

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS AND MONUMENTS DISCOVERED IN 2009

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This article summarises new archaeological discoveries and prominent stray finds that reached institutional collections in Estonia during 2009. The table in this article contains 42 new sites, including 23 settlement sites, 2 burial places, a Bronze Age field complex and 16 stray finds from locations without a cultural layer. New sites were discovered in most of the counties of Estonia (Fig. 1). Large-scale field surveys were carried out in the Counties of Võrumaa and Põlvamaa on the territory of historic Setumaa. Arvis Kiristaja, the most prolific explorer of 2009, carried out several expeditions in the scope of the project ‘The Formation and Development of Settlement in Setumaa

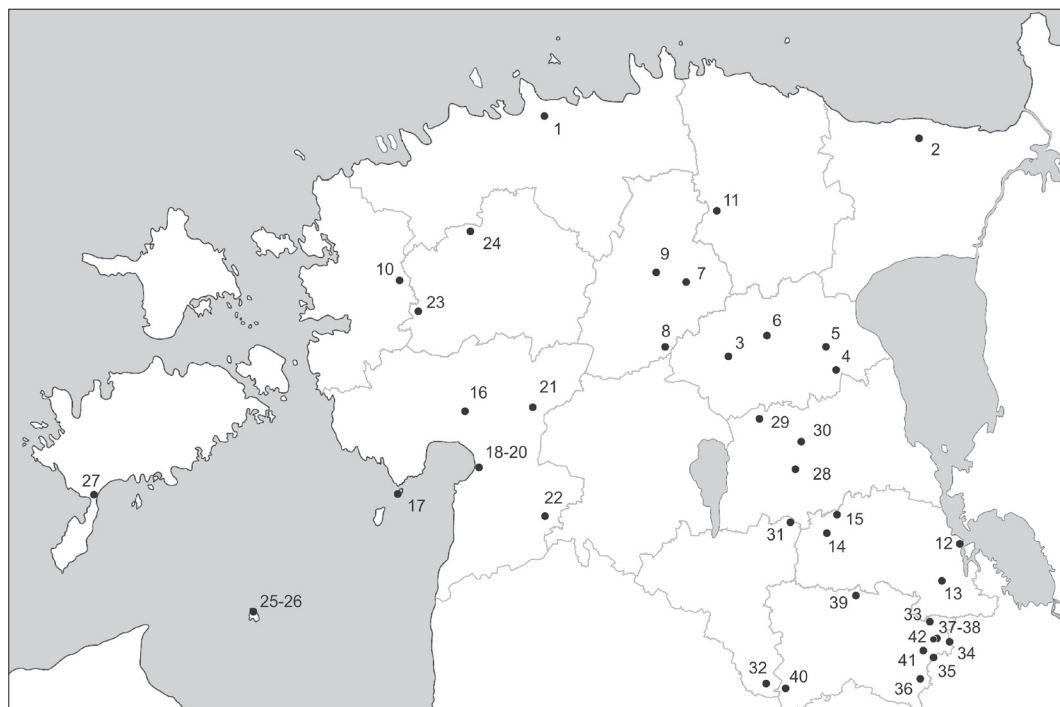


Fig. 1. New archaeological sites discovered in 2009.

Jn 1. 2009. aastal avastatud muistised.

Drawing / Joonis: Marge Konsa

from Stone Age to Iron Age', which was a part of the national 'Setumaa programme' of the Ministry of Culture. In the scope of this project expeditions were also carried out to parts of Setumaa that nowadays lay on the territory of Russian Federation. 12 new archaeological sites were discovered there.¹

Our understanding of the Stone Age settlement patterns was improved by Andres Vindi, who discovered Siniküla Mukdeni settlement site (no. 29) on the bank of the anterior Great Lake Võrtsjärv, Pedassaare III settlement site (no. 4) on a bog island in the Kääpa River Landscape Protection Area in the County of Jõgevamaa and Kurena settlement site by the Sauga River in the County of Pärnumaa (no. 16).

The role of regular inhabitants in increasing our collection of Stone Age finds must be emphasized. Anu Šois found a stone axe while picking potatoes in Märjamaa on a field of Altküla Kuusiku farmstead (no. 23). This small partially eroded axe belongs to the Neolithic, judging by its shape and craftsmanship (Tamla 2009). Hobby archaeologist Jaanus Hass found flint blades and textile ceramics from molehills near Saru, on a meadow by the Mustjõe River (no. 40). Iljar Severin noticed a tiny bone fishhook from the Stone Age on the Reiu beach in the County of Pärnumaa. The find appeared in the beach sand about 50 m from the water (no. 20; Vimberg 2009a).

In 2009, fieldwork on the islands Saaremaa, Ruhnu and Manija were carried out in the scope of the project 'The Archaeological Heritage of the Marine Culture of the Islands'. During research on settlement site on the island Saaremaa, a layer containing ceramics, animal bones and pices of clay daub was found around a 7th century ship-burial site in Salme (no. 27). Charcoal from one of the test-pits was dated. The ¹⁴C analysis gave the result of 669±55BP (cal. 95% 1260–1410 AD).² On the island Ruhnu, Andres Vindi discovered a settlement site in Linbacka (no. 25), ca. 350 m from seashore. The site is partly damaged by a quarry. The preserved part of the site measures about 35 × 25 m and contains ceramics similar to Early Iron Age pottery from western Estonia and Saaremaa. On the island Manija traces of a 17th–18th century permanent settlement were discovered on Sitna Cape (no. 17). Test pits revealed ceramics, a fragment of a stove tile and a clay pipe bearing the figure of a male face.

Rescue excavations and construction work led to the discovery of two new sites. During a road construction on the Tallinn–Narva road near the Kukruse Manor the excavator operator Kuno Kübarsepp noticed a bronze sheath. Construction work was halted and rescue excavations followed. These were led by archaeologists Mari Lõhmus and Tõnno Jonuks from OÜ Muinaslabor. The site turned out to be a 12th – 13th century burial ground (no. 2). In addition some cremations were found, and a section of a 18th century cobblestone road (Lõhmus *et al.* 2010). An inspection was carried out on the territory of the future lime quarry near Loo village. This revealed a Bronze Age field complex (no. 1; see Kaldre *et al.*, this volume).

We lack an adequate overview of finds discovered by people using metal detectors, but we can presume that only a fraction of them reach institutional collections (see also Kiudsoo, this volume). The amount of finds delivered to us has increased

¹ New settlement sites were discovered at Keerä, Radaja, Luki, Sahnova, Ala-Kopanitsa, Ragosina, Truba, Tavidakondsa and Olohkuva villages. In addition, a village cemetery was located in Luki village and a cemetery and an iron smelting site were discovered in Proda village.

² Tln-3177.

as compared to last year. The number of law abiding citizens who informed the National Heritage Board of a find and preserved the location intact also increased. For that, the National Heritage Board expressed gratitude to two people for conscious and heritage-friendly conduct while finding a Bronze Age item with the help of a metal detector. Thanks to these finds the number of known Bronze Age palstave finds from Estonia increased to seven. One of these (Fig. 2) was found by Kaarel Tamm from the County of Jõgevamaa, Kaavere village from a meadow beside a field (no. 3). The other one was found by Peeter Tiismaa from the County of Pärnumaa, Reiu village field, about 15 cm below the surface (no. 18; Vimberg 2009b). The axes are of a type widely spread in Scandinavia during Montelius period II of Early Bronze Age (Lang 2007, 39).

Using a metal detector, Erik Samel found a 12th–13th century belt ornament (no. 24) from Kābikūla forest in the County of Raplamaa (Fig. 3). Surveying the site revealed that the item had been under the turf, about 10 cm below the surface of a grassy forest road. No cultural layer was detected. This could be former agricultural land, since smaller mounds of stone could be seen around (Tamla & Kiudsoo 2009).

With the help of a metal detector Andres Enula collected some bronze and silver items (Fig. 4) from Kalju village, County of Läänemaa (no. 10). The artefacts are from different periods and contain jewellery from the Late Iron Age, with signs of burning, deliberate damage and are probably collected from a burial site. Aivar Piirsalu also found bronze item fragments from Öötla village in the County of Järvamaa (no. 9; Tamla 2010) and a detectorist under the pseudonym of *ludvig* found a penannular brooch with poppy capsule-like endings from the County of Lääne-Virumaa, near Tamsalu (no. 11; Kiudsoo 2010).

The table also contains a site found already in the 1990s, but previously undocumented. Near Vassevere a landowner was excavating gravel from a mound on his land and found some burned bones. This turned out to be a cremation in a *tarand*-grave (no. 5). The intact part of the grave was 23 m long and two square *tarands* built of granite could be visually distinguished (Aguraiuja *et al.* 2009).



Fig. 2. A bronze palstave found near Kaavere.
Jn 2. Kaavere lähedalt leitud pronksist õlgkirves.
(TÜ 1756.)

Photo / Foto: Andres Vindi

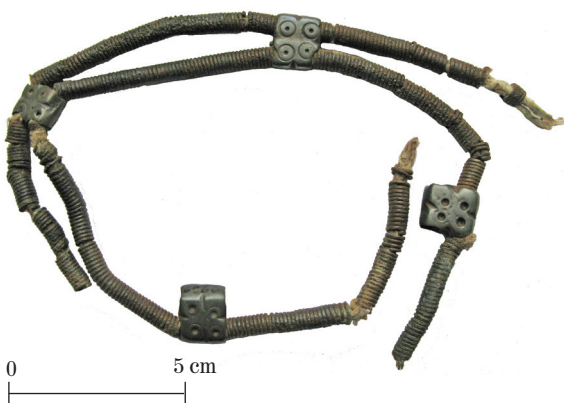


Fig. 3. Võõhe Kābikūlast.

Jn 3. Belt ornament of bronze found in Kābikūla.
(AI 6966.)

Photo / Foto: Mirja Ots



Fig. 4. Finds found by metal detecting in Kalju.
Jn 4. Kaljust metalliotsijaga leitud esemed.
(AI 6925.)

Photo / Foto: Mirja Ots

About the table

A site is reported in this table only if the relevant finds or information has reached the archaeological collections. The sites are sorted according to the county of location. The name of the site usually refers to the village of location. More information about the sites listed in the table can be obtained from the archaeology archives of Tartu University and Tallinn University.

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund (Center of Excellence CECT). Our gratitude belongs to Tanel Saimre, who helped translate the text and to Andres Tvaari, who helped with the dating of new finds from the Iron Age and historic periods stored in the archaeology collections of the Tartu University.

Table. New archaeological sites discovered in 2009.
Tabel. 2009. aastal avastatud muistised.
Compiled by / Koostajad: Marge Konsa, Mirja Ots

C – cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matusepaik
F – stray find / üksikleid, leiukoht
S – settlement site / asulakoht

<i>No. / Site / Nr Muistis</i>	<i>Type / Tüüp</i>	<i>Parish / Kihelkond</i>	<i>Municipality / Vald</i>	<i> Finds / Leiud</i>	<i>Dating / Dateering</i>	<i>Inventory No. / Leiunnr</i>	<i>Discoverers / Avastajad</i>
<i>HARJUMAA</i>							
1 Loo	Field complex	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Glazed ware, horseshoe	Bronze Age, Modern Age	TÜ 1770	V. Lang, H. Kaldre
<i>IDA-VIRUMAA</i>							
2 Kukruse	C	Jõhvi	Kohtla	Inhumations with grave goods; cremations	Late Iron Age	TÜ 1777	K. Kübarsepp, M. Lõhmus, T. Jonuks
<i>JÕGEVAMAA</i>							
3 Kaavere	F	Põltsamaa	Põltsamaa	Bronze palstave	Early Bronze Age	TÜ 1756	K. Tamm
4 Pedas-saare III	S	Maarja-Magdaleena	Saare	Hand made (incl. Narva-type) & wheelthrown pottery, whetstone	Neolithic, 11th–13th cc	TÜ 1731	A. Vindi
5 Vasevere	C	Palamuse	Saare	Burnt bones	Iron Age		A. Unt <i>et al.</i>
6 Võduvere	S	Laiuse	Jõgeva	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 1768	A. Vindi
<i>JÄRVAMAA</i>							
7 Müüsleri	S	Peetri	Kareda	Hand made & wheel-trhown pottery	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	TÜ 1743	A. Tvauri
8 Taadik-vere	S	Pilistvere	Imavere	Wheel-thrown pottery	13th–14th cc	TÜ 1727	E. Oras, A. Vindi
9 Öötla	F	Peetri	Kareda	Fragment of cross-headed pin, penannular brooch	11th–12th, 16th–17th cc	PM 4897 A 90	A. Piirsalu
<i>LÄÄNEMAA</i>							
10 Kalju	F	Kullamaa	Kullamaa	Fragments of neck-rings and brooches, tin button, coin (1815)	Late Iron Age – historical period	AI 6925	A. Enula
<i>LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA</i>							
11 Savalduma	F	Ambla	Tamsalu	Penannular brooch	10th c	TamM	<i>ludvig</i>
<i>PÕLVAMAA</i>							
12 Lüübnit-sa II	S	Lobotka	Mikitamäe	Hand-made & wheel thrown pottery, burnt bones, knife fragment, flint	Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age	TÜ 1862	A. Kiristaja, R. Jänesmägi
13 Päkä	S	Vastseliina	Orava	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	AI 6981	R. Jänesmägi, A. Kiristaja
14 Veski	F	Kambja	Kõlleste	Wheel-thrown pottery	17th c	TÜ 1745	A. Vindi
15 Voorepalu	S	Kambja	Kõlleste	Hand made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 1746	A. Vindi
<i>PÄRNUMAA</i>							
16 Kurena	F	Pärnu	Are	Flint & quartz flakes, burnt bones	Stone Age	TÜ 1733	A. Vindi, K. Vimberg

17	Manija	S	Tõstamaa	Tõstamaa	Clay pipe, fragment of stove tile, pottery, flint flake, fish & animal bones	17th c	TÜ 1730	A. Vindi, M. Konsa, H. Kaldre, K. Vimberg
18	Reiu Pudro-Mäe	F	Pärnu	Tahkuranna	Bronze palstave	Early Bronze Age	PäMu 24008 A 2645	P. Tiismaa
19	Reiu Pudro-Põllu	S	Pärnu	Tahkuranna	Wheel-thrown pottery, flint	17th–18th cc	TÜ 1732	A. Vindi, K. Vimberg
20	Reiu Rae	F	Pärnu	Tahkuranna	Bone fishhook	Stone Age	PäMu 21905 A 2640	I. Severin
21	Tohera	F	Tori	Tori	Wheel-thrown pottery, fragment of tripod pot	Historical period	TÜ 1728	E. Oras, A. Vindi
22	Väljaküla Kärsv-veski	S	Saarde	Saarde	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 1758	R. Juurik

RAPLAMAA

23	Altküla	F	Märjamaa	Märjamaa	Stone axe	Stone Age	AI 6938	A. Sois
24	Käbiküla	F	Nissi	Märjamaa	Bronze belt ornament	Late Iron Age	AI 6966	E. Samel

SAAREMAA

25	Ruhnu Linbacka	S	Ruhnu	Ruhnu	Hand made pottery, animal bones	Iron Age	TÜ 1741	A. Vindi, M. Konsa
26	Ruhnu Sireli	F	Ruhnu	Ruhnu	Hand made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 1779	A. Vindi, M. Konsa, M. Roio
27	Salme	S	Anseküla	Salme	Wheel-thrown pottery, animal bones	Middle Ages	TÜ 1842	A. Vindi, M. Konsa

TARTUMAA

28	Külitse II	S	Nõo	Ülenurme	Wheel-thrown pottery	Late Iron Age	TÜ 1760	A. Vindi
29	Siniküla Mukdeni	S	Kursi	Laeva	Flint flakes	Mesolithic	TÜ 1775	A. Vindi, A. Tvauri
30	Vorbuse Hiieküla	S	Tartu-Maarja	Tähtvere	Wheel-thrown pottery (incl. stone- & redware)	14th–16th cc	TÜ 1754	A. Vindi

VALGAMAA

31	Makita Mäe-Kuigu II	S	Otepää	Palupera	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 1744	A. Tvauri, A. Vindi
32	Tammõküla	F	Hargla	Taheva	Head of the mace	12th–13th cc	AI 6935	M. Atso

VÕRUMAA

33	Juusa	S	Petseri	Meremäe	Wheel-thrown pottery	Late Iron Age – post-medieval	AI 6977	A. Kiristaja, A. Hörn
34	Marinova (prev. Kotel'ova)	S	Petseri	Meremäe	Wheel-thrown pottery	Medieval, post-medieval	AI 6975	A. Raudoja, M. Külvik
35	Meeksi karjamõisa (Miikse village)	S	Vastseliina	Vastseliina	Wheel-thrown pottery, glazed ware, bricks, animal bones	Medieval, post-medieval	AI 6982	A. Kiristaja, E. Ellermäe, R. Jänemägi
36	Määsi	S	Pankjavitse	Misso	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	AI 6980	A. Kiristaja, M. Kiudsoo

37	Palandõ Petseri- mäe	S	Petseri	Meremäe	Wheel-thrown pottery	Medieval, post-medieval	AI 6978	A. Kiristaja, A. Hõrn
38	Palandõ Petseri- mäe	F	Petseri	Meremäe	Wheel-thrown pottery	Medieval, post-medieval	AI 6979	A. Kiristaja, A. Hõrn
39	Raiste	F	Põlva	Võru	Wheel-thrown pottery	Historical period	TÜ 1771	A. Vindi, M. Veldi, M. Konsa
40	Saru	F	Hargla	Mõniste	Flint flake & blade, textile ceramics	Neolithic	TÜ 1737	J. Hass
41	Vahtsõ- liina	S	Vastseliina	Vastseliina	Wheel-thrown pottery, glazed ware, bricks, animal bones	Medieval, post-medieval	TÜ 1735	A. Kiristaja, A. Hõrn
42	Viro	S	Petseri	Meremäe	Wheel-thrown pottery	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 6976	A. Kiristaja, A. Hõrn

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2009. AASTAL TOIMUNUD MAASTIKUINSPEKTSIOONID JA AVASTATUD MUISTISED

Marge Konsa ja Mirja Ots

Käesoleva artikli juurde kuuluvas tabelis on ära toodud 42 uut muistist (jn 1), nende hulgas on 23 asulakohta, 2 matusepaika, muistne põllusüsteem ja mitmed esemete leiukohad. Ulatuslikumad maastikuinspeksioonid toimusid Setumaal, nii Eesti Vabariigi kui ka tänapäeval Venemaa Föderatsiooni territooriumile jääval alal. Neid inspeksioone juhatas Arvis Kiristaja, kes oli ka kõige edukam muististe otsija möödunud aastal.

Kiviaja asustuspilt täienes Andres Vindi avastatud Siniküla Mukdeni (nr 29) asulakohaga kunagise Suur-Võrtsjärve kaldal, Pedassaare III asulakohaga (nr 4) soosaarel Kääpa jõe maastikukaitse alal Jõgevamaal ja Kurena asulakohaga Sauga jõe ääres Pärnumaal (nr 16). Esile tuleb tõsta tavakodanike panust kiviaja leiukogu suurendamisel. Nii leidis Anu Šois kivi kirve Märjamaa Altküla Kuusiku talu põllult (nr 23). Jaanus Hass leidis Hargla lähedal Mustjõe luhal mutimullahunnikutest tulekivikilde ja tekstiilkeraamikat (nr 40). Iljar Severin pani aga Pärnumaa Reiu mererannas tähele väikest kiviaegset luust õngekonksu (nr 20).

Projekti "Saarte arheoloogiline merekultuuripärand" raames tehti 2009. a välitöid Saaremaal, Ruhnu ja Manija saarel. Saaremaal avastati Salme laevamatuse ümbruskonnas (nr 27) elutegevuskiht, mille ^{14}C analüüs andis tulemuseks 669 ± 55 radiosüsinikuaastat (kal. 95% 1260–1410 pKr). Ruhnus Linbackas (nr 25) leitud asulakiht sisaldas keraamikat, mis sarnaneb Lääne-Eesti ja saarte eelrooma rauaaja kalmetest leitule. Manija saarel avastati Sitna neemel jälgi 17.–18. saj püriasustusest (nr 17).

Kukruse mõisa lähedal tuli Tallinn–Narva maantee ümberehitusel välja 12.–13. saj laibakalmistu (nr 2). Loo asula lähedal avastati planeeritava lubjakarjääri alal pronksiaegne põllukompleks (nr 1).

Metallidetektoristide poolt leitud arheoloogilistest esemetest meil adekvaatne ülevaade puudub, kuid võib arvata, et kogudesse jõuab neist vaid osa.

Probleemist kirjutab käesolevas kogumikus lähemalt ka Mauri Kiudsoo. Eelmise aastaga võrreldes on kogudesse antud esemete arv igal juhul suurenenud. Samuti oli varasemast enam seaduskuulekalt käituvaid leidjaid, kes teavitasid oma avastusest Muinsuskaitseametit ning säilitasid spetsialistide saabumiseni leiukoha puutumatus. Sellega seoses avaldas Muinsuskaitseamet tunnustust kahele detektoristile teadliku ja muinsussõbraliku suhtumise eest pronksiaegse leiu leidmisel. Tänu neile leidudele suurenes Eestist leitud pronksiaegsete pronksist õlgkirveste arv seitsmeni. Ühe kirve (jn 2) leidis Kaarel Tamm Jõgevamaalt Kaavere külast põlluäärselt heinamaalt (nr 3). Teise pronkskirve leidis asjahuviline Peeter Tiismaa Pärnumaalt Reiu küla põllult maapinnast 15 cm sügavuselt (nr 18). Mõlemad kirved kuuluvad vanema pronksiaja Monteliuse II perioodi.

Raplamaalt Käkiküla metsast avastas Erik Samuel metallidetektoriga 12.–13. saj vööehte (nr 24; jn 3). Andres Enula kogus metallidetektori abil pronks- ja hõbeesemeid (jn 4) Läänemaa Kalju küla maadel (nr 10). Erinevast perioodist pärit esemete hulgas on ka muinasaja lõpusajandisse kuuluvaid ehteid, mis on põlemistunnustega ja tahtlikult deformeeritud ning pärinevad ilmselt matusepaigast. Järvamaalt Öötsla külast leidis Aivar Piirsalu samuti pronksist ehte katkeid (nr 9) ning Lääne-Virumaalt Tamsalu lähedalt leidis detektorist varjunimega *ludvig* moonotstega hoburaudsõle (nr 11).

Artiklile lisatud tabelis leiavad kajastust ainult need muistised ja leiukohad, mille leiud või leiukoha andmed on edastatud Tallinna või Tartu ülikooli arheoloogia fondidesse. Muistise nimi on tavaliselt pandud küla nime järgi. TÜ arheoloogiakogude raua- ja ajaloolise aja leiumaterjali aitas dateerida Andres Tvauri. Lisainfot tabelis toodud muististe kohta saab TÜ ja TLÜ AI arheoloogia arhiivist.