

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2007

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseamet
Tallinn 2008

© 2008 Muinsuskaitseamet
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia
www.muinas.ee

Esikaas: 13.–14. sajandist pärit ribiline väike klaaspudel Tartu vanalinnast.

Cover: Fragment of a 13.-14 cc small glass bottle (Ribbenflasche) from Old Tartu.

Tagakaas: Tervena säilinud keskaegne nahkjalats Tartu vanalinnast.

Back cover: Well preserved leather shoe from Old Tartu.

Toimetuskolleegium / Editorial Board:

Ants Kraut
Friedrich Lüth
Erki Russow
Leena Söyrinki-Harmo
Toomas Tamla
Ülle Tamla
Jaan Tamm
Juris Urtāns
Kalev Uustalu
Heiki Valk

Kujundus ja küljendus:
Jaana Kool

ISSN 1406-3972

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TUDULINNA CEMETERY

Andres TVAURI

*Tartu Ülikool (University of Tartu)
Lossi 3, 51003 Tartu, Eesti (Estonia)
Andres.Tvauri@ut.ee*

In august 2007, road workers found human bones in Tudulinna (in the territory of the historical Iisaku parish), Ida-Viru county while reconstructing Rakvere–Rannapungerja road. According to local oral tradition, those were assumed to be the remains of the Red Army soldiers, killed in 1941 and buried to the roadside ditches somewhere in the neighbourhood. The National Heritage Board was informed about the find.

Inspector of Tartu county, Arnold Unt and inspector of Ida-Viru county, Tõnis Taavet checked the situation on site. They established the presence of two skeletons at the 610th m of the 61st km of the road. The skulls were located in the wall of the roadside ditch, near the Tudulinna old wooden church (Fig. 1, skeletons

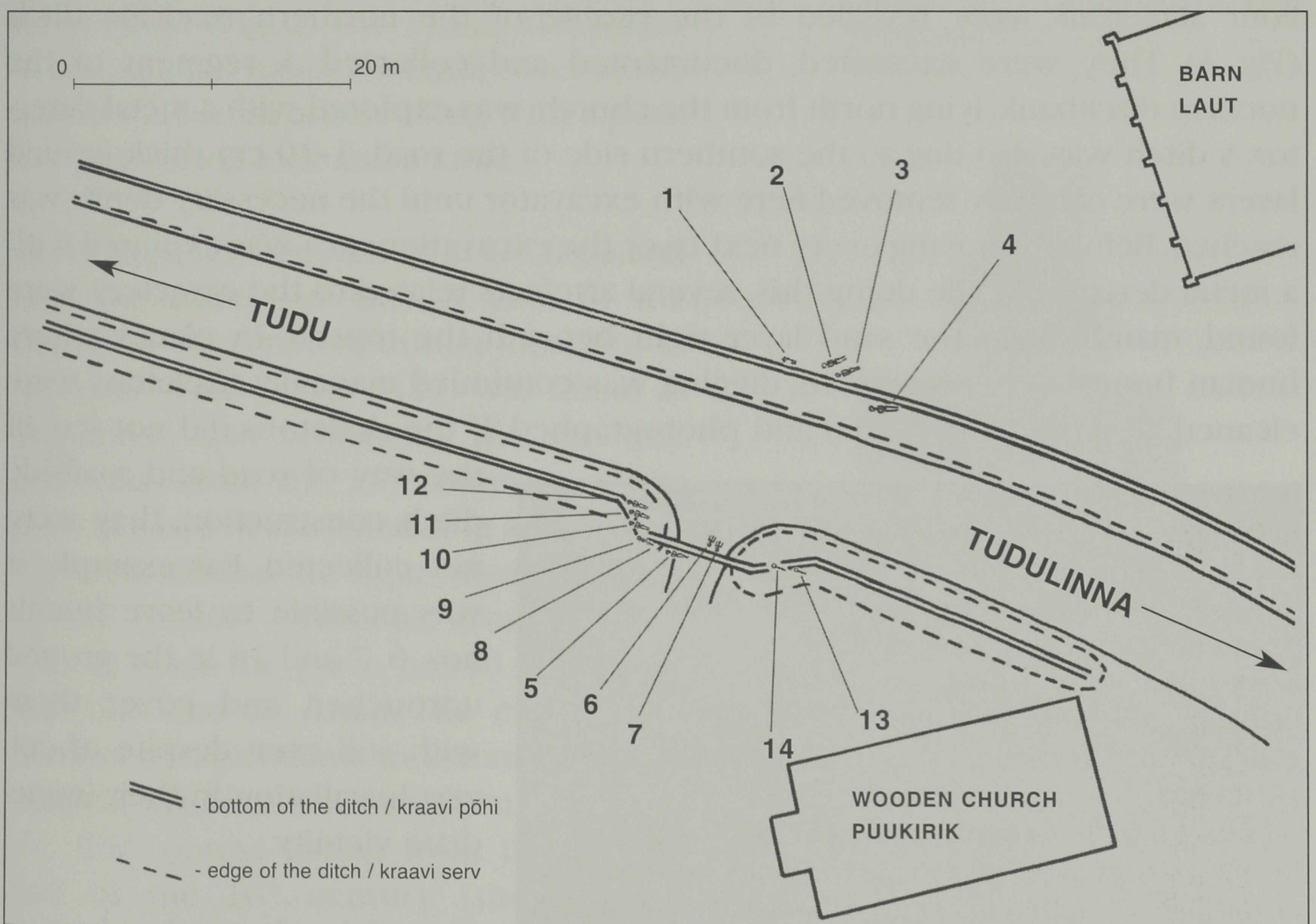


Fig. 1. Plan of the excavation at the Tudulinna cemetery. 1–14 - burials.
Jn 1. Tudulinna kalme kaevamisplaan. 1–14 - matused.



Fig. 2. Tin pendant.
Jn 2. Tinaripats.
(TÜ 1582: 1.)

nos. 2 and no. 3). As the skeletons were excavated, a knife was discovered from the burial no. 3. Inspectors arrived at a conclusion that this was not a war grave but a medieval or post-medieval village cemetery. A burial already excavated was covered with plastic and reburied under soil.

Subsequently, archaeological investigations were carried out by Andres Tvauri and Andres Vindi, employees of the Kabinet of Archaeology of University of Tartu. Skeletons that stayed in the way of culvert and roadside ditch construction were excavated, documented and collected. During the investigations, 14 burials were documented (Tvauri 2007).

Four skeletons were revealed in the profile of the northern roadside ditch (Fig. 3). They were excavated, documented and collected. A segment of the northern ditchbank, lying north from the church, was explored with a metal detector. A ditch was also dug to the southern side of the road. 5–10 cm thick ground layers were carefully removed here with excavator until the necessary depth was reached. Before removing every next layer, the excavation area was explored with a metal detector. While doing this, several artefacts related to the cemetery were found, mainly from the sand layer right beneath the topsoil. In places where human bones were discovered, digging was continued manually. Skeletons were cleaned, described, measured and photographed. If the skeletons did not stay in



Fig 3. Skeletons no. 2 and no. 3. View from the N.
Jn 3. Luustikud nr 2 ja 3. Vaade põhjast.

the way of road and roadside ditch construction, they were not collected. For example, it was possible to leave burials nos. 6, 7 and 14 in the ground untouched and cover them with soil even despite of culvert installation in their immediate vicinity.

Several local people came to observe the excavations. They

told the archaeologists that human bones have been found here earlier. Many bones came to light already in the 1920ies-1930ies, when the road was constructed. During the Soviet period (1944-1991), bones were unearthed in several occasions. Somebody had noticed human bones on the eastern bank of a gravel-pit, located west from the church. About ten years ago, ground beyond the church was said to have been flattened with a bulldozer, surplus of the ground being used to fill the gravel pit SW from the church. In the cause of this action, approximately three skeletons were revealed. Along with them 4-5 tin pendants were discovered which were said to have turned into dust. Only one complete tin pendant (Fig. 2) was found. The finder of the pendant handed it kindly over to the author of current article along with a push key of a spring lock and a knife.

Grave no. 2 was the richest in artefacts and thus the easiest to date. A coin of the Bishop of Riga, minted during Johannes VI Ambund's rule (1418-1424) was found in the grave. Also ornaments put into the grave may from the 15th century - a few glass beads, a broze spiral ring and bronze bracelets around the right hand (Fig. 4). A bronze Russian Orthodox cross pendant (Fig. 5) from the grave no. 10 is another find that can be dated. The cross has a number of equivalents in Estonian archaeological material, most of them belong to the find-context dating from the second half of the 16th century (the time of Russian-Livonian war) (see e.g. Tvauri 1999, fig. 1: 3). The multitude of knives is



Fig. 4. Three bronze bracelets found from grave no. 3.
Jn 4. Matuse nr 3 juurest leitud kolm pronkskävõru.
(TÜ 1582: 12-14.)



Fig 5. Russian Orthodox cross pendant from grave no. 10.
Jn 5. Ortodoksi kaelaristike matuse nr 10 juurest.
(TÜ 1582: 26.)

remarkable among the furnishings. The majority of knives were not fixed on the belts but, judging by their positions, just put into the grave.

The orientation of the burials is remarkable. Two graves (nos. 6 and 7) are exceptional, having heads directed to the S, the remaining 12 people have been buried with the heads directed towards the W. Most of the graves, however, are not accurately EW-directional but parallel to the road. Obviously, the road has existed here with the same orientation already at the time when the cemetery was in use. A road passing a cemetery in the immediate vicinity has influenced the orientation of graves elsewhere in Estonia, for example the St. John cemetery in Tartu (Tvauri 2006). Three of the graves contained remains of timber coffins. No coffin nails were found despite the use of a metal detector.

Finds and burial customs of Tudulinna cemetery reveal Votic traits. Probably, people of Votic origin were buried here in the 15th century. Characteristically Votic are bracelets found from the grave no. 2 and a custom to furnish the grave with keys. In the 13th–15th centuries the Votians emigrated from the eastern side of Narva River to the western shore of the Lake Peipsi. The latter is evidenced by several Votic cemeterys in the territory of the historical Tartu county (Ligi & Valk 1993).

As the excavated graves of Tudulinna village cemetery yielded neither 17th century Swedish nor 18th century Russian copper coins, the use of the cemetery after the 16th century is not evidenced. The burial ground excavated so far was most likely in use in the 15th and the 16th centuries.

References

- Ligi, P. & Valk, H. 1993.** Vadjapärased kalmistud Tartumaal (13.–15. sajand). – Vadjapärased kalmed Eestis 9.–16. sajandil. (MT, 2.). Tallinn, 176–214.
- Tvauri, A. 1999.** Archaeological excavations in the gate building of Põltsamaa Castle. – AVE, 1998, 127–131.
- Tvauri, A. 2006.** Aruanne päästekaevamistest Püha Jüri kalmistul Tartus Narva mnt 165a esisel alal 2006. aastal. Tartu. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Tvauri, A. 2007.** Aruanne arheoloogilistest päästekaevamistest Ida-Virumaal Tudulinna külakalmel 2007. aastal. Tartu. (*Manuscript in MA.*)

ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TUDULINNA KÜLAKALMISTUL

Andres TVAURI

2007. aasta augustis leidsid teetöölised Tudulinna (ajaloolise Iisaku khk alal) Rakvere – Rannapungerja maantee rekonstrueerimise käigus inimesi. Kohaliku pärimuse järgi arvati need kuuluvat 1941. aastal surma saanud punaarmeele. Leiust teatati Muinsuskaitseametisse. Tartumaa vaneminspektor Arnold Unt ja Ida-Virumaa vaneminspektor Tõnis Taavet tegid kindlaks, et Tudulinna vana puukiriku kõrval oli sügavamaks kaevatud maanteekraavi seinast paistma hakanud kaks koljut (jn 1, matused nr 2 ja 3). Nende väljapuhastamisel avastati luustiku nr 3 juurest surnule kaasa pandud nuga ja jõuti järeldusele, et tegu on kesk- või varauusaegse külakalmistuga. Juba välja puhastatud matusele asetati kile ja seejärel kaeti see mullaga.

Järgnevalt tegi leiukohal arheoloogilist järelevalvet ning puhastas välja, dokumenteeris ja võttis maanteekraavide ning teetruubi rajamisel ette jäänud luustikud üles siinse artikli autor koos Tartu Ülikooli arheoloogia kabineti töötaja Andres Vindiga. Uuringutel dokumenteeriti 14 matust (jn 1, matused nr 1–14).

Maanteest põhja pool puhastati välja, dokumenteeriti ja võeti üles maanteekraavi profiilis näha olnud neli luustikku (jn 3). Kirikust põhja poole jäänud maanteekraavi põhjapoolne perv otsiti läbi metallidetektoriga. Lõuna pool teed rajatud maanteekraavi alal kooris maapinda ekskavaator 5–10 cm paksuste kihtide kaupa kuni kraavi rajamissügavuseni. Enne iga järgneva kihi koorimist otsiti pind läbi metallidetektoriga. Kohtades, kus tuli välja inimesi, jätkati kaevamist käsitsi. Kui inimesi ei jäänud otseselt ette kaevetöödele, siis neid üles ei võetud. Näiteks maanteest lõuna poole rajatud mahasõidu aluse truubitruu paigaldamisel oli võimalik säästa ja kinni mätta matused nr 6, 7 ja 14.

Kohalikud inimesed teadsid rääkida siinsetest varasematest luuleidudest 1920.–1930. aastatel ja ka nõukogude ajal. Keegi oli inimesi märganud kirikust lääne pool oleva karjääri idanõlval. “Kümmekond aastat tagasi” olla kirikuesisel alal maapinda tasandatud nii, et pinnast lükatud kirikust edela pool olnud kaarjääri. Selle töö käigus oli välja tulnud 3 luustikku. Nende juures oli olnud 4–5 tinaripatsit, mis aga peeneks puruks pudenenud. Leitud oli vaid üks tervem tinaripats (jn 2), mille toonane leidja koos samast avastatud suruluku võtme ja noaga artikli autorile andis.

2007. a avastatud matustest oli kõige rikkalikumate panustega matus nr 2. Selle juurest avastatud Riia piiskopi killing on loodud piiskop Johannes VI Ambundi ajal (1418–1424). 15. saj esimesse poolde võivad kuuluda ka hauapanuseks olnud ehted: paar klaashelmest, pronksist spiraalsõrmus ja paremal käel olnud pronkskaevõrud (jn 4). Teiseks dateeritavaks leiuks on matuse nr 10 juurest olnud pronksist ortodoksi kaelaristike (jn 5). Sellele on Eesti arheoloogilises materjalis rohkesti vaseid ja enamasti pärinevad need 16. saj teise poole (Vene-Liivi sõja aegsest) leiukontekstist. Panuste hulgas väärrib mainimist nugade rohkus, kusjuures enamus leitud nugadest pole olnud vööl, vaid lihtsalt hauda kaasa pandud.

Neljateistkümnest dokumenteeritud matusest 12 olid sängituatud enam-vähem ida-lääne suunaliselt, peaga läänekaares. Kahel matusel (nr 6 ja 7) oli pea erandlikult lõunakaares. Enamik matuseid pole aga mitte päris ida-lääne suunalised, vaid paralleelsed maanteega. Oletatavasti oli maantee siin ja samasuunalisena olemas juba kalmistu kasutusajal. Neljateistkümnest dokumenteeritud matusest oli kolme juures kirstujäänuseid. Kirstunaelu ei leitud matuste juurest ega ka kusagilt mujalt kalme alalt hoolimata metallotsija kasutamisest.

Tudulinna külakalme leiuaineses ja matmiskombestikus avalduvad vadjapärased jooned lubavad oletada, et siia maeti 15. sajandil vadja päritolu inimesi. Vadjapärased on luustiku nr 2 juures leitud käevõrud ning komme panna maetule kaasa võtmeid. Sellest, et vadjalasi rändas 13.–15. sajandil Peipsimaa kirdeosast Peipsi läänekaldale, annavad tunnistust mitmed vadjapärased kalmed ajaloolisel Tartumaal.

Kuna Tudulinna külakalme leiumaterjali hulgas puuduvad 17. sajandi Rootsi ja 18. sajandi Vene vaskrahad, pole tõendeid uuritud külakalmistu kasutamisest pärast 16. sajandi lõppu. Seega pidi uuritud kalme ossa matmine toimuma 15.–16. sajandil.