

FINDS OF CHARRED GRAINS FROM ESTONIAN HILLFORTS

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IRU HILLFORT



In 1936 – 1938 excavated by R. Indreko and A. Vassar. Under the wall ruins dated to the 9th century AD, numerous charred *Hordeum vulgare* grains were found with a small amount of *Triticum aestivum* and *Secale cereale*. *Pisum sativum* together with barley also found. The same composition of grains was observed in the material from the excavations in 1952 and 1955



Triticum aestivum



Pisum sativum



KUUSALU PAJULINN

Excavated in 1936 by M. Schmiedehelm, dated to the 11th century AD. 10–20 cm thick layer of carbonized cereals was discovered near the wall. This layer consisted mostly of grains of *Hordeum vulgare* and *Pisum sativum*, as well as small amounts of *Triticum aestivum* ssp. *compactum* and *Secale cereale*



Hordeum vulgare

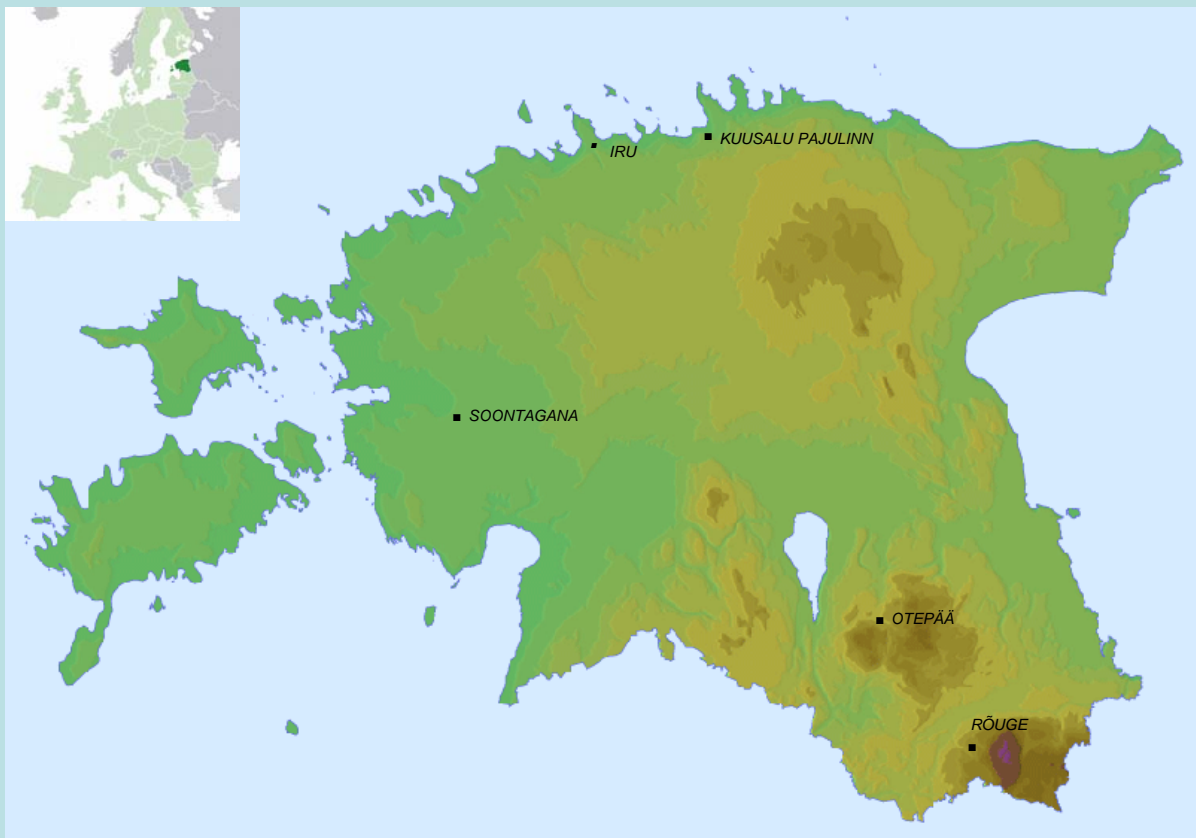
Triticum aestivum ssp. *compactum*

Secale cereale

Hordeum vulgare

Pisum sativum

Hordeum vulgare



SOONTAGANA HILLFORT



Excavated in 1965 by A. Kustin and 1966–1971 by E. Tõnisson, dated to the 11th century AD. Charred layer of grains was discovered consisting of 95% *Secale cereale* and the rest *Hordeum vulgare* and *Triticum aestivum*. Some grains of *Triticum turgidum* were also determined. Finds of *Bromus secalinus* indicate the cultivation of winter rye.



Secale cereale

OTEPÄÄ HILLFORT



Excavated in 1950–1962 and 1967–1974 by O. Saadre. The dominant cereal in Otepää hillfort from the 11th–12th centuries was *Triticum aestivum*, accompanied by small quantities of *Secale cereale*, *Hordeum vulgare* and *Avena sativa*. In the 12th–13th centuries *Secale cereale* dominated with a few grains of *Triticum aestivum* and *Avena sativa*.



Secale cereale

RÕUGE HILLFORT



Excavated in 1951–1952 by H. Moora and 1953–1952 by M. Schmiedehelm. Charred grains of *Hordeum vulgare* were found on a house floor dated to the 9th–10th centuries AD.



Hordeum vulgare