

Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia from the 11th to the 15th centuries: types, subtypes and their distribution areas

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ABSTRACT

Pskov-style earthenware was widely used in Estonia from the 11th to the 18th centuries, and it can be divided into six typo-chronological types. The aim of this article is to examine the distribution of Pskov-style earthenware types 1–4 in Estonia from the 11th to the 15th centuries. This type of pottery reached Estonia, specifically Tartu and areas bordering the Pskov Land, around the period of 1030–1061, when Tartu was a stronghold of the Grand Princes of Kyiv. A distinct variant of Pskov-style earthenware, characteristic of the second half of the 11th century and the 12th century, spread in limited quantities, mainly in southeastern Estonia. In the 13th century, this type of pottery spread widely and over a broader area in Estonia, primarily in eastern Estonia. This was related to the presence of Novgorodians and Pskovians in the hillforts of Tartu (1223–1224) and Viljandi (1223), and later to the arrival of craftsmen from Pskov in Tartu and Viljandi in the 1230s and 1240s. In the 14th–15th centuries, this type of pottery spread throughout mainland Estonia, except in western Estonia. The Pskov-style ceramics from these two centuries represent the Livonian variant of this ceramic tradition and were likely produced locally. The use of Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia decreased to a minimum during the first half of the 16th century.

KEYWORDS

northwestern Russian-style pottery, Viking Age, Final Iron Age, Middle Ages.

Introduction

Slavic-style pottery spread to the territory of the contemporary Russian Federation, specifically to the Novgorod and Pskov Lands, namely to Staraya Ladoga and Novgorod's Ryurik Gorodische, during the period 920–950 (Goryunova

2002, 62). In the earliest stratifications of Novgorod town, dated to the middle of the 10th century, this type of ware is already predominant (Plokhov 2002, 141). Pskov-style pottery reached eastern Estonia around the year 1030, since when Tartu was under the rule of the Grand Princes of Kyiv, continuing until 1061 (Tvauri 2005, 33, 39).

Northwestern Russian-style pottery in Estonia most closely resembles the Pskov type (Tvauri 2005, 34). Although the majority of the examined pottery are imports from the Pskov Land, they were also produced in Estonia at least in the 13th century. Pskov-style earthenware is the second most common type of vessel pottery in Estonian archaeological finds after glazed redware used between the 15th and 18th centuries. By far the most numerous find group are fragments of earthenware vessels found at Estonian 11th–18th-century rural sites. Often, fragments of rims from such vessels are the only datable finds from a settlement. Therefore, Pskov-style earthenware is significant in Estonia not only for studying trade, crafts, and cultural ties but also from the perspective of settlement history.

It is also important to note that not all earthenware vessels used in Estonia in the 11th–15th centuries belong to the Pskov-style category. In Saaremaa, Läänemaa, and partly also in Viljandimaa, there was a spread of local western Estonian-style earthenware in the 12th–14th centuries (Tvauri 2005, 53–60). In the earlier layers of Tallinn town and its suburbs, fragments of earthenware representing the western Slavic tradition (Baltic ware) (see Roslund 2001) from the beginning of the 13th century have also been found (see Russow et al. 2017, fig. 3; Russow 2020, 57–59). In addition, numerous sherds of locally made clay vessels imitating Pskov-style pottery of subtype 3:2 have been found at hillforts in Viljandimaa and Tartumaa, as well as at burial sites in Virumaa. However, the makers of these vessels did not belong to the same craft tradition as the potters of the Pskov Land (see Tvauri 2005, 68–72; Haak 2010, 63–66).

The aim of this article is to examine the distribution of Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia from the 11th to the 15th centuries. I aim to determine whether there were changes in the distribution pattern of this pottery over time and what the possible reasons for these changes might have been.

To answer my research question, I examined all public archaeological collections in Estonia box by box for source material. The most numerous finds of Pskov-style earthenware or their fragments from Estonian archaeological sites were in the Archaeological Research Collection of Tallinn University (AI), the Archaeological Collection of the University of Tartu (TÜ), Tartu City Museum (TM), Virumaa Museums (RM), and Viljandi Museum (VM). Individual examples of such pottery or their fragments can be found in the Estonian History Museum (AM), Estonian National Museum (ERM), Tallinn City Museum (TLM), Pärnu Museum (PäM), Narva Museum (NLM), Valga Museum (VaM), Põltsamaa Museum (PKM), and the Archaeological Collection of the Learned Estonian Society (ÕES).

Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia has so far been studied either solely from a typological perspective (Tvauri 2000b), in the context of the Final Iron Age (1050–1250) (Tvauri 2005), the Livonian War (1558–1583) (Tvauri 2004), or based on finds from a specific region or site (Tvauri 2000a; 2001; Haak 2010; Haak & Russow 2013, 68–70).

Pskov-style earthenware types in Estonia

I have divided Estonian Pskov-style ware into six typo-chronological types (Tvauri 2000b; 2005, 31–53). This classification is based largely on the typologies of Pskov pottery developed by Russian archaeologists (see Beletskij 1979; 1983; Beletskij & Lesman 1982; Kharlashov 1994, 67–68; Kil'dyushevskij 2002; Koroleva et al. 2003). For dating the Pskov-style pottery found in Estonia, I have used only Estonian finds, primarily from closed find complexes (burials, hoards, latrines). Below, I will examine Pskov-style ware types 1–4. Types 5 and 6 were in use during the Early Modern Period and are therefore not discussed in this article.

The characteristic feature of ware **type 1** (Fig. 1) is the long vertical or slightly everted rim. Decoration of the vessels is abundant and diverse: deep horizontal lines in addition to wavy lines, impressions and notches made by a comb-shaped stamp. On the shoulder, there are often projecting cordons, which may be decorated with impressions or notches of the comb-shaped stamp. The vessels are ornamented from the rim to near the base (Tvauri 2005, 36–40). In Estonia, the pottery of ware type 1 has been most abundantly found at the Tartu hillfort and the nearby settlement site, in the layer deposited between 1030 and 1061 (Tvauri 2001, 96–112). The present stage of investigation does not allow me to say whether earthenware of this type was in use in Estonia before 1030. Inhumation

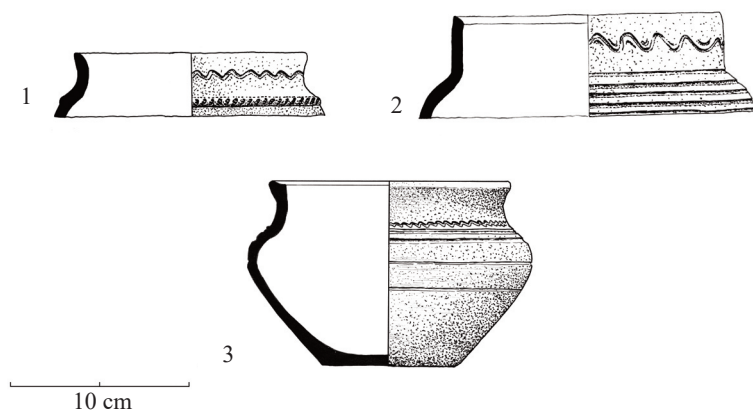


FIG. 1. Reconstructions of Pskov-style earthenware vessels of type 1. 1 – Tartu hillfort (TM A 14: 454), 2 – settlement site adjacent to the Tartu hillfort (TM A 51: 2059/2), 3 – Lahepera cemetery (ÖES 2053: 34). Drawing by Andres Tvauri.

burials containing such pottery as grave goods, found in the northern part of Tartumaa,¹ cannot be dated more precisely than the first half of the 11th century (Tvauri 2001, 96–112; 2005, 40).

The rim of ware **type 2** pots bends smoothly outwards (Fig. 2). In some instances, the edge of the rim is flattened by the finger while shaping the vessel (Fig. 2: 2). The ornamentation pattern consists of horizontal and wavy lines made with a comb-like stamp. The vessels are ornamented from the rim to near the base. Pottery of ware type 2 spread in Estonia during the 11th century, most likely primarily from 1030 to 1061 (Tvauri 2005, 40–45).

The characteristic feature of ware **type 3** is the long rim, the upper edge of which is bent, forming a welt or a concave surface on its inner side (Fig. 3). In this ware type, the decoration is limited to a narrow set of closely placed horizontal lines drawn on the shoulder of the vessels with a stick (Tvauri 2005, 45).

Among the Pskov ware type 3, three subtypes are distinguished. Pottery of the earlier subtype 3:1 has straight and more vertical rims, which are still clearly everted (Fig. 3: 1, 2). The shoulder of the vessel smoothly merges into the rim (Tvauri 2005, 45–48). In Estonia, pottery of subtype 3:1 has been found in contexts dating to the second half of the 12th century and the first quarter of the 13th century (Tvauri 2005, 48).

Subtype 3:2 of Pskov-style pottery comprises pots, which are very similar to each other. The characteristic feature of this subtype is a long rim, which bends inwards so that the interior surface of the rim is concave (Fig. 3: 3, 4). The pots of subtype 3:2 are decorated with deep lines, drawn with a stick or comb-shaped stamp on the upper part of the shoulder (Tvauri 2000b, 100–102; 2005, 48–53).

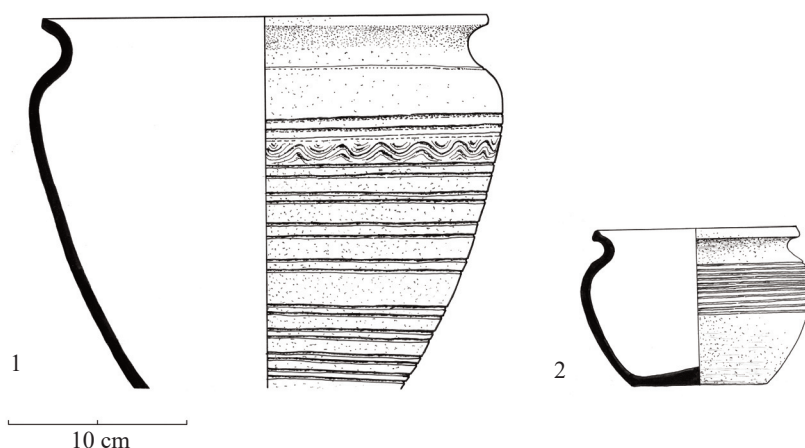


FIG. 2. Reconstructions of Pskov-style earthenware vessels of type 2. 1 – Tartu hillfort (TM A 15: 629, etc.), 2 – Lahepera cemetery (ÕES 1893: 17). Drawing by Andres Tvauri.

1 In describing the territory of Estonia, I use the historical division of the country into counties that had developed by the end of the 19th century (Fig. 5).

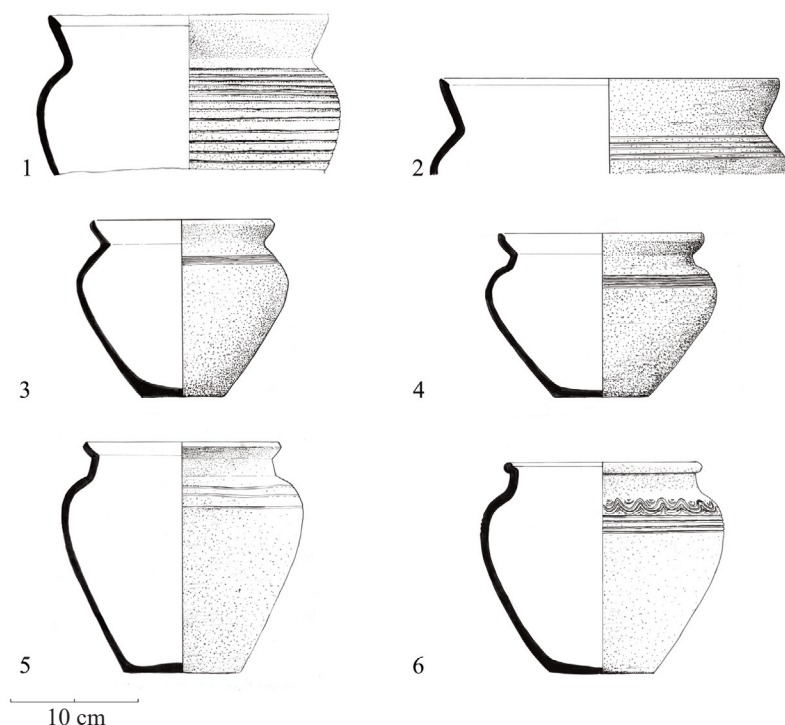


FIG. 3. Reconstructions of Pskov-style earthenware vessels of type 3. 1, 2 – subtype 3:1; 3, 4 – subtype 3:2; 5, 6 – subtype 3:3. 1 – Tartu hillfort (TM A 15: 1221), 2 – Otepää hillfort (AI 4036 II: 891), 3 – Küti cemetery (AI 3992: 10), 4 – Tammiku cemetery (AI 4200: 24), 5 – Tartu town (TM A 108: 153), 6 – potter’s kiln in Viljandi town (VM 10534: 42A). Drawing by Andres Tvauri.

Such vessels came into use sometime in the second half of the 12th century and disappeared from use in the second half of the 13th century (Tvauri 2005, 49–53). In the second quarter of the 13th century, vessels of this subtype appear with a clearly distinguishable neck between the rim and the shoulder (Fig. 3: 2). Since, for example, among the vessels found in a potter’s kiln in Viljandi (see Tvauri 2000a), both neckless and necked variants are present, it can be concluded that neckless vessels continued to be in use later as well.

In the middle of the 13th century, subtype 3:2 evolved into subtype 3:3. The rim of the pots of this subtype is narrower than that of the vessels of subtype 3:2, and between the rim and the shoulder there is a vertical neck (Fig. 3: 5, 6). The vessels are decorated similarly to those of subtype 3:2, but the line ornament of subtype 3:3 is often sparser than that of the previous subtype. I have previously dated the end of the use of this subtype to the late 15th century (Tvauri 2000b, 104–105, fig. 11). However, upon a more thorough review of the finds, I was unable to identify any vessels of this subtype in contexts from the second half of the 14th century or later. Therefore, I now believe that such vessels were in use in Estonia until the mid-14th century.

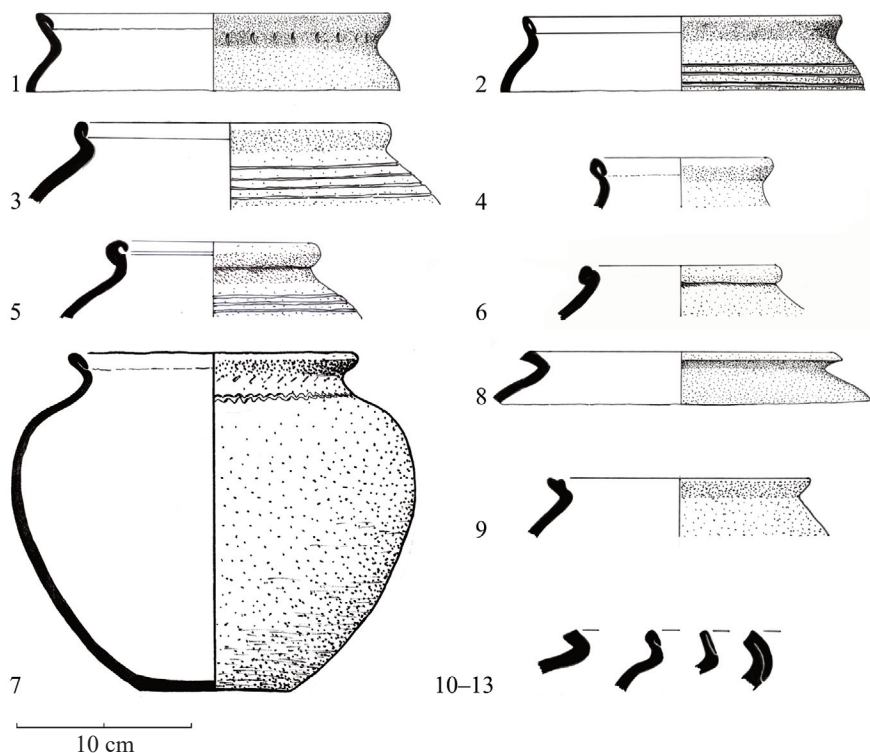


FIG. 4. Reconstructions of Pskov-style earthenware vessels of type 4. 1–7 – subtype 4:1, 8–13 – subtype 4:2. 1, 2 – Uderna II settlement site (AI 5456: 11, 707), 3 – Sargvere settlement site (TÜ 1574: 71), 4 – Tallinn, Harju Gates suburb (AI 9636: 268), 5 – stray find from the Pae village, western Harjumaa (AI 7059: 1), 6 – Põrga settlement site (TÜ 2701: 251), 7 – Tartu town, 14th century latrine (TM A 141: 550), 8 – Kambja settlement site (TÜ 143: 1), 9 – Kaarlijärve settlement site (TÜ 236: 2), 10 – Roiu settlement site (TÜ 2957: 17), 11, 12 – Tallinn, 15th-century landfill in the Kalamaja suburb (AI 7909: 20597, 9649), 13 – Tallinn, Harju Gates suburb (AI 8792/2: 1569). Drawing by Andres Tvauri.

I have previously defined ware **type 4** (Tvauri 2000b, 105–107, fig. 10). Based on a more detailed examination, I now believe that this type can be divided into two subtypes according to the execution of the rim. Subtype 4:1 includes a number of pots with seemingly different rim profiles (Fig. 4), all of which share the feature that the upper edge of the vessel's rim has visibly been turned against the inner side of the rim during the forming process (Fig. 4: 1–6). Many of these vessels have a rounded rim formed by an inward-folded edge (Fig. 4: 5, 6). The pots do not have a neck, and the shoulder of the vessel curves outward just below the rim. The shoulder of these vessels is usually decorated with sparse horizontal stripes made with a stick or not decorated at all.

More precisely dateable vessels belonging to this subtype include a pot from the Olustvere II hoard found in Viljandimaa (AI 5006; see Sokolovskij 1979, pl. XIV: 5), which I had previously mistakenly categorised under subtype 3:3

(Tvauri 2000b, 106). The *tpq* of the hoard is 1369 (Sokolovskij 1979; Nemirovich-Dantchenko 1982, 182).

Subtype 4:2 is characterised by an outward-sloping rim, the upper edge of which has been turned inward during the forming process, but the turned-over part is flattened and is usually visible only within the break edge of the sherd (Fig. 4: 7–13). The vessels are usually undecorated.

A pot belonging to this subtype has been found in Tartu (Fig. 4: 7), in the courtyard of 15 Ülikooli Street, from latrine 1b, the logs used for the construction of which have been dendrodated to 1335 (Bernotas 2008, 22), but the archaeological finds from the latrine fit into the second half of the 14th century (Tvauri & Utt 2007, 145). An important find for dating this subtype is also a clay pot from Rootova (Russian: Порохово) in the eastern part of Setomaa (AI 5000: 34), which, based on the coins in it, was buried after 1367 (Nemirovich-Dantchenko 1982, 197). Fragments of pottery from this subtype (Fig. 4: 12, 13) have also been found in Tallinn², in the Kalamaja suburb, from a landfill used in the 1480s on the 6 Jahu Street plot (see Russow et al. 2019). Based on this find, it can be assumed that the vessels of subtype 4:2 remained in use longer than those of subtype 4:1. Therefore, I hypothesise that subtype 4:2 spread in Estonia in the second half of the 14th century and continued into the 15th century.

Distribution of Pskov-style earthenware types in Estonia

Fragments of pottery belonging to type 1³ (in use during the period 1000–1050) are known from six locations⁴ (Fig. 5), with the most numerous finds coming from a layer deposited in the Tartu hillfort⁵ during the period 1030–1061 and

- 2 From various excavation areas in medieval Tallinn and its suburbs, I have considered the finds shown in Figs 4–10 as belonging to a single find location.
- 3 Here and in the following, I have considered only those sites as find spots of Pskov-style pottery where fragments of vessels identifiable as belonging to a specific type of this pottery have been found. In addition, there are sherds of clay vessels that cannot be identified more precisely. For example, a sherd was found at the Purtse hillfort in Virumaa (AI 9025: 30), which, based on its characteristic wave and straight-line ornamentation, may belong to either type 1 or 2. Similar fragments have also been found, for instance, at the Sammaste Taru Kirikumäe burial site in Viljandimaa (e.g. VM 10234: 125, 142, 474). Sherds with dense linear ornamentation discovered at Tilleoru Kantsimägi in Võrumaa (TÜ 1431: 72, 463) may originate from vessels belonging to type 1 or 2, or possibly to subtype 3:1 or 3:2.
- 4 The list of Pskov-style earthenware find sites in Estonia, together with references to figures, written sources, or find numbers, is provided in the Appendix to the article.
- 5 From various excavation areas in the Tartu hillfort or bishop's castle, the settlement site located adjacent to the stronghold, as well as the later town and suburbs, I have considered the finds shown in the distribution maps as belonging to a single find location.



FIG. 5. Distribution of type 1 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

from the settlement site located adjacent to the hillfort (Fig. 1: 1, 2). At that time, Tartu was under the rule of the Grand Princes of Kyiv (Tvauri 2001, 96–112). Some fragments of such pots have been found at the Lustivere settlement site in the northern part of Viljandimaa. In addition, ceramics belonging to type 1 have been found as grave goods in inhumation burials in the northern part of Tartumaa, on the western shore of Lake Peipus, in the Lahepera (Fig. 1: 3) and Raatvere cemeteries, as well as from an inhumation burial found at Õvi on the northern shore of the River Emajõgi. One such pottery vessel was also found in Võrumaa, in the Lindora 11th–12th-century cemetery, near an inhumation burial. These are likely the oldest pottery vessels in Estonia, imported from the Pskov Land (Tvauri 2005, 40). Fragments of pottery belonging to type 1 have also been collected at the Uusvada settlement site in the area of Setomaa within the borders of the Estonian Republic.

Compared to type 1, pottery vessels or their fragments of type 2 (1000–1100) have been found in significantly larger numbers – they are known from 18 locations (Fig. 6), seven of which are situated in the northern part of Tartumaa. Compared to the previous type, the distribution area of type 2 ceramics is wider – it has also been found in southern Tartumaa. From the occupation layer of the Grand Princes of Kyiv castle in Tartu, dated to around 1030–1061, and the settlement adjacent to it, fragments of type 2 vessels have been found in far greater quantities than from the entire rest of Estonia (see Tvauri 2005, fig. 15). Only a few sherds of vessels belonging to this type have been found at the Otepää

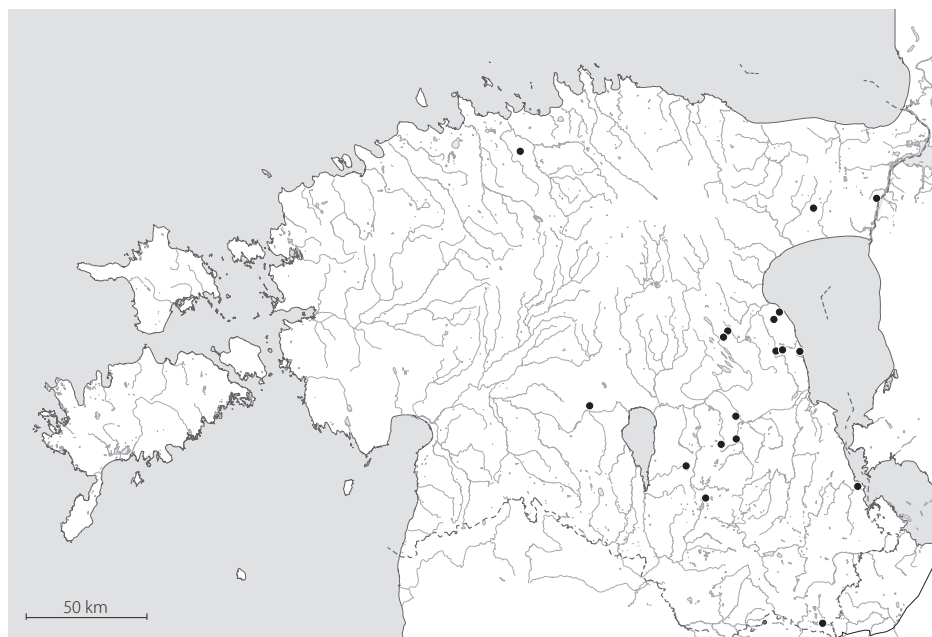


FIG. 6. Distribution of type 2 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

hillfort. During this period, locally made hand-formed clay vessels were predominantly used in Otepää.

From Võrumaa, a pot of type 2 has been found at the Siksälä cemetery, and sherds have been discovered at the Võõpsu Haukasaare settlement site. From eastern Virumaa, a complete pot of this type has been found at the Jõuga and Kuningaküla barrow cemeteries, where they were placed in inhumation graves dated to the 11th century (Tvauri 2005, 42). In Viljandimaa, a few fragments of vessels of this type have been found at the Kuude stone graveyard. One fragment of a type 2 vessel has been found in Harjumaa, at the Salumäe cemetery. Fragments of vessels belonging to type 2 have also been collected from settlement sites in Setomaa and are held in archaeological collections.

Fragments of pots belonging to subtype 3:1 (1150–1225) are less numerous in Estonia than fragments of vessels belonging to type 2 (Fig. 7), although sherds of subtype 3:1 vessels are known from 30 locations. The reason for this is that in Tartu, fragments of these vessels are very rare – only a few sherds have been found in the hillfort (Fig. 3: 1) and on the plot at 14 Ülikooli Street, located directly at the foot of the hillfort. At the remaining find locations, only a few sherds of this subtype of ceramics have been found. Similar to the fragments of types 1 and 2 of Pskov-style ceramics, sherds of subtype 3:1 vessels have been primarily found in Tartumaa. Fragments of subtype 3:1 vessels have also been discovered in Viljandimaa, an area that in the Final Iron Age encompassed the ancient Sakala province, namely at the Lõhavere, Naanu, Sinialliku, and Viljandi

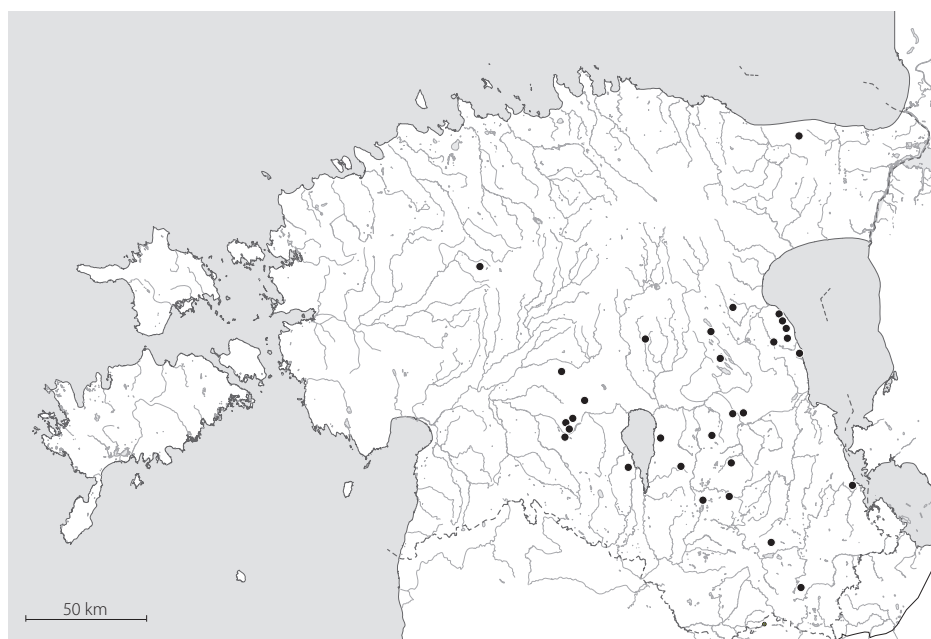


FIG. 7. Distribution of subtype 3:1 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

hillforts. It is worth emphasising here that in Viljandimaa, the fragments of this subtype primarily come from hillforts. One fragment of a subtype 3:1 vessel has even been found in Harjumaa and one in Virumaa.

Fragments of subtype 3:2 vessels (1150–1300) are known from 85 locations in Estonia (Fig. 8). The most numerous finds of this subtype of ceramics have come to light from settlement and power centres in southern Estonia, namely Tartu, Otepää, and Viljandi.

While numerous fragments of vessels from Pskov-style ware of types 1 and 2 have been found at the Tartu hillfort, only a few fragments of subtype 3:2 vessels have been recovered (see Trummal 1964, fig. 9). Since these belong to the neckless variant, they were likely deposited in 1223–1224, when, in addition to the local inhabitants, the Tartu hillfort also hosted Vyachko, the former Prince of Koknese, sent by the Novgorodians as a ruler over Tartu, along with his men (HCL XXVII, 5; XXVIII, 3–6).

The most numerous finds of the examined subtype of ceramics in Tartu have come from the middle of the 13th-century layer, discovered during the excavation on the territory of the Botanical Garden of the University of Tartu. The vast majority of these vessels represent the necked variant of subtype 3:2. The fact that manufacturing waste from these vessels has also been found there (e.g. TMA 43: 1382, 1590, 1592) suggests that they were also made in Tartu. Evidence of the production of Pskov-style ceramics, subtype 3:2, in Estonia has also been found in southern Tartumaa, at Võnnu (Fig. 8), where manufacturing waste from such neckless vessels was discovered (Jonuks & Tvauri 2020, 104–105, figs 5 and 6).

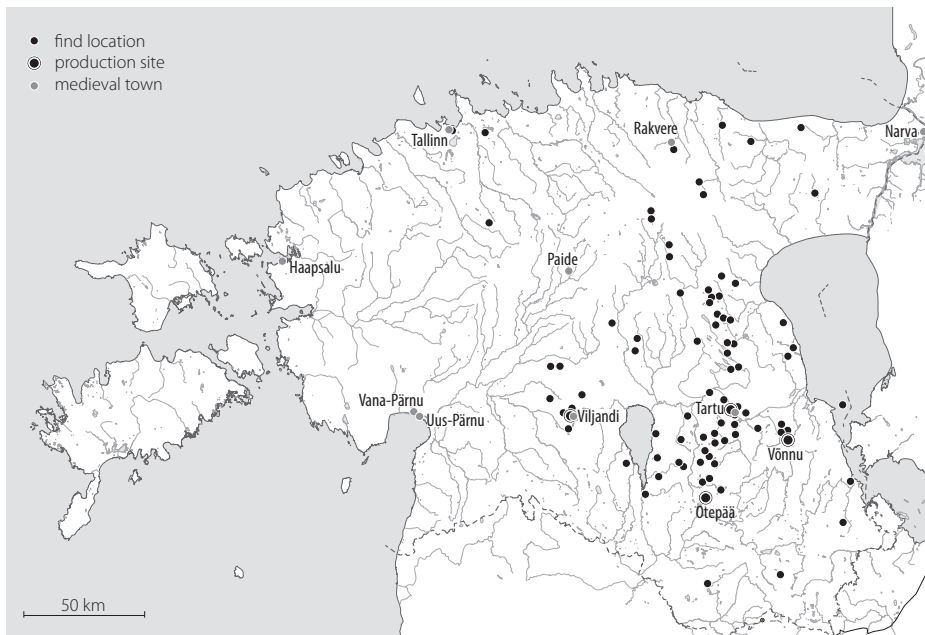


FIG. 8. Distribution of subtype 3:2 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

Subtype 3:2 vessels and their fragments have been found in the hillfort area of Viljandi. During the 1223 uprising against the Livonian Brothers of the Sword, Novgorod and Pskov warbands were called for help by the Sakala people to defend the Viljandi hillfort (HCL XXVI, 8), which may explain the abundance of subtype 3:2 fragments in the hillfort area. Fragments of both neckless and necked vessels of subtype 3:2, however, are exceptionally numerous in the 13th-century occupation layer of Viljandi medieval town, as such vessels were produced locally in the mid-13th century. From the Old Town of Viljandi, on the 4 Pikk Street plot, remains of potters' kilns used for making this type of ceramics, as well as numerous fragments of broken pottery from the manufacturing process, have been found (Tvauri 1999; 2000a).

From northern Tartumaa, which in the early 13th century was part of the provinces of Vaiga, Soopoolitse, and Jogentagana, fragments of the rim of Pskov-style subtype 3:2 have been found at the Peatskivi, Ripuka, and Saadjärve hillforts, as well as at 18 settlement sites. A fragment has also been found as a stray find from the Kõrenduse stone grave, which was used for burials in the 2nd–5th centuries (Lavi 1978a). From the southern part of Tartumaa, in the territory of the ancient Ugandi province, fragments of pottery belonging to this subtype have been collected from 24 settlement sites and from the Erumäe and Otepää⁶ hillforts.

6 From various excavation areas in the Otepää hillfort or bishop's castle, the settlement site located adjacent to the stronghold, I have considered the finds shown in the distribution maps as belonging to a single find location.

In Tartu, the vast majority of 13th-century pottery belongs to subtype 3:2, while in Otepää, fragments of pots imitating subtype 3:2 are predominant among the ceramics of that period (e.g. AI 3371: 16; 4036 I: 185). Since the Otepää hillfort has also yielded production waste of these vessels (e.g. AI 3371: 84; 4036 II: 885), it can be assumed that they were made in Otepää.

One sherd has been found as a stray find at the Ervu village cemetery and on Piirissaar Island in Lake Peipus, with some sherds also recovered from the Raudsepa Jaanimägi village cemetery. Very little of the ceramics belonging to the examined subtype has been found in Võrumaa, only from five settlement sites.

In Viljandimaa, in the territory of the ancient Sakala province, in addition to the already mentioned Viljandi hillfort and medieval town, sherds of subtype 3:2 vessels have been found at the Aindu, Mustivere, Olustvere, and Viljandi settlement sites, from the Lõhavere, Naanu, and Sinialliku I hillforts, and from the Madi stone grave. From the territory of the ancient Mõhu province, in the northern part of Viljandimaa, they have been found at the Kablaküla, Lustivere, and Pajusi settlement sites.

This subtype is relatively common in Virumaa, where whole clay vessels have been found as grave goods in 13th-century burial sites at the Jõuga, Kukruse, Küti (Fig. 3: 3), Pada, and Tammiku (Fig. 3: 4) cemeteries. Sherds of subtype 3:2 pots have also been found at the Lasinurme and Tõrma settlement sites, as well as individual stray finds from Kohtla-Vanaküla and Vao villages, from the foot of the Roela hillfort, and from the Kiltsi manor.

Individual sherds of the examined pottery have also been found at three locations in Harjumaa: in the territory of the ancient Rävala province, during archaeological excavations in the Tallinn Harju Gates suburb on the 6 Estonia Avenue plot, from Maardu as a stray find, and from the Mahtra settlement site in the territory of the ancient Harju province. Sherds of pottery belonging to subtype 3:2 have also been collected from four settlement sites located in Setomaa.

Fragments of vessels belonging to ware subtype 3:3 (1225–1350) have been found at 63 locations (Fig. 9). The most numerous fragments of vessels from this subtype have been collected from the medieval layers of Tartu in various archaeological excavations, both from the town (Fig. 3: 1) and from the suburb area (e.g. TM A 211: 6049). A vessel belonging to this subtype was found in the latrine at 2 Jakobi Street / 3 Lossi Street, with the other finds recovered from the same context dating to the 14th century (Tvauri 2011, 183–184, fig. 8: 2).

The largest number of finds of fragments belonging to this subtype of vessels comes from the area south of the River Emajõgi in Tartumaa. In addition to Tartu, fragments of vessels belonging to subtype 3:3 have been found at the Otepää bishop's castle and the nearby settlement, and at 18 other settlement sites. One fragment has also been found at the Mäletjärve village cemetery. While fragments of pots belonging to subtype 3:2 have been found at 21 locations in the northern part of Tartumaa, fragments representing subtype 3:3 have been discovered at only four locations.

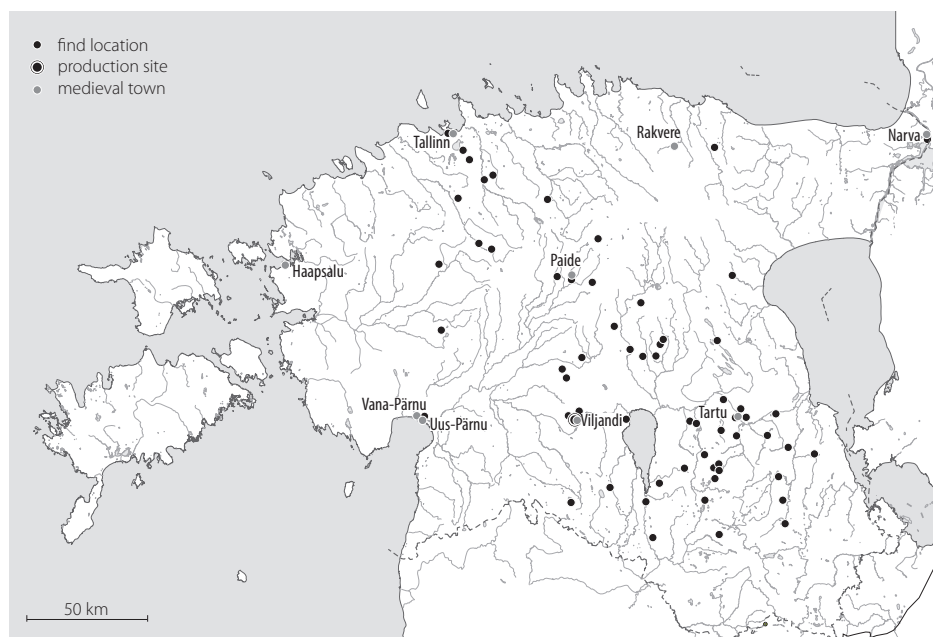


FIG. 9. Distribution of subtype 3:3 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

In Viljandimaa, fragments of vessels belonging to this subtype have been found most abundantly in Viljandi town, including in a 13th-century potter's kiln (Fig. 3: 6). Elsewhere in Viljandimaa, ceramics of this subtype have been recovered from 12 settlement sites. In Harjumaa, some fragments of subtype 3:3 ceramics were recovered during excavations in Tallinn, and single fragments have also been found at six settlement sites. Subtype 3:3 is the earliest variant of Pskov-style ceramics found in central Estonia, specifically in Järvamaa, in medieval Paide town and from three rural settlement sites. Fragments of vessels belonging to this subtype have been found in Võrumaa at only three locations, namely three settlement sites, all of which are located in the parts of Võrumaa bordering Tartumaa. In Pärnumaa, fragments of vessels belonging to this subtype have been found in medieval New-Pärnu town, at the Pööravere settlement site, and as a stray find in Remsi village. In Virumaa, a fragment of a vessel belonging to this subtype has been found in Narva town and at the Aarla settlement site.

Pottery classified as subtype 4:1 (1300–1450) has been found at 76 locations in Estonia (Fig. 10). When interpreting this number, it should be borne in mind that, while subtypes 3:2 and 3:3 were in use for about 100 years, the relatively heterogeneous-looking pottery of subtype 4:1 was used for about 150 years. Generally, the distribution pattern of this subtype is similar to that of the earlier subtype 3:3.

In Tartu, fragments of pottery belonging to this subtype have been found only in small numbers, primarily in the southern suburb area. The scarcity of fragments of this subtype in Tartu is surprising, as the chronologically preceding

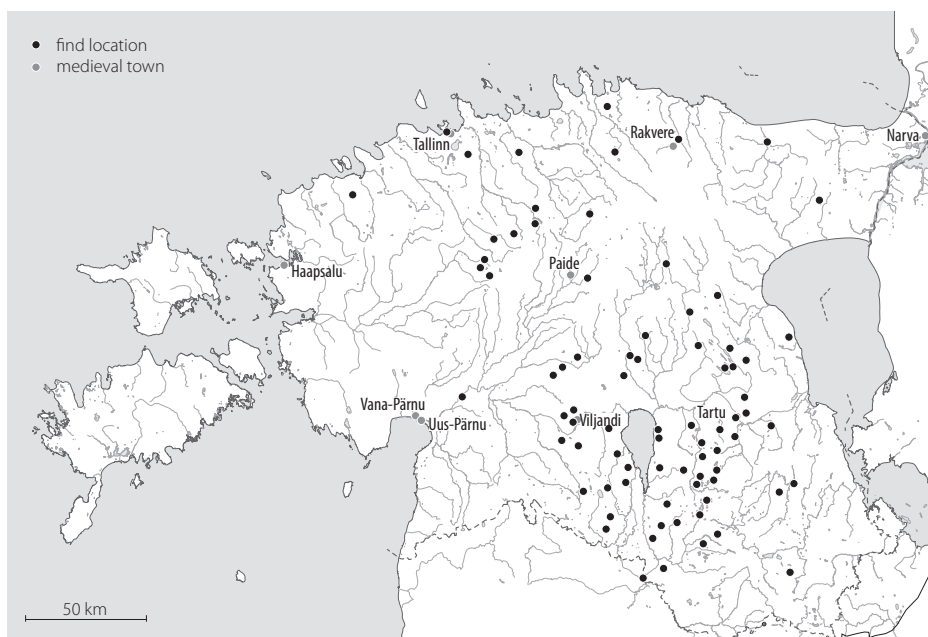


FIG. 10. Distribution of subtype 4:1 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

subtype 3:3 ceramics are quite abundant here. Pottery of subtype 4:1 has been found in the northern part of Tartumaa at 11 settlement sites. In the southern part of Tartumaa, pottery of subtype 4:1 has been found at the Otepää bishop's castle and the nearby settlement site, and at 19 rural settlement sites. Additionally, fragments have been discovered in the Rannu parish church and the Makita village cemetery. A fragment from a vessel belonging to this subtype (TÜ 2712: 3) has also been found near the southern border of modern Estonia, in the town of Valga, where a medieval borough was located.

Relatively numerous fragments of vessels belonging to subtype 4:1 have been collected from Viljandimaa – namely, from Viljandi town, from the tavern site located near the medieval Riga Gate area of Viljandi town, from the Tarvastu castle, from the Paistu churchyard, and from the Helme medieval chapel. This type also includes the previously mentioned Olustvere II hoard (*tpq* 1369) pot. Fragments of pots of subtype 4:1 have also been collected from 14 settlement sites.

Sherds belonging to subtype 4:1 have been found in Tallinn, for example, from the historical Harju Gates suburb, from the 6 Tatari Street plot (Fig. 4: 4), and from the area surrounded by the city wall at the Town Hall Square (AI 4061: 7) and on Vene Street (AI 8676: 69). In Harjumaa, pottery of subtype 4:1 has been found at nine settlement sites. A fragment of pottery found as a stray find from Pae village in the western part of Harjumaa represents the westernmost occurrence of subtype 4:1 pottery.

Fragments of pottery belonging to subtype 4:1 have been found in Võrumaa at six settlement sites. In Järvamaa, this subtype has been found only at the

Aravete and Sargvere settlement sites, but it should be noted that very few settlement sites have been excavated in Järvamaa to date (Lätti 2004, 125), with only small-scale excavations conducted at Sargvere (Tvauri 2008; Saage et al. 2021). In Virumaa, fragments of this subtype have been found in the town of Rakvere, with relatively numerous fragments at the Ilumäe I settlement site. Single fragments have been found at the Lasinurme, Lügause, and Ohepalu settlement sites, and at the Jõuga barrow cemetery. In Pärnumaa, fragments of subtype 4:1 pottery have been found only at two settlement sites.

In Latvia, sherds of vessels belonging to this subtype have been found, for example, at the Aizkraukle hillfort by the River Daugava (LVM A 12222: 262). It seems that subtype 4:1 developed from subtype 3:3 in the territory of Old Livonia. Specifically, pottery with such rim profiles has not been found in Pskov (see Kharlashov 1994; Kil'dyushevskij 2002; Koroleva et al. 2003) or at Izborsk castle in the Pskov Land (see Kil'dyushevskij 2009), nor in Novgorod (see Smirnova 1956). Neither has it been found at settlement sites in the Estonian part of Setomaa.

Fragments of vessels belonging to subtype 4:2 (1350–1500) have been found at only 24 locations (Fig. 11). In Tartumaa, in addition to Tartu (Fig. 4: 7), Pskov-style ware of this subtype has been discovered at a settlement site near the medieval Kärkna (German: *Falkenau*) Cistercian monastery, at the Otepää and Uue-Kastre (Varbek) bishop's castles, and at nine settlement sites. Numerous fragments of this subtype have been found at the Makita village cemetery. Two rim fragments of pots belonging to subtype 4:2 have been found at the Kobrau

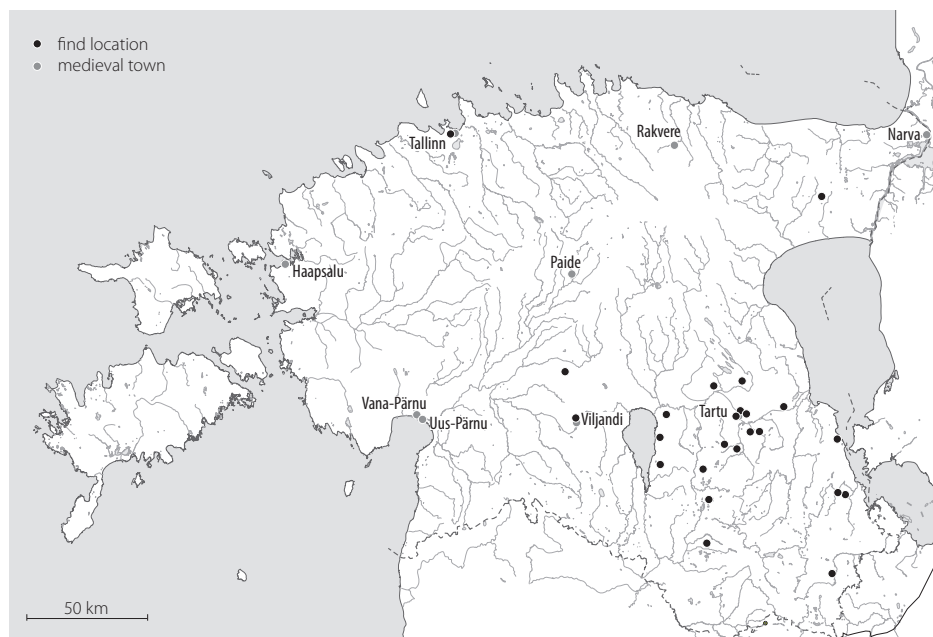


FIG. 11. Distribution of subtype 4:2 Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia. Draft by Jaana Ratás.

cemetery, where inhumation burials were conducted from the Final Iron Age to the 18th century (Selirand 1974, 65).

In Võrumaa, fragments of this subtype have been found at four settlement sites and at the Vastseliina bishop's castle. In Viljandimaa, subtype 4:2 fragments have been found only from the medieval occupation layer of Viljandi town and suburban area at Lossi Street, and at the Kärevere settlement site. In Virumaa, fragments of subtype 4:2 pottery have been found only at the Jõuga barrow cemetery. Single sherds of pottery from this subtype have been found in Tallinn, at the historical Harju Gates suburb, for example, on the 6 Estonia Avenue plot (Fig. 4: 11–13). Fragments of vessels belonging to subtype 4:2 have also been collected from four settlement sites in the Estonian part of Setomaa and are held in archaeological collections. Pottery with such rim profiles has been found in Pskov town (Kil'dyushevskij 2002, figs 4: 6–18; 5: 1–7) and at Izborsk castle in the Pskov Land (see Kil'dyushevskij 2009, fig. 15)

Results and discussion

When interpreting the distribution maps of Pskov-style earthenware (Figs 5–11), it is important to take into account the varying extent of archaeological research in different regions of Estonia. The majority of the locations where this type of pottery has been found in Estonia are rural settlement sites. These sites have been most intensively searched and studied, with pottery collected primarily in Harjumaa, Tartumaa, and Viljandimaa. In contrast, in regions such as Virumaa, Järvamaa, and Pärnumaa, settlement sites have been discovered and researched to a significantly lesser extent.

Pottery of types 1 and 2 of Pskov-style earthenware reached the Tartu hillfort and the nearby settlement in large numbers, and in smaller quantities to the eastern parts of Estonia, primarily within the River Emajõgi basin area, around the period of 1030–1061, when Tartu was a stronghold of the Grand Princes of Kyiv. The pottery found from this period in Tartu completely resembles similar vessels discovered in the northwestern Rus'ian territories.

It is noteworthy that fragments of type 2 earthenware have been found at the centre of the ancient Ugandi province, at the Otepää hillfort (see Mäesalu 1993), but only a few sherds, despite the fact that an area of 2300 m² has been archaeologically excavated there (Tõnisson 2008, 308). It is likely that the Grand Princes of Kyiv's authority did not reach Otepää, or at least that no new settlers from Kyivan Rus' arrived there during this period.

From the second half of the 11th century and the 12th century, only a few fragments of Pskov-style pottery (subtype 3:1) have been found in Tartu. This was a period when the Tartu hillfort was only temporarily used, and there was no permanent settlement at its foot (Tvauri 2001, 250–254). While only a few sherds of clay vessels belonging to this subgroup have been found in Tartu, a con-

siderable number of such ceramics have been discovered at the Otepää hillfort.

Fragments of subtype 3:2 pottery have been found in large quantities in the 13th-century layers of Tartu and Viljandi towns, at the Otepää hillfort and the settlement site at its foot, as well as at numerous rural settlement sites. In the 13th century, pottery of subtype 3:2 spread widely across Estonia, primarily in the ancient provinces of Sakala and Ugandi, and later in the area of the Bishopric of Dorpat (Tartu). This was related to the presence of Novgorodians and Pskovians in the Tartu and Viljandi hillforts in 1223, and later to the arrival of craftsmen from Pskov to Tartu and Viljandi in the 1230s and 1240s (see Tvauri 2000a). The pottery produced by the workshop operating on Pikk Street in Viljandi during those years spread to the surrounding villages and has been found, for example, at the Mustivere settlement site (AI 3993: 121, 192). The abundance of Pskov-style clay vessels in Otepää is most likely explained by the fact that during the 1230s the Prince of Pskov, Yaroslav Vladimirovich, political ally of the Bishop of Tartu, along with his relatives and supporters, was in exile in Otepää (Mäesalu 1993, 147; Selart 2001, 114–115; 2015, 133–134).

Since the pottery of subtype 3:2 spread both before and after the land was conquered by the crusaders, it is impossible to say how the spread of Pskov-type pottery in Estonia was influenced by the conquest. A change is evident in the find contexts of vessels of this type throughout the 13th century. These pots were included as grave goods for the deceased until the middle of the 13th century, after which they were no longer used as grave gifts.

Although the core area of Pskov-style earthenware use remained in Tartumaa during the 14th–15th centuries, this type of pottery (subtypes 3:3 and 4:1) spread further across Estonia, reaching as far as Harjumaa and Pärnumaa.

Fragments of vessels belonging to subtype 4:2, which represent the chronologically youngest pottery from the second half of the 14th century and the 15th century, have been found in much smaller quantities than the earlier medieval types. Throughout the 15th century, a decrease in the use of Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia can be observed. By the first half of the 16th century, this type of pottery was likely no longer used in the region.

In Estonia, two traditions of pottery making and use existed in the Middle Ages. In towns and castles, the predominant pottery groups were stoneware, grey earthenware, and red glazed pottery of Hanseatic tradition. Pskov-style earthenware was more common among peasants. An upsurge in the Hanseatic trade in the second half of the 14th century seems to have diminished the role of eastern-style earthenware among the vessels used in Estonian towns. In the villages of southeastern and central Estonia, the use of Pskov-style earthenware continued into the 14th–15th centuries and probably into the first half of the 16th century, but to a much lesser extent than in the 13th century. Copper alloy vessels,

and from the 15th century also glazed redware tripods, started to supplant earthenware (Russow & Haak 2023, 13–14).

Sherds of Pskov-style earthenware vessels from the 11th century and from the period between the mid-13th century and the end of the 15th century have been found in larger quantities only in Tartu. Fragments of 13th-century clay vessels have also been found in large numbers in Viljandi. Usually, only single sherds from this period are found at castles and settlement sites, which can be identified as belonging to a specific type or subtype of Pskov-style earthenware.

The distribution maps show that during the 11th–13th centuries, pottery of Pskovian origin was brought to Estonia mainly along the water and winter routes of Lake Peipus and the River Emajõgi. The distribution area of Pskov-style earthenware used in the 14th–15th centuries in Estonia differs from that of the earlier periods. Although finds of this pottery are sparser in Estonia, these locations are not only concentrated in Tartumaa, Viljandimaa, and Virumaa, but also extend to the western historical counties of Harjumaa, Järvamaa, and Pärnumaa. Based on the distribution pattern, it can be assumed that, during the 14th–15th centuries, most of the pottery of this style was made in Estonia, probably in Tartu. In Estonia, the production site of earthenware from the 14th–15th centuries is not known.

Some temporal and regional differences can also be observed in the occurrence contexts of Pskov ware finds. For instance, pots of type 1, dating from the first half of the 11th century, have been found at only one settlement site in addition to Tartu. The other four finds were grave goods from cemeteries located near the Pskov Land. Pots of type 2, dating from the 11th century, have been found in both settlements and cemeteries. Pottery belonging to subtype 3:1, characteristic of the 12th century, has been found in both hillforts and settlement sites, but not in cemeteries. Subtype 3:2 pottery, characteristic of the 13th century, has been found in hillforts and settlements, as well as among grave goods from the cemeteries of Virumaa and, to a lesser extent, from northern Tartumaa.

From village cemeteries, Pskov-style earthenware has been found only in Tartumaa. Fragments of subtype 3:3 pottery, dating from the second half of the 13th century or the first half of the 14th century, have been found at the Mäletjärve cemetery, and fragments of subtype 4:2 pottery, dating from the 14th–15th centuries, have been found at the Kobratu cemetery. The largest number of sherds, approximately 1900 in total, have been found at the Makita cemetery. These sherds come from around 30 vessels (Valk 2001, 58), mostly belonging to subtype 4:2, with a smaller number from subtype 4:1. Pottery finds from typical Estonian village cemeteries most likely come from vessels used for bringing food to graves (Valk 2001, 58). It is possible that the fragments of subtype 4:1 pottery (14th century and first half of the 15th century) found in the Rannu parish church and Paistu churchyard also originate from rituals that took place at the graves.

Conclusions

Pskov-style earthenware reached the Tartu hillfort and the nearby settlement in large numbers, and appeared in smaller quantities further east in Estonia, primarily within the River Emajõgi basin area, around 1030–1061, when Tartu was under the rule of the Grand Princes of Kyiv. The pottery found from this period in Tartu completely resembles similar vessels found in the Pskov Land.

From the second half of the 11th century and the 12th century, Pskov-style ceramics have been found at more sites than in earlier periods, although only a few sherds of this type have been recovered from each individual site.

In the 13th century, Pskov-style pottery spread widely and over a broader area in Estonia, primarily in the ancient provinces of Sakala and Ugandi, after the conquest of the area by the Bishopric of Tartu. This was related to the presence of Novgorodians and Pskovians in the Tartu and Viljandi hillforts in 1223–1224, and later to the arrival of potters from Pskov to Tartu and Viljandi in the 1230s and 1240s. Fragments of Pskov-type pottery have been found in large quantities in the 13th-century layers of the Otepää castle, Tartu and Viljandi towns, as well as at numerous rural settlement sites.

Potters were not the only craftsmen from Rus' who came to Livonia in the 13th century. From Riga, Tallinn, and possibly also Tartu, some archaeological evidence of glass bead manufacturing by Rus'ian artisans in the second half of the 13th century or the early 14th century has been found (Tvauri 2022, 296–297 and references therein). According to written sources, some Rus'ians were represented among the furriers of Riga at the turn of the 13th–14th centuries (Das Rigische Schuldbuch).

During the 11th–13th centuries, pottery of Pskovian origin was brought to Estonia mainly along the water and winter routes of Lake Peipus and the River Emajõgi.

Although the core area of Pskov-style earthenware use remained in Tartumaa during the 14th–15th centuries, this type of pottery spread further across Estonia. Based on the distribution pattern, it can be assumed that, during the 14th–15th centuries, most of the pottery of this style was made in Estonia. Throughout the 15th century, a decrease in the use of Pskov-style earthenware in Estonia can be observed. By the first half of the 16th century, this type of pottery was likely no longer used in the region.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All data supporting the findings of this study are included within the article.

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Appendix. Pskov-style earthenware find sites in Estonia

Type 1

Tartumaa: Tartu hillfort and the settlement site located adjacent to the hillfort (Tvauri 2001, 99–102); Lahepera (Fig. 1: 3), Õvi (Tvauri 2005, fig. 8: 1), and Raatvere (Tvauri 2005, fig. 9) cemeteries.

Viljandimaa: Lustivere settlement site (PKM 4364).

Võrumaa: Lindora cemetery (Laul 1979, 374, pl. VI: 1).

Setomaa: Uusvada settlement site (TÜ 116: 962).

Type 2

Harjumaa: Salumäe cemetery (AI 4908).

Virumaa: Jõuga (Tvauri 2005, fig. 13) and Kuningaküla (Tvauri 2005, fig. 14) barrow cemeteries.

Tartumaa: Tartu hillfort and the settlement site located adjacent to the hillfort (Tvauri 2001, 102–104); Otepää hillfort (AI 4036 I: 2287a; 4036 II: 1468); Lahepera (Fig. 2: 2; AI 4977: 41, 44; Selirand 1974, pl. X: 1; Lavi 1980, pl. VIII: 7), Raatvere (AMA 447: 46; AI 5295: 197), and Savastvere (AI 4977: 41) cemeteries; Kudina (Tvauri 2005, fig. 16: 3), Rahivere (AI 5002/14441), Reola (AI 5409: 1; TÜ 376: 2; 2300: 61, 694), Sääritsa (AI 5269), Savastvere (Tvauri 2005, fig. 16: 1), Uderna II (Lang & Ligi 1988, fig. 2: 5), and Unipiha (TÜ 22: 2) settlement sites.

Võrumaa: Siksälä cemetery (Valk et al. 2014, 24); Võõpsu Haukasaare settlement site (TÜ 2185: 19, 97).

Viljandimaa: Kuude gravefield (VM 7: 1; 30: 17).

Setomaa: Kalatsova (AI 5944: 1; TÜ 128: 35), Uusvada (TÜ 116: 1, 1509), and Väike-Rõsna (TÜ 106: 2) settlement sites.

Subtype 3:1

Harjumaa: Keava stronghold (TÜ 1026: 525; Tvauri 2012, fig. 2.18: 12).

Virumaa: Järve settlement site (AI 5019: 3).

Tartumaa: Otepää (Fig. 3: 2) and Tartu (Fig. 3: 1; TM A 15: 254; 133: 1614, 4067) strongholds; Aiaste (TÜ 268), Alasoo (TÜ 2581: 28), Lohkva (TÜ 365: 1), Kaarlijärve (TÜ 300: 1; 553; 1638: 1), Karijärve (TÜ 3100: 2, 77), Sassukvere (AI 5217), Savastvere (AI 3617: 12; 7741: 4), Tõikvere (TÜ 2637: 26), Torila (AI 7741: 3), and Uderna II (AI 5456: 223, 592; TÜ 2223: 319) settlement sites; Lahepera (Lavi 1978b, pl. V: 9), Raatvere

(AI 5295: 130), and Raigastvere (AI 4885: 5) cemeteries; Palamuse churchyard (TÜ 2430: 2).

Võrumaa: Paloveere hillfort (TÜ 2247: 31, 48); Navi cemetery (TÜ 3136: 4); Võõpsu Haukasaare settlement site (TÜ 2185: 2).

Viljandimaa: Lõhavere (AI 3578: 902, 1433; 4133: 3985), Naanu (AI 4062: 89), Sinialliku (AI 4036: II 891), and Viljandi (VM 10742: 694) strongholds; Järveküla II (TÜ 3021: 3), Lustivere (PKM 4364), Viljandi Huntaugu (VM 10847: 802, 810, 871), and Viljandi Männimäe (VM without number) settlement sites.

Setomaa: Karnova (Aun 1999, fig. 5: 4, 5), Uusvada (Valk & Peets 1994, fig. 1: 8, 9), and Väike-Rõsna (TÜ 188: 1) settlement sites.

Subtype 3:2

Harjumaa: Tallinn, Harju Gates suburb on the 6 Estonia Avenue plot (AI 8792/5: 213); Maardu stray find (AM A 347: 1–2); Mahtra settlement site (AI 7551: 1).

Virumaa: Foot of the Roela stronghold (AI 4068: 1); Jõuga (AI 5100: 348, 423), Kukruse (e.g. TÜ 1777: 2224, 2840, 2841), Küti (Fig. 3: 3), Pada (AI 5366: XLI 10), and Tammiku (Fig. 3: 4; Tõnisson 1973, fig. 5: 2) cemeteries; Lasinurme (AI 5172) and Tõrma (AI 4966) settlement sites; Kohtla-Vanaküla stray find (TÜ 2941); Vao village (AM A 301: 5); Kiltsi manor (RM A 128: 10).

Tartumaa: Erumäe (Valk et al. 2009, fig. 9: 4, 5), Otepää (e.g. AI 4036: I 1650; 3371: 80, 121/1), Peatskivi (e.g. AI 4067: 1a; 4473: 43), Ripuka (Lavi 2003, fig. 6: 6, 7), Saadjärve (AI 5308: 8), and Tartu hillforts (Trummal 1964, fig. 9); Tartu town (Tvauri 2000a, fig. 7: 1–4); Võnnu pottery manufacturing site (Jonuks & Tvauri 2020, 104–105, figs 5 and 6); Eruv (TÜ 2: 38) and Raudsepa Jaanimägi (ERM 18777: 30–34) village cemeteries; Aiamaa (TÜ 159: 2), Alatskivi (AI 4728: 6), Aruküla (AI 5210), Etsaste (TÜ 2500: 16), Ibaste Vanamõisa II (TÜ 935: 3), Kaarlijärve (TÜ 3200: 21), Kaiavere (AI 5064: 7), Kallivere (AI 5767), Kantküla (AI 5117: 4, 9), Kardla (TÜ 89: 1), Kivijärve (AI 5318), Kõrenduse (AI 4865: 36), Koruste (TÜ 1130: 1), Külitse (TÜ 237: 2, 3), Lohkva (TÜ 2004: 251, 255), Luke (TÜ 5: 1), Maardla (AI 5257), Nõuni (TÜ 2745: 1, 2), Ookatku (AI 5011: 1), Oomiste (AI 5397), Päidla (TÜ 215; 2569: 1), Palumäe (TÜ 2356: 2), Palupere (AI 5058: 22), Purtsi II (TÜ 2284: 14), Raadi (Metsallik 1991, fig. 2: 3), Reola (AI 5409; TÜ 376: 1; 2300: 578), Roiu (TÜ 25: 1), Saadjärve (AI 5122: 3), Sätsuvere (TÜ 2388: 18, 19), Tammevaldma Vainu (TÜ 3196: 1), Tamsa (TÜ 2558: 12), Teilma (TÜ 243: 1), Tõravere (TÜ 1359: 6), Torila (AMA 1273), Torma (AI 5268), Uderna II (TÜ 2223: 352), Ülenurme (TÜ 233: 1, 2), Unipiha (TÜ 22; 160: 1), Varbevere (AI 5811; TÜ 375: 1), Visusti (AI 5211), Võnnu (TÜ 2818: 206), and Vorbuse Jänese (Tvauri & Bernotas 2007, fig. 14: 12) settlement sites; Piirissaar stray find (TÜ 3189: 1).

Võrumaa: Ala-Pika (TÜ 271: 2), Kaloga (TÜ 854), Mähkli (AI 4820: 17), Päka (AI 6981), and Võõpsu (TÜ 2051: 3) settlement sites.

Viljandimaa: Lõhavere (AI 3578: 1635; 4133: 2539, 2613), Naanu (AI 4062: 54, 55), Sinialliku I (VM 8682: 133–136), and Viljandi (VM 10847: 357, 476, 652) strongholds; Viljandi town and pottery manufacturing site (Tvauri 1999; 2000a); Madi stone grave (e.g. AI 2590: 289, 309, 450); Aindu (TÜ 3204: 226, 314), Kablaküla (AI 6094), Lustivere

(PKM 4364), Mustivere (AI 3993: 115, 139, 387), Olustvere (AI 4998: 7, 1066, 3609), Pajusi (AI 6088), and Viljandi (Vaba & Valk 2002, fig. 8: 8, 9) settlement sites.

Setomaa: Karnova (Aun 1999, fig. 4), Laossina (AI 6465: 16), Uusvada (Valk & Peets 1994, fig. 1: 7), and Väike-Rõsna (TÜ 188: 1) settlement sites.

Subtype 3:3

Harjumaa: Tallinn town (e.g. AI 4061: 504; 6332: 229, 304); Angerja (Tamla & Valk 1987, pl. X: 1, 3), Hõreda (TÜ 2392: 1), Jalase (AI 6101), Karitsa (AMA 857), Mõisaküla (AI 8877: 11), and Voose (AI 5906) settlement sites.

Virumaa: Narva town (NLM 2420: 975); Aarla settlement site (AI 5830).

Järvamaa: Paide town (Tvauri 2016, fig. 3); Rõa (TÜ 2477: 2), Sargvere (Saage et al. 2021, fig. 3c), and Valasti I (AI 4898) settlement sites.

Tartumaa: Tartu town (Fig. 3: 1); Otepää bishop's castle (e.g. AI 4036 II: 1415; 4036 J: 8) and nearby settlement (AI 4126: 139, 174; 5225: 1); Mäletjärve village cemetery (AI 3977: 75); Ehavere (AI 5208), Ibaste (TÜ 935: 4), Ivaste (TÜ 7: 3), Kaimi (TÜ 4: 2), Kiidjärve (TÜ 2876: 59), Koruste (TÜ 1130: 2), Külitse (TÜ 224: 1), Lohkva (TÜ 1455: 2; 2004: 227A), Makita (AI 5466; 5800), Mäksa (AI 5801), Ookatku (AI 5011: 2), Palumäe Jaska (TÜ 2356: 1), Palumäe Parripõllu (TÜ 2307: 1), Purtsi II (TÜ 2284: 14), Raadi (Metsallik 1991, fig. 2: 4), Reola (e.g. TÜ 2300: 146, 177, 386), Tamsa (TÜ 2558: 16), Tiiriku (TÜ 3104: 2), Uderna II (e.g. TÜ 2223: 151, 408, 528), Uniküla (TÜ 2655: 10, 29, 43), Vorbuse Jänese (Tvauri & Bernotas 2007, fig. 14: 11), and Võsivere Tilmani (TÜ 3042: 5) settlement sites.

Võrumaa: Mammaste (TÜ 2664: 1), Urvaste Paabumäe (TÜ 3109: 10), and Vana-Koiola (Aun & Yuzar 1988, fig. 2) settlement sites.

Viljandimaa: Viljandi town (e.g. VM 11596: 10; 11668: 72, 73, 86) and pottery manufacturing site (Fig. 3: 6); Aindu (e.g. TÜ 3204: 66, 95, 99), Kablaküla (AI 6094), Maalasti (TÜ 2651: 53), Neanurme (AI 6091), Olustvere (Lavi et al. 1981, pl. XVIII: 1), Põltsamaa (AI 3819: 8), Põrga (TÜ 2701: 248), Tällevere (AI 4158: 38, 55), Tõivere (TÜ 2423: 83), Tõrenurme (AI 6100), Väike-Kamari (TÜ 2470: 2), and Valma II (AI 5060: 7, 9) settlement sites.

Pärnumaa: New-Pärnu town (PäM A 2507: 300), Pööravere settlement site (TÜ 2293: 2, 8), and stray find from the Remsi village (AI 5192).

Subtype 4:1

Harjumaa: Tallinn town (Fig. 4: 4; AI 4061: 7; 8676: 69); Ardu (AI 6466: 5), Atla (AM A 858: 2), Kadja (AM A 917), Lehmja (AM A 689: 15), Leistu (AM A 794), Linnaaluste I (TÜ 881: 22, 23; 1170: 13, 14), Linnaaluste II (TÜ 959: 10, 11; 1228: 16), Linnakse (AI 7218), and Paluküla (TÜ 1169: 1) settlement sites; Pae stray find (AI 7059: 1).

Virumaa: Rakvere town (e.g. RM A 170: 36, 79, 358); Jõuga barrow cemetery (Ligi 1993, pl. VIII: 1); Ilumäe I (Lang 1997, fig. 2), Lasinurme (AI 5172), Lügänu (AI 4986: 1), and Ohepalu (AI 7952: 1) settlement sites.

Järvamaa: Aravete (AI 7830: 1) and Sargvere (Saage et al. 2021, fig. 3e) settlement sites.

Tartumaa: Tartu town (e.g. TM A 221: 2360, 2361); Otepää bishop's castle (AI 5287: W 40) and the nearby settlement site (AI 4126: 60, 122); Rannu parish church (TÜ 2929: 52, 443); Makita village cemetery (VaM A 37: 260/4, 261, 271); Aovere (TÜ 232: 1), Alasoo (AI 7741: 6), Juula (AI 4886), Kaarlijärve (e.g. TÜ 300: 1; 328: 4/1; 481; 1537: 2), Killinge I (TÜ 2665), Kõrenduse (AI 4865: 1, 2), Kõlitse (TÜ 161: 1; 402), Lohkva (TÜ 47: 8; 2004: 278–280), Mäeküla (TÜ 275: 2/1), Mõrtsuka (TÜ 6: 6), Palumäe Jaska (TÜ 2356: 3), Pataste (AI 5123: 10, 16), Puka Tarekotusemägi (TÜ 2705: 16), Räbi III (TÜ 2572), Raudsepa I (TÜ 2819: 1), Reola (TÜ 2300: 335), Saadjärve (AI 5122: 14), Sätsuvere (TÜ 2388: 23), Sudaste (TÜ 3096: 2), Tamsa (TÜ 2558: 26), Tõravere (TÜ 1359: 6), Uderna II (Lang & Ligi 1988, fig. 3: 7, 8), Uniküla (TÜ 2319: 52; 2655: 16, 31, etc.), Unipiha (TÜ 160: 1), Valguta (e.g. TÜ 2982: 45, 50, 53, 61), Visusti (TÜ 2066: 2), Võduvere (TÜ 2746: 3), Võsivere Tilmani (TÜ 3042: 7, 8), Vorbuse (TÜ 1520: 29), and Vorbuse Jänese (Tvauri & Bernotas 2007, fig. 14: 7) settlement sites.

Võrumaa: Kuldre (TÜ 2254: 196, 248), Mammaste (TÜ 2963: 37, 50), Miiaste (TÜ 3245: 2, 4), Nigle I (TÜ 2091: 13), Tilga (TÜ 2288: 1), and Urvaste Paabumägi (TÜ 3109: 1, 2, 11) settlement sites.

Viljandimaa: Viljandi town (Haak & Valk 2002, fig. 8) and the tavern site located near the medieval Riga Gate area of Viljandi town (VM 11090: 431, 434); Tarvastu castle (TÜ 2958: 139); Paistu churchyard (TÜ 999: 2/1); Helme medieval chapel (TÜ 2822: 81); Olustvere II hoard (*tpq* 1369) pot (AI 5006); Aindu (TÜ 3204: 42, 163), Järveküla II (TÜ 3021: 5), Kärevere (AI 5390: 107, 240), Kiisa (AI 5809), Koorküla (TÜ 3163: 9), Lustivere (PKM 4364), Maalasti (TÜ 2651: 7, 53), Mustivere (AI 3993: 20, 83, 415), Odiste II (TÜ 2740: 2), Põrga (TÜ 2701: 251, 386), Riuma (AI 5068), Umbusi (AI 4733), Väike-Kamari (TÜ 2470: 1), and Vooru (AI 5067: 4) settlement sites.

Pärnumaa: Randivälja (TÜ 2333: 22) and Sudiste (AI 5392: 1) settlement sites.

Subtype 4:2

Harjumaa: Tallinn, the historical Harju Gates suburb on the 6 Estonia Avenue plot (Fig. 4: 11–13).

Virumaa: Jõuga barrow cemetery (Ligi 1993, pl. IX: 1–5).

Tartumaa: Tartu town (Fig. 4: 7); Kärkna Cistercian monastery (TÜ 2493: 2); Otepää (AI 5287: W 138) and Uue-Kastre (Tvauri 2002, fig. 3: 2–4) bishop's castles; Makita village cemetery (e.g. VaM A 37: 264, 279; 39: 245/1); stray finds from the Kobratu cemetery (AI 3357: 154, 165); Kaarlijärve (TÜ 482; 3200), Kambja (TÜ 143: 1), Lohkva (TÜ 302: 3), Mõra (TÜ 2335: 1, 2), Raadi (Metsallik 1991, fig. 2: 6), Roiu (Kriiska et al. 2022, fig. 2: 5), Samblasaare (TÜ 2835: 2, 4), Unipiha (TÜ 2368: 2), and Valguta (TÜ 2982: 60) settlement sites.

Võrumaa: Vastseliina bishop's castle (Valk 2007, fig. 9: 2, 3); Jõepera II (TÜ 2600: 3), Kuldre (TÜ 2254: 248, 310), Kuuksi (TÜ 2055: 1, 4), and Sülgoja II (TÜ 2057: 2) settlement sites.

Viljandimaa: Viljandi town and suburban area at Lossi Street (Haak & Valk 2002, figs 5–7); Kärevere settlement site (Sokolovskij & Sokolovski 1987, pl. XIV: 1, 2).

Setomaa: Hilandõ (TÜ 129: 33, 35), Väike-Rõsna (AI 6130), Värskä (TÜ 102: 6), and Viro (Valk & Lutter 2021, fig. 5: 1) settlement sites.

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Pihkva-pärased lihtkedrakeraamilised nõud Eestis 11.–15. sajandil. Alatiüübid ja nende levik

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RESÜMEE

Eestis kasutati 11.–18. sajandil laialdaselt Pihkvamaalt pärit või seal õppinud meistrite poolt kohapeal valmistatud lihtkedrakeraamilisi savinõusid, mis jagunevad kuude tüpokronoloogilisse tüüpi. Artikli eesmärk on uurida selle keraamikastiili tüüpide 1–4 levikut Eestis 11.–15. sajandil.

Pihkva-pärased lihtkedrakeraamilised potid (tüüp 1 ja 2) jõudsid Tartu linnusesse ja selle kõrval asuvasse asulasse suuremas koguses ning väiksemates kogustes Eesti idapiirkondadesse, peamiselt Emajõe vesikonna alale, umbes ajavahemikul 1030–1061, kui Tartu oli Kiievi suurvürstide valduses. Tartust leitud savinõude täielik sarnasus Pihkvamaalt pärit eksemplaridega ja puuduvad tõendid nende kohaliku tootmise kohta viitavad sellele, et need nõud toodi Eestisse Pihkvamaalt.

11. sajandi teisele poolele ja 12. sajandile iseloomulikku Pihkva-pärase lihtkedrakeraamika alatüüpi 3:1 kuuluvate anumate kilde on leitud põhiliselt vaid ajaloolise Tartumaa ja Viljandimaalt aladelt, kuid suhteliselt vähe.

13. sajandil levisid Pihkva-pärase lihtkedrakeraamika alatüüpi 3:2 kuuluvad nõud Eestis laialdaselt, peamiselt Sakala ja Ugandi muinasmaakonnas, hilisema Tartu piiskopkonna alal. See oli seotud novgorodlaste ja pihkvalaste viibimisega Tartu ja Viljandi linnuses 1223. aastal ning hiljem Pihkva käsitööliste saabumisega Tartusse ja Viljandisse 1230.–1240. aastatel. Selleaegseid Pihkva-pärase savinõude katkeid on leitud suures koguses Tartu ja Viljandi linna 13. sajandi kihtidest, samuti arvukatelt asulakohtadelt.

Kuigi vaadeldavat tüüpi savinõude kasutuse tuumikala jäi ka 14.–15. sajandil Tartumaale, levisid need laiemalt üle Eesti mandriosa, ulatudes Harju- ja Pärnumaale. 15. sajandil vähenes sedalaadi keraamika kasutamine ja tõenäoliselt kadusid seda tüüpi savinõud Eestis kasutuselt 16. sajandi esimesel poolel.

Suuremas koguses on 11. sajandist ja 13.–15. sajandist pärineva Pihkva-pärase lihtkedrakeraamika kilde saadud vaid Tartust; 13. sajandi kilde on arvukalt leitud ka Viljandist. Tavaliselt on leitud selle perioodi linnustest ja asulakohtadest vaid üksikuid kilde, mida on võimalik määrata mõnda kindlasse Pihkva lihtkedrakeraamika tüüpi või alatüüpi.

Levikukaartidelt nähtub, et 11.–13. sajandil on Loode-Vene-päraseid savinõusid toodud Eestisse peamiselt üle Peipsi järve ja mööda Emajõe vee- ja taliteed. 14.–15. sajandil laienes Pihkva-pärase lihtkedrakeraamika levikuala Eestis võrreldes varasemaga, mille põhjal võib oletada kohapealse tootmise teket. Oletust toetab tõsiasi, et sel ajal levinuim Pihkva-pärase lihtkedrakeraamika alatüüp 4:1 esineb vaid Eestis, mitte Pihkvamaal.