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Arve KILBES and Arve KILBES

2000. aasta välitööde tulemused

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WORKS IN ESTONIA

2000

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

Muinsuskaitseinspeksioon
Tallinn 2001

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Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti
National Heritage Board
Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Estonia

Esikaas: hõbetatud naast Viljandi Pähklimäelt
Cover: plaque decorated with silver from Pähklimägi in Viljandi

Tagakaas: kuljus Viljandi Pähklimäelt
Back cover: bell from Pähklimägi in Viljandi

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TARTU ÜLIKOOLI
RAAMATUKOGU
SUNDEKSEMPLAR

ISSN 1406-3972

Trükitud AS Pakett trükikojas
Laki 17, Tallinn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OF ST. BRIDGET'S CENTRE

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In connection with the establishment of the new centre in Piritä of the Order in Estonia of the Holiest Saviour Saint Bridget, archaeological monitoring and small-scale excavations were carried out on the construction site in August and September 2000. The 150 x 55 m territory of the mentioned activities is located at the northern side of the previous Piritä Monastery (Fig. 1), in the area between Merivälja Road, Kõrkja Road and Mudajõgi River, a tributary of the Piritä River. In 1938 a section of the former northern limit of the monastery came to light here in the course of excavating sand. During the past 20 years, all the wooden buildings of the late 19th-early 20th century and the auxiliary buildings of a still later date were demolished here. The trial excavations in summer 1999 (Jaan Tamm and Guido Toos) revealed that this area also lacked the cultural layer of the monastery period.

As revealed by archaeological monitoring at the excavation of the foundation pit, prior to the construction activities, the sporadically up to 3 m thick sediment consists of post-monasterian deposits resulting from the cumulative impact of man and nature. Predominant in these deposits was sand, blown over from the seashore and the sandy area of Kloostrimetsa during the past centuries, alternating only sporadically with the veins of soil containing organic matter, refuse, and planting pits, all testifying to the activities of later inhabitants of the place. The foundations and cellars of the earlier buildings, as well as the cesspools of the lavatories, were also preserved in the ground.

SURROUNDING WALL OF THE MONASTERY

The presence of the wall which protected the former enormous territory of the monastery on the northern side and was sporadically unearthed already before the World War II, was verified in four rather deep water, sewerage and gas tracks passing through the outskirts of the territory. The unearthed fragments sections of limestone wall with a granite foundation, preserved in varying thickness and height, indicate that a regular limestone wall surrounded the whole territory under discussion (Fig. 1: I, II). Only in one section between the E-W wall, discovered already in 1938 (Fig. 1: III), and the NE gate of the northern closure the wall

was built of timber, due to the difference of altitudes. This is indicated by a post hole with wedge-in stones outside the northern wall of the gate building.

Considering the fragments of *krempziegel* found on the inner side of the northern section of the surrounding wall, we may presume that such tiles covered the whole wall of the monastery.

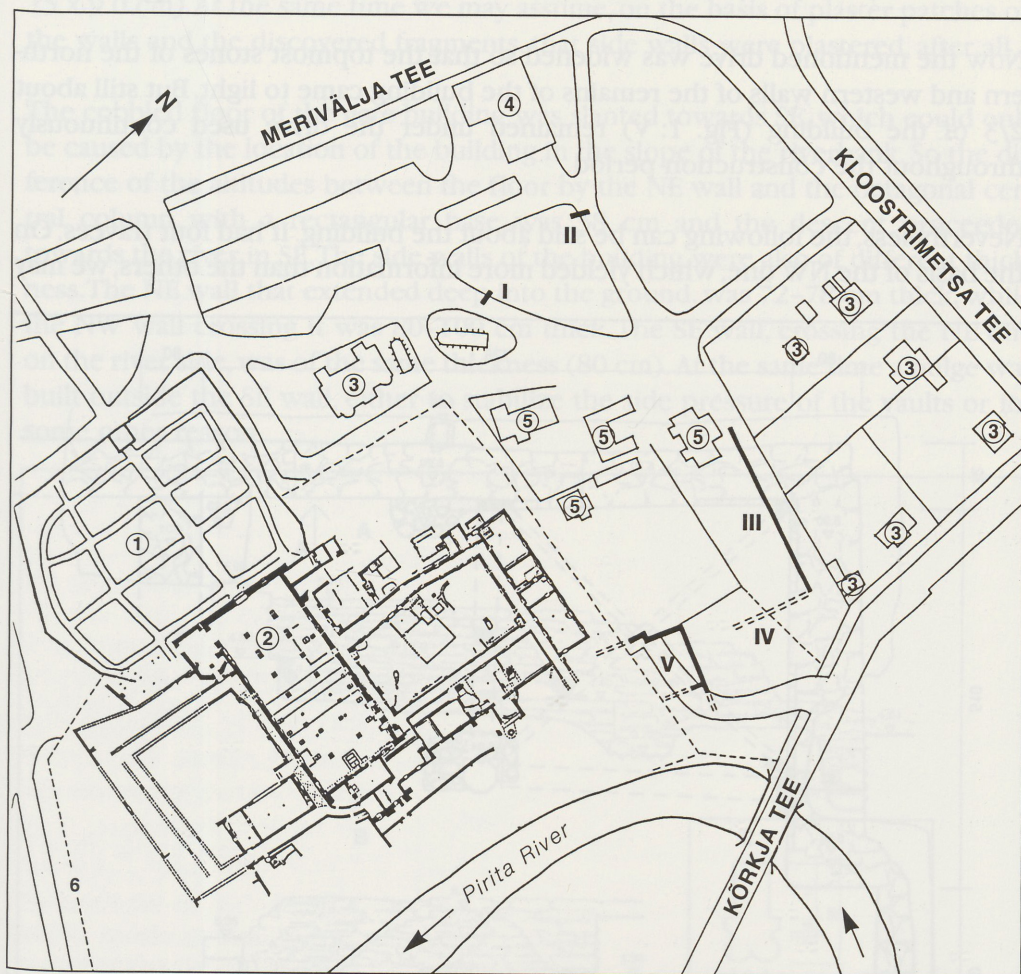


Fig. 1. The protected area of the Pirita monastery and graveyard.

1 - graveyard, 2 - ruins of the monastery, 3 - dwelling houses and sheds, 4 - post-office, 5 - demolished buildings and sheds, 6 - surrounding wall of the monastery, I-V - excavations.

Joon. 1. Pirita kloostri ja kalmistu kaitseala.

1 - kalmistu, 2 - kloostri varemed, 3 - elumajad ja kuurid, 4 - postkontor, 5 - lammutatud hooned ja kuurid, 6 - kloostri piirdeaed, I-V - kaevandid.

THE GATE BUILDING

Despite the quite purposeful investigations in the years 1975–1980, the presumable gate building was not discovered for two reasons: 1. The researchers were confused by the deposit of driftsand covering the remains of the building. It gave the impression of a natural sand mound. 2. Most of the building remained under a drive used intensively, and thus the research area could not be enlarged.

Now the mentioned drive was widened so that the topmost stones of the northern and western walls of the remains of the building came to light. But still about 2/3 of the building (Fig. 1: V) remained under the drive used continuously throughout the construction period.

Nevertheless, the following can be said about the building. It had four travees. On the basis of the NW one, which yielded more information than the others, we may

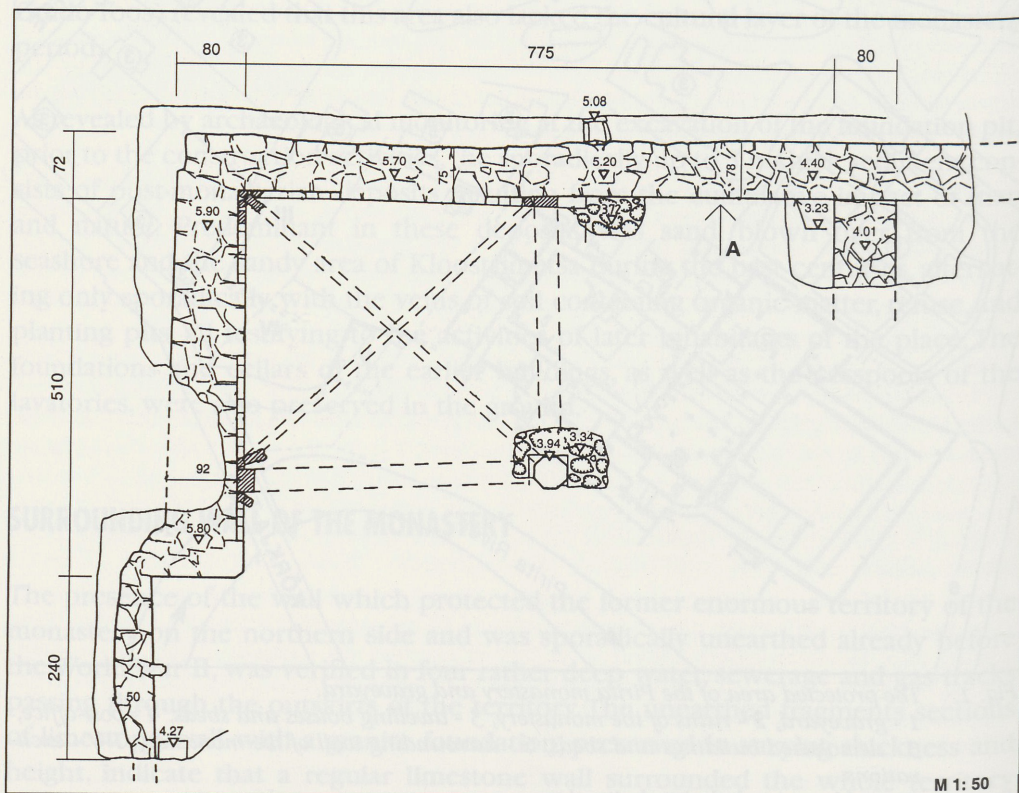


Fig. 2. The excavated gate building.
Joon. 2. Väljakaevatud väravahoone.

assume that they were slightly trapezoid and had cross vaults (Fig. 2) supported by wall arches in the side walls, transverse arches of a brick width ($31.0 \times 15.0 \times 7.0$ – 7.5 cm) and ribs of two tori (Fig. 3: C). Although a little coarser and of slightly varying form, the latter resemble closely the rib bricks of the chapter room of the nuns' closure. Being slightly larger, the latter date from the 2nd quarter of the 15th century (Raam, Tamm & Põllu 1988, 32). Unlike the closure, the vaults of the gate building were not covered with plaster. Most of the vault bricks were also similar to those used in common vaults (26.5 – 27×14.5 – 15×9.0 cm). At the same time we may assume, on the basis of plaster patches on the walls and the discovered fragments, that side walls were plastered, after all.

The cobbled floor of the gate building was slanted towards SE, which could only be caused by the location of the building in the slope of the riverbank. So the difference of the altitudes between the floor by the NE wall and the octagonal central column with a rectangular base was 38 cm and the descent proceeded towards the river in SE. The side walls of the building were also of different thickness. The NE wall that extended deep into the ground, was 72–78 cm thick, while the NW wall crossing it was 80–100 cm thick. The SE wall, crossing the NE one on the river side, was of the same thickness (80 cm). At the same time a bulge was built outside the SE wall, either to stabilize the side pressure of the vaults or for some other reason.

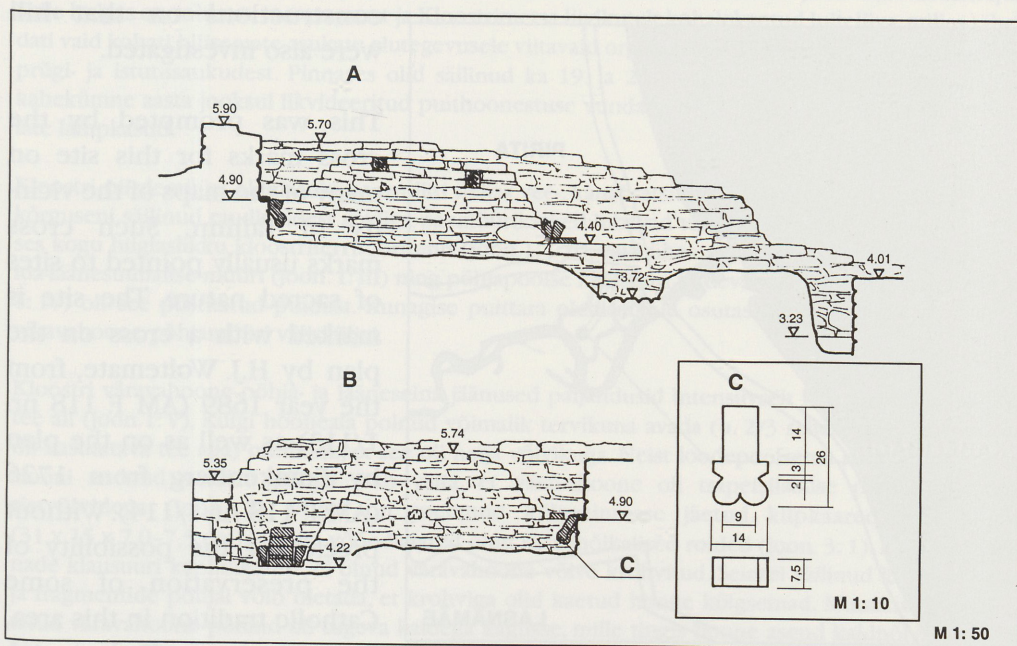


Fig. 3. Northern and western walls of the gate building (views A and B) and a rib brick (C).
Joon. 3. Väravaboone põhja- ja läänessein (vaade A ja B) ning roidetellis (C).

Although the extent and nature of the SE and SW travees of the gate building could not be established since they remained under the drive, we may presume, relying upon the section of a wall arch and a bracket in the NW wall of the building, that this part of the building was also covered with a brick arch. Also, the SW corner with a thin (50 cm) NW wall had a westward recess measuring 113×115 cm. Most likely this extension, extending 1.5 m into the slope and having a small window with a hewn frame in the S wall, was meant for watching the activities in the gate area and outside the N wall of the northern cloister of the nuns' closure.

Likewise many other buildings and their parts, the gate building was also used by later inhabitants. After the burning of the roof constructions and the collapse of the brick arches, the building has been continually exploited using the surviving side walls.

STONE CONSTRUCTION ON PIRITA KABELIMÄGI

In connection with the planned construction activities around the "Kabelimägi" between the tributaries of the Pirita River (Fig. 4) the nature and age of the stone constructions on that hill were also investigated.

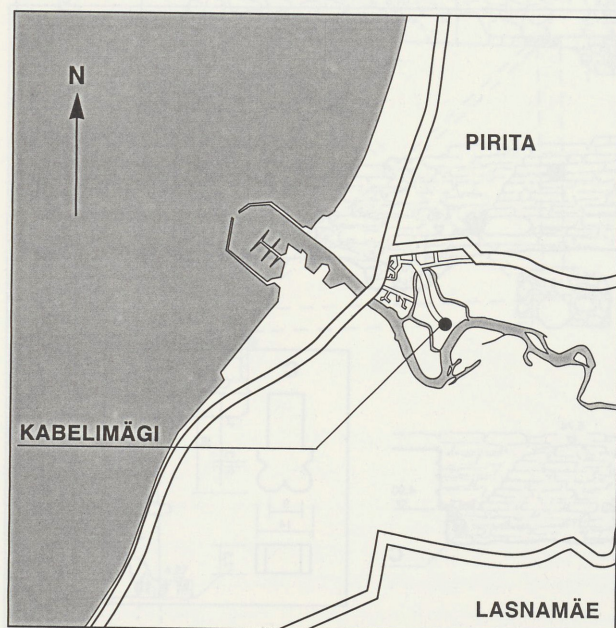


Fig. 4. Location plan of Pirita Kabelimägi.
Joon. 4. Pirita Kabelimäe asendiplaan.

This was prompted by the cross marks for this site on many of the maps of the vicinity of Tallinn. Such cross marks usually pointed to sites of sacred nature. The site is marked with a cross on the plan by H.J. Woltemate, from the year 1689 (AM F. 118 nr. 1/113) as well as on the plan by Frankenberg from 1726 (AM F. 118 nr. 1/114). Without precluding the possibility of the preservation of some Catholic tradition in this area, the mortarless walls surrounding the higher part of the

plateau can only be defined as walls supporting the sand of the dune. The smaller building remains inside it, built with lime mortar, plastered, and having a doorway in the N side, belong to some landscape-architectural construction with eclecticist background, which were especially fashionable in the 19th century.

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EHITUSARHEOLOOGILISD JÄRELEVALVETÖÖD PÜHA BIRGITTA KESKUSES

Jaan TAMM

Seoses Pühima Päästja Püha Birgitta Ordu uue keskuse rajamisega Eestis toimusid uusehituse alla jääval territooriumil ehitusarheoloogilised järelevalvetööd ning väikesemahulised kaevamised. Ordu uus keskus rajatakse Pirita kloostri varemetest põhja poole, Merivälja tee, Kõrkja tee ja Pirita haru - jõe - Mudajõe - vahelisele maa-alale (joon. 1). Ehitustöödele eelnenud vundamendisüvendi kaevamise arheoloogiline järelevalve kinnitas 1999. aasta proovikaevamise tulemusi, mille kohaselt uusehituseks valitud alal kloostriaegne kultuurkiht puudub. Ühtlasi sai selgeks, et kuni 3 m paksuse sette moodustavad siin kloostrijärgsed kihistused, mis on tekkinud inimese ja looduse koosmõjul. Selle hulgas on rohkesti mererannast ja Kloostrimetsa liivikutelt kohalekantud luiteliiva, milles tähelepanu väärib kohati hilisemate asukate elutegevusele viitavaid orgaanikasisaldusega mulla viire ning jälgi prügi- ja istutusaukudest. Pinnases olid säilinud ka 19. ja 20. sajandi algusest pärit ning viimase kahekümne aasta jooksul likvideeritud puithoonestuse vundamendid, keldrite süvendid ning käimlate lampkastid.

Kloostri piirdemüüri olemasolu kontrolliti neljas vee-, kanalisatsiooni- ja gaasitrassi kraavis. Erineva kõrguseni säilinud raudkividest sokliga paemüürikatked lubavad väita, et korralik kivimüür ümbritses kogu hiiglaslikku kloostriterritooriumit (joon. 1: I, II). Vaid ühes, enne Teist maailmasõda avatud ida-läänesuunalise müüri (joon. 1: III) ning põhjapoolse klausuuri kirdevärava vahelises lõigus (joon. 1: IV) oli see püstitatud puidust. Kunagise puittara olemasolule osutas kiilumiskividega postiauk väravahoone põhjamüüri välisküljel.

Kloostri väravahoone põhja- ja lääneseina jäänused paljandusid intensiivselt kasutatava sissesõidutee all (joon. 1: V). Kuigi hooneala polnud võimalik tervikuna avada (u. 2/3 sellest jäi ehitusperioodil kasutatava tee alla) on ilmne, et see oli nelja võlvikuga. Neist loodepoolsema ja enam informatiooni andnud võlviku põhjal saab väita, et väravahoone oli trapetsilaadse põhiplaani ning ristvõlvidega (joon. 2). Võlve on toetanud külgeintesse jäetud kilpkared, ühe tellise (31 x 15 x 7,0-7,5 cm) laiused vööndkaared ning kahemõikalised roided (joon. 3: 1). Erinevalt nunnade klausuuri kapiitlisaalist, ei olnud väravahoone võlve krohvitud. Seintel säilinud krohvilaikude ja fragmentide põhjal võib oletada, et krohviga olid kaetud hoone külgeinad. Munakividega sillutatud väravahoone põrand oli tugeva kaldega kagusse, mille tingis hoone asend kaldnõlvas. Hoone külgeinad olid erineva paksusega: tugevasti pinnasesse süvendatud kirdemüür oli 72-78 cm, sellele ristuv loodemüür aga 80-100 cm. Jõepoolne kagussein oli 80 cm paksune, kuid võlvide külgsurve

stabiliseerimiseks või mõnel muul põhjusel oli selle seina välisküljele laotud paksendus. Kuigi väravahoone kagu- ja edelapoolse võlviku ulatus ja iseloom jäi välja selgitamata, võib loodeseinas paiknenud pooliku kilpkaare ja roidekanna põhjal oletada sealgi tellisvõlve. Vaid 50 cm paksusega loodeseina edelanurgal oli 113 x 115 cm läänesuunaline tagasiaste. Kuni 1,5 m ulatuses künkanõlva süvendatud ja lõunaseinas raidraamiga varustatud väikese vaatlusavaga ruumilaiendust võidi kasutada väravaalas ja nunnade klausuuri põhjaristikäigu põhjapoolsel välisküljel toimuva tegevuse jälgimiseks.

Kivikonstruktsioonid Pirita Kabelimäel. Seoses kavandatava ehitustegevusega Pirita harujõgede vahelisele alale jääval Kabelimäel (joon. 4) kontrolliti samanimelisele künkale jäävaid kivikonstruktsioone, et määrata nende iseloom ja vanus. Mitmel Tallinna lähiümbruse varasemal plaanil, mis pärinevad näiteks aastatest 1689 ja 1726, on Kabelimäe kohale tehtud ristimärgid. Reeglina tähistati ristidega sakraalseid rajatisi. Eitamata katoliikliku traditsiooni püsimise võimalust, saab Kabelimäe platoo kõrgemat osa ümbritsevat kuivmüüri pidada siiski üksnes luiteliiva toetavaks tugimüüriks. Müüris olev väiksem lubimördiga laotud ja krohvitud, põhjaküljel ukseavaga ehitusjäänus pärineb ilmselt mõnest 19. sajandil moes olnud historistlikust maastikuarhitektuuri rajatisest.