

**ARHEOLOOGILISED  
VÄLITÖÖD  
EESTIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELDWORK  
IN ESTONIA**

**2003**

Koostanud ja toimetanud  
*Ülle Tamla*

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

*Toimetuskolleegium:*

Ants Kraut  
Erki Russow  
Toomas Tamla  
Ülle Tamla  
Agne Trummal  
Heiki Valk

Uus 18, Tallinn 10111, Eesti  
e-mail: [info@muinas.ee](mailto:info@muinas.ee)

*Kujundus ja makett:*

Jaana Kool

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# VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS IN TALLINN AND HARJUMAA

**Villu KADAKAS and Hanno NILOV**

*OÜ Agu EMS (Agu EMS Ltd.), Roosikrantsi 17, 10110 Tallinn, Eesti (Estonia)*  
villuraator@hotmail.ee

During 2003, several preliminary investigations, some monitoring work and some full-scale archaeological investigations were undertaken by Agu EMS Ltd. in Tallinn and elsewhere in Harjumaa. As the company is accustomed to carry out salvage operations, the types of work and sites as well as periods of study were quite varied. Excavations in which the authors participated are listed (Tab.) and thereafter shortly described below.

Table. Archaeological investigations undertaken by Agu EMS Ltd. in 2003.  
Tabel. OÜ Agu EMS juhendamisel 2003. a. toimunud arheoloogilised välitööd.

Name of site/  Kaevandi aadress	Region/  Piirkond	Leaders/  Tööde juhataja(d)	Type and size of the work/  Kaevamiste iseloom ja kaevatava ala suurus
Rataskaevu St. 22/ Lühike Jalg St. 4	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas Indrek Vaheoja	preliminary investigations ca. 80 m <sup>2</sup>
Kloostri St. 12	Tallinn, near former Pirita Nunnery	Villu Kadakas Indrek Vaheoja	excavations ca. 250 m <sup>2</sup>
Mounds of Risti- kangrumägi	Harjumaa, Jõeläht- me municipality	Villu Kadakas Guido Toos	preliminary investigations (ca. 120 trial pits)
Ruins of Padise Monastery	Harjumaa, Padise municipality	Villu Kadakas	preliminary investigations (four trial pits)
Sulevimägi St. 4/6	Tallinn, Old Town	Villu Kadakas Mauri Kiudsoo Hanno Nilov	excavations ca. 600 m <sup>2</sup>
Kohtu St. 8	Tallinn, Old Town	Hanno Nilov	monitoring of pipe trenches (ca. 40 m)
Lehmja settlement site	Harjumaa, Rae municipality	Villu Kadakas Hanno Nilov Guido Toos	excavations ca. 1500 m <sup>2</sup>
Pikk St. 33/35	Tallinn, Old Town	Hanno Nilov	monitoring and excavations of pipe trenches (ca. 100 m)



## PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT RATASKAEVU STREET 22/ LÜHIKE JALG 4

In January and February, preliminary investigations were carried out in Tallinn Old Town, Rataskaevu Street 22 / Lühike Jalg 4 (Figs. 1: 1; 2). The developers of the building complex were interested in digging up and taking into use possible old cellar rooms or in creating new cellar rooms under the present buildings. On the ground floor of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick building, Lühike Jalg 4, ca. 50 cm of soil was removed to get information on whether digging out the old cellar rooms under the floor would be reasonable. The work revealed the foundations of probably 18<sup>th</sup> century stables and the topmost stones of an earlier, probably medieval cellar complex. The foundations of the stables could be studied in detail, but the medieval cellars remained filled with debris. As the ground plan of the present house appeared not to match the plan of the medieval cellars, the idea of excavating the old cellars was abandoned.

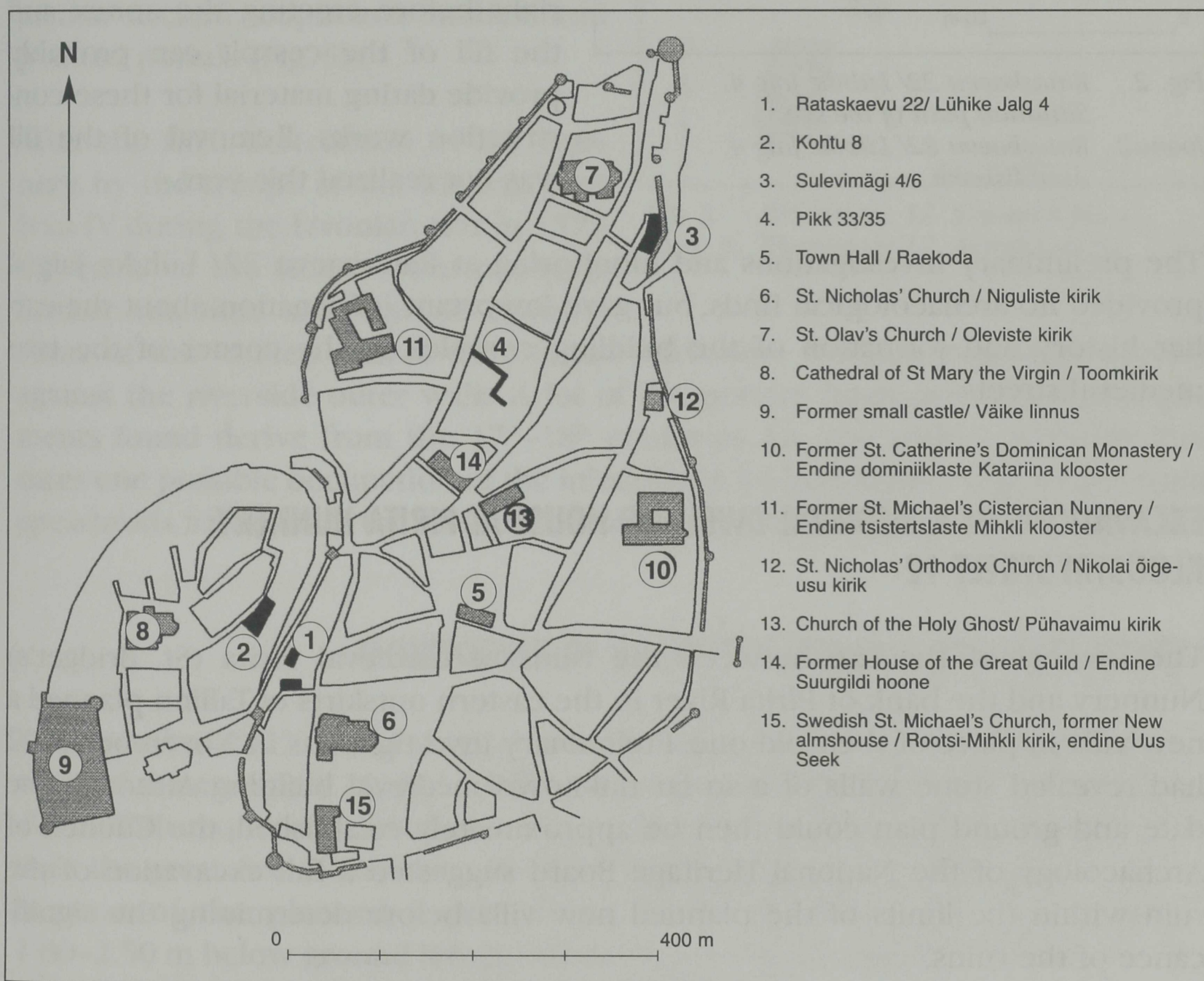


Fig. 1. Old Town of Tallinn. Situation plan of sites.  
 Joon. 1. Tallinna Vanalinn. Uuritud alade asendiskeem.



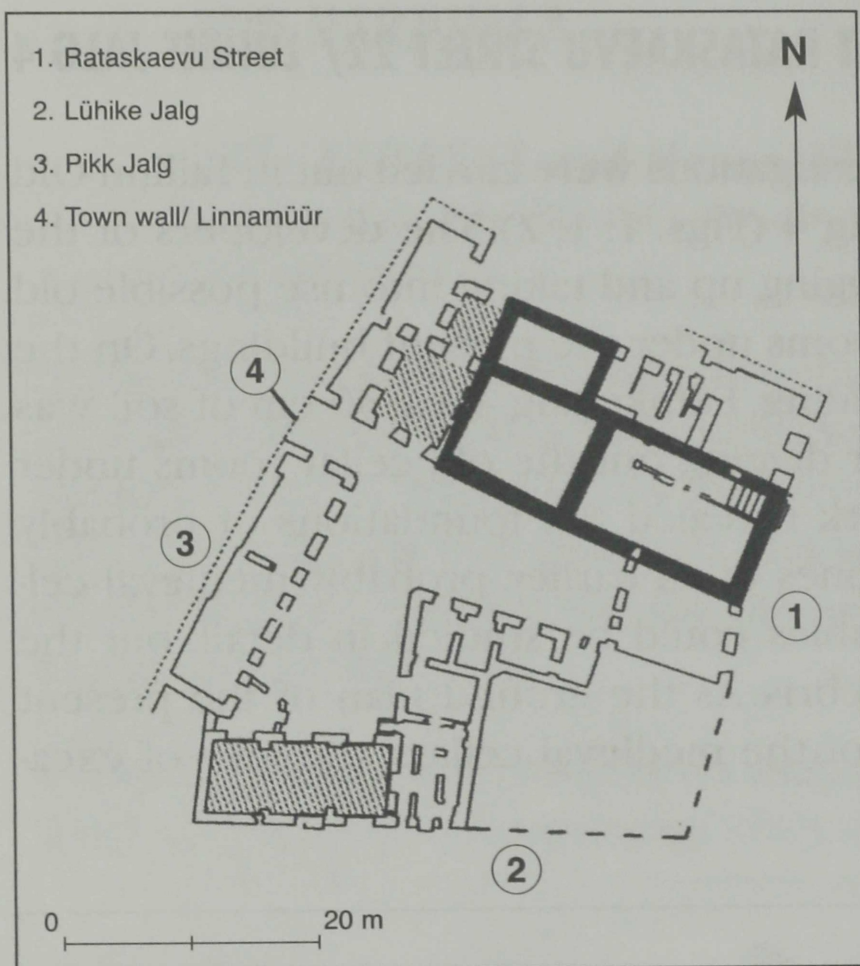


Fig. 2. Rataskaevu 22/ Lühike Jalg 4. Situation plan of the site.

Joon. 2. Rataskaevu 22/ Lühike Jalg 4. Asendiskeem.

In the early modern backyard annex of the medieval building of Rataskaevu 22 new cellar rooms were planned under two rooms of the ground floor. Solid sandstone was revealed just under the limestone floorslabs, as the backyards on the western side of Rataskaevu Street have been extended inside the sandstone rock of Toompea hill. The only construction found to be older than the early modern annex was a stone cesspit just behind the former back wall of the medieval building. The cesspit must have been abandoned right before erecting the annex and the fill of the cesspit can probably provide dating material for these construction works. Removal of the fill was not realized this year.

The preliminary investigations and monitoring at Rataskaevu 22/ Lühike Jalg 4 provided no archaeological finds, but gave important information about the earlier history and formation of the building complex at the corner of the two medieval streets.

## EXCAVATIONS OF A MEDIEVAL DWELLING HOUSE AT PIRITA NUNNERY: KLOOSTRI STREET 12

The owners of the site between the ruins of medieval Pirita (St. Bridget's) Nunnery and the bank of Pirita River in the eastern outskirts of Tallinn planned a new villa in place of their old one. Preliminary investigations in November 2002 had revealed stone walls of a so far unknown medieval building. Although the date and ground plan could then be approximately established, the Council of Archaeology of the National Heritage Board suggested a full excavation of the ruin within the limits of the planned new villa before determining the significance of the ruins.



The work was carried out in May and early June of 2003. Within the limits of ca. 250 m<sup>2</sup> the house ruin was excavated (Fig. 3). The once multistorey house had been built on a slope of the bank of the river Pirita in at least 3 building stages during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The vaulted basement storey, which once consisted of at least three bigger rooms and a hypocaust system was preserved (Fig. 4). At the riverside, the basement storey was originally built above ground, at the nunnery side below ground. The house had once been elaborated with hewn limestone window jambs, arched cupboard niches and pointed portals (Fig. 5).

After the final destruction of the nunnery by the troops of the Russian czar Ivan IV during the Livonian war in 1577 the ruins of the house were probably further inhabited until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Some of the vaulted cellars were in use and some wooden huts were erected against the riverside outer walls. A lot of the pottery fragments and iron implements found derive from the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. An iron trident probably indicates one possible occupation of the inhabitants. An iron helmet (Fig. 6) and some spearheads found from the fill in the cellars probably date from the Livonian War.

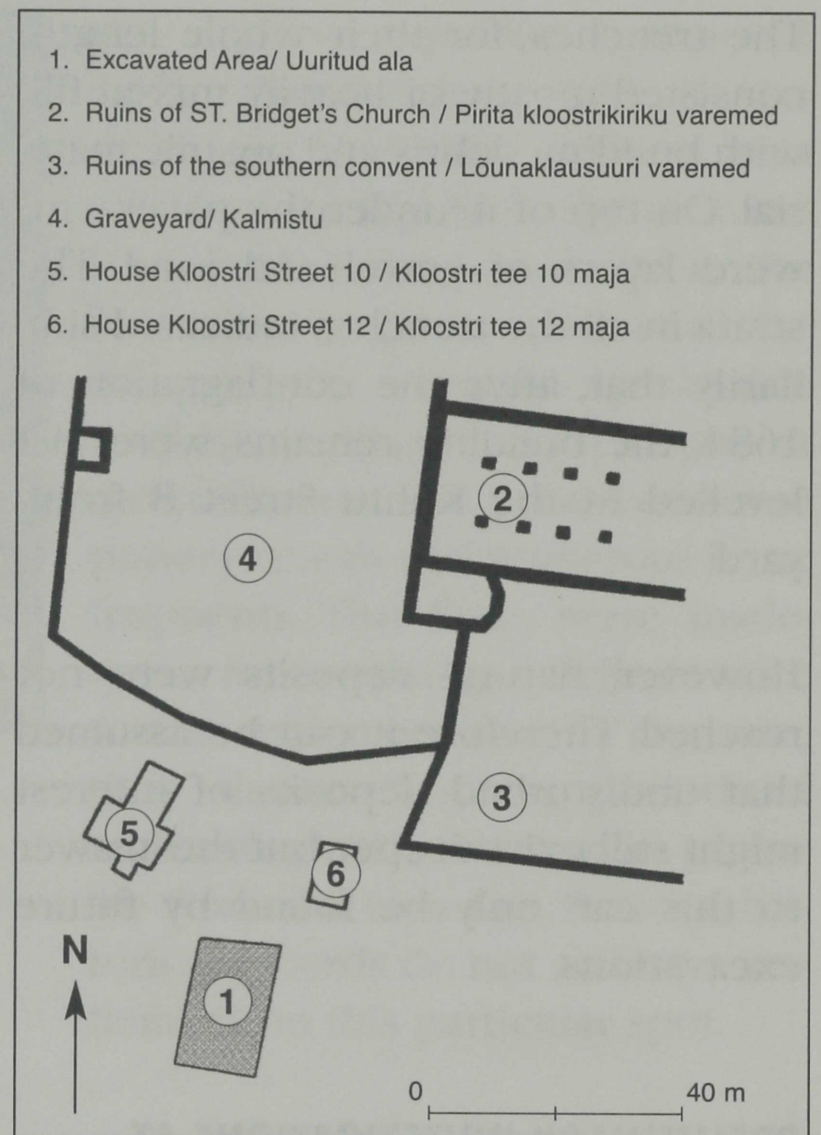


Fig. 3. Kloostri tee 12. Situation plan.  
Joon. 3. Kloostri tee 12. Asendiskeem.

## MONITORING OF WATERPIPE TRENCHES AT KOHTU STREET 8

In September 2003 archaeological monitoring was carried out during the placement of water supply pipes, in Tallinn, Toompea, Kohtu Street 8 (total length ca. 40m). With monitoring the hope was to find undisturbed cultural layers earlier than the great fire of Toompea in 1684. Expectations were even greater, mostly because of the planned depth of the trench for the pipes (approximately 1.80-2.50 m below ground level). Unfortunately, the excavations didn't reveal any traces of the expected strata (Nilov & Kadakas 2004).



The trenches, for their whole length, consisted mostly of heavily mixed fill, with building debris and organic material. On top of it, under the pavement, were layers of gravel and sand. The strata in all the trenches indicated similarly that, after the conflagration of 1684, the building remains were just levelled in the Kohtu Street 8 front-yard.

However, natural deposits were not reached. Therefore it can be assumed that undisturbed deposits of interest might still exist deeper, but the answer to this can only be found by future excavations.

## PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT ANCIENT BURIAL MOUNDS AT RISTIKANGRUMÄGI

Preliminary investigations in a field with prehistoric burial mounds in Manniva<sup>1</sup> village some 20 km east of Tallinn were carried out during two weeks in the second half of June. The field is known under the name Ristikangrumägi (Hill of the Stonepile

of the Cross). The mounds, most of which are probably stone cist graves from late Bronze Age or Pre-Roman Iron Age, have been under heritage protection since 1975 and are scattered around a territory of tens of hectares. The owner of the area is planning a golf course to be built on the field. So the exact position of the burial mounds and the suitable positions for the golf course which would not damage the mounds had to be determined.

The investigated area included 15 of the burial mounds known so far. The position of the mounds was measured and about 120 small trial pits dug in the area

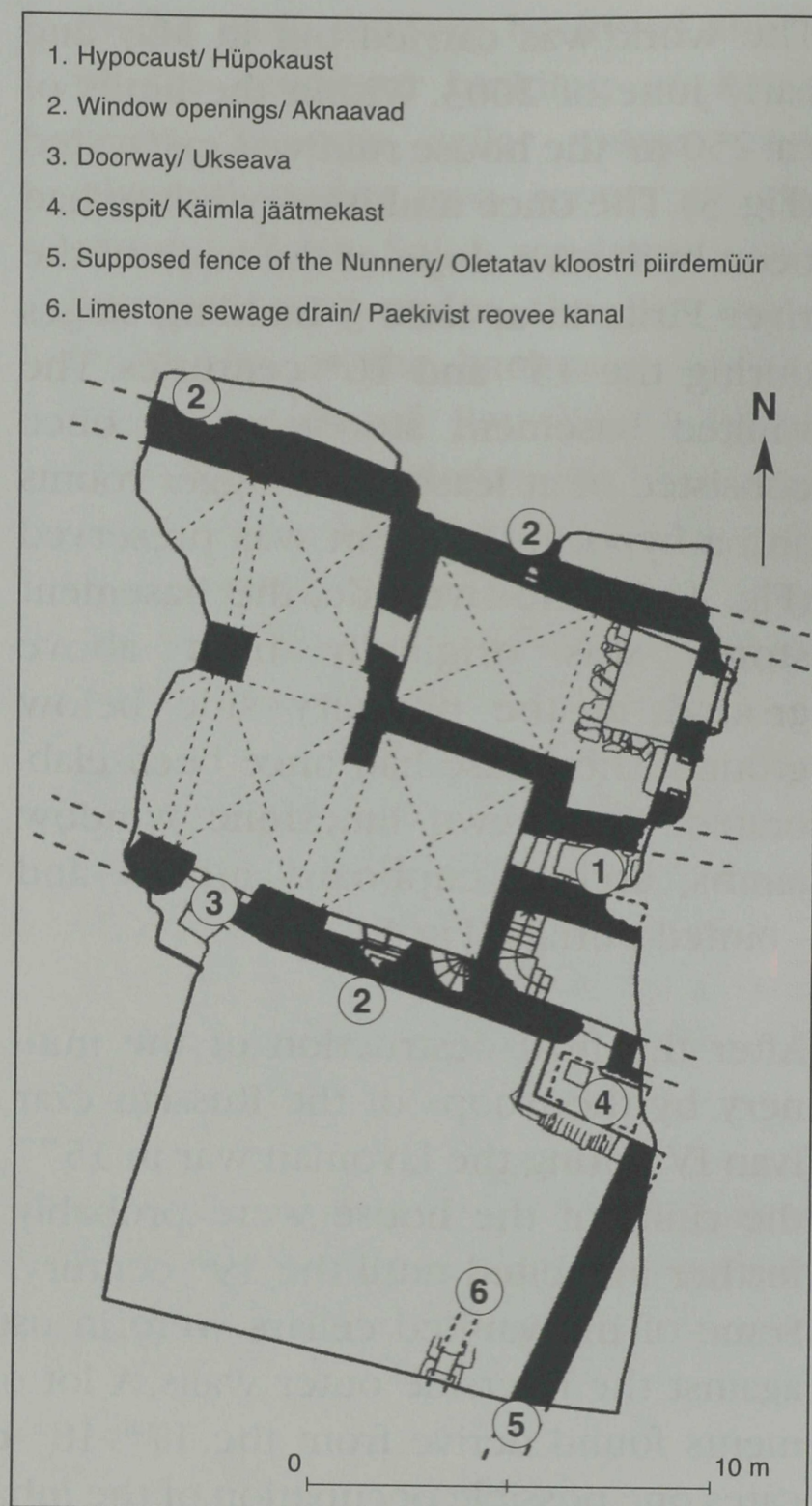


Fig. 4. Kloostri tee 12. Plan of medieval house.

Joon. 4. Kloostri tee 12. Keskaegse maja plaan.

<sup>1</sup> The site used to belong under Koila village at the Soviet period. Old records in the archive of National Heritage Board are assigned accordingly.





Fig. 5. Kloostri tee 12. Ruins from north.  
Joon. 5. Kloostri tee 12. Varemed põhjast.

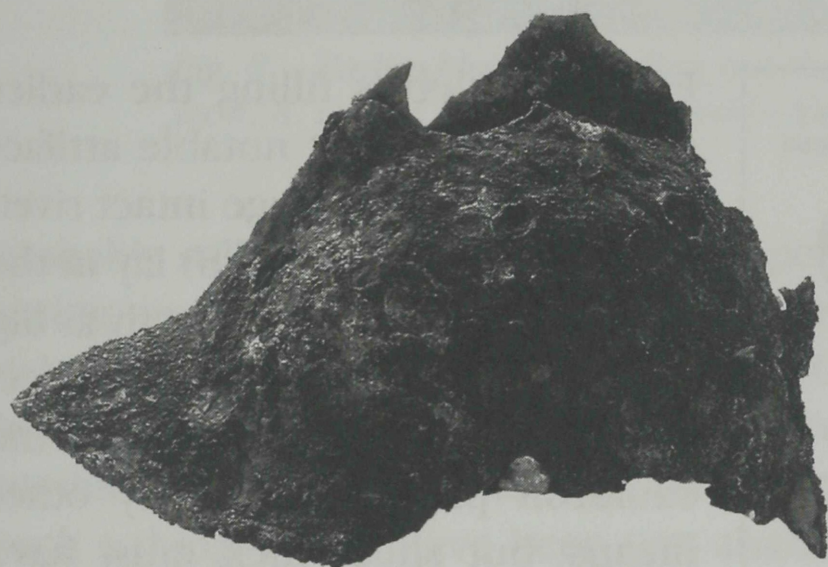


Fig. 6. Kloostri tee 12. Helmet.  
Joon. 6. Kloostri tee 12. Kiiver.

to detect possible unknown archaeological sites. One so far unknown potential mound was found in the middle of the area and a settlement site was found in the SE corner of the area. None of the mounds was searched for datable artifacts or structures. Trial pits at the settlement site produced some pottery shards and numerous bone fragments. The finds were inadequate for assigning a definite date to the settlement site. At any rate, they derive from a period of archaeological interest, most probably from the Iron Age. Besides, historical records do not reflect a settlement on this particular spot.

### PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN WING OF PADISE MONASTERY

Four trial pits were dug in the southern wing of Padise monastery (Fig. 7) with the objective of ascertaining the original floor level of

the basement storey in this wing and to get some idea of the constructions below ground. The investigations were requested in connection with the conservation works of the walls carried on at the same time (Kadakas 2004b). The now crumbling remains of the walls in the area, as partly excavated in 1968, were then interpreted by art historian Villem Raam as the earliest stage of the monastery: the lower parts of walls of a chapel from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and they have been identified as such even recently (Raam 1969; Eesti Arhitektuur 1997, 43). The idea about the once religious function of the room has been questioned by several specialists (e. g. Tamm 2002, 40) and the doubts could only be confirmed by fieldwork.

The test pits revealed several walls belonging to an earlier stone building which



had been completely demolished down to a certain level before erecting the “chapel” walls. So the idea of the earliest stage should be abandoned. The discovered walls seem to have formed the south-western corner or the western end of the south wing of the regular main block of the monastic complex. The floor level of the discovered rooms was ca. 1 m lower than that of the “chapel” basement, roughly on the same level as those in the cellars of all the other wings of the main block. So the south-western corner of the main block seems to have been completely demolished and the basement storey partly filled with debris before erecting the so called “chapel” walls. There appear details in the standing walls which indicate that the “chapel” walls were built when the monastery was generally in a ruinous state already. So, in addition to the original religious function, the medieval origin of the “chapel” walls can be questioned as well. The so-called “chapel” rooms could most probably date from the post-monastic early modern period (e.g. 17<sup>th</sup> century), when the building complex was used by the von Ramm family as a manor-house including several rooms in secular use.

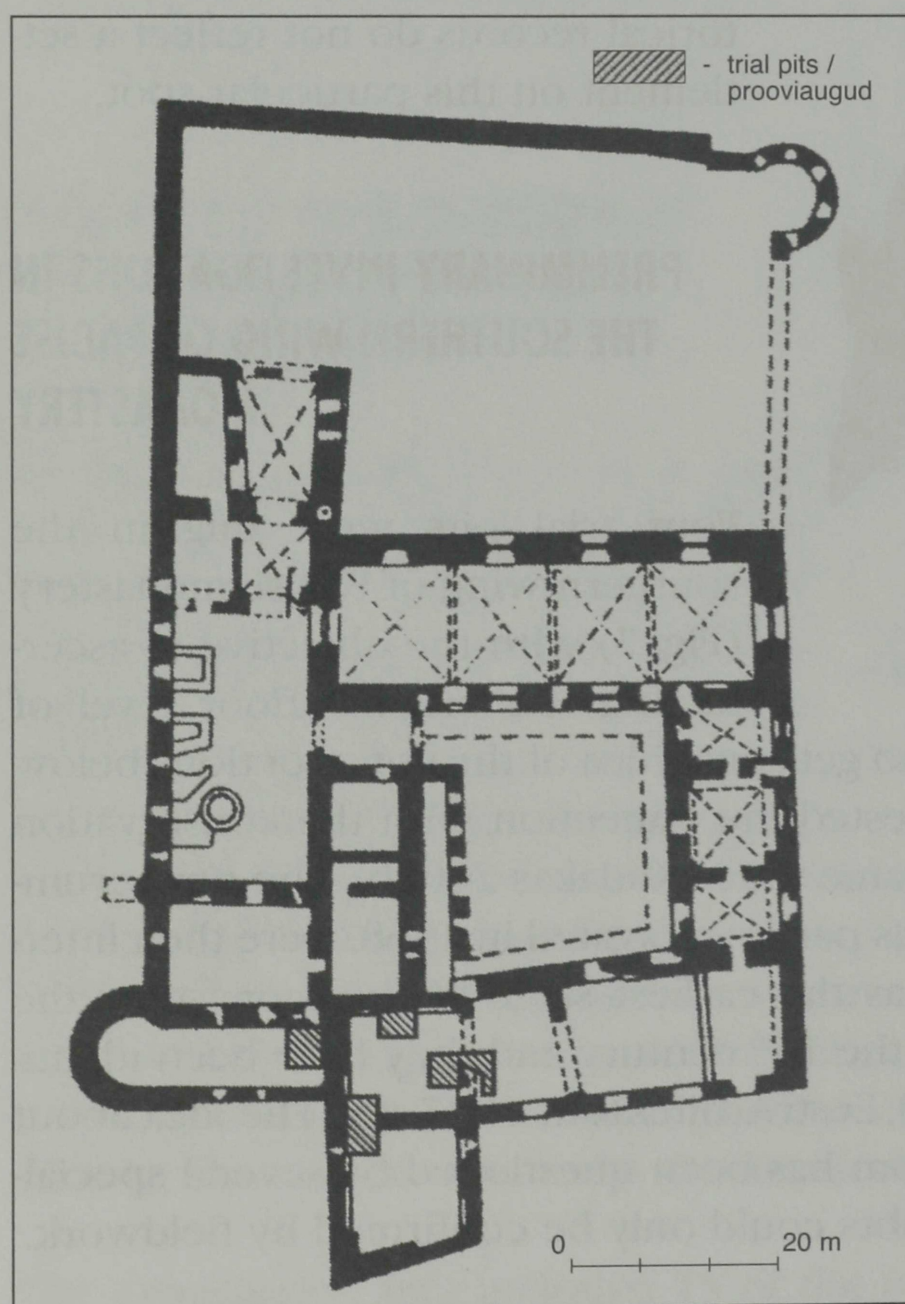


Fig. 7. Padise Monastery. Situation plan of trial pits.  
Joon. 7. Padise klooster. Surfide asendiskeem.

From the debris filling the earlier rooms a single but notable artifact was uncovered. A huge intact riveted brass cauldron (Fig. 8) lay in the middle of one trial pit exactly as big as the planned pit. No metal detector was used or the existence of the cauldron presumed by any other means, but sheer luck must have been on the side of the archaeologists. The cauldron, found in somewhat battered condition, was made of flat bronze plates, including a flat bottom, riveted together. The cauldron stands ca. 60 cm high, with a diameter ranging from ca. 100 cm at the bottom to ca. 110 cm at the rim. Besides the big iron handle, a small scrolled bronze handle for pouring is the single remarkable detail.

Although a patch on one plate indicates long use, the cauldron was





Fig. 8. Padise klooster. Pulling out the cauldron.  
Joon. 8. Padise klooster. Katelt välja tõmbamas.

probably still in a fair condition before getting into the debris. As the cauldron was sitting upright exactly on a corner of a buried wall, the weight of the overlaying debris has crushed its bottom and distorted its overall shape. The test pit gave no indications whether the cauldron had been once hidden intentionally or had just tumbled to the spot due to the building collapsing. One could hardly believe that such a thing would have been just abandoned or thrown away centuries ago, as the sheer amount of metal would be valuable even nowadays. It will probably be displayed in the Museum of Harjumaa in Keila until there will be satisfactory conditions to exhibit it at the ruins at Padise.

## EXCAVATIONS AT SULEVIMÄGI STREET 4/6

A construction company was going to reconstruct a printing-office building from 1950s at Sulevimägi Street 4/6 in the Old Town of Tallinn (Fig. 1: 3) to a dwelling-house with a new underground garage which brought about unexpected salvage excavations of about 600 m<sup>2</sup>. The excavations were completed in six weeks from the end of August till the middle of October (Kadakas, Kiudsoo & Nilov 2004).

Even before the excavation, the site was considered important because, according to interpretations of medieval records, a Russian Orthodox Church with a



graveyard had been standing exactly on this site in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Zobel 1980, 16; Zobel 1996, 32–33). By the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the orthodox congregation had gotten a new place for their church at Vene Street at the location of the orthodox church of St Nicholas existing in a much rebuilt state even now (Zobel 1980, 16). The site at Sulevimägi had become private property and there had been no written or physical indications of the former church and graveyard until the excavations. A small one storey stone barn (Sulevimägi 6), supposed to be of medieval origin, had been standing in the northern part of the site and a small wooden dwelling-house (Sulevimägi 4) from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in the southern part of the site until the erection of the printing-office in 1950s.

As the site is situated near the eastern edge of the Old Town, it was not surprising that parts of the former town wall were uncovered. A small portion of it, some meters high, could be observed even earlier above the ground in the northern part of the site where it had been secondarily used as the back wall of the stone barn and in the printing-office period as the fence of the courtyard. Remains of the town wall were uncovered in the southern part, near the eastern edge of the site. It appeared that the town wall had been built in two stages (Fig. 9).

The first stage consisted of ca. 90 cm thick limestone wall with over 3.5 m wide and ca. 1.5 m deep niches in the inside as typical to the early stage of the town wall of Tallinn (Zobel 2001, 134–138, 202). Only foundations of the pillars between the niches were preserved, while the core of the wall was preserved much higher but not high enough to conclude whether the arches had been round or pointed. Surely the arched niches were unexpected in this section of town wall between the former Great Coast Gate at the end of Pikk Street and the Small Coast Gate at the end of Vene Street. A simple wall without arched niches had been previously hypothesized for this section as an earliest stage (Zobel 1980, 68).

At the second stage the original wall had been thickened towards the outside by an additional 90 cm, i. e. making it twice as wide as the core of the original wall. In most places the town wall of Tallinn was thickened towards the inside, filling the pointed arch niches and building additional buttresses sometime in the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century while heightening the walls (Zobel 1980, 310). One exception is the same section of the town wall under discussion, erected close-by on the upper edge of the natural sandstone slope. A very similar situation, i. e. the town wall thickened towards the outside, had been previously observed directly south of the northeast corner (i. e. Stolting tower) of the medieval town (Zobel 1980, 112–113). In that case, the plinth of the new outer part was founded on the



slope, i. e. much deeper than the original wall, apparently for preventing the wall from sliding downhill. The case at Sulevimägi 4/6 is expected to be similar, but this could not be confirmed because the foundations of the outer part could not be studied.

The earlier stage, with arched niches, could have been built in the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century while establishing the northern extension to the previously defended town area (Kadakas & Mäll 2002, 424, 430). The later thickening could probably be dated to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century together with the building of the second stage of Stolting tower (Zobel 1980, 112). Probably the space of the arched niches in this section was never filled, unlike the case with the rest of the town wall.<sup>2</sup> Apparently the arched niches were even demolished at some untypically early time, possibly even during the Middle Ages to make room for buildings or courtyards in the block. This was also exceptional in the Old Town of Tallinn.

The historical blocks in the Old Town of Tallinn did not and do not extend to the town wall but leave enough room for a street running along the inside of it as is typical to medieval towns. The block at Sulevimägi Street is the only exception to this rule in Tallinn. Even the earliest known map from 1634

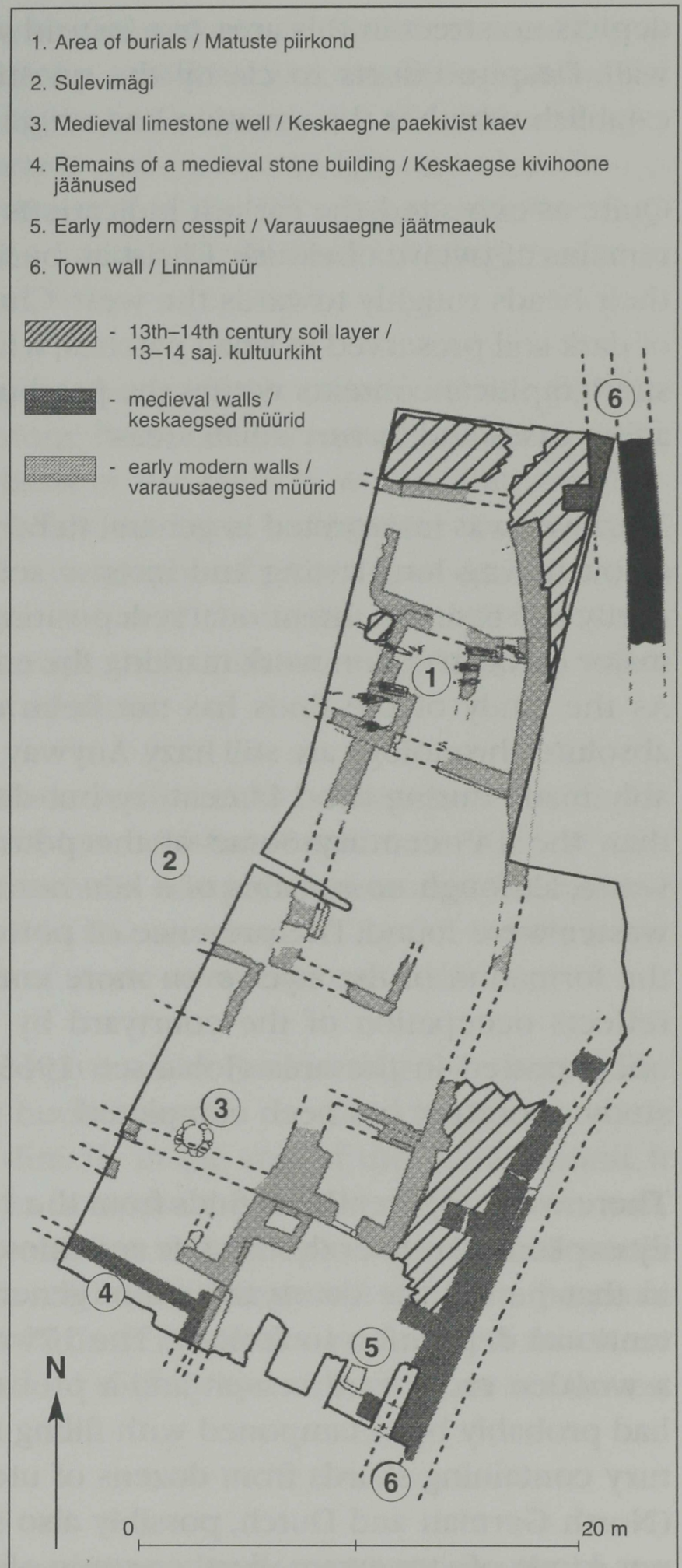


Fig. 9. Sulevimägi 4/6. Plan of site.  
Joon. 9. Sulevimägi 4/6. Kaevandi plaan.

<sup>2</sup> With another exception in the "Yard of the Danish king" near Megede (otherwise known as Neitsitorn) Tower in the southwestern edge of the Old Town.



depicts no street in this area, but instead shows the block extending to the town wall. Despite efforts to clarify the question, the excavations could not clearly establish whether the situation had originally been the same.

Quite as expected, the earliest indications of human activity discovered were the remains of twelve obviously Christian burials, without any goods and buried with their heads roughly towards the west. Chronologically next was probably a layer of dark soil preserved in small patches, which contained a lot of pottery. Different stratigraphical contexts within the patches of soil could be distinguished only in a few cases and in very small areas.

The layer was interpreted in general to be partly as a result of unintentional deposition during long-lasting and intense settlement activities without pavements, partly as a result of intentional redepositing of the original layer later during some major reconstruction work marking the end of those former settlement activities. As the study of the finds has not been completed, the conclusions about the absolute chronology are still hazy. Anyway the layer contains a lot of pottery probably made during the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but does not seem to contain anything later than the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the pottery has been identified as production waste, although no remains of a kiln nor any compact agglomeration of pottery waster were found. The presence of pottery waster makes the interpretation of the formation of the layer even more complex. The question whether the layer reflects occupation of the courtyard by Russian merchants, supposed to have once existed in the area (Johansen 1965, 42), cannot be answered before the study of pottery has been completed.

There were apparently no finds from the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. This could be easily explained by later destructive activities, but another explanation would be that in that period the courtyards were generally paved already and no major unintentional deposition took place. The 17<sup>th</sup> century was represented by finds from a wooden crossbeam cesspit and a probably medieval limestone well. The well had probably been tamponed with filling from several cesspits from the 17<sup>th</sup> century containing shards from dozens of utensils ranging from local and imported (North German and Dutch, possibly also some Swedish) glazed redware to various kinds of stoneware. Further study of the pottery could contribute to more reliable datings of local wares from the period. The dark soil layer described above and the filling of the well were the only two notable find contexts of the site.

Remains of medieval housing on the site were probably limited to two limestone walls forming a cellar room in the southwest corner of the site. The early build-



ing had been standing near the street with the remains of the street façade now hidden under the present-day street and the southern part extending under the present neighbouring house at Sulevimägi Street 2. During the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries the building had been extended northwards and eastwards. The stone building in general must have been demolished by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but some cellar rooms could have been used longer under the wooden dwelling house at Sulevimägi 4.

The later remains of limestone buildings in the northern area of the site (former Sulevimägi 6) mostly belonged to the stone barn, the presumed medieval origin of which could be questioned on the basis of the finds as well as the construction techniques used. The barn had probably not been built before the Northern War. The earlier parts of walls were all stratigraphically later than the skeletons and the dark soil layer described above. Some of the walls could theoretically derive from the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries, although the construction techniques rather indicate a post-medieval origin for most of them.

In any case, none of the earlier limestone walls could be associated with the Orthodox Church building, which should have existed sometime in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Either the remains of the church have been completely removed during later activities or the church was not situated in the area studied. By the way, it is not even known if the church building was of stone or wood construction.

Still, the distribution of the burials could give a hint for locating the church. The skeletons found were most likely once buried outside the church. Consequently the church was probably not situated directly in the area of the burials found. It would obviously not have fit into the area between the burials and the town wall. Since it was common in medieval cemeteries that people were buried southwards rather than northwards of the church building, it would therefore be probable that the church was located northwards of the skeletons found. If this were true, the church building would have stood slightly towards north or northwest outside the site studied.

## **MONITORING AND EXCAVATIONS OF WATERPIPE TRENCHES PIKK STREET 33/35**

In November 2003 monitoring and excavations were carried out in Tallinn, Pikk Street 33/35 (Fig. 1: 4). The same location has been studied at a small scale previously in 1982 (Lange 1983) and 1998 (Mäll 1998). Those excavations had revealed



well-preserved medieval deposits, as well as constructions of some wooden buildings. Therefore similar results could be expected.

The total length of the trenches was around 100 meters. In the southern corner of the courtyard a limestone sediment or sewage basin was discovered just behind the medieval house of Pikk Street 33. The eastern part of the basin was cleaned out. A sewage drain of limestones feeding the same basin was found running from the courtyard. Such a drainage/sewage system is most typical to 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century Tallinn Old Town.

More interesting finds were waiting in the central part of the courtyard. The trench running through the courtyard of Pikk Street 37 in the NS direction revealed foundations of limestone buildings, a sewage basin and remains of some wooden buildings. A limestone foundation running across the trench possibly marked a former border of grounds.

Almost at the northern end of the trench, remains of some crossbeam structures were revealed. Some of them have probably been cesspits, but others might have belonged to some major buildings. As the depth of the trench was considered satisfactory by the builders, at some point the archaeologists had to be satisfied with the results and nothing more was done but some surfaces of those structures were cleaned out. Because the datable finds came from the mixed upper deposits, we could not date the age of these wooden constructions.

## EXCAVATIONS AT LEHMJA SETTLEMENT SITE

Most of the territory of Lehmja settlement site in Rae municipality was thoroughly investigated in the late 1980s while reconstructing the crossroads of Tallinn-Tartu main road and the detour of Tallinn. The village was first mentioned in the “*Liber Census Daniae*” around 1240 AD and had existed until the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Now the prices of real estate in the vicinity have grown rapidly and some former fields on the southern and eastern side of the crossroads are being taken into use for various production and storage buildings.

Two separate patches of field in the protected territory of the settlement site, both east from the crossing and ca. 700 m<sup>2</sup> in area, had to be excavated from September till December. Both turned out to be most peripheral to the main areas of the settlement site. Both had been deeply ploughed down to the natural ground and the possible cultural layer had been destroyed. On the northern site



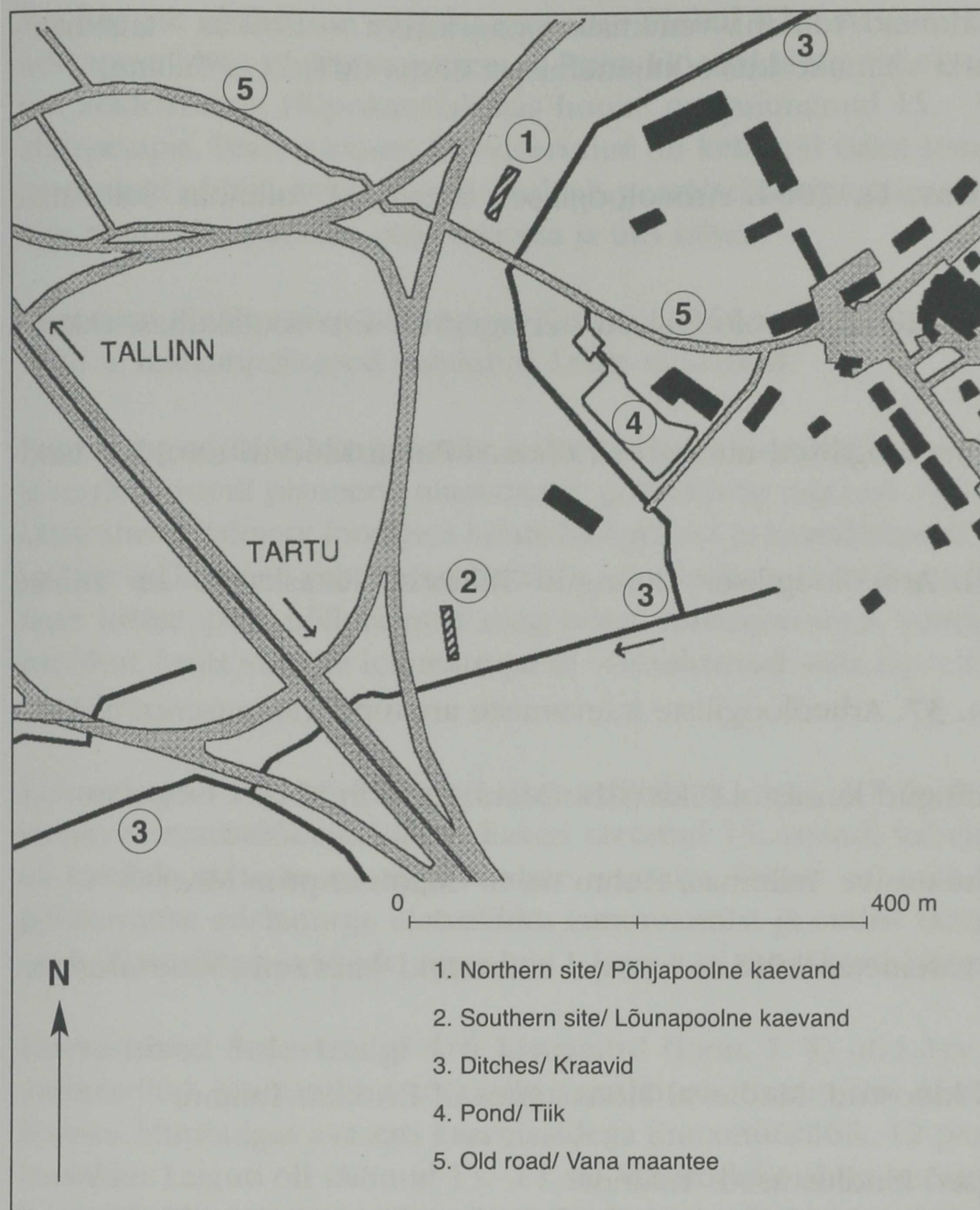


Fig. 10. *Lehmja settlement site. 1, 2 - situation plan of studied sites.*

Joon. 10. *Lehmja asulakoht. 1, 2 - kaevandite asukoht.*

only a few pieces of pottery were collected. At the southern end of the southern site a patch of cultural layer ca. 20 m in diameter was detected. Roughly in the middle of it was a spot of soil containing ash and several burnt stones. It was probably all that was left of the fireplace of the building once standing on the spot. Dozens of burnt stones from the stoves were scattered all over the patch of the cultural layer. About 40 pieces of pottery and a fragment of a spur were collected from the cultural layer. About half of the fragments belonged to tripod cooking pots, the rest belonged to various local pottery fired at low temperature, some of them ornamented.

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## ARHEOLOOGILISTEST UURINGUTEST TALLINNAS JA HARJUMAAL

*Villu KADAKAS ja Hanno NILOV*

2003. aastal tegi OÜ Agu EMS arheoloogilisi avariikaevamisi, järelvalvetöid ja eeluuringuid üheteistkümnel objektil. Alljärgnevas antakse ülevaade töödest Tallinnas ja Harjumaal, kus kaevamisi juhatasid käesoleva artikli autorid (vt. tab.1)

**Eeluuringud Rataskaevu 22/ Lühike Jalg 4** (joon. 1: 1; 2). Lühike Jalg 4 hoones uuriti võimalusi tühjendada keldrid ehitusprahist. Pinnase koorimine 50 cm ulatuses paljandas oletatava vara-uusaegse talli alusmüürid ning varasemate, ilmselt keskaegsete keldrite piirjooned. Rataskaevu 22 keskaegse hoone Pika Jala poolses juureehitises, vahetult keskaegse tagaseina taga leiti keskaegne kivist käimla. Leide ei saadud.



**Keskaegse eluhoone väljakaevamine Piritale Kloostri tee 12** (joon. 3–6). Osaliselt kaevati välja keskaegse kivist eluhoone varemed Piritale kloostri ja jõe vahelisel alal. Hoonest oli säilinud võlvitud keldrikorrus. Hüpokaustahjuga hoone on kujunenud 15.–16. sajandi jookul vähemalt kolmes ehitusetapis. Peale kloostri likvideerimist on keldreid edasi kasutatud ning välisseina vastu rajatud kergemaid ehitisi. Leiumaterjal sisaldab peamiselt varauusaegset keraamikat ja metallesemeid. Liivisõja perioodist pärineb paar odaotsa ja üks kiiver.

**Veetrassi järelevalve Toompeale Kohtu t. 8 kinnistul** (joon. 1:2). Kaevetöödega paljandusid vaid 1684. a. tulekahjujärgsed rusukihid. Leide ei saadud.

**Eeluuringud Ristikangrumäe kalmeväljal Manniva külas** Jõelähtme vallas paikneva kalmevälja territooriumil planeeris maaomanik golfiradade rajamist. Agu EMS-ilt tellitud töö kujutas enesest kaitsealuste kalmete looduses kindlakstegemist ja kaardistamist. Samuti tuli leida golfiradadele sobivad kursid kalmete vahel ning kindlaks teha kõik muistised uute rajatiste piirkonnas. Avastati üks oletatav kalme, paar põllujäänust ning nõrga intensiivsusega, künniga kahjustatud asulakoht mäe lõunapoolval. Asula vähene leiumaterjal ei võimaldanud seda täpselt dateerida, tõenäoliselt pärineb see rauaajast.

**Eeluuringud Padise kloostri lõunatiivas.** Kaevati neli šurfi seoses kloostri lõunatiiva müüride konserveerimistöödega Villem Raami oletatud 13. sajandi kabeli piirkonnas (joon. 7). Töö eesmärk oli kindlaks teha ka ruumipõrandate tasandid. Selgus, et nn. kabeli müürid on rajatud alles peale põhikavatsise edelanurga ulatuslikku lammutamist ja osalist täitmist lammutusrusuga. Sellest rusust saadi üllatuslikult ja tööde ainus leid – kuni 110 cm läbimõõduga peaaegu terve vaskkatel (joon. 8).

**Kaevamised Sulevimägi 4/6 kinnistul** (joon. 1:3) olid Agu EMS 2003. aasta suurima mahuga uurimistööd. Kaevamised toimusid vanalinnas linnamüüri ääres 1950. aastatel rajatud trükikoja-hoones. Muuhulgas avastati kaarniššidega linnamüürilõik, 12 peaga lääne suunas maetud panusteta luustikku. Laiguti oli säilinud 13.–14. saj. kultuurkiht ohtra keraamikaga ja 17. sajandil täidetud kivist kaev rikkaliku leiumaterjaliga. Luustikud on tõenäoliselt seni ainus jälg sellel krundil 14. saj. asunud vene õigeusu kiriku surnuaiast. Paari keskaegset müürilõiku ja mitme varauusaegse kivihoone jäänu-seid ei olnud võimalik seostada kirikuhoonega. Kirik on kas täielikult hävitatud või pigem paiknenud väljapool uuritud ala, kõige tõenäolisemalt veidi põhja või loode pool.

**Järelevalve ja veetrassi kaevamine Pikk t. 33/35** (joon. 1:4). Hoovi kaevatud trasside põhi riivas uusaegset reovee kollektorit ning hävinud kivihoonete ja ristpalkehitiste säilinud ülaosi. Töö piiratud mahu tõttu ei selgunud omaaegsete hoonete funktsioon. Leitu plaanistati; dateerivaid leide ei saadud.

**Kaevamised Lehmja asulakohal** toimusid kahes eraldi kaevandis. Uuritud alal (kokku 1500 m<sup>2</sup>) oli võimalik kultuurkiht kuni loodusliku pinnaseni sügavkünniga hävitatud. Tööde tulemusena selgus, et uurimisala jäi esindusliku asulakoha perifeersesse ossa. Põhjapoolest kaevandist leiti vaid paar savinõukildu. Lõunapoolse kaevandi lõunaosas avastati mõnekümne meetri läbimõõduga kultuurkihi laik, kust koguti ligemale poolsada keraamikakildu ning avastati tuhane piirkond, mis võiks olla jäänus koldest. Keraamikast oli ligi pool graapenite tükid, ülejäänud moodustas nõrga põletusega erinevate savinõude killud, mõni neist ornameenteeritud.