

ARHEOLOOGILISED  
VÄLITÖÖD  
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD WORKS  
IN ESTONIA

1997

Koostanud ja toimetanud  
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# THE CONSTRUCTION-ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CISTERCIAN ST. MICHAEL'S CONVENT IN TALLINN

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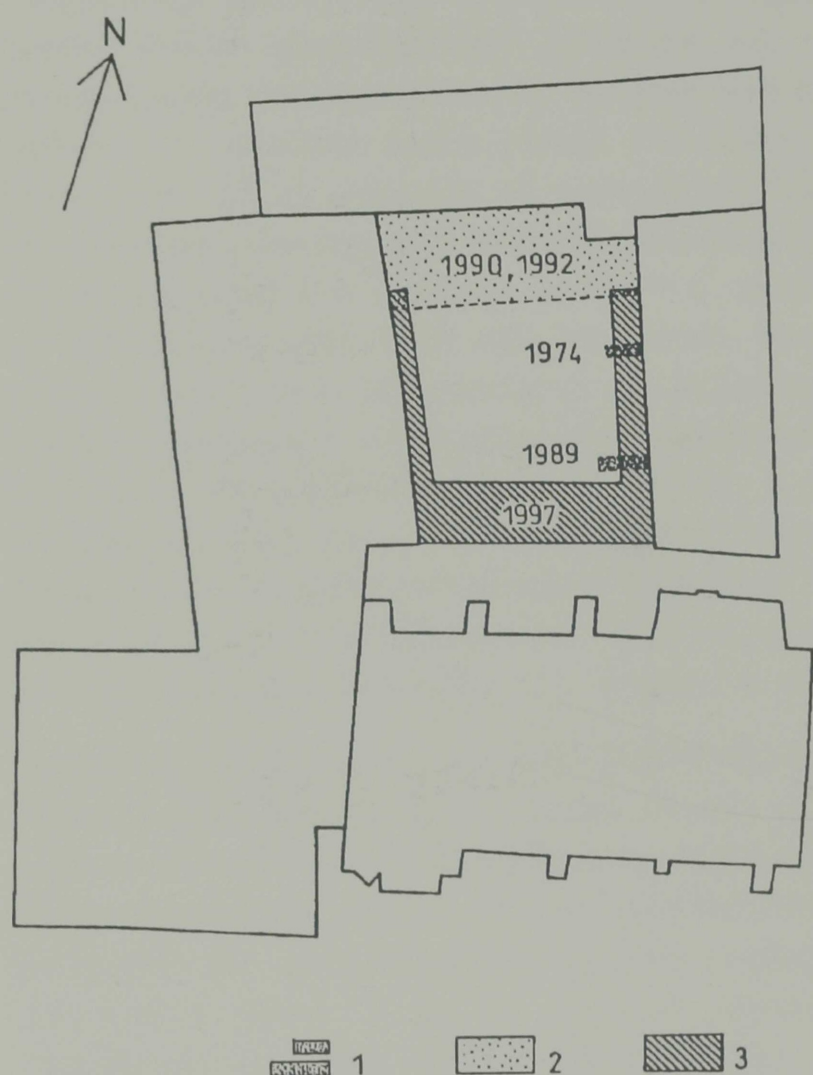


Fig. 1. Location plan of the excavations on the territory of the St. Michael's Convent in Tallinn. 1 – trial excavations of 1974 and 1989; 2 – excavations of 1990 and 1992; 3 – excavation of 1997.

Although some trial excavations (Tamm 1974) and archaeological surveillance (Aus & Lange 1983) were carried out on the territory of the former St. Michael's Convent (present Gustav Adolf's Gymnasium) and its immediate neighbourhood in the 1970's–1980's (Fig. 1: 1), more extensive archaeological excavations took place only in 1990 and 1992), with Swedish archaeologists from the Lund university and Malmö Museum participating in the common project (Eriksdotter & Reisnert 1991). The excavations were of an investigative nature, seeking answers to the following questions:

1. Was there any settlement in the area in question earlier than the convent; if so, how old was it;
2. How old are various parts of the convent and in which sequence were they built;
3. Was there a cloister in the inner court, what is the nature of its foundations and was it built around the inner court;
4. Were there any constructions of different nature in the inner court;



5. Can the post-convent settlement be traced here.



Fig. 2. Architectural formation of St. Michael's Convent 1 – St. Vincent's chapel; 2 – Vestry; 3 – Abbess's house; 4 – East wing, chapter hall; 5 – Old reductory; 6 – Kitchen; 7 – North wing; 8 – New church; 9 – New refectory, 10 – New kitchen; 11, 12 – Priest's dwelling house and parlatory.

The works were designed to be performed in three years. A cultural layer, about 170 cm thick, was excavated on the southern side of the northern wing of the convent, on an area of 170 m<sup>2</sup>, slightly touching a 4 m long section on the western side of the eastern wing (Fig. 1: 2). The set questions were answered only partly. The excavators connected one fireplace with the pre-convent settlement. The constructions in the inner court were marked by a row of post-holes, which probably had supported the roof of the building, and remains of a clay floor. On the basis of the find material the remains of the building were dated to 1250–1350 and most likely represent a workshop. Special mention should be made



to the discovery of five grave pits at the southern wall of the northern wing in 1990. Due to the lack of grave-goods, the female and children's skeletons found there could be dated from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the reformation of the convent. In 1992, six more graves were discovered, one of which contained a double burial. Owing to the high level of soil water, most of the coffin remains were well preserved. However, in the years in question, no definite traces could be found of the cloister on the inner side of the northern wing. The excavation results have induced several researchers to doubt the cloister theory as a whole. On the basis of additional information obtained in the intermediate years, Jaak Tamm presented a new scheme of development at the beginning of 1997, summarising the hundreds of years of construction history (Tamm 1998), distinguishing the following stages:

1. Pre-convent period, represented by the Chapel of St. Wenceslas, founded after 1219;
2. Establishment of the convent in 1249, and the first wooden buildings;
3. Construction of the vestry on the northern side of the Chapel – the third quarter of the 13<sup>th</sup> century;
4. Erection of the eastern and northern wings and reconstruction of the Chapel into the convent church – the fourth quarter of the 13<sup>th</sup> century;
5. Reconstruction of the church building in double length – 1420's–1430's;
6. Adding a new refectory to the western wing, extending the western wing southwards to the northwest corner of the church – second and third quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century;
7. Reconstruction of the dormitory storey in the eastern wing – 1420's–1440's;
8. Erection of the new kitchen, presbytery and parlour – third quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

The excavations in the inner court of the convent in 1997 were mainly connected with the drainage of the eastern wing, the new gallery, designed to connect the eastern and western wings and the reinforcement and hydro-isolation of the foundations of the western wing (Fig. 1: 3). The excavation covered an area of about 170 m<sup>2</sup>. Due to the southward ascent of the ground, the thickness of the cultural layer here reached 2.5 m. At the same time, the sections with stratigraphy entirely preserved from original soil up to the modern layers were scarce, probably owing to rather intensive burial activities in the area under discussion. A total of 86 burials were discovered, 66 of them buried in 54 burial plots, the



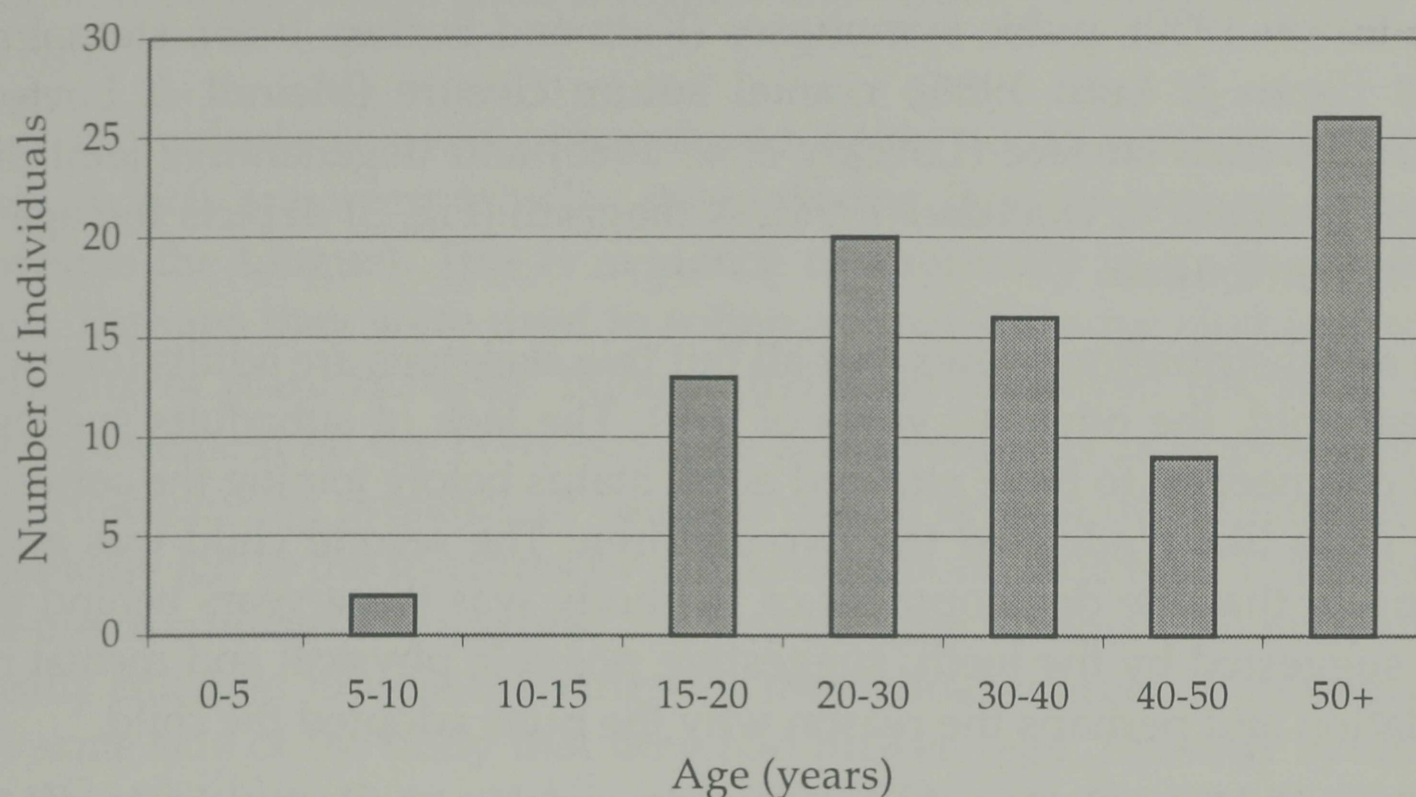


Fig. 3. Age at Death

remaining 20 dispersed. Since the analysis of skeletons from medieval cemeteries has been rare in Estonia, the osteological material of this cemetery, analysed by Jonathan Kalman, will be discussed more thoroughly.

**Condition of Remains** – For the most part, bone preservation was excellent and most skeletons were complete. Occasionally only a few long bones and/or the skull were found. The most unusual aspect of the bones was the presence of a black mesh-like material on the back of several of the skulls and on the underside of some of the other bones. Even in the absence of this black material on the skulls, on some individuals, there was a brown–white stain indicating that some material had once been present, but obviously has not preserved over time. This material, I suspect, is the remnants of a death shroud used to wrap the body in when buried.

**Sex** – Biological sex was determined from the shape of the pelvic girdle, cranial morphology and metric analysis (e.g. maximum diameter of the head of the humerus and femur) (See Bass 1987; Krogman & Iscan 1986). As expected, all remains where the sex could be determined were female. Three individuals could not be sexed – two because they are children and one because it is only represented by a fragment of the leg.

**Age** – Age at death was estimated from the following techniques. *For subadults*: long bone lengths (Ubelaker 1987), dental eruption and development (Van Beek 1983), and epiphyseal union (Krogman & Iscan 1986).



*For adults:* dental attrition (Brothwell 1981), dental root transparency (Gustafson 1950), pubic symphyses (Katz and Suchey 1986), sternal rib ends (Iskan & Loth 1986), cranial suture closure (Meindl & Lovejoy 1985), auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) and degenerative joint diseases (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994). A diagram (Fig. 3) depicts the age at death distribution.

The age distribution shows that all but two skeletons are adults (one was 7 years old, the other 10 years of age). The lack of subadults suggests that one needed to have attained adult status before joining the convent. The nuns likely adopted the two children. The second child was interesting in that the development of the body was three years behind the age suggested by the teeth, suggesting possible physical and mental retardation and perhaps the reason why the nuns adopted the child.

A diagram (Fig. 3) also shows that many individuals lived beyond 50 years of age. Although current ageing techniques do not allow for more accurate age assessment of old individuals without expensive and destructive techniques, we know that all known populations, even those with high crude mortality and low life expectancy, have a proportion of individuals surviving into their eighties and nineties (Chamberlain 1994: 20). This was undoubtedly true for this population. Living to an old age in the past was likely rare in general, though, with access to a healthy diet, a sanitary living environment, and access to medical treatment acting as pre-requisites.

**Stature** – Stature was estimated from long bone lengths using the methods outlined by Trotter (1970). Values ranged from 150 – 174.5 cm. with an average height of 161.5 cm.

**Pathologies and Trauma** – In general, the cemetery population comes across as quite healthy. Enamel hypoplasia (A defect in the formation of the tooth enamel, formed during childhood) had a prevalence rate of only 12 percent (24 / 200 anterior teeth). Recurrent disease and/or nutritional stress in the growing years cause the disease (Roberts & Manchester 1995). Another general indicator of health is cribra orbitalis (pitting on the inside of the orbits), caused by iron deficiency mainly from disease stress, and develops also during the growing years (Roberts & Manchester 1995). The rate of the disease was only 15.8 percent (6/38 orbits) which is quite low considering that much of the world's population has been estimated to be iron deficient. What both of these rates of disease suggest, coupled with the fairly high age distribution, is that members of the convent most likely came from families of mid-high



economic status where good nutrition and sanitary conditions were not an issue.

Four individuals showed unusual and heavy tooth wear in the front teeth, which are worn labially (towards the lips) instead of lingually (towards the tongue). This is evidence of habitually using the teeth as tools. Perhaps they were used to soften animal skins for clothing or for stripping of plant material. Nine individuals displayed fractures, and their placement on the body suggests accidental falls as opposed to direct violence. The presence of osteoporosis in several of the victims undoubtedly led to the fractures by weakening bone structure. Evidence of the use of crutches is presented for two fracture victims who both show greatly enlarged muscle markings for the deltoid muscle of the arms on the same side of the body that they had broken legs. The only evidence for direct violence was a depressed cranial fracture on the left parietal bone of one individual. The wound was caused by a blow from a blunt object. For the most part, healing of the fractures is excellent with the bones properly aligned and only a few cases of underlying infection. This suggests that the population had access to good medical facilities.

Two individuals demonstrated burn marks on the body, perhaps suggesting death in a fire. One had blackening on the front of the skull and on the legs and feet. The other showed burn marks on the arms and the upper vertebrae. Both bodies were burned while in a fleshed state as indicated by the presence of burn outline marks where the bones articulate. These outline marks demonstrate that the body was articulated and the joint surfaces were thus protected against the fire.

Joint disease (osteoarthritis) was not overly common and its presence was mainly restricted to older individuals. The relative lack of the disease in the young can be attributed to a fairly sedentary life-style in which hard manual and repetitive work was not part of everyday life.

Finally, evidence for scalping was found in three individuals. Two were adults (20–25 years and 50+ years), the other was the 10 year old child with suspected retardation. The cuts are clearly peri-mortem as demonstrated by a consistency in the colour of the wounds with the surrounding bone. The marks are undoubtedly deliberate as shown by series of parallel cutmarks caused by a sharp bladed instrument – as seen by their V-shaped cross-section. The reasons for scalping can only be guessed at, but likely the marks are evidence of surgical procedures. What is obvious though is that none survived the procedure since there are no signs of healing.





*Fig. 4. Sewage canal stoned with limestone slabs.*

Owing to numerous burials, deeper horizons of the cultural layer were mostly disturbed. Only in the southwest corner of the courtyard, where the burials were few, the former sod layer and the prime cultural layer have preserved upon the original sand. In the rest of the area they had been damaged with burials as well as the later pits. The largest of these, the north–south–oriented one, was dug for a sewage canal and later stoned on the inside with a mortarless limestone wall (Fig. 4). The canal was uncovered. However, the sewage canals in Tallinn were mostly covered with limestone slabs. A NE–SW–oriented section of a canal of this type came to light at the courtyard side of the present cloakroom wing of the school. The age of this canal and the further direction of either of the canals could not be determined. Most likely they both joined the open sewage canal, traversing the territory of the convent, which is visible in the plan from the year 1682 .

The purpose of the posts parallel to the eastern wing was also uncertain. Three of these were located in the southeast corner of the excavation, about 187–195 cm from the eastern wing, with an interval of 210 cm. The fourth was located in line with them, but 15.6 m northwards. Exceptionally for a permanent construction, they were made of birchwood. The <sup>14</sup>C analysis dated the posts to the period 1283–1312, which coincides with the first stage of the erection of the east wing. The material and the small number of the posts suggest scaffolding, which was most certainly necessary when laying the higher parts of the walls.



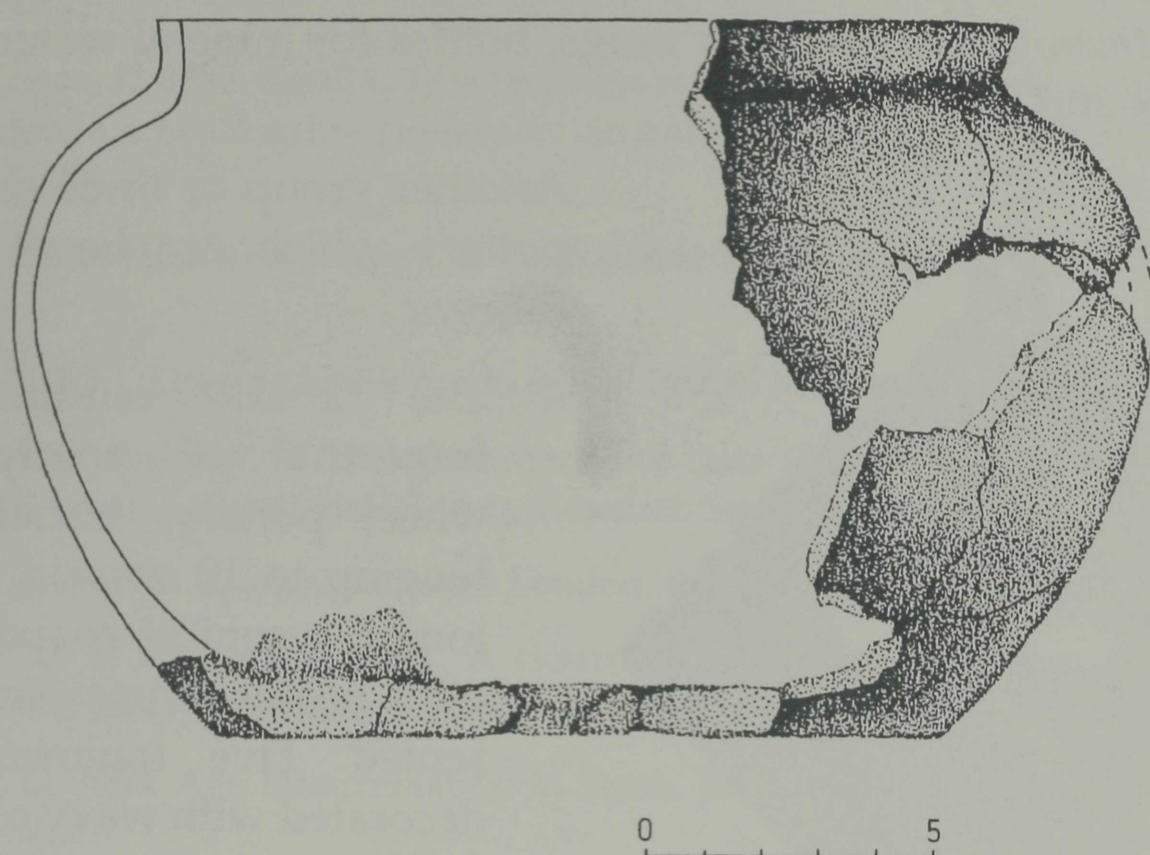


Fig. 5. A polished vessel (AI 6219: 1049).

Since the layers were severely mixed, the majority of the finds from the convent period (Fig. 5 and 6) were detached. However, archaeologist Jaak Mäll succeeded in grouping them, especially the pottery finds. First, mention should be made to drinking and storage vessels, which can be divided into the following periods:

- The 13<sup>th</sup> century – 26 fragments of early stoneware drinking vessels. Additionally, five fragments of red burnt vessels covered with violet angobe. Siegburg, foothills of Cologne, and Low Saxony can be determined as production areas. Large decanters and drinking vessels of *Jakobkanne* type were represented.
- The 14<sup>th</sup> century – 55 fragments of semi-stoneware drinking vessels, manufactured in Siegburg and Low Saxony. Vessel types coincided with those of the previous century.
- The 15<sup>th</sup> century – 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century – 393 fragments of completely sintered stoneware. In addition to the previous production areas, Raeren was determined. Large decanters, pitchers with funnel-shaped orifice, low beakers, drinking vessels of *Jakobkanne* type, beer mugs, and decanters of *Bienenkorbhumpen* type with matrix-printed decorations were represented.
- The second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century – the 18<sup>th</sup> century – 30 fragments of late stoneware. Westerwald, Frechen, Deringen, Raeren were determined as production areas, the vessels were decanters of *Bienen-*



*korbhumpen* type with matrix-printed decorations, stoneware bottles of *Bartmannkrug* type, beer mugs, bottles for mineral water, storage vessels and ointment boxes.

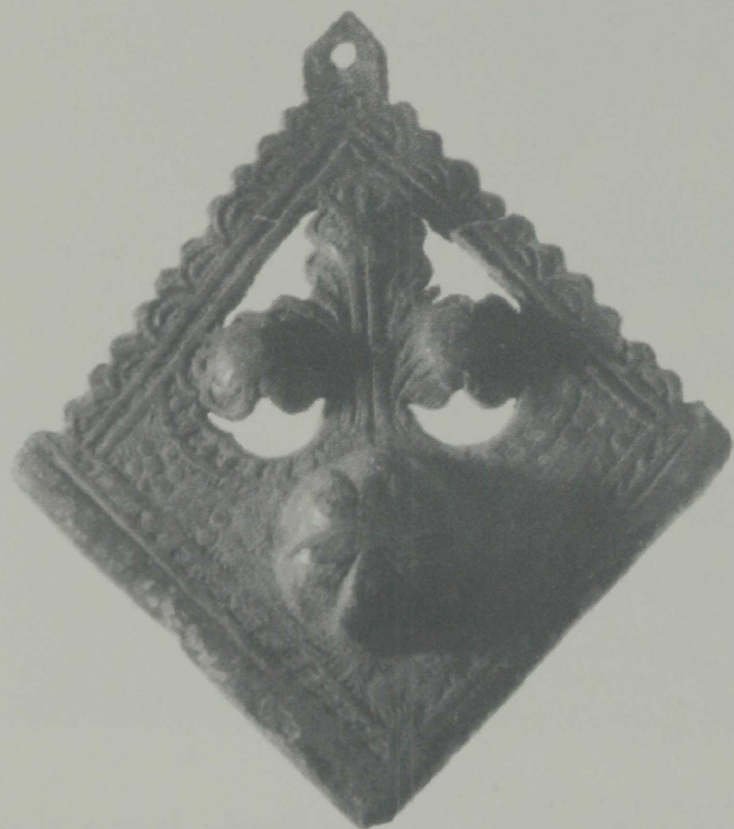


Fig. 6. A decorative bronze corner mount of a book (Bible?) cover.

Another group of finds consists of pottery which can be divided as follows:

- The 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> centuries – 46 fragments of poorly baked wheel pottery, seemingly belonging to 10 vessels. Flat-bottomed conical-shaped pots with profiled rims were represented. Five fragments were decorated with wavy or straight line ornamentation.
- The 13<sup>th</sup> century – seven fragments of imported pottery, probably originating from Paf-frath, Paris – Rouen, and the northern coast of Germany. Of vessel types, flat-bottomed

conical-shaped pots with profiled rims, vessels of *Kugeltopf* type, and glazed pottery with handles were represented.

- The 14<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries – 290 fragments from nearly 40 vessels of medium baking, covered with brown lead glaze. In this group, only rim fragments could be dated more accurately: one from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, four from the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries, 33 from the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries. *Grapens* with handles prevailed, in one case the *grapen* from the 14<sup>th</sup> century had two handles.

In summary, it can be asserted that the find material of the 13<sup>th</sup> century is quite typical for Tallinn – the majority (2/3) consists of cooking pottery, with the proportion of imported production to local one is about 1:3. In the 14<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries, increasing use of imported drinking vessels is remarkable, so is the nearly complete abandoning of earthenware. Very likely they were replaced by metal vessels, according to the advancing living standard, which are not reflected in the find material.



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## EHITUSARHEOLOOGILISTEST UURIMISTÖÖD TSISTERTSLASTE TALLINNA PÜHA MIIKAELI NUNNAKLOOSTRIS

*Jaan TAMM, Guido TOOS, Jonathan KALMAN, Jaak MÄLL*

Tallinna Püha Miikaeli nunnakloostri territooriumil ja lähiümbruses tehti üksikuid proovikaevamisi 1970.–1980. aastatel (joon.1: 1). Suuremad uurimistööd algasid siin Rootsi – Eesti ühisprojektina 1990. ja 1992. aastal. Tookord loodeti leida vastust järgmistele küsimustele:

- kas uuritaval alal oli asustus enne kloostri ehitamist;
- millises järjekorras püstitati kloostri erinevad osad;
- kas kloostri siseõuel paiknes ristikäik ;
- kas ristikäik kulges ümber siseõue;
- kuidas olid ehitatud ristikäigu vundamendid;
- kas kloostri siseõues paiknes veel teisi rajatisi;
- kas antud kohal leidub jälgi kloostrijärgsest asustusest.

Kahe aastaga jõuti läbi kaevata 170 m<sup>2</sup> ala kloostri põhjatiiva lõunaküljel. Idatiiva läänekülge uuriti vaid 4 m laiuse lõiguna (joon.1: 2). Kaevamiste piiratud mahu tõttu jäid mitmed esitatud küsimused vastuseta. Kaevamiste juhendajad seostasid kloostrieelse asustusega tuleaset. Siseõuel paiknenud rajatisi markeeris savipõranda jäänus ja rida postiauke. Leiumaterjali alusel oletati, et tegemist võiks olla aastatel 1250 – 1350 eksisteerinud töökojaga. Eraldi tuleb märkida viie naise ja lapse hua avamist ehitise põhjatiiva lõunaseina ääres. Kõik surnud olid maetud panusteta ning dateeriti ajavahemikku 13.sajandist kuni kloostri reformimiseni. 1992.aasta kaevamistel avati veel kuus kirstujäänustega hauda, millest üks oli kaksikmatusega.

1990. ja 1992. aasta kaevamistel ei leitud mingeid konkreetseid jälgi kloostri põhjatiiva siseküljel asunud ristikäigust. Seetõttu seadsid mitmed uurijaid kahtluse alla ristikäigu olemasolu üldse. Vahepeal lisandunud uurimistulemuste põhjal esitas JaanTamm 1997.aastal uue, kloostri mitmesaja aastast ehituslugu kajastava arenguskeemi. Selles saab eristada järgmisi ajajärke:

- kloostrieelne aeg, mida esindab pärast 1219. aastat antud kohale rajatud Ventseli kabel;
- kloostri asutamine 1249. aastal ja esimeste puithoonete rajamine;
- Ventseli kabeli põhjaküljele käärkambri ehitamine ja esimeste puithoonete rajamine 13. sajandi kolmandal veerandil;
- ida- ja põhjatiiva rajamine ning Ventseli kabeli rekonstrueerimine kloostrit teenindavaks kirikuks 13.sajandi neljandal veerandil;
- kirikuhoone rekonstrueerimine ja pikemaks ehitamine aastatel 1420.–1430;
- uue refektooriumi rajamine läänetiiba ning selle pikendamine lõunasuunas kuni kiriku loodenurgani 15.sajandi teisel ja kolmandal veerandil;
- idatiiva dormitooriumikorruse rekonstrueerimine aastatel 1420.–1440.;
- uue köögihoone, preestri- ja parlatooriumimaja püstitamine 15. sajandi kolmandal veerandil.

1997.aastal toimunud avariikaevamised kloostri siseõues olid seotud drenaaži paigaldamisega idatiiva hoovipoolsesse ossa ning Gustav Adolphi Gümnaasiumi uue ühendusgalerii ehitamisega ida- ja läänetiiva vahele. Kaevamisi tuli teha ka läänetiiva vunda-



mentide tugevdamiseks (joon. 1: 3). Uuritava ala suurus oli ühtekokku u. 170 m<sup>2</sup>. Kuna antud ala oli kasutatud peamiselt kalmistuna, oli kultuurkiht tugevasti segatud. Ühtekokku avati 86 matust. Väljakaevatud antropoloogilise leiumaterjali analüüsi tegi Jonathan Kalman. Uuringute alusel selgus, et kõik määratud luustikud kuulusid naistele. Mitmel juhul täheldati jälgi, mis osutavad matmisele surilinales. Kahel luustikul avastati põlemisjälgi, mis viitab nende arvatavale hukkumisele tuleõnnetuses.

Luustike vanuseline määrang (joon. 3) näitas, et kõik, välja arvatud kaks, kuulusid täiskasvanud inimestele. Üks lastest oli sunud 7, teine 7 – 10 aastaselt. Viimase puhul täheldati, et tegemist võis olla füüsiliselt ja vaimselt alaarenenud lapsega, kuna tema keha oli võrreldes hammastiku arenguga kolm aastat maha jäänud. Palju oli luustikke, mis kuulusid üle 50 aasta vanustele naistele. Maetute kehapikkus oli 150 – 174,5 cm.

Kloostri siseõue maetud olid olnud küllaltki terved. Hambaemaili hüpoplaasia (hambaemaili kahjustused, mis kujunevad lapsepõlves) esines 12% ulatuses. Pidev stress või toiduainete nappus kasvuaas põhjustab mitmeid haigusi. Üheks tervise üldseisundi näitajaks on *criba orbitalis* – silmakoobaste sisselangemine. Selle, ühtekokku 15,8 % luustikul täheldatud haiguse, põhjustab rauapuudus kasvuaas. Nimetatud haiguse madal näitaja koos üsna kõrge eaga viitavad võimalusele, et enamus nunnasid pärines kesk- ja kõrgklassi peredest, kus olid head toitumis- ja sanitaartingimused. Mõnel luustikul tuvastati ebatavaliselt tugevad esihambad, mis on moodustunud labiaalselt (huulte suunas) linguaalse (keele suunas) asemel. Sellise nähtuse põhjuseks võib olla hammaste kasutamine teatud tööoperatsioonides, näiteks loomanahkade ja taimede töötlemisel või riiete valmistamisel. Mitmel luustikul täheldati luumurde: jala-, sääre- ja õlavarreluu ning selgroomurrud viitavad õnnetule kukkumisele. Paljudel juhtudel oli luumurru tekkele kaasa aidanud vanusest tingitud luuhõrenemine. Kahel luustikul avastati luumurruga samal poolel esinev deltalihaste suurenemine, mis osutab päris kindlasti karkude kasutamisele. Ühel luustikul tuvastatud koljuluu kild vasakus kiiruluus viitab vägivaldsele löögile tõmbi esemega. Luumurdude paranemine oli toimunud enamasti hästi. Murdunud luuotsad olid korralikult paigale asetatud ja põletikke oli tekkinud vaid mõnel juhul. Kõik see näitab, et kloostris pidi olema hea meditsiiniabi.

Matustest puutumatuks jäänud esmast kultuurkihti avastati väiksemate laikudena vaid hoovi edelanurgas. Lisaks matustele avastati mitmeid sissekaeveid. Neist suurim, pealt lahtine kanal oli kaevatud kunagise reoveekanali tarbeks ning hiljem paeplaatidega vooderdatud (joon. 4). Teine reovee äravoolu kanal avati praeguse kooli garderoobitiiva õueküljel. Tõenäoliselt ühinesid mõlemad kanalid kloostriterritooriumi läbinud lahtise kanaliga.

Lahtiseks jäi idatiivaga paralleelselt kulgevate postide otstarve. Neist kolm paiknesid 210 cm laiuste vahedega u 190 cm kaugusel idatiivast. Kuna postid olid kasepuust, välistab see võimaluse, et tegemist oleks mingi püsivama ehituskonstruksiooniga. Postidest tehtud radioaktsiivse süsiniku analüüsid andsid puidu tõenäolisemaks vanuseks ajavahemiku 1283–1312, mis ajaliselt sobib idatiiva esimese ehitusjärguga. Postide materjal ja vähene arv võiks viidata näiteks telligupostidele, mida idatiiva kõrgemaks ehitamisel kindlasti vajati.

Enamus kloostriaegsest leiumaterjalist (vt. joon. 5 ja 6) saadi kultuurikihi suure segatuse tõttu irdleidudena. Siiski õnnestus Jaak Mällil osa keraamikat tüpologiseerida ja dateerida. Tema määrangu kohaselt on varasemad 13. sajandi varakivikeraamilised jooginõud, mis pärinevad Siegburgi, Kölni eelmäestiku ja Alam-Saksimaa tootmispiirkondadest. Nõutüüpidest on esindatud suured dekanteerimiskannud ja ilmselt Jakobkanne tüüpi jooginõud. 14. sajandiga dateeriti poolkivikeraamiliste jooginõude



katked, mida valmistati Sieburgis ja Alam-Saksimaal. Nõutüübid on sarnased eelmisel sajandil toodetega. 15.–16. sajandist pärinevad täielikult sintreerunud kivitööstuste nõude katked. Nende hulgas on erineva suuruse ja otstarbega anumaid, nagu näiteks suured dekanteerimiskannud, lehtkujulise suudmega joogikannud, madalad peekrid, Jakobkanne tüüpi jooginõud, õllekannud ja matriitstrükis kaunistustega Bienenkorbhumpeni tüüpi dekanteerimiskannud. 16. sajandi teisest poolest kuni 18. sajandini pärinevad hilise kivitööstuse katked Westerwaldist, Frechenist, Deringenist ja Raerenist. Nõutüüpidest esineb matriitstrükis kaunistustega Bienenkorbhumpeni tüüpi dekanteerimiskannused, Bartmannkrugi tüüpi kivitööstuse pudeleid, õllekruuse, mineraalveepudeleid, säilitusnõusid ja salvitopse.

Teise suurema rühma moodustavad tarbetööstuse nõud. Neid võib liigitada ja dateerida järgnevalt: 12.–13. sajandi nõrga põletusega keldal valmistatud anumad kümnest erinevast nõust. Nõutüüpidest on esindatud lamedapõhjalised, ülespoole laienevad ja profileeritud servaga potid. Viis fragmenti on kaunistatud lainelise või sirge joonornamendiga. 13. sajandi imporditud tarbetööstuse tootmispiirkondadeks on Paffrath, Pariis–Rouen ja Saksa põhjarannik. Nõutüüpidest esineb lamedapõhjalisi, ülespoole laienevad profileeritud servaga potte, Kugeltopfi tüüpi ja sangadega glasuuritud anumaid. 14.–18. sajandist pärinevad umbes 40 anuma katked, mis on keskmise põletusega ja pruuni pliiglasuuriga. Nende hulgas on rohkesti kandenasaga kolmjalgnõusid, ühel juhul on tegemist kahe sangaga kolmjalgnõuga.

Keraamika analüüs näitab, et 13. sajandisse dateeritud leiumaterjal on tüüpiline sellel perioodil Tallinnas levinud savinõudele. Umbes 2/3 moodustavad toiduvalmistamiseks kasutatud nõud, kus impordi ja lokaalse toodangu suhe on ligikaudu 1: 3. Alates 14. kuni 16. sajandini torkab silma importjooginõude arvestatav tõus ning peaaegu täielik savinõudest loobumine. Tõenäoliselt võisid neid asendada elustandardi tõusule vastavad metallnõud, mida aga kaevamistel kogutud leiuaines ei peegelda.