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

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN ESTONIA

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Cover and back cover: Stove-tiles found from Haapsalu in 2001. The first half of the 16th century.

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TRIAL EXCAVATIONS ON THE II SETTLEMENT SITE OF LAOSSINA AND SURVEY TRIPS IN SETUMAA

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TRIAL EXCAVATIONS

In 2001 the investigations of the settlement sites of the northern part of Setumaa were resumed with trial excavations in the culturally rich area on the western shore of the Pihkva Lake, on the II settlement site of Laossina (Põlva county, Mikitamäe parish, the village of Laossina, Sepa (Sepä) farm) (Figs. 1: 2, II; 2) where interesting finds were discovered in the course of surveys. About 0.8–1.5 km from the settlement site there are the barrow cemeteries of the Culture of Long Barrows from the 2nd half of the 1st millennium (Fig. 1: 3). In the autumn of 1974 a stone axe of the Early Bronze Age (AI 4873) was found in the field of the former Mäe forester's farm (Fig. 1: 1). The settlement sites in the Laossina village were discovered in 1997 by Arvis Kiristaja who checked the information of the amateur archaeologist Ali Kikkas about the potsherds found there (Kiristaja 1997; Kiristaja

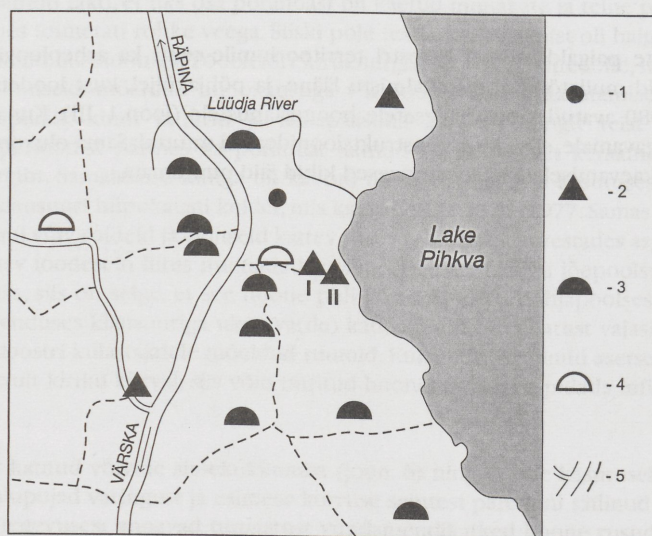


Fig. 1. Archaeological monuments in the village of Laossina and its neighbourhood. 1 - findspot of the stone axe, 2 - settlement site, 3 - barrow cemetery, 4 - destroyed barrow cemetery, 5 - roads. I - Laossina I settlement site, II - Laossina II settlement site.

Joon. 1. Arheoloogilised muistised Laossina külas ja selle läheduses.

1 - kivikirve leiukoht, 2 - asulakoht, 3 - kääbaskalmistu, 4 - lõbutud kääbaskalmistu, 5 - teed. I - Laossina I asulakoht, II - Laossina II asulakoht.

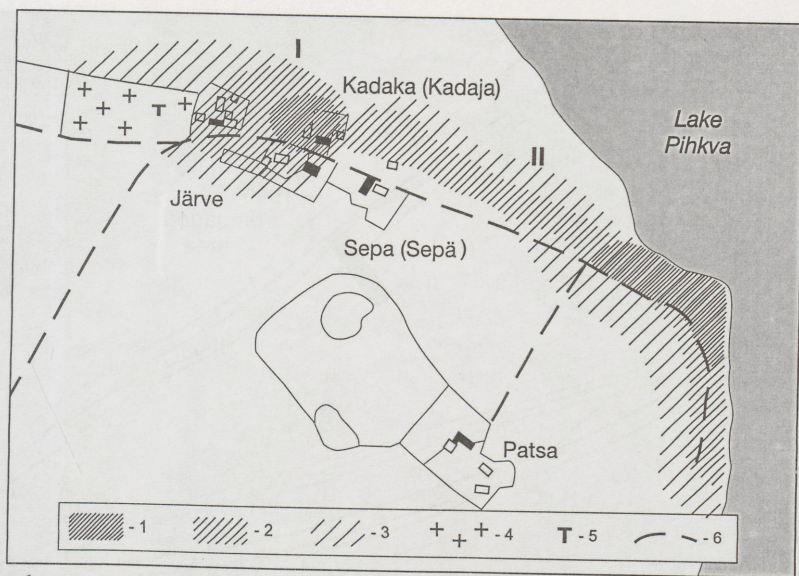


Fig. 2. The location map of the Laossina I and II settlement sites on the western coast of the Pihkva Lake (by A. Kiristaja). 1 - core area of the settlement site, 2 - settlement layer, 3 - peripheral area of the settlement site, 4 - graveyard of the Laossina village, 5 - tsässon, 6 - roads.

Joon. 2. Laossina I ja II asulakoha asendiskeem Pihkva järve läänekaldal (koostas A. Kiristaja). 1 - asula tuumikala, 2 - asula kultuurkiht, 3 - asula ääreala, 4 - Laossina küla kalmistu, 5 - tsässon, 6 - teed.

et al. 1998, 225). The extent of the NW-SE-oriented part of the Laossina II settlement site together with the border areas is 50-80 x 400 m, and the size of the N-S-oriented part is 60-80 x 150 m. The core part of the settlement (50 x 150 m) is located about 200 m SE of the buildings of the Sepa farm (Aun 2001a) (Fig. 2). In 1999 the 15-20 x 100 m area NE of the core area was destroyed by the building of the Laossina beach. In 2000 A. Kiristaja found some pottery from the end of the Stone Age in the SE part of the damaged area (Konsa & Ots 2001, 126). According to the discoverer (A. Kiristaja, pers. comm.) a part of this pottery (AI 6443:1) belongs to the Lubana type. According to the Latvian archaeologist Ilse Loze, pottery of this type occurs at all the Late Neolithic sites of the Lubana Valley, and it is found higher than the Stone Age finds and mostly together with the oldest crucibles. On the basis of the stratigraphy of the finds, Loze dates this pottery to the Early Bronze Age (Loze 1979, 100-106). During the survey trip in October 2000, flint fragments were recovered, besides the potsherds, from the surface of the destroyed area (AI 6443:2). Trial excavations were organised in Laossina to check the presence of the earlier settlement site. Two excavations were dug: excavation I was NE-SW-oriented, with the area of 16 m², located at the edge of the destroyed part of the core of the settlement, near the place where the pottery

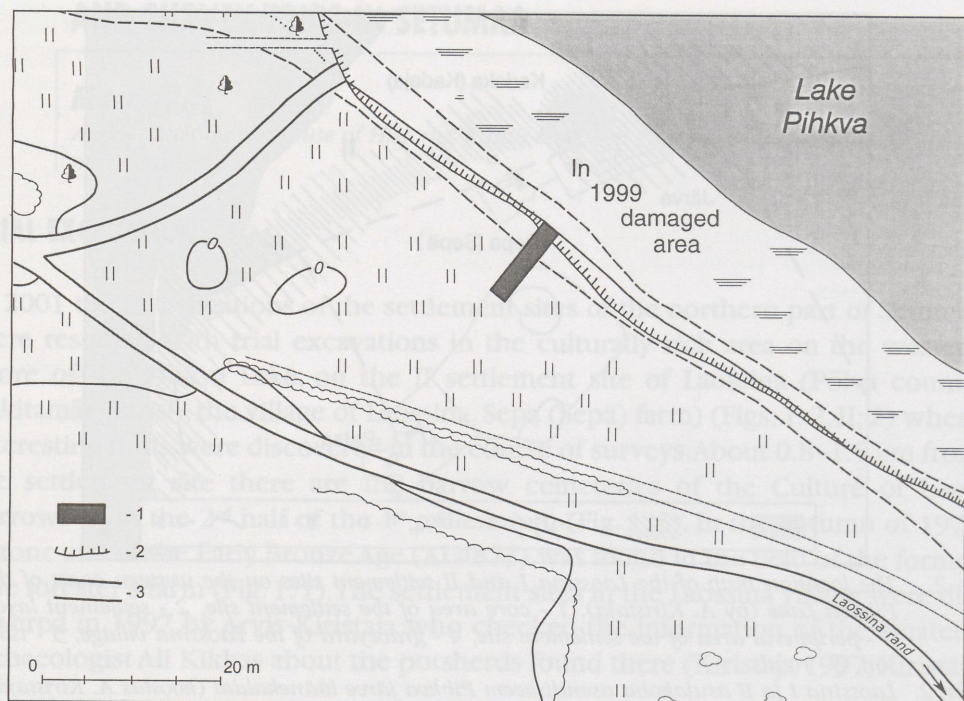


Fig. 3. Core area of the Laossina II settlement site. 1 - excavation I, 2 - limit of the damaged area, 3 - roads.

Joon. 3. Laossina II asulakoha tuumikala. 1 - kaevand I, 2 - lõbutud ala piirjoon, 3 - teed.

of the Lubana type was found (Fig. 3), and excavation II (1 m²) was dug in the NW part of the settlement site where the coarse pottery of the Viking Age (AI 6280:1) had been found in 1997.

CULTURAL LAYER AND CONSTRUCTION REMAINS

The cultural layer of the excavation I was 0.6 m thick on the average. It was covered by a sod layer, 0.1–0.18 m thick, and in the SW part of the excavation also a 0.07–0.18 m layer of brownish-yellow sand, probably brought by wind and waves. The thin veins of greyish sand in the layer suggest that the layer was formed gradually over a long period. Three different layers of different periods could be distinguished in the cultural layer. In the upper part the 0.2–0.22 m thick layer of darker greyish-brown sand contained finds (mostly medieval) mainly in the SW part of the excavation. Beneath it there was a layer of dark grey sand, 0.2 m on the average, which appeared to be the richest in finds. It also contained more charcoal and burnt stone rubble, and some clay packings. In the lowest part of the



Fig. 4. Laossina II settlement site. Excavation I at the level of the bottom deposits of the cultural layer. View from SW.

Joon. 4. Laossina II asulakobt. I kaevand kultuurikihi alaosa tasemel. Vaade edelast.

cultural layer a 0.18–0.2 m thick deposit of lighter and quite mottled sand, containing small charcoal fragments and patches of yellow sand, was discovered beneath the dark grey sand (Fig. 4). A larger area with burning traces came to light in the SW part of the excavation. The dark coaly sand there also contained small fragments of cremated bones. In the excavation II ca 0.35–0.4 m of cultural layer came to light beneath the 3–5 cm thick sod layer. The upper part of the cultural layer was mixed by ploughing to a depth of 0.2 m, and contained only a few finds. More numerous were the finds in the lower part of the cultural layer, which was mixed with yellow sand.

Construction remains were represented by the traces of destroyed hearths in the dark grey sand layer of the excavation I. The entrenchments were also few in the investigated area (Fig. 4). In the NE part of the excavation I a flat-bottomed pit, 0.3 m deep, with a diameter of 0.5 m, extended into the original soil below the dark grey sand layer. In the pit, the layers of coaly dark-grey sand were intermittent with yellow sand layers. On the bottom of the pit a fragment of wheel pottery was found (AI 6465: 299). A couple of smaller pits were also discovered in

the SW part of the excavation I. In the NW part of the excavation II there was an entrenchment with a diameter of 0.8 m, the greater part of which extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The flat-bottomed entrenchment was 0.44 m deep from the ground. The lower part of the pit was filled with grey and yellow mottled sand and the upper part with dark grey sand. The purpose of the pits is not clear.

In the excavation I, plough marks were discovered in a 5.5 m long area, at a depth of 0.4–0.45 m from the ground, in the lower part of the darker brownish-grey layer and the upper part of the dark grey layer. They were stripes of lighter brownish-grey sand, 0.5–1.5 m long and ca 7 cm wide, running parallel to each other. The distance between them was mostly 0.3–0.35 m, sometimes also 0.25 m or 0.4 m.

FINDS

The recovered finds were rather unvaried, potsherds forming the majority. The total number of potsherds from the two excavations was 557. Among other finds there were a couple of netsinker fragments, clay packings, some flint fragments, one of which (AI 6465: 33) may be dated to the Early Bronze Age. Besides these, slag pieces and some fragments of iron objects were found. About ten potsherds came from hand-moulded vessels. Their clay mass contained coarse stone rubble, the surfaces were smoothed but still quite coarse due to the protruding rubble. Two rim fragments (Fig. 5: 1) belong to a vessel with an upright rim, 0.9–1.0 cm thick, slightly concave on the outside, with a curved edge. According to Aivar Kriiska, these fragments may date from the end of the Bronze Age or from the beginning of the Iron Age (i.e. to the 1st millennium BC) on the basis of clay composition, surface finishing and baking. One bottom fragment (Fig. 5: 2) might belong to the coarse pottery of the Viking Age, judging by the surface finishing and clay composition. The fragments of hand-moulded pottery were found in the lower horizons of the cultural layer, from the yellowish-grey mottled sand. The wheel pottery comes mostly from the vessels with a low rim slanted outwards. Some of them have a curved edge with a low step on the inner side (Fig. 5: 3). The shoulder parts of the vessels are decorated with a belt of horizontal lines (Fig. 5: 6). Among the potsherds recovered from the destroyed area there were also several fragments of vessels with analogous rims. Fragments of such vessels with a low, outwards slanted rim and curved edge have been found in small numbers from the cultural layers of the 11th–13th centuries of the Pskov town (Harlashov 1994, 69, Fig. 26: 13), and from the 13th–14th-century layers of the Pskov hill-fort

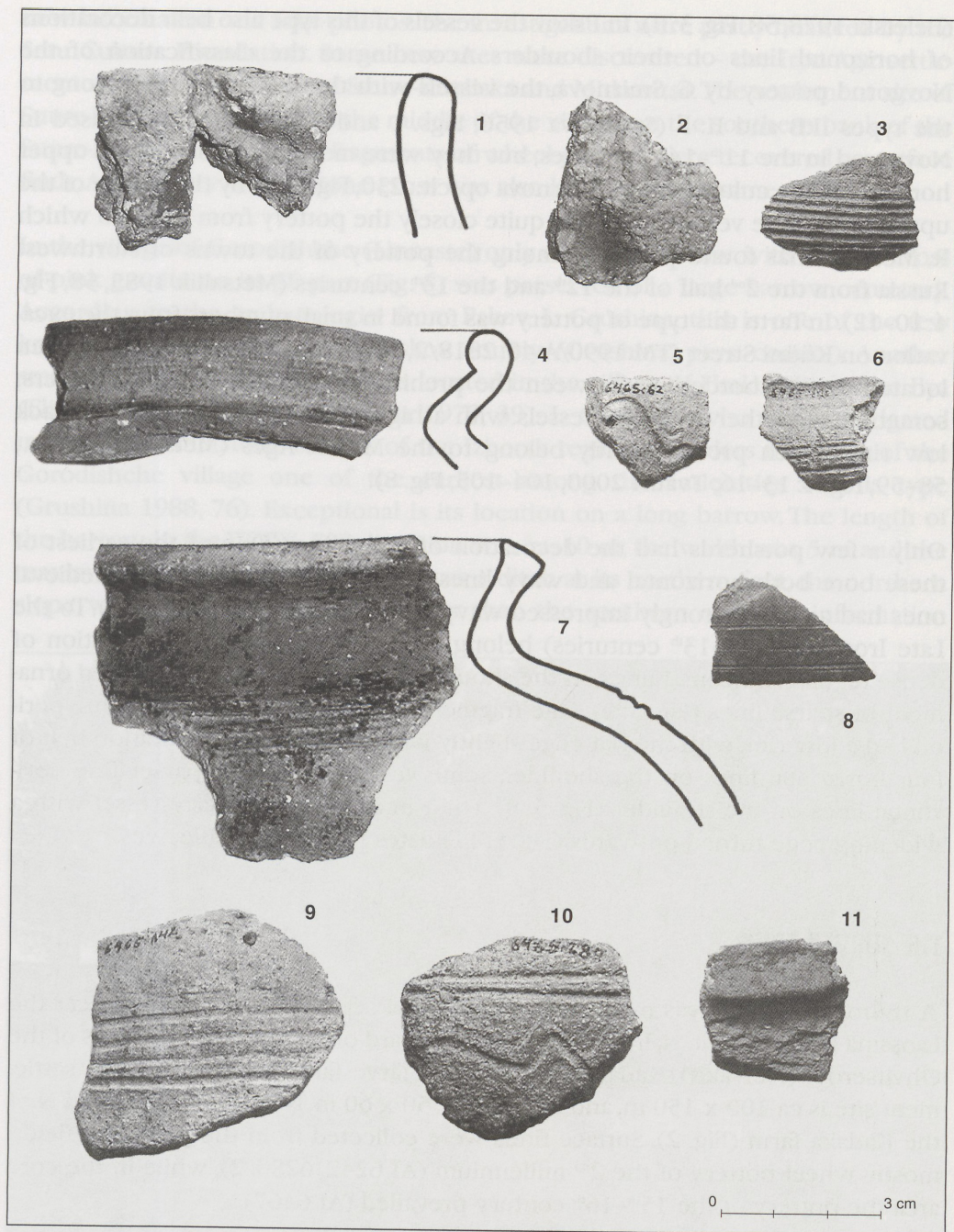


Fig. 5. Potsberds from the trial excavation I of the Laossina II settlement site. (AI 6465: 191 and 209 (glued together), 282, 129, 116, 62, 100, 203, 272, 142, 289, 30.)
 Joon. 5. Savinõukilde Laossina II asulakoha proovikaevandist I.

(Beletski 1978, 58, Fig. 3: II). In Pskov the vessels of this type also bear decorations of horizontal lines on their shoulders. According to the classification of the Novgorod pottery by G. Smirnova, the vessels with the described rim belong to the types II:B and II: Γ (Smirnova 1956, Figs. 1 and 2) and they were used in Novgorod in the 11th–14th centuries, but they were more numerous in the upper horizons of the cultural layer (Smirnova op. cit., 230, Fig. 7: 2). By the profile of the upper part, these vessels resemble quite closely the pottery from Tartu, to which R. Metsallik has found parallels among the pottery of the towns of Northwest Russia from the 2nd half of the 12th and the 13th centuries (Metsallik 1985, 58, Fig. 4: 10–12). In Tartu this type of pottery was found in small numbers from the excavation on Kүүini Street (TM 1990/A 40: 2818/2, 2956, etc.) where they were often located on the borderline between the prehistoric and early medieval layers, sometimes together with the vessels with a high neck and sharply turned-back low rim, which predominantly belong to the Middle Ages (Metsallik op. cit., 58–59, Fig. 4: 13–16; Tvauri 2000, 104–105, Fig. 8).

Only a few potsherds had the decoration of wavy lines. One of the earliest of these bore both horizontal and wavy lines (Fig. 5: 10), and two later, medieval ones had a single strongly impressed wavy line for decoration (Fig. 5: 5). To the Late Iron Age (11th–13th centuries) belong all potsherds with the decoration of dense regular horizontal lines on the shoulders, and the strongly impressed ornament of sparse lines (Fig. 5: 9). One fragment of a vessel dated to the same period had a low rim, with the flat edge slightly widening, and the decoration belt of four horizontal lines on the shoulder. Some vessels have had sparser fine horizontal lines on the shoulder (Fig. 5: 8). The rim fragment of a clay vessel with a widening edge turned outwards (Fig. 5: 11) dates from the Middle Ages.

THE SURVEY TRIPS

A thorough survey was made on the Laossina I settlement site located near the Laossina II settlement, N, E and SE of the graveyard of Laossina, on the lands of the Ohvitserovi (Nõlvaku), Kadaka (Kadaja) and Järve farms. The size of the settlement site is ca 100 x 150 m, and its core, ca. 50 x 60 m, is located W, NW and N of the Kadaka farm (Fig. 2). Surface finds were collected from the ploughed field - mostly wheel pottery of the 2nd millennium (AI 6242, 6280: 2), while in the core area the pottery of the 15th–16th century prevailed (AI 6467).

The aim of the survey of the Setu territory in Russia was to inspect and specify the locations of the settlement sites of the 2nd half of the 1st millennium, obtain

new information and take photos. The investigations were partly financed by the Setu Culture Foundation. Some new sites were discovered – the Iron Age settlement sites in the villages of Suure-Kuuliska and Mitkovitsa. The settlement site of Suure-Kuuliska is located in the middle of the village, on the southern bank of the Suure-Kuuliska river. Some fragments of wheel pottery were recovered as surface finds. A cemetery with a stone cross was also located in the same village.

In the village of Gorodishche (Linnaste) only one long barrow with a stone cross of pink granite on its SE part (Fig. 6) was preserved of a large barrow cemetery. According to the archaeologist from Pskov, L. Grushina, this is one of the few known granite crosses in the Pskov county (Grushina, pers. comm.). Another small greyish-pink granite cross is located in the village of Umkovitsa, at the Ilya (Elia) tsässon (chapel) (Sergejeva 1979, 39). L. Grushina, who has investigated more closely the stone crosses of the Izborsk region, considers the cross of the Gorodishche village one of the earliest among the antiquities of this type (Grushina 1988, 76). Exceptional is its location on a long barrow. The length of the barrow in the WNW-ESE direction was ca. 10 m, the width was 5 m and the maximum height 0.7–0.8 m. There was a ditch at its northern foot, the northern slope was slightly higher and steeper than the southern one. The information



Fig. 6. View of the long barrow in the Gorodishche (Linnaste) village from NW.
Joon. 6. Vaade pikk-kääpale Gorodišše (Linnaste) külas loodest.

about a barrow cemetery, destroyed by wind long ago, in the village of Gorodishche dates from 1922 (Parmas 1922, 28) and it also contains in the letter by L. Zouroff to the director of the Petseri Museum of that time, M.S. Vilnitsa (Zouroff 1958, 2). L. Zouroff mentions that the pink granite cross is associated with a cemetery later than the barrows and presumes the presence of a settlement site in the Gorodishche village (ibid). This village is one of the few areas in Setumaa where near a hillfort of the 2nd half of the 1st millennium a contemporaneous cemetery of the Culture of Long Barrows has been located. The hillfort of Gorodishche (Linnaste) lies about 2 km SE of the barrow.

In the middle of the Mitkovitsa village, on the bank of the wide and deep valley of the Mitkovitsa creek separating the village and the hill-fort, between the village lane and the valley, a settlement site with a dark grey cultural layer was discovered (Fig. 7). Finds (potsherds, quartz and flint flakes) were more numerous and the soil was darker on the valley side of the settlement site. In the part closer to the lane from the Petseri-Izborsk highway to the village of Mitkovitsa, and around the farm buildings, the soil was lighter and contained wheel pottery of a later period, from the 15th–16th centuries. The recovered potsherds were mostly brown and brownish-grey, sometimes dark grey, side fragments. The brown and brownish-grey potsherds were three-ply on the broken surface with a grey streak in the middle. The clay mass contained fine sand and rubble. One of the fragments was decorated on the outside with impressed belts of double lines (Fig. 8: 2), with a space of 0.7 cm between the belts. Only one rim fragment was found (Fig. 8: 1). It belonged to a vessel with a low rim with triangular cross-section sharply turned outwards and the flat edge turned towards the shoulder. The surface was beige-grey, dark grey on the broken surfaces; the clay was fine-grained, with slight admixture of sand.



Fig. 7. View of the settlement site in the middle of the Mitkovitsa village from SSE.

Joon. 7. Vaade asulakobale Mitkovitsa küla keskel lõuna-kagust.

The hill-fort northeast of the Mitkovitsa village, known by the local people by the name of Gorodachek, was discovered by L. Zouroff in 1935. During the survey trip in 2001 a small (0.55 x 0.75 cm) cylindrical clay bead (Fig. 8: 3) was found at the eastern foot of this hillfort of the 2nd half of the 1st millen-

nium. Cylindrical and ring-shaped clay beads were quite common among the finds from the hillforts and settlement sites of SE Estonia of the 2nd half, and especially the last quarter, of the 1st millennium (Aun 1992, 62).

Of great interest are the surface finds from the settlement site on the eastern and southeastern shore of the Lübenets lake near the SE border of Setumaa. The site was discovered by the Pskov archaeologist L. Grushina in 1995 (Grushina, pers. comm.). In October 2001 this rather large settlement site was partly destroyed by the building of summer cottages directly upon the cultural layer. The layer was preserved only in the garden strips between the cottages. The core of the settlement site seems to be on the property of the Skaborg family and their neighbours (Fig. 9). There a dark grey layer was preserved, containing charcoal, burnt stone rubble and smallish granite stones, some of which were burned. Among the recovered surface finds there were fragments of hand-moulded and wheel pottery, a fragment of a disc-shaped spinning-whorl of clay (with a diameter of about 4.5 cm, and a diameter of the hole about 1 cm; Fig. 8: 4), and a slag lump. The fragments of hand-moulded pottery (Fig. 8: 5) were mostly two-ply on the fracture, with a greyish-brown outer surface and grey inner surface. The clay mass contained coarse rubble, the surfaces were smoothed but still quite rough due to the protruding rubble. The walls were 0.65–0.9 cm thick. By their clay composition, surface finishing and stage of baking, they resembled the coarse pottery of the 2nd half of the 1st millennium. Most of the surface finds were fragments of the Late Iron Age wheel pottery, also two-ply by the fracture, some even three-ply. They were grey, beige and greyish-brown. The two-ply vessels had a dark grey inner surface. The clay mass contained fine rubble, in some cases also sand. Edge fragments were few, one of them belonged to a vessel with an upright rim, the flat edge tilted inwards. This fragment was 0.7 cm thick. Some fragments had a sparse, less fre-

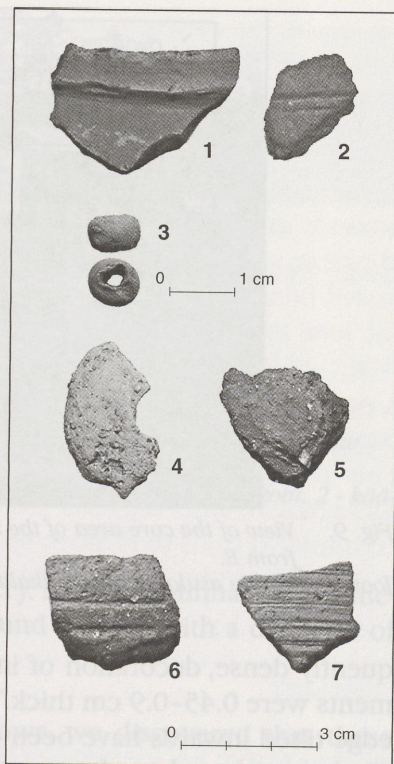


Fig. 8. Finds from the settlement sites of Mitkovitsa (1–2), Lübenets (4–7) and from the E foot of the hillfort of Mitkovitsa (3). 1, 2, 5–7 - potsberds, 3 - clay bead, 4 - spinningwhorl of clay.

Joon. 8. Leide Mitkovitsa (1–2), Lübenetsi (4–7) asulakohalt ja Mitkovitsa linnuse idajalamilt (3). 1, 2, 5–7 - savinõukillud, 3 - savihelmes, 4 - savist värtnakedra katke.

quency of decoration. The fragments of wheel pottery were mostly two-ply, with a dark grey inner surface and a greyish-brown outer surface. The clay mass contained fine rubble, in some cases also sand. Edge fragments were few, one of them belonged to a vessel with an upright rim, the flat edge tilted inwards. This fragment was 0.7 cm thick. Some fragments had a sparse, less fre-



Fig. 9. View of the core area of the settlement site on the eastern shore of the Lübenets Lake from E.

Joon. 9. Vaade asulakoha tuumikalale Lübenetsi järve idakaldal. Pildistatud idast.

quently dense, decoration of impressed lines (Fig. 8: 6, 7). The ornamented fragments were 0.45–0.9 cm thick. The vessels with the high upright rim, and the flat edge tilted inwards have been dated on the basis of the analogies from Pskov to the 11th–13th centuries (Tvauri 2000, 98–99, Fig. 5). But from the Tartu hillfort such vessels have been found mostly from the layers of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century (Trummal 1964, 47). About 100 m south of the Lübenets settlement site there is a **cemetery of the Culture of Long Barrows**, consisting of 15 **round barrows**, discovered by L. Zoureff in 1937 (Zoureff 1937, 7). The mounds are regular round barrows, with a diameter mostly 10–12 m and a height 1–1.2 m. Each barrow had a clearly discernible trench surrounding the foot of the mound. Most of the barrows were already in 1937 damaged by fortune-hunters, now they have been damaged further by the construction of the road leading to the summer cottages. This is one of the most interesting groups of monuments near the SE border of Setumaa, 10 km south of Old Izborsk. It comprises, besides the settlement site, also seven barrow cemeteries of the 2nd half of the 1st millennium, and one **sopka-shaped round barrow** (Fig. 10). The Lübenets cemetery, largest by the number of barrows, lies almost in the middle of this group. To the northeast of it lie the cemeteries of Petrovo, Kassygina I and II, and to the south and southwest lie the Kotja-Gora and Mihhalova I cemeteries. The number of barrows in these cemeteries varies from 4 to 6, but one contains only a single barrow. In the cemetery of Kassygina I all the six known barrows are long ones. The Petrovo cemetery consists of 3 long and 3 round barrows. There was a presum-

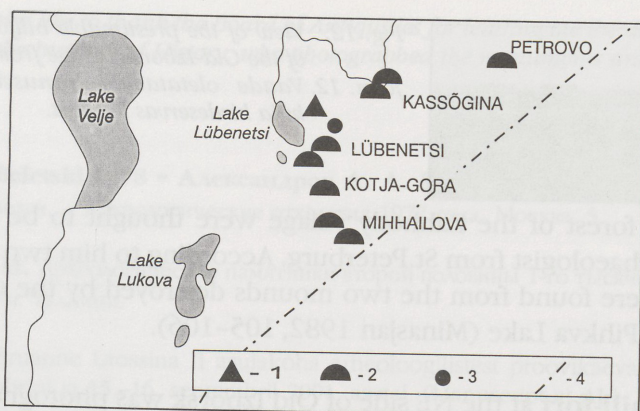


Fig. 10. Archaeological monuments around the Lūbenetsi lake. 1 - settlement site, 2 - barrow cemetery, 3 - cult stone, 4 - border of Setumaa.

Joon. 10. Arheoloogilised muistised Lūbenetsi järve ääres ja selle läheduses. 1 - asulakoht, 2 - kääbaskalmistu, 3 - obvrikivi, 4 - Setumaa piir.

able long barrow also in the Mihhalova I cemetery. Near the Mihhalova I cemetery, there had also been a high sopka-shaped round barrow, with a diameter of 18 m and a height 3.8 m (Zourov 1937, 26).

Checking the notes about the presumable barrows, we discovered that these were monuments of the so-called Talka type, i.e. barrow-shaped sand mounds. H. Valk had investigated one such mound in the forest of the Talka village in the Estonian part of Setumaa in 1993 (Valk & Peets 1994, 420–423). One roughly round barrow-shaped mound (diameter 5 m and height 0.5 m) was excavated by A. Aleksandrov and S. Beletski in the village of Lezgi in 1977, but they found neither bones nor artefacts there (Aleksandrov & Beletski 1978, 5). Such sand mounds, nearly round or oblong, which are presumably of human origin, were also discovered near the lake of Tiglitsa (Fig. 11), along the Perdaku-Gorodishche road, in the village of Zakhody, and elsewhere. Frequently they surrounded a larger area with no mounds (Aun 2001b, 2). The



Fig. 11. View of the barrow-shaped sand mounds on the southern shore of the Tiglitsa Lake from SE.

Joon. 11. Vaade kääpalaadsetele liivakuhjatistele Tiglitsa järve lõunakaldal kagust.



Fig. 12. View of the presumable hillfort at the NE side of the Old-Izborsk village from S.

Joon. 12. Vaade oletatavale linnusele Vana-Irboska küla kirdeservas lõunast.

mounds in the forest of the Zahhody village were thought to be barrows by R. Minasjan, an archaeologist from St.Peterburg. According to him two clusters of cremated bones were found from the two mounds destroyed by the construction of the road to the Pihkva Lake (Minasjan 1982, 105–106).

A presumable **hill-fort** at the NE side of Old Izborsk was photographed from the bank of the Linnajärve basin on the side of the hill-fort of Old Izborsk (Fig. 12). This presumable hill-fort was pointed out by the Pskov archaeologist Anatoli Aleksandrov, who suggests it belongs to the Early Metal Age (Aleksandrov, pers. comm.). No finds have been recovered from there to date the site but, according to A. Aleksandrov, a cultural layer is present there.

SUMMARY

Neither of the excavations of the Laossina II settlement site revealed any earlier cultural layer. Hand-moulded pottery (the earliest fragments belonged to the Early Metal Age) was found only in the lowest part of the cultural layer in the excavation I, which in general was rather poor in finds. But the same deposit contained also some fragments of wheel pottery. The richest in finds was the dark grey coaly sand layer, which contained predominantly wheel pottery of the Late Iron Age and Early Middle Ages, and also traces of destroyed hearths. The surface finds collected during the survey trip established the age of the core area of the Laossina I settlement site (15th–16th centuries). In the part of Setumaa on the Russian side of the frontier, Iron Age settlement sites were discovered in the villages of Suure-Kuliska and Mitkovitsa, and surface finds were recovered from the settlement site of the 2nd half of the 1st millennium and the beginning of the 2nd millennium on the eastern and southeastern shores of the Lübenets Lake.

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PROOVIKAEVAMISED LAOSSINA TEISEL ASULAKOHAL JA INSPEKTSIOONID SETUMAAL

Mare AUN

PROOVIKAEVAMISED

2001. aastal jätkati Setumaa põhjaosa asulakohtade uurimist Pihkva järve läänekaldal, varasematel maastikuinspeksioonidel huvitavaid leide andnud Laossina II asulakohal (joon. 1: 2, II; 2). Asulast 0,8–1,5 km kaugusel on I aastatuhande teise poole pikk-kääbaste kultuuri kääbaskalmistud (joon. 1: 3). 1974. a. sügisel leiti end. Mäe metsavahi talu põllult (joon. 1: 1) vanemasse pronksiaega kuuluv kivikirves. Asulakohad Laossina külas leidis 1997. aastal Arvis Kiristaja, kes kontrollis kodu-uurija Ali Kikkase andmeid samast saadud keraamikaleidude kohta. Laossina II asulakoha loode-kagusuunalise osa ulatus koos äärealaga on 50–80 x 400 m ning põhja-lõunasuunalise osa suurus 60–80 x 150 m, asula tuumikala (50 x 150 m) jääb Sepa talu hoonetest u. 200 m kagu poole (joon. 2). 1999. aastal lõhuti Laossina ranna ehitustöödega tuumikalast kirdepoolne, 15–20 x 100 m suurune ala. Lõhutud ala edelaservast leidis A. Kiristaja kiviaja lõpust pärit savinõukilde, s.h. lubana tüüpi keraamika. Läti arheoloogilise Loze andmetel esineb seda tüüpi keraamikat kõigis Lubana jõe oru hilisneoliitilistes asulates, kusjuures see paikneb kiviaja leidudest enamasti kõrgemal ja koos vanimate tiiglitega. Stratigraafia põhjal dateerib Loze selle keraamika vanemasse pronksiaega.

2000. aasta oktoobris toimunud inspeksioonil koguti Laossina II asula lõhutud ala pinnalt savinõukilde ja tulekivitükke. Proovikaevamine võeti siin ette kahe kaevandiga selleks, et kontrollida varasema asulakoha olemasolu. I kaevand (suurus 16 m²) paiknes asula tuumikala lõhutud osa servas, lubana tüüpi keraamika leiukoha lähedal (joon. 3) ja II (suurus 1 m²) asula loodeosas, kust 1997. a. oli leitud viikingiaegset jämekeraamikat.

KULTUURKIHT JA EHITUSJÄÄNUSED

Kultuurkihi paksus oli I kaevandi alal keskmiselt 0,6 m. Seda kattis kamarakiht ning kaevandi edelapoolses osas veel kuni 0,18 m paksune, nähtavasti tuule ja vee poolt peale kantud pruunikaskollase liiva kiht. Samas kihis esinevad õhukesed hallika liiva viirud osutavad asjaolule, et selle kihi moodustumine on toimunud järk-järgult pikema aja jooksul. Kultuurkihis võis eraldada kolme erinevat ja eriaegset horisonti. Ülaosas oli u. 0,2 m paksune tumedam hallikaspruun liivakiht, kus leide (peamiselt keskaegseid) oli rohkem kaevandi edelapoolses osas. Selle all oli keskmiselt 0,2 m tumehalli liiva, mis oli kõige leiurohkem. Samas oli rohkem sütt, põlenud kivipuru ning mõned savitihendid. Kultuurkihi alaosas oli tumehalli liiva all kuni 0,2 m paksune heledam hallikaskollase liiva kiht, milles oli väikesi sõetükke ning kollase liiva laike (joon. 4). Suurem põlemisjäänustega ala leiti kaevandi edelaosast, kus söeseguse tumeda liiva sees oli ka põlenud luutükikesi. II kaevandis oli kamarakihi all tumehalli kultuurkihti keskmiselt 0,4 m. Kultuurkihi ülaosa oli 0,2 m sügavuselt küniga segatud ning leiuvaene. Rohkem saadi leide kollase liiva segusest kultuurkihi alaosast.

Ehitusjäänustest leiti jälgi lõhutud leasemetest I kaevandi tumehallist liivakihist. Sissekäveid oli uuritud alal vähe (joon. 4). I kaevandi kirdeosas ulatus tumehallist liivakihist sügavamale 0,5 m läbimõõduga ja 0,3 m sügavuselt looduslikku pinnasesse süvendatud lameda põhjaga lohk, mille põhjast leiti kedrakeraamika kild. Paar väiksemat lohku oli veel sama kaevandi edelaosas. II kaevandis oli 0,8 m läbimõõduga sissekäve, kuid suurem osa sellest jäi väljapoole kaevatud ala piire. Lameda põhjaga sissekäve ulatus maapinnast kuni 0,4 m sügavuseni. Lohkude otstarve ei ole selge.

I kaevandis avastati u. 5,5 m pikkusel alal, maapinnast u. 0,4 m sügavusel adrajäljed. Need olid 0,5–1,5 m pikkused ja keskmiselt 7 cm laiused, üksteise suhtes paralleelsed heledama pruunikashalli liiva viirud. Adrajälgede vaheline kaugus oli enamasti 0,3–0,35 m, mõnikord ka 0,25 m ja 0,4 m.

LEIUD

Kogutud leiuaines oli ühekiilne ja selle enamuse moodustasid savinõukillud (kokku saadi kahest kaevandist 557 kildu). Muude leidude hulgas oli paar savist võrguraskuse katket, savitihendeid, mõni tulekivitükk. Veel leiti šlakitükke ning paar raudeseme katket. Kümmele savinõukildu oli käsitsi vormitud nõudest. Savikoostises oli neil jämedat purdu, pinnad olid tasandatud, kuid üsna koredad väljaulatuvate purrutükikeste tõttu. Kaks servatükki (joon. 5: 1) pärinevad nõust, millel on olnud kumera äärega püstjas, välispinnalt kergelt nõgus võrik paksusega 0,9–1,0 cm. Savikoostise, pinnatöötuse ja põletuse järgi võiksid need killud kuuluda kas pronksiaja lõppu või rauaaja algusesse, s.o. umbes aega I aastatuhat e.Kr. Ühe nõu põhjatükk (joon. 5: 2) võiks aga nii pinnatöötuse kui ka savikoostise põhjal kuuluda viikingiaegse jämekeraamika hulka. Käsitsikeraamika killud on leitud kultuurkihi alaosast, kollase-halli kirju liiva kihist. Kedrakeraamika killud on leitud lameda, väljapoole kaldu võrikuga nõudest. Neist osal on kumer, sisepinnal madala astanguga äär (joon. 5: 3). Nõude õlaosas on olnud horisontaaljoonte vööndist ornament (joon. 5: 6). Ka lõhutud ala pinnalt kogutud savinõukillude hulgas oli üsna mitmeid samasuguse võrikuga anumate katkeid. Selliseid, madala, väljapoole kaldu võriku ja kumera äärega nõude fragmente on leitud Pihkva linna 11.–13. saj. ja Pihkva linnuse 13.–14. saj. ning Novgorodi 11.–14. saj. kultuurkihist. Nõu ülaosa profiililt on neile lähedased Tartu nõud Kүүini t. kaevandist, mis leiti sageli muinas- ja varakeskaja kihi piirilt, mõnikord koos keskaega kuuluvate kõrge kaela ja järsult tagasi pööratud madala võrikuga savinõudega. Laineliste joontega ornament oli vaid üksikutel kildudel. Neist ühel varasemal (11.–13. saj.) killul olid koos horisontaal- ja lainejooned (joon. 5: 10)) ning kahel keskaegsel – üksik tugevami-

ni vajutatud lainejoon (joon. 5: 5). Nooremasse rauaaega kuuluvad kõik õlaosas tiheda korrapärase horisontaaljoontest ornamenti (joon. 5: 3) ja tugevamini vajutatud hõredatest joontest ornamenti savinõude killud (joon. 5: 9). Ühel samasse aega kuuluval savinõu ülaosa fragmendil (joon. 5: 7) oli madal lameda, veidi laieneva äärega võrik ja õlaosas nelja horisontaaljoone vööndist ornament. Mõnel nõul on olnud õlaosas hõredamad peened horisontaaljooned (joon. 5: 8). Keskajast pärineb aga väljapoole pööratud laia äärelistuga savinõu servatükk (joon. 5: 11).

INSPEKTSIOONID

Põhjalikumalt inspekteeriti Laossina I (joon. 1: I; 2) asulakohta, mis jääb Laossina kalmistust põhja, ida ja kagu poole Ohvitserovi (Nõlvaku), Kadaka (Kadaja) ja Järve talu maadele. Asulakoha suurus on u. 100 x 150 m ja selle u. 50 x 60 m tuumikala paikneb Kadaka talu hoonetest lääne, loode ja põhja poole (joon. 2). Pinnaleidudena korjati peamiselt II aastatuhande kedrakeraamikast, tuumikalalt aga rohkem 15.–16. sajandi keraamikast.

Setumaa Vene poolele jääva ala inspekteerimise eesmärk oli üle vaadata ja täpsustada I aastatuhande teise poole muististe asukohti, koguda uusi andmeid ja jäädvustada nähtu fotodele. Inspekteerimisel avastati raua-aja asulakohad Suure-Kuuliska ja Mitkovitsa külas. Suure-Kuuliska asulakoht paikneb küla keskel, külaga samanimelise jõe lõunakaldal. Pinnaleidudena saadi sealt mõned kedrakeraamikakillud. Samas külas oli ka kivististiga kalmistu.

Gorodištše (Linnaste) külas oli suuremast kääbaskalmistust alles vaid üks pikk-kääbas, mille kaguosas oli roosast graniidist kivist (joon. 6). Pihkva arheoloogi Ljubov Grušina andmeil on see üks vähestest teadaolevatest graniidist kivistidest Petserimaal. Teine hallikasroosast graniidist väike kivist on veel Umkovitsa külas Ilja (Elia) tsässoni juures. Erandlik on Gorodištše küla kivistist paiknemine pikk-kääpal, mille pikkus lääne-loode-ida-kagu suunas oli u. 10 m, laius 5 m ning suurim kõrgus 0,7–0,8 m. Gorodištše küla on üks väheseid piirkondi Setumaal, kus I aastatuhande teise poole linnuse läheduses on olnud linnusega samaaegne pikk-kääbaste kultuuri kalmistu. Gorodištše (Linnaste) linnamägi jääb kääpast kuni 2 km kagu poole.

Mitkovitsa küla südames, linnust ja küla lahutava laia sügava Mitkovitsa oja oru perval, külatee ja oru vaheliselt alalt leiti mustjashalli kultuurikihi asulakoht (joon. 7). Leide (savinõukillud, kvartsi- ja tulekivitükid) oli rohkem ning pinnas oli tumedam asula orupoolsel alal. Petseri-Irboska maanteelt Mitkovitsa külla suunduvale külateele lähemal ning taluhoonete juures oli pinnas heledam, sealt leiti hilisemat, 15.–16. sajandi kedrakeraamikast. Pruunid ja pruunikashallid, peent purdu ja liiva sisaldavad savinõukillud olid murdekohal kolmekihilised. Ühel killul oli välispinnal tugevamini vajutatud kaksikjoonte vöönditest ornament (joon. 8: 2). Servatükke leiti vaid üks (joon. 8: 1). See pärines profiilis kolmnurka meenutava järsult väljapoole pööratud madala võriku ja lameda, õla poole suunatud äärega nõust. Nõu pind oli beežikashall, murdekohal tumedam hall, ja vormitud peeneteralisest vähesel liiva lisandiga savist.

Mitkovitsa külast kirde pool asuva linnuse, mis on rahvasuus tuntud "Gorodatšeki" nime all, leidis 1935. aastal L. Zourov. 2001. a. inspeksiooni ajal leiti selle, I aastatuhande teise poole kuuluva linnuse idajalami lähedusest väike savihelmes (joon. 8: 3), mis on üsna tavaline leid I aastatuhande teise poole, eriti I aastatuhande viimase veerandi linnuste ja asulate materjalist Kagu-Eestis.

Suurt huvi pakuvad Setumaa kagupiiri läheduses, Lübenetsi järve ida- ja kagukaldal paiknevalt asu-

lakohalt saadud pinnaleiud. Selle asulakoha leidis 1995. aastal Pihkva arheoloog L. Grušina. 2001. aasta oktoobris oli see, üsna suur asula osaliselt lõhutud suvilate püstitamiseega. Kultuurikihti oli säilinud vaid aiamaalappidel. Asula tuumik paistab olevat Skaborgide pere ja nende naabri suvilakrundil (joon. 9). Seal oli säilinud tumehall, sütt, põlenud kivipuru ja väiksemaid raudkive sisaldav kiht. Pinnaleidudena koguti nii käsitsi kui ka kedral vormitud savinõude kilde, leiti ka üks savist kettakujulise värtakedra katke (joon. 8: 4) ning šlakitükk. Käsitsikeraamika killud (joon. 8: 5) olid murdekohal enamasti kahekihilised, nende välispind on hallikaspruun ning sisepind hall. Nii savikoostiselt kui pinnatöötluselt ja põletusastmelt olid need killud sarnased I aastatuhande teise poole jämekeraamikale. Enamik kogutud pinnaleidudest pärinesid hilisrauaaegsetest, kedral tehtud nõudest, murdekohal olid need samuti valdavalt kahekihilised, mõni ka kolmekihiline. Värvuselt olid nad hallid, beežid ja hallikaspruunid, kahekihilistel savinõukildudel oli sisepind tumehall. Savikoostises oli peenemat purdu, mõnel ka liiva. Servatükke oli vähe, neist üks pärines 3,5 cm kõrge püstja võrikuga nõust, mille lame äärelüüsi oli sissepoole kaldu. Seina paksus oli sellel killul 0,7 cm. Osal kildudel oli hõre, harvem tihe, tugevamini vajutatud joonornament (joon. 8: 6, 7). Seina paksus oli ornamendiga kildudel 0,45–0,9 cm. Sissepoole kaldu äärelüüsi ning kõrge püstja võrikuga nõud on Pihkva analoogide põhjal dateeritud 11.–13. sajandisse. Tartu linnusest on seda tüüpi nõusid leitud aga peamiselt 11. sajandi ja 12. sajandi alguse kihist. Lübenetsi asulakohast sadakond meetrit lõuna pool on 15 ümarkääpaga pikk-kääbaste kultuuri kalmistu, mille 1937. a. leidis L. Zouroff. Kääpad on korralikud ümarkääpad, mille läbimõõt on enamasti 10–12 m ning kõrgus 1–1,2 m, kõigi jalamil oli jälgitav ka kuhjatist ümbritsev kraav. Enamik kääbastest oli juba 1937. a. lõhutud varanduseotsijate poolt, praegu on neid rikutud veel suvilate juurde suunduvate teede rajamisega. Samas on tegemist ühe huvitavama muististerühmaga Setumaa kagupiiri läheduses, Vana-Irboskast u. 10 km lõuna pool. Sellesse rühma kuulub peale asulakoha veel seitse I aastatuhande teise poole kääbaskalmistut ning üks sopkakujuline ümarkääbas (joon. 10). Kääbaste arvult suurim, Lübenetsi kalmistu asub peaaegu selle rühma keskel, temast kirde poole jäävad Petrovo, Kassõgina I ja II ning lõuna ja edela poole Kotja-Gora ning Mihhalova I kääbaskalmistu. Kääbaste arv on nendes 4–6, ühes ka ainult üks. Kassõgina I kalmistus on kõik teadaolevad kuus kääbast pikad, Petrovo kalmistus kolm pikk- ja kolm ümarkääbast, üks arvatav pikk-kääbas on olnud veel Mihhalova I kalmistus. Mihhalova I kääbaskalmistu läheduses on olnud ka üks kõrge sopkakujuline ümarkääbas, mille läbimõõt oli 18 m ja kõrgus – 3,8 m.

Kontrollides teateid arvatavate kääbaste kohta, selgus, et tegemist oli nn. Talka tüüpi muistisega, s.o. kääpalaadsete liivakuhjatistega, mida 1993. aastal uuris H. Valk Setumaa Eesti poolses osas Talka küla metsas. Ühte ebakorrapäraselt ümmargust kääpakujulist kuhjatist (läbim. 5 m ja kõrgus 0,5 m) kaevasisid A. Aleksandrov ja S. Beletski 1977. aastal Lezgi külas, luid ja leide sealt ei saadud. Arvatavalt inimtekkelisi, ebakorrapäraselt ümmargusi või piklikke liivakuhjatisi, leiti peale Lezgi küla veel Tiglitsa järve äärest (joon. 11), Perdaku-Gorodištše tee äärest, Zahhodõ külast jm. Sageli piirasid need suuremat ala, kus kuhjatisi ei olnud. Zahhodõ küla metsas paiknevaid liivakuhjatisi on kääbasteks pidanud Sankt-Peterburi arheoloog R. Minasjan, kelle andmeil leiti Pihkva järve äärde viiva teega lõhutud kahest kuhjatisest kaks süstest puhastatud põletatud luude kogumit.

Vana-Irboska linnuse poolsest Linnajärve nõo kaldalt pildistati ühte arvatavat linnust nõo teisel kaldal Vana-Irboska kirdeservas (joon. 12). Sellele oletatavale linnusele juhtis meie tähelepanu Pihkva arheoloog Anatoli Aleksandrov, kelle arvates on tegemist varase metalliaja muistisega. Dateerivad leide sealt saadud ei ole, kuid kultuurikiht pidi seal A. Aleksandrovi teatel siiski olema.