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Arheoloogilised välitööd Kõrre ja Tõrre lähedal

**ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA**

2005

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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Esikaas: Hilisviikingiaegne kõrva- või oimurõngas.
Rekonstruktsioon 2005. a. avastatud Ubina hõbeaardes
sisalduva fragmendi põhjal. Joonistanud Kersti Siitan.
Cover: Earring or temple ornament from Late Viking Age.
Reconstruction based on the fragment from the silver board
of Ubina discovered in 2005. Drawing by Kersti Siitan.

Tagakaas: Tartust Tähtvere tänavalt 2005. a. leitud 15. saj.
haruldase savikannu kild.
Back cover: Fragment of stoneware goblet from the 15th century.
Stray find from Tartu, Tähtvere Street in 2005.

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDASEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF KISEJÄRV AND TSIISTRE

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Lake Kisejärv is situated in the Vastseliina parish, to the west of the Vastseliina – Tsiistre – Misso road, approximately 4 km North of Misso. The two larger villages near the lake are Põnni and Kärina. Kisejärv together with a few other lakes nearby belong to the landscape protection area of Kisejärv. The lake has an oblong shape stretching from North-West to South-East and a strongly jagged shoreline.

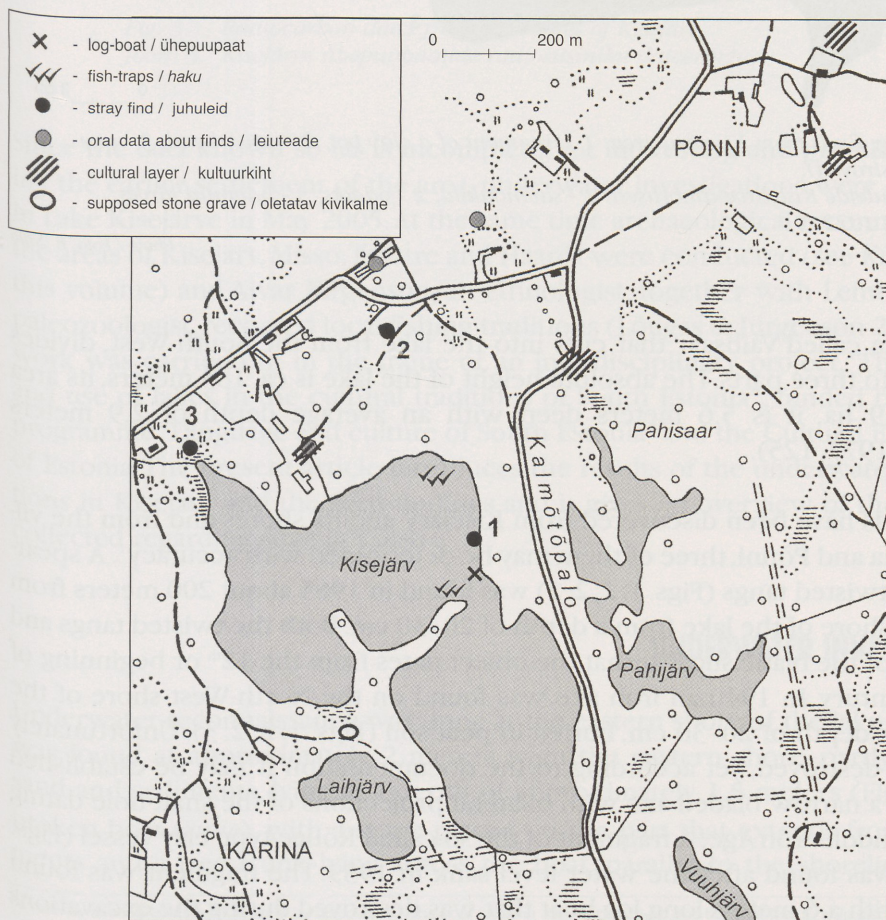


Fig. 1. Archaeological sites in the Lake of Kisejärv and on the likeside.
Joon. 1. Muistised Kisejärves ja selle kaldail.

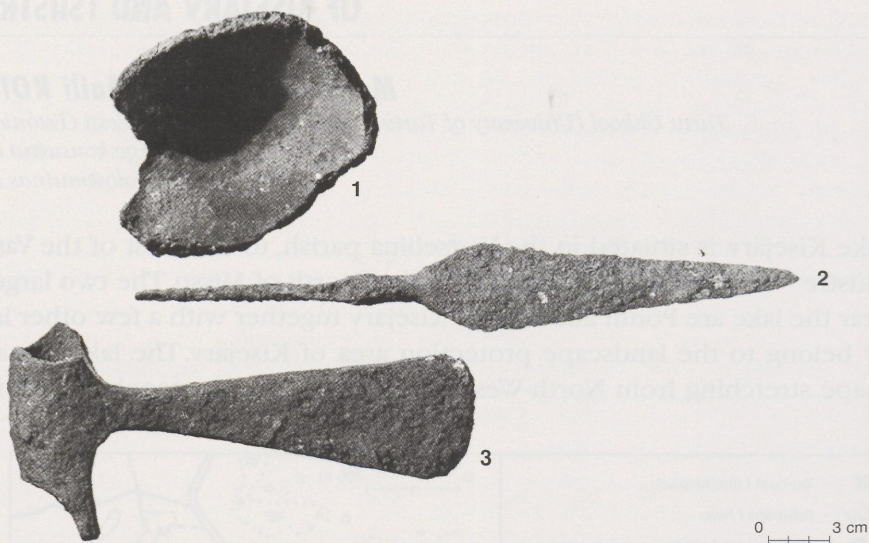


Fig. 2. Stray finds from Kisejärv area. 1 - fragment of a clay pot, 2 - spearhead, 3 - axe (destroyed).

Joon. 2. Juhuleide Kisejärve ümbrusest. 1 - savinõukild, 2 - odaots, 3 - hävinud kirves. (VK 1022: 3.)

Photo / Foto: E. Niilo

A peninsula called Vaibsaar that cuts into the lake from the South-West, divides the lake into three parts. The absolute height of the lake is ca. 183 meters, its area covers 48.9 ha, it is 5.6 meters deep with an average depth of 2.9 meters (Mäemets 1977, 125).

Several finds have been discovered from Kisejärv and its shores and from the villages Kärina and Põnni, three of them may be determined with accuracy¹. A spearhead with twisted tangs (Figs. 1: 2; 2: 2) was found in 1965 about 200 meters from the North shore of the lake from a depth of 20–30 cm. Both the twisted tangs and the shape of the blade suggest that the object dates from the 12th or beginning of the 13th century. In 1940 an iron axe was found on the North-West shore of the lake from a depth of 20–30 cm, buried in peat soil (Figs. 1: 2; 2: 3). Unfortunately the find is destroyed, yet according to the documentation it may be established that it was a narrow bladed axe with bilateral projections of the shaft-hole dating from the Middle Iron Age. A fragment of the so-called Rõuge-type clay vessel (Figs. 1: 1; 2: 1) was found after the water level sank in 1939. The fragment was found together with a 6 meters long log-boat that was destroyed during the excavations

¹ The finds were handed over to the Võru Museum by Elmar Niilo in the year 1972 (VK 1972).

(Ploom 1972). Unfortunately the finds were not properly documented. We also have data of at least one² log-boat, fish traps (*kaitsa* and *haku*) and remains of logs in the lake. A wood sample was collected from the log-boat found in 1972 for radio-carbon analyses that dated the boat to be approximately 800 years old (Fig. 3).

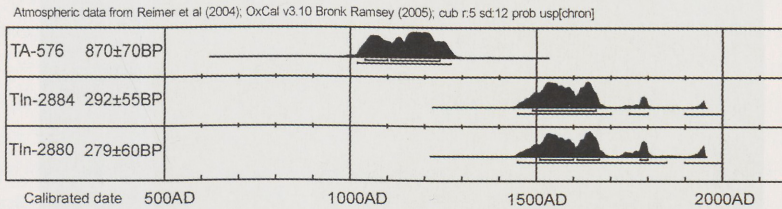


Fig. 3. Radiocarbon dates from log-boates of Kisejärv.
Joon. 3. Kisejärve ühebpuupaatide radiosüsiniku dateeringud.

Since the data known so far is incomplete, yet interesting and promising regarding the earlier settlement of the area, underwater investigations were carried out in Lake Kisejärve in May 2005. At the same time archaeological reconnaissance in the areas of Kisejärv, Misso, Tsiistre and Haanja were conducted (see Konsa & Ots, this volume) and Aivar Jürgenson, an ethnologist, together with Lembi Lõugas, a paleozoologist, recorded local fishing traditions (Lõugas & Jürgenson 2005). Field-work was carried out in the frame of an interdisciplinary project “The meaning and use of lakes in the cultural traditions of South Estonia”, funded by the state programme “Language and culture of South Estonia” and the Cultural Endowment of Estonia. The present article introduces the results of the underwater investigations in Kisejärv and the surroundings and it gives an overview of the new data collected regarding sites in Tsiistre.

UNDERWATER INVESTIGATIONS

Underwater reconnaissance was done at the eastern shore of the lake. A log-boat was found at approximately 2 meters from the eastern shore, partly buried in sand and sediments, lying at a depth of approximately 1.5 meters (Fig. 1). It is a broken boat (*ruhe*), with a stone placed on the part that extends from the sediments and a tree trunk lying across the boat, parallel to the shoreline (Fig. 4).

² Presently two log-boats are known to be discovered. The boat found in 1939 is destroyed and the boat that E. Niilo discovered in 1972 still remains in the lake (see Niilo & Niilo 1971; Ploom 1972). Neeme Mikelsaar, a lake researcher, spotted a boat in Kisejärve in 1952, the location of which is also sketched down on a map (see Mikelsaar 1973). Since the preserved data is rather general and the locations are not properly mapped, it may well be that there are actually three log-boats found.



Fig. 4. The shore-side part of the log-boat.

Joon. 4. Ühepuupaadi kaldapoolne ots.

Photo / Foto: P. Pärigmaa

A broken fragment was found from approximately 1 meter from the boat on the same line of the shore, which probably belonged to the middle part of the log-boat. Wood samples were collected from both finds for ^{14}C analyses; the analyses dated the fragments to the 16th – 18th centuries (Fig. 3). The part of the boat that is observable is 3.47 meters long, its width in the middle part is ca. 33.5 cm. Although the description and location of the log-boat found in 1972 coincided with the description of the boat found in 2005, yet the great differences in the dating of the boats suggest that two different objects have been found. Sadly, no location plan of the possibly oldest boat discovered exists. The boat discovered in 2005 may, with some reservation, be associated with the one spotted by N. Mikelsaar.

Fish-traps or *hakus*³ were recorded in two sets in the depth of ca. 2 meters (Fig. 1). These were mainly remains of the traps meant for fishing roach. Similar traps were widely in use in the eastern part of the Haanja hills even during the 1920s–1930s. The traps lost their function mainly in the 1950s, only a few preserved on the lakes Kise and Pulli as late as in the 1970s (Viires 1981, 42). Presently some sets of such traps have survived with or without spruce branches, occasionally only spruce branches have been found (Fig. 5). The remains of the

³ Such fish-traps were constructed by ramming long poles to the lake bottom every 30–50 cm, forming circular fences with a diameter of 1.5 to 3 meters. The poles were interwoven with spruce branches and tied together above the water. The traps were fixed with new spruce or juniper branches each spring and fishing baskets were added (Viires 1981, 41).



Fig. 5. Fish trap haku.

Joon. 5. Haku.

Photo / Foto: P. Pärigmaa

kidney-shaped fish trap used in Kisejärv called *kaitsa* were impossible to determine. The possible location of fish-traps in the North-West part of the lake mentioned by L. Niilo is grown into bushes by today.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

The finds and preserved archaeological data suggested that from at least the Middle Iron Age people were actively making use of Kisejärv and a permanent settlement had developed in the surrounding area. No settlement site had been known from that region before. In addition to giving an archaeological background to the stray finds we were also aiming at finding data about a possible Stone Age settlement at Kisejärv. Since settlement sites from the Late Mesolithic were recorded at lake Mära, ca. 2.5 km North from Lake Kisejärv, as well as at Lake

Hino, ca. 6 km South of Kisejärv, we offered a hypothesis prior to starting the fieldwork that Mesolithic settlements developed mainly at the Misso valley on the South-East side of the Haanja Heights and the lakes (Kirikumäe, Mära, Kisejärv, Hino) around it.

We started archaeological fieldwork at Kisejärv by determining the locations of the stray finds (Fig. 1) and the possible cultural layer. Most of the sites showed no traces of human activities. A faint cultural layer was found on the grassland near the present Ristimäe cowshed, where once a bracelet is said to be found. The weak intensity of the cultural layer and scarce finds do not yet allow proposing any theories about the use of the site. However, the cultural layer at the farm from the Põnni Tandsuoro clearly refers to human settlement and the fragments of pottery belong to the 13th-14th century. The settlement site is situated by the Misso-Tsiistre road, directly beyond the border of the landscape protection area, on the southern part of the flat foot of the larger hill. The present-day shoreline of the North end of Lake Kisejärv lies 400 meters South-West of the settlement site. Both the South and the East border of the settlement are clearly visible on the landscape – they run along the North end of the marshy land between Kalmõtõpalo and Pahisaare. The actual extension of the cultural layer remained undetermined. During the time when fieldwork was carried out, only a small area east to the road was cultivated, but the cultural layer occurred also on the slope west to the road.

Cultural layers containing finds from the Middle Ages and the Modern Times were discovered also on the Tiigi farm in the Põnni village and the Kirsi farm in the Hürsi village. In addition to the already mentioned surrounding of Lake Kisejärve, we were also searching for finds in other villages in the Misso area, the inspection resulted in seven new settlement sites discovered and two sites where pottery was found. The most prominent of them was one of the three settlement sites discovered in the Tsiistre village.

It is surprising that considering the great number of *tarand*-graves in South-East Estonia and their extensive distribution over the territory, only very few settlement sites of the same complexes have been discovered (Laul 2001). Hence we know fairly much about the burial traditional of the time, i.e. construction of the *tarand*-graves, ways of burials and grave goods, but only a little about how people who were buried in such graves had lived. This was also the case in the Tsiistre village by Lake Mära, where an imposing barrow above the surrounding landscape at the Tsiistre-Misso crossroads and only a few hundred meters north of the barrow 60 meters long stone grave lies. Regardless of various earlier attempts, we

had not succeeded in finding a settlement from the same period in the vicinity. Nothing interesting from the point of view of archaeology had been discovered in the centre of the Tsiistre village with its bus pavilion, former dairy and a school-house. Just before the expedition in 2005, soil had been removed from the former school stadium in Tsiistre that was located between the dairy and the bus pavilion, bringing out from under the secondary sand layer an intensive cultural layer, rich in finds. The test pit in the central part of the settlement revealed that underneath a 5 cm thick layer of mixed soil and sand, there was a 15 cm thick dark layer, partly containing coal that contained pieces of pottery, coal and burnt stone. 20 cm from the ground a natural layer of sand with a few granite pebbles began. The cultural layer was found on an area of ca. 100×150 m, and except for the western side of the settlement site, seemed to have preserved in its original stratification. The majority of the 130 potsherds that were collected (TÜ 1426) came from hand-moulded coarse-grained pottery, outer surface covered with textile-impression, single pieces of pottery with striated surfaces were found. Also a few fragments of fine-grained pottery with smoothed surfaces were found and at the southern end of the settlement some wheel-thrown pottery occurred. Some textile-impressed pottery was also found in the burial of the Tsiistre stone grave that was dated to the 5th – 6th century (Konsa 2003). It is very probable that at least during that period both sites were in use at the same time. Evidently the settlers at the south coast of Lake Mära must have buried their deceased in the graves they had built 600 meters North-East of the settlement to a slope in the midst of marshy land east of the lake.

Fieldwork did not confirm the hypothesis concerning the age of the Kisejärv settlement. This, however, does not mean that further investigations are not required to determine the dating or intensity of the first settlement at Kisejärv. Both the Tsiistre and Hino Late Mesolithic sites were discovered by chance while investigating the sites of a much later period (Konsa 2003; Valk 2004). Conception of how to search for Stone Age settlement sites on the hills are yet being developed (see also Kriiska *et al.* 2004). Each landscape has its own peculiarities which to a certain extent influence the behavior of the people living there and may result in developing local characteristics of the settlement pattern. Possibilities to find out which dominating landscape features have been attractive to people at certain periods depends greatly on the existing paleo-geographical data about the genesis of a place. The Misso-Vastseliina lakes are characterized by extensive swamping, as a result the landscape of today may greatly differ from the one in the past. A hundred years old maps show small water bodies, which by now have totally grown into bushes. Similarly, the whole Kise lake district was originally one big lake with several islands (Mäemets 1977, 125). Since we do not have sufficient

data about the swamping process of the lakes, it is rather difficult to reconstruct the prehistoric landscape. Under such circumstances each piece of information gained concerning local settlements in the area is of utmost importance. Both the location of the Ristimäe site on the sandy plain by lake Kisejärv and the location of the Tandsuoru settlement in Põnni at the sandy plain of the former water-body, present lowland swamp (Arold 2005, Table XVIII) are valuable references in planning fieldwork in the future and in selecting out surface forms suitable for prehistoric settlement in the surrounding of Lake Kisejärv. The discovery of a settlement site contemporary to the stone grave in Tsiistre will provide grounds for the further analyses of the connections between burials and settlements.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD KISEJÄRVE JA TSIISTRE KANDIS

Marge KONSA ja Maili ROIO

2005. aastal toimusid interdistsiplinaarse projekti "Järvede tähendus ja kasutus Lõuna-Eesti kultuuri-traditsioonis" raames arheoloogilised ja etnoloogilised välitööd Vastseliina ümbruses. Artiklis tutvustatakse Kisejärve allveearheoloogiliste ja järve lähiehitiste arheoloogiliste uuringute tulemusi ning antakse ülevaade Tsiistre muististekompleksi kohta saadud uutest andmetest.

Kisejärv asub end. Vastseliina kihelkonnas, Vastseliina-Tsiistre-Misso mnt. lääneküljel, Missost u. 4 km põhja pool. Varem on Kisejärvest ja selle kallastelt, Kärina ja Põnni küla maadelt leitud 12.-13. sajandisse kuuluv tordeeritud rootsuga odaots ja kitsateralise laieneva kannaga kirves keskmisest rauaajast (joon. 1: 2). Katkend Rõuge tüüpi savinõust leiti pärast 1939. aastal toimunud veetaseme alan-damist koos u. 6 meetri pikkuse ühest puutüvest õõnestatud paadiga. Lisaks on teateid veel vähe-malt ühest ühepuupaadist ja kalatõketest (*kaitsa* ja *baku*) ning palgijäänustest selles järves. 1972. a. leitud ühepuupaadist võeti aasta hiljem ¹⁴C -analüüsiks puiduproov, mis andis vanuseks ligikaudu 800 aastat (joon. 3).

ALLVEEARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD

Allveearheoloogilist luuret tehti järve kirdeosas idakalda juures. Leiti ühepuupaat, mis asetseb u. 2 meetri kaugusel idakaldast, pooleldi liiva ja muda sisse mattununa u. 1,5 m sügavuses vees (joon. 1). See on poolik ruhe, mille setetest välja ulatuval otsal on kivi ning põiki üle paadi asetseb puutüvi (joon. 4). Paadist u. 1 meetri kaugusel, kaldaga samal joonel leiti katkine, tõenäoliselt ühepuupaadi keskkohast pärinev detail. Mõlemast leiust võeti ¹⁴C analüüsiks tegemiseks puiduproovid, mis näi-tavad päritolu 16.-18. sajandist (joon. 3). Paadi jälgitava osa pikkuseks on 3,47 meetrit, laius kesk-kohast 33,5 cm. Ehkki varem teadaolnud ühepuupaat ja selle asukoha kirjeldus langesid kokku 2005. aasta välitöödel leitud, osutavad dateeringute suured erinevused tõsiasjale, et tegemist ei saa olla 1972. aastal leitud paadiga.

Kalatõkkes - hakud - tehti kindlaks kahe jäänustekogumina u. 2 m sügavuses vees. Peamiselt särje püügiks mõeldud püügiaedu kasutati laialdaselt Haanja kõrgustiku idaosas veel 1920. - 1930. aastail ja need jäid kasutuselt kõrvale üldiselt 1950. aastail. Kise ja Pulli järvel oli mõni üksik selline kasu-tusel veel 1970. aastail. Tänapäevaks on toonastest püügiriistadest säilinud teivaste kogumeid kas ilma või koos kuuseokstega ning vahel ka üksnes kuuseoksi (joon. 5). Kisejärvel kasutusel olnud neeruku-juliselt paikneva kalatõkke - kaitsa - jäänuseid ei olnud võimalik enam kindlaks teha. Tõenäoline kaitsade asukoht järve loodeosas on tänapäevaks kinni kasvanud.

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD

Leiteadete ning säilinud arheoloogilise ainese põhjal oletasime, et hiljemalt keskmisest rauaajast alates on Kisejärv olnud inimeste poolt aktiivses kasutuses ning ilmselt selle lähikond ka püsivalt asustatud. Ühtegi asulakohta seal ümbrusest varem teada ei olnud. Nõrga kultuurikihi leidsime praegu-st Ristimäe loomalaudast järve poole jääval rohumaal, kus olevat kunagi leitud üks käevõru. Kultuurikihi vähenenud intensiivsus ning napp leiumaterjal ei luba esialgu midagi täpsemalt koha kasu-tusviisi kohta öelda. Seevastu Põnni Tandsuoru talu maalt leitud kultuurikiht oli asulakohale

iseloomulike tunnustega sisaldades varakeskaegset keraamikat. Asulakoht paikneb Misso-Tsiistre tee ääres, vahetult maastikukaitseala piiri taga, suurema künka lõunanõlva tasasel jalamil. Kisejärve põhjatipu tänapäevane kaldajoon jääb asulakohast u. 400 m edelasse.

Lisaks Kisejärve lähiümbrusele otsisime muistiseid teisteski Misso valla külates. Avastasime seitse asulakohta ning kaks keraamika leiukohta. Teistest tähelepanuväärseim oli Tsiistre külas avastatud kolmest asulakohtadest üks. Varem oli Tsiistrest teada kääpakuhjatis Tsiistre-Misso teeristis ning sellest paarsada meetrit põhja pool kivikalme, mida 2002. a. uuriti väikekaevandiga. Hoolimata mitmetest varasematest katsetest, ei olnud me seni suutnud matusepaikadega samaaegset asulakohta lähikonnas avastada. Vahetult enne 2005. a. inspeksiooni oli Tsiistre küla keskuses, meierei ja bussipeatuse vahelisel kunagisel koolistaadionil pinnast kooritud ja nähtavale oli tulnud staadioni katteks pealetoodud sekundaarse liivakihi alla mattunud leiurohke ja intensiivne kultuurikiht. Asulakoha keskossa tehtud prooviaugus oli pealmise 5 cm paksuse segatud mulla ja liivakihi all 15 cm paksune tume, kohati söene kiht, mis sisaldas savinõukilde, söetükke ja põlenud kive. Maapinnast 20 cm sügavusel algas raudkiviveerist sisaldav looduslik liiv. Kultuurikihti esines u. 100 x 150 m suurusel alal ja kui välja arvata asula läänepoolne servaala, siis näis see olevat säilinud oma algses ladestuses. Pinnalt kogutud 130-st savinõukillust (TÜ 1426) pärineb enamus jämedapurrulistest tekstiilijäljenditega savinõudest; riibitud keraamikat oli mõni üksik kild. Lisaks leiti paar kildu silutud pinnaga peenkeraamilistest nõudest ning asula lõunapoolses osas esines vähesel määral kedrakeraamikat. Tekstiilkeraamikat leidus ka Tsiistre kivikalme 5.–6. sajandisse dateeritud kalmeosas. On üsna kindel, et vähemalt sellel perioodil olid mõlemad muistised üheaegselt kasutusel. Ilmselt olid need just Mära järve lõunakalda elanikud, kes matsid oma surnud soostunud alade vahelisele seljandikule ehitatud kalmesse, mis jääb asulast u. 600 m kirde poole.