



# Discoveries made by users of searching devices and the public in 2018

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## INTRODUCTION

The article gives an overview about discoveries made by users of searching devices and by other people that reached institutional collections in Estonia during 2018. However, the vast majority of finds were discovered by licensed hobby searchers. In 2018, 483 permits for searching with detecting devices were issued by the National Heritage Board (hereafter MA), thus the number of licenced searches has remained largely the same already for some years (Rammo & Kangert 2018, 208). The finds that form the basis for the following overview have been listed in Table 1. The main source of information for compiling the table was documentation of finds that reached the National Heritage Board in 2018 regardless of time of the actual discovery. This year altogether 117 acts for handing over the finds were signed by the discoverers and the MA, but as one act may contain finds from several locations, the actual number of all find spots searched is approximately 240. Invaluable information about finding circumstances on site was gained from the reports written by the searchers themselves. The dating and typology of the artefacts as well as the presence of possible archaeological monuments comes from the expert opinions of archaeologists. Regrettably, according to the estimations ca. 40% of the discoveries reported in 2018 are still waiting for the completion of expertise, thus, not all discoveries have been reported to the authors of the article.

The compiled table resulted in 126 records, each of them usually designating one location (Fig. 1). Sometimes, if two finds or find assemblages from one location are clearly indicating different monuments, they have been listed separately (e.g. nos 87, 88). The general principles for compiling the table are similar to the previous year (e.g. Rammo & Kangert 2018, 208–207). A site is reported in the table only if the finds and information of the find spot have reached the National Heritage Board, the archaeological collections at the University of Tartu, or the Archaeological Research Collections of Tallinn University. However, some deliberate exclusion decisions had to be made considering the length of the article, expert knowledge, and general collecting policy of the archaeological collections. Thus, the single stray finds and assemblages, which can be dated to the 19th–20th centuries (e.g. coins, tobacco pipe parts, buttons, belt fittings), were left out. Secondly, we excluded some finds, which cannot be identified or their dating remains uncertain at the current state of study (e.g. some

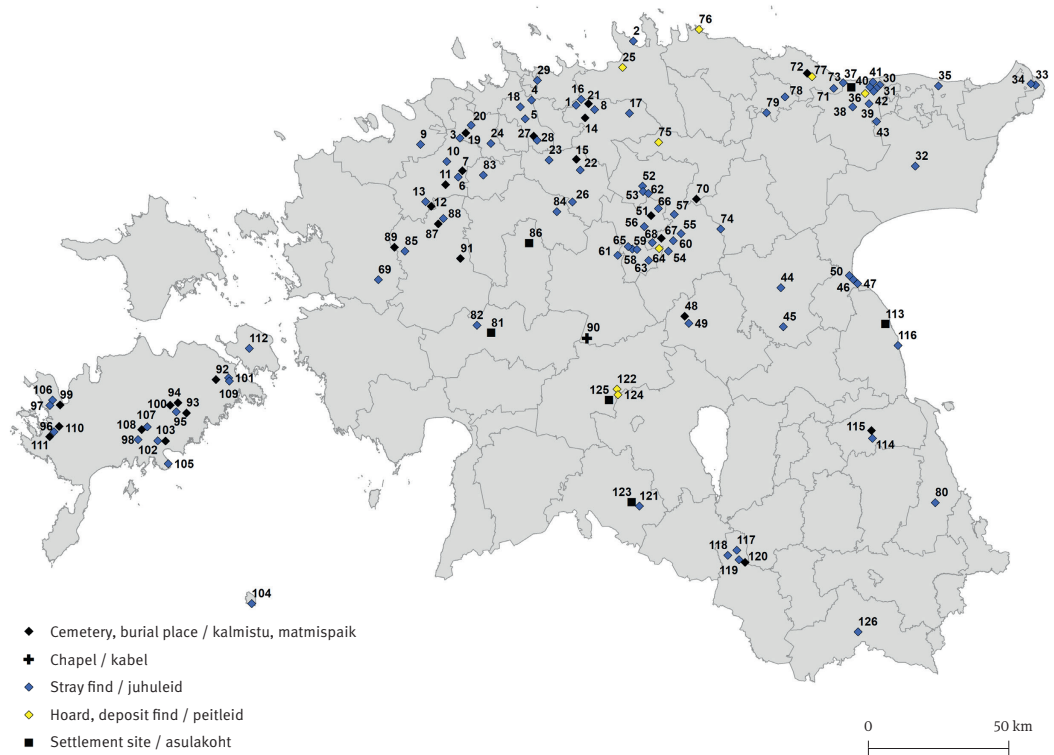


Fig. 1. Finds and sites discovered by users of searching devices or by the public in 2018.

Jn 1. 2018. aastal otsinguvahendiga ja juhulikult avastatud muistsed ja leiud.

Map / Kaart: Martti Veldi

ornamented metal items). Thirdly, fieldwork conducted in the find spots of the hoards reported already in previous years are not listed again in the present table. Sometimes such on-site research included joint projects of hobby searchers, archaeologists, and MA (e.g. Tamla & Kiudsoo, this volume).

The following overview introduces the finds in chronological order. The chronology used in the article follows the system presented in the article by Lang & Kriiska 2001 (*cf.*, for example, Tvauri 2012, 17–19 and Kiudsoo 2016, 151). The first part of the article covers a long period from the Stone Age to the Middle Iron Age. The number of finds from these periods is not very high and it is possible to focus on individual items. The second and the third sections of the paper are devoted to the discoveries from the Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages – Modern Period respectively. The amount of metal objects has been increasing tremendously since the Late Iron Age as well as the variety of artefact types, thus the larger find assemblages contain mixed up items from various periods and monuments. This makes it difficult to ascertain the presence, number or preservation state of the archaeological sites on spot. Challenges related to such finds have been stressed already several times (e.g. Rammo *et al.* 2017, 200). However, the article attempts to distinguish the finds according to the periods. Some miscellaneous artefacts, which are impossible to date precisely, are dealt with in a separate section in the end.

## THE STONE AGE – THE MIDDLE IRON AGE

### The Stone Age and the Bronze Age

Two stone items, which can be dated to the end of the Stone Age (3200/3000–1800 BC) and to the Bronze Age (1800–500 BC), are probably among the earliest artefacts recorded in the table this year. Both discoveries were made by chance. First, a stone hoe was discovered among the rubbish of a demolished house in Kaarepere (no 45). It is difficult to date the item precisely as there are only two similar stray finds in the Estonian archaeological collections and archival information about a few other specimens.<sup>1</sup> Secondly, a flat-backed stone axe was discovered in Pihkla on the island Saaremaa (no 102). The object was initially completely polished, although now the surface is damaged. It is not clear whether these stone items could indicate Stone Age settlements as both could have ended up in the find spot accidentally due to agricultural work or secondary usage (Johanson 2018a). On the other hand, a Stone Age settlement site has been discovered in Vanamõisa, where detectorists and archaeologists in search of St Matthew's Day battlefield collected abundant flint and quartz flakes (no 125; Konsa *et al.*, this volume).

The number of Bronze Age objects has increased already for years (Rammo & Kangert 2018, 209 and references there). However, this year only three find spots have been listed. A unique bronze artefact in the context of the Baltic Sea region was discovered in Kõrkküla (no 73). The socketed lozenge-shaped and two-bladed narrow item is slightly smaller than a spearhead and larger than an arrowhead in comparison with similar finds of Northern Europe (Paavel 2018). Thus, it is not possible to determine the exact function of the item. Another intriguing discovery is that of two identical Late Bronze Age (1100–500 BC) sickles, which were found together in Uuri (no 25; Fig. 2). Kristiina Paavel suggests that these items that definitely have been used were deposited in the find spot deliberately (Paavel 2019). Only two Bronze Age sickles were known in Estonia before the Uuri find (Lang 2007, 108). The third find from that period is a Late Bronze Age socketed axe, which comes from Alavere village next to Laiuse (no 44). The find spot is already known previously. Mauri Kiudsoo regards the area as part of a larger Late Iron Age sacrificial site, from where a hoard, numerous ornaments as well as horse bones have been detected (Kiudsoo 2014, 221–223). The area is located in the peripheral part of a one-time fen, which is reclaimed now.



**Fig. 2.** Two rare Bronze Age sickles from Uuri (no 25).  
**Jn 2.** Kaks haruldast pronksiaegset sirpi Uurist.  
 Photo / Foto: Kristiina Paavel

### The Early Iron Age

The Early Iron Age (500 BC–450 AD) is another period from which the amount of finds and, consequently information is increasing due to metal detecting. The Early Iron Age artefacts are more numerous this year than those of the above mentioned periods. Two relatively rare iron axes have been dated to the end of the Pre-Roman Iron Age (500 BC–50 AD) and the beginning of the Roman Iron Age (50–450 AD). A narrow-bladed shaft-hole axe was found in Mäo (no 58) and a tenon axe in Kahala (no 54). Near the latter, a two-bladed knife was

<sup>1</sup> Kristiina Johanson (TÜ), pers. comm.

unearthed, which may originate from the end of the Roman Iron Age or even from the Middle Iron Age (Olli 2019).

In several cases Roman Iron Age ornaments, especially brooches have been collected. One of the most spectacular find spots is situated on the Hara Island, from where fragments of at least five eye brooches were collected (no 2). However, the nature of the site remains unclear at the present state of study. Two fragments of crossbow brooches and a fragment of a penannular brooch with colourful enamel decoration from Kautjala (no 5), fragments of two brooches and a finger-ring from Voorepera (no 41), and a symmetrical fibula (Fig. 3) together with two bracelets from Suure-Rootsi (no 105) also belong to the Roman Iron Age. Some of these finds could indicate perished burial sites. Only one Roman coin has been listed in the table this year. It was found in Vanamõisa together with a Roman Iron Age round open-work pendant (no 126).



**Fig. 3.** Roman Iron Age symmetrical fibula from Suure-Rootsi (no 105).

**Jn 3.** Rooma rauaaega kuuluv seondsõlg Suure-Rootsist.  
Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

### The Middle Iron Age

Objects of the Middle Iron Age (450–800 AD) are rare; in fact, the table only contains three find spots (nos 64, 70, 114). A remarkable deposit from the 6th–7th century was unearthed in a marshy area in Suurpalu (no 64; Tasuja 2018a). A narrow-bladed axe with a broad poll and a coal trowel were located several metres apart. An assemblage found in Kunda mire contained similar axes and trowels of the same date (Oras 2015, 117, 305). Another axe that came to light in the vicinity of the two items in Suurpalu has been dated to a later period, probably to the 8th–10th centuries (Tasuja 2018a). Like Kunda, the Suurpalu deposit could be interpreted as a part of the tradition of the weapons-tools deposits in watery conditions very typical from the 7th century until the end of the Middle Iron Age (Oras 2015, 117). A single narrow-bladed axe from the 7th to 9th century was discovered also in Issaku (no 114). The third item, which obviously comes from the Pre-Viking Age, is a fragment of a decorative pin with a triangular knobbed head from Järsi (no 70). Such ornaments have been dated to the 7th–8th century (Tasuja 2018b; for parallels Tvauri 2012, fig. 99: 2).

### THE LATE IRON AGE

A great majority of the finds definitely originate from the second half of the period, namely from the Final Iron Age (1050–1200/1250 AD). Artefacts dated solely to the first part, i.e. the Viking Age (800–1050 AD) do not occur very often among finds made with searching devices. As stray finds, two bracelet fragments (nos 39, 97), two coins (no 13), and a penannular brooch fragment (no 111) can be named. However, several larger find assemblages contain some single Viking Age artefacts as well. Four of these assemblages probably originate from burial sites (nos 12, 14, 21, 100), one from a settlement site (no 37), and the nature of one site could not be determined (no 31).

In general, finds from the Final Iron Age are typical to the period. Besides hoards and deposits, ornaments are the most common category of the collected artefacts. Among jewellery, the most often recorded objects are various pendants. In Estonia, pendants were mostly used in the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century (Kurisoo 2018, 318). Different cruciform specimens, which was one of the most popular pendant designs of the period (Kurisoo 2018, 315), are the most abundant. In two cases a head of a Late Iron Age decorative pin was reused as a cross-shaped pendant; both finds were discovered in a probable burial place (nos 27, 67). Some of the pendants are rarer or even unique. A pendant from Kuimetsa (no 84) is relatively rare in East Baltic. The item could be categorized as comb-shaped, axe-shaped or hybrid type open to multiple meanings (Fig. 4; Kurisoo 2018, 88).

Ornaments worn on hands – bracelets and finger-rings, are the second numerous category. A silver finger-ring with a plaited front part and overlapping ends found in Vahetüki (no 26) reflects a remarkably high level of craftsmanship (Kiudsoo 2018; for parallels, see e.g. Tamla & Kiudsoo, this volume, fig. 3). Pieces of chain arrangements, such as decorative dress pins, chain holders or chain fragments, are relatively rare. Belt fittings form another large group of finds. Mounts are the most common among the items, especially rectangular ones with a cross design; to a lesser extent also buckles, buckle plates, dividers, and strap-ends have been listed. An 11th–12th century buckle from Kestla (no 71) is presumably imported from Scandinavia. The buckle is designed in *urnes*-style and is unique in Estonian context (Tasuja 2018c). In general, weapons are relatively rare. Only one spearhead of Late Iron Age date was discovered in Rae (no 18). Slightly more numerous are objects related with swords. This year at least four pommels (nos 6, 11, 87, 93) and three scabbard chapes (nos 15, 41, 94) have been unearthed.

Some of the Late Iron Age artefacts discovered can be highlighted as being not so common in Estonian archaeological collections. For example, considering the Viking Age, a small round fragment of a gilded silver ornament in filigree technique was found in Varja settlement (no 37; Kiudsoo 2019a) and a tiny copper alloy tintinnabulum in Nurme burial ground (no 12). Two other specimens have been added to the animal-shaped figurines depicting dogs or horses this year (nos 91, 123). One of them is burnt and probably originates from a cremation burial (no 91). These 11th–12th century figurines were used as scale weights or pendants (Jonuks 2006; Kurisoo 2018, 115) and the number of finds is recently steadily growing (e.g. Rammo *et al.* 2015, 229, fig. 5; Rammo *et al.* 2017, 200; Rammo & Kangert 2018, 211, fig. 4).

Three finds represent Finnish ornament types, which have been relatively rare in Estonia until recently (e.g. Luik 1998; Kiudsoo *et al.* 2012; Kiudsoo 2016, 62–64). First, a Viking Age



Fig. 4. Pendant, which was accidentally found in a flowerbed in Kuimetsa (no 84).

Jn 4. Juhuslikult Kuimetsas lillepeenrast leitud hilis-rauaaegne ripats.

Photo / Foto: Riina Rammo

equal-armed brooch was discovered in Rae (no 18; for parallels e.g. Kiudsoo *et al.* 2012, fig. 6). Another ornament, common to Southwest Finland (Asplund 2005, 13–14), is a 9th–11th century copper alloy bear tooth pendant from Tarbja (no 65). Thirdly, a fragment of a possible Late Iron Age tortoise brooch of Finnish (Karelian) type was unearthed in Aa (no 30; for parallels e.g. Kivikoski 1973, plate 118: 1060). Usage of metal detectors has no doubt increased the number of such ornaments in Estonia; for example, one similar equal-armed brooch was handed over also in 2017 (Rammo & Kangert 2018, 212, no 41). According to Mauri Kiudsoo, these finds reflect the intensification of contacts between the north and south coasts of the Baltic Sea from Pre-Viking Age onwards due to the Scandinavians exploiting the trade route along the Gulf of Finland towards Russia (Kiudsoo *et al.* 2012, 241; Kiudsoo 2016, 26–27, 62).

### Deposits, burial grounds and settlement sites

Information about two new Viking Age deposits reached MA in 2018. Silver coins, ingots, and a wire fragment were found in Vanamõisa (no 124) during the joint fieldwork of MA, hobby searchers, and archaeologists (Konsa *et al.*, this volume). The aim of this event was to locate the battlefield of St Matthew's Day, which took place in 1217. Another find assemblage consisting of five copper alloy ingots, a set of two bracelets, scale weights, and fragments of a heavily damaged copper alloy bowl was discovered in Tüükri (no 77). This deposit dates from the 11th century and may be a deposit of scrap metal (Luik 2019a).

15 records in the table include burnt metal items dated to the Late Iron Age (nos 6, 11, 12, 14, 19, 21, 48, 51, 67, 70, 87, 91, 94, 100, 115) and at least in two of those sites also burnt bone fragments have been collected as well (nos 91, 115). Most likely, these finds indicate the presence of cremation burials. Further, 11 find assemblages contained objects, which may originate from possible Late Iron Age burials (nos 15, 27, 72, 89, 92, 93, 96, 99, 103, 108, 110) as suggested by the experts. Most of these artefacts do not bear clear traces of being in fire or at least it was not possible to ascertain during the preparation of this article. The majority of these 26 sites can be dated more broadly to the period from the 10th to the 13th centuries, embracing both the Late Viking Age and the Final Iron Age. In some places archaeological research has been organised, for example, in Lööne (no 100) the fieldwork revealed new information about burial customs and ritual behaviour during the Late Iron Age on the island Saaremaa (Mägi, this volume). Quite often together with these Late Iron Age grave goods also some artefacts from later periods are delivered (nos 7, 11, 21, 27, 67, 70, 72, 88, 103, 115); these medieval and Modern Period finds may indicate, for example, a settlement site in the area.

A number of these possible burial places are actually already known archaeological sites and have been under continuous attention of hobby searchers for several years (e.g. nos 11, 19, 27, 51, 67, 70, 87, 92). Regrettably, it is complicated to study and protect such sites, as these are located in the present-day inhabited areas, the structures have been demolished foremost due to agriculture and the artefacts spread over larger fields. At the same time, deeper under the ploughing layer the intact deposit layers or remains of structures may have preserved. Some of the Late Iron Age sites listed in the table comprise burial fields reaching over the present-day village borders. Such larger concentration areas of burial sites can be seen, for example, in the villages of Kihelkonna-Liiva-Vedruka (nos 96, 110), Järsi-Võhmuta (no 70), and Lümandu-Purga (no 88). In addition, Soodla find spot (no 21) supplements the already known burial fields in the vicinity of Partsaare village; these burials have been related to the prehistoric Soodla and Anija villages (Kiudsoo *et al.* 2012; Kiudsoo 2016, 62).

Although several multi-layered find spots are potential settlement sites, only a few of them are marked as such in the table, as in such cases, other arguments besides the metal items were known. In Linnaaluste II settlement site (no 86), which is an already well known monument, Late Iron Age finds were collected. Despite the archaeological fieldwork conducted there, the site has not been listed as a protected monument yet (Konsa & Kivi 2012, 82–85; Luik 2018a). In the case of Karksi-Nuia (no 123), where Late Iron Age items have been found already continuously for some years, archaeologists have proved the presence of occupational layer as well (Rammo *et al.* 2017, 200). Thirdly, in Varja, where the long-term settlement site began at least in the Viking Age already, the archaeological fieldwork has been conducted as well (no 37; Kiudsoo 2019a).

## THE MIDDLE AGES – THE MODERN PERIOD

### The Middle Ages

Medieval (1200/1250–1558 AD) artefacts have been listed mostly as stray finds, although the collected items might also indicate settlement sites (see above) and rural cemeteries. The most common finds are ornaments typical to the rural population of the period (e.g. Valk 2001). Various finger-rings comprise the largest category followed by round and penannular brooches, pendants, bells, and bracelets. At the same time, coins, belt fittings, and weapons are rare. However, three Late Medieval crossbow bolts were discovered in two sites (nos 2, 124). The searchers have reported discoveries of several medieval axes this year. Moreover, in one case even seven axes gathered from a large field area in Mäo (no 59) were handed over to the MA. Most of these axes originate from the Middle Ages, and one of them has been dated to the 12th–13th century (Luik 2018b).

An intriguing discovery was made by chance on Ruhnu Island – a well preserved Late Medieval metal tripod was found in a pond (no 104; Fig. 5). The vessel is a typical Hanseatic product made over large area in North Germany and the Baltic Sea region (Russow 2019). The question how the item ended up in a pond on Ruhnu Island, remains unclear. An iron tool (ca. 13 cm long) with a sharp tip and a ring attached to the blunt end was discovered among other items in Mõnuste (no 11). Such a tool could probably date from the Middle Ages and they are more common to the towns. Sometimes these items have been referred to as *styli* meant for writing (Mäesalu 2012, 416; *cf.* Haak 2014, 52). However, the most notable medieval discovery is obviously a coin hoard found in Varja (no 36), which is dated to the end of the 14th century (*tpq* 1375; Kiudsoo 2019a). The deposition time is highly unusual in medieval Livonia, because hoards of the period are very rare. The corpus contains coins of the Livonian Order in Tallinn, Tartu bishopric, as well as those from Visby (Gotland) mint (*ibid.*).

Only one village cemetery in Õruste (no 120), which was already previously known and has been under search by means of metal detectors already several years, has been reported



Fig. 5. Copper alloy Late Medieval tripod from Ruhnu (no 104).

Jn 5. Vasesulamist kolmjalgneõu Ruhmust.

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas

in the table. Some ornaments typical of the medieval graves were collected there: coins, a round brooch, a finger-ring fragment. Another graveyard may have been in Rahula (no 19). The vicinity of the stone graves and collected burnt Late Iron Age items indicate disturbed cremation burials in the searched field (Posti 2019). At the same time, the numerous medieval and post-medieval jewellery as well as a skeleton in the same field area may be evidence of a later graveyard with inhumations in the vicinity. Medieval and Modern Period settlement sites were probably located in Varja, Metsavere, and Haapsipea (nos 37, 81, 113), as can be suggested based on collected wheel-thrown pottery sherds.

### The Modern Period

Considering the post-medieval (from the end of the 16th century onwards) stray finds, the types of artefacts have been changed in comparison with earlier periods. The most obvious change is the sharp increase in coins; many of them are low valuables, which might have been lost by accident. However, as in the Middle Ages the number of finger-rings is high. Approximately half of them are signet rings, usually dated to the 16th–17th centuries. Other ornaments do not occur often: only some pendants, heart-shaped brooches, and small round brooches can be named. The belt adornments, mounts and buckles are again more numerous. Buttons, tobacco pipe covers and cleaners, horse harness bits typical to the period, often are obviously of the 18th–19th century dating, thus, these finds are usually not listed in the table. One remarkable stray find was made in Vetiku, where a broken 17th–18th century sword was unearthed (no 79; Fig. 6).



**Fig. 6.** 17th–18th century sword fragments from Vetiku in the conservation laboratory of the Scientific Research collections of TLU AT (no 79).

**Jn 6.** Vetikult leititud 17.–18. sajandi mõõga katked Tallinna Ülikooli arheoloogia teaduskogu konserveerimislaboris.

Photo / Foto: Tarvi Toome

similar date and finger-rings were found there as well. It is possible that this ornament and at least some other items of the assemblage once formed a single deposit. Secondly, a chain holder typical of the same ornament type was discovered in Koila (no 72).

A discovery deserving close attention is a hoard, scattered by ploughing, which came to light in Kabila village in Viljandi County (no 122). According to Andres Tvauri's estimation<sup>2</sup>

Remains of a specific ornament type, which has not reached archaeological collections often until recently, have been found in the last years several times. One of the best preserved example comes from Salevere hoard dated to the 17th–18th century (Tamla & Kiudsoo 2005, 76–77). The adornment consists of rows of chains combined with rings, bells, and coins. These chains were attached to the belt by means of chain holders and it was worn hanging down on the back. The custom of wearing this ornament (*rõhud* in Estonian) finally disappeared in general by the turn of the 19th–20th century (Tamla & Kiudsoo 2005, 76). Heavily damaged pieces of similar chain arrangements were collected together with pendant coins and bells in a relatively large field area in Patika village (no 75). A metal knife sheath chape of the

<sup>2</sup> Andres Tvauri (TÜ), pers. comm.



the hoard was deposited in the very beginning of the 17th century due to the harsh times; the inhabitants of the region had to face consequences of Swedish–Polish war, plague, and hunger. A large part of the hoard consists of Russian wire silver coins, but among others, also Spanish silver coins minted in South America are present. A silver bead found nearby belonged also to the deposited treasure; other items of the assemblage are stray finds and not related to the hoard.

The possible settlement sites that remained in use also in the Modern Period were already mentioned in the end of the previous section. In addition, a searching trip to the possible chapel site in Rassi is worth to mention (no 90). A fragment of a stove tile with green glaze and some coins may indicate human activities on the site during the Early Modern Period. In addition, several iron items impossible to identify or date in the present state of study were collected.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Some artefact types have been used for a long period, without any change in their appearance. For example, an oval strike-a-light stone was discovered in the course of construction works in Uhtna (no 78). These stones probably used for making fire have been dated to the long period from the Roman Iron Age until the Pre-Viking Age. About 100 such stones have been found in Estonia, mostly as stray finds (Tvauri 2012, 88; Johanson 2018b). A second stone item impossible to date precisely is a disc-shaped spindle whorl made of stone and adorned with small concavities, found from Mõhküla (no 49). Similar spindle whorls have been used at least for nearly a 1000 years; such specimens occur from the Middle Iron Age until the Early Modern Period (Luik 2019b). Thirdly, an extraordinary discovery is a deposit of five copper alloy ingots from Pedassaare (no 76; Fig. 7). Regrettably, the deposit is not possible to date as the ingots looked alike throughout a very long period, and the owner of the metal could have been lived from the Roman Iron Age to the beginning of the Middle Ages in Estonia (Kiudsoo 2019b).



Fig. 7. Copper alloy ingots from Pedassaare (no 76).

Jn 7. Pedassaarest leitud vasesulamist kangid.

Photo / Foto: Mauri Kiudsoo

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

In general, the trends in geographical distribution of collected objects are greatly similar to the previous years (e.g. Rammo & Kangert 2018, 214, table 1). The most abundant information about finds comes from North Estonia. This year the area most numerous in find spots is Harju County. Lääne-Viru and Ida-Viru Counties are represented with 10 and 14 records respectively in the table. In Ida-Viru County, a number of the reported sites are, in fact, located in the same villages – Varja village is represented with five records in the table (nos 36–40). Thus, the region near Kohta-Järve covering, for example, Aa, Voorepera, and Varja villages continues to be one of the most searched regions in Estonia. In recent years, data from Järvamaa has started to reach MA; 18 find spots have been listed this year. Invaluable information was gathered from the island Saaremaa. 21 find spots are included in the table and especially abundant

finds came most likely from Late Iron Age burial sites. The data is continuously scant about other parts of Estonia, especially western and southern Estonia.

Some of the discoveries have been already studied more thoroughly and the new data has contributed notably to the present knowledge about the Late Iron Age (Mägi, this volume; Konsa *et al.*, this volume, among others). Cooperation and joint fieldwork between MA, hobby searchers, and archaeologists have proven to be a successful way to collect data about previously unknown (archaeological) sites and thus, significantly enhance knowledge about Estonian history. It is to be hoped that the new Heritage Conservation Act (took effect in May 2019) that specifies the use of search devices helps to improve this field even further towards more coordinated research and protection of the Estonian past.

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**Table 1.** Finds discovered by users of searching devices and chance finds reported to National Heritage Board in 2018. Former parish name (if different from the present municipality name) is given in brackets.

**Tabel 1.** Otsinguvahendiga leitud ja juhuslikult avastatud leiud, mis jõudsid 2018. aastal Muinsuskaitseametisse. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Maria Smirnova, Riina Rammo

C - cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matmispaik

F - stray find / juhuleid

H - hoard, deposit find / peitleid

S - settlement site / asulakoht

CH - chapel / kabel

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no / Leiu nr	Discoverers / Avastajad	Expert / Ekspert
<b>HARJUMAA</b>								
1	Aavere	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Pin of penannular brooch, bracelet fragment, coin, tobacco pipe cleaner	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	F. Weltbach	
2	Hara	F	Kuusalu	Eye brooch fragments, flint flake, crossbow bolts	Roman Iron Age, Middle Ages	AI 8000	I. Letitski	
3	Jõgisoo	F	Saue (Keila)	Copper alloy pendant	Modern Period	AI 7893	V. Volkov	
4	Kadaka	F	Rae (Jüri)	Buckle, fragment of cruciform pendant, coin	Late Iron Age, Early Modern Period	AI 7915	J. Gaidai	G. Vedru
5	Kautjala	F	Rae (Jüri)	Fragments of crossbow brooches, fragment of penannular brooch with enamel decoration, coins, belt fittings, bells, pendant, axe	Roman Iron Age, Modern Period	AI 8152	S. Katšukas, V. Heinsalu	M. Olli
6	Kohatu	F	Saue (Hageri)	Sword pommel	Late Iron Age	AI 7899	A. Rulli	H. Luik
7	Kohatu	C, F	Saue (Hageri)	Decorative pin, mounts, rectangular ornament link, bell, finger-rings, bracelet, round brooch, fragments of burnt copper alloy items	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7898	A. Rulli	H. Luik

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Finds / Leidud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no / Leiu nr	Discoverers / Avastajad	Expert / Ekspert
8	Lilli	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Coins, penannular brooch, belt fittings, buttons	Modern Period	AI 7911	S. Katšukas, M. Mirošnikov	H. Luik
9	Maeru	F	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Pendant(?)	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7890	V. Volkov	
10	Muusika	F	Saue (Hageri)	Bracelet fragment, finger-rings, trapezoid pendant, fragment of copper alloy item	Middle Ages	AI 7900	A. Rulli	H. Luik
11	Mõnuste	C, F	Saue (Hageri)	Fragments of burnt copper alloy items, mounts, rectangular ornament links, fragment of sword pommel, scythe, axe, iron stylus, button	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	T. Hiob, A. Skrõpnik	
12	Nurme	C	Saue (Nissi)	Fragments of burnt copper alloy jewellery and belt fittings	Late Iron Age	MA	T. Toomsalu	H. Luik
13	Nurme	F	Saue (Nissi)	Silver coin, coin fragment	Viking Age	AI 8151	T. Toomsalu	I. Leimus
14	Paasiku	C	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Silver coin and finger-ring, penannular brooch, bracelet fragment, fragments of burnt copper alloy items	Late Iron Age	AI 7992	O. Sidorov	K. Tasuja
15	Palvere	C	Kose	Sword scabbard chape, mount, strap-end	Late Iron Age	AI 7988	J. Terehhov	
16	Partsaare	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Coins, cruciform pendant, buckle, copper alloy items	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7995	O. Sidorov	
17	Pillapalu	F	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Silver and copper alloy finger-rings, bell, frag- ments of copper alloy items	Modern Period	AI 7976, AI 7979	I. Mljavov	
18	Rae	F	Rae (Jüri)	Symmetrical fibula, spearhead	Late Iron Age	AI 7980, AI 7985	I. Mljavov	
19	Rahula	C, F	Saku (Keila)	Coins, penannular brooch, small round brooch, trapezoid pen- dant, heart-shaped pen- dant, bells, finger-ring, belt fittings (mounts, buckles), spur, buttons, fragments of partly burnt jewellery and metal items, human skeleton	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7886	J. Terehhov, S. Zajev, J. Gaidai, A. Märs	M.-L. Posti, G. Vedru
20	Saue	F	Saku (Keila)	Trapezoid pendant, bell, buckle, mounts	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7914	J. Gaidai	G. Vedru
21	Soodla	C	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Burnt metal bead, fin- ger-ring, brooch fragment, buckle plate, mount	Viking Age – Middle Ages	AI 7994	O. Sidorov	K. Tasuja
22	Sõmeru	F	Kose	Penannular brooch, cop- per alloy ornament	Late Iron Age	AI 8093	A. Pozanski	
23	Tade	F	Kose	Copper alloy jewellery and its fragments (finger-rings, round brooch), belt fittings (buckle, rings, mount), pottery	Modern Period	AI 8164	A. Kivistik	
24	Tõdva	F	Saku (Hageri)	Coin, book clasp	Modern Period	AI 7913	J. Gaidai	G. Vedru
25	Uuri	H	Kuusalu	2 sickles	Bronze Age		A. Šovkunenko, S. Šovkunenko	K. Paavel

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26	Vahetüki	F	Kose	Silver finger-ring	Late Iron Age	AI 7880	A. Peetersmann	M. Kiudsoo
27	Vaidasoo	C, F	Rae (Jüri)	Coin, head of decorative pin, finger-rings, belt fittings, 'Hanseatic' brooch, small round brooch, chain fragment, knife handle, buttons	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7989	A. Raudkepp	K. Tasuja
28	Vaidasoo	F	Rae (Jüri)	Finger-rings, pewter object, small round brooch	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7990, AI 7991	A. Raudkepp	K. Tasuja
29	Võerdla	F	Jõelähtme	2 pewter pendants	Late Iron Age	AI 7892	V. Volkov	
<b>IDA-VIRUMAA</b>								
30	Aa	F	Lüganuse	Lunula pendant, penannular brooches, round brooch, finger-rings, coins, bell, fragment of tortoise brooch, jewellery fragments	Late Iron Age – Early Modern Period	AI 8192, AI 8193, AI 8194	E. Ustov	R. Rammo
31	Aa	F	Lüganuse	Bracelet fragments, cover of pipe, pendants, coin, bells, round brooch, finger-ring, strap-end	Viking Age – Modern Period	AI 8190, AI 8191	E. Ustov	R. Rammo
32	Jõuga	F	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Fragments of penannular brooch and bracelet	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7938	S. Zaitsev	K. Tasuja
33	Narva	F	Narva town (Vaivara)	Coins, signet ring, belt fittings, horse harness bits, buttons	Modern Period	MA	P. Lemenovskiy, A. Drozdov	G. Vedru
34	Olgina	F	Narva-Jõesuu town (Vaivara)	Bracelet fragment	Late Iron Age	MA	A. Drozdov	G. Vedru
35	Pühajõe	F	Toila (Jõhvi)	Fragments of round sheet pendant, pewter cruciform pendant, coin	Middle Ages, Early Modern Period	AI 7937	S. Zaitsev	K. Tasuja
36	Varja	H, F	Lüganuse	Copper alloy bracelet, silver coins	Late Iron Age, 14th c	AI 8022	Anonymous	M. Kiudsoo, I. Leimus
37	Varja	S	Lüganuse	Coins, fragments of jewellery, belt fittings, pottery, bone fragments, iron rings	Viking Age – Modern Period	AI	Anonymous	M. Kiudsoo
38	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Belt separator, buckle plate	Late Iron Age	AI	E. Kessel	
39	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Fragments of bracelet and neck ring	Late Iron Age	AI	E. Kessel	
40	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Belt fittings of copper alloy	Modern Period	AI	E. Kessel	
41	Voorepera	F	Lüganuse	Scabbard chape, coins, finger-rings, bracelet fragment, coin pendant, pewter cruciform pendant, brooch fragments	Roman Iron Age, Late Iron Age – Early Modern Period	AI	E. Ustov, E. Alkinas	R. Rammo; M. Reppo
42	Voorepera	F	Lüganuse	Copper alloy needle cases, buckle	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI	E. Ustov, E. Kessel	R. Rammo
43	Võrnu	F	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Iron axe	Middle Ages	AI 7962	A. Vasjagin	H. Luik

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<b>JÕGEVAMAA</b>								
44	Alavere (prev. Laiuse)	F	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Socketed axe	Late Bronze Age	MA	E. Pärtelpoeg	K. Paavel
45	Kaarepere	F	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Stone hoe	Neolithic – Bronze Age	MA	M. Lõhmus	K. Johanson
46	Kasepää	F	Mustvee (Torma)	Fragment of decorative pin, rhomboid pendant	Late Iron Age, Middle Ages	MA	D. Shchukintsov	
47	Kasepää	F	Mustvee (Torma)	Silver coin, finger-ring fragment	Middle Ages, Modern Period	AI 7993	O. Sidorov	
48	Mõhküla	C	Põltsamaa	Double spiral finger-ring, burnt copper alloy jewellery	Late Iron Age	MA	M. Paabort	H. Luik
49	Mõhküla	F	Põltsamaa	Spindle whorl	Iron Age – Early Modern Period	MA	M. Paabort	H. Luik
50	Tiheda	F	Mustvee (Torma)	Penannular brooch fragments, rectangular ornament link, signet rings, bells, coins	Late Iron Age – Early Modern Period	MA	P. Lemenovskiy	
<b>JÄRVAMAA</b>								
51	Allikjärve	C	Paide town (Järva-Jaani)	Buckle, mount, fragments of burnt copper alloy items	Late Iron Age	AI 8001	A. Vares	K. Tasuja
52	Järva-Madise	F	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Heart-shaped brooch	Early Modern Period	AI 8005	A. Vares	K. Tasuja
53	Järva-Madise	F	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Belt fittings of copper alloy	Modern Period	MA	S. Zajev	
54	Kahala	F	Järva (Peetri)	Tenon axe, knife	Early Iron Age	AI 8153	R. Lallu	M. Olli
55	Kalitsa	F	Järva (Koeru)	Finger-ring	Middle Ages	AI 8004	A. Vares	K. Tasuja
56	Kirisaare	F	Paide town (Peetri)	Belt fittings of copper alloy	Late Iron Age	AI 8002	A. Vares	K. Tasuja
57	Kuksema	F	Järva (Järva-Jaani)	Pewter and copper alloy pendants, jewellery fragments, button	Late Iron Age, Middle Ages	AI 8094	O. Rubel	
58	Mäo	F	Paide town (Paide)	Narrow-bladed shaft-hole axe	Early Iron Age	AI 7928	R. Lallu	K. Tasuja
59	Mäo	F	Paide town (Paide)	7 iron axes	Middle Ages	AI 7959	E. Eeskivi	H. Luik
60	Peetri	F	Järva (Peetri)	Coins, cruciform pendant, buckle	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7939	A. Piirsalu	
61	Röa	F	Türi	2 pewter cruciform pendants, coin, button, knife handle fragment	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages	AI 7997, AI 7998	R. Lallu	K. Tasuja
62	Seidla	F	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Sword blade, 'Hanseatic' brooch, coin	Middle Ages – Early Modern Period	MA	I. Tommula	
63	Sargvere	F	Paide town (Peetri)	Coins, rhomboid pendant, bells, penannular brooch, pins of penannular brooches, fragments of jewellery, belt fittings, buttons, nails, fragments of metal items, pottery	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	R. Lallu	

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64	Suurpalu	H, F	Paide town (Peetri)	Iron axes, coal trowel	Pre-Viking Age, Viking Age	AI 7932	A. Piirsalu	K. Tasuja
65	Tarbja	F	Paide town (Paide)	Iron axe, copper alloy imitation of tooth pendant	Late Iron Age	AI 7929	R. Lallu	K. Tasuja
66	Valasti	F	Paide town (Järva-Jaani)	Head of decorative pin, mount	Late Iron Age	AI 8003	A. Vares	K. Tasuja
67	Öötlä	C, F	Järva (Peetri)	Coins, head of decorative pin, bracelets, finger-rings, mount, bell, fragments of burnt copper alloy jewellery, button	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7941	A. Piirsalu	K. Tasuja
68	Öötlä	F	Järva (Peetri)	Round silver sheet pendants, rhomboid pendant, belt fittings, fragments of copper alloy items	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7926	A. Piirsalu	
<b>LÄÄNEMAA</b>								
69	Üdruma	F	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Fragment of penannular brooch	Late Iron Age	AI 7902	J. Ojabstein	H. Luik
<b>LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA</b>								
70	Järsi, Võhmata	C, F	Tapa (Järva-Jaani)	Partly burnt items: coins, pendant, bracelet fragment, belt fittings and jewellery fragments of copper alloy, rivet	7th c, Late Iron Age – Early Modern Period	AI 7996, AI 8084, AI 7901	R. Annion, A. Rulli	K. Tasuja; H. Luik
71	Kestla	F	Viru-Nigula (Lüganuse)	Buckle, fragment of penannular brooch	Late Iron Age	AI 7936	A. Krivtsov	K. Tasuja
72	Koila	C?, F	Viru-Nigula	Copper alloy jewellery (incl. heart-shaped brooch), belt fittings (buckle, mounts, strap-end), spiral tubes	Late Iron Age, Modern Period	AI 7982	I. Mljavov	
73	Kõrkküla	F	Viru-Nigula (Lüganuse)	Spearhead or arrowhead	Bronze Age	MA	A. Kauril	K. Paavel
74	Nõmmküla	F	Väike-Maarja (Ambla)	Finger-ring with shield	Middle Ages	AI 7910	D. Doroškevitš	H. Luik
75	Patika, Läste	H?, F	Tapa (Ambla)	Coin, silver finger-ring, signet ring, bells, knife sheath chape, chain fragments	Modern Period	AI 7974, AI 7978, AI 7977, AI 7981	I. Mljavov	
76	Pedassaare	H	Haljala	5 copper alloy ingots	Iron Age	AI 7906	P. Nõggo	M. Kiudsoo
77	Tüütkri	H	Viru-Nigula	Fragments of copper alloy bracelets and bowl, 2 copper alloy ingots, scale weights, iron items	Viking Age	AI 8087	I. Letitski	H. Luik
78	Uhtna	F	Rakvere	Oval strike-a-light	Roman Iron Age – Viking Age	AI 8106	A. Maas	K. Johanson
79	Vetiku	F	Vinni (Rakvere)	Sword	Modern Period	AI 8125	A. Smirnov	
<b>PÕLVAMAA</b>								
80	Kassilaane	F	Räpina	Signet rings, small round brooch, coins, button	Modern Period	MA	A. Kruusamägi	R. Juurik

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<b>PÄRNUMAA</b>								
81	Metsavere	S	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Glass bead, wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	M. Puuram, P. Tiismaa	
82	Pööravere	F	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Coins, finger-rings, bracelet fragment, buckle, chain fragments, rings, fire-steel, nails, fragments of iron items	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	M. Puuram, P. Tiismaa	
<b>RAPLAMA</b>								
83	Hageri	F	Kohila (Hageri)	Coin, bracelet fragment	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	F. Weltbach	
84	Kuimetsa	F	Rapla (Juuru)	Copper alloy pendant	Late Iron Age	AI 8185	K. Kurg	R. Rammo
85	Laukna	F	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Chain holder	Late Iron Age	AI 8097	K. Kollin	
86	Linnaaluste	S	Kehtna (Rapla)	Fragment of penannular brooch, finger-ring, mount, rectangular ornament link	Late Iron Age	AI 7912	T. Arukask	H. Luik
87	Lümandu, Purga	C	Märjamaa	Pommel, penannular brooch, cruciform pendant, horse-shaped pendant, belt fittings (incl. buckle, mounts, distributors), fragments of burnt jewellery, iron items	Late Iron Age	MA	A. Skröpnik, T. Hiob	
88	Lümandu, Purga	F	Märjamaa	Coins, signet ring, belt fittings, heart-shaped brooch, fragments of jewellery, bell, buttons, tap with cock figure	Modern Period	MA	A. Skröpnik, T. Hiob	
89	Maidla	C	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Chain holders, bracelets	Late Iron Age	AI 8085	I. Letitski	H. Luik
90	Rassi	CH	Türi (Pilistvere)	Silver coins, iron items, stove tile	Modern Period	MA	O. Danilov, E. Ilmet	
91	Suurküla	C	Märjamaa	Fragments of burnt copper alloy and iron items (incl. animal figurine, cruciform pendant, bracelet, bell, chain, belt fittings), burnt bones	Late Iron Age	MA	J. Klimov	
<b>SAAREMAA</b>								
92	Are	C	Saaremaa (Põide)	Penannular brooch, finger-ring	Late Iron Age	AI 7904	A. Roomets	H. Luik
93	Jursi	C?	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Chain holder, penannular brooch, strap-end, sword pommel, button	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
94	Jööri	C	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Burnt sword scabbard chape, belt separator	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
95	Jõelega	F	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Penannular brooch	Late Iron Age	AI 7905	A. Roomets	H. Luik
96	Kihelkonna-Liiva	C?, F	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Fragments of belt fittings and jewellery	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo

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97	Kurevere	F	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Bracelet fragment	Viking Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
98	Laadjala	F	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Bracelet fragments	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
99	Läägi	C	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Pewter and copper alloy pendants, brooch pin, bell, buckle plates, chain fragments, pottery	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
100	Lööne	C	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Partly burnt fragments of copper alloy jewellery and belt fittings, iron items	Late Iron Age	SM 10847	Anonymous	
101	Mui	F	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Fragments of penannular brooch, head of decorative pin, mount, finger-ring, buckle, rings, metal item	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7984	G. Lind	
102	Pihltla	F	Saaremaa (Püha)	Stone axe	Neolithic – Bronze Age	SM	S. Lepparu	K. Johanson
103	Püha	C, F	Saaremaa (Püha)	Coins, fragments of copper alloy jewellery, belt fittings, axe, nails, rivets, buttons, bones, pottery	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	R. Jasmin	
104	Ruhnu	F	Ruhnu	Copper alloy tripod	Late Middle Ages	SM	T. Lamp	E. Russow
105	Suure-Rootsi	F	Saaremaa (Püha)	Symmetrical fibula, bracelets	Roman Iron Age	SM	M. Sepp	M. Reppo
106	Tammese	F	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Finger-ring	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
107	Uduvere	F	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Pendant	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
108	Uduvere	C?	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Finger-rings, bells, pendant, rectangular ornament links	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
109	Uuemõisa	F	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Finger-rings (incl signet ring), brooch fragments, rings, metal item	Middle Ages, Modern Period	AI 7983	G. Lind	
110	Vedruka	C?	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Silver coin, pendants, bell, buckle, belt fittings of copper alloy	Late Iron Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
111	Vedruka	F	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Penannular brooch fragment	Viking Age	MA	Anonymous	M. Reppo
112	Viira	F	Muhu	Coins	16th c	AI 7987	T. Pranstibel	

**TARTUMAA**

113	Haapsipea	S?	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Bells, slag, bullet, wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	V. Vulf	
114	Issaku	F	Kastre (Võnnu)	Iron axe	Pre-Viking Age	MA	A. Kasemets	A. Tvauri
115	Kannu	C, F	Kastre (Võnnu)	Chain holders, bracelet, penannular brooch, bells, burnt bones, finger-rings, round brooch	Late Iron Age, Middle Ages or Early Modern Period	MA	A. Kasemets	A. Tvauri
116	Lahe	F	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Penannular brooch, fragment of ornamented round brooch, signet rings, belt separator, bells, fish-hook, pewter weights, buttons, wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	V. Vulf	



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<b>VALGAMAA</b>							
117	Kiviküla	F	Valga (Sangaste)	Signet rings, coins, pewter item, fragments of copper alloy items	Modern Period	MA	A. Erik
118	Uniküla	F	Valga (Sangaste)	Penannular brooch, coins, coin pendants, round sheet pendant, curciform pendant, fragments of copper alloy jewellery and items, wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	MA	A. Erik
119	Õruste	F	Valga (Sangaste)	Coin, penannular brooch, fragments of copper alloy jewellery	Modern Period	MA	A. Erik
120	Õruste	C	Valga (Sangaste)	Coins, round brooch, finger-ring fragment, buttons, fragments of copper alloy items	Middle Ages – Modern Period	MA	A. Erik
<b>VILJANDIMAA</b>							
121	Ainja	F	Mulgi (Karksi)	Iron axe	Middle Ages	MA	O. Danilov
122	Kabila	H, F	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Coins, silver bead, fragments of copper alloy bracelet, pewter pendant, iron items	Middle Ages, Modern Period	MA	Anonymous
123	Karksi-Nuia town	S	Mulgi (Karksi)	Animal figurine, cruciform pendant, spiral finger-ring, mount	Late Iron Age	MA	O. Danilov
124	Vanamõisa	H	Viljandi (Suure-Jaani)	Silver coins, ingots, wire fragment, drops of silver, jewellery, coins, crossbow bolt, wheel-thrown pottery	Viking Age, Middle Ages, Modern Period	AI 8100	Search team of St Matthew's Day battlefield
125	Vanamõisa	S	Viljandi (Suure-Jaani)	Flint and quartz flakes	Stone Age	TÜ 2738, TÜ 2739	Search team of St Matthew's Day battlefield
<b>VÕRUMAA</b>							
126	Vanamõisa, Mikita	F	Rõuge	Pendant, Roman coin, silver coin	Roman Iron Age, 16th c	MA	I. Johanson K. Tasuja

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## 2018. AASTA DETEKTORI- JA JUHULEIUD

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Artikkel annab ülevaate otsinguvahendi abil ja juhulikult avastatud arheoloogilistest leidudest ja muististest, mille kohta jõudis Muinsuskaitseametini (MA) teave 2018. aasta jooksul. Artikli aluseks on tabelis 1 loetletud leiukohad ja avastused. Tabel on koostatud peamiselt MA-sse jõudnud dokumentatsiooni põhjal: leidude üleandmis- ja vastuvõtmisaktid, hobiotsijate aruanded ja arheoloogide koostatud eksperdihinngaud. Kuigi leidude vastuvõtmise akte koostati 117 ligikaudu 240 leiukoha kohta, siis tabelis on vaid 126 kirjet (jn 1). Välja jäid eelkõige 18.–19. sajandist pärit esemed, määratlemata objektid ja juba varasematest aastatest teada aardeleiud, kus korraldati koostöös arheoloogide ja detektoristidega täiendavaid uuringuid. Ülevaade leitud esemetest on esitatud perioodide kaupa.

Kiviaja lõppu ja pronksiaega dateeriti kaks kivi-riista – lameselgne kirves Pihltaast (nr 102) ja kõblas Kaareperest (nr 45). Taolisi kõplaid on Eesti arheoloogiakollektsioonides vaid kaks eksemplari. Vanamõisast Viljandimaal leitud tulekivi- ja kvartsi-killud osutavad kiviaegsele asulakohale (nr 125). Pronksiaegseid esemeid leiti kolmest kohast. Uurist pärit kaks ühesugust pronkssirpi (nr 25; jn 2) olid sinna jäetud ilmselt tahtlikult. Siiani oli Eestis teada vaid kaks sama perioodi metallsirpi. Lisaks leiti Kõrkküläst Läänemere ruumis ainulaadne putkega pajulehekujuline noole- või odaots (nr 73) ja Aavere (end. Laiuse) küläst putkkirves (nr 44).

Varasest rauaajast on teavet kahe suhteliselt haruldase kirve kohta Mäost (nr 58) ja Kahalast (nr 54). Viimasest kohast leiti nuga, mis võib pärineda ka keskmisest rauaajast. Perioodist leiti kõige arvukalt rooma rauaajast esemeid – eriti sõlgesid, aga ka käevõrusid, sõrmus ja ümar ažuurne ripats (nr 2, 5, 41, 105, 126). Eraldi väärib nimetamist ühe värviliste emailkaunistustega hoburauasõle katke Kautjalast (nr 5) ja võrdõlgne sõlg Suure-Rootsist (nr 105; jn 3). Ainuke Rooma münt tuli välja koos eespool nimetatud ripatsiga Vanamõisast Võrumaal (nr 126). Keskmise rauaaja leide on teada vähe. Suurpalust leiti soiselt alalt sõelaladid ja kirvest koosnev 6.–7. sajandi peitleid, mida saab seostada ilmselt 7. sajandist Läänemere idakaldal laialt levinud kombega ohverdada rauast tööriistu ja relvi märgaladele. Veel üks kirves pärineb Issakust (nr 114) ja kolmnurkse peaga ehtenõela katke on teada Järsilt (nr 70).

Kui seni käsitletud perioodidest on leitud enamasti vaid üksikuid esemeid, siis alates nooremast rauaajast, eriti selle teisest pooltest muutuvad leiud tunduvalt arvukamaks. Sageli kogutakse põldudel

suuremaid esemekogumeid, mis sisaldavad eriaegseid objekte ja mille puhul on raske hinnata nende seoseid muististega. 2018. aastal on MA-le teada antud kahest selle perioodi peitleiust. Detektoristide, arheoloogide ja MA koostöös toimunud Madisepäeva lahingupaiga otsingutel avastati viikingiaegne hõbeaare Vanamõisast Viljandimaal (nr 124). Tüükrist (nr 77) leiti ebatavaline 11. sajandi peitvara, mis sisaldas vasesulamist kange, käevõrusid, kaaluvihte ja metallkausi tükke. Ehkki paljud suured leiukogumid võivad viidata lisaks matusekohtadele ka asulatele, on viimastest siiski tabelis määratletud sellistena vaid need kolm, mille puhul on kindlaid andmeid kultuurkihi olemasolu kohta (nr 37, 86, 123). Kõige rohkem on sellest perioodist teada kalmeid, mida on tabelisse märgitud 26 korral (nr 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 27, 48, 51, 67, 70, 72, 87, 89, 91–94, 96, 99, 100, 103, 108, 110, 115). Neist veidi üle poolte puhul on leidude hulgas tuld saanud ehte ja muude esemete katked, mis viitavad põletusmatustele.

Viikingiaegsed esemed pole tabelis siiski väga sagedased. Peamiselt esineb sellest perioodist üksikud ehtekatkeid (nr 18, 21, 37, 39, 97, 100, 111), rihma metallosasid (nr 21, 31) ja münte (nr 13, 14, 37). Esile võib tõsta hõbedast kullatud ehtekatket (nr 37) ja väikest kellukest (nr 12). Eriti mitmekülgseks ja rohkeks muutuvad leiud alates hilisrauaajast. Arvukalt on teada ehteid, mille hulgas on enim mitmesuguseid ripatseid (jn 4), aga ka käevõrusid ja sõrmuseid. Palju esineb rihmade metallist osasid, näiteks naastud, pandlad, rihmakannad, -keeled ja -jagajad. Relvadest on andmeid vaid odaotsast (nr 18), neljast mõõganupust (nr 6, 11, 87, 93) ja kolmest mõõgatupeotsikust (nr 15, 41, 94). Märkimist väärivad kolm ilmselt Soomest pärit noorema rauaaja ehet: võrdõlgne sõlg (nr 18), kilpkonnsõle katke (nr 30) ja karuhammast imiteeriv ripats (nr 65), mis näitavad kontakte Soome lahe lõuna- ja põhjaranniku vahel.

Keskaegseid ja uusaegseid leide on raske siduda konkreetsete muististega, seetõttu on need tabelis enamasti märgitud juhuleidudena. Kolmel juhul annab kogutud keraamika siiski alust oletada, et nimetatud perioodidel on seal paiknenud asulakoht (nr 37, 81, 113). Inimtegevusele viitavaid varauusaegseid leide saadi ka Rassi oletatavalt kabeliasemelt (nr 90). Õrustes (nr 120) koguti keskaegseid ehteid juba teadaolevalt külakalmistult, samuti võiks selleaegseid matuseid leiduda Rahulas (nr 19). Varjast pärit 14. sajandi lõpu mündiaare (nr 36) on haruldane avastus, sest sellest perioodist on Eestis peitvarasid teada äärmiselt vähe. Teine aare (nr 122), millesse

kuulus lisaks müntidele ka samast leitud krõll, jäi maapõue 17. sajandi esimestel aastatel, kui maad laastasid sõjategevus, näljad ja epideemiad.

Keskajast on kõige sagedamini leitud külakalmistutele tüüpilisi ehteid – sõrmuseid, sõlgi, ripatseid, kuljuseid ja käevõrusid. Seevastu mündid, vööosad ja relvad on suhteliselt haruldased. Tööriistadest on peamiselt teada kirveid (näiteks nr 59). Märkimisväärne avastus on hästi säilinud hiliskeskaegne vasesulamist graapen ühest tiigist Ruhnu saarel (nr 104; jn 5). Alates uusajast muutuvad arvukaks mündid, samuti on rohkem metallist vööosaid (sirgid, pandlad). Samas jääb vähemaks ehteid, ehkki sõrmuseid leitakse endiselt suhteliselt tihti. Kahest kohast on teada ketikatkeid ja keekandja vööle kinnitatud rippuvast ehest ehk rōhkudest (nr 72, 75), missugust on kohati veel kantud 19. sajandi lõpus. Vetikult kaevati välja katki murdunud 17.–18. sajandi mõök (nr 79; jn 6). Leidude ülevaate lõpetavad kolm avastust, mis on dateeritavad väga

pikka ajavahemikku. Ovaalseid tuluskive (nr 78) on teada rooma rauaaajast kuni keskmise rauaaja lõpuni. Laias laastus rauaaajast pärineb viiest vasesulami kangist koosnev peitvara (nr 76; jn 7). Lohukestega kaunistatud kivist värtnakedra (nr 49) võib dateerida I aastatuhande keskpaigast varauusajani.

Sarnaselt eelnevate aastatega on detektoritega tehtud avastusi kõige rohkem üle antud Põhja-Eestist, eelkõige Harjumaalt. Vähem on teavet Ida- ja Lääne Virumaa kohta. Ka Raplamaalt ja Jõgevamaalt on leide suhteliselt arvukalt. 2018. aastast alates on tekkimas parem ülevaade Saaremaalt kogutud arheoloogilistest objektidest. Endiselt pole peaaegu midagi teada Lõuna- ja Lääne-Eesti kohta. Mitmeid artiklis käsitletud leiukohti on jõutud praeguseks juba arheoloogide poolt uurida. Koostöö hobiotsijate, MA ja arheoloogide vahel võimaldab saada uusi teadmisi Eesti ajaloo kohta.