

Ülle TAMLA

2002. aasta arheoloogiliste välitööde tulemused
Results of archaeological fieldwork of 2002

Alvi KRIISKA, Kristiina JOHANSON, Ülle SALUKÄR and Lembi LÕUGAS

The results of research of Estonian Stone Age in 2002
Eesti kiviaja uurimise tulemused 2002. aastal

Valter LANG, Andres IVADIK and Tanel SAIMRE

New results from the hill-fort of Keava
Uued tulemused Keava linnuse kaevamistest

Marek KONTA, Valter LANG and Leire LÕDLAID

Settlement Site III of Linnaste from archaeological complex of Keava
Linnaste III asulakoht Keava arheoloogilises kompleksis

Helvi PAIK

Excavations in Viljandi: new data about the final period of Iron Age
the beginning of 1223
Kaevamised Viljandis uusi andmeid rauaeaja lõppajaga ja 1223. aastast

Arvi BÄTZ

Excavations in Viljandi Castle of the Teutonic Order
Arheoloogilised uurimused Viljandi ordulinnusel

Ain LÄVI

The hill-fort of Rõpuka Puhastõgi
Rõpuka Puhastõgi

Early TEGER

Archaeological excavations in Kaberla and Lagedi villages
Arheoloogilised kaevamised Kaberla ja Lagedi külas

Mare AUN and Arvi KRISTAIA

Archaeological fieldwork in Setumaa
Arheoloogilised välitööd Setumaa

Mati MÄRK

Archaeologische Ausgrabungen im Landkreis Lääne-maa
Kaevamised Läänemaal

Reino VISTAL

Archaeological investigations of the Laiuse castle
Arheoloogilised uurimused Laiuse linnusel

Kristin ILVES

Underwater archaeological fieldwork in southeast Estonia
Allveearheoloogilised välitööd Kagu-Eestis

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN ESTONIA

2002

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2003

© 2003 Muinsuskaitseamet
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

Esi- ja tagakaas: Luksuskirves Kirumpäält
Cover and back cover: Luxury axe from Kirumpää

Toimetuskolleegium:

Ants Kraut
Valter Lang
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

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ISSN 1406-3972

Trükitud AS Pakett trükikojas
Laki 17, Tallinn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN KABERLA AND LAGEDI VILLAGES

Gurly VEDRU

Ajaloo Instituut (Institute of History), Rütli 6, 10130 Tallinn, Eesti (Estonia)

Gurli.Vedru@mail.ee

In 2002, archaeological fieldwork was carried out in Kaberla village, Kuusalu parish, Harjumaa. Excavations took place on the settlement site and on the fossil field remains, both discovered in 1999 (Vedru 1999; 2003). The fieldwork was financed by the Estonian Science Foundation (grant no 4202). Archaeological salvage excavations took place on the settlement site of Lagedi, Rae parish, Harjumaa. These excavations were financed both by the Rae Parish Administration and the landowner.

THE SETTLEMENT SITE OF KABERLA

The settlement site is located in the core area of the present Kaberla village, ca 0.2 km east from the Kaberla River, at the buried edge of the North Estonian Limestone Plateau and also on the lower lands of the Fore-Glint Zone in front of it (Fig. 1). The oldest and most intensive part of the cultural layer of the site remains under and between the buildings of modern times. The pit-grave cemetery excavated in the 1960s (Selirand 1962, 1974) is located about 0.3 km southwest and the fossil field remains about 1 km northeast from the settlement site of Kaberla. The village of Kaberla (*Gabriel*) with 14 ploughlands is first mentioned in the account book *Liber Census Daniae*, compiled in the first half of 13th century (Johansen 1933, 337).

A number of potsherds (AI 6389, 6390, 6391) dating to the period from the Viking Age to the Middle Ages (incl.) were gathered in the course of the archaeological survey in 1999. The main aim of the excavations in 2002 was to gain more detailed information about the cultural layer of the settlement site, its extent and nature, and also to find out whether the whole area was used at the same time or during different periods. Also of interest were the questions regarding the relations between the settlement site, the pit-grave cemetery and the fossil field remains. The excavation plot was located on the fallow field of the Nõo farm in the easternmost part of the present village. The first task was to determine the extent of the cultural layer. For that purpose a plot measuring 12 m² was dug. It appeared that the original black coloured cultural layer was 80 cm thick. The uppermost 30–40 cm were destroyed by the deep ploughing but the lower part was preserved intact. A construction of limestones that once probably supported

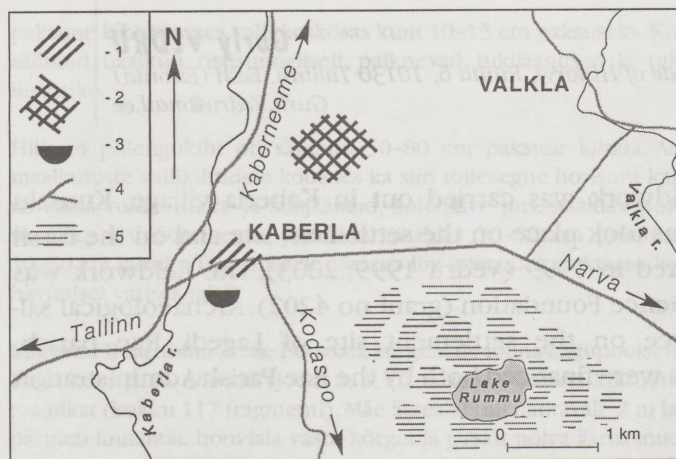


Fig. 1. Location plan of the archaeological sites in Kaberla village. 1 - settlement site, 2 - fossil fields, 3 - pit grave cemetery, 4 - roads, 5 - swamp.

Joon. 1. Kaberla küla muististe asendiplaan. 1 - asulakoht, 2 - fossiilsed põllujäänused, 3 - maa-alune kalmistu, 4 - teed, 5 - raba.

a wooden post was unearthed at a depth of 35 cm in the southwestern corner of the excavation plot. It consisted of four medium sized limestones (measuring ca 15 x 12 x 2 cm) that were placed on their edges around an area of ca 20 cm in diameter. A sample of charcoal, gathered from that layer was dated to 652 ± 61 BP (Tln 2729). At a depth of 40–50 cm limestones and granite stones of various sizes, some of which had been

in fire, began to occur all over the excavation plot. The remains of a hearth were discovered in the southern part of the excavation plot at a depth of 50 cm. The hearth was oval (measuring 1.5 x 0.75 m) and sparsely surrounded with heavily burned smaller granite stones. A number of burned animal bones and potsherds were found from the hearth and its vicinity. Charcoal, gathered from the hearth for radiocarbon analysis, date it to 971 ± 80 BP (Tln 2725).

The gathered materials (AI 6574) were numerous and quite diverse. The majority of the finds consists of potsherds, belonging to the period from the Viking Age to the Modern Ages. Most of them originated from hand moulded ceramic vessels of the Viking Age. Some of the fine-tempered potsherds are decorated with wide grooves made with fingertips (AI 6574: 333, 337) or zigzag ornament (AI 6574: 84, 381, 413). In Kaberla the most common decoration of such ceramics was the cord impression (AI 6574: 211, 218, 265, 323, 399, 400). Potsherds bearing these ornaments have been found during archaeological fieldwork also from other settlement sites of the same period in North Estonia (c.f. Lang 1996, 75; AI 6472: 15, 112; AI 6391 etc.). Among other artifacts were two whetstone fragments, a fragment of a bone spindle whorl and an iron strike-a-light. The only ornament found was a fragment of a bronze chain. Additionally, a number of animal bones, some nails and a few pieces of flint were found.

The cultural layer of the settlement site is preserved in an area of approximately

3 hectares, as identified with small test pits and with an earth borer. The relatively large area was not inhabited at the same time. According to the datable finds, Kaberla was first inhabited in the Viking Age, when the areas at the edge of the limestone plateau, located about 150–200 meters east from the Kaberla River, were inhabited. The lower areas situating below the North Estonian glint edge were first inhabited at the end of prehistoric times and the areas located south of the present Old Narva road only as late as the Middle Ages. Throughout the period from the Viking Age up to the present only a relatively small area at the edge of the limestone plateau was inhabited. The size of the village in the Viking Age and at the end of prehistoric times was ca 1–2 hectares. The excavation plot was located in the eastern periphery of the settlement site. In the core area of the settlement site the cultural layer is more intensive and reaches a thickness of 1.1 m. The original cultural layer is preserved intact in the lower layers of the whole settlement site.

THE FOSSILE FIELDS OF KABERLA

Archaeological excavations were also carried out at a clearance cairn field of Kaberla. These fossil field remains are located in the alvar area between the villages of Kaberla and Valkla, about 300 meters north from the Old Narva road and about 1 km northeast of the settlement site of Kaberla. The clearance cairns cover an area of five to six hectares. These cairns are of big size (diameter 5–7 m, height 1–1.5 m) and completely covered with turf. The aim of the excavations was to determine whether they are really clearance cairns or small stone-graves. Also their dating and possible connection with the settlement site of Kaberla were of interest.

The cairn chosen for excavation was situated on the land of Tammiku farm, about 0.5 km east from the farm buildings and 20 m south from the edge of the North Estonian Limestone Plateau. The cairn had a diameter of 5–5.5 m, the height being up to 1.0 m from the surrounding terrain. The steep western side of the cairn was investigated. The first layer of stones consisted of granite stones measuring 20–40 cm in diameter, the soil between the stones was brown. The second layer consisted also mostly of granite stones; there were altogether only two bigger limestone slabs measuring 35 x 40 cm and 35 x 30 cm (up to 40 cm). The third layer of stones consisted of medium sized granite stones, which surrounded a bigger granite stone (diameter 0.6 m), located in the centre of the cairn. Beneath the stones of the third layer there was a 15 cm thick soil layer containing small pieces of charcoal. That charcoal was radiocarbon dated to 799±66 BP (Tln 2730). The only find from this cairn was a small piece of bone (AI 6575).

THE SETTLEMENT SITE OF LAGEDI

The settlement site of Lagedi (archaeological site no 18783 under protection) is located in the village of Lagedi in Rae parish on the right bank of the Pirita River, by the road leading to Raasiku (Fig. 2). In 1998 Tael Ltd carried out small-scale trial excavations here (Sarv 1999). The area adjacent to the river was sold for building sites, and that led to the need for archaeological investigation. So the main aim was to investigate the protected land under the future dwelling and to release it for construction activities. In 2002 the excavations were carried out on the southernmost building site at Jõe Street 3.

The excavation measuring 140 m² was located about 16 m northwest from the Jõe Street and about 76 m east from the bank of the Pirita River, on the land surface sloping towards the river. About a 20 cm thick layer of soil had been removed with a bulldozer before the archaeological excavations started. The loamy soil exposed was coloured brown and was disturbed by ploughing in earlier years. Beneath that loamy soil layer was a natural clay layer that contained no finds. For establishing the possible settlement layer beneath the clay layer, some test-pits measuring 0.5 x 0.5 m were dug near the excavation area. These test-pits showed that the clay layer mentioned was the natural base. After the natural clay base was exposed in the whole excavation area, a number of test-pits, measuring 0.6 x 0.6 m were dug in different parts of the excavation. In addition to the test-pits, a trench was dug by the southern edge of the excavation. It was determined that

the natural clay layers of different colour continue beneath the base of the excavation. These excavations showed that the stratigraphy of the cultural layer in that part of the Lagedi settlement site was as follows: under a turf layer was a soil layer measuring 10–20 cm containing finds, beneath that layer was a 20 cm layer of loamy soil with fewer finds. Beneath that layer is the clayey natural base. The whole area was disturbed by deep ploughing, as witnessed by the pieces of glass and plastic that were found together with

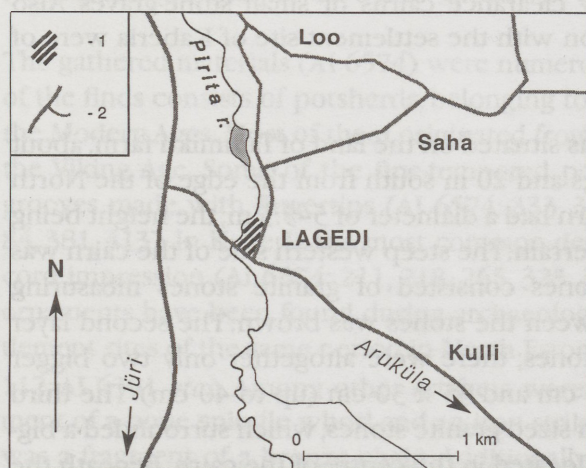


Fig. 2. Location plan of the Lagedi settlement site.

1 - settlement site, 2 - roads.

Joon. 2. Lagedi asulakoha asendiplaan. 1 - asulakoh, 2 - teed.

pieces of hand moulded ceramics at the base of the excavation plot.

Most of the finds consisted of medieval and modern potsherds and animal bones (AI 6577). The minority of the ceramics was hand moulded and can be dated to the Viking Age and to the end of prehistoric times. Other finds included some nails, fragments of whetstones and some pieces of flint. A fragment of a bronze chain, a yellow glass bead and an orthodox cross-shaped pendant, the latter belonging to a later period, were also found.

Considering the thin cultural layer, the scarcity of finds and the location on the low riverbank, it is likely that the area excavated was the margin of the settlement site. The low-lying riverbank area was probably repeatedly flooded as judged by the layers of clay and by the dark valley flat soil that appeared in test-pits, made near the river. Most likely the settlement was once located at higher elevations a little further east from the river, which remains under the present-day buildings.

The archaeological fieldwork in the Jägala-Valgejõgi area and in Lagedi will be continued in 2003.

Table. Radiocarbon dates from the sites of Kaberla village.

Tabel. Kaberla küla muististe söeproovide analüüsitulemused.

Sample No	Lab No	¹⁴ C date	Calibrated Date (1 sigma)	Site
1	Tln-2729	652±61 BP	1291–1325 AD 1347–1391 AD	settlement site
2	Tln-2725	971±80 BP	999±1159 AD	settlement site, hearth
3	Tln-2730	799±66 BP	1163–1169 AD 1187–1283 AD	fossil fields

References

- Johansen, P. 1933.** Die Estlandliste des Liber Census Daniae. Kopenhagen, Reval.
- Lang, V. 1996.** Muistne Rävala. Muistised, kronoloogia ja maaviljelusliku asustuse kujunemine Looe-Eestis, eriti Piritä jõe alamjooksu piirkonnas, 1–2. MT, 4. Tallinn.
- Sarv, K. 1999.** Preliminary investigations of the Lagedi settlement site. – AVE, 1998, 141–145.

Selirand, J. 1962. Kaberla maa-alune kalmistu (13.–17. sajand). – MKA, 131–164.

Selirand, J. 1974. Eestlaste matmiskombed varafeodaalsete suhete tärkamise perioodil (11.–13. sajand). Tallinn.

Vedru, G. 1999. Aruanne 1999. aastal Jõelähtme ja Kuusalu kihelkondades teostatud arheoloogilistest välitöödest. (Manuscript in the archives of AI.)

Vedru, G. 2003. Muinasaegne asustus Kaberla piirkonnas. – Arheoloogiga Läänemeremaades. Uurimusi Jüri Seliranna auks. MT, 13, 325–337.

ARHEOLOOGILISED KAEVAMISED KABERLA JA LAGEDI KÜLAS

Gurly VEDRU

2002. aastal toimusid arheoloogilised välitööd Harjumaal Kuusalu ja Rae vallas. Kuusalus uuriti 2000. aastal avastatud, arvatavalt viikingiajal alguse saanud Kaberla asulakohta ning fossiilset põllukivihunnikut (joon 1). Asulakoht paikneb Kaberla küla tuumikus, u. 200 m ida pool Kaberla jõge, Põhja-Eesti lubjakiviplatoo mattunud astangu serval ning osaliselt ka selle all. Suurem osa kultuurikihi vanimast ja intensiivsemast osast jääb tänapäevaste hoonete alla. Muistisest u. 300 m edela sihis jääb 1950. ja 1960. aastatel kaevatud Kaberla maa-alune kalmistu ning 1 km kirde poole fossiilsed põllukivihunnikud.

Kaberla asula kultuurikihi iseloomu ja ajalise kuuluvuse kindlakstegemiseks rajati 12 m² suurune kaevand küla idaosas paikneva Nõo talu maale. Musta värvi intensiivse kultuurikihi paksus ulatus selles kohas kuni 80 cm, kusjuures pealmised 30–40 cm olid rikutud kolhoosiaegse sügavkänniga. Kaevandi edelanurka jäi u. 35 cm sügavusse tõenäoliselt posti toestanud kivikonstruktsioon. Samast kihist kogutud sõeproovist tehtud ¹⁴C analüüs osutus keskaegseks (Tln-2729). 40–50 cm sügavusel hakkas esinema rohkesti eri suuruses pae- ning raudkive, millest mitmed olid põlenud. U. 50 cm sügavusel paljandus kaevandi lõunapoolses osas ovaalse kujuga ja u. 1,5 x 0,75 m suurune tulease, mida piirasid tugevasti põlenud väiksemad raudkivid. Tuleasemelt ning selle lähedusest leiti tugevasti kaltsineerunud loomaluid ja põlenud savinõude kilde. Siit koguti ka sütt ¹⁴C analüüsi jaoks, mis andis tulemuseks 971±80 aastat tagasi (Tln-2725).

Kaevandist kogutud leiumaterjal koosnes peamiselt savinõukildudest, kusjuures suurem osa oli käsikeraamika. Veel leiti raudnaelu, poolik tuleraud, paar tulekivitükki, mõned kulunud ja murdunud luisud, värtakeder, pronksketi jupp ja arvukalt loomaluid.

Asula kultuurikihi ulatuse väljaselgitamiseks tehti muistise eri osadesse prooviurfe ja võeti mulla-puuriga proove. Selle tulemusel tehti kindlaks, et siinse asula kultuurikiht on säilinud u. 3 ha suurusel alal. Kaberlas tekkis küla esmalt viikingiajal, mil võeti kasutusele alad jöest 100–200 m ida pool mattunud klindiasangu serval, allikakoha läheduses. Tõenäoliselt muinasaja lõpul asustus laienes klindiasangu alustele maadele, keskajal aga ka praegusest Vana-Narva maanteest lõuna poole jäävatele aladele. Pika perioodi vältel, alates küla tekkimisest kuni tänapäevani, on olnud kasutusel mattunud klindiserva äärsed alad.

Kaberla asulakohast u. 1 km kirdesihis on Kaberla ja Valkla külade vahele jääv 5–6 ha suurune loo-

pealne ala kaetud kamardunud kivikuhjatistega (joon. 1). 2002. aasta uurimistööde eesmärk oli välja selgitada, kas nende, enamasti 5–7 m läbimõõduga väikeste kivikuhjade näol on tegu maaharimiseks kokkuloobitud põllukivihunnikutega või hoopis kivikalmetega, samuti pakkus huvi nende ajaline kuuluvus ning võimalik seotus uuritud asulakohaga.

Kaevamisteks valitud objekt paiknes kuhjatistega kaetud ala lääneosas, klindiservast u. 20 m lõuna pool, Tammiku talu eluhoonetest u. 0,5 km idas. Kuni 7 cm paksu rohukamaraga kaetud kivikuheliku mõõtmed olid 5,0 x 5,4 m ning kõrgus ümbritsevast maapinnast ulatus 1,0 m. Uurimiseks avati muis-tise jalamilt selgemini piiritletud läänepoolmik. Selgus, et kuhelik koosnes kolmest, valdavalt 20–60 cm suurusi raudkive sisaldavast kihist. Kaootiliselt kokkuvisatud hunnikusse oli sattunud vaid mõni üksik paeplaat, mille suurus kõikus 30–40 cm vahel. Alumise kivikihi alusest u. 15 cm paksus-est mullast kogutud söetükikeste ¹⁴C analüüs osutas põlengukihi (ale?) kuulumisele keskaega (Tln-2730). Ainsa leiuna saadi kuhjatisest luutükike.

Rae vallas toimusid suuremad päästekaevamised Lagedi asulakohal, mis paikneb Pirita jõe idakaldal, tänapäeva Lagedi külas, Arukülla viiva tee ääres (joon. 2). Seoses Jõe t. 3 krundile planeeritud uus-ehitusega, mis jääb muinsuskaitse alla kuuluva asula edela ossa, oli vaja enne ehitustööde algust läbi viia arheoloogilised uuringud maa-ala vabastamiseks muinsuskaitse piirangutest. Uuritaval objektil oli enne arheoloogilisi kaevamisi 140 m² suurusel alal buldooseriga eemaldatud mättakiht koos selle alla jääva kuni 30 cm paksuse mullakihi. Paljandunud oli pruuni värvi muld, mis pinnal olevate väheste leidude põhjal näis olevat segatud. See asjaolu on seletatav varasematel aastatel põlluna kasutatud alal tehtud sügavkänniga. Seetõttu otsustati eemaldada veel 10 cm paksune mullakiht, et jõuda võimaliku puutumatu kultuurikihi. Segatud mullakiht oli savine ning sisaldas üksikuid leide (näit. savinõukilde, naelu, loomaluid). Saviseguse mullakihi alla jäi pruunikas savipind, mis leide ei sisaldanud. Kui kogu kaevandi ulatuses oli välja puhastatud looduslik savine aluspõhi, tehti kaevan-di eri osadesse veel mitmeid šurfe, et välja selgitada võimaliku savikihi aluse kultuurikihi olemasolu. Selgus, et sügavamal jätkuvad leidudeta savikihid. Lisaks šurfidele kaevati kaevandi lõunaseina juurde profiilikraav, mis olemasolevatele andmetele midagi uut siiski ei lisanud. Kaevamistega selgi-tati välja, et antud alal on 6–8 cm paksuse mättakihi all u. 10–20 cm paksune kiht sõredat, vaid vähe-seid leide sisaldavat mulda, selle alla jääb 20 cm paksune savisegune muld, kus leide esineb veelgi vähem. Sellest omakorda allpool on juba savine looduslik aluspõhi. Seega tõdeti, et uusehitus on pla-neeritud alale, mis on sügavkänniga põhjani segatud.

Kaevamistel kogutud leidude hulgas domineerisid keskaegsed ja uusaegsed savinõude killud ning loomaluud; vaid väike osa keraamikast olid käsitsi valmistatud ning pärines viikingiajast ja muinas-aja lõpust. Saadi ka täpsema dateeringuta naelu, paar luisukatkendit, mõned tulekivitükid jm. ese-meid.

Õhuke kultuurikiht, savine muld ja savikihid, leidude vähesus ning liigne lähedus jõeale osutab, et uuritud ala näol on tegu Lagedi asulakoha servaalaga, mis oli suurvete korral korduvalt üle ujutatud. Kaitsealuses asulakohas võis olla tihedam asustus kõrgemal, jõesst pisut kaugemale jääval maa-alal, mis on praeguseks tihedalt hoonestatud.