

Ülle TAMLA

2001. aasta arheoloogiliste välitööde tulemused
Results of archaeological fieldwork of 2001

Aivar KRITSA, Ülle SALUJÄR, Lembi LÕUGAS, Kristiina JOHANSON, Helen NÄRRI

Archaeological excavations in Sindi-Jedja

Arheoloogilised kaevamised Sindi-Jedja

Early YEDRU

Archaeological excavations in Jõelähtme and Kumsa parishes

Arheoloogilised kaevamised Jõelähtme ja Kumsa kihelkonnas

Ale LAVI

The northern forewall of the Kurista hill-fort

Kurista linnuse põhjapoolne sein

Marike NÄGI ja Toomas NÄGI

Archaeological fieldwork around Tõnija and Rõõsa on Southern Saaremaa

Arheoloogilised välitööd Tõnija ja Rõõsa ümbruses Lõuna-Saaremaal

Yulter LANG, Andres TYVÄRI and Mari-Liis KORTLA

The hill-fort of Keava

Keava linnus

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN ESTONIA

2001

Merge KONSA, Yulter LANG, Ingrid LAINEBURD and Heino YAAK

Archaeological excavations at settlement site 1 of Lõunaharju

Arheoloogilised kaevamised Lõunaharju 1 asustuskohal

Ane YABA and Heiko VALK

Prehistoric settlements in Viljandi – New evidence

Uusi leidunud Viljandi muinaskultuuri

Aveli NÄGI and Heiko VALK

Archaeological investigations of medieval and post-medieval Viljandi

Kesk- ja varajamajase Viljandi arheoloogilised uurimised

Helmut MANDER

Die Ausgrabungen im Ländchen Lõõnema in 2001

2001. aastal kaevamised Lõõnemaal

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Aveli NÄGI

Archaeological excavations in the cathedral town of Tartu

Arheoloogilised kaevamised Tartu katedraalilinnas

Frank RISSOW

Archaeologische Forschungen in der Bleichenburg zu Haapsalu

Arheoloogilised uurimised Haapsalu piiskopikonnas

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2002

Ülle TAMLA

Excavations of the destroyed grave at Harni

Kaevamised hävinud Harni kalmel

© 2001 Muinsuskaitseamet
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

Esi- ja tagakaas: 2001. aastal Haapsalust leitud ahjukahlid. 16. saj. esimene pool.
Cover and back cover: Stove-tiles found from Haapsalu in 2001. The first half of the 16th century.

Toimetuskolleegium:

Ants Kraut
Anneli Randla
Erki Russow
Toomas Tamla
Ülle Tamla
Heiki Valk

Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
e-mail: info@muinas.ee

Kujundus ja makett:

Jaana Kool

ISSN 1406-3972

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

Trükitud AS Pakett trükikojas
Laki 17, Tallinn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SETTLEMENT SITE I OF LINNAALUSTE

Marge KONSA, Valter LANG, Ingrid LAINEMURD and Helen VAAB

Tartu Ülikool (University of Tartu), Lossi 3, 50090 Tartu, Eesti (Estonia)

margek@ut.ee, vlang@ut.ee, orlando@ut.ee, helbeke@ut.ee

Archaeological excavations at settlement site I of Linnaaluste, located on the lands of Linnamäe and Vainu farms of the Linnaaluste village, Rapla County, were carried out by the Chair of Archaeology of the University of Tartu as part of the project for the study of the hill-fort of Keava and its surroundings (see Lang et al., this volume, pp. 65–73). Both the name of the village Linnaaluste (meaning in Estonian: the foot of the fort) and the existence of the village Litnanas (14 ploughlands) in the account-book Liber Census Daniae of the early 13th century have given enough reason for the supposition that the fort of Keava and the village of Linnaaluste were used contemporarily (Jaanits et al. 1982, 332). From the surveys in 2000 it became evident that there are actually two settlement sites, one of them (Linnaaluste I, covering ca. 8 hectares) located at a distance of 100 m to the southwest of the hill-fort and another (Linnaaluste II, ca. 4 hectares) at a distance of 800 m to the south of the fort (Lang 2000). As both hand-made and wheel-made ceramics were found from both of the sites during the field-walking, the aim of the excavations in 2001 was to clarify the dates for the establishment and use of settlement site I of Linnaaluste, as well as to determine its connection with the hill-fort. For that purpose, excavations were carried out at two places.

LINNAALUSTE I : 1

The first excavation (15 m²) was located on a cultivated field, at a distance of 400 m from the fort (Fig. 1). The blackish-brown cultural layer, 18–40 cm thick, was almost completely mixed by ploughing. An undisturbed cultural layer was preserved only in smaller patches extending deeper into the ground. Such hollows or pits are very common in Estonian settlement sites of the Middle and Late Iron Ages and are usually interpreted as pits for household refuse. There were three such pits in the excavated area, measured 110–180 cm in diameter and dug up to 45 cm into the original ground. One of these pits was filled in with dark soil, pieces of burnt stone, animal bone, charcoal and pottery, and was radiocarbon dated to 1013±44 BP (Table, No 1). However, the calibrated age of this date – 10th–12th centuries – does not fit in with the date of the sherds of fine-tempered carinate vessels, characteristic for North and Northwest Estonia mostly in the 7th–8th centuries (Lang 1991, 57). Probably there was some charcoal of later origin in this sample.

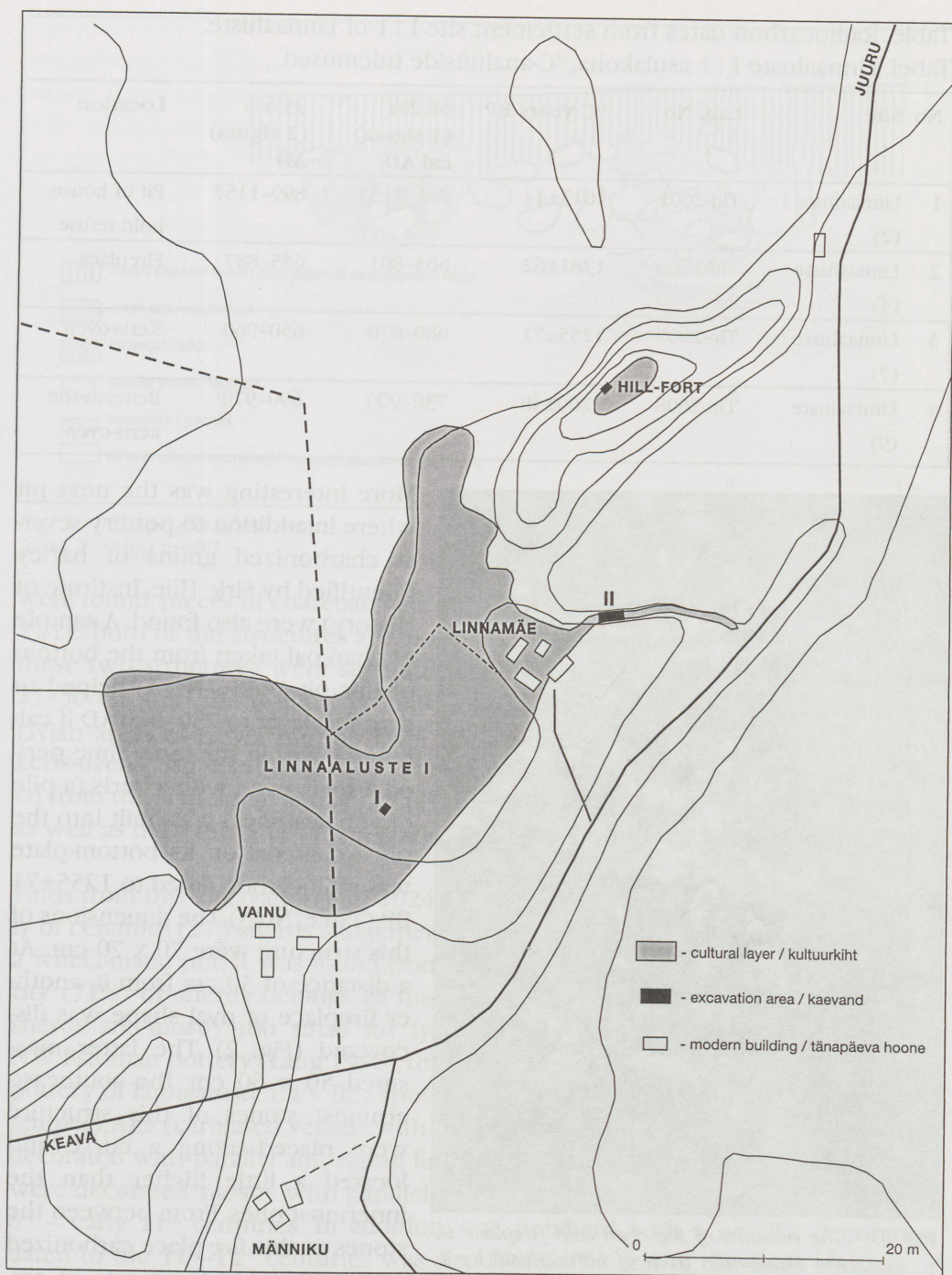


Fig. 1. Settlement site I of Linnaaluste and Keava hill-fort.
Joon. 1. Linnaaluste I asulakohi ja Keava linnus.

Table. Radiocarbon dates from settlement site I : 1 of Linnaaluste.

Tabel. Linnaaluste I : 1 asulakoha ¹⁴C-analüüside tulemused.

No	Site	Lab. No	¹⁴ C years BP	68.2% (1 sigma) cal AD	95.4% (2 sigma) AD	Location
1	Linnaaluste I (2)	Tln-2601	1013±44	981-1153	899-1157	Pit of house- hold refuse
2	Linnaaluste (4)	Tln-2606	1281±62	663-801	655-887	Fireplace
3	Linnaaluste (7)	Tln-2607	1255±71	680-870	650-960	Keris-oven
4	Linnaaluste (9)	Tln-2608	1200±48	730-900	690-970	Beneath the keris-oven



Fig. 2. The remains of the oven and fireplace in the excavation area of Linnaaluste I : 1. View from NW.

Joon. 2. Ahju ja koldeaseme jäänused Linnaaluste I : 1 kaevandis. Vaade loodest.

More interesting was the next pit where in addition to pottery several carbonized grains of barley (identified by Sirje Hiie, Institute of History) were also found. A sample of charcoal taken from the bottom of this pit (Table, No 4) helped to date this layer to 730-900 AD if calibrated. Within the same time period a small oven with a keris (a pile of cobblestones) was built into the pit - charcoal on its bottom-plate was radiocarbon dated to 1255±71 BP (Table, No 3). The dimensions of this structure were 70 x 70 cm. At a distance of 30 cm from it, another fireplace of oval shape was discovered (Fig. 2). The latter measured 50 x 60 cm; the southeasternmost stones of this structure were placed along a curve and located a little higher than the innermost ones. From between the stones of this fire-place carbonized grains of barley, fragments of animal bone and sherds of pottery

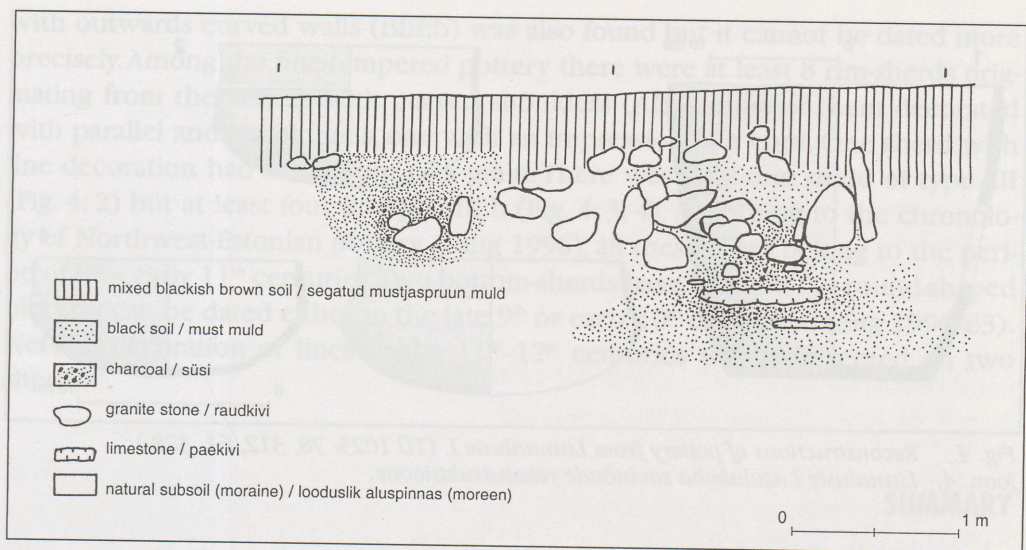


Fig. 3. The profile of the oven.
Joon. 2. Ahju profiil.

were found; pieces of charcoal were radiocarbon dated to 1281 ± 62 BP (Table, No 2), i.e. both of the structures are more or less contemporary. One may think that these two structures were separate parts of one, 160 cm long oven deepened 25–30 cm into the original ground (Fig. 3). Such ovens have good parallels in Livian areas of Latvia starting from the 8th century (Zariņa 1978, 98). Primitive keris-ovens also occurred at the same period of time in Estonia. These are reported from the settlement site of Saha (Lang 1996, 236; dated to the 7th–8th centuries) as well as from the sites of Iru, Rõuge, Peedu and others (Tõnisson 1981).

Finds from this excavation (TÜ 1024:1–118) are not numerous and consist mostly of ceramics (273 sherds altogether). There was only one sherd originating from a wheel-made pot. It was found from the uppermost and mixed layer. The majority (71%) of sherds belongs to fine-tempered hand-made vessels but the potsherds are mostly too small for typological grouping. Using the typology of NW Estonian pottery (Lang 1996), the following types were presented among the pottery of Linnaaluste I: 1 – BI:a (pots of carinated shape and with coarse-grained temper), AI:a (carinated vessels with fine-grained temper) and AI:b, the latter was decorated with parallel and zigzag lines. Altogether 4.7% of fine-tempered sherds were decorated, mostly with parallel and zigzag lines which are common for the 8th – early 11th centuries. In addition, one potsherd with a net-like decoration dated to the 11th–12th centuries was also found. The rest of the finds consists of small rings of a bronze chain, whetstones and pieces of animal bone.

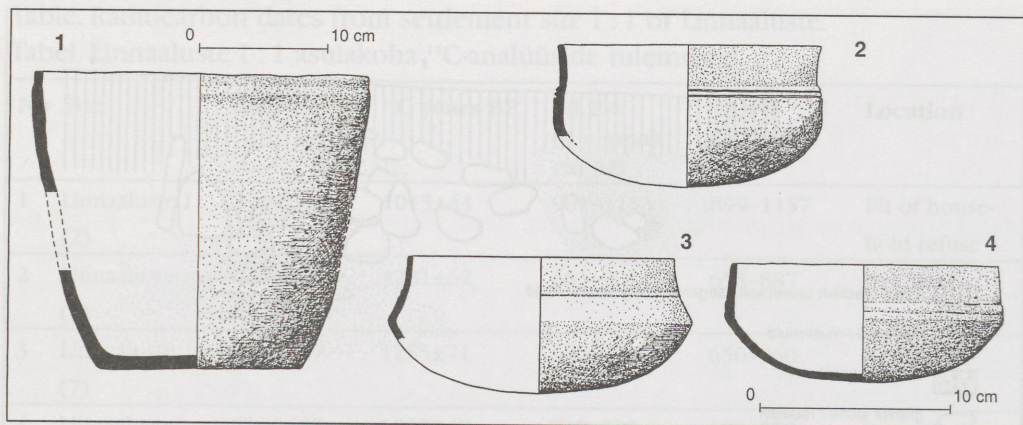


Fig. 4. Reconstructions of pottery from Linnaaluste I. (TÜ 1025: 78, 312, 61, 328.)
 Joon. 4. Linnaaluste I asulakoba savinõude rekonstruktsioone.

LINNAALUSTE I : 2

The second area of excavation was located 250 m south of the fort, at the northern edge of an abandoned gravel quarry in the northeastern portion of the settlement site. The original surface of earth was preserved as a 120 m long and 2–3 m wide artificial ridge between the previous (but destroyed by digging of gravel) flat pasture and a natural depression leading to the foot of the hill-fort (Fig. 1). The profile of the edge of the quarry was cleaned up for a length of 17 m, and an area of 23.75 m² was uncovered on the ridge. Beneath the turf cover of 10–15 cm there was an 80-cm thick layer of greyish black soil, followed by yellow sand beneath it. This soil, rather rich in finds, was not a cultural layer in situ but the soil pushed together by a bulldozer from the area of the quarry. However, in the northeastern portion of the profile of this artificial ridge there was also an undisturbed cultural layer preserved along a length of 7 m. This 30-cm thick layer was covered with a 20-cm thick layer of cultivated soil.

The materials found (TÜ 1025) consists of a bronze spiral, a clay bead, pieces of iron slag and burnt clay, fragments of animal bone and pottery. Of altogether 1079 potsherds there were only two that originate from medieval wheel-made pots and one of modern times covered with enamel. The rest of the pottery was hand-made and the majority of it (67.6%) was moulded with fine-grained temper. Of the coarse-grained pottery, type BII:a (pots with an S-shaped profile) was most common (10 rim-sherds). There were 4 sherds of type BII:b (Fig. 4: 1), one of them decorated with pits below the rim. The former type was common in the Viking Age, the latter during the second half of the first millennium AD. One potsherd of a pot

with outwards curved walls (BIII:b) was also found but it cannot be dated more precisely. Among the fine-tempered pottery there were at least 8 rim-sherds originating from the vessels with curved shoulders (AI:b), most of them decorated with parallel and zigzag lines, one with an impression of a cord. One sherd with line decoration had an imprint of a grain. There was only one sherd of type AII (Fig. 4: 2) but at least four of type AIII:b (Fig. 4: 3, 4). According to the chronology of Northwest-Estonian pottery (Lang 1996), all these types belong to the period of 8th – early 11th centuries. Two bottom-sherds have low and flat round-shaped pits and can be dated either to the late 9th or early 10th centuries (Lang 1996, 83). Net-like decoration of lines of the 11th–12th centuries was represented on two sherds.

SUMMARY

In general terms, the materials found – ceramics in particular – of settlement site I of Linnaaluste is comparable with that of North and North-West Estonia during the pre-Viking and Viking Ages. Some differences are observable, however. The high percentage of fine-tempered pottery is remarkable, as it is known that such ceramics do not usually exceed 43% in the settlements (except for site III of Kuusalu with 64%) and 60% in the hill-forts of that time (Lang 1996, 108, 478). It is noteworthy that even the so-called coarse-grained pottery has been carefully made and often it was difficult to differentiate between these two groups. Also, pottery variation in types and decoration at Linnaaluste was smaller than, for instance, at Iru. Both the materials found and radiocarbon dates indicate that settlement site I of Linnaaluste was occupied starting from the late 7th(?) or 8th century up to the early 11th century. The active use of this site was discontinued after that, and the few finds of later date can probably be connected with the existence of the hill-fort nearby. In the late 11th – early 13th centuries, during the active use of the fort, the open settlement site was shifted elsewhere, probably to the area of site II of Linnaaluste.

References

- Jaanits, L., Laul, S., Lõugas, V. & Tõnisson, E. 1982. Eesti esiajalugu. Tallinn.
- Lang, V. 1991. Ühe savinõutüübi ajaloost Loode-Eestis. – MT, 1. Tallinn, 45–65.
- Lang, V. 1996. Muistne Rävala. Muistised, kronoloogia ja maaviljelusliku asustuse kujunemine Loode-Eestis, eriti Pirita jõe alamjooksu piirkonnas, 1–2. (MT, 4.) Tallinn.

Lang, V. 2000. Aruanne inspeksioonist Keava linnuse lähikonda 4. mail 2000. a. (Manuscript in the archives of MA.)

Lang, V., Tvaauri, A. & Rohtla, M.-L., this volume. The hill-fort of Keava, pp. 65–73.

Tõnisson, E. 1981. Esiaja ahjud Eestis. – TATÜ, 1, 43–56.

Zariņa, A. 1978. Krāsnis Salaspils Laukskolas lībiešu 10.–13. gs. ciemu vietās. – AE, XII, 76–99.

ARHEOLOOGILISED KAEVAMISED LINNAALUSTE I ASULAKOHAL

Marge KÕNSA, Valter LANG, Ingrid LAINEMURD ja Helen VAAB

Uuringud Raplamaal Linnaaluste I asulakohal toimusid seoses TÜ arheoloogia õppetooli projektiga Keava linnuse ja selle ümbruse uurimiseks (vt. Lang et al, käesolev kogumik). Nii Linnaaluste küla nimi kui ka Taani hindamisraamatus mainitud 14 adramaaga Litnanas küla on lubanud oletada linnusega samaaegset asulakohta selle vahetus läheduses. 2000. aastal korraldatud inspeksioonil selguski, et linnusest 100 m edelasse jääb ulatuslik, ligikaudu 8 hektarit hõlmav asulakoht (Linnaaluste I; vt. joon. 1). Juba varem oli teada teise, 4 ha suuruse asulakoha (Linnaaluste II) olemasolu linnusest 800 m lõunas. Ülevaate saamiseks asulate rajamis- ja kasutusperioodist ning seosest Keava linnusega alustati 2001. a. suvel uuringuid Linnaaluste I asulakohal, kus avati kaks kaevandit.

LINNAALUSTE I : 1

15 m² suurune kaevand rajati linnuse edelavallist 400 m kaugusele, söötis põllule asula keskosas (joon. 1). Mustjaspruun, 18–40 cm paksune kultuurikiht oli uuritaval alal enamjaolt kuni loodusliku pinnaseni läbi küntud. Puutumatu kihti esines vaid kolmes aluspõhja kaevatud süvendis, mille läbimõõt ulatus 110–180 cm ning sügavus kuni 45 cm. Põlenud kivipurdu, savinõukilde ja loomaluutükke sisaldanud sõerohke tumeda mullaga süvendist kogutud sõeproov andis tulemuseks 1013±44 radiosüsinikuaastat (vt. tabel, nr. 1). Kihi kalibreeritud dateering 10.–12. sajandisse ei sobi aga kokku samast leitud kildudega nivendiga savinõudest, mille kasutusaeg Loode- ja Põhja-Eestis on lõppenud 8. sajandi paiku. Teisest, ajavahemikus 730–900 kaevatud lohust (vt. tabel, proov nr. 4) saadi lisaks savinõukildudele ka söestunud odrateri. Samasse oli ehitatud kerisahi, mille paest põhjaplaadil olnud sõe vanus oli 1255±71 ¹⁴C-aastat (tabel, nr. 3). Peamiselt raudkividest koosnevast 70 cm läbimõõduga kerisevarest paiknes 30 cm kaugusel ovaalse kujuga leease (vt. joon. 2). Leeaseme keskosast leiti koos luu- ja savinõukildudega ka söestunud odrateri ning sealt kogutud sõe analüüs näitas koldeaseme samaaegsust ahjuga (660–800; tabel, proov nr. 2). Keriseosa põhi ulatus aluspõhja 30 cm, leease aga ca 25 cm ulatuses (joon. 3). Ilmselt on tegu kaheosalise maasse kaevatud ahjuga, millele on alates 8. sajandist vasteid liivlaste aladel. Umbes samal ajal hakati algelisi kerisahje ehitama ka Eestis.

Kaevandi kasinast leiutamaterjalist (TÜ 1024: 1–118) moodustas põhiosa keraamika. 273 savinõukilust pärineb üks kedral valmistatud nõust, teised esindavad käsitsikeraamikat. Viimaste hulgas sai eristada BI:a, AI:a ja AI:b tüüpi nõusid. Peenkeramika moodustas üllatuslikult suure osa – 71%. Ornamentimotiividest olid esindatud horisontaalsed ja siksakjooned, ühel juhul ka võreornament;

üldse oli kaunistusi 4,7% peenkeramikale kildudest. Lisaks keramikale leiti pronksist rõngastülidest ketikatkend, luisk, lihvimiskivi ning loomaluude tükke.

LINNAALUSTE I : 2

Teine kaevand rajati linnusest 250 m lõuna poole jääva mahajäetud kruusakarjääri põhjaserva (joon. 1: II). Algne maapind on seal säilinud üksnes karjääri servas 2–3 m laiuse ja 120 m pikkuse ribana, kuhu buldooseriga oli kokku lükatud pinnast enne kruusa kaevandamist. Selle tulemusena tekkinud seljandiku edelaosas puhastati välja karjääri serva profiil 17 m ulatuses ning seljandiku laest avati 9,5 m pikkune osa (23,75 m²). Pealmise 10–15 cm paksuse mättakihi all lasus 80 cm paksune hallikas-musta mulla kiht, mis päädis kollase aluspõhja liivaga. Profiili kirdeosas oli 7 m ulatuses säilinud ka puutumatut kultuurkihti, mille paksus oli 30 cm.

Kaevamistel leiti pronksist spiraal, savihelmes, noakatkend, šlakitükikesi, savitihendeid, loomaluid ja arvukalt savinõukilde (TÜ 1025). Leitud 1079 savinõukillust kaks olid keskaegsetest kedral vormitud nõudest, üks uusaegsest emailitud nõust ning ülejäänud käsitsi vormitud nõudest, mille hulgas domineerisid, nagu esimeseski kaevandis, peenkeramilised nõud (67,56 %). Jämekeramikast saadi kõige enam BII:a tüüpi nõusid, mõnevõrra vähem BII:b potte (joon. 4: 1) ning BIII:b tüüp oli esindatud vaid ühe nõuga. Peenkeramilistest nõudest olid sagedasemad kumeraõlgised AI:b tüüpi kausid, millest enamik oli kaunistatud joon- ja siksakornamendiga. Üks kild AI tüüpi nõust oli kaunistatud nõörornamendiga ning ühel joonornamenti kandval killul oli viljaterajalg. AII tüüpi nõust leiti vaid üks kild (joon. 4: 2). AIII:b tüüpi mõikaga madalaid kausikesi (joon. 4: 3, 4) oli vähemalt neli; kaks kildu olid põhjalohuga kaussidest. Analoogiate põhjal Loo-de-Eesti peenkeramikaga võib kõikide nende tüüpide peamiseks kasutusajaks pidada perioodi 8.–11. sajandi alguseni. Hilisrauaajale iseloomulikke võreornamenti esines vaid kahel killul.

KOKKUVÕTE

Otsustades ¹⁴C-dateeringute ning leiumaterjali põhjal on Linnaaluste I asulas elatud alates eelviikingiajast (7. saj. lõpp? / 8. saj.) kuni viikingiaja lõpuni 11. saj. esimesel poolel. Pärast seda on aktiivne elutegevus asulas katkenud ning Keava linnamäe kasutusajal, 11.–13. sajandil, nihkus küla-tuumik mujale, nähtavasti Linnaaluste II asula alale.