

Die andere Bestattung kam auf einer Stelle der Steinsetzung ans Tageslicht, wo die Steinschicht dünner war. Die Knochen lagen nur 20 cm tief und waren schlecht erhalten. Sie war mit dem Kopf nach Südwesten gerichtet. Bestattungsbezogene Funde fehlten. Etwas tiefer wurden einige Tongefäßscherben aus der Zeit der Steinsetzung gefunden. Die beiden Körperbestattungen stammen offensichtlich aus einer etwas späteren Zeit als die Steinsetzung selbst, etwa aus der zweiten Hälfte des 13. Jh.

Mati MANDEL

#### KAEVAMISTEST LIHULAS JA MAIDLAS

Lihula alevi vanemas osas (Tallinna maantee ääres) uuriti läbi 400 m<sup>2</sup> suurune ala. 1,5 m sügavuses paljandusid 15. sajandi teisel poolel või 16. sajandi algul rajatud ja korduvalt ümber ehitatud hoone alusmüürid (tahv. I, 1), nende põhjaküljel munakivisillutis. Alusmüüride tasemelt leiti münste, hoburaudsõlg (tahv. II, 7), pandlaid (tahv. II, 4, 5), kannus, ammunooleots (tahv. III, 5), rusikakujuline pronksese (tahv. III, 6), musketihark (tahv. III, 4) jms.

Kultuurkihi kogupaksus ulatus 2,5 meetrini. Selgus, et Tallinna maantee on rajatud loodusliku liivaseljäandiku harjale. Seljäandikust läände jäävale liigniiskele alale on sajandite vältel tekkinud turbakiht. Kaevandi lääneservas ulatus turbakihi paksus 75 sentimeetrit. Turbast leiti puidujäänuseid, nahkjalatsite tükke, savinõukilde ja 13.—15. sajandist pärinevaid hoburaudsõlgi (tahv. II, 1, 2).

Maidlas jätkus uurimistöo eelmistel aastatel väljapuhastatud kivikalmel. Kaevati läbi 1000 m<sup>2</sup> suurune ala (tahv. IV, 1). Kivid asetsesid kalmes osalt ühes, osalt kahes kihis korrapäraselt. Ebaühtlane oli ka luude ja leidude paiknemine. Avastati viis 2—3-meetrise läbimõõduga krematsioonikohta. Leiumaterjal kuulub ajavahemikku 11. sajandist 13. sajandi esimese pooleni. Saadi kolm leiukompleksi (tahv. IV, 2) ja kahe panusteta põletamata matuse jäänused arvatavalt 13. sajandi teisest poolest.

Мату МАНДЕЛЬ

#### О РАСКОПКАХ В ЛИХУЛА И В МАЙДЛА

В Лихула вскрыта площадь в 400 кв. м. На глубине 1,5 м обнаружен фундамент здания, построенного во второй половине 15 в. или в начале 16 в. (табл. I, 1). На одной глубине с фундаментом найдены монеты, подковообразная фибула (табл. II, 7), пряжки (табл. II, 4, 5), шпора, наконецник арбалетной стрелы (табл. III, 5), бронзовый предмет в виде кулака (табл. III, 6), подставка для мушкета (табл. III, 4) и т. д. Толщина культурного слоя 2,5 м. В нижнем торфяном горизонте найдены щепки дерева, остатки кожаной обуви, черепки глиняных сосудов, подковообразные фибулы (табл. II, 1, 2) 13—15 вв.

В Майдла обследована площадь в 1000 кв. м. (табл. IV, 1). Камни в могильнике лежали беспорядочно в один или в два слоя. Обнаружены пять мест кремации, остатки труположений второй половины 13 в. и три комплекса находок 11—13 вв. (табл. IV, 2).

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Priit LIGI

#### JOINT BARROWS OF JÕUGA

Investigations on the Votic barrow cemetery of Jõuga in North-East Estonia were continued in 1989.<sup>1</sup> Excavations were carried out in the western part of the cemetery that had not been thoroughly investigated

<sup>1</sup> Results of previous excavations see: *Лиги П.* Об исследовании водских курганов в Йыуга // Proc. Acad. Sci. ESSR. Social Sciences, 1982, N 4, p. 384—387; *Ligi, P.* Über die Bestattungsart im Hügelgräberfeld von Jõuga // Proc. Acad. Sci. ESSR. Social Sciences, 1983, N 4, p. 364—366; *Лиги П.* Новые открытия в Северном Причудье // Proc. Acad. Sci. ESSR. Social Sciences, 1985, N 4, p. 366—370; *Лиги П.* Новые данные о погребальном обряде в Северном Причудье // Proc. Acad. Sci. ESSR. Social Sciences, 1986, N 4, p. 361—364; *Лиги П.* Водский курганно-жальничный могильник у дер. Йыуга // Proc. Acad. Sci. ESSR. Social Sciences, 1988, N 4, p. 373—376.



earlier. A characteristic feature of this part of the cemetery is that nearly all barrows stand extremely close to each other. In some places they form groups where it is hardly possible to distinguish the borderlines of separate graves. In 1950 joint barrows were investigated in the north-eastern part of the cemetery, where graves had been piled up in a row (№ 31—33 and 38—41).<sup>2</sup> A group of joint barrows of mostly northwest—southeast direction was chosen for investigations. Judging by the shape of the barrows it seemed that those in the northwestern part of the group stood in two rows, towards the southeast — in a single row. Excavations confirmed this assumption. To the northwest there were at least four barrows forming a cluster. We could dig through three of them (№ 108, 109, 111), but we failed to investigate the fourth barrow which had a pine with a diametre of more than half a metre growing on it. In the southeastern part of the group the northwesternmost barrow (№ 110) was dug through.

The barrows had a height of 0.5—0.7 m and a diametre of 3—4.5 m. Numerous fragments of pottery were excavated from barrows 108 and 109. The majority of them were found on the ground, but some lay also in a heap. Pottery fragments were found in one of the graves, too. Pieces originate from at least three vessels made on a potter's wheel. One of the vessels was not ornamented, another was decorated with a weak uneven line ornament, and one with a wave-like ornament. At Jõuga 18% of the barrows contained potsherds.

At the foot of 18% of the barrows stones were found. As a rule, they were small pieces of limestone. Four pieces of limestone with a diametre of 10—20 cm were found at the northeastern foot of barrow № 111. There was a big granite rock with a diametre of half a metre at the northeastern foot of barrow № 110. Stones of that size have not been found earlier in that cemetery, there are none to be found in the neighbourhood of the barrows either.

In the graves dug into the ground all the skeletons were situated with the skull to the direction of southwest. The depth of the graves was between 0.35 m and 0.75 m, with those belonging to children being lower. In two cases (graves 108a, 109c) there was a stone of the size of a fist at the foot of the grave. Six such cases had been known earlier at the Jõuga barrows. With zhalnik-type graves that detail of burial rituals has been found in thirteen cases. This phenomenon has not been ascertained at the early barrows of Jõuga.

There were three burials in barrow № 108. The graves of a man and a child contained no artefacts. On both temples of a woman there was a bronze temple-ring, one of them had glass beads on it. Temple-rings with glass beads are characteristic of the Jõuga cemetery. Elsewhere in Votic burials they occur very seldom.<sup>3</sup> Around the woman's neck there was a necklace of small yellow beads and three round pendants (Plate V, 7). Such pendants are very rare in Votic barrows, but lots of them have been found in four Votic underground cemeteries in East Estonia (Kusma, Välg, Mäksa, Makita)<sup>4</sup>. The woman's clothes had been fastened on the chest with penannular brooches with quadrangular knobs (Plate V, 4). There were a ring and a bracelet (Plate V, 1—3, 5) in both hands and a knife (Plate V, 6) on the right hip. In Novgorod loop-ended

<sup>2</sup> Moora, H. Aruanne Jõuga kääbaste kaevamistest 1950. a. (Manuscript in AI).

<sup>3</sup> One temple-ring of this type has been found at the Votic cemetery of Mäksa, situated about 12 km to the east of Tartu (Валк Х. Находки на могильнике и поселении Мякса // Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Social Sciences, 1989, N 4, Plate X, 4).

<sup>4</sup> Лиги П. Водский этнический элемент на территории Эстонии. Автореф. канд. дис. Л., 1987, p. 9; Валк Х. Новые открытия на могильнике Макита // Proc. Acad. Sci. ESSR. Social Sciences, 1988, Plate XVII, 3, 5, 6.



bracelets made of quadruple wire came into use in the second half of the 13th century<sup>5</sup>, in the Votic areas at the same time or a little later. At Jõuga they had been found only in zhalnik-type burials, the earliest of which belong to the beginning of the 14th century. The present find makes it possible to date barrow № 108 to the end of the 13th century.

Barrow № 109 had four skeletons in it. Three burials were unfurnished. In a burial of a girl a small buckle used as a brooch (Plate V, 8), and dozens of small yellow beads were found.

Barrow № 110 contained only a burial of a woman. There was a temple-ring on the right temple (Plate V, 9) and two simple wire rings (Plate VI, 5) on the left temple. By the left shoulder there was a penannular brooch with quadrangular knobs (Plate VI, 3), around the neck a necklace made of 17 bronze bells, with yellow glass beads between the bells. In both hands there was one bracelet made of three wires and another, a ribbon-like one (Plate VI, 1, 2, 4, 7). In addition, a finger-ring with an oval central part was found (Plate VI, 6). By the right thigh-bone there was a knife. Finger-rings with an oval central part had not been found earlier either at Jõuga or elsewhere in North-East Estonia in the graves of 12th—14th centuries. But they occur in the finds of Novgorod dating back to the late 12th century, and in the eastern barrows of the Votes.<sup>6</sup>

Barrow № 111 contained three skeletons. Nothing was found near the two child burials. On the chest of the grown-up there was a penannular brooch with quadrangular knobs (Plate VI, 9).

Judging by the artefacts and burial rituals the barrows should belong to the second half of the 13th century. The results of our investigations support the supposition that at Jõuga the tradition of joint barrows started in the second half of the 13th century. By the early 14th century they had developed into specific joint graves of zhalnik type.

<sup>5</sup> Седова М. В. Ювелирные изделия древнего Новгорода (X—XV вв.). М., 1981, р. 97.

<sup>6</sup> Лесман Ю. М. Погребальные памятники Новгородской земли и Новгород (проблемы синхронизации) // Археологическое исследование Новгородской земли. Л., 1984, Table I; Спицын А. А. Курганы С.-Петербургской губернии в раскопках Л. К. Ивановского // Материалы по археологии России 20. СПб., 1896, Plate II, 6.

Prüit LIGI

#### JÕUGA LIITUNUD KÄÄPAD

Jõugal kaevati 1989. aastal läbi neli kääbast, mis moodustasid loodepoolseima osa liitunud kääbaste rühmast kalmistu väheuuritud lääneosas. Kaevamiste eel polnud üksikute kuhjatiste piirjooned väliselt eraldatavad. Kahe kääpa aluselt maapinnalt saadi rohkesti savinõukilde. Kääpa nr. 110 jalamil olid mõned väikesed paekivid, kääpa nr. 111 jalamil aga suur raudkivi. Oldse leiti 11 luustikku, mis paiknesid maapinda kaevatud haudades, kolju edela suunas. Neli matust olid hauapanustega. Leiumaterjal on esitatud tahvlitel V ja VI. Uuritud kääpad kuuluvad 13. sajandi teise poole.

Прийт ЛИГИ

#### ЦЕПОЧЕЧНАЯ ГРУППА КУРГАНОВ В ИГУГА

В 1989 г. из северо-западной группы курганов, опоясывающих западную окраину могильника у дер. Игуга, было раскопано четыре. Внешние очертания насыпей не прослеживались. Из нижних слоев двух курганов извлечено много фрагментов керамики. У подножия кургана № 110 найдено несколько мелких кусков известняка, а у подножия кургана № 111 — большой гранитный булыжник. В подкурганных ямах обнаружено 11 захоронений по обряду ингумации, ориентировка юго-западная. Четыре погребения содержали инвентарь (табл. V, VI). Исследованные насыпи следует отнести ко второй половине 13 в.