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EESTIS

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FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

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Kaevamised hävinud Harni kalmel

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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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.

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN SINDI-LODJA

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From May 9 to July 14 in 2001 archaeological excavations were conducted at Sindi-Lodja I and II Stone Age settlement sites that are situated on the left bank of the Pärnu River between the mouth of the Reiu River and the village of Paikuse. The main purpose of these excavations was to gather information about the state and extent of cultural layers, to gather finds and determine their date, and to develop a methodology for further investigation. The excavations were financed by the City Government of Pärnu, the Council of Gambling Taxes, Pärnu Beer Ltd. and the Museum of Pärnu. The work was carried out by the students of the University of Tartu and Helsinki, amateur archeologists from Finland and school students from Pärnu and Tallinn.

SETTLEMENT SITE OF SINDI-LODJA I

The settlement site of Sindi-Lodja I is situated near the Pärnu River at the mouth of the Reiu River. The site was located in the autumn of 2000 (Kriiska 2001, 21). Back then, a buried sand layer rich in humus was discovered; the layer contained Stone Age finds and the charcoal gathered from that layer was radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic period. The settlement site of Sindi-Lodja I was opened with three test excavations (Fig.1) with the total area of 74 m² (A – 31 m², B – 10 m² and C – 33 m²). Due to the invasion of groundwater in the excavation B, the digging could not proceed deeper than the mixed cultural layer containing finds from the medieval and post-medieval times and the Stone Age. In trenches made for establishing wall profiles, a yellowish gravel layer emerged that, according to the geologist Atko Heinsalu, included diatoms characteristic to the Litorina Sea. Considering the fact that the sediments of the Litorina Sea cover the cultural layer also in the test excavation C of the settlement site of Sindi-Lodja I and in the settlement site of Sindi-Lodja II, it is impossible to rule out that the cultural layer of a Stone Age settlement site reaches also the excavation B. In order to determine that, however, another methodology has to be employed – extended excavations in the opened area by continuously pumping out water or drilling. In the test

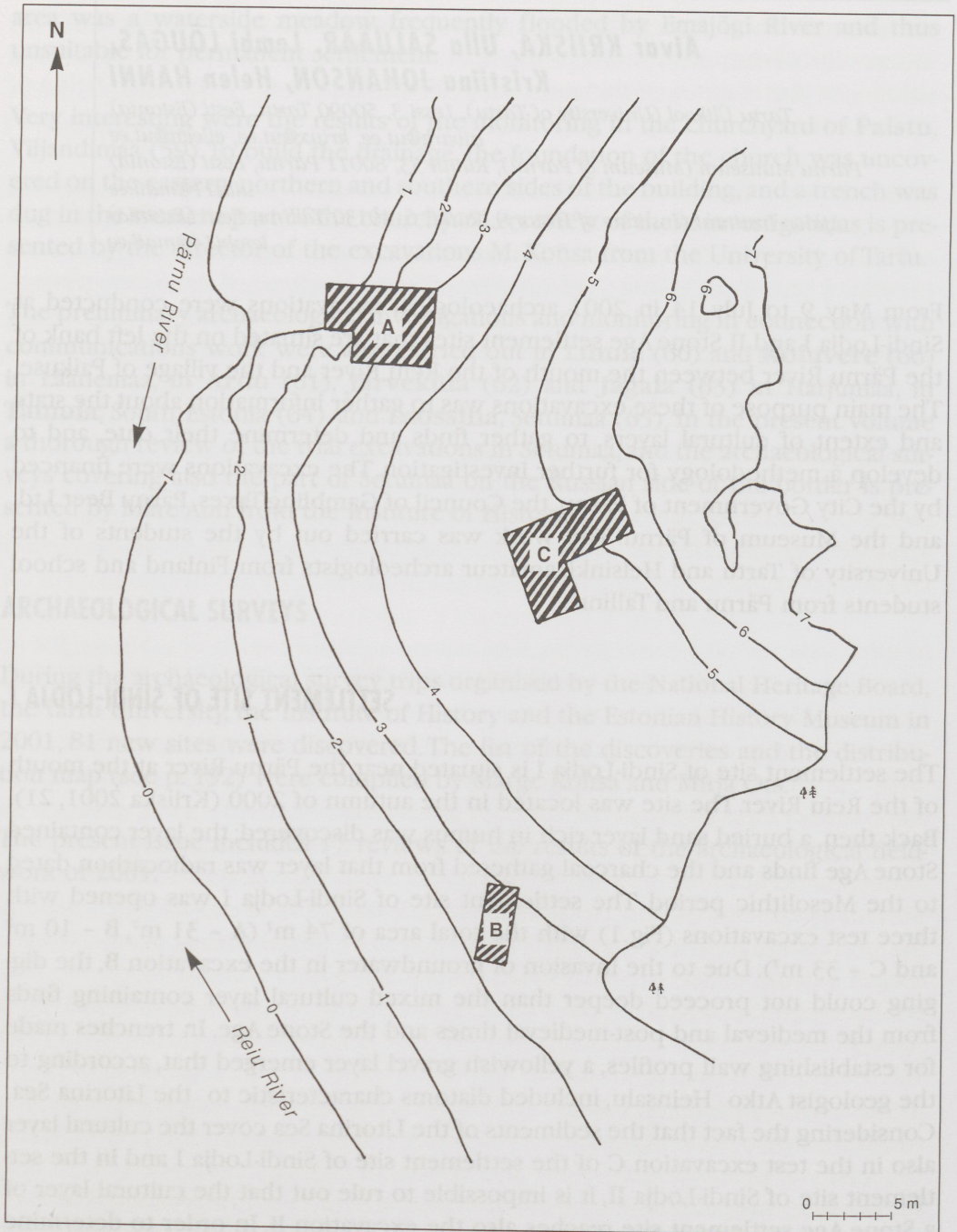


Fig. 1. The plan of the Sindi-Lodja I site.
Joon. 1. Sindi-Lodja I asulakoha plaan.

excavations A and C the presence of a Stone Age cultural layer was established. In both cases the layer is covered with soil deposits rich in organic material (organic layers in the excavation A alternate with sands and in the excavation C with gyttja and peat), which probably have helped to preserve the cultural layer and have protected it from the destructive effect of water in the transgressive phases of the Baltic Sea and the Pärnu River. The cultural layer in the excavation A was 5–35 cm thick and denuded on an area up to 5.6 m in width. The layer was black and strongly humified. It was located on the surface sloping towards west with elevation differences of 1.67 m (0.5 – 2.17 m a.s.l.) and had obviously partly slid in steeper places. The number of finds was relatively small, which indicates that we might be dealing with a periphery of a settlement site. The cultural layer in the excavation C was 10–30 cm thick, sloping strongly towards south and, as at the excavation A, had formed directly on clay. Only 10 finds were obtained from the cultural layer of the excavation A. Most of them were flakes (Tab. 1), but there was also an oval side scraper of flint with a convex edge. The cultural layer of the excavation C was richer in finds, but as only a very small area was excavated, only a few artifacts were found and they were probably not yet very representative. Among the 15 gathered finds flint prevails, especially flint flakes. The other artifacts include two stone wedges (Fig. 2) and a grinding stone. The upper layers of all excavations containing material from the Historic Period also yielded Stone Age finds (134 in total). The debris and small artifacts are mostly of flint (90.2%). Flint is whitish-gray or beige in color and probably of local origin. Flint of that kind has been used in several places in Estonia during the Stone Age. Excellent analogs are offered, for instance, by the flint material found in Metsääre Mesolithic settlement sites (Kriiska 2001) and in the Middle and Late Neolithic settlement sites near Audru (Kriiska & Saluäär 2000, 28). Most of the artifacts with secondary processing (18 in total) are scrapers (14). Finds were also gathered near the settlement site from the bank of the Pärnu River. Altogether 91 artifacts were obtained, including flint flakes and artifacts with secondary processing, two bone artifacts (a tooth pendant and a bone point with a whole drilled in it), a fragment of a wedge and pottery from the

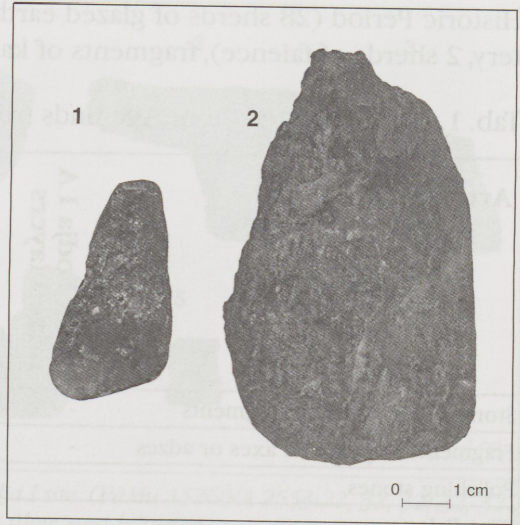


Fig. 2. Stone adzes from C excavation plot. (PäMu 15260/A 2553:64, 66.)

Joon. 2. Kivitalvad C kaevandist.

Historic Period (28 sherds of glazed earthenware, 9 sherds of wheel-thrown pottery, 2 sherds of faience), fragments of kaolin pipes, etc.

Tab. 1. 2001 collected Stone Age finds from Sindi-Lodja I site

Artifacts	Sindi-Lodja I A mixed layers	Sindi-Lodja I A Stone Age cultural layer <i>in situ</i>	Sindi-Lodja I B	Sindi-Lodja I C mixed layers	Sindi-Lodja I C Stone Age cultural layer <i>in situ</i>	Sindi-Lodja I from bank of pärnu river
Stone adzes and their fragments	-	-	-	-	2	1
Fragments of polished axes or adzes	-	-	-	1	-	-
Polishing stones						
Flint flakes	-	-	1	-	1	-
Flint lumps	52	4	22	6	7	29
Flint cores	1	4	10	1	4	2
Flint blades	1	-	-	-	-	2
Flint scrapers	7	-	1	-	-	-
Flint scraper-burins	7	1	6	1	-	6
Flint burins	2	-	-	-	-	1
Flint knives	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blank of flint arrowhead	1(?)	-	-	-	-	-
Bone artifacts	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quartz flakes	3	1	7	1	-	-
Quartz blades	-	-	1	-	-	-
Quartz cores	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quartz lumps	-	-	-	-	1	-

Out of the radiocarbon analyses taken from the test excavation C, one date obtained from the cultural layer can be presently used - 8250-150 ¹⁴C years ago (Ta-2787), which corresponds with a probability of 95.4% to 7600-6800 years cal. BC (calibrated with the computer program CAL40DATA OxCal v.2.18 cub r:4 sd:12 prob[chron]). The date obtained from gyttja (from the height of 3.27 m a.s.l.) on top of the cultural layer in the middle of the excavation shows that the layer had settled 6730-120 ¹⁴C years ago (Ta-2770), with a probability of 95.4% in 5870-5470 years cal. BC. The date of the Stone Age finds obtained together with the artifacts from the Historic Period is not yet clear. The absence of Neolithic pottery seems to indicate a Mesolithic date but the blank of an oval arrowhead from

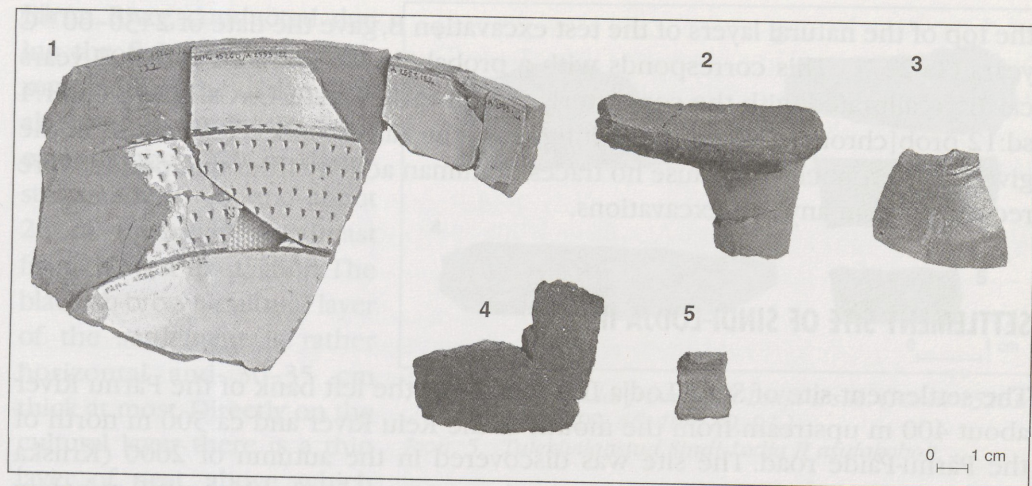


Fig. 3. Potsberds from upper layer of Sindi-Lodja I site. (PäMu 156260/A 2553:22, 32, 32, 32, 32.)
 Joon. 3. Savinõukillud Sindi-Lodja I asulakoha ülemistest kihtidest.

the excavation A is characteristic of Typical Combed Ware culture. Differences in flint and in the morphology of scrapers would also allow us to assume that the later materials from the settlement layers located in situ prevail in this collection. A lot of information was also obtained about the settlements from the medieval and post-medieval times in Sindi-Lodja. As indicated by the materials found (almost 700 artifacts, mostly pottery, Fig. 3), intense human activity can be observed from the Early Modern Age up to the present. According to Erki Russow (personal communication 15.03.2002), the oldest pottery dates back to the 16th and 17th century. Represented are Siegburg (PäMu 156260/A2553:42 - 16th century), Waldenburg (PäMu 156260/A2553:18 - 16th century) and Frechen (PäMu 156260/A2553:18 - 1st half of the 17th century) stoneware and white glazed earthenware produced in the Low Countries (PäMu 156260/A2553:42, 62 - 2nd half of the 16th century - 1st quarter of the 17th century). A Nürnberg counting jetton worn as a pendant (PäMu 156260/A2553:24) and a Polish dreipötker minted in 1622 (PäMu 156260/A2553:24) from the excavation B, dated by the numismatist Mauri Kiudsoo, also go back to the 17th century. In addition, a small heart shaped fibula from the 17th-18th century (Valk 2001, 48) and kopecks from the 20th century Russian Empire and the Soviet Union were found from the upper layers. The remains of a Modern Age building, which consisted of a stone wall bound together with mortar, and of wedged-in post-holes connected with it. The function and dating of the building has not been determined yet.

The charcoal sample obtained from the grayish-brown loam, which contained charcoal pieces, brick rubble, a few pottery sherds and a stem of a clay pipe, from

the top of the natural layers of the test excavation B, gave the date of 2430–60 ^{14}C years (Ta-2771). This corresponds with a probability of 95.4% to 770–400 years cal. BC (calibrated with the computer program CAL40DATA OxCal v.2.18 cub r:4 sd:12 prob[chron]). This dating, belonging to the Late Bronze Age, remains in the given context unclear because no traces of human activity from that period were recovered from any test excavations.

SETTLEMENT SITE OF SINDI-LODJA II

The settlement site of Sindi-Lodja II is located at the left bank of the Pärnu River about 400 m upstream from the mouth of the Reiu River and ca 500 m north of the Pärnu-Paide road. The site was discovered in the autumn of 2000 (Kriiska 2001, 27–28). The cultural layer is located on a steep riverbank about 6 m below the current ground level and about 5 m above the river surface. The test excavation (4,8 m²) was set up on a small protrusion, which enabled the work to be carried out without any extensive excavation. Although partially swept into the river and crumbled, a considerable part of Sindi-Lodja II settlement site can be still used for research. Drilling in the autumn of 2000 showed that the layer extends at least 15 m from the riverbank (Kriiska 2001, 28). Investigation of the steep bank of the

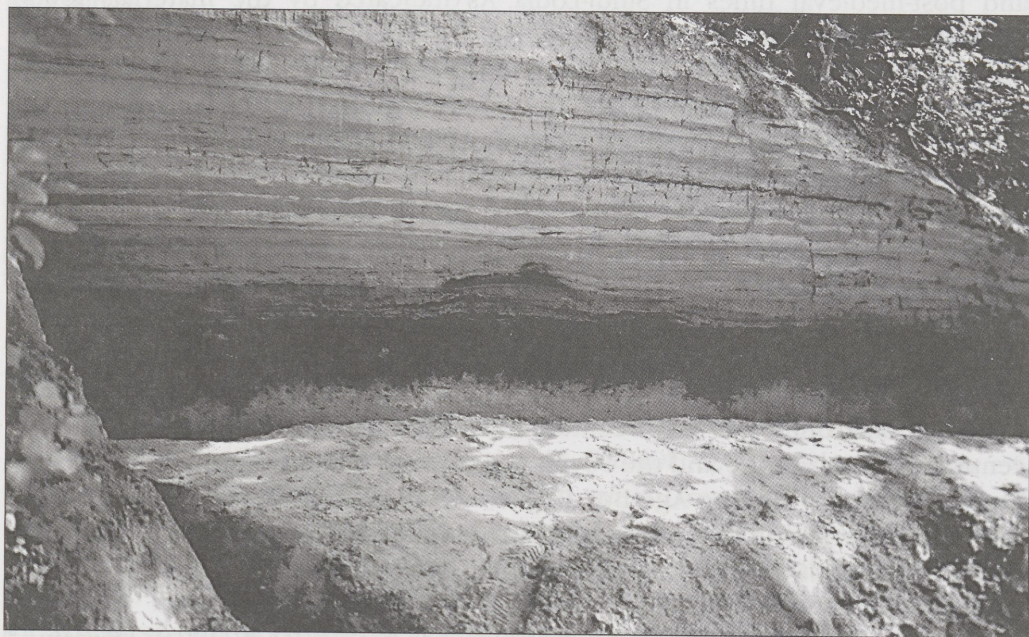


Fig. 4. Cultural layer and different sands on top of it in Sindi-Lodja II site.
Joon. 4. Kultuurkiht ja sellel lasuvad liivad Sindi-Lodja II asulakohal.

Pärnu River, conducted during the field work in 2001, revealed that the dark cultural layer containing finds extends about 20 m downstream southwest and about 25 m upstream northeast from the test excavation. The blackish-brown cultural layer of the settlement is rather horizontal and 30–35 cm thick at most. Directly on the cultural layer there is a thin layer of peat, above which

there are bluish sands alternating with thinner organic layers and after that come multicolored horizontal sand layers (Fig. 4).

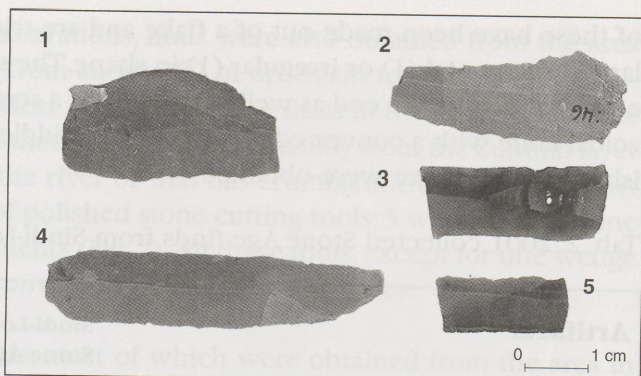


Fig. 5. Flint blades from Sindi-Lodja II site. (PäMu 15261/A2554:99, 46, 104, 89, 93.)

Joon. 5. Tulekivilaastud Sindi-Lodja II asulakobalt.

309 stone finds were obtained from the cultural layer, including 305 made out of flint and 3 out of quartz (Tab. 2). The finds consist mostly of flint flakes – 250 (82 % out of all flint finds, sizes vary from 0.6 to 3.6 cm) but the number of blades (36) and blade fragments (7), 14.1 % of all flint finds, is also considerable. The flint is gray, sometimes even black; white and beige colors occur rarely; some flakes are even of red chalcedony. The blades (Fig. 5), 20 single-ridged, 9 double-ridged and 7 without a ridge, are not more than 3.7 cm long (44.4 % though are shorter than 2 cm), and their width is mostly less than 1 cm. Eight blades or blade fragments (18.6 %) have been retouched, some along the whole edge, some only in segments. Considering similar finds elsewhere, most of these blades could have been used as flint inserts. The only multi-platform flake core found from the layer is also of flint. Ten (3.2 % out of flint and quartz finds) small artifacts with secondary processing by percussion technique were obtained. There were 8 scrapers (Fig. 6) in total – 5 side-end scrapers and 3 side scrapers. All

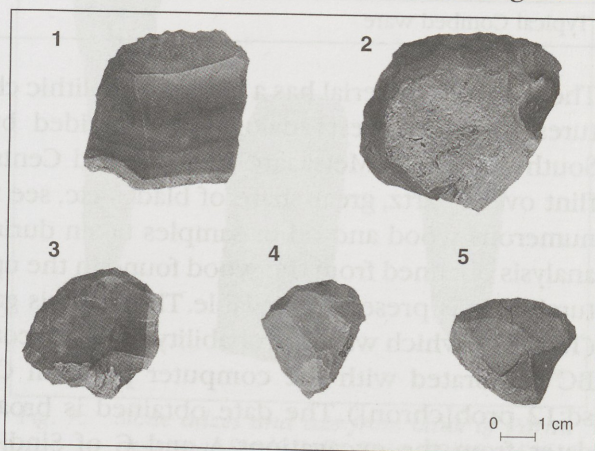


Fig. 6. Flint scrapers from Sindi-Lodja II site. (PäMu 15261/A2554:135, 85, 73, 28, 213.)

Joon. 6. Tulekivist kõõvitsad Sindi-Lodja II asulakobalt.

of these have been made out of a flake and are triangular (2), oval (2), rectangular (2), segmental (1) or irregular (1) in shape. The scrapers usually have a convex edge that covers the end as well as the side of a scraper. As for other tools, a trapezoidal knife with a convex edge, a triangular middle burin and a fragment of a polished wedge or axe were obtained.

Tab. 2. 2001 collected Stone Age finds from Sindi-Lodja II site and find spot C

Artifacts	Sindi-Lodja II Stone Age cultural layer	Sindi-Lodja II from bank of Pärnu river and find spot C
Stone axes	-	1
Stone adzes and their fragments	-	5
Fragments of stone adzes and their fragments	1	2
Flint flakes	250	88
Flint lumps	1	-
Flint cores	1	4
Flint blades and fragments of blades	43	2
Flint scrapers	8	7
Flint burins	1	1
Flint knives	1	1
Flint arrowheads	-	1(?)
Quartz flakes	3	1
Typical Combed ware	-	5

The gathered material has a clearly Mesolithic character and possesses several features to which best analogs are provided by Mesolithic settlement sites in Southwest (Pulli, Metsäääre I and II) and Central Estonia (the predominance of flint over quartz, great share of blades etc, see for example Jaanits 1989). Out of numerous wood and other samples taken during the excavations, a radiocarbon analysis obtained from the wood found in the upper part (4.65 m a.s.l.) of the cultural layer is presently available. The analysis gave the date of 8035–80 ¹⁴C years (Ta-2769), which with a probability of 95.4% corresponds to 7300–6650 years cal. BC (calibrated with the computer program CAL40DATA OxCal v.2.18 cub r:4 sd:12 prob[chron]). The date obtained is broadly speaking analogous with the dates from the excavations A and C of Sindi-Lodja I settlement site (see also Kriiska 2001, 21).

During the survey trips and excavations, finds were also obtained from the area close to the II settlement and from about 250 m upstream from it (location C – Kriiska 2001, Fig. 2). This very clear concentration of finds in the area close to the II settlement site indicates that these finds originate mainly from the cultural layer that has been swept away by the river or that has crumbled. A considerable part of the materials is comprised of polished stone cutting tools: 5 wedges, one stone axe and 2 wedge or stone fragments (Fig. 7). All these tools, except for one wedge with a concave blade, have a convex bit polished on two faces.

There were numerous flint finds, most of which were obtained from the area in front of the II settlement. However, as part of the survey, finds have been gathered from both sites and when they had not been clearly separated, then those surface finds are treated together. These are predominantly flakes (size varies from 0.6 to 4.5 cm), 88 in total, 23 of which were gathered from the area close to the II settlement, 7 from location C and 58 from both places combined. There are two blades, both single-ridged. Four cores were found, including two irregularly shaped flake cores with several striking platforms and one conical flake-blade multi-platform core definitely from the II settlement, as well as one conical single platform blade core without a specific find location. There are altogether 10 artifacts with secondary processing. Similarly to the cultural layer of the II settlement, the most numerous artifacts in this collection are scrapers, 7 in total; 4 from the area close to the II settlement and 3 with their find location unclear. All scrapers are made of flint flakes and are trapezoidal (4), triangular (1) or irregular (2) in shape. There were four side scrapers and three end scrapers. From the area close to the II settlement, a two-sided retouched knife of flint blade, tri-

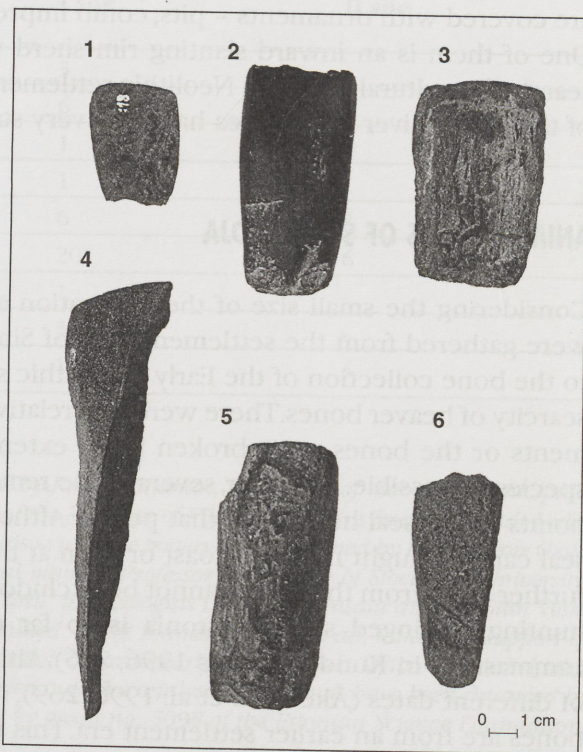


Fig. 7. Stone adzes and axe from bank of Pärnu river near Sindi-Lodja II site. (PäMu 15261/A2554:18, 17, 19, 12, 17, 18.)

Joon. 7. Kivitalvad ja -kirved Pärnu jõe kaldalt Sindi-Lodja II asulakoha juurest.

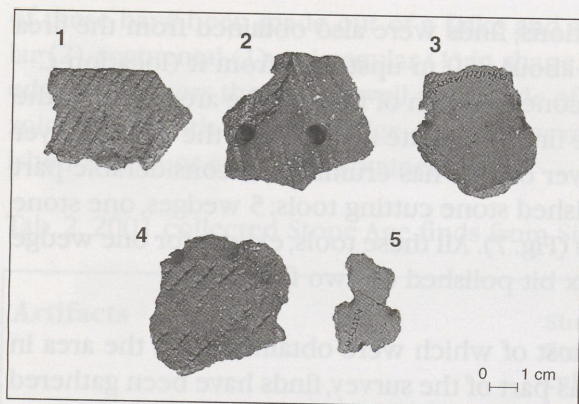


Fig. 8. Typical Combed Ware pottery from findspot C (14, 13, 13, 13, 14). (PäMu 15261/ A2554: 18, 17, 19, 12, 17, 18.)

Joon. 8. Tüüpilist kammkeraamikat leiukohalt C.

are covered with ornaments – pits, comb impressions or both elements together. One of them is an inward slanting rim sherd with a thickening edge. Despite a search, the cultural layer of a Neolithic settlement was not discovered but the bank of the Pärnu River in that area has been very strongly and extensively eroded.

angular middle burin on a flake and possibly an arrowhead fragment of blackish-brown half-translucent flint were found. There was only one quartz flake among these materials found.

In addition to flint, 6 sherds of Typical Comb Ware were found from the location C (Fig. 8). The vessels are made of clay with grit temper, in one case chamotte grains can also be detected. The thickness of the walls varies from 0.9 to 1.2 cm. Surfaces have been smoothed and all outer surfaces

ANIMAL BONES OF SINDI-LODJA

Considering the small size of the excavation area, relatively many animal bones were gathered from the settlement sites of Sindi-Lodja (Tab. 3). When compared to the bone collection of the Early Mesolithic settlement of Pulli, one notices the scarcity of beaver bones. There were also relatively few elk or wild bore bone fragments or the bones were broken to an extent that made the determining of a species impossible. However, several bone remains of ringed seal emerged, which points to the seal hunting of that period. Although during certain seasons ringed seal can be caught near the coast or even at the lower courses of rivers, hunting further away from the coast cannot be excluded. The only parallel to such an early hunting of ringed seal in Estonia is so far offered by the settlement site of Lammasmäe in Kunda (Lõugas 1996, 276). Although the cultural layers there are of different dates (Åkerlund et al. 1996, 269), it is possible that at least some seal bones are from an earlier settlement era. This possibility is confirmed by the fact that some bones were found from the deeper parts of the cultural layer and by the isotopic analysis (^{13}C) taken from one of the radiuses of a ringed seal which points to the fresh water era of the Baltic Sea – Ancylus Lake (Lõugas et al. 1996, 405).

Among fish bones pikeperch prevailed over pike and whitefish, which points to the continuous exploitation of pikeperch population at the lower course of the Pärnu River beginning with the Early Mesolithic period (bone material from Pulli - Lõugas 1997, Fig. 2).

During the excavations of the settlement site of Sindi-Lodja I, many bones of domestic animals, which probably date back to the settlement era of the Modern Age, were gathered. There were bones of cattle, pig and goat/sheep. It remains unclear whether the molar tooth belonging to a big dog or wolf, found on the riverbank, dates back to the Stone Age or is also from a later era.

Tab. 3. Bones found from Sindi-Lodja I and II Stone Age sites

Species	Bone fragments from Sindi-Lodja I site	Bone fragments from Sindi-Lodja II site
Elk (<i>Alces alces</i>)	3	-
Wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	6	2
Dog or wolf (<i>Canis</i> sp.)	1	-
Beaver (<i>Castor fiber</i>)	1	-
Ringed seal (<i>Phoca hispida</i>)	6	3
Pike perch (<i>Stizostedion lucioperca</i>)	20	6
Whitefish (<i>Coregonus</i> sp.)	1	-
Pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>)	3	-
Birds (<i>Aves</i> indet.)	1	4

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLJAKAEVAMISED SINDI-LODJAS

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2001. aasta suvel toimusid Pärnu jõe vasakkaldal Reiu jõe suudme ja Paikuse küla vahel paiknevatel Sindi-Lodja I ja II kiviaegsetel asulakohtadel arheoloogilised kaevamised. Sindi-Lodja I asulakoht avati kolme proovikaevandiga (joon. 1), mille kogupindala oli 74 m². B kaevandis ei õnnestunud põhjavee kõrge taseme tõttu kaevata sügavamale segatud kultuurikihist, mis sisaldas nii ajaloolisest- kui ka kiviajast pärit leide. A ja C kaevandis tehti kindlaks mattunud kiviaegse kultuurikihi olemasolu: mõlemas oli kiviaegne kiht kaetud orgaanikarikka pinnaga, millel omakorda lasusid liivad ning seejärel kivi- ja ajalooliseaja leide sisaldav kultuurikiht. A kaevandis oli must ja kõdunenud mesoliitiline kultuurikiht 5–35 cm paks ning langes lääne suunas (kõrguste erinevused kuni 1,67 m; 0,5–2,17 m ü.m.p.). Mõnes kohas oli kultuurikiht ilmselt lihkunud. Arheoloogilisi leide saadi vähe: 4 tulekivikildu, 4 tulekivikamakad, üks kvartsikild ning üks killust kumera teraga ovaalne külgkõõvits (tab. 1), mis võib osutada asulakoha servaalale. C kaevandis oli lõunasse kaldes kultuurikiht 10–30 cm paks ning ladestunud nagu A kaevandiski vahetult savi peale. Läbikaevatud alal (alla 1 m²) osutas kultuurikiht leiurikkale asulale. Kogutud 15 leiu hulgas on ülekaalus tulekivi, eriti killud; saadi ka kaks kivialba ja lihvimiskivi (tab. 1, joon. 2).

Kiviaegseid leide saadi veel kaevandite segatud materjaliga kihist. Kivitööjääkide ja väikeesemete hulgas domineerib valkjashalli või beeži värvi ning tõenäoliselt kohalikku päritolu tulekivi (90,2 %). Sellist kivimit kasutati kiviajal mitmel pool Eestis, näiteks leidub haid vaseid Edela-Eestis Metsaääre mesoliitiliste ja Audru lähedal kesk- ja hilisneoliitiliste asulakohtade leiuaaineses. Teisese töötusega esemetest on enamik kõõvitsad.

Leide koguti ka asula juurest Pärnu jõe kaldalt. Kokku saadi 91 eset, sh. tulekivikillud ja teisese töötusega tooted, kaks luueset (hammasripats ja sissepuuritud auguga luust teravik), talva katke (tab. 1), samuti ajaloolise aja keraamikakilde, kaoliinsavist piipude tükid jm.

C kaevandist võetud radiosüsiniku proovidest on praeguseks analüüsitud üks kultuurkihist võetud proov, mille vanusemäärang andis tulemuse 8250 ± 150 ^{14}C aastat (Ta-2787), mis 95,4% tõenäosusega vastab kalendriaastatele 7600–6800 eKr (kalibreeritud arvutiprogrammiga CAL40DATA OxCal v.2.18 cub r:4 sd:12 prob[chron]). See mesoliitiline dateering on vastavuses 2000. aastal A kaevandi alalt kogutud söe analüüsimisel saadud vanusemääranguga. Kaevandi keskosast kultuurkihil lasuval jütjast (kõrguselt 3,27 m ü.m.p.) analüüsitud vanusemäärang näitab, et mainitud kiht on settinud 6730 ± 120 ^{14}C aastat tagasi (Ta-2770), mis 95,4% tõenäosusega vastab kalendriaastatele 5870–5470 eKr.

Ajaloolise aja esemetega koos saadud kiviaegse leiuainese täpsem dateering ei ole praegu veel selge. Keraamika puudumine näib osutavat mesoliitilisele asustusele, kuid A kaevandist leitud oletatava teravovaalse nooleotsa toorikul on vaseid tüüpilise kammkeraamika kultuuri leiuaines. Ka erinevused tulekivi ja kõõvitsate morfoloogias lubaksid oletada, et valdavalt on see leiuaaineses noorem kui in situ paiknevad asulakihid.

Ülemistest kihtidest koguti rohkesti ajaloolise aja leide (kokku ligi 700, neist enamik keraamika; joon. 3). Vanim keraamika pärineb 16.–17. sajandist, kusjuures esindatud on Siegburgi, Waldenburi ja Frecheni kivikeraamika ning Madalmaades valmistatud valge glasuurkeraamika. 16.–17. sajandist pärineb samuti ripatsina kantud Nürnbergi arvestuspenn ja 1622 vermitud Poola dreipõlker B kaevandist. Lisaks leiti ülemistest kihtidest veel üks väike 17.–18. sajandi südamekujuline sõlg ning 20. sajandi Vene kopikaid. C kaevandist kaevati välja uusaegse ehitise jäänused, mis koosnesid mõrdiga seotud kivimüürist ning sellega liituvatest postikiilustikest ja mitmetest pinnase sissekaevetest.

Sindi-Lodja II asulakohale (Pärnu jõe vasakkaldal u. 400 m Reiu jõe suudmest ülesvoolu ja ca 500 m Pärnu-Paide maanteest põhja pool) rajati proovikaevand jõe kaldajärsaku väikesele eendile. Asula mustjaspruuni värvi kultuurkiht lasub seal suhteliselt horisontaalselt umbes 6 m tänapäevases maapinnast ja 5 m jõest ning on maksimaalselt 30–35 cm paks. Kohe selle peal on õhuke turbaviirg, millele järgnevad erinevad liivad paksusega 6 m (joon. 4).

Kultuurkihist leiti 309 kivileidu (tab. 2), sh. 305 tulekivist ja 3 kvartsist. Leiuaaineses moodustavad peamise osa (250) varieeruva suurusega tulekivi killud, kuid suhteliselt arvukalt on ka laaste (36) ja laastukatkeid (7), kokku isegi 14,1% tulekivileidudest (joon. 5). Tulekivi on hall, kohati lausa must, harvem esineb valget ja beeži, paari killuna ka punast kaltsedoni. Laastud (20 üheharjalist, 9 kaheharjalist ja 7 harjata) on maksimaalselt 3,7 cm pikkused, laius enamasti ala 1 cm. Kaheksa laastu või laastu katket on retušitud, mõni kogu serva ulatuses, mõni vaid lõiguti. Arvestades analooge võisid enamus neist olla kasutatud pistikteradena. Ainus kihist leitud mitmeplatvormiline kildnukleus on samuti tulekivist.

Teisese töötusega lööktehnikas töödeldud väikeesemeid saadi kokku 10 (3,2% tulekivi- ja kvart-

sileidudest). Neist 8 on otskülg või külgekõõvitsad (joon. 6). Kõik need on valmistatud killust ja on kujult kolmnurksed, ovaalsed, ristkülikukujulised, segmendikujulised või ebakorrapärase kujuga. Valdavalt on kõõvitsatel kumer tera, mis ulatub nii otsale kui ka küljele. Muudest tööriistadest saadi veel trapetsikujuline kumera teraga nuga, kolmnurkne keskteraga uurits ja lihvitud talva katke. Kogutud materjal on selgelt mesoliitilise ilmega, kandes endas mitmeid jooni, millele pakuvad parimaid vasteid Edela-Eesti (Pulli ja Metsaääred) ning Kesk-Eesti mesoliitilised asulakohad (tulekivi domineerimine kvartsi ees, laastude suur osakaal jne). Rohketest pinnase- ja puiduproovidest, mida kaevamiste käigus võeti, on kasutada praeguseks kultuurikihi ülaosast leitud puidust tehtud radiosüsiniku analüüs, mis andis vanuseks 8035 ± 80 ^{14}C aastat. See vastab 95,4% tõenäosusega kalendriaastatele 7300–6650 eKr. Saadud vanusemäärang on kooskõlas Sindi-Lodja I asula A ja C kaevandite vanusemäärangutega.

Inspeksioonikäikudel ja kaevamiste ajal koguti leide ka Pärnu jõe kaldaliivast II asula eest ja sellest umbes 250 m kaugusel ülesvoolu (leiukoht C). Selle leiuainese hulgas moodustavad märkimisväärse osa kivist lihvitud raieriistad: 5 talba, üks kivikirves ja 2 talva või kirve katkendit (joon. 7). Kõik, väljaarvatud üks õõnestalb, on kahelt poolt lihvitud kaarja teraga. Rohkesti leiti tulekivi, kus on ülekaalus 0,6–4,5 cm suurused killud. Laaste on kaks (mõlemad üheharjalised) ja nukleusi neli (kaks kildnukleust, üks kildlaastnukleus ja üks laastnukleus). Teisese töötlusega esemeid on kokku 10. Nii nagu II asula kultuurikihis, on ka selles kollektisioonis arvukamaks esemeliigiks kõõvitsad, mida saadi kokku 7 eksemplari. Kõik kõõvitsad on tulekivikillust, kujult trapetsjad (4), kolmnurksed (1) või ebakorrapärase kujuga (2). Neli neist on kül- ja kolm otsteraga. II asula eest on leitud veel üks tulekivilaastu katkest kahepoolse retušiga nuga ja killust kolmnurkse kujuga keskteraga uurits ning üks mustjaspruunist poolläbikumavast tulekivist võimalik nooleotsa katke. Kvartsikilde on selles aineses vaid üks.

C leiukohalt leiti lisaks tulekivile ka 6 tüüpilise kammkeraamika kildu (joon. 8). Nõud on valmistatud kivipurruga segatud savist, ühel juhul on nähtavad ka šamotiterad. Seinapaksus on 0,9–1,2 cm. Pinnad on silutud ja kõikide välispinda katab ornament – lohud, kammivajutised või mõlemad elemendid koos. Üks kildudest on sissepoole kaldselt pakseneva äärega servatükk. Vaatamata otsingutele neoliitilise asula kultuurikihti leida ei õnnestunud, kuid selles piirkonnas on Pärnu jõe kallal ka väga tugevalt ja laiaulatuslikult lõhutud.

Arvestades uuritud alade väikesi mõõtmeid, koguti Sindi-Lodja asulakohtadest rohkesti loomaluid (tab. 3), sh. kopra, põdra, metssea ja viigerhülge luid. Viimased on seni vanimad kindla dateeringuga märgid hülgeküttimisest Eestis. Ainsa paralleeli nii varasest viigerhüljeste küttimisest pakub vaid Kunda Lammasmäe asulakoht, kust osa hülgeluid võiksid olla samuti keskmesoliitilised. Kalaluude hulgas on esindatud koha, haug ja siig. Sindi-Lodja I asulakoha ülemistest kihtidest koguti hulga koduloomade – veise, sea ja kitse/lamba luid.