No	No	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
051	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:62 Funningi, í Dalinum, Skarðið, Líksteinur	Outfield	Story/legend: before the churchyard came to the village of Funning the bodies were buried here	Close to a stone	No	No	Viking Age/ Middle Ages?	N
052	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	?	00:62 Funningur, við Funningsgjógv, Brimastein, Antasteinur, Steinurin í Hórisgrøv, Mann (a stoone), Hórissteinur, Árnasteinur	Outfield	Men from a shipwreck (Flandringar) were buried at the stones, where they were found. They had incised their names into the stones, hence the names. 6 men all together, at six stones.	Close to a stone	No	No	?	N
053	S. Agre (Arge, 1982)	02.03.1982	P	00:63 Skála, Ytra Skála, close to the old infield fence and the village path	Infield	No legend	Cultivated area	Human remain, bones	Found human remains while cultivating	?	N
054	S. Arge (Arge, 1982)	02.03.1982	P	00:63 Skála, Ytra Skála	Infield	Legends: the burial ground of a mother and her child. They were not allowed to be buried in consecrated soil	A man was digging in this area in c. 1970 and found wood	No	Found wood	?	N
055	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952n) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	1947 and 11.10.1957	?	00:631 Skálabotnur: Kurlendingaheggur, below Skálafjall	Outfield	Legend: 3 men who escaped from a pirate ship were killed here by their comrades. Supplementary information (Bruun, 1929, p. 96)	Mound	No remains	Demolished by bulldozer	? Pirate times	N
056	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Tjóðsavnið, 1952o)	19?	P	00:66 Fuglafyrði Norðuri í Gerði, fiskastykki	Infield	When digging men found a square burial or ditch - no more descriptions	?	?	A square ditch	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
057	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952o)	1958	?	00:66 Fuglafyrði, Kirkjuryggur	Infield	Legend about church and churchyard	A grass grown ridge	No	Partly examined found house remains – nothing left	?	N
058	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952o)	1958	P	00:66 Fuglafyrði, Kirkjuryggur	Infield	Story about a burial	A grass grown ridge (Vallaður ryggur)	No	Found wooden planks	?	N
059	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952o)	1958	?	00:66 Fuglafyrði, Uppi á Leirinum, close to Fólkaskarði, Gjógvraámeigin	Outfield	The story of two women who were on their way to milk the cows being buried close to the footpath	Mountain path between two villages	No	No	?	N
060	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952o)	1947	Y	00:66 Fuglafyrði, Tann Gamli Kirkjugarðurin	Infield	Christian burials	Christian burials	No	No	Viking Age/Middle Ages	N
061	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Tjóðsavnið, 1952p)	19?	?	00:67 Leirvík, Fransagravimar	Outfield	Place name “the French Burials”	Small mounds	No	No	?	N
062	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, n. Ref. to Skjalagoymsla; Tjóðsavnið, 1952q)	20.02.1952	?	00:72 Lamba, Uppi undir Skarði	?	Legend: battle between pirates and village people, many died	?	Yes, by people from the village	Around 1900 people from the village searched this area and found remains (?)	?	N
063	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952q) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, n. Ref. to Dimmalætting 1922 number 15.) L. Weihe (Weihe, 1922) L. Weihe (Weihe, 2018, pp. 16–25)	19? 22.02.1922	P	00:72 Lamba, Halin, Reyni by Maianes	Outfield	Legend: battle between people from the Faroes and others	Large mountain area	Yes, by Joh. Larsen Weihe prior to 1922.	Found two burials: human teeth, fat, and a dark brown mass	Viking Age/Middle Ages ?	N
064	L. Weihe (Weihe, 2018, pp. 16–25) Local story	1922-1924	P	00:72 Lamba, Bønhúsmarkin	Outfield/Infield	Oral story: prayer house (Bønhús) and a cemetery	Remains of a structure.	Yes, by Joh. Larsen Weihe prior to 1922. As a child.	Found human remains.	Viking Age/Middle Ages ?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1947					Artefact: a bell, allegedly from the church site, now at Tjóðsavnið. Supplement Trap 4 p. 694				
065	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b, n. Ref. to Skjalagoymsla; Tjóðsavnið, 1952r)	14.12.1953	?	00:75 Nesi E., Grønufloðu,		Legend: a boat sank east under Grønufloðu; the men who survived built the church and the others were buried at Grønufloðu	A plain level	No	No	?	N
066	Føroyamálsdeildin (Matras, 1920)	19?	P	00:76 Syðradali - no further mention of a place name in the village	Infield	When men were carrying soil from an area, they found a coffin with human remains	?	Coffin and human remains	No	?	N
067	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952s) Local legend	12.12.1966	P	00:77 Húsum	Infield	Legend: an area believed to be an old burial ground	Flat area	Found soapstone	No	?	N
068	S. Dahl (Matras, 1920, pt. Húsum 8 Bólkur 62; Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	22.11.1945	P	00:77 Húsum	Infield	While cultivating men found burials in c. 1945. No prior knowledge of a burial ground.	In the field close to a stream	Found human remains and hair	No	?	N
069	Informant 12 (Appendix 5.3) Oral Account	2019	P	00:77, Húsum Blánkaskáli	Infield	Oral account of burial in the middle part on the infield	Flat burial	No	No	?	N
070	S. Dahl (Dahl, 1968, p. 310) Local legend	1968	?	00:78 Mikladalur	?	Legend: A battle between people from Norway and Faroese because of a violent tax collection	?	?	?	?	N
071	J. Chr. Svabo (Svabo, 1976, p. 123) Local legend	1781 and 1782	?	00:78 Mikladalur	?	Legend – no more information	2 burial mounds	No	?	?	N
072	S. Dahl (Dahl, 1968, p. 309) Local legend	1968	?	00:80 Kunoy, Hálendingagravir	Outfield	Legend: a burial ground for a few Dutch men	Close to Hálandsskor, close above the village of Kunoy	No	No	?	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
073	Staðarnavnatilfar, Fróðskaparsetrið (Føroyamálsdeildin, 1920b)	?	?	00:82 Skarð, fyri innan, Skálin	Infield	Legend: a man buried here in a ship	In a flat area	No	No	?	N
074	Chr. Matras (Matras, 1920, pt. Klaksvík 04, FMD) S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952t) Local legend	27.09.1969	P	00:83 Norðoyri, Deyðabólsteinur Búðir í Bólsteini	Infield	Legend: a man buried here, who drifted ashore. Possibly settlement remains	Close to a large stone	No	No	?	Y
075	Chr. Matras (Matras, 1920, pt. Klaksvík 04, FMD) Informants 18 and 19 (Appendix 5.3) Local legend	?	?	00:84 Klaksvík, “Stein Karl Hans” taravík, Uppsalahaga	Outfield	Legend: a boy buried here. He was found dead after taking care of the sheep	Under a stone	No	No	?	Y
076	Staðarnavnatilfar Fróðskaparsetrið (Føroyamálsdeildin, 1920a) Informants 18 and 19 (Appendix 5.3)	?	?	00:84 Klaksvík, Yviri í Trøð, Uppsalahaga	Outfield	Story: a man drowned here and buried here	Eroded away	No	No	?	N
077	A. Weihe (Weihe, 1938, p. 21) S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a) Local legend	1938	?	00:84 Klaksvík, Stoyksoyri	Infield	Legend: battle between Faroese people and foreigners	Today cultivated away	No	No	?	N
078	D. Bruun (Bruun, 1929, p. 106) S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b) R. Joensen (Joensen, 1992, p. 14) Local legend	1929 19? 1992	?	00:84 Klaksvík, between Klakkur and Halgafelli, Uppi í Grevstrinnum	Outfield	Two different legends: 1) pirates argued among themselves and killed each other. 2) A fight between Faroese and Dutchmen or pirates.	On a slope	No	No	?	Y
079	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b) R. Joensen (Joensen, 1992, p. 13) Local legend	19? 27.09.1969 1992	?	00:84 Klaksvík við Sólstein, Úti í Trøð (north of Sólstein)	Infield	Story: people buried here, who were not allowed to be buried in consecrated soil. Legend has it that an eagle nested here.	On a flat area	Burials	No	?	Y

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
080	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a) R. Joensen (Joenen, 1992, p. 12) Local story.	19? 1992	Y	00:84 Klaksvík, in the sand at Vágstongum	Infield	Story: before 1930 four coffins were found here. The legend says men from a peace ship were buried here as they died from illness	In the sand	Four coffins with flat lids. Next to them they found 2 bronze spoons, a bullet (blýkúla til flintbyrsu), a bootom? and a piece of cloth	No, today gone	?	Y
081	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a) Local legend	17.01.1967 and 09.08.1975	?	00:84 Klaksvík, Kvíngardali	Outfield	Clear settlements remain, which are registered. Stories about a burial ground “á bakkanum”.	In the field.	No	No	?	Y
082	S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	January 1946	P	00:84 Klaksvík,	Infield	Note on an old cemetery, no location.	?	No	No	?	N
083	Klaksvíkar Forninnissavn (Forninnissavn, 2015)	June 2015	P	00:84 Klaksvík, close to niðri á Toft (Norðan Niðri á Toft)	Infield	Stray find of a possible small human bone, found in the 1950s	Close to the seashore and settlement site	No	No	?	Y
084	R. Joensen (Joenen, 1992, p. 130) Local legend	1992	?	00:84 Klaksvík: í Gerðum	Infield	Legends of burials. Close to legend of an early church site “Bønhústofitin, Uppi á Beiti”, but when excavated it was not an ecclesiastical building.	Infield, flat area	No	Today cultivated away, flat field.	?	Y
085	Informant 15 (Appendix 5.3)	2015	?	00:87 Múla, Grøna fløta	Outfield	Oral account of this location mentioned as a burial	A dry area	No	No	?	N
086	Informant 2 (Appendix 5.3) Local legend	2015	?	00:91 Hvannasund, north of Byrging (Norðan Byrging I)	Outfield	Legend: a Norse seal hunter buried here in c. 1800	In the field, flat area	No	Today gone because of construction work	?	Y

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
087	Informant 2 (Appendix 5.3) Local legend	2015	?	00:91 Hvannasund, (Norðan Byrging II)	Outfield	Legend: Men on ship were sick and were buried close to an embankment in the 18 th century (Dutchmen)	In the field, flat area	In the past one could see wooden boards on the edge on the slope	Eroded away, no sign of the wood	?	Y
088	A. Weihe (Weihe, 1938, p. 19) Local legend	1938	?	00:92 Viðareiði Ormadalur	Outfield	Legend: Icelandic pirates killed	?	No	No	?	Y
089	Local legend Informant 3 (Appendix 5.3)	2015	?	00:92 Viðareiði, Flatabakki Place names við Døtlisgjógv	Infield	Legend of a burial place and place name	Flat and steep area	No	No	?	Y
090	Informant 3 (Appendix 5.3) Local Account	2015	?	00:92 Viðareiði, Fransagrövin, Fransagravírnar	Infield	Place name, no legend	Flat area				Y
091	S. Sørensen et al (Sørensen, 1832, pp. 118–119)	1828	?	00:93 Svínoy, under the old church floor	Infield	Gravestone “Bjarnarsteinur”	Grave marker	Yes	No	?	Y
092	Informant 7 (Appendix 5.3)	2018	Y	00:93, Svínoy, church yard	Infield	While a burial was being prepared, an older was found.	In the churchyard	No	Human remains	Viking Age or Middle Age	Y
093	L. Zachariasen (Zachariasen, 1956) S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	1956 19?	Y	00:93 Svínoy, Frammi í Garði, Har Heima	Infield	While building a new hay house in 1898 work men found human bones and a boat.	Burial	Yes, not by archaeologist	Yes, human bones and part of a boat	Viking Age	Y
094	Informant 8 (Appendix 5.3) A. Thotsteinsson (Tjóðsavnið, 1952b) Local legend	2016 10.12.1970	?	00:93 Svínoy, Bønhústoft	Infield	Structural remains	Structural remains	No	Structural remains	Viking Age or Middle Ages	Y
095	S. Hansen (Hansen, 1966, p. 32) A. Thotsteinsson (Tjóðsavnið, 1952b) Local account	1966 10.12.1970	?	00:93 Svínoy, Skotagravírnar	Infield	Men died in a shipwreck called Skotaskipið	Infield area	No	Unknown	1786	Y
096	Local legend Informant 9 (Appendix 5.3)	2019	?	00:93, Svínoy Torvarheyggur	Infield	According to local legend this mound resembles a burial mound – possibly a burial mound	Mound	No	No remains	?	Y

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
097	L. Zachariasen (Zachariasen, 1956) S. Dahl (Tjóðsavnið, 1952u) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b) S. Hansen (Hansen, 1971, p. 35)	1956 19? 1971	Y	00:93 Kirkja, Rógva-Kirkjugjógv, Fugloy Dahl refers to find numbers Number: 3537 a-b. AND 2489. AND Skjalgoymsa These numbers and information were not recovered during this research (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b).	Infield	While extending the churchyard, found coffins of stones	Burials	Yes, not by archaeologist	Human remains, 3-4 coffins found, perhaps 2 left	?	Y
098	Informant 4 and 5 (Appendix 5.3) Local legend	2014/2015 and 2017	P	00:93 Kirkja, á Vegginum, Fugloy	Infield	Legend: in this area victims from the Black Death were buried	Flat area	No	Human skull	?	Y
099	Informant 4 (Appendix 5.3)	2014/2015	?	00:93 Kirkja, Norði á Rygginum or Norði millum Garða, Fugloy	Infield	Building remains. Legend: possible burials. Legend: Monks used to live here.	Flat and steep areas	Settlement remains	No	?	Y
100	Informants 6 (Appendix 5.3)	2016	P	00:94 Hattarvík, close to a sheep pen – either Úti á Rætt or above Traðtúni across the sheep pen, Fugloy	Border infield and outfield	No legend	?	Yes, men were digging in this area in the late 18 th century or in the beginning of 19 th century	Found human remains with their clothes on	?	N
101	M. Miðalberg (Miðalberg, 1996, p. 39) Informants 5, 11 (Appendix 5.3) Local legend	1996 2018	?	00:94 Hattarvík, Leysingateigar, Fugloy	Border infield and outfield (today infield)	Legend and place name. Legend (not from Miðalberg, but Informant 6): a woman burying her children here as they were born outside marriage	Flat burials	No, cultivated away	No	?	Y
102	M. Miðalberg (Miðalberg, 1996, p. 55) Informants 5, 11 (Appendix 5.3) Local legend	1996	?	00:94, Hattarvík, Oddur, Fugloy	Outfield (today infield)	Story, place name. Oddur, a boy, climbed on a Sunday, he fell down and died and was buried close to the infield	Small mound, now cultivated away	No	No	?	Y

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
103	Local place name		?	00:94 Hattarvík, Gunnhildarheggur, Fugloy	Infield	Place name	Small mound, seems natural	No	No	?	Y
104	J. Jakobsen (Jakobsen, 1898) Local legend and place name	1868-1901	?	00:94 Hattarvík, Gullheggur, Fugloy	Outfield	Place name and legend	A mound	No	No	?	Y
105	M. Miðalberg (Miðalberg, 1996, pp. 9, 52, 55) Local legend	1996	?	00:94 Hattarvík, Døttheiggjar, Fugloy	Outfield	Mounds, Legend: possibly burial place	Mounds, natural	No	No	?	Y
106	N. Winther (Winther, 1875, p. 29)	1875	N	No; people escaped into caves and perished	Outfield	Legend	No	No	No	Iron Age?	N
107	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:11 Sumba/Víkarbyrgi: Bønhús, Suðuroy	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 726	?	No	?	Pre-reformati on	N
108	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1942	P	00:12 Vági, í Krosstofum, Suðuroy	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information J. Dahl	?	No	?	Pre-reformati on	N
109	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	Y	00:15 Hov, Bønhús, Suðuroy	Infield	Possible early church site. According to legend, prior to the church site a possible pagan sanctuary – a <i>hov</i> . Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 724.	Flat burials	No	Yes	Pre-reformati on	N
110	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	14.09.1953	Y	00:16 Fámjin, Við Bønhúsgjógv, Suðuroy	Infield	Possible early church site. In 1920 men found bones.	Flat burials	No	Yes	Pre-reformati on	N
111	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:17 Øravík: Bønhústoftir, Suðuroy	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformati on	N
112	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1953	P	00:23 Skarvanesi: Bønhúsbakki, Sandoy	Infield	Possible early church site.		Examined 1967, 8-19 August 3793 (99.2)	Yes	Pre-reformati on	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
113	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:25 Húsavík, Sandoy	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 716	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
114	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:29 Miðvági: Við Hús, Vágur	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
115	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1947; 1960	?	00:33 Mykines: Í Eystri(num), building type: Bønhús	Infield	Early church site.	?	Examined 1960	Yes	Pre-reformation	N
116	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1947; 1960	Y	00:33 Mykines: Niðri á Bønhúsbergi; building type Bønhús, Mykines	Infield	Early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 712	Flat burials	Examined 1960	Yes	Pre-reformation	N
117	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	16.07.1961	P	00:33 Mykines; Elspuoft; building type Bønhús	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
118	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1947 2014		00:34 Koltur: Norðuri í Hoyggjáhúsi; building type Bønhús. Heimi í Húsi, Koltur	Infield	Possible early church site. Examined by Tjóðsavnið, Helgi Michelsen, found no celestial building.	None	Yes	No	Pre-reformation	N
119	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1953	P	00: 35 Hesti: Leiðisgarðurin, Hesti	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 686	?	No	Yes	Pre-reformation	N
120	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1942	P	00:36 Nólsoy: Í Eggjagerði, Nólsoy	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
121	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:40 Norðdali, Streymoy	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 681	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
122	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:45 Saksun, Streymoy	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
123	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	?	P	00:57 Selatrað, Eysturoy	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 696	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
124	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1947; 28.11.1957	P	00:65 Oyndarfjørður: Prestbøft. Prestbøur, Eysturoy	Infield	Possible early church site. Supplementary information Trap 4, p. 700	?	No	No	Pre-reformation	N
125	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	12.03.1952; 12.03.1960	P	00:66 Fuglafjørður: Í Jákupsfarna., Eysturoy	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	No	Pre-reformation	N
126	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1947; 30.11.1957	Y	00:67 Leirvík: Bønhústoft, Eysturoy	Infield	Early church site.	Flat burials	Yes, but not excavated	Yes, building remains	Pre-reformation	N
127	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	1954	P	00:74 Toftum: Guðshús, Eysturoy	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
128	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	19?	P	00:83 Norðoyri: Bønhúsagarður, Borðoy	Infield	Possible early church site.	Flat burial	Building partly excavated	Yes	Pre-reformation	N
129	SD Archive Subject (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952a)	20.03.1952; 28.04.1952	?	00:84 Klaksvík: Í Bønhústoftini, Borðoy <u>Note:</u> possible the same as ID00:84	Infield	Possible early church site.	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N
130	S. Dahl og S. Arge (Tjóðsavnið, 1952v; Arge, 2018)	1952	Y	00:37 Kirkjubø. Á Líkhúsfløtti and Maria kirkjan.		Early church site and gothic cathedral.	Flat burials	Yes	Yes	Pre-reformation	N
131	S. Dahl (Dahl, 1952, 1968, pp. 198–199)	1940	Y	00:70 Syðrugøta: Á Luti		A churchyard	No legend of a cemetery. According to local knowledge situated close to a former church. Most of the burial site eroded into the sea. Demarcated with a stone ditch. Two wooden coffins placed on a mound of water rolled stones. Sverri Dahl interpreted this to be medieval Christian	Yes	Yes	Viking Age/Medieval/Pre-reformation	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Possibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Period	On Map Y/N
							burials, which possible followed a pagan burial practise (Dahl, 1968, p. 198).				
132	H. D. Michelsen and L. Andreassen (Michelsen and Andreassen, 1973)	1973,	Y	00:38 Velbastaður: Niðri á Bakka/, Streymoy	Infield	Early church site.	Flat burials	Yes	Yes	Pre-reformation	N
133	Informant 3	2015	P	00:92 Viðareiði, Viðoy	Infield	Possible early church site.	An oval structure in the infield in Viðareiði, which resembles much an early church site. Not previously recorded.	No	Yes, building	Pre-reformation	N
134	K. O. Viderö (Viderö, 1994, p. 14)	Prir to 1994	P	00:94 Hattarvík, Fugloy	Outfield	Possible early church site.	No remains left, cultivated. A large stones is left from the structure.	No	No	Pre-reformation	N
135	Svabo, J. Chr. and S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b; Svabo, 1976, col. 454)	1947	P	00:21 Dímun: Øssursdrangur, Dímun.	Outfield	According to legend Øssur Havgrímsson is buried on Øssurdrangur. Øssursdrangur is sea stack close to the island Stóra Dímun.	Allegedly an oblong mound	No	No	Viking Age	N
136	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	19?	P	00:26 Skálavík: Høga Óttargró, Sandoy	Outfield	According to a legend Óttar was buried here.	?	?	?	Pre-reformation	N
137	J. Chr. Svabo (Svabo, 1976, col. 454) S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	11.10.1955	P	00:631 Skálabotnur, Við Tingstein (the southern Tingstein)	Outfield	Legend has it that the men “Floksmennirnir” were buried here. They were thrown of the location Vælaknúkar, because the men wanted to take the Faroes. They were from the village Hattarvík on the island Fugloy. Their names were: Høgni Heel, Røgvu Skjeel, Haaldan Ylvsøon	?	No	?	Pre-reformation	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Poss ibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/ Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Pe riod	On M- ap Y/N
						og Sjúrdur við Kellingará. Place name number 3 – Hammershaimb.H ans Jacobsen Jacobsen.					
138	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	11.10.1955	P	00:631 Skálabotnur Hagin: Skálfjall ytri partur	Outfield	Legend has it that after the farmer Ormur Bóndi á Skála had been torned into four pieces by horses, the remains of him were buried in the outfields in where he had stolen.	?	No	?	Pre- reformati on	N
139	S. Dahl (S. Dahl Tjóðsavnið, 1952b)	?	?	00:93 Svínoy Gravheyggur		Burial mound/ Gravheygur. Legend has it that Svínoyar Bjarni mentioned in Færeyingasaga was buried here.	?	No	?	Pre- reformati on	N
140	Informant 16, 2015	2015	?	00:87 Múla	Infield	The location of a possibly early church site under a hay building.	?	No	?	Pre- reformati on	N
141	Informant 9, June 2018	June 2018	?	00:93 Svínoy Grøna fløta	Outfield	Legend has it that pirates were buried here.	?	No	?	Pre- reformati on	N
142	(Hansen, 1975, p. 11)	1975	?	00:88 Depil, Bønhúsið	Infield	Possibly early church site	?	No	No	Pre- reformati on	N
143	(Dimmalætting, 1885, p. 2)	1885	Y	00: Norðadalur	Infield	According to a local legend a man was murdered on Christmas eve and was buried south of the village Norðadalur. The tenant Andreas Reinert examined the place and found a stone	Burial stone coffin	No	Possible	Pre- reformati on or Reformat ion	N

ID	Source	Registered	Burial Y/N/Poss ibly/?	Name of Place	Infield/ Outfield	Burial Data	Type of Burials	Research	Remain	Pe riod	On M- ap Y/N
	(Michelsen, 2016)					coffin. Round the burial and place was an earth wall. In 2016 Helgi Michelsen surveyed early church sites in Norðadalur.					

Appendix A7 Complementary supplement to landscape folklore and village history in the Northern Islands in Chapter 5

A7.1 The Island of Fugloy

On the island of Fugloy there are two villages, Kirkja and Hattarvík. There is often a heavy surf around the islands and, with few good landing places, it can be hard during winter to get access to the island. The difficulty of access and the remoteness of this island is seen in a legend about Fugloy. According to the legend, the island of Fugloy was a floating island (Jakobsen, 1898, p. 167; Hansen, 1971, p. 12). The island was settled by trolls, who would not let any man or woman settle on the island (Kielberg, 1946, p. 27). This legend, which is an account of how Fugloy became settled, was part of the archival research of landscape folklore and place names. In the legend, Fugloy was remote, was difficult to access and had a steep terrain with lots of large tussocks along the steep coastline at Kirkja. Today, most of these tussocks have been either cultivated away or eroded away (based on own observations).

In relation to historical sources, Fugloy was mentioned in the law letter “Hundabrævinum”, which is part of the law manuscript “Kongsbókin” (1274-1441). This law letter was about the system of organising dog keeping in the Faroe Islands in the Middle Ages. It is estimated by scholars to be written between 1350 and 1400 (Helgason, 1951). In this letter, it was mentioned that in the two infield areas on Fugloy, two dogs are allowed. The villages are not specified, but the source is relevant as historical evidence for the villages have origins going back at least to the Medieval period. It is most likely that the settlements on this island have their origin in the Viking Age, as this is evident from structural remains in the villages, objects which have been found during cultivation and shieling remains in the outfield. Even if these buildings have not been archaeologically excavated, it leads to the possibility of Viking Age burials on the island.

A7.1.1 The Village of Kirkja

Structural remains have been recorded by Símun Hansen (Hansen, 1971) and Louis Zachariasen (Zachariasen, 1956) by orally submitted accounts from people who cultivated or observed the remains during cultivation. In 2012 a new structure was registered by Tjóðsavnið, with the extension of the helicopter landing site (Tjóðsavnið, 1952w).

Furthermore, conversations and interviews with people living in Kirkja gave clear indications of possible burials and farmsteads. It is difficult to estimate the extension of the settlement prior to 1800, but the old infield area at around 1700 in Kirkja was between Tvattá and Vágsá and, in 1850, new areas are taken into the infield (Hansen, 1971, p. 27). At some places there is a reminiscence of old dry stone walls, but most often these have been taken away when more land was taken as infield (Hansen, 1971, p. 27). Changes in land property also changed the location of boundaries and boundaries walls.

The village of Kirkja is usually known by the place name Kirkja, which means ‘church’. Another name for the village of Kirkja, is Kirkjubøstaður or Kirkjubólstaður. According to Símun Hansen (Hansen) and Christian Matras (1932), elderly people in the village sometimes used the name Kirkjubøstaður as a village name for Kirkja (Matras, 1932; Hansen, 1971). Kirkjubólstaður is not used today among the villagers (own observations). Both Hansen and Matras argued for the possibility that Kirkjubøstaður was derived from Kirkjubólstaður (Matras, 1932; Hansen, 1971), but Peder Gammeltoft argues that most likely “Bólstaðr” has not been part of an original name of the village of Kirkja, because there is no evidence for it in the written records (Gammeltoft, 2001, p. 174). The place name “Bólstaður” means a settlement with two or three main farms (Matras, 1932) and as part of a farm name, it is well known in Norway, Orkney, Shetland and Iceland (Matras, 1932; Gammeltoft, 2001).

Based on the information collected from Símun Hansen (1971), Louis Zachariasen (1956), archival information from Tjóðsavnið, interviews with people, own landscape observations and aerial photographs of the village, the structural remains, it seems that there are three main farms clustered in three main areas in the village. With the possibility of these farm areas, and the evidence of both certain and possible burial places in Kirkja, certain areas were selected for further analysis.

A7.1.2 The Village of Hattarvík

The settlement pattern in Hattarvík is distinguished into two main districts, which are clearly recognisable (own observation). These districts are called Uppi í Húsi and Niðri í Húsi. Each of these districts had three ancient farmhouses (Hansen, 1971, p. 118) and have been settled from one generation to the next (Zachariasen, 1956, p. 2). The place name of the village Hattarvík is combined from the words “Hattar” and “Vík”. “Vík” denotes an inlet. The word “Hattar” can refer to a man’s name (Matras, 1932) but most likely refers to a high foreland,

promontory (Matras, 1932). It is most often used as a place name for mountains or hills (Matras, 1932). According to the legend, Hattarvík was settled by Gunnar from Norway, when Harad Háfagri was king in Norway (Hansen, 1971, p. 105). In the legend, Gunnar arrived with two other men; the other man mentioned in the legend is Tróndur (Jakobsen, 1898, p. 162).

As the natural setting for the village of Hattarvík is different from Kirkja, so are the settlement patterns. The settlement in Hattarvík is clustered together in these two districts, while the settlement pattern in Kirkja is much more dispersed across the landscape from east to west. In the beginning of the settlement in Hattarvík, there were probably two main farms, one at Uppi í Húsi and one at Niðri í Húsi. There is no C14 dating, neither from Kirkja nor from Hattarvík, but at both places objects have been found which were used in the Viking Age and early Middle Ages, such as shale (*skifer/fløgugrót*) whet stones, spindle whorls and sinking stones. In both Kirkja and Hattarvík, the infield has been used extensively and has been utilised to its fullest. In Hattarvík, the fields are cultivated on platforms, which is a good draining system. There are no old churchyards in Hattarvík. In Hattarvík the first church was built in 1832-33 in the infield area where the cemetery is now. Later, in 1899, a new church was built in the district of Niðri í Húsi (Hansen, 1971, p. 110). It is believed that a Catholic chapel was at Uppi á Skarði prior to the protestant Reformation in 1540 (Hansen, 1971, p. 109). The only known cemetery in the village is the cemetery established with the church in 1833. During this research, one informant had information of a possible cemetery. The remaining burial accounts are retrieved from local stories and legends including place names.

A7.2 Svínoy – the Island and Village

On the island of Svínoy there is only one village, which is also called Svínoy. Today the Faroes are entrenched in the ocean, to its underground, but according to local legends the islands in the Faroes were floating around, sometimes in thick fog and it was quite difficult to get the islands rooted into the underground, as with Svínoy (Kielberg, 1946, p. 26). According to the legends, Svínoy was, from the beginning, a floating island coming from the north, often concealed in thick fog and seldom visible by people (Hammershaimb, 1891, p. 185).

Svínoy is larger than Fugloy, with 27.4km², and has a more extensive area for cultivation and peat cutting than Fugloy. Svínoy is known from the Faroese saga with the story of Bjarni, who was the chief in the northern islands (Rafn, 1832, pp. 106–107). Bjarni was also mentioned in the ballad *Sigmundar kvæði* (Hammershaimb, 1849, p. 81). In the Faroes, he is often mentioned

as Svínoyar Bjarni. Besides the saga about the Faroe Islands, Svínoy was also mentioned in the law letter “Hundabrævið”. The district Heima á Bø is probably the oldest of the districts, because it is situated closer to the inlet and thereby follows the usual settlement pattern in the Faroe Islands. Both the settlements have grown larger during the years, with a continuation above the old settlements; at one point there is said to have been 13 houses Úti í Bø (Hansen, 1973, p. 24). There are also many remains visible in the landscape, both in the infield and in the outfield Úti í Bø (own observations).

The initial settlement at Svínoy seems to have started close to the inlet at the district Heimi í Bø with the possibility of a cemetery, Frammi í Garði, in close proximity to a farm. Soon after the initial settlement, the settlement probably extended to a second district at Úti í Bø. In close conjunction with the burial found at Frammi í Garði, there is the local account of a chapel house. It is difficult without the material found in the churchyard and without C14 dating to suggest when the churchyard was first used. It is possible that both the burial ground at Frammi í Garði and the churchyard were used simultaneously. It is also conceivable that the churchyard was used soon after the initial settlements had been extended to Úti í Bø and were used by both districts. The burial ground closer to the inlet and the farmhouse could also have been abandoned, with more people settling in the area or with the conversion to Christianity.

A7.2.1 ID 095, Skotagravirnar, Svínoy

In late November, 1786, a smack, Rachel from Stromness in Orkney, came drifting into the inlet Svíniarvík due to bad weather (Hansen 1966 p. 30). The men a?board were seal hunters (Hansen 1966 p. 30). Only 3 men out of the 22 men on board the ship were saved (Hansen 1966 p. 30). The rest of the crew, who drowned and drifted to shore, were not buried in the cemetery, but at Fyri handan Forðagarður or Yviri á Skotum (Hansen 1966 p. 32). Today there is a memorial stone for the deceased.

A7.3 The Island of Viðoy

In the island Viðoy there are two villages, Viðareiði and Hvannasund.

A7.3.1 The village of Viðareiði

The village of Viðareiði is on the island of Viðoy. The place name, Viðareiði, describes itself very well, referring to the driftwood (Viða-) and the narrow piece of land with the sea on the

other side, an isthmus (-eiði). This strip of land between the sea is quite flat and through it runs a stream, Løksaráin, which divides the village into two parts, the southern and northern part. The small farms and districts have, from an early period of settlements, been dispersed on the isthmus from the northern end, á Bakkanum close to the sea, higher up towards Villingadalsfjall and towards the east on the northern side of the isthmus to Eiðsvík, the isthmus inlet. It is not known when the earliest settlement can be dated to, but most likely Viðareiði was settled at least by the end of the Viking Age. There is no dating evidence for this statement, but from local accounts structural remains have been found at Bakkanum at Brekkumørk, Uppi við Garð á Grundini and í Válgarnum (Hansen, 1975, pp. 6–7) (Informant 3, Appendix 5.3). There are four main districts in the village (Hansen, 1975, p. 23) and these districts are all on the south side of the stream Løksaráin. The districts are: við Garð, í Fodlendi, Heygar and X?, which have been settled from one generation to the next.

Usually the settlements in the Faroes are concentrated close to the harbour and landing site, but in the middle of the isthmus is an almost untouched ruin called Íslandstofir or Ujlslistofir (Svabo, 1976, p. 124) (Informant 3, Appendix 5.3). The districts mentioned above, and this ruin, constitute the main settlement area. The ruin, Íslandstofir, has not been archaeologically examined and therefore it is difficult to know the function of the building.

A7.3.2 The Village of Hvannasund

Because of the narrowness of the strait, the area in Hvannasund is often called í Tronganum, which means a narrow passage. The first word – Hvanna – can both be interpreted as a man's name (Jakobsen, 2018, p. 72) or it could be derived from the name of the plant angelica (Matras, 1932).

With this steep outfield, there is a danger of landslides. At the turn of the month of August 1893, there was a large landslide which covered most of the inland areas in Hvannasund with stones, gravel and mud (Effersøe, 1968, vol. 8 August 1893). After the landslide, the cultivation of the fields could not be distinguished (Effersøe, 1968, vol. 8 August 1893). The streams had also changed their direction and in people's memory the streams had not been so large in their lifetime (Effersøe, 1968, vol. 8 August 1893). 90 years earlier, a large landslide had also caused great damage to the infield (Effersøe, 1968, vol. 8 August 1893). There is a legend among the villagers which tells the story that one time the landslide was so enormous that it destroyed the entire village and all the people died (Hansen, 1975, p. 213). According to people living in the

village, the landslide also caused damage to archaeological remains and therefore the archaeological remains are not very visible in the landscape. The location of possible structural remains should be between two streams, Norð í Á and Mataránna called Uppií Toftum and Uppi í Smiðju (Hansen, 1975, p. 214). A third possible ruin is called Íslistoft or Íslandstoft.

The settlement ruin of Íslistoft was in the northern part of the infield Uppi í Gerðamørk and, during cultivation prior to 1975, paved drains and deep constructed stonewalls were discovered (Hansen, 1975, p. 214). With the many landslides and with two accounts of structural remains in the infield, it is difficult to determine if there was one or several districts. If these structural remains have been farms with associated outhouses, there is the possibility that the initial settlement was more dispersed, with more than one district. It is also conceivable that the first settlement was higher up in the infield, but due to the landslides the people living in Hvannasund decided to move closer to the seashore, further away from the main landslide areas. In 1585, there were two farms in Hvannasund and one hundred years later there were four farms Innistova, Uppistova, Britistova and Frammistova (Hansen, 1975, p. 213). There is no known churchyard in Hvannasund and until 1916 people were buried in the churchyard in Viðareiði.

A7.4 The Island of Borðy

The island Borðoy is the largest of the northern islands, 94,90 km². On the island there are two larger fjords or inlets, Árnafjørður and Borðoyavík. At Árnafjørður is the village Árnafjørður and at Borðoyavík the city Klaksvík. This island is characteristic by its steep coastal area. There are today eight villages or settlement, which are settled. Cultural and structural remains have been found in most of the villages and between the villages at Kvíngadali (structural remains), í Hópinum (structural remains), in Taravík (structure remains), in Neytadali (structural remains), in Rytudali (structural remains), in Kisanum (structural remains) and Nestoftir (structural remains). Below are the places mentioned with relevance to the study of possible burial locations, as supplement information for Chapter 5.

A7.4.1 The Village of Múla

The houses are clustered together close to a stream and close to the steep infield area. This settlement picture could have been different, because according to local orally transmitted knowledge the settlement used to be closer to the infield/outfield border than today (Informant 15, Appendix 5.3). The settlement was moved further down in the infield by Guttormur í Múla

(Informant 15, Appendix 5.3), who owned much land in Múla and held a farm on copyhold tenure and was believed to have been born in c.1657 (Hansen, 1975, p. 324). No chapel or small church is registered at Múla, but according to local knowledge there used to be a chapel at “Gomlu Hús” (Informant 15, Appendix 5.3).

A7.4.2 The City of Klaksvík

The name of the city Klaksvík is a rather new name for the settlement, which was legally confirmed in 1918 (Mitens, E. and Sørensen, 1953, p. 163 and p. 210). There is clear archaeological evidence that one of the districts settled in the Viking Age was close to the district Uppsálir, at the inlet Borðoyavík at the site Niðri á Toft (Dahl, S.; Thorsteinsson, 1969). Further settlement remains are located at Úti í Grøv, on the West side of the inlet Vág, where a longhouse is situated close to the river, Gravará (16x7m). According to local legend, this place was settled by people from Ireland (Tjóðsavnið, 1952a). Another ruin close to the infield area in Klaksvík is south of the settlement at Niðri á Toft, north of Sólstein. As Klaksvík is situated on an isthmus, the first settlements probably started on both sides of the isthmus at Borðoyavík and Vágur, but it is difficult to determine when the settlement dispersed from the coastal areas on the isthmus. These areas provide good landing-, sailing- and fishing opportunities. Until 1866, the old churchyard in Klaksvík was located at Vági (Hansen, 1981, p. 193).

A7.4.3 The Village of Norðoyri

According to recent sources, a part of the settlement at Oyri was included into the settlement at Bø (today Klaksvík) (Sølvará, 2008, p. 9). Jens Chrstian Svabo has, in 1782, Norðoyri or Oyri as part of the settlement in Bø, thereby being the fifth district in Bø (Svabo, 1976, p. 380). There are a few archaeological remains in Norðoyri, such as Bønhúsgarði. Bønhúsgarði translates directly as “chapel farm or yard”. This mound is a circular mound (Tjóðsavnið, 1952t). It is not certain if this ruin holds the remains of a chapel, but during initial archaeological examinations Sverri Dahl concluded that in the circular mound there had been a ruin, but it was uncertain how much was left of it (Tjóðsavnið, 1952t). Furthermore, north of Barkhellubeiti are two ruins which, according to local legend, are the remains of leprosy houses (Tjóðsavnið, 1952t). Of additional house remains, three ruins are visible at í Hópinum, about

3 kilometres south of the village of Norðoyri (Matras, 1932, p. 163; Tjóðsavnið, 1952t). There are several other ruins in the outfield.

A7.5 Kunoy and Kalsoy

The names of the islands seem to originate from the freestanding cliffs by the northern islands. Kallsoy, Kallur(in), signifies a male person and in Kunoy, Konan, signifies a woman (Matras, 1932, p. 13). The names are based on the appearances of the cliffs associated with female and male appearances; the cliff Kallurin is long and narrow and the cliff Konan lower and thicker (Jakobsen, 2018, p. 112).

Kunoy, a third settlement, used to be at Skarð but was depopulated on 26.01.1919 due to a foundered boat, Skarðbátur in 1913 (Hansen, 1978, p. 161; Kunoy, 2012, p. 54). There are still visible remains today of this settlement. Both south and north of Haraldssund are clear settlement remains at Búðadalur, north of Haraldssund and south of Haraldssund at Búðunum (Bruun, 1929, p. 100; Dahl, 1968, p. 309; Hansen, 1978, p. 7). In addition, there are structural remains in Hellisdali, though to be built around 1826 and 1850 and both north and south of the village of Kunoy are structural remains (Hansen, 1978, p. 7). The settlement remains at Búðadalur, also called Háledingabúðir or Háldatoftir, are according to local legend previous settlements of Dutch whale hunters (Dahl, 1968, p. 309; Hansen, 1978, p. 7). In his small review of the area, Sverri Dahl only mentioned one ruin (Dahl, 1968, p. 309), while Símun Hansen mentioned that there are several ruins (Hansen, 1978, p. 7). During a survey by the author in 2015 it was clear that there are two large buildings, with the remains of fences and traces of cultivation in the area. The structure and outline of the building resembles Viking Age and early Middle Ages buildings, but only archaeological excavation and research would give a clear answer to the date and function of these settlement remains. In addition to these ruins and structural remains, there are two accounts of burials on Kunoy, with the first account from the depopulated village of Skarð.

A7.5.1 The Village of Kunoy

Kunoy is mentioned in the law letter Hundabrævið from the Middle Ages (1350-1400). In this village, there are three main districts: Heimi í Húsi, Suður á Bø (Hansen, 1978, p. 14) and

Norðuri í Húsi, and each of the districts are situated close to a stream. The only Christian church and churchyard on the island is in the village of Kunoy, except for the church cemetery.

A7.5.2 The Village of Syðradalur

This village was settled by people from Blankaskála, who decided to move from Blankaskála due to avalanches in 1809 (Hansen, 1966, p. 42, 1978, p. 72). It is possible that this village has been settled earlier, because people have found building remains (Hansen, 1978, p. 72). Furthermore, a legend as well as place names supports the opportunity for the village to be settled in an earlier period (Hansen, 1978, p. 72).

A7.5.3 The Village of Mikladalur

Mikladalur is known from historical sources as it was mentioned in the law letter Seyðabrævið from 1298. The village is divided by a stream into two main areas, Sunnanágarður and Nornagarður (Hansen, 1978, p. 109).

A7.5.4 The Village of Blankaskáli

Proceeding the avalanche, in 1801 there were four houses in the village (Hansen, 1966, p. 40). There was no church in Blankaskáli, but in the infield area there are remains of a building called Bønhúsið or Bønhúsgrund. Bønhúsið and Bønhúsgrund means a chapel house and a chapel ground. It is possible that there was a catholic chapel house here at one point (Hansen, 1966, p. 44), but this is uncertain due to a lack of archaeological material and dating evidence.

Appendix A8 Informants

- 1: Informal interview 2018, á Sundi
- 2: Formal, informal interview, conversations 2015-2019, Hvannasund
- 3: Formal, informal interview, conversations 2015, 2017, Viðareiði
- 4: Formal, informal interview, conversations 2014, 2015, Kirkja
- 5: Formal, informal interview, conversations 2015-2019, Kirkja
- 6: Formal, informal interview, conversations 2016, Hattarvík
- 7: Conversations, partly informal interview 2018, 2019, Svínay
- 8: Conversations, partly informal interview 2013, 2019, Svínay
- 9: Conversations 2018, Svínay
- 10: Conversations, partly informal interview 2019, Oyrar, Oyri
- 11: Formal, informal interview, conversations 2015, 2018, 2019, Hattarvík, Klaksvík
- 12: Conversations and partly informal interview 2019, Blankaskáli (25.02.2019)
- 13: Conversations 2015, Kirkja
- 14: Conversations 2015, 2018, Kirkja
- 15: Conversations 2015, 2019 Múla
- 16: Conversations and informal interview 2015 Múla
- 17: Conversations: Kirkja 2018
- 18: Conversations 2015, 2019, Klaksvík
- 19: Conversations 2015, 2019, Klaksvík
- 20: Conversations 2018, Kirkja
- 21: Conversations and partly informal interview 2015, Norðdepil
- 22-23: Group conversations and partly informal interview 2015, Kallsoy
- 24-25: Group conversation and informal interview 2015, Kallsoy

Appendix A9 The Faroe Islands

In this appendix are the summaries of the notes from the landscape survey conducted in the Faroe Islands.

A9.1 Burial Site: Yviri í Trøð in the Village of Tjørnuvík

Site: Yviri í Trøð, Tjørnuvík	
1: Access to burial(s)	Access to the burial site is most convenient via the path to and from Tjørnuvík to Haldórsvík. The burial is on the route between the villages, just on the border between the infield and the outfield. As the seashore is close to the burials, there is easy access from the beach to the burials.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The burial site is on the path to Haldórsvík. The hill is rising slightly from the path up towards the burial site. The burials were set in a sand dune. Close to the burial site are a sheep pen and a watercourse. The infield is cultivated for hay production.
3: View from the burial site	Categorised as an open view towards the village and as an open view towards the sea. The view from the burial site is moderate towards the seashore (north), since the islands Eysuroy is in the horizon and the sea stacks Risin and Kellingin. There is a good and open view towards the village west of the site. No visibility towards other villages. Towards the west are high mountains. Towards the north is a view towards mountains and seashore, towards the south, east and west the visibility is limited by high mountains.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The burial site is on the southern side of a small river and on the current border between the infield and the outfield. It is also close to a modern sheep pen.
5: Location and orientation of burials	The burials are oriented in different directions, unlike the burials in the village of Sandur, Við Kirkjugarð.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Burial site excavated. Not part of a continuing churchyard as at Við Kirkjugarð, which is also part of a modern churchyard. Landscape quite different from Við Kirkjugarð.
7: Other remains nearby	There is a sheep pen above the burial site towards the west and below the main road (the path) there are some building structures, but not of domestic activity.
8: Sign of disturbance	The site is excavated and enclosed by a modern construction.
9: Other	12 inhumation burials excavated at this site. Are there possibilities of additional burials? Could these be eroded away or not visible during excavation due to bad preservation conditions? If burials have been eroded away, would these have been visible prior to the finding by the two young boys in the early 1950s?

A9.2 Burial Site: Við Kirkjugarð in the Village of Sandur

Site: Við Kirkjugarð, Sandur, Sandoy, The Faroe Islands	
1: Access to burial(s)	The coastline is east of the burial site with a distance of 59.1m. The village is on the south and west side of the burial site. North of the church is a beach. Following the shoreline, the beach is 343.2m from the burial site.

Site: Við Kirkjugarð, Sandur, Sandoy, The Faroe Islands	
2: Movement to and from the burial	Following the seashore line is a path which runs below the church and church site Við Kirkjugarð (Hjalt 1953 p. 61). This path provides easy access to the burials. The burials are about 14m above sea level and therefore on a higher level than the beach. The churchyard is levelled, but towards the village the elevation rises gradually.
3: View from the burial site	As the churchyard is situated on higher terrain than the beach and close to the modern seashore there is an open view towards the east to the sea, the village of Skarvanes, the island of Skúvoy, the modern landing site in the east, the church in the north and Viking Age settlements and activity areas in the north and west, and towards the modern village to the west and south. At the modern landing site there used to be boathouses; this is seen on a map from the 1900s. Today there is no view towards the newly discovered Viking Age building north of the church, because it is blocked by the church fence wall and the church. The earliest phase of the church is dated to the medieval period. There are no cairns, modern structures or vegetation which aids the recognition of the Viking Age burial site today. At the time of the usage of the burials the burials were marked and were therefore visible in the landscape.
4: Signs of field boundaries	In relation to this burial site, the sea and seashore act as natural boundaries for the extent of the burial site to the east. The stone-built church fence wall post-dates the Viking Age burials. During excavation it was clear that the burial site extended underneath this stone fence wall. A ditch is 1m from the church stone fence wall on the north side, but it is not dated or excavated. The ditch is probably used to drain the cemetery. It is possible that the cemetery's southern and western border was determined by an open trench, which originally could have been a stream (in the excavation labelled as H7B) (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 7). If it was a trench it could prevent water from running over the cemetery.
5: Location and orientation of burials	The Viking Age burials are 22.5m south of the church. The burials were oriented east-west.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The Viking Age burials are today in a modern churchyard, but they extend underneath the oldest part of the cemetery. Most churches and cemeteries in the Faroes are situated close to the seashore and therefore the location of the cemetery is not unusual in the Christian tradition on the Faroe Islands. The burial location is similar to the burial location at both Tjørnuvík and Hvalba, which are both situated close to the seashore. It is quite interesting that the burial site has been used prior to its usage as a cemetery, for cultivation (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 11).
7: Other remains nearby	Immediately north and above the burials is the church dry-stone fence wall. Below the dry-stone fence wall was a dyke (in the excavation labelled J6D) which post-dates the burials (Hartmann, 1989b, p. 17). Following the coastline north of the burial site there are several buildings under the surface. Approximately 6m from the dry-stone fence wall is a possible Viking Age building structure, which is not fully excavated (Krogh, 1975, p. 46). Prior to the partial excavation of the building a Viking Age coin hoard was discovered in 1863 (Krogh, 1975, p. 46). The coin hoard consisted of 98 coins dated to the late Viking Age, from the end of the 10 th century. Further north is the parish church in Sandur. During studies of the church in 1969-70 investigations showed that there were five earlier church buildings, with the earliest dated to the 11 th century. The church building from the 11 th century was a wooden stave church of Norwegian type. Continuing further north along the coast there are two sites close to each other. The first site is the recently discovered Viking Age hall. Close to this building is a stone setting, but the function of the stone setting is not known at the moment. The second site is Undir Junkarisfløtti with occupations dating to the 8 th century. Around 1200AD the settlement was abandoned and people moved further inland. Proceeding from Undir Junkarisfløtti, walking across the beach, are the Viking Age settlement remains at Á Sondum. Below the Viking Age settlement there are remains dated to the 4 th -6 th centuries AD (Church, et al. , 2013). South and south west of the burials there was the course of an old stream which is not dated (Diklev, 1981a, p. 19). South and south west of the burial site were areas with heaps of burned water-rounded stones, ash layers, slag-like material and a non-domestic structure with charcoal and large piles of fire cracked stones (Diklev, 1981a, pp. 21-22;

Site: Við Kirkjugarð, Sandur, Sandoy, The Faroe Islands	
	Arge, 2001, p. 12; Arge, S.V., Friel, R., Cussans, J.E., and Mustchin, 2009, p. 36). These structure points towards production activities, such as smithy activities and/or the production of food and drink. It could be a grain cultivation centre (Hartmann, 1990a, p. 10). It is also likely that the activities south of the burials were related to the burial site itself as ritual activities.
8: Sign of disturbance	During the excavation it was clear that some of the burials had been disturbed by modern cultivation. The burials are today bounded by a modern church fence wall, which prevents animals accessing the site Við Kirkjugarð and the fence protects the area from erosion. The area is a scheduled monument.
9: Other	Legend has it that a nunnery and monastery were at a place called Halgabrekku, which means ‘the sacred slope’. Halgabrekka was located where the church and churchyard are today (Hjalt 1953 p. 56). Another local legend tells that Snæúlvur from Færeyingasaga lived at Á Krossi, which is at the corner of the churchyard (Rafn, 1832; Dahl, 1973).

A9.3 Burial Site: Á Bønhúsfløtu in the Village of Hvalba, Nes

Site: Bønhúsfløta, Hvalba, Suðuroy	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the burial site on land, because it is easily walkable on the flat terrain. There is also good access from the sea.
2: Movement to and from the burial	Movement from the northeast and northwest from Hvalba. There is a watercourse close to the settlement remains.
3: View from the burial site	The view towards the ocean and the village of Hvalba is open. Open view towards structural remains in SW, towards Nes. Towards the east is a river, which is visible from the burial site. The land where the structural remains are is flat, and slowly rising towards the modern houses in the south and the mountains, which limit the view. From the burial site there is good visibility of the village of Hvalba. Across the ocean from the burial site is a landing site and there is a good visibility towards the landing site. Towards the south and north are mountains which flank the village on either side and hence the burial site.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are signs of field boundaries. There are also modern fences for field boundaries. The river towards the east could also be a natural boundary for the settlement remains.
5: Location and orientation of burials	The location of the burial site is close to the modern seashore. The alignment of the burials is not known, since the site is not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	This burial site has a special character as being part of an early church site and nearby settlement remains. At the moment an early church site is being excavated at Velbastaður, where burials have been excavated as well. There is no dating now for this site, but they are both interpreted as early church sites.
7: Other remains nearby	Yes, there are structures, which are most likely remains from an early church site and settlement remains. Modern fences on the edge of the site and towards the west and east.
8: Sign of disturbance	There is much erosion on site, and it is visible on the side of the structures towards the ocean.
9: Other	The site is very exposed to erosion from wind, storms and the waves from the ocean. Even if the site is called “Á Bønhúsfløtu”, translated “Prayer house remains”, could there be older remains underneath? Is the human bone, which has been dated to the year 1000 part of a Christian burial site, Ásatrúgv (old Nordic religion) or a transitional phase from Ásatrúgv to Christianity or both? No artefacts were found together with the human remains.

A9.4 Burial Site: Kirkjugarðurin in the village of Kirkja

Site: The burial site at Kirkjugarðurin, Kirkja	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is often a heavy surf round the islands and with few good landing places it can be hard during winter to get access to the island. It is easy to access the church and churchyard from the village and also from the landing site Á Hellu. The access is limited today by the churchyard stone wall.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The border to the west of the churchyard is a cleft called Rógva. The landscape here is very steep and there are birds nesting. Towards the east is the church and the village. There is a path, today a road, leading from the church down to the landing site and also to the neighbouring houses. Towards the east is a small stream called Krossá.
3: View from the burial site	From the burial site the view is limited to the east towards the village of Kirkja, because of the church. There is an open view towards the infield and outfield in the north. Towards the west is the island of Viðoy and the village of Viðareiði and towards the south there is an open view towards the inlet Fugloyarfjørður and the islands of Viðoy, Borðoy and partly Svínø. The view towards the north is limited by the rise of land. The view towards the village is limited by the church. There is no direct view from the burials towards the entire village. It is only the northern houses that are clearly visible. East of the church are also several boat houses. The burials are mainly visible from the northern part of the village. There is no direct view of the church at the landing site Á Hellu, but when you are sailing past the island there is a good and open view towards the church and churchyard.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The cleft Rógva and the stream Krossá act as natural boundaries. The stone fence wall built around the church is also a boundary. The boathouses are on the east side of the stream, not on the same side as the church.
5: Location and orientation of burials	The direction of the burials was east-west, situated close to the cleft.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The find circumstances were similar to those at Við Kirkjugarð in the village of Sandur where the burials were found due to the extension of the churchyard.
7: Other remains nearby	<p>There are boathouses on the east side of the church and the stream. There are several other boathouses along the path towards the landing site. None of the boat houses are in use today. A few of them have collapsed. Few people live permanently on the island and with the decline in the population in Fugloy there is no fishing activity on the island. Today the collapsed boathouses remind one of a bygone fishing era. Downhill from the church there is also an area used to dry fish and the remains of a storehouse used for groceries and fresh fish.</p> <p>East of the church and the stream a building was discovered in around 1920 when men were building a boathouse (Hansen 1971 p. 32). The building is not dated, but based on the descriptions and the location it could be a building from either the medieval or Viking age period. It is difficult to estimate the dating with only the descriptions at hand. Structural remains have been recorded by Símun Hansen (Hansen, 1971) and Louis Zachariassen (Zachariassen, 1956) by orally submitted accounts from people who cultivated or observed the remains during cultivation. In 2012 a new structure was registered by Tjóðsavnið in the eastern part of the village, with the extension of the helicopter landing site (Tjóðsavnið, 1952w). Objects, which were found during the registration points towards a late Viking Age or medieval period.</p> <p>Furthermore, conversations and interviews with people living in Kirkja gave clear indications of possible burials and farmsteads. It is difficult to estimate the extension of the settlement prior to 1800, but the old infield area in around 1700 in Kirkja was between Tvattá and Vágsá and in 1850 new areas are taken into the infield (Hansen, 1971, p. 27). In some places there is reminiscence of old dry-stone walls, but most often these have been taken away when more land was taken in as infield (Hansen, 1971, p. 27).</p> <p>In addition, the coastline in Kirkja, facing the ocean in the south, is much affected by erosion.</p>
8: Sign of disturbance	There are possibly one or two stone coffins left in the ground. The burials are disturbed.

Site: The burial site at Kirkjugarðurin, Kirkja	
9: Other	<p>Is this a churchyard, which has been in use from the beginning of settlement in Kirkja, possibly the Viking Age?</p> <p>Can the direction and content of the burials give information on the time period and faith/religion?</p> <p>Would it still be possible to excavate the remaining stone coffins? Or are more recent burials buried above the remaining stone coffins?</p> <p>Would it be possible to find more information in the churchyard's protocols if this location has been used recently? There are no headstones in the area where the two remaining coffins allegedly should be.</p>

A9.5 Burial Site: Frammi í Garði in the Village and Island of Svínoy

Site: Svínoy, Frammi í Garði	
1: Access to burial(s)	In Svínoy the known settlement today is mainly concentrated in the southern part of the island at the inlet Svínoyarvík. Though there is a second landing side at Eiði, no settlements have been found in the area. The burial in the village of Svínoy is in the southern part of the island close to the inlet. Access to the burial can be reached through the path which goes through the village. The landing site at the inlet is close to the burial site. It is therefore easy to access the burial by foot and by sea in good weather.
2: Movement to and from the burial	<p>A path is next to the burial site and south of the site is a watercourse, Giláin. From the settlement in Svínoy the walking paths leads to Eiði (the other landing site), the valley Yvir í Dal and to the valley Yvir á Dal, fyrir Eystan. Following the path towards the west, Yvir í Dal, the hills are rising and it gets steeper and steeper. When one reaches the top there are a few waters and close by these waters is a green area, tann Grøna Fløtan, which is associated in folklore with the burial ground of pirates.</p> <p>The landing site west of the inlet is slowly sliding downhill towards the west and is 89m from the burial site.</p>
3: View from the burial site	Today the burial site is enclosed by modern houses, which are blocking the view towards the inlet and the paths leading to Yvir á Dal, Yvir í Dal and Eiði. It is possible that these modern houses are built on top of older previous settlements and it is therefore difficult to estimate how the view was from the burial site in the Viking Age. There is good visibility to and from the burial site to the neighbouring houses. In addition, there is good visibility to and from the possible remains of an early chapel site (Hansen, 1973, p. 45).
4: Signs of field boundaries	The stream Giláin, which runs on the eastern side of the burial site, could be a boundary marker.
5: Location and orientation of burials	According to the men who discovered the burial the body was laid in a north-south direction. Hence the burial was placed in the opposite direction of the east-west direction of the church and the isthmus. As mentioned above there are possible remains of an early chapel 16m from the burial site. The modern church is 104m due north.
6: Certain deviation or special character	This burial has a special character compared to the burials discovered at Sandi and Tjørnuvík, since this is a single burial. It is possible that there are more burials in this area which have not yet been discovered or not reported. Furthermore, this burial is in the middle of the modern village and not in the vicinity of it, as seen in Yviri í Trøð in the village of Tjørnuvík
7: Other remains nearby	There are the possible remains of an early chapel site and medieval or post-medieval building remains. These remains have not been dated.
8: Sign of disturbance	The burial is no longer intact, because it has been disturbed. The remains of the skeleton and burial are possibly on the side of the burial itself, though this is not certain.
9: Other	<p>Are there more burials underneath the road and the modern houses nearby?</p> <p>Burial situated in the middle of settlements, close to the inlet.</p> <p>In the Viking Age, were there settlements on both sides of the burial?</p> <p>Was there a building on the southern side of the burial in the Viking Age? If no building was there, was there then an open view towards the sea?</p>

A9.6 Burial Site: Óttisheyggur in the District Giljanes, Sandavágur

Site: Óttisheyggur, Giljanes	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access on foot to the burial both from the villages Sandavágur and Miðvágur.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The distance from the seashore to the burial site is about 370m. The promontory rises slowly, but it is not steep from the seashore to the burial. Next to the burial site is a gully and a larger natural mound called Stóri Øtti and the burial and smaller mound called Óttisheyggur or Lítli Øtti. Close to the burial site is a road, which used to be a local walking path.
3: View from the burial site	There is a moderate view from the burial site towards the villages of Miðvágur and Sandavágur due to the headland. The view towards the ocean is open. From the burial site there is an open view towards the islands of Koltur and Hestur. Towards the north the land rises slowly.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The mound could be a sign of field boundary, but this is not certain.
5: Location and orientation of burials	The mound Óttisheyggur was 0.50-1.0m in height, rounded and grass-grown.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The remoteness of the burial site from the settlements at Miðvágur and Sandvágur is similar to the remoteness of the Hov burial site.
7: Other remains nearby	There are recent settlements south of the natural mound called Hjá Nesa- Kristiáni and Hjá Magnus á Nesinum. Below the path or modern road is a “Gálgasteinur” translated to gallowsstone (Petersen and Heinesen 2010 p. 37).
8: Sign of disturbance	The mound was levelled during cultivation and no remains are left.
9: Other	Close to the path between Miðvágur and Sandavágur, today a road. Does the burial also function as a boundary marker between two settlements? Could there be more burials in close conjunction with the road? Would it be possibly to find the human remains and artefacts? According to the farmer the bones and chains and the white round objects were in good condition; does this mean that other possible burials here could be in good condition?

A9.7 Burial Site: Havgrímsgrøvn in the of Village Hov, Suðuroy

Site: Havgrímsgrøvn, Hov	
1: Access to burial(s)	As the burial is situated in the cultivated infield 120m above sea level it is not close to the seashore and to the settlements in the village. There is good access to the burial from the village.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The burial is placed in a flat area, which resembles a terrace. From the terrace the landscape slides downhill towards the south. Towards the north the landscape rises slowly towards the hill and towards a rockface. Towards the east at Hamarin above the rockface is a cairn route between the villages of Hov and Øravík. Today there is a modern road between the villages. Towards the east and west are small streams. Below the burial is a very low-lying dry-stone wall built in an east-west direction. East of the burial are the remains of a settlement, Undir Homrum, but the dating of this settlement is not known. Modern fences are towards the north and east.
3: View from the burial site	There is a good view from the burial site towards the settlement at Homrum and the settlement remains at Undir Homrum. The visibility of the burial site is limited from the village and the visibility towards the village is limited by the rockface. The view towards the ocean is open.

Site: Havgrímsgrøv, Hov	
4: Signs of field boundaries	The streams can act as natural field boundaries, and the low-lying grass-covered dry-stone wall could also be a boundary marker. There is no date of this feature.
5: Location and orientation of burials	At the burial site there are two heaps of stones, which seem to be enclosed by a dry-stone wall that runs east-west.
6: Certain deviation or special character	This burial has similarities with the burial mound Óttisheyggur at Giljanesi, because it is situated up in the hills and not close to the seashore.
7: Other remains nearby	There are settlement and dry-stone walls remains as mentioned above, east of the burial site. A sheep shelter is below the burial site towards the west. Further down the hill are two stones, which are called “Gráisteinar” and according to local legend are memorial stones for Havgrím, who died in a battle and his grandson Leivur Øssurson (Berg 1984 p. 410-412).
8: Sign of disturbance	The burial site has been excavated and thereby disturbed.
9: Other	Are there any connections between the settlement remains at Undir Homrum and the burial site? If the burial site was re-excavated by professional archaeologists today, would there be any remains? The area has been disturbed and according to the description of the finds, the condition of the bones and objects was poor.

A9.8 Burial Site: Vegginum in the Village of Kirkja

Site: Vegginum, Kirkja	
1: Access to burial(s)	The site of this possible burial ground is in the middle of the modern village. There is good access to the site from east, west and north. The access from the south is limited by the seashore, but the site can be accessed from the seashore.
2: Movement to and from the burial	There is good movement both from the east and west to and from the burial site. A modern road runs along the area. From the burial site towards the north the land rises and it slopes downhill towards the south. Towards the east and west along the modern road the landscape is fairly flat. Towards the east is the stream Brunnurin or Gilið and towards the west the stream Krossáin.
3: View from the burial site	As the place is in the middle of the village with a cultivated infield towards the south this site has an open view towards the south towards the inlet, and the islands of Svínø, Borðø and Viðø. It is raised slightly above the field below and is fairly flat. The higher elevation is probably due to years of cultural accumulation of layers. There is good visibility towards the ocean and while on a boat there is good visibility towards this burial site.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The streams could act as boundaries and there is local knowledge about building remains both east and west of this burial site.
5: Location and orientation of burials	There is no information regarding the burials at the site since this area has not been excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	This site is different from the other sites, because it is situated in the middle of the modern village. Based on the accounts of remains, which have surfaced during the building of new houses and roadbuilding, this area could be a district with a cemetery with the stream acting as natural boundary.
7: Other remains nearby	Settlement remains and ruins have been found both east and west of Vegginum. Towards the east were the remains of building at Niðri undir Mittúni and towards the west were building remains called Guddatoft (Hansen 1971 p. 32). There is also a structural feature of a man-made wall of stone next to the stream Brunnurin or Gilið, which seems to be part of an old fence or a building of unknown function. It is covered with vegetation.
8: Sign of disturbance	This site has probably been disturbed because of road working, but it is difficult to estimate the extent of it.

Site: Vegginum, Kirkja	
9: Other	Is the site Viking Age or medieval? Has the incised cross which was discovered any connection with the burial site?

Appendix A10 Norway

In this appendix are the summaries of the notes from the landscape survey conducted in Norway.

A10.1 Burial Site: Klepp Tu, Jæren

Site: Klepp, Tu, Jæren	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access to the burials from the infield from the north, east and west. The landscape is fairly flat but rises towards the mounds.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The burial site is on a hilly landscape. There are farm borders towards Særheim in the North and a border between Hauge and Tu towards the west. Movement towards the mound is more difficult from the south, because of the rise of land towards Tinghaug. Tinghaug is steep on the southern side and the elevation acts as a natural boundary to access Tinghaug from the south.
3: View from the burial site	Since the burials are elevated in the landscape today, especially Grønhaug, the view from the burial mounds is vast towards the east, west and north. The burial mounds are visible in the landscape. Towards the east there is good visibility of the modern farms and settlements. In addition, there is good visibility towards the water. Towards the south is Tinghaug, which makes the view limited from Grønhaug. There is good visibility towards the settlement remains called Dysjane and other mounds such as Krosshaug. There was not a good visibility on site due to changes in the weather. During the survey it became dark and foggy.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are farm boundaries as mentioned above. The burials themselves can be field boundaries situated on a hilly landscape. The mounds Grønhaug, Storhaug and the round mound are situated in this hilly line. Another mound is between Grønhaug and the round mound, which is also in the line. It could be a sign of an older field boundary.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The Grønhaug burial chamber was oriented NS. The top of the mound is flat and is the top of a low-lying round mound.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Mounds are not an unfamiliar landscape feature in Norway, but it is interesting that the mounds are situated in close connection with the natural mound Tinghaug, older burial mounds and settlements.
7: Other remains nearby	There are other burial mounds and settlements.
8: Sign of disturbance	The mounds have been excavated and thereby disturbed.
9: Other	Why was this site selected for a burial ground? Who was buried here? Why did people continue to use this cemetery? It is a large burial ground, with a good view across the infield.

A10.2 Burial Site: Hellesklubben and Mosbrunn, Åkra

Site: Hellesklubben and Mosbrunn, Åkra	
1: Access to burial(s)	<p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1: easy access to burial site, especially from the sea.</p> <p>Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: easy access to burial site, especially from the road.</p>
2: Movement to and from the burial	<p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1: There is easy movement to and from the burial site.</p> <p>Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: There is easy movement to and from the burial site.</p>
3: View from the burial site	<p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1: There is a good view from the seashore burial towards the modern settlement and the sea. There are several sand dunes.</p> <p>Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: this burial mound is in the middle of a modern settlement; therefore it is difficult to estimate the view. The landscape rises from the site.</p> <p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1 and Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: good visibility from Hellesklubben of the area close to the seashore. It is difficult today to estimate the visibility between mound Hellesklubben and mound Mosbrunn. The visibility is limited by modern houses and the changes made in the landscape.</p> <p>At both sites there was a thick fog and therefore it was difficult to estimate the view between the sites. Additionally, it was difficult to take good landscape photos.</p>
4: Signs of field boundaries	<p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1: The seashore acts as a natural boundary and perhaps the tongue of land the burial was situated on was also a boundary sign.</p> <p>Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: It is difficult to determine any field boundaries in the village today.</p>
5: Direction and location of burial site	<p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1: close to the seashore. Direction not known.</p> <p>Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: In the village, close to a modern settlement.</p>
6: Certain deviation or special character	<p>Burial mounds Hellesklubben 61190-1 and Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: familiarity with other Viking Age burial sites, close to seashore or inland. Buried in mounds not unusual in Norway.</p>
7: Other remains nearby	<p>There are other structures nearby the burial sites Hellesklubben 61190-1 and Mosbrunn 24057-1/2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burial mound 53691-1 Mosbrunn Migration Period: burned bone and artefacts were found (Museum, 1976, n. 53691) Towards Støng 215512 Boat buildings (NO:Båtsle anlæg) at Stone prior to the reformation (Structure at Stone) (Fylkeskommune, 2015, nn. 215512–1). 219513-1 Settlement from the Late Neolithic, Bronze Age (Fylkeskommune, 2016, nn. 219513–1).
8: Sign of disturbance	<p>The burials have been excavated and disturbed.</p>
9: Other	<p>Burial mound Hellesklubben 61190-1: Could there more burials in the sand? Not mound burials, but flat burials. Was there a Viking Age settlement close to the burial site?</p> <p>Burial mound Mosbrunn 24057-1/2: Where are the Viking Age settlements? Underneath the medieval farms or farm areas? Unfortunately, the weather was bad? during the landscape analysis. There was rain and fog and therefore very few pictures were taken.</p>

A10.3 Burial Site: Kongshaugen, Alvaldsnes

Site: Kongshaugen, Alvaldsnes, Karmøy, ID 115870-9, 115870-10	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the burial site from the seashore at Karmsundet and the small landing area at Alvaldsnes, which is no more than 200m from the seashore. Furthermore, there is easy access from the southern area at Alvaldsnes. There is also easy access from the inland area.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The movement to the burial site is partly restricted by the narrow strait Karmsundet and the two islands, Bukkøya and Forøya, on the eastern part of Alvaldsnes. From the seashore the land rises and the landscape is undulating with hills. This aspect is important in the view towards the south and west. Otherwise the movement to and from the burial site is easy by land and sea.
3: View from the burial site	Towards the north is the church and Karmsundet. Towards the south and east are the inland areas, the village of Alvaldsnes and towards the west the islands of Bukkøya, Forøya and beyond these the Karmsundet. The visibility of the burial site is limited from the islands of Bukkøya and Forøya, because the landscape is rising towards the church and the settlement. The view from the burial site in this direction is restricted by the church. From the areas at Grønhaug and Reheia there is good visibility towards the burial site and there is good visibility from the burial site towards the mounds at Reheia and the mound Grønhaug.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is a stone fence boundary between the church and the area of Kongshaugen. Today there are also modern signs and field boundaries with fences.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The burial site is located on a mound at Kongungshaug, which gives a good visibility and a good view in all directions.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Across Karmsundet are many burial mounds; many of the mounds have been built prior to the construction of Grønhaug, such as Storhaug and the mounds at Reieia. In consideration of the placement of the burial site it is not unusual at Karmøy to find burial mounds located close to the seashore and in close distance to each other. These are often not far away from the landing sites and close to modern roads.
7: Other remains nearby	<p>There are several remains in close vicinity to the mound Kongshaugen. The three burials from the Iron Age are already mentioned.</p> <p>There are several burial mounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dåpshaug (ID 115870-39 Iron Age), • Stone foundation which is a possible burial ground (ID 115870-12 from the Roman era) • Cremation burial (ID 115870-13 from the Roman era) • Kongshaug (ID 115870-38) • Eversplasset burial mound (115870-52 Iron Age) • Fantaskarshaugen ID 115870-51 from the Iron Age) <p>There are also settlement traces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Roman era (ID 115870-11) • From the Iron Age (ID 115870-3, ID 115870-6, ID 115870-4) • From the Viking Age and the medieval (ID 115870-5), before the reformation (ID 115870-2) <p>There are also traces of an older road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron Age road below the modern road at Kongshaugen (Munkhauvegen ID 115870-73). <p>Closer to the church there are also several burial mounds and activity areas and some of them will be mentioned here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The church, Olavskirken, and the churchyard are from the Middle Ages; it is not known if there are older remains below (ID 83833).

Site: Kongshaugen, Alvaldsnes, Karmøy, ID 115870-9, 115870-10	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the northern side of the church is a 7.2m large bauta stone called “Jomfru Marias Synål” • North of the northern stone dried fence wall at the church is a mound called Flagghaugen. • Further down the hill is Klaksholem where there are 5 burial mounds (115870-46/47/48/49/50). • South of the church settlement remains from the Iron Age have been discovered, a secret passage, and in 2012 Kongsgårdsprosjektet discovered a king’s hall made of stone from the middle ages. • Further south is Kuhagen and a fortification with a settlement inside it. • Other remains are found at Lahammer, such as burial mounds and possible landing sites (Lahamar Burial mound ID 115870-41 Iron Age). • At Bjønnholmen there are remains of a mound (ID 49005-1 from the Iron Age) • At the seashore are several stone structures, which could be part of trading and the function of a landing site. • At the seashore at Gloppeneset there was a landing site, which probably was the Hanseatic landing site Nothaw. • On the island of Bukkøy there is a place called Skrattaskjær, where according to Snorra Sturluson Olav Trygvason let the sorcerer Oyvindur Kelda drown and the men who did not follow him (Sturluson 2013 p. 239-240) (Site ID references from askeladden.no Alvaldsnes Karmøy) (Museum, 1992).
8: Sign of disturbance	Part of the burial site has been excavated.
9: Other	<p>Could there be more burials in close vicinity to the burial mound such as flat/ground burials?</p> <p>Are there more Viking Age settlements underneath the modern villages or on farmland?</p>

A10.4 Burial Site: Grønhaug, Bø

Site: Grønhaug, Bø, Karmøy (ID 72135-1)	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the burial site from the seashore at Karmsundet and the small landing area at Bø, which is no more than 300m from the seashore. There is also easy access from the inland area.
2: Movement to and from the burial	With the easy access to and from the burial site the movement to and from the burial is partly dependent on the weather. In good weather the movement to and from landings areas at Karmsundet would be easy, but in rough weather it would more difficult to access with a boat. The inland areas at Grønhaug are fairly flat towards north, south and west. Towards Karmsundet in the east the seashore is more varied, shifting between rising land and small inlets.
3: View from the burial site	There is moderate visibility towards Grønhaug from Alvaldsnes and from the burial site Grønhaug towards Alvaldsnes. There is also an open view across the Karmsundet towards Vormadal and Haugesund. The small inlets are not visible from the mound, but it would be visible from the sea. There is not a good visibility towards Grønhaug from the north, because of woodland. This could have been different in the past.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is no clear sign of field boundaries today. Karmsundet is a natural sea boundary.
5: Direction and location of burial site	<p>The location of the burial site is close to the seashore and close to the important site of Alvaldsnes.</p> <p>The mound was built with bog and grass peat with a mixture of sand and small stones over a base of larger water-rolled stones (Shetelig, 1912, pp. 221–222). On top of this was a horizontal layer of firm grey sand. The boat was mounted into this construction layer (Shetelig, 1912, p. 222; Opedal, 1998, p. 25). The material used for building the mound had a protective and conservation influence on the boat and the objects (Shetelig, 1912, p. 222). In the middle of the boat were remains of a skeleton and in the area around were down and feathers (Shetelig, 1912, p. 222; Opedal, 1998, p. 25). During the excavation it</p>

Site: Grønhaug, Bø, Karmøy (ID 72135-1)	
	became clear that the burial had been disturbed and plundered (Opedal, 1998, p. 25). The mound was probably built between 880 and 950 and therefore the plundering would have happened sometime after 950 (Opedal, 1998, p. 74).
6: Certain deviation or special character	Across Karmsundet are many burial mounds; many of the mounds have been built prior to the construction of Grønhaug, such as Storhaug and the mounds at Reiheia. In consideration of the placement of the burial site it is not unusual at Karmøy to find burial mounds located close to the seashore and in close distance to each other. These are often not far away from the landing sites and close to modern roads.
7: Other remains nearby	<p>There are several mounds in close vicinity to Grønhaug, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Reiheia a burial site with bronze age burial mounds (Museum, Arkeologisk and Bendixen, 1876, n. ID 34378 and ID 4901-1). • Akstehau Iron Age mound (Museum, 1984, n. ID 72133-1). • Knaghau Iron Age mound (Museum, 1894, nn. 44409-1). • Hauge burial mound from iron Age (Museum, 1965, nn. 34357-1). • Pighaug burial mounds from the Iron Age (Museum, 1914, nn. 4880-1). <p>In addition to the mounds are several settlements and activity areas at Bø and Bøvågen, dated prior to the Viking Age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Bøvågen there are activity and settlements areas dating to the Stone Age (ID 216470-1, ID 216469-1, ID 216474-1, ID 216464-1). • In addition, an activity and settlement area at Bøvågen is from the Stone Age and the Iron Age (ID 216466-1). • At Bø there is an activity settlement area from the Stone Age (216462-1) • For more information on settlements and activity areas: https://askeladden.ra.no/
8: Sign of disturbance	Grønhaug is excavated and thereby disturbed.
9: Other	<p>Could there more burials in close vicinity to the burial mound such as flat burials?</p> <p>Are the Viking Age settlements underneath the modern villages or on farmland?</p>

Appendix A11 Shetland

In this appendix are the summaries of the notes from the landscape survey conducted in Shetland.

A11.1 Burial Site: Giant's Grave, Wick of Aith, Fetlar

Site: Giant's Grave, Wick of Aith, Fetlar, Shetland, Canmore ID 1405	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access to the burial from the ocean in good weather. There is also easy access from land.
2: Movement to and from the burial	At the burial site, the cliffs are quite steep, therefore there is a small walk from the inlet towards the burial. It is not difficult to access the burial on foot. The hills are low and there are not many geographical features which hinder the movement to and from the burial site. It is described as an oval-shaped mound, composed of stones from the seashore (RCAHMS, 1946, col. 1217).
3: View from the burial site	There is an open view towards the south, the ocean. In the horizon other islands are visible. Limited view towards the hills in the north and west. To the east view towards several hilltops. The location of the burial is visible from the inlet and when walking towards the burial from the east.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are signs of field boundaries with stone fence walls towards the east and dykes above the burial towards the north.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The burial is situated close to an inlet and lying on the edge of the bank above the beach. The main axis of the burial is NE-SW (Canmore, n. Archaeology Notes Event ID 643461). The activities associated with an inlet (voe) could give implication for the reason to build the burial here. Close to the sea and the sea travellers and visible for people who enter from the sea.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The burial is situated close to the voe/inlet and the seashore. The mound was built of stones (Canmore, n. Archaeology Notes Event ID 643461). Artefacts: boat rivets and bronze plate (PSAS, 1931, p. 18, 1958, p. 121).
7: Other remains nearby	There are signs of field boundaries with stone fence walls towards the east and dykes above the burial towards the north.
8: Sign of disturbance	The site is excavated. Prior to excavation it was also disturbed.
9: Other	The burial is close to the sea. In Shetland one is never far away from the seashore.

A11.2 Burial Site: Sumburgh Airport, Sumburgh

Site: Sumburgh Airport, Canmore ID 552	
1: Access to burial(s)	Access to the burial was probably possible from all directions, because the burial was laid out in an elevated ground. Today the area is quite levelled out.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The movement to and from the burial is easy in all directions. There are trails, possible modern, leading towards the burial from the inlet West Voe of Sumburgh near the parking area and the Pictish settlement. There are no cairns to guide the movement or to restrict it. The land is rising towards the north with small hills. The burial is on elevated ground.
3: View from the burial site	From the site there is an open view towards the ocean in the directions north, west and east. Towards the north the view is partially limited by hills. There is full visibility towards the inlet West Voe and the ocean in the west and full visibility towards the inlet Gruntness Voe in the east. Sumburgh Head is towards the south, where the land is rising, which means less visibility. The hills in the north also limit a full visibility.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are the natural boundaries of the sea and the hills tops.

Site: Sumburgh Airport, Canmore ID 552	
5: Direction and location of burial site	The burial is set in an open area.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Not as close to the sea and inlet as for example at Fetlar.
7: Other remains nearby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further down the at the inlet West Voe an oval brooch was found, while digging trenches during the Second World War at Wart Hill (Shetland Museum Accession Register, 1940, n. ID 555). Could this be a lost female burial? (Graham-Campbell and Batey, 1998, p. 64). • A few meters from the burial site a burial cist was found (Hedges et al., 1980; Walsh et al., 2011). • Within 200 meters is Old Scatness, a Pictish settlement (Canmore/RCAHMS, 1882, n. ID 190775). • On the promontory close to the airport is the multiperiod site Jarshof including Norse settlements (Canmore, 1897, n. Overview of Jarshof ID 513; Hamilton, 1956).
8: Sign of disturbance	The site has been bulldozed during the Second Worlds War (T., 1940, n. ID 552; Graham-Campbell and Batey, 1998, p. 64).
9: Other	<p>This is a single burial; could there be more burials in this area, which have not been found?</p> <p>A very open and vast landscape with sand dunes and the ocean close by. Several prehistoric activities.</p>

A11.3 Burial Site: St Ola's Church, White Ness

Site: St Ola's Church, White Ness	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the burial from the small strip of land to the east and west and from the sea and from the inlet at Whiteness Voe towards the south. Towards the west the landscape is rising and there is a hill.
2: Movement to and from the burial	Movement is easy to and from the burial site in all directions except north, where the land is rising. The area where the churchyard is sliding downwards towards the inlet, Whiteness voe.
3: View from the burial site	<p>From the burial site there is a moderate view towards the seashore, a skerry in the inlet Kirk Skerry and the Mean Low Water Springs on the across the seashore towards the land on the other side.</p> <p>The visibility if the good is good from all directions, but the visibility from the burial site is limited towards the rising land in the north.</p>
4: Signs of field boundaries	The churchyard stone fence wall is a boundary and the sea and hilly areas act as natural boundaries.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The direction of the Viking Age burial is not known.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Discovered in a Christian churchyard with medieval carved stones.
7: Other remains nearby	Medieval carved stones in the churchyard. A low platform on the north side of the graveyard is probably the site of the chapel (Canmore id 712).
8: Sign of disturbance	The burial has been disturbed; only left today is the axe, which is in the Town Hall collection in Lerwick (Canmore id 712).
9: Other	As this Viking Age stone-lined burial is found in a churchyard it reminds much of the Viking Age burials found Við Kikrjugarð in the village of Sandur in the Faroe Islands, outside the churchyards and the stone lined burials found in Kirkjugarðurin the village of Kirkja in the Faroe Islands.

Site: St Ola's Church, White Ness	
	Could there be more Viking Age burials underneath the Christian burials?

A11.4 Burial Site: Clibberswick, Unst

Site: Clibberswick, Unst Canmore ID 157	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access to the burial from all directions.
2: Movement to and from the burial	On this site there are two modern farms situated close together. A road passes through these two farms and the burial site is on the left-hand side as one drives towards the inlet (wick). Close to the site is the steatite Quarry at the inlet or wick at Clibberswick, used by the Vikings and the Norse.
3: View from the burial site	There is a moderate view from the burial site towards the ocean in the east at Harold's Wick. In the north there are hills and the view is not as open as towards the ocean, as the land is rising. There is moderate visibility from the burial site towards the inlet Harold's Wick. The visibility towards the north is restricted by hills. There is good visibility of the site from the north, east, west and south, but there are no signs of the burial itself. If the location was not known today, the burial itself would be difficult to find.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are two farms close to the burial site. The question is whether these are old farms and if these farms have prehistoric boundaries. If this was the case the burial would be situated on a boundary between two farms. This would indeed be very interesting and a good comparison to the Viking Age burials in Iceland, which are often found close to borders and tracks. On the map from OS 1843-1882 (Canmore ID 555) there are two houses. The house close to the burial site is Uphouse, which does not seem to have a large farmyard, while the other Westerhouse is described as a township comprising of at least six roofed building (Canmore ID 285147).
5: Direction and location of burial site	The burial site itself is in a flat and open area, close to a farm. The direction of the burial is not known.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Is situated close to a township and a farm. Could the burial be places on an older border between two farms? Familiarity with the Viking Age burials in Iceland.
7: Other remains nearby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards Harold's Wick there are field systems (Canmore ID 341013). • Towards the south is the steatite quarry at the wick and also a church west of the wick.
8: Sign of disturbance	The burial has been disturbed. Nothing left today at the burial site (RCAHMS, 1946, p. 25).
9: Other	Could it be that this burial is close to a farm boarder? Signs of ownership for people passing by the burial site? Close to the road and close to the quarry Clibberswick

A11.5 Burial Site: Lunna Ness, Burial Ground

Site: Lunna Ness, Burial Ground Canmore ID 1199	
1: Access to burial(s)	Access to the burial is possible from both the inlet West Lunna Voe and the inlet East Lunna Voe. The landscape is hilly, but it is possible to access the mounds from land as well.
2: Movement to and from the burial	As the ocean is close by, the access is easy from the inlet West Lunna Voe and the inlet East Lunna Voe. Towards the north and south the landscape is rising with many hills. This makes the movement to and from more restricted.
3: View from the burial site	There is a moderate view from the burials towards the inlet East Lunna Voe and towards the hills in the north and south. Close to the site is also a monastery and broch site. Towards the north is the graveyard and graveyard wall. There is full visibility towards the inlet East Lunna Voe. There is limited visibility towards the south, west and north as the land is rising.
4: Signs of field boundaries	Close to the burial site is the graveyard stone wall boundary. There are also stone fences. The site is characteristic of being on small strip of land on an isthmus; the ocean is both to the west and east.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The location of the burial mounds is in a down-sloping field area.
6: Certain deviation or special character	This site has a special character being on a small strip of land, on an isthmus, close to churchyard, broch and Kirk.
7: Other remains nearby	Close to the burial site is a broch, monastery, Kirk and the Lunna Estate.
8: Sign of disturbance	The small mounds are visible on the surface but are probably affected by the weather.
9: Other	Close to a church and broch area. Past usage continued into medieval times. Could there be Viking Age burials underneath the Christian burials in the nearby cemetery? And could there be a Viking Age burial along the broch area?

Appendix A12 Orkney

In this appendix are the summaries of the notes from the landscape survey conducted in Orkney.

A12.1 Burial Site: Broch of Gurness, Aikerness

Site: Broch of Gurness, Aikerness ID 2201	
1: Access to burial(s)	Six possible Viking Age burials were discovered and one definite Viking Age burial (Hedges, 1987, pp. 72–73). There is good access to the broch site, both from land and sea.
2: Movement to and from the burial	As the burial is in the old rampart of the broch, the movement to and from the burial would be restricted, though it is not certain how much the movement was restricted.
3: View from the burial site	From the Broch of Gurness there is a good view towards the Eynhallow Sound, the uninhabited island of Eynhallow and the island of Rousay. Furthermore, there is a good view towards the Midhowe Broch and the Midhowe Cairn. The view towards the south is partially blocked by a hilltop. There is good visibility of the broch; the question is how much of the broch would have blocked the visibility from the burial. Perhaps it would have limited the visibility from the burial site.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The broch field boundaries.
5: Direction and location of burial site	Orientation north-west. Location is close to the seashore.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The individual was buried in the broch, which made the burial part of an already well-established culture.
7: Other remains nearby	Yes, the broch, burials and Viking and Pictish settlements (Robertson, 1968, p. 290; Hedges, 1987, p. 73; Ritchie, 1996, pp. 121–122).
8: Sign of disturbance	Yes, burial excavated. There is also erosion on the site.
9: Other	Could there be a Viking Age cemetery at this place?

A12.2 Burial Site: Westness Cemetery, Rousay

Site: Westness Cemetery, Rousay, Canmore ID 2204 and Canmore ID 2197	
1: Access to burial(s)	The burial site is close to the ocean and close to the infield. There is good access to the burial site from land and sea.
2: Movement to and from the burial	There is good access to the burial site from land and sea.
3: View from the burial site	West of the burial site was the Norse settlement and therefore the view towards the west would be a settlement. Towards the north the land is rising and there is not an open view over the fields, but it is restricted. There is an open view towards the beach, the ocean and across the Eynhallow Sound and the uninhabited island Eynhallow. From across the site is the broch of Gurness with the Viking burial site. The burial site can be seen from all directions and their full visibility towards Gurness, the settlement and boathouses to the west and the infield in the north.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The seashore is a natural boundary and the settlement would have been a boundary as well.

Site: Westness Cemetery, Rousay, Canmore ID 2204 and Canmore ID 2197	
5: Direction and location of burial site	The placement of the burial site on a promontory makes it more visible and easier to reach.
6: Certain deviation or special character	<p>In addition to the Viking burials at Westness there is, as mentioned above, a Viking settlement and a boathouse (Kaland, 1973, pp. 83–91) (Canmore, 1963, n. ID 2204).</p> <p>The settlement is at the Bay of Swandro, while the burial site and boathouse is about 250m east of the settlement on the promontory, Moanes (Kaland, 1973, p. 83).</p> <p>At the site number 2204 both Viking and Pictish graves have been discovered (Canmore, 1963, n. ID 2204). The Pictish burials were unaccompanied by grave goods which were laid extended in narrow and shallow trench graves, while the Viking graves were rectangular or oval in form with varied grave goods. In addition, there were boat burials (Canmore, 1963, n. ID 2204). The Viking burials were dug into the sand with stone on the edge, but not visible on the grass surface (Kaland, 1973, p. 97). In one of the burials the individual was buried in a coffin and some of the burials were boat-shaped or oval-shaped (Kaland, 1973, p. 97). At the end of the excavation 32 burials were excavated, dating from the seventh to the ninth century (Graham-Campbell and Batey, 1998, p. 136).</p> <p>The earliest burials were Pictish burials, marked with headstones and not disturbed by the Viking burials (Graham-Campbell and Batey, 1998, p. 136). The Viking burials were of 3 different types, which were rectangular without grave goods, oval-shaped, or boat-burials with grave goods (Kaland, 1993, p. 314). The oval-shaped burials were lined with slabs on the edge and behind the head was a higher stone, a stemstone, pointing towards the sea (Kaland, 1993, p. 315). In addition, there were two boat burials with the remains of two men, laid in clinker-built oak vessels (Graham-Campbell and Batey, 1998, pp. 136–137). In this cemetery men, women and children were buried, which represented the whole community of Westness (Kaland, 1993, p. 317).</p>
7: Other remains nearby	<p>In addition to the settlement west of the burial site are other remains, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chambered cairn, cellular building and roundhouses (Canmore/RCAHMS, 1946, n. ID 2169). • Towards the west is the boathouse (Canmore, 1973, n. ID 2184; Kaland, 1973, p. 97). • In the field on a higher elevation of Westness farm is a mound (Canmore; and Grant, 1934, n. ID 2165) and a chambered barrow (Grant, 1933, n. ID 2166).
8: Sign of disturbance	The burials have been excavated. Before excavation some of the burials disturbed.
9: Other	<p>Could there be more Viking Age burials and settlements along the coast?</p> <p>It is conceivable that the Vikings would also have noticed the large Midhowe Broch (Canmore, 1932, n. ID 2286).</p>

A12.3 Burial Site: Pierowall Links, Westray

Site: Westray, Pierowall Links, Canmore ID 2768	
1: Access to burial(s)	The burial site is close to the ocean and close to the infield. There is good access to burial site from land and sea.
2: Movement to and from the burial	As the individuals were buried close to the seashore and in an open landscape the movement to and from the burial site would have been easy.

Site: Westray, Pierowall Links, Canmore ID 2768	
3: View from the burial site	There is an open view towards the bay of Pierowall and Sand of Gill in the east. There is also an open view towards land on the west side. Towards the north is a hilltop, therefore there is not a direct view towards Norr Ness on the opposite side of the Links. There is good visibility from and towards the burials at the bay of Pierowall. Towards the north the land is rising and towards the west it also a bit hilly.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The sea-shore acts as a natural boundary.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The individuals were buried in different position, directions and with varied grave-goods. The individual in burial 1 was buried with the head towards the west and the feet towards the east as a secondary burial in a mound (Thorsteinsson, 1965, p. 164). The individual in burial number 4 was buried with the head in the south and the feet to the north (Thorsteinsson, 1965). Many artefacts discovered comprising weapons, brooches, harness, wood fragments (Anderson, 1872, p. 552,553,571,573,574; RCAHMS 1 vol, 1946, p. 61).
6: Certain deviation or special character	The burials were inserted in sand dunes, close to the seashore.
7: Other remains nearby	Close to the burial site is a chambered cairn (Canmore, 1977, n. ID 2802) Otherwise there seem to be field boundaries and stone fences.
8: Sign of disturbance	The burials have been disturbed and excavated. The burials have also been eroded due to sand-blowing.
9: Other	Could there be more burials towards Narr Ness, Noltland and Trenabie? Where is the Viking settlement?

A12.4 Burial Site: The Scar Boat Burial, Quoy Banks, Sanday

Site: The Scar Boat Burial, Quoy Banks, Sanday, Canmore ID 3494	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the burial site from sea and land.
2: Movement to and from the burial	It is not known how much erosion the site had been exposed to prior to excavation. It is easy to move to and from the burial site both from the infield and the sea in good weather. The land is fairly flat.
3: View from the burial site	There is an open view towards the Quoy Banks and the sea in the north. The hill land is rising towards the south, which hinders an open view. Towards the east there is a view towards partly the inland, the skerries and ocean and towards the west towards the inland area as well. The landscape is fairly flat so there is good visibility from and towards the burial site both from the beach and the inland.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is much cultivation in the inland areas and modern fences. The seashore can act as a natural boundary of the burial site and it possibly that the burial itself once was a sign of a boundary. With the location close to the seashore, it is marking its presence in the landscape. The boundary of the settlement is not known, since it is not yet excavated.
5: Direction and location of burial site	Location is close to the seashore. The boat was aligned east-west, following the line of coast.
6: Certain deviation or special character	A large boat burial with three individuals close to the seashore. Many artefacts discovered together with the individuals. Comparison: Boat burials not unusual in Norway – also close to the seashore as in Karmøy. At Westness cemetery there were also boat burials, which site was also close to the seashore.
7: Other remains nearby	No visible settlement remains 200m south-west of the burial site.
8: Sign of disturbance	Prior to excavation the site was much affected by coastal erosion and disturbed by animals. Today excavated.

Site: The Scar Boat Burial, Quoy Banks, Sanday, Canmore ID 3494	
9: Other	<p>Could there be more Viking burials in the vicinity?</p> <p>Is the newly discovered settlement a Viking settlement?</p> <p>Much erosion: could other burials now be lost due to erosion?</p>

A12.5 Burial Site: Styles of Brough, Sanday

Site: Styles of Brough, Sanday, Canmore ID 3523	
1: Access to burial(s)	<p>There is good access to the burial site from the inland and the sea today. There are boulders, rocks and shingle along the seashore.</p> <p>If the headland used to be a tidal island the access would have been restricted during certain periods. West of the burial are also coastal slopes.</p>
2: Movement to and from the burial	<p>The movement to and from the burial site is easy, though there are small ponds towards the east, which can make it difficult to access the ness.</p> <p>There are tracks leading from the inland towards the headland and towards the east is a field boundary with period unassigned (Canmore Map (ID 307161)).</p>
3: View from the burial site	<p>The headland is fairly flat and therefore there is a good view towards the ocean, Point of the Styes and towards the south the Bay of Brough and the inland.</p> <p>Towards the west is the best view of the ocean.</p> <p>There is good visibility to and from the burial site as the headland is open and fairly flat.</p>
4: Signs of field boundaries	<p>There is a possible field boundary towards the east (Canmore Map (ID 307161)) and the farmstead further east.</p> <p>On the neck of the headland there are smaller lakes, which could act as field boundaries. The seashore is also a natural boundary.</p>
5: Direction and location of burial site	<p>The burial site is on the headland and the boat-stone-shaped burial appears to be aligned roughly east-west.</p>
6: Certain deviation or special character	<p>The burial site is probably used when the ness was a tidal island.</p> <p>In addition, there were both Bronze Age burial cairns and a broch, when the Vikings arrived.</p>
7: Other remains nearby	<p>Close to the burial site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building with period unassigned (Canmore Map (ID 313965)). • Cairns (Canmore Map (ID 3523 and 3550)). • A post-medieval kelp working site (Canmore Map (ID 306727)). • A sloop (Canmore Map (ID269368)).
8: Sign of disturbance	<p>The burial was disturbed in antiquity and later in 1997 when partly excavated by Time Team.</p>
9: Other	<p>Could there be more Viking burials in this headland?</p> <p>Could there be more burials close to the settlement area?</p>

A12.6 Burial Site: Bay of Skaill, Mainland

Site: Bay of Skaill, Canmore ID 1665	
1: Access to burial(s)	<p>The burial site at Skaill bay is on the southern side of the inlet.</p> <p>There is good access to the burial site from the ocean in the north and from the inland areas towards the south, east and west.</p> <p>Behind the inland area in the west are cliffs, which hinder the access.</p>
2: Movement to and from the burial	<p>The movement to and from the burial is easy, because the inland is fairly low-lying.</p>
3: View from the burial site	<p>There is a good view towards the ocean in the north, the Bay of Skaill and the sand dunes. Towards the south and east the view is partially limited by small hilltops.</p>

Site: Bay of Skaill, Canmore ID 1665	
	<p>Towards the west there is an open view and one can see the edges of the steep hill are beginning. There is an open visibility towards the north, towards the ocean and towards the west.</p> <p>The visibility to and from the east and south is partially blocked by the hilltops. Towards the east is the settlement of Skara Brae and a modern farm.</p>
4: Signs of field boundaries	<p>There are modern field boundaries in all directions.</p> <p>There is a stone fence wall towards north-west.</p> <p>The seashore acts as a natural boundary.</p>
5: Direction and location of burial site	Close to the seashore, direction of burial not known.
6: Certain deviation or special character	<p>The burial site is close to the seashore and close to the Neolithic settlement of Skara Brae.</p> <p>The landscape is fairly flat and there are sand dunes.</p> <p>East and west of the Bay of Skaill the sea-line is characterised of rock and shingle.</p>
7: Other remains nearby	<p>Remains close to the burials site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the east of the Viking Age burial site is the Neolithic settlement Skara Brae (Canmore Map (ID 1663)) • South of Skara Brae an inscribed Norse rune stone has been found (Canmore Map (ID 1664)). • Next to and west of the burial site are midden, settlement and wall remains, but period unassigned (Canmore Map (ID 1684)) • North of the Viking burial site a prehistoric burial was found but with period unassigned (Canmore Map (ID 138798)). • Close to and west of this burial a midden and wall have been found (Canmore Map (ID 119852)), but with unassigned period. • On the northern part of inlet or bay Viking Age settlement remains have been excavated.
8: Sign of disturbance	Yes, the burial is excavated.
9: Other	<p>Could there more Viking burials inland?</p> <p>Could there be burials closer to the Neolithic settlement?</p> <p>Burial site close to the seashore.</p> <p>Could more burials or settlements have been eroded away as with the Scar boat burial?</p>

Appendix A13 Iceland

In this appendix are the summaries of the notes from the landscape survey conducted in Iceland.

A13.1 Burial Site: Hemla in Vestur-Landeyjahreppur and Dufþaksholt, Hvolhreppur

Site: Hemla in Vestur-Landeyjahreppur and Dufþaksholt, Hvolhreppur	
1: Access to burial(s)	<p>Hemla: easy access from land in the south, east and west, but hindered by the river on the north side of the burial site (Þverá).</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: easy access from land in the north, east and west, but hindered by the river (Þverá) on the south side of the burial site. Þverá serves as a border to the farm Dufþaksholt.</p>
2: Movement to and from the burial	<p>Hemla: the burials at Helma were set on an eroded hillock. Close to the hillock is a river. The burial site is about 500m from the main road. The land around the burial site is fairly flat and open with a moderate view. Movement to and from the burial is easiest via land coming from the south or west. Towards the north is the river and towards the east there is much wet land.</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: the burial site at Dufþaksholt was on a road leading between the farms in this area. The Dufþaksholt farm is close to the burial on elevated land. Otherwise the area around the burial site is fairly flat. Movement seems to be possible from all directions except the river.</p>
3: View from the burial site	<p>Hemla: the landscape is fairly flat, but the view from the burial site is moderate. There was not a full visibility towards the Hemla farm, because of the natural hillock. Good visibility towards the river and the Dufþaksholt burial site.</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: there is an open view but moderate view in the area. There is good visibility from and towards the burial site.</p>
4: Signs of field boundaries	<p>Hemla: a natural boundary is the river and the road further to the west. The hillock could have been a boundary as well.</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: the burial is close to a main road, which could give clear indication that the burial itself was just as a landscape marker. Otherwise the natural boundary is the river.</p>
5: Direction and location of burial site	<p>Hemla: first excavated burial aligned north-south, the second excavated burial east-west. The individual in the first burial was laid on the back, slightly on the side with the feet in the north (Þórðarson 1932 p.56). In the burial there were several artefacts such as an axe and a shield-boss (Þórðarson 1932 p.56; in Eldjárn 2016 p. 49 there is an overview of the artefacts). One horse was laid about 1m north of the individual's feet and the other horse about 2-3m southeast of the burial (Þórðarson 1932 p.56). The second burial was found in south of the burial mentioned above in another depression on the hill (Eldjárn 2016 p. 50). The burial was aligned east-west, with the head in the west end (Eldjárn 2016 p. 50). The individual was laid on the back, leaning towards the right in a slightly flexed position (Friðsrikksson 206 p. 583). There were remains of a coffin, but no nails were found (Eldjárn 2016 p. 51).</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: the burial was aligned southeast-northwest.</p> <p>The individual was laid on the back in the burial aligned SE-NW, with the head in the SE end (Eldjárn 2016 p. 51-52). There were remains of wood close to the foot, but no artefacts were found in the burial (Eldjárn 2016 p. 52).</p>
6: Certain deviation or special character	<p>Hemla: close to a river, the individual laid to rest in a hillock. Several other burial sites in the area.</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: found on a path between farms, a low mound was erected over the burial. Several other burial sites in the area.</p>

Site: Hemla in Vestur-Landeyjahreppur and Dufþaksholt, Hvolhreppur	
7: Other remains nearby	<p>Hemla and Dufþaksholt: there are other burial sites and farms in the area.</p> <p>North of Dufþaksholt is Stóri Moshvoll and Moshvoll farm.</p> <p>South of Hemla is Gamla Berjanes and west of Hemla is Strandarhöfuð and Strönd farm.</p>
8: Sign of disturbance	<p>Hemla: excavated.</p> <p>Dufþaksholt: excavated.</p>
9: Other	<p>Hemla and Dufþaksholt: could there be more burials in the area?</p> <p>The individual was laid to rest in places which were marked in the landscape, which made the burials more visible for the family, for the neighbours and for travellers. Hemla on a hillock and Dufþaksholt with a low mound.</p>

A13.2 Burial Site: Strandarhöfuð, Vestur-Landeyjahreppur

Site: Strandarhöfuð, Vestur-Landeyjahreppur	
1: Access to burial(s)	Access to the burial is easy, because it is situated close to a road and the landscape is very flat.
2: Movement to and from the burial (including geographical features)	<p>The burial site is close to a road and on either side of the burial site are the farms Strandarhöfuð and Strandarhjáleiga.</p> <p>The landscape is fairly open, but further towards the north and west there is a large river (Þverá).</p>
3: View from the burial site (including geographical features)	<p>The view from the burial site is open.</p> <p>The land rises further towards the north.</p> <p>There is full visibility from the farms and towards the farms from the burial site.</p>
4: Signs of field boundaries	The burial itself is on a boundary between the two farms.
5: Direction and location of burial site	<p>The burial was oriented EW, with the individual's head in the west end of the burial.</p> <p>There were not many artefacts in the burial, only remains of iron and wood (Eldjárn 2006 p. 51). Based on these remains, Kristján Eldjárn interpreted this burial to be a prehistoric burial (Eldjárn 2006 p. 51).</p>
6: Certain deviation or special character	<p>The burial is on a boundary between two farms.</p> <p>Very flat and open landscape.</p>
7: Other remains nearby	<p>North of the burial site are: Dufþaksholt and Dufþaksholt and Stóri Moshvoll and Moshvoll farm.</p> <p>Towards Northeast is the burial site Helma and towards west Gamla Berjanes.</p>
8: Sign of disturbance	Excavated.
9: Other	<p>Could there be more burials on the site?</p> <p>Very open and bare landscape, no rock or large boulders.</p> <p>Close to a road which, acts as a boundary between two farms.</p>

A13.3 Burial Site: Stóri-Moshvoll, Hvolhreppur

Site: Stóri-Moshvoll, Hvolhreppur	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the burial site from all directions.

Site: Stóri-Moshvoll, Hvolhreppur	
2: Movement to and from the burial	West of the burial site is a hillock. Towards the north is the road and the landscape is rising with hills and beyond the hills are mountains. Towards the west is also the village of Hvolsvöllur. Otherwise towards the south, east and west the landscape is fairly flat.
3: View from the burial site	There is an open view from the burial site, except towards the farm where the hill is. There is good visibility towards the west, the village of Hvolsvöllur and towards south, an open and fairly flat landscape. Towards the east and north hills are blocking the visibility – especially towards the farm in the east.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The farm towards the east can act as a boundary.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The location of the burial is on a hill, west of the farm. The alignment of the burial is not known.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Not visible from the farm, but close to the farm.
7: Other remains nearby	Roughly south of Stóri-Moshvoll is Dufþaksholt burial site and farm.
8: Sign of disturbance	Excavated.
9: Other	Could there be more burials on the hill or in close vicinity to the mound? Dramatic landscape with the hills and mountains in the north. The area of Hvolvöllur figures in the Icelandic saga Njal's saga.

A13.4 Burial Site: Efri-Rauðalækur, Holtahreppur

Site: Efri-Rauðalækur, Holtahreppur	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access to the burial.
2: Movement to and from the burial	Towards the east and west the movement to and from the burial is hindered by rivers. In the west is the river Rauðilækur and further east is the river Ytri-Rangá. Towards the north and south the landscape is fairly flat and it is easy to move from and to the burial. The main road runs next to the hill, Miðmundarholt, where the burial was found.
3: View from the burial site	There is an open view towards the farm in the north, towards the river in west Rauðilækur and towards the open landscape area in the east. As the burial is facing the farm, the view towards the south would be blocked by the natural hill towards the south, therefore the view from the site is moderate. From the information available from the report the burial site faced the farm, therefore there would have been good visibility between the farm and the burial site.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The river towards the west Rauðilækur acts as a natural boundary.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The direction of the burial is not known, and the precise location is not known.
6: Certain deviation or special character	It is quite isolated in the landscape.
7: Other remains nearby	East of Efrin-Rauðalækur are the burial sites: Grafarbakki (nr. 14), Storahof (nr. 12), lambhagi (nr. 13) and further east Stori Moshvoll. South of Efrin-Rauðalækur towards the sea is the burial site Habaer (nr. 23).
8: Sign of disturbance	Excavated.
9: Other	Burial site more isolated from the farm. Could there be more burials in the vicinity of the hill? Or closer to the farm?

A13.5 Burial Site: Lækur í Flóa, Hraungsgærðishreppur

Site: Lækur í Flóa, Hraungsgærðishreppur	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access to the burial site.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The movement to and from the burial is easy, the landscape is fairly flat. The landscape is rising towards the south, but it does not hinder the movement to and from the burial site and the farm.
3: View from the burial site (including geographical features)	There is a good but moderate view from the burial site towards both the modern and newly discovered farm east of the burial site. Towards the south the land is rising with hills. Otherwise towards the east, west and north the landscape is fairly flat. There is good visibility from the farms towards the burial site and vice-versa.
4: Signs of field boundaries	Possible modern field boundaries of the farm.
5: Direction and location of burial site	The location of the burial site is close to a farm and the direction of the burial is not known.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Close to a farm, which was discovered about the same time as the burial was found. Open landscape.
7: Other remains nearby	Towards the south is the burial site Traðarholt (25), Skipar farm and Traðarholt farm. Towards north is the burial site Snæfoksstaðir (38) and the farms Snæfoksstaðir farm and Vaðnesfarm. Towards the east are the burial sites Miklaholtshellir (27) and Kolsholt (24). Towards the west is the Selfoss (26) burial site, the Selfoss farm and the Rauðholtbær ruins.
8: Sign of disturbance	Excavated.
9: Other	Could there be more burials in the area, close to the farm?

Appendix A14 Possible Burial Sites, the Faroe Islands

In this appendix are the summaries of the notes from the landscape survey conducted at selected burial sites for further research to locate possible Viking Age burial sites in the Faroe Islands.

A14.1 Burial Site: Á Beiti, in the Village of Hattarvík, Fugloy

Site: Á Beiti, Hattarvík, Fugloy	
1: Access to burial(s)	The burial can be accessed from both districts, Uppi í Húsi and Niðri í Húsi. Between the districts is a path, which is on a lower elevation than the site. The landing site in the small inlet is called Niðri á Gjógv and is a bedrock.
2: Movement to and from the burial	From the site Á Beiti the landscape slopes gradually towards the landing site. The access to the districts is almost levelled and it is easy to move to and from the site through the path.
3: View from the burial site	The view from the burial site towards the sea in the south is open, not limited in any way. The inlet is narrow and short and the village is built at the bottom of the inlet. Towards north, east, and west the view is limited, as there are hills and mountains in these directions. The layout of the landscape with the surrounding mountains and hills is reminiscent of the landscape in Tjørnuvík, but the layout of the settlement is very different. The settlements in Tjørnuvík are situated in one part of the inlet, while at Hattarvík the village is divided into two districts with an infield in the middle.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is no field boundary visible in the site. A modern road is on higher elevation. Towards east is a river called Kellingará. Towards west is a river called Húsá. These rivers could act as natural boundaries for the two farms or districts.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The possible burial site is located between two main farms (today two districts) and it is possible that the site acted as a border between the districts.
7: Other remains nearby	There are outhouses and boat houses nearby.
8: Sign of disturbance	The area has been ploughed for haymaking.
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial. This would be a good place for the farms to have a cemetery, which they shared. The possible burial site could also act as a boundary for the two districts. It is not unusual to have burials sites close to the farms as observed at the site Við Kirkjugarð in the village of Sandur and at Kongshaugen in Alvaldsnes.

A14.2 Burial Site: Døttheyggjar, in the Village of Hattarvík, Fugloy

Site: Døttheyggjar, Hattarvík, Fugloy	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is no path leading to the site. The former walking path (not the modern road) was further south. It is easy to access the site from the village of Hattarvík.

Site: Døttheyggjar, Hattarvík, Fugloy	
2: Movement to and from the burial	It is possible to walk to and from the site from the modern main road from the west, and from the south from the walking path between the villages. Towards the south east and east is a steep ridge which restricts the access towards the site. It is also possible to access the site from the north.
3: View from the burial site	The view is open towards the sea in the south. There is no visibility towards the villages, due to the ridge. The visibility towards the east and west is restricted by hills and mountains.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are modern fences along the river Svartifossur. The river could have been a border in the past. A dry-stone fence wall (today with modern fences) is on lower ground. Situated close to this dry-stone fence wall are two large peat storages.
5: Location and orientation of burials	The possible burials are not excavated, the mounds are lying in an east-west line at the southern side of the river Svartifossur.
6: Certain deviation or special character	It has its special character as it has folklore attached to it. Legend has it that this is a burial ground. Moreover, it is in the outfield.
7: Other remains nearby	There are small stone structures which have been used as part of peat cutting and to store the peat.
8: Sign of disturbance	There appears to be soil erosion in places, and this could be due to peat cutting, though it is not certain. There are several large stones and boulders in this area and therefore it is difficult to cut peat at the mounds.
9: Other	Its location is reminiscent of Havgrímsgrøv in the village of Hov on Suðuoy, described in Chapter 6. During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.3 Burial Site: Á Toftum, in the Village of Kirkja, Fugloy

Site: Á Toftum, Kirkja, Fugloy	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is access to the possible burial site from the village of Kirkja and from the landing site at Skoragjógv.
2: Movement to and from the burial	As the possible burial site is close to the path leading to the landing site Skoragjógv, movement to and from the burial site towards the west and south is easy. Movement towards the east is limited by the edge of the infield, which gets steep very abruptly. From the north there is easy access from the homefield.
3: View from the burial site	The view from the burial site is full towards the island of Svínø and the open sea in the south. The view is also open towards the sea in the east. Towards the west the view is partially limited by the steeply rising landscape.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is no clear boundary found during survey, but in the aerial photographs from 2009, prior to the re-construction of the helicopter platform, there is a long narrow knoll, perhaps a small embankment on a lower level than the helicopter platform.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated yet.
6: Certain deviation or special character	Its location is close to building remains, which could possibly be dated to the Viking Age. This is based on artefacts found in a trench which was excavated as the helicopter platform was re-constructed.
7: Other remains nearby	There is a sheep pen close to the path leading to the landing site. On a slope, which is on higher ground than the possible burial site, are structural remains which are most likely from the 17 th century.
8: Sign of disturbance	While ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield, the farmer found stone foundations (the year is not certain).

Site: Á Toftum, Kirkja, Fugloy	
9: Other	This is one of three sites selected for further analysis in the village of Kirkja. During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.4 Burial Site: Húsadeild, in the Village of Kirkja, Fugloy

Site:Húsadeild, Kirkja, Fugloy	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is good access to the site from the east, west and north. The access from the south is limited by/to the seashore, but the site can be accessed from the landing site at Skoragjógv and Á Hellu.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The movement to and from the burial is restricted from the south due to the edge of the field and the steep shoreline. It is easy to access the site from the village, from the east and west and from the north.
3: View from the burial site	The view from the burial site is open southwards towards the sea and the island of Svínø. Towards the east and west the view is limited by the rising landscape.
4: Signs of field boundaries	Towards the east is the stream Brunnurin or Gilið and towards the west the stream Krossáin. The streams could act as boundaries and there is local knowledge about building remains both east and west of this burial site.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	The site is sloping downwards from the probable burial site at Á Vegginum, which is in the middle of the village. According to local folklore, the site Á Vegginum was a burial ground for people suffering the Black Death. According to one of the informants a part of a cranium was found in the area at Á Vegginum.
7: Other remains nearby	Settlements remains and ruins have been found both east and west of Vegginum. Towards the east were the remains of a building at Niðri undir Mittúni and towards the west were building remains called Guddatof (Hansen 1971 p. 32). There is also a structural feature of a man-made wall of stone next to the stream Brunnurin or Gilið, which seems to be part of an old fence or a building of unknown function. It is covered with vegetation.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield.
9: Other	It is possible that the area at Húsadeild is an extension of the possible burial site Á Vegginum. Only further analysis of the area will confirm this hypothesis or not. During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.5 Burial Site: Norð Millum Garðar, in the Village of Kirkja, Fugloy

Site: Norð Millum Garðar, Kirkja, Fugloy	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the possible burial site from the village in the east and from the path in the west. Towards the north, which is in the outfield, the hill is rising, but it is possible to access the site from the outfield. Towards the south it is not as easily accessible due to the steep shore.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The movement to the burial site is easy from the village in the east. From the outfield in the north and west the site is also easy to access. From the steep shoreline in the south the site is not easy to access.

Site: Norð Millum Garðar, Kirkja, Fugloy	
3: View from the burial site	The view from the burial site is open towards the sea and the island of Svínøi in the south. The view is open towards the village in the east but limited towards the sea due to the sloping hill. The view is limited towards the west by a shoulder of land. Towards the west and south west is the island of Viðøi.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The stream west of the site could be a natural boundary. Towards the north is a dry-stone fence wall. There are no signs of other field boundaries.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	It is close to a settlement, which was levelled due to road making and ploughing in this area. In local folklore there are possible burials in this area at Norði Millum Garður and Norði Á Rygginum, but the location is not specified. In addition, in local folklore the area was settled by monks, but they were specified not to be Irish monks.
7: Other remains nearby	Towards the west are the remains of the stockyard and the platform for the midden.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible conclusive location of a burial. Hopefully, the geophysical survey will give some information.

A14.6 Burial Site: Flatabakki, in the Village of Viðareiði, Viðøi

Site: Flatabakki, Viðareiði, Viðøi	
1: Access to burial(s)	There is easy access to the possible burial site from the south and north, through the path which runs beside the site. The path is called Bakkavegurin. There is open access from the east. From the west there is a steep rockface on the edge of the site.
2: Movement to and from the burial	It is easy to move to and from the site in the directions east, north and south, except from the west with the edge of the field and steep hillside.
3: View from the burial site	<p>The site Flatabakki is levelled but sloping towards south. Towards the east is a depression which is called the valley “Dalurin”. It is not a deep and large valley.</p> <p>Towards the west there is open visibility towards the sea. It is not possible to access the site from the west as there is a steep rockface on the edge of the site. Towards north is the gorge Døtlisgjógv and the mountain Villingardalsfjall. The mountain limits the view towards the north.</p> <p>Towards the north is the district Fodlindi and Uppi við Garð. On the path to Fodlindi there is a small tussock called Hvilingartúgva, which means the ‘resting tussock’, which was used to rest on the path to Fodlindi.</p> <p>Towards the south the view is limited by the mountain Malingsfjal.</p> <p>Towards the south is also the farm at Brekkumørk and the church Viðareiðis Kirkja. This church was built in 1892, but there were earlier churches standing close to this church and others in the churchyard itself. East of the church is the house where the priest lives, called “Ónagerði”. In the past Ónagerði was a large farm. The priest has lived there since at least the Reformation in the Faroes.</p> <p>At Brekkumørk, close to edge of the field, building remains have been found. It is possible that this is part of the first settlements in Viðareiði.</p> <p>In the middle of the village there is also a building which resembles a Viking Age longhouse. It is not visible on the field, but on an aerial photograph. The field has been levelled and drained with ditches and therefore on the aerial photograph it looks like part of the building is disturbed.</p> <p>The mountain Malingsfjall limits the view towards the south.</p>

Site: Flatabakki, Viðareiði, Viðoy	
	As the village Viðareiði is settled on an isthmus, there is open visibility towards the sea in the east and west.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There are modern fences towards the south of the site, which hinder sheep from walking freely in the village. The site Flatabakki is today used as part of the homefield area for sheep grazing. Towards the north is the gorge Døtisgjógv and the stream Fodlinsáin and further north is the river Bólsá. These could have act as field boundaries in the past.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	It is on the edge of the hayfield and grazing area for sheep. It is situated between the districts Uppi Við Garð and Fodlindi and the district at Á Bakkanum Brekkumørk and Ónagerði. Towards the east is the path Bakkavegurin, which translated means “the Hill Path”. Since the site is between two districts and close to a communication route, it is possible that this site was a burial site in the past. It fulfils the criteria in the Icelandic model of being close to a border and close to a path/communication route.
7: Other remains nearby	There are no visible remains nearby.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.7 Burial Site: Norðari Múla, in the Village of Múla, Borðoy

Site: Norðari Múla, Múla, Borðoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	Access to the site is reached through the path from the village, which also leads to the village of Skálatoftir. East of the site the field slopes downwards towards the edge of the infield. At the edge of the infield is a steep rockface. In the west the fields are rising towards the outfield. In the outfield is a valley “Uppi í Dal”, which rises sharply in the direction of the mountain Tindur in the north and Uppi á Heyggi towards the south.
2: Movement to and from the burial	There are four houses in the villages, which are called, “Har Inni”, “Har Suðri”, “Har Norð” and “Har Uppi”. A fifth house “Har Frammi” is today at the exhibition in the Frilandsmuseet, an open-air museum in Sorgenfri, Denmark. The houses are clustered together next to a stream called “Mataráin”.
3: View from the burial site	The view is open towards the sea in the east and the village of Viðareiði and the island of Viðoy. From the site there is an open view southwardly to the village Hvannasund. In a northerly direction there is an open view towards the sea and the northern part of Viðoy. Towards the west the view is limited by the mountain Tindur and Uppi á Heyggi.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The infield and outfield boundary is on higher elevation than the site and is marked by a dry-stone fence wall.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	It is close to the village and a possible early chapel or church site.
7: Other remains nearby	No remains visible.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.8 Burial Site: Sunnari Múla, in the Village of Múla, Borðoy

Site: Sunnari Múla, Múla, Borðoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	The access and view of the site is much similar to the landscape settings at the other site, north of Múla. The access to the site is easy by the path which leads to the villages to the south. Fossá, Norðdepil and Depil. Fossá and Norðdepil were settled in 1866 and 1867 (Hansen, 1975, p. 278).
2: Movement to and from the burial	Through the path the movement to and from the site is easy. The movement and access to and from the east is limited by the steep coastline. There are four houses in the villages which are called, “Har Inni”, “Har Suðri”, “Har Norð” and “Har Uppi”. A fifth house “Har Frammi” is today at the exhibition in Frilandsmuseet, an open-air museum in Sorgenfri, Denmark. The houses are clustered together next to a stream called “Mataráin”.
3: View from the burial site	The view towards the west is limited by the mountain and towards the east there is a view towards the sea and the island of Viðoy and its villages Viðareiði and Hvannasund in a southward direction. Northwards the view is open towards the village of Viðareiði, a part of the island of Viðoy and the sea.
4: Signs of field boundaries	The infield and outfield boundary are on higher elevation than the site and are marked by a dry-stone fence wall.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated
6: Certain deviation or special character	It is close to a path, a sheep pen and has a steep shoreline.
7: Other remains nearby	A sheep pen.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.9 Burial Site: Norðari Depil, in the Village of Depil, Borðoy

Site: Norðari Depil, Depil, Borðoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	The site is situated in Depil, which is a small village, close to an inlet. The site is south of the farmhouse and the river Mataráin. The field slopes down eastwards to the seashore with a small inlet. There is good access from the landing site in the east towards the site and the farmhouse. The access is good from north, where the field is not steep. The steep outfield limits the access to the site from the west and south.
2: Movement to and from the burial	There is good movement to and from the inlet in the east of the site. At the inlet there are two boathouses on the northern side of the river Depilá and south of the river is a ruin of a sheepfold, of which the remains are almost all eroded away. Towards the east is also a path leading to the small village of Norðtoftir. The path is on a lower level. Northwards is the path which leads to the recently settled village Norðdepil, Fossá and the abovementioned village Múla. These paths aid in the movement to and from the possible burial site.
3: View from the burial site	The visibility eastwards from the site and farmhouse to the seashore and sea is open. From the site there is also a view towards the island of Svínø. The view is open towards

Site: Norðari Depil, Depil, Borðoy	
	the eastern part of the village Hvannasund and partly the sea. The view southward is limited by the hills and mountain Depilsknúkur.
4: Signs of field boundaries	Yes, the dry-stone fence wall, which marks the boundary to the outfield.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated
6: Certain deviation or special character	The site is close to a possible early church site and the farmhouse in Depil.
7: Other remains nearby	<p>On the western edge of the site is a ruin, 3 x 3m, which is built of stones. In local folklore the stone structure is built on top of an early church site, which was located in the outfield, but nearby the home fields (Hansen, 1975, n. plate XX). Linked to these early church sits are the mounds called Kyrjarheyggur. Kyrjargeyggar have or had a special function in the Christian life in the Faroe Islands. The first part of the word “Kyrjar” refers to the Christian prayer in Greek “Kyrie, elesion”, translated to Faroese “Harri ver miskunnsamur”, translated to English “Lord, have mercy”. The location of Kyrjarheyggur or Kyrie Eleison mounds are set in specific locations in the landscape. No detailed study has been made, except an article by Lindsay Macgregor (Macgregor, 1989).</p> <p>In the Faroes the mounds are located close to the early church sites and as a person was travelling between two villages or in the outfield, when he/she saw the Kyrie Eleison mound they knew they were safe as the early church site (Bønhús) came into sight. Perhaps these Kyrie Eleison mounds acted as a form of protection.</p> <p>These are probably a relic from the Christian Catholic faith which was in the Faroes prior to Protestantism.</p> <p>Today the Kyrie Eleison mounds are remembered in the Faroes through the social memory of the people living in the villages with stories.</p> <p>Between the farmhouse and the site, ruins have been observed in the past (Hansen, 1975, n. plate XXI). During the landscape survey these were not visible.</p>
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.10 Burial Site: Sunnari Depil, in the Village of Depil, Borðoy

Site: Sunnari Depil, Depil, Borðoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	<p>The site is in the village of Depil. Depil is a small village situated close to the seashore, with a small landing place. There is access to the site from the inlet in the east. There is limited access to the site from the west and south due to the outfield.</p> <p>The access is also limited northwards due to the river Depilsáin, which can get quite large.</p>
2: Movement to and from the burial	<p>There is good movement to and from the inlet in the east of the site. At the inlet there are two boathouses on the northern side of the river Depilá and south of the river is a ruin of a sheepfold, of which the remains are almost all eroded away. Towards the east is also a path leading to the small village of Norðtoftir. The path is on a lower level. Northwards is the path which leads to the recently settled village Norðdepil, Fossá and the abovementioned village Múla. The path to Norðtoftir aids in the movement to and from the possible burial site, but the path to Norðdepil does not continue from the path to Norðtoftir due to the stream Depilsáin.</p>
3: View from the burial site	<p>The visibility eastwards from the site and farmhouse to the seashore and sea is open. From the site there is also a view towards the island of Svínoy. The view is open towards the eastern part of the village Hvannasund and partly the sea. Westwards the valley increases abruptly towards the rock ledges Snæhjalli and the even steeper Lokkarøkurnar</p>

Site: Sunnari Depil, Depil, Borðoy	
	and the mountain Lokki (height 754 meters). This limits the view towards the west. The view southward is limited by the hills and mountain Depilsknúkur.
4: Signs of field boundaries	Yes, the dry-stone fence wall, which marks the boundary to the outfield.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated
6: Certain deviation or special character	The main characteristics of this site are its location close to the River Depilsáin river, a walking path, and the seashore. These landscape features are similar to the landscape setting of the burial site Yviri í Trøð, in the village of Tjørnuvík. Therefore, it was considered that this site could be a location for Viking Age burials.
7: Other remains nearby	At the seashore there are remains of boathouses and a sheep pen. In the village there is a farmhouse, whose plot might date back to the medieval times. The farmhouse is a scheduled monument today and this house was probably built in around 1815 (Hansen, 1975, n. plate XX). In the infield area and close to the dry-stone boundary wall, there are several archaeological remains, including the possible remains of an early church site and remains of a possible leprosy house (Hansen, 1975, nn. XX–XXII). Close to the farmhouse runs the stream Depilsá. There are the foundation remains of water mills (hardly visible today).
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield.
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.11 Burial Site: Borðoyavík, in the Village of Klaksvík, Borðoy

Site: Borðoyavík, Klaksvík, Borðoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	The site is in an inlet close to the settlement Niðri á Toft. It is located on a narrow strip of land. There is good access eastwards from the inlet. Northwards there is easy access to and from the site to the settlement district at Gerðabø. Southwards the access is open through the seashore and to the outfield.
2: Movement to and from the burial	Eastwards of the inlet there is good movement to and from the site. It is also possible to walk along the seashore towards the south and north, with easy movement to and from the site. The movement from the west is also easy from the district Uppsalir. On a higher elevation, the hill rises towards the outfield.
3: View from the burial site	There is an open view towards the east to the open sea and to the two inlet arms. There is also a good view in the direction of Úti í Grøv. The view towards the north to Gerðabø is open to the infield and the beginning of the path leading to Norðoyrar. The view towards the west is limited by the modern road. The hill rises slowly towards the district Uppsalir.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is no sign of field boundaries; the grass is quite high and thick. Westwards the hill rises, which limits the view, access, and movement to and from the site. The road construction has probably filled part of the area west of the site with construction remains and there the hill rises abruptly.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	There was no clear evidence of a burial on the surface, but since this site is close to a Viking Age settlement, the seashore and in an area where a possible human bone was found, it was thought that this could be a potential burial location
7: Other remains nearby	North of the site is the Viking Age settlement Niðri á Toft. Along the coast there are several modern boathouses, probably built on top of older boathouses.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by landfills from the modern road and digging drainage ditches.

Site: Borðoyavík, Klaksvík, Borðoy	
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.12 Burial Site: Úti í Grøv, in the Village of Klaksvík, Borðoy

Site: Úti í Grøv, Klaksvík, Borðoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	The site Úti í Grøv is east of the town of Klaksvík. The district in which the site is located is called Úti í Grøv. Downhill and west of the site is the river Gravará. Westwards from the site the hill slopes and the river limits the access to the site. It is easy to access the site from the east from the village of Norðoyrar, as it is quite levelled. Southwards from the site the field slopes downwards and ends abruptly with a sharp edge and a hill. Northwards is a modern cemetery. From the north there is easy access and the field slowly rises towards the outfield.
2: Movement to and from the burial	The river Gravará limits movement eastwards from the site to the Viking Age house. The river could act as a natural boundary between a possible Viking cemetery and a Viking Age house. The movement to and from south is not good due to the sharp edge. The field descends southwards to the seashore and at the end of the infield ends in a steep slope. There is good movement to and from the site from the east.
3: View from the burial site	Towards the west there is an open view to the city of Klaksvík, the seashore and the likely Viking Age house on the opposite side of the river Gravará. On a lower elevation, south of the Viking Age house are three boathouses, the northernmost of which is built into an older boathouse. Close to the seashore are two outdoor swimming pools, built in 1905. From the south there is a good view towards the sea, the inlet Borðoyavík and site Niðri Á Toft and the seashore.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There is no sign of field boundaries.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated.
6: Certain deviation or special character	There was no clear evidence of a burial on the surface, but since this site is close to a Viking Age settlement, the seashore and in an area where a possible human bone was found, it was thought that this could be a potential burial location.
7: Other remains nearby	A most likely Viking Age house west of the site, and at the seashore boathouses built of stone.
8: Sign of disturbance	Disturbed by ploughing and digging drainage ditches for a hayfield.
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

A14.13 Burial Site: Í Búðunum, in the Village of Haraldssund, Kunoy

Site: Í Búðunum, Haraldssund, Kunoy	
1: Access to burial(s)	The site is north of the settlement Í Búðunum. It is easy to access the site from the north via the seashore. It also easy to access the site from the west, from the village of Haraldssund. It is also easy to access the site from the east, through the outfield. Towards the south, access to the site is limited by the rock ledges and the mountains Suður á Nakki and Galvsskorafjall.

Site: Í Búðunum, Haraldssund, Kunoy	
2: Movement to and from the burial	Movement to and from the site is easily accessible from the east and west, while movement northwards is limited by the seashore and sea and movement towards the south is limited by the steep hill and mountains.
3: View from the burial site	The view towards the east is open towards the city of Klaksvík and the sea. The view is also open across the strait to the village of Ánirnar in a northeast direction and the village of Strond northwards. The view towards the west of Haraldssund is limited by a hill, but the view is open towards the sea. Towards south, the view is limit by the rock ledges and the mountains Suður á Nakki and Galvsskorafjall.
4: Signs of field boundaries	There was no visible border close to the settlement, such as a border for hayfield production or an infield/outfield border.
5: Location and orientation of burials	Not excavated
6: Certain deviation or special character	The path to the village of Haraldsund is in this direction and ,as seen in Chapter 6, burials are often located close to communication routes, close to the seashore and close to borders.
7: Other remains nearby	There are remains of two likely Viking Age houses and a sheepfold further west. The eastern house has curved walls with a side building. It is not dated, but typologically it could be a Viking Age longhouse. They are situated on each side of a wide ditch, perhaps a dried-out river. The western building could also be a Viking Age house, as it has semi-curved walls. This has additional rooms and it seem to be disturbed by someone digging in it.
8: Sign of disturbance	The site does not seem to be too much disturbed, only by modern fences where wooden posts are used and possible digging in one of rooms in western building.
9: Other	During the survey no physical marks were found which could lead to a possible location of a burial.

Appendix A15 Results from the Test Excavations

This Appendix A15 is about the results from the test excavations.

A15.1 Húsadeild 1, Kirkja, Fugloy

The first test excavation was done at Húsadeild 1, which is south of the site Á Vegginum on a down-sloping hill. Two locations were selected, which seemed promising from the geophysical survey. The test trench was 1.30x1m.

There were 6 layers, with the surface topsoil labelled as 000, see Figure 0.2. As the topsoil was removed a long, narrow cut was revealed that had not been visible on the surface. The cut was 8cm deep, and it ran through the middle of the grid and was a cut from levelling the area for cultivation (cut 003), see Figure 0.6. The underling soil was light-brown, a bit sandy, loose and with very few inclusions and a few modern nails (contexts 001 and 002), see Figure 0.4, Figure 0.5. The next layers excavated, 004 and 005, had larger stones in them, as well as tuff stones, some charcoal and burned bone, see Figure 0.7, Figure 0.8. The stones were both round and squarish. On the surface of 005 was a very small piece of a whetstone, see Figure 0.1. These are usually dated to the Viking Age and the early medieval period. In correspondence with the landowner, he informed me that during levelling of the field for cultivation he and his father had found several whetstones.

The final layer, 006, was a firm tuff ground or layer of tuff, see Figure 0.9. The total depth of the excavation trench was 60cm. There were no signs of a burial or a structure.



Figure 0.1 Small piece of whetstone between layers 004 and 005. December 2019.

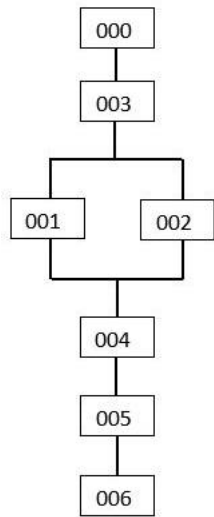


Figure 0.2 Harris Matrix
Húsadeild 1.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 1 1:20
Trench: 001 Drawing: ASSP
Context: 000 11.08.2016

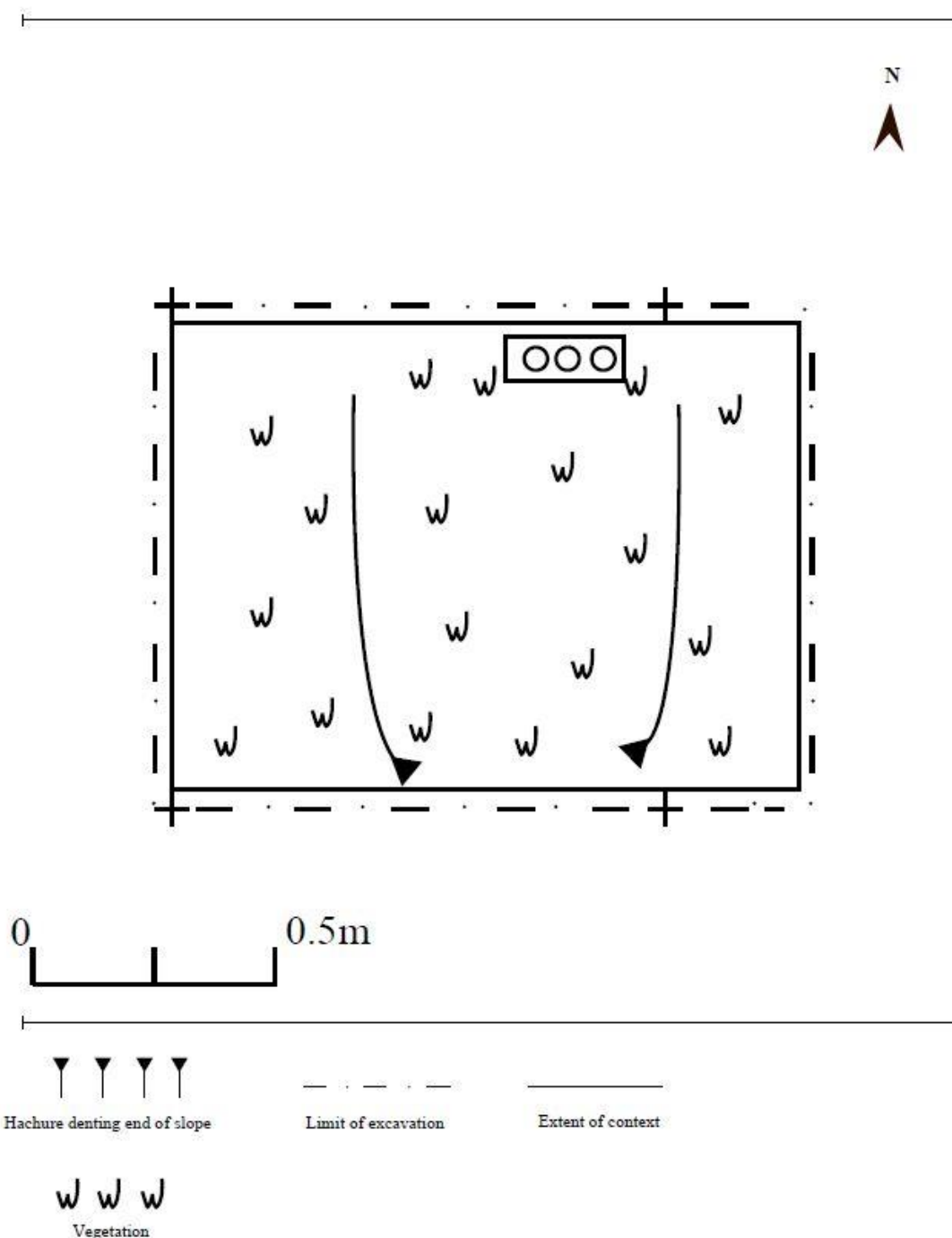


Figure 0.3 Húsadeild 1 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

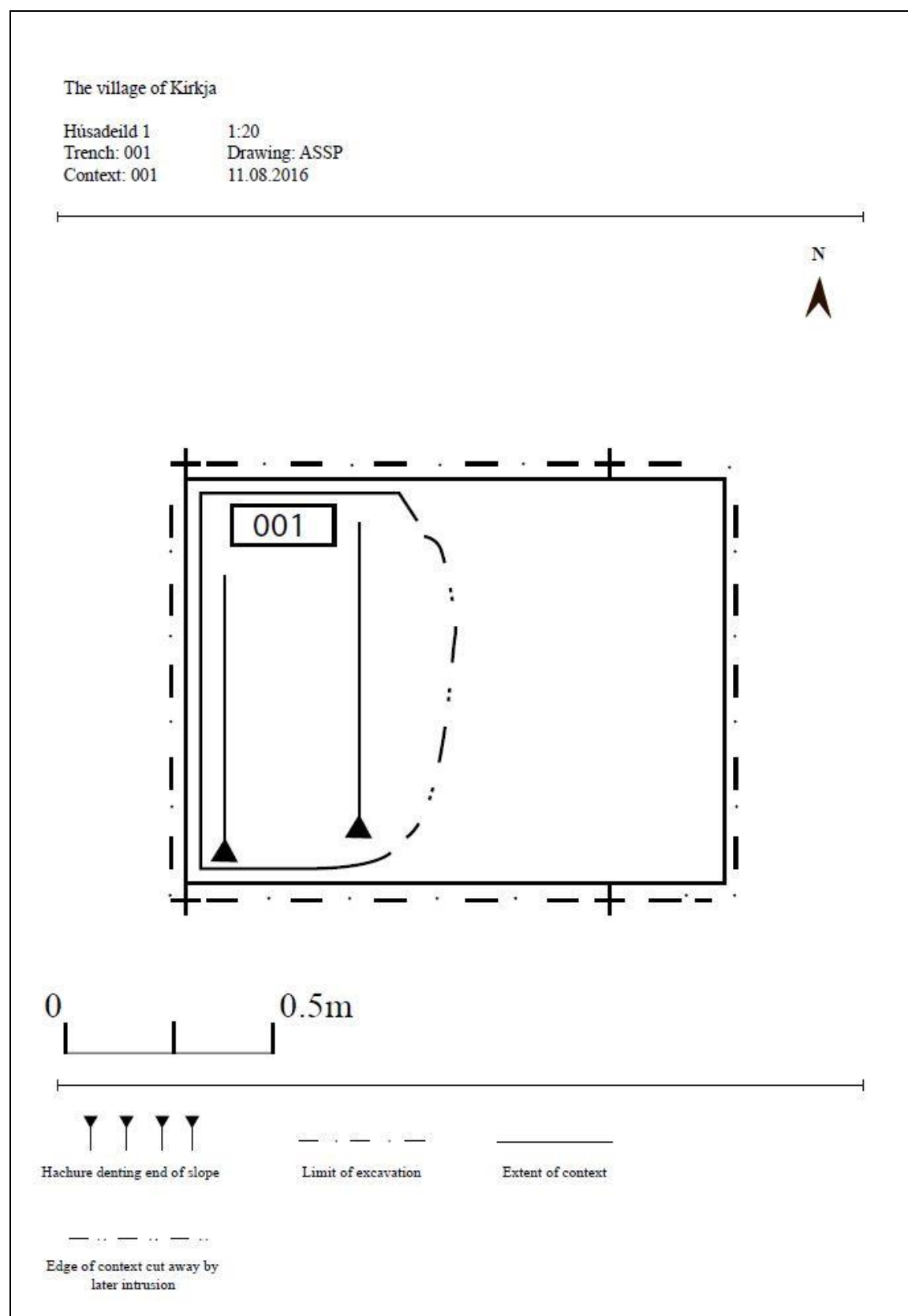


Figure 0.4 Húsadeild 1 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 1 1:20
Trench: 001 Drawing: ASSP
Context: 002 11.08.2016

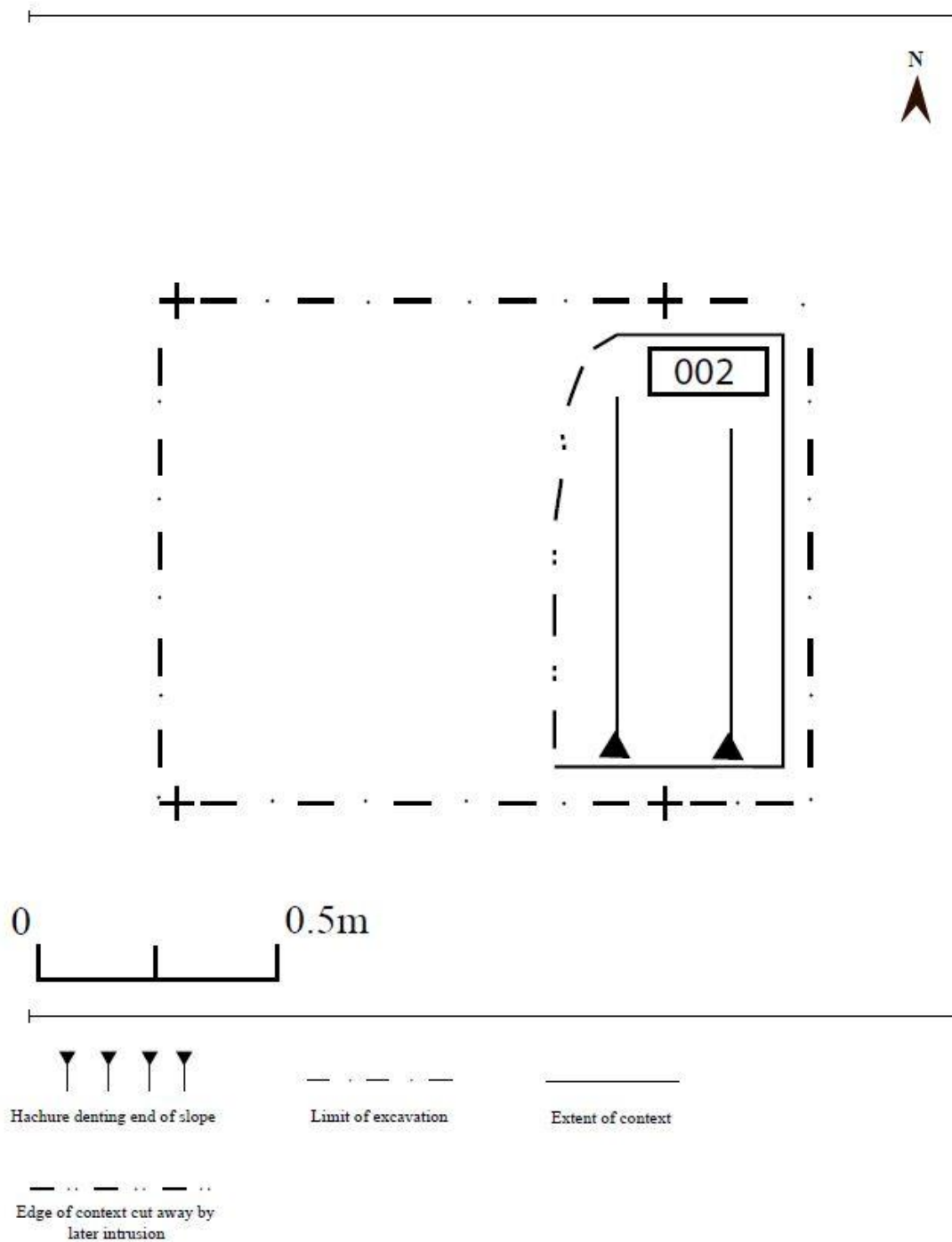


Figure 0.5 Húsadeild 1 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 1
Trench: 001
Cut:003

1:20
Drawing: ASSP
11.08.2016

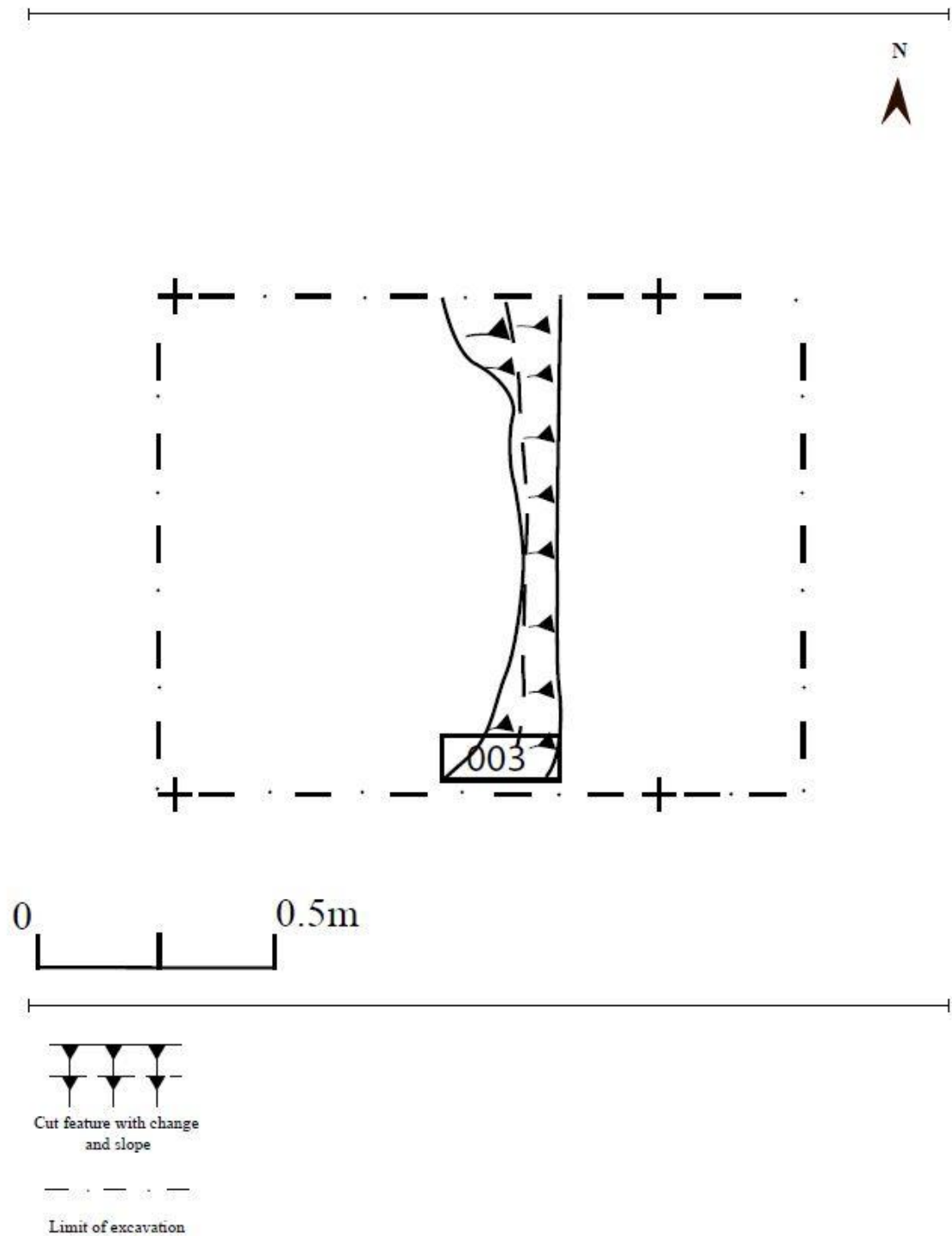


Figure 0.6 Húsadeild 1 Cut 003. Drawing Ann Sölvía S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 1
Trench: 001
Context: 004

1:20
Drawing: ASSP
11.08.2016

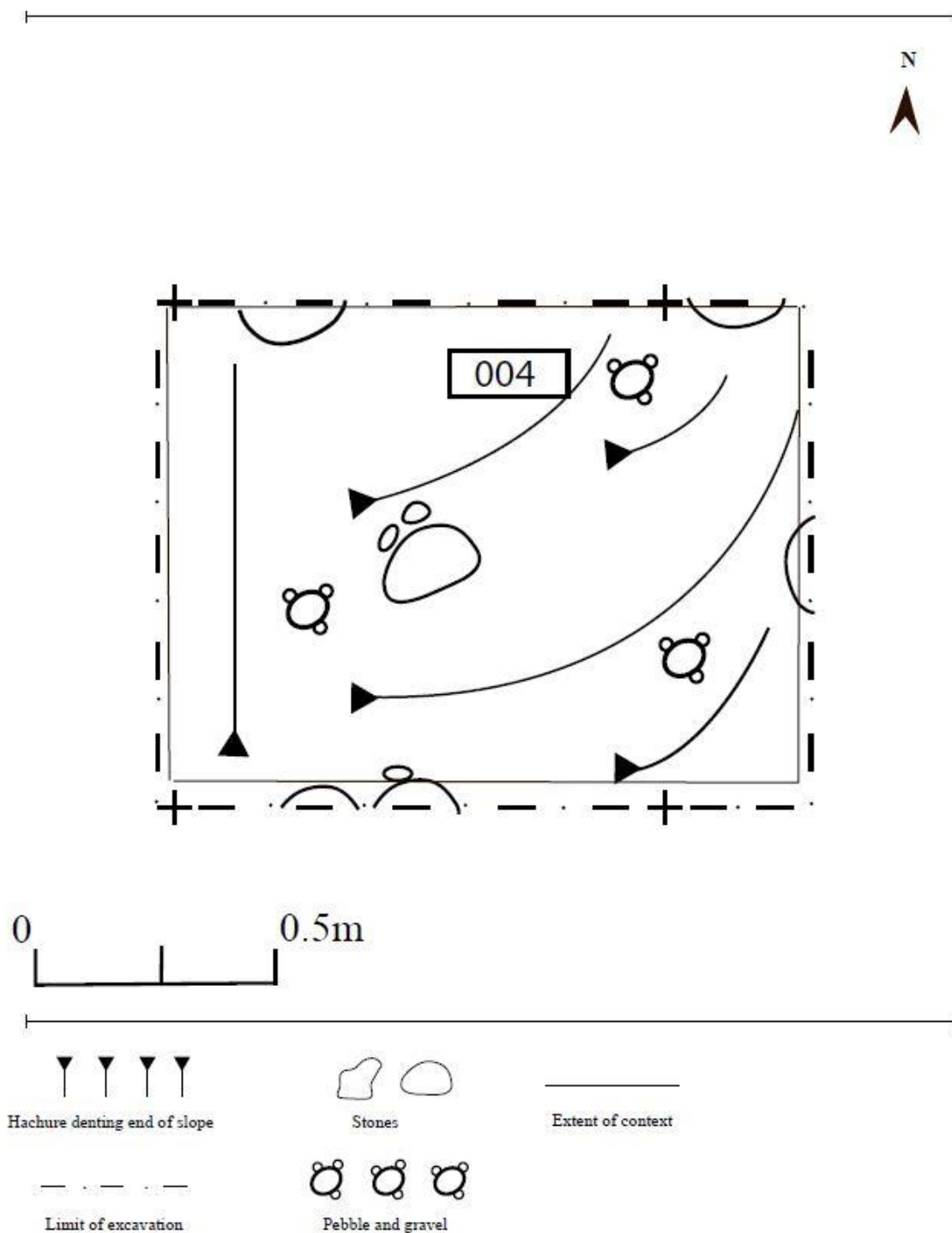


Figure 0.7 Húsadeild 1 Context 004. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 1

1:20

Trench: 001

Drawing: ASSP

Context: 005

11.08.2016

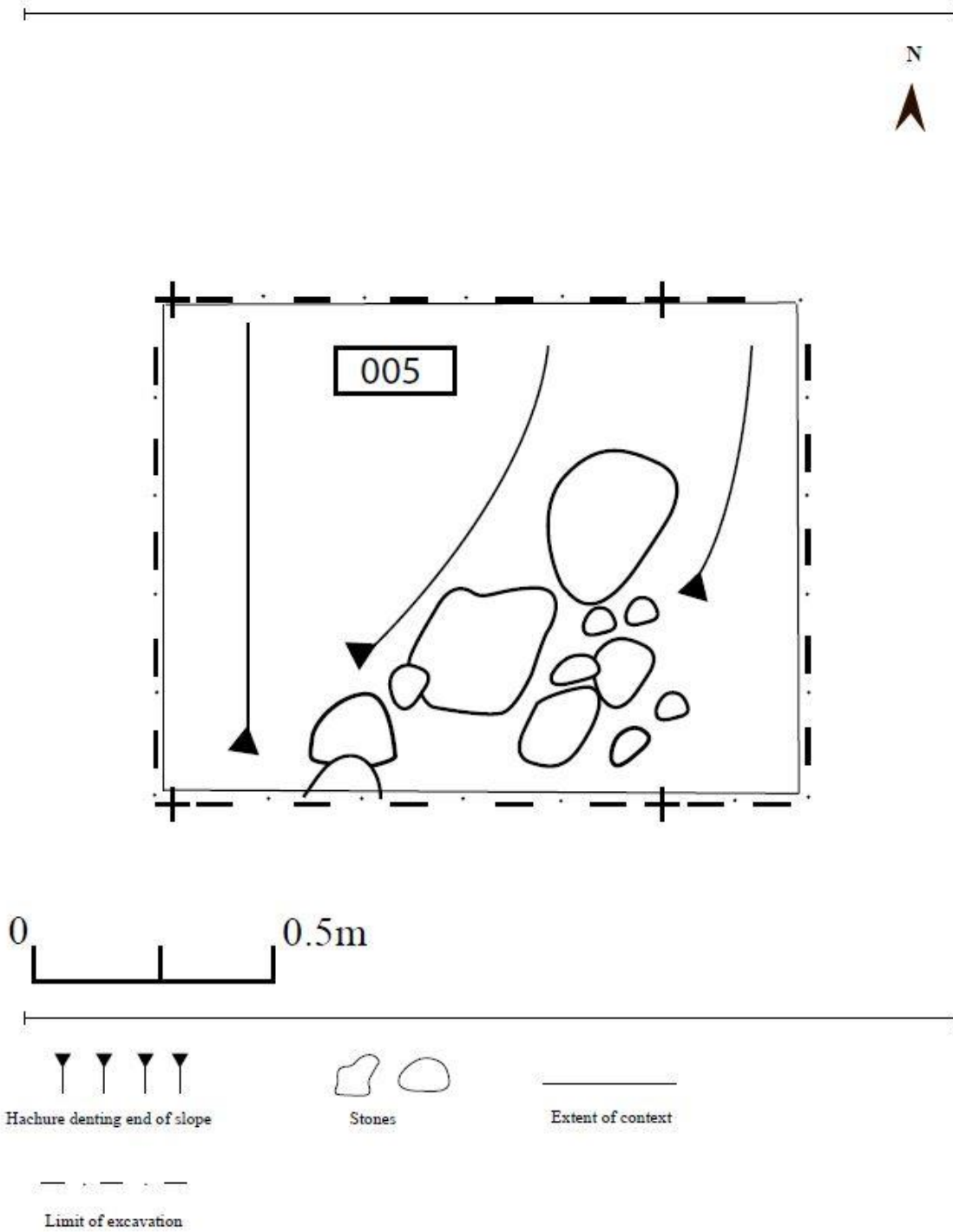


Figure 0.8 Húsadeild 1 Context 005. Drawing Ann Sölvia S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 1 1:20
Trench: 001 Drawing: ASSP
Context: 006 11.08.2016

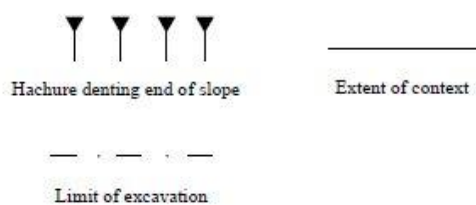
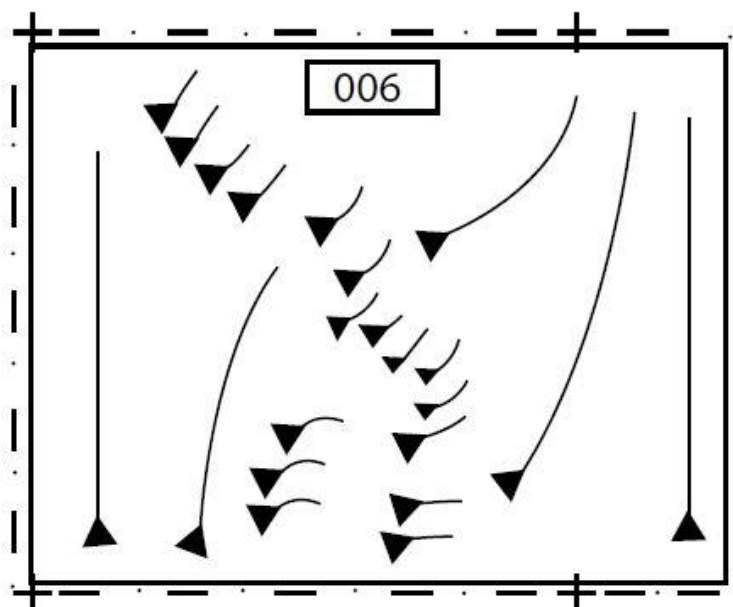


Figure 0.9 Húsadeild 1 Context 006. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

A15.2 Húsadeild 2, Kirkja, Fugloy

It was decided to open a second test excavation southwest of the test excavation at Húsadeild 1. There were four layers, see Figure 0.10. This area was similar to Húsadeild 1, but there was no cut and fewer layers were encountered. Below the topsoil (000) was layer 001, which was loose, with many small pebbles mixed with charcoal inclusions, thickness 0.32m, see Figure 0.11, Figure 0.12 The next layer, 002, had larger stones in it, but with no pattern or structure to them, thickness 0.15m, see Figure 0.13. There were also many small tuff stones, which was an indication that this layer was a natural layer. Layer 003 was natural, sterile soil with a layer of reddish tuff, see Figure 0.14. The depth of the test excavation was 60cm.

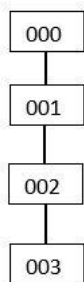


Figure 0.10
Harris Matrix
Húsadeild 2.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 2

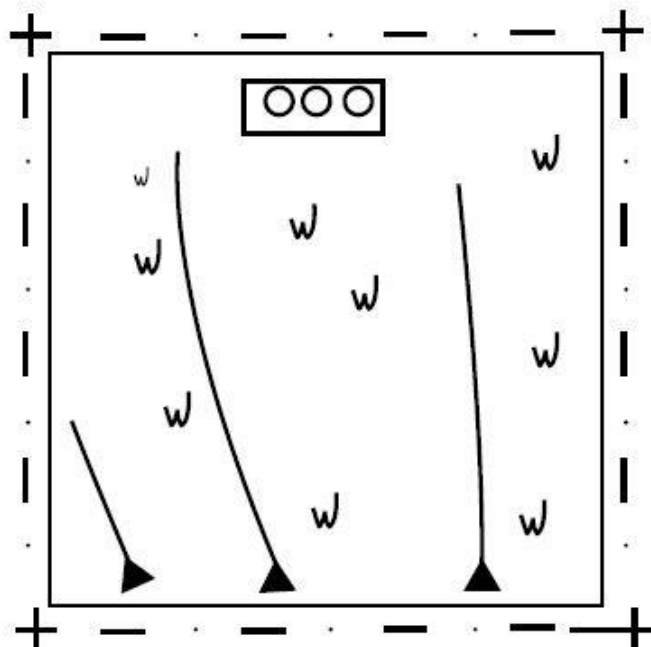
1:20

Trench: 002

Drawing: ASSP

Context: 000

15.08.2016



Hachure denting end of slope



Limit of excavation:



Extent of context



Vegetation

Figure 0.11 Húsadeild 2 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sólvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 2

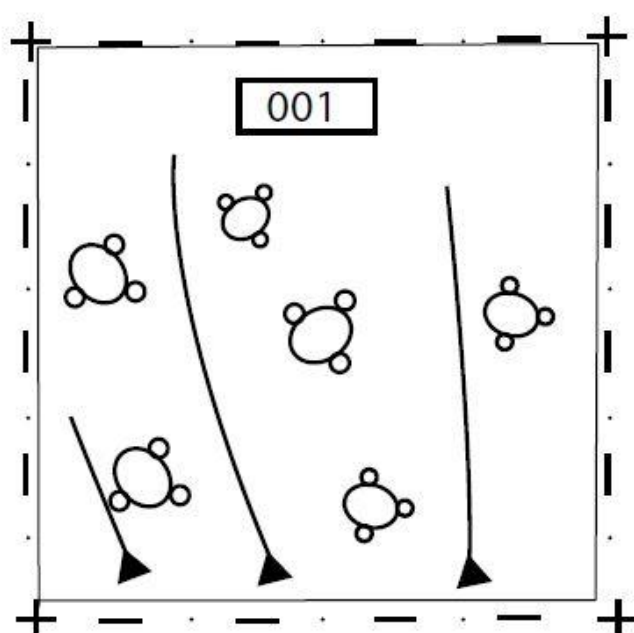
1:20

Trench: 002

Drawing: ASSP

Context: 001

24.08.2016



Hachure denting end of slope



Limit of excavation



Extent of context



Pebble and gravel

Figure 0.12 Húsadeild 2 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 2

1:20

Trench: 002

Drawing: ASSP

Context: 002

24.08.2016

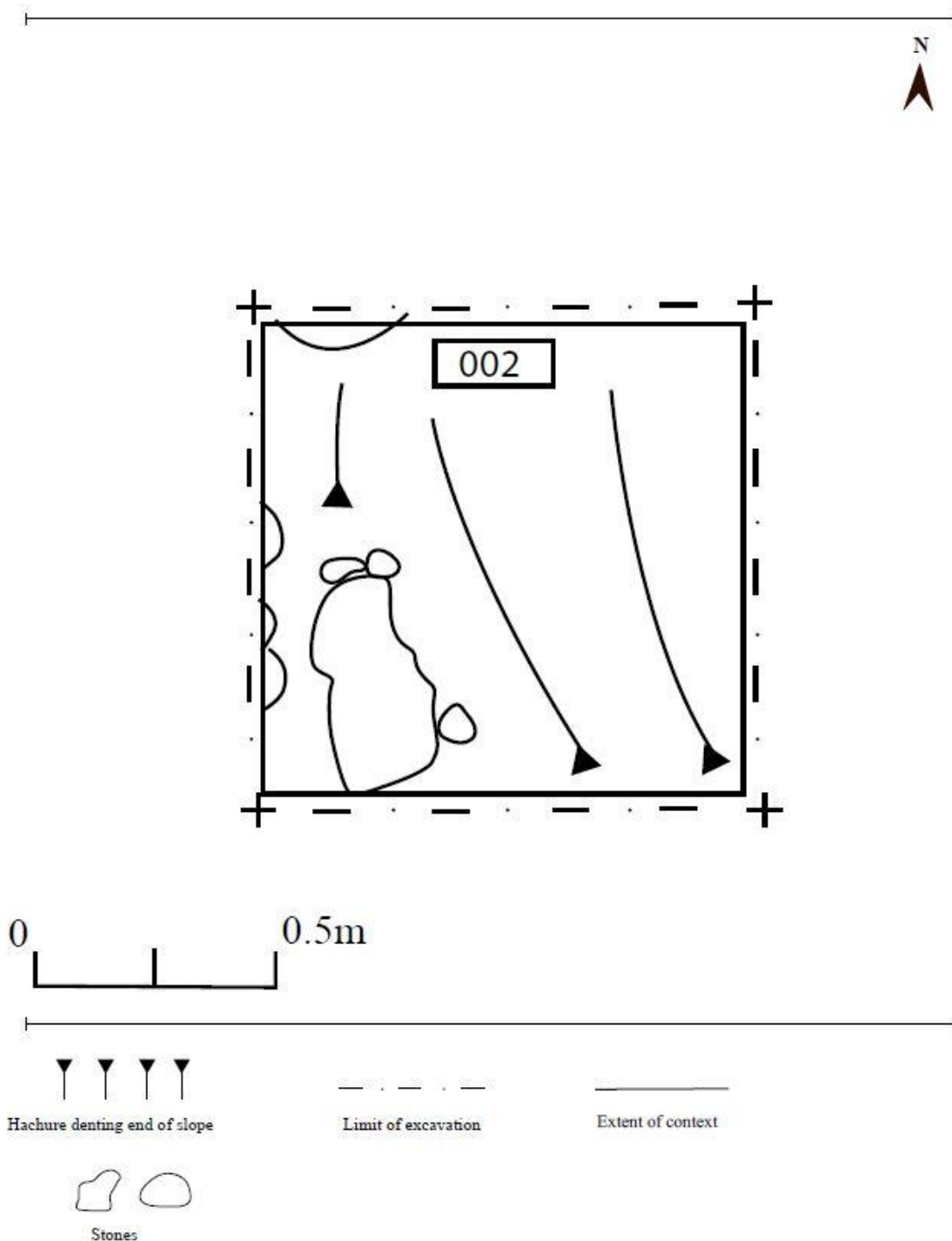


Figure 0.13 Húsadeild 2 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Húsadeild 2

1:20

Trench: 002

Drawing: ASSP

Context: 003

24.08.2016

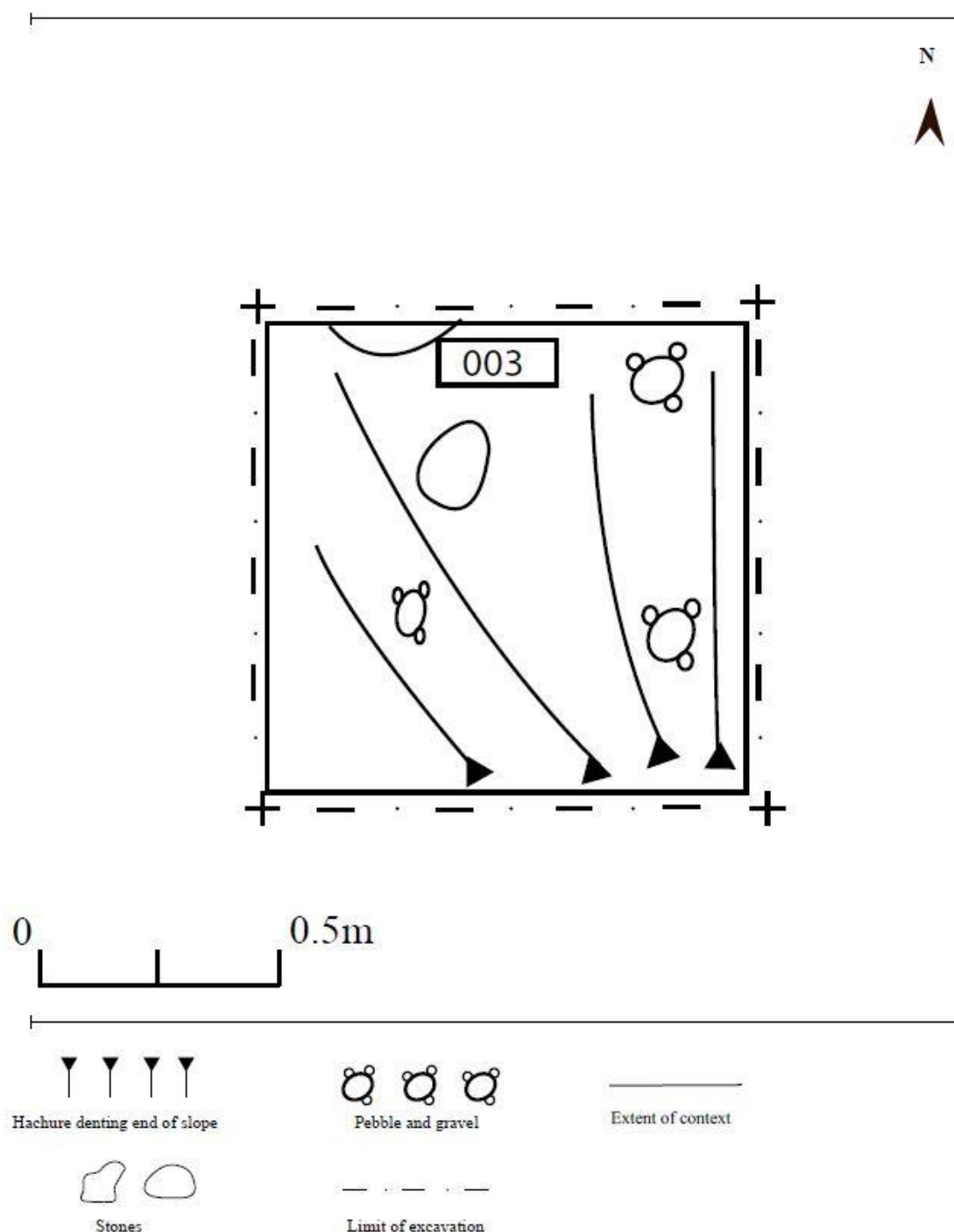


Figure 0.14 Húsadeild 2 Context 003. Drawing Ann Sólvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

A15.3 Mjølgerði 1, Kirkja, Fugloy

The second promising site was in the surveyed site Norði Millum Garðar in the village of Kirkja on the island of Fugloy. It was decided to conduct a test excavation here, because this area slopes downwards from the main road, from north to south. In this area people have found artefacts which could be dated to the Viking Age, such as a whetstone with a hole in one end. The excavation trench was 2 x 1m and there were five layers, see Figure 0.15. The topsoil layer (000) was a light-brown soil with a few inclusions of ash and charcoal, see Figure 0.16. In the second layer (001) there were charcoal and ashes spread over the excavation area, but the soil remained loose and light-brown, see Figure 0.17. In the third layer (002), which was 30cm thick, the soil was more compact and included red and black ash, see Figure 0.18. In context 003 there were many pebbles in the soil, a clayey sand with patches of ash, see Figure 0.19. The measured depth of context 003 was 0.60m. While digging context 003 several larger stones began to emerge. These stones formed a dry-stone wall, running east-west, which was given context number 004, see Figure 0.20. The wall was disturbed, and had partly collapsed towards the south, possibly due to cultivation in the area. Although an interesting feature, especially if marking the boundary of a former settlement, the wall indicated that this was not a burial site, and the excavation was terminated. With this interesting structure the second excavation was conducted nearby these remains.

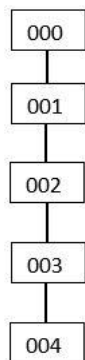
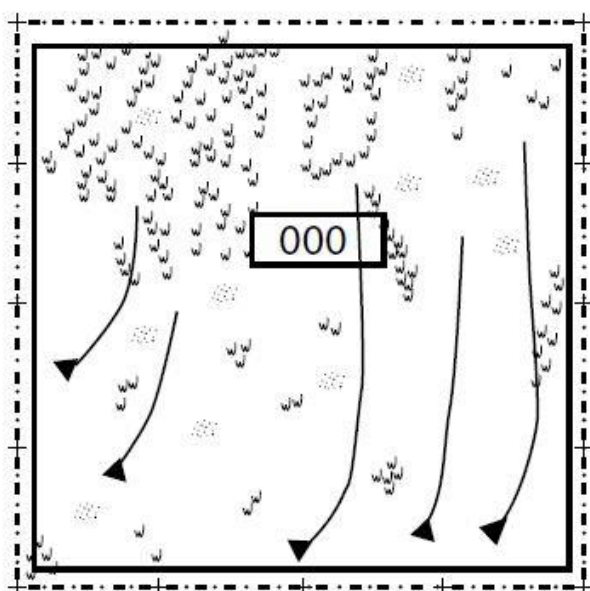


Figure 0.15
Harris Matrix
Mjølgerði 1.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 1 1:10
 Plan 1 Trench 001
 Snr 9043 Context 000
 Drawing: ASSP 11.05.2017



0 0.5m

Hachure denting end of slope



Ash

Extent of context

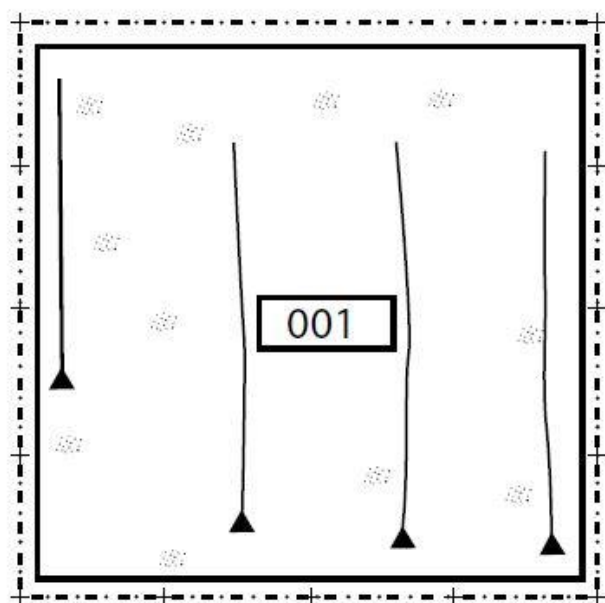
Vegetation

Limit of excavation





Figure 0.16 Mjølgerði 1 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.


The village of Kirkja


Mjølgerði 1 1:10
Plan 2 Trench 001
Snr 9043 Context 001
Drawing: ASSP 15.05.2017



0 0.5m

   
Hachure denting end of slope


Limit of excavation

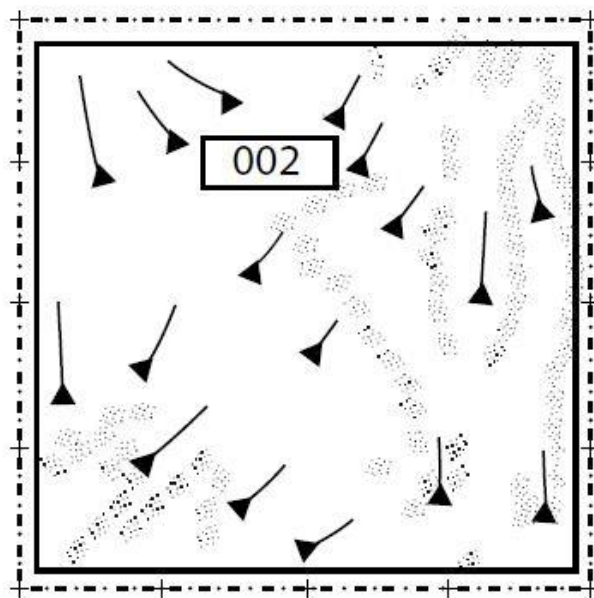

Extent of context


Ash

Figure 0.17 Mjølgerði 1 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 1 1:10
 Plan 3 Trench 001
 Snr 9043 Context 002
 Drawing: ASSP 17.05.2017



0 0.5m

Hachure denoting end of slope

Limit of excavation

Extent of context

Ash

Figure 0.18 Mjølgerði 1 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sólvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 1 1:10
 Plan 4 Trench 001
 Snr 9043 Context 003
 Drawing: ASSP 30.05.2017

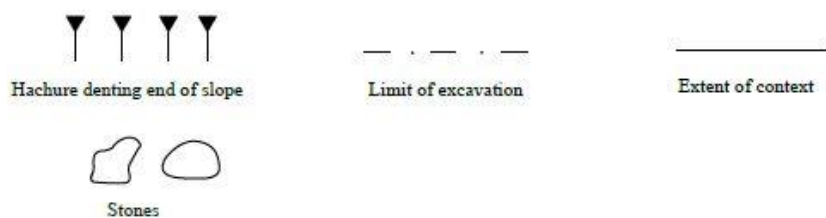
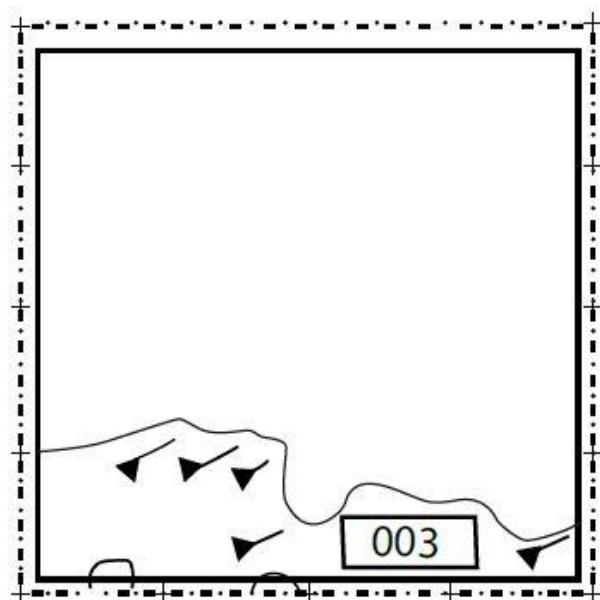
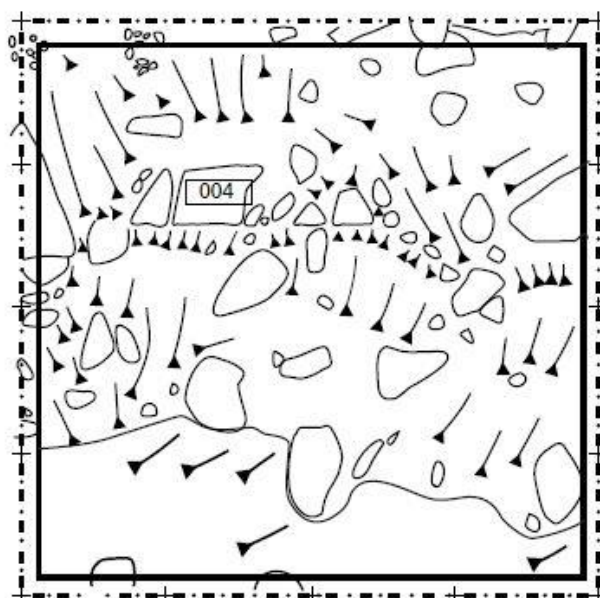


Figure 0.19 Mjølgerði 1 Context 003. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.


The village of Kirkja


Mjølgerði 1
Plan 5
Snr 9043
Drawing: ASSP


1:10
Trench 001
Context 004
22.05.2017



0 0.5m


 Hachure denting end of slope


 Limit of excavation


 Extent of context


 Stones

Figure 0.20 Mjølgerði 1 Context 004. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

A15.4 Mjølgerði 2, Kirkja, Fugloy

The second test excavation at Norði Millum Garðar was carried out a few metres south of Mjølgerði 1. This area was chosen based on the results of the geophysical survey, which showed anomalies on the image. The test trench was 1 x 1m. There were three layers, the topsoil with grass (000), a 0.30m/cm thick second layer with pebbles and some charcoal inclusions (002), and the third layer with stones, 0.30m thick (003), see Figure 0.21, Figure 0.22, Figure 0.23. The brown soil had inclusions of small stones and was dry and sandy. There was no structure in the layout of the stones, and they appeared to be randomly oriented. After reaching 0.70m, at which depth the trench kept filling with water, it was decided to terminate the excavation. The trench contained little cultural material and no evidence of a possible burial. The anomaly in the geophysics image was therefore an assembly of unworked stones.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 2

1:10

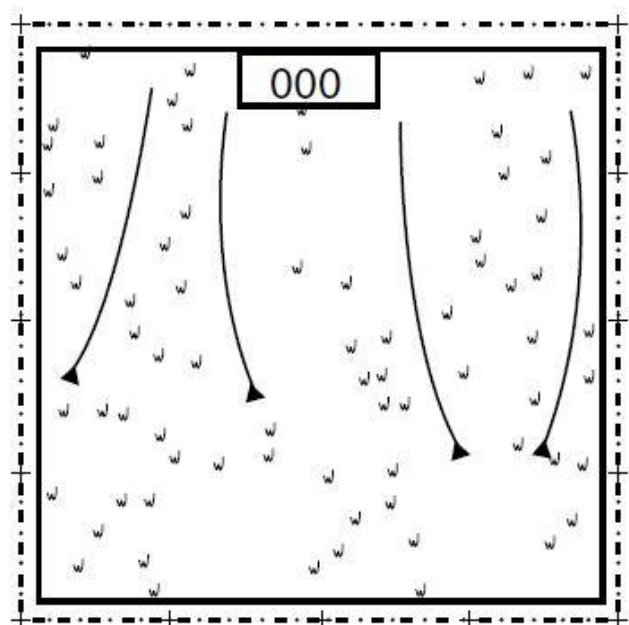
Plan 1

Trench 002

Drawing: ASSP

Context 000

11.05.2017



0 0.5m

Hachure denting end of slope

Limit of excavation

Extent of context

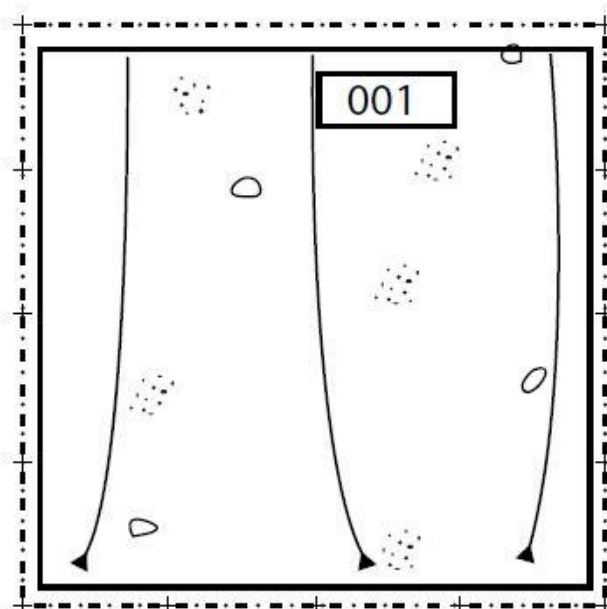
Vegetation

Figure 0.21 Mjølgerði 2 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 2
Plan 2
Drawing: ASSP
12.05.2017

1:10
Trench 002
Context 001



0 0.5m

Hachure denting end of slope

Limit of excavation

Extent of context

Stones

Ash

Figure 0.22 Mjølgerði 2 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sólvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 2

Plan 3

Drawing: ASSP

18.05.2017

1:10

Trench 002

Context 002

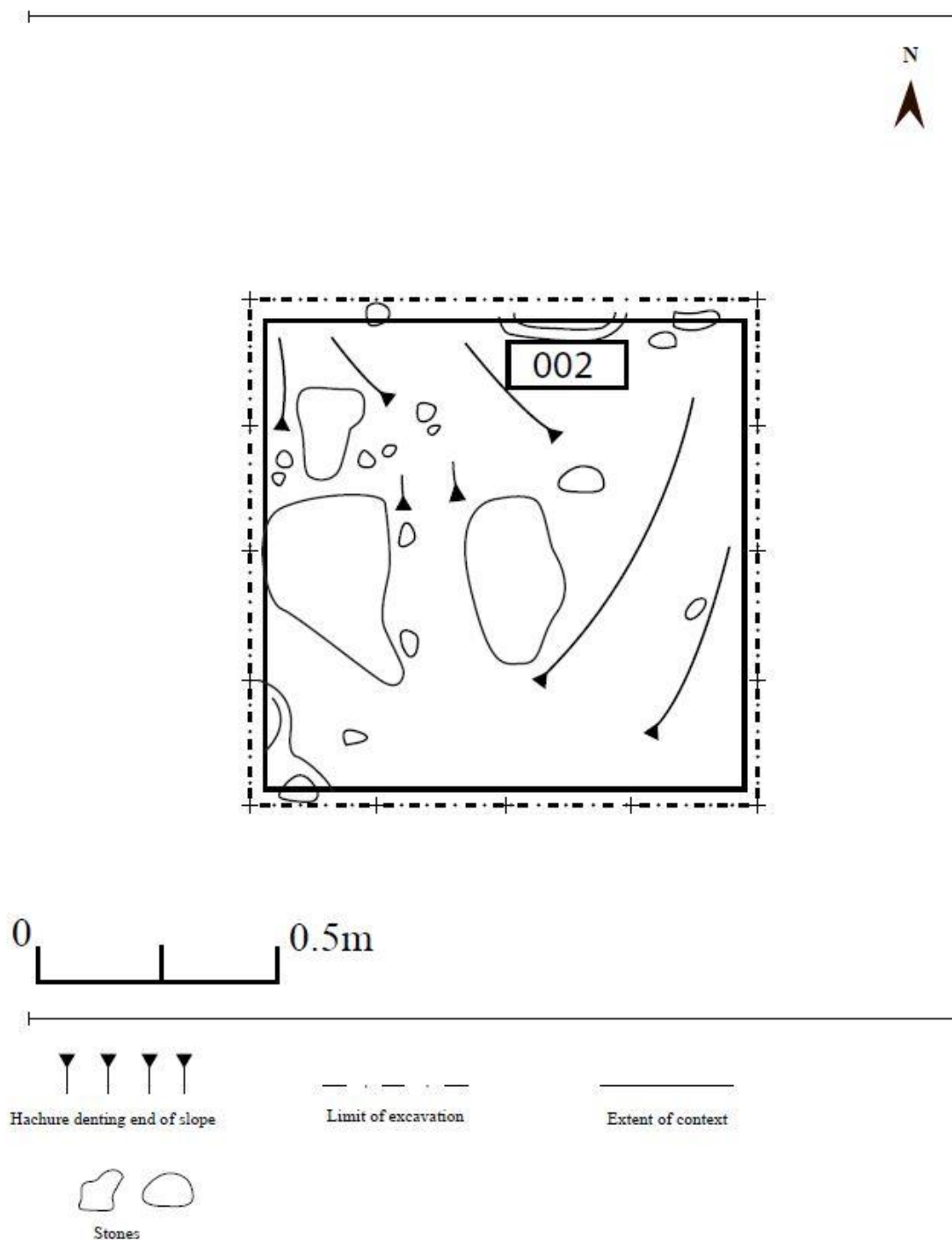


Figure 0.23 Mjølgerði 2 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

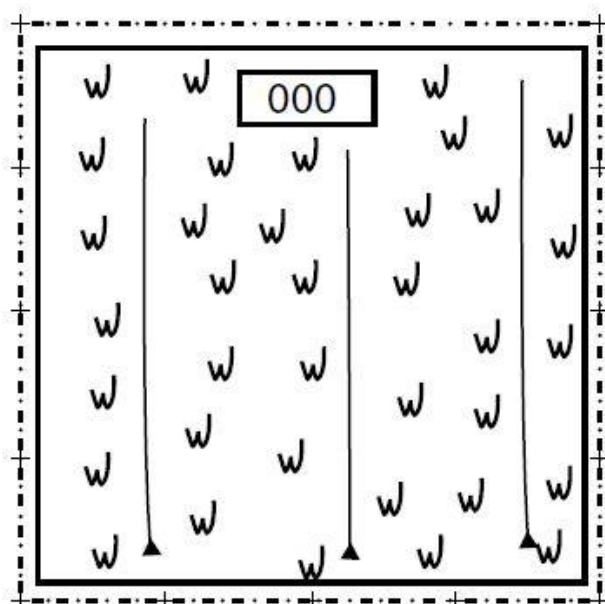
A15.5 Mjølgerði 3, Kirkja, Fugloy

The third test excavation in Mjølgerði in Kirkja was also located based on the results of the geophysical survey, which showed a light anomaly, which could be a burial. At about 0.30m below the top surface (000), embedded in light-brown silty soil (001), a stone field drain was uncovered (002), which had running water below it, see Figure 0.24, Figure 0.25, Figure 0.26. There was a light anomaly in the geophysics results, but not extensive enough to be interpreted as a drainage field system. The excavation was therefore terminated, with no burial found.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 3
Plan 1
Drawing: ASSP
18.05.2017

1:10
Trench 003
Context 000



0 0.5m

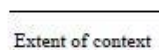
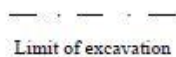


Figure 0.24 Mjølgerði 3 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 3

1:10

Plan 2

Trench 003

Drawing: ASSP

Context 001

18.05.2017

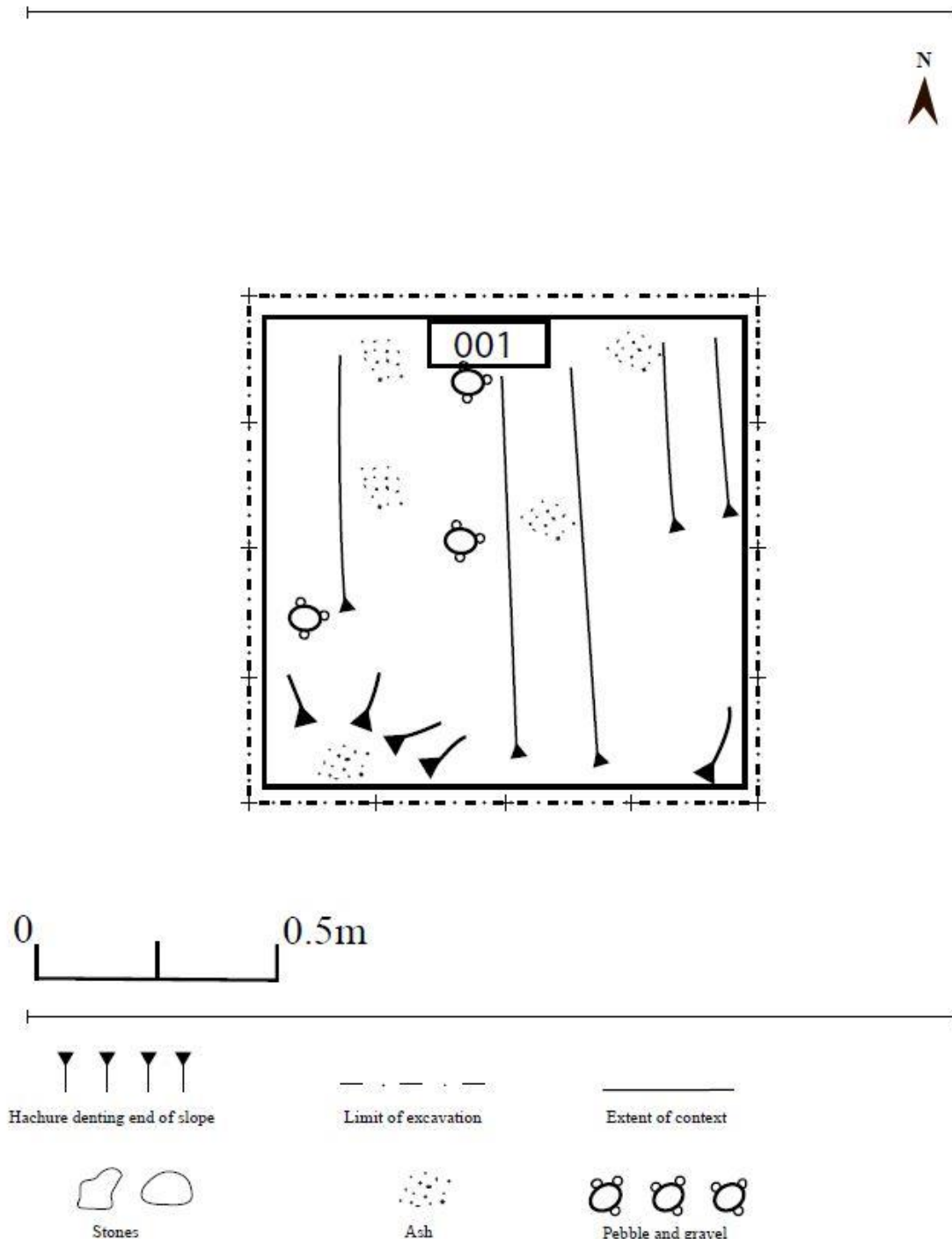


Figure 0.25 Mjølgerði 3 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Kirkja

Mjølgerði 3

Plan 3

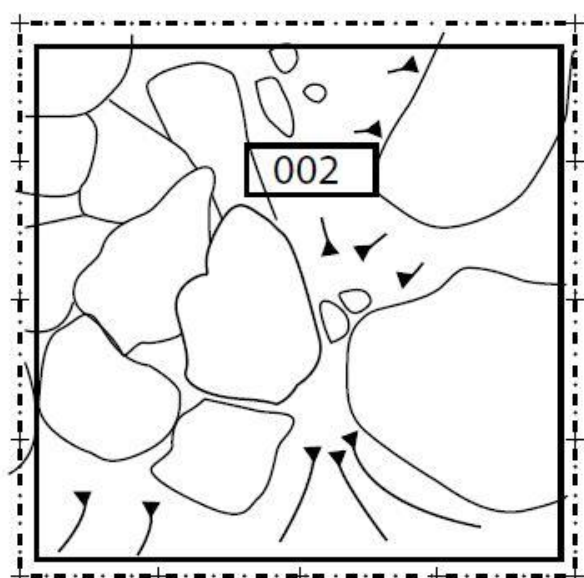
Drawing: ASSP

22.05.2017

1:10

Trench 003

Context 002



0 0.5m

Four hachure marks (short lines with a dot) pointing downwards.
Hachure denoting end of slope

A dashed line.
Limit of excavation

A solid line.
Extent of context

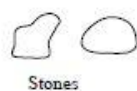


Figure 0.26 Mjølgerði 3 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

A15.6 Depil 1, Depil, Borðoy

The first test excavation at Depli was conducted on the southern side of the river Depilsáin, based on the results of the geophysical survey, which showed a clear anomaly for a possible burial location. When the top surface of grass was removed (000), a large boulder was found (002) embedded in a light-brown sterile soil (001), see Figure 0.27, Figure 0.28, Figure 0.29. This test trench showed that the boulder was the cause of the geophysical anomaly.

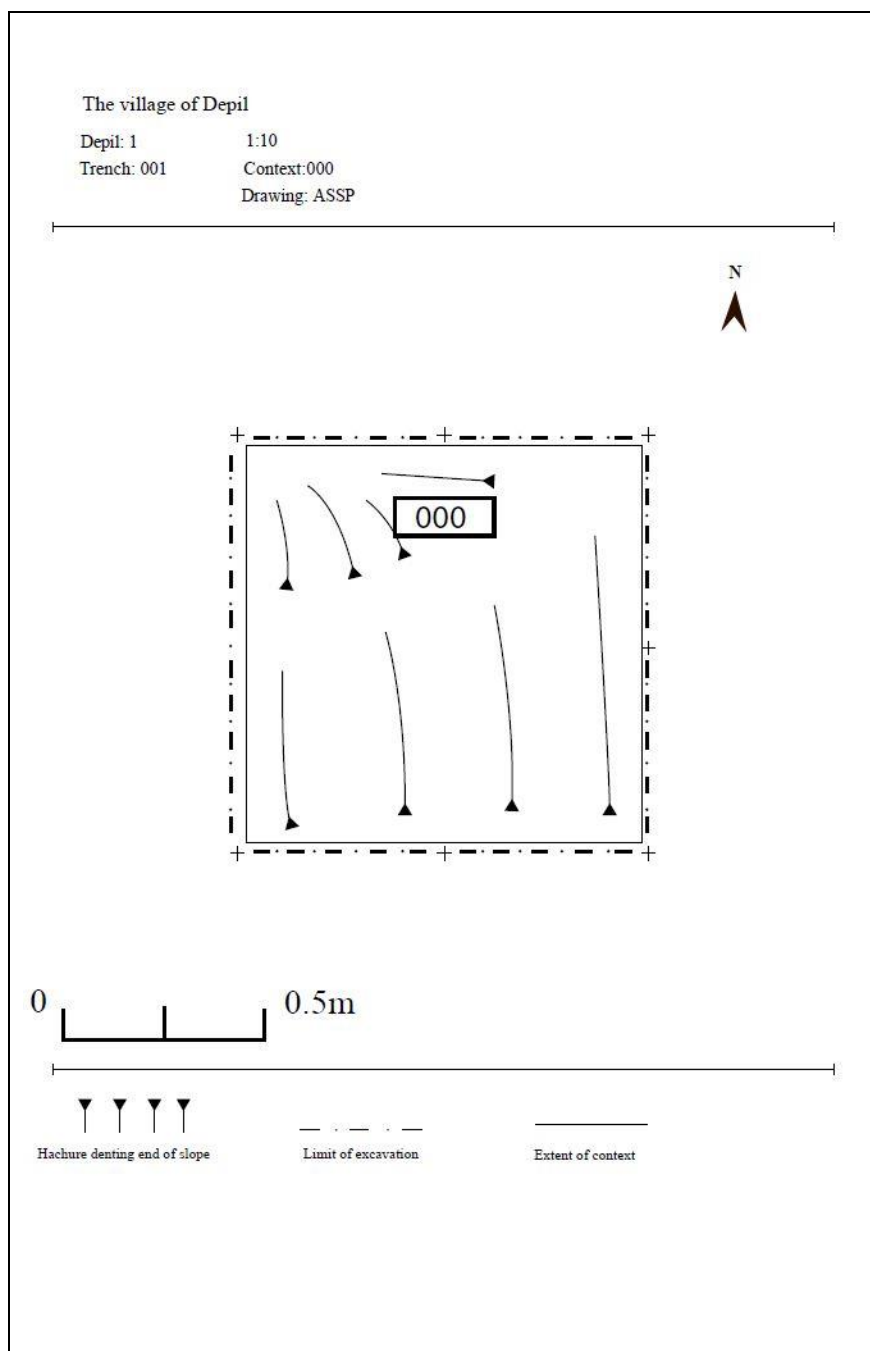


Figure 0.27 Depil 1 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Depil

Depil: 1 1:10

Trench: 001 Context:001

Drawing: ASSP

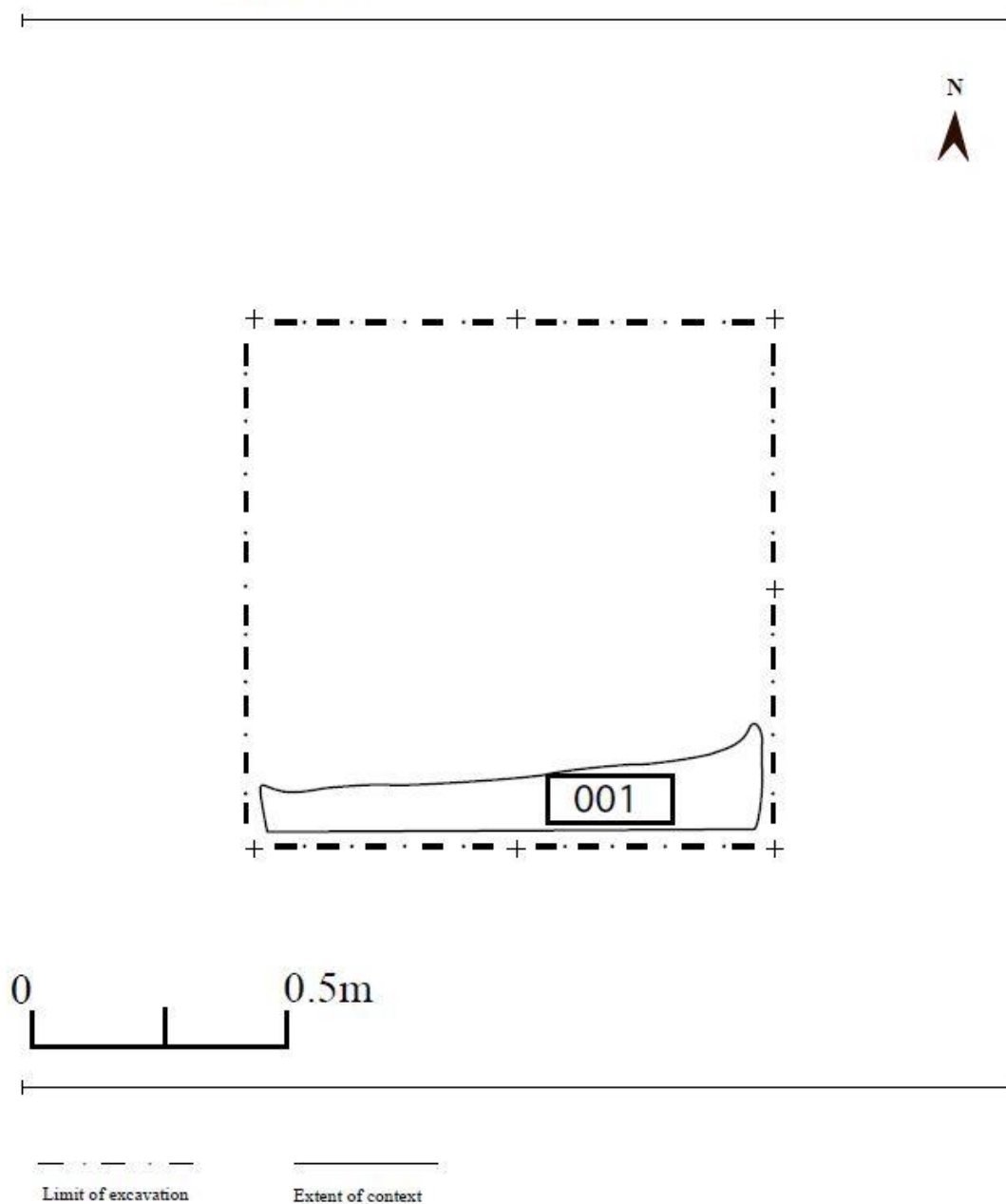


Figure 0.28 Depil 1 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Depil

Depil: 1 1:10
Trench: 001 Context:002
Drawing: ASSP

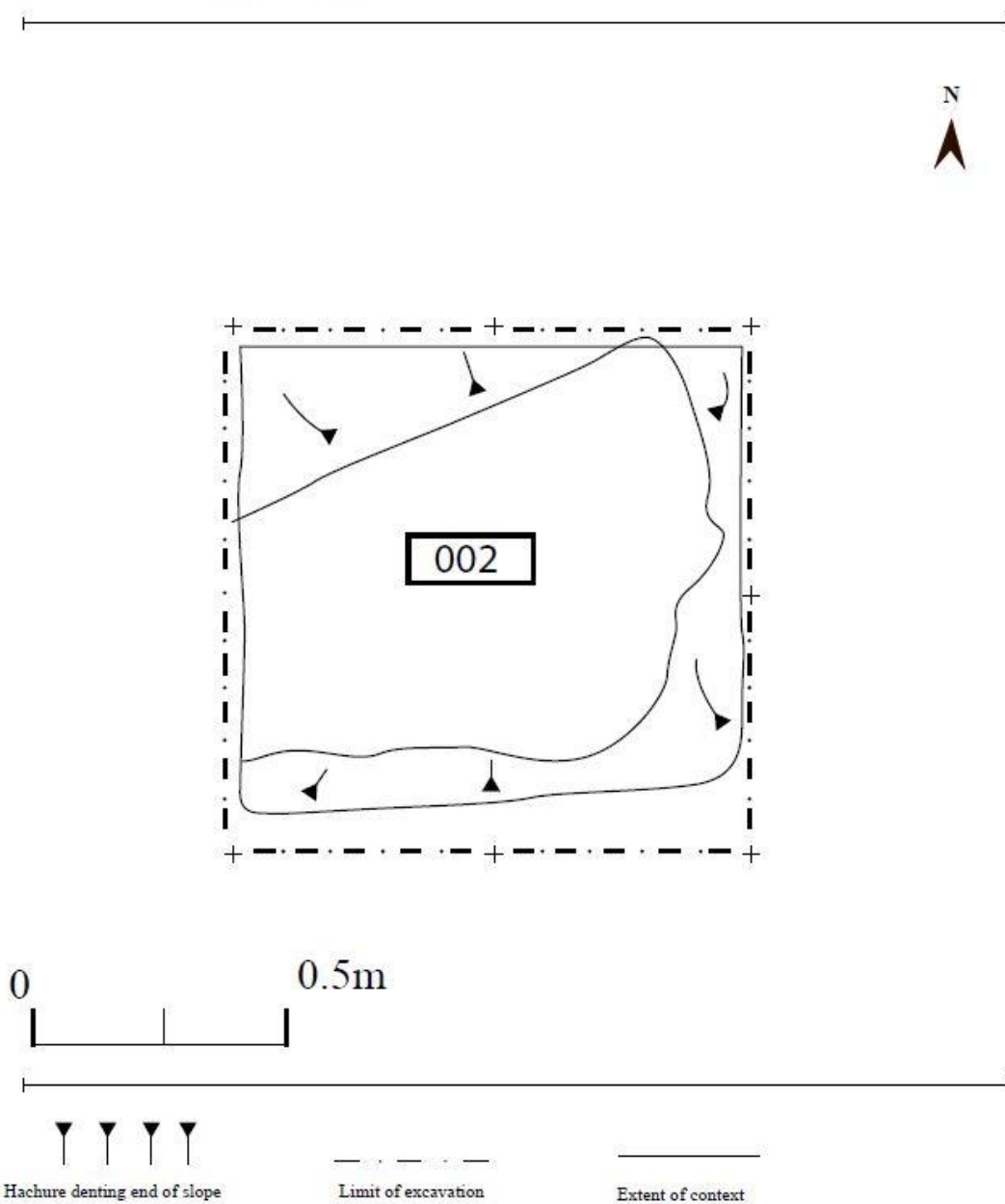


Figure 0.29 Depil 1 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

A15.7 Depil 2, Depil, Borðoy

The second test excavation at Depil, Depil 2, was conducted on the southern side of the river Depilsáin, based on the results of the geophysical survey, which showed a clear anomaly for a possible burial location. After the deturfing and as soon as the surface layer (000) was removed, it was clear that most of the test pit was occupied by a large boulder (002) embedded in a mid-brown soil (001), see Figure 0.30, Figure 0.31, Figure 0.32. This boulder could not be moved, and the test pit excavation was terminated. Once again, the geophysical anomaly had clearly been created by the underlying geology and the near-surface boulder.

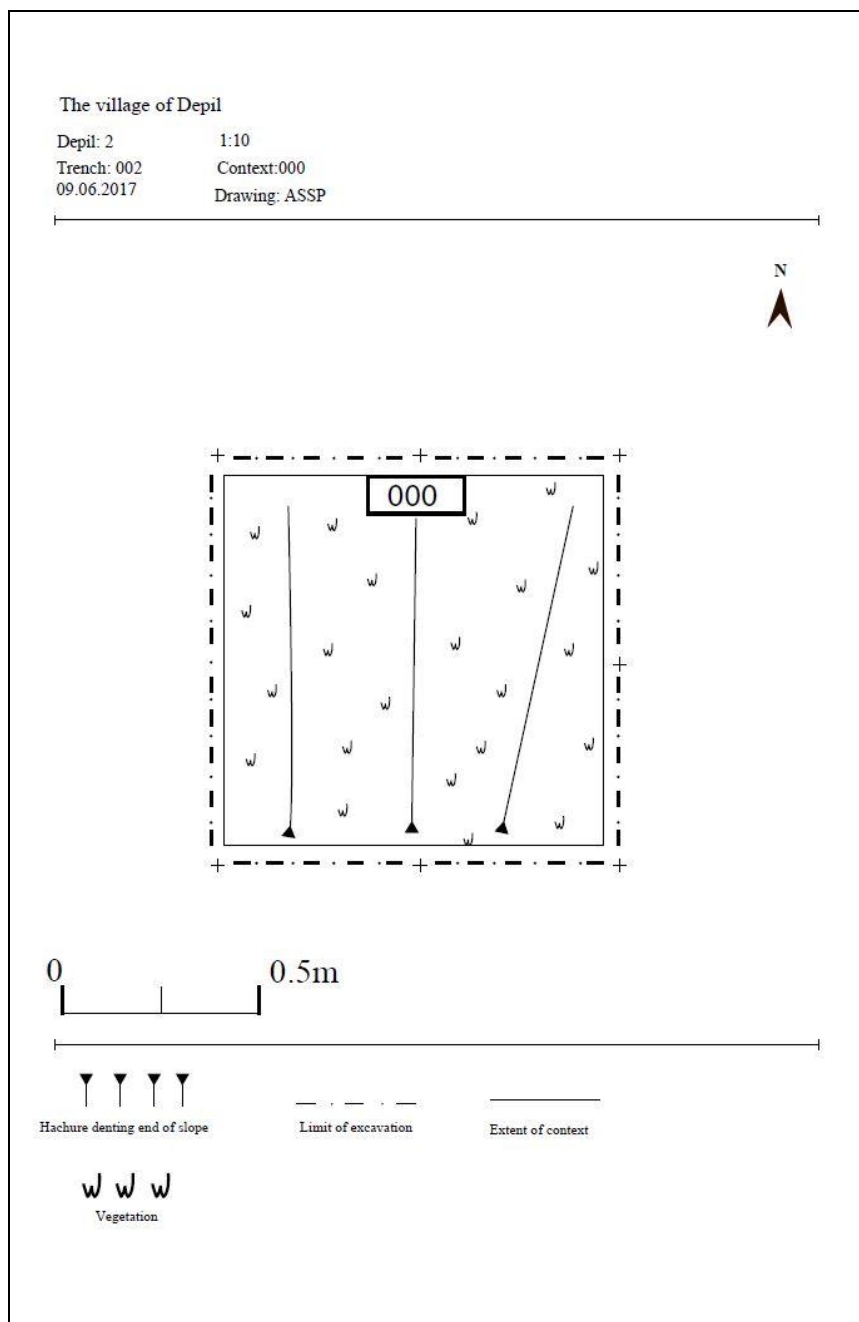


Figure 0.30 Depil 2 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Depil

Depil: 2

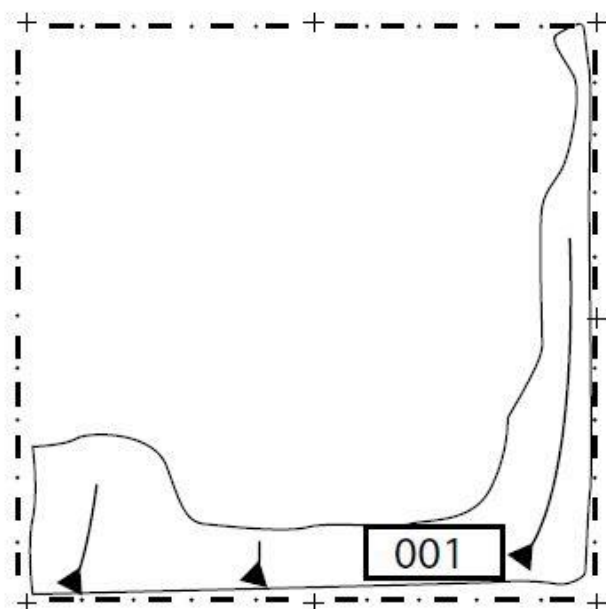
1:10

Trench: 002

Context:001

09.06.2017

Drawing: ASSP



0 0.5m



Hachure denting end of slope



Limit of excavation



Extent of context

Figure 0.31 Depil 2 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Depil

Depil: 2

1:10

Trench: 002

Context:002

09.06.2017

Drawing: ASSP

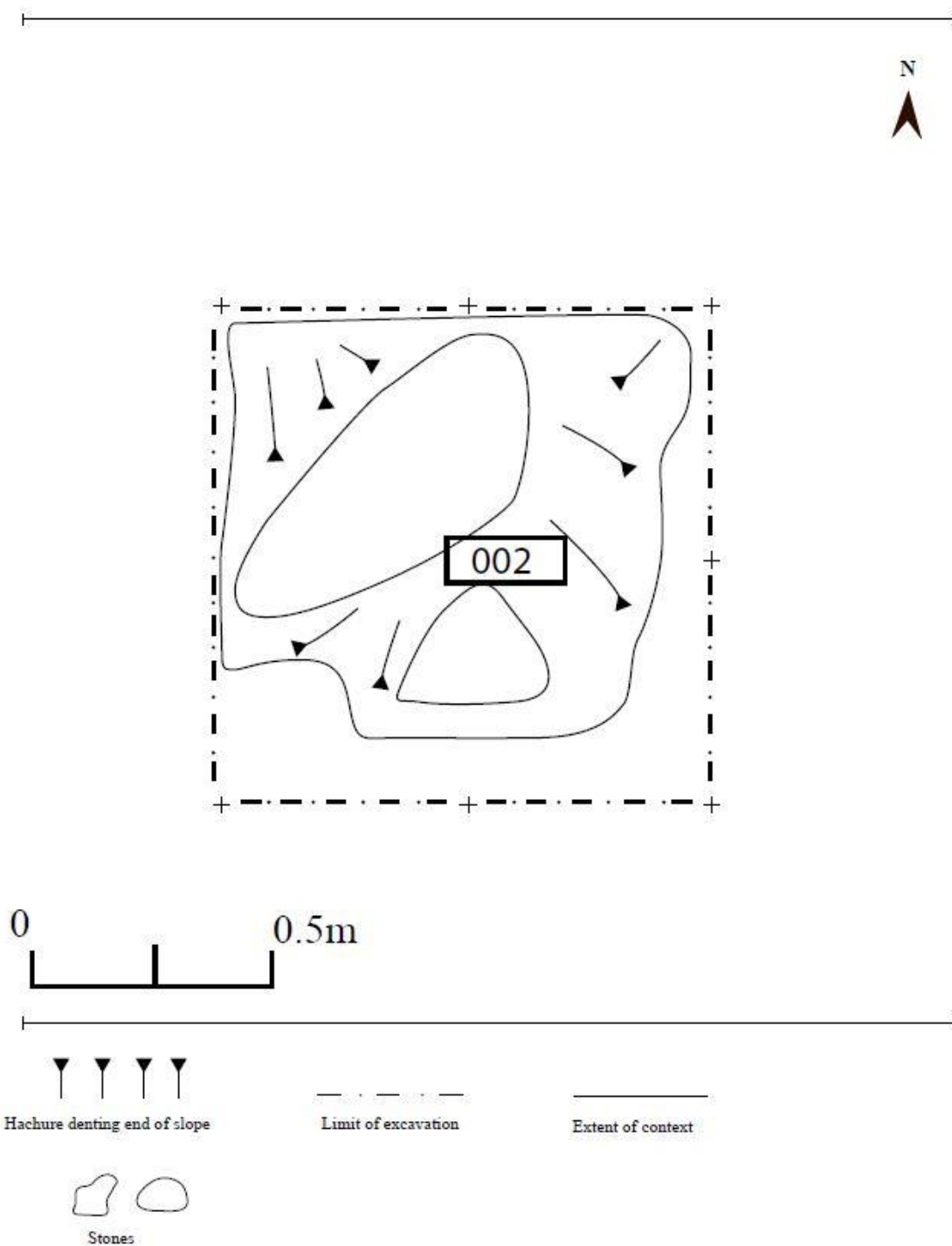


Figure 0.32 Depil 2 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

A15.8 Depil 3, Depil Borđoy

The third test excavation in the village of Depil was on the northern side of the stream Depiláin and south of the farmhouse in Depil. There were four layers, see Figure 0.33. This possible structure was on the northern side of the river Depilsáin and close to the farmhouse, where a possible structure had been identified in the geophysical survey. After the removal of the surface turf (000) and contexts 001 and 002, which were very natural in their appearances with small pebbles and firm mid-brown soil, it became clear that the feature observed in the geophysical data results was bedrock (003), Figure 0.34, Figure 0.35, Figure 0.36, Figure 0.37. The depth was 0.46m.

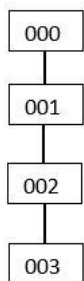


Figure 0.33
Harris Matrix
Depil 3.

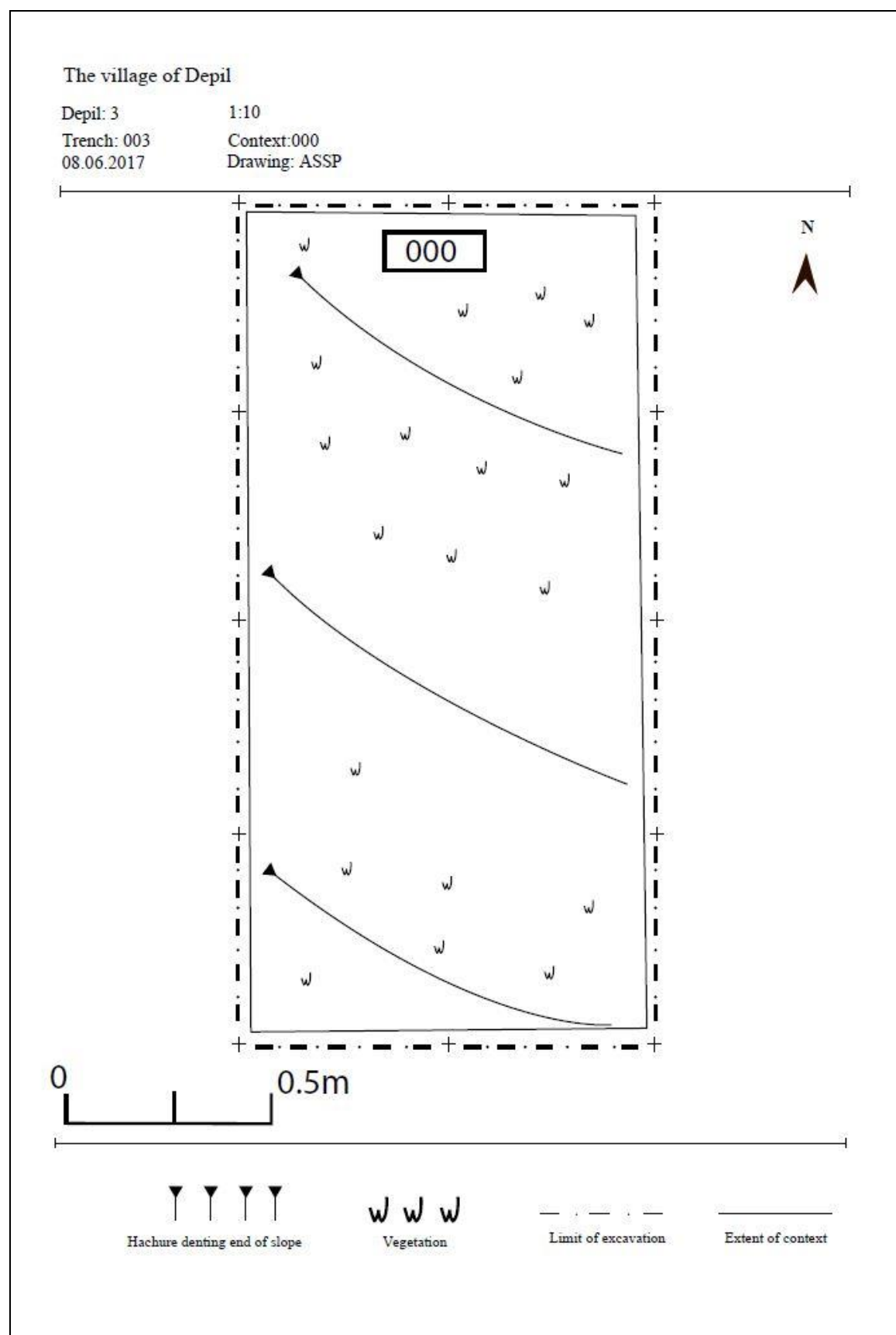


Figure 0.34 Depil 3 Context 000. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Depil

Depil: 3

1:10

Trench: 003

Context: 001

08.06.2017

Drawing: ASSP

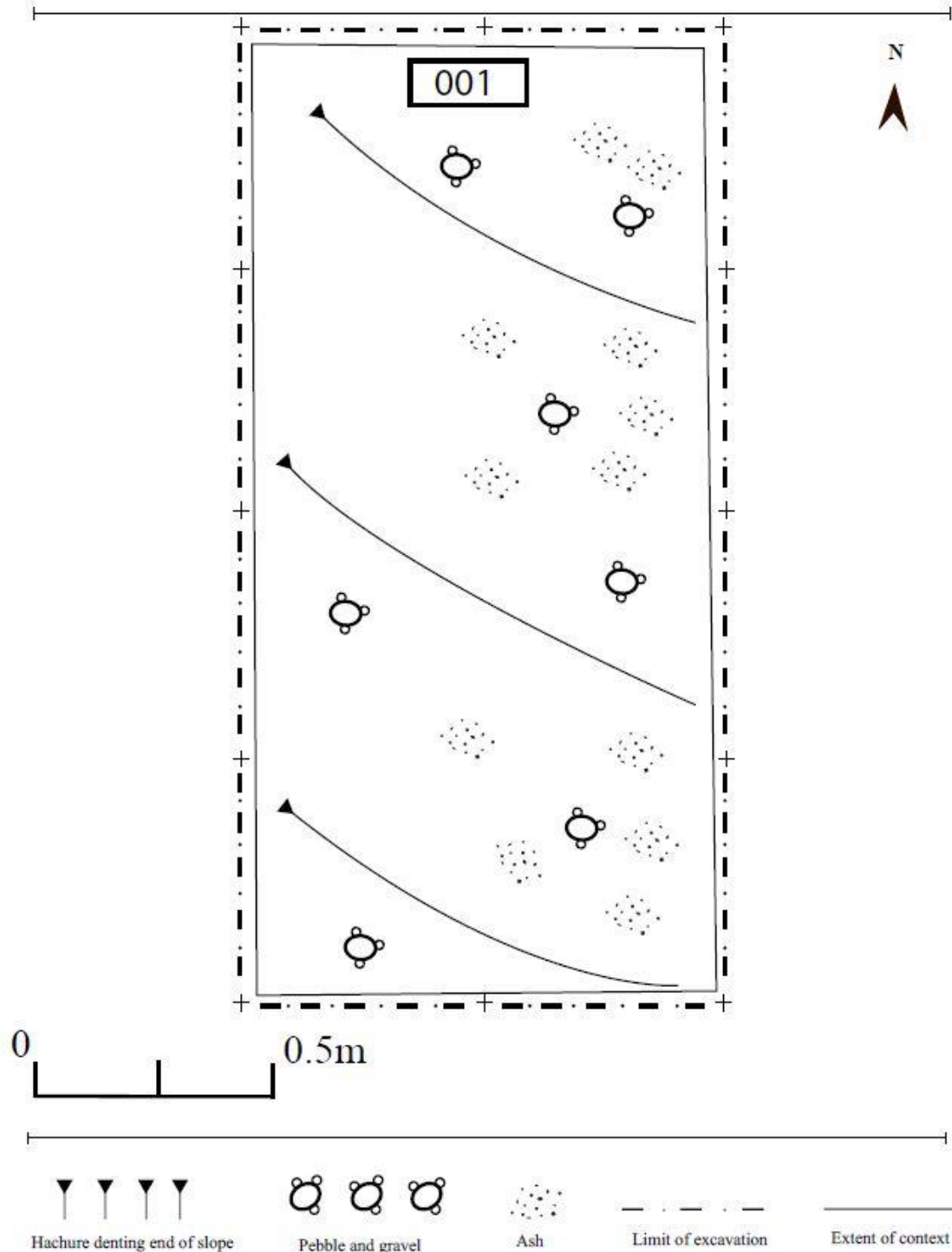


Figure 0.35 Depil 3 Context 001. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten.

The village of Depil

Trench: 003
08.06.2017

Context: 002
Depil: 3

1:10
Drawing: ASSP

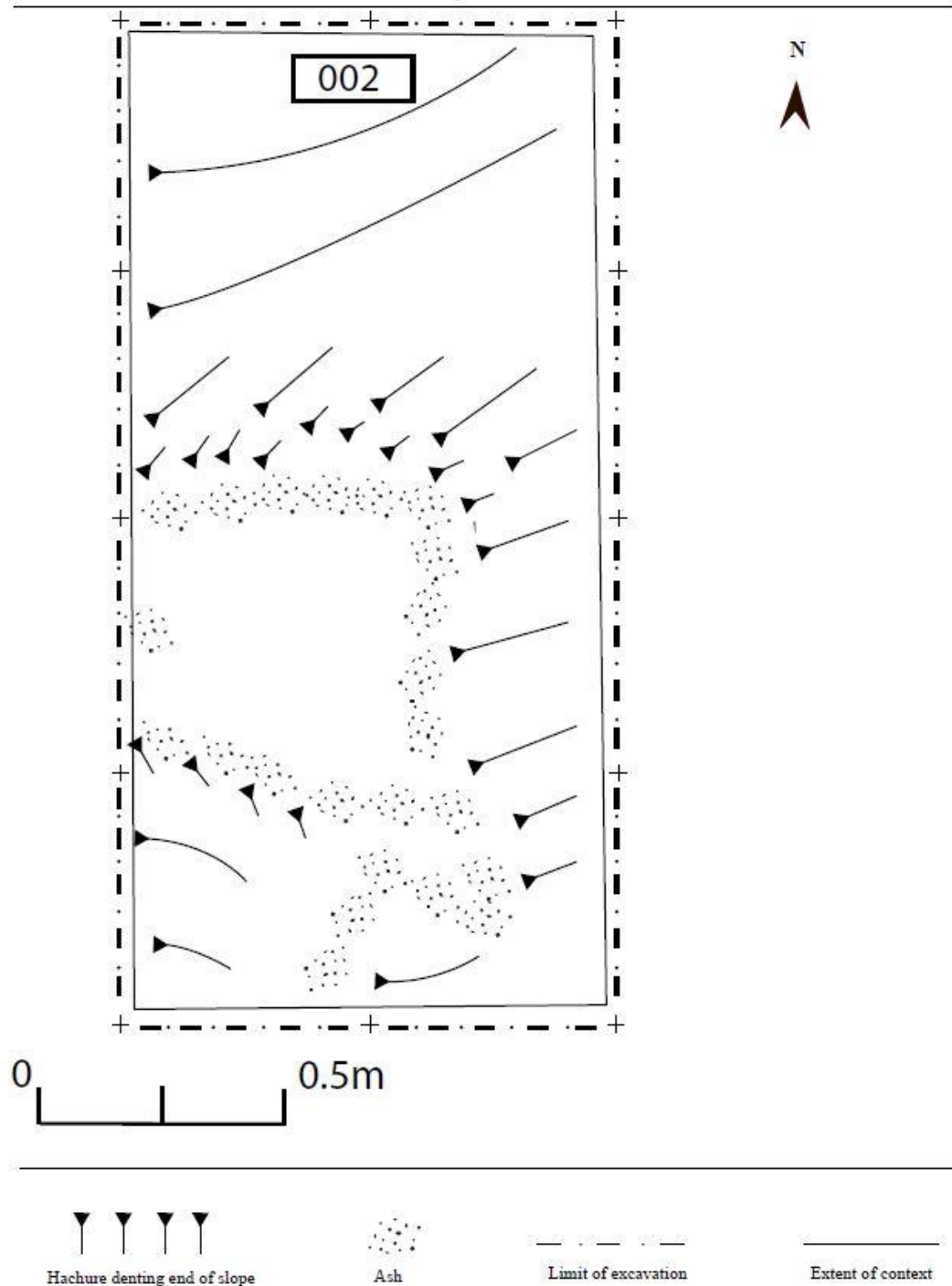


Figure 0.36 Depil 3 Context 002. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten and Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús.

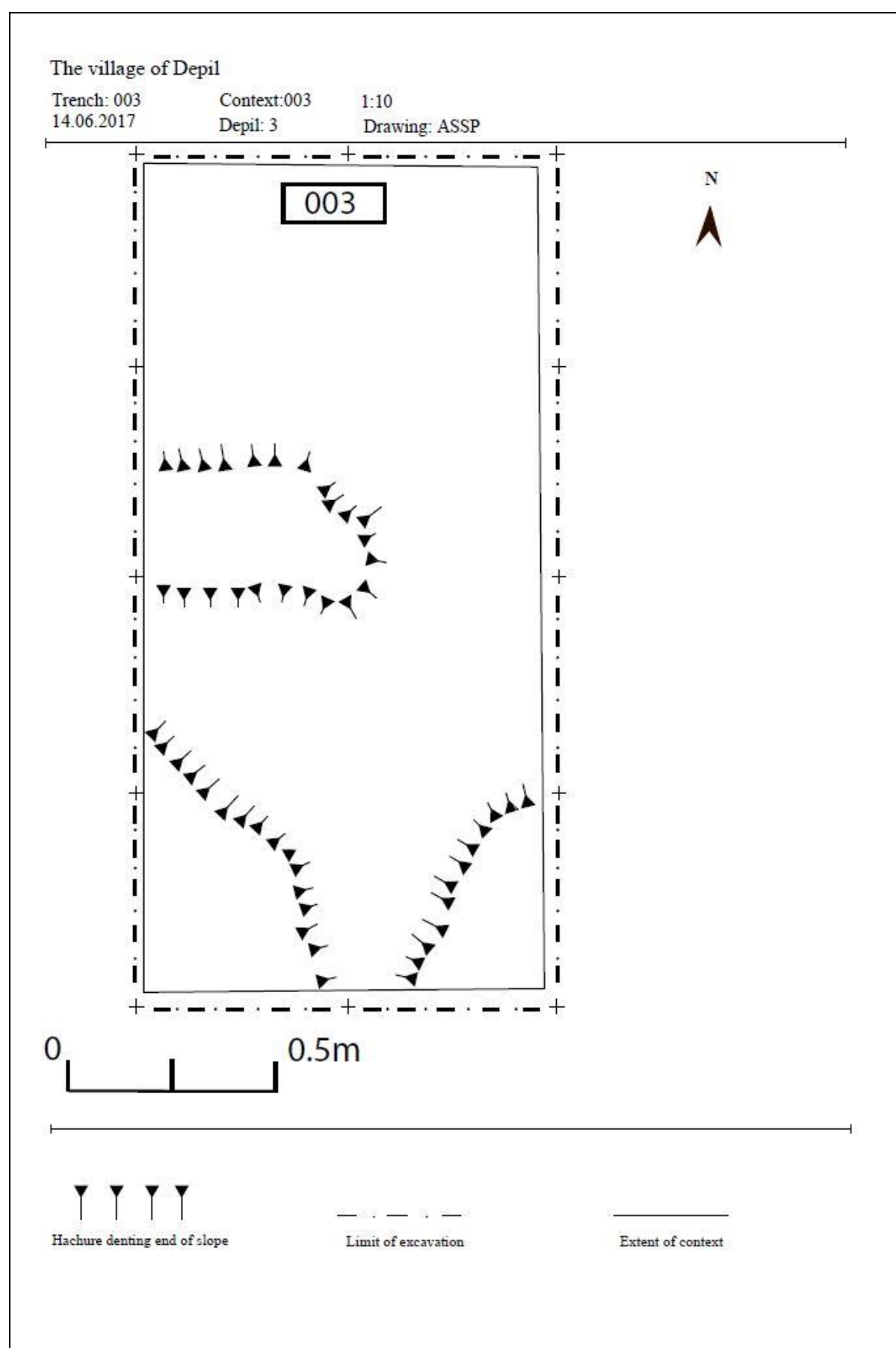


Figure 0.37 Depil 3 Context 003. Drawing Ann Sølvia S. Pukhús. Digitised Mari Haugesten and Ann Sølvia S. Purkhús.

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