

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

2007

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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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.

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

HOARDS DISCOVERED IN 2007

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In 2007 three hoards of different dates reached Estonian museum collections. In autumn treasure-hunters with metal detectors discovered a silver hoard consisting of coins and ornaments in **Pahkla** village, Harjumaa (Fig. 1). The objects were scattered over a couple of hundred square metres. The finders handed over to the National Heritage Board three neck-rings, three concave bracelets, a pin of a penannular brooch, a copper finger-ring and six coins: Mainz, king Heinrich III (1039-1046), fragment; Aachen, emperor Friedrich Barbarossa (1152-1190); Aachen, king Philipp or Otto (1198-1208); Cologne, archbishop Philipp, Type 5 (1190-1191); Soest, archbishop Philipp (1167-1191); Soest, archbishop Dietrich (1208-1212). All the ornaments are typical Estonian ornaments, which are usually dated to the second half of the 12th and first half of the 13th century. On the basis of coins we may assume that the hoard was deposited after 1208, most likely in the second decade of the 13th century. In addition, a fragment of a circular lead or lead-bronze pendant, an object of unknown purpose (knife handle?) made of the same metal and a 11th-century bronze bracelet dam-

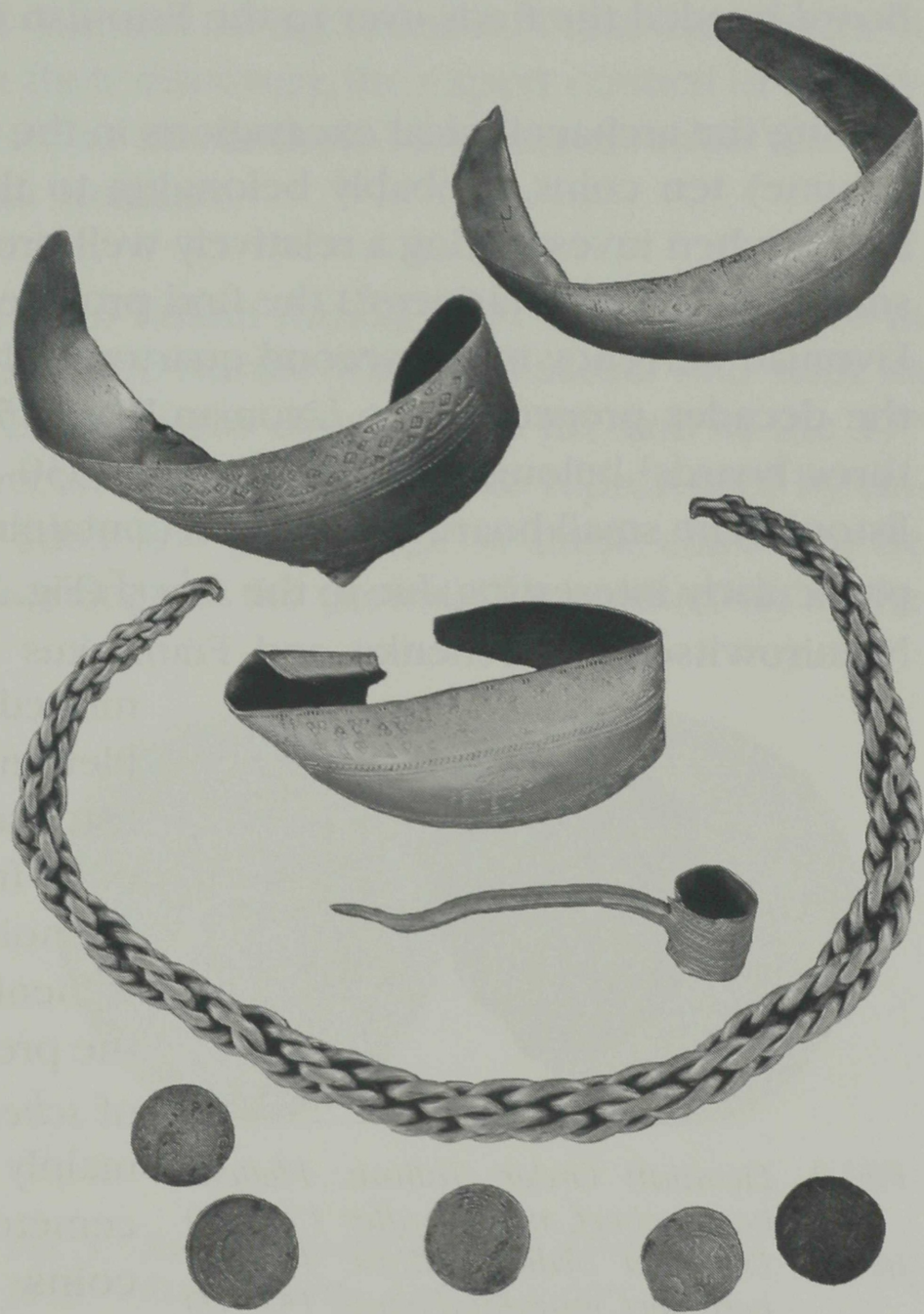


Fig. 1. Selection of silver ornaments and coins found in Pahkla.

Jn 1. Valik Pahklast leitud hõbebehteid ja münte.

aged by fire, probably originating from burial, were recovered from the same location or nearby. These objects were also handed over to the National Heritage Board. The expert council of archaeology at the Heritage Advisory Panel appointed a reward to the finders, which they have received by now.

A few hundred metres further from the find-spot lies the ancient settlement site of Angerja, where two silver hoards of the same period have been found earlier (see Tamla & Kallavus 1998). We know the discoverers of the first hoard discarded some objects due to ignorance. Therefore it is not sure whether this find is the third hoard from the same settlement or a part of an earlier find. Checking the find-spot with metal detectors we managed to find a fragment of a penannular brooch belonging to the Late Iron Age, a pin of a penannular brooch, a bronze plaque and its fragment, a bronze fragment of unknown purpose and a Russian copper coin *polushka* (1/4 kopeks) of the 18th century. The National Heritage Board handed the finds over to the Estonian History Museum.¹

During the archaeological excavations in the village of **Sargvere** (see Tvauri, this volume) ten coins, probably belonging to the same late medieval hoard, were found when investigating a relatively well preserved house base. Regardless of its smallness (fragmentariness?) the find provides substantial information about Old Livonian currency in the second quarter of the 16th century: hoards belonging to the decades preceding the Livonian War (1558–1583) are extremely rare. Only three hoards² belonging to the period 1530–1540 have been found from North Estonia. The small hoard of Sargvere, containing exclusively Old Livonian coins, is particularly interesting due to the *scherf* (Fig. 2) it contained. According to Mihhail Nemirowitsch-Dantschenko and Franziskus Pärn such *scherfs* (group E) were



0 ————— 1 cm

Fig. 2. Livonian Order, Tallinn, Plettenberg, *scherf*, minted after 1515 (?)
 Jn 2. Liivimaa ordu, Tallinn, Plettenberg, *šerf*, münditud pärast 1515 (?)

minted by the Livonian Order (Wolter von Plettenberg) in Tallinn in about 1500. In Estonia coins of this type have been found only from the Pirita monastery and St. Nicholas church (Nemirowitsch-Dantschenko & Pärn 1980, 84–85). To establish the precise time of minting and circulation of *scherfs* is complicated because they are mainly found from sacrificial sites and cemeteries. With the exception of a few coins they do not occur in hoards

¹ AM 36995–36997.

² Üksnurme (AM 29147, Leimus 1990, *tpq* 1536), Simuna (RM 494, 4132; *tpq* 1534) and Saku (TLM 277, *tpq* 1547).

(Kiudsoo 2004, 81). Therefore the dating of the Sargvere hoard (*tpq* 1535) provides additional information for the determining of this coin type suggesting a later date of minting than has been assumed before.³ We think that it is possible that this coin type might have been minted in the years after the coin regulation of 1515. The hoard of Sargvere is stored in the archaeological collections of the University of Tartu.⁴

The third hoard was discovered during construction work in **Kaarma**, Saaremaa, in August 2007. The finders handed to the National Heritage Board 947 coins and the metal container of the hoard. Since the conversed value of the deposited coins (*tpq* 1708) was about 117 *Reichstaler*, the find ranks as the largest hoard of the Nordic War (1700–1721) period to be deposited in Estonian museum collections. In addition to Swedish *marks* and *öres* it contained Danish small change and West-European thalers. Special mention should be made of local coins in the composition of the hoard. In view of all this, and owing to the fact that the finders of the hoard acted competently about their discovery, the expert council of archaeology appointed a remarkable reward to the finders. After conservation the find will be handed over to the Saaremaa Museum.

Although *öre* coins minted by Karl XI in Tallinn during 1664–1674 occur also in other hoards dating from the times of the Nordic War, the Kaarma find with its nine pieces outnumbers them all. Even hoards deposited at the end of the 17th century seldom contain Tallinn coins, and even there they are represented by single specimen (Kiudsoo 2000, 31). Such low percentage of these coins can be explained by the modest minting activities of the period. The production of the Tallinn mint was outnumbered dozens of times by the contemporaneous coin production of Riga. Besides, the Tallinn mint functioned in the 17th century only temporarily and at long intervals (Leimus 1998, 194).

Coins from Narva under the Swedish rule practically do not occur in the hoards preserved in Estonian museum collections.



Fig. 3. Sweden, Narva, Karl XI, 4 öres, 1671.
Jn 3. Rootsi, Narva, Karl XI, 4 ööri, 1671.

³ Due to the high price of silver Livonian mints gave up coining by the beginning of the 16th century (Leimus 1987, 4–6).

⁴ TÜ 1574.

Only one Narva öre belongs to the hoard discovered from the Leina village (former Häädemeeste parish) in 1954 and preserved in the Pärnu Museum (PäMu 11839/N 4). The reason may be that hoards have reached museums only fragmentarily, but also the short duration of minting in Narva – only three years, 1670–1672 (Leimus 1997, 36). Therefore the two 4-öre coins, minted in Narva in 1671 (Fig. 3), belonging to the Kaarma hoard, deserve special attention.

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2007. AASTAL AVASTATUD AARDED

Mauri KIUDSOO ja Ivar LEIMUS

2007. aastal lisandus Eesti muuseumikogudesse kolm eriaegset aardeleidu. Sügisel avastasid metalliotsijatega töötanud aardekütid Harjumaal Pahkla külas ehetest ja müntidest koosneva hõbeaarde, mis paiknenud laialipillatult paarisaja ruutmeetri suurusel alal. Leidjad andsid Muinsuskaitseametile üle kolm kaelavõru, kolm käevõru, hoburaudsõle nõela, vasest sõrmuse ja kuus münti (jn 1). Kõik hõbeehted on nn tüüpilised Eesti muinasaja lõpuperioodi ehteasjad, mida tavaliselt dateeritakse 12. saj teise – 13. saj esimese poolega. Müntide põhjal otsustades on aare peidetud pärast 1208. aastat, tõenäoliselt 13. sajandi teisel aastakümnel. Lisaks oli samast või veidi eemalt päevavalgele tulnud tinast või tinapronksist ümmarguse ripatsi katke, samast materjalist teadmata otstarbega ese (noapea?) ning tules olnud 11. sajandi pronkskävõru, mis peaks pärinema mõnest matusest. Ka need esemed anti üle Muinsuskaitseametile.

Leiukohast mõnesaja meetri kaugusel paikneb Angerja muistne asulakoht, kust juba varem oli avastatud kaks samaaegset hõbeaaret. On teada, et esimese aarde leidmisel heideti mõned esemed võhiklikkusest kõrvale. Seetõttu pole päris kindel, kas tegemist on samast asulast avastatud kolmanda aarde või ühe varasema leiu osaga. Leiukohta inspekteerides õnnestus väidetavast leiupiirkonnast metalliotsijatega avastada nooremasse rauaaega kuuluva hoburaudsõle katke, hoburaudsõle nõel, pronksnaast ja selle katked, teadmata otstarbega pronkseseme katkend ja 18. sajandi Vene vaskmünt poluška (1/4 kopikat). Muinsuskaitseamet andis leiud üle Eesti Ajaloomuuseumile.

Arheoloogilistel kaevamistel Sargvere külas (vt. A. Tvauri, käesolev kogumik) leiti ühe hoonepõhja väljapuhastamisel kümme münti, mis kuuluvad arvatavalt ühe ja sama hiliskeskaegse aarde koosseisu. Hoolimata oma väiksusest (fragmentaarsusest?), sisaldab see leid olulist informatsiooni Vana-Liivimaa 16. saj teise veerandi mündikäibe kohta. Erilist huvi pakub numismaatikutele ilmselt pärast 1515. aastat Tallinnas löödud šerf (jn 2). Sargvere aare võeti arvele Tartu Ülikooli arheoloogiakogusse.

Kolmas aare avastati ehitustööde käigus Saaremaalt Kaarmast. Koos 947 mündiga andsid leidjad Muinsuskaitseametile üle metallnõu, millega varandus oli omal ajal peidetud. Kuna maapõue varjule pandud rahade (*tpq* 1708) omaaegne väärtus on ümberarvestatuna ligikaudu 117 riigitaalrit, siis on selle leiu näol tegemist läbi aegade suurima muuseumikogudesse laekunud Põhjasõja-aegse aardega. Lisaks Rootsis vermitud mark- ja öörmüntidele sisaldab see veel Taani peenraha ja Lääne-Euroopa taalreid. Mündimaterjali seast väärivad eraldi väljatoomist kohapeal valmistatud vermingud (jn 3). Võttes arvesse ülalnimetatut ja seda, et aarde leidjad käitusid selle avastamisel asjatundlikult, määras Muinsuskaitseameti juures töötav arheoloogia ekspertnõukogu märkimisväärse suurusega leiutasu. Pärast konserveerimist antakse aare üle Saaremaa Muuseumile.