



# Landscape surveys and new monuments discovered in 2016

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## INTRODUCTION

The article summarises new archaeological discoveries and prominent stray finds that have reached institutional collections in Estonia during 2016. The table consists of 99 records; from which some are about multi-layered complexes including traces of various objects. Altogether 105 new sites were listed: 26 settlement sites, 15 cemeteries, 15 hoards, 7 cup-marked stones, 3 manufacturing sites, 1 hill fort, 1 road, and 37 stray finds (Table 1; Fig. 1). In comparison with previous years (Rammo *et al.* 2016, 235) the number of new discoveries is decreasing. The main reason is the paucity of institutional surveys, as the number of discoveries made by detectors is slightly higher than previously. This summary will first introduce the results of surveys organised by archaeologists and then present an overview about discoveries made by licensed users of search devices.

## INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

In 2016 only small-scale institutional field surveys were carried out in Estonia. Since 2012 systematic field works for examination known sites and discovery of new ones were organised in the frame of larger projects, e.g. ‘Archaeology, authority and community’ (e.g. Valk *et al.* 2014) and Rail Baltic (Lang *et al.* 2016). Such projects, which aimed at thorough landscape surveys, had ended by 2016. However, several new sites were located in the course of smaller search trips often organised on the basis of PhD-projects or personal research interests.

Two Stone Age settlement sites were discovered by Andres Vindi (TÜ). Both sites were related with a water-body in the past (see also Johanson *et al.* 2014, 39–42). During the period of Suur-Võrtsjärv (approximately 8000–5500 years BC) Härjanurme III (no. 80) was situated on a small island of Lake Võrtsjärv. From there Corded Ware sherds were collected indicating human activities in the Neolithic Period. Altnurga III (no. 38) was located on the shore of Suur-Võrtsjärv. In addition to the Stone Age finds, Viking Age and Late Iron Age pottery finds

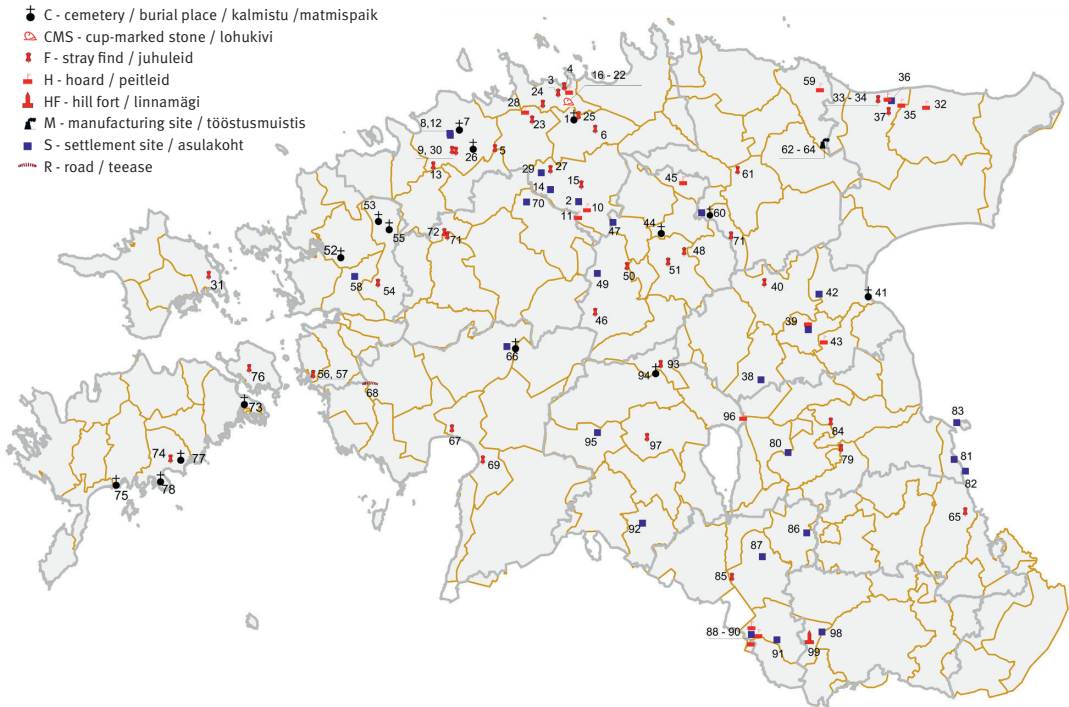


Fig. 1. New archaeological sites discovered in 2016.

Jn 1. 2016. aastal avastatud muistised.

Map / Kaart: Kalle Lange

were collected from there as well. Together with Heiki Valk (TÜ) a site that was used already in the Roman Iron Age was located by A. Vindi in Pilkuse (no. 86). A third site discovered by A. Vindi was in Pringi village (no. 87) that was on the basis of ceramics inhabited in the Viking Age.

Andres Kimber, a PhD student at the University of Tartu, studied in his MA thesis cup-marked stones (Kimber 2016). Within the research he located seven new cup-marked stones in Rebala Heritage Reserve (nos 16–22; Fig. 2). The dating of the cup-marked stones is vague, their usage might fall into the period from the Neolithic to the Roman Iron Age (Kimber 2016, 11). PhD student Kristiina Paavel (TÜ) organised field work on the sites from where metal objects dated to the Bronze Age have been found. Metal artefacts from the Bronze Age are mostly discovered as stray finds in Estonia. The use of metal detectors has remarkably increased the number of these items in recent years. Her aim was to collect more contextual information about those recent finds made by searching devices (Paavel 2017a). In the course of the trips information about four new long-term settlement sites were collected (nos 8, 12, 81, 82) in various parts of Estonia. The finds gathered are mostly dated from the Late Iron Age until the Early Modern Period. Only in Jõepera site pot sherds from the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age can be pointed out (no. 81).

Pikne Kama (Valga Museum) continued to study historical Karula parish together with Pille Tomson (EMU). The aim of the fieldwork was to check lore related places and find possible archaeological sites. They discovered a new 6th–7th century hill fort called Värtemäe Liinamägi in the present Ähijärve village (no. 99; Fig. 3). Small-scale excavations to collect

supplementary data about the date and nature of the site took place under the supervision of H. Valk (TÜ) already in 2016 (Valk, this volume). P. Kama also located one new settlement site in the present Ähijärve (no. 98) and another in the present Ringiste village (no. 91). On the basis of collected pottery, the sites date from the Middle Ages. In addition to the sites listed above, Andres Tvauri (TÜ) located a settlement site in Metsküla (no. 95), where ceramics from medieval and modern period was collected.

In 2016 an archaeological survey was conducted in the frame of the project 'Conservation and Restoration of Mire Habitats' (LIFE Mires of Estonia, <http://soo.elfond.ee>). The aim of the project is restoration of degraded mire habitats sites and their hydrological regime. Before the large-scale soil works the archaeological survey was conducted guided by Kaarel Sikk (Archaeovision OÜ). In Sirtsu mire three iron ore processing sites, not possible to date precisely, were discovered (nos 62–64). Nevertheless, in the vicinity the traces of ore processing reach to the Roman Iron Age (50–450 AD) (Sikk 2016; and the references). Mainly slag was collected, but also clay remains of iron melting furnaces were documented.



**Fig. 2.** Cup-marked stone (no. 16) in Rebala Heritage Reserve in Parasmäe village.

**Jn 2.** Lohukivi Rebala Muinsuskaitse alal Parasmäe külas.  
Photo / Foto: Andres Kimber



**Fig. 3.** Hill fort Värtemäe Liinamägi (no. 99) and Sibula Kivistiku settlement site (no. 98) in Ähijärve village.

**Jn 3.** Värtemäe Liinamägi ja Sibula Kivistiku asulakoht Ähijärve külas.

Photo / Foto: Pikne Kama

## CONTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC AND USERS OF METAL DETECTORS

In 2016, 459 permits for searching with detecting tools were issued by the National Heritage Board (hereafter MA), that is 73 more than last year (Rammo *et al.* 2016, 238). MA organised five courses for licence applicants. Altogether 123 single finds or find assemblages were registered by MA that is 30 more than last year. However, it must be taken into account that very often these find assemblages contain information about several find spots and sites, so the actual number of reported discoveries is even larger. In conclusion, the number of licenced searchers is still increasing, and information and the number of finds reaching MA is growing as well.

The principles for compiling the table are similar to the previous years (Rammo *et al.* 2016, 238). The table only lists those finds that have reached the MA or archaeological collections of the universities (TÜ, TLU) and museums (e.g. Pärnu Museum, Viljandi Museum). However, the table is not absolute. Due to the increasing number of finds the National Heritage Board has not finished the process of evaluating all discoveries made in 2016. Some of the collected artefacts are still in expertise and information about them may not have reached the table. Usually, individual stray finds are not included in the table, although we have made

some exceptions considering extraordinary items, not widely spread artefact types, and larger assemblages indicating obviously archaeological sites and the need for further studies. Nevertheless, the problem of ascertaining whether the stray find(s) originate from an archaeological site or not prevails and here only preliminary conclusions based on limited information available are presented (Rammo *et al.* 2016, 238).

In general, the outcome of the overview is concordant with earlier years. Geographically, the clear cluster of finds discovered by metal detectors is located in Harju County and it seems to be the most searched region in Estonia. Another county that is usually represented with numerous finds is Ida-Viru, but only six records altogether are listed in the table of 2016. However, there are regions in Estonia (e.g. Saaremaa, South Estonia), where people are actively using searching devices, but regrettably, archaeological finds reach to the National Heritage Board only occasionally. For instance, no finds were reported in Võru County in 2016. Unlicensed searchers and people acting heedlessly, thus causing damage to heritage and its preservation continue to be a problem, although the situation is slowly improving every year. The following overview of discoveries is by and large given in a chronological order.

It should be stressed that not all finds have been discovered with the help of metal detectors. A good example about cooperation of local inhabitants and archaeologists to protect and study heritage is known in Tölluste on the island Saaremaa (no. 77), where Anna and Jaan Kiider discovered remains of two skeletons during earth work. Archaeologists Marika Mägi (TLU) examined the site first and after that Mari Tõrv (OÜ Muinaslabor) carried out excavations to clarify the nature and the dating of the burials (Tõrv *et al.* 2016). The results of <sup>14</sup>C datings are not known presently, but according to M. Tõrv the burials might belong to the Stone Age, although the Early Metal Period cannot be excluded either (Tõrv *et al.* 2016). Another example is an oval strike-a-light stone (no. 76) found by Mihkel Mägi in a stone fence on the island Saaremaa. Such items can mainly be encountered in Scandinavia, Finland, and the Baltic States, where the finds have been dated from the Roman Iron Age to the 8th century (Tvaauri 2012, 88). Commonly, these stones have been found as stray finds. It is obvious that the stone fence was not the initial deposition place, more likely the building material for the fence was collected nearby.

The number of discovered Bronze Age objects is steadily growing. Altogether six metal objects dated to the period were discovered in 2016. All are stray finds and as mentioned above, in the vicinity of the find spots usually no traces of contemporaneous human activities (occupation layer, burials) have been detected. Obviously the items were deposited in the chosen places intentionally (Paavel 2015). The most typical for the period were axe finds: three of them were socketed axes (nos 5, 33, 93), and one palstave (no. 69). In addition to axes, also a spearhead from Pivarootsi (no. 57) and a small object, probably a knife from Sülgoja (no. 65; Paavel 2017b), were recorded.

A socketed axe (no. 48) and a tenon axe (no. 50), both found in Järva County, most likely date from the Pre-Roman Iron Age. Relatively numerous stray finds from the Roman Iron Age were collected in 2016. A settlement site dated to the period and found by H. Valk and A. Vindi has been mentioned above. Searching with metal detectors is continuously increasing discoveries of Roman coins (Kiudsoo 2013, 289; Koovit & Kiudsoo, 2016, 71–72). Five new finds of this kind are listed in the table (nos 3, 6, 30, 54, 96). One of them is a hoard consisting of numerous specimens (no. 96) and it was unearthed on the north-western shore of Võrtsjärv. Roman coins have been collected from the same region already before (Kriiska & Dreving 2016). However, the most notable coin from the Roman Iron Age is a 4th century



Arabic dirhem that was found on the island Saaremaa (no. 74; Tasuja 2016, 10) and it is most likely the earliest such coin in Estonia. Two fibulae found as stray finds are important to mention. A swastika shaped fibula with horse heads dated to the 3rd century (no. 97; Fig. 4) is unique in Estonia (Olli 2016). It was found accidentally in the ruins of the medieval Viljandi castle of Livonian Order. Another rare specimen in Estonia is an equal armed fibula discovered in Tartu (no. 84). In addition, a bracelet, a finger-ring, fibulae fragments, and a pendant have been gathered in various places (nos 15, 24, 25, 40, 71).

Metal artefacts that have ended up in the earth become very numerous and diverse from the Viking Age and onwards. In 2016 seven new Viking Age hoards and deposits were discovered. Most find spots were located in the northern and north-eastern part of Estonia in places already known before. Two new find assemblages have been unearthed in Kõue district (see also Tamla & Kiudsoo 2014; Kurisoo 2014; Kiudsoo 2016, 179–189). One of them contained six bracelets (no. 10). Another assemblage was lifted from the soil as a block and the cleaning process of the finds took place in laboratory conditions (no. 11; Ratas & Kiudsoo, this volume). This allows to document detailed information about the location of the finds and to collect also fragile organic remains indicating the presence of birch bark containers and possible textiles. Another area rich in archaeological finds from various periods is the surroundings of Kohtla-Järve in Ida-Viru County (see also Kiudsoo 2016, 135–147). From there three assemblages containing mainly silver coins and jewellery (nos 32, 35, 36), and one consisting of iron blooms (no. 37) ready for trading was discovered (for Kukruse see Jonuks *et al.*, this volume; for Voorepera see Kiudsoo & Tamla, this volume; see also Kiudsoo 2015). Two other finds were from Järva (no. 45) and Lääne-Viru (no. 59) Counties.

This year several Viking Age stray finds noted as extraordinary in the sense that they are unique or rare in Estonia have been collected. A fire-steel was found from Pivarootsi in Lääne County (no. 56; Fig. 5). The fire steel of iron itself is almost decayed, but the copper alloy handle designed as two horses and horsemen is well preserved. Similar objects are common, for example, in Finland, Scandinavia, and Russia, but only one specimen is known in the archaeological collections in Estonia so far (Jets 2016). A convex round fibula together with fragments of a bracelet (no. 92) was found by Olavi Danilov in Karksi. The bracelets



**Fig. 4.** Swastika-shaped fibula with horse heads dated to the 3rd century (no. 97) from Viljandi castle of Livonian Order.

**Jn 4.** 3. sajandist pKr pärit svastikasõlg hobusepea kujuliste otstega Viljandi ordulinnusest. (VM 11501.)

Photo / Foto: Herki Helves



**Fig. 5.** Viking Age fire-steel found in Pivarootsi (no. 56).

**Jn 5.** Viikingiaegne tuleraud Pivarootsist. (AI 7731.)

Photo / Foto: Nele Kangert



**Fig. 6.** Animal-shaped figurine found in Purga (no. 72).

**Jn 6.** Purga küllast leitud loomakujuke.

(AI 7794.)

Photo / Foto: Mari-Liis Posti

such items was to depict dogs, as might be suggested on the basis of curved tails of the figurines (Jonuks 2006; Jonuks & Johanson 2017, 150–151). Other authors believe that these figurines portray horses and, indeed, some of the creatures resemble more the latter animal (Rammo *et al.* 2015, fig. 5). Two similar animal figures were attached to a chain (no. 51; Jonuks & Johanson 2017, fig. on the page 150) and were worn likely as pendants. It is also possible that these items might have been functioned as scale weights (*ibid.*). It is also noteworthy, that the number of more common spheroidal scale weights is rapidly increasing as well. For example, in the table 10 new weights of such kind dating from the Late Iron Age and Middle Ages have been listed (nos 23, 26, 27, 31, 34, 68). In addition to the mentioned finds, a spear-head (no. 9), an axe (no. 78), and a knife handle (no. 13) were also dated to the Viking Age and Late Iron Age.

Hoard and unique single objects are usually well datable and describable considering their function and/or provenance. It becomes more challenging if various items have been collected in a larger area (e.g. on a field). Without evaluating the find context and nature of the occupation layer, it is hard to determine the type of the site on the basis of (often fragmented) metal items only.



**Fig. 7.** Late Iron Age ornamented axe found on Päärissaare island (no. 83).

**Jn 7.** Nooremast rauaajast pärit ornamenteeritud kirves Päärissaarelt.

(TÜ 2621.)

Photo / Foto: Riina Rammo

are quite common in Estonian area, but this kind of fibula is rare. Such ornaments were common in 11th century Finland (Tvauri 2017b; Kiudsoo *et al.* 2012, 242). The unearthened items lead to another noteworthy discovery. Examining the find spot more closely, archaeologists Martti Veldi (MA) and Nele Kangert (MA) collected numerous pottery sherds that indicate the presence of a prehistoric settlement site.

Animal-shaped figurines are also rare, but this year altogether about three new specimens were reported (nos 51, 72; Fig. 6). Possibly, the aim of the craftsmen who made

these items was to depict dogs, as might be suggested on the basis of curved tails of the figurines (Jonuks 2006; Jonuks & Johanson 2017, 150–151). Other authors believe that these figurines portray horses and, indeed, some of the creatures resemble more the latter animal (Rammo *et al.* 2015, fig. 5). Two similar animal figures were attached to a chain (no. 51; Jonuks & Johanson 2017, fig. on the page 150) and were worn likely as pendants. It is also possible that these items might have been functioned as scale weights (*ibid.*). It is also noteworthy, that the number of more common spheroidal scale weights is rapidly increasing as well. For example, in the table 10 new weights of such kind dating from the Late Iron Age and Middle Ages have been listed (nos 23, 26, 27, 31, 34, 68). In addition to the mentioned finds, a spear-head (no. 9), an axe (no. 78), and a knife handle (no. 13) were also dated to the Viking Age and Late Iron Age.

Altogether 12 burial places (nos 1, 7, 26, 41, 44, 52, 53, 55, 73, 75, 78, 94) have been dated to the Viking Age or Late Iron Age. Mostly these sites are located in the northern and western part of Estonia; especially on the

island Saaremaa many discovered finds seem to be related with putative burial places. Only one site contained finds already from the Pre-Viking Age (no. 7). The majority of the sites represented cremation graves damaged by agricultural activities (e.g. ploughing). Sometimes also clearly burnt objects (nos 7, 52, 55, 73, 94) and cremated human bones (nos 7, 55) were collected. In Järsi and Võhmuta villages (no. 60) finds from a larger area indicate the presence of both, a settlement site and a cemetery, difficult to ascertain more precisely without further archaeological investigations.

A remarkable find from the end of prehistory or from the beginning of the Middle Ages is a mace head that was discovered in Papsaare (no. 67). According to archaeologist Ain Mäesalu (TÜ) it is unique in entire northern Europe (Mäesalu 2017, figs 1–2). The copper alloy item is adorned with human faces and covered with pewter. Continuing with the Middle Ages and modern period, an assemblage of finds was discovered in Pärnu County in Peantse village by Margo Puuram and Madis Lelov. A. Mäesalu (TÜ) suggests that the artefacts collected in the area indicate the relict of the direct route between Pärnu and Virtsu used in the medieval and modern period (no. 68; Mäesalu 2016). A. Mäesalu uses the old toponym known to local inhabitants and calls the site Mustuaru according to the forest with the same name. Among other items found from there a rare ornamented quarrel, which may be a local product, from the 15th century was discovered (Mäesalu 2016). The long-term settlement sites that were inhabited already in the end of prehistory and continued through the Middle Ages and modern period were mentioned already above. Two other settlements dated to the medieval and modern period have been recorded in the table as well (nos 14, 49) and a putative medieval village cemetery was located in Kergu (no. 66). A relatively well preserved 15th–16th century tripod vessel made of copper alloy and possibly originating from the Bremen region in northern Germany (Russow 2016) was unearthed as a stray find in Porkuni (no. 61).

Another period rich in hoards and other valuable deposits, similarly to the Viking Age, is the end of the 16th and the 17th century. Because of devastating wars, famine and hunger the deposited wealth was often left into the earth after sudden death of the owner. Three hoards dated all to this period were discovered in the Pugritsa village (nos 88–90; see Tvauri, this volume). In addition, 17th century coins were discovered in Soodevahe (no. 28) and in Vaidavere (no. 43; Fig. 8). The latter was hidden in a tripod vessel wrapped into birch bark (Tvauri 2016, 25). In Vaidavere area it is already a third assemblage containing 17th century coins (Tvauri 2017a). Some finds (silver coins and silver pendants) in assemblages found in Jõelähtme (no. 4) and Järvepera (no. 39) could indicate that also there remains of a modern period hoard, but broken down by ploughing, was discovered (e.g. Tvauri 2017c). In addition, relatively well preserved weapons from the 16th–17th centuries are important to mention. A halberd from Karjaküla (no. 46) and a sabre from Hummulu (no. 85) are relatively rare in Estonian archaeological collections.



**Fig. 8.** Cleaning the block of Vaidavere III hoard (no. 43) in laboratory. The bottom of the vessel with coins.

**Jn 8.** Vaidavere III aarde puhastamine laboris. Savinõu põhi koos müntidega.

Photo / Foto: Andres Tvauri

**ABOUT THE TABLE**

A site is reported in this table only if the relevant finds and information has reached the archaeological collections either at the University of Tartu, the Archaeological Research Collection of Tallinn University, or local museums. Sites are listed according to the county of their location. The name of the site usually refers to the present-day village where it was found. More information about the sites listed in the table can be obtained from the archaeology archives of the University of Tartu and the Archaeological Research Collection of Tallinn University.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Andres Vindi kindly helped us to systematise information and date the collected finds. We are grateful to Kristiina Paavel, Maarja Olli, Andres Tvauri, Andres Kimber, Riina Juurik, Mari-Liis Posti, Herki Helves, Kalle Lange, and to all other archaeologists who contributed to compiling the table and for the photos. This study was supported by institutional research funding IUT20-7 of the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research.



**Table 1.** *New archaeological sites discovered in 2016.***Tabel 1.** *2016. aastal avastatud muistised.**Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo, Nele Kangert, Kristi Tasuja**C - cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matmispaik**CMS - cup-marked stone / lohukivi**F - stray find / juhuleid**H - hoard / peitleid**HF - hill fort / linnamägi**M - manufacturing site / tööstusmuistis**S - settlement site / asulakoht**R - road / teease*

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Parish / Kihelkond	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
<b>HARJUMAA</b>								
1	Haljava	C?	Harju-Jaani	Jõelähtme	Knife sheaths, bracelets	Late Iron Age	AI 7498	J. Safronov
2	Harmi	S	Kose	Kose	Coins, decorative pins, pendants, pottery	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7751	R. Vinkler
3	Jõelähtme	F	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Roman coin	Roman Iron Age	AI 7620	A. Antson
4	Jõelähtme	F, H?	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Coins, finger-rings, knife fragment, items and fragments of copper alloy and pewter	Modern Period	AI 7620	A. Antson
5	Kajamaa	F	Keila	Saku	Socketed axe	Late Bronze Age	AI 7729	E. Klaas
6	Kehra	F	Harju-Jaani	Anija	Roman coin	Roman Iron Age	AI 7601	O. Sidorov, I. Gaitšuk
7	Kiia	C	Keila	Saue	Burnt fragments of jewellery and items of copper alloy, knives, rivets, sword pommel fragment, cremated human bones	Pre-Viking Age – Late Iron Age	AI 7600, AI 7715	A. Roosild
8	Kumna	S	Keila	Harku	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Iron Age, Middle Ages	AI 7672	K. Paavel, A. Kriiska, V. Lang, R. Rootslane, G. Tukk, S. Holter, A. Sidorov, T. Prantsibel
9	Kumna	F	Keila	Harku	Iron spearhead	11th c	AI 7608	A. Antson
10	Kõue VI (Triigi)	H	Kose	Kose	Bracelets	Viking Age	AI 7816	Anonymous
11	Kõue VII (Nutu)	H	Kose	Kose	Birch bark, tin pendants, spiral tube decorations, fragments of jewellery, glass and metal beads, coin pendants	11th c	AI 7654	Anonymous
12	Kütke	S	Keila	Harku	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery, incl. tripod and proto-stone-ware, grinding stone, buckle, animal bones	Iron Age, Middle Ages	AI 7673	K. Paavel, A. Kriiska, V. Lang, R. Rootslane, G. Tukk, S. Holter, A. Sidorov, T. Prantsibel

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Parish / Kihelkond	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
13	Laitse	F	Nissi	Kernu	Knife handle	10th–12th c	MA	T. Toomsalu
14	Nõrava	S	Kose	Kose	Signet rings, brooch pin, chain holder, detail of the belt, fire-steel	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7547	A. Kivistik
15	Ojasoo	F	Kose	Kose	Bracelet, grinding stone	Roman Iron Age	AI 7749	R. Vinkler
16	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber, L. Kallas
17	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber, L. Kallas
18	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber, L. Kallas
19	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber
20	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber
21	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber
22	Parasmäe	CMS	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age		A. Kimber
23	Rae	F	Jüri	Rae	Scale weight	9th–13th c	AI 7703	J. Gaidai
24	Saha	F	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	Spiral finger-ring	3rd–5th c	AI 7694	M. Kurs
25	Salumäe	F	Harju-Jaani	Anija	Pendant, crossbow fibula, cross-ribbed fibula, spiral finger-ring	Roman Iron Age, Late Iron Age	MA	I. Gaitšuk
26	Saue	C	Keila	Saku	Fragments of breast chain, scale weight, spearhead, knife sheath	10th–13th c	AI 7542	Anonymous
27	Saula	F	Kose	Kose	Scale weight, bracelet	Late Iron Age	AI 7553	A. Kivistik
28	Soodevahe	H	Jüri	Rae	Copper coins	17th c	AI 7668	S. Tõnisson
29	Tuhala	S?	Kose	Kose	Pendants, mounts, brooch and bell fragments	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7546	A. Kivistik
30	Tutermaa	F	Keila	Harku	Roman coin	Roman Iron Age	AI 7621	A. Antson
<b>HIUMAA</b>								
31	Suuremõisa	F	Pühalepa	Pühalepa	Scale weight	Middle Ages	AI 7633	T. Kaldaru
<b>IDA-VIRUMAA</b>								
32	Kukruse	H	Jõhvi	Kohtla	Silver coins, silver sheet fragments, bead, pendant	11th c	AI 7651	T. Äikäs, T. Jonuks, K. Kartau
33	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Lüganuse	Fragment of socketed axe	Bronze Age	AI 7727	R. Vinkler
34	Varja	F	Lüganuse	Lüganuse	5 scale weights	Late Iron Age	AI 7772	M. Stadnik, E. Kessel

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Parish / Kihelkond	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
35	Voorepera I	H	Lüganuse	Lüganuse	Silver coins, fragment of temple ornament, tin mounts, pottery	Viking Age	AI 7657	Anonymous
36	Voorepera II	H, S	Lüganuse	Lüganuse	Silver coins, pottery, animal bones, fragments of metal items	Viking Age	AI 7658	Anonymous
37	Voorepera	F	Lüganuse	Lüganuse	Iron blooms	Late Iron Age	MA	E. Kessel

**JÕGEVAMAA**

38	Altnurga III	S	Kursi	Puurmani	Flint flakes, pottery, bone fragment	Stone Age, Viking Age, Late Iron Age	TÜ 2580	A. Vindi
39	Järvepera	S, H?	Palamuse	Palamuse	Silver pendants, jewellery of copper alloy, cross guard, buckle	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	TÜ 2638	A. Keske
40	Kõola Ripuka	F	Laiuse	Jõgeva	Pendant	3rd–4th c	TÜ 2635	A. Alatsei
41	Tiheda	C	Torma	Kasepää	Spearhead, penannular brooch, knife, knife sheath	10th–11th c	AI 7636	D. & A. Balkanski
42	Tõikvere	S	Torma	Torma	Jewellery of copper alloy, silver bead, wheel-thrown pottery, buckle, animal bones	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	TÜ 2637	A. Alatsei
43	Vaidavere III	H	Maarja-Magdaleena	Palamuse	Copper and silver coins, tripod fragments	17th c	TÜ 2582	Anonymous

**JÄRVAMAA**

44	Allikjärve	C	Järva-Jaani	Roosna-Alliku	Sword pommel, scabbard chapes	Late Iron Age	AI 7733	T. Mäepalu
45	Jõgisoo II	H	Ambla	Ambla	Silver coins, scale fragments, bead	Viking Age	AI 7667	Anonymous
46	Karjaküla	F	Türi	Türi	Halberd	16th–17th c	AI 7734	K. Kald
47	Mustla	S	Anna	Paide	Pottery, daubs, jewellery of copper alloy, details of clothing accessories, buckles, pendants, bell, coins	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	R. Vinkler
48	Peetri Ataste	F	Peetri	Kareda	Socketed axe	Pre-Roman Iron Age	AI 7540	R. Lallu
49	Piiumetsa	S	Türi	Väätsa	Coins, mounts, needle, penannular brooch, trapezoid pendant	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7682	A. Kuharev
50	Rõa	F	Türi	Väätsa	Tenon axe	Pre-Roman Iron Age	MA	R. Lallu
51	Suurpalu	F	Paide	Paide	Animal-shaped pendants with chain	10th–11th c	AI 7807	E. Eeskivi

**LÄÄNEMAA**

52	Koela	C	Lääne-Nigula	Lääne-Nigula	Burnt fragments of copper alloy jewellery	Late Iron Age	AI 7638	A. Martõnov
53	Kuijõe	C	Lääne-Nigula	Lääne-Nigula	Fragments of jewellery	Late Iron Age	AI 7637, AI 7697, AI 7698	T. Toomsalu
54	Liivi	F	Kullamaa	Kullamaa	Roman coin	Roman Iron Age	AI 7627	J. Ojabstein

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Parish / Kihelkond	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
55	Piirsalu	C	Lääne-Nigula	Lääne-Nigula	Burnt fragments of items and jewellery of copper alloy, cremated bones	Late Iron Age	AI 7687	A. Saveljev, A. Tšernoglazov
56	Pivarootsi	F	Hanila	Hanila	Fire-steel	Viking Age	AI 7731	T. Kaldaru
57	Pivarootsi	F	Hanila	Hanila	Spearhead	Late Bronze Age	AI 7730	T. Kaldaru
58	Suure-Lähtru	S	Martna	Martna	Pottery, metal items	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7709	S. Tõnisson
<b>LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA</b>								
59	Aasukalda Koila	H	Viru-Nigula	Viru-Nigula	Silver coins	Viking Age	AI 7590	Anonymous
60	Järsi & Vöhmuta	S, C	Järva-Jaani	Tamsalu	Silver coin, fragments of jewellery, parts of clothing accessories	Viking Age – Modern Period	AI 7640, AI 7641, AI 7642, AI 7643, AI 7644, AI 7645	R. Annion, A. Roosild
61	Porkuni	F	Väike-Maarja	Tamsalu	Tripod vessel	15th–16th c	AI 7628	L. Roots
62	Kõrma Rihula I	M	Viru-Jaagupi	Rägavere	Slag, remains of iron smelting furnace	Unknown	TÜ 2657	K. Sikk, M. Kose, M. Pent, S. Jäger, K. Paavel
63	Kõrma Rihula II	M	Viru-Jaagupi	Rägavere	Slag, remains of iron smelting furnace	Unknown	TÜ 2658	K. Sikk, M. Kose, M. Pent, S. Jäger, K. Paavel
64	Kõrma Rihula III	M	Viru-Jaagupi	Rägavere	Slag, remains of iron smelting furnace	Unknown	TÜ 2659	K. Sikk, M. Kose, M. Pent, S. Jäger, K. Paavel
<b>PÕLVAMAA</b>								
65	Sülgoja	F	Räpina	Räpina	Copper alloy knife	Early Bronze Age	TÜ 2681	M. Austa
<b>PÄRNUMAA</b>								
66	Kergu	S, C?	Vändra	Vändra	Wheel-thrown pottery, trapezoid cruciform pendant, coin pendants, signet ring, brooches, buckle, tweezers	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	MA	M. Puuram
67	Papsaare	F	Pärnu	Audru	Mace head	12th–13th c	AI 7747	A. Ankru
68	Peantse	R	Mihkli	Koonga	Quarrels, stirrup, nails, sword pommel, knives, scale weight, axe, fragments of jewellery, coins	Middle Ages – Modern Period	AI 7525	M. Puuram, M. Lelov
69	Silla II	F	Pärnu	Paikuse	Palstave	Early Bronze Age	PäMu 28117 A 2688	A. Luhaoja

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Parish / Kihelkond	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
<b>RAPLAMA</b>								
70	Lõiuuse	S	Juuru	Juuru	Silver finger-ring, brooch pin, fragment of spiral bracelet, small round brooch, mounts, bells, coins	Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7545, AI 7632, AI 7754	A. Kivistik, R. Vinkler
71	Lümandu	F	Märjamaa	Märjamaa	Decorative pin, brooch pin, bell, pipe stick	Roman Iron Age, Late Iron Age – Modern Period	AI 7614	L. Vassiljev
72	Purga	F	Märjamaa	Märjamaa	Animal-shaped figurine	Late Iron Age	AI 7794	R. Loel
<b>SAAREMAA</b>								
73	Kanissaare	C	Pöide	Pöide	Burnt fragments of penannular brooches	Late Iron Age	AI 7691	G. Lind
74	Kiritu	F	Püha	Pihntla	Arabic dirhem	4th c	AI 7538	T. Vaher
75	Nasva	C	Kaarma	Lääne-Saare	Penannular brooch, finger-ring, brooch pin, chain fragment, knife	Late Iron Age	AI 7688	A. Kallas
76	Ridasi	F	Muhu	Muhu	Strike-a-light stone	Iron Age	AI 7570	M. Mägi
77	Tölluste	C	Püha	Pihntla	Human bones, pottery	Stone Age?	TÜ 2611	J. & A. Kiider
78	Vanamõisa	C	Püha	Pihntla	Cross guard, chain holder, coin pendant	Viking Age	AI 7612, 7613, AI 7653	A. Roomets
<b>TARTUMAA</b>								
79	Aardla	F	Kambja	Haaslava	Iron axe	Viking Age	TÜ 2622	J. Kuuskne
80	Härjanurme III	S	Puhja	Puhja	Corded ware	Neolithic	TÜ 2617	A. Vindi
81	Jõepera III	S	Räpina	Meeksi	Hand-made pottery, flint flake	Early Metal Period, 16th – 17th c	TÜ 2600	K. Paavel, A. Vindi, A. Kimber, L. Varul
82	Meeksi Umbjärve	S	Räpina	Meeksi	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages - Early Modern Period	TÜ 2599	K. Paavel, A. Vindi, A. Kimber, L. Varul
83	Piiri	S	Räpina	Piirissaare	Ornamented axe, knife, ice spike, spur	Late Iron Age - Modern Period	TÜ 2621	S. Kürsa
84	Tartu	F	Nõo	Tartu	Equal armed fibula	3rd–4th c	TÜ 2629	E. Toom
<b>VALGAMAA</b>								
85	Hummuli	F	Helme	Hummuli	Sabre	16th c	TÜ 2675	O. Prii
86	Pilkuse Veskimäe	S	Otepää	Otepää	Finger-ring, hand-made pottery	Roman Iron Age	TÜ 2584	A. Vindi, H. Valk
87	Pringi	S	Sangaste	Sangaste	Pottery, slag	Viking Age	TÜ 2628	A. Vindi
88	Pugritsa I	H, S	Karula	Karula	Sheet pendants, penannular brooches, pendant coins	16th–17th c	TÜ 2604	Anonymous
89	Pugritsa II	H	Karula	Karula	Silver coins	16th c	TÜ 2605	Anonymous
90	Pugritsa III	H	Karula	Karula	Pottery, silver coins	17th c	TÜ 2606	Anonymous
91	Ringiste Kiiviti	S	Karula	Taheva	Wheel-thrown pottery, clay daubs	Middle Ages	TÜ 2594	P. Kama, P. Tomson



No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Parish / Kihelkond	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
<b>VILJANDIMAA</b>								
92	Karksi-Nuia	S	Karksi	Karksi-Nuia	Round convex fibula, bracelet, pottery	Viking Age, Late Iron Age	TÜ 2643	O. Danilov, M. Veldi, N. Kangert
93	Maalasti	F	Pilistvere	Kõo	Socketed axe, flint	Bronze Age	VM 11498	G. Kallas
94	Maalasti	C	Pilistvere	Kõo	Burnt fragments of copper alloy jewellery	Late Iron Age	MA	G. Kallas
95	Metsküla II	S	Kõpu	Suure-Jaani	Pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	TÜ 2614	A. Tvauri
96	Vaibla	H	Kolga-Jaani	Kolga-Jaani	Roman coins	Roman Iron Age	MA	Anonymous
97	Viljandi	F	Viljandi	Viljandi	Swastika fibula with horse heads	3th c	VM 11501	V. Tähiste
<b>VÕRUMAA</b>								
98	Sibula Kivistiku	S	Karula	Antsla	Wheel-thrown pottery, clay daub	Middle Ages	TÜ 2593	P. Kama, P. Tomson
99	Värtemäe Liinamägi	HF	Karula	Antsla	Hand-made pottery, clay daubs	6th–7th c	TÜ 2592	P. Kama, P. Tomson

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## 2016. AASTA MAASTIKUINSPEKTSIOONID JA AVASTATUD MUISTISED

Riina Rammo, Nele Kangert ja Kristi Tasuja

2016. aasta avastustest on artikli koostamise hetkeks jõudnud autoriteni teave 99 uuest kohast (jn 1; tabel 1). Kuna mitmest paigast on teada eriaegseid ja -tüüpi jälgi inimtegevusest minevikus, siis muistiselike koguarv on 105. Nende hulgas on 26 asulakohta, 15 kalmistut, 15 aaret ja peitleidu, 7 lohukivi, 3 tootmispaika, 1 linnamägi ja 1 teease. Lisaks on tabelis loetletud 37 juhuleidu, mille puhul leiupaiga ja konteksti edaspidine lähem uurimine võiks anda täpsemad vastuseid muistise iseloomu kohta.

Tabelis kajastuvate uute muististe arv on võrreldes paari eelneva aastaga jätkuvalt languses. Üheks põhjuseks on kindlasti see, et käsitletaval aastal toimus vähem arheoloogide poolt korraldatud suuremahulisi välitöid maastikul. Varasemad projektid, mis selliseid uurimusi eeldasid, olid lõppenud. Väiksemaid välitöid siiski toimus. Tartu Ülikooli töötajatest jätkas Andres Vindi kiviaegsete Suur-Võrtsjärvega seotud asulakohtade otsimist ja avastas kaks uut paika (nr 38, 80). Altnurga III asulakohas (nr 38) oli lisaks kiviajale ka noorema rauaaja leide. Lisaks kogus A. Vindi viikingiaegset keraamikat Pringis (nr 87) ja koos Heiki Valguga (TÜ) leiti roomarauaegne asulakoht Pilkusel (nr 86). Andres Kimber (TÜ doktorant) tegi kindlaks seitsme uue lohukivi asukoha (nr 16–22; jn 2). Kristiina Paavel (TÜ doktorant), kes kontrollis pronksiaegsete

metallesemete leiukohti, kaardistas muuhulgas neli uut pikaajaliselt kasutusel olnud asulakohta (nr 8, 12, 81, 82). Pikne Kama (Valga Muuseum) avastas uue 6.–7. sajandi linnamäe (nr 99; jn 3) ja kaks uut keskajegset asulakohta (nr 91, 98) Karula kihelkonnas. Kaarel Sikk tegi seoses „Soode kaitse ja taastamine“ projektiga välitöid soodes. Arheoloogiliselt on huvipakkuvad kolm uut rauasulatuskohta Sirtsii rabas, kust korjati šlakki ja dokumenteeriti ahjujäänused (nr 62–64). Kahjuks pole neid võimalik hetkel dateerida.

2016. aastast on teavet Saaremaalt: Tõllustes märkasid Anna ja Jaan Kiider ehitustöödel kahe matuse jäänuseid (nr 77), mis arheoloogide uurimistöö põhjal võivad pärineda kas kiviajast või varasest metalliajast. Samuti Saaremaalt, ühest kiviajast pärineb ovaalne tuluskivi (nr 76). Pronksiaegsete metallesemete arv suurenes kuue objekti võrra: kolm putkkirvest (nr 5, 33, 93), õlgkirvest (nr 69), odaots (nr 57) ja nuga (nr 65). Kaks kirvest on dateeritud eelrooma rauaaga (nr 48, 50). Märkimisväärselt suurenes taas Rooma müntide arv. Kui neljal juhul on tegemist üksikesemetega (nr 3, 6, 30, 54), siis Vaiblast tuli välja rooma müntidest aare (nr 96). Rooma rauaajast pärineb ka Saaremaalt leitud ja siinkandis haruldane araabia dirhem, mis pärineb 4. sajandist (nr 74). Nimetatud perioodi etheleidududest (nr 15, 24, 25, 40, 71, 84) on tähelepanuväärne Viljandi

ordulinnuselt korjatud hobusepeadega kaunistatud svastikasõlg, mis on Eestis unikaalne (nr 97; jn 4).

Leukogumeid, mis sisaldavad arvukalt leide pikemast perioodist ja mis on korjatud suurelt alalt, on raske hinnata ja seostada kindlate muististega. Põhjalike arheoloogiliste uuringute tulemusena võib tulevikus nii muististe iseloom kui ka dateering täpsustuda. Enamik sellistest esemekogumitest on pärit nooremast rauaajast ning seostuvad asulakohtade ja matmispaikadega. Eriti arvukad on tabelis detektoriga leitud muinasaja lõpuosa kalmed, mille olemasolu oletatakse 12 juhul (nr 1, 7, 26, 41, 44, 52, 53, 55, 73, 75, 78, 94). Kohati on esemed selgelt tuld saanud või on märgatud korjata ka põlenud luid. Kergust kogutud leide võiks oletamisi seostada keskaegse külakalmistuga (nr 66). Asulakohtadega seostatud leidude dateeringud ulatuvad enamasti hilisrauaajast kuni uusajani (nr 2, 29, 39, 42, 47, 58, 60, 66, 70, 83; jn 7). Vaid kesk- ja uusaega võib liigitada kaks asulakohta (nr 14, 49).

Metalliotsijaga leiti 2016. aastal arvukalt uusi aardeid lisaks juba eelpoolmainitud rooma müntide omale. Tavapäraselt jagunevad need kahe peamise perioodi vahel: esiteks viikingiaeg ning teiseks 16. sajandi lõpp ja 17. sajand. Viikingiaegsed aarded koonduvad juba varasemast tuttavatesse piirkondadesse Põhja- ja Kirde-Eestis: Kõo ja Kohtla-Järve ümbrused tõusevad aarete rohkuse poolest selgelt esile (nr 10, 11, 32, 35, 36, 37). Ükskuid leide saadi ka mujalt (nr 45, 59). Keskaja lõpu ja varausaja aarded koonduvad rohkem Kesk- ja Lõuna-Eestisse. Kolm selle perioodi aaret saadi Pugritsast (nr 88–90), üks Soodevahest (nr 28) ja Vaidaverest avastati järjekorranumbrilt juba kolmas 17. sajandi mündikogum (nr 43; jn 8). Võimalikke peitleidudesse kuulunud esemeid koguti veel kahest kohast (nr 4, 39).

Juhuleidudest valisime tabelisse Eesti kontekstis haruldased ja unikaalsed esemed. Näiteks viikingiajast on sel aastal arheoloogiakogusse jõudnud kaunistatud käepidemega tuleraud (nr 56; jn 5), kolm loomakujukest (nr 51, 72; jn 6), mis võisid olla kasutusel kaaluvihtidena, ja soomepärase kupalsõlg (nr 92). Viimane leid juhatas arheoloogid muinasaege asulakohani Karksis. Muinasaja lõpust või keskaja algusest pärineb kogu Põhja-Euroopas ainulaadne nägudega kaunistatud nuiapea (nr 67) ja ornamenteeritud putkega 15. sajandi nooleots (nr 68). Viimane neist koos teiste samast piirkonnast kogutud leidudega seostub tegelikult kesk- ja varausaege teesemega. Porkunist avastati vasesulamist suhteliselt hästisäilinud 15.–16. sajandi graapen (nr 61). 16.–17. sajandi relvaidudest on tähelepanuväärsed kaks – hellebard (nr 46) ja saabel (nr 85).

Detektorileidude osas on tabeli koostamise põhimõtted samad, mis eelnevatel aastatel. Käsitletakse vaid leide, mis on jõudnud kas Muinsuskaitseameti või ka ülikoolide ja muuseumite arheoloogiakogudesse. Suur osa esemetest, mida pole võimalik seostada ühegi muistisega ja/või mille dateering jääb ebaselgeks, on jäetud välja. Samuti on püütud vältida juba varem teadaolevate paikade sattumist tabelisse. Probleeme tekitab endiselt leidude suur hulk, mistõttu võib olla, et tabelisse pole jõudnud kogu info 2016. aasta leidude kohta, sest Muinsuskaitseametisse pole saabunud veel kõik ekspertiisitulemused ja hinnangud muististe iseloomu kohta. Teiseks on probleeme otsijatega, kes rikuvad hoolimatu käitumisega kultuuripärandit või ei oma litsentsi. Siiski muutub olukord aastast-aastasse järjest paremaks. Ehkki sel aastal anti taas välja rohkem otsingulube kui eelnevatel aastatel, jõudis Muinsuskaitseametisse ka rohkem infot avastuste kohta.