

ДВА КАМЕННЫХ МОГИЛЬНИКА С ОГРАДКАМИ В ВИЙМСИ

В первом из двух могильников в Виймси (рис. 1), ранее уничтоженном бульдозером, обнаружены лишь крайние оградки (табл. I, II). Судя по некоторым строительным приемам, в этом могильнике первоначально было четыре оградки. На территории могильника собрано большое количество пережженных и непережженных костей, а также вещевого материал (281 номер находок, рис. 2—5), принадлежащий ко второй половине 4 и 5 вв. Найдены и черепки глиняного сосуда (рис. 5, 2) более раннего периода — позднего бронзового века, которые свидетельствуют о наличии культурного слоя того времени недалеко от памятника.

Второй могильник в две оградки (табл. III, IV) содержал, в отличие от первого, очень мало погребений; невелико здесь и количество находок (18 номеров, рис. 6). Второй могильник датируется концом 4 и 5 вв.

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INVESTIGATION OF PÖIDE (KAHUTSI) ANCIENT MONUMENTS

The ancient monuments on East Saaremaa have been studied only casually and on a modest scale. Quite thorough research has been made only of the Late Bronze Age settlement sites (Ridala, Asva) and early Iron Age monuments at Kahtla on the west border of Pöide parish. On East Saaremaa only two Iron Age monuments have been excavated — the Kuninguste¹ stone grave (by V. Lõugas in 1971) and a settlement site in the Tornimäe churchyard (by A. Kustin in 1963). Therefore, the Saaremaa Museum and Archaeology Department of the History Institute decided to concentrate on East Saaremaa, especially on the Pöide stronghold in the fields of Kahutsi village and the monuments around it. Financial help came also from the Estonian Heritage Society's small enterprise *Agu*.

The Pöide stronghold (Plate V, 1), situated about 2.5 km west of the medieval Pöide church in the middle of fields, is one of the five big Late Iron Age strongholds on Saaremaa and Muhu islands. Except the biggest stronghold, Lihulinn, which was a common refuge for West Saaremaa, the rest of the big strongholds with perimeter walls (Kaarma, Valjala, Pöide, Muhu) are more or less of the same size and age. Pöide is the largest circular fortification among them, but it is the only one that was not mentioned in any chronicles of the 13th century. During the excavations and archaeological inspections a considerable amount of finds were unearthed in other strongholds. Pöide had not been studied archaeologically earlier. Occasional discoveries consist of a spearhead and a few potsherds. The boreholing carried out by E. Tõnisson in 1988 added nothing new. The impression of the stronghold's poorish cultural layer was further confirmed.

In 1990 we opened a N—S oriented area of 10×16 m near the north-western gate of the stronghold, which we dug half-deep. The excavation (Plate V, 2) revealed remains of two smaller buildings, with stove ruins of burnt stones. Many animal bones were found, most of them belonging

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¹ Lõugas, V. Die Bodendenkmäler in der Umgebung von Kuninguste und Tagavere auf der Insel Saaremaa. — ENSV TA Toim. Uhisk., 1974, N 1, p. 79—84.

to pigs and sheep.² There was not much pottery (60 pieces). No weapons were found. The majority of the finds were ornaments and everyday necessities (Plate VI, 1—17, 19, 20), typical of the 12th century.³ Excavation on the lowest level of the cultural layer will be carried out next year, and the number and type of the finds may change. The first stage of excavations gave the impression that the wall, as old as the revealed house ruins, was actually much lower and that the present earth wall was built after those houses had perished, so that the earth has fallen over the ruins.

The Pöide stronghold differs from other Saaremaa strongholds, having a settlement at its foot. This is more typical of the continental Estonian strongholds of much earlier time (second half of the 1st millennium). On the sloping field north-east of the stronghold at the former vein of water the soil was rather black, but the finds have been few. Information from the 1880s says that eight round grindstones with outworn edges have been found here, they are typical grindstones of the Bronze Age and the earlier Iron Age. Two cult-stones with cup-marks in front of the northeastern gate prove the settlement site's age. The worshipping of these stones in Estonia took place already during the 1st millennium B. C. This was the reason why we decided to open a few try-out excavations also on the settlement site. The 40 m long and 1 m wide excavation A (Plate VII, 1) along the field track revealed no building remains. No particular finds were discovered either, only some clay potsherds and one bronze spiral, probably dating from the stronghold time. But an opening area B (6×8 m) a few metres north of excavation A chanced upon the bottom of a stone-paved building (Plate VII, 2). The pottery found there resembles the Early Iron Age pottery on Saaremaa. The final excavation work is still ahead. While taking samples for an earth-map and the phosphate analysis, we found several more such limestone pavements.

We chose as a third excavation object a cemetery 300—400 m off behind the stronghold which was found by the author in 1982. Besides a couple of clearance cairns, here are also 7—8 stone graves. This year three more graves were found. They all resemble the Early Metal Age (1st mill. B. C.) stone graves. We opened first the southern half of the 4th grave (Plate VIII, 1, 2), where we saw a dense layer of small stones without any signs of construction. A human tooth and a few potsherds were also found. The majority of them were on the surface of the stone layer and date back to the Late Iron Age (Plate VI, 18), some pieces to the Viking period, others to the Early Iron Age. This excavation will be continued next summer.

During the investigation in the neighbourhood, one more Early Iron Age stone grave was discovered near the Are village, another Late Iron Age grave (destroyed) at the further fields of the same village and remains of «Celtic fields» (field-walls) between Iruste and Are villages on pasture lands. An ancient iron melting place was discovered near the Pöide church at Kõstrimaja.

The above-described excavations cast light on the formation of one of Saaremaa's parish centres and confirm our theory expressed earlier that the ancient Saaremaa parish centres were blossoming and densely settled areas already during the pre-Roman Iron Age.

² The bones were identified by Lembi Lõugas, student of Tartu University.

³ The finds are in the Saaremaa Museum, N 1461; the records are also kept there, but they are available likewise at the archives of the Department of Archaeology of the Institute of History, Estonian Academy of Sciences.

PÕIDE (KAHUTSI) MUISTISTE UURIMISEST

Arheoloogiliselt vähe uuritud Saaremaa idaosas alustati kroonikates mainimata Põide maalinna ja selle läheduses asuvate Kahutsi muististe kaevamist. Maalinnal (tahv. V) avati 10×16 meetri suurune ala, kus 1 kihi väljapuhastamisel paljandus kaks ahjujäänustega hoonevaret. Saadi 25 tarbeeset ja ehtasja (tahv. VI), huvitavamatest kannus, ristikujuline ripats ja paar Saaremaale tüüpilist sõrmust. Relvaleiud puudusid, vähe oli ka keraamikat. Rohkesti oli loomaluud, millede hulgas domineerisid sea- ja lambaluud.

Ainsana Saaremaa ja Muhu linnustest on Põide maalinna jalamil asulakoht. Võib arvata, et see pole samaaegne linnusega. 40 meetrit pikk ja 1 meeter lai proovikraav A (tahv. VII, 1) ei sattunud ehitusjäänustele. Kaevandis B avanes osaliselt hoonepõhja kivisillutis (tahv. VII, 2), mille juurest leiti varase rauaaja keraamikat. Maalinnast 300—400 meetrit edelas kadakasel karjamaal paikneb 7—8 kivikalmet. IV kivikalmost (tahv. VIII) avati lõunapoolmik. Pealmisest kihist saadi noorema rauaaja (tahv. VII, 18) ja sügavamalt varase rauaaja keraamikat. Leiti ka üks inimese hammas.

Maastiku inspekteerimisel avastati Põide kõstrimaja läheduses rauasulatuskoht ja Are külas vanema rauaaja kalme. Are küla väljale Kahutsi-poolses otsas avastati noorema rauaaja kalmistu ase ning selle läheduses muistsed põllupeenrad.

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ОБ ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ ДРЕВНИХ ПАМЯТНИКОВ В ПЕЙДЕ (КАХУТСИ)

В 1990 г. в восточной части о-ва Сааремаа были начаты раскопки неизвестного в хрониках городища Пейде и других памятников в его окрестностях, в частности в Кахутси. На городище заложен раскоп размером 10×16 м (табл. V). В первом слое расчищены остатки двух домов и печей. Среди находок (табл. VI) 25 предметов домашнего обихода и украшений. Отметим шпору, крестовидную подвеску, два перстня, типичных для Сааремаа, и т. д. Оружие не найдено, мало и керамики. Много остеологического материала, среди которого преобладают кости свиней и овец.

Из всех городищ Сааремаа и Муху только у подножия городища Пейде имеется селище. Можно предположить, что оно не одновременно городищу. В траншее длиной 40 м и шириной 1 м (А; табл. VII, 1) остатков построек не обнаружено. В раскопе В частично вскрыто основание жилища с покрытием из камней (табл. VII, 2), там же встречена керамика раннего железного века. В 300—400 м к юго-западу от городища обнаружено 7—8 каменных могильников. На одном из них (IV; табл. VIII) исследована южная часть. В верхнем слое найдена керамика позднего железного века (табл. VI, 18), ниже представлена керамика раннего железного века. Найден один человеческий зуб.

В разведочном порядке были открыты место плавки железа около дома кистера в Пейде и каменный могильник раннего железного века в д. Арэ. Обнаружены также кладбище позднего железного века и остатки древних полей вблизи него.