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Ülle TAMLA

2000 aasta arheoloogilise välitööde tulemused
Results of archaeological fieldwork of 2000

Arve KILBES

Archaeological fieldwork on Stone Age settlement sites of 1997
Arheoloogilised välitööd kiviaegsete asustuskohade välitööd

Elmar LANS, Margit LAMMAM, Kristiina LUTS and Elmar LAMMAM

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**ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD WORKS
IN ESTONIA**

2000

Koostanud ja toimetanud
Ülle Tamla

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CASTLE RUINS, AND AT PIKK STREET IN VILJANDI

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In 2000, the conservation work on the southern wall of the Castle of the Livonian Order in Viljandi continued. Concurrent archaeological excavations were financed by the City Government of Viljandi. The archaeological fieldwork on the Castle started in spring, when six sondages were dug in the western part of the second outer bailey, west of the road leading to the main castle (Fig. 1: 8). The reason for this work was the construction of a swing there. No undisturbed cultural layer was found in the sondages dug up to the depth of 120 cm. All the finds originated from a disturbed layer. Only one of the six sondages reached the virgin soil. Just a few metres eastward of that sondage, a layer containing intact roof-tiles and a few animal bones was found in another sondage at the depth of 120 cm. The possibility that an undisturbed cultural layer has been preserved below this debris layer cannot be excluded. Up to the depth of 140 cm, the virgin soil was not reached there. In the course of the boring work of 1996, no undisturbed cultural layer was observed in the second outer bailey (Valk 1997, 134).

The sondage at the place of the present north-western post of the swing made possible the establishment of the location of the wall of a building, known from a 1688 plan of Viljandi. The top of the remaining part of the wall lies 25–30 cm below the present ground level; the bottom of the wall was not reached. The wall was built of granite stones and bricks, with lime mortar. Fragments of bricks were used in the joints. The original function of the building is uncertain.

In the first outer bailey, a 5 m long and 1.5 metre wide trench was excavated just behind the eastern wall of the Convent building (Fig. 1: 3). It soon became apparent that the ground surface in the area excavated had been more uneven than at present. The same layers were 20–25 cm, sometimes even 50 cm higher in the western than the eastern end of the area excavated. The uppermost 15–35 cm consisted of construction debris, from which a matchlock of a firearm (Fig. 3) was an unusual find. Below that, a few small granite stones were unearthed. They were resting on a layer of red sand, but most likely they did not form a pavement. More likely, they were used for filling holes in the yard of the castle. A late medieval cultural layer, unusually rich in animal bones, was discovered 70 cm from the ground level. It included no finds that could be dated more precisely.

In the eastern part of the excavation, this was followed by a thin layer of charcoal, and beneath that, there were a few centimetres of lime mortar and brick fragments. The latter layer could be traced up to three metres from the eastern edge of the excavation. It had been deposited on a slope, with its western edge 50 cm higher than the eastern one. On basis of the information from the layer just below it, this brick layer with the charcoal layer on top of it should originate from the beginning of the 14th century. At the south-eastern corner of the excavation there was an intrusion with large brick fragments at its bottom. As the intrusion was covered with the same charcoal layer, it should originate from the same time as

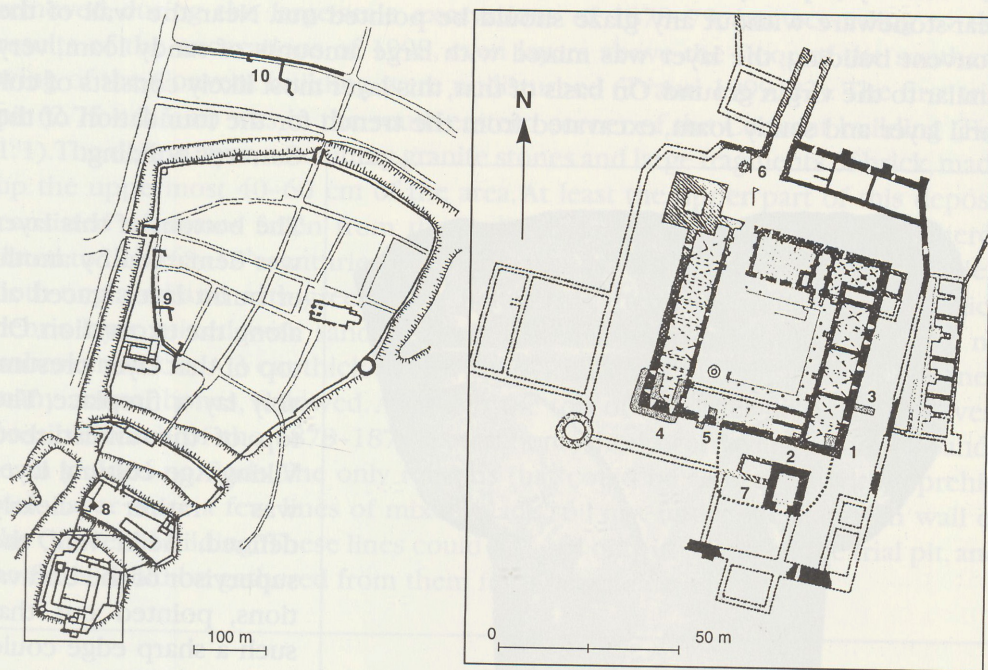


Figure 1. Location plan of the excavated areas in the Castle Ruins and archaeological supervision in the City of Viljandi in 2000. 1 trial excavation I, 2 trial excavation II, 3 main excavation of 2000, 4 excavations of 1999 (A. Tvauri), 5 excavations of 1998 (A. Tvauri), 6 boreholes of 1996, 7 area of the excavations of 1939 (A. Tuulse), 8 sondages at the second outer bailey, 9 supervision at Pikk Street, 10 supervision at Posti Street. The reconstruction of the Castle of the Order after E. Raadik.

Joonis 1. 2000. a. kaevandid Viljandi ordulinnusel ja järelevalvetööd Viljandi linnas.
 1 - I proovikaevand, 2 - II proovikaevand, 3 - põhikaevand, 4 - 1999. a. A. Tvauri juhendamisel rajatud kaevandid, 5 - 1998. a. A. Tvauri juhendamisel rajatud kaevandid, 6 - 1996. a. rajatud puuraugud, 7 - 1939. a. A. Tuulse juhendamisel uuritud piirkond, 8 - prooviaugud II eeslinnusel, 9 - järelevalvetööd Pikkal tänaval, 10 - järelevalvetööd Posti tänaval.
 Ordulinnuse rekonstruktsioon E. Raadiku järgi.

the layer of brick fragments. The stratigraphically older strata yielded no brick fragments. It is possible that the period when the bricks were broken and discarded may coincide with the construction work of the Convent building, usually dated to the very end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century (Alttoa 1993, 11; EA 1996, 165).

Beneath the layers described, a dark grey layer was unearthed. From its upper surface, a few sherds of hand-made pottery, dating to the Viking Age, were gathered. Excavating this layer yielded, in addition to Viking Age finds, also finds from the 13th century. A penny struck in Visby 1225–1288, and a few fragments of grey near-stoneware without any glaze should be pointed out. Near the wall of the Convent building, the layer was mixed with large amounts of sandy loam, very similar to the virgin ground. On basis of that, this layer most likely consists of cultural layer and sandy loam, excavated from the trench for the foundation of the Convent building.



Figure 2. Capitals from the southern wing of the Convent building of the castle of the Order in Viljandi.
Joonis 2. Kapiteel Viljandi ordulinnuse konvendiboone lõunatiivist (VM 10797: 166).

The bottom of this layer was demarked by another burnt layer, traced all along the excavation. On top of that layer presumably lay a fireplace. The top of the undisturbed Viking Age cultural layer was rather clearly defined. Heiki Valk, the supervisor of the excavations, pointed out that such a sharp edge could have formed due to the levelling of the plateau, most likely before the construction work of the Convent building. In course of these activities, the cultural layer of the Late Iron Age hillfort might have been removed from the plateau.

At an elevation of 82.44–82.70 m in the Baltic system, an 11–16 cm thick, unmixed Viking Age layer of low intensity was unearthed. The finds consisted of one iron item, fragments of hand-made pottery, a small fragment of human skull, a few animal bones (very small fragments mostly) and one fish bone. This layer rested on undisturbed sandy loam. The foundation of the eastern wing of the Convent building extended below this level, with the bottom of the wall reaching the elevation of 82.14 m in the Baltic system. From the upper surface of the undisturbed Viking Age layer, the depth of the foundation trench was 50 cm.

Inside the Convent building, two trial pits were dug. The medieval layers had been removed during the large-scale excavations of 1878–79, but according to the results of the excavations of 1998, even layers above the floor of the southern wing of the Convent building were undisturbed (Tvauri 1999, 22). The first trial pit (2.75 × 2.5 m) was in the south-eastern corner of the Convent building (Fig. 1: 1). The debris layer, containing granite stones and large fragments of brick, made up the uppermost 40–60 cm of the area. At least the upper part of this deposit consisted of stones fallen from the walls since the last excavations. Potsherds dated to the 16th–17th centuries were gathered, as well as fragments of stove tiles, both unglazed and with green glaze. Below this, there was an up to 20 cm thick debris layer, mixed with sandy loam. It contained also brick fragments, but no unbroken bricks. A 3 cm thick layer with indications of burning, which contained many animal bones, followed. Although the top of this layer marked the lowest possible reach of the 1878–1879 excavations, the lower layers of mixed sandy loam yielded no finds. The only remains that could be associated with a prehistoric layer were a few lines of mixed black soil just under the southern wall of the Convent building. These lines could be seen only in profile of the trial pit, and no finds could be gathered from them for a reliable dating.

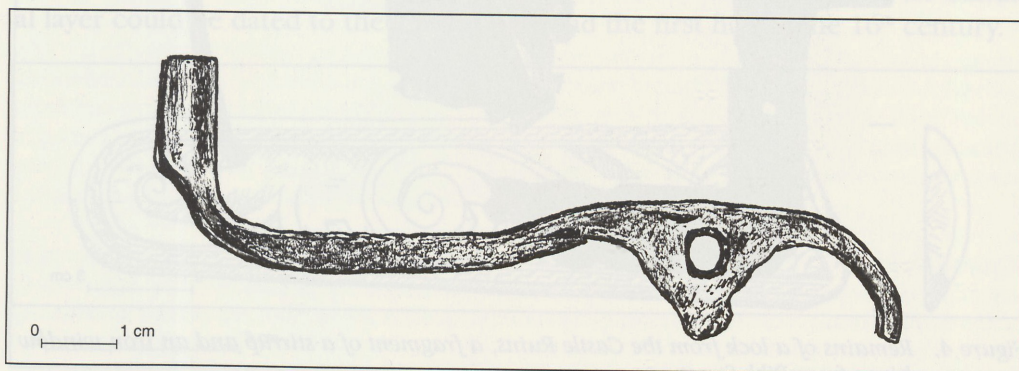


Figure 3. Matchlock from the Castle Ruins.
Joonis 3. Tabtlukk ordulinnuselt (VM 10797: 185).

Although there were no traces of the floor of the eastern wing of the Convent building, it was certainly located above the lowest row of stones of the southern wall of the room (situated at 82.29 m in the Baltic system) and below the lowest edge of the window sill (at an elevation of 82.89 m). The first row of bricks of a pilaster in the corner of the room seems to mark the most likely level of the floor, at approximately 82.60–82.70 m. This is 105 to 115 cm lower than the floor of the southern wing (Tvauri 1999, Fig. 1). In the western wall of the room, there are niches for the ceiling beams, with their lowest point at the elevation of 84.91–84.96 m. Thus, the room was probably 2.2–2.3 m high.

The second trial pit (Fig. 1: 2) was dug in the south-eastern corner of the southern wing of the Convent building, approximately 7 m west of the pit described above. The debris layer containing whole bricks and granite stones from the wall, extended up to the lower edge of the foundation. Most likely this resulted from an earlier excavation filled in. Beneath that, the layer of brown sandy loam still

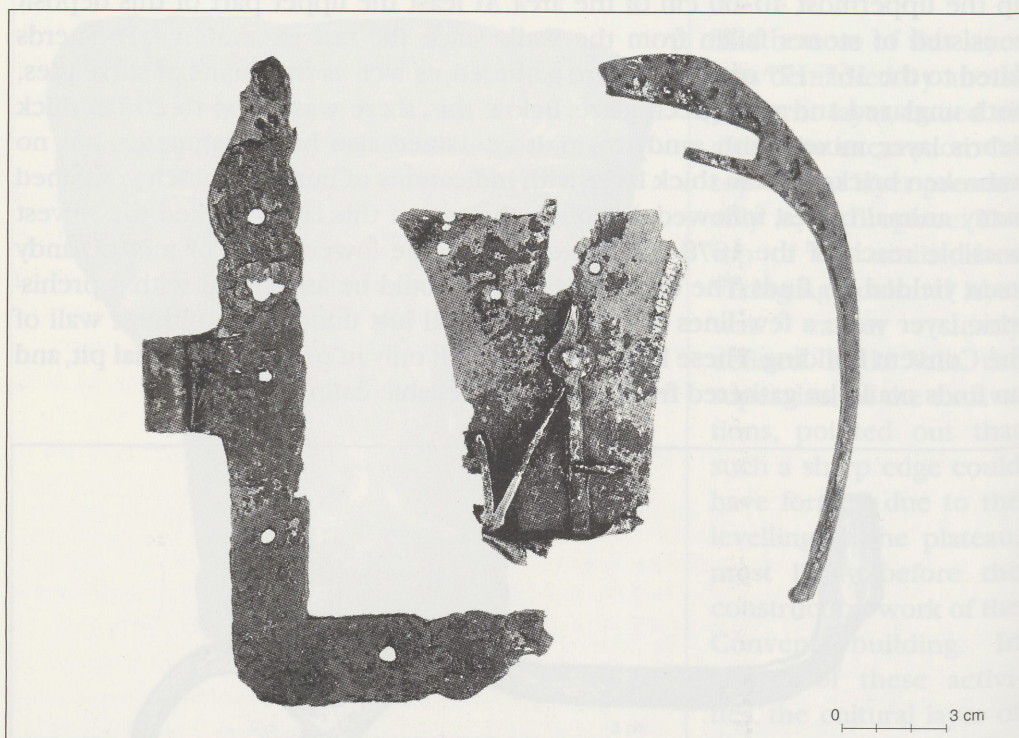


Figure 4. Remains of a lock from the Castle Ruins, a fragment of a stirrup and an iron window hinge from Pikk Street.

Joonis 4. Luku fragment ordulinnuselt ning sadulajaluse katke ja aknanurgik Pikk t. 11 juurest (VM 10797: 144; VM 10810: 924, 175A).

contained fragments of bricks and mortar, but no whole bricks. At the elevation of 81.76 m in the Baltic system, two capitals, made of dolomite and decorated with plant ornament, were found (Fig. 2). It is important to note that the earlier finds of capitals, stored in the Museum of Viljandi, have usually been associated with the northern wing of the Convent building (e.g. Tuulse 1938, 757). At the same elevation, a dolomite detail of a window construction also came to light. Still one more dolomite detail could be seen in the profile, but it was impossible to take it out. The unmixed sandy loam was reached approximately 20 cm below the details. Such a concentration of dolomite building details in a small area deserves great attention.

Supervision and rescue excavations were carried out at Pikk Street in Viljandi, caused by the renewal of electrical cables in that area (Fig. 1: 9). The total length of the cable trench was approximately 300 m. Since the trench partly followed the old one, excavations were needed in limited areas only. The depth of the trench was 70–100 cm. Whenever possible, the deposits below this depth were investigated by a few sondages. In the yards, the cultural layer had been forming up to the 20th century. The 16th–17th century strata were reached only in one small area, in front of the house at 3C Pikk Street.

In front of the dwelling at 11 Pikk Street, opposite the St John's Church, a remarkably thick cultural layer was discovered, dating from the second half of the 16th to the beginning of the 17th century. It contained led-glazed as well as unglazed earthenware, a decorated bone handle of a knife or a pistol (Fig. 5), a bronze strap tag, a fragment of a stirrup (Fig. 4, right), and large fragments of window-glass. Beneath that layer there was a yellow grey layer of sandy loam, containing pottery from the 13th–14th centuries, most likely produced in the potter's kiln nearby. This confirmed the observation from previous excavations in the area that no cultural layer could be dated to the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century.

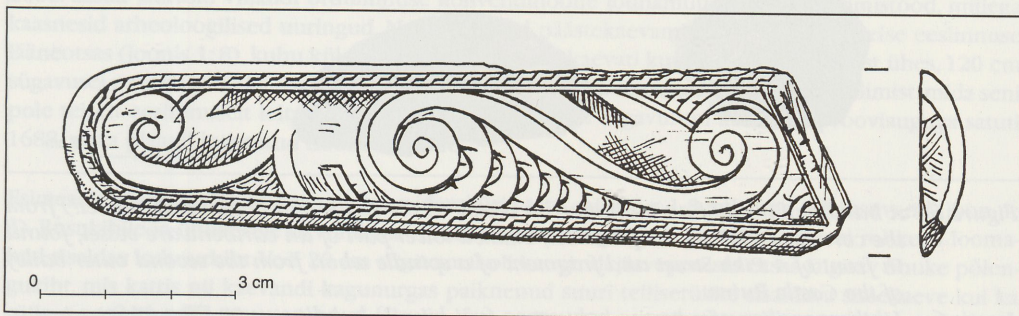


Figure 5. Decorated bone handle from Pikk Street.

Joonis 5. Luust käepide Pikalt tänavalt (VM 10810: 199).

North from the sauna of the Ingrian-Finnish Society at 4 Pikk Street, two cobblestone pavements inside the medieval/early modern deposits could be traced. The upper one, usually from smaller stones or sometimes gravel, had no bedding in that area. This pavement originated from the very end of the 16th or the 17th century. The granite stones of the lower pavement were of unequal size, the most common dimensions being 10 × 15 cm. They were resting on a layer of red Devonian sand, and often smaller stones were used to fill the spaces between the bigger stones. This pavement was constructed during the rule of Livonian order, most likely in the first half of the 16th century. From the cultural layer deposited above the lower pavement, horseshoe nails were the most common finds.

The remains of a stove above the level of the lower pavement were found on the western side of Pikk Street, 15 m south from the crossing of Munga and Pikk Streets. Since they lay below the strata to be destroyed by the cable ditch, they were not excavated. Most likely, a house had been constructed after the Livonian War above the earlier pavement. This was the case at the north-western corner of



Figure 6. A handle of a lid of an earthenware vessel, in the shape of a horse (or a helmet?) from the corner of Pikk and Sepa Street, bloated lower part of an earthenware vessel, found in front of 4 Pikk Street and fragment of a spindle whorl from the second outer bailey of the Castle Ruins.

Joonis 6. Lihtkeraamilise nõu kaane hobusepea (või kiivuri?) kujuline nupp Pika ja Sepa t. nurgalt; porsunud nõu põhjaserv Pikk t. 4 eest ja värtakedra katke ordulinnuse II eeslinnusest (VM 10810: 850, 644; VM 10796: 3).

the medieval town, excavated in 1997 (Tvauri 1997, 83). In the northern end of the ditch, foundation remains were traced, projecting 70 cm from the present wall of the houses at 1 and 3 Pikk Street. As a sewage pipeline destroyed the strata next to it, the foundation could not be dated.

The investigations at Pikk Street yielded much information about the stratigraphy of the cultural layer all along the medieval street. The results, when compared with those of the excavations of other medieval streets of Viljandi, should give a good picture of the formation of the street system, or even of the city as a whole.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD VILJANDI ORDULINNUSEL JA PIKAL TÄNAVAL

Arvi HAAK

2000. aastal jätkusid Viljandi ordulinnuse konvendihoone lõunamüüri konserveerimistööd, millega kaasnesid arheoloogilised uuringud. Neile eelnesid päästekaevamised ordulinnuse teise eeslinnuse lääneotsas (joonis 1:8), kuhu külakiige paigaldamiseks kaevati kuus prooviauku. Neist ühes, 120 cm sügavusel paljandunud katusekivide lasu all, võib oletada ka segamata kultuurkihi säilimist, mida seni pole teiselt eeslinnusele leitud. Teise, maapinnast 120 cm sügavuseni kaevatud prooviauguga satuti 1688. aasta plaanil kujutatud hoone müürile.

Esimesele eeslinnusele, konvendihoone idamüüri vastu, rajati 5 × 1,5 m laiune põhikaevand (joon. 1:3). Rusukihile ja õhukesele devoniliiva viirule järgnes maapinnast 70 cm sügavusel rohkesti loomaluid sisaldav kultuurkiht. Veel 20 cm sügavamal oli kaevandi järvepoolses otsas jälgitav õhuke põlen-gukiht, mis kattis nii kaevandi kagunurgas paiknenud suuri tellisetükke sisaldava sissekaeve kui ka väikestest tellisetükkidest ja lubimördist koosneva viiru. Kuna nimetatud kihist sügavamal ühtki tel-lisekildu enam ei leitud ning vahetult selle all paiknes 13.–14. sajandi vahetusel konvendihoone vundamendikraavist väljavisatud kultuurkihi ja saviliiva segu, peaksid nii sissekaeve kui ka tellisetükkide

viirg ja põlengukiht kuuluma 14. sajandisse.

Kogu kaevandi ulatuses oli jälgitav ebaühtlane kiht, mis sisaldas nii viikingiaegset käsitsikeraamikat kui ka arvatavalt 13. sajandist pärit varakivikeraamikat. Kõige tusedam oli see kiht konvendihoone müüri ääres, ilmselt koosnes see vundamendikraavist välja kaevatud pinnasest. Lisaks keraamikale ja kala- ning loomaluukildudele leiti sealt veel Ojamaal Visbys 13. sajandil vermitud penn. Kohati ääristas segatud kihi allserva põlenguviirg ja viikingiaegse puutumatu kultuurkihi ülaserv oli selgelt eristatav. Kaevamiste üldjuhendaja Heiki Valgu hinnangul võiks see näidata, et hilisrauaaja ja 13. sajandi kultuurkiht on sellelt alalt eemaldatud. Pealinnuse idamüüri taldmik jätkus looduslikul aluspinnal paiknenud viikingiaegsest kultuurkihist sügavamal; taldmiku alaserv paiknes absoluutkõrgusel 82.14 m. Seega on konvendihoone vundament rajatud 50 cm sügavusse kraavi.

Konvendihoone sisemusest oli keskaegne kultuurkiht eemaldatud 1878.–1879. aasta laiaulatuslike kaevamistega. 2000. aasta esimene proovikaevand rajati pealinnuse kagunurka (joon. 1: 1), kus selgus, et varasemate kaevamistega on hävitatud ka konvendihoone idatiiva põrand. Muinasaegset kultuurkihti polnud siin säilinud, kuid selle kunagisele olemasolule võiksid osutada tumeda mulla viirud kaevandi profiilis konvendihoone lõunamüüri all. Proovikaevandist kogutud leidudest moodustasid enamuse 16.–17. saj. keraamika ja ahjupottide tükid, saadi ka mõni glasuurimata ja rohelise glasuuriga ahjukahli fragment. Konvendihoone idatiiva tõenäoline põrandapinna tase, mis võis paikneda nurgapilastri alumise telliserea kõrgusel, õnnestus rekonstrueerida müüride rajamissügavuse ja aknatrepi allserva alusel. Lääneseinas säilinud talaaukude põhjal võib arvata, et selle ruumi kõrgus võis olla 2,2–2,3 meetrit.

Teine proovikaevand rajati konvendihoone lõunatiiva kagunurka, esimesest 7 meetrit lääne poole. Kuna rusukiht ulatus proovikaevandis kuni konvendihoone müüride rajamissügavuseni, siis võis oletada, et sellel kohal on tegemist mingi varasema sissekaeve täitega. Sügavamal jätkus tellise- ja rususegune pruuni saviliiva kiht, millest leiti kaks dolomiidist punkkapiteeli ja samast materjalist akna ümarkaare osa; üks raiddetail jäi kaevandi profiili. Raiddetailide rohkus lõunatiivas väärib erilist tähelepanu seetõttu, et seni on kapiteelide leide seostatud eeskätt konvendihoone põhjatiivaga.

Pikal tänaval toimusid järelevalvetööd seoses kommunikatsioonitrassi paigaldamisega u. 300 m pikkusel lõigul 70–100 cm sügavuses kraavis. Sellel tänaval asuvate majade hoovidesse suunduvates trassikraavides paljandus rootsiaegne kultuurkiht väikesel alal vaid Pikk t. 3C hoone ees. Teistes hoovides ei ulatunud trassi sügavus arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuva kihini. Seevastu paljandusid informatiivsed ladestused paiguti juba 30–40 cm sügavusel Pikale tänavale kaevatud kraavis. Näiteks avastati Pikk t. 11 maja ees paks ja leiurohke 16. saj. teise poole ja 17. saj. alguse kultuurkiht, mis oli ladestunud 13.–14. saj. keraamikat sisaldavale kihile. Pikk t. 4 krundi põhjaserva rajatud Ingeri päevakeskuse saunast põhja pool oli kesk- ja varauusaegses kihis jälgitavad kahe munakivisillutise säilmed. Ülemine, väikestest kividest, vahel ka kruusast koosnev sillutis kuulub nähtavasti Rootsi aega, samas kui alumine, punasele devoniliivale asetatud sillutis peaks pärinema orduajast, tõenäoliselt 16. sajandi algupoolelt. Viimase sillutise peal ja kivide vahel esines palju kabjanaelu.

Pika ja Munga tänava ristist 15 m lõuna pool leiti orduaegse sillutise tasemest kõrgemal paiknevad ahjujäänused. Tõenäoliselt oli sinna ehitatud maja pärast Liivi sõda. Kuna ahjujäänused jäid trassipinnast sügavamale, ei kaevatud neid läbi. Trassi põhjaotsast, Pikk t. 3 loodenurgast, leiti vundamendi jäänused, mis ulatuvad praegusest tänavajoonest 70 cm ettepoole. Kogu trassi ulatuses fikseeritud kultuurkihi stratigraafia annab võrdluses teiste keskaegsete tänavate uurimistulemustega lisainformatsiooni Viljandi kesk- ja varauusaegse tänavavõrgu kujunemisest ja on väärtuslikuks allikaks linnaarengu uurimisel.