



Archaeological fieldwork in 2019

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INTRODUCTION

In 2019, altogether 201 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 197 permits were issued in 2019, 155 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 43 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government (TLPA). In five cases (Table 1: 9, 50, 61, 97, 138), fieldwork was carried out with a permit issued in 2018, while in one case, research at Põltsamaa Castle for which permission has been issued was postponed to the year 2020 (excluded from Table 1 and statistics). The number of the annual fieldwork is lower than the previous year (in 2018, it was 232, see Russow *et al.* 2019a). However, the decrease by 13% can probably be regarded as incidental as neither the overall national economic situation nor legal changes in the heritage policy (e.g. the introduction of the new heritage law in May 2019, see Kadakas, this volume) support the tilt towards the shrinkage of archaeological field research.

This is also visible when comparing the basic division of the fieldwork done in 2019 (Fig. 2) as the fluctuation of the percentage between the different segments does not show a considerable shift towards any certain direction. The only notable variations are the lower number of rescue excavations (from 12% in 2018 to 4% in 2019) and a slight increase of the preliminary investigations (from 18% to 24%), yet both remain inside the margin of average swing on the long-term perspective (see data in previous volumes of the present journal). What deserves perhaps particular emphasis is the seemingly higher amount of research related excavations (seven instances instead of previous four occasions) but when looking closer behind the numbers then there is no reason to be optimistic (see below).

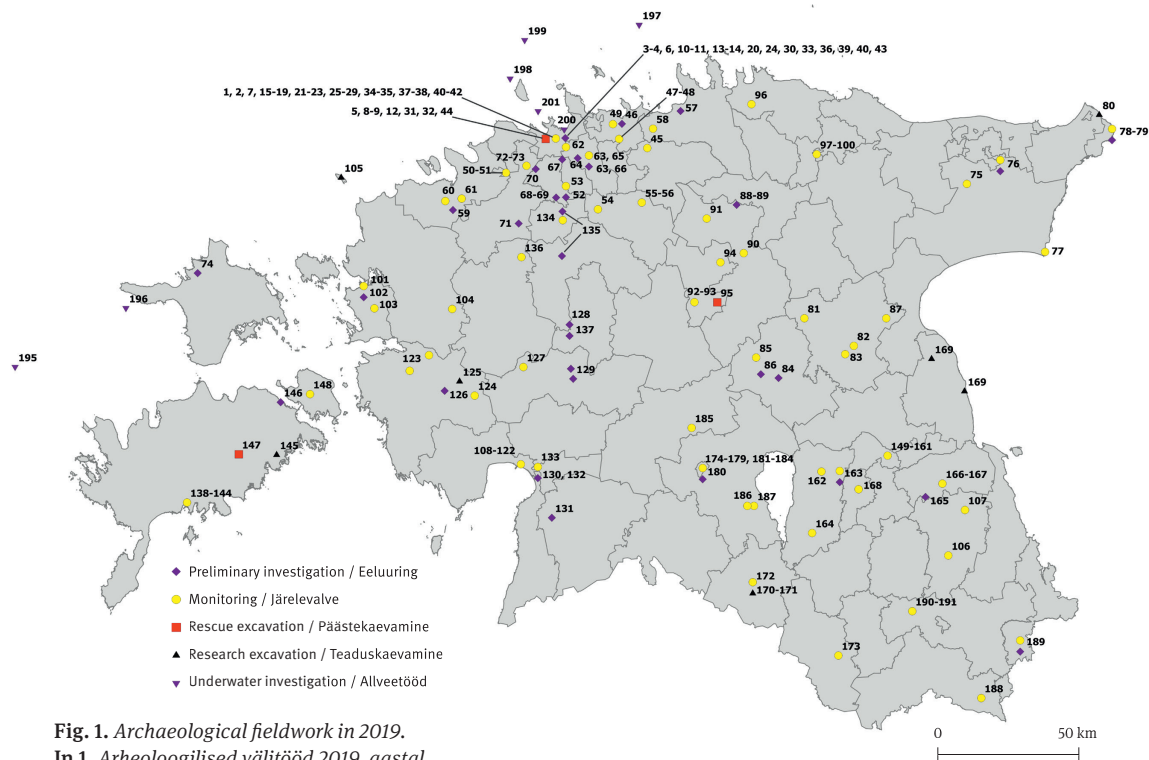


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2019.
Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2019. aastal.
 Map / Kaart: Andres Kimber

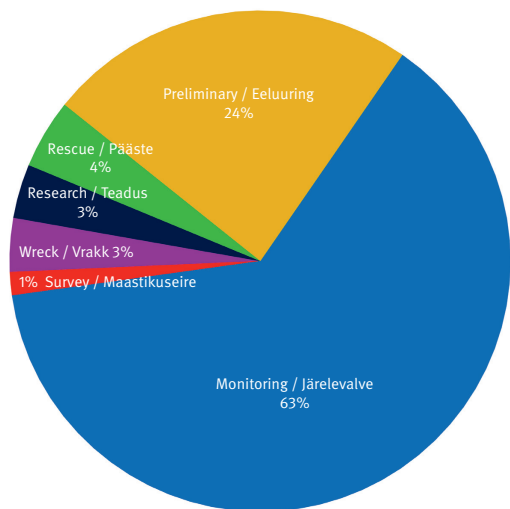


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2019.
Jn 2. Läbilõike arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2019. aastal.
 Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

The distribution of fieldwork by the type of sites (Fig. 3) remained by and large the same as in previous years. The overall amount of the work in the field of urban archaeology was slightly more modest than in the previous few years (47% in 2018; 44% in 2019); this could also be seen in Tallinn, but was especially significant in smaller towns of Estonia. On the other hand, this is not so straightforward as quite a few of the cemeteries listed on Fig. 3 as a separate entity are in fact churchyards of urban settlements, e.g., Table 1: 32–33, 98) as well as some of the investigations of wreck sites and harbour areas (like Table 1: 28 and 13–14). Thus in general terms, one can see the composition and amount of the archaeological fieldwork in 2019 as a typical ‘average’ year for Estonian archaeology without dramatic in- and decreases neither in the sense of economic matters nor extracted cubic metres. There are, of course, several discoveries that prove that after all, there is no such thing as ‘an average year’ in archaeology.

The archaeological year of 2019 was more or less typical also from the point of view of the engaged institutions and persons involved with the fieldwork. In 2019, 20 institutions were involved, among two Estonian universities (TÜ, TLU) also two from abroad – Rostock University (Germany) and Uppsala University (Sweden). The three non-profit organisations (MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, ÕES) and four museums (AM, PāMu, SALM, SM) doing field research were the same as previously, as well as the seven private companies and one private enterpriser (FIE Villu Kadakas). This year, as many as six employees of the National Heritage Board were involved in field research from landscape surveys to watching briefs and research related investigations besides their daily desktop assignments. As usual, the most active in the fieldwork were private companies, led by OÜ Arheox with 47 permissions of which 43 went to Rivo Bernotas. The number of individuals, based on given research permits, was 31 (10 female, 21 male), but the number of actual researchers directing the work on-site is greater.

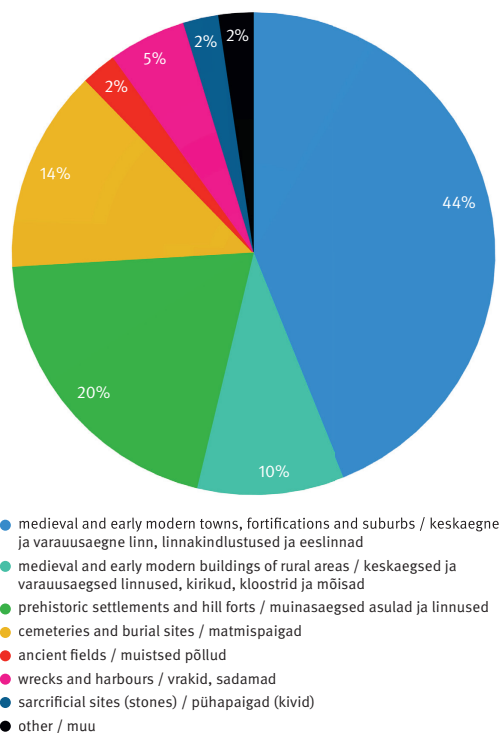


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.

Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.

Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow

RESEARCH RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

In 2019, seven permissions for research-related investigations were issued by the National Heritage Board. In the village of Kudruküla in Ida-Viru County (Table 1: 80; Aivar Kriiska, TÜ), the fieldwork aimed to continue with the well-established research in the area of the numerous Stone Age settlements alongside the Narva River. An international team, consisting of archaeologists from Finland, Russia and Latvia started to investigate a new area, called **Riigiküla VI**, some 8 kilometres north of Narva. The results of the first field season (Fig. 4) were promising, and as the main harvest, a surprisingly large amount of worked flint was found (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.). Another international workgroup, headed by Uwe Sperling from Rostock University and accompanied by archaeologists and other specialists from Bochum (Germany), Tartu and Tallinn universities continued a multi-year project in **Asva** on the island of Saaremaa (Table 1: 145). The main objective of the project was to establish new aspects of the Bronze Age and Early Viking Age settlement history of this widely known site. The preliminary results of this highly interesting work, which in 2019 reached the Bronze Age deposits resulting from bronze casting have been introduced by the crew of the investigations in the following pages of the present journal (see Sperling *et al.*, this volume). The results of the third international team on the island of **Osmussaar** (Table 1: 105) led by Anders Kaliff from Uppsala University have not yet reached the editorial board of the Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia.



Fig. 4. Archaeological research excavation at Kudruküla on the site of the Riigiküla VI Stone Age settlement.

Jn 4. Teaduskaevamised Kudrukülas Riigiküla VI kiviaja asulakohal.

Photo / Foto: Aivar Kriiska

Mati Mandel (AM) continued his investigations at **Kurese** in Pärnumaa (Table 1: 125) where he has continuously conducted fieldwork now for most of the decade and collected exciting insights to the Viking Age and late Iron Age settlement and burial site (see his contributions in previous volumes of AVE). This time, his attempts to uncover another intriguing aspect of the local habitation, to study a find place of a Roman coin (found in 2018) and to investigate the wall structure of the presumed prehistoric enclosure were not so fruitful and neither in these areas nor elsewhere nothing significant was found (M. Mandel, pers. comm.). The same applies more or less to the brief research investigation done on the western shore of Lake Peipsi, where Krista Karro (TLU/MA) continued her investigations on the settlement development of this region (Table 1: 169). In 2019, the planned research was limited to small scale testing and as the main discovery of a former historical farmstead (19th c?) or a layer belonging to the long lost outbuilding of the present farm across the road at **Lahepera** village can be reported (K. Karro, pers. comm.).

Perhaps next to the above mentioned Asva settlement site, the second-best outcome of the research-related investigations was another successful season of the fieldwork in the medieval chapel ruins in **Helme**, southern Estonia (Table 1: 170). Here expanding the previous year's research pit revealed new aspects of the construction history of the chapel and helped also to elaborate on the nature of the wooden sanctuary preceding the chapel. The director of the excavations, Heiki Valk (TÜ) gives his thorough overview about the findings at the chapel site as well as at the vicinity of Helme medieval church (Table 1: 171) in the present publication (see Valk, this volume).

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Rescue investigations in rural areas

81 instances of rescue-related fieldwork took place at Estonian rural sites in 2019. 106 monuments were affected – 35 settlement sites (both prehistoric and medieval), 28 burial sites (cemeteries, stone graves, sand barrows) eleven churches and churchyards, nine cup-marked stones, one hill fort from the Iron Age, four medieval castles and one monastery, four manors and a parsonage, fossils fields, a road site and a few find places from the Modern Period.

Approximately a quarter of the cases (20) were connected with installation of water, sewage or heating pipelines. Placing electricity or communication cables or constructing street lighting resulted in 13 instances of fieldwork. In seven cases, new houses or auxiliary buildings were constructed or reconstructed; in addition, in five cases preliminary investigations were necessitated by larger zoning projects and in one case, by the assessment of effects of a new gravel-pit on the environment, which also included the mapping of archaeological heritage. 15 archaeological studies took place because of building or reconstruction of roads and ten investigations were conducted on the planned route of Rail Baltic (see below). In nine cases, vertical planning near historical listed buildings required archaeological fieldwork. Finally, the finding place of human bones in a gravel-pit was studied.

Beside the cases listed above, the MA is revising the list of protected sites. Gurly Vedru studied two stone graves at Sookaera (Table 1: 52), which have been monuments since 1926. It appeared that the sites, which had been placed under protection based on oral data, were most likely formed by natural processes. A presumed prehistoric settlement site near stone graves was also studied, it was concluded that no prehistoric occupation layer could be found, and the finds originate from the 17th–19th cc, the period when a manor dairy farm was situated nearby.

Studies connected to Rail Baltic

In the path of the future Rail Baltic railway, the in-depth investigations located during the preliminary studies in 2015 (Lang *et al.* 2016, see also Russow *et al.* 2019a, 12) continued in all three concerned counties. It also appeared that in many places, the sites marked during preliminary landscape survey do not predate 19th or 20th century – some were ascertained as 19th-century farmsteads, while some burnt layers most likely originate from forest fires. In Rapla County, the study conducted in the surroundings of the border stone of Vahakõnnu and Lellepere manors (Table 1: 137, R. Saage *et al.*) did not result in any significant discovery. In the villages Urge and Sikeldi (Rapla County) as well as Viluvère and Sohlu (Pärnu County, Table 1: 128, 135, K. Treuman), ancient fields and stone walls were measured, so that these structures could be properly excavated after cutting the forest in the area. In Harju County, a part of the Peter the Great's naval fortress near Saku was investigated (Table 1: 67; K. Treuman). The structure was meant to protect Tallinn from the south, and in the studied area consisted of three artillery positions connected by ditches (Fig. 5). As several similar batteries are located nearby, this one can be demolished after additional documentation, including 3D-measuring and description of used materials and details.

Settlement sites

As in earlier years, the number of archaeological finds and construction remains in the rural areas was rather limited in 2019. As the traditional log houses leave less traces than e.g. post constructions, let alone stone houses, material traces of such sites mostly consist of

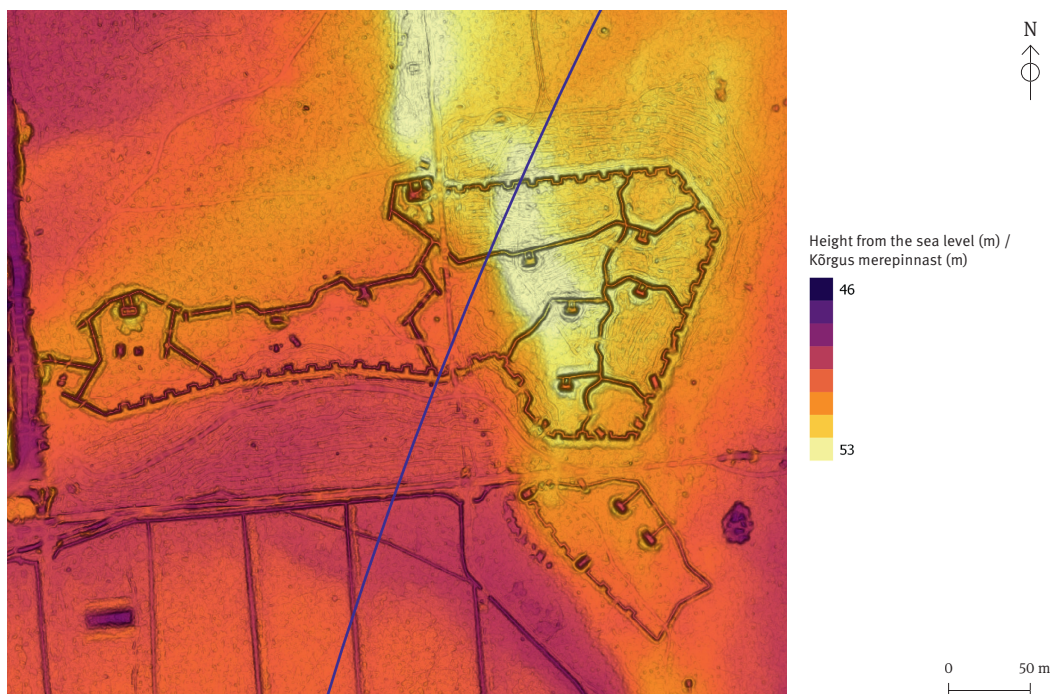


Fig. 5. The early 20th-century entrenchment system of Peter the Great's naval fortress near Saku. Rail Baltic will be constructed west of the blue line. 0.5 m resolution digital elevation model from aerial laser scanning data combined with slope gradient layer.

Jn 5. 20. sajandi alguse Peeter Suure merekindluse kaevikutesüsteem Saku lähedal. Rail Baltic rajatakse sinisest joonest lääne poole jäävale alale. Aerolaserskaneerimise kõrguspunktidest kõrgusmudel 0,5 m resolutsiooniga koos nõlvakalde kihiga.

Elevation data / Kõrgusandmed: Estonian Land Board / Maa-amet, 2020.

Map / Kaart: Andres Kimber



Fig. 6. Fireplace at the settlement site of Parasmäe.

Jn 6. Koldease Parasmäe asulakohal.

Photo / Foto: Ants Kraut

archaeological finds, burnt rubble, waste from processing and food remains, etc. in occupation layers. The main construction remains are fire pits (Fig. 6) and stone heaps marking *keris* stoves, or a few stones designating house foundations. Moreover, the villages have remained in the same area for centuries, and earlier deposits have been disturbed for centuries by new constructions, but also ploughing. The MA also takes an active stance and, wherever possible, redirects the construction of new objects from the core area of the monuments to peripheral regions, where patches of cultural deposits may still occur. Such approach is needed for the survival of archaeological heritage, but is also less costly for the owners. Moreover, several

electricity and communication cables are installed in areas already significantly affected by earlier constructions, e.g. roads, farmyards, etc., where archaeological deposits may have preserved only fragmentarily.

It is equally important that several archaeological investigations are rather small – in most cases, below 250 m², while the majority of these are archaeological monitoring in settlement areas, which means the soil is screened only to a limited extent, often in randomly chosen places. Commonly only depressions below the ploughed soil are archaeologically excavated. This also means that the systemic use of metal detectors during monitoring usually leads to better results.

The only larger excavations at a rural settlement site in 2019 took place in Sargvere, Järva County (Table 1: 95, Peeter Piirits). The settlement site has been previously investigated in 2007 and 2011 (see Tvauri 2008; Tvauri *et al.* 2012). In the area a pedestrian and cycle pathway was built in 2019, and five house remains, two ditches and 41 household pits were found. The finds mostly included fragments of local wheel-thrown pottery, redware vessels, a few sherds of hand-made vessels, but also coins from the 15th and 16th century, which allow dating the site to the Medieval and Early Modern Period. The investigations were continued in 2020.

Another site where a settlement site from the Final Iron Age was found, is located near the parish church at Võnnu, Tartu County (Table 1: 167, Tõnno Jonuks) The occupation layer discovered at the site also included evidence of local pottery production (see Jonuks & Tvauri, this volume).

Two investigations concentrated on settlement remains from earlier periods of prehistory. In Tammiste, Pärnu County, a Bronze Age fire pit was investigated by Vello Lõugas already in 1972. The investigations of 2019 (Table 1: 132, 133, G. Vedru), necessitated by the construction of a new building, established a layer of grey sand ca. 30–50 cm below ground level, from which charcoal pieces along with two sherds of hand-made vessels from different locations were collected; the finds resemble those from 1972. No additional finds could be collected during monitoring. The results from preliminary investigations in Kurna village (Table 1: 64), where the borders of a settlement site from the Early Metal Age, as well as later settlement history was established, is presented by Vedru *et al.*, this volume.

In several monitored sites, either finds or patches of an occupation layer could be located. As an example, at Viira on the island of Muhu (Table 1: 148), R. Bernotas documented pre-historic deposits, household pits and a fire pit, and collected hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery from the deposits. Up to one metre of Final Iron Age and medieval deposits could be documented and two fire pit remains or household pits were located in the ditches at Kaaruka, Järva County (Table 1: 94, K. Randoja).

Castles

In 2019, just two medieval castles were investigated archaeologically. The results of the investigations at the castle of Livonian Order at Maasi, Saare County (Table 1: 146, Garel Püüa), which took place because of the prepared project for further conservation and restoration work, give new evidence of the construction history of the castle (see Püüa, this volume). Additionally, a new fence surrounding a dwelling was constructed next to the Vasknarva castle in Ida-Viru County. Archaeological monitoring (Table 1: 77, Sven Udam) could not establish the location of the western outer wall of the castle, which may nevertheless be situated in the studied area, as the depth of the foundation ditch for the fence did not exceed 0.45 m.

Churches, churchyards, parsonages and monasteries

At Padise monastery, a visitor centre was opened in early 2020. The results of the study necessitated by the conservation of the ruins and additional work at the monastery and the manor remains (Table 1: 61) are discussed in this volume by the investigators (Kadakas *et al.*, this volume).

Regarding churches, a new floor was constructed in the sacristy of Järva-Jaani church (Järva County) in 2017 (Kadakas 2017); during which, the remains of a medieval sacristy were found. In 2019, the soil outside the existing sacristy was removed and two projecting parts of an earlier foundation (Fig. 7) could be established next to its eastern wall during archaeological monitoring (Table 1: 90, V. Kadakas, FIE). The reason for such projection remained uncertain, either this originates from the medieval sacristy, or two-stage construction of the current sacristy.



Fig. 7. A protruding edge of foundation on the northern side of the sacristy of the Järva-Jaani church.

Jn 7. Eenduv vundamendiosa Järva-Jaani kiriku kooriruumi põhjaküljel.

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

Rather small-scale monitoring took place at Ridala church in Lääne County (Table 1: 102, U. Kadakas), where the floor renewal in the north-western part of the nave resulted in digging out ca. 10 cm of soil with moulded wood remains. During this work, coins dating from the 13th–18th century could be collected. These might have been lost, originate from coin offerings, or from disturbed burials. Another skeleton was documented at Valjala, Saare County (Table 1: 147) near the apse of the parish church, which was exceptionally added to the article in AVE 2018 (see Mägi *et al.* 2019, 105).

The results of investigations at Nõo churchyard in Tartu County and the area in front of it (Table 1: 168, H. Valk) are particularly interesting: while a number of the coin finds may originate from disturbed graves, the majority of the finds probably indicate church fairs that have taken place at Nõo during the Medieval and Early Modern Period. This spectacular find

is further discussed in a separate article (Valk & Kiudsoo, this volume). At Puhja, also in Tartu County (Table 1: 162, Martin Malve), the ground level next to the church was lowered by ca. 25 cm, and during monitoring, several coins from the Medieval and Early Modern Period were collected. Some of these may originate from the soil removed from the inside of the church in 2004, as metal detector studies were not yet utilised at the time. Excavations started in the yesteryear continued at Põlva church (Põlva County, Table 1: 106, M. Malve), necessitated by the construction of a new sacristy, and the water and sewage pipelines for the church. Of the results of the excavations, the description of a triple burial is given in the article about deviant burials (Malve & Vilumets, this volume).

Finally, a small-scale preliminary study was conducted in the cellars of Reigi parsonage on the island of Hiiumaa, which was constructed in the end of the 18th century (Table 1: 74, Monika Reppo). According to the written sources, this should be the third parsonage in Reigi, yet the exact location of its two wooden predecessors is unknown. From the sondages dug in the cellars, fragments of items of 19th-century dating were obtained, and the existence of earlier deposits below a cobbled cellar floor was established. These deposits can be investigated during reconstruction of the parsonage. The walls of an earlier, 18th-century parsonage were also documented at Võnnu, Tartu County (see Jonuks & Tvauri, this volume).

Burial sites and fossil fields

Besides churchyards, the study of burial sites in 2019 was extremely limited. At Viisli, Põlva County (Table 1: 107), archaeological monitoring (T. Jonuks) was called for by the reconstruction of a forest road crossing a Middle and Late Iron Age barrow cemetery. The road construction did not disturb any of the barrows, and the outer shape of one of barrows disturbed by earlier sand digging could be reconstructed (Fig. 8).

Another burial site, a stone grave was affected in Sookaera village (Harju County), where the stony area outside grave walls was cleared (Table 1: 53, A. Kraut). At Muuksi in Kuusalu municipality, parts of fossil fields and stone walls (Table 1: 57, G. Vedru) were mapped in the area of a new entrance road to a farm. The fields are located near Bronze and Early Iron Age stone-cist graves, yet might also originate from the Late Iron Age or medieval period.



Fig. 8. Reconstruction of a sand barrow at Viisli.

Jn 8. Viisli kääpa taastamine.

Photos / Fotod: Tõnno Jonuks

Several of the fieldwork not mentioned above did not result in direct archaeological information, yet added to our knowledge about the borders, location and preservation of archaeological sites.

Archaeology of urban areas

As said already above, the year of 2019 was figuratively speaking relatively ‘thin’ for urban archaeology as the number of issued permits was far lower than previously. This is perceptible everywhere, from Tallinn (44 permits, compared to 55 in 2018), Pärnu (15, in 2018 it was 30 for 3 historic settlements (Hanseatic town New Pärnu, medieval town Old Pärnu and Sauga settlement site) in the present-day town), Tartu (13, yesteryear: 15) and Viljandi (11, prior: 18). On a general level also the size of the investigated areas was far more unassuming as the lion’s share of the work done was dedicated either to the preliminary assessments of the future building sites or to the watching briefs of different kind of pipework. Yet even in these circumstances, the routine daily fieldwork revealed occasionally surprising discoveries.

Of the historical small towns, the most prolific results were gathered from **Rakvere**, where the reconstruction of the infrastructure unearthed new and exciting information on the early settlement history of the area as well as helped to gather a solid amount of data on bioarchaeological matters (Table 1: 99, M. Malve & J. Viljat). These results have been presented in two papers by the group of researchers who were engaged with the on-site fieldwork (see Malve & Vilumets and Malve *et al.*, this volume). The systematic documentation of the Early Modern and Modern Age street levels at **Kuressaare** (Table 1: 138–144, G. Püüa) brought into daylight additional aspects of the development of the public space from the late 16th century onwards yet the decades-old question on the location of the core of the medieval urban settlement (Püüa 2018) remained unanswered also this time. In **Haapsalu** installation of a new pipeline (Table 1: 101–102, Anton Pärn) led to the discovery of another fragment of the 15th-century town wall at Karja St. 14/Saue 2, and at the same property also a 19th-century privy complex was recorded alongside the remains of the early modern building at Ehte St. 14 (A. Pärn, pers. comm.). Less productive was the documentation of the urban space in **Viljandi** and **Pärnu**. In both cases (Table 1: 174–184 and 108–122 respectively), despite the relatively high number of permits, the watching briefs embraced normally either only the upper 60–70 centimetres of the ground or encountered soil that was already thoroughly mixed by the previous earthworks. In best occasions, the research revealed fragments of 18th–19th-century buildings (like Pikk 2a in Viljandi, Table 1: 179) but even on the stray artefactual level, evidence on the medieval material culture was unavailable in both towns. The only exception was Viljandi Castle, where the long-term conservation work was supported by archaeological data about the location of the wall foundations. In 2019, the north-eastern corner of the western wing of the castle was opened (Table 1: 184, R. Bernotas & K. Randoja), as the remaining part of the northern wall of that wing was at risk of falling apart. As the earlier excavations have almost avoided that wing, we may only regret that the opened area could not be slightly larger, as important constructional information could have been obtained regarding the castle walls.

The year 2019 was not remarkably generous either to the second largest town in Estonia. In **Tartu**, thirteen sites where archaeological fieldwork was designated were mostly small-scale thus only a couple of sites offered something more telling. Of these, the installation of the new rainwater drainage at Munga St. 16 (Table 1: 156, R. Bernotas) gave a chance to clean out a section of the medieval town wall alongside the moat with its 19th-century fill layers on the outer side of the wall. The watching brief included also the measuring of the

possible bottom of the moat (Bernotas & Randoja 2019). As of the time of writing the present paper (autumn 2020), the previous year's watching brief at the properties of Jakobi St. 5 / Munga St. 4 (Table 1: 150, R. Bernotas) turned out also rewarding. In 2019, multiple Early Modern foundation and wall fragments and a courtyard paving were discovered (Randoja 2020), and as the ongoing rescue excavation shows, several medieval and later buildings with an abundant collection of artefacts were within the reach virtually just below the ground. This intriguing site will be hopefully handled in much more detail in the future issues of AVE. Another site at Tartu Toomemägi (Eng. Cathedral Hill) is also important to mention. Namely, the rebuilding activities at the complex of the Supreme Court of Estonia (Table 1: 153, Rünno Vissak, Martin Malve & Linda Vilumets), just a stone's throw away from the medieval Cathedral revealed besides remains of prehistoric deposits in the area also an unexpected find. The analysis of the discovered mass grave has been presented in the current volume by Malve and Vilumets. Another monitoring just next to the Cathedral (Table 1: 159, P. Piirits) did not reach the burial layer. Regarding the cemeteries in the downtown area, the southeastern border of the St Mary's churchyard (for earlier research, see Malve *et al.* 2012) could be established (Table 1: 151, K. Randoja, M. Malve) and additional data was obtained regarding the church of Dominican monastery of St Mary Magdalene at Magasini St. 1, including vault bricks (TM A-266, pers. comm. A. Tvauri, TÜ).

In spite of the rather pessimistic views on the urban archaeological findings elsewhere, the nation's capital served a handful of nice surprises also in 2019. Last year the archaeological fieldwork in **Tallinn** took place both in the walled town as well as in its historical suburbs. Even though the research inside the medieval town wall was mainly connected either with the renovation of the infrastructure or with the clearing of the basement floors of the medieval buildings, also this kind of archaeological undertakings yielded interesting outcome to a considerable extent. For example, at Pikk jalg 3 / Rataskaevu St. 6 (Table 1: 30, M. Reppo) the usual documentation of the cellars of the historical houses beside the older layers and floor level took place. However, an unexpected find was unearthed from the mid-20th-century privy: a glass bottle with a cord around the neck and filled with cartridges, probably hidden there in the early days of the Soviet occupation (Reppo *et al.* 2019). Another intriguing observation was made during a watching brief at Kuninga street (Table 1: 19, M. Reppo). During the installation of the heating pipes, a few poorly preserved foundations were located in addition to the usual fill and yard layers. At the plot of Kuninga St. 4, a 10–20 cm thick level of animal hairs below the dung stratum was documented (Ööbik *et al.* 2019). Whether it is connected to the medieval animal husbandry or leather-connected craft activities in the very heart of the merchant town remains presently open.

Whereas the archaeology inside the walled town is nowadays as a rule rather limited and hardly developing into larger open-area excavations, the situation in the historical suburbs of Tallinn is quite on the contrary. Due to the intense real estate development, a lot of earthworks from preliminary research up to full-scale archaeological investigations were organised. Some of these were a continuation of highly important fieldwork from previous years, such as the study of late medieval suburban plots at Estonia Ave. 7 / Teatri Sq. 1 (Table 1: 5, P. Piirits; for the first results see Heinloo 2019) or the sensational collection of medieval artefacts from the late 15th-century landfill from the area between Jahu and Väike-Patarei streets in the Kalamaja suburb (Table 1: 9, R. Bernotas; see Russow *et al.* 2019b). The latter investigation that was finished in March 2019 got an indirect continuation at the other side of the street where the rescue excavation at Jahu St. 5 (Table 1: 8, R. Bernotas) offered beside

the fragments of Early Modern buildings also a rich variety of artefacts that are similar to the composition of the above-mentioned trash deposits. Among the finds from the possible tertiary context is at least one that deserves extra highlighting here – an early 10th-century Arabian coin (Samanid dynasty, Nasr ibn Ahmad, pers. comm. Ivar Leimus, AM) that adds another tiny but important bit to the early chapter of the settlement history of proto-Tallinn.

The topic of early settlement development on the shores of the Bay of Tallinn and the scope of the proto-Tallinn received a few new additions from the other side of the walled town. Here, the work at the Harju Gate suburbs provided once again proof for prehistoric human activities. Occasionally it is difficult to differentiate whether the plough marks in the virgin soil are indeed pre-urban or belong to the medieval or even later period, such as the cases at Pärnu Rd. 37 and 41 (Table 1: 31, R. Bernotas) or at Kentmanni St. 28 (Table 1: 11–12, R. Bernotas). At the first-mentioned site, strong proof that local habitation goes well back to the Stone and Early Metal Age was obtained this year. Namely, as a lucky chance, not only stone artefacts and pottery were found but rather well preserved remains of a Stone Age dwelling as well as late Bronze Age or early Iron Age burials (Randoja & Bernotas 2019, 53). The same excavation turned to be interesting for the pre-urban settlement matters likewise, as the collection of pre-13th century artefacts contained among the vaguely dated pottery and ornaments also a mid-12th century Frisian penny (pers. comm. Peter Ilisch via Ivar Leimus) – a good marker for the late prehistoric commercial ties with western Europe. Since the field-work continues well into 2021, it is to be hoped that the site directors present their findings in the future volumes of the present journal.

Although the other above-mentioned site, Kentmanni St. 28, produced after the promising preliminary research nothing on the early habitation, there was at least one puzzling artefact fragment that gives food for thought for the scholars of the Early Modern Age material culture. This is a tiny piece of mould for making stove tiles (Fig. 9). What makes it peculiar is the section of a word that includes letters ‘RMAN’ – possibly a part of the full name of ‘HANS BERMAN’. If so, we have in Tallinn the first evidence of the making and use of the well-known Berman-tiles from the mid-16th century that were widely used in central and northern

Germany and beyond (see, e.g. Ambrosiani 1909; Mielke 2017). The nearest examples of Berman-tiles come from Tartu (see Strauss 1969, Taf. 52, 3–4) but the possible production attempt – no tiles have been found thus far – of Berman-tiles in Tallinn is a piece of excellent evidence on the transfer of technology and tools from the southern to the northern Baltic (via Lübeck (Ambrosiani 1909, 70) to Tallinn?). However, it is important to note that no other evidence on pottery and tile making was found from the excavated area.

The transfer of knowledge is not related only with the production of commodities but can also be traced in other ways. For example, the excavation of the 18th-century cemetery at Ravi St. 18 (Table 1: 32–33, M. Malve) that unearthed 80 burials connected



Fig. 9. A fragment (horizontally flipped) of a possible Hans Berman stove tile mould, mid-16th century found in Tallinn at Kentmanni St. 28.

Jn 9. Oletatav katke 16. sajandi keskpaiga Hans Bermani kahlivormist (pildil on kujutis ümberpööratuna), leitud Tallinnas Kentmanni 28.

(AI 8103: 42.)

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas

to the Russian military hospital included at least in one case a medical trial research done on post-mortem human body (Malve 2019). This instance of craniometry is the first archaeological evidence on such kind of practices in Estonia, and quite possible this ongoing fieldwork (continued in 2020 and resumes in 2021) will give plenty of new data on the Early Modern Age medical experiments.

Tallinn as a harbour town is rich in archaeological structures and artefacts of maritime connection. The year 2019 was no exception to this. Some of the related fieldwork (e.g. Kalaranna St. 6, Table 1: 10, R. Bernotas or Kiikri St. 4 and 6, Table 1: 13–14, Maili Roio) were organised to chart the possible wreck-sites with the intention to avoid future pitfalls when allowing real estate development on the coastal zone of Tallinn. Only on one occasion, the research went further as the discovered remains of the 18th-century ship at Petrooleumi St. 12 were studied prior to the reshaping of the waterfront. The outcome of the out- and indoor investigations are presented in the following pages of the present issue of AVE (Läänelaid *et al.*, this volume).

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The overview of the results of landscape surveys such as fieldwalking may not be complete, as it depends on the information (licences, reports) that has reached the authors of the article. However, a clear focus on the new antiquities discovered (Table 2) is intentional. MA provided only three licences for landscape surveys in 2019 (Table 1: 192–194); however, the list of the people who carried out the fieldwork is somewhat longer.

One of the grounds for field surveys are the new finds made by the users of searching devices. Several small-scale field walks were carried out by MA to examine and document the find spots of the hobby searchers, who informed MA immediately after discovery. Such investigations were carried out, for example, in Saka, Ebavere, and Killinge (Kurisoo *et al.*, this volume, table 1: 72, 124, 222). The research of PhD-student Kristiina Paavel (TÜ) is another example of fieldwork related to new discoveries by the users of metal detectors. She studies systematically the natural conditions in the places where Bronze Age objects have been found (e.g. Russow *et al.* 2018, 20). As is usually the case, no traces of Bronze Age human activity were found in 2019; instead, a settlement site from the Middle Ages and Modern Period has been ascertained in the find spot of a socketed bronze axe fragment (Luik 2019) in Puru village (Table 2: 2). Glass production residue on the spot could indicate a manufacture place there as well.

Certainly, one of the most colourful instances of research discoveries that was awarded the title ‘find of the year of 2019’ (see the end section of the present paper) was found on a field survey led by Marika Mägi (TLU) on the Island of Saaremaa (Table 1: 192; Table 2: 12). Near a possible demolished burial site, an area that was highly likely either a wetland or even a former spring the metal detector revealed a bundle of 3rd–4th-century artefacts. Among these, the largest gold object unearthed in Estonia thus far – a neck ring or bracelet – came to light. Subsequent study of the finds led the researcher to believe that this find spot might be a sacrificial site of the local elite that had close political contacts with the Scandinavian nobility (Mägi 2019a, 2–4). Another remarkable place on the Island of Saaremaa, which has been located with assistance from metal detecting, is the Mullutu harbour site (Kurisoo *et al.*, this volume, table 1: 178), from where unique finds in the Estonian context have been collected. Mägi conducted three field surveys there in 2019 and according to her, the harbour was in use from the 8th to the 14/15th centuries (Mägi 2019b). Additionally, she continued a fieldwork

campaign near the hill fort of Valjala, which has been discussed as a separate article in the volume (see Mägi, this volume).

In addition to the finds discovered by the detectorists, surveys are carried out for other reasons, such as filling a gap in the known settlement pattern or interest in a particular region or period. The persons organising field trips and regions under study are, in general, similar to the previous years (e.g. Russow *et al.* 2018; 2019a). Based on the available information, such fieldwork is more concentrated on South Estonia. In addition to 24 new settlement sites, one hill fort and two barrows were discovered in the region. The purposes of the field walks by A. Kriiska, Kristiina Johanson, Irina Khrustaleva, and Andres Vindi (all in the list TÜ) were to collect local raw flint for scientific analysis and to look for new antiquities. Several Mesolithic settlement sites (Table 2: 22–25) and find spots were discovered mostly in Viljandi but also in Valga County. Mainly flint artefacts were collected. However, one Mesolithic site was ascertained by some members of the aforementioned team also in Ida-Viru County (Table 2: 1; see Kriiska & Khrustaleva, this volume). M. Roio (MA) together with Andri Baburin discovered a find spot of Stone Age artefacts in Pärnu County. An adze, abundant flint and bone artefacts were collected in Pärnu on the bank of the River Pärnu (Table 2: 7), where the finds were exposed due to erosion.

A. Vindi (TÜ) continued to look for settlement sites in the areas, from which antiquities were not previously known, in the historical Sangaste and Otepää parishes. He located eight new settlement sites (Table 2: 14–21) and collected numerous stray finds. Three of the occupation layers can be dated largely to the Iron Age (Table 2: 17, 19, 20), as the more precise dating of small ceramic sherds is difficult to determine, one began apparently already in the Middle Iron Age (Table 2: 15), one was populated in the Viking Age (Table 2: 21), and the rest are from the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period (Table 2: 14, 16, 18). In addition, a Viking Age hill fort known from the archival sources was finally located in Alaküla (Table 2: 13) by A. Vindi and H. Valk (TÜ; see Valk, this volume) and two Iron Age barrows in Ihamaru village (Table 2: 11).

Pikne Kama (MA) continued fieldwork in the historical Karula parish (Võru County), where two medieval settlement sites were discovered this year (Table 2: 27, 34); one of them also included potsherds from the Roman Iron Age. Both small sites contribute to the previous knowledge of the medieval settlement pattern in the area. As in the vicinity of both find places similar patches of occupational layer were already known, it indicates the scattered pattern of small populations in the region (Kama 2020).

Archaeology students at the University of Tartu organised several field trips together with H. Valk and A. Vindi, and also participated in others. One series of surveys examined less studied areas and checked archival data about possible antiquities in the historical Urveste and Rõuge parishes in Võru County. They located three settlement sites in Rõuge (Table 2: 26, 28, 29) and four in Urveste parishes (Table 2: 30–33) dated to various periods from the Middle Iron Age until the Modern Period. Another region under study was Jõgeva County. Sander Jegorov, bachelor student then, ascertained a long-term settlement site in Soomevere (Table 2: 4). He and his companion discovered also two more settlement sites (Table 2: 3, 5), both find assemblages include Stone Age objects. Jegorov found the second prehistoric hill fort this year at Väinjärve Hällimägi (Table 2: 6) in Järva County.

During his fieldwork, Jüri Metssalu (EKM) together with companions discovered three new cup-marked stones in Valtu village near Rapla (Table 2, 8–10). In 2019, the inventories of the sacred natural sites subscribed by the MA and with the support of Environmental Investment Centre continued. This year the fieldwork was completed in Lääne-Viru County. Inventories

were carried out also in the historical Läänemaa district, and on the islands Vormsi and Hiiumaa.

CONCLUSION

Regardless of the perhaps somewhat pessimistic beginning of the present paper, it is nevertheless possible to state that the archaeological year 2019 turned out to be a rather good one again. The more than 200 instances of fieldwork as well as hundreds of reports of detecting activities gave plenty of raw data that needs thorough digestion in the near future. This steady flow of new information – being it a tiny artefact, immense structure, human remains or a soil sample – helps to offer new insights into the past and in the best cases will be integrated into the public knowledge as soon as possible. The harvest of recent years' fieldwork that has already been made available to the general audience can be exemplified with a few events from the past year, although the whole body of archaeological public relations work is of course far greater as mentioned here.

Undisputedly the most resonated archaeological act of 2019 was the sensational gold find from Saaremaa that went from the discovery to the temporary public display in about two months – found in September and exhibited already in late November (ERR News 27.11.2019). The outcome of the find was greater awareness of the public about the everyday activities of the archaeologists, ranging from the insufficient financing of the academic research to reward-related disputes. Whether this helped to explain the multifaceted archaeological work to the public at large is another question but once again it showed us the need to communicate the importance of the archaeological study of the past further from the community of heritage specialists in a plain manner and in the native language.

Introducing the goals and results of archaeological studies to the Estonian public was intentionally devised into the anniversary of Hanseatic town of Tallinn: in 2019 the town celebrated its 800th jubilee of entering into the historical sources and as part of the broader jubilee activities also archaeology had an active position in it. To demonstrate the role of archaeology in the study of the urban past, the results of the recent decades' fieldwork in Tallinn was introduced in a series of short articles in a national newspaper from January to December 2019. Moreover, the activities culminated with an archaeological exhibition at the Tallinn City Museum on the beginning of the urban settlement (May 2019 – May 2021), again including both hypotheses based on fieldwork in the last few years as well as artefacts from the latest excavations. Without doubt both actions have helped to turn wider attention to urban archaeology.

In addition, the past year provided a good example of how to combine the 'spoils' of the recent fieldwork into the public display. In November 2019, a completely refurbished building architectural monument of the Great Coastal Gate complex and within it the new permanent exhibition of the Maritime Museum was opened. The main attraction of the display is the hull of the 14th-century cog found only a few years earlier from Kadrioru (see Roio *et al.* 2016) with the artefact finds from the excavated site that is quite well placed into the former courtyard of the museum (Fig. 10), just above the Early Modern cobblestone pavements, the medieval water channel and the outworks (for the original situation see the contribution by Reppo & Kadakas, fig. 2 in this volume). This arrangement, with the lately published booklet of the cog (Lätti & Roio 2020) is certainly one of the best models how to use archaeological finds to illustrate the distant past, although it is clear that this approach is not applicable for every remarkable piece of archaeological and architectural heritage.

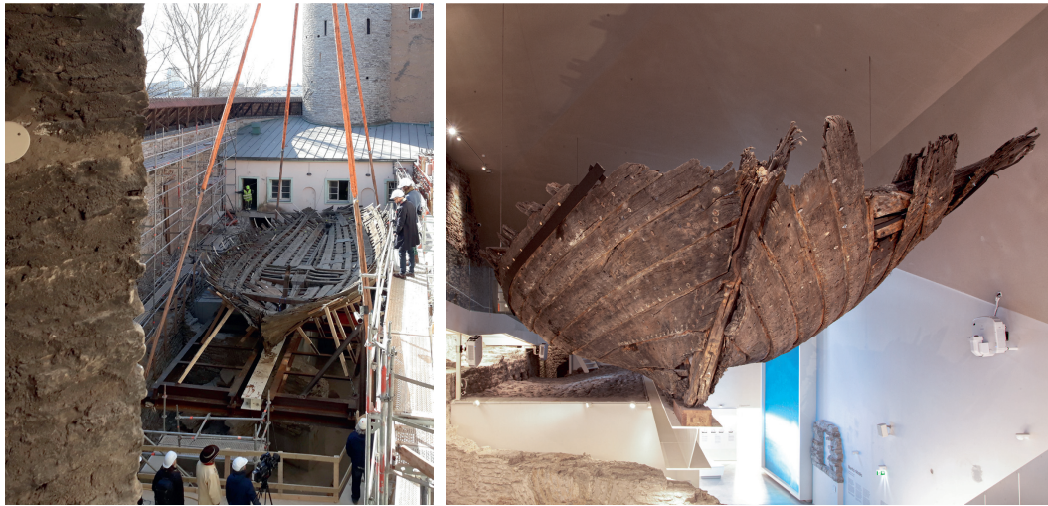


Fig. 10. *Remains of the medieval cog in the exhibition of Estonian Maritime museum. A – placing the wreck into the new exhibition hall, B – the wreck and the building remains within the exhibition hall.*

Jn 10. *Keskaegne koge Eesti Meremuuseumi ekspositsioonis. A – vraki paigutamine uude näitusesaali, B – vrakk ja ehitusjäänused näitusel.*

Photo / Foto: Priit Lätti, Jaana Ratas

As usual in October, also this year the National Heritage Board celebrated its anniversary with a special event for the heritage community. This time, the Board recognized archaeologist Martin Malve (TÜ) for taking the osteoarchaeology and more broadly rescue archaeology of the human remains to the new level. The prize of the ‘find of the year’ went to several categories from the medieval polychrome plaster found during the restoration work at the Padise Cistercian monastery, the unexpected location of the medieval cemetery in Tartu at Kalevi street unearthed in late 2018 in the course of the building activities to the Roman Iron Age sacrificial site discovered by the team of Marika Mägi (TLÜ) in September 2019. As the well renovated building monument the Haapsalu bishop’s castle was acknowledged, where at the beginning of the multiannual project also archaeologists were intensely involved.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2019, stand 11.11.2020. Former parish name (if different from the municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.¹

Tabel 1. 2019. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 11.11.2020. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas & Arvi Haak

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – järelvalve / monitoring

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – maastikuseire / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

V – allveetööd / underwater investigation

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Aia – Inseneri tn	22271, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
2	Aia tn, Vana-Viru tn ja Uus tn	22838, J	2589	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8286	-
3	Aida tn 9 / Kooli tn 10	22176, E	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8243	+
4	Apteegi tn 5, 7, 9	23141, E	2589	Tallinn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
5	Estonia pst 7 // Teatri väljak 1	22873, P	2589	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8013	-
6	Estonia pst 19 / Tatari tn 1	22787, E	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8167	+
7	Jahu tn 4	21947, J	2628	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7909	-
8	Jahu tn 5	23110, P	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
9	Jahu tn 6 – Väike- Patarei tn 1 vaheline kvartal (2018. a luba)	19768, P	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7909	-
10	Kalaranna tn 6	22377, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
11	Kentmanni tn 28	21493, E	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
12	Kentmanni tn 28	22030, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8103	+
13	Kiikri tn 4	23272, E	27886	Tallinn	Maili Roio (MA)	-	+
14	Kiikri tn 6	23408, E	27886	Tallinn	Maili Roio (MA)	-	+
15	Koidu tn	23273, J	2598	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
16	Koskla tn 22 inimluude leid	22725, J	-	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8174	+
17	F. R. Kreutzwaldi tn 5b	23048, J	2600	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
18	F. R. Kreutzwaldi tn 25	22411, J	-	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8118	+
19	Kuninga tn	22179, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
20	Laboratooriumi tn 12 / Lai tn 25	22096, E	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 8119	+
21	Lai tn 9 / Suur-Kloostri tn 5	22724, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask, Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8175	+
22	Lai tn 17	22843, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+

¹ Considering the language of the presumable main users of this table, the object descriptions and abbreviations are given in Estonian.

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
23	Lai tn 22	23366, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
24	Magasini 27, Vana juudi kalmistu	22094, E	-	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
25	Müürivahe tn 20	22095, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
26	Oda tn 2 // 4	23349, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8255	-
27	Paldiski mnt 21	21679, J	2598	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 8102	+
28	Petrooleumi tn 12	22874, J	27886, 2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	MM TA 2575	+
29	Pikk tn 70	21856, J	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
30	Pikk jalg 3 / Rataskaevu tn 6	21831, E	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 8170	+
31	Pärnu mnt 37, Pärnu mnt 41	22043, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8123, AI 8244	-
32	Ravi tn 18	22275, P	2591	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8216	-
33	Ravi tn 18	22791, E	2591	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8216	-
34	Rotermanni tn 6	22606, J	2599	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
35	Suur-Patarei tn 6	22478, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
36	Tartu mnt 80m	22617, E	-	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
37	Toonela tee	22375, J	2592, 1238	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
38	Tuukri tn 25	23208, J	2589, 27886	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
39	Vene tn 23	22097, E	2589, 3103	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
40	Võlvi tn 5	22498, E, J	2590	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
41	Väike-Patarei tn 12	23148, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
42	Wismari tn 18	22229, J	2598	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 8172	+
43	Veerme tn 1, Paldiski mnt 241 jne, kivikirstkalmete lokaliseerimine	22590, E	2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8180	+
44	Härgmäe tn 25, kivikirstkalme	23136, P	2631	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8181	+

HARJUMAA

45	Anija mõisa renoveerimine	21678, J	2678, 2677, 2680, 2681	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	+	-
46	Jõelähtme küla kivikalme	22191, E	17587	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
47	Parasmäe küla kergliiklustee	23009, J	17623, 17699, 27015	Jõelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
48	Parasmäe küla asulakoht	22556, J	17699	Jõelähtme	Gunly Vedru, Ülle Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
49	Rebala küla asulakoht	21449, J	17733	Jõelähtme	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8089	+
50	Haapsalu mnt 2, Keila kirik (2018. a luba)	21194, J	27604	Keila	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
51	Keila linna asulakoht	22193, J	17879	Keila	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
52	Sookaera küla kivikalme ja asulakoht	23143, E	17965, 17966, A31036	Kiili (Jüri)	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
53	Sookaera küla kivikalme ja muistsed põllud	23052, J	17964, 17968	Kiili (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8134	+
54	Oru küla asulakoht ja kultusekivi	22031, J	18018	Kose	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
55	Palvere küla kivikalme "Kabelimägi"	21926, J	18044	Kose	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8168	+
56	Palvere küla asulakoht	22450, J	18043	Kose	Gunly Vedru, Ülle Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8169	+
57	Muuksi küla kivikalmed	22364, E	18294, 18294	Kuusalu	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
58	Rummu küla kivikalme	22864, J	18327	Kuusalu	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
59	Audevälja küla, Tatramäe karjääri (2) inimluude leiukoht	23142, E	A31035	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
60	Kõmmaste küla asulakoht	22743, J	18619	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8178	+
61	Padise klooster (2018. a luba)	21272, J	2921, 2924	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	+	-
62	Järveküla asulakoht	23053, J	18735	Rae (Jüri)	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
63	Karla küla asulakoht	23199, E, J	18761	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8300	-
64	Kurna küla asulakoht ja kultusekivid	21711, E	18785, 18778, 18779, 18780	Rae (Jüri)	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8104	+
65	Vaskjala küla asulakoht	22192, E	18889	Rae (Jüri)	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8121	+
66	Vaskjala küla asulakoht	22668, J	18889	Rae (Jüri)	Gunly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8121	+
67	Peeter Suure merekind- luse kaevikusüsteemi jäänuste (patareid nr 43 ja 44b) kaardistamine	23146, E	-	Saku (Keila)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
68	Kurtina küla muistsed põllud	21582, E	A31015	Saku (Hageri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Orku Ehitus)	AI 8171	+
69	Tagadi küla asulakoht	22676, E	A31026	Saku (Hageri)	Ragnar Saage, Kaarel Nõmmela (TÜ), Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2782	+
70	Jälgimäe küla asulakoht	23309, E	18911	Saku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8299	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
71	Kohatu küla kalmistu "Katkomägi"	22511, E	-	Saue (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru, Ülle Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
72	Vanamõisa küla asulakoht	22216, J	18976	Saue (Keila)	Helena Kaldre (MA)	-	-
73	Vanamõisa küla asulakoht	22865, J	18976	Saue (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

HIIUMAA

74	Reigi pastoraadi peahoone	23144, E	23470	Hiiumaa (Reigi)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	HKM 6514	+
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IDA-VIRUMAA

75	Mäetaguse küla asulakoht	22494, J	9128	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Gurly Vedru, Ülle Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8122	+
76	Rausvere küla kalmistu	22397, E, J	8983	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
77	Vasknarva linnus	23145, J	13827	Alutaguse (Vaivara)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
78	Tuleviku tn 9	23364, E	13999, 27276	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	-
79	Vabaduse tn 24; A. Puškini tn 32b; A. Puškini tn 32c; Rakvere tn 22f; Rakvere tn 22e; Gloria bastion	23213, J	13999, 27276	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	+	-
80	Kudruküla (Riigiküla VI) kiviaja asulakoht	22684, T	9188	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2798	-

JÕGEVAMAA

81	Endla küla kivilalme ja ohvikivi	22555, J	9194, 9202	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
82	Kuremaa aleviku asulakoht	23447, J	9206	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2873	+
82	Patjala küla asulakoht	22338, J	9227	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
84	Neanurme küla kalmistu ja kivilalme "Kirikuase"	22875, E	9341, 9342	Jõgeva (Põltsamaa)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
85	Pajusi mõisa küüni ja teenijatemaja trassid	23277, J	9248, 23944, 23942	Jõgeva (Põltsamaa)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
86	Vana-Põltsamaa mõisa puuviljaaed ja Põltsamaa linnus	23356, E	9334, 24011	Jõgeva (Põltsamaa)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2830	+
87	Torma mõisa valitseja- maja ja Torma asulakoht	22481, J	24076, 9449	Jõgeva (Torma)	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2823	

JÄRVAMAA

88	Ambla aleviku kultusekivid	23311, E	9515, 9519	Järva (Ambla)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
89	Ambla aleviku kultusekivid	23276, E	9512, 9518	Järva (Ambla)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8297	+
90	Järva-Jaani kirik ja kirikuaed	22741, J	3997, 14978	Järva (Järva-Jaani)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
91	Albu mõisa peahoone ja park	23147, J	14949, 14948	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
92	Tallinna tänava rekonstrueerimine	21927, J	27009	Paide	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
93	Vee tänav, Rüütli tn 8 tänavavalgustus	21597, J	27009	Paide	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
94	Kaaruka küla asulakoht	22938, J	9739	Paide (Järva-Jaani)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8173	+
95	Sargvere küla asulakoht	23198, P	A28918	Paide (Peetri)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2821	-

LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

96	Palmse mõisa peahoone ja park	22566, J	15893, 15894	Haljala (Kadrina)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8219	-
97	Pikk tänav T2, Kooli tänav L1 (2018. a luba)	21097, J	27012	Rakvere	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	-
98	Pikk tänav T1 ja T2	22125, J	27012	Rakvere	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	RM 7096 A - 179	-
99	Posti ja Pika tn soojusvõrk	22195, J	27012	Rakvere	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	RM 7096 A - 180	-
100	Rakvere linnuse varemed	22196, J	27012, 15740	Rakvere	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	RM 7097 A - 181	+

LÄÄNEMAA

101	Ehte tn 14	23476, E	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
102	Karja tn 14 ja Saue tn 2	23231, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	+	-
103	Ridala kirik	21851, J	15587	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Ulla Kadakas (MA)	+	-
104	Kullamaa küla asulakoht	23230, J	9926	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
105	Osmussaare	22814, T	-	Lääne-Nigula (Noarootsi)	Anders Kaliff (Uppsala University)	-	-

PÕLVAMAA

106	Põlva kirikaed	22569, J	11470, 23781, 23780	Põlva	Aivar Kriiska, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2727	+
107	Viisli küla kääpad	23167, J	11183, 11209, 11210, 11212	Põlva (Võnnu)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+

PÄRNUMAA

108	Aia ja Lai tn	23312, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
109	Aia tn 3	22935, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
110	Kuninga tn 3	22937, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
111	Kuninga tn 5, Kuninga ja Vee tn	22362, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
112	Kuninga tn 22	22680, J	27007	Pärnu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
113	Lai tn 11	23094, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
114	Lootsi tn 6/8	22028, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
115	Pikk tn 5	22936, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
116	Sauga, J. V. Jannseni tn 7	23310, J	11792	Pärnu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
117	Sauga, Kaevu tn 18	22189, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
118	Sauga, Rääma tn 5	22816, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
119	Sauga, Tallinna mnt 18a–20	22188, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
120	Vana-Pärnu, Haapsalu mnt 34	23233, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
121	Vana-Pärnu, Kesk tn 4b	22363, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
122	Vana-Pärnu, Merekalda tn 1	22815, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
123	Lihula, Tuudi, Parivere ja Kirbla tänavavalgustus	22483, J	27014, 4062, 4063, 9983, 9982, 9971, 4069	Lääneranna (Lihula, Karuse, Kirbla)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
124	Hõbeda küla asulakoht	22993, J	11759	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Margo Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
125	Kurese linnus, kalmistu ja muistsed põllud	22677, T	11764, 30781, 30784	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Mati Mandel (AM)	AM 1284	+
126	Tarva küla arheoloogia- pärandi tuvastamine	22905, E	-	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
127	Kaelase mõisa park ja Rukkiküla asulakoht	22678, J	16625, 11730	Põhja- Pärnumaa (Pärnu- Jaagupi, Vigala)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
128	Kõnnu küla leiukoht	22699, E	A30942	Põhja- Pärnumaa (Pärnu- Jaagupi)	Ragnar Saage, Ants Hendrik Liivak, Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
129	Viluvee küla muistsed põllud ja Sohlu küla asulakoht	21928, E	A30940, A30941	Põhja- Pärnumaa (Vändra, Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
130	Sindi-Lodja II kiviaja asulakoht	23228, E	27040	Pärnu (Tori)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	-
131	Ilvese küla allikakoht	22682, E	A30934	Saarde (Pärnu)	Aivar Kriiska, Ragnar Saage, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
132	Tammiste küla asulakoht	22190, E	11811	Tori (Pärnu- Eliisabeti)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8120	+
133	Tammiste küla asulakoht	22565, J	11811	Tori (Pärnu- Eliisabeti)	Gurly Vedru, Ülle Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
RAPLAMAA							
124	Lohu küla asulakoht	22194, J	11992	Kohila (Hageri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
135	Urge ja Sikeldi küla muist- sed põllud	22026, E	A31020, A31021	Kohila (Hageri), Rapla	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
136	Varbola Jaanilinn	22939, J	12117	Märjamaa (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
137	Vahakõnnu ja Lellepere mõisate piirikivi	22683, E	A31027	Rapla	Aivar Kriiska, Ragnar Saage, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+

SAAREMAA

138	Kuressaare, Kauba tn, Turu tn, Turu tn L1, Lossi tn L1, Lossi tn, Tallinna tn L1–L3, Torni tn, Raekoja tn, Raua tn, Pargi tn (2018. a luba)	20047, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10853	+
139	Kuressaare, Kauba tn 7/7a, Kauba tn	22592, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	-
140	Kuressaare, Lasteaia tn 2	21583, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10855	+
141	Kuressaare, Lasteaia tn, Lasteaia tn 6/8/8a	21500, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	-
142	Kuressaare, Pikk tn	22557, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	-
143	Kuressaare, Tolli tn 5	22568, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
144	Kuressaare, Tolli tn 19	23017, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	-
145	Asva kindlustatud asula	22774, T	12412	Saaremaa (Põide)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ), Uwe Sperling (Rostocki Ülikool)	AI 7065	-
146	Maasi ordulinnuse varemed	22510, E	21032	Saaremaa (Põide)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10860	+
147	Valjala kirik ja kirikuaed	22811, P	21079, 4178	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Garel Püüa, Marika Mägi (SM)	AI 8043; AI 8179	+
148	Viira küla asulakoht	23409, J	12534	Muhu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	SM 10867	+

TARTU

149	Karl Ernst von Baeri tänav T1, K. E. von Baeri tn 11	23307, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
150	Jakobi tn 5, Lutsu tn 1, Munga tn 4	23357, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-270	+
151	Lossi tn 17, Jakobi tn 6, Jakobi tänav T1	23123, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-269	-
152	Jakobi tn 34/36	23296, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
153	Lossi tn 17, Lossi tänav	22268, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-268	-
154	Lutsu tn 14, Lutsu tn 14a, Lutsu tänav T1	23200, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
155	Magasini tn 3, 5	23093, J	27006	Tartu	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
156	Munga tn 16, Vabaduse pst 14	22837, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-267	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
157	Raekoja plats 11	23201, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
158	Raekoja plats 13 // Vabaduse pst 2	22197, J	27006	Tartu	Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
159	Toomkiriku W-osa	22449, J	27006, 6887	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-264	+
160	Tähtvere tn 1a/1b, Tähtvere tänav T	23306, J	27006, 12983	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
161	Vallikraavi tänav T1	22448, J	27006	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-265	+

TARTUMAA

162	Puhja kirikuaed	23448, J	4268	Elva (Puhja)	Aivar Kriiska, Martin Malve, Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2834	+
163	Võsivere küla asulakoht	22480, E, J	12932	Elva (Puhja)	Martti Veldi (MA)	-	-
164	Rõngu kirik ja kirikuaed, kalmistu "Hiigemägi", "Hingemägi"	23112, J	12970, 4277, 7263	Elva (Rõngu)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2824; TÜ 2825	+
165	Alaküla linnamägi	22570, E	A31023	Kastre (Võnnu)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2743	-
166	Võnnu kirikuaed	22587, J	4301	Kastre (Võnnu)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
167	Võnnu kirikuaed	22810, J	4301	Kastre (Võnnu)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2818	+
168	Nõo kirikuaed	22495, J	4256	Nõo	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2771	-
169	Lahe küla, Haavakivi küla, Kesklahe küla asulakohad	22443, T	30977, 9256	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Krista Karro (MA)	-	-

VALGAMAA

170	Helme kabeli varemed	22812, T	23093	Tõrva (Helme)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2822	-
171	Helme kirikuaed	22813, T	23092	Tõrva (Helme)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2722	-
172	Helme kirikuaed	23166, J	13057, 23092	Tõrva (Helme)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2722	-
173	Karula kirikuaed ja pastoraadi park	22571, J	23145	Valga (Karula)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+

VILJANDIMAA

174	Johan Laidoneri plats, Linnu tn; Trepimägi, Oru tänav	23013, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
175	Johan Laidoneri plats 5b	23410, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
176	Munga tn 2a	21444, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
177	Mäe tn, Järve tn 5/7, Aasa tn 6	22384, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
178	Mäe tn, Tartu tn, Liiva tn	22337, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
179	Oru tn, Lossi tn, Lossi tn 18	23197, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
180	Pikk tn 2a	22445, E	27010	Viljandi linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11565 A	+
181	Posti tänav	22681, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
182	Tallinna tn, Tallinna tn 4a, Väike-Turu tn 8c	23380, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
183	Tallinna tn 6	22255, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. Unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
184	Viljandi ordulinnuse varemed	22742, J	14709	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
185	Sürgavere küla kivikalme "Surnumägi"	23229, J	13322	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
186	Mustla kalmistu	23475, J	A31019	Viljandi vald	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
187	Tarvastu ordulinnuse varemed	22679, J	14673	Viljandi vald (Tarvastu)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-

VÕRUMAA

188	Riia – Pihkva maantee rekonstrueerimine lõigul Misso – Tsiiruli (Riia-Pihkva kivitee asukoht)	22618, J	-	Rõuge vald	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
189	Tobrova küla asulakoht	23365, E, J	13596	Setomaa	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	-
190	Osula küla kalmistu	22840, J	13663	Võru vald (Urvaste)	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
191	Lilli-Anne küla kalmistu	22509, J	13663	Võru vald (Urvaste)	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD

192	Maastikuinspeksioonid Saaremaal ja Lääne-Eestis	22349, I	-	Eesti	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	+	+
193	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	22365, I	-	Eesti	Maili Roio (MA)	-	-
194	Maastikuinspeksioonid Valgamaal ja Võrumaal	22269, I	-	Eesti	Pikne Kama (MA)	-	-
195	Allveelaeva vrakk	22650, V	A30981	Läänemeri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
196	Allveelaeva M94 vrakk	23256, V	A31086	Läänemeri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
197	L2 vrakk Soome laht	22796, V	A30963	Soome laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
198	Laevavrakk "Meeme"	23255, V	27872	Soome laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
199	Allveelaeva S-12 vrakk	21986, V	A30979	Soome laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
200	Laevavrakk "Tver"	21984, V	27886	Tallinna laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
201	Laevavrakk "Jaen Teär"	23254, V	27763	Tallinna laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-

Table 2. New sites discovered in field surveys in 2019. Former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets. The places presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.

Tabel 2. 2019. aasta maastiku-uuringutel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo

B – barrow / kääbas

CMS – cup-marked stone / lohukivi

HF – hill fort / linnamägi

M – manufacturing site / tootmisega seotud muistis

S – settlement site / asulakoht

SP – sacrificial place / ohverdamiskoht

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
IDA-VIRUMAA							
1	Alliku Kõrtsikraavi	S	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Flint artefacts, burnt bone fragments	Mesolithic	TÜ 2783	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva
2	Puru	S, M?	Jõhvi	Coin pendant, wheel- thrown pottery, slag, melted glass debris	Middle Ages – Modern Period		K. Paavel
JÕGEVAMAA							
3	Jõgeva	S	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Flint	Stone Age	TÜ 2747	A. Vindi, S. Jegorov, R. M. Moon
4	Soomevere	S	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery	Iron Age – Middle Ages	TÜ 2744	S. Jegorov
5	Võduvere Kossima	S	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery, flint	Stone Age, Iron Age – Modern Period	TÜ 2746	A. Vindi, S. Jegorov, R. M. Moon
JÄRVAMAA							
6	Väinjärve Hällimägi	HF	Järva (Koeru)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2832	S. Jegorov
PÄRNUMAA							
7	Pärnu	F	Pärnu town (Pärnu)	Adze, flint and bone artefacts	Stone Age		M. Roio, A. Baburin
RAPLAMAA							
8	Valtu	CMS	Rapla		Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		J. Metssalu, H. Ellam, L. Laiapea, H. Piisang
9	Valtu	CMS	Rapla		Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		J. Metssalu, H. Ellam, L. Laiapea, H. Piisang
10	Valtu	CMS	Rapla		Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		J. Metssalu, H. Ellam, L. Laiapea, H. Piisang
PÕLVAMAA							
11	Ihamaru	B	Kanepi		Iron Age		A. Vindi
SAAREMAA							
12	Valjala-Kogula (Ure)	SP	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Gold ornament, jewellery fragments (e.g. crossbow brooches), belt fittings, burnt silver fragments, socketed axe, knives, iron objects	3rd–4th c	SM 10862	M. Mägi, J. Klimov
TARTUMAA							
13	Alaküla Kõrgemägi	HF	Kastre (Võnnu)	Hand-made pottery	Viking Age	TÜ 2743	A. Vindi, H. Valk

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
VALGAMAA							
14	Komsii II	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery, clay tobacco pipe	Early Modern Period	TÜ 2754	A. Vindi
15	Meegaste Pärdu	S	Otepää	Hand-made pottery	Middle Iron Age – Viking Age	TÜ 2752	A. Vindi
16	Nõuni II	S	Otepää	Wheel-thrown pottery, clay bead	Middle Ages	TÜ 2745	A. Vindi
17	Pühajärve Laosse	S	Otepää	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2756	A. Vindi
18	Raudsepa I	S	Otepää	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 2819	A. Vindi
19	Raudsepa II	S	Otepää	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2820	A. Vindi
20	Mäeküla	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2828	A. Vindi
21	Kurevere	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Hand-made pottery	Viking Age	TÜ 2829	A. Vindi
22	Reti Murikatsi	S	Tõrva (Helme)	Flint artefacts	Mesolithic	TÜ 2760	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva, A. Vindi, K. Johanson
VILJANDIMAA							
23	Põrga Kornise	S	Viljandi (Helme)	Flint artefacts	Mesolithic	TÜ 2759	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva, A. Vindi, K. Johanson
24	Veisjärve Külma	S	Viljandi (Helme)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	TÜ 2762	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva, A. Vindi, K. Johanson
25	Veisjärve Raja	S	Viljandi (Helme)	Flint artefacts	Mesolithic	TÜ 2763	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva, A. Vindi, K. Johanson
VÖRUMAA							
26	Jugu	S	Rõuge	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2816	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, K. Rannaäär
27	Jõeperä III	S	Antsla (Karula)	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery, slag, burnt clay	Roman Iron Age, Middle Ages – Early Modern Period	TÜ 2751	P. Kama, K. Preismann
28	Kokõmäe	S	Rõuge	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 2817	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, K. Rannaäär
29	Muduri	S	Rõuge	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery, slag, burnt clay	Iron Age – Middle Ages	TÜ 2815	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, K. Rannaäär
30	Pihleni	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2796	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, S. Jegorov
31	Visela Kuke	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Early Modern Period	TÜ 2792	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, S. Jegorov
32	Visela	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	TÜ 2794	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, S. Jegorov
33	Visela Mäe-Jänese	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Hand-made pottery	Middle Iron Age	TÜ 2795	A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu, S. Jegorov
34	Ähijärve Peetsi	S	Antsla (Karula)	Wheel-thrown pottery, burnt stones, clay daub fragments, slag	Middle Ages	TÜ 2750	P. Kama, K. Preismann

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2019. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Arvi Haak ja Riina Rammo

2019. aastal toimus Eestis 201 arheoloogilist välitööd, millest viis jätkasid aasta varem väljastatud loaga uuringuid (jn 1, tabel 1). Mullu jagas Muinsuskaitseamet 155 ning Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise Ameti muinsuskaitse osakond 43 uuringuluba. Ühel juhul lõkkusid kavandatud tööd 2020. aastasse. Ehkki lubade arv oli mõnevõrra väiksem kui aasta varem, ei saa seda põhjendada ei muudatustega ettevõtlus-

keskkonnas ega 1. maist 2019 kehtima hakanud uue Muinsuskaitseadusega. Seda kinnitab muuhulgas läbilõike tehtust, mis laias laastus vastab eelmiste aastate trendidele (jn 2–3). Uurimisloba kirjutati 31 spetsialistile 20 asutusest.

Teaduskaevamisi sooritati seitsmel korral. Ida-Virumaal algasid Riigiküla VI kiviaja asula uuringud Kudrukülas (jn 4), mis tööde (tabel 1: 80, A. Kriiska,

TÜ) esimesel aastal üllatasid rikkaliku tulekivisaa-giga. Jätkusid väljakaevamised Asvas kindlustatud asulal (tabel 1: 145, U. Sperling, Rostocki Ülikool), kus sel korral oli eesmärgiks välja selgitada selle pronksi- ja varaviikingiaegse keskuse asustusloo uusi aspekte, eeskätt varasema asustusetapiga seoses. Huvitav tulemus oli pronksivaluga seotud tootmisjälgede avastamine (lähemalt vt kogumikus avaldatud artiklit). Käesoleva ülevaate kirjutamise ajaks ei olnud laekunud Osmussaarel (tabel 1: 105, A. Kaliff, Uppsala Ülikool) tehtud uuringute tulemused. M. Mandeli (AM) Kurese muististekompleksil tehtu (tabel 1: 125) seekord varasemate aastatega võrreldavat põnevat ainet ei pakkunud. Samuti jäid kasinaks Peipsi läänerranna asustuse uuringud (tabel 1: 169, K. Karro, TLÜ/MA). Küll aga pakkus varasemale huvitavat täiendust Helme keskaegse kabeli uurimine (tabel 1: 170, H. Valk, TÜ), millest saab lähemalt lugeda järgnevatel lehekülgedel avaldatud kirjutisest.

Eesti maapiirkondades toimus mullu 81 päästeuuringut kokku 106 mälestisel: 35 asulakohal, 28 matmispaigal, 11 kirikus ja kalmistul, lisaks uuriti 9 lohukivi, 4 linnust ja mõisa ning ühte linnamäge, kloostrit, pastoraati, aga ka põllujäänuseid, teeaset ja mõningaid uusaegseid leiukohti. Päästetööde kõrval sooritati ka eeluuringuid, nt Rail Balticu tulevase trassi alal, kus lõviosa avastatust pärineb uusajast. Seotud tegevustest vahest üheks kõnekamaks oli Harjumaal Peeter Suure Merekindluse maarinde II kaitsesektoris asunud Saku positsiooni (tabel 1: 67, K. Treuman) dokumenteerimine (jn 5).

Tulenevalt muinasaegsete ehitiste iseloomust ei paku maa-asulate uurimine tavaliselt silmapaistvaid tulemusi. Ka tänava piirdus küla- ja taluasemete uuring eelkõige ladestuste kirjeldamisega, ehkki üksikuil juhtudel satuti ka omaaegsetele ehitusdetailidele (jn 6). Kõige mitmekülgsemaks osutus arusaadavalt suurima pindalaga kaevamine: Järvamaal Sargveres (tabel 1: 95, P. Piirits) leiti viie hoone, kahe kraavi ning 41 majapidamisaugu jäänused, nendega seotud elutegevus dateeriti leidude põhjal hiliskesk-aega ja varauusaega. Huvitavaid tulemusi pakkus Tartumaal Võnnu kiriku naabruse kultuurkihi uurimine (tabel 1: 167, T. Jonuks), millest on kogumikus ülevaatelugu. Pikemate artiklitega on kogumikus esitatud Maasi ordulinnuse kujunemislugu (tabel 1: 146, G. Püüa) ja Padise kloostriaegset ja -järgset elukorraldust (tabel 1: 61, M. Reppo) selgitanud välitööd.

Mitmesuguseid täiendusi ja üllatusi pakkusid kirikutega seotud uuringud. Järva-Jaanis avastati keskaegse käärkambri müürid (tabel 1: 90, V. Kadakas), Ridalas kirikupõranda vahetamisel (tabel 1: 102, U. Kadakas) arvukalt kesk- ja uusaegseid münte, Valjalas järjekordne matus kirikumüüride alt (tabel 1:

147, G. Püüa, M. Mägi) jne. Kuid kõige huvitavamaid tulemusi pakkus Nõo kiriku ümbrus, kus leidis kinnitust nii kiriku keskaegse lõunaeeskoja olemasolu kui ka kirmaseplats pühakoda ümbritsenud kirikaia ees (tabel 1: 168, H. Valk). Sellest esmakordsest leiust kirjutavad pikemalt töid juhatanud Heiki Valk ning rikkaliku mündikogumi määranud Mauri Kiudsoo põhjalikus ülevaateartiklis. Ehitusajaloolisi täiendusi pakkus Hiiumaal Reigi pastoraadi keldriruumide uurimine (tabel 1: 74, M. Reppo).

Linnades toimus võrreldes varasemaga vähem tulemusrikkaid uuringuid. Esmajoones puudutab see Eesti väikelinnasid, kus langus on enim tuntav – näiteks nii Viljandis kui ka Pärnus väljastati enam kui kümnekond uuringuluba, kuid aset leidnud trassitööd ja eeluuringud töid harva päevavalgele uusaegset ainet, varasemat paraku üldse mitte. Teiste seas tõuseb esile Rakvere, kus Pika tänava rekonstrueerimine (tabel 1: 99, M. Malve, J. Viljat) võimaldas arheoloogidel sissevaadet linnaeelsesesse kultuurkihti ja andis inim- ja loomaluude näol hulganisti andmeid omaaegse elukeskkonna kohta. Mida täpsemalt avastati, sellest saab lugeda kaevamisi juhatanud arheoloogide artiklist. Üht-teist uut varauusaegse linnaruumi kohta töid enesega kaasa ka Kuressaare linnatänavatel tehtud järelevalvetööd (tabel 1: 138–144, G. Püüa). Haapsalus seevastu satuti taas 15. sajandi linnamüürile, lisaks dokumenteeriti üks 19. saj käimlakompleks ja varauusaegse hoone jäänused (tabel 1: 101–102, A. Pärn). Väikelinnade juures olevatest linnustest uuriti Rakvere linnuse eelkaitsevööndit (tabel 1: 100, T. Jonuks; vt artiklit käesolevas kogumikus) ning Viljandi ordulinnuse läänetiiva kirdenurka (tabel 1: 184, R. Bernotas, K. Randoja).

Ka Tartu arheoloogiliste välitööde tulemused on suhteliselt kasinad. Kuraditosina töö seast väärib nimetamist keskaegse linnamüüri mõõdistamine aadressil Munga 16 (tabel 1: 156, R. Bernotas) ning eeluuringud Jakobi 5 / Munga 4 kinnistutel, mis osutasid hästi säilinud ajaloolistele ehitistele ja kultuurikihile. Põnevust pakkus veel varauusaegse ühishaua avastamine Riigikohtu kinnistul Toomemäel. Lisaks täpsustus Maarja kirikaia kagupiir (tabel 1: 151, K. Randoja, M. Malve) ning lisateavet saadi dominiiklaste Maarja-Magdaleena kloostrikiriku osas (ei kajastu tabelis).

Märksa rikkalikum oli Tallinna arheoloogiliste uuringute saak. Kokku toimusid välitööd 43 juhul, seda nii vanalinnas, eeslinnades kui ka sadamaalal. Tavapärase kultuurkihi ja ehitusjäänuste dokumenteerimise kõrval vääriksid eraldi mainimist ilmselt II maailmasõja järgne peitleid (padrunitega klaaspuudel, mis oli peidetud käimlasse) Pikk jalg 3 / Rataskaevu 6 keldrist (tabel 1: 30, M. Reppo), 10–20 cm tüsedune loomakarvade kiht Kuninga 4 hoovist

(tabel 1: 19, M. Reppo). Eeslinnades jätkusid välitööd Estonia pst 7 / Teatri väljak 1 (tabel 1: 5, P. Piirits) ning Kalamajas Jahu – Väike-Patarei tänavate vahelises kvartalis (tabel 1: 9, R. Bernotas); mõlema objekti varasemad tulemused on kokku võetud mullu avaldatud kogumikus. Jahu tänava teise poole päästeuringud aadressil Jahu 5 kinnitasid, et ilmselt ulatus eelmainitud kvartalist avastatud hiliskeskajegne prügiladestus siia.

Huvitavaid täiendusi pakkus Tõnismäe-poolse Harju värava eeslinna uurimine. Nii leidis Pärnu mnt 37 ja 41 kinnistutel (tabel 1: 31, R. Bernotas) taas kinnistust kivi- ja pronksiaegse asustuse olemasolu, eriti hinnalisteks lisandusteks tuleb lugeda kiviaegse hoonepõhja ja pronksiaegsete matuste päevavalgele tulekut. Intrigeeriv on Kentmanni 28 (tabel 1: 11–12, R. Bernotas) päästeuringutelt leitud kahlivormikatke (jn 9), mis võib osutada varauusaegsele oskusteabe ja tööriistade impordile Põhja-Saksamaalt. Meditsiini-teaduse seisukohalt huvitav leid on Eesti esimese kraniomeetria juhtumi dokumenteerimine Ravi 18 kalmistu uuringutel (tabel 1: 32–33, M. Malve).

Merelinnana ei pääse Tallinn mööda ka rannaala arendamisest. Selle käigus jäi arheoloogide silmade ette üks 18. saj laevajäänus Petrooleumi 12 alal (tabel 1: 28, R. Bernotas; vt lähemalt A. Läänelaid jt, käesolev kogumik) ning mõned võimalikud vrakid georadariuuringutel.

Ehkki maastiku-uuringuteks jagati 2019. aastal vaid 3 luba, oli tehtud seireid siiski mõnevõrra rohkem (tabel 2). Osa selliseid uuringuid võeti ette otsinguvahendiga avastatud leiukohtade kontrollimiseks, nagu nt Saka, Ebavere ja Killinge puhul. TÜ doktorant K. Paavel tutvus sarnastel põhjustel pronksiaja esemete leiukohtadega. Ilmselt aasta olulisim avastus tehti maastikuseirel Saaremaal (tabel 1: 192, tabel 2: 12), kui M. Mägi juhatusel tegutsenud tööriühm avastas varasema märgala või allikakoha juures rik-

kaliku kogumi 3.–4. saj esemeid, sh Eesti muinasaja kontekstis suurima kuldeseme – maopeaga kaela- või käevõru. Sama uurija tegi ka kolm uurimisretket Saaremaal Mullutu sadamakohta ja arwab, et sadamakohta kasutati aktiivselt 8.–14./15. saj vahel. M. Mägi kolmas ettevõtmine Valjala maalinna lähedal leiab eraldi esitelu käesolevas kogumikus avaldatud artiklis.

Arvukalt uusi muistisi avastati Lõuna-Eestis toimunud maastiku-uuringutel: 24 asulakohta (tabel 2: 3–5, 14–34), üks linnamägi (tabel 2: 13) ja kaks kääbast (tabel 2: 11). Peamiselt toimused nimetatud piirkonnas välitööd Tartu Ülikooli arheoloogide eestvõtmisel (A. Kriiska, K. Johanson, I. Hrustaljova, A. Vindi, H. Valk ja tudengid), Võrumaal käis ka P. Kama Muinsuskaitseametist. 2019. aasta teise linnamäe - Väinjärve Hällimäe - leidis Sander Jegorov Järvamaalt (tabel 2: 6). Lisaks avastas M. Roio koos A. Baburiniga Pärnumaal kiviaegsete leidudega paiga (tabel 2: 7). Raplamaal lisas J. Metssalu koos kaaslastega seni teadaolevatele kolm lohukivi Valtu külas (tabel 2: 8–10).

Kokkuvõtteks võib tõdeda, et ehkki esmapilgul tundub mullune välitööde aasta arvandmete põhjal keskmise arheoloogia-aastana, on iga ettevõtmine siiski erakordne, lisab ühel või teisel moel teadmisi mineviku kohta ning toob esile varem vähem tähelepanu pälvinud tahke. Mõned nendest välitöödest leiavad kohe avalikku tähelepanu (nt Saaremaa kulla-leid), teised esitatakse näituste vms moel ühiskonna teadvusesse mõnevõrra pikema ajajahaga. Ka mullu väärtsid tunnustamist avastused, inimesed ja teod: Muinsuskaitseamet tänas Martin Malvet Eesti pääste-arheosteoloogia arendamise eest, tõstis esile aasta leiuna Saaremaa ohverdamiskohta, Padise kloostri polükroomiat ning Tartus Kalevi tänavalt avastatud keskaegset kalmistut. Arheoloogide töödega seotud objektidest auhinnati ka Haapsalu piiskopilinnuse õnnestunud restaureerimisprojekti.