



Discoveries made by users of searching devices and the public in 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The article summarises new discoveries made by users of searching devices and prominent stray finds that have reached institutional collections in Estonia during 2017. First, some changes in the structure of the article need to be explained. Previously, the final article of *Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia* was dedicated to the new monuments discovered within a calendar year. Results of institutional landscape surveys and finds collected by licenced hobby searchers or the public were introduced in one paper. This year we decided to separate the two types of fieldwork: an overview about institutional landscape surveys is given in the introductory article of the present journal (Russow *et al.*, this volume) and information of the finds discovered by licenced users of searching devices or any other finds made by people without professional knowledge has been gathered in the present writing.

Two main reasons for the restructuring can be pointed out. First, usually the aims, methods, and results of the surveys organised by archaeologists differ significantly from the fieldwork conducted by hobby searchers. Thus we found it rather challenging to present the collected data on a similar basis. Previously the aim of the article was introducing new monuments, but it is problematic and often even impossible to establish the type of the archaeological site the detector finds originate from, only on the basis of the collected artefacts. Consequently, some peculiar stray finds or sets of finds made by hobby searchers were left out of the overview. Secondly, the amount of the detector finds has increased remarkably. For instance, in 2011 only in 16 cases the detector finds reached the institutional collections (Lõhmus & Ots 2012, 268). The table about discoveries in 2017 (Table 1, Fig. 1) lists altogether 136 sites; it is approximately nine times more than six years ago. Thus, it is well-founded to compile an independent overview about the numerous detector finds.

ABOUT THE TABLE AND STATISTICS

The principles for compiling the table are similar to the previous years.¹ A site is reported in the table only if the relevant finds and information have reached the National Heritage Board, the archaeological collections at the University of Tartu, the Archaeological Research

¹ Sites are listed according to the county of their location. The name of the find spot usually refers to the present-day village where the finds were collected. The administrative division of Estonia was reformed in the beginning of 2018. The present table follows the new 2018 division.

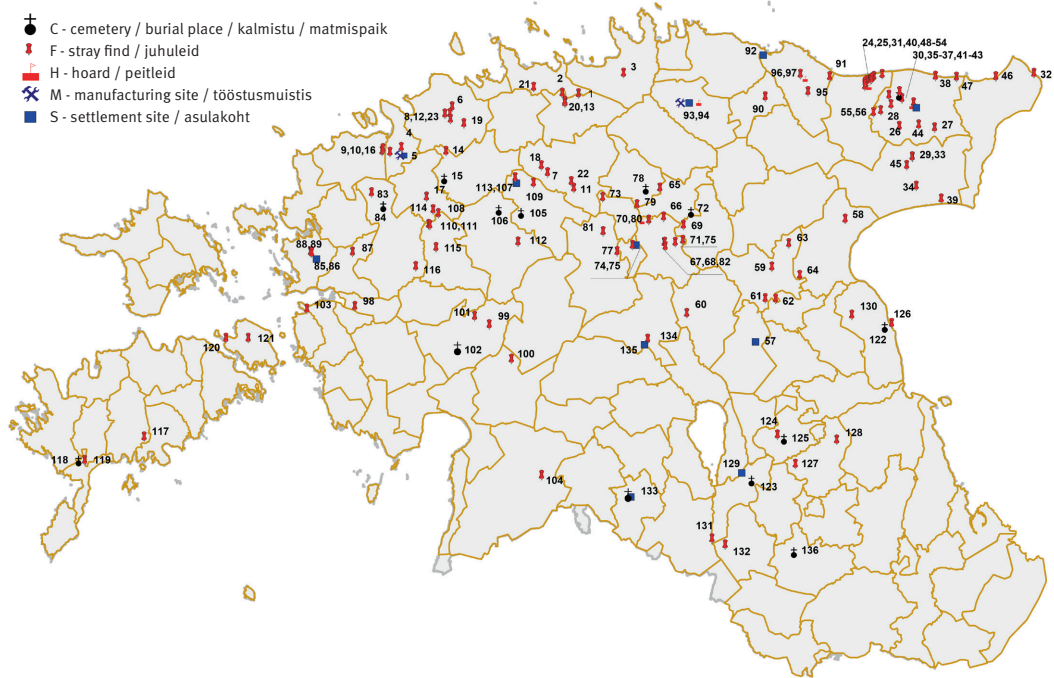


Fig. 1. Finds and sites discovered by users of searching devices or made by the public in 2017.

Jn 1. 2017. aastal otsinguvahendiga ja juhuslikult avastatud muistised ja leiud.

Map / Kaart: Kalle Lange

Collections of Tallinn University, or local museums. This year the site type has been marked as stray find in all those cases where it was impossible to determine the nature of the putative monument at the present state of study. An addition to the table is the column for the expert(s), who has compiled the preliminary expertise of the finds. These expert opinions, which are stored in the archives of National Heritage Board, form the basis of the article.

The table is not finite and it does not contain all finds made by hobby searchers. Certainly not all information about discoveries has reached the authors, but also deliberate decisions about excluding certain objects were made. We did not list all individual stray finds, especially those, which are difficult to identify or date (e.g. metal objects of unknown function, single buttons, pipe cleaners, modern coins, pewter bullets, finds from the 19th–20th century, etc.), also finds with uncertain context were left out. On the other hand, we decided to include some records about discoveries made already in 2016, which reached the National Heritage Board later and have not been presented in previous year (Rammo *et al.* 2017, table 1).

In 2017, 484 permits for searching with detecting devices were issued by the National Heritage Board, that is 25 more than last year (Rammo *et al.* 2017, 197), thus the number of licenced searches has remained by and large the same. Altogether 120 acts for handing over the finds were signed by the hobby searchers and the MA, yet as one act may contain finds from several locations, it is difficult to evaluate the actual number of all find spots searched. However, the compiled table resulted in 136 records, each of them usually designating one location. Sometimes, if two finds or find assemblages from one location are clearly indicating different monuments, they have been listed separately (e.g. nos 93, 94). In general, the trends

characterising the geographical, temporal as well as typological distribution of collected objects are greatly similar to the previous years. The following overview introduces the finds first according to the period and secondly, some remarks about geographical distribution have been made.

BRONZE AGE – MIDDLE IRON AGE

An increasing number of finds from the Bronze Age (in Estonia, ca. 1800–500 BC) has been reported in the overview articles about new monuments and finds since 2014 (Rammo *et al.* 2015, 228; Rammo *et al.* 2016, 238; Rammo *et al.* 2017, 198; see Paavel 2017a for a detailed study of these finds). This trend was clearly recognisable also this year – altogether 11 Bronze Age metal objects were unearthed in Estonia. Most of the items are axes – five socketed axes (nos 24, 58, 88, 115, 117), two flanged axes (nos 44, 121), and two palstaves (nos 65, 104). In addition, a spearhead (no. 14) and a tutulus (no. 134) were found in Muusika (Harju County) and Maalasti (Viljandi County) respectively. The latter is especially noteworthy, as although tutuli were popular in various parts of Europe, up to date only one item from Estonia, the Tuula find (AI 7) was known to archaeologists. Maalasti tutulus (Fig. 2) is smaller and of more simple decoration than the Tuula item (Paavel 2017b). Incidentally, one socketed axe from the Bronze Age was found in Maalasti already in 2016 (Rammo *et al.* 2017, table 1: 93). Kristiina Paavel conducted field surveys in the find spots of the Bronze Age stray finds also this year (Russow *et al.*, this volume), but as previously, no traces of the occupation layers or burials of the period were discovered.

Another period, which has obtained more attention in recent years, is the Early Iron Age (in Estonia, 500 BC – 450 AD). The number of Roman coins has risen remarkably in the last few years (e.g. Kiudsoo 2013, 289; Koovit & Kiudsoo 2016, 71–72; Rammo *et al.* 2017, 198), but also jewellery, most notably brooches, have been found more often. No relevant coin finds can be reported this year; however, several brooches of the period have been recorded in the table. Eight items have been collected either as individual stray finds (nos 9, 48, 128) or as single items among larger assemblages consisting mainly of objects of a later date (nos 30, 53, 59, 68, 86). The earliest among them is the 1st century eye fibula of the main series (no. 68; Olli 2018). The brooches of this type were usually made of brass and imported from the Roman Empire (see Olli & Roxburgh 2017). In addition, four crossbow brooches (nos 9, 30, 48, 53) and three cross-ribbed brooches (nos 59, 86, 128) mainly from the 3rd–4th century can be named. The fragments of at least two iron socketed axes found in Varja and Voorepera may also originate from the Roman Iron Age or from a slightly later period (nos 49, 54). In two cases, abundant Roman Iron Age jewellery together with burnt bones was collected, clearly pointing to a burial place. In Meeri (no. 125), remains of a demolished *tarand*-type graves were ascertained (Olli 2017). In Urvaste (no. 136) the construction of the graves could not be detected (Valk *et al.*, this volume).

Objects from the Middle Iron Age (450–800 AD) have been discovered relatively rarely. This year, four ornaments or their fragments represent the mentioned period. A unique find in Estonia is the Ullaste disc



Fig. 2. Tutulus from Maalasti (no. 134).

Jn 2. Maalasti tutulus.

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas

brooch, discovered accidentally already years ago (no. 103). The gilded copper alloy brooch is dated to the 6th century and it originates from the island of Gotland (see Kiudsoo, this volume). Other objects are a simple 5th–6th century bracelet from Haljava (no. 2) and fragments of a decorative pin from the 7th–8th century (no. 91). According to archaeologist Ain Mäesalu (TÜ) a fragment of a gilded copper alloy item from Võrkla also dates from the Middle Iron Age (no. 96; Mäesalu, pers. comm.).

LATE IRON AGE – MODERN PERIOD

The vast majority of the find assemblages delivered to the MA consists of various metal items dated to the broad time span from the Late Iron Age (800–1200/1250) until the Middle Ages or the Modern Period. Approximately half of the records in the table belong to this group. Often the objects of these assemblages have been collected from the plough layer in a relatively large area. The problems related with such finds have been already noted earlier (e.g. Rammo *et al.* 2017, 200). Very often they could indicate a long-term settlement site or a multi-layered burial place. Many of those find spots need urgently more thorough studies to establish the presence of occupation layer as well as geographical and timely borders. Only in ten cases it has been assumed that the finds refer to the settlement site inhabited over a long period (nos 5, 37, 57, 74, 86, 94, 107, 129, 133, 135); two of them include also smithy remains (nos 5, 94). Actually, some of these settlement sites were known already earlier, but not scheduled as protected monuments yet (e.g. nos 57, 107, 133). Four find spots were probably one-time burial places mixed up by ploughing (nos 72, 102, 114, 123). For example, in Kõduküla (no. 123, Tartu County) remains of Late Iron Age cremations as well as jewellery from the medieval and Modern Period were collected.

Most common finds comprising these assemblages are jewellery, various clothing accessories, for example belt fittings, and in lesser extent also tools and weapons. Very often the artefacts are fragmented – whether deliberately before the deposition (e.g. prehistoric grave finds) or accidentally after the burial (e.g. agricultural activities on the site or decay). Regrettably, the volume of the present paper does not allow for introducing all interesting finds here and only some trends and discoveries are pointed out. Since the usage of searching devices became more popular, the number of pewter jewellery has risen steadily (e.g. Ratas & Kiudsoo 2017, 66). Also in this year relatively numerous ornaments, most notably pendants, made of pewter should be highlighted. Especially in the villages Varja and Voorepera (Ida-Viru County) several pewter pendants were unearthed (e.g. nos 49, 50, 53, 54; Fig. 3; Tasuja

2017). An exceptional find assemblage consisting only of weapons was taken out by means of searching magnet from the Väike-Emajõgi River in Alamõisa village (no. 131, Valga County). Numerous axes as well as spearheads and a helmet fragment have been dated to the various periods from the Late Iron Age until the Modern Period (Mäesalu, pers. comm.).

Two among the largest assemblages in Table 1 were collected by detectorists' club 'Kamerad' in cooperation with archaeologist A. Mäesalu and the MA. Already for the third



Fig. 3. Pewter pendants from Voorepera (no. 54).
 In 3. Tina-plii sulamist ripatsid Voorepera külast.
 Photo / Foto: Nele Kangert

year they were looking for 13th-century battlefields related to the invasion of Russian troops in the end of the 1260s in Lääne-Viru County (e.g. Kangert 2016; Rammo *et al.* 2016, 239). In the table, the finds of years 2016–2017 have been recorded, because all of these were handed over in the year 2017. In 2016 the fieldwork focussed on Kaarli village (no. 90), and the next year Võrkla village (nos 96, 97) was visited.

Viking Age and Final Iron Age finds

In the following paragraph, the results of the discoveries dated solely to the Late Iron Age, it means the Viking Age (800–1050) and the Final Iron Age (1050–1200/1250), have been summarised. In 2017, four hoards from the whole period were reported. One typical Viking Age hoard consisting of silver coins was discovered in Moldova (no. 31; Ida-Viru County), which is not far from the present-day Kohtla-Järve and its vicinity – a district richest in the hoards in Estonia (e.g. Kiudsoo 2016, 135–147; Kiudsoo & Tamla 2017, 75). Silver jewellery and coins forming probably another 11th-century hoard were collected in Kirisaare (no. 70, Järva County). While searching for the above-mentioned medieval battlefields, A. Mäesalu and detectorists' club 'Kamerad' discovered silver coins, a fragment of a silver ornament, and an animal-shaped figurine in Võrkla village (no. 97). A. Mäesalu (pers. comm.) suggests that all these items belong to an 11th-century hoard mixed up by ploughing. Especially noteworthy is the figurine, which represents the type believed to depict dogs or horses and possibly used as scale weights (Jonuks 2006; Jonuks & Johanson 2017, 150–151). Similar figurines are still rare in Estonia, but this is again an artefact type, the number of which is growing due to the use of metal detectors (Rammo *et al.* 2015, 229, fig. 5; Rammo *et al.* 2017, 200, fig. 6). The Võrkla figurine is extraordinary in comparison with other similar finds, because its design, as well as size and weight are bigger than usual (Fig. 4). The hoards from the middle of the 12th century are rare in Estonia and the deposit of coins from the mentioned period collected from Saanika village in Lääne County is remarkable (no. 85, see Leimus, this volume).

However, not only silver coins and jewellery can be regarded as valuables. A noteworthy discovery of iron blooms was made in Varja (no. 51, Ida-Viru County). After fieldwork directed by Mauri Kiudsoo (2018a), altogether nine rectangular iron blooms weighting approximately 22 kg in total were reported (Fig. 5); no occupation layer was detected on the spot, thus it was a deliberately hidden deposit find, left there in the 11th century (Kiudsoo 2018a; 2018b). Such currency



Fig. 4. Animal-shaped figurine from Võrkla (no. 97).

Jn 4. Loomakujuke Võrklast.

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas



Fig. 5. Iron blooms from Varja (no. 51).

Jn 5. Rauakangid Varjast.

Photo / Foto: Mauri Kiudsoo

blooms ready for trading are still relatively rare in Estonia, but due to the metal detecting the number of relevant finds is increasing rapidly. M. Kiudsoo lists four relevant finds made in recent years in the Aa, Varja, and Voorepera villages (e.g. Kiudsoo 2018b; Kiudsoo & Tamla 2017, 78).

In Puru, a deposit consisting of eight bowls of copper alloy (no. 36, Ida-Viru County) was discovered. The find originates from the period of Danish-German crusades in the beginning of the 13th century, which is the transition period between prehistory and the Middle Ages in Estonian chronology. Such vessels are especially numerous in the historic Virumaa district. A study about Estonian bowls, earlier also known as ‘Hanseatic bowls’, has been recently published by Toomas Tamla and Heiki Valk (2017). The authors argue that these vessels, relatively often deposited in larger sets, were gifts from the King of Denmark (and the Church) to reward the loyalty to the local nobility in the newly subjected territories (Tamla & Valk 2017, 106). Another similar bowl from the same village has also been found already earlier (Ots & Rammo 2013, 301, fig. 5).

Of the 11th-century stray finds, a buckle from Muti (no. 100, Pärnu County) and a rare equal-armed brooch from Servaääre (no. 41, Ida-Viru County; e.g. Kiudsoo 2016, 62–63) are worth mentioning. Weapons and tools are represented by three individual stray finds: an axe from Nina (no. 126, Tartu County) and a spearhead from Kahala (no. 3, Harju County) from the Viking Age. A mace head from Nurme (no. 17, Harju County), dated by A. Mäesalu to the 10th–11th century, is unique in the whole northern Europe (A. Mäesalu, pers. comm.). The mace heads are relatively rare in Estonia, up to 2017 only seven items from the 12th–13th century were known (see Mäesalu 2017a; 2017b, 88, 97; Mäesalu & Peets 2010).

Although the finds from the Viking Age and the Final Iron Age are numerous, only a few find assemblages have been attributed to certain monuments. The Viking Age burials may have been in Karksi-Nuia (no. 133, Viljandi County, Tvaauri 2017), where relevant ornaments were collected already in 2016 together with finds related to a long-term settlement site (Rammo *et al.* 2017, table 1: 92). In seven cases the assemblages consisting mainly of Late Iron Age jewellery, belt fittings and occasionally also of iron tools or weapons have been interpreted as burial places (nos 15, 42, 78, 84, 105, 106, 122). Cremations are clearly indicated by the fragmented and burnt items; in two cases cremated bone fragments were collected as well (nos 84, 122). The remains of a Final Iron Age smithy and an iron smelting site were located in Vaiatu (no. 94, Lääne-Viru County); traces of long-term settlement were also present (see Kiudsoo, this volume).

Medieval and Modern Period

New information about medieval monuments was obtained as well and two solely medieval burial sites were located. First, Urvaste cemetery (no. 136, Võru County) has been mentioned already above together with Roman Iron Age grave goods found in the same spot. The inhumation graves have been dated to the 13th century (see Valk *et al.*, this volume). An intriguing discovery was made on Saaremaa Island (no. 118). While searching metal items, Tiit Lember noticed human bones in Länga. Archaeologists Anu Kivirüüt and Nele Kangert (both MA) unearthed two male skeletons during the fieldwork (Fig. 6). None of the finds can be connected with the skeletons beyond doubt; only a 14th–15th century crossbow bolt was found near one skull, but the relation with the skeleton remains unclear. However, according to the radiocarbon dating the burial took place roughly in the 14th century (Kivirüüt & Kangert 2018).

In addition, there are some individual finds and assemblages dated to the Middle Ages, which are worth mentioning. A seal stamp fragment of the Bishop of Tallinn from the 13th century (no. 38, Ida-Viru County, see Leimus, this volume) and an adorned metal spout (no. 98, Pärnu County) are rare finds in Estonian context. The latter belongs to a 15th-century lavabo – a vessel for washing hands (Russow 2018a; 2018b). Not all the finds have been made by using searching devices. An intriguing find is a knife-shaped object made of copper alloy (*ca.* 170 mm in length), which was accidentally found in the forest in Vea village (no. 130, Tartu County; Fig. 7). The item is adorned with anthropomorphic hangings fallen apart and found separately. The exact parallels are not known, but the item is obviously not of local provenance. It probably has arrived here from the east and it might date from the Middle Ages (Luik 2018).



Fig. 6. Anu Kivirüüt unearths a 14th century male skeleton in Länga (no. 118).

Jn 6. Anu Kivirüüt puhastab 14. sajandi meheluustikut Längal.

Photo / Foto: Nele Kangert



Fig. 7. Knife-shaped object together with anthropomorphic hangings (no. 130).

Jn 7. Noakujuline ese koos antropomorfsete ripatsitega.

Photo / Foto: Ragnar Saage

Some find assemblages listed in the table have been dated to the Modern Period. Most numerous among the finds are again jewellery, belt fittings, parts of pipes, copper coins, and pewter bullets (nos 80, 124, 132); in one case a settlement site from the period has been reported (no. 92). The Early Modern Period is represented by a poorly preserved halberd from Kütke (no. 12, Harju County) and remains of a mixed up hoard from Vaiatu, which consists of silver and pewter jewellery (no. 93, Lääne-Viru County; Kiudsoo, this volume). A medallion dating from the end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century from Mõhküla is a rare find in Estonia (no. 60, Jõgeva County), although according to written sources these objects were mass-produced and widely spread in Europe (Russow 2018c). Such ornaments were used as religious souvenirs and prayer medallions, for example, on the obverse of the Mõhküla medallion Saint Benedictus of Nursia has been depicted (*ibid.*). In addition, a metal pipe bowl can be mentioned (no. 35, Ida-Viru County). Peculiar are also the remains of an Orthodox icon's silver sheet plaiting from Narva, which were deliberately crushed (no. 32).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The geographical distribution of the reported find spots is the same already for years (e.g. Ots & Rammo 2013, 301). The most abundant information about finds comes from North Estonia, more exactly from Harju and Ida-Viru Counties – 41% of the finds recorded in Table 1 are from these two regions. According to the table the most searched micro-region is probably the district near Kohtla-Järve in Ida-Viru County mentioned already above; actually, the area has been under intense attention of detectorists already for several years. For example, Aa, Varja and Voorepera villages situated west of Kohtla-Järve, are represented with nine records in total (nos 24, 25, 48–54; see Kiudsoo 2016, 135–147). The data is continuously scant about South Estonia; especially Võru, Valga, and Viljandi counties are represented only with few discoveries. No finds from Põlva County reached the MA or the archaeological collections in 2017. It does not mean that searching devices were not used in those areas; looting archaeological monuments is still a problem and not only in South Estonia (e.g. Valk *et al.* 2013; Valk *et al.*, this volume a–b), but everywhere.

In addition to the above-mentioned Kohtla-Järve district, there are numerous other areas and places that have been searched intensively already for years. Sometimes several hobby searchers are visiting the same field repeatedly, resulting in many smaller find sets from one site or area. All these find assemblages need conservation treatment, expertise and storage, at the same time the amount of new information remains minimal, or even non-existent. Just to name some examples, such repeatedly searched sites are Sompa (no. 43) in Ida-Viru, Lõiuse (no. 107) and Nadalama (no. 112) in Rapla, and Karksi-Nuia (no. 133) in Viljandi County. Moreover, managing and bringing together all these bits of data about one find spot that have been collected over years, can be challenging. Another trend, the results of which may be questionable considering new sites, is to search in the vicinity of already protected monuments. At least in two cases, burnt bones and metal items have been collected near the protected stone graves (nos 114, 122).

CONCLUSION

The article presents data about finds made mainly by hobby searchers by means of metal detectors in 2017. Table 1 contains 136 records of find assemblages or individual stray finds, which have reached institutional collections. Among the listed sites one can find seven hoards or deposit finds, 11 settlement sites, 15 burial places, and two manufacturing sites; the latter denoting remains of smithies and iron production sites. These monuments mentioned correspond only to 32 places in the table, because three of them are multi-layered complexes, where remains of two different monument types have been recognised (nos 5, 94, 133). The remaining 105 records have been marked as stray finds (F). Although some of them are stray finds (i.e. objects which are not related with an occupation layer or a certain monument), mostly these are find spots, which are still waiting for additional studies to ascertain the type of monument. Often items dating from different time periods have been collected from the plough layer of a large field, hence the dating of the site remains unclear.

On the one hand, the users of searching devices have notably contributed to the knowledge about the past. Many find types were rare or even not known before metal detecting became popular in Estonia. For example, the number of Bronze Age metal objects, Roman coins, Late Iron Age iron blooms, or pewter jewellery has increased abruptly and also the knowledge of past in some regions has deepened remarkably. On the other hand, the problems of looting, quality of documentation, and a huge amount of new data to manage and

work with are remaining. Especially, the amount of the new data is enormous: all the finds and documentation are waiting for a thorough study. Not only from the perspective of heritage protection, but also how to make all collected bits of information available and useful to the scientific community and wider audience. Research projects and papers based on the data collected by searching devices are urgently needed.

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Table 1. Finds discovered by users of searching devices and chance finds from lay people in 2017. Former parish name (if different from the present municipality name) is given in brackets.

Tabel 1. 2017. aastal otsinguvahendiga leitud ja juhuslikult avastatud leiud. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Nele Kangert, Riina Rammo

C - cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matmispaik

F - stray find / juhuleid

H - hoard, deposit find / peitleid

M - manufacturing site / tööstusmuistis

S - settlement site / asulakoht

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad	Expert / Ekspert
HARJUMAA								
1	Aavere	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Scale weight, bell, hook fragment, buckle, iron item, counter	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7842	T. Tambur	H. Luik
2	Haljava	F	Jõelähtme (Harju-Jaani)	Bracelet	5th–6th c	AI 7692	M. Kurs	H. Luik
3	Kahala	F	Kuusalu	Spearhead	9th–10th c	AI 7876	A. Alapert	H. Luik
4	Kasepere	F	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Horse-shaped pendant, brooch fragment, rivet, iron items	11th–15th c	AI 7840	A. Roosild	H. Luik
5	Kasepere	S, M	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Slag, fragments of metal items, silver ingot, forge remains	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7887	A. Roosild	-
6	Kiia	F	Saue (Keila)	Chain separator, ornamented mount, bird-shaped handle	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7700	J. Gaidai	K. Tasuja
7	Kirivalla	F	Kose	Bracelet fragment, bell, buckle, small round brooch	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7921	A. Kivistik	-
8	Kumna	F	Harku (Keila)	Sword scabbard chape, belt fittings, head of decorative pin, brooch fragments, bells, buckles, pendants	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7757, AI 7758	A. Roosild	K. Karro
9	Kõmmaste	F	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Crossbow brooch	3rd–4th c	MA	T. Toomsalu	M. Olli

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunnr	Discoverers / Avastajad	Expert / Ekspert
10	Kõmmaste	F	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Sword pommel, silver coin	11th–13th c	AI 7754	A. Roosild	K. Karro
11	Kõue	F	Kose	Bell, fragment of comb-shaped pendant, cover of pipe	Late Iron Age, Modern Period	AI 7701	J. Gaidai	K. Tasuja
12	Kütke	F	Harku (Keila)	Halberd	16th c	AI 7927	A. Roosild	A. Mäesalu
13	Linnakse	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Pendant	Iron Age	AI 7693	M. Kurs	H. Luik
14	Muusika	F	Saue (Hageri)	Spearhead	Bronze Age	MA	A. Rulli	K. Paavel
15	Mõnuste	C	Saue (Hageri)	Brooch fragments, head of decorative pin, rivet, buckle, mounts, burnt fragments of copper alloy jewellery	Late Iron Age	AI	A. Skrõpnik, T. Hiob	M. Kiudsoo
16	Määra	F	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Finger-ring, brooches, ringlet, fragments of jewellery and silver item	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7755	A. Roosild	K. Karro
17	Nurme	F	Saue (Nissi)	Mace head	10th–11th c	MA	T. Toomsalu	A. Mäesalu
18	Nõrava	F	Kose	Pendant, round brooch, mounts	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7922	A. Kivistik	-
19	Rahula	F	Saku (Keila)	Penannular brooch, head of decorative pin, copper alloy item, gilded silver pendant, coins	12th–18th c	AI 7690	J. Gaidai, V. Maidin	Ü. Tamla, M. Kiudsoo
20	Salumäe	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Brooch, knives, fragment of copper alloy item	11th c – Modern Period	AI 7839	T. Tambur	H. Luik
21	Saue	F	Saue (Keila)	Cruciform pendant, coin	11th–13th c	AI 7684	V. Maidin	M. Kiudsoo
22	Sääsküla	F	Kose	Finger-ring, mount	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7752	R. Vinkler	M. Kiudsoo
23	Valingu	F	Saue (Keila)	Knife head fragment, shield finger-ring	12th–16th c	AI 7888	E. Klaas	H. Luik
IDA-VIRUMAA								
24	Aa	F	Lüganuse	Socketed axe	Early Bronze Age	MA	E. Kessel	K. Paavel
25	Aa	F	Lüganuse	Silver coins, mounts, pendants, bell, horse-shaped pendant, fragment of decorative pin, bracelets, finger-rings	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7771, AI 7790, AI 7961, AI 7964, AI 7967, AI 7971, AI 7972	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	K. Tasuja, M. Olli
26	Arüküla	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Scale weight	9th–10th c	AI 7791	S. Zaitsev	Ü. Tamla
27	Edivere	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Brooches, pendant fragment, fragments of jewellery, belt fittings of copper alloy, buckle, button	Middle Ages – Modern Period	MA	I. Šakirova	-
28	Ereda	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Finger-rings, bracelet fragment, bells, mount, buckle	Late Iron Age	AI 7843	D. Kurakin	-
29	Jõuga	F	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Finger-rings, jewellery and items of copper alloy and pewter, pottery	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7943	H. Välimets	-

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30	Kahula	F	Jõhvi	Fragment of crossbow brooch, finger-rings	Roman Iron Age, Modern Period	AI 7845	I. Šakirova, D. Kurakin	-
31	Moldova	H	Lüganuse	Silver coins	Viking Age	AI 7826	Anonymous	M. Kiudsoo, I. Leimus
32	Narva town	F	Narva town (Vaivara)	Fragments of icon's silver covering, metal objects	Modern Period	AI 7858	I. Letitski	H. Luik
33	Peeri	F	Toila (Jõhvi)	Fragment of penannular brooch	15th c	AI 7882	S. Futkin	H. Luik
34	Pootsiku	F	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Temple-ring, coin, pipe cleaner, fragment of metal item	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7850, AI 7942	H. Välimets	-
35	Puru	F	Jõhvi	Metal pipe bowl	17th c	AI 7767	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	E. Russow
36	Puru	H	Jõhvi	Copper alloy bowls	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7711	I. Šakirov	Ü. Tamla
37	Puru	S?	Jõhvi	Copper alloy and pewter jewellery, belt fittings of copper alloy, coins, bead	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7846, AI 8007	P. Mahnov, I. Šakirova	H. Luik
38	Pühajõe	F	Toila (Jõhvi)	Seal stamp fragment	13th c	AI 7813	S. Zaitsev	Ü. Tamla
39	Remniku	F	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Coins, bracelet fragments, mounts, flint flake, fire-steel, pewter bullets, pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7764, AI 7812	D. Grigorjev, J. Šumailov	M. Kiudsoo, M.-L. Posti
40	Saka	F	Toila (Lüganuse)	Pendant fragment, pewter medaillon, punch	Late Iron Age, Middle Ages	AI 7769	M. Stadnik	K. Tasuja
41	Servääre	F	Toila (Jõhvi)	Equal-armed brooch	10th–11th c	AI 7765	P. Malm	M. Kiudsoo
42	Sompa	C	Jõhvi	Melted copper alloy items, axe	Late Iron Age	AI 7878	J. Tšumakov	Ü. Tamla
43	Sompa	F	Jõhvi	Pendant, mounts, chain fragments, small round brooches, book clasp, metal items	11th c – Modern Period	AI 7776, AI 7966	E. Kessel, M. Stadnik	H. Luik, K. Tasuja
44	Tarakuse	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Flanged axe, mount, clay pipe fragment	Bronze Age, Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	E. Kessel	K. Paavel
45	Täriverve	F	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Coin pendant, bell, bead, signet ring, jewellery fragments	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7944	H. Välimets	K. Tasuja
46	Udria	F	Narva-Jõesuu town (Vaivara)	Finger-rings, sieve-shaped pendant, mount	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7844	D. Kurakin	-
47	Vaivina	F	Toila (Jõhvi)	Scale weight, needle, book clasp	Viking Age – Modern Period	AI 7793, AI 7859	S. Zaitsev	Ü. Tamla
48	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Crossbow brooch	4th–5th c	AI 7770	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	K. Tasuja
49	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Socketed axe, pewter pendants	Iron Age, 13th–14th c	AI 7789, AI 7779	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	K. Tasuja
50	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Buckle, pewter pendant and jewellery fragment	12th–13th c	AI 7773	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	K. Tasuja
51	Varja	H	Lüganuse	Iron blooms	11th c	AI	R. Vinkler, E. Kessel	M. Kiudsoo
52	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Round sheet pendants, pendants, brooch pin	10th–14th c	AI 7970, AI 8006	E. Kessel	H. Luik

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53	Voorepera	F	Lüganuse	Crossbow brooch, penannular brooch, pewter pendants, bracelets, bell, scale weight	Roman Iron Age, 11th–14th c	AI 7780, AI 7785, AI 7965	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	K. Tasuja
54	Voorepera	F	Lüganuse	Pewter and copper alloy pendants, finger-ring, fragments of copper alloy items, iron socketed axe, axe	Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7774, AI 7778, AI 7781–7784, AI 7786–7788	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel	K. Tasuja
55	Võrnu	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Brooches, bells, finger-rings, pendants, fragments of jewellery, beads, coins, mounts, belt fittings of metal, thimbles, iron spurs, iron axes, metal items, bullets, buttons	Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7763, MA	H. Paavo, I. Šakirova, D. Grigorjev	K. Karro, M. Kiudsoo
56	Võrnu	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Decorative pin, mount	12th–13th c	AI	H. Paavo	K. Karro
JÕGEVAMAA								
57	Kursi	S	Põltsamaa (Kursi)	Bell, head of decorative pin, buckle, belt separator	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	A. Alatsei	A. Tvauri
58	Kärasi	F	Mustvee (Torma)	Socketed axe	Late Bronze Age	TÜ	R. Alber	K. Paavel
59	Lõpe	F	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Cross-ribbed brooch, knife head, belt fittings of copper alloy, signet ring	Roman Iron Age, Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	V. Bortnik	A. Tvauri
60	Mõhküla	F	Põltsamaa	Medallion	17th–18th c	TÜ 2704	M. Paabort	E. Russow
61	Painküla	F	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Belt fittings of copper alloy	Middle Age – Modern Period	MA	V. Bortnik	A. Tvauri
62	Patjala	F	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Neck rings, fragments of decorative pin and bracelets, bells, pendant, mounts, buckles	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	V. Bortnik	A. Tvauri
63	Reastvere	F	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Bells, fragment of decorative pin, signet finger-rings, belt fittings of copper alloy, coin	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	V. Nikolajev	M. Olli
64	Rääbise	F	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Penannular brooch, bracelet fragment, bells, pendant fragment, buckles, belt separator	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	V. Bortnik	A. Tvauri
JÄRVAMAA								
65	Ageri	F	Albu (Järva-Madise)	Palstave fragment	Early Bronze Age	MA	I. Tommula	K. Paavel
66	Esna	F	Paide town (Peetri)	Fragments of copper alloy jewellery, coin	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7934	O. Rubel	K. Tasuja
67	Kahala	F	Järva (Peetri)	Trapezoid pendant, coin pendant, burnt belt separator	Late Iron Age – 16th c	AI 7803	E. Eeskivi	H. Luik
68	Kahala	F	Järva (Peetri)	Eye brooch, brooch fragment, mount, counters	1st c, Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	E. Eeskivi	M. Olli
69	Kalitsa	F	Järva (Koeru)	Fragments of copper alloy jewellery, coins	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7933	O. Rubel	M. Kiudsoo

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70	Kirisaare	H	Paide town (Peetri)	Silver beads, penannular brooch, coin, finger-ring	Late Iron Age	AI 7680, AI 7854	Anonymous	Ü. Tamla
71	Köisi	F	Järva (Peetri)	Fragments of sheet pendant	Middle Ages	AI 7805	E. Eeskivi	H. Luik
72	Metsla	C	Järva (Peetri)	Fragments of copper alloy jewellery and items, silver sheet pendant and bead	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7879	H. Vaalundi	H. Luik
73	Mustla	F	Paide town (Anna)	Bracelet fragment	Late Iron Age	MA	A. Kivistik	-
74	Mäo	S	Paide town	Coins, jewellery of copper alloy, mounts, buckles, bells, metal items	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7808	E. Eeskivi	H. Luik, M. Olli
75	Müisleri	F	Järva (Peetri)	Fragment of animal-shaped pendant	13th–15th c	AI 7810	E. Eeskivi	H. Luik
76	Paide town	F	Paide town	Spiral tubes, bells, horse-shaped pendant	13th–15th c	AI	R. Allorg	M. Kiudsoo
77	Reopalu	F	Järva (Türi)	Coins, cruciform pendant, brooch pin, jewellery fragments	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	E. Eeskivi	M. Olli
78	Seidla	C	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Fragments of copper alloy jewellery	Late Iron Age	AI 7908	O. Rubel	H. Luik
79	Sõmeru	F	Paide town (Anna)	Penannular brooch	13th–16th c	AI	A. Vares	M. Kiudsoo
80	Vedruka	F	Paide town (Peetri)	Coin pendants, fragments of copper alloy items	Early Modern Period	MA	E. Eeskivi	M. Olli
81	Vissuvere	F	Türi	Silver coins, cruciform pendant, bells, bracelets, belt fittings of metal	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7683	A. Kuharev	-
82	Väike- Kareda	F	Järva (Peetri)	Brooches, buckle	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	E. Eeskivi	M. Olli
LÄÄNEMAA								
83	Kuijõe	F	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Sword pommel, coin, trapezoid pendant, fragments of metal item	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	A. Skrõpnik	-
84	Piirsalu	C	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Fragments of jewellery, burnt bone fragments	Late Iron Age	AI 7687	A. Saveljev, A. Tšernoglazov	H. Luik
85	Saanika	H	Haapsalu town (Ridala)	Silver coins	12th c	MA	Anonymous	I. Leimus
86	Saanika	S	Haapsalu town (Ridala)	Cross-ribbed brooch, mounts, book clasps	3rd–4th c, Late Iron Age, Modern Period	MA	Anonymous	I. Leimus
87	Suure- Lähtru	F	Lääne-Nigula (Martna)	Sword scabbard chape, fragments of finger-ring and buckle	Late Iron Age	AI 7881	K. Kasemaa	H. Luik
88	Vilkla	F	Haapsalu town (Ridala)	Socketed axe	Late Bronze Age	MA	R. Annion, A. Roosild	K. Paavel
89	Vilkla	F	Haapsalu town (Ridala)	Silver and copper alloy jewellery and its fragments, iron items, coin fragment	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7884	R. Annion, A. Roosild	-

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LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA								
90	Kaarli, Koovälja	F	Rakvere	Fragments of copper alloy and iron items, finger-ring, brooches, button, iron axe	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7822	Detectorists' club 'Kamerad'	A. Mäesalu
91	Kestla	F	Viru-Nigula (Lüganuse)	Fragments of decorative pin, penannular brooch	7th–10th c	AI 7960	E. Kessel	H. Luik
92	Ojaküla	S	Viru-Nigula	Buttons, buckles, fire-steel, mounts, coins	Modern Period	MA	E. Geide	-
93	Vaiatu	H	Kadrina	Silver sheet pendants, tin beads	Second half of the 16th c	AI 7950	A. Kivistik	M. Kiudsoo
94	Vaiatu	S, M	Kadrina	Chain fragments, slag, pottery	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7950	A. Kivistik	M. Kiudsoo
95	Viru-Kabala	F	Vinni (Viru-Nigula)	Copper alloy jewellery	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7762	H. Paavo	K. Karro
96	Vörkla	F	Viru-Nigula	Coins, fragments of jewellery and tools, mounts, bird-shaped pendant, jewellery and items of various alloys	Middle Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7823	Detectorists' club 'Kamerad'	A. Mäesalu
97	Vörkla	H	Viru-Nigula	Silver coins, silver neck-ring fragment, animal-shaped figurine	11th c	AI 7823	Detectorists' club 'Kamerad'	A. Mäesalu
PÄRNUMAA								
98	Hälvati	F	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Spout of metal vessel	15th c	AI 7894	V. Volkov	E. Russow
99	Metsavere	F	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Silver coins	16th c	AI 7837	M. Puuram	H. Luik
100	Muti	F	Tori	Buckle	11th c	AI 7686	A. Mättas	Ü. Tamla
101	Pööravere	F	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Sword pommel, penannular brooches, silver coins and pendant, iron bloom, jewellery fragments, pipe cleaners	Viking Age – Modern Period	MA	M. Puuram, P. Tiismaa	K. Tasuja
102	Tarva	C?	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Bones, jewellery fragments of copper alloy, metal items	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7815	M. Puuram, P. Tiismaa	H. Luik
103	Ullaste	F	Lääneranna (Hanila)	Disc brooch	6th c	MA	A. Kärvet	I. Jets
104	Väljaküla	F	Saarde	Palstave	Early Bronze Age	MA	S. Šovkunenko	K. Paavel
RAPLAMAA								
105	Hõreda	C	Rapla (Juuru)	Pendant, scale weight, mounts, bell, fragments of copper alloy items	10th–13th c	AI 7841	A. Roosild	H. Luik
106	Kalevi	C	Rapla	Fragments of copper alloy and silver jewellery, iron items	Late Iron Age	AI	R. Annion, A. Roosild	-
107	Lõiusse	S	Rapla (Juuru)	Bells, mounts, coins	11th–17th c	AI 7750	R. Vinkler	M. Kiudsoo
108	Lümandu	F	Märjamaa	Pendant fragment, finger-ring, bracelet fragment, belt fittings of copper alloy, coins, counter	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7796, AI 7799	R. Loel, T. Hiob	M.-L. Posti, M. Olli

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109	Mahtra	F	Rapla (Juuru)	Bracelet fragment, mount	Late Iron Age	AI	A. Mõniste	-
110	Männiku	F	Märjamaa	Coins, brooch with gnarl, neck-ring fragment, bell, button, fragments of copper alloy items	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7795	R. Loel	M.-L. Posti
111	Männiku	F	Märjamaa	Scale weight, pewter bullet	Late Iron Age, Modern Period	AI 7797	R. Loel	M.-L. Posti
112	Nadalama	F	Kehtna (Rapla)	Penannular brooch, belt fittings of copper alloy, pendants	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	MA	S. Tõnisson	M. Olli
113	Purga	F	Märjamaa	Silver coin pendant, brooch, silver pendant	13th–17th c	AI 7685	A. Skrõpnik	M. Kiudsoo
114	Russalu	C	Märjamaa (Nissi)	Coin pendant, coin, heart-shaped brooch, finger-rings, mount, fragments of burnt copper alloy items	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7798	R. Loel	M.-L. Posti
115	Sõtke	F	Märjamaa	Socketed axe	Late Bronze Age	AI	Anonymous	K. Paavel
116	Urevere	F	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Brooch, brooch pin, finger-ring, head of dec- orative pin, belt fittings of copper alloy, coins, signet ring	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7849	K. Kipper	M.-L. Posti
SAAREMAA								
117	Kärdu	F	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Socketed axe	Late Bronze Age	MA	R. Rohklaan	K. Paavel
118	Länga	C	Saaremaa (Ansekiüla)	2 skeletons, crossbow bolt	Middle Ages	MA	T. Lember	A. Kivirüüt, N. Kangert
119	Länga	F	Saaremaa (Ansekiüla)	Buckle, cruciform pendant, brooch pin, neck-ring fragment	Late Iron Age	AI 7825	T. Lember	Ü. Tamla
120	Koguva	F	Muhu	Head of decorative pin	Late Iron Age	AI	T. Pranstibel	-
121	Viira	F	Muhu	Flanged axe	Early Bronze Age	MA	T. Pranstibel	K. Paavel
TARTUMAA								
122	Alasoo	C	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Bones, fragments of copper alloy jewellery, spearhead, partly burnt	Late Iron Age	MA	P. Kiuru	A. Tvauri
123	Kõduküla	C	Elva (Rõngu)	Fragments of copper al- loy and silver jewellery, partly burnt	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	T. Truumees	-
124	Meeri	F	Nõo	Ornamented chain fragments, knife	Modern Period	TÜ	J. Hütt	A. Tvauri
125	Meeri	C	Nõo	Brooches, bracelets, metal beads	2nd–5th c	TÜ 2668	J. Hütt	M. Olli
126	Nina	F	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Iron axe	10th–11th c	TÜ	A. Kotkin	A. Tvauri
127	Palumäe	F	Kambja	Sword blade	Middle Ages – Modern Period	MA	T. Kase	-
128	Sipe	F	Kambja	Fragment of cross- ribbed brooch	3rd–4th c	TÜ	J. Hütt	A. Tvauri

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129	Tilga II	S	Elva (Rõngu)	Coins, fragments of copper alloy and pewter jewellery, iron items, tools, pottery	Middle Ages, Modern Period	TÜ 2669	J. Hütt	A. Tvauri
130	Veä	F	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Knife-shaped ornament with antropomorphic pendants	Middle Ages (?)	AI 7940	A. Raudmäe	H. Luik
VALGAMAA								
131	Alamõisa	F	Tõrva (Helme)	Axes, spearheads, helmet fragment	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	A. Kheystonen	A. Mäesalu
132	Uniküla	F	Valga (Sangaste)	Coins, finger-ring, pewter bullet, cover of pipe	17th c	MA	A. Erik	H. Luik
VILJANDIMAA								
133	Karksi-Nuia C, S town	C, S	Mulgi (Karksi)	Crossbow bolts, fragments of brooches, pendant, metal items, iron axe	Viking Age – Modern Period	TÜ 2699	O. Danilov	A. Tvauri
134	Maalasti	F	Põhja-Sakala (Pilistvere)	Tutulus	Bronze Age	MA	G. Kallas	K. Paavel
135	Maalasti	S	Põhja-Sakala (Pilistvere)	Spearhead, knives	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	G. Kallas	A. Tvauri
VÕRUMAA								
136	Urvaste	C	Antsla (Urvaste)	Human bones, bracelets, spiral tubes, buckles, fragments of brooches, metal beads	Roman Iron Age, Middle Ages	TÜ 2690	J. Naaber	M. Olli, R. Rammo

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2017. AASTA DETEKTORI- JA JUHULEIUD

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Artikkel annab ülevaate 2017. aastal Muinsuskaitseametisse, Eesti arheoloogiakogudesse või muuseumitesse jõudnud leidudest, millest enamiku avastasid metallidetektoriga hobitsijad (tabel 1, jn 1). Varasemate aastatega võrreldes on AVE viimase artikli struktuur ja eesmärgid sel aastal muutunud. Kui eelnevalt keskendus artikkel eelkõige ühe kalendriaasta jooksul avastatud uute kinnismuististe tutvustamisele, siis sel aastal on peamine eesmärk anda ülevaade otsinguvahendiga kogutud ja ka juhuslikult leitud esemetest. Varasemates artiklites sisaldunud arheoloogiliste leirete ja nendel avastatud uute muististe ülevaade paikneb kogumiku sissejuhatavas artiklis. Mainitud muutuste üks põhjusi on erinevused arheoloogiliste leirete ja otsinguvahendit kasutades tehtud uurimisretkede vahel ja raskused kogutud tulemuste ühitamisel. Teiseks on Muinsuskaitseametisse jõudnud detektorileidude arv viimastel aastatel jõudsalt kasvanud ja see tõttu on mõttekas suurendada ka teemale pühendatud artikli mahtu.

Tabel 1 koondab artikli aluseks olevaid leiukohti. Tabelis esitatu ei ole täielik ülevaade kõikidest aasta jooksul otsinguvahendiga kogutud leidudest. Näiteks on välja jäänud ebamäärase otstarbe, konteksti ja dateeringuga leiud, 19.–20. sajandi leiud, samuti mõned üksikesemed (nt piibuorgid, vaskrahad, nõõbid, tina-plii sulamist kuulid). Kokku on tabelis 136 kirjet, millest seitse on aarde- või peitleiud, 15 matu-

sepaigad ja 11 asulakohad. Viimastega koos on kahel korral tuvastatud ka sepikodade ja rauasulatusega seotud objekte. 105 kirjet on määratud juhuleiuks, mis enamasti tähendab, et muistise iseloomu polnud olemasolevate andmete põhjal võimalik kindlaks teha. Uuendusena võrreldes varasemate aastatega on tabelisse lisatud lahter, kus on kirjas leidude kohta ekspordihinnangu koostanud uurija nimi. Nendel töödel põhineb suures osas ka käesolev artikkel.

Jätakuvalt on tänu hobitsijatele kasvanud nii pronksiaegsete metallesemete kui ka rooma raua-aegsete ehete arv. 2017. aastal leiti 11 pronksiaegset eset, millest üheksa olid kirved (nr 24, 44, 58, 65, 88, 104, 115, 117, 121), lisaks tuli välja odaots (nr 14) ja üks võrdlemisi väike tutulus (jn 2; nr 134). Viimane leid on eriline, sest Eesti arheoloogiakogudes oli siiani teada vaid üks, Tuulast leitud tutulus. Rooma rauaaja sõlgedest (nr 9, 30, 48, 53, 59, 86, 128) enamiku moodustavad 3.–4. sajandisse dateeritud amb- ja kärbissõled. Lisaks on teada üks 1. sajandi Rooma impeeriumi aladelt pärit silmiksõlg (nr 68). Arvukalt selleaegseid ehteid saadi kahest rooma raua-aegsest matusepaigast Meerilt (nr 125) ja Urvastest (nr 136). Käsitletavast aastast on teada ka neli keskmisest raua-aegsest pärit ehet või nende katket (nr 2, 91, 96, 103).

Ligi pooled tabelis esitatud leiukogumitest on dateeritud väga laia perioodi alates nooremast raua-aegsest kuni uusajani. Sageli on sellised kogumid

korjatud suure põllumassiivi künnikihist, mis teeb nende seostamise kindla muistise või muististega keeruliseks. Siiski on eksperdid oletanud, et kümme neist viitavad pikaajalistele asulatele ja rauatootmisega seotud paikadele (nr 5, 37, 57, 74, 86, 94, 107, 129, 133, 135). Neljas kohas (nr 72, 102, 114, 123) oli ilmselt matusepaik, kus võib koos esineda nii muinasaja lõpu põletusmatuste kui ka keskaegse külakalmistu materjali. Kaks arvukalt esemeid sisaldanud leiukogumit (nr 90, 96, 97) korjas detektoristide klubi „Kamerad“, mis koostöös arheoloog Ain Mäesalu (TÜ) ja Muinsuskaitseametiga otsis juba kolmandat aastat Lääne-Virumaalt 13. sajandi lahingupaiku.

Suured esemekogumid sisaldavad arvukalt erinevaid asju ja nende katkeid: ehteid, vööosi, vähemal määral tööriistu ja relvi. Torkab silma, et tänu detektoristsingutele on märkimisväärselt rohkem teada tina-pliisulamist valatud ehteid. Eriti rohkesti on nimetatud materjalist ripatseid leitud Ida-Virumaalt Varja ja Voorepera küladest (jn 3; nr 49, 50, 53, 54). Relvaidedest võib esile tõsta laiast ajavahemikust pärit kogumit, mis koosnes kirvestest, odaotstest ja kiivrikatkest (nr 131). Leiud saadi otsingumagneti abil Väike-Emajões.

Kitsamalt nooremasse rauaaega on dateeritud üks oletatav viikingiaegne (nr 133) ja seitse hilisrauaaegset matusekohta (nr 15, 42, 78, 84, 105, 106, 122) ning üks sepikoda (nr 94). Selleaegseid aarde- ja peitleide on tabelis kuus. Kolm hõbemünste ja -ehteid sisaldavat varandust on aareterikkast 11. sajandist (nr 31, 70, 97). Seevastu 12. sajandi keskpaigast, mil maapäue jäi Saanika mündiaare (nr 85), on peitvarasid teada vähe. Võrkla aardesse võis kuuluda lisaks müntidele ja ehtekatkele kaaluvihina kasutatud haruldane loomakujuke (jn 4; nr 97). Ida-Virumaalt Varja külast avastati varandus, mis sisaldas vähemalt üheksat kaubavahetuseks mõeldud kandilist rauakangi (jn 5; nr 51). Viimase paari aasta jooksul on sarnaseid leide tulnud piirkonnast päevavalgele veel. Puru külast (samuti Ida-Virumaa) leiti kaheksa vasesulamist

kaussi (nr 36), mis pärinevad 13. sajandi alguse ristisõdade perioodist ja neid seostatakse Taani kuninga tegevusega Põhja-Eestis. Juhuleidudest võib esile tõsta pannalt (nr 100) ja võrdõlgset sõlge (nr 41) ning 10.–11. sajandi nuiapead (nr 17).

Vaid keskaega dateeritud matusekohti on tabelis märgitud kaks: 13. sajandi kalmistu Urvastes (nr 136) ja kaks 14. sajandist pärit mehematust Saaremaalt (jn 6; nr 118). Haruldased leiud Eesti arheoloogias on Tallinna piiskopile kuulunud 13. sajandi pitsatikatke (nr 38) ja 15. sajandi kätepesunõu tila (nr 98). Ka vasesulamist valatud noakujuline ehe, mida kaunistavad antropomorfseid ripatsid (jn 7; nr 130) ja mille päritolu võiks olla kusagil ida pool, võib pärineda keskajast. Uusaega kuuluvatest leidudest väärivad märkimist hellebard (nr 12), metallist piibukaha (nr 35), Püha Benediktusele pühendatud palvemedaljon (nr 60) ja ikooni hõbekatte jäänused (nr 32). Lisaks avastati üks rinnalehti ja tina-pliisulamist helmeid sisaldanud varausaegne aare (nr 93).

Harjumaa ja Ida-Virumaa on jätkuvalt piirkonnad, kust jõuab Muinsuskaitseametini kõige rohkem teavet metallidetektoriga tehtud avastustest. Sealjuures on Kohtla-Järve linn ja selle ümbrus tõenäoliselt otsingutega kõige tihedamalt kaetud ala. Väga vähe on infot leidude kohta Eesti kõige lõunapoolsematelt aladelt, samas kui märke detektoristide tegevusest on arvukalt. Teine probleem on samade paikade korduv külastamine ja otsinguvahendiga leidude korjamine. See toob kaasa teabe killustumise erinevate leiukogumite ja aruannete vahel. Samuti tuleb kõik kogutud leiud konserveerida, säilitada ning hinnata, samas kui uut informatsiooni see reeglina juurde ei anna. Kolmandaks on problemaatilised uurimisretked kaitsealuste muististe piiride lähistel. Samas on tänu hobiotsijatele mitmed seni haruldased või sootuks puudunud esemeliigid hakanud sagedamini arheoloogiakogudesse jõudma ja võimaldanud teha uusi järeltõlke mineviku kohta.