

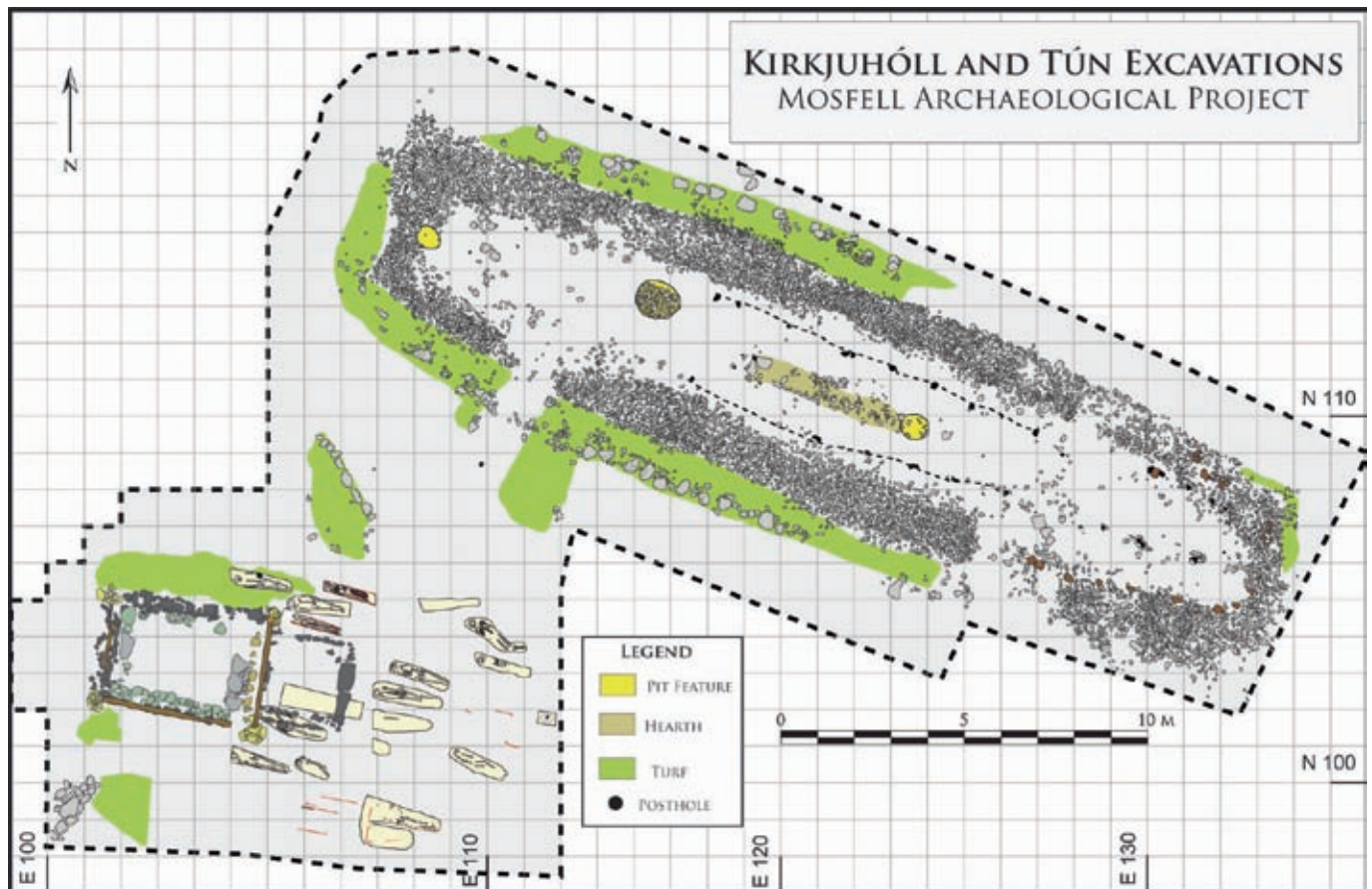
MAP — Mosfell Archaeological Project

Fornleifaverkefnið í Mosfellsdal

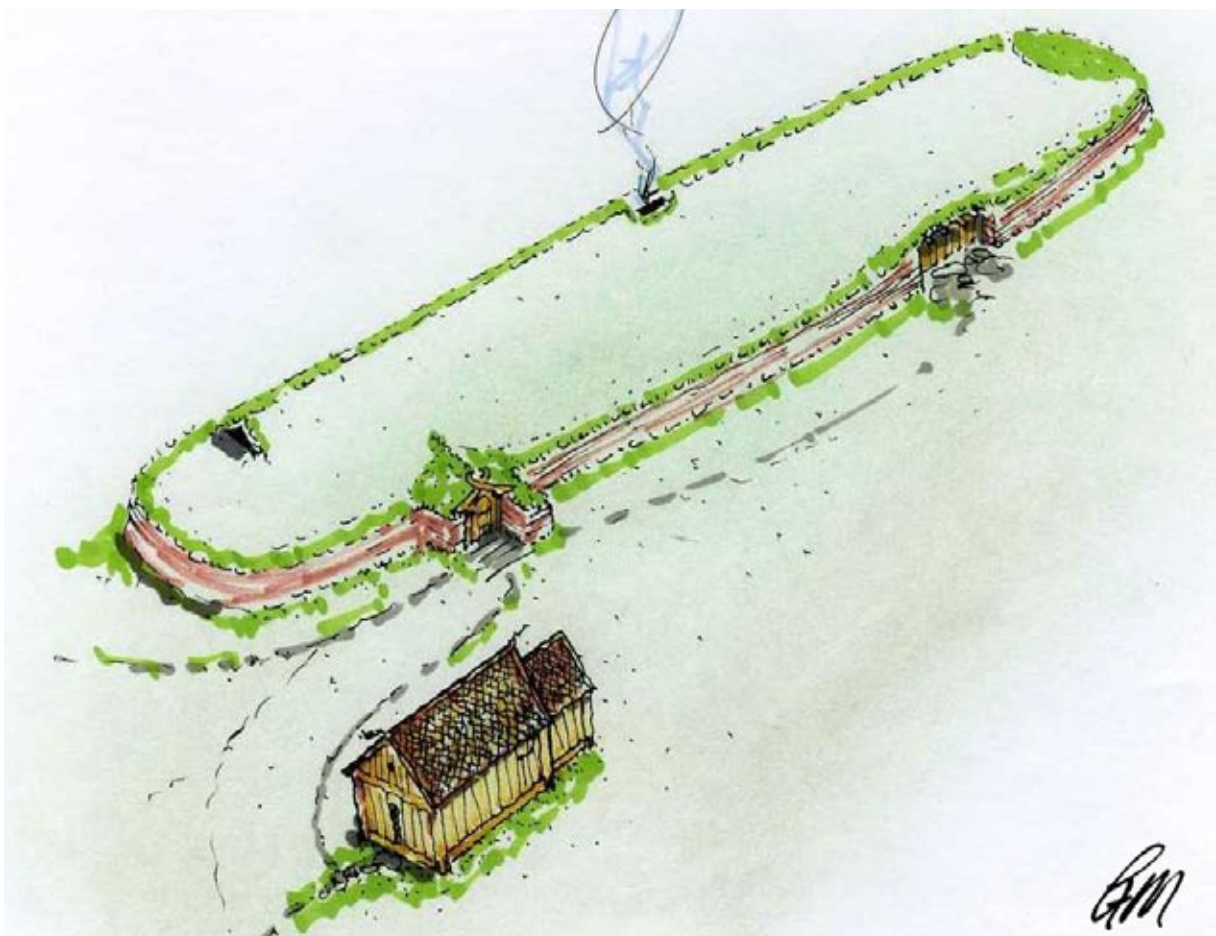


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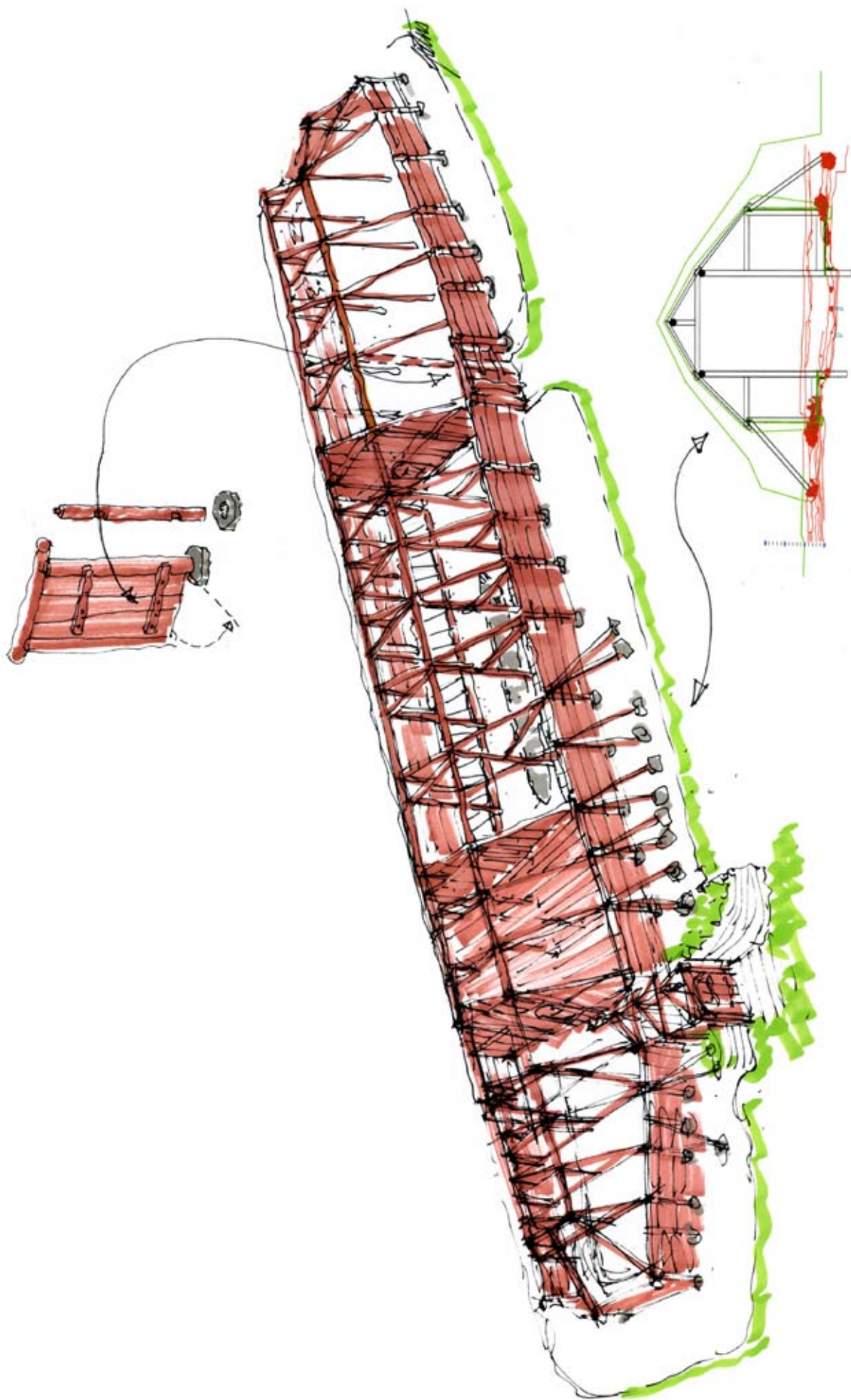


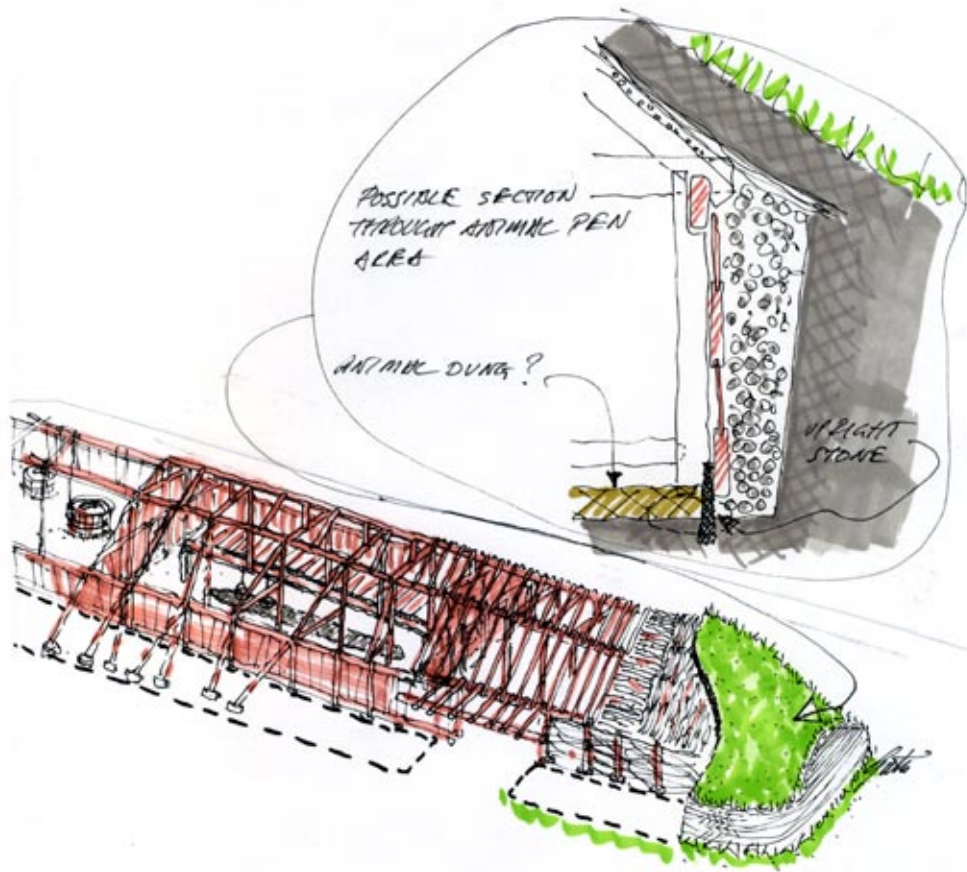
Site plan of the Church Knoll and Tún Excavations at Hrísbú.



Architectural renderings of the buildings at Hrísbú in the Mosfell Valley. The church is approximately twelve meters distance from the longhouse.

Longhouse at Hrisbrú. The Mosfell Archaeological Project.

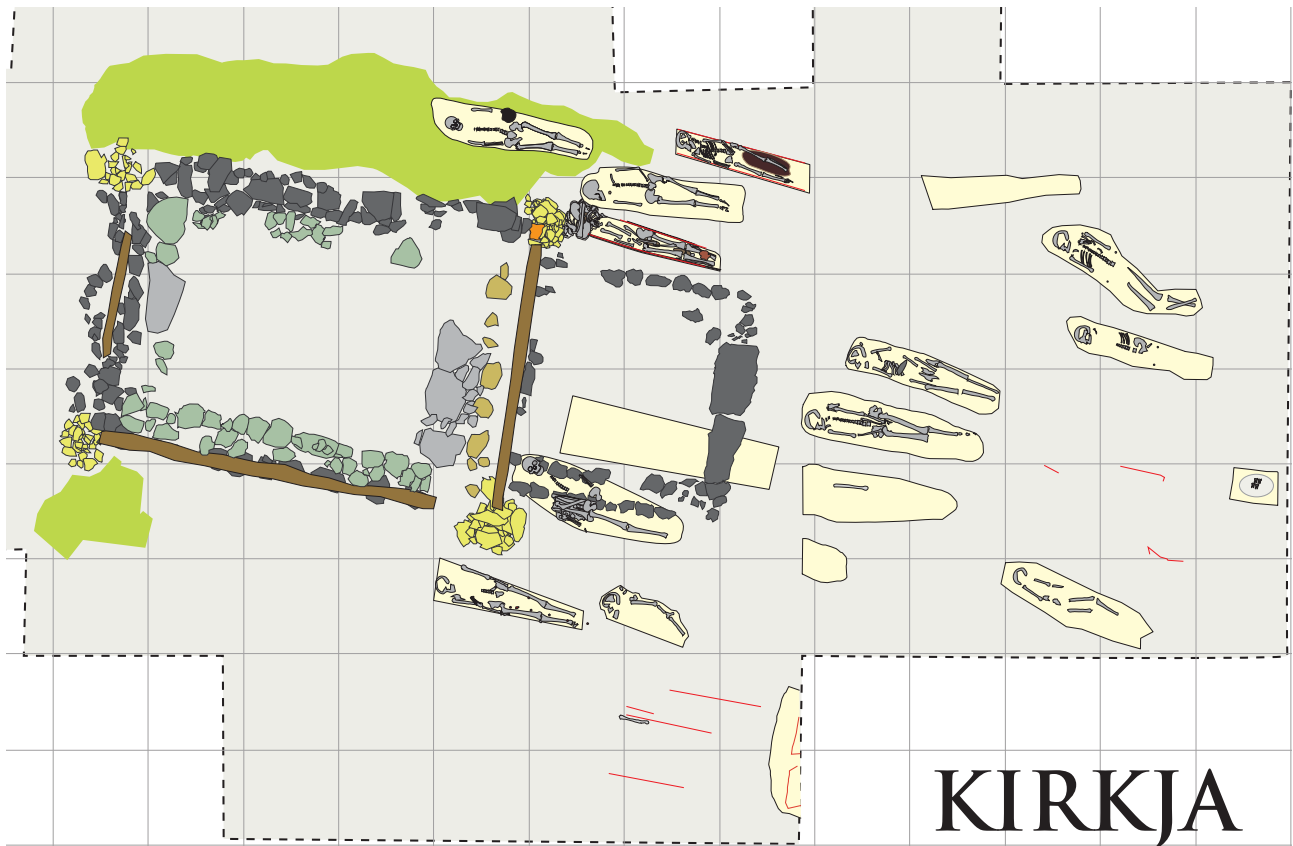




Architectural cross-section of the Hrísbú longhouse showing building technique employing small stones between wood and turf walls.



Beads, four with a design from Turkmenistan and one with gold covering. Thirty beads were found within the longhouse. The largest number of such finds within an Icelandic turf hall. They offer some indication of the wealth and high status of the inhabitants of the Hrísbú farmstead.



Conversion-age stave church at Hrisbrú. Discovered in excellent state of preservation with several foundation timbers intact. Under the place of the altar was an emptied grave.



A man in his mid-forties found just east of the church chancel at Hrisbrú. He received a lethal head wound from an axe. Radiocarbon dating places the man in the later half of the 10th century or the early part of the 11th.



Burned human skull fragment from the Hrísrú cremation. The only Viking Age *brunakuml* (cremation mound) found in Iceland.



Iron artifact destroyed by fire at cremation site. Composed of two pieces of iron sheet connected by a rivet. From a bowl, kettle, or possibly a helmet.