

**ARHEOLOOGILISED  
VÄLITÖÖD  
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELDWORK  
IN ESTONIA**

**2003**

Koostanud ja toimetanud  
*Ülle Tamla*

Muinsuskaitseamet  
Tallinn 2004

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*Esikaas: 13.–14. saj. Liivimaal löödud brakteaat.*

*Tagakaas: Tinaraamis klaas (fragment vitraažist?) Piritalt.*

*Cover: Bracteate of the 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> century, minted in Livonia.*

*Back cover: Glass in lead frame (fragment of a stained glass window?) from Pirita.*

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT VILJANDI CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER AND IN MEDIEVAL VILJANDI

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In 2003, archaeological excavations at the Viljandi castle were continued with two plots at the central hill (*Kaevumägi*), the first one (25 m<sup>2</sup>) by the southeastern corner of the main castle and the second one (8 m<sup>2</sup>) by the northeastern corner of the first outer bailey (Fig. 1: 1, 2). In addition, archaeological monitoring was undertaken for the removal of the construction debris between the northern wing of Convent Building, and the building north of it at the first outer bailey (Fig. 1: 3). The investigations in the first plot, as well as the monitoring were directed by the present author, investigations in the second plot – by the archaeology student Liina Pärnamäe, who also contributed to the excavation report (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004a). In the territory of the medieval town, archaeological monitoring was carried out at the excavation of a nearly 0.5 km trench for an electrical cable at Lossi, Oru, Väike-Turu and Kauba Streets (Fig. 2: 2). A smaller sewerage pipeline was laid at Pikk Street (Fig. 2: 1), prompted by the establishment of Kondas Centre of Naïve Art. At both of the last two locations, the remains of stone buildings were also unearthed. A few settlement traces of the suburb were documented during the monitoring at Tallinna Street (Fig. 2: 3).

## CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER

The objectives of the excavations of 2003 were to determine the nature of a mound by the southeastern corner of the castle, as the area of the first outer bailey was intended to undergo levelling. For the same purpose, removal of the construction debris with no archaeological finds was started at the northern part of the outer bailey. The heap, on the other hand, had produced numerous finds (VM 10922: 1787–1845; VM 10939). The second excavation was intended to locate the original outer wall of the castle (Fig. 1: C) at that location, to allow an architectural dating of the wall in comparison with the southern wall of the aforementioned building, to determine the stratigraphic sequence of the deposits both inside and outside the original outer wall (with special interest in the existence of a prehistoric cultural layer), and to attempt to obtain a stratigraphical dating of the construction remains.



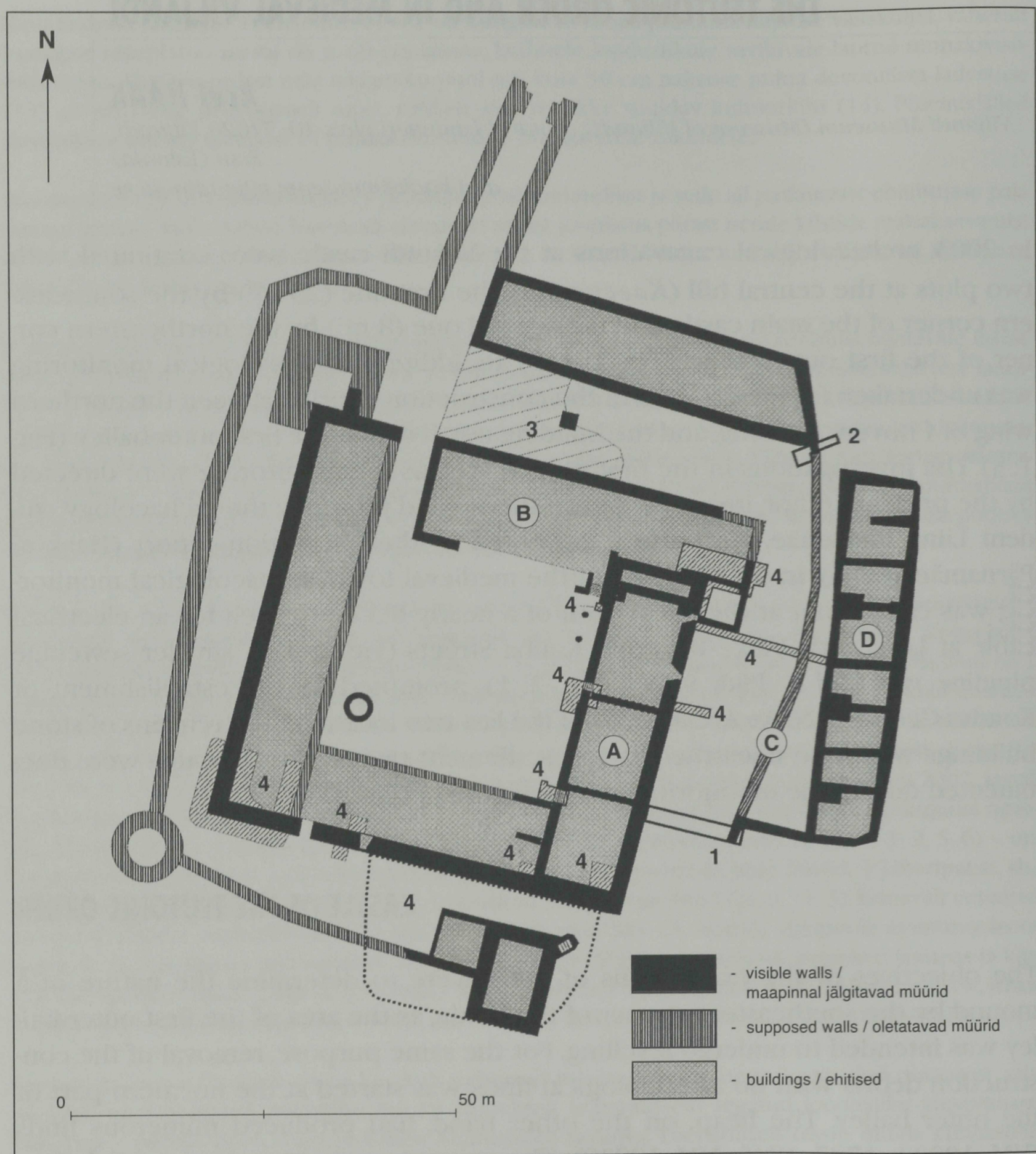


Fig. 1. Excavation plots at the Viljandi Castle. 1, 2 - excavation plots of 2003, 3 - area of debris removal, 4 - earlier archaeological excavations. A - eastern wing of the Convent building, B - northern wing of the Convent building, C - original outer wall of the castle, D - so-called officials' building.

Joon. 1. Arheoloogilised kaevandid Viljandi linnusel. 1, 2 - 2003. aasta kaevandid, 3 - eemaldatud rusukibi ala, 4 - varasemad kaevandid. A - konvendihoone idatiib, B - konvendihoone põhjatiib, C - linnuse algne välismüür, D - nn. ametnikehoone.



As the first excavation exposed construction remains (Fig. 3) that had to be left intact, the earlier layers were actually investigated with two isolated pits. The pre-conquest layer was excavated in an extremely limited area (4 m<sup>2</sup>). As in previous years, the layer contained hand-made pottery, and a few animal bones. Three flakes (VM 10922: 1726, 1728, 1736)<sup>1</sup> and a blade fragment of flint (no. 1730) reinforce the possibility of a Mesolithic settlement at the plateau. A crossbow arrowhead (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, joon. 2: 2), typical for the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, revealed that the settlement traces of the Latest Iron Age hill-fort, though not yet found archaeologically, cannot be totally missing. However, this is so far the only find dating to the period of the German conquest, during which, according to written sources, the hill-fort of Viljandi was besieged twice (HCL XIV, 11; XXVII; 2). Similar arrowheads have been found in quantity from the hills south of the main castle (e.g. Valk 2001, 67–68; Fig. 14: 4).

Since 2000, a fill of sandy loam has been documented above the prehistoric layer. The latest finds below the thick (0.5–1 m) fill date from the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century (Haak 2001, 110). During the current investigations, an intensive black sooty occupation layer with a few fragments of rotten wood was investigated just above the fill. The numerous finds (690 items and fragments from less than 12 m<sup>2</sup>) indicate unusually intense human activity. Both local and imported pottery, bone artifacts, half-finished products and processing remains were rather numerous. Of construction details, the great number of iron nails and a few fragments of glazed brick objects, probably floor tiles, should be pointed out. A grey layer on top of the intensive black cultural layer produced roughly similar finds, but the lack of wood, and the existence of mixed sand indicated that the layer should be considered a fill. A fragment of a mould (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, joon. 8) and fourteen coins found together in one “tower” (: 1135) were the most interesting finds. The coins were minted in Tallinn, Tartu and Riga during the last third of the 13<sup>th</sup> or first third of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup> Layers from the same period were also present in the 2 m passage between the building and the original outer wall of the castle. In addition to wheel-thrown pottery, decorated with wavy and straight lines, crossbow arrowheads from the turn of the 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> century, as well as proto-stoneware of Siegburg and Lower Saxony should be noted. These deposits also produced the fragments of beakers of blue enamelled glass (Fig. 4).

At the beginning of the next, stratigraphically later period of habitation, the area of the future building was levelled with brick debris, which also contained a profile brick (: 1691). The thin strata just below the brick floor produced rather lim-

<sup>1</sup> All the finds mentioned in the text below have been stored in Museum of Viljandi with collection number VM 10922. Only the sub-numbers are mentioned in the text.

<sup>2</sup> All the coins found in 2003 were identified by Mauri Kiudsoo (Institute of History, Tallinn).



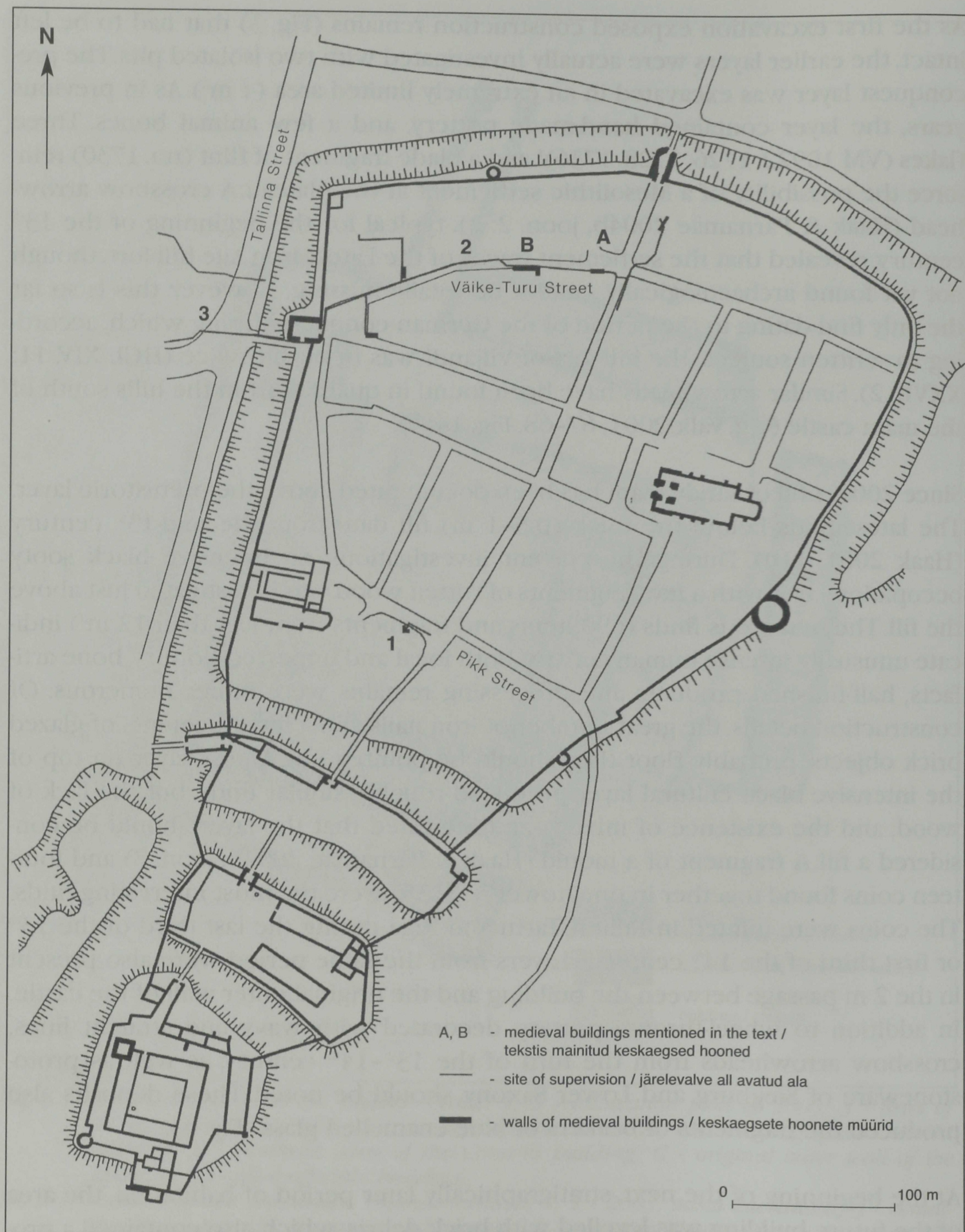


Fig. 2. Sites of archaeological monitoring in Viljandi Old Town. 1 - Pikk Street 8, 2 - electrical cables at Lossi, Väike-Turu, Oru and Kauba Streets, 3 - electrical cable at Tallinna Str. Joon. 2. Arheoloogiline järelevalve Viljandi vanalinna alal. 1 - Pikk t. 8, 2 - elektriakaablid Lossi, Väike-Turu, Oru ja Kauba tänaval, 3 - elektriakaabel Tallinna tänaval.



ited finds. The imported pottery (jugs from Middle Rhineland and Siegburg) can be dated to the period from the 1270s to the first decades of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. A few fragments of bronze vessels, probably grapens (: 949, 950, 1224), are also noteworthy.

The building at the first outer bailey was constructed onto the fills described above. The excavations unearthed only the foundation of its eastern wall, and the brick floor covered with lime mortar. The foundation and socle parts of the wall were constructed of granite stones, the scanty lime mortar was supplemented with fragments of brick and roof-tiles. At least the two lowest rows of stones were erected in a trench. The bottom of the wall was reinforced with a log, fixed with two poles – fragments of rotten wood had survived within the sandy loam. The upper part of the wall was constructed of bricks and whole roof-tiles, of which only one row had survived below the present ground level. The width of the upper part of the wall was ca. 0.5 m (1.5 bricks).

The brick floor (Fig. 3) was very uneven at the time of the excavations, the bricks were of dimensions 28.5–30 x 12–13 x 8–9 cm, i.e. 1–1.5 cm smaller than those used in the wall. One of the bricks had a dog's paw-print on its upper side. As absolutely no traces of usage were visible between the brick floor and the layer of lime mortar, it is concluded that covering the floor with mortar was the initial plan.

The dating of the building is somewhat problematic. As the foundation trench of the building contained fill from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century, and the upper strata had deposited against the wall, the wall cannot be dated later than the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. On the other hand, finds dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century



Fig. 3. Brick floor in excavation by the southeastern corner of the main castle.

Joon. 3. Tellispõrand pealinnuse kagunurga kaevandis.



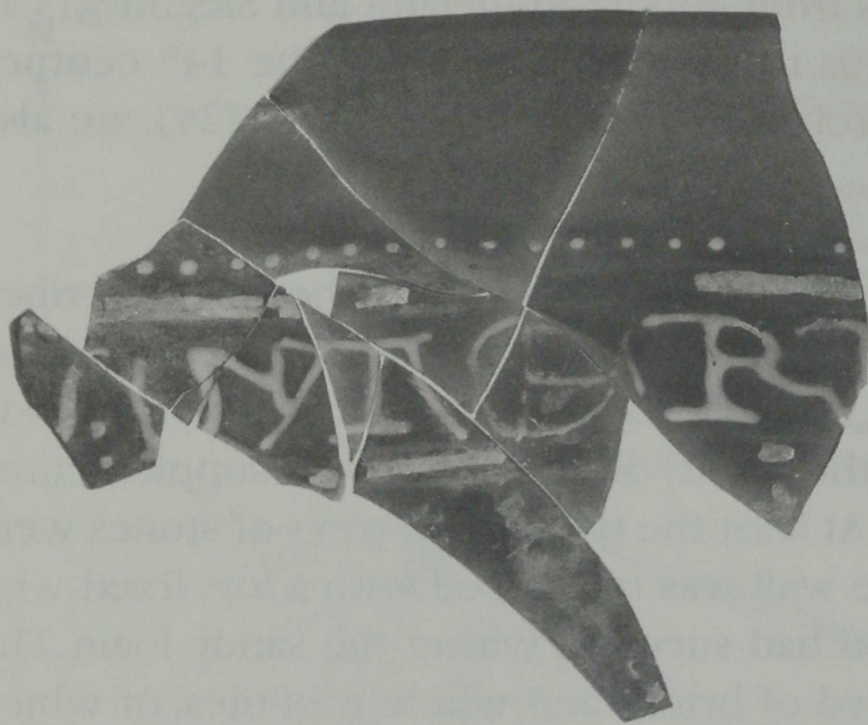


Fig. 4. Fragments of enamelled glass beaker (VM 10922: 834, 912, 948.)

Joon. 4. Emailmaalingutega klaaspeekri katked.

were traced below the brick floor, while the strata above the floor contained 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century finds. So the question remains whether the wall was used only secondarily in the building, or the earliest habitation traces inside the building have been removed.

The dark grey layer above the lime mortar was extremely rich in animal bones and fish scales; the number of bone items and remains of processing, on the other hand, was limited. A chessman, four dice (Fig. 5: 1, 3–6), and a tool for weaving (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, joon. 2: 1) were of greater interest.

The coins could be dated from the 1390s up to the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The great amount of brick debris might have originated from the missing western wall of the building, while the origin of the granite stones in the eastern part of the construction remains unclear. The possibility that they originally formed a stove cannot be excluded, as at least some of these demonstrated traces of burning.

The finds from inside of the building can mostly be dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century, although some later items do occur: a penny of Johan III, 1568–1585, and a bronze tap (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, joon. 6). The argument that the building was not used after the first quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century is based on coins, but also on the fact that imported pottery and stove-tiles of the Renaissance period, usually found from buildings used during the second or third quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century are missing. As the strata just above the occupation layer of the building were of approximately the same colour, and no traces of decomposition of the building could be observed in the archaeological material, the building was most likely dismantled before or during the Livonian War.

Between the eastern wall of the building and the original outer wall of the castle, there was a burning layer. In addition to pottery, two crossbow arrowheads of late 14<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century were collected.<sup>3</sup> A coin from the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century supports the dating of the fire to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>3</sup> Estimation of Ain Mäesalu (University of Tartu).



This layer was followed by approximately 40 cm of brick debris, above which a few finds from the late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century were gathered. The debris falling from the ruins was probably removed in 2000, without archaeological monitoring.

The second excavation plot (8 m<sup>2</sup>) was situated at the north-eastern corner of Kaevumägi, by the southern wall of the building at the northern side of the first outer bailey (Fig. 1: 2). E. Raadik (1960, 20) had suggested that the original gate of the castle was located in that area. The sondage by Kaur Alttoa in 1972, however, found no evidence of that (Alttoa 1983, 33). As the exact location of the trial pit of Alttoa was unknown, a small trench was planned to cross the probable area of the trial pit.

The excavations revealed that construction debris from the modern period continued for ca. one metre below the present ground level, where a larger fragment of the castle wall, connected with lime mortar, was found among the debris. Finds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century origin were also gathered beneath the wall fragment. The prehistoric cultural layer was absent on both sides of the original outer wall. Since traces of prehistoric habitation

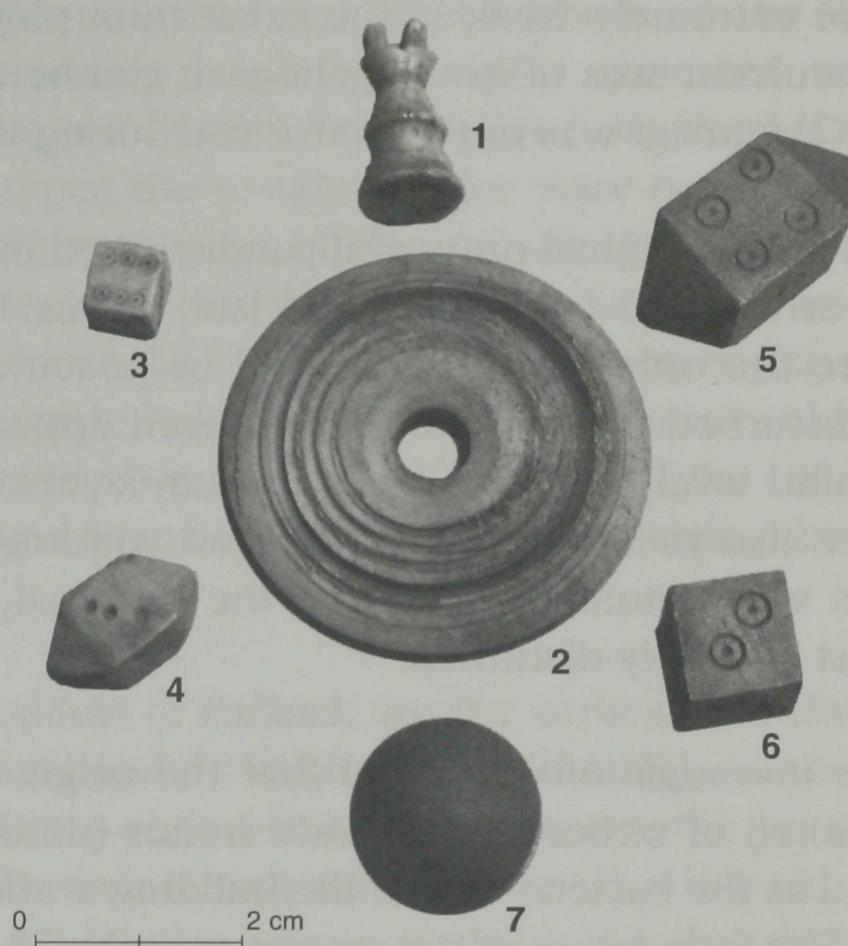


Fig. 5. Gaming pieces from the Castle Ruins. 1 - chessman, 2 - gaming piece, 3-6 - dice, 7 - clay ball (VM 10922: 503, 1107, 502, 557, 558, 1106, 746.)

Joon. 5. Mängunuppe Viljandi ordulinnuselt. 1 - male-nupp, 2 - mängunupp, 3-6 - täringud, 7 - savikuul.

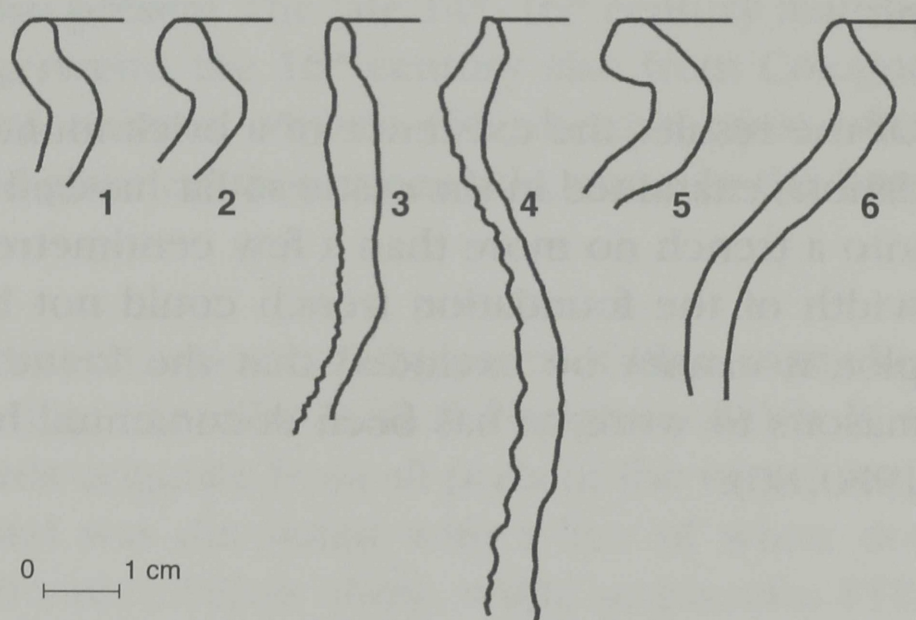


Fig. 6. Profiles of ceramic vessels from the Castle Ruins. 1-4 - last third of the 13<sup>th</sup>-first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, 5, 6 - 15-early 16<sup>th</sup> century (VM 10922: 1274, 1643, 1441/1462, 1509/1533/1540/1580, 491, 1130.)

Joon. 6. Keraamika profiile Viljandi ordulinnuselt. 1-4 - 13. saj lõpukolmandik või 14. saj. esimese pool, 5, 6 - 15. saj. - 16. saj. algus.



were extremely weak in the excavation plot of 2001, located ca. 35 m south of the current area of investigations, it can be assumed that the northernmost part of Kaevumägi was not in active use during the prehistoric period.

Inside the original outer wall, undisturbed medieval strata were not found either. An arrowhead (: 17) from the late 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>4</sup> and tin-glazed redware were the only finds of medieval or post-medieval origin. Outside the wall, the undisturbed sandy loam was situated approximately 110 cm from the present ground level, above which a 2–4 cm layer of charcoal had been deposited. That layer also yielded fragments of lead window-frames (: 27, 28). A few whole roof tiles were situated just above the charcoal, the deposits above the latter were most probably disturbed.

The investigations revealed that the original outer wall of the castle was constructed of rather large granite stones (dimensions ca. 50 x 30 cm). It was later used as the eastern wall of the building at the northern part of the first outer bailey. The foundation of the southern wall of the building was constructed of bricks (29.5 x 14.8 x 8 cm at an average) connected with lime mortar. The foundation trench of the latter wall was deepened into the virgin soil for at least 40 cm. The examination of the upper parts of the walls revealed no constructional phases, so it should be assumed that the upper part of the original outer wall was constructed anew. Indications of a possible gate were not discovered. The foundation of the primary outer wall was continuous for the whole width of the excavation pit.

Of the results, the existence of a brick foundation was unexpected, as the foundations examined in the castle so far have all been built of granite stones, sunken into a trench no more than a few centimetres wider than the foundation. As the width of the foundation trench could not be determined with the excavation plot, it cannot be excluded that the foundation trench was wide enough for masons to work, as has been documented by St. John's Church in Tartu (Alttoa 1980, 80).

## THE FINDS

The collection of the finds (VM 10922: 1–1857) from the excavations of 2003 was unexpectedly numerous and manifold. As usual, fragments of ceramic vessels form the largest share of the inventory. The earliest finds are fragments of hand-

<sup>4</sup> Estimation of Ain Mäesalu (University of Tartu).



made vessels (29 sherds) from the pre-conquest layer. The surfaces of one sherd (: 1732) were polished, another probably originated from a carinated vessel (: 1742). Among the wheel-thrown vessels (1381 sherds), pots from the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century dominated. Among the rim types, the so-called Pskov ware types 3: 2 and especially 3: 3 (Tvauri 2000, 100-105) were present (Fig. 6: 1, 2). Many pots were decorated with wavy and straight lines at the shoulder. Especially noteworthy were the fragments of jugs, made of local clay, imitating imported wares (Fig. 6: 3, 4). The existence of such jugs at the castle indicates that local products could suit the taste of the inhabitants of the castle even during the last third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The locally made vessels remained in use in the castle at least during the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 6: 5, 6).

Among the imported wares, the products of Paffrath are the earliest. Usually the distribution of these vessels ended around 1250 (Russow 2001, 20). As the Viljandi finds originate from the late 13<sup>th</sup> - early 14<sup>th</sup>-century context, the previous view about usage of such vessels in Estonia during the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (see Russow 2001, 20, notes 45, 90-91) seems plausible. As the absolute majority of local products from that period were pots, the competition of local and imported pots used for food preparation must have been intense. Of the other imported wares from the same period, proto-stoneware from Siegburg, redware with green glaze probably from southern Scandinavia, and reddish-brown near-stoneware from Central Rhineland (Russow 2001, 91) should be noted. 13<sup>th</sup> - early 14<sup>th</sup>-century material from Lower Saxony, Northern Germany (greyware), and probably also Langerwehe is also present. The late 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century material originates from Siegburg, and Langerwehe, the 16<sup>th</sup> century also from Cologne, Frechen and Raeren. Fragments of redware vessels (96 sherds), most often grapens with a green or brown lead glaze on their inner side, occur in the latter contexts.

The most remarkable finds of the excavations were fragments of blue enamelled glass, most likely of Venetian origin (Fig. 4, see also Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, Plate VI for coloured image). The 55 sherds originate from all parts of the vessel. 2 cm downwards from the rim, the vessel was decorated with a line of white dots above three parallel lines (red-yellow-red). Below these, white majuscules STER appear. On the basis of texts on other enamelled beakers, these letters stand for Magister (master), followed by his name. The lower part of the vessel was covered with 2 x 2 cm squares with red, yellow or white bush-like ornament inside these. According to A. Mäesalu (2003), this motif has not been observed on glass beakers so far. Enamel analyses showed that the yellow colour originated from lead glass, white was achieved with tin oxide and red with cuprous oxide (Peets 2003).



Although glass beakers with enamelled decoration have been found in many towns during the recent years, fragments of blue enamelled beakers are extremely rare and five out of the six find locations are near the Baltic Sea (Krueger 2002, 119; Mäesalu 2003).

In addition to these, fragments of at least three glass vessels, including one of blue glass (: 495, 496, 693, 701, 871, 1842–1844), could be identified. The earliest sherds of potassium-based window-glass, some of which were painted (: 1108), originate from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Paintings also occurred on glass from a 15<sup>th</sup>-century context (: 587).

Of details of military equipment, fragments of armour (: 318, 462, 506) should be pointed out. 8 crossbow arrowheads were collected, dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. Two discuses used in the triggering mechanism (: 570, 829) correspond to the crossbow-related finds. The two arrowheads found (: 997, 1437) date from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Items of everyday usage were also frequent. One of the seven knives found showed a master's mark. Two bone handles were found (: 227, 236), one of these decorated with an eye-like ornament. A fragment of a horseshoe, and two fragments of bridle bits (: 251, 574) testify that horse equipment was rather scarce, with the exception of horseshoe nails (ca. 70 items). Four keys (: 204, 705, 714, 787) were gathered, along with fragments of a lock (: 158). The finds included six corroded iron fragments, most likely originating from needles, as well as one bronze needle. A candle-holder (: 619), and belt buckles (nos 858, 1136 of iron, no. 841 of bronze) should also be noted. A few bronze items might be listed here, notably fragments of vessels, and tiny tube-shaped decorations.

Of dress accessories, nine beads were gathered: five of bone (: 28, 404, 490, 688, 1303), three of glass (: 63, 1793, 1856) and one of cowry shell (: 202). One fragment (: 1414) might originate from a bracelet. A few plaques, one in the shape of a bull's head (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, joon. 9), were found as well.

The bone objects were surprisingly numerous as well. In addition to the items mentioned above, the material includes a fragment of a comb (: 1291), buttons, a bone circle (: 1438), an implement for weaving and a stylus (Haak & Pärnamäe 2004b, joon. 2: 1, 3), all gathered from the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century strata. Gaming pieces were represented by two four-sided dice with pyramidal ends, with closest parallel from the Cēsis castle of the Teutonic Order (Apala 1992, att. 1: 6), as well as two six-sided dice, a chessman, objects with the shape of a quartered cylinder



(Fig. 5: 4, 5), and humming tops (: 636, 637, 640). In the late 13<sup>th</sup>–early 14<sup>th</sup>-century layers, and to a smaller extent, even in the 15<sup>th</sup>-century strata, processing remains and half-finished products appear.

## BUILDING REMAINS IN THE MEDIEVAL TOWN

In February and May 2003, archaeological monitoring was carried out next to **8 Pikk Street**, in front of the vestry of St. John's church. During the monitoring, construction remains of granite stones were unearthed. The 2 x 2 m pit showed two walls, crossing at an acute angle. From inside the building, below the fill of broken bricks and dark soil, a Polish coin minted in 1666 was found (VM 10923: 12). On the basis of the ceramic finds gathered, the building was still in use after the Livonian war. The coin, however, indicates that the local pottery did not undergo considerable changes during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the cultural layer next to the building was of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin. A few medieval traces had survived more than 1.2 metres below the present ground level.

From September to November 2003, monitoring was carried out at **Lossi, Väike-Turu, Oru and Kauba Streets**, as electrical cables were laid (Fig. 2: 2). At the crossing of Lossi and Oru Streets, the location of medieval pavements could be traced. The present Lossi Street follows approximately its medieval predecessor, but Oru Street has shifted ca. 4 m north from the medieval Lai Street. The change, however, took place only after the fire of 1944. Väike-Turu Street is currently situated ca. one metre north of the medieval pavements: these continue up to (and probably also under) the foundation of the house 8 Väike-Turu Street. On the

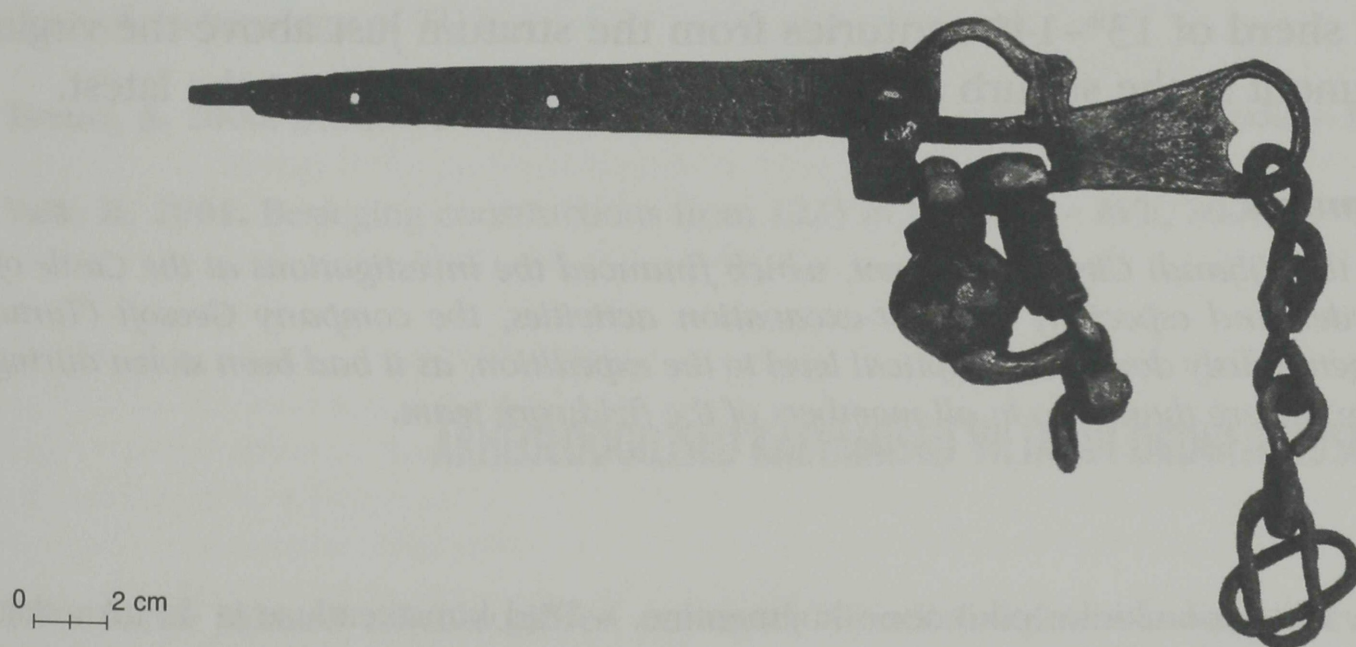


Fig. 7. *Bridles from the harness of a knight of the Order, found at Lossi Street.*  
 Joon. 7. *Rüütlibobuse suitses Lossi tänavalt.*



southern side of the street, on the other hand, the foundations of at least three medieval houses could be traced below the southern edge of the current street, and under the footpath at the southern side. Of the buildings, the one next to the house at the crossing of Lossi and Väike-Turu Streets (Fig. 2: A) exposed a brick vault, with bricks of dimensions 26 x 13 x 7–7.5 cm. In front of 1A Väike-Turu Street (Fig. 2: B), a wall of a medieval building was found. Its thickness reached 1.5 metres and the 40–70-cm granite stones were connected with lime mortar. Smaller sections of wall foundations of medieval buildings were traced next to Kauba Street, and in the yard of Oru Street (Fig. 2, bold lines). Only a very few medieval foundations have been studied archaeologically in Viljandi so far. Of the finds, the bridle bits, used most likely by the Livonian Order should be pointed out (Fig. 7).

At **Väike-Turu Street**, at least two cobblestone pavements could be traced. The upper one was probably of late 16<sup>th</sup> century origin, since 16<sup>th</sup> century finds (mostly local pottery from the period of the Livonian War) could be collected beneath it. The lower pavement was usually left intact. Where it was removed next to 8 Väike-Turu Street, it rested upon a 10–20 cm layer of red sand. The cultural layer below it produced imported pottery from Siegburg and Coppengrave (?), from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Thus the pavement might originate from late 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century (see also Haak 2003, 82–83).

Monitoring at **Tallinna Street** (Fig. 2: 3) in September 2003 revealed that a pavement of probably 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> century was situated 1.3 metres below the present ground level beneath the footpath at the western side of the street. A few potsherds, most likely of late medieval (15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century) origin were gathered below it. Virgin sand was reached 1.9 m below the present ground level. On the basis of a rim sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> centuries from the stratum just above the virgin soil, the settlement at the suburb started during the 14<sup>th</sup> century at the latest.

### Acknowledgements

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## ARHEOLOOGILISED KAEVAMISED VILJANDI ORDULINNUSEL JA VANALINNAS

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2003. aastal jätkusid arheoloogilised uuringud Viljandi ordulinnusel kahe kaevandiga (joon. 1). Põhikaevand (25 m<sup>2</sup>) rajati pealinnuse kagunurga piirkonda, konvendihoone ida-välisseina ja linnuse algse piirdemüüri vahele. Teise kaevandiga (8 m<sup>2</sup>, juh. TÜ arheoloogiaüliõpilane L. Pärnamäe) uuriti



esimese eeslinnuse põhjatiiva hoone liitumist linnuse algse piirdemüüri ja kultuurkihti piirdemüüri sise- ja välisküljel. Arheoloogilise järelevalve all eemaldati konvendihoone põhja-välismüüri välisküljele kuhjunud rusu (joon. 1:3). Suurimaks järelevalvetööks keskaegse linna alal oli ligi 0,5 km pikkuse trassi rajamine piki Lossi, Oru, Väike-Turu ja Kauba tänavat. Väiksemad järelevalvetööd toimusid veel Pikk t. 8 juures ning Tallinna tänava ääres (joon. 2).

## KAEVAMISED VILJANDI ORDULINNUSEL

2003. aasta kaevamistega sooviti selgitada konvendihoone kagunurga juures asuva erakordselt leiurohke kühmu iseloom, sest linnuseruumi korrastamiseks plaaniti rusuhunnikute äravedu. Kuna kaevandis paljandusid hoonejäänused, oli varasemaid ladestusi võimalik uurida piiratud alal. Looduslikul aluspinnal paiknenud 10–16 cm paksune muinaskiht sisaldas käsikeraamikat ja loomaliide, samuti mesoliitilisele asustusjärgule osutavaid tulekivikilde. Märkimisväärne on 13. saj. alguse ammunoolotsa esinemine muinaskihi ülaosas, mis on esimeseks arheoloogiliseks tõestuseks muinaslinnuse piiramisest sellel ajal.

Muinaskihi peal lasus 50–100 cm paksune saviliivast täitekiht, millele ladestunud intensiivne 10–15 cm paksune kultuurkiht sisaldas lisaks puidujäänustele 13. saj. teise poole leide. Lisaks kohalikule ja importkeraamikale leiti kihist luuesemeid, pooltooteid ja töötlemisjääke, glasuuritud põrandat(?)plaatide ning aknaklaasi katkeid (sh. emailmaalingutega). Ülalkirjeldatu kohal asunud täitekihist leiti neljateistkümnest Tallinna, Tartu ja Riia 13. saj. viimase – 14. saj. esimese kolmandiku brakteaadist koosnev "torn". Samaaegsest kultuur kihist linnuse algse piirdemüüri ääres tulid päevavalgele tõenäoliselt Veneetsias valmistatud sinisest klaasist emailmaalingutega peekri katked (joon. 4). Õhukesed, stratigraafiliselt hilisemad kihid moodustavad esimesel eeslinnusel asunud hoone põrandaaluse täite, millest saadud hilisemad leiud kuuluvad 14. saj. esimesse poolde. Märkimisväärsed on pronksnõude, tõenäoliselt graapenite katked.

Kaevamistel selgus, et esimesel eeslinnusel on asunud maakivist vundamendi ning tellismüüri ja -põrandaga hoone, millest säilinud oli idapoolne müür. Läänemüür oli tõenäoliselt hävinud, põhja- ja lõunaseinad jäid kaevandi alalt välja. 28,5–30 x 12–13 x 8–9 cm suurustest tellistest põrandat kattis kuni 3 cm lubimördikiht, mis jätkus tellispõrandast oluliselt laiemal alal. Hoone sisemusest kogutud leiumaterjali (importkeraamika katked, luutäringud, malenupp, mündid) võib dateerida 14. saj. lõpust kuni 16. saj. alguseni. Seega võiks ehitise olla valminud 14. sajandil. Hoone sisemusest leitud tellisrusu ning põlenud maakivid võivad pärineda nii lõhutud müüridest (sh. puuduvast läänemüürist) kui ka võimalikust ahjust. Hilisemateks leidudeks hoone alalt on Johan III münt (1568–1585) ja kukekujuline pronksist kraan, kuid pole selge, kas need seostuvad hooneaegse elutegevusega või on ladestunud ehitise rusudele. Märkimisväärne on konvendihoone varingurusude vähesus; pole võimalik, et suur osa neist eemaldati 2000. aastal arheoloogilise järelevalveta.

Esimese eeslinnuse kirdenurka rajatud II kaevandis jätkus tänapäevasest hoovipinnast u. 1 m sügavuseni 19.–20. saj. leide sisaldav rusukiht, mille all asus suur lubimördiga seotud müüritise fragment. Algse piirdemüüri siseküljel jätkus rusune kiht loodusliku aluspinnaseni, muinaskihti ei leitud ei piirdemüüri sise- ega ka välisküljel. Ka 2001. aasta kaevandis (35 m lõuna pool) olid muinasaegsed asustusjäljed äärmiselt nõrgad, seetõttu võib oletada, et Kaevumäe põhjaosas muinasajal püsiasutus puudus. Piirdemüüri välisküljel paiknes looduslikul aluspinnal 110 cm sügavusel tänapäevasest maapinnast söekiht, millest saadi akna tinaraami katkeid. Söekihi kohal asusid üksteise kõrval terved katusekivid ning nende kohal lubjakiht, kõrgemal asunud ladestused olid tõenäoliselt segatud.



Ehitusjäänustest väärrib märkimist esimese eeslinnuse põhjatiiva hoone lõunamüüri tellistest vundament. Linnuse algne piirdemüür jätkus kaevandi alal katkematult, seega ei leitud midagi võimalikule väravale viitavat. Pole välistatud, et müüri ülaosa laoti eeslinnuse hoone rajamisel (vähemalt osaliselt) uuesti.

2003. aasta leidudest on arvukaimad savinõude katked. Viikingiaegse käsikeraamika seas esines üks kiilapinnalise nõu katke. Keskaegsest kedrakeraamikast väärrib märkimist laine- ja joonornamendiga nõude suur osakaal 13. sajandi lõpu kihtides ning importnõude kohalike jäljenduste esinemine. Importkeraamikast on esindatud paffrathi tüüpi kerapotid, samuti kõik keskaja levinumad valmistuskeskused. Märkimist väärrib tõenäoliselt Lõuna-Skandinaavia päritoluga roheline glasuuriga savinõu kild, mis on esmakordne leid Viljandis.

Kaevamiste väljapaistvaimaks leiuks on emailitud sinisest klaasist peekrite katked (joon. 4). 2 cm nõu servast allpool asub kolme joonega ääristatud ribal majuskelkiri, millest säilinud tähed STER pärinevad tõenäoliselt sõnast "magister". Nõu alaosa katsid 2 x 2 cm ruudud põõsamotiiviga, millist A. Mäesalu teatel varasematel peekritel esinenud pole. Lisaks siinkirjeldatule leiti veel vähemalt kolme kaunistusteta klaasnõu katkeid. Maalinguid esines ka aknaklaasi kildudel.

Relvaleidudest väärivad märkimist 8 ammuoole- ja 2 nooleotsa, 2 ammu vinnastusketta katket ning turvise fragmendid. Muudest leidudest on tähelepanuväärsemad 2 luukäepidet, suitsete katked, neli võtit ja luku katke, küünlahoidja ning pannalde katked. Ehetest leiti 9 helmest (neist 3 luust, 5 klaasist, üks kaurikarbist), käevõru katke, merevaigust rõngas ning naaste, sh. ka pullikujuline ehisnaast. Arvukad olid ka luuleiud: kammi katke, luurõngake, nõöp, viisuluda, stilus, malenupp, neli täringut, sh. 2 püramiidjate otstega neljatahulised mänguvahendid (joon. 5). Luutöötlemisjääke esines 13.–15. saj. kihistustes.

## JÄRELEVALVETÖÖD VANALINNAS

Veebruaris ja mais toimusid järelevalvetööd Pikk t. 8 (Kondase keskuse) kanalisatsioonitrassi alal. Satuti maakividest hoone nurgale, mis oli säilinud seitsme kivirea kõrguselt. Hoone sisemusse ladestunud kultuurkihist leiti 1666. aastal vermitud Poola münt, mis näitab, et hoone oli kasutusel veel Poola-Rootsi sõdade järel. Hoone ümbruse kultuurkiht pärines enamuses 17. sajandist, trassitasemest sügavamal olid kohati säilinud keskaegsed ladestused.

Septembrist novembrini uuriti ligi 0,5 km pikkust elektritrassi **Lossi – Väike-Turu – Kauba tänaval**, harutrassiga Oru t. hoovis. Selgus, et praegune Lossi tänav asub Oru tänava ristumiskohal enam-vähem keskaegse tänava kohal, Oru tänav on nihkunud keskaegsest Laiast tänavast 4 m lõuna poole ja Väike-Turu tänav keskaegsest Kauba tänavast 1 m põhja poole. Väike-Turu tänaval paljandus kaks munakivisillutist: ülemine 16. saj. teisest poolest, alumine 14. saj. lõpust või 15. sajandist. Praeguse Väike-Turu tänava lõunaosas paljandusid vähemalt kolme keskaegse hoone kivimüürid, Lossi tänava nurga lähedal oli säilinud tellisvõlv. Keskaegsete hoonemüüride olemasolu fikseeriti ka Oru tänava hoovis ning Kauba (keskaegse Storke) tänava ääres. Leidudest väärivad märkimist rüütlihobuse suitsed (joon. 7).

**Tallinna tänav** läänepoolse kõnnitee all tuvastati kuni 60 cm paksune keskaegne kultuurkiht. Loodusliku aluspinna pealt saadi 13.–14. saj. savinõukild, kihi ülaservas asunud sillutise alt 15.–16. saj. savinõukilde. Sillutis ise pärineb ilmselt 16.–17. sajandist.