

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2004

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2005

© 2005 Muinsuskaitseamet
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

Esikaas: ebtenaast Viskla II asulast.

Tagakaas: ribmajagaja Kämbla II asulast.

Cover: decorative mount from Viskla II settlement site.

Back cover: strap-divider from Kämbla II settlement site.

Toimetuskolleegium:

Ants Kraut
Erki Russow
Toomas Tamla
Ülle Tamla
Agne Trummal
Heiki Valk

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

Kujundus ja küljendus:

Jaana Kool

ISSN 1406-3972

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDKSEMPLAR

MAURI KIUDSOO

*Institute of History, University of Tallinn, Rüütli 6, 10130 Tallinn, Eesti (Estonia)
Mauri.Kiudsoo@mail.ee*

In 2004, several rare coins reached museum collections. Besides coins recovered from archaeological excavations, two hoards were acquired. One of them, a Viking Age hoard discovered in the former Kose parish, deserves special attention. Relying upon a preliminary survey, we may suggest that it was buried in the early 11th century. The hoard is stored at the Institute of History, and its precise site of discovery will not be published before archaeological excavations have been carried out on the site. The other hoard, acquired by the History Museum, came to light in the village of Kiia in the former Keila parish. This hoard has been dated by Ivar Leimus to the end of the 14th century. Besides the mentioned coins, the author had a chance to have a look at a coin which came to light in the archaeological excavations of the Botanical Gardens of Tartu but "remained" in private possession (Fig. 1). It is of an extremely rare type and I have not been able to find a parallel for it yet. This coin, apparently minted beyond the borders of Livonia, could be provisionally dated to the 13th/14th centuries. The possibility cannot be precluded that this coin originally belonged to the hoard of the Tartu Botanical Gardens, dating from the 1st half of the 14th century (see Leimus 2001, tab. 1).



Fig. 1. *The extremely rare coin (13th/14th centuries?) from the Botanical Gardens of Tartu.*

Joon. 1. *Ülibaruldane münditüüp Tartu botaanikaaiast (13./14. sajand?).*

In 2004 Arvi Haak resumed the excavations in the SE corner of the convent building of the Order's castle in Viljandi, which he had started the year before. In 2003, 33 medieval silver coins had come to light there, 19 of which presumably belonged to the same complex (hoard?), which had been left in the ground at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries (see Kiudsoo 2004, App. I: 1–19). They included also two rare Livonian coins (see Kiudsoo 2004, Fig. 2). In 2004, 30 more coins were recovered from the excavation (App. I). At least 10 of these (App. I: 1–10) belong to the above-mentioned presumable hoard. Besides the coins of the 13th and 14th centuries, several temporally compact groups of coins are discernible there. The group from the 14th/15th centuries is also very interesting (App. I: 13–21, see also Kiudsoo 2004, App. I: 20–25), containing, among others, one



Fig. 2. Seestling, Livonian Order, Tallinn, about 1367–1393.

Joon. 2. Liivi ordu, Tallinn, seestling, u. 1367–1393.

seestling of the Livonian Order from the period 1367–1393 (Fig. 2). To date only 17 seestlings of this type (B) were known (Nemirovitš-Dantšenko 1995, 128).

In 2004, Heiki Valk resumed his excavations of Siksälä Kirikumägi in the former Vastseliina parish. The coins found there (Appendix II)

belong mainly to the 16th–17th centuries. There are only a few medieval coins recovered from the site of a former chapel. Besides the complex of two bracteates of the 14th century and a contemporaneous blank of a coin, discovered in 2003 (Kiudsoo 2004, App. II: 1–3), a bracteate from Gotland (App. II: 1; TÛ 1317: 10), probably minted during the period 1225–1288, was recovered from the same place. Such coins from Gotland appear in circulation in Estonia in the 2nd half of the 13th century and disappear by the end of the 14th century (Моавыгин 1960, 277–290; 1967, 34–71).

The discovery of two wire kopeks of the 17th century (App. II: 137, 138; TÛ 1317: 43, 132) from Siksälä Kirikumägi is of particular interest. Usually Russian kopeks are not found from graves and sacrificial sites, probably owing to the fact that Russian coins were highly valued for their high silver content. In the case of the kopek of Aleksei Mikhailovitch (App. II: 138), however, the sacrifice might be explained by its material – copper¹ – which was an unusual phenomenon, at least in Livonia.

During the rescue excavations of the cemetery of the former St. John's almshouse (directed by V. Sokolovski and K. Jaanits) a purse was discovered by one of the skeletons, containing 32 coins, minted mainly in Livonia (Appendix III). The main importance of the find (*tpq*² 1515; AI 6477: 1711, 1) lies in the fact that it provides vital information about the time of circulation of the 15th-century *pfennigs*. Up to now only two hoards³ have been discovered, which indicate that *pfennigs* minted in Livonia since 1426 were still, to some extent, in circulation in the 1st half of the 16th century.

¹ In connection with a lack of money brought about by frequent hostilities, the czar Aleksei Mikhailovitch initiated a monetary reform in 1654, trying to mint copper coins, equal in value to the silver ones. In 1662 the copper mutiny broke out in Moscow, bringing an end to the minting of copper coins (for more information see Мельникова 1989, 196–206).

² *terminus post quem* – the earliest possible date of minting of the latest coin in a purse, hoard, etc., i.e. the date before which it was not possible to hide the hoard, lose the purse...

³ Local *pfennigs* minted in the 15th century are included; contained in the hoards of Üksnurme and Simuna, deposited in 1530s (Leimus 1990, nos 300–327; Kari 1975, nos 131–136).

In spring 2004 the History Museum acquired a Russian ceramic field flask from the times of the Livonian War. According to the letter containing in the flask it had been found (?) apparently already before WW II from Vaski, Vastseliina commune. Quite possible that the complex of 125 coins (*tpq* 1572; App. IV)⁴, which was demonstrated to the author of the present article but remained in private hands, also belonged to this flask. On the other hand, the orifice of the flask is too narrow for some of these coins⁵, so the possibility cannot be precluded that those specific coins came from some other hoard, e.g. the Vana-Saaluse hoard of remarkable size (*tpq* 1576; AI 5000/88, ERM A 502: 49–57), found from the same commune.

References

- Jesse, W. 1928.** Der Wendische Münzverein. Quellen und Darstellungen zur Hansischen Geschichte, Neue Folge. Band VI. Lübeck.
- Kari, R. 1975.** Tüpoloogiline ülevaade Simuna peitleiu müntidest Rakvere Rajoonidevahelises Koduloo muuseumis. Tartu. (Manuscript in the archives of AI.)
- Kiudsoo, M. 2000.** Eesti mündiaarded 17. sajandist. Vääringud ja nende käibeareaalid. Pease-minaritöö. Tartu. (Manuscript in the archives of TÜ.)
- Kiudsoo, M. 2004.** New interesting coin finds in 2003. – AVE, 2003, 201–205.
- Lagerqvist, L. O. 1970.** Svenska mynt under vikingatid och medeltid samt gotländska mynt. Stockholm.
- Leimus, I. 1990.** Ein spätmittelalterlicher Münzschatz von Üksnurme. – TATÜ, 39: 4, 463–467.
- Leimus, I. 2001.** Das Münzwesen Livlands in der frühen Hansezeit 13. Jahrhundert und erste Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts. – Fernhandel und Handelspolitik der baltischen Städte in der Hansezeit. Beiträge zur Erforschung mittelalterlicher und frühneuzeitlicher Handelsbeziehung und -wege im europäischen Rahmen. Lüneburg, 41–69.
- Nemirovitš-Dantsenko, M. 1995.** Zur Datierung der Seestlinge. – Studia Numismatica. Festschrift Arkadi Molvögin 65. Tallinn, 126–131.
- Кйудсоо, М. 2003.** Русские проволочные копейки и Эстония. – Одиннадцатая Всероссийская Нумизматическая Конференция. Тезисы докладов и сообщений. Санкт-Петербург, 195–196.
- Мельникова А. С. 1989.** Русские монеты от Ивана Грозного до Петра Первого. Москва.

⁴ Its composition is analogous to other contemporaneous coin hoards from Southeast Estonia, where Russian coins also prevail (Кйудсоо 2003, 196).

⁵ The same phenomenon – the orifice of the vessel used for concealing the hoard being too small for some of the coins belonging to the hoard – can be observed also e.g. at the silver hoard of Palamuse (*tpq* 1651; Kiudsoo 2000, App. 1: no 95).

Молвыгин А. Н. 1960. О классификации и датировке ранних брактеатов Тартуского епископства. – TATÜ, IX: 3, 277–291.

Молвыгин А. Н. 1967. Денежное обращение и монетное дело территории Эстонии в XIII – первой половине XVI вв. Tallinn. (Manuscript in the library of AI.)

Appendix I. List of coins from the Viljandi castle of the Teutonic Order

1. Gotland, Visby, *pfennig*, 1225–1288 (Lagerqvist 1970, 81: group XII: B: 7 a)
- 2.–4. Denmark, Tallinn, *pfennig*, 1265–1332
- 5.–9. Diocese of Tartu, *pfennig*, late 13th –early 14th cc.
10. *pfennig*, 13th /14th century.
11. North Germany, Stargard, *pfennig*, 13th–14th cc. (Jesse 1928, 234: no 222)
12. North Germany, Salzwedel, *pfennig*, 14th century (Jesse 1928, 235: no 250)
13. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *artig*, ca 1363–1390
14. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *seestling*, ca 1367–1393
15. Diocese of Tartu, *lübische*, end of the 14th c.–ca 1413
16. Diocese of Tartu (?), *lübische* (?), end of the 14th c.–1420
- 17.–19. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *lübische*, after 1393
- 20.–21. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *lübische*, since 1398
22. Diocese of Tartu, Dietrich IV Resler, *schilling*, ca 1422–1441
23. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *pfennig*, ca 1426–1465
24. Diocese of Tartu, Johannes II Bertkow (1473–1485), *pfennig*
25. Archdiocese of Riga, Sedisvakants (1479–1484), *pfennig*
26. Lithuania, Sigismund II, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, 1511
27. Lithuania, Sigismund III, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, 1565
28. Sweden, Stockholm, Johan III, 2 öre, 1573
29. Poland, Olkusz, Stephan Bathory, 3 gross, 1586
30. Coin, unidentifiable.

Appendix II. List of coins from Siksälä Kirikumägi

1. Gotland, *pfennig*, ca 1225–1288?
2. Livonian Order, Tallinn, Hermann Brüggenei-Hasenkampf, *schilling*, 1542
3. Free town of Riga, *schilling*, 1570
4. Free town of Riga, *schilling*, 157(0?) (1570–79)
- 5.–6. Free town of Riga, *schilling*, 1577
7. Free town of Riga, *schilling*, 1578
8. Duchy of Curonia, Jelgava, Kettler, *schilling*, 1576
9. Duchy of Curonia, Jelgava, Kettler, *schilling*, 1577
- 10.–11. Sweden, Tallinn, Johan III, *schilling*, 1572–1585
12. Poland, Riga, Sigismund III, *schilling*, 1588–1607; 1609–21
13. Poland, Riga, Sigismund III, *schilling*, 1609

14. Poland, Riga, Sigismund III, *schilling*, 1619
15. Poland, Riga, Sigismund III, *schilling*, 1620
16. Lithuania, Vilnius, Sigismund III, 2 *pfennigs* 1621
17. Lithuania, Vilnius, Johann Kasimir, *schilling*, 1652
18. Lithuania, Ujazdow(?), Johann Kasimir, *schilling*, 166(1?)
19. Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1621-22; 1624-28
- 20.-26 Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1621-22; 24-28; 30-34
- 27 Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1626
28. Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1627
29. Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1630-34
30. Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1631
- 31.-33. Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1632
- 34.-35. Sweden, Riga, Gustav II Adolf, *schilling*, 1633
36. Sweden, Riga /Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1635-54
37. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1635-39
- 38.-42. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1635-1654
43. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1638
44. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1639
45. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1644 or 1654
46. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 164(5?)
47. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1646
48. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1649
49. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1650
50. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1652
- 51.-53. Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1653
- 54.-55 Sweden, Riga, Kristina, *schilling*, 1654
- 56.-63. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1644-45; 47-54
64. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1645
- 65.-67. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1647
- 68.-69. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1648
- 70.-71. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1649
72. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1650-54
- 73.-74. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1652
- 75.-79. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1653
80. Sweden, Livonia, Kristina, *schilling*, 1654
81. Sweden, Riga, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1654
- 82.-86. Sweden, Riga, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1654-60
- 87.-89. Sweden, Riga, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1655
90. Sweden, Riga, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 165(5?)
- 91.-92. Sweden, Riga, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1660
- 93.-97. Sweden, Livonia, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1654-58; 59-60
- 98.-99. Sweden, Livonia, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1655
100. Sweden, Livonia, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1657
101. Sweden, Riga /Livonia, Karl X Gustav, *schilling*, 1657
- 102.-104. Sweden, Riga, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1661
- 105.-112. Sweden, Riga, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1661-1665

- 113.-114. Sweden, Riga, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1662
- 115.-117. Sweden, Riga, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1663
- 118.-119. Sweden, Riga, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1665
120. Sweden, Livonia, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1660
- 121.-124. Sweden, Livonia, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1660-1665
- 125.-128. Sweden, Livonia maa, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1661
- 129.-130. Sweden, Livonia, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1663
131. Sweden, Livonia, Karl XI, *schilling*, 1664
- 132.-133. Suczava, imitation of a *schilling* of Riga, 1662-64
134. *schilling*, 17th century (?)
135. Electorate of Brandenburg, Georg Wilhelm, *schilling*, 1633
136. Electorate of Brandenburg, Friedrich Wilhelm, *schilling*, 1640-1688
137. Russia, Novgorod (?), Boris Godunov, *kopek*, 1599-1605
138. Russia, Moscow (?), Aleksei Mikhailovitch, *kopek*, 1654-1663
139. Russia, Ekaterinburg, Katarina II, *denga*, 1767

Appendix III. Purse from the cemetery of St. John's almshouse

1. Denmark, Lund, Erik av Pommern, *sterling*, since 1405
- 2.-6. Diocese of Tartu, Bartholomäus Sawijerwe (1441-1459), *pfennig*
- 7.-10. Diocese of Tartu, Helmich von Mallinkrodt (1459-1468), *pfennig*
11. Diocese of Tartu, Johannes II Bertkow (1473-1485), *pfennig*
12. Diocese of Tartu, *pfennig*
- 13.-14. Archdiocese of Riga, Silvester Stodewescher (1448-1479), *pfennig*
- 15.-16. Archdiocese of Riga, Sedisvakants (1479-1483), *pfennig*
- 17.-24. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *pfennig*, ca. 1426-1465
25. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *pfennig*, ca. 1426-1480s
- 26.-31. Livonian Order, Tallinn, *pfennig*, ca. 1470/80s
32. Livonian Order, Tallinn, Wolter von Plettenberg, *pfennig*, since 1515

Appendix IV. Coin hoard from Vastseliina(?)

1. Sweden, Tallinn, Erik XIV, *schilling*, 1564
- 2.-24. Sweden, Tallinn, Johan III, *schilling*, 1571-1585
- 25.-33. Poland, Dahlen (Dole), *schilling*, 1572
- 34.-108. Russia, Novgorod, Ivan IV, *kopek*, after 1547
109. Russia, Novgorod, Ivan IV, *kopek*, 1547-1584
- 110.-123. Russia, Novgorod, Ivan IV, *kopek*, 1550s
- 124.-125. Russia, Novgorod, Ivan IV, *kopek*, 1560s-1584

2004. AASTA HUVITAVAMAD MÜNDILEIUD

Mauri KIUDSOO

2004. aasta jooksul täienesid Eesti muuseumikogud nii mõnegi rariteetse mündiga. Lisaks arheoloogilistelt kaevamistelt saadud mündimaterjalile, omandati kaks aaret. Erilist tähelepanu väärib end. Kose kihelkonnast avastatud ja Ajaloo Instituuti jõudnud viikingiaegne leid, mis esialgsete määrangute põhjal võis jääda maapõue 11. sajandi algupoolele. Seni, kuni aardekohal pole toimunud arheoloogilisi kaevamisi, ei avalikustata selle täpset asukohta. Teine aare, mille omandas Eesti Ajaloomuuseum, tuli päevavalgele end. Keila kihelkonnast Kiia külast. Selle on Ivar Leimus dateerinud 14. sajandi lõppu. Lisaks nimetatule õnnestus siinkirjutajal tutvuda ühe 1980. aastatel Tartu botaanikaaias toimunud arheoloogilistel kaevamistel avastatud, kuid erakätesse "jäänud" mündiga (joon. 1). Tegemist on üliharuldase münditüübiga, millele pole õnnestunud siiani vastet leida. Selle, väljapool Liivimaad löödud raha võiks välisilme põhjal esialgselt dateerida 13./14. sajandisse. Väljatatud pole võimalus, et see münt kuulus algselt 14. sajandi esimesest poolest pärit nn. Tartu botaanikaaias aardesse (vt. Leimus 2001, tab. 1).

2004 jätkusid Arvi Haagi juhendamisel aasta varem alanud arheoloogilised kaevamised Viljandi ordulinnuse konvendihoone kagunurgas. 2003. aastal leiti sealt 33 keskaegset hõberaha, millest 19 kuulusid arvatavalt ühte 13./14. sajandi vahetusel maapõue jäänud kompleksi (aare?) (vt. Kiudsoo 2004, Lisa I: 1–19). Nende seas oli ka kaks rariteetset Liivimaa vermingut (vt. Kiudsoo 2004, joon. 2). 2004. aastal täienesid Viljandi Muuseumi kogud veel 30 mündiga (Lisa I). Neist vähemalt 10 vermingut (Lisa I: 1–10) kuuluvad juba eelpool mainitud arvatavasse aardesse. Lisaks 13.–14. sajandi vahetuse rahadele eristub sealse mündimaterjali seas veel mitu ajaliselt kompaktset rahadegruppi. Huvipakkuv on kindlasti ka 14./15. sajandi vahetuse kogum (Lisa I: 13–21, vt. ka Kiudsoo 2004, Appendix I: 20–25), mis sisaldab muuhulgas ühe Liivi ordu Tallinna seestlingi ajavahemikus 1367–1393 (joon. 2). Sellist tüüpi (tüüp B) seestlingeid oli seni teada vaid 17 eksemplari (Nemirovitš-Dantšenko 1995, 128).

2004. aastal jätkusid Heiki Valgu juhendamisel arheoloogilised kaevamised end. Vastseliina kihelkonnas Siksälä kirikumäel. Sealt leitud vermingud (Lisa II) kuuluvad põhiosas 16.–17. sajandisse. Keskaegseid münte on kunagise kabeli asukohalt tulnud päevavalgele vähe. Lisaks 2003. aastal avastatud kahest 14. sajandi brakteaadist ning ühest tollasest münditoorikust koosnevale leiukogumile (Kiudsoo 2004, Appendix II: 1–3), saadi 2004. aastal sealtsamast üks arvatav Ojamaa brakteaat (Lisa II: 1; TÕ 1317: 10), mis võib olla valmistatud ajavahemikus 1225–1288. Taolised Ojamaa vermingud ilmuvad Eesti mündikäibesse 13. sajandi teisel poolel ning kaovad ringlusest 14. sajandi keskpaigaks (Молягин 1960, 277–290; 1967, 34–71).

Huvipakkuv on fakt kahe 17. sajandil löödud traatkopika (Lisa II: 137, 138; TÕ 1317: 43, 132) leidmisest Siksälä kirikumäelt. Kalmetes ja ohvrikohtadel me Vene kopikaid reeglina ei kohta. Võimalik, et selle põhjuseks on asjaolu, et Vene münte hinnati neis sisalduva hõbeda kõrge puhtusastme tõttu ülimalt kõrgelt. Tõsi, vähemasti Aleksei Mihhailovitši vermingu puhul (Lisa II: 138) on ohverdamisakt seletatav müntimiseks kasutatud ebahariliku vasega, mis vähemasti liivimaalaste jaoks oli harjumatu nähtus.

Endise Jaani Seegi kalmistul toimunud arheoloogilistel päästekaevamistel (kaevamisi juhatasid V. Sokolovski ja K. Jaanits) avastati ühe luustiku juurest rahakott, mis koosnes 32 peamiselt Liivimaa müntlates löödud vermingust (Lisa III). Leid (*tpq* 1515; AI 6477: 1711,1) on oluline eelkõige seetõttu, et see sisaldab olulist informatsiooni 15. sajandi pennide ajalise ringluse kohta. Senini on avas-

tatud ainult kaks aardeleidu, mis osutavad Liivimaal alates 1426. aastast valmistatud pennide mõningasele käibimisele veel 16. sajandi esimesel poolelgi.

2004. aasta kevadel omandas Eesti Ajaloomuuseum Liivi sõja aegse keraamilise vene välipudeli, mis selle sees olnud kirja järgi võis olla leitud juba enne Teist maailmasõda Vastseliina vallast Vaskist. Väga võimalik, et sama pudeli juurde kuulus ka käesoleva artikli autorile näidatud, kuid erakätesse jäänud 125 münti (*tpq* 1572) (Lisa IV). Kuna välipudeli suuava on vähemasti mõne münti jaoks liiga kitsas, ei saa välistada võimalust, et kõnesolevad vermingud pärinevad mõnest teisest, näiteks samast vallast Vana-Saaluselst avastatud märkimisväärse suurusega aardeleiuist (*tpq* 1576; AI 5000/88, ERM A 502: 49–57).