

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2007

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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Esikaas: 13.–14. sajandist pärit ribiline väike klaaspudel Tartu vanalinnast.

Cover: Fragment of a 13.-14 cc small glass bottle (Ribbenflasche) from Old Tartu.

Tagakaas: Tervena säilinud keskaegne nahkjalats Tartu vanalinnast.

Back cover: Well preserved leather shoe from Old Tartu.

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE PROTECTION ZONE OF OLD PÄRNU

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In spring 2007 the non-profit organization Arheoloogiakeskus and Ltd Pärnu Vesi signed an agreement for archaeological monitoring during the installation of sewerage in the protection zone of Old Pärnu (reg. no. 11791), on the territory bordered by the cemetery of Old Pärnu, Ranna St., Soo St., Merekalda St. and the Pärnu and Sauga Rivers (Fig. 1). The tasks set to the research group consisting of three archaeologists were 1) monitoring of the excavations in the protected territory, 2) documenting of cultural layer and finds coming to light during the excavation, 3) comparing new data with the earlier scanty archaeological information and written sources concerning Old Pärnu, 4) determining sites of possible archaeological interest.

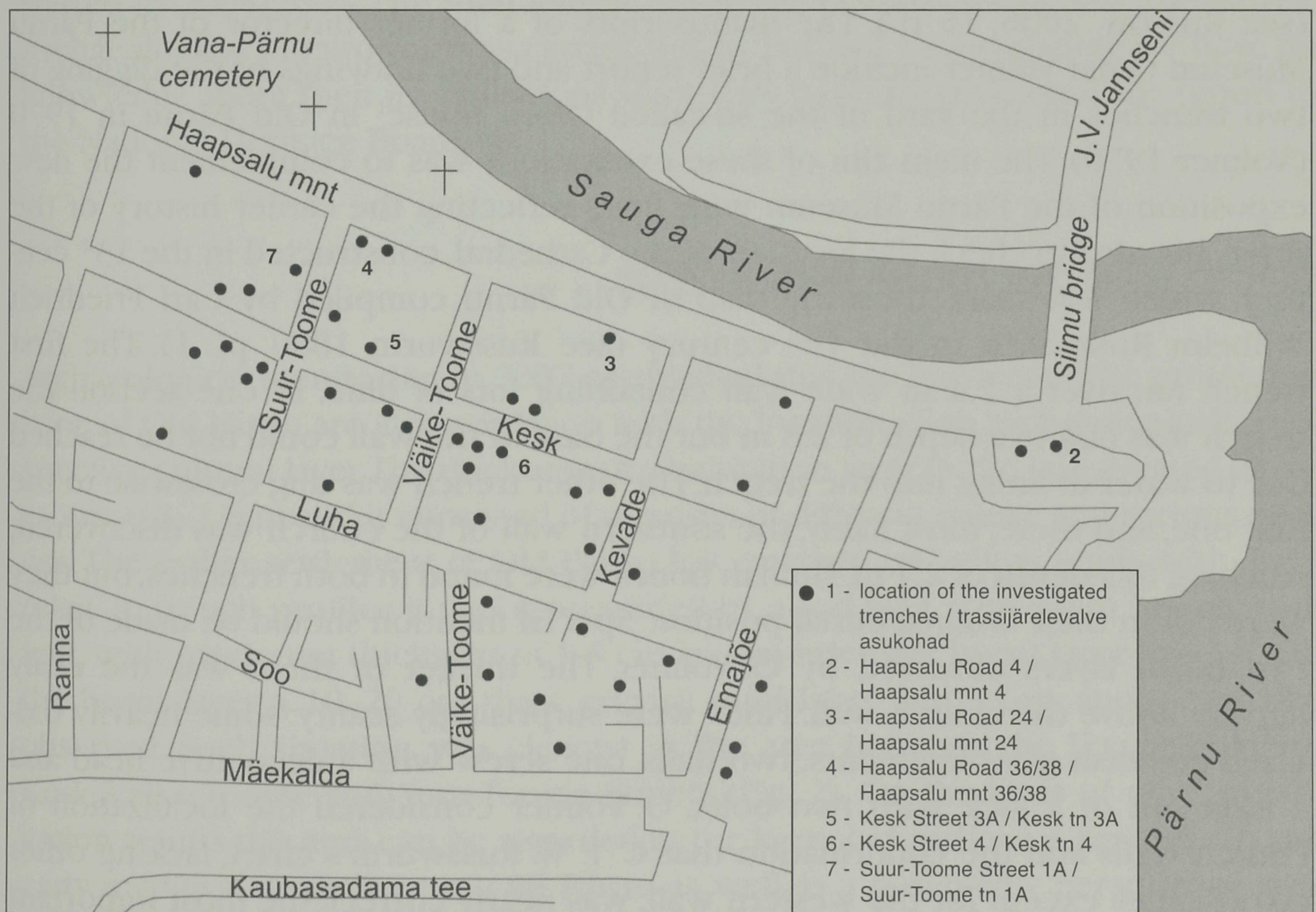


Fig. 1. Archaeological monitoring in the protection zone of Old Pärnu in 2007.

Jn 1. 2007. a arheoloogilised järelevalvetööd Vana-Pärnu kaitsealal.

EXTENT AND METHODS OF WORK

Archaeological fieldwork in Old Pärnu lasted for four months. We documented trenches, 0.8–1.2 m wide and 1–1.5 m deep, with a total length of *ca.* 700 m, excavated on 44 sites (Fig. 1: 1). Regardless of the means of digging the trenches – by hand or by machines – the research method was chosen the same. Owing to the sandy and crumbling soil of Old Pärnu research work had to be carried out fast, simultaneously with digging the trenches, concentrating on documenting cultural layers, construction remains and pits coming to light in the trench walls, and collecting archaeological and archaeo-zoological finds. At the same time inhabitants of Old Pärnu were questioned to obtain information about possible stray finds indicating earlier settlement (Tamla *et al.* 2008).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN OLD PÄRNU

Compared with other historical towns of Estonia, including New Pärnu on the opposite bank of the Pärnu River, Old Pärnu has been only slightly investigated (see Russow 2006, 15 ff.). The manuscripts of a former director of the Pärnu Museum Omar Volmer include a brief report and two drawings of the digging of two trenches in the yard of the so-called Olsen house¹ in Old Pärnu in 1970 (Volmer 1970). The main aim of these excavations was to complement the new exposition of the Pärnu Museum with finds reflecting the earlier history of the town, but also to check the location of the Cathedral, constructed in the 13th century, which was marked on the map of Old Pärnu compiled by Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Russwurm in the 19th century (see Russwurm 1880, pl. 1). The first trench ran over a 2.4 m wide wall containing lots of lime. In one section the trench was dug to a depth of 2.8 m but the base of the wall could not be reached due to water draining into the trench. The other trench was dug crosswise to the first one, and there, most likely, the southern wall of the church was discovered, reaching to a depth of 2.1 m. Human bones were found in both trenches, but they were not in their original burial position. Special mention should be made of the two burnt layers observed by O. Volmer. The thicker of them was the coaly deposit above the church wall. Finds were surprisingly scanty: some heavily oxidized greenish glass fragments, two nails, one screw with a decorative head and a fragment of a lock with two bolts. O. Volmer considered the localization of church walls and the confirmation that C. F. W. Russwurm's chart, lacking other co-ordinates except for the western wall, was nearly correct, the most important results of the excavations (Volmer 1970).

¹ The present number of house on the southern side of the Haapsalu Road is 38. This house was built by charismatic captain Olof Olsson (1835–1921) in 1890s.

In 1995 and 1996 Rünno Vissak and Aldur Vunk tested the suitability of ground-penetrating radar for the investigation of the nature and location of the cultural layer in Tartu and New Pärnu, but also in Old Pärnu (Vissak & Vunk 1996, 350–354). The measuring along 4210 m of the streets of Old Pärnu demonstrated not only the efficiency of the new method, but also its shortcomings. The interpretation of the information obtained by the radar was not always in accordance with the situation that could be observed in trial pits dug in measuring tracks. Of the finds recovered in the course of the investigations the researchers have mentioned two pottery fragments found from the pit VII dug in Väike-Toome Street. One of them was a neck and handle fragment of a stoneware jug, which was dated to the 14th century, and the other supposedly belonged to a vessel with a round bottom, a *Kugeltopf* probably used in the 13th century. Although both fragments were found quite near to each other at a depth of 40–45 cm from the present-day surface, the researchers considered this place as their primary deposition doubtful (Vissak & Vunk 1996, 354).

In connection with the plan of the Pärnu municipal government to connect Old Pärnu to the central sewerage system of the town, digging ditches in the streets started in 2005/2006. The total length of the ditches was nearly ten kilometres. Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Ltd Tael. Unfortunately we have no knowledge about their investigations since they have not presented any report to the National Heritage Board yet.

INVESTIGATION RESULTS AND FINDS OF 2007

Archaeological monitoring in 2007 established that the borders of the protection zone of Old Pärnu are in accordance with the location of an archaeologically perspective cultural layer. The thickness of a habitation layer in the investigated ditches was 0.3–1.6 m and it consisted of deposits of different nature and various periods. The earlier settlement of Old Pärnu has emerged on yellow sands with dune relief. In trench profiles it was represented by a soil vein with slight humus content, with maximum thickness of 1.5 cm and an intensive burnt layer upon it. On the burnt layer a 10–20 cm thick greyish sand layer with coaly spots could be observed. Such situation was clearest in the area between the Haapsalu Road, Kesk, Väike-Toome and Suur-Toome Streets (Fig. 2). On the basis of new investigation results this area can be regarded as the kernel of earlier, i.e. prehistoric and early medieval settlement of Old Pärnu as well as a potentially perspective area for archaeological investigations.



Fig. 2. Haapsalu Road 24. Western profile of the trench, with two layers of charcoal and the debris layer upon the lower burnt layer.

Jn 2. Haapsalu mnt 24. Trassi lääneseinas paljandunud kaks põlengukihti ja tellisetükkidega rusukiht alumise põlengukihi peal.

Early building remains were represented by presumable remains of a *keris*-stove in the trench dug on the site at Kesk Street 3A, at a depth of 1.45–1.50 m from the present-day surface (Fig. 1: 5). In a section with a length of 1.30 m a compact layer of granite stones, cracked and crumbled by heat, together with ashes and charcoal was preserved. Two heavily burnt fragments of animal bones were found there. According to the osteologist Ingrid Õunapuu the bones belong to either a goat or a sheep. The stone layer and the intensive 1–1.5 cm thick burnt layer on each side of it were covered with a 30 cm thick rubble layer mixed with grey sand and brick fragments, containing some large granite stones covered with lime mortar.

At the bottom of the 1.6 m deep ditch dug on the site at Haapsalu Road 4 in close vicinity of the mouth of the Sauga River (Fig. 1: 2) a burnt layer, 3 cm thick, came to light together with charred pine boards (2.5–2.8 cm thick and 27–30 cm wide) located near each other on the same level (Fig. 3). Upon

one of the boards two fragments of hand-moulded pottery, one of them a rim fragment, were found. ¹⁴C-analysis of a charcoal sample² performed in the laboratory of the Institute of Geology of Tallinn Technical University gave the result 620±62 BP (cal. with 95.4% confidence level 1270 AD).

In the trenches investigated in 2007 we did not come across the walls of the Cathedral destroyed in the 13th century, but on the site at Haapsalu Road 36/38 (Fig. 1: 4), where O. Volmer dug trial pits in 1970 (Volmer 1970), a layer about 20 cm thick, containing brick fragments, lime mortar, charcoal and small pieces of human bones could be observed beneath the cobbled pavement of the yard, at a

² Tln-3005.

depth of about 20 cm from the present-day surface (Fig. 4). The occupants of the house remembered that in the 1960s-1970s when sewerage was laid in the yard, a lot of human bones and at least one complete skeleton came to light in front of the stairs of the building at Haapsalu Road 36 facing the yard. They also remembered that, when digging flower-beds in the garden of the same house, large mortar-bound stones came to light, and similar stones were also found near the well dug in the south-west corner of the yard (Tamla *et al.* 2008, 6).

Two burnt layers could be observed in almost every trench investigated in 2007. They were clearest in the area that coincides with the kernel of the earlier settlement of Old Pärnu. On the sites of the Haapsalu Road and Kesk Street, as well as on Suur-Toome Street, the upper burnt layer was at a depth of 0.4-0.6 m and the lower one at 0.6-1.6 m from the present-day ground level (Fig. 2). Usually a 20-40 cm thick layer of greyish sand containing charcoal particles and brick fragments covered both burnt layers. The concentration of brick fragments was highest on the sites at the Haapsalu Road, Suur-Toome and Kesk Streets closest to the site where the Cathedral was built by bishop



Fig. 3. Haapsalu Road 4. Burnt layer together with charred boards on the bottom of the trench.

Jn 3. Haapsalu mnt 4. Trassi põhjas paljandunud põlen-gukiht ja söestunud laudad.



Fig. 4. Haapsalu Road 36/38. Layer containing brick fragments, lime mortar, charcoal and small pieces of human bones beneath the cobbled pavement of the yard.

Jn 4. Haapsalu mnt 36/38. Tellisetükkide, lub-ja, söe ja inimluudega segatud kiht õue-ala katva munakivisillutise all.

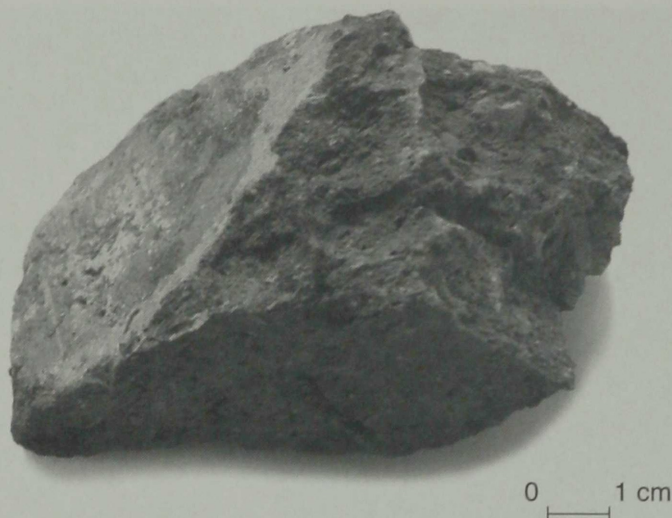


Fig. 5. Haapsalu Road 24. A fragment of light red low-quality brick with lime mortar.

Jn 5. Haapsalu mnt 24. Helepunane lubimördiga kaetud madala kvaliteediga tellisetükk.
(PäMu 1594/ A 2622: 26.)



Fig. 6. Kesk Street 3. Fragment of a painted dish.

Jn 6. Kesk tn 3. Maalinguga vaagna fragment.
(PäMu 1594/ A 2622: 17.)

Henricus I. The church was completed in ten years (1241–1251) and was consecrated to John the Baptist. Old Pärnu remained the bishop's residence for a little over ten years. The incursion of the Lithuanian prince Traniate early in 1263 destroyed the Cathedral as well as the town (Laakmann 1956, 21–24). In this context we should also mention the debris layer upon the lower burnt layer, observed on the sites at Haapsalu Road (Figs. 1: 3, 5; 2) and Kesk Street 3A. This debris contained brick rubble and also larger fragments of light red bricks covered with lime mortar. The quality of bricks was poor: they contained limestone and lime pieces of various sizes and their burning was uneven (Fig. 5). The thin film of a slightly glossy yellowish substance that covered some of the bricks is still waiting to be analysed. Meanwhile we can only presume that it was whitewash.

The investigations of 2007 did not provide any information for dating the upper burnt layer. The only site where sufficient amount of charcoal for ^{14}C -analysis could be collected was Kesk Street 4 (Fig. 1: 6), where a charred stick came to light in the discussed layer in the profile of the ditch. Unfortunately the result of the analysis (450 ± 60 BP; cal. with 95.4% confidence level 1324–1634 and cal. with 68.2% confidence level 1409–1615)³ was too vague to firmly establish the date of fire.

Among the 38 finds recovered from the ditches in 2007⁴ pottery fragments prevailed. Fragments of clay pipes and bottles of thick green glass were less numerous. Metal artefacts were represented by two horseshoes and one forged nail with

³ Tln-3004.

⁴ PäMu 1594/A 2622.

a convex head. Special mention should be made of two dark brown flint flakes, evidently of local origin, which lack clear working traces. Alongside with artefacts, many animal and fish bones were recovered from a cesspit that came to light in the ditch at Suur-Toome 1A (Fig. 1: 7). The conical cesspit had been dug most likely in the 17th /18th century, deciding by the three potsherds cast in the pit together with garbage. One of them originated from a bowl, decorated on the outside with pale yellow glazed stripes, the other resembled a plate, glazed on both sides, and the third belonged to a stoneware bottle. According to the opinion of the specialist on pottery Erki Russow (AI) none of them can be dated more accurately. The osteologist involved in the research group I. Õunapuu determined the animal bones: of the 129 fragments recovered from the cesspit 105 mammal, 4 bird and 3 fish bones could be determined to species. The largest part (64.3%) of the fragments belong to sheep (*Ovis areas*), 8.5% to pig (*Sus scrofa dom.*), 7% to cattle (*Bos taurus*) and 1.6% to goat/sheep (*Capra/Ovis*). It also became evident that the collected osteological material included two specimens of sheep (one of them about 6 months of age), two specimens of cattle (adult and subadult), and one specimen, which could not be determined whether it was goat or sheep. Bird bones could not be specified to species. Fish remains included bones of three species: pike (*Esox lucius*), ide (*Leuciscus idus*) and pike perch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*). Most of the sheep bones belong to the same specimen (6 months old lamb); these bones do not bear any cutting or chopping traces indicating their culinary use. Thus it can be presumed that they belong to a carcass cast away in the cesspit. An interesting find was a rib of goat/sheep, which had broken and healed during its lifetime. Since the size and age of fish are proportional, the fragments of fish bones also allowed establishing the approximate age of the fish. The age of pike and pike perch was about 6 years and ide was about 8 years old (Tamla *et al.* 2008, appendix 2). The archaeo-zoological material collected from one cesspit during the excavations of 2007 provided material for the first scientifically substantiated survey of the diet of the inhabitants of Old Pärnu in olden days.

The oldest of the pottery finds of Old Pärnu are the three fragments of hand-moulded vessels. Deciding by the similar consistence of their fabrics and almost identical surface finishing they very likely date from the 13th century. Two of the three fragments were found *in situ* upon the presumable floor boards on the site at Haapsalu Road 4 (Fig. 3), the age of which is, on the basis of the ¹⁴C-analysis, 620±62 BP (cal. with 95.4% confidence level 1270 AD).

According to the opinion of Erki Russow, late production of local craftsmen prevails among the pottery finds from Old Pärnu. They include fragments of tripod

cooking vessels, *grapens*, as well as bowls and dishes, some of them painted (Fig. 6). Material of the 17th century prevails while production of the 14th and 15th century is absent altogether.

In conclusion it can be said that the rather extensive archaeological investigations in Old Pärnu in 2007 provide the necessary basis for the planning of further excavations. From the aspect of heritage protection the most important result is the obtained confidence that the borders of the protection zone of Old Pärnu have been set correctly. The opinion that traces of early settlement of Old Pärnu have not survived in the soil because of the later construction activities or cultivation was disproved. The supposition that the southern and eastern parts of the protection zone lack cultural layers of any archaeological interest (pers. comm. from Kaarel Jaanits to Ülle Tamla and Priit Lätti in May 2007) was not confirmed either. For instance, interesting deposits of cultural layers, including burnt layers, were discovered on several sites of the eastern and southern parts of the protection zone (e.g. in Merekalda and Emajõe Streets). Their documenting is vital for the understanding and further investigation of the history of a settlement.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED JÄRELEVALVETÖÖD VANA-PÄRNU MUINSUSKAITSEALAL

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Seoses vee- ja kanalisatsioonitrassi paigaldamisega kaasnevate ulatuslike kaevetöödega tehti 2007. aasta suvel ja sügisel arheoloogilist järelevalvet Vana-Pärnu muinsuskaitsealal (reg. nr 11791), mis hõlmab Vana-Pärnu kalmistu - Ranna tn - Soo tn - Merekalda tn - Pärnu ja Sauga jõega piiratud territooriumi (jn 1). Kolmest arheoloogist koosneva uurimisrühma ülesanne oli 1) muinsuskaitsealal toimuvate kaevetööde jälgimine, 2) kaevamistel ilmnevate kultuurikihi ladestuste ja leidude dokumenteerimine, 3) värskete uurimisandmete võrdlemine varasema napi arheoloogilise informatsiooni ja kirjalikes allikates leiduvate Vana-Pärnut puudutavate teadetega, 4) arheoloogiliselt perspektiivsete uurimisalade väljaselgitamine.

Ühtekokku dokumenteeriti 44-le kinnistule kaevatud 0,8–1,2 m laiuseid ja 1–1,5 m sügavusi trasse, mille kogupikkus ulatus 0,7 km (jn 1: 1). Tulenevalt Vana-Pärnu liivasest ja varisemisohhtlikust pinnasest tuli uurimistöö teha enamasti paralleelselt trasside kaevamise ja torude paigaldamisega. Keskenduti kraaviseintes paljandunud kultuurkihiladestuste, ehituskonstruksioonide ja sissekaevete dokumenteerimisele ning esemelise ja arheozooloogilise leiumaterjali talletamisele. Ühtlasi viidi läbi Vana-Pärnu põliselanike küsitlus, et koguda informatsiooni varasemale asustusele osutavate juhuleidude kohta.

Võrreldes teiste Eesti ajalooliste linnadega, sh ka teisele poole Pärnu jõge jääva nn Uus-Pärnuga, on Vana-Pärnut arheoloogiliselt uuritud vähe. Seetõttu oli 2007. aastal talletatud informatsioonil oluline tähendus ka Vana-Pärnu kaitseala piiride kontrollimiseks. Arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuva kultuurikihi түsedus jäi uuritud trassides vahemikku 0,3–1,6 m ja see koosnes eriilmelistest ning eriaegsetest ladestustest, sh põlengukihtidest (jn 2, 3). Varasem asustus on siin tekkinud luitelise reljeefiga kollasele liivale. Kraaviprofiilides kajastas seda kuni 1,5 cm paksune nõrga huumusega mullaviir ja sellele ladestunud põlengukiht, millel omakorda lasus 10–20 cm түsedusega söetäppidega hallikas liivakiht. Kõige selgemini ilmnes selline pilt Haapsalu mnt, Kesk, Väike-Toome ja Suur-Toome tänavate vahelises piirkonnas. Värskete uurimistulemuste põhjal võib seda pidada Vana-Pärnu muinasaegse ja varakeskaegse asustuse tuumikuks ja ühtlasi kõige perspektiivsemaks arheoloogilise uurimise alaks.

Varasematest ehituskonstruksioonidest paljandus arvatav kerisahju jäänus Kesk tn 3A kinnistul (jn 1: 5), kus nüüdisaegsest maapinnast 1,45–1,50 m sügavusel fikseeriti trassi 1,30 m pikkuses lõigus kuumuses murenenud raudkividest tihe lade koos tuha ja söega. Kive ja 1–1,5 cm paksust põlengukihti kattis kuni 30 cm paksune halli liiva ja tellisetükkidega segunenud rusukiht, milles esines ka mõni lubimördiga kattunud suurem raudkivi. Kivide vahelt leiti kaks kaltsineerunud kitse/lamba luud.

Sauga jõe suudme lähedusse jäävale Haapsalu mnt 4 kinnistule kaevatud kuni 1,6 m sügavuse kraavi põhjas puhastati välja u 3 cm paks põlengukiht ja söestunud männilauad (jn 1: 2; 3). Samast leiti kaks käsikeraamilise anuma kildu, neist üks servatükk. Tallinna Tehnikaülikooli Geoloogia Instituudi ¹⁴C-laboratooriumis analüüsitud söeproov andis arvatava laudpõranda vanuseks 620±62 BP (kalibreerituna 95,4% tõenäosusega 1270 pKr).

2007. aastal uuritud kraavides ei satunud 13. saj hävinud toomkiriku müüridele, kuid Haapsalu mnt 36/38 krundil täheldati tellisetükkide, lubimördi, söe ja fragmentaarsete inimluudega segunenud u paarikümne sentimeetri paksust ladet, mis ilmus nähtavale hoovi katva munakivisillutise alt (jn 4).

Majaelanike küsitlemisel selgus, et 1960.–1970. aastatel oli kinnistu õuepoolsesse ossa settekaevude kaevamisel tulnud välja hulgaliselt inimluid ja vähemalt üks terve skelett.

Pea kõigis 2007. aastal uuritud kraavides äratas tähelepanu kaks põlengukihti. Kõige selgemal kujul ilmusid need nähtavale piirkonnas, mis kattub Vana-Pärnu varasema asustuse tuumikalaga (jn 2). Haapsalu mnt, Kesk tn ja Suur-Toome tn trassides jäi ülemine põlenguviir nüüdisaegsest maapinnatasemest 0,4–0,6 m ja alumine 0,6–1,6 m sügavusele. Üldjuhul oli mõlema põlengukihi peal 20–40 cm paksune hallikas liivakiht, mis sisaldas väikesi söekübemeid ja tellisetükke. Suurem tellisetükkide kontsentratsioon jäi Haapsalu mnt, Suur-Toome ja Kesk tn nendele kruntidele, mis paiknevad kõige lähemal kohale, kuhu Saare-Lääne piiskop Heinrich I lasi ehitada toomkiriku. Kirik valmis kümne aastaga (1241–1251) ja see pühendati evangelist Johannesele. Vana-Pärnu oli piiskopi residents veidi üle kümne aasta. Leedu vürsti Traniate Läänemaale tehtud rüüsteretk hävitas 1263. aasta alguses nii katedraali kui ka linna. Samas seoses väärib eraldi nimetamist Haapsalu mnt 16 ja 24 ning Kesk tn 3A kinnistul dokumenteeritud alumisele põlengukihile ladestunud rusukiht, mis sisaldas lisaks tellisepurule ka lubimördiga kaetud suuremaid tellisetükke (jn 5). Helepunaste telliste savimassi koostises esines pae- ja lubjatükke ning kivide põletus oli ebaühtlane. Mõne tellise pealispinnal esinev kergelt läikiv kollakat värvi õhuke kiht (lubivärv?) ootab keemilise analüüsi tulemust.

2007. aasta uuringud ei toonud selgust ülemise põlengukihi dateerimiseks. Ainsana õnnestus koguda piisavas koguses sütt ^{14}C -analüüsiks Kesk tn 4 kinnistule kaevatud kraavi profiilist (jn 1: 6), kus nimetatud kihis oli säilinud jämedam söestunud roigas. Paraku jääb selle analüüsitulemus (450 ± 60 BP, mis kalibreerituna vastab 95,4% tõenäosusega kalendriaastatele 1324–1634 ja 68,2% tõenäosusega aastatele 1409–1615) liiga ebamääraseks, et teha kindlaks põlengu täpsem toimumisaeg.

2007. aastal toimunud trasside kaevamiselt kogutud leidude hulgas domineerivad savinõude killud. Vähem esineb savipiipude ja paksust rohelisest klaasist pudelite katkeid. Metallesemetest leiti kaks hobuserauda ja sepanael, mida pole võimalik täpsemalt dateerida. Koos esemeleidudega talletati Suur-Toome tn 1A kinnistule kaevatud trassist avastatud 17./18. saj jäätmeaugust suurem kogus looma-, linnu- ja kalaluid. Osteoloog Ingrid Õunapuu määrangu alusel on luumaterjalis ülekaalus lambaluud; kaladest on esindatud haug, koha ja säinas.

Vana-Pärnu leidudest on kõige vanemad kolm käsikeraamika kildu. Otsustades sarnase savimassi koostise ja üsna ühesuguse pinnatöötamise põhjal, pärinevad need ühest ajast, suure tõenäosusega 13. sajandist. Seda arvamust toetab ka fakt, et kaks kildu leiti *in situ* Haapsalu mnt 4 paljandunud söestunud laudpõranda pealt, mille vanus ^{14}C -analüüsi põhjal on 95,4% tõenäosusega 1270 pKr.

E. Russowi hinnangul on Vana-Pärnu keraamikaleidude hulgas ülekaalus kohalike meistrite hiline toodang. Liigiliselt esineb nii toidu valmistamiseks mõeldud kolmjalgnõude e graapenite kui ka vaagnate ja kausside fragmente, sh maalingutega anumate kilde (jn 6). Ajaliselt domineerib 17. saj materjal. Puudub 14. ja 15. saj toodang.

Kokkuvõtteks võib öelda, et 2007. aastal oli Vana-Pärnus tegemist oluliste uuringutega, mille alusel saab teha järeldusi edaspidiste kaevetööde planeerimiseks. Arvamus, et Vana-Pärnu varasest ajaloost pole hilisemate ehituste rajamise või põlluharimise tõttu pinnases midagi säilinud, lükati 2007. a uuringutega ümber. Kinnitust ei leidnud ka oletus, et kaitseala lõuna- ja idapoolses osas puudub arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuv kultuurkiht.