



Archaeological fieldwork at the early modern parish cemetery in Tori

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INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In connection with renovating and expanding the building of the Tori shop archaeological research was carried out on the old parish cemetery of Tori¹ in 2016 (Malve & Roog 2017). The main aim of the study was to get information about the burial site, more precisely to find an answer to the question if it had been entirely destroyed during the construction works of the shop building or if the cultural layer was still at least partly preserved in the vicinity. This was the first scientific fieldwork on the burial site that provided data about the users of the cemetery and the multi-layered nature of the site.

Tori church parish was founded in 1634 (Tori 2015, 5), at the same time a cleric was ordained (*ibid.*, 13) and it is likely that the first wooden church was also erected then. The visitation protocol of 1713 mentions the church as very old and in poor condition (*ibid.*, 13). The report from 1831 similarly describes the church as small and in a state of disrepair (*ibid.*, 18). The present church was built in 1852–1854, replacing the old wooden building (Raam 1996, 156). A small church known as the chapel of St. Mary (Est. *Maarja kabel*) had been situated in Tori already in the medieval period (Põltsam-Jürjo 2010, 60) but its exact location remains unknown. It could have been on the site of the Early Modern Times' wooden church. While digging the trench for the foundation of the diner of the Soviet time Tori collective farm in 1962, a lot of human bones and several artefacts (knives and coins) were unearthed about 100 m west of the present church (Tammets 1962). No thorough archaeological excavation was carried out on the site at that time.

EXCAVATIONS AND FINDS

Altogether seven excavation pits were made on the site of the planned extension of the shop, both on the north-western and south-western side of the building, on the location of the foundation posts (Figs 1–2). All the pits revealed burials (Fig. 3). The



Fig. 1. The locations of the excavation pits (red) and the planned extension of the shop building (yellow) on the north-western and south-western side of the Tori shop.

Jn 1. Kaevandite asukohad (punasega) ja juurdeehitusala (kollasega) Tori kaupluse edela- ja loodeküljel.

Drawing / Joonis: Raido Roog

Base map / aluskaart: Estonian Land Board / Maa-amet

¹ National monument no. A30747.

excavation plots nos 1–5 were dug to the level of intact natural soil. Pits nos 6 and 7, on the other hand, were excavated to the level of preserved burials but they were not unearthed or studied. Commingled bones from disturbed burials were collected from the soil which was removed during the earthworks. The measures of the excavation pits varied between $1.2\text{--}2.2 \times 1.4\text{--}2\text{ m}$.



Fig. 2. Tori shop building and the research area. View from the south.

Jn 2. Vaade Tori kauplusele ja uuritud alale lõunast.

Photo / Foto: Martin Malve



Fig. 3. Burials nos 5, 18, 21–23 and 26–27 cleaned from the soil in the excavation pit no. 3.

Jn 3. Välja puhastatud luustikud 5, 18, 21–23 and 26–27 kaevandis 3.

Photo / Foto: Raido Roog



Fig. 4. Round brooch and a spiral ring indicate to the cemetery of the medieval period.

Jn 4. Kalmistu keskaegsele kasutusele viitavad leitud rõngassõlg ja spiraalsõrmus.

(PäMu 27954 A 2688: 7, 6.)

Photo / Foto: Martin Malve

The majority of the finds² consisted of **coins** (26), most of which were of Swedish origin from the 17th century: schillings (8) and öres (6 items representing 1/6 öres and a single 1/4 öre). Also a schilling of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1616 and a Swedish schilling from 1562 were found. The earliest coin was a silver penny from the 14th–16th century, the latest ones were two *dengas* from the 1730s and a kopeck from 1837. Only six Swedish coins could be connected to certain burials (nos 5, 6 and 11): 4 schillings and 2 öres, all from the 17th century. The burials also contained 3 **brooches**. Two items from the 13th–14th century (Fig. 4: 1) and one from the 18th century (Fig. 5) were found from the removed soil with a metal detector. Additional finds were a **crotal bell** (13th–15th century), a **ring** (15th–17th century) (Fig. 4: 2) and **remnants of bronze casting**. The layer of burials contained some **fragments of pottery**: a fragment of a rim of a wheel-thrown clay vessel and three fragments of burnished fine ware. The latter are dated to the period from the Viking Age to the Late Iron Age (12th century)³ and likely originate from the settlement site north of the church (Kriiska 2010, 23). The settlement site could have reached the area of the later cemetery, thus the cultural layer is disturbed by digging the graves. The remnants of the bronze casting seem to support this assumption. Four burials were supplemented with artefacts: no. 5 (öre?), no. 6 (öre), no. 11 (round brooch) and no. 19 (four coins; Fig. 6). Numerous coin finds found from the preserved and disturbed graves date the burials to the 17th–18th century, the period of the wooden parish church. Some

² Finds: PäMu 27954 A 2688.

³ Pers. comm. Andres Tvauri (TÜ).

finds mentioned above also indicate the presence of a medieval cemetery, contemporary with the St. Mary chapel mentioned in the written sources. At the present stage of research it is not possible to determine the exact location of the medieval burial site.

BURIALS

In total 27 entirely or partly preserved *in situ* burials were found during the salvage excavations (Table 1), as well as bones from four disturbed graves (nos 16a, 27, 30, 31). Burial no. 29 was not unearthed because it was situated on the profile of the excavation pit no. 3. Two burials (nos 11 and 13) were entirely cleaned out. For the rest of the skeletons only the parts which were in the area of the planned building foundation were removed.

All the discovered skeletons represented single burials. They were placed in the grave in extended supine position with their heads directed to west. The skeletons were mostly situated in two burial layers, on one occasion also in three layers (excavation plot no. 3: burials nos 9, 10 and 19). Several cases of over-burying mark the intensive use of the cemetery. The depth of the graves varied between 0.8 and 1.5 m from the present ground level. Nine bodies were placed in the grave in coffins, as indicated by wooden fragments and iron nails. Dry-rotten pieces of wood were found among six burials (nos 3, 5, 11, 13, 20 and 22) and coffin nails among four burials (nos 3, 7, 19 and 26).

HUMAN REMAINS

The skeletons had fractures and injuries which were caused during the excavations. The overall preservation of the bones was good, in some cases damages caused by erosion could be detected. The 31 analyzed⁴ skeletons (Table 1) belonged to 24 adults and 7 subadults. Among the skeletons of adults 8 females, 10 males, 2 possibly males were detected, while the sex of 4 individuals was not possible to determine due to the scarcity and fragmentarity of the bones. Skeletons wore traces of various pathologies and traumas. Tooth pathologies were the most



Fig. 5. A silver round brooch from the 18th century was found from the mixed layer of burials.

Jn 5. Lõhutud kalmistikuhist leitud 18. sajandist pärinev hõbedast vitssõlg.

(PäMu 27954 A 2688: 16.)

Photo / Foto: Martin Malve



Fig. 6. Four coins were discovered on the upper part of the ribcage of burial no. 19 (excavation pit no. 4).

Jn 6. Matus 19 rinnakorvi ülaosalt avastati neli münti (kaevand 4).

(PäMu 27954 A 2688: 34, 35: 1–3.)

Photo / Foto: Raido Roog

⁴ The sex of the deceased was determined according to the morphological traits of pelvis and skull bones (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994, 16–20) and the maximum length of the long bones (Garmus & Jankauskas 1993, 5–23) and tarsal bones (Garmus 1996, 28). The age at death of adults was derived according to the changes in wearing of the teeth (Brothwell 1981, 72), pubic symphyseal face (Todd 1920, 285–334) and wearing of the limb joints caused by ageing (Ubelaker 1989, 84–87), as well as the size and development of the bones (Schaefer *et al.* 2009). The age of subadults was determined according to the development and eruption of the teeth (Ubelaker 1989, 64), the maximum length of the long bones (Allmäe 1998, 183–184) and the epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al.* 2009). The sex of the subadults were not determined because clear traits develop only in the final stage of puberty (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994, 16). Significant pathologies were also specified (Ortner & Putschar 1985; Roberts & Manchester 2012). Stature of the adults was calculated after the length of the long bones (Trotter 1970, 71–83). Degree of alveolar reduction and dental calculus was determined according Brothwell (1981, 155, fig. 6.14).

common among the adults: dental calculus (n=10), caries (n=7), *ante mortem* lost teeth (n=7), periapical lesions (n=6) and alveolar reduction (n=5). Diseases caused by ageing were represented by osteochondrosis of the cervical vertebrae, vertebral osteoarthritis and spondylosis. The most common pathological symptoms on the limb joints of the skeletons were osteophytes and porosity, caused by osteoarthritis. Vertebrae of six middle-aged adults with Schmorl's nodes indicated strong physical stress.

Healed fractures were found on the skeletons of seven adults (nos 3, 5, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20) and two unhealed fractures on two adults (nos 5, 13). Skeleton no. 13 which belonged to an older adult male clearly stood out from the rest of the osteological remains – it had healed fractures of the body of the right X and XI, as well as left VIII and X ribs. Also fractures of the body of the right IV and left VI ribs and the middle part of the right III metacarpal which were in the state of healing were detected. Healed fractures were present on the lateral end of the right clavicle and on the distal end of the right V metacarpal. On the right side of the parietal were two healed round-shaped traumas. It is not possible to say if the person got all the injuries at the same time. Additionally, all the distal phalanges of the right hand and most of the intermediate phalanges and partly even some proximal phalanges had been dissolved (Fig. 7). These features are characteristic to frostbite (Ortner & Putschar 1985, 95) in which case necrosis develops in the fingertips. Similar changes can also be caused by leprosy causing auto-amputation on the bones of the hands and feet (*ibid.*, 94–95). At the same time no signs of leprosy were identified on the skull or other bones of the skeleton, therefore trauma cannot be ruled out.

Table 1. Osteological age, sex and pathologies of the recorded skeletons from the old parish cemetery of Tori.

Tabel 1. Tori vanalt kihelkonnakalmistult leitud luustike osteoloogiline vanus ja sugu ning patoloogiad.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Martin Malve

Burial no. / Matuse nr	Sex / Sugu	Age / Vanus	Pathologies / Patoloogiad	Stature / Kehakasv
1	♀	25–40 y / a	-	147.4 ± 3.72 cm (dex F)
2	♀	40+ y / a	Spondylosis of II lumbar vertebra, osteoarthritis on hip and knee joints, right elbow complex dislocation with pseudoarthrosis (Fig. 8).	149.9 ± 3.72 cm (dex F)
3	♀	40+ y / a	Osteoarthritis on knee, hip and ankle joints, healed fracture of the distal third of the left fibula.	150.4 ± 3.72 cm (dex F)
4	?	Infant / Väikelaps	-	-
5	♂	40+ y / a	Spondylosis of I–XI thoracic vertebrae, vertebral osteoarthritis of cervical and thoracic vertebrae, osteoarthritis on shoulder and elbow joints, Schmorl's nodes in VI–XI thoracic vertebrae, osteochondrosis of II–VII cervical vertebrae, compression fracture of XI thoracic vertebra, healed fractures of bodies of the right VII and VIII rib and left IX and X rib, X and XII rib of the left side were in the state of healing. Teeth: medium dental calculus, remarkable alveolar reduction, periapical lesions, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth.	-
6	?	2 y / a ± 8 m / k	-	-
7	♂?	Adult / Täiskasvanu	Osteoarthritis on right talus.	-
8	?	2–3 y / a	-	-
9	♂	40+ y / a	Osteoarthritis on hip and knee joints.	171.8 ± 3.27 cm (sin F)
10	♀	45+ y / a	Vertebral osteoarthritis of II–VI cervical vertebrae. Teeth: slight dental calculus, caries, periapical lesions, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth.	-
11	♂	20–24 y / a	Schmorl's nodes in VII–VIII thoracic vertebrae. Teeth: slight dental calculus.	178.3 ± 3.27 cm (dex F)

Burial no. / Matuse nr	Sex / Sugu	Age / Vanus	Pathologies / Patoloogiad	Stature / Kehakasv
12	♂	40+ y / a	Osteoarthritis on left shoulder and radiocarpal joints, healed fracture of the lateral end of the left clavicle, osteochondrosis of II–IV and VI cervical vertebrae. Teeth: slight dental calculus, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth, enamel hypoplasia.	-
13	♂	50+ y / a	Spondylosis of II–III and X–XI thoracic and I–V lumbar vertebrae, vertebral osteoarthritis of I–II cervical vertebrae; Schmorl's nodes in VIII–XI thoracic vertebrae; osteochondrosis of III–VI cervical vertebrae; compression fracture of the X thoracic vertebra; healed fracture of the lateral end of the right clavicle, healed fractures of the body of the right X–XI and left VIII and X ribs, fractures of the body of the right IV and left VI ribs were in the state of healing, healed fracture of the right III metacarpal; healed traumas on the right side of the parietal; possible frostbite or spontaneous amputation (caused by leprosy) on right intermediate and distal hand phalanges. Teeth: slight dental calculus, caries, periapical lesions, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth, remarkable alveolar reduction.	168.9 ± 3.27 cm (dex F)
14	♂	40–50 y / a	Spondylosis of I–V lumbar vertebrae, osteoarthritis on hip, knee and angle joints.	167.3 ± 3.27 cm (dex F)
15	?	Adult / Täiskasvanu	-	-
16	♂	35–45 y / a	Spondylosis of I sacral vertebra, healed trauma of the first right metatarsal.	167.3 ± 3.27 cm (dex F)
16a	?	Adult / Täiskasvanu	-	-
17	♂	35–45 y / a	Teeth: slight dental calculus, caries, periapical lesions, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth, remarkable alveolar reduction.	-
18	?	11–14 y / a	-	-
19	♂	40–45 y / a	Spondylosis of IV–VII and IX–XI thoracic vertebrae, osteoarthritis on shoulder and ankle joints, osteochondrosis of II–VII cervical vertebrae, healed fracture of the body of the sternum, healed fracture of the body of the left VIII rib, compression fractures of II and IV–VI thoracic vertebrae, Schmorl's nodes in VI and IX–XI thoracic vertebrae. Teeth: medium dental calculus, caries, periapical lesions, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth, remarkable alveolar reduction.	-
20	♀	45+ y / a	Spondylosis of I–II thoracic vertebrae, vertebral osteoarthritis of I–IV cervical and I–II thoracic vertebrae, osteoarthritis on right shoulder joint, healed trauma on the left side of the frontal bone. Teeth: slight dental calculus, periapical lesions, <i>ante mortem</i> lost teeth, enamel hypoplasia.	-
21	♀	25–40 y / a	-	-
22	?	11–14 y / a	-	-
23	?	3–9 m / k	-	-
24	♂	35–45 y / a	Schmorl's nodes in X thoracic vertebra. Teeth: slight dental calculus, caries, slight alveolar reduction.	-
25	♂?	40+ y / a	Osteoarthritis on foot navicular bones and on the first proximal foot phalanges. Probable changes due to tuberculosis on the right proximal end of the tibia.	-
26	♀	25–40 y / a	-	161.5 ± 3.72 cm (dex F)
27	?	Adult / Täiskasvanu	-	-
28	♀	Adult / Täiskasvanu	-	-
29	♂	Adult / Täiskasvanu	-	-
30	?	17–21 y / a	Schmorl's nodes in VII thoracic vertebra, osteochondrosis dissecans on the distal joint of the right tibia. Teeth: dental calculus, caries.	-
31	?	6–16 m / k	-	-



Fig. 7. Burial no. 13. The distal ends of the intermediate and proximal phalanges of the right hand had been dissolved.

Jn 7. Luustik 13 parema käelaba kesksed ja lähimised sõrmelülid olid kaugematest ottest lahustunud.

Photo / Foto: Martin Malve



Fig. 8. Right elbow complex dislocation with pseudoarthrosis (skeleton no. 2) anterior and posterior view.

Jn 8. Parema küünarnuki nihestus, mille tagajärjel on tekkinud ebaliiges (luustik nr 2) eesmine ja tagumine vaade.

Photo / Foto: Martin Malve

The osteological material and detected pathologies are typical to the Early Modern Times' cemeteries in Estonia. Measuring the maximum length of the femora enabled to calculate the stature of nine individuals: four female and five men. The female medial stature was 152.3 ± 3.72 cm and the male 170.2 ± 3.27 cm.

In total 935 commingled bones or the fragments of the bones were collected originating from the burials which had been disturbed due to the over-burying and other soil works. The most common pathologies on the mixed bones were related to the teeth – caries, *ante mortem* lost teeth, periapical lesions and dental calculus. A noteworthy discovery was a fracture of the left neck of the femur. Due to the fracture the head of the femur had characteristics of traumatic osteoarthrosis (the proximal joint surface was heavily deformed, also eburnation and osteophytes).

CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary archaeological excavations revealed that the cultural layer of the old parish cemetery had been well preserved on the north-western and south-western side of the Tori shop. Seven excavation pits were made, five of them were excavated to the level of undisturbed natural soil. In total 27 intact or partly preserved burials were found, as well

as bones from four disturbed graves and one burial which was not unearthed. All skeletons were placed in the grave in extended supine position with their heads directed to the west. The burials were usually situated in two burial layers, on one occasion in three layers. Several examples of over-burying show that the cemetery was used intensively. The graves were 0.8–1.5 m deep from the ground. Nine burials were in wooden coffins, as shown by iron nails and fragments of dry-rotten wood. Four burials contained artefacts – six coins and a brooch. Based on the artefacts the parish cemetery dates from the 17th–18th century. Some medieval items collected from the soil could indicate an earlier burial place which was contemporary with the St. Mary chapel mentioned in the written sources. Some finds – fragments of ceramic and remnants of bronze casting – are typical to the nearby settlement site. The osteological analysis ascertained 31 skeletons from which 22 belonged to adults, 7 to subadults and 2 to adolescence/adults. The sex ratio of the deceased shows clearly that the burial place was a common cemetery where male, female and subadults of all age groups were buried. The diseases and pathologies on the bones were typical to the osteological material of Medieval and Early Modern Times' churchyard cemeteries.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TORI VARAUUSAEGSEL KIHELKONNAKALMISTUL

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Seoses Tori kaupluse renoveerimise ja laiendamisega toimusid 2016. aastal Tori vanal kihelkonnakalmistul arheoloogilised uuringud. Välitööde eesmärgiks oli kindlaks teha, kas 1962. aastal lõhuti hoone rajamisel kogu matmispaik või on selle ümbruses säilinud puutumata kultuurkihti. Eeluuringute käigus selgus, et Tori kaupluse loode- ja edelaküljel on vana kihelkonnakalmistu kultuurkiht hästi alles. Olemasoleva hoone loode- ja edelaküljele rajati planeeritava laienduse seinad postvundamentide kohtadesse seitse proovikaevandit (jn 1–2). Kõigist neist leiti matuseid (jn 3). Kaevandid 1–5 kaevati kuni puutumata loodusliku aluspinnaseni; 6 ja 7 puhul kaevati kuni säilinud matusteni, kuid välja neid ei puhastatud. Kaevandite mõõtmed varieerusid 1,2–2,2 m × 1,4–2 m ja sügavus 0,9–1,5 m tänapäevasest maapinnast.

Enamuse leiumaterjalist moodustasid mündid (26 tk), millest omakorda suurem osa olid 17. sajandi Rootsi kilingid ja öörid. Kaks sõlge 13.–14. (jn 4: 1) ja üks 18. sajandist (jn 5) leiti väljatõstetud pinnasest metalliotsijaga. Lisaks avastati üks kuljus (13.–15. saj) ja sõrmus (15.–17. saj; jn 4: 2) ning pronksitöötlemise jääke. Kalmistukihist leiti ka üks kedrakeraamilise nõu serva katke ja kolm kiilapinnalist savinõukildu. Viimased on dateeritud vahemikku viikingiajast hilisrauaajani ja pärinevad tõenäoliselt praeguse kiriku põhjaküljele jäävalt asulakohalt. Asulakoha kultuurikiht võis ulatuda kalmistu alale ja seda on hiljem haudade kaevamisega segatud. Asustusele viitavad ka pronksitöötlemise jäägid. Kaasapandud esemeid avastati neljast hauast (nr 5: öör?, nr 6: öör, nr 11: vits-sõlg ja nr 19: neli münti; jn 6). Matuste juurest leitud ja lõhutud haudadest pärinevad arvukad mündid dateerivad leitud luustikud 17.–18. sajandisse, see tähendab vana puust kihelkonnakiriku kasutusaega. Varasemale, Maarja kabeli aegsele matmispaigale viitavad üksikud keskaegsed esemed. Hetkel pole paraku võimalik öelda, kus keskaegne kalmistu täpselt asus.

Tori vana kihelkonnakalmistu alt võeti pääste-kaevamiste käigus osaliselt üles 27 algses asukohas olnud (tabel 1) ja neli lõhutud luustikku (nr 16a, 27, 30, 31) ning segatud matustest pärinevad inimluud. Matust 29 ei avatud, kuna see jäi kaevand nr 3 profiili. Terves ulatuses uuriti läbi kaks hauda (nr 11, 13). Leitud matuste puhul oli tegemist üksikhaudadega. Kõik surnud olid sängitatud selili-siruli asendis, peaga läände. Matused olid enamasti kahes, ent ühel juhul ka kolmes (kaevand 3: nr 9, 10 ja 19) kihis. Üheksa surnut oli sängitatud hauda kirstudes, millele viitasid luustike juures olnud naelad ja puidufragmentid.

31 määratud luustikust kuulusid 24 täiskasvanutele ja seitse alaealistele. Täisealiste luustikest kaheksa kuulusid naistele, üksteist meestele, kaks võimalikele meestele ning nelja puhul polnud luude vähesuse ja fragmentaarsuse tõttu võimalik sugu määrata. Maetute soolis-vanuseline koosseis viitab üheselt tavakalmistule kuhu maeti mehi-naisi ja alaealisi igas vanuses.

Luustikel tuvastati mitmeid haigusi ja vigastusi (tabel 1). Täiskasvanutel oli enim esinenud patoloogiateks erinevad hambahaigused: hambakivi (n=10), kaaries (n=7), eluajal välja langenud hambad (n=7), periapikaalsed haiguskolded (n=6) ja alveolaarkaarte taandumine (n=5). Vananemisega kaasnevatest haigustest tuvastati lülisambal kaelalülide osteokondroosi, spondüloartroosi ja spondüloosi. Enim leiti luustike jäsemeliigestel luukasviseid ja poorsust, mis on tingitud liigeste kulumisest (osteoartritis). Kuue keskealise maetu selgroolülidel avastati lülivaheketta songad (Schmorli sõlmed), mis viitavad raskele füüsilisele koormusele. Paranenud luumurde leiti seitsme täiskasvanu luustikul (nr 3, 5, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20) ja paranemata frakture kahel (nr 5, 13). Luustik 2 parema käe küünarvarreluud olid eluajal nihestatud, mille käigus oli tekkinud ebaliiges (jn 8). Teistest eristus selgelt vanema täiskasvanud mehe skelett 13, mille roietel olid paranenud luumurrud. Esines ka paranemisejärgus murde nii roietel kui ka parema käelaba III kämblaluu keskosas. Samuti oli paranenud fraktuur parema rangluu õlanukmises otsas ja parema käelaba V kämblaluu kaugmises otsas. Kolju paremal küljel, kiiruluul, oli kaks paranenud lohukujulist traumat. Pole võimalik öelda, kas indiviid sai kõik vigastused ühe sündmuse käigus. Lisaks olid lahustunud kõik parema käelaba kaugmised sõrmelülid, enamik keskseid ja osaliselt ka lähimised sõrmelülid (jn 7). Nimetatud tunnused on omased külmakahjustustele, samuti võib sarnaseid muutuseid esile kutsuda leepre. Luustiku koljul ega teistel luudel ühtegi pidalitõvele viitavat tunnust ei leitud, mistõttu ei saa välistada traumat.

Kokkuvõttes on uuritud matmiskohast leitud luuainest ja tuvastatud patoloogiad väga omased teistele varauusaegsete tavakalmistute osteoloogilisele ainele. Välitööde käigus koguti 935 segatud inimluud või selle fragmenti, mis pärinevad pealematmistest ja teiste mullatöödega lõhutud matustest. Segatud luudel tuvastati samuti enim hambapatoloogiad – kaaries, eluajal väljalangenud hambaid, periapikaalseid haiguskoldeid ja hambakivi. Huvitavaks avastuseks oli üks vasaku reieluukaela murd, mille fraktuuri tõttu olid puusaliigesel traumaatilise osteoartritis tunnused.