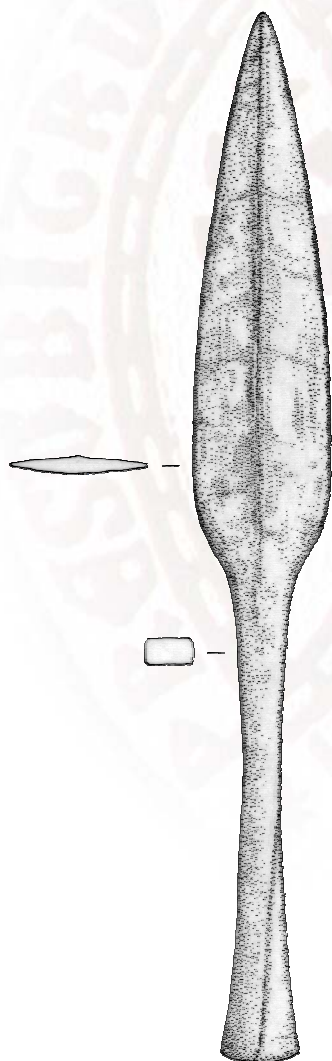




A Viking Age spearhead from Kolkuós



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A Viking Age spearhead from Kolkuós

Trading with the outside world has always been important to Icelanders. In the Middle Ages Kolkuós (Kolbeinsárós - Kolbeinsá river estuary) was one of Iceland's most important harbours and served, among others, the Hólar Episcopal see. An interdisciplinary scientific investigation on the Hólar Episcopal see, under the name Hólarannsóknin (Hólar research Project), has been carried out since 2001. The research will go on until 2007. In that connection a survey in the surrounding area, including Kolkuós, began in the year 2002. That year, during on site investigation on the land of Melstaður farm on the north side of the river estuary, a Viking Age spearhead came into our hands from the son of the farmer. It had been found on the farm 15 years earlier.

Background and the aim of the project

The main purpose of the archaeological investigation at Kolbeinsá river estuary is to acquire knowledge of the site and its structural layout.

To shed light on the relation between Kolbeinsá river estuary and Hólar Episcopal see and the harbour's significance for the site, having been one of North Iceland's most densely populated urban centres in Middle Ages.

To map the heritage site as a whole, with measurements, and explore it in context with the surrounding settlement. On this foundation, further light will be cast on the development of residence and cultural landscape in the area.

No archaeological research had been conducted at Kolkuós when the Hólar Project first began. Harbours and trading centres are subjects which up until now have received little attention by archaeologists. No market towns have been given a thorough study, and as a result no complete account exists of such sites from ancient times. A research project was started at the ancient trading place Gásir at the same time as the Hólar research Project.

Next to nothing has been written about structures, activity, or the dwelling of people in such locations (Lúðvík Kristjánsson, see also reference list on the Hólar web-site; www.holar/~fornleifar.is). Historian Jón Ari Friðjónsson wrote his master's thesis entitled "The Harbours Of Hólar, Kolkuós and other Middle Age Harbours", which he composed under the guidance of Helgi Þorláksson, who is considered a specialist in the Middle Age trade in Iceland. The thesis reveals that Kolkuós had tremendous significance for Hólar and Skagafjörður, but it raises questions that can only be answered by an archaeological excavation.

In the summer of 2002 a test inquiry was done in the area, to investigate what sort of remains might be found and whether they could be dated. Nearby farms were also surveyed. Samples by coring the area did contain cultural layers dating from the 11th century, possibly earlier. Archaeological surveys of the surrounding area were commenced by looking at the farms around Kolkuós such as the farms of Brimnes, Marbæli, Melstaður and Ósland, Kross, Teigur, Miklibær, and Tumabrekka.

In Kolkuós the remains on site are at constant risk from sea erosion. The site, which is some 50m long and with cultural layers up to 50cm thick, is crumbling steadily; it is therefore vital to embark on research before more is lost. The oldest cultural layers seem to date from the time of initial settlement. During preliminary research, worked whale- and seal bones were found, which indicates that people must have eaten on the site.

Description of the site

During on-site investigation in the summer of 2002 in the land of Melstaður (a new farm established in 1925) eyða þessum sviga því þetta er endurtekid í tharnaestu paragraph north of Kolkuós, archaeologists were informed of a noteworthy find fifteen years earlier: a Viking Age spearhead.

Kjartan Grétarsson, the farmer's son, had found a Viking Age spearhead in a plow-furrow, on a field close to a river. (Fig.1). According to the description of the finding, the spearhead was found on the slope of the field together with some human bones. These finds probably indicate a site of a grave, which could date from the Viking period.

The farm Melstaður is a new farm established in 1925 in the land of the farm Ósland, which means the farm at the estuary. Both Kolbeinsárós (S202, H169; S205, H172) and Ósland are mentioned in Landnámabók.



Fig.1

Other finds from the Viking Age in Skagafjörður area

A total of 13 burial sites are registered in the area of Skagafjörður (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:568 ff., cat. 70-82) (Fig. 2). They contain single burials and/or human graves with horses. Jewellery was found in two graves, weapons in other two, and one grave contained a sickle. One stray find of an oval brooch of Petersen type 51a was found in Reykjavellir (or probably Mælifell) and based on the Scandinavian Find Association (Jansson 1985) it can be dated at the very end of the 9th or the beginning of the 10th century. From an unknown place in Skagafjörður area comes a silver arm-ring (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:568 ff., cat. 70-82) Finally, a hoard of hucked silver jewellery with Arabic and German coins deposited around 1000 AD, found at the farm Keta in Skefilsstaðhreppur, should be mentioned (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:568 ff., cat. 355, 391, fig. 311-312, 426, fig. 355) (Fig. 3).



Fig.2

Description of the spearhead and method of investigation

The spearhead is poorly preserved. It is slightly bent in the transitional part between the blade and the socket. The tip of the blade is broken. On the one side of the blade a mid – rib is preserved. In the socket there are remains of wood, which only left a cast of a wooden structure. Identification of wood from spears in the Baltic region shows that shafts were made of ash, elm or oak (Strucke 2003:517-518). These kinds of wood were used because of their straightness of grain, stiffness, hardness, strength, moderate weight, flexibility, and capacity for being smooth in use (see for instance Brown, Panshin, Forsaith 1949:606 f). The original shape and structure of iron in the spearhead are damaged by corrosion. Total length of the spearhead is – 215 mm, the length of the blade is – 110 mm, the width of the blade is – 30 mm, the length of the socket is – 105 mm, the outer diameter of the mouth of the socket is – 15 mm.

To determine the original shape and type of the spearhead, a drawing was made in the scale of 1:1 (Fig. 4). The drawing mainly shows the contour of the preserved part of the spearhead. An X – ray examination was undertaken as well (Fig. 3).. Some of the damaged or missing parts were reconstructed based on the X – ray picture and the technical drawing. Later the original shape and size were reconstructed (Fig. 5).

The spearhead is not very long. Its original length was probably 230 mm. The spearhead had a long lancet-shaped blade and a socket. It seems that the blade was rhombic in section. In connection with the problem of type identification, two

possibly related types of spearheads should be mentioned, K and M, according to Jan Petersen's typology (1919).

According to Petersen, type K has a long and narrow blade with a high mid-rib. The socket is long, slender and in general without decoration. The lower part of the blade varies: curved or straight, short or, sometimes, more elongated. Often the blade continues as a flat part at the transition to the socket. Type K belongs to the "Late Viking Age (Kristina Creuz 2003:30; Petersen 1919:32 f, figs. 21-22). Type M is not very long. The mid rib is high and the lower part of the blade is elongated. Compared with the K- type, it has a clear transitional part between the socket and the blade, and the blade is also wider. The socket is comparatively long, often with facets on the upper part, and can have silver inlaid decoration. Type M represents the youngest among the Viking Age spearheads and belongs mainly to the 11th century (translation after Kristina Creuz 2003:30; Petersen 1919:35, figs. 25). Recently Kristina Creuz published a thesis concerning spearheads of Petersen's type M. According to her, the most important features of the M-type spearheads are the following: 1) long blade, 2) long socket, 3) a wide blade, 4) marked angles on the blade, 5) facets, 6) knobs, 7) sharp mid-rib, 8) squarish-rhombic section on the upper part of the blade, 9) elongated run, 10) pattern-welding, 11) decoration (Creutz 2003:36).

Compared with both types cited above, our spearhead has both a long blade and long socket but marked angles on the blade, facets or knobs on the socket are missing. It has no trace of pattern – welding or decoration. On the other hand, the long socket and shape of the blade of the spearhead from Kolkuós are more characteristic for Petersen type K than M. That is why, we are most probably dealing with a kind of mixed type with combined features of both K and M type spearheads.

Spearheads of mixed types are also known in Norwegian material. Some specimens of such character were subdivided by Signe Horn Fuglesang. According to her, a basis for classification of the spearheads should be proportional measurements. She chose as a ratio, the length from the mouth of the socket to the shoulder of the blade in relation to the total length of the spearhead. On the basis of such criteria type K has a ratio between 1:3 and 1:3.8, while type M between 1:1.6 and 1:2.4. She came to the conclusion that there is a special type called K/M which has a ratio above 1:2.4 but below 1:3 (Fuglesang 1980:31). The length of the socket in proportion to the blade of the spearhead from Kolkuos is 1:2, which makes it related to Fuglesang's type K/M.

Discussion of the spearhead in connection with Icelandic material

A total of 81 spearheads dating from the Viking Age are registered in Iceland. They have been found in 56 graves and 22 spearheads have been registered as stray finds. According to Kristján Eldjárn, 40 spearheads belong to type K, three to type G, two to type H, and one or two to type I, as per Petersen's typology (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338 f). This statistic can be considered very problematic due to identification problems of some types. That is why it is important to consider some of the problem types. First of all, it is necessary to differ a spearhead from Ytri-Neslönd in Skútustaðahreppur, which is the only find of type E in Iceland (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:198, 342, fig. 99, 188). It has a lancet-shaped blade, which has no marked transition into the socket. There are two variants of this type with decorated or undecorated socket. Both can be dated to the 9th and 10th century (Petersen 1919). There are three examples of spearheads of type I in Iceland. Two of them were

defined before (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:341, fig. 184) and one referred to as type K (Gísli Gestsson 1962:71-72; Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338, fig. 182-183). As the above definition of the type K spearheads shows, the presence of bronze or iron nails is not characteristic for this type. That is why referring to type I seems more accurate.

Not all Icelandic spearheads are comparable with Scandinavian material. Some specimens have shorter sockets compared to the blade which is wide and flat-rhombic in section, and sockets which are long and wide in the lower part (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:342, fig. 187, 189). Spearheads from Tindar and Háþær, as well as some unprovenanced examples in the National Museum of Iceland, have a decorated knob or “metal wings” in the transitional part between the blade and the socket (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:343, fig. 190-192). This type of spearhead is reminiscent of a group of M spearheads from Sweden and Finland, which have a rosette instead of facets at the transitional part (Creutz 2003:37, 81; 89). It has been suggested that this type of Icelandic spearheads represents local production (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:601). The production of these specimens could be inspired by Eastern Scandinavian spearheads of type M with a rosette. They could also be a local imitation of Carolingian (Gaehde 1977, figs. 22, 46, 47) or Viking Age spearheads with wings (Petersen types B, C, D) (Thålin-Bergman 1969).

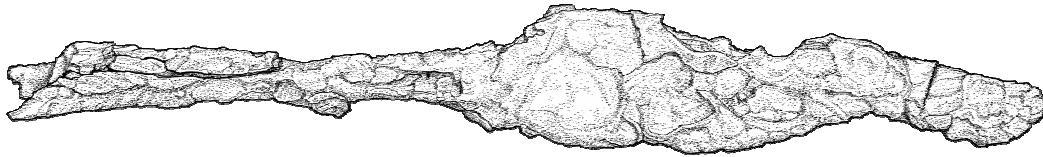
Examples of Icelandic local production of metal objects include a scabbard chape from Ljárskógar (Shetelig 1937:205 f.; Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:332, fig. 172-173) and some disc brooches with chains from Gautlönd, Vað and Kálfafell, known only in Iceland (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:367-368, fig. 251-256).

It seems that local iron production on Iceland during the Viking Period and Early Medieval time is not merely a theoretical suggestion. During excavation in Kolkuós 2003 some evidence of iron production was found. A written account in Landnama testifies the arrival of a ship at Kolbeinsaros, and later records tell of an established harbour. It can therefore be suggested that the location was a very convenient one for manufacture and trade. More extended excavation in that area would test this suggestion.

The spearhead from Kolkuós and distribution of weapon finds in Iceland

All in all, 157 grave sites with 316 burials from the Viking period are known in Iceland. The concentration of these finds covers three main areas: the coastal plains of the south (Rangárvallasýsla and its border with Árnessýsla), the valleys of the central north (Eyjafjarðarsýsla) and the east (northern Múlasýsla and its border with southern Múlasýsla) (Einarsson 1994:46; Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:589 ff). Various types of weaponry were found in 65 graves (see Table). The ratio between the different types omitted is the following: spears 47% (48 ex), axes 32% (48 ex), and swords 21% (21 ex). On the basis of this statistic it seems that the spears were the most common type of weapons in Iceland during the Viking Age. The total number of graves in Iceland is less than in one well known Swedish cemetery from the Viking Age, the Birka cemetery (Arbman 1943; Gräslund 1980). But if we compare the ratio of graves containing weapons in Iceland to those of Birka (17 and 8 % respectively) it is clear that Iceland is characterised by a very high percentage of weaponry. The distribution map (Fig. 5) shows the importance of the spearhead in Iceland during the Viking Age. Although most of the graves could not be considered burial sites of professional warriors or elite, some of the spearheads with decorated copper or silver inlay on the socket could have belonged to persons of high social status. In general, it seems that the spearheads were weapons of all free men. The graves and single finds with

weapons probably indicate the most populated areas of Iceland in the Viking Age. They hardly could be interpreted as evidence of a stratified society in these areas as it has been pointed out (Einarsson 1994:64). Two areas are especially rich in spearheads, the North and the South. This can be explained by the lack of extended archaeological research in the other areas.



Conclusion and some suggestions concerning further research of Icelandic spearheads from the Viking Age

1. The survey of the spearhead from Kolkuós showed that the spearhead is most likely a locally produced artefact.
2. Even though some of the Icelandic spearheads were locally produced, they may have been made in accordance with the general Scandinavian fashion. They have the same general shape, but differ in the details.
3. It would be interesting to undertake X-ray analysis of all Icelandic spearheads and discover *eða* illuminate the technology of their production. Comparative analysis with Norwegian spearheads of mixed K/M types would be interesting.
4. It would be interesting to determine which types of wood were used for handles and how that relates to contemporary tree species in Iceland?
5. It should be noted that no farm cemetery has been excavated and analysed. That is why the find of Kolkuos spearhead, suggesting the site of the Kolbeinsaros farm cemetery mentioned in Landnamabok, is important for this discussion. Contextual analysis of cemeteries and farms could provide more certain evidence and basis for further research.



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Attachments

Table. Icelandic graves with different types of weapons

Cat number	Sword	Spear	Axe	Shield	Arrows
1(1)		+			
2		+			
3(3)		K			
5(1)		K	K	R 562	
7			E		
9		+			
11		+	+		
13		K			
17		K	K?	R 562	
18(2)		K?			
19		+			

20(4-6)		K			
21		+			
23			M	R 562	
25(3)				R 562	
25		+			
27	+	+		?	
29(2)		+(2)	+		
33		+			
34(2)		G?			
35		K?,+	H/K	+	
37	O	I, K?	G, H	R 562	
40(3)	S	K	K	R 562	
40(5)		K			
41		K			
44		+			
46		+			
47	M	K		+	
50			+		
55		+			
66		+			
69	+				
79(1)		K			
79(3)			G		
82		I/K			+(5)
85(1)		I			
87(8)		K			
89(2)		+			
89(3)		+			
92		+			
98(1)	M	K	F, I	R 562	
98(2)		K			
98(4)	Q	K	G/K	R 563	
101(1)		+	+		
102			I		
104		G			
105	Q	H			
106	+				
107(2)		+			
112(3)		K			
113	M	K			
114		K			
115		+			
117	+	K	+	R 562	
120(2)	?	+			
122		K			
125		K			
130(2)		+			
134(1)			K		

139			+		
144	V	+			
146	M	+			
148			K?		
154		+			
157(4)	+				

Catalogue of spearheads from Viking Age graves and stray finds in Iceland

- 1) Kornhóll (Skansinn), Vestmannaeyar (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:44-45, cat nr 1) type uncertain
- 2) Áslákshóll í Langanesi, Vestur-Eyjarfjallahreppur, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:45-46, cat nr 2) type uncertain
- 3) Kápa á Almenninum, Vestur-Eyjarfjallahreppur, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:46-49, cat nr 3) type K after Kristján Eldjárn
- 4) Hemla, Vestur-Landeyjahreppur Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:49-50, cat nr 5) type K
- 5) Rangá (eystri), Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:52-56, cat nr 9) type uncertain
- 6) Laufahvammur, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:58, cat nr 11) type K-local ?
- 7) Lambhagi, Rangárvallahreppur Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:59, cat nr 13) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 8) Galtalækur, Landmannahreppur Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:61-62, cat nr 17) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 9) Stóri-Klofi, Landmannahreppur Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:62-64, cat nr 18) type K-local ?
- 10) Húsagarður (gamli), Landmannahreppur Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:65-66, cat nr 19) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 11) Karlsnes, Landmannahreppur Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:66-67, cat nr 21) type K-local
- 12) Hábaer, Djúpárhreppur, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:68-69, cat nr 23) type K-local
- 13) Traðarholt, Stokkseyrarhreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:71-74, cat nr 25) type uncertain
- 14) Unknown location, Miklaholtshellir, Hraungerðishreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:77, cat nr 27) type uncertain
- 15) Álfsstaðir, Skeiðahreppur Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:79-81, cat nr 29) two spear-heads of type K
- 16) Gaukshöfði, Gnuúpverjahreppur Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:82-83, cat nr 33) type uncertain
- 17) Hólaskógur, Gnuúpverjahreppur Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:83-85, 559 cat nr 34) type “resembles Petersen type G” according to Adolf Friðriksson
- 18) Brú, Biskupstungnahreppur Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:85-86, cat nr 35) two spear-heads: one of type K, another one of local type
- 19) Kaldárhöfði, Grímsneshreppur Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:87-91, cat nr 37) two spear-heads: one of type I, another one of type K
- 20) Hafurbjarnarstöðir, Miðneshreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:94-98, cat nr 40) type K

- 21) Snartarstaðir, Lundarreykjadalshreppur, Borgarfjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:99-100, cat nr 41) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 22) Straumfjörður, Mýrahreppur, Mýrasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:102, cat nr 44) type local
- 23) Laugarbrekka, Breiðavíkurhreppur, Snæfellsnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:104-106, cat nr 46) type uncertain
- 24) Öndverðarnes, Breiðavíkurhreppur, Snæfellsnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:106-108, cat nr 47) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 25) Tindar, Svínavatnshreppur, Austur-Húnavatnssýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:129-130, cat nr 66) type K-local
- 26) Brimnes, Viðvíkurhreppur, Skagafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:142-144, cat nr 79) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 27) Austarihóll, Haganeshreppur, Skagafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:142-146-148, cat nr 82) type I according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 28) Ytra-Hvarf, Svarfaðardalshreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:142-153-162, cat nr 87) type K
- 29) Dalvík (Brimnes), Svarfaðardalshreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:142-163-170, cat nr 89) two spear-heads types uncertain
- 30) Hámundarstaðaháls, Árskógshreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:142-172, cat nr 92) type uncertain
- 31) Sílasstaðir, Glæsibæjarhreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:142-177-184, cat nr 98) two spear-heads of type K
- 32) Kroppur, Hrafnagilshreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:185-186, cat nr 101) type K
- 33) Ytri-Tjarnir, Öngulsstaðahreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:188-189, cat nr 104) type G
- 34) Bringa, Öngulsstaðahreppur, Eyjafjarðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:189-190, cat nr 105) type H
- 35) Lómatjörn, Grýtubakkahreppur, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:191-192, cat nr 107) type uncertain
- 36) Kálfborgará, Bárðælahreppur, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:191-192, cat nr 112) type K
- 37) Framdalir, Bárðælahreppur, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:197-198, cat nr 113) type K
- 38) Ytri-Neslönd, Skútustaðahreppur, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:198-198, cat nr 115) type E
- 39) Baldursheimur, Skútustaðahreppur, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:200-203, cat nr 117) type K
- 40) Glaumbær, Reyldælahreppur, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:204-207, cat nr 120) type uncertain
- 41) Glásíða, Kelduneshreppur, Norður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:204-207, cat nr 122) type K
- 42) Grímsstaðir (gömlu), Fjallahreppur Norður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:211, cat nr 125) type K according to Kristján Eldjárn
- 43) Reykjasel, Jökuldalshreppur, Norður-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:217-218, cat nr 130) type uncertain
- 44) Dalir, Hjaltastaðahreppur Norður-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:226, cat nr 139) type K
- 45) Eyrarteigur, Skriðdalshreppur, Suður-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:231-232, cat nr 144) type uncertain

- 46) Brennistaðir, Eiðahreppur, Suður-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:234-235, cat nr 146) type uncertain
- 47) Kirkjubær, Kirkjubæjarhreppur, Vestur-Skaftafellssýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:242-244, cat nr 154) type uncertain
- 48) Granagil, Skaftártunguhreppur, Vestur-Skaftafellssýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:249-251, cat nr 157) spear-head ?
- 49) Kótmuli í Fljótshlið, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type I
- 50) Gunnarsholt, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K
- 51) Hvolsvöllur, Rangárvallasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K?
- 52) Villingaholt, Villingaholtshreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K
- 53) Fagriskógur í Þjórsárdal, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K
- 54) Skálhólar, fyrir norðan Fossnes, Gnúpverjahreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K
- 55) Foss, Hrunamannahreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) two spearheads of type K
- 56) Laxárdalur, Hrunamannahreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K
- 57) Hrepphólar, Hrunamannahreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type uncertain
- 58) Neðra-Apavatn, Grímsnes, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type G
- 59) Vatnskot, Þingvallahreppur, Árnessýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type uncertain
- 60) Tunguöxl á Munkaþverártungum, Öngulsstaðahreppur, Eyjafjaðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type K
- 61) Hólar, Saurbæjahreppur, Eyjafjaðarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:338) type G
- 62) Arnarvatn, Skútustaðahreppur, S-Þingeyarsýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:339) type H
- 63) Hofsborgartunga, Vopnafjarðahreppur, N-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:339) type K
- 64) Gil, Jökudalshreppur, N-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:339) type K
- 65) Rangá, Tunguhreppur, N-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:339) type K
- 66) Eyjar, Breiðalshreppur, S-Múlasýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:340) type ?
- 67) Bær í Lóni, Bæjarhreppur, A-Skaftafellssýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:340) type K
- 68) Mörtunga, Kleifarhreppur, V-Skaftafellssýsla (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:340) type K
- 69) Unknown find place (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:340) type K
- 70) Unknown find place (Eldjárn, Friðriksson 2000:340) type K

