

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD WORKS
IN ESTONIA

1999

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseinspeksioon
Tallinn 2000

© 2000 Muinsuskaitseinspeksioon
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
Board of Antiquities
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

Esikaas: rihmajagaja Harjumaalt Harmi kalmest
Cover: strap-divider from Harmi grave in Harjumaa

Tagakaas: kaelavõru fragment Harjumaalt Harmi kalmest
Back cover: fragment of neck-ring from Harmi grave in Harjumaa

Toimetuskolleegium:

Ants Kraut
Valter Lang
Anneli Randla
Jaan Tamm
Toomas Tamla
Ülle Tamla
Heiki Valk

Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
e-mail: info@muinas.ee

Kujundus ja makett:

Jaana Kool

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ISSN 1406-3972

Trükitud AS Pakett trükikojas
Laki 17, Tallinn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN OLD TALLINN

Peeter Talvar

OÜ Tael (Tael Ltd.) Rüütli 6, 10130 Tallinn, Eesti (Estonia)
tael@teleport.ee

In autumn 1999, in connection with the laying of a telephone cable, Tael Ltd. carried out archaeological investigations on a 1.33 km long trace in Niguliste, Rüütli, Müürivahe, Väike-Karja, Sauna, Suur-Karja, Kuninga, Vene, Pikk, Kinga Voorimehe, Dunkri, Raekoja and Kullassepa streets, Vana turg, Vanaturu kael, Raekoja plats (Town Hall Square) and Saiakäik in Old Tallinn (Fig. 1). The cable was laid at a depth of 0.5–0.9 m. At this depth, different wall remains were observed on the NW corner of Müürivahe Street 24, on the NE side of Väike-Karja 4, in the archway of Vene Street 6, on the W side of Raekoja plats 14, and on the N side of Dunkri Street 5. For the cable manholes, fifteen pits were dug, averging 1.5 x 2.5 m (see Fig. 1: 1–15). Pits nos. 4–10, 12 and 13 were of little interest, since the cultural layer had been destroyed or the pits could not be dug down to the original soil.

In **pit no. 3** at the W side of St. Anthony's chapel of the Niguliste (St. Nicholas) church, the remains of a N–S oriented limestone wall, 20–30 cm thick, were discovered at an absolute altitude of 23.24–23.12 m. On the eastern side of the wall, at an absolute altitude of 22.65 m, was a line of lime mortar indicating the level of the soil at the time the wall was built. The foundation of the wall extended down to an absolute altitude of 22.32 m. Considering the depth of the foundation, the thickness of the wall and its location relative to the church and the street, one may say that these remains most likely belong to the boundary wall of the territory of St. Nicholas' church (see also Lumiste & Kangropool 1990, 57 and Fig. 89: 1).

In **pit no. 11** on the NE side of Väike-Karja Street 2, only the lowest part of the cultural layer was preserved. The preserved part of the cultural layer was about 0.5 m thick, resting on the original sand, and consisted of decayed dung, small branches and chopping chips. The pottery fragments found from the layer (AI 6407: 21) belong to the 2nd half of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century. In **pit no. 13**, dug on the western side of Raekoja plats 13, the remains of two limestone pavements were discovered. The upper pavement was at an absolute altitude of 13.18 m and the lower one was of 12.87–12.81 m. No objects were found to allow dating of the pavements. Relying on the results of the earlier investigations, one may assume that the remains belong to the pavements that covered the square in the 14th century (Tarakanova & Saadre 1955, 24, 26, Pl. III; Böckler 1960, 15–16).

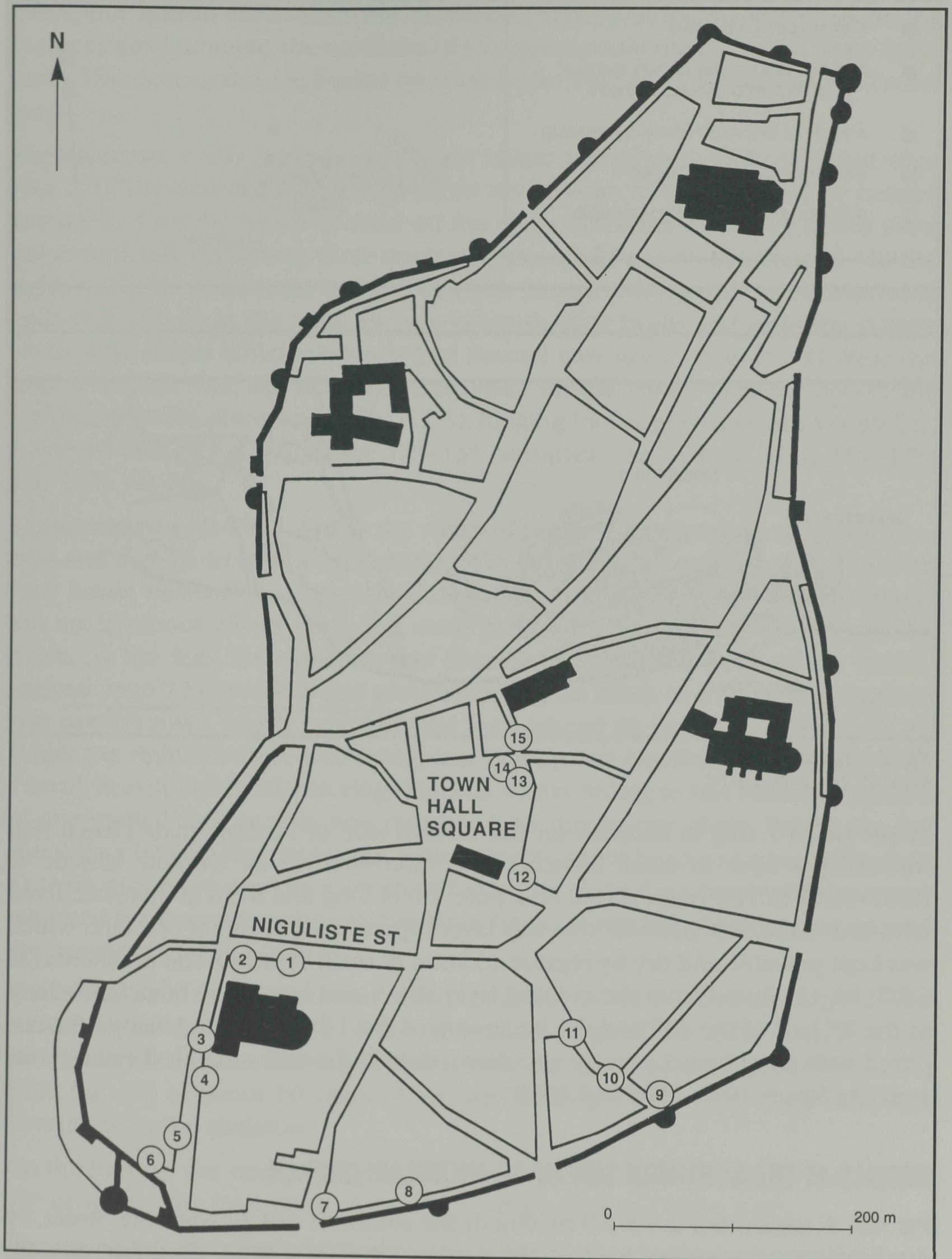


Fig. 1. Location plan of the pits (1-15) in Old Tallinn.

Joon. 1. Kaablikaevude ehitamiseks kaevatud šurfid (1-15) Tallinna vanalinnas.

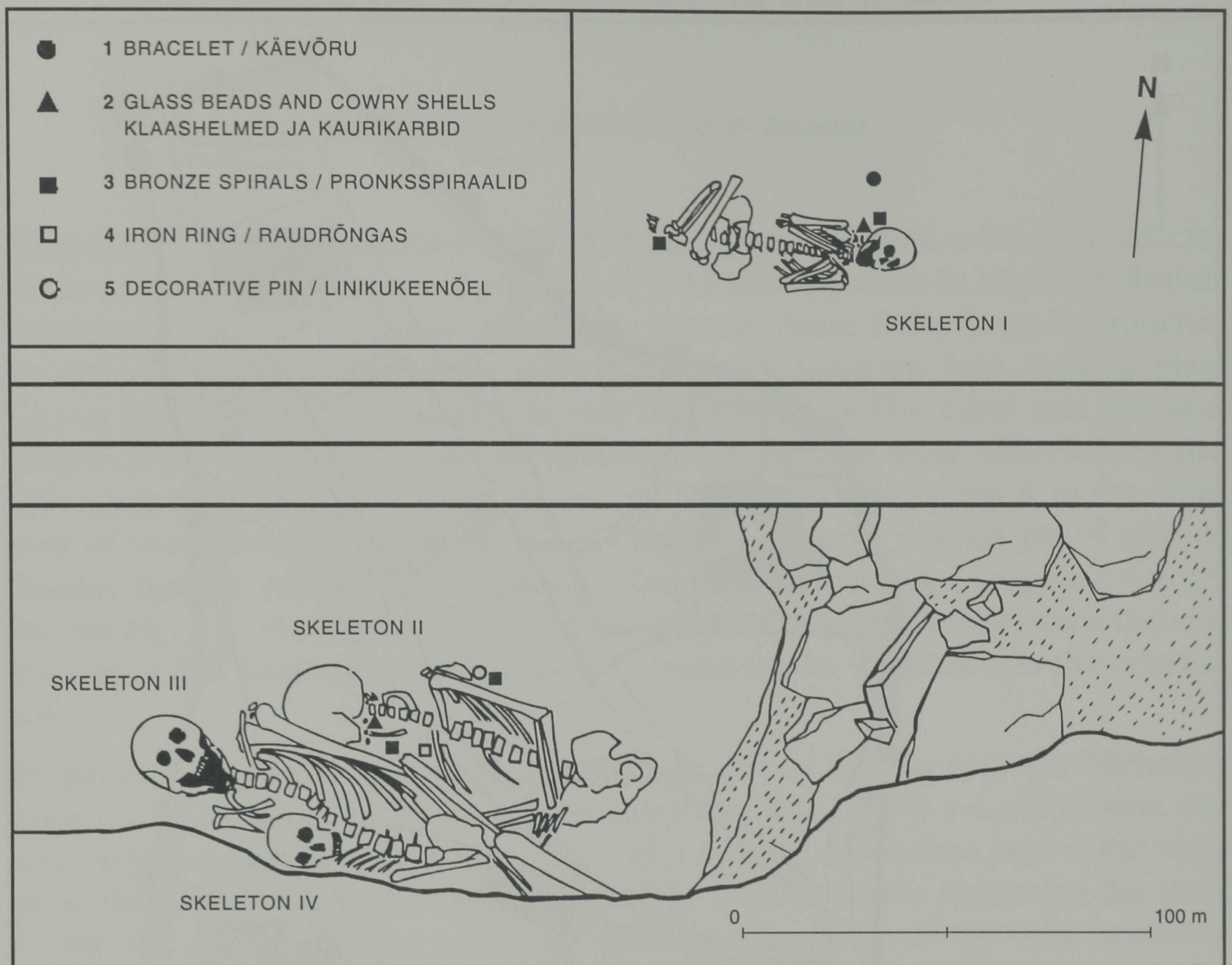


Fig. 2. Skeletons nos. I-IV.
Joon. 2. Luustikud I-IV.

In **pit no. 15**, dug in Saiakäik on the eastern side of Raekoja plats (Town Hall Square)¹⁰, a layer of small branches was discovered at an absolute altitude of 12.81–12.62 m. The twigs rested on a pole, 1.6 m long and 8 cm in diameter, fixed with one stake. It is possible that this layer represents a remnant of a lane which was kept passable and dry by regular addition of small branches. The potsherds (AI 6407: 38, 41) found from the cultural layer above and below the branches belong to the 2nd half of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries. Analogous lanes paved with small branches were also discovered in the archaeological excavations at Sauna Street 10 in 1998 and 1999.

BURIALS AT THE NORTHERN SIDE OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH

Pit no. 1, measuring 2.4 x 2.9 m, dug in the southern side of Niguliste Street, by the limestone boundary wall of the former cemetery of St. Nicholas' church, turned out to be most interesting. At a depth of 0.7–1 m from the present pave-

ment, four human skeletons were discovered (Fig. 2). Since the graves were dug in the original moraine, the contours of the graves could not be traced more accurately. The deceased were buried on their backs. No coffin remains were discovered.

Skeleton no. I was buried only 15 cm below the ground surface of that time (Fig. 2: I). The deceased, a child of about seven years of age, was buried headed eastwards, with the hands crossed on the chest. Since the lower leg bones were not completely preserved, their exact position could not be determined. On the right wrist was a bracelet twisted of three bronze wires, with open truncated ends (Fig. 2: I, 1). At the neck, twenty greenish glass beads and eighteen cowrie shells were found which evidently had formed two strings (Fig. 2: I, 2). Near the toes of the left foot, and near the neck, small bronze spirals used for decorating the clothes were discovered (Fig. 2: I, 3). Judging by the grave goods (AI 6407: I), it was a burial of a girl from the 12th–13th centuries (see Selirand 1974, 169–170; Ligi 1993, 69–70).

Skeletons nos. II–IV. 1.2 m to the south of burial I, the skeletons of a woman, a man and a child were discovered (Fig. 2: II–IV). The deceased were buried with their heads westwards, at a depth of about 60 cm. The arms of the woman (skeleton no. II), about 25–35 years old, were bent at the elbows and crossed on the pelvis. At the legs the skeleton was damaged. Around the neck of the buried woman were 72 colourless and greenish-blue glass beads and 29 cowrie shells in two parallel rows, which evidently had been placed on two strings (Fig. 2: II, 2). Under the right shoulder was a fragment of a bronze chain of double links, with a small, heavily oxidized iron ring (Fig. 2: II, 4). According to Jüri Peets, a fragment of mummified human skin was preserved on the bronze chain. Below the left shoulder, a bronze decorative pin with a double spiral head was found (Fig. 2: II, 5). Such pins were used by women to fasten the chain for a kerchief. Bronze spirals used for decorating the clothes were found at the left shoulder and around the bronze chain (Fig. 2: II, 3).

The left hand of a man (skeleton no. III) of about 35–50 years of age was extended and lay on the right side of the woman. The legs of the male as well as the female skeletons were damaged. There were no grave goods. The skeleton of a child (no. IV) of about 10 years of age was badly preserved. No finds were discovered with the skeleton.

On the basis of the decorative pin, the burials can be dated to the 2nd half of the 12th century – the beginning of the 13th century (Selirand 1974, 134).

The deceased were buried together. The woman's head was turned to the right and faced the man. The relationship between the man's and child's skeletons

could not be determined because of their poor preservation. Simultaneous burial is indicated by the fact that there was no soil layer between them. The skeletons were not damaged by any subsequent burials (which is common with burials of different dates), but by the construction of the boundary wall of the former cemetery of St. Nicholas' church in the 2nd half of the 19th century (Tamm 1981, 17). Thus, the burials must belong to the village cemetery founded at the foot of the eastern slope of Toompea no later than the beginning of the 13th century.

In the filling of the grave of the triple burial, a rim fragment of a hand-moulded fine-grained clay vessel, decorated at the neck with cord impression and line decoration, belonging to the 8th–10th centuries, was found (AI 6407: II/2–4: 1; Lang 1996, 75–78).

References

- Böckler, T. 1960.** Tallinna keskaegsed elamud. Raekoja plats 13. Uurimistööd looduses. (Manuscript in the archives of Board of Antiquities in Tallinn).
- Lang, V. 1996.** Muistne Rävala. Muistised, kronoloogia ja maaviljelusliku asustuse kujunemine Loode-Eestis, eriti Pirita jõe alamjooksu piirkonnas, 1–2.– Muinasaja teadus, 4. Tallinn.
- Ligi, P. 1993.** Vadjapärased kalmed Eestis (9.–16. sajand).– Muinasaja teadus, 2. Vadjapärased kalmed Eestis 9.–16. sajandil. Tallinn, 7–175.
- Lumiste, M. & Kangropool, R. 1990.** Niguliste kirik. Tallinn.
- Selirand, J. 1974.** Eestlaste matmiskombed varafeodaalsete suhete tärgamise perioodil (11.–13. sajand). Tallinn.
- Tamm, J. 1981.** Niguliste kiriku põhjakülje kalmistu 1978. a. arheoloogiliste kaevamiste aruanne. Köide XI: 5. (Manuscript in the archives of Tallinn City Museum).

ARHEOLOOGILISTEST UURINGUTEST TALLINNA VANALINNAS

Peeter TALVAR

1999. a. sügisel tegi OÜ Tael arheoloogilisi järelevalvetöid ja uuringuid Tallinna vanalinnas Niguliste, Rüütli, Müürivahe, Väike-Karja, Sauna, Suur-Karja, Kuninga, Vene, Pikal, Kinga, Voorimehe, Dunkri, Raekoja ja Kullasepa tänaval, Raekoja platsil, Vanal turul, Vanaturu kaelas ning Saiakangis kokku 1,33 km pikkusel trassil (joon.1). Telefonikaabli paigaldamissügavusel (0,5–0,9 m) fikseeriti müürijäänuseid Müürivahe tänav 24 loodenurgal, Väike-Karja tänav 4 kirdeküljel, Vene tänav 6 kangialuses, Raekoja plats 14 lääne- ja Dunkri tänav 5 põhjaküljel. Kaablikaevude ehitamiseks kaevati 15 šurfi (vt. joon.1: 1–15). Šurfid 4–10, 12 ja 13 jäid väheinformatiivseks, kuna kultuurikiht oli seal hävitatud või puudus võimalus loodusliku aluspinnaseni kaevamiseks. Niguliste kiriku Püha Antoniuse kabeli lääneküljele kaevatud šurfis 3 puhastati välja põhja-lõuna suunalise 20–30 cm paksuse paekivimüüri jäänused absoluutkõrgustel 23,24–23,12 m. Arvestades säilinud müüriosa vundeeri-

missügavust (22,32 m), tema paksust ning asendit kiriku ja Rüütli tänava suhtes, võib arvata, et selle müüri näol on tegemist jäänusega Niguliste kiriku territooriumi piirdest. Väike-Karja tänav 2 kirdeküljele kaevatud šurfis 11 oli kultuurkihist säilinud üksnes alumine, looduslikule liivale ladestunud kõdusõnnikust, okstest ja raielaastudest koosnev 0,5 m paksune osa. Sellest kihist leitud keraamika kuulub 13.saj. II poolde–14.saj. algusesse. Raekoja plats 13 lääneküljele kaevatud šurfis 13 fikseeriti kahe paekivisillutise jäänused: ülemine absoluutkõrgusel 13,18 m ja alumine 12,87–12,81 m. Sillutisi dateerivaid leide ei saadud. Toetudes varasemate uuringute tähelepanekutele, on tõenäoline, et tegemist võiks olla Raekoja platsi katnud sillutiste jäänustega 14. sajandist. Saiakangi kaevatud šurfis 15 puhastati välja peenikestest okstest koosnev kiht absoluutkõrgusel 12,81–12,62 m. Võimalik, et see kiht pärineb omaaegsest teekohast, mida hoiti kuivana okste korrapärase paigaldamisega. Okste peale ja alla ladestunud kultuurkihist saadud keraamika kuulub 13.saj. II poolde–14.saj. algusesse.

Huvipakkuivamaks osutus šurf 1, mis kaevati Niguliste tänava lõunaküljele, vastu Niguliste kiriku kunagist kalmistut ümbritsevat paekivipiiret. Praegusest kõnniteepinnast u. 1 m sügavamal leiti nelja inimese hauad, mis olid kaevatud looduslikku moreeni. Kirstujäänuseid matuste juurest ei leitud. Luustik I (joon.2 : I) oli maetud u. 15 cm sügavusele matmisaegsest maapinnast. Umbes 7 a. vanuselt surnud laps oli maetud peaga itta, käed risti rinnal. Parema randme ümber oli kolmest pronkstraadist keeratud lahtiste tömpide otstega käevõru (joon.2: I, 1); kaela juurest leiti 20 rohekest klaasimassist helmest ja 18 kaurikarpi (joon.2: I, 2). Maetu vasaku jala juures, varbaluude ümbruses ja kaela piirkonnas oli pronksspiraalikesi (joon.2: I, 3). Otsustades hauapanuste järgi oli tegemist tütarlapsel, kes maeti 12.–13. sajandil.

Esimesest matusest 1,2 m lõuna pool puhastati välja naise, mehe ja lapse luustikud (joon.2 : II–IV). Peaga läände asetatud surnud olid maetud u. 60 cm sügavusele kaevatud hauda. 25–35 a. vanuse naise käed olid küünarnukist kõverdatud ja asusid risti vaagnal (joon. 2: II). Jalgade kohalt oli matus lõhutud. Maetu kaela ümbert leiti kahes reas värvitust ja rohekassinisest klaasimassist helmeid ning kaurikarpe (joon.2: II, 2). Parema abaluu all asetses pronksketi katke, mille küljes oli raudrõngake (joon.2: II, 4). Vasakust õlast madalamal leiti prillspiraalpeaga pronksist ehtenõel, mida kasutasid naised linikukee kinnitamiseks (joon.2: II, 5). Riituse külge kinnitatud pronksspiraalikesi leiti vasaku õla juurest ja pronksketi ümbrusest (joon.2: II, 6). 35–50 a. vanuse mehe vasak käsi oli piki keha välja sirutatud ja lebas naise paremal küljel (joon. 2: III). Nii nagu naise, oli ka mehe luustik jalgade juurest lõhutud. Mehe matuse juures panused puudusid. Kõige viletsamini oli säilinud u. 10 a. vanuse laps luustik (joon. 2: IV). Leide luustiku juures ei olnud.

Kõik surnud olid maetud ühekorraga. Üheaegsele matmisele viitab asjaolu, et nende vahele polnud tekkinud mullakihti. Samuti polnud luustikud lõhutud mitte matmise käigus, vaid alles Niguliste kiriku kalmistule piirdemüüri ehitamisega 19. sajandi II poolel. Otsustades hauapanuste põhjal, on tegemist enne 13. saj. algust Toompea ida-nõlva jalamile rajatud kalmistu matustega. Kirjeldatud kolmikmatuse haua täitekihist leiti kaelaosas joon- ja nõörornamendiga kaunistatud käsitsivalmistatud peenkeraamilise nõu servatükk, mis V. Langi järgi kuulub 8.–10.sajandisse.